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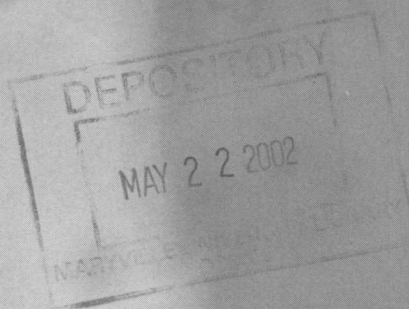


Employment & Earnings

U.S. Department of Labor
Bureau of Labor Statistics
March 2002

In this issue:

2001 annual averages for
national establishment data



986.35
BUSINESS



U.S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

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BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS

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March 2002
Vol. 49 No. 3

Calendar of Features

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

Household data

Revised seasonally adjusted series Jan.

Annual averages Jan.

Earnings by detailed occupation Jan.

Union affiliation Jan.

Minimum wage data Jan.

Employee absences Jan.

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

Establishment data

National annual averages:

Industry divisions (preliminary) Jan.

Industry detail March, June

Women employees March, June

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

State and area annual averages May

Area definitions May

Region, State, and area labor force data

Annual averages May

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Editor's Note

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

In addition, establishment-based State and area estimates (tables B-7, B-14, and B-18) have been revised to reflect March 2001 benchmark levels, and the State employment estimates in table B-7 also have been revised based on recomputed seasonal adjustment factors.

Revised regional and State labor force data and State establishment-based employment data are available at <http://www.bls.gov/lau/> and <http://www.bls.gov/sae/>, respectively.

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Employment and Unemployment Developments, February 2002

The unemployment rate was essentially unchanged at 5.5 percent in February. Nonfarm payroll employment was up by 66,000 in February, following several months of large job losses. February gains in several industries, however, can be attributed to special factors. Manufacturing employment continued to decline, although at a slower pace.

Unemployment

The number of unemployed persons (7.9 million) and the unemployment rate (5.5 percent) were essentially unchanged in February, following declines in both measures in January. The unemployment rate for Hispanics fell by a percentage point to 7.1 percent in February. Jobless rates for the other major worker groups—adult men (5.0 percent), adult women (5.0 percent), teenagers (15.6 percent), whites (4.9 percent), and blacks (9.6 percent)—were little changed. (See tables A-3 and A-4.)

Total employment and the labor force

Total employment rose by 851,000 to 134.3 million in February, after seasonal adjustment; this increase more than offset a large decline in January. The employment-population ratio increased by 0.4 percentage point in February, returning to its December level of 63.0 percent. (See table A-3.)

In February, the number of persons working part time despite their preference for full-time work increased by 255,000 to 4.2 million. The number of persons working part time for economic reasons had been at about that level from September through December. (See table A-7.)

Following a decline of 924,000 in January, the civilian labor force increased by 821,000 in February, to 142.2 million. The labor force participation rate—the proportion of the population that is either working or looking for work—increased by 0.3 percentage point, to 66.7 percent. (See table A-3.)

Persons not in the labor force

In February, the number of persons not in the labor force who reported that they currently want a job decreased by 449,000, to 4.4 million (seasonally adjusted); this group accounted for 6.2 percent of all persons not in the labor force. These individuals were 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 1.4 million persons (not seasonally adjusted) were marginally attached to the labor force in February. These individuals reported that 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 371,000 in February, up by 82,000 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

Nonfarm payroll employment was up by 66,000 in February to 131.3 million, seasonally adjusted. While the over-the-month change was positive for the first time since July 2001, much of the gain was due to special circumstances. Unusual seasonal employment patterns in retail trade, favorable weather for construction, and a return from temporary plant shutdowns in motor vehicle manufacturing were important components of the February change. (See table B-3.)

In the goods-producing sector, manufacturing lost 50,000 jobs in February, compared with average losses of about 111,000 in the prior 12 months. Motor vehicle employment rose by 26,000, as most of the plants that had been temporarily shut down in January to reduce inventories were operating in February. Large employment declines continued in electrical equipment (-22,000) and industrial machinery (-14,000). Aircraft manufacturing lost 8,000 jobs in February; since September, employment in this industry has fallen by 33,000. Employment in printing and publishing fell by 13,000 in February and has declined by 107,000 over the year.

Construction employment increased by 25,000 in February, reflecting unusually warm temperatures and dry weather across the country. The job gains were in heavy construction and, within special trades, concrete work, both of which are particularly sensitive to the weather. Other construction components showed little change.

Mining employment declined by 6,000 in February, with most of the losses in oil and gas extraction (-4,000). Since September, oil and gas employment has decreased by 9,000.

Within the service-producing sector, wholesale trade job losses totaled 15,000 in February, after 2 months of smaller declines. Employment in the insurance industry continued to fall in February; the industry has lost 14,000 jobs since

September. Employment in finance declined by 11,000 over the month. Within finance, security brokerages continued to shed jobs, with losses totaling 45,000 since industry employment peaked in March 2001. In contrast, employment continued to increase in mortgage brokerages in February, reflecting low mortgage interest rates.

Retail trade employment rose by 58,000 in February, after seasonal adjustment. This followed a rise of 41,000 in January. Because of light hiring during the holiday season, there were fewer workers to lay off in January and February, resulting in over-the-month gains after seasonal adjustment. On net, since July, employment in retail trade is down by 142,000, seasonally adjusted.

After substantial job losses in October and November 2001, employment in the services industry rose modestly for the third consecutive month. Health services employment rose by 34,000, with offices and clinics of medical doctors showing a large gain (13,000). Employment in help supply services edged up by 14,000; however, employment in this industry is 655,000, or 18.5 percent, below its peak level of September 2000. Engineering and management services added 9,000 jobs.

In transportation, job losses in the passenger component of air transportation have slowed in the past 2 months, following a decline of 87,000 in the fourth quarter. Trucking

employment continued on the downward trend that began in April 2001.

Weekly hours

The average workweek for production or nonsupervisory workers on private nonfarm payrolls was unchanged in February at 34.1 hours, seasonally adjusted. The manufacturing workweek edged up by 0.1 hour to 40.7 hours. Manufacturing overtime was unchanged at 3.9 hours. (See table B-8.)

The index of aggregate weekly hours of production or nonsupervisory workers on private nonfarm payrolls increased by 0.1 percent in February to 148.5 (1982=100), seasonally adjusted. The index has fallen by 2.4 percent from its recent peak in January 2001. The manufacturing index edged down by 0.1 percent to 92.6 in February 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 increased by 2 cents in February to \$14.63, seasonally adjusted. Average weekly earnings rose by 0.1 percent to \$498.88. Over the year, average hourly earnings increased by 3.7 percent and average weekly earnings grew by 3.1 percent. (See table B-11.)

March 2001 National Benchmarks

In accordance with standard practice, BLS will release nonfarm payroll employment benchmark revisions with the May data on June 7, 2002. The March 2001 benchmark level has been finalized and will result in a downward revision of 123,000 to total nonfarm employment for the March 2001 reference month, an adjustment of 0.1 percent.

Also concurrent with the release of the March 2001 benchmark revisions on June 7, BLS will continue the implementation of a new probability-based sample design for the payroll survey. Estimates for the mining, construction, manufacturing, and wholesale trade industries are currently produced using the new sample and methodology. Estimates for the transportation and public utilities; retail trade; and finance, insurance, and real estate industries will incorporate the new sample design with the June 7 release. Further information is available on the Internet (<http://www.bls.gov/ces/>) or by calling (202) 691-6555.

Scheduled Release Dates			
Employment and unemployment data are scheduled for initial release on the following dates:			
Reference month	Release date	Reference month	Release date
March	April 5	June	July 5
April	May 3	July	August 2
May	June 7	August	September 6

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

(Numbers in thousands)

Category	2001												2002	
	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	
	Labor force status													
Civilian noninstitutional population	211,026	211,171	211,348	211,525	211,725	211,921	212,135	212,357	212,581	212,767	212,927	213,089	213,206	
Civilian labor force	141,622	141,869	141,734	141,445	141,468	141,651	141,380	142,068	142,280	142,279	142,314	141,390	142,211	
Percent of population	67.1	67.2	67.1	66.9	66.8	66.8	66.6	66.9	66.9	66.9	66.8	66.4	66.7	
Employed	135,734	135,808	135,424	135,235	135,003	135,106	134,408	135,004	134,615	134,253	134,055	133,468	134,319	
Percent of population	64.3	64.3	64.1	63.9	63.8	63.8	63.4	63.6	63.3	63.1	63.0	62.6	63.0	
Unemployed	5,888	6,061	6,310	6,210	6,465	6,545	6,972	7,064	7,665	8,026	8,259	7,922	7,891	
Not in labor force	69,404	69,302	69,614	70,080	70,257	70,270	70,755	70,289	70,301	70,488	70,613	71,699	70,995	
	Unemployment rates													
All workers	4.2	4.3	4.5	4.4	4.6	4.6	4.9	5.0	5.4	5.6	5.8	5.6	5.5	
Men, 20 years and over	3.5	3.8	3.9	3.9	4.1	4.0	4.4	4.3	4.8	5.2	5.2	5.2	5.0	
Women, 20 years and over	3.6	3.6	3.8	3.8	3.9	4.0	4.2	4.4	4.8	4.9	5.2	4.8	5.0	
Both sexes, 16 to 19 years	13.5	13.8	14.2	13.8	14.4	14.8	15.8	14.9	15.4	15.7	16.2	16.1	15.6	
White	3.7	3.7	3.9	3.9	4.0	4.1	4.3	4.3	4.7	5.0	5.1	5.0	4.9	
Black	7.5	8.4	8.2	8.0	8.4	8.1	9.0	8.8	9.6	9.9	10.2	9.8	9.6	
Hispanic origin	6.2	6.2	6.3	6.2	6.6	6.2	6.4	6.5	7.1	7.4	7.9	8.1	7.1	

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

(Numbers in thousands)

Industry	2001												2002	
	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan. ^p	Feb. ^p	
	Employment													
Total	132,595	132,654	132,489	132,530	132,431	132,449	132,395	132,230	131,782	131,427	131,321	131,195	131,261	
Total private	111,915	111,943	111,742	111,760	111,603	111,517	111,390	111,249	110,784	110,421	110,260	110,132	110,178	
Goods-producing industries	25,627	25,602	25,421	25,324	25,186	25,122	24,963	24,888	24,746	24,577	24,453	24,278	24,247	
Mining	555	557	560	564	565	567	569	569	569	567	564	562	556	
Construction	6,880	6,929	6,852	6,881	6,864	6,867	6,861	6,871	6,852	6,851	6,850	6,787	6,812	
Manufacturing	18,192	18,116	18,009	17,879	17,757	17,688	17,533	17,448	17,325	17,159	17,039	16,929	16,879	
Service-producing industries	106,968	107,052	107,068	107,206	107,245	107,327	107,432	107,342	107,036	106,850	106,868	106,917	107,014	
Transportation and public utilities	7,123	7,127	7,119	7,130	7,118	7,108	7,082	7,070	7,016	6,952	6,915	6,897	6,901	
Wholesale trade	7,064	7,066	7,053	7,038	7,022	7,017	7,010	6,988	6,971	6,941	6,938	6,934	6,919	
Retail trade	23,472	23,457	23,530	23,546	23,561	23,606	23,583	23,536	23,422	23,424	23,365	23,406	23,464	
Finance, insurance, and real estate	7,609	7,618	7,626	7,644	7,631	7,618	7,623	7,633	7,634	7,638	7,632	7,636	7,626	
Services	41,020	41,073	40,993	41,078	41,085	41,046	41,129	41,134	40,995	40,889	40,957	40,981	41,021	
Government	20,680	20,711	20,747	20,770	20,828	20,932	21,005	20,981	20,998	21,006	21,061	21,063	21,083	
	Over-the-month change													
Total	167	59	-165	41	-99	18	-54	-165	-448	-355	-106	-126	66	
Total private	116	28	-201	18	-157	-86	-127	-141	-465	-363	-161	-128	46	
Goods-producing industries	-6	-25	-181	-97	-138	-64	-159	-75	-142	-169	-124	-175	-31	
Mining	5	2	3	4	1	2	2	0	0	-2	-3	-2	-6	
Construction	54	49	-77	29	-17	3	-6	10	-19	-1	-1	-63	25	
Manufacturing	-65	-76	-107	-130	-122	-69	-155	-85	-123	-166	-120	-110	-50	
Service-producing industries	173	84	16	138	39	82	105	-90	-306	-186	18	49	97	
Transportation and public utilities	17	4	-8	11	-12	-10	-26	-12	-54	-64	-37	-18	4	
Wholesale trade	-3	2	-13	-15	-16	-5	-7	-22	-17	-30	-3	-4	-15	
Retail trade	57	-15	73	16	15	45	-23	-47	-114	2	-59	41	58	
Finance, insurance, and real estate	15	9	8	18	-13	-13	5	10	1	4	-6	4	-10	
Services	36	53	-80	85	7	-39	83	5	-139	-106	68	24	40	
Government	51	31	36	23	58	104	73	-24	17	8	55	2	20	
	Hours of work ¹													
Total private	34.3	34.3	34.2	34.2	34.2	34.2	34.0	34.1	34.0	34.1	34.1	34.1	34.1	
Manufacturing	40.9	41.0	41.0	40.7	40.7	40.8	40.7	40.6	40.5	40.3	40.6	40.6	40.7	
Overtime	3.9	4.1	3.9	3.9	3.9	4.0	4.1	3.9	3.8	3.7	3.8	3.9	3.9	
	Indexes of aggregate weekly hours (1982=100) ¹													
Total private	151.7	152.0	151.5	151.5	151.2	150.8	150.1	149.9	148.9	148.7	148.8	148.3	148.5	
Manufacturing	101.5	101.2	100.7	99.1	98.1	98.0	96.8	95.9	94.9	93.4	93.3	92.7	92.6	
	Earnings ¹													
Average hourly earnings, total private:														
Current dollars	\$14.11	\$14.17	\$14.21	\$14.24	\$14.31	\$14.34	\$14.40	\$14.45	\$14.47	\$14.54	\$14.58	\$14.61	\$14.63	
Constant (1982) dollars ²	7.92	7.96	7.94	7.93	7.95	8.00	8.03	8.02	8.06	8.11	8.15	8.15	N.A.	
Average weekly earnings, total private	483.97	486.03	485.98	487.01	489.40	490.43	489.60	492.75	491.98	495.81	497.18	498.20	498.88	

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. Data have been revised to reflect updated seasonal adjustment factors used in the CPI-W.

N.A. = not available.

^p = preliminary.

NOTE: Establishment survey estimates are currently projected from March 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

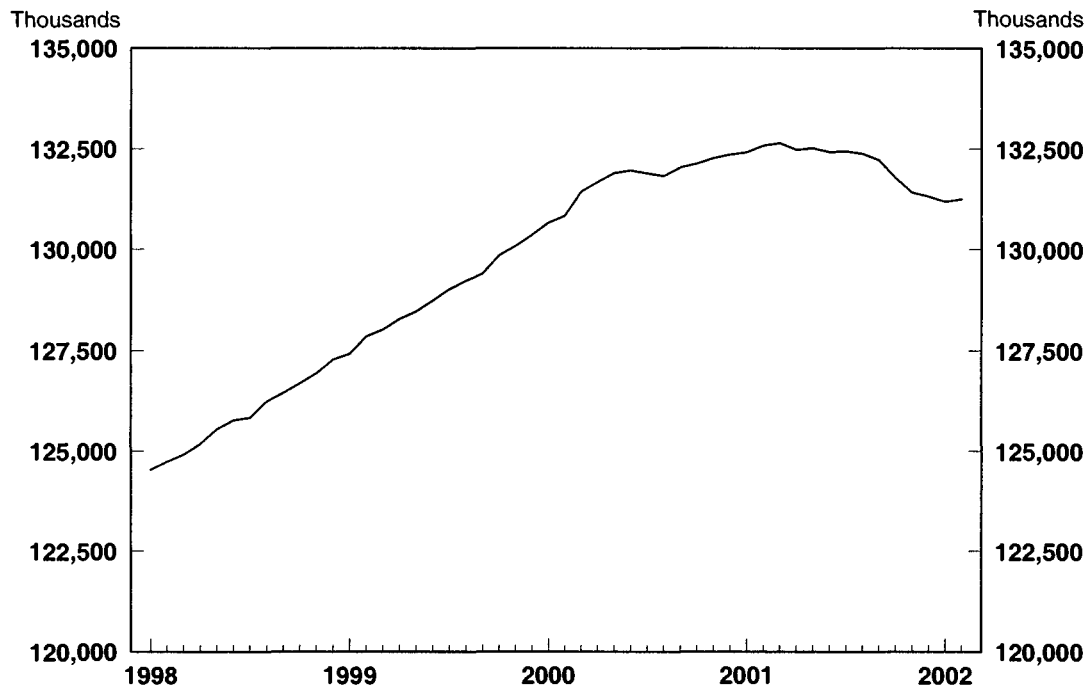
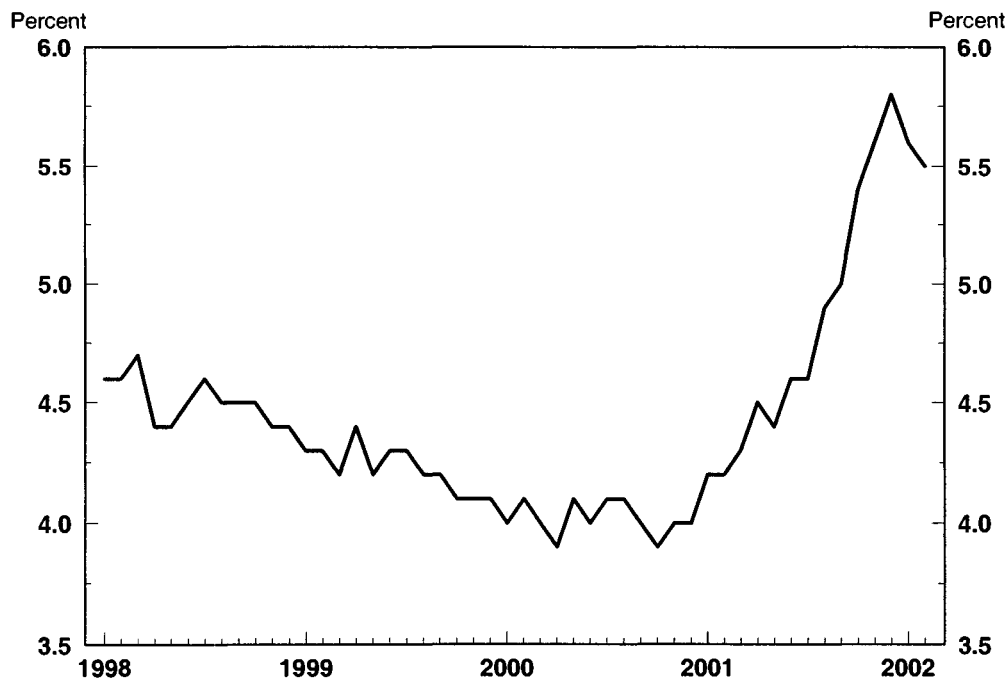


Chart 2. Unemployment rate, seasonally adjusted, 1998-2002



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

A-1. Employment status of the civilian noninstitutional population 16 years and over, 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	3,440	121,460	7,404	5.6	66,280
1996	200,591	133,943	66.8	126,708	63.2	3,443	123,264	7,236	5.4	66,647
1997 ¹	203,133	136,297	67.1	129,558	63.8	3,399	126,159	6,739	4.9	66,837
1998 ¹	205,220	137,673	67.1	131,463	64.1	3,378	128,085	6,210	4.5	67,547
1999 ¹	207,753	139,368	67.1	133,488	64.3	3,281	130,207	5,880	4.2	68,385
2000 ¹	209,699	140,863	67.2	135,208	64.5	3,305	131,903	5,655	4.0	68,836
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:										
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
February	213,206	142,211	66.7	134,319	63.0	3,246	131,073	7,891	5.5	70,995

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 noninsti- tutional population	Civilian labor force								Not in labor force
		Number	Percent of population	Employed				Unemployed		
				Number	Percent of population	Agriculture	Nonagricultural industries	Number	Percent of labor force	
Annual averages										
MEN										
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 adjusted ²										
2001:										
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
February	102,542	75,685	73.8	71,457	69.7	2,355	69,102	4,228	5.6	26,857
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 adjusted ²										
2001:										
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
February	110,663	66,525	60.1	62,862	56.8	891	61,971	3,663	5.5	44,138

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

of Error.

² The population figures are not adjusted for seasonal variation.

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

(Numbers in thousands)

Employment status, sex, and age	2001												2002	
	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	
TOTAL														
Civilian noninstitutional population ¹	211,026	211,171	211,348	211,525	211,725	211,921	212,135	212,357	212,581	212,767	212,927	213,089	213,206	
Civilian labor force	141,622	141,869	141,734	141,445	141,468	141,651	141,380	142,068	142,280	142,279	142,314	141,390	142,211	
Percent of population	67.1	67.2	67.1	66.9	66.8	66.8	66.6	66.9	66.9	66.9	66.8	66.4	66.7	
Employed	135,734	135,808	135,424	135,235	135,003	135,106	134,408	135,004	134,615	134,253	134,055	133,468	134,319	
Employment-population ratio	64.3	64.3	64.1	63.9	63.8	63.8	63.4	63.6	63.3	63.1	63.0	62.6	63.0	
Unemployed	5,888	6,061	6,310	6,210	6,465	6,545	6,972	7,064	7,665	8,026	8,259	7,922	7,891	
Unemployment rate	4.2	4.3	4.5	4.4	4.6	4.6	4.9	5.0	5.4	5.6	5.8	5.6	5.5	
Not in labor force	69,404	69,302	69,614	70,080	70,257	70,270	70,755	70,289	70,301	70,488	70,613	71,699	70,995	
Persons who currently want a job	4,442	4,257	4,403	4,518	4,578	4,546	4,788	4,568	4,673	4,698	4,661	4,824	4,375	
Men, 16 years and over														
Civilian noninstitutional population ¹	101,428	101,504	101,593	101,684	101,786	101,885	101,995	102,110	102,229	102,322	102,402	102,484	102,542	
Civilian labor force	75,502	75,563	75,723	75,524	75,558	75,626	75,538	75,951	76,027	76,023	75,976	75,469	75,685	
Percent of population	74.4	74.4	74.5	74.3	74.2	74.2	74.1	74.4	74.4	74.3	74.2	73.6	73.8	
Employed	72,348	72,271	72,272	72,131	72,012	72,093	71,705	72,177	71,871	71,570	71,577	71,114	71,457	
Employment-population ratio	71.3	71.2	71.1	70.9	70.7	70.8	70.3	70.7	70.3	69.9	69.9	69.4	69.7	
Agriculture	2,262	2,305	2,298	2,330	2,224	2,216	2,296	2,312	2,308	2,244	2,310	2,380	2,355	
Nonagricultural industries	70,086	69,966	69,974	69,801	69,788	69,877	69,409	69,865	69,563	69,326	69,267	68,734	69,102	
Unemployed	3,154	3,292	3,451	3,393	3,546	3,533	3,833	3,774	4,156	4,453	4,399	4,366	4,228	
Unemployment rate	4.2	4.4	4.6	4.5	4.7	4.7	5.1	5.0	5.5	5.9	5.8	5.8	5.6	
Not in labor force	25,926	25,941	25,870	26,160	26,228	26,259	26,457	26,159	26,202	26,299	26,426	27,015	26,857	
Men, 20 years and over														
Civilian noninstitutional population ¹	93,227	93,285	93,410	93,541	93,616	93,708	93,810	93,917	94,015	94,077	94,161	94,228	94,262	
Civilian labor force	71,289	71,300	71,541	71,468	71,429	71,500	71,523	71,805	71,940	71,935	71,988	71,534	71,718	
Percent of population	76.5	76.4	76.6	76.4	76.3	76.3	76.2	76.5	76.5	76.5	76.5	75.9	76.1	
Employed	68,766	68,619	68,720	68,698	68,535	68,610	68,388	68,696	68,486	68,204	68,276	67,818	68,157	
Employment-population ratio	73.8	73.6	73.6	73.4	73.2	73.2	72.9	73.1	72.8	72.5	72.5	72.0	72.3	
Agriculture	2,157	2,150	2,105	2,168	2,057	2,035	2,129	2,138	2,132	2,082	2,141	2,207	2,185	
Nonagricultural industries	66,609	66,469	66,615	66,530	66,478	66,575	66,259	66,558	66,354	66,122	66,135	65,611	65,973	
Unemployed	2,523	2,681	2,821	2,770	2,894	2,890	3,135	3,109	3,454	3,731	3,712	3,716	3,560	
Unemployment rate	3.5	3.8	3.9	3.9	4.1	4.0	4.4	4.3	4.8	5.2	5.2	5.2	5.0	
Not in labor force	21,938	21,985	21,869	22,073	22,187	22,208	22,287	22,112	22,075	22,142	22,173	22,694	22,544	
Women, 16 years and over														
Civilian noninstitutional population ¹	109,598	109,667	109,756	109,842	109,939	110,035	110,140	110,247	110,353	110,445	110,525	110,605	110,663	
Civilian labor force	66,120	66,306	66,011	65,921	65,910	66,025	65,842	66,117	66,253	66,256	66,338	65,920	66,525	
Percent of population	60.3	60.5	60.1	60.0	60.0	60.0	59.8	60.0	60.0	60.0	60.0	59.6	60.1	
Employed	63,386	63,537	63,152	63,104	62,991	63,013	62,703	62,827	62,744	62,683	62,478	62,354	62,862	
Employment-population ratio	57.8	57.9	57.5	57.5	57.3	57.3	56.9	57.0	56.9	56.8	56.5	56.4	56.8	
Agriculture	871	858	869	863	820	839	830	869	895	910	936	893	891	
Nonagricultural industries	62,515	62,679	62,283	62,241	62,171	62,174	61,873	61,958	61,849	61,773	61,542	61,461	61,971	
Unemployed	2,734	2,769	2,859	2,817	2,919	3,012	3,139	3,290	3,509	3,573	3,860	3,566	3,663	
Unemployment rate	4.1	4.2	4.3	4.3	4.4	4.6	4.8	5.0	5.3	5.4	5.8	5.4	5.5	
Not in labor force	43,478	43,361	43,745	43,921	44,029	44,010	44,298	44,130	44,100	44,189	44,187	44,685	44,138	
Women, 20 years and over														
Civilian noninstitutional population ¹	101,686	101,779	101,870	101,938	102,023	102,067	102,165	102,277	102,371	102,438	102,492	102,550	102,651	
Civilian labor force	62,130	62,331	62,102	62,068	61,961	62,103	62,142	62,222	62,269	62,321	62,481	62,056	62,703	
Percent of population	61.1	61.2	61.0	60.9	60.7	60.8	60.8	60.8	60.8	60.8	61.0	60.5	61.1	
Employed	59,869	60,089	59,758	59,716	59,555	59,640	59,526	59,463	59,302	59,288	59,205	59,102	59,588	
Employment-population ratio	58.9	59.0	58.7	58.6	58.4	58.4	58.3	58.1	57.9	57.9	57.8	57.6	58.0	
Agriculture	824	811	827	816	772	784	781	823	842	852	859	824	829	
Nonagricultural industries	59,045	59,278	58,931	58,900	58,783	58,856	58,745	58,640	58,460	58,436	58,346	58,277	58,759	
Unemployed	2,261	2,242	2,344	2,352	2,406	2,463	2,616	2,759	2,967	3,033	3,276	2,954	3,116	
Unemployment rate	3.6	3.6	3.8	3.8	3.9	4.0	4.2	4.4	4.8	4.9	5.2	4.8	5.0	
Not in labor force	39,556	39,448	39,768	39,870	40,062	39,964	40,023	40,055	40,102	40,117	40,011	40,494	39,948	
Both sexes, 16 to 19 years														
Civilian noninstitutional population ¹	16,113	16,108	16,068	16,046	16,086	16,145	16,161	16,163	16,195	16,252	16,275	16,310	16,293	
Civilian labor force	8,203	8,238	8,091	7,909	8,078	8,048	7,715	8,041	8,071	8,023	7,845	7,800	7,790	
Percent of population	50.9	51.1	50.4	49.3	50.2	49.8	47.7	49.7	49.8	49.4	48.2	47.8	47.8	
Employed	7,099	7,100	6,946	6,821	6,913	6,856	6,494	6,845	6,827	6,761	6,574	6,548	6,575	
Employment-population ratio	44.1	44.1	43.2	42.5	43.0	42.5	40.2	42.3	42.2	41.6	40.4	40.1	40.4	
Agriculture	152	202	235	209	215	236	216	220	229	220	246	241	233	
Nonagricultural industries	6,947	6,898	6,711	6,612	6,698	6,620	6,278	6,625	6,598	6,541	6,328	6,307	6,342	
Unemployed	1,104	1,138	1,145	1,088	1,165	1,192	1,221	1,196	1,244	1,262	1,271	1,252	1,215	
Unemployment rate	13.5	13.8	14.2	13.8	14.4	14.8	15.8	14.9	15.4	15.7	16.2	16.1	15.6	
Not in labor force	7,910	7,870	7,977	8,137	8,008	8,097	8,446	8,122	8,124	8,229	8,430	8,510	8,503	

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	
	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.
WHITE													
Civilian noninstitutional population ¹ ..	175,326	175,416	175,533	175,653	175,789	175,924	176,069	176,220	176,372	176,500	176,607	176,713	176,783
Civilian labor force	118,143	118,194	118,104	117,714	117,854	117,986	117,813	118,274	118,506	118,566	118,403	117,759	118,472
Percent of population	67.4	67.4	67.3	67.0	67.0	67.1	66.9	67.1	67.2	67.2	67.0	66.6	67.0
Employed	113,779	113,810	113,464	113,173	113,126	113,176	112,740	113,147	112,878	112,652	112,388	111,876	112,632
Employment-population ratio	64.9	64.9	64.6	64.4	64.4	64.3	64.0	64.2	64.0	63.8	63.6	63.3	63.7
Unemployed	4,364	4,384	4,640	4,541	4,728	4,810	5,073	5,127	5,628	5,914	6,015	5,883	5,840
Unemployment rate	3.7	3.7	3.9	3.9	4.0	4.1	4.3	4.3	4.7	5.0	5.1	5.0	4.9
Men, 20 years and over													
Civilian labor force	60,444	60,374	60,555	60,450	60,475	60,474	60,631	60,751	60,957	60,900	60,875	60,473	60,714
Percent of population	76.9	76.7	76.9	76.7	76.7	76.7	76.8	76.9	77.0	76.9	76.8	76.3	76.5
Employed	58,545	58,404	58,479	58,410	58,318	58,346	58,306	58,428	58,287	58,044	58,051	57,658	58,053
Employment-population ratio	74.5	74.2	74.3	74.2	74.0	74.0	73.8	73.9	73.7	73.3	73.3	72.7	73.2
Unemployed	1,899	1,970	2,076	2,040	2,157	2,128	2,325	2,323	2,670	2,856	2,824	2,815	2,661
Unemployment rate	3.1	3.3	3.4	3.4	3.6	3.5	3.8	3.8	4.4	4.7	4.6	4.7	4.4
Women, 20 years and over													
Civilian labor force	50,753	50,860	50,687	50,615	50,512	50,655	50,655	50,680	50,762	50,850	50,869	50,698	51,199
Percent of population	60.4	60.5	60.3	60.2	60.0	60.1	60.1	60.1	60.1	60.2	60.2	59.9	60.5
Employed	49,069	49,260	48,942	48,915	48,810	48,878	48,809	48,747	48,695	48,712	48,591	48,562	48,941
Employment-population ratio	58.4	58.6	58.2	58.2	58.0	58.0	57.9	57.8	57.7	57.7	57.5	57.4	57.8
Unemployed	1,684	1,600	1,745	1,700	1,702	1,777	1,846	1,933	2,067	2,138	2,278	2,136	2,259
Unemployment rate	3.3	3.1	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.5	3.6	3.8	4.1	4.2	4.5	4.2	4.4
Both sexes, 16 to 19 years													
Civilian labor force	6,946	6,960	6,862	6,649	6,867	6,857	6,527	6,843	6,787	6,816	6,659	6,588	6,558
Percent of population	54.7	54.7	53.8	52.1	53.7	53.5	50.9	53.4	52.9	53.1	51.8	51.2	51.0
Employed	6,165	6,146	6,043	5,848	5,998	5,952	5,625	5,972	5,896	5,896	5,746	5,656	5,639
Employment-population ratio	48.5	48.3	47.4	45.8	46.9	46.5	43.9	46.6	45.9	45.9	44.7	44.0	43.9
Unemployed	781	814	819	801	869	905	902	871	891	920	913	932	920
Unemployment rate	11.2	11.7	11.9	12.0	12.7	13.2	13.8	12.7	13.1	13.5	13.7	14.2	14.0
Men	12.7	12.3	12.9	13.3	14.3	13.8	15.1	13.6	14.7	15.8	14.6	13.7	15.4
Women	9.6	11.0	10.9	10.7	11.0	12.6	12.4	11.7	11.5	11.1	12.8	14.6	12.6
BLACK													
Civilian noninstitutional population ¹ ..	25,412	25,441	25,472	25,501	25,533	25,565	25,604	25,644	25,686	25,720	25,752	25,785	25,813
Civilian labor force	16,660	16,750	16,678	16,644	16,739	16,685	16,720	16,827	16,748	16,687	16,833	16,769	16,747
Percent of population	65.6	65.8	65.5	65.3	65.6	65.3	65.3	65.6	65.2	64.9	65.4	65.0	64.9
Employed	15,407	15,341	15,304	15,311	15,330	15,337	15,210	15,339	15,144	15,040	15,122	15,119	15,131
Employment-population ratio	60.6	60.3	60.1	60.0	60.0	60.0	59.4	59.8	59.0	58.5	58.7	58.6	58.6
Unemployed	1,253	1,409	1,374	1,333	1,409	1,348	1,510	1,488	1,604	1,647	1,711	1,650	1,616
Unemployment rate	7.5	8.4	8.2	8.0	8.4	8.1	9.0	8.8	9.6	9.9	10.2	9.8	9.6
Men, 20 years and over													
Civilian labor force	7,336	7,386	7,363	7,304	7,339	7,382	7,418	7,486	7,354	7,385	7,490	7,546	7,444
Percent of population	72.0	72.4	72.1	71.4	71.7	72.0	72.2	72.8	71.4	71.6	72.5	72.9	71.8
Employed	6,847	6,779	6,770	6,747	6,764	6,796	6,763	6,905	6,751	6,739	6,811	6,872	6,798
Employment-population ratio	67.2	66.5	66.3	66.0	66.1	66.3	65.9	67.1	65.5	65.3	65.9	66.4	65.6
Unemployed	489	607	593	557	575	586	655	581	603	646	679	674	645
Unemployment rate	6.7	8.2	8.1	7.6	7.8	7.9	8.8	7.8	8.2	8.7	9.1	8.9	8.7
Women, 20 years and over													
Civilian labor force	8,348	8,403	8,364	8,402	8,457	8,400	8,426	8,431	8,450	8,371	8,456	8,329	8,361
Percent of population	65.4	65.8	65.4	65.6	66.0	65.5	65.6	65.5	65.6	64.9	65.4	64.4	64.5
Employed	7,858	7,873	7,873	7,867	7,887	7,878	7,835	7,783	7,734	7,669	7,720	7,628	7,653
Employment-population ratio	61.6	61.6	61.6	61.5	61.5	61.4	61.0	60.5	60.0	59.4	59.7	58.9	59.1
Unemployed	490	530	491	535	570	522	591	648	716	702	736	702	708
Unemployment rate	5.9	6.3	5.9	6.4	6.7	6.2	7.0	7.7	8.5	8.4	8.7	8.4	8.5

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	
	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.
BLACK—Continued													
Both sexes, 16 to 19 years													
Civilian labor force	976	961	951	938	943	903	876	910	944	931	887	894	943
Percent of population	39.7	39.0	38.5	37.9	38.0	36.4	35.2	36.6	37.9	37.3	35.5	35.8	37.8
Employed	702	689	661	697	679	663	612	651	659	632	591	619	680
Employment-population ratio	28.5	27.9	26.7	28.1	27.4	26.7	24.6	26.2	26.5	25.3	23.7	24.8	27.2
Unemployed	274	272	290	241	264	240	264	259	285	299	296	274	263
Unemployment rate	28.1	28.3	30.5	25.7	28.0	26.6	30.1	28.5	30.2	32.1	33.4	30.7	27.9
Men	31.1	28.7	33.5	30.0	30.5	28.1	31.4	30.8	31.2	31.6	32.0	32.1	30.0
Women	25.1	28.0	27.7	21.5	25.7	25.2	28.7	26.1	29.1	32.6	34.8	29.0	25.6
HISPANIC ORIGIN													
Civilian noninstitutional population ¹ ..	22,830	22,889	22,957	23,021	23,090	23,157	23,222	23,288	23,351	23,417	23,478	23,542	23,604
Civilian labor force	15,652	15,739	15,730	15,656	15,602	15,753	15,788	15,811	15,956	15,932	16,013	15,988	16,011
Percent of population	68.6	68.8	68.5	68.0	67.6	68.0	68.0	67.9	68.3	68.0	68.2	67.9	67.8
Employed	14,682	14,760	14,738	14,684	14,574	14,776	14,771	14,785	14,824	14,751	14,753	14,700	14,867
Employment-population ratio	64.3	64.5	64.2	63.8	63.1	63.8	63.6	63.5	63.5	63.0	62.8	62.4	63.0
Unemployed	970	979	992	972	1,028	977	1,017	1,026	1,132	1,181	1,260	1,288	1,143
Unemployment rate	6.2	6.2	6.3	6.2	6.6	6.2	6.4	6.5	7.1	7.4	7.9	8.1	7.1

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	
	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.
Less than a high school diploma													
Civilian noninstitutional population ¹	27,191	27,564	28,326	28,350	28,504	27,679	27,468	27,478	27,325	27,504	27,815	28,078	27,420
Civilian labor force	12,089	12,100	12,240	12,187	12,121	12,130	11,954	11,981	12,076	12,035	12,257	12,112	12,172
Percent of population	44.5	43.9	43.2	43.0	42.5	43.8	43.5	43.6	44.2	43.8	44.1	43.1	44.4
Employed	11,189	11,280	11,415	11,374	11,283	11,302	11,086	11,056	11,139	11,066	11,173	11,126	11,165
Employment-population ratio	41.1	40.9	40.3	40.1	39.6	40.8	40.4	40.2	40.8	40.2	40.2	39.6	40.7
Unemployed	900	820	825	813	838	828	868	925	937	969	1,084	986	1,008
Unemployment rate	7.4	6.8	6.7	6.7	6.9	6.8	7.3	7.7	7.8	8.1	8.8	8.1	8.3
High school graduates, no college²													
Civilian noninstitutional population ¹	57,617	57,660	57,456	57,456	57,099	56,947	57,513	57,400	57,221	57,400	57,520	57,608	57,362
Civilian labor force	37,224	37,091	37,016	36,953	36,882	36,971	37,005	36,923	36,912	36,719	36,856	36,675	37,023
Percent of population	64.6	64.3	64.4	64.3	64.6	64.9	64.3	64.3	64.5	64.0	64.1	63.7	64.5
Employed	35,831	35,668	35,608	35,508	35,426	35,452	35,403	35,319	35,199	34,882	35,051	34,768	35,078
Employment-population ratio	62.2	61.9	62.0	61.8	62.0	62.3	61.6	61.5	61.5	60.8	60.9	60.4	61.2
Unemployed	1,393	1,423	1,408	1,445	1,456	1,519	1,602	1,604	1,713	1,837	1,805	1,907	1,945
Unemployment rate	3.7	3.8	3.8	3.9	3.9	4.1	4.3	4.3	4.6	5.0	4.9	5.2	5.3
Less than a bachelor's degree³													
Civilian noninstitutional population ¹	45,263	45,182	44,653	44,576	44,812	45,444	45,339	45,424	45,471	45,353	45,362	45,075	45,350
Civilian labor force	33,063	33,189	33,111	33,184	33,290	33,288	33,412	33,759	33,373	33,420	33,521	33,516	32,884
Percent of population	73.0	73.5	74.2	74.4	74.3	73.3	73.7	74.3	73.4	73.7	73.9	74.4	72.5
Employed	32,165	32,292	32,138	32,180	32,250	32,264	32,314	32,570	32,057	32,018	32,087	32,117	31,527
Employment-population ratio	71.1	71.5	72.0	72.2	72.0	71.0	71.3	71.7	70.5	70.6	70.7	71.3	69.5
Unemployed	898	897	973	1,004	1,040	1,024	1,098	1,189	1,316	1,402	1,434	1,398	1,356
Unemployment rate	2.7	2.7	2.9	3.0	3.1	3.1	3.3	3.5	3.9	4.2	4.3	4.2	4.1
College graduates													
Civilian noninstitutional population ¹	46,167	45,979	46,045	46,271	46,348	46,784	46,734	46,870	47,371	47,225	46,877	46,985	47,636
Civilian labor force	36,506	36,597	36,625	36,669	36,632	36,697	36,751	36,918	37,157	37,324	37,101	37,106	37,773
Percent of population	79.1	79.6	79.5	79.2	79.0	78.4	78.6	78.8	78.4	79.0	79.1	79.0	79.3
Employed	35,926	35,890	35,821	35,911	35,851	35,907	35,930	36,008	36,153	36,223	35,960	36,013	36,681
Employment-population ratio	77.8	78.1	77.8	77.6	77.4	76.7	76.9	76.8	76.3	76.7	76.7	76.6	77.0
Unemployed	580	707	804	758	781	790	821	910	1,004	1,101	1,141	1,093	1,092
Unemployment rate	1.6	1.9	2.2	2.1	2.1	2.2	2.2	2.5	2.7	2.9	3.1	2.9	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	
	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.
EMPLOYED													
Full-time workers	112,539	112,860	112,411	112,134	111,974	112,081	111,340	111,590	111,095	110,854	110,545	110,665	110,978
Men, 16 years and over	64,833	64,743	64,680	64,578	64,464	64,638	64,213	64,693	64,310	64,042	63,873	63,751	63,854
Men, 20 years and over	63,476	63,337	63,303	63,254	63,125	63,298	62,962	63,339	62,969	62,741	62,630	62,515	62,638
Women, 16 years and over	47,634	48,127	47,741	47,571	47,497	47,525	47,067	46,884	46,789	46,830	46,640	46,924	47,129
Women, 20 years and over	46,594	47,092	46,730	46,590	46,521	46,464	46,244	45,983	45,854	45,904	45,776	46,022	46,190
Both sexes, 16 to 19 years	2,469	2,431	2,378	2,290	2,328	2,319	2,134	2,268	2,272	2,209	2,139	2,129	2,150
Part-time workers	23,348	22,982	22,946	23,013	23,042	22,995	23,249	23,403	23,460	23,359	23,485	22,793	23,367
Men, 16 years and over	7,546	7,541	7,550	7,482	7,552	7,534	7,571	7,552	7,528	7,514	7,614	7,352	7,596
Men, 20 years and over	5,321	5,288	5,367	5,355	5,409	5,337	5,510	5,424	5,474	5,442	5,585	5,330	5,541
Women, 16 years and over	15,811	15,443	15,408	15,510	15,494	15,494	15,646	15,852	15,937	15,842	15,881	15,423	15,787
Women, 20 years and over	13,336	13,048	13,023	13,118	13,051	13,119	13,247	13,428	13,463	13,382	13,460	13,085	13,446
Both sexes, 16 to 19 years	4,691	4,646	4,556	4,540	4,582	4,539	4,492	4,551	4,523	4,535	4,440	4,377	4,381
UNEMPLOYED													
Looking for full-time work	4,728	4,871	5,032	5,077	5,216	5,305	5,651	5,928	6,291	6,624	6,820	6,671	6,738
Men, 16 years and over	2,651	2,801	2,852	2,882	2,974	2,960	3,164	3,258	3,507	3,714	3,850	4,098	3,938
Men, 20 years and over	2,324	2,454	2,551	2,567	2,665	2,658	2,873	2,939	3,211	3,405	3,454	3,423	3,335
Women, 16 years and over	2,064	2,068	2,150	2,175	2,237	2,321	2,450	2,618	2,668	2,784	2,931	2,887	3,014
Women, 20 years and over	1,869	1,845	1,922	1,967	1,985	2,051	2,162	2,332	2,439	2,532	2,694	2,509	2,707
Both sexes, 16 to 19 years	535	572	559	543	566	596	616	657	641	687	672	739	697
Looking for part-time work	1,179	1,184	1,287	1,154	1,267	1,247	1,334	1,129	1,366	1,375	1,383	1,240	1,179
Men, 16 years and over	528	503	587	500	542	556	577	483	565	626	557	521	527
Men, 20 years and over	215	233	252	206	235	229	249	207	241	303	244	291	245
Women, 16 years and over	663	685	709	658	719	703	742	641	792	744	799	737	666
Women, 20 years and over	399	400	452	393	421	421	479	407	516	492	531	435	420
Both sexes, 16 to 19 years	565	551	583	555	611	597	606	515	609	580	608	513	514
UNEMPLOYMENT RATES¹													
Full-time workers	4.0	4.1	4.3	4.3	4.5	4.5	4.8	5.0	5.4	5.6	5.8	5.7	5.7
Men, 16 years and over	3.9	4.1	4.2	4.3	4.4	4.4	4.7	4.8	5.2	5.5	5.7	6.0	5.8
Men, 20 years and over	3.5	3.7	3.9	3.9	4.1	4.0	4.4	4.4	4.9	5.1	5.2	5.2	5.1
Women, 16 years and over	4.2	4.1	4.3	4.4	4.5	4.7	4.9	5.3	5.4	5.6	5.9	5.8	6.0
Women, 20 years and over	3.9	3.8	4.0	4.1	4.1	4.2	4.5	4.8	5.1	5.2	5.6	5.2	5.5
Both sexes, 16 to 19 years	17.8	19.0	19.0	19.2	19.6	20.4	22.4	22.5	22.0	23.7	23.9	25.8	24.5
Part-time workers	4.8	4.9	5.3	4.8	5.2	5.1	5.4	4.6	5.5	5.6	5.6	5.2	4.8
Men, 16 years and over	6.5	6.3	7.2	6.3	6.7	6.9	7.1	6.0	7.0	7.7	6.8	6.6	6.5
Men, 20 years and over	3.9	4.2	4.5	3.7	4.2	4.1	4.3	3.7	4.2	5.3	4.2	5.2	4.2
Women, 16 years and over	4.0	4.2	4.4	4.1	4.4	4.3	4.5	3.9	4.7	4.5	4.8	4.6	4.0
Women, 20 years and over	2.9	3.0	3.4	2.9	3.1	3.1	3.5	2.9	3.7	3.5	3.8	3.2	3.0
Both sexes, 16 to 19 years	10.7	10.6	11.3	10.9	11.8	11.6	11.9	10.2	11.9	11.3	12.0	10.5	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	
	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.
MARITAL STATUS													
Total	135,734	135,808	135,424	135,235	135,003	135,106	134,408	135,004	134,615	134,253	134,055	133,468	134,319
Married men, spouse present	43,372	43,385	43,459	43,633	43,357	43,264	43,143	43,099	42,983	42,861	42,772	42,823	43,275
Married women, spouse present	33,959	34,007	33,699	33,692	33,466	33,571	33,685	33,604	33,227	33,330	33,209	33,174	33,703
Women who maintain families	8,380	8,144	8,179	8,335	8,513	8,558	8,328	8,274	8,256	8,331	8,458	8,396	8,417
OCCUPATION													
Managerial and professional specialty	41,706	41,896	41,789	41,913	41,914	41,889	41,777	41,813	41,940	41,925	41,890	41,668	41,966
Technical, sales, and administrative support	39,632	39,395	39,096	38,802	39,043	39,038	38,817	38,891	38,626	38,546	38,573	38,557	38,424
Service occupations	18,269	18,269	18,332	18,272	18,524	18,587	18,134	18,402	18,406	18,456	18,532	18,553	18,612
Precision production, craft, and repair	14,993	14,955	14,905	14,939	14,824	14,913	14,937	14,857	14,802	14,637	14,507	14,432	14,335
Operators, fabricators, and laborers	17,956	18,000	18,032	17,911	17,556	17,597	17,600	17,654	17,596	17,311	17,179	17,032	17,668
Farming, forestry, and fishing	3,258	3,292	3,241	3,249	3,173	3,187	3,182	3,281	3,264	3,267	3,371	3,467	3,334
CLASS OF WORKER													
Agriculture:													
Wage and salary workers	1,843	1,909	1,899	1,957	1,803	1,798	1,852	1,882	1,898	1,865	1,879	1,917	1,930
Self-employed workers	1,281	1,224	1,220	1,208	1,193	1,252	1,239	1,278	1,290	1,276	1,313	1,311	1,293
Unpaid family workers	29	34	44	34	32	23	29	24	26	12	27	49	21
Nonagricultural industries:													
Wage and salary workers	123,916	123,767	123,406	123,530	123,069	123,204	122,685	123,186	122,710	122,507	122,196	122,145	122,770
Private industries	104,843	104,678	104,478	104,462	104,135	104,205	103,535	103,896	103,487	103,335	103,013	103,098	103,485
Private households	833	858	809	795	760	790	814	804	867	790	736	725	709
Other industries	104,010	103,820	103,669	103,667	103,375	103,415	102,721	103,092	102,620	102,545	102,277	102,373	102,775
Government	19,073	19,089	18,928	19,068	18,934	18,999	19,150	19,290	19,223	19,172	19,183	19,047	19,286
Self-employed workers	8,608	8,749	8,597	8,540	8,720	8,568	8,503	8,556	8,505	8,507	8,524	8,213	8,257
Unpaid family workers	130	128	99	111	102	98	111	101	95	77	92	97	86
PERSONS AT WORK PART TIME¹													
All industries:													
Part time for economic reasons	3,277	3,221	3,277	3,388	3,649	3,571	3,389	4,148	4,329	4,206	4,267	3,973	4,228
Slack work or business conditions	2,049	1,965	2,118	2,205	2,276	2,174	2,115	2,796	2,983	2,796	2,809	2,549	2,755
Could only find part-time work	925	916	895	921	1,008	1,011	952	1,064	1,108	1,121	1,161	1,089	1,120
Part time for noneconomic reasons	18,974	18,711	18,698	18,634	18,482	18,812	19,011	18,798	18,644	18,587	18,540	18,291	18,395
Nonagricultural industries:													
Part time for economic reasons	3,137	3,064	3,120	3,231	3,556	3,425	3,246	4,015	4,222	4,017	4,119	3,781	3,998
Slack work or business conditions	1,970	1,869	2,011	2,101	2,215	2,111	2,025	2,704	2,898	2,679	2,717	2,448	2,615
Could only find part-time work	904	891	883	899	990	993	927	1,045	1,082	1,096	1,138	1,068	1,089
Part time for noneconomic reasons	18,560	18,162	18,166	18,097	18,066	18,283	18,485	18,232	18,065	18,007	17,960	17,717	17,886

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	
	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.
Total, 16 years and over	135,734	135,808	135,424	135,235	135,003	135,106	134,408	135,004	134,615	134,253	134,055	133,468	134,319
16 to 24 years	20,603	20,500	20,296	20,145	20,156	20,243	19,730	20,324	20,080	20,045	19,794	19,614	19,853
16 to 19 years	7,099	7,100	6,946	6,821	6,913	6,856	6,494	6,845	6,827	6,761	6,574	6,548	6,575
16 to 17 years	2,679	2,644	2,601	2,647	2,604	2,560	2,396	2,560	2,563	2,507	2,445	2,376	2,416
18 to 19 years	4,455	4,443	4,340	4,136	4,332	4,309	4,097	4,273	4,247	4,253	4,153	4,182	4,163
20 to 24 years	13,504	13,400	13,350	13,324	13,243	13,387	13,236	13,479	13,253	13,284	13,220	13,067	13,279
25 years and over	115,152	115,275	115,037	115,051	114,789	114,877	114,797	114,773	114,525	114,163	114,245	113,950	114,428
25 to 54 years	97,119	97,162	96,811	96,763	96,575	96,632	96,442	96,417	96,028	95,561	95,633	95,106	95,447
55 years and over	18,072	18,093	18,168	18,245	18,222	18,260	18,366	18,406	18,498	18,560	18,622	18,879	19,046
Men, 16 years and over	72,348	72,271	72,272	72,131	72,012	72,093	71,705	72,177	71,871	71,570	71,577	71,114	71,457
16 to 24 years	10,573	10,526	10,525	10,342	10,317	10,460	10,164	10,584	10,284	10,226	10,116	10,062	10,122
16 to 19 years	3,582	3,652	3,552	3,433	3,477	3,483	3,317	3,481	3,385	3,366	3,301	3,295	3,300
16 to 17 years	1,338	1,339	1,324	1,301	1,303	1,286	1,158	1,275	1,251	1,236	1,233	1,162	1,135
18 to 19 years	2,280	2,319	2,226	2,110	2,190	2,202	2,152	2,187	2,133	2,130	2,069	2,150	2,175
20 to 24 years	6,991	6,874	6,973	6,909	6,840	6,977	6,847	7,103	6,899	6,860	6,815	6,767	6,823
25 years and over	61,798	61,731	61,706	61,751	61,668	61,655	61,634	61,645	61,571	61,290	61,436	61,102	61,324
25 to 54 years	51,932	51,839	51,679	51,753	51,717	51,707	51,576	51,661	51,474	51,119	51,245	50,868	51,078
55 years and over	9,911	9,917	9,976	9,944	9,944	9,960	10,032	10,030	10,081	10,152	10,200	10,267	10,291
Women, 16 years and over	63,386	63,537	63,152	63,104	62,991	63,013	62,703	62,827	62,744	62,683	62,478	62,354	62,862
16 to 24 years	10,030	9,974	9,771	9,803	9,839	9,783	9,566	9,740	9,796	9,819	9,678	9,552	9,731
16 to 19 years	3,517	3,448	3,394	3,388	3,436	3,373	3,177	3,364	3,442	3,395	3,273	3,252	3,275
16 to 17 years	1,341	1,305	1,277	1,346	1,301	1,274	1,238	1,285	1,312	1,271	1,212	1,214	1,281
18 to 19 years	2,175	2,124	2,114	2,026	2,142	2,107	1,945	2,086	2,114	2,123	2,084	2,032	1,988
20 to 24 years	6,513	6,526	6,377	6,415	6,403	6,410	6,389	6,376	6,354	6,424	6,405	6,300	6,456
25 years and over	53,354	53,544	53,331	53,300	53,121	53,222	53,163	53,128	52,954	52,873	52,809	52,848	53,104
25 to 54 years	45,187	45,323	45,132	45,010	44,858	44,925	44,866	44,756	44,554	44,442	44,388	44,238	44,369
55 years and over	8,161	8,176	8,192	8,301	8,278	8,300	8,334	8,376	8,417	8,408	8,422	8,611	8,755

**HOUSEHOLD DATA
SEASONALLY ADJUSTED**

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

(In thousands)

Age and sex	2001											2002	
	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.
Total, 16 years and over	5,888	6,061	6,310	6,210	6,465	6,545	6,972	7,064	7,665	8,026	8,259	7,922	7,891
16 to 24 years	2,160	2,259	2,334	2,230	2,345	2,306	2,516	2,472	2,600	2,650	2,679	2,653	2,602
16 to 19 years	1,104	1,138	1,145	1,088	1,165	1,192	1,221	1,196	1,244	1,262	1,271	1,252	1,215
16 to 17 years	543	500	521	498	514	599	549	508	541	531	566	487	478
18 to 19 years	549	615	623	591	649	608	690	691	703	738	722	749	718
20 to 24 years	1,056	1,121	1,189	1,142	1,180	1,114	1,295	1,276	1,356	1,388	1,408	1,401	1,387
25 years and over	3,788	3,823	4,010	3,997	4,139	4,206	4,478	4,587	5,032	5,307	5,428	5,268	5,383
25 to 54 years	3,253	3,348	3,424	3,530	3,622	3,668	3,904	3,955	4,385	4,648	4,674	4,655	4,590
55 years and over	517	496	510	493	527	537	584	613	659	668	773	675	758
Men, 16 years and over	3,154	3,292	3,451	3,393	3,546	3,533	3,833	3,774	4,156	4,453	4,399	4,356	4,228
16 to 24 years	1,251	1,285	1,282	1,282	1,351	1,255	1,420	1,378	1,450	1,526	1,483	1,439	1,439
16 to 19 years	631	611	630	623	652	643	698	665	702	722	687	640	668
16 to 17 years	301	258	304	283	295	304	324	294	318	316	308	249	277
18 to 19 years	338	337	330	340	362	340	381	372	378	411	382	383	397
20 to 24 years	620	674	652	659	699	612	722	713	748	804	796	799	771
25 years and over	1,934	2,028	2,169	2,132	2,190	2,272	2,405	2,398	2,686	2,877	2,883	2,908	2,837
25 to 54 years	1,642	1,733	1,855	1,843	1,884	1,936	2,074	2,068	2,311	2,453	2,413	2,532	2,392
55 years and over	290	304	297	293	310	315	345	337	383	430	447	408	438
Women, 16 years and over	2,734	2,769	2,859	2,817	2,919	3,012	3,139	3,290	3,509	3,573	3,860	3,566	3,663
16 to 24 years	909	974	1,052	948	994	1,051	1,096	1,094	1,150	1,124	1,196	1,214	1,163
16 to 19 years	473	527	515	465	513	549	523	531	542	540	584	612	547
16 to 17 years	242	242	217	215	219	295	225	214	223	215	258	238	202
18 to 19 years	211	278	293	251	287	268	309	319	325	327	340	365	321
20 to 24 years	436	447	537	483	481	502	573	563	608	584	612	601	615
25 years and over	1,854	1,795	1,841	1,865	1,949	1,934	2,073	2,189	2,346	2,430	2,545	2,360	2,547
25 to 54 years	1,611	1,615	1,569	1,687	1,738	1,732	1,830	1,887	2,074	2,195	2,261	2,123	2,197
55 years and over	227	192	213	200	217	222	239	276	276	238	326	267	320

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

(Percent)

Age and sex	2001											2002	
	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.
Total, 16 years and over	4.2	4.3	4.5	4.4	4.6	4.6	4.9	5.0	5.4	5.6	5.8	5.6	5.5
16 to 24 years	9.5	9.9	10.3	10.0	10.4	10.2	11.3	10.8	11.5	11.7	11.9	11.9	11.6
16 to 19 years	13.5	13.8	14.2	13.8	14.4	14.8	15.8	14.9	15.4	15.7	16.2	16.1	15.6
16 to 17 years	16.9	15.9	16.7	15.8	16.5	19.0	18.6	16.6	17.4	17.5	18.8	17.0	16.5
18 to 19 years	11.0	12.2	12.6	12.5	13.0	12.4	14.4	13.9	14.2	14.8	14.8	15.2	14.7
20 to 24 years	7.3	7.7	8.2	7.9	8.2	7.7	8.9	8.6	9.3	9.5	9.6	9.7	9.5
25 years and over	3.2	3.2	3.4	3.4	3.5	3.5	3.8	3.8	4.2	4.4	4.5	4.4	4.5
25 to 54 years	3.2	3.3	3.4	3.5	3.6	3.7	3.9	3.9	4.4	4.6	4.7	4.7	4.6
55 years and over	2.8	2.7	2.7	2.6	2.8	2.9	3.1	3.2	3.4	3.5	4.0	3.5	3.8
Men, 16 years and over	4.2	4.4	4.6	4.5	4.7	4.7	5.1	5.0	5.5	5.9	5.8	5.8	5.6
16 to 24 years	10.6	10.9	10.9	11.0	11.6	10.7	12.3	11.5	12.4	13.0	12.8	12.5	12.4
16 to 19 years	15.0	14.3	15.1	15.4	15.8	15.6	17.4	16.0	17.2	17.7	17.2	16.3	16.8
16 to 17 years	18.4	16.2	18.7	17.9	18.5	19.1	21.9	18.7	20.3	20.4	20.0	17.6	19.6
18 to 19 years	12.9	12.7	12.9	13.9	14.2	13.4	15.0	14.5	15.1	16.2	15.6	15.1	15.4
20 to 24 years	8.1	8.9	8.6	8.7	9.3	8.1	9.5	9.1	9.8	10.5	10.5	10.6	10.2
25 years and over	3.0	3.2	3.4	3.3	3.4	3.6	3.8	3.7	4.2	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.4
25 to 54 years	3.1	3.2	3.5	3.4	3.5	3.6	3.9	3.8	4.3	4.6	4.5	4.7	4.5
55 years and over	2.8	3.0	2.9	2.9	3.0	3.1	3.3	3.3	3.7	4.1	4.2	3.8	4.1
Women, 16 years and over	4.1	4.2	4.3	4.3	4.4	4.6	4.8	5.0	5.3	5.4	5.8	5.4	5.5
16 to 24 years	8.3	8.9	9.7	8.8	9.2	9.7	10.3	10.1	10.5	10.3	11.0	11.3	10.7
16 to 19 years	11.9	13.3	13.2	12.1	13.0	14.0	14.1	13.6	13.6	13.7	15.1	15.8	14.3
16 to 17 years	15.3	15.6	14.5	13.8	14.4	18.8	15.4	14.3	14.5	14.5	17.6	16.4	13.6
18 to 19 years	8.8	11.6	12.2	11.0	11.8	11.3	13.7	13.3	13.3	13.3	14.0	15.2	13.9
20 to 24 years	6.3	6.4	7.8	7.0	7.0	7.3	8.2	8.1	8.7	8.3	8.7	8.7	8.7
25 years and over	3.4	3.2	3.3	3.4	3.5	3.5	3.8	4.0	4.2	4.4	4.6	4.3	4.6
25 to 54 years	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.6	3.7	3.7	3.9	4.0	4.4	4.7	4.8	4.6	4.7
55 years and over	2.7	2.3	2.5	2.4	2.6	2.6	2.8	3.2	3.2	2.8	3.7	3.0	3.5

**HOUSEHOLD DATA
SEASONALLY ADJUSTED**

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

(Percent)

Category	2001											2002	
	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.
CHARACTERISTIC													
Total	4.2	4.3	4.5	4.4	4.6	4.6	4.9	5.0	5.4	5.6	5.8	5.6	5.5
Men, 20 years and over	3.5	3.8	3.9	3.9	4.1	4.0	4.4	4.3	4.8	5.2	5.2	5.2	5.0
Women, 20 years and over	3.6	3.6	3.8	3.8	3.9	4.0	4.2	4.4	4.8	4.9	5.2	4.8	5.0
Both sexes, 16 to 19 years	13.5	13.8	14.2	13.8	14.4	14.8	15.8	14.9	15.4	15.7	16.2	16.1	15.6
White	3.7	3.7	3.9	3.9	4.0	4.1	4.3	4.3	4.7	5.0	5.1	5.0	4.9
Black and other	6.7	7.2	7.1	7.1	7.4	7.3	8.1	8.0	8.6	8.8	9.1	8.7	8.8
Black	7.5	8.4	8.2	8.0	8.4	8.1	9.0	8.8	9.6	9.9	10.2	9.8	9.6
Hispanic origin	6.2	6.2	6.3	6.2	6.6	6.2	6.4	6.5	7.1	7.4	7.9	8.1	7.1
Married men, spouse present	2.3	2.4	2.5	2.6	2.6	2.7	2.8	2.8	3.1	3.3	3.4	3.5	3.4
Married women, spouse present	2.6	2.7	2.8	2.9	3.0	2.9	3.1	3.3	3.6	3.6	3.7	3.4	3.8
Women who maintain families	6.0	6.1	6.3	6.2	6.3	6.3	6.8	7.1	6.8	8.0	8.0	7.9	8.0
OCCUPATION¹													
Managerial and professional specialty	1.8	2.0	2.1	2.0	2.1	2.2	2.5	2.4	2.7	2.8	2.9	2.9	3.1
Technical, sales, and administrative support	3.5	3.7	3.8	3.8	4.0	4.0	4.3	4.4	4.7	5.1	5.2	4.9	5.0
Precision production, craft, and repair	3.8	3.5	4.4	4.4	4.4	4.4	4.8	4.9	5.6	5.8	5.8	6.3	5.5
Operators, fabricators, and laborers	7.2	7.2	7.0	7.2	7.9	7.4	7.8	7.7	8.5	9.1	9.2	9.5	8.7
Farming, forestry, and fishing	7.0	8.8	7.3	7.1	6.4	7.4	8.4	7.2	6.4	6.8	7.3	7.9	7.1
INDUSTRY													
Nonagricultural private wage and salary workers ...	4.4	4.5	4.6	4.6	4.8	4.8	5.2	5.2	5.8	6.0	6.2	5.9	6.0
Goods-producing industries	5.1	5.2	5.3	5.3	5.6	5.7	6.2	6.2	6.7	7.1	7.4	7.4	7.1
Mining	4.5	4.0	4.8	4.9	5.9	3.9	4.7	5.0	5.8	5.3	6.1	5.9	4.5
Construction	6.8	6.4	6.9	6.7	6.9	7.1	7.6	7.8	8.3	8.9	8.9	9.4	7.9
Manufacturing	4.5	4.8	4.6	4.8	5.0	5.2	5.7	5.6	6.0	6.4	6.8	6.6	6.7
Durable goods	4.1	4.7	4.4	4.8	5.0	5.0	5.8	5.8	6.5	6.9	7.2	7.0	7.5
Nondurable goods	4.9	4.9	4.9	4.8	4.9	5.5	5.4	5.4	5.3	5.5	6.1	5.9	5.5
Service-producing industries	4.1	4.2	4.3	4.3	4.5	4.5	4.8	4.9	5.5	5.6	5.8	5.4	5.6
Transportation and public utilities	3.0	3.2	4.0	3.6	4.1	3.4	3.6	3.9	6.0	6.1	6.1	6.2	5.8
Wholesale and retail trade	5.1	5.3	5.2	5.2	5.4	5.3	5.6	5.9	6.1	6.4	7.1	6.3	6.5
Finance, insurance, and real estate	2.4	2.5	2.6	2.4	2.6	3.1	2.7	2.8	2.8	3.5	3.0	2.2	2.8
Services	4.1	4.1	4.1	4.2	4.4	4.4	4.9	4.8	5.5	5.4	5.5	5.4	5.5
Government workers	1.6	2.1	2.2	2.0	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.2	2.3	2.4	2.4	2.3	2.7
Agricultural wage and salary workers	9.2	11.1	9.4	8.4	9.5	10.5	10.0	7.6	9.0	9.3	9.6	10.3	9.5

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	
	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.
NUMBER OF UNEMPLOYED													
Job losers and persons who completed temporary jobs	2,856	2,995	3,020	3,132	3,249	3,294	3,438	3,595	4,297	4,501	4,492	4,354	4,326
On temporary layoff	950	988	1,023	1,055	990	1,020	1,071	1,114	1,288	1,157	1,107	1,124	1,106
Not on temporary layoff	1,906	2,007	1,997	2,077	2,259	2,274	2,367	2,481	3,009	3,344	3,385	3,231	3,220
Job leavers	815	803	776	818	807	791	877	819	880	848	908	879	877
Reentrants	1,900	1,908	1,991	1,827	1,921	1,948	2,162	2,102	2,113	2,197	2,361	2,191	2,268
New entrants	387	410	456	467	470	442	488	466	466	497	495	479	485
PERCENT DISTRIBUTION													
Job losers and persons who completed temporary jobs	47.9	49.0	48.4	50.2	50.4	50.9	49.4	51.5	55.4	56.0	54.4	55.1	54.4
On temporary layoff	15.9	16.2	16.4	16.9	15.4	15.8	15.4	16.0	16.6	14.4	13.4	14.2	13.9
Not on temporary layoff	32.0	32.8	32.0	33.3	35.0	35.1	34.0	35.5	38.8	41.6	41.0	40.9	40.5
Job leavers	13.7	13.1	12.4	13.1	12.5	12.2	12.6	11.7	11.3	10.5	11.0	11.1	11.0
Reentrants	31.9	31.2	31.9	29.3	29.8	30.1	31.0	30.1	27.2	27.3	28.6	27.7	28.5
New entrants	6.5	6.7	7.3	7.5	7.3	6.8	7.0	6.7	6.0	6.2	6.0	6.1	6.1
UNEMPLOYED AS A PERCENT OF THE CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE													
Job losers and persons who completed temporary jobs	2.0	2.1	2.1	2.2	2.3	2.3	2.4	2.5	3.0	3.2	3.2	3.1	3.0
Job leavers	.6	.6	.5	.6	.6	.6	.6	.6	.6	.6	.6	.6	.6
Reentrants	1.3	1.3	1.4	1.3	1.4	1.4	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.7	1.5	1.6
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	
	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.
NUMBER OF UNEMPLOYED													
Less than 5 weeks	2,749	2,698	2,822	2,714	2,809	2,647	2,953	2,807	3,084	3,090	3,024	2,978	2,828
5 to 14 weeks	1,737	1,967	1,976	2,021	2,098	2,170	2,152	2,366	2,522	2,573	2,724	2,586	2,515
15 weeks and over	1,466	1,510	1,507	1,503	1,571	1,630	1,798	1,907	2,042	2,317	2,410	2,546	2,561
15 to 26 weeks	778	814	781	862	843	948	980	1,084	1,136	1,207	1,295	1,418	1,383
27 weeks and over	688	696	726	641	728	682	818	823	906	1,110	1,115	1,127	1,178
Average (mean) duration, in weeks	12.8	12.8	12.6	12.4	12.9	12.7	13.2	13.3	13.0	14.4	14.5	14.6	15.0
Median duration, in weeks	6.0	6.4	6.0	6.4	6.3	6.7	6.6	7.3	7.4	7.6	8.2	8.8	8.1
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	46.2	43.7	44.8	43.5	43.4	41.1	42.8	39.6	40.3	38.7	37.1	36.7	35.8
5 to 14 weeks	29.2	31.9	31.3	32.4	32.4	33.7	31.2	33.4	33.0	32.2	33.4	31.9	31.8
15 weeks and over	24.6	24.5	23.9	24.1	24.3	25.3	26.0	26.9	26.7	29.0	29.5	31.4	32.4
15 to 26 weeks	13.1	13.2	12.4	13.8	13.0	14.7	14.2	15.3	14.9	15.1	15.9	17.5	17.5
27 weeks and over	11.6	11.3	11.5	10.3	11.2	10.6	11.8	11.6	11.8	13.9	13.7	13.9	14.9

**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	February 2002									
	Civilian noninstitutional population	Civilian labor force								Not in labor force
		Total	Percent of population	Employed				Unemployed		
				Total	Percent of population	Agri-culture	Nonagri-cultural industries	Number	Percent of labor force	
TOTAL										
16 years and over	213,206	142,057	66.6	133,349	62.5	2,878	130,472	8,707	6.1	71,149
16 to 19 years	16,293	7,323	44.9	6,101	37.4	141	5,960	1,222	16.7	8,970
16 to 17 years	8,167	2,611	32.0	2,135	26.1	62	2,073	476	18.2	5,556
18 to 19 years	8,125	4,712	58.0	3,966	48.8	79	3,887	746	15.8	3,413
20 to 24 years	19,145	14,550	76.0	13,028	68.0	251	12,777	1,522	10.5	4,595
25 to 54 years	119,720	100,359	83.8	95,220	79.5	1,767	93,453	5,138	5.1	19,361
25 to 34 years	36,697	30,792	83.9	28,840	78.6	483	28,357	1,952	6.3	5,906
25 to 29 years	17,254	14,424	83.6	13,421	77.8	192	13,230	1,003	7.0	2,830
30 to 34 years	19,444	16,367	84.2	15,418	79.3	291	15,127	949	5.8	3,076
35 to 44 years	44,236	37,488	84.7	35,706	80.7	724	34,983	1,782	4.8	6,747
35 to 39 years	21,445	18,086	84.3	17,166	80.0	359	16,807	920	5.1	3,359
40 to 44 years	22,791	19,402	85.1	18,540	81.4	364	18,176	862	4.4	3,388
45 to 54 years	38,787	32,079	82.7	30,674	79.1	561	30,113	1,404	4.4	6,708
45 to 49 years	20,827	17,644	84.7	16,816	80.7	305	16,511	828	4.7	3,183
50 to 54 years	17,960	14,435	80.4	13,858	77.2	256	13,602	577	4.0	3,525
55 to 64 years	25,112	15,503	61.7	14,830	59.1	427	14,403	673	4.3	9,609
55 to 59 years	14,195	10,004	70.5	9,533	67.2	250	9,284	470	4.7	4,192
60 to 64 years	10,917	5,499	50.4	5,297	48.5	178	5,120	202	3.7	5,417
65 years and over	32,936	4,322	13.1	4,170	12.7	291	3,879	153	3.5	28,614
65 to 69 years	9,352	2,389	25.5	2,289	24.5	131	2,158	100	4.2	6,963
70 to 74 years	8,350	1,155	13.8	1,114	13.3	89	1,025	40	3.5	7,196
75 years and over	15,234	779	5.1	767	5.0	71	695	13	1.6	14,455
Men										
16 years and over	102,542	75,500	73.6	70,522	68.8	2,034	68,488	4,978	6.6	27,043
16 to 19 years	8,280	3,714	44.8	3,012	36.4	101	2,911	702	18.9	4,567
16 to 17 years	4,180	1,268	30.3	991	23.7	42	949	278	21.9	2,911
18 to 19 years	4,101	2,445	59.6	2,021	49.3	59	1,962	424	17.3	1,655
20 to 24 years	9,488	7,540	79.5	6,643	70.0	180	6,463	898	11.9	1,948
25 to 54 years	58,702	53,516	91.2	50,657	86.3	1,251	49,406	2,859	5.3	5,186
25 to 34 years	17,957	16,583	92.3	15,520	86.4	358	15,162	1,062	6.4	1,374
25 to 29 years	8,457	7,684	90.9	7,152	84.6	128	7,023	533	6.9	773
30 to 34 years	9,500	8,898	93.7	8,369	88.1	230	8,139	530	6.0	601
35 to 44 years	21,807	20,101	92.2	19,108	87.6	526	18,582	994	4.9	1,706
35 to 39 years	10,550	9,760	92.5	9,243	87.6	290	8,953	517	5.3	790
40 to 44 years	11,257	10,341	91.9	9,865	87.6	236	9,629	476	4.6	915
45 to 54 years	18,938	16,832	88.9	16,029	84.6	367	15,662	803	4.8	2,106
45 to 49 years	10,200	9,253	90.7	8,780	86.1	198	8,582	473	5.1	947
50 to 54 years	8,738	7,580	86.7	7,249	83.0	169	7,080	331	4.4	1,159
55 to 64 years	11,983	8,265	69.0	7,835	65.4	305	7,530	430	5.2	3,717
55 to 59 years	6,831	5,317	77.8	5,011	73.3	184	4,826	307	5.8	1,514
60 to 64 years	5,152	2,948	57.2	2,825	54.8	120	2,704	123	4.2	2,204
65 years and over	14,090	2,465	17.5	2,376	16.9	198	2,177	89	3.6	11,625
65 to 69 years	4,325	1,326	30.7	1,276	29.5	79	1,197	49	3.7	2,999
70 to 74 years	3,753	664	17.7	633	16.9	65	568	31	4.6	3,089
75 years and over	6,012	475	7.9	466	7.8	54	412	9	1.9	5,537
Women										
16 years and over	110,663	66,557	60.1	62,827	56.8	844	61,984	3,729	5.6	44,106
16 to 19 years	8,013	3,610	45.0	3,089	38.6	41	3,048	520	14.4	4,403
16 to 17 years	3,988	1,343	33.7	1,144	28.7	20	1,124	199	14.8	2,645
18 to 19 years	4,025	2,267	56.3	1,945	48.3	21	1,925	322	14.2	1,758
20 to 24 years	9,657	7,009	72.6	6,385	66.1	72	6,314	624	8.9	2,648
25 to 54 years	61,018	46,842	76.8	44,563	73.0	516	44,047	2,279	4.9	14,176
25 to 34 years	18,741	14,209	75.8	13,319	71.1	124	13,195	890	6.3	4,532
25 to 29 years	8,797	6,740	76.6	6,270	71.3	64	6,206	470	7.0	2,057
30 to 34 years	9,944	7,469	75.1	7,049	70.9	61	6,988	419	5.6	2,475
35 to 44 years	22,429	17,387	77.5	16,599	74.0	198	16,401	788	4.5	5,041
35 to 39 years	10,895	8,326	76.4	7,924	72.7	70	7,854	403	4.8	2,568
40 to 44 years	11,534	9,061	78.6	8,675	75.2	128	8,547	386	4.3	2,473
45 to 54 years	19,849	15,246	76.8	14,645	73.8	194	14,451	601	3.9	4,603
45 to 49 years	10,627	8,391	79.0	8,036	75.6	107	7,929	355	4.2	2,236
50 to 54 years	9,222	6,855	74.3	6,609	71.7	87	6,522	246	3.6	2,366
55 to 64 years	13,129	7,238	55.1	6,995	53.3	122	6,873	242	3.3	5,891
55 to 59 years	7,364	4,686	63.6	4,523	61.4	65	4,457	163	3.5	2,678
60 to 64 years	5,765	2,552	44.3	2,472	42.9	57	2,415	79	3.1	3,213
65 years and over	18,846	1,858	9.9	1,794	9.5	93	1,701	64	3.4	16,988
65 to 69 years	5,027	1,063	21.1	1,013	20.1	52	961	50	4.7	3,964
70 to 74 years	4,598	491	10.7	481	10.5	23	458	10	2.0	4,107
75 years and over	9,222	304	3.3	300	3.3	18	283	4	1.2	8,918

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

(Numbers in thousands)

Age, sex, and race	February 2002									
	Civilian noninstitutional population	Civilian labor force								Not in labor force
		Total	Percent of population	Employed				Unemployed		
				Total	Percent of population	Agri-culture	Nonagri-cultural industries	Number	Percent of labor force	
WHITE										
16 years and over	176,783	118,412	67.0	111,880	63.3	2,671	109,210	6,532	5.5	58,371
16 to 19 years	12,856	6,137	47.7	5,223	40.6	137	5,085	915	14.9	6,719
16 to 17 years	6,403	2,241	35.0	1,852	28.9	59	1,793	389	17.3	4,162
18 to 19 years	6,453	3,896	60.4	3,370	52.2	78	3,292	526	13.5	2,557
20 to 24 years	15,262	11,996	78.6	10,920	71.6	243	10,677	1,075	9.0	3,267
25 to 54 years	97,966	82,937	84.7	79,097	80.7	1,627	77,470	3,839	4.6	15,030
25 to 34 years	29,367	24,910	84.8	23,531	80.1	431	23,101	1,379	5.5	4,456
25 to 29 years	13,798	11,711	84.9	11,019	79.9	175	10,844	692	5.9	2,088
30 to 34 years	15,569	13,200	84.8	12,513	80.4	256	12,257	687	5.2	2,369
35 to 44 years	36,112	30,853	85.4	29,495	81.7	686	28,809	1,358	4.4	5,259
35 to 39 years	17,283	14,640	84.7	13,956	80.8	334	13,622	684	4.7	2,642
40 to 44 years	18,829	16,213	86.1	15,539	82.5	352	15,187	673	4.2	2,617
45 to 54 years	32,487	27,173	83.6	26,071	80.3	510	25,561	1,102	4.1	5,314
45 to 49 years	17,299	14,805	85.6	14,148	81.8	282	13,866	657	4.4	2,494
50 to 54 years	15,188	12,368	81.4	11,923	78.5	228	11,695	446	3.6	2,820
55 to 64 years	21,596	13,500	62.5	12,921	59.8	390	12,531	579	4.3	8,096
55 to 59 years	12,183	8,701	71.4	8,296	68.1	220	8,076	406	4.7	3,482
60 to 64 years	9,413	4,799	51.0	4,625	49.1	170	4,455	174	3.6	4,614
65 years and over	29,102	3,843	13.2	3,719	12.8	273	3,446	124	3.2	25,258
65 to 69 years	7,957	2,079	26.1	2,001	25.2	122	1,879	77	3.7	5,879
70 to 74 years	7,428	1,050	14.1	1,010	13.6	82	928	40	3.8	6,378
75 years and over	13,716	714	5.2	707	5.2	69	639	7	1.0	13,002
Men										
16 years and over	85,890	63,868	74.4	60,016	69.9	1,859	58,157	3,851	6.0	22,022
16 to 19 years	6,569	3,079	46.9	2,544	38.7	97	2,447	535	17.4	3,490
16 to 17 years	3,295	1,072	32.5	848	25.7	39	809	225	20.9	2,223
18 to 19 years	3,274	2,007	61.3	1,696	51.8	58	1,639	311	15.5	1,267
20 to 24 years	7,687	6,293	81.9	5,634	73.3	172	5,463	659	10.5	1,394
25 to 54 years	48,669	45,002	92.5	42,804	87.9	1,135	41,669	2,198	4.9	3,667
25 to 34 years	14,587	13,708	94.0	12,916	88.5	312	12,603	792	5.8	879
25 to 29 years	6,857	6,377	93.0	5,995	87.4	116	5,879	382	6.0	480
30 to 34 years	7,730	7,330	94.8	6,920	89.5	196	6,724	410	5.6	399
35 to 44 years	18,024	16,831	93.4	16,054	89.1	494	15,560	776	4.6	1,193
35 to 39 years	8,614	8,048	93.4	7,653	88.8	265	7,388	395	4.9	566
40 to 44 years	9,410	8,783	93.3	8,402	89.3	229	8,172	381	4.3	627
45 to 54 years	16,059	14,464	90.1	13,834	86.1	329	13,505	630	4.4	1,595
45 to 49 years	8,588	7,889	91.9	7,517	87.5	181	7,337	372	4.7	699
50 to 54 years	7,471	6,575	88.0	6,317	84.6	148	6,169	259	3.9	896
55 to 64 years	10,439	7,293	69.9	6,917	66.3	271	6,645	377	5.2	3,146
55 to 59 years	5,926	4,686	79.1	4,413	74.5	156	4,257	273	5.8	1,239
60 to 64 years	4,513	2,607	57.8	2,503	55.5	115	2,389	103	4.0	1,907
65 years and over	12,525	2,200	17.6	2,118	16.9	185	1,933	82	3.7	10,326
65 to 69 years	3,718	1,159	31.2	1,114	30.0	72	1,042	45	3.9	2,560
70 to 74 years	3,358	605	18.0	575	17.1	61	514	31	5.0	2,752
75 years and over	5,449	436	8.0	429	7.9	52	377	7	1.6	5,014
Women										
16 years and over	90,894	54,545	60.0	51,864	57.1	812	51,052	2,681	4.9	36,349
16 to 19 years	6,287	3,058	48.6	2,679	42.6	41	2,638	379	12.4	3,230
16 to 17 years	3,108	1,169	37.6	1,005	32.3	20	985	164	14.0	1,940
18 to 19 years	3,179	1,889	59.4	1,674	52.7	21	1,653	215	11.4	1,290
20 to 24 years	7,575	5,703	75.3	5,286	69.8	72	5,215	416	7.3	1,873
25 to 54 years	49,297	37,934	77.0	36,293	73.6	492	35,801	1,641	4.3	11,363
25 to 34 years	14,780	11,203	75.8	10,616	71.8	119	10,497	587	5.2	3,577
25 to 29 years	6,941	5,333	76.8	5,023	72.4	59	4,964	310	5.8	1,608
30 to 34 years	7,839	5,869	74.9	5,593	71.3	60	5,533	277	4.7	1,969
35 to 44 years	18,089	14,022	77.5	13,441	74.3	192	13,248	582	4.1	4,066
35 to 39 years	8,669	6,593	76.0	6,303	72.7	70	6,234	289	4.4	2,077
40 to 44 years	9,420	7,430	78.9	7,137	75.8	123	7,015	292	3.9	1,990
45 to 54 years	16,428	12,709	77.4	12,237	74.5	181	12,055	472	3.7	3,719
45 to 49 years	8,711	6,916	79.4	6,631	76.1	101	6,529	285	4.1	1,795
50 to 54 years	7,717	5,793	75.1	5,606	72.6	80	5,526	187	3.2	1,924
55 to 64 years	11,157	6,207	55.6	6,004	53.8	119	5,885	203	3.3	4,951
55 to 59 years	6,258	4,015	64.2	3,882	62.0	63	3,819	132	3.3	2,243
60 to 64 years	4,900	2,192	44.7	2,122	43.3	56	2,066	70	3.2	2,708
65 years and over	16,576	1,643	9.9	1,602	9.7	88	1,514	42	2.5	14,933
65 to 69 years	4,239	920	21.7	888	20.9	50	837	33	3.5	3,319
70 to 74 years	4,070	445	10.9	436	10.7	21	415	9	2.1	3,626
75 years and over	8,267	279	3.4	279	3.4	17	262	-	-	7,988

**HOUSEHOLD DATA
NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED**

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

(Numbers in thousands)

Age, sex, and race	February 2002									
	Civilian noninstitutional population	Civilian labor force								Not in labor force
		Total	Percent of population	Employed				Unemployed		
				Total	Percent of population	Agri-culture	Nonagri-cultural industries	Number	Percent of labor force	
BLACK										
16 years and over	25,813	16,637	64.5	14,933	57.8	117	14,816	1,704	10.2	9,176
16 to 19 years	2,496	857	34.3	603	24.2	1	602	254	29.6	1,640
16 to 17 years	1,271	245	19.3	176	13.8	-	176	69	28.2	1,026
18 to 19 years	1,226	612	49.9	427	34.9	1	426	185	30.2	614
20 to 24 years	2,781	1,854	66.7	1,481	53.3	4	1,476	374	20.1	926
25 to 54 years	15,213	12,191	80.1	11,200	73.6	81	11,119	991	8.1	3,022
25 to 34 years	5,090	4,180	82.1	3,714	73.0	28	3,686	465	11.1	910
25 to 29 years	2,462	1,972	80.1	1,719	69.8	9	1,710	253	12.8	490
30 to 34 years	2,628	2,207	84.0	1,995	75.9	18	1,977	212	9.6	421
35 to 44 years	5,683	4,621	81.3	4,301	75.7	28	4,273	320	6.9	1,062
35 to 39 years	2,822	2,338	82.8	2,175	77.1	17	2,158	163	7.0	484
40 to 44 years	2,861	2,283	79.8	2,126	74.3	11	2,115	157	6.9	578
45 to 54 years	4,440	3,390	76.4	3,185	71.7	25	3,160	205	6.1	1,050
45 to 49 years	2,493	1,967	78.9	1,852	74.3	6	1,847	114	5.8	526
50 to 54 years	1,947	1,424	73.1	1,333	68.5	20	1,313	91	6.4	523
55 to 64 years	2,490	1,382	55.5	1,318	52.9	17	1,301	64	4.6	1,108
55 to 59 years	1,398	905	64.7	857	61.3	12	845	48	5.3	493
60 to 64 years	1,092	477	43.7	461	42.2	5	456	16	3.3	615
65 years and over	2,833	353	12.5	331	11.7	13	317	22	6.2	2,480
65 to 69 years	999	219	21.9	202	20.3	6	197	16	7.4	780
70 to 74 years	703	81	11.6	81	11.6	6	76	-	-	621
75 years and over	1,132	53	4.7	47	4.2	2	45	6	(¹)	1,079
Men										
16 years and over	11,589	7,903	68.2	7,047	60.8	101	6,947	856	10.8	3,686
16 to 19 years	1,227	451	36.7	317	25.8	1	316	134	29.7	777
16 to 17 years	638	125	19.6	88	13.8	-	88	37	29.7	513
18 to 19 years	589	326	55.3	229	38.9	1	228	97	29.6	263
20 to 24 years	1,274	886	69.5	689	54.1	4	684	197	22.2	388
25 to 54 years	6,885	5,741	83.4	5,252	76.3	68	5,184	489	8.5	1,144
25 to 34 years	2,272	1,943	85.5	1,733	76.3	25	1,707	210	10.8	329
25 to 29 years	1,085	890	82.0	778	71.7	7	771	112	12.6	195
30 to 34 years	1,187	1,053	88.7	955	80.4	18	937	98	9.3	134
35 to 44 years	2,605	2,212	84.9	2,046	78.5	23	2,024	166	7.5	393
35 to 39 years	1,286	1,114	86.6	1,031	80.2	17	1,014	83	7.5	172
40 to 44 years	1,319	1,098	83.2	1,015	77.0	6	1,009	82	7.5	221
45 to 54 years	2,007	1,586	79.0	1,473	73.4	20	1,453	113	7.1	421
45 to 49 years	1,138	926	81.4	857	75.3	6	851	69	7.5	212
50 to 54 years	869	660	76.0	616	71.0	23	602	44	6.6	209
55 to 64 years	1,080	635	58.8	604	56.0	16	589	31	4.9	445
55 to 59 years	612	419	68.6	397	64.9	10	387	22	5.3	192
60 to 64 years	468	216	46.1	207	44.2	5	202	9	4.0	252
65 years and over	1,123	191	17.0	185	16.5	12	173	6	3.0	933
65 to 69 years	434	120	27.6	116	26.8	6	111	3	2.9	314
70 to 74 years	292	42	14.5	42	14.5	4	39	-	-	250
75 years and over	396	28	7.1	26	6.6	2	24	2	(¹)	368
Women										
16 years and over	14,224	8,734	61.4	7,885	55.4	16	7,869	848	9.7	5,490
16 to 19 years	1,269	406	32.0	286	22.5	-	286	120	29.5	863
16 to 17 years	632	120	18.9	88	13.9	-	88	32	26.7	512
18 to 19 years	637	286	45.0	198	31.1	-	198	88	30.7	350
20 to 24 years	1,507	969	64.3	792	52.6	-	792	177	18.3	538
25 to 54 years	8,328	6,450	77.4	5,947	71.4	13	5,935	502	7.8	1,879
25 to 34 years	2,818	2,237	79.4	1,981	70.3	2	1,979	255	11.4	581
25 to 29 years	1,376	1,082	78.6	941	68.4	2	939	141	13.0	295
30 to 34 years	1,441	1,155	80.1	1,040	72.2	-	1,040	114	9.9	286
35 to 44 years	3,078	2,409	78.3	2,254	73.2	5	2,249	155	6.4	669
35 to 39 years	1,535	1,224	79.7	1,144	74.5	-	1,144	80	6.5	312
40 to 44 years	1,542	1,185	76.9	1,110	72.0	5	1,106	75	6.3	357
45 to 54 years	2,433	1,804	74.2	1,712	70.4	5	1,706	92	5.1	629
45 to 49 years	1,354	1,040	76.8	995	73.5	-	995	45	4.3	314
50 to 54 years	1,078	764	70.8	716	66.4	5	711	47	6.2	315
55 to 64 years	1,410	747	53.0	714	50.6	2	712	33	4.4	663
55 to 59 years	787	486	61.8	460	58.5	2	458	26	5.3	301
60 to 64 years	623	261	41.9	254	40.7	-	254	7	2.7	362
65 years and over	1,710	162	9.5	146	8.5	2	144	16	10.1	1,548
65 to 69 years	564	99	17.5	86	15.2	-	86	13	13.0	465
70 to 74 years	410	39	9.5	39	9.5	2	37	-	-	371
75 years and over	736	25	3.3	21	2.9	-	21	4	(¹)	711

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

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

(Numbers in thousands)

Employment status and race	Total		Men, 20 years and over		Women, 20 years and over		Both sexes, 16 to 19 years	
	Feb. 2001	Feb. 2002	Feb. 2001	Feb. 2002	Feb. 2001	Feb. 2002	Feb. 2001	Feb. 2002
TOTAL								
Civilian noninstitutional population	211,026	213,206	93,227	94,262	101,686	102,651	16,113	16,293
Civilian labor force	141,238	142,057	71,139	71,786	62,335	62,947	7,765	7,323
Percent of population	66.9	66.6	76.3	76.2	61.3	61.3	48.2	44.9
Employed	134,774	133,349	68,114	67,510	60,005	59,738	6,655	6,101
Agriculture	2,794	2,878	1,906	1,933	794	803	94	141
Nonagricultural industries	131,980	130,472	66,208	65,577	59,211	58,935	6,561	5,960
Unemployed	6,464	8,707	3,025	4,276	2,329	3,209	1,110	1,222
Unemployment rate	4.6	6.1	4.3	6.0	3.7	5.1	14.3	16.7
Not in labor force	69,788	71,149	22,088	22,476	39,351	39,704	8,348	8,970
White								
Civilian noninstitutional population	175,326	176,783	78,635	79,321	83,982	84,606	12,709	12,856
Civilian labor force	117,883	118,412	60,335	60,788	51,019	51,487	6,529	6,137
Percent of population	67.2	67.0	76.7	76.6	60.7	60.9	51.4	47.7
Employed	113,029	111,880	57,975	57,472	49,303	49,185	5,752	5,223
Agriculture	2,689	2,671	1,833	1,762	763	771	93	137
Nonagricultural industries	110,340	109,210	56,142	55,710	48,540	48,414	5,658	5,085
Unemployed	4,853	6,532	2,360	3,316	1,716	2,302	778	915
Unemployment rate	4.1	5.5	3.9	5.5	3.4	4.5	11.9	14.9
Not in labor force	57,443	58,371	18,300	18,532	32,963	33,119	6,180	6,719
Black								
Civilian noninstitutional population	25,412	25,813	10,189	10,361	12,762	12,955	2,461	2,496
Civilian labor force	16,511	16,637	7,317	7,452	8,305	8,328	889	857
Percent of population	65.0	64.5	71.8	71.9	65.1	64.3	36.1	34.3
Employed	15,192	14,933	6,770	6,730	7,799	7,599	623	603
Agriculture	64	117	55	100	9	16	-	1
Nonagricultural industries	15,128	14,816	6,715	6,631	7,790	7,583	623	602
Unemployed	1,319	1,704	547	722	506	728	266	254
Unemployment rate	8.0	10.2	7.5	9.7	6.1	8.7	29.9	29.6
Not in labor force	8,902	9,176	2,872	2,909	4,457	4,627	1,573	1,640

**HOUSEHOLD DATA
NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED**

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

(Numbers in thousands)

Enrollment status, educational attainment, race, and Hispanic origin	February 2002									
	Civilian noninstitutional population	Civilian labor force								
		Total	Percent of population	Employed			Unemployed			
				Total	Full time	Part time	Total	Looking for full-time work	Looking for part-time work	Percent of labor force
TOTAL ENROLLED										
Total, 16 to 24 years	19,758	9,082	46.0	8,134	1,632	6,502	947	240	707	10.4
16 to 19 years	13,032	4,920	37.8	4,252	396	3,856	668	94	574	13.6
20 to 24 years	6,727	4,161	61.9	3,882	1,236	2,647	279	146	133	6.7
High school	10,159	3,420	33.7	2,867	199	2,668	553	82	471	16.2
College	9,600	5,661	59.0	5,267	1,433	3,834	394	159	236	7.0
Full-time students	8,085	4,350	53.8	4,064	697	3,367	285	89	196	6.6
Part-time students	1,515	1,312	86.6	1,203	736	467	109	69	39	8.3
Men, 16 to 24 years	9,753	4,215	43.2	3,696	766	2,930	519	125	394	12.3
16 to 19 years	6,529	2,345	35.9	1,966	214	1,752	379	56	323	16.1
20 to 24 years	3,224	1,871	58.0	1,730	552	1,178	141	69	72	7.5
High school	5,280	1,696	32.1	1,365	128	1,237	330	48	283	19.5
College	4,474	2,519	56.3	2,331	638	1,693	189	77	111	7.5
Full-time students	3,776	1,903	50.4	1,779	308	1,471	124	36	88	6.5
Part-time students	698	616	88.2	551	330	222	65	41	23	10.5
Women, 16 to 24 years	10,005	4,866	48.6	4,438	866	3,572	428	115	313	8.8
16 to 19 years	6,502	2,576	39.6	2,286	182	2,104	290	38	251	11.2
20 to 24 years	3,503	2,291	65.4	2,152	684	1,469	138	77	61	6.0
High school	4,879	1,724	35.3	1,502	71	1,431	223	34	188	12.9
College	5,126	3,142	61.3	2,936	795	2,141	206	81	124	6.5
Full-time students	4,309	2,446	56.8	2,285	389	1,896	161	53	108	6.6
Part-time students	817	696	85.2	651	406	245	44	28	16	6.4
White										
Total, 16 to 24 years	15,523	7,593	48.9	6,875	1,348	5,528	718	140	578	9.5
16 to 19 years	10,287	4,195	40.8	3,662	350	3,312	533	65	469	12.7
20 to 24 years	5,236	3,398	64.9	3,214	998	2,216	185	76	109	5.4
Men	7,712	3,490	45.3	3,088	633	2,455	402	74	329	11.5
Women	7,811	4,103	52.5	3,788	714	3,073	315	67	249	7.7
High school	7,898	2,899	36.7	2,452	166	2,286	447	63	384	15.4
College	7,625	4,694	61.6	4,423	1,181	3,242	270	77	194	5.8
Full-time students	6,464	3,675	56.9	3,465	584	2,881	210	47	163	5.7
Part-time students	1,161	1,019	87.8	958	598	361	61	30	30	5.9
Black										
Total, 16 to 24 years	2,845	954	33.5	784	189	595	170	81	89	17.8
16 to 19 years	1,910	466	24.4	367	25	342	99	24	75	21.2
20 to 24 years	935	488	52.2	417	164	253	71	57	14	14.6
Men	1,338	442	33.0	360	82	279	81	37	45	18.4
Women	1,507	512	34.0	424	108	316	88	44	44	17.3
High school	1,650	359	21.7	278	21	257	81	14	67	22.6
College	1,195	595	49.8	506	169	338	89	67	22	14.9
Full-time students	965	411	42.6	351	73	279	60	41	19	14.5
Part-time students	231	185	80.1	155	96	59	29	26	3	16.0
Hispanic origin										
Total, 16 to 24 years	2,376	931	39.2	824	207	617	107	36	72	11.5
16 to 19 years	1,667	493	29.6	410	29	382	83	22	61	16.8
20 to 24 years	708	438	61.8	414	179	235	25	14	11	5.6
Men	1,136	396	34.9	336	106	229	60	22	38	15.2
Women	1,240	535	43.2	488	101	387	47	14	33	8.8
High school	1,422	369	26.0	300	28	272	69	24	45	18.6
College	954	562	58.9	523	179	344	39	12	27	6.9
Full-time students	711	370	52.0	338	85	253	31	10	22	8.5
Part-time students	242	192	79.4	185	94	91	7	2	5	3.8

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	February 2002									
	Civilian noninstitutional population	Civilian labor force								
		Total	Percent of population	Employed			Unemployed			
				Total	Full time	Part time	Total	Looking for full-time work	Looking for part-time work	Percent of labor force
TOTAL NOT ENROLLED										
Total, 16 to 24 years	15,679	12,791	81.6	10,995	9,019	1,975	1,796	1,690	107	14.0
16 to 19 years	3,261	2,403	73.7	1,849	1,219	630	554	512	42	23.1
20 to 24 years	12,418	10,388	83.7	9,145	7,801	1,345	1,243	1,178	65	12.0
Less than a high school diploma	3,993	2,680	67.1	2,048	1,554	495	631	592	39	23.6
High school graduates, no college	6,754	5,632	83.4	4,801	3,941	860	831	800	30	14.7
Less than a bachelor's degree	3,357	3,014	89.8	2,768	2,305	464	246	211	35	8.2
College graduates	1,575	1,465	93.0	1,377	1,220	157	88	87	2	6.0
Men, 16 to 24 years	8,015	7,038	87.8	5,958	5,075	883	1,080	1,042	38	15.3
16 to 19 years	1,751	1,369	78.2	1,046	724	321	323	311	12	23.6
20 to 24 years	6,264	5,669	90.5	4,912	4,351	561	757	731	26	13.4
Less than a high school diploma	2,204	1,729	78.4	1,362	1,115	247	367	353	15	21.2
High school graduates, no college	3,625	3,248	89.6	2,708	2,336	372	540	528	12	16.6
Less than a bachelor's degree	1,579	1,480	93.7	1,356	1,139	217	124	113	11	8.4
College graduates	606	582	96.0	533	486	47	49	49	-	8.4
Women, 16 to 24 years	7,665	5,753	75.1	5,036	3,944	1,092	716	647	69	12.5
16 to 19 years	1,510	1,034	68.5	803	494	309	231	201	30	22.3
20 to 24 years	6,154	4,719	76.7	4,233	3,450	783	486	447	39	10.3
Less than a high school diploma	1,788	951	53.2	687	439	248	264	239	25	27.8
High school graduates, no college	3,129	2,384	76.2	2,094	1,606	488	291	272	18	12.2
Less than a bachelor's degree	1,778	1,535	86.3	1,412	1,165	247	122	98	24	8.0
College graduates	969	883	91.1	844	734	110	39	38	2	4.5
White										
Total, 16 to 24 years	12,595	10,539	83.7	9,268	7,632	1,635	1,272	1,181	91	12.1
16 to 19 years	2,570	1,942	75.6	1,561	1,070	491	381	344	38	19.6
20 to 24 years	10,026	8,597	85.8	7,707	6,562	1,145	890	837	53	10.4
Men	6,544	5,882	89.9	5,090	4,371	720	792	766	26	13.5
Women	6,051	4,658	77.0	4,177	3,262	916	480	415	65	10.3
Less than a high school diploma	3,140	2,184	69.5	1,754	1,364	390	430	394	35	19.7
High school graduates, no college	5,341	4,544	85.1	3,963	3,250	713	580	556	25	12.8
Less than a bachelor's degree	2,711	2,469	91.1	2,288	1,896	392	181	152	29	7.3
College graduates	1,403	1,343	95.7	1,262	1,122	141	81	79	2	6.0
Black										
Total, 16 to 24 years	2,432	1,757	72.3	1,300	1,033	267	457	445	12	26.0
16 to 19 years	586	391	66.6	236	112	124	155	150	4	39.6
20 to 24 years	1,845	1,366	74.0	1,064	921	143	303	295	8	22.1
Men	1,164	894	76.9	645	515	130	249	241	8	27.8
Women	1,268	863	68.0	655	518	137	208	205	4	24.2
Less than a high school diploma	726	422	58.0	241	142	99	181	178	3	42.9
High school graduates, no college	1,177	895	76.1	678	564	113	218	213	5	24.3
Less than a bachelor's degree	470	392	83.4	339	290	49	53	49	4	13.6
College graduates	58	48	(¹)	43	37	5	5	5	-	(¹)
Hispanic origin										
Total, 16 to 24 years	3,002	2,353	78.4	2,047	1,743	304	306	282	24	13.0
16 to 19 years	761	540	70.9	458	342	116	82	71	10	15.1
20 to 24 years	2,241	1,813	80.9	1,589	1,401	188	225	211	14	12.4
Men	1,600	1,446	90.4	1,265	1,120	145	181	175	6	12.5
Women	1,402	907	64.7	781	623	158	126	108	18	13.9
Less than a high school diploma	1,424	1,027	72.1	860	756	104	167	153	13	16.2
High school graduates, no college	1,093	893	81.7	800	650	150	93	93	-	10.5
Less than a bachelor's degree	408	362	88.8	331	294	38	31	20	11	8.5
College graduates	77	71	91.7	56	43	12	15	15	-	(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	
	Feb. 2001	Feb. 2002	Feb. 2001	Feb. 2002	Feb. 2001	Feb. 2002	Feb. 2001	Feb. 2002	Feb. 2001	Feb. 2002	Feb. 2001	Feb. 2002
TOTAL												
Civilian noninstitutional population ...	176,239	177,768	83,959	84,774	92,280	92,993	147,637	148,664	20,222	20,536	17,709	18,226
Civilian labor force	119,066	120,184	63,614	64,246	55,452	55,938	99,521	100,280	13,696	13,926	12,499	12,759
Percent of population	67.6	67.6	75.8	75.8	60.1	60.2	67.4	67.5	67.7	67.8	70.6	70.0
Employed	114,876	114,220	61,311	60,868	53,566	53,353	96,297	95,737	12,903	12,849	11,797	11,952
Employment-population ratio	65.2	64.3	73.0	71.8	58.0	57.4	65.2	64.4	63.8	62.6	66.6	65.6
Unemployed	4,189	5,963	2,303	3,379	1,886	2,585	3,224	4,542	793	1,077	703	807
Unemployment rate	3.5	5.0	3.6	5.3	3.4	4.6	3.2	4.5	5.8	7.7	5.6	6.3
Less than a high school diploma												
Civilian noninstitutional population ...	27,191	27,420	12,902	13,227	14,289	14,193	21,863	21,914	4,120	4,215	7,554	7,790
Civilian labor force	11,732	11,824	6,944	7,288	4,788	4,536	9,562	9,500	1,623	1,706	4,559	4,594
Percent of population	43.1	43.1	53.8	55.1	33.5	32.0	43.7	43.4	39.4	40.5	60.4	59.0
Employed	10,706	10,673	6,357	6,582	4,348	4,092	8,757	8,671	1,430	1,471	4,127	4,225
Employment-population ratio	39.4	38.9	49.3	49.8	30.4	28.8	40.1	39.6	34.7	34.9	54.6	54.2
Unemployed	1,026	1,151	587	707	439	444	806	829	193	235	432	368
Unemployment rate	8.7	9.7	8.5	9.7	9.2	9.8	8.4	8.7	11.9	13.8	9.5	8.0
High school graduates, no college												
Civilian noninstitutional population ...	57,617	57,362	26,505	26,373	31,112	30,988	48,391	48,017	7,253	7,215	5,007	5,097
Civilian labor force	37,238	37,134	19,765	19,617	17,473	17,517	30,991	30,781	4,901	4,922	3,786	3,757
Percent of population	64.6	64.7	74.6	74.4	56.2	56.5	64.0	64.1	67.6	68.2	75.6	73.7
Employed	35,644	34,903	18,850	18,413	16,794	16,490	29,816	29,118	4,544	4,429	3,624	3,497
Employment-population ratio	61.9	60.8	71.1	69.8	54.0	53.2	61.6	60.6	62.7	61.4	72.4	68.6
Unemployed	1,594	2,231	915	1,204	679	1,027	1,176	1,663	357	493	161	260
Unemployment rate	4.3	6.0	4.6	6.1	3.9	5.9	3.8	5.4	7.3	10.0	4.3	6.9
Less than a bachelor's degree¹												
Civilian noninstitutional population ...	45,263	45,350	20,853	20,792	24,409	24,558	38,025	37,980	5,521	5,605	3,228	3,247
Civilian labor force	33,414	33,277	16,918	16,800	16,496	16,477	27,800	27,620	4,334	4,405	2,599	2,631
Percent of population	73.8	73.4	81.1	80.8	67.6	67.1	73.1	72.7	78.5	78.6	80.5	81.0
Employed	32,423	31,780	16,388	15,966	16,035	15,814	27,030	26,449	4,161	4,165	2,521	2,491
Employment-population ratio	71.6	70.1	78.6	76.8	65.7	64.4	71.1	69.6	75.4	74.3	78.1	76.7
Unemployed	991	1,498	530	835	461	663	770	1,172	174	240	78	140
Unemployment rate	3.0	4.5	3.1	5.0	2.8	4.0	2.8	4.2	4.0	5.5	3.0	5.3
Some college, no degree												
Civilian noninstitutional population ...	30,826	30,508	14,617	14,354	16,209	16,154	25,833	25,394	3,941	4,014	2,303	2,258
Civilian labor force	22,158	21,733	11,561	11,258	10,597	10,475	18,327	17,839	3,052	3,131	1,854	1,822
Percent of population	71.9	71.2	79.1	78.4	65.4	64.8	70.9	70.2	77.4	78.0	80.5	80.7
Employed	21,451	20,678	11,186	10,679	10,265	9,999	17,759	17,003	2,935	2,975	1,797	1,720
Employment-population ratio	69.6	67.8	76.5	74.4	63.3	61.9	68.7	67.0	74.5	74.1	78.1	76.2
Unemployed	707	1,055	375	580	332	475	568	835	117	157	57	102
Unemployment rate	3.2	4.9	3.2	5.1	3.1	4.5	3.1	4.7	3.8	5.0	3.1	5.6
Associate degree												
Civilian noninstitutional population ...	14,437	14,842	6,236	6,438	8,200	8,404	12,192	12,586	1,580	1,592	925	989
Civilian labor force	11,256	11,544	5,357	5,542	5,899	6,002	9,473	9,782	1,282	1,274	745	809
Percent of population	78.0	77.8	85.9	86.1	71.9	71.4	77.7	77.7	81.1	80.0	80.5	81.8
Employed	10,971	11,101	5,201	5,287	5,770	5,814	9,271	9,445	1,225	1,190	723	771
Employment-population ratio	76.0	74.8	83.4	82.1	70.4	69.2	76.0	75.0	77.6	74.8	78.2	77.9
Unemployed	284	443	155	255	129	188	202	337	57	84	21	38
Unemployment rate	2.5	3.8	2.9	4.6	2.2	3.1	2.1	3.4	4.4	6.6	2.9	4.7
College graduates												
Civilian noninstitutional population ...	46,167	47,636	23,699	24,382	22,468	23,254	39,358	40,754	3,329	3,500	1,920	2,091
Civilian labor force	36,683	37,949	19,988	20,541	16,695	17,408	31,167	32,378	2,838	2,892	1,555	1,778
Percent of population	79.5	79.7	84.3	84.2	74.3	74.9	79.2	79.4	85.2	82.6	81.0	85.0
Employed	36,104	36,865	19,716	19,907	16,388	16,957	30,695	31,499	2,768	2,784	1,524	1,739
Employment-population ratio	78.2	77.4	83.2	81.6	72.9	72.9	78.0	77.3	83.1	79.5	79.4	83.1
Unemployed	579	1,084	272	633	307	451	472	879	70	108	31	39
Unemployment rate	1.6	2.9	1.4	3.1	1.8	2.6	1.5	2.7	2.5	3.7	2.0	2.2

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

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

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

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

(In thousands)

Age, sex, and race	February 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	109,272	96,120	10,298	2,854	24,077	2,848	20,093	1,136	7,369	1,338
16 to 19 years	1,615	1,385	196	34	4,486	293	4,077	116	606	616
16 to 17 years	164	134	25	6	1,970	34	1,873	63	93	384
18 to 19 years	1,451	1,251	171	28	2,516	258	2,204	53	513	232
20 years and over	107,658	94,736	10,102	2,820	19,591	2,555	16,015	1,020	6,763	722
20 to 24 years	9,036	8,009	857	170	3,992	542	3,322	128	1,324	197
25 years and over	98,621	86,726	9,244	2,651	15,599	2,013	12,694	892	5,439	524
25 to 54 years	84,183	74,262	7,773	2,149	11,037	1,721	8,738	578	4,777	361
55 years and over	14,438	12,465	1,472	501	4,562	293	3,955	314	662	163
Men, 16 years and over	62,637	55,915	5,220	1,502	7,885	1,311	6,211	364	4,372	606
16 to 19 years	938	804	112	22	2,073	140	1,898	35	367	335
20 years and over	61,698	55,111	5,107	1,480	5,812	1,171	4,313	329	4,005	271
20 to 24 years	4,903	4,348	478	77	1,740	316	1,367	57	800	97
25 years and over	56,795	50,763	4,629	1,403	4,072	855	2,946	272	3,205	174
25 to 54 years	48,394	43,454	3,847	1,094	2,263	710	1,410	144	2,762	98
55 years and over	8,401	7,309	783	309	1,810	145	1,536	128	443	76
Women, 16 years and over	46,636	40,205	5,078	1,352	16,191	1,538	13,882	772	2,997	732
16 to 19 years	676	581	84	12	2,413	153	2,179	81	239	282
20 years and over	45,959	39,624	4,994	1,341	13,779	1,384	11,703	692	2,758	451
20 to 24 years	4,134	3,661	380	93	2,252	226	1,955	71	524	100
25 years and over	41,826	35,963	4,615	1,248	11,527	1,158	9,748	621	2,234	350
25 to 54 years	35,789	30,808	3,926	1,056	8,774	1,011	7,328	434	2,015	264
55 years and over	6,037	5,155	689	192	2,753	147	2,419	186	219	87
White										
Men, 16 years and over	53,417	47,702	4,468	1,248	6,599	1,031	5,239	329	3,347	504
16 to 19 years	838	718	105	15	1,706	100	1,577	29	258	278
20 years and over	52,580	46,984	4,363	1,233	4,893	931	3,662	300	3,089	226
20 to 24 years	4,166	3,725	398	43	1,468	258	1,157	53	581	77
25 years and over	48,414	43,260	3,965	1,189	3,425	673	2,505	247	2,508	149
25 to 54 years	41,019	36,832	3,266	921	1,785	553	1,107	125	2,116	82
55 years and over	7,394	6,428	699	268	1,640	120	1,398	122	392	67
Women, 16 years and over	37,703	32,477	4,142	1,083	14,161	1,185	12,296	680	2,067	614
16 to 19 years	582	503	73	5	2,096	123	1,898	76	150	229
20 years and over	37,121	31,974	4,069	1,078	12,065	1,062	10,399	604	1,917	385
20 to 24 years	3,394	2,988	326	80	1,892	182	1,654	57	331	85
25 years and over	33,727	28,986	3,743	998	10,172	880	8,745	547	1,585	300
25 to 54 years	28,579	24,581	3,165	832	7,715	757	6,584	374	1,414	227
55 years and over	5,148	4,404	578	166	2,458	124	2,161	173	171	73
Black										
Men, 16 years and over	6,182	5,497	532	153	866	216	627	23	786	69
16 to 19 years	72	68	4	1	245	34	209	2	91	42
20 years and over	6,109	5,429	528	152	621	182	417	22	695	27
20 to 24 years	525	448	53	24	164	44	117	3	186	11
25 years and over	5,584	4,981	475	128	457	138	300	19	509	16
25 to 54 years	4,914	4,383	425	106	338	123	201	14	477	11
55 years and over	670	599	50	21	119	15	100	4	32	5
Women, 16 years and over	6,560	5,657	711	192	1,326	262	1,018	45	766	82
16 to 19 years	65	52	10	3	221	26	192	4	83	37
20 years and over	6,495	5,604	701	189	1,105	237	827	41	683	45
20 to 24 years	560	510	41	10	232	33	194	5	166	11
25 years and over	5,934	5,095	660	179	873	204	632	37	517	34
25 to 54 years	5,276	4,531	589	156	671	195	444	32	480	22
55 years and over	658	563	72	23	202	9	188	5	37	12

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

according to their usual status.

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

**HOUSEHOLD DATA
NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED**

A-19. Employed persons by occupation, sex, and age

(In thousands)

Occupation	Total		Men				Women			
	16 years and over		16 years and over		20 years and over		16 years and over		20 years and over	
	Feb. 2001	Feb. 2002	Feb. 2001	Feb. 2002	Feb. 2001	Feb. 2002	Feb. 2001	Feb. 2002	Feb. 2001	Feb. 2002
Total	134,774	133,349	71,430	70,522	68,114	67,510	63,344	62,827	60,005	59,738
Managerial and professional specialty	41,701	41,969	20,965	20,799	20,783	20,631	20,736	21,170	20,522	20,973
Executive, administrative, and managerial	20,163	20,278	10,946	10,993	10,888	10,931	9,216	9,285	9,148	9,221
Officials and administrators, public administration	856	830	423	424	420	424	433	406	433	406
Other executive, administrative, and managerial	14,169	14,430	8,328	8,482	8,285	8,443	5,841	5,948	5,789	5,887
Management-related occupations	5,138	5,019	2,196	2,087	2,183	2,065	2,942	2,931	2,926	2,927
Professional specialty	21,538	21,691	10,019	9,806	9,895	9,700	11,520	11,885	11,374	11,752
Engineers	2,108	2,094	1,859	1,865	1,859	1,865	249	229	249	229
Mathematical and computer scientists	2,102	2,023	1,480	1,341	1,466	1,340	622	682	622	676
Natural scientists	643	495	452	329	452	327	191	166	191	166
Health diagnosing occupations	1,013	1,090	732	762	732	762	281	328	281	328
Health assessment and treating occupations	2,925	3,133	463	457	460	457	2,461	2,676	2,458	2,670
Teachers, college and university	1,030	1,088	553	617	544	614	478	471	469	461
Teachers, except college and university	5,841	5,844	1,471	1,453	1,441	1,415	4,370	4,391	4,281	4,332
Lawyers and judges	895	900	622	652	622	652	273	248	273	248
Other professional specialty occupations	4,981	5,024	2,386	2,328	2,319	2,267	2,596	2,695	2,550	2,642
Technical, sales, and administrative support	39,781	38,616	14,263	13,998	13,395	13,229	25,518	24,618	23,711	23,023
Technicians and related support	4,459	4,370	2,094	1,983	2,075	1,950	2,365	2,386	2,333	2,364
Health technologists and technicians	1,810	1,811	385	336	378	329	1,425	1,476	1,411	1,472
Engineering and science technicians	1,229	1,260	898	921	892	904	330	339	313	329
Technicians, except health, engineering, and science	1,421	1,298	811	726	805	717	610	572	608	563
Sales occupations	16,254	15,772	8,211	8,131	7,654	7,624	8,043	7,641	6,959	6,656
Supervisors and proprietors	4,939	4,699	2,831	2,797	2,800	2,771	2,108	1,901	2,069	1,868
Sales representatives, finance and business services	2,934	2,952	1,670	1,705	1,655	1,681	1,264	1,247	1,231	1,225
Sales representatives, commodities, except retail	1,583	1,529	1,196	1,131	1,191	1,129	387	398	375	393
Sales workers, retail and personal services	6,690	6,493	2,488	2,472	1,983	2,017	4,201	4,021	3,204	3,097
Sales-related occupations	109	99	26	26	26	26	83	73	80	72
Administrative support, including clerical	19,067	18,474	3,958	3,884	3,667	3,655	15,109	14,591	14,420	14,003
Supervisors	845	776	310	303	310	299	535	472	531	470
Computer equipment operators	338	329	153	178	149	174	185	151	173	148
Secretaries, stenographers, and typists	3,243	3,054	46	75	46	70	3,197	2,979	3,121	2,899
Financial records processing	2,224	2,150	198	188	192	182	2,026	1,962	1,996	1,932
Mail and message distributing	965	872	559	557	548	545	406	315	398	313
Other administrative support, including clerical	11,452	11,293	2,692	2,583	2,422	2,386	8,759	8,710	8,201	8,241
Service occupations	18,301	18,650	7,270	7,419	6,261	6,515	11,031	11,230	9,912	10,135
Private household	760	664	31	28	24	22	729	637	636	567
Protective service	2,475	2,583	1,977	2,040	1,928	2,008	498	543	483	518
Service, except private household and protective	15,066	15,402	5,261	5,352	4,310	4,485	9,805	10,050	8,792	9,050
Food service	6,401	6,237	2,755	2,743	2,017	2,060	3,645	3,493	2,946	2,824
Health service	2,485	2,744	227	294	204	275	2,258	2,450	2,187	2,328
Cleaning and building service	3,034	3,186	1,661	1,747	1,549	1,674	1,373	1,439	1,325	1,389
Personal service	3,146	3,236	618	567	539	477	2,528	2,669	2,335	2,510
Precision production, craft, and repair	14,746	14,091	13,509	12,875	13,199	12,586	1,237	1,216	1,208	1,206
Mechanics and repairers	4,782	4,569	4,548	4,331	4,456	4,251	234	238	215	236
Construction trades	6,020	5,984	5,870	5,852	5,721	5,695	150	132	147	131
Other precision production, craft, and repair	3,944	3,538	3,091	2,692	3,023	2,640	853	846	846	838
Operators, fabricators, and laborers	17,439	17,146	13,245	13,234	12,386	12,464	4,194	3,912	4,064	3,757
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	6,855	6,347	4,306	4,077	4,185	3,961	2,549	2,270	2,506	2,213
Transportation and material moving occupations	5,460	5,810	4,824	5,193	4,715	5,078	635	616	623	610
Motor vehicle operators	4,209	4,557	3,667	4,005	3,577	3,912	542	553	530	546
Other transportation and material moving occupations	1,250	1,252	1,157	1,189	1,138	1,166	93	64	93	64
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	5,124	4,990	4,114	3,963	3,486	3,425	1,010	1,026	934	934
Construction laborers	879	952	847	922	783	862	32	30	32	30
Other handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	4,245	4,038	3,267	3,041	2,703	2,563	978	996	903	905
Farming, forestry, and fishing	2,806	2,877	2,179	2,197	2,088	2,086	628	680	589	644
Farm operators and managers	1,113	1,135	835	822	829	822	277	313	277	313
Other farming, forestry, and fishing occupations	1,693	1,742	1,343	1,375	1,259	1,264	350	367	312	330

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

(Percent distribution)

Occupation and race	Total		Men		Women	
	Feb. 2001	Feb. 2002	Feb. 2001	Feb. 2002	Feb. 2001	Feb. 2002
TOTAL						
Total, 16 years and over (thousands)	134,774	133,349	71,430	70,522	63,344	62,827
Percent	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Managerial and professional specialty	30.9	31.5	29.4	29.5	32.7	33.7
Executive, administrative, and managerial	15.0	15.2	15.3	15.6	14.5	14.8
Professional specialty	16.0	16.3	14.0	13.9	18.2	18.9
Technical, sales, and administrative support	29.5	29.0	20.0	19.8	40.3	39.2
Technicians and related support	3.3	3.3	2.9	2.8	3.7	3.8
Sales occupations	12.1	11.8	11.5	11.5	12.7	12.2
Administrative support, including clerical	14.1	13.9	5.5	5.5	23.9	23.2
Service occupations	13.6	14.0	10.2	10.5	17.4	17.9
Private household	.6	.5	(¹)	(¹)	1.2	1.0
Protective service	1.8	1.9	2.8	2.9	.8	.9
Service, except private household and protective	11.2	11.6	7.4	7.6	15.5	16.0
Precision production, craft, and repair	10.9	10.6	18.9	18.3	2.0	1.9
Operators, fabricators, and laborers	12.9	12.9	18.5	18.8	6.6	6.2
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	5.1	4.8	6.0	5.8	4.0	3.6
Transportation and material moving occupations	4.1	4.4	6.8	7.4	1.0	1.0
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	3.8	3.7	5.8	5.6	1.6	1.6
Farming, forestry, and fishing	2.1	2.2	3.0	3.1	1.0	1.1
White						
Total, 16 years and over (thousands)	113,029	111,880	60,853	60,016	52,177	51,864
Percent	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Managerial and professional specialty	31.9	32.5	30.2	30.4	33.9	35.0
Executive, administrative, and managerial	15.6	15.9	16.1	16.4	15.0	15.4
Professional specialty	16.3	16.6	14.1	14.0	18.9	19.6
Technical, sales, and administrative support	29.4	28.9	19.8	19.6	40.7	39.7
Technicians and related support	3.2	3.2	2.8	2.8	3.6	3.8
Sales occupations	12.5	12.1	12.0	11.8	13.1	12.4
Administrative support, including clerical	13.8	13.6	5.0	5.0	24.1	23.5
Service occupations	12.4	12.8	9.2	9.5	16.2	16.6
Private household	.5	.5	(¹)	(¹)	1.1	1.1
Protective service	1.7	1.7	2.6	2.6	.6	.7
Service, except private household and protective	10.2	10.6	6.5	6.8	14.5	14.9
Precision production, craft, and repair	11.5	11.1	19.8	19.2	1.9	1.9
Operators, fabricators, and laborers	12.4	12.3	17.7	18.0	6.2	5.6
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	4.8	4.5	5.9	5.6	3.6	3.2
Transportation and material moving occupations	3.9	4.1	6.4	7.0	.9	.9
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	3.7	3.6	5.4	5.4	1.6	1.5
Farming, forestry, and fishing	2.4	2.4	3.4	3.4	1.1	1.3
Black						
Total, 16 years and over (thousands)	15,192	14,933	7,076	7,047	8,116	7,885
Percent	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Managerial and professional specialty	22.3	21.9	18.7	18.2	25.5	25.3
Executive, administrative, and managerial	10.7	10.3	9.5	9.2	11.7	11.2
Professional specialty	11.6	11.7	9.3	8.9	13.7	14.1
Technical, sales, and administrative support	30.2	29.9	20.1	21.0	39.1	37.9
Technicians and related support	3.9	2.8	3.2	2.2	4.4	3.3
Sales occupations	8.9	10.3	7.7	9.6	10.0	10.9
Administrative support, including clerical	17.5	16.9	9.2	9.2	24.7	23.7
Service occupations	21.1	21.7	17.4	17.6	24.3	25.3
Private household	.7	.4	.1	.1	1.2	.7
Protective service	3.2	3.8	4.7	5.8	2.0	2.1
Service, except private household and protective	17.2	17.5	12.6	11.8	21.1	22.5
Precision production, craft, and repair	7.9	7.5	14.5	14.0	2.1	1.7
Operators, fabricators, and laborers	17.8	18.0	28.0	27.4	9.0	9.6
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	6.6	6.6	7.5	7.6	5.8	5.7
Transportation and material moving occupations	6.0	6.7	11.1	12.0	1.6	2.1
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	5.2	4.7	9.4	7.8	1.5	1.8
Farming, forestry, and fishing	.7	.9	1.2	1.7	.2	.2

¹ Less than 0.05 percent.

**HOUSEHOLD DATA
NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED**

A-21. Employed persons by industry and occupation

(In thousands)

Industry	February 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	2,878	80	98	66	12	132	—	15	44	9	45	13	2,365
Mining	485	85	37	13	11	49	—	2	171	13	79	24	—
Construction	8,868	1,235	159	43	75	410	—	57	5,253	61	502	1,043	28
Manufacturing	18,214	2,825	1,855	592	807	1,624	—	230	3,459	5,161	665	952	45
Durable goods	10,964	1,654	1,163	382	375	877	—	121	2,477	3,077	327	471	40
Nondurable goods	7,250	1,171	691	211	432	747	—	108	982	2,084	338	481	4
Transportation and public utilities	9,700	1,355	579	332	276	2,207	—	306	1,372	95	2,629	537	10
Wholesale and retail trade	26,932	2,719	699	220	10,993	2,189	—	5,362	1,321	293	1,214	1,825	98
Wholesale trade	4,923	582	170	45	1,934	740	—	56	278	98	556	399	64
Retail trade	22,009	2,137	529	175	9,058	1,449	—	5,306	1,043	194	658	1,426	34
Finance, insurance, and real estate	9,109	2,709	363	177	2,405	2,897	—	299	182	10	11	17	41
Services	51,097	7,868	16,924	2,706	1,179	7,657	664	9,940	2,044	684	623	535	272
Private households	722	5	4	—	—	15	664	19	—	—	—	8	7
Other service industries	50,375	7,863	16,920	2,706	1,179	7,642	—	9,921	2,044	684	623	528	265
Professional services	34,801	4,813	14,656	2,254	256	5,808	—	5,937	424	134	359	106	52
Public administration	6,068	1,402	978	221	15	1,310	—	1,774	244	20	41	44	19

¹ Includes protective service, not shown separately.

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

(In thousands)

Age and sex	February 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	1,660	1,203	14	122,315	102,567	708	101,858	19,749	8,059	97
16 to 19 years	133	3	5	5,919	5,607	77	5,531	311	38	3
16 to 17 years	56	3	3	2,057	1,962	42	1,920	95	15	-
18 to 19 years	77	-	2	3,861	3,645	34	3,611	216	23	3
20 to 24 years	225	26	-	12,546	11,323	107	11,216	1,223	228	3
25 to 34 years	354	126	3	27,058	23,496	111	23,385	3,563	1,290	8
35 to 44 years	450	272	2	32,714	27,317	143	27,174	5,397	2,237	32
45 to 54 years	287	274	-	27,785	21,743	150	21,593	6,042	2,304	25
55 to 64 years	154	269	3	13,037	10,349	80	10,269	2,688	1,351	15
65 years and over	58	233	-	3,257	2,731	41	2,690	525	611	11
Men, 16 years and over	1,174	854	7	63,653	55,269	43	55,226	8,384	4,815	20
16 to 19 years	97	3	-	2,892	2,763	7	2,756	128	18	1
16 to 17 years	39	3	-	942	891	7	884	51	6	-
18 to 19 years	58	-	-	1,949	1,872	-	1,872	77	12	1
20 to 24 years	161	18	-	6,328	5,842	8	5,834	487	135	-
25 to 34 years	253	104	1	14,446	12,925	5	12,921	1,521	714	2
35 to 44 years	326	198	2	17,282	14,989	6	14,983	2,293	1,300	-
45 to 54 years	181	186	-	14,199	11,652	12	11,640	2,547	1,456	6
55 to 64 years	116	186	3	6,734	5,575	5	5,570	1,159	792	5
65 years and over	40	159	-	1,773	1,523	-	1,523	250	400	5
Women, 16 years and over	487	350	7	58,662	47,298	665	46,632	11,364	3,244	78
16 to 19 years	36	-	5	3,027	2,844	70	2,775	183	20	1
16 to 17 years	17	-	3	1,115	1,071	35	1,036	44	9	-
18 to 19 years	19	-	2	1,912	1,773	34	1,739	139	11	1
20 to 24 years	64	8	-	6,218	5,481	99	5,382	736	93	3
25 to 34 years	101	22	2	12,612	10,570	106	10,464	2,042	576	6
35 to 44 years	124	74	-	15,432	12,328	136	12,192	3,104	937	32
45 to 54 years	106	88	-	13,585	10,091	138	9,953	3,494	848	18
55 to 64 years	39	84	-	6,303	4,774	75	4,700	1,529	559	11
65 years and over	18	74	-	1,484	1,209	41	1,167	276	211	6

**HOUSEHOLD DATA
NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED**

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

Hours of work	February 2002					
	Thousands of persons			Percent distribution		
	All industries	Agriculture	Nonagricultural industries	All industries	Agriculture	Nonagricultural industries
Total, 16 years and over	129,359	2,712	126,647	100.0	100.0	100.0
1 to 34 hours	32,386	907	31,479	25.0	33.5	24.9
1 to 4 hours	1,262	66	1,196	1.0	2.4	.9
5 to 14 hours	5,692	231	5,461	4.4	8.5	4.3
15 to 29 hours	15,693	415	15,278	12.1	15.3	12.1
30 to 34 hours	9,739	196	9,544	7.5	7.2	7.5
35 hours and over	96,973	1,804	95,169	75.0	66.5	75.1
35 to 39 hours	8,898	141	8,756	6.9	5.2	6.9
40 hours	51,668	783	50,886	39.9	28.9	40.2
41 hours and over	36,407	880	35,526	28.1	32.5	28.1
41 to 48 hours	13,390	162	13,228	10.4	6.0	10.4
49 to 59 hours	13,675	315	13,360	10.6	11.6	10.5
60 hours and over	9,341	403	8,938	7.2	14.9	7.1
Average hours, total at work	38.8	38.7	38.8	—	—	—
Average hours, persons who usually work full time	42.7	44.9	42.7	—	—	—

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

(Numbers in thousands)

Reason for working less than 35 hours	February 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	32,386	10,298	22,088	31,479	10,003	21,476
Economic reasons	4,414	1,733	2,681	4,190	1,602	2,588
Slack work or business conditions	2,968	1,501	1,467	2,821	1,417	1,404
Could only find part-time work	1,148	—	1,148	1,124	—	1,124
Seasonal work	210	143	67	158	98	60
Job started or ended during week	88	88	—	87	87	—
Noneconomic reasons	27,972	8,565	19,407	27,289	8,401	18,888
Child-care problems	785	129	656	777	129	649
Other family or personal obligations	6,286	877	5,408	6,139	847	5,291
Health or medical limitations	705	—	705	684	—	684
In school or training	7,013	69	6,944	6,893	66	6,827
Retired or Social Security limit on earnings	1,787	—	1,787	1,674	—	1,674
Vacation or personal day	3,144	3,144	—	3,092	3,092	—
Holiday, legal or religious	988	988	—	982	982	—
Weather-related curtailment	157	157	—	143	143	—
All other reasons	7,109	3,202	3,907	6,905	3,142	3,763
Average hours:						
Economic reasons	22.6	23.6	22.0	22.8	24.0	22.0
Other reasons	21.2	25.8	19.2	21.3	25.8	19.3

A-25. Persons at work in nonagricultural industries by class of worker and usual full- or part-time status

(Numbers in thousands)

Industry and class of worker	February 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	126,647	31,479	4,190	8,401	18,888	95,169	38.8	42.7
Wage and salary workers	119,015	28,934	3,729	7,914	17,291	90,080	38.8	42.5
Mining	440	30	8	14	9	410	49.5	50.1
Construction	7,299	1,370	452	546	371	5,929	39.9	41.4
Manufacturing	17,527	2,264	433	1,108	722	15,263	41.5	42.6
Durable goods	10,577	1,257	225	689	343	9,320	41.8	42.6
Nondurable goods	6,950	1,006	208	419	379	5,943	41.1	42.5
Transportation and public utilities	8,902	1,389	228	593	569	7,512	41.5	43.4
Wholesale and retail trade	24,882	8,264	1,169	1,110	5,985	16,618	36.5	42.9
Finance, insurance, and real estate	8,255	1,550	91	644	815	6,705	40.0	42.3
Service industries	45,786	12,993	1,314	3,170	8,509	32,793	37.7	42.5
Private households	670	364	59	37	267	306	29.5	41.7
All other industries	45,116	12,629	1,255	3,132	8,242	32,487	37.8	42.5
Public administration	5,923	1,074	34	729	311	4,850	40.2	41.5
Self-employed workers	7,535	2,488	458	477	1,553	5,048	38.7	45.3
Unpaid family workers	97	57	3	10	44	40	32.5	(¹)

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

**HOUSEHOLD DATA
NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED**

A-26. Persons at work in nonagricultural industries by age, sex, race, marital status, and usual full- or part-time status

(Numbers in thousands)

Age, sex, race, and marital status	February 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	126,647	31,479	4,190	8,401	18,888	95,169	38.8	42.7
16 to 19 years	5,811	4,393	346	120	3,927	1,418	23.1	39.7
16 to 17 years	2,004	1,860	40	12	1,808	144	16.6	38.7
18 to 19 years	3,807	2,533	305	108	2,119	1,274	26.6	39.8
20 years and over	120,836	27,086	3,844	8,281	14,961	93,751	39.5	42.7
20 to 24 years	12,485	4,537	711	612	3,213	7,948	34.7	41.2
25 years and over	108,351	22,549	3,133	7,668	11,748	85,802	40.1	42.9
25 to 54 years	90,834	17,322	2,687	6,457	8,178	73,512	40.6	42.9
55 years and over	17,518	5,227	446	1,211	3,570	12,291	37.4	42.6
Men, 16 years and over	66,736	11,948	2,244	3,923	5,781	54,788	41.4	43.9
16 to 19 years	2,855	2,059	186	56	1,817	796	24.5	40.1
16 to 17 years	921	829	22	3	804	92	17.7	39.7
18 to 19 years	1,934	1,230	164	53	1,013	704	27.7	40.2
20 years and over	63,882	9,890	2,059	3,867	3,964	53,992	42.1	44.0
20 to 24 years	6,333	2,065	441	304	1,320	4,267	36.1	41.8
25 years and over	57,549	7,824	1,617	3,563	2,644	49,724	42.8	44.2
25 to 54 years	48,240	5,620	1,379	2,951	1,290	42,621	43.4	44.3
55 years and over	9,308	2,205	239	611	1,355	7,104	39.9	43.8
Women, 16 years and over	59,911	19,530	1,946	4,478	13,107	40,381	35.8	41.0
16 to 19 years	2,956	2,334	160	64	2,110	622	21.8	39.1
16 to 17 years	1,083	1,031	18	9	1,004	52	15.6	(¹)
18 to 19 years	1,873	1,303	142	55	1,106	570	25.3	39.3
20 years and over	56,955	17,196	1,786	4,413	10,997	39,759	36.6	41.0
20 to 24 years	6,152	2,471	270	308	1,893	3,681	33.3	40.5
25 years and over	50,803	14,725	1,516	4,106	9,104	36,078	37.0	41.1
25 to 54 years	42,594	11,703	1,308	3,506	6,888	30,891	37.4	41.1
55 years and over	8,209	3,022	207	600	2,215	5,187	34.5	41.0
Race								
White, 16 years and over	106,024	26,786	3,317	7,016	16,454	79,238	38.8	42.9
Men	56,684	10,031	1,804	3,365	4,861	46,653	41.6	44.1
Women	49,340	16,755	1,513	3,650	11,592	32,585	35.6	41.1
Black, 16 years and over	14,404	3,243	649	1,027	1,567	11,161	38.5	41.4
Men	6,772	1,317	326	399	592	5,455	40.0	42.6
Women	7,632	1,927	324	629	975	5,706	37.3	40.4
Marital status								
Men, 16 years and over:								
Married, spouse present	40,614	5,126	993	2,449	1,683	35,488	43.3	44.6
Widowed, divorced, or separated	7,865	1,252	292	520	440	6,613	42.0	43.6
Single (never married)	18,257	5,570	959	953	3,658	12,687	36.8	42.2
Women, 16 years and over:								
Married, spouse present	32,044	10,359	770	2,464	7,126	21,684	35.9	40.9
Widowed, divorced, or separated	12,084	3,103	489	1,040	1,574	8,981	38.1	41.3
Single (never married)	15,783	6,068	687	974	4,407	9,715	33.8	40.9

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

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

(Numbers in thousands)

Occupation and sex	February 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	126,655	31,498	4,191	8,386	18,921	95,157	38.8	42.7
Managerial and professional specialty	40,801	7,793	584	2,951	4,258	33,008	41.4	44.2
Executive, administrative, and managerial	19,775	2,929	226	1,415	1,287	16,846	43.2	45.0
Professional specialty	21,026	4,865	358	1,536	2,971	16,161	39.6	43.4
Technical, sales, and administrative support	37,553	10,834	922	2,589	7,323	26,719	37.1	41.8
Technicians and related support	4,232	1,033	69	366	598	3,199	38.5	41.5
Sales occupations	15,329	4,438	498	746	3,194	10,892	38.2	43.9
Administrative support, including clerical	17,992	5,363	355	1,478	3,530	12,628	35.8	40.1
Service occupations	18,061	7,204	1,137	949	5,117	10,857	34.2	41.6
Private household	626	343	47	37	258	284	29.2	41.1
Protective service	2,517	429	44	183	201	2,089	41.9	44.3
Service, except private household and protective	14,918	6,433	1,045	729	4,658	8,485	33.1	41.0
Precision production, craft, and repair	13,642	2,055	643	894	518	11,587	40.8	42.0
Operators, fabricators, and laborers	16,598	3,611	905	1,002	1,705	12,987	39.4	42.2
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	6,179	984	274	363	347	5,195	39.8	41.2
Transportation and material moving occupations	5,595	1,095	227	344	524	4,501	42.0	44.7
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	4,824	1,533	404	296	834	3,291	35.8	40.5
Men, 16 years and over ¹	66,581	11,875	2,232	3,903	5,739	54,706	41.4	43.9
Managerial and professional specialty	20,318	2,729	297	1,269	1,163	17,589	44.2	45.9
Executive, administrative, and managerial	10,762	1,172	143	662	367	9,590	45.6	46.6
Professional specialty	9,556	1,557	154	607	797	7,999	42.6	45.1
Technical, sales, and administrative support	13,689	2,634	316	700	1,617	11,056	40.9	44.2
Technicians and related support	1,934	348	37	178	134	1,585	40.6	42.4
Sales occupations	7,960	1,451	193	299	960	6,508	42.3	45.9
Administrative support, including clerical	3,796	834	86	224	524	2,962	38.3	41.7
Service occupations	7,256	2,194	411	347	1,436	5,062	37.1	42.8
Private household	28	9	—	2	7	19	(²)	(²)
Protective service	1,989	288	26	149	114	1,701	43.3	44.9
Service, except private household and protective	5,239	1,896	386	195	1,315	3,342	34.7	41.8
Precision production, craft, and repair	12,481	1,774	604	804	366	10,706	41.1	42.1
Operators, fabricators, and laborers	12,837	2,544	604	783	1,158	10,293	40.2	42.8
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	3,992	540	128	243	169	3,452	40.8	41.8
Transportation and material moving occupations	5,006	870	197	304	369	4,136	42.7	44.9
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	3,839	1,134	279	235	620	2,705	36.4	40.8
Women, 16 years and over ¹	60,075	19,623	1,959	4,482	13,182	40,452	35.8	41.0
Managerial and professional specialty	20,483	5,065	287	1,682	3,095	15,419	38.6	42.3
Executive, administrative, and managerial	9,013	1,757	83	753	921	7,257	40.4	42.8
Professional specialty	11,470	3,308	204	929	2,174	8,162	37.1	41.8
Technical, sales, and administrative support	23,864	8,200	606	1,889	5,705	15,663	34.8	40.1
Technicians and related support	2,298	685	32	188	464	1,613	36.7	40.7
Sales occupations	7,370	2,986	305	447	2,234	4,383	33.7	41.1
Administrative support, including clerical	14,195	4,529	269	1,254	3,007	9,666	35.1	39.6
Service occupations	10,805	5,010	726	603	3,682	5,795	32.3	40.6
Private household	598	334	47	35	251	265	28.8	40.9
Protective service	528	140	19	34	88	388	36.9	41.7
Service, except private household and protective	9,679	4,536	659	534	3,343	5,143	32.3	40.5
Precision production, craft, and repair	1,161	281	39	90	152	880	37.8	41.0
Operators, fabricators, and laborers	3,761	1,067	301	219	547	2,694	36.6	40.1
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	2,187	444	146	119	178	1,743	38.1	40.1
Transportation and material moving occupations	590	225	30	39	155	365	36.0	42.3
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	985	399	124	60	214	586	33.4	38.9

¹ Excludes farming, forestry, and fishing occupations.

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

**HOUSEHOLD DATA
NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED**

A-28. Unemployed persons by marital status, race, age, and sex

Marital status, race, and age	Men				Women			
	Thousands of persons		Unemployment rates		Thousands of persons		Unemployment rates	
	Feb. 2001	Feb. 2002	Feb. 2001	Feb. 2002	Feb. 2001	Feb. 2002	Feb. 2001	Feb. 2002
Total, 16 years and over	3,687	4,978	4.9	6.6	2,777	3,729	4.2	5.6
Married, spouse present	1,232	1,837	2.8	4.1	945	1,367	2.7	3.9
Widowed, divorced, or separated	507	710	5.6	7.8	600	826	4.5	6.1
Single (never married)	1,948	2,431	9.0	11.2	1,231	1,536	6.9	8.6
White, 16 years and over	2,840	3,851	4.5	6.0	2,013	2,681	3.7	4.9
Married, spouse present	1,055	1,517	2.7	3.9	798	1,121	2.6	3.7
Widowed, divorced, or separated	406	571	5.4	7.6	439	626	4.2	5.9
Single (never married)	1,380	1,763	7.9	10.2	775	935	5.8	7.0
Black, 16 years and over	686	856	8.8	10.8	633	848	7.2	9.7
Married, spouse present	126	205	3.7	5.9	90	167	3.1	5.8
Widowed, divorced, or separated	83	116	6.5	9.4	137	161	6.0	7.2
Single (never married)	477	534	15.4	16.9	406	521	11.3	14.3
Total, 25 years and over	2,303	3,379	3.6	5.3	1,886	2,585	3.4	4.6
Married, spouse present	1,156	1,715	2.7	3.9	881	1,219	2.6	3.6
Widowed, divorced, or separated	474	694	5.4	7.8	564	770	4.3	5.9
Single (never married)	674	969	5.8	8.3	441	596	4.9	6.6
White, 25 years and over	1,810	2,657	3.3	4.9	1,413	1,885	3.1	4.1
Married, spouse present	984	1,403	2.6	3.7	742	983	2.6	3.4
Widowed, divorced, or separated	385	556	5.3	7.6	406	585	4.0	5.6
Single (never married)	441	699	4.8	7.7	265	317	4.3	5.1
Black, 25 years and over	414	525	6.5	8.0	379	551	5.2	7.5
Married, spouse present	123	197	3.7	5.8	84	160	3.0	5.8
Widowed, divorced, or separated	75	116	6.0	9.5	137	145	6.1	6.6
Single (never married)	216	212	11.6	11.0	158	246	6.9	10.2

A-29. Unemployed persons by occupation and sex

Occupation	Thousands of persons		Unemployment rates					
	Total		Total		Men		Women	
	Feb. 2001	Feb. 2002	Feb. 2001	Feb. 2002	Feb. 2001	Feb. 2002	Feb. 2001	Feb. 2002
Total, 16 years and over ¹	6,464	8,707	4.6	6.1	4.9	6.6	4.2	5.6
Managerial and professional specialty	738	1,312	1.7	3.0	1.7	3.3	1.8	2.8
Executive, administrative, and managerial	381	679	1.9	3.2	1.7	3.2	2.1	3.3
Professional specialty	357	634	1.6	2.8	1.7	3.4	1.6	2.3
Technical, sales, and administrative support	1,562	2,197	3.8	5.4	3.3	5.1	4.1	5.5
Technicians and related support	105	185	2.3	4.1	2.1	3.9	2.5	4.2
Sales occupations	757	1,014	4.5	6.0	3.3	4.9	5.6	7.2
Administrative support, including clerical	700	998	3.5	5.1	3.8	6.1	3.5	4.9
Service occupations	1,102	1,384	5.7	6.9	6.1	7.4	5.4	6.6
Private household	55	62	6.7	8.6	(²)	(²)	6.5	7.9
Protective service	60	121	2.4	4.5	2.1	3.3	3.6	8.5
Service, except private household and protective	987	1,201	6.1	7.2	7.5	8.8	5.4	6.4
Precision production, craft, and repair	749	1,058	4.8	7.0	5.0	6.9	2.9	8.4
Mechanics and repairers	135	231	2.7	4.8	2.8	4.7	.9	6.7
Construction trades	486	600	7.5	9.1	7.6	8.9	3.7	15.7
Other precision production, craft, and repair	127	228	3.1	6.0	3.1	5.6	3.3	7.6
Operators, fabricators, and laborers	1,642	1,956	8.6	10.2	8.6	10.0	8.6	11.1
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	593	683	8.0	9.7	7.5	8.6	8.8	11.7
Transportation and material moving occupations	402	499	6.9	7.9	7.0	7.9	6.0	7.8
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	648	774	11.2	13.4	11.6	13.9	9.6	11.6
Construction laborers	226	228	20.5	19.3	20.8	19.4	(²)	(²)
Other handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	421	546	9.0	11.9	8.9	12.1	9.6	11.5
Farming, forestry, and fishing	334	349	10.6	10.8	10.0	11.0	12.9	10.1
No previous work experience	327	420	-	-	-	-	-	-
16 to 19 years	208	286	-	-	-	-	-	-
20 to 24 years	58	61	-	-	-	-	-	-
25 years and over	61	72	-	-	-	-	-	-

¹ Includes a small number of persons whose last job was in the Armed Forces.

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

**HOUSEHOLD DATA
NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED**

A-30. Unemployed persons by industry and sex

Industry	Thousands of persons		Unemployment rates					
	Total		Total		Men		Women	
	Feb. 2001	Feb. 2002	Feb. 2001	Feb. 2002	Feb. 2001	Feb. 2002	Feb. 2001	Feb. 2002
Total, 16 years and over	6,464	8,707	4.6	6.1	4.9	6.6	4.2	5.6
Nonagricultural private wage and salary workers	5,397	7,282	4.9	6.6	5.3	7.0	4.6	6.2
Mining	36	32	6.4	6.4	6.6	6.0	5.0	8.7
Construction	827	990	10.6	12.3	11.2	12.7	4.6	8.5
Manufacturing	951	1,346	4.7	7.0	4.3	6.3	5.5	8.6
Durable goods	507	880	4.2	7.6	3.8	7.0	5.0	9.3
Lumber and wood products	42	41	6.8	6.4	7.5	5.7	3.3	10.7
Furniture and fixtures	16	52	2.7	8.3	2.9	8.8	2.3	6.9
Stone, clay, and glass products	26	48	4.0	7.9	3.9	9.1	4.5	3.8
Primary metal industries	34	56	4.2	7.4	2.0	7.9	14.5	5.1
Fabricated metal products	68	96	4.9	7.9	4.4	7.9	6.6	8.1
Machinery and computing equipment	68	185	2.7	8.4	2.8	7.3	2.5	12.0
Electrical machinery, equipment, and supplies	60	157	3.0	8.7	3.0	7.9	3.1	10.2
Transportation equipment	105	111	5.1	4.7	4.2	4.3	8.2	6.2
Automobiles	74	85	6.3	6.2	5.4	6.3	9.2	6.2
Other transportation equipment	32	26	3.5	2.6	2.7	1.7	6.7	6.2
Professional and photographic equipment	24	57	3.1	8.2	.9	8.7	6.5	7.5
Other durable goods industries	62	77	7.9	10.7	9.9	6.9	5.3	16.4
Nondurable goods	444	466	5.5	6.1	5.2	5.0	5.9	8.0
Food and kindred products	112	121	6.4	7.0	6.4	6.4	6.4	8.1
Textile mill products	48	34	8.5	6.9	7.4	3.2	9.5	11.6
Apparel and other textile products	72	63	10.2	9.3	9.4	6.3	10.7	11.2
Paper and allied products	40	13	5.6	2.0	5.0	1.8	7.7	2.8
Printing and publishing	60	98	3.3	5.7	3.8	4.5	2.8	7.3
Chemicals and allied products	60	54	4.5	4.4	4.9	4.3	3.8	4.7
Rubber and miscellaneous plastics products	39	66	4.5	8.5	3.5	7.1	6.4	11.2
Other nondurable goods industries	13	17	3.6	5.5	4.1	6.8	2.5	2.3
Transportation and public utilities	257	511	3.3	6.3	3.4	5.4	3.0	8.4
Transportation	179	301	3.7	6.0	4.0	5.2	3.0	8.3
Communications and other public utilities	78	210	2.6	6.7	2.3	5.7	3.0	8.5
Wholesale and retail trade	1,546	1,984	5.6	7.2	5.5	6.8	5.7	7.7
Wholesale trade	203	268	3.9	5.5	3.4	4.2	5.1	8.3
Retail trade	1,343	1,716	6.0	7.6	6.2	7.6	5.8	7.6
Finance, insurance, and real estate	219	255	2.6	3.0	2.4	3.3	2.7	2.8
Service industries	1,562	2,165	4.2	5.7	4.2	6.4	4.2	5.2
Professional services	572	818	2.6	3.5	1.9	3.1	2.9	3.7
Other service industries	990	1,347	6.5	9.0	6.2	9.2	6.9	8.8
Agricultural wage and salary workers	249	269	13.6	14.0	14.0	15.1	12.5	11.1
Government, self-employed, and unpaid family workers	490	737	1.6	2.5	1.6	3.0	1.7	2.0
No previous work experience	327	420	-	-	-	-	-	-

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

(Numbers in thousands)

Reason	Total, 16 years and over		Men, 20 years and over		Women, 20 years and over		Both sexes, 16 to 19 years		White		Black	
	Feb. 2001	Feb. 2002	Feb. 2001	Feb. 2002	Feb. 2001	Feb. 2002	Feb. 2001	Feb. 2002	Feb. 2001	Feb. 2002	Feb. 2001	Feb. 2002
NUMBER OF UNEMPLOYED												
Total unemployed	6,464	8,707	3,025	4,276	2,329	3,209	1,110	1,222	4,853	6,532	1,319	1,704
Job losers and persons who completed temporary jobs	3,309	5,014	2,031	3,026	1,083	1,755	195	233	2,615	3,856	602	877
On temporary layoff	1,286	1,499	867	1,029	317	383	101	87	1,127	1,261	132	164
Not on temporary layoff	2,023	3,515	1,164	1,997	765	1,372	94	146	1,488	2,596	470	712
Permanent job losers	1,451	2,677	795	1,511	598	1,080	59	86	1,071	1,984	337	513
Persons who completed temporary jobs	572	838	369	486	168	292	35	60	417	612	133	200
Job leavers	830	891	405	392	349	424	76	74	635	734	141	119
Reentrants	1,998	2,383	545	816	823	938	630	629	1,397	1,654	494	603
New entrants	327	420	44	41	75	92	208	286	207	288	83	105
PERCENT DISTRIBUTION												
Job losers and persons who completed temporary jobs	51.2	57.6	67.1	70.8	46.5	54.7	17.6	19.1	53.9	59.0	45.6	51.5
On temporary layoff	19.9	17.2	28.7	24.1	13.6	11.9	9.1	7.1	23.2	19.3	10.0	9.6
Not on temporary layoff	31.3	40.4	38.5	46.7	32.9	42.7	8.5	11.9	30.7	39.7	35.6	41.8
Job leavers	12.8	10.2	13.4	9.2	15.0	13.2	6.9	6.1	13.1	11.2	10.7	7.0
Reentrants	30.9	27.4	18.0	19.1	35.3	29.2	56.8	51.4	28.8	25.3	37.5	35.4
New entrants	5.1	4.8	1.5	1.0	3.2	2.9	18.8	23.4	4.3	4.4	6.3	6.1
UNEMPLOYED AS A PERCENT OF THE CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE												
Job losers and persons who completed temporary jobs	2.3	3.5	2.9	4.2	1.7	2.8	2.5	3.2	2.2	3.3	3.6	5.3
Job leavers	.6	.6	.6	.5	.6	.7	1.0	1.0	.5	.6	.9	.7
Reentrants	1.4	1.7	.8	1.1	1.3	1.5	8.1	8.6	1.2	1.4	3.0	3.6
New entrants	.2	.3	.1	.1	.1	.1	2.7	3.9	.2	.2	.5	.6

**HOUSEHOLD DATA
NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED**

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

(Percent distribution)

Reason, sex, and age	February 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	8,707	100.0	32.4	35.1	32.5	18.2	14.3
Job losers and persons who completed temporary jobs	5,014	100.0	31.7	36.6	31.7	18.9	12.9
On temporary layoff	1,499	100.0	40.2	43.9	15.9	11.0	4.9
Not on temporary layoff	3,515	100.0	28.1	33.5	38.5	22.2	16.2
Permanent job losers	2,677	100.0	27.4	32.2	40.4	23.8	16.6
Persons who completed temporary jobs	838	100.0	30.3	37.5	32.2	17.1	15.1
Job leavers	891	100.0	41.9	32.3	25.9	13.4	12.5
Reentrants	2,383	100.0	30.9	34.2	34.9	18.1	16.8
New entrants	420	100.0	28.8	29.2	41.9	21.4	20.6
Men, 20 years and over	4,276	100.0	29.4	37.9	32.7	18.0	14.7
Job losers and persons who completed temporary jobs	3,026	100.0	29.6	39.0	31.4	18.4	13.0
On temporary layoff	1,029	100.0	36.4	48.2	15.4	9.8	5.6
Not on temporary layoff	1,997	100.0	26.1	34.3	39.6	22.8	16.9
Permanent job losers	1,511	100.0	23.7	33.6	42.7	25.1	17.6
Persons who completed temporary jobs	486	100.0	33.6	36.3	30.1	15.5	14.6
Job leavers	392	100.0	32.9	33.3	33.8	15.4	18.4
Reentrants	816	100.0	27.5	35.5	36.9	18.2	18.8
New entrants	41	100.0	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)
Women, 20 years and over	3,209	100.0	33.4	32.5	34.1	19.8	14.4
Job losers and persons who completed temporary jobs	1,755	100.0	32.7	32.6	34.7	21.2	13.6
On temporary layoff	383	100.0	45.3	36.6	18.1	14.4	3.7
Not on temporary layoff	1,372	100.0	29.1	31.5	39.4	23.0	16.3
Permanent job losers	1,080	100.0	30.6	29.8	39.6	23.7	15.9
Persons who completed temporary jobs	292	100.0	23.9	37.7	38.4	20.5	18.0
Job leavers	424	100.0	46.2	32.0	21.9	13.4	8.5
Reentrants	938	100.0	29.6	34.0	36.4	18.0	18.4
New entrants	92	100.0	25.5	19.8	54.7	39.6	15.1
Both sexes, 16 to 19 years	1,222	100.0	40.3	32.3	27.4	14.8	12.6
Job losers and persons who completed temporary jobs	233	100.0	51.5	35.3	13.2	7.9	5.2
On temporary layoff	87	100.0	62.1	26.0	11.9	9.3	2.6
Not on temporary layoff	146	100.0	45.3	40.8	13.9	7.1	6.8
Permanent job losers	86	100.0	52.6	37.1	10.4	2.2	8.2
Persons who completed temporary jobs	60	100.0	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)
Job leavers	74	100.0	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)
Reentrants	629	100.0	37.3	32.9	29.8	18.0	11.8
New entrants	286	100.0	31.2	29.6	39.2	16.6	22.7

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

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

Duration of unemployment	Total				Full-time workers			
	Thousands of persons		Percent distribution		Thousands of persons		Percent distribution	
	Feb. 2001	Feb. 2002	Feb. 2001	Feb. 2002	Feb. 2001	Feb. 2002	Feb. 2001	Feb. 2002
Total, 16 years and over	6,464	8,707	100.0	100.0	5,131	7,369	100.0	100.0
Less than 5 weeks	2,732	2,820	42.3	32.4	1,995	2,209	38.9	30.0
5 to 14 weeks	2,115	3,060	32.7	35.1	1,745	2,612	34.0	35.4
5 to 10 weeks	1,475	2,096	22.8	24.1	1,194	1,751	23.3	23.8
11 to 14 weeks	639	965	9.9	11.1	551	861	10.7	11.7
15 weeks and over	1,617	2,827	25.0	32.5	1,391	2,549	27.1	34.6
15 to 26 weeks	891	1,585	13.8	18.2	757	1,414	14.7	19.2
27 weeks and over	726	1,242	11.2	14.3	634	1,135	12.4	15.4
27 to 51 weeks	312	670	4.8	7.7	275	618	5.4	8.4
52 weeks and over	414	572	6.4	6.6	359	517	7.0	7.0
Average (mean) duration, in weeks	12.8	15.1	—	—	13.8	15.8	—	—
Median duration, in weeks	6.6	9.0	—	—	7.6	9.6	—	—

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

Sex, age, race, and marital status	February 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	8,707	2,820	3,060	2,827	1,585	1,242	15.1	9.0	
16 to 19 years	1,222	492	395	335	181	154	12.3	6.5	
20 to 24 years	1,522	567	566	389	259	129	12.2	7.6	
25 to 34 years	1,952	622	703	627	364	264	14.7	9.1	
35 to 44 years	1,782	518	629	634	380	255	15.5	9.6	
45 to 54 years	1,404	374	471	559	293	266	18.1	10.9	
55 to 64 years	673	191	251	231	89	142	19.4	10.1	
65 years and over	153	57	45	52	18	33	19.4	9.1	
Men, 16 years and over	4,978	1,534	1,834	1,610	872	738	15.1	9.1	
16 to 19 years	702	277	212	213	102	110	13.4	6.7	
20 to 24 years	898	325	358	215	135	80	12.1	7.6	
25 to 34 years	1,062	317	383	362	204	158	14.8	9.5	
35 to 44 years	994	285	376	333	201	132	15.2	9.5	
45 to 54 years	803	189	307	308	162	146	17.6	10.9	
55 to 64 years	430	110	167	154	52	102	20.2	10.3	
65 years and over	89	32	32	25	15	10	15.1	7.8	
Women, 16 years and over	3,729	1,285	1,227	1,217	713	504	15.0	8.7	
16 to 19 years	520	215	183	123	79	44	10.8	6.3	
20 to 24 years	624	242	209	173	124	49	12.3	7.6	
25 to 34 years	890	304	320	265	159	106	14.6	8.6	
35 to 44 years	788	233	254	301	179	122	16.0	9.8	
45 to 54 years	601	185	165	251	131	120	18.7	10.9	
55 to 64 years	242	81	84	77	37	39	18.1	9.9	
65 years and over	64	24	13	27	4	23	(¹)	(¹)	
Race									
White, 16 years and over	6,532	2,203	2,340	1,989	1,118	870	14.4	8.5	
Men	3,851	1,222	1,450	1,179	645	534	14.5	8.8	
Women	2,681	981	890	810	473	336	14.2	8.0	
Black, 16 years and over	1,704	474	557	673	367	306	17.7	10.6	
Men	856	243	285	327	160	167	17.8	10.0	
Women	848	231	271	346	207	139	17.7	11.5	
Marital status									
Men, 16 years and over:									
Married, spouse present	1,837	523	678	636	344	292	16.2	9.7	
Widowed, divorced, or separated	710	201	277	231	121	110	15.0	9.7	
Single (never married)	2,431	810	878	742	407	336	14.3	8.4	
Women, 16 years and over:									
Married, spouse present	1,367	473	411	483	271	212	15.4	8.9	
Widowed, divorced, or separated	826	279	277	269	170	100	15.2	8.9	
Single (never married)	1,536	533	538	465	272	193	14.6	8.4	

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

**HOUSEHOLD DATA
NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED**

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

Occupation and industry	February 2002							
	Thousands of persons						Weeks	
	Total	Less than 5 weeks	5 to 14 weeks	15 weeks and over			Average (mean) duration	Median duration
				Total	15 to 26 weeks	27 weeks and over		
OCCUPATION								
Managerial and professional specialty	1,312	382	443	487	245	243	16.6	10.5
Technical, sales, and administrative support	2,197	748	742	708	378	330	15.2	8.7
Service occupations	1,384	498	451	435	260	176	14.4	8.1
Precision production, craft, and repair	1,058	339	431	289	177	112	13.5	8.7
Operators, fabricators, and laborers	1,956	612	724	620	357	263	14.8	8.8
Farming, forestry, and fishing	349	111	137	100	70	30	12.9	9.4
INDUSTRY¹								
Agriculture	269	92	115	62	56	7	10.7	7.6
Construction	1,021	308	470	243	146	98	12.8	8.7
Manufacturing	1,346	383	443	519	286	233	16.5	10.0
Durable goods	880	228	326	326	188	138	15.3	10.0
Nondurable goods	466	155	117	194	98	96	18.8	10.0
Transportation and public utilities	568	109	208	251	139	112	17.6	12.8
Wholesale and retail trade	1,992	739	669	584	346	237	13.4	7.8
Finance, insurance, and real estate	264	106	81	77	28	49	16.3	7.9
Services	2,376	813	814	750	403	347	15.2	8.5
Public administration	148	41	45	61	36	25	18.8	12.2
No previous work experience	420	121	123	176	90	86	19.3	9.8

¹ Includes wage and salary workers only.

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

(In thousands)

Category	Total		Age						Sex			
	Feb. 2001	Feb. 2002	16 to 24 years		25 to 54 years		55 years and over		Men		Women	
			Feb. 2001	Feb. 2002	Feb. 2001	Feb. 2002	Feb. 2001	Feb. 2002	Feb. 2001	Feb. 2002	Feb. 2001	Feb. 2002
Total not in the labor force	69,788	71,149	12,615	13,565	19,017	19,361	38,157	38,223	26,310	27,043	43,478	44,106
Do not want a job now ¹	65,288	66,713	11,054	11,901	16,893	17,505	37,341	37,308	24,439	25,079	40,849	41,634
Want a job ¹	4,500	4,436	1,560	1,664	2,124	1,857	815	915	1,871	1,963	2,629	2,472
Did not search for work in previous year	2,674	2,541	804	892	1,246	943	624	706	1,095	1,058	1,578	1,483
Searched for work in previous year ²	1,826	1,895	756	772	878	914	192	209	775	906	1,050	989
Not available to work now	487	485	201	219	261	236	25	30	163	185	324	300
Available to work now	1,339	1,410	555	553	617	678	167	179	613	720	727	689
Reason not currently looking:												
Discouragement over job prospects ³	289	371	89	135	160	195	41	41	186	224	103	147
Reasons other than discouragement	1,050	1,039	467	418	457	482	126	138	427	496	623	543
Family responsibilities	166	137	62	22	94	93	11	22	32	17	134	120
In school or training	282	256	247	230	33	23	2	3	122	140	160	115
Ill health or disability	95	128	8	27	67	79	20	21	42	70	53	58
Other ⁴	506	519	150	140	264	287	93	92	231	269	276	250

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

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

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

discrimination.

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

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

(Numbers in thousands)

Characteristic	Both sexes				Men				Women			
	Number		Rate ¹		Number		Rate ¹		Number		Rate ¹	
	Feb. 2001	Feb. 2002	Feb. 2001	Feb. 2002	Feb. 2001	Feb. 2002	Feb. 2001	Feb. 2002	Feb. 2001	Feb. 2002	Feb. 2001	Feb. 2002
AGE												
Total, 16 years and over ²	7,592	7,398	5.6	5.5	3,989	3,689	5.6	5.2	3,603	3,708	5.7	5.9
16 to 19 years	240	248	3.6	4.1	127	72	3.8	2.4	113	176	3.4	5.7
20 years and over	7,352	7,150	5.7	5.6	3,862	3,617	5.7	5.4	3,490	3,533	5.8	5.9
20 to 24 years	745	774	5.6	5.9	317	284	4.7	4.3	428	490	6.6	7.7
25 years and over	6,607	6,377	5.8	5.6	3,545	3,334	5.8	5.5	3,062	3,043	5.7	5.7
25 to 54 years	5,730	5,470	5.9	5.7	3,052	2,828	5.9	5.6	2,678	2,642	5.9	5.9
55 years and over	877	906	4.9	4.8	493	506	5.0	5.0	384	401	4.7	4.6
55 to 64 years	750	757	5.4	5.1	407	420	5.5	5.4	343	337	5.3	4.8
65 years and over	127	150	3.1	3.6	86	86	3.6	3.6	40	64	2.4	3.5
RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN												
White	6,482	6,291	5.7	5.6	3,432	3,159	5.6	5.3	3,051	3,132	5.8	6.0
Black	824	800	5.4	5.4	431	389	6.1	5.5	393	410	4.8	5.2
Hispanic origin	481	569	3.3	3.8	284	347	3.4	4.1	197	222	3.2	3.5
MARITAL STATUS												
Married, spouse present	4,206	4,122	5.5	5.4	2,529	2,459	5.9	5.7	1,676	1,663	4.9	4.9
Widowed, divorced, or separated	1,403	1,345	6.6	6.4	493	428	5.8	5.1	909	917	7.1	7.2
Single (never married)	1,984	1,931	5.5	5.4	967	802	4.9	4.2	1,017	1,129	6.2	6.9
FULL- OR PART-TIME STATUS												
Primary job full time, secondary job part time	4,258	4,070	—	—	2,496	2,257	—	—	1,762	1,813	—	—
Primary and secondary jobs both part time	1,627	1,633	—	—	459	493	—	—	1,168	1,141	—	—
Primary and secondary jobs both full time	304	255	—	—	210	166	—	—	94	89	—	—
Hours vary on primary or secondary job	1,360	1,384	—	—	792	747	—	—	568	637	—	—

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 EMPLOYMENT

B-1. Employees on nonfarm payrolls by major industry, 1951 to date

(In thousands)

Year and month	Total	Total private	Goods-producing				Service-producing								Government		
			Total	Mining	Construction	Manufacturing	Total	Transportation and public utilities	Wholesale trade	Retail trade	Finance, insurance, and real estate	Services	Federal	State	Local		
Annual averages																	
1951	47,819	41,430	19,959	929	2,637	16,393	27,860	4,226	2,735	7,007	1,956	5,547	2,302	(1)	(1)		
1952	48,793	42,185	20,198	898	2,668	16,632	28,595	4,248	2,821	7,184	2,035	5,699	2,420	(1)	(1)		
1953	50,202	43,556	21,074	866	2,659	17,549	29,128	4,290	2,862	7,385	2,111	5,835	2,305	(1)	(1)		
1954	48,990	42,238	19,751	791	2,646	16,314	29,239	4,084	2,875	7,360	2,200	5,969	2,188	(1)	(1)		
1955	50,641	43,727	20,513	792	2,839	16,882	30,128	4,141	2,934	7,601	2,298	6,240	2,187	1,168	3,558		
1956	52,369	45,091	21,104	822	3,039	17,243	31,264	4,244	3,027	7,831	2,389	6,497	2,209	1,250	3,819		
1957	52,855	45,239	20,967	828	2,962	17,176	31,889	4,241	3,037	7,848	2,438	6,708	2,217	1,328	4,071		
1958	51,322	43,483	19,513	751	2,817	15,945	31,811	3,976	2,989	7,761	2,481	6,765	2,191	1,415	4,232		
1959 ²	53,270	45,186	20,411	732	3,004	16,675	32,857	4,011	3,092	8,035	2,549	7,087	2,233	1,484	4,366		
1960	54,189	45,836	20,434	712	2,926	16,796	33,755	4,004	3,153	8,238	2,628	7,378	2,270	1,536	4,547		
1961	53,999	45,404	19,857	672	2,859	16,326	34,142	3,903	3,142	8,195	2,688	7,619	2,279	1,607	4,708		
1962	55,549	46,660	20,451	650	2,948	16,853	35,098	3,906	3,207	8,359	2,754	7,982	2,340	1,668	4,881		
1963	56,653	47,429	20,640	635	3,010	16,995	36,013	3,903	3,258	8,520	2,830	8,277	2,358	1,747	5,121		
1964	58,283	48,686	21,005	634	3,097	17,274	37,278	3,951	3,347	8,812	2,911	8,660	2,348	1,856	5,392		
1965	60,763	50,689	21,926	632	3,232	18,062	38,839	4,036	3,477	9,239	2,977	9,036	2,378	1,996	5,700		
1966	63,901	53,116	23,158	627	3,317	19,214	40,743	4,158	3,608	9,637	3,058	9,498	2,564	2,141	6,080		
1967	65,803	54,413	23,308	613	3,248	19,447	42,495	4,268	3,700	9,906	3,185	10,045	2,719	2,302	6,371		
1968	67,897	56,058	23,737	606	3,350	19,781	44,158	4,318	3,791	10,308	3,337	10,567	2,737	2,442	6,660		
1969	70,384	58,189	24,361	619	3,575	20,167	46,023	4,442	3,919	10,785	3,512	11,169	2,758	2,533	6,904		
1970	70,880	58,325	23,578	623	3,588	19,367	47,302	4,515	4,006	11,034	3,645	11,548	2,731	2,664	7,158		
1971	71,211	58,331	22,935	609	3,704	18,623	48,276	4,476	4,014	11,338	3,772	11,797	2,696	2,747	7,437		
1972	73,675	60,341	23,668	628	3,889	19,151	50,007	4,541	4,127	11,822	3,908	12,276	2,684	2,859	7,790		
1973	76,790	63,058	24,893	642	4,097	20,154	51,897	4,656	4,291	12,315	4,046	12,857	2,663	2,923	8,146		
1974	78,265	64,095	24,794	697	4,020	20,077	53,471	4,725	4,447	12,539	4,148	13,441	2,724	3,039	8,407		
1975	76,945	62,259	22,600	752	3,525	18,323	54,345	4,542	4,430	12,630	4,165	13,892	2,748	3,179	8,758		
1976	79,382	64,511	23,352	779	3,576	18,997	56,030	4,582	4,562	13,193	4,271	14,551	2,733	3,273	8,865		
1977	82,471	67,344	24,346	813	3,851	19,682	58,125	4,713	4,723	13,792	4,467	15,302	2,727	3,377	9,023		
1978	86,697	71,026	25,585	851	4,229	20,505	61,113	4,923	4,985	14,556	4,724	16,252	2,753	3,474	9,446		
1979	89,823	73,876	26,461	958	4,463	21,040	63,363	5,136	5,221	14,972	4,975	17,112	2,773	3,541	9,633		
1980	90,406	74,166	25,658	1,027	4,346	20,285	64,748	5,146	5,292	15,018	5,160	17,890	2,866	3,610	9,765		
1981	91,152	75,121	25,497	1,139	4,188	20,170	65,655	5,165	5,375	15,171	5,298	18,615	2,772	3,640	9,619		
1982	89,544	73,707	23,812	1,128	3,904	18,780	65,732	5,081	5,295	15,158	5,340	19,021	2,739	3,640	9,458		
1983	90,152	74,282	23,330	952	3,946	18,432	66,821	4,952	5,283	15,587	5,466	19,664	2,774	3,662	9,434		
1984	94,408	78,384	24,718	966	4,380	19,372	69,690	5,156	5,568	16,512	5,684	20,746	2,807	3,734	9,482		
1985	97,387	80,992	24,842	927	4,668	19,248	72,544	5,233	5,727	17,315	5,948	21,927	2,875	3,832	9,687		
1986	99,344	82,651	24,533	777	4,810	18,947	74,811	5,247	5,761	17,880	6,273	22,957	2,899	3,893	9,901		
1987	101,958	84,948	24,674	717	4,958	18,999	77,284	5,362	5,848	18,422	6,533	24,110	2,943	3,967	10,100		
1988	105,209	87,823	25,125	713	5,098	19,314	80,084	5,512	6,030	19,023	6,630	25,504	2,971	4,076	10,339		
1989	107,884	90,105	25,254	692	5,171	19,391	82,630	5,614	6,187	19,475	6,668	26,907	2,988	4,182	10,609		
1990	109,403	91,098	24,905	709	5,120	19,076	84,497	5,777	6,173	19,601	6,709	27,934	3,085	4,305	10,914		
1991	108,249	89,847	23,745	689	4,650	18,406	84,504	5,755	6,081	19,284	6,646	28,336	2,966	4,355	11,081		
1992	108,601	89,956	23,231	635	4,492	18,104	85,370	5,718	5,997	19,356	6,602	29,052	2,969	4,408	11,267		
1993	110,713	91,872	23,352	610	4,668	18,075	87,361	5,811	5,981	19,773	6,757	30,197	2,915	4,488	11,438		
1994	114,163	95,036	23,908	601	4,986	18,321	90,256	5,984	6,162	20,507	6,896	31,579	2,870	4,576	11,682		
1995	117,191	97,885	24,265	581	5,160	18,524	92,925	6,132	6,378	21,187	6,806	33,117	2,822	4,635	11,849		
1996	119,608	100,189	24,493	580	5,418	18,495	95,115	6,253	6,482	21,597	6,911	34,454	2,757	4,606	12,056		
1997	122,690	103,133	24,962	596	5,691	18,675	97,727	6,408	6,648	21,966	7,109	36,040	2,699	4,582	12,276		
1998	125,865	106,042	25,414	590	6,020	18,805	100,451	6,611	6,800	22,295	7,389	37,533	2,686	4,612	12,525		
1999	128,916	108,709	25,507	539	6,415	18,552	103,409	6,834	6,911	22,848	7,555	39,055	2,669	4,709	12,829		
2000	131,759	111,079	25,709	543	6,698	18,469	106,050	7,019	7,024	23,307	7,560	40,460	2,777	4,785	13,119		
2001	132,213	111,341	25,122	563	6,861	17,698	107,092	7,070	7,014	23,488	7,624	41,024	2,616	4,880	13,377		
Monthly data, seasonally adjusted																	
2001:																	
February	132,595	111,915	25,627	555	6,880	18,192	106,968	7,123	7,064	23,472	7,609	41,020	2,615	4,825	13,240		
March	132,654	111,943	25,602	557	6,929	18,116	107,052	7,127	7,066	23,457	7,618	41,073	2,613	4,836	13,262		
April	132,489	111,742	25,421	560	6,852	18,009	107,068	7,119	7,053	23,530	7,626	40,993	2,615	4,847	13,285		
May	132,530	111,760	25,324	564	6,881	17,879	107,206	7,130	7,038	23,546	7,644	41,078	2,612	4,854	13,304		
June	132,431	111,603	25,186	565	6,864	17,757	107,245	7,118	7,022	23,561	7,631	41,085	2,621	4,881	13,326		
July	132,449	111,517	25,122	567	6,867	17,688	107,327	7,108	7,017	23,606	7,618	41,046	2,626	4,909	13,397		
August	132,395	111,390	24,963	569	6,861	17,533	107,432	7,082	7,010	23,583	7,623	41,129	2,622	4,913	13,470		
September	132,230	111,249	24,888	569	6,871	17,448	107,342	7,070	6,988	23,536	7,633	41,134	2,627	4,931	13,423		
October	131,782	110,784	24,746	569	6,852	17,325	107,036	7,016	6,971	23,422	7,634	40,995	2,625	4,919	13,454		
November	131,427	110,421	24,577	567	6,851	17,159	106,850	6,952	6,941	23,424	7,638	40,889	2,607	4,916	13,483		
December	131,321	110,260	24,453	564	6,850	17,039	106,868	6,915	6,938	23,365	7,632	40,957	2,615	4,928	13,518		
2002:																	
January ^P	131,195	110,132	24,278	562	6,787	16,929	106,917	6,897	6,934	23,406	7,636	40,981	2,608	4,928	13,527		
February ^P	131,261	110,178	24,247	556	6,8,												

¹ Not available.

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

^P = preliminary.

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

**ESTABLISHMENT DATA
HISTORICAL HOURS AND EARNINGS**

B-2. Average hours and earnings of production or nonsupervisory workers¹ on private nonfarm payrolls by major industry, 1964 to date

Year and month	Total private ¹			Mining			Construction		
	Weekly hours	Hourly earnings	Weekly earnings	Weekly hours	Hourly earnings	Weekly earnings	Weekly hours	Hourly earnings	Weekly earnings
Annual averages									
1964	38.7	\$2.36	\$91.33	41.9	\$2.81	\$117.74	37.2	\$3.55	\$132.06
1965	38.8	2.46	95.45	42.3	2.92	123.52	37.4	3.70	138.38
1966	38.6	2.56	98.82	42.7	3.05	130.24	37.6	3.89	146.26
1967	38.0	2.68	101.84	42.6	3.19	135.89	37.7	4.11	154.95
1968	37.8	2.85	107.73	42.6	3.35	142.71	37.3	4.41	164.49
1969	37.7	3.04	114.61	43.0	3.60	154.80	37.9	4.79	181.54
1970	37.1	3.23	119.83	42.7	3.85	164.40	37.3	5.24	195.45
1971	36.9	3.45	127.31	42.4	4.06	172.14	37.2	5.69	211.67
1972	37.0	3.70	136.90	42.6	4.44	189.14	36.5	6.06	221.19
1973	36.9	3.94	145.39	42.4	4.75	201.40	36.8	6.41	235.89
1974	36.5	4.24	154.76	41.9	5.23	219.14	36.6	6.81	249.25
1975	36.1	4.53	163.53	41.9	5.95	249.31	36.4	7.31	266.08
1976	36.1	4.86	175.45	42.4	6.46	273.90	36.8	7.71	283.73
1977	36.0	5.25	189.00	43.4	6.94	301.20	36.5	8.10	295.65
1978	35.8	5.69	203.70	43.4	7.67	332.88	36.8	8.66	318.69
1979	35.7	6.16	219.91	43.0	8.49	365.07	37.0	9.27	342.99
1980	35.3	6.66	235.10	43.3	9.17	397.06	37.0	9.94	367.78
1981	35.2	7.25	255.20	43.7	10.04	438.75	36.9	10.82	399.26
1982	34.8	7.68	267.26	42.7	10.77	459.88	36.7	11.63	426.82
1983	35.0	8.02	280.70	42.5	11.28	479.40	37.1	11.94	442.97
1984	35.2	8.32	292.86	43.3	11.63	503.58	37.8	12.13	458.51
1985	34.9	8.57	299.09	43.4	11.98	519.93	37.7	12.32	464.46
1986	34.8	8.76	304.85	42.2	12.46	525.81	37.4	12.48	466.75
1987	34.8	8.98	312.50	42.4	12.54	531.70	37.8	12.71	480.44
1988	34.7	9.28	322.02	42.3	12.80	541.44	37.9	13.08	495.73
1989	34.6	9.66	334.24	43.0	13.26	570.18	37.9	13.54	513.17
1990	34.5	10.01	345.35	44.1	13.68	603.29	38.2	13.77	526.01
1991	34.3	10.32	353.98	44.4	14.19	630.04	38.1	14.00	533.40
1992	34.4	10.57	363.61	43.9	14.54	638.31	38.0	14.15	537.70
1993	34.5	10.83	373.64	44.3	14.60	646.78	38.5	14.38	553.63
1994	34.7	11.12	385.86	44.8	14.88	666.62	38.9	14.73	573.00
1995	34.5	11.43	394.34	44.7	15.30	683.91	38.9	15.09	587.00
1996	34.4	11.82	406.61	45.3	15.62	707.59	39.0	15.47	603.33
1997	34.6	12.28	424.89	45.4	16.15	733.21	39.0	16.04	625.56
1998	34.6	12.78	442.19	43.9	16.91	742.35	38.9	16.61	646.13
1999	34.5	13.24	456.78	43.2	17.05	736.56	39.1	17.19	672.13
2000	34.5	13.75	474.38	43.1	17.24	743.04	39.3	17.88	702.68
2001	34.2	14.33	490.09	43.4	17.65	766.01	39.2	18.33	718.54
Monthly data, not seasonally adjusted									
2001:									
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	34.4	14.63	503.27	43.3	17.93	776.37	38.3	18.64	713.91
2002:									
January ^P	33.6	14.68	493.25	42.3	17.93	758.44	38.6	18.48	713.33
February ^P	33.9	14.68	497.65	43.0	17.85	767.55	38.5	18.47	711.10

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	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:										
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	41.3	15.18	14.46	626.93	38.3	17.26	661.06	38.6	16.17	624.16
2002:										
January ^p	40.4	15.16	14.50	612.46	37.4	17.34	648.52	37.9	16.07	609.05
February ^p	40.3	15.15	14.48	610.55	37.5	17.42	653.25	38.1	16.14	614.93

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
2001	28.8	9.82	282.82	36.3	15.83	574.63	32.7	14.61	477.75
Monthly data, not seasonally adjusted									
2001:									
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	29.2	9.99	291.71	36.7	16.19	594.17	32.9	15.08	496.13
2002:									
January ^P	28.0	10.06	281.68	35.9	16.18	580.86	32.2	15.09	485.90
February ^P	28.5	10.04	286.14	36.3	16.23	589.15	32.4	15.10	489.24

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	
	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.P	Feb.P
Total	132,595	132,654	132,489	132,530	132,431	132,449	132,395	132,230	131,782	131,427	131,321	131,195	131,261
Total private	111,915	111,943	111,742	111,760	111,603	111,517	111,390	111,249	110,784	110,421	110,260	110,132	110,178
Goods-producing	25,627	25,602	25,421	25,324	25,186	25,122	24,963	24,888	24,746	24,577	24,453	24,278	24,247
Mining	555	557	560	564	565	567	569	569	569	567	564	562	556
Metal mining	39	38	37	37	35	34	35	35	35	34	33	31	31
Coal mining	75	75	75	76	78	79	80	80	81	81	82	82	81
Oil and gas extraction	328	331	335	339	340	341	342	342	340	339	336	337	333
Nonmetallic minerals, except fuels	113	113	113	112	112	113	112	112	113	113	113	112	111
Construction	6,880	6,929	6,852	6,881	6,864	6,867	6,861	6,871	6,852	6,851	6,850	6,787	6,812
General building contractors	1,555	1,552	1,548	1,556	1,551	1,554	1,557	1,562	1,560	1,561	1,559	1,550	1,549
Heavy construction, except building	930	938	915	923	925	935	932	932	933	942	944	928	940
Special trade contractors	4,395	4,439	4,389	4,402	4,388	4,378	4,372	4,377	4,359	4,348	4,347	4,309	4,323
Manufacturing	18,192	18,116	18,009	17,879	17,757	17,688	17,533	17,448	17,325	17,159	17,039	16,929	16,879
Durable goods	10,997	10,941	10,870	10,778	10,692	10,624	10,523	10,460	10,363	10,240	10,158	10,053	10,027
Lumber and wood products	799	799	800	797	798	797	793	794	789	784	780	781	784
Furniture and fixtures	549	548	543	540	532	531	519	513	505	499	499	498	502
Stone, clay, and glass products	578	578	577	574	572	569	568	567	566	562	559	554	550
Primary metal industries	679	671	667	660	654	648	643	638	633	619	613	601	597
Fabricated metal products	1,514	1,509	1,503	1,488	1,478	1,478	1,468	1,464	1,454	1,435	1,428	1,416	1,415
Industrial machinery and equipment	2,105	2,084	2,072	2,054	2,031	2,007	1,980	1,965	1,943	1,917	1,892	1,870	1,856
Computer and office equipment	370	369	367	366	357	353	348	344	342	339	335	327	326
Electronic and other electrical equipment	1,726	1,715	1,684	1,656	1,624	1,589	1,565	1,551	1,529	1,499	1,474	1,459	1,437
Electronic components and accessories	711	702	686	670	650	634	618	613	601	591	583	572	563
Transportation equipment	1,786	1,775	1,768	1,757	1,749	1,752	1,750	1,735	1,714	1,706	1,696	1,660	1,676
Motor vehicles and equipment	967	956	950	939	931	936	931	919	903	903	901	878	904
Aircraft and parts	464	465	464	465	465	466	465	465	463	456	452	440	432
Instruments and related products	871	871	866	865	865	865	858	851	849	843	839	836	832
Miscellaneous manufacturing	390	391	390	387	389	388	379	382	381	376	378	378	378
Nondurable goods	7,195	7,175	7,139	7,101	7,065	7,064	7,010	6,988	6,962	6,919	6,881	6,876	6,852
Food and kindred products	1,686	1,687	1,687	1,684	1,685	1,680	1,674	1,682	1,689	1,691	1,682	1,685	1,686
Tobacco products	31	32	32	33	33	33	35	33	33	33	32	33	33
Textile mill products	496	494	489	480	472	471	465	459	454	446	442	440	439
Apparel and other textile products	595	590	581	579	567	571	554	551	542	533	531	535	531
Paper and allied products	645	642	641	639	635	632	628	629	628	627	624	624	623
Printing and publishing	1,529	1,524	1,512	1,502	1,495	1,489	1,483	1,473	1,465	1,452	1,444	1,435	1,422
Chemicals and allied products	1,039	1,039	1,036	1,033	1,033	1,039	1,035	1,031	1,027	1,024	1,021	1,018	1,018
Petroleum and coal products	127	126	128	127	128	128	127	128	128	127	127	128	127
Rubber and misc. plastics products	979	973	967	959	953	957	947	941	935	927	920	919	915
Leather and leather products	68	68	66	65	64	64	62	61	61	59	58	59	58
Service-producing	106,968	107,052	107,068	107,206	107,245	107,327	107,432	107,342	107,036	106,850	106,868	106,917	107,014
Transportation and public utilities	7,123	7,127	7,119	7,130	7,118	7,108	7,082	7,070	7,016	6,952	6,915	6,897	6,901
Transportation	4,591	4,591	4,576	4,584	4,571	4,561	4,539	4,528	4,472	4,414	4,387	4,376	4,384
Railroad transportation	231	230	230	230	227	226	226	226	225	224	227	226	226
Local and interurban passenger transit	480	480	477	483	483	485	486	482	479	480	485	486	489
Trucking and warehousing	1,870	1,872	1,864	1,867	1,867	1,863	1,844	1,838	1,832	1,830	1,832	1,829	1,824
Water transportation	200	201	202	203	201	203	203	205	206	204	206	203	206
Transportation by air	1,318	1,316	1,313	1,315	1,310	1,304	1,303	1,300	1,264	1,221	1,189	1,187	1,192
Pipelines, except natural gas	14	13	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14
Transportation services	478	479	476	472	469	466	463	463	452	441	434	431	433
Communications and public utilities	2,532	2,536	2,543	2,546	2,547	2,547	2,543	2,542	2,544	2,538	2,528	2,521	2,517
Communications	1,685	1,690	1,696	1,699	1,700	1,700	1,695	1,695	1,695	1,689	1,683	1,673	1,671
Electric, gas, and sanitary services	847	846	847	847	847	847	848	847	849	849	845	848	846
Wholesale trade	7,064	7,066	7,053	7,038	7,022	7,017	7,010	6,988	6,971	6,941	6,938	6,934	6,919
Durable goods	4,198	4,196	4,187	4,174	4,166	4,149	4,134	4,123	4,114	4,087	4,086	4,077	4,067
Nondurable goods	2,866	2,870	2,866	2,864	2,856	2,868	2,876	2,865	2,857	2,854	2,852	2,857	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	
	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan. P	Feb. P
Retail trade	23,472	23,457	23,530	23,546	23,561	23,606	23,583	23,536	23,422	23,424	23,365	23,406	23,464
Building materials and garden supplies	1,007	1,006	999	1,006	1,014	1,008	1,014	1,013	1,012	1,010	1,013	1,021	1,028
General merchandise stores	2,807	2,797	2,804	2,821	2,818	2,810	2,800	2,793	2,764	2,778	2,755	2,720	2,797
Department stores	2,462	2,451	2,459	2,473	2,471	2,458	2,449	2,450	2,422	2,420	2,410	2,378	2,437
Food stores	3,548	3,550	3,562	3,553	3,544	3,536	3,531	3,538	3,542	3,539	3,525	3,522	3,508
Automotive dealers and service stations	2,424	2,420	2,421	2,428	2,431	2,435	2,441	2,435	2,429	2,430	2,428	2,432	2,430
New and used car dealers	1,124	1,124	1,122	1,126	1,128	1,131	1,133	1,133	1,134	1,137	1,141	1,145	1,148
Apparel and accessory stores	1,227	1,228	1,226	1,231	1,227	1,219	1,224	1,224	1,208	1,203	1,192	1,222	1,216
Furniture and home furnishings stores	1,146	1,147	1,140	1,136	1,136	1,137	1,137	1,138	1,136	1,136	1,143	1,139	1,141
Eating and drinking places	8,171	8,158	8,213	8,216	8,241	8,310	8,280	8,242	8,187	8,198	8,209	8,211	8,198
Miscellaneous retail establishments	3,142	3,151	3,165	3,155	3,150	3,151	3,156	3,153	3,144	3,130	3,100	3,139	3,146
Finance, insurance, and real estate	7,609	7,618	7,626	7,644	7,631	7,618	7,623	7,633	7,634	7,638	7,632	7,636	7,626
Finance	3,748	3,755	3,761	3,770	3,767	3,755	3,758	3,758	3,761	3,772	3,774	3,777	3,766
Depository institutions	2,025	2,028	2,032	2,037	2,041	2,039	2,037	2,039	2,041	2,045	2,044	2,046	2,044
Commercial banks	1,417	1,418	1,421	1,426	1,428	1,426	1,423	1,423	1,427	1,428	1,427	1,429	1,428
Savings institutions	254	254	255	255	256	255	255	256	257	259	260	262	261
Nondepository institutions	683	686	691	697	699	703	709	706	712	717	728	731	730
Mortgage bankers and brokers	304	306	308	313	317	321	324	323	326	333	342	346	348
Security and commodity brokers	781	781	780	776	766	755	755	755	750	751	744	741	736
Holding and other investment offices	259	260	258	260	261	258	257	258	258	259	258	259	256
Insurance	2,351	2,353	2,356	2,358	2,356	2,357	2,357	2,362	2,361	2,356	2,352	2,352	2,348
Insurance carriers	1,592	1,593	1,596	1,598	1,598	1,599	1,598	1,601	1,602	1,597	1,594	1,595	1,590
Insurance agents, brokers, and service	759	760	760	760	758	758	759	761	759	759	758	757	758
Real estate	1,510	1,510	1,509	1,516	1,508	1,506	1,508	1,513	1,512	1,510	1,506	1,507	1,512
Services¹	41,020	41,073	40,993	41,078	41,085	41,046	41,129	41,134	40,995	40,889	40,957	40,981	41,021
Agricultural services	821	828	824	834	833	834	837	838	841	840	846	843	841
Hotels and other lodging places	1,957	1,960	1,944	1,935	1,920	1,922	1,912	1,913	1,862	1,852	1,845	1,849	1,855
Personal services	1,261	1,265	1,267	1,277	1,279	1,281	1,284	1,284	1,281	1,271	1,294	1,294	1,281
Business services	9,851	9,822	9,729	9,702	9,666	9,592	9,588	9,581	9,467	9,356	9,346	9,316	9,307
Services to buildings	1,007	1,007	1,009	1,013	1,008	998	997	997	995	996	992	984	978
Personnel supply services	3,731	3,694	3,600	3,590	3,556	3,517	3,521	3,488	3,378	3,282	3,252	3,234	3,238
Computer and data processing services	3,339	3,293	3,202	3,198	3,161	3,127	3,113	3,106	3,005	2,913	2,894	2,878	2,892
Auto repair, services, and parking	2,186	2,195	2,199	2,200	2,205	2,202	2,194	2,200	2,201	2,189	2,189	2,188	2,193
Miscellaneous repair services	1,291	1,298	1,300	1,309	1,303	1,312	1,307	1,306	1,298	1,305	1,304	1,308	1,310
Motion pictures	365	364	364	363	361	360	362	363	362	360	359	359	362
Amusement and recreation services	600	605	601	587	602	595	589	586	582	584	580	589	583
Health services	1,772	1,775	1,764	1,787	1,768	1,772	1,777	1,766	1,781	1,762	1,777	1,771	1,775
Offices and clinics of medical doctors	10,236	10,259	10,280	10,296	10,329	10,354	10,384	10,408	10,431	10,458	10,483	10,501	10,535
Nursing and personal care facilities	1,958	1,962	1,967	1,973	1,981	1,983	1,990	1,992	1,993	2,000	2,002	2,007	2,020
Hospitals	1,808	1,811	1,816	1,814	1,821	1,823	1,825	1,830	1,834	1,837	1,842	1,846	1,844
Home health care services	4,045	4,055	4,062	4,071	4,086	4,098	4,114	4,124	4,135	4,149	4,158	4,166	4,176
Legal services	645	648	646	645	648	647	653	655	655	657	659	661	662
Educational services	1,020	1,022	1,021	1,027	1,027	1,026	1,028	1,030	1,030	1,030	1,031	1,030	1,031
Social services	2,375	2,384	2,388	2,431	2,426	2,432	2,452	2,446	2,436	2,439	2,457	2,471	2,484
Child day care services	2,997	3,009	3,023	3,039	3,056	3,048	3,076	3,085	3,096	3,100	3,105	3,121	3,121
Residential care	734	739	743	745	756	760	765	756	757	755	757	755	753
Museums and botanical and zoological gardens	829	831	835	842	845	847	848	851	854	855	853	860	862
Membership organizations	110	110	109	110	111	111	111	112	112	110	110	110	110
Engineering and management services	2,487	2,489	2,489	2,496	2,501	2,493	2,503	2,509	2,505	2,505	2,506	2,504	2,502
Engineering and architectural services	3,504	3,510	3,517	3,512	3,529	3,540	3,544	3,533	3,538	3,543	3,541	3,543	3,552
Management and public relations	1,050	1,052	1,053	1,057	1,059	1,064	1,067	1,067	1,069	1,065	1,063	1,064	1,063
Government	1,123	1,125	1,124	1,121	1,124	1,119	1,123	1,122	1,124	1,127	1,125	1,134	1,130
Federal	20,680	20,711	20,747	20,770	20,828	20,932	21,005	20,981	20,998	21,006	21,061	21,063	21,083
Federal, except Postal Service	2,615	2,613	2,615	2,612	2,621	2,626	2,622	2,627	2,625	2,607	2,615	2,608	2,602
State	1,756	1,754	1,756	1,754	1,772	1,772	1,774	1,776	1,779	1,777	1,775	1,776	1,776
Education	4,825	4,836	4,847	4,854	4,881	4,909	4,913	4,931	4,919	4,916	4,928	4,928	4,937
Other State government	2,048	2,055	2,065	2,066	2,089	2,117	2,122	2,129	2,107	2,109	2,112	2,115	2,121
Local	2,777	2,781	2,782	2,788	2,792	2,792	2,791	2,802	2,812	2,807	2,816	2,813	2,816
Education	13,240	13,262	13,285	13,304	13,326	13,397	13,470	13,423	13,454	13,483	13,518	13,527	13,544
Other local government	7,479	7,492	7,495	7,512	7,515	7,575	7,650	7,595	7,607	7,630	7,642	7,641	7,653
	5,761	5,770	5,790	5,792	5,811	5,822	5,820	5,828	5,847	5,853	5,876	5,886	5,891

¹ Includes other industries, not shown separately.

P = preliminary.

NOTE: Establishment survey estimates are currently projected from March 2000

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

**ESTABLISHMENT DATA
WOMEN EMPLOYEES
SEASONALLY ADJUSTED**

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

(In thousands)

Industry	2000	2001											
	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
Total	64,077	64,164	64,272	64,304	64,300	64,379	64,282	64,391	64,452	64,264	64,126	63,975	63,994
Total private	52,514	52,556	52,583	52,598	52,561	52,636	52,544	52,552	52,539	52,387	52,242	52,093	52,069
Goods-producing	6,626	6,596	6,577	6,557	6,507	6,463	6,406	6,383	6,326	6,297	6,253	6,193	6,168
Mining	76	76	75	75	76	77	77	78	78	79	78	78	78
Construction	743	737	745	748	748	754	751	757	758	761	759	760	767
Manufacturing	5,807	5,783	5,757	5,734	5,683	5,632	5,578	5,548	5,490	5,457	5,416	5,355	5,323
Durable goods	2,988	2,975	2,961	2,946	2,915	2,885	2,853	2,830	2,791	2,774	2,745	2,704	2,691
Lumber and wood products	146	144	144	144	143	144	143	144	143	143	142	141	141
Furniture and fixtures	179	178	176	176	175	173	172	170	167	165	162	160	168
Stone, clay, and glass products	101	100	100	99	98	97	96	96	94	94	93	92	92
Primary metal industries	106	106	106	104	103	102	100	100	99	98	97	94	94
Fabricated metal products	350	348	345	344	342	339	334	334	330	329	326	322	321
Industrial machinery and equipment	465	466	463	459	454	449	444	437	431	428	423	416	409
Electronic and other electrical equipment	706	705	700	694	680	664	650	637	625	617	609	595	584
Transportation equipment	406	399	399	398	396	394	392	390	390	388	383	380	382
Instruments and related products	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Miscellaneous manufacturing	173	172	170	170	170	169	169	169	163	165	164	162	161
Nondurable goods	2,819	2,808	2,796	2,788	2,768	2,747	2,725	2,718	2,699	2,683	2,671	2,651	2,632
Food and kindred products	555	556	557	558	562	554	553	547	550	551	554	556	550
Tobacco products	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	11	10	11	10	10
Textile mill products	231	229	226	225	223	219	218	216	214	211	210	207	203
Apparel and other textile products	428	425	422	418	410	406	396	401	387	385	379	372	372
Paper and allied products	161	161	159	159	157	157	156	155	153	154	153	153	152
Printing and publishing	692	689	687	685	678	674	668	664	663	658	653	648	644
Chemicals and allied products	347	347	348	347	347	348	349	349	350	346	345	343	343
Petroleum and coal products	22	22	22	22	21	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22
Rubber and misc. plastics products	336	332	328	327	324	321	318	320	315	313	311	307	304
Leather and leather products	37	37	37	37	36	36	35	34	34	33	33	33	32
Service-producing	57,451	57,568	57,695	57,747	57,793	57,916	57,876	58,008	58,126	57,967	57,873	57,782	57,826
Transportation and public utilities	2,201	2,204	2,204	2,207	2,210	2,216	2,215	2,216	2,212	2,208	2,182	2,157	2,134
Wholesale trade	2,192	2,197	2,199	2,202	2,196	2,177	2,169	2,174	2,178	2,168	2,160	2,142	2,156
Retail trade	12,295	12,311	12,328	12,324	12,384	12,393	12,386	12,401	12,380	12,326	12,285	12,282	12,260
Finance, insurance, and real estate	4,755	4,761	4,768	4,774	4,785	4,800	4,792	4,792	4,796	4,795	4,798	4,801	4,800
Services	24,445	24,487	24,507	24,534	24,479	24,587	24,576	24,586	24,647	24,593	24,564	24,518	24,551
Government	11,563	11,608	11,689	11,706	11,739	11,743	11,738	11,839	11,913	11,877	11,884	11,882	11,925
Federal	1,037	1,061	1,115	1,113	1,115	1,115	1,075	1,120	1,121	1,070	1,076	1,074	1,081
State	2,486	2,490	2,498	2,503	2,507	2,506	2,514	2,537	2,540	2,553	2,549	2,547	2,551
Local	8,040	8,057	8,076	8,090	8,117	8,122	8,149	8,182	8,252	8,254	8,259	8,261	8,293

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	
	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan. ^P	Feb. ^P	
Total private	91,639	91,667	91,560	91,542	91,357	91,345	91,240	91,043	90,656	90,333	90,172	90,099	90,086	
Goods-producing	18,073	18,069	17,928	17,847	17,714	17,665	17,525	17,444	17,349	17,223	17,117	16,976	16,907	
Mining	432	436	438	442	445	446	447	444	446	445	440	434	441	
Construction	5,318	5,379	5,324	5,339	5,313	5,319	5,296	5,294	5,277	5,278	5,272	5,217	5,167	
Manufacturing	12,323	12,254	12,166	12,066	11,956	11,900	11,782	11,706	11,626	11,500	11,405	11,325	11,299	
Durable goods	7,415	7,358	7,308	7,235	7,157	7,102	7,022	6,970	6,897	6,805	6,744	6,670	6,656	
Lumber and wood products	648	646	647	644	644	642	638	638	634	631	628	628	629	
Furniture and fixtures	435	435	431	427	421	417	409	404	397	392	393	391	396	
Stone, clay, and glass products	453	453	453	450	447	447	441	443	441	438	435	431	428	
Primary metal industries	531	524	518	512	507	499	497	493	488	474	470	458	456	
Fabricated metal products	1,131	1,125	1,121	1,109	1,099	1,100	1,092	1,086	1,077	1,062	1,056	1,048	1,047	
Industrial machinery and equipment	1,300	1,277	1,264	1,253	1,235	1,216	1,199	1,187	1,175	1,157	1,139	1,123	1,115	
Electronic and other electrical equipment	1,054	1,041	1,023	1,005	985	959	938	925	910	889	874	865	848	
Transportation equipment	1,168	1,163	1,160	1,149	1,134	1,138	1,137	1,124	1,108	1,103	1,091	1,070	1,083	
Motor vehicles and equipment	722	715	713	702	690	699	695	685	669	670	664	649	670	
Instruments and related products	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	
Miscellaneous manufacturing	264	265	265	263	263	261	252	255	254	250	251	251	251	
Nondurable goods	4,908	4,896	4,858	4,831	4,799	4,798	4,760	4,736	4,729	4,695	4,661	4,655	4,643	
Food and kindred products	1,246	1,248	1,246	1,240	1,242	1,237	1,236	1,231	1,247	1,245	1,236	1,237	1,239	
Tobacco products	22	23	23	24	24	24	26	24	24	24	23	24	24	
Textile mill products	415	413	409	401	395	396	391	385	381	374	368	363	365	
Apparel and other textile products	461	458	449	446	436	439	424	422	416	407	405	411	407	
Paper and allied products	491	488	487	485	481	479	477	477	477	478	474	474	473	
Printing and publishing	803	800	790	787	781	778	775	771	767	759	753	748	740	
Chemicals and allied products	573	572	567	566	565	568	564	562	560	559	556	553	554	
Petroleum and coal products	86	86	88	88	87	88	88	90	89	90	91	91	90	
Rubber and misc. plastics products	759	756	749	745	740	742	732	728	723	715	712	711	709	
Leather and leather products	52	52	50	49	48	47	47	46	45	44	43	43	42	
Service-producing	73,566	73,598	73,632	73,695	73,643	73,680	73,715	73,599	73,307	73,110	73,055	73,123	73,179	
Transportation and public utilities	5,955	5,970	5,981	5,982	5,974	5,979	5,957	5,944	5,893	5,838	5,808	5,810	5,809	
Wholesale trade	5,627	5,624	5,611	5,596	5,587	5,580	5,580	5,562	5,553	5,524	5,531	5,534	5,523	
Retail trade	20,639	20,607	20,694	20,665	20,673	20,708	20,684	20,625	20,508	20,502	20,458	20,505	20,538	
Finance, insurance, and real estate	5,578	5,586	5,591	5,607	5,589	5,584	5,584	5,602	5,603	5,607	5,599	5,595	5,582	
Services	35,767	35,811	35,755	35,845	35,820	35,829	35,910	35,866	35,750	35,639	35,659	35,679	35,727	

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	41.8
2002	P47.2	P48.2										
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	35.6	P37.5
2002	P43.8											
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	35.1	P35.4	P35.8	
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	39.8	P39.5	P38.0				
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	29.4
2002	P39.7	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	17.6	P20.6
2002	P30.1											
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	11.8	P14.7	P18.8	
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	12.1	P14.0	P12.9				
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	2001												2002
	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan. ^P
	Total ¹												
Alabama	1,924.4	1,923.3	1,922.3	1,919.2	1,915.1	1,910.3	1,911.6	1,917.5	1,916.5	1,910.8	1,905.6	1,903.7	1,901.5
Alaska	285.8	288.1	287.6	288.3	288.6	289.0	291.5	292.1	292.0	291.4	290.5	291.4	290.6
Arizona	2,267.8	2,272.3	2,277.2	2,273.8	2,268.7	2,266.3	2,269.9	2,271.1	2,257.4	2,259.3	2,252.6	2,247.1	2,249.7
Arkansas	1,160.1	1,159.8	1,160.4	1,160.0	1,158.5	1,156.9	1,154.9	1,153.5	1,154.7	1,151.4	1,149.9	1,147.5	1,153.3
California	14,729.4	14,717.5	14,718.8	14,720.7	14,709.7	14,688.8	14,701.9	14,721.0	14,700.5	14,688.5	14,644.2	14,656.2	14,687.1
Colorado	2,245.8	2,245.6	2,244.2	2,241.4	2,241.2	2,239.5	2,234.5	2,231.9	2,226.1	2,221.9	2,213.3	2,205.0	2,200.2
Connecticut	1,697.6	1,691.3	1,687.8	1,685.8	1,687.0	1,686.5	1,681.1	1,680.0	1,678.6	1,673.4	1,672.4	1,672.1	1,676.4
Delaware	420.0	420.1	423.4	421.3	421.0	420.9	418.6	418.4	417.8	418.4	418.4	418.5	417.0
District of Columbia	655.0	650.4	650.8	649.5	649.6	649.3	653.6	658.2	652.6	649.5	649.3	649.6	648.9
Florida	7,167.1	7,182.0	7,195.0	7,200.4	7,214.1	7,157.1	7,200.5	7,310.7	7,208.1	7,210.9	7,187.6	7,166.3	7,176.1
Georgia	3,989.8	3,987.8	3,986.5	3,987.9	3,976.6	3,966.5	3,961.4	3,949.9	3,945.9	3,942.8	3,906.6	3,890.2	3,880.5
Hawaii	552.9	557.0	557.6	555.9	554.7	557.2	556.7	555.7	556.6	550.1	546.0	545.5	547.8
Idaho	566.4	568.7	570.3	569.9	571.1	570.0	570.2	571.5	570.0	569.8	569.3	568.9	567.5
Illinois	6,045.6	6,040.6	6,039.4	6,032.4	6,028.4	6,020.9	6,016.9	6,003.3	5,993.5	5,978.9	5,969.4	5,958.0	5,964.2
Indiana	2,959.9	2,955.9	2,955.3	2,947.3	2,941.8	2,935.8	2,938.9	2,938.7	2,937.8	2,923.5	2,915.4	2,911.0	2,909.9
Iowa	1,477.8	1,475.6	1,472.4	1,472.1	1,471.4	1,468.6	1,464.9	1,466.8	1,468.1	1,463.8	1,465.2	1,462.8	1,464.7
Kansas	1,354.8	1,353.0	1,355.2	1,352.8	1,353.7	1,351.8	1,357.9	1,360.7	1,363.7	1,359.9	1,360.6	1,363.1	1,360.1
Kentucky	1,830.7	1,829.3	1,818.9	1,815.8	1,812.9	1,809.6	1,809.2	1,813.3	1,813.3	1,815.0	1,819.0	1,818.5	1,823.7
Louisiana	1,923.4	1,923.6	1,924.7	1,928.0	1,928.7	1,928.7	1,936.4	1,939.5	1,936.7	1,938.0	1,936.9	1,937.8	1,927.5
Maine	609.4	609.1	609.2	608.8	609.3	609.7	610.8	609.7	609.5	608.0	608.3	608.1	609.3
Maryland	2,469.0	2,470.1	2,468.8	2,464.0	2,468.8	2,470.5	2,461.0	2,473.2	2,477.4	2,471.6	2,470.4	2,469.9	2,462.2
Massachusetts	3,368.1	3,360.4	3,355.7	3,350.6	3,348.9	3,342.2	3,330.1	3,326.5	3,323.4	3,315.3	3,312.1	3,307.1	3,306.2
Michigan	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)
Minnesota	2,695.4	2,700.2	2,696.9	2,689.8	2,685.9	2,677.7	2,673.6	2,669.6	2,665.6	2,656.4	2,653.4	2,648.4	2,658.5
Mississippi	1,141.9	1,139.8	1,137.2	1,134.4	1,132.0	1,127.7	1,137.4	1,135.6	1,133.4	1,130.7	1,130.8	1,125.5	1,129.3
Missouri	2,750.3	2,751.3	2,749.8	2,747.6	2,743.9	2,742.2	2,730.6	2,729.7	2,728.5	2,711.6	2,707.1	2,695.2	2,703.6
Montana	391.2	391.2	392.4	392.3	392.7	394.0	392.5	392.0	391.4	389.5	390.0	390.3	394.0
Nebraska	908.6	908.5	909.2	908.8	909.4	907.2	912.0	912.3	912.0	909.9	911.4	908.8	906.0
Nevada	1,050.5	1,053.2	1,056.5	1,056.2	1,057.3	1,062.3	1,056.3	1,057.6	1,053.4	1,046.5	1,046.8	1,049.6	1,052.9
New Hampshire	633.1	632.0	630.2	628.1	628.2	626.6	625.6	624.9	624.9	623.3	624.3	624.6	628.3
New Jersey	4,025.4	4,028.8	4,027.7	4,026.8	4,031.5	4,034.3	4,020.5	4,014.6	4,014.3	4,022.3	4,020.0	4,023.3	4,026.5
New Mexico	752.7	754.0	757.4	756.5	757.4	757.9	756.5	757.3	757.7	757.7	757.4	758.1	760.9
New York	8,694.2	8,681.1	8,678.5	8,645.6	8,661.9	8,649.5	8,637.9	8,628.8	8,619.2	8,579.2	8,574.5	8,568.5	8,562.7
North Carolina	3,947.5	3,940.8	3,932.5	3,897.9	3,894.2	3,883.8	3,893.5	3,901.4	3,897.7	3,886.1	3,882.6	3,881.6	3,887.0
North Dakota	328.9	329.7	330.0	331.0	330.7	331.5	329.0	329.9	331.2	330.9	330.9	331.0	331.2
Ohio	5,611.2	5,601.3	5,595.1	5,581.5	5,567.7	5,559.6	5,564.7	5,552.8	5,548.4	5,545.1	5,539.6	5,534.5	5,550.4
Oklahoma	1,500.8	1,503.7	1,508.6	1,510.3	1,508.6	1,508.7	1,508.6	1,509.6	1,512.7	1,510.7	1,516.2	1,516.2	1,511.2
Oregon	1,614.6	1,614.1	1,611.2	1,605.9	1,604.2	1,599.2	1,592.3	1,592.0	1,589.6	1,587.1	1,582.4	1,580.1	1,575.7
Pennsylvania	5,723.6	5,720.5	5,718.2	5,713.8	5,714.1	5,711.9	5,719.2	5,707.2	5,696.5	5,676.5	5,666.5	5,663.1	5,649.7
Rhode Island	478.7	479.4	480.2	479.7	479.2	479.7	479.8	478.8	478.0	477.6	477.6	477.9	480.1
South Carolina	1,844.8	1,840.3	1,836.2	1,834.4	1,832.1	1,826.4	1,833.3	1,833.3	1,835.1	1,838.5	1,834.8	1,827.8	1,829.4
South Dakota	378.6	379.9	379.9	379.2	379.9	378.2	379.7	380.0	379.1	379.7	377.8	376.3	375.6
Tennessee	2,734.0	2,727.6	2,723.5	2,715.4	2,709.2	2,703.2	2,705.8	2,710.2	2,703.9	2,704.3	2,706.3	2,706.9	2,722.2
Texas	9,535.3	9,546.2	9,555.4	9,550.5	9,551.3	9,538.2	9,518.0	9,518.9	9,501.6	9,462.7	9,449.6	9,437.0	9,451.3
Utah	1,086.9	1,084.8	1,085.9	1,083.6	1,085.2	1,083.1	1,083.4	1,082.5	1,081.6	1,079.1	1,075.6	1,073.7	1,079.2
Vermont	301.6	301.4	300.4	299.5	299.0	298.6	298.2	297.8	297.2	297.7	297.7	297.4	297.0
Virginia	3,550.6	3,550.4	3,551.1	3,537.0	3,537.4	3,534.2	3,528.9	3,526.1	3,523.7	3,510.6	3,504.9	3,501.9	3,502.6
Washington	2,723.5	2,719.3	2,716.6	2,714.2	2,711.3	2,705.1	2,702.1	2,698.5	2,689.7	2,677.2	2,667.8	2,655.6	2,662.1
West Virginia	737.9	739.7	739.1	737.6	736.6	736.4	731.9	736.7	733.6	731.5	733.6	734.6	733.0
Wisconsin	2,836.5	2,841.4	2,837.5	2,834.0	2,831.9	2,823.7	2,822.4	2,825.9	2,822.5	2,818.2	2,816.0	2,817.5	2,820.6
Wyoming	243.1	243.6	244.2	244.4	245.1	245.1	245.5	246.4	246.8	246.2	246.2	245.9	247.2

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	2001												2002
	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan. ^P
	Construction												
Alabama	104.9	105.5	105.4	106.1	106.0	106.2	104.6	104.2	104.5	104.2	104.6	105.0	104.9
Alaska	14.3	14.5	14.7	15.2	14.7	14.8	14.8	14.8	14.9	14.8	14.4	14.8	15.3
Arizona	164.7	166.1	167.8	167.2	167.4	167.3	166.6	165.1	163.9	163.1	161.3	160.2	158.1
Arkansas	52.5	52.2	52.9	52.6	52.9	52.9	53.5	53.7	53.4	53.2	53.9	54.4	55.3
California	756.8	760.9	766.4	769.0	771.1	769.5	772.6	774.4	771.0	768.0	759.7	761.1	762.5
Colorado	166.7	166.8	167.4	167.3	167.2	167.3	167.4	167.2	168.6	168.1	167.8	167.0	163.7
Connecticut	64.7	66.2	65.0	65.4	65.6	65.7	65.3	65.3	65.0	64.8	64.5	64.8	65.1
Delaware ³	23.9	24.3	24.2	24.0	24.1	24.3	23.7	23.7	23.8	24.0	24.2	24.3	23.9
District of Columbia	11.2	11.0	10.8	10.9	11.0	10.9	11.0	11.4	10.9	10.7	10.6	10.6	9.5
Florida	400.5	400.6	401.5	401.8	402.8	403.9	405.1	403.8	404.0	408.5	403.3	403.1	402.7
Georgia	201.5	202.5	202.2	203.7	203.8	203.0	208.1	206.3	205.2	204.5	198.8	193.9	194.0
Hawaii ³	24.5	24.5	24.2	24.0	23.9	23.7	23.3	23.2	23.1	23.3	23.6	24.0	23.8
Idaho	37.8	38.0	38.2	37.8	37.9	37.7	38.0	37.8	37.5	37.3	37.3	37.3	35.9
Illinois	268.2	271.0	272.1	271.5	272.8	272.7	272.9	270.8	268.2	264.0	269.0	265.5	268.9
Indiana	144.7	145.3	146.1	146.0	146.5	146.4	146.6	147.7	147.3	146.1	147.3	147.0	146.5
Iowa	63.4	63.6	62.9	62.7	63.5	63.3	63.1	63.6	63.8	63.8	63.7	62.5	63.1
Kansas	64.3	63.9	64.6	64.5	64.8	64.6	65.4	64.7	64.1	64.7	64.9	65.3	63.6
Kentucky	87.5	88.8	86.5	87.4	87.2	87.9	88.7	88.8	89.2	89.0	89.1	89.5	88.1
Louisiana	119.2	118.5	118.5	119.8	121.0	119.9	123.6	122.6	122.2	123.1	123.8	124.0	122.5
Maine	29.9	30.4	30.2	29.6	29.9	30.1	29.9	29.6	29.6	29.5	29.6	29.7	29.9
Maryland	160.3	163.4	163.1	163.3	163.9	164.3	163.0	162.7	162.3	161.5	160.6	160.1	160.4
Massachusetts	134.6	134.5	134.6	135.9	137.2	136.9	137.1	136.3	137.5	138.4	139.2	140.2	139.4
Michigan	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)
Minnesota	121.8	122.2	121.3	120.8	120.1	121.0	123.5	123.5	122.6	121.6	122.4	122.3	122.4
Mississippi	50.5	50.9	50.5	50.9	50.7	50.4	52.4	52.5	52.7	53.1	53.3	52.5	53.4
Missouri	141.0	141.6	143.1	143.9	144.4	144.5	145.1	145.0	144.5	142.1	142.6	143.5	144.0
Montana	20.2	20.4	20.6	20.5	20.9	20.6	20.7	20.5	20.6	20.2	20.5	20.5	21.2
Nebraska	43.0	42.9	42.8	43.1	43.1	43.0	43.4	43.2	42.8	42.0	42.5	41.8	41.9
Nevada	87.2	87.4	88.1	88.7	89.4	89.9	90.6	91.2	90.7	90.3	90.3	90.1	89.8
New Hampshire	26.1	25.9	26.0	26.2	26.7	26.8	27.2	27.0	27.2	27.3	27.8	27.8	27.4
New Jersey	157.5	158.8	158.9	159.5	160.8	161.0	161.1	161.5	160.6	160.8	161.7	162.9	165.1
New Mexico	45.9	45.7	46.0	45.9	46.0	46.0	45.8	45.7	45.4	45.6	45.7	45.8	46.3
New York	337.2	334.8	333.2	333.2	334.3	332.3	331.7	330.6	330.3	332.3	334.7	337.0	337.8
North Carolina	231.1	233.5	232.9	229.3	229.3	228.6	227.3	227.2	227.3	226.8	226.2	226.3	226.4
North Dakota	15.4	15.4	15.5	15.3	14.9	14.8	15.0	15.2	15.5	15.7	15.8	15.5	15.0
Ohio	239.2	239.2	239.0	237.2	236.2	234.6	237.7	237.0	236.3	235.8	236.3	234.8	234.8
Oklahoma	61.7	62.4	63.9	63.7	63.9	64.1	63.8	63.7	63.8	64.1	64.4	65.2	64.7
Oregon	83.4	82.9	82.3	80.9	80.5	79.8	79.1	78.2	76.9	75.5	73.7	74.6	74.0
Pennsylvania	247.8	249.0	248.3	247.1	247.7	247.9	249.9	250.2	249.9	249.5	247.3	248.3	247.3
Rhode Island	18.2	18.3	18.4	18.5	18.5	18.5	18.2	18.4	18.5	18.5	18.1	18.1	18.3
South Carolina	110.3	109.9	109.7	109.8	109.9	109.8	112.1	111.9	112.1	112.2	111.5	111.2	110.4
South Dakota	17.9	18.0	18.1	18.1	18.1	18.1	18.3	18.3	18.5	19.2	18.8	18.3	17.9
Tennessee	123.2	123.5	124.2	121.2	121.5	121.0	120.0	120.3	119.8	119.0	120.4	120.7	121.3
Texas	566.1	568.0	569.7	568.1	567.8	564.5	563.3	563.8	564.0	558.1	558.9	558.5	559.3
Utah	71.0	70.6	70.5	70.1	70.2	70.3	70.7	70.9	71.1	72.1	71.4	70.8	70.0
Vermont	14.8	14.8	14.8	14.6	14.7	14.7	14.8	14.7	14.7	14.8	14.8	14.8	14.5
Virginia	212.9	215.1	215.1	214.8	215.1	215.3	215.3	215.5	215.8	212.9	211.1	210.3	206.3
Washington	159.8	159.1	159.0	156.7	156.6	155.8	155.4	154.8	154.6	149.9	148.1	146.4	145.4
West Virginia	34.2	34.8	35.1	34.0	33.6	33.4	33.1	34.0	34.1	33.7	33.3	33.9	34.2
Wisconsin	124.5	125.3	124.0	123.1	123.1	122.6	122.4	122.1	121.5	121.0	120.4	120.5	121.5
Wyoming	17.5	17.5	17.4	17.6	17.6	17.7	18.1	18.3	18.4	18.0	17.8	17.4	17.5

See footnotes at end of table.

**ESTABLISHMENT DATA
STATE EMPLOYMENT
SEASONALLY ADJUSTED**

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

(In thousands)

State	2001												2002
	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan. ^P
	Manufacturing												
Alabama	350.7	347.9	347.5	343.5	340.0	336.1	339.5	337.6	335.8	335.6	332.6	333.5	333.3
Alaska	13.5	13.4	13.1	12.8	13.1	12.8	14.2	14.5	14.3	14.1	13.4	13.2	12.0
Arizona	216.9	216.0	215.2	213.6	212.3	209.3	209.3	208.1	206.0	205.2	203.6	202.3	197.6
Arkansas	248.9	246.8	245.4	244.0	241.9	240.3	238.9	238.1	237.1	237.2	234.3	232.5	232.4
California	1,971.2	1,963.8	1,957.3	1,934.4	1,920.9	1,903.8	1,897.0	1,883.6	1,873.1	1,859.3	1,847.6	1,843.4	1,843.7
Colorado	207.0	206.1	205.1	203.4	202.3	200.1	198.7	196.4	195.2	193.4	193.1	192.3	189.0
Connecticut	261.8	260.8	259.9	258.2	256.9	255.5	252.1	250.6	249.4	248.4	247.3	246.5	245.9
Delaware	55.0	54.9	57.4	57.3	57.0	57.3	55.3	55.3	55.2	55.2	55.2	55.2	54.7
District of Columbia	11.5	11.4	11.5	11.4	11.4	11.3	11.3	11.4	11.3	11.2	11.2	11.1	11.0
Florida	485.9	483.0	480.6	477.6	474.4	471.2	466.4	464.0	461.3	458.1	454.8	452.2	451.7
Georgia	569.6	566.3	562.7	556.9	551.2	546.5	548.5	544.1	543.2	541.0	534.4	539.5	535.0
Hawaii	17.9	18.0	17.9	18.0	18.1	18.1	17.9	18.0	18.0	17.7	17.7	17.7	17.6
Idaho	77.1	77.2	76.9	76.6	76.2	75.8	75.3	75.0	74.5	74.0	73.2	72.6	71.9
Illinois	932.5	928.6	923.6	916.7	910.4	905.7	904.0	900.4	897.6	895.3	892.6	893.1	889.0
Indiana	664.2	659.4	655.3	652.1	647.9	642.9	641.1	636.7	634.1	630.5	626.6	623.4	621.6
Iowa	258.4	257.7	256.5	254.8	253.5	252.0	250.2	249.0	248.1	245.8	247.4	247.0	246.0
Kansas	208.3	207.0	206.6	206.7	205.9	204.8	205.6	205.2	205.3	204.9	204.1	203.8	199.9
Kentucky	316.9	315.9	313.3	311.4	309.9	307.3	304.3	304.2	303.8	299.5	301.6	300.6	301.1
Louisiana	184.8	183.8	183.5	183.4	183.0	182.2	182.2	181.0	180.6	180.8	179.7	179.4	175.5
Maine	84.1	83.7	83.4	82.6	82.1	81.4	81.1	80.3	79.6	78.8	78.3	78.0	77.4
Maryland	181.1	180.8	180.4	179.4	178.2	177.6	178.5	177.7	177.1	176.8	176.1	175.4	174.2
Massachusetts	438.8	437.2	434.3	430.1	426.9	423.2	420.2	417.7	416.5	414.1	412.1	409.7	409.5
Michigan	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)
Minnesota	439.3	437.8	435.2	431.8	427.9	420.5	418.5	416.3	414.0	414.7	413.4	412.2	411.3
Mississippi	223.5	220.3	218.2	216.5	214.6	212.3	212.2	211.3	210.6	209.5	209.8	207.5	207.9
Missouri	393.3	392.3	389.7	386.9	384.2	381.3	378.5	373.3	372.2	365.1	367.5	365.6	364.8
Montana	24.4	24.5	24.3	24.0	23.7	23.6	23.8	23.8	23.8	23.6	23.5	23.5	23.6
Nebraska	119.0	118.7	118.2	118.1	118.0	117.2	117.6	117.7	117.0	116.2	115.2	115.0	114.2
Nevada	46.6	46.7	47.0	46.8	46.7	46.9	46.4	46.4	46.1	45.8	45.6	45.7	45.6
New Hampshire	107.6	107.7	106.8	105.6	104.4	103.0	103.4	102.7	101.8	101.6	101.4	100.9	101.2
New Jersey	461.8	461.4	459.0	454.9	454.4	451.5	448.8	447.0	444.7	442.7	438.7	438.0	432.3
New Mexico	44.2	44.0	44.0	43.8	43.4	42.9	43.1	42.4	42.2	42.3	42.0	42.3	42.2
New York	870.0	866.0	862.4	852.7	846.3	842.0	839.2	835.4	831.6	826.1	820.6	816.7	817.0
North Carolina	767.1	759.7	753.2	749.9	740.1	734.4	728.4	723.1	720.2	717.2	712.5	711.1	709.9
North Dakota	25.3	25.2	25.4	25.5	25.4	25.3	25.6	25.4	25.7	25.6	25.6	25.6	25.8
Ohio	1,061.6	1,053.2	1,047.0	1,038.9	1,031.0	1,023.6	1,023.6	1,016.5	1,012.3	1,010.1	1,007.3	1,004.7	1,004.3
Oklahoma	181.3	180.6	179.8	178.9	178.7	178.8	178.7	178.0	177.9	177.0	177.0	176.4	175.7
Oregon	244.6	242.7	241.0	240.4	238.9	237.5	234.4	232.9	232.7	232.2	230.0	228.4	225.3
Pennsylvania	921.8	918.2	914.0	909.1	902.3	893.4	889.0	884.3	879.6	874.0	867.6	864.0	857.0
Rhode Island	72.8	72.2	72.3	71.6	70.8	69.9	69.6	68.3	68.3	67.9	67.8	67.6	67.7
South Carolina	342.7	341.2	339.1	336.8	335.4	332.9	332.1	330.1	327.6	326.7	324.1	320.9	320.1
South Dakota	48.4	47.9	47.5	47.3	46.7	46.5	46.0	45.7	45.3	44.9	43.9	43.6	43.5
Tennessee	495.0	491.1	486.9	483.3	479.0	475.1	475.3	474.6	474.4	472.1	469.7	468.4	468.3
Texas	1,087.8	1,085.0	1,082.0	1,075.2	1,069.2	1,063.0	1,053.6	1,047.9	1,040.8	1,033.5	1,028.8	1,025.0	1,023.9
Utah	130.8	130.1	129.6	128.0	127.6	126.8	126.9	126.1	125.5	124.9	123.8	123.0	122.4
Vermont	49.3	49.2	48.9	48.5	48.1	47.8	47.6	47.2	47.0	46.7	46.5	46.1	45.8
Virginia	386.9	383.9	381.7	377.2	373.9	371.5	368.5	368.0	365.3	361.8	362.4	361.1	360.7
Washington	350.1	347.8	346.0	343.9	342.3	340.2	339.0	337.7	336.0	330.9	327.7	320.9	317.8
West Virginia	79.9	79.7	79.1	78.8	78.2	77.6	76.9	76.5	75.7	75.3	75.6	75.5	75.0
Wisconsin	605.7	601.9	598.8	595.9	591.4	584.7	581.8	582.1	582.2	579.8	577.1	575.8	570.5
Wyoming	11.4	11.5	11.3	11.4	11.2	11.0	11.0	11.0	11.0	11.1	11.2	11.1	11.1

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	2001												2002
	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan. ^P
Transportation and public utilities													
Alabama	96.7	96.9	97.4	96.7	96.5	96.0	95.7	95.7	95.0	95.8	95.6	95.5	93.4
Alaska	28.0	28.0	28.1	28.1	28.0	27.9	28.1	28.0	28.0	28.1	28.1	28.1	27.9
Arizona	112.8	113.1	112.9	112.6	112.3	112.3	111.8	111.4	111.0	109.6	108.8	108.3	107.9
Arkansas	71.8	72.0	72.2	72.4	72.5	72.3	72.1	72.2	72.2	72.4	72.7	72.6	74.1
California	757.7	755.6	755.5	757.8	757.1	754.8	751.2	750.9	749.9	745.0	736.5	734.6	734.6
Colorado	147.2	146.7	146.5	146.1	145.8	145.6	144.8	143.9	143.2	141.1	138.7	136.2	139.0
Connecticut	80.0	79.6	79.3	79.3	79.5	79.5	77.7	77.3	78.8	77.2	77.2	77.3	76.5
Delaware	17.7	17.4	17.6	17.8	17.5	17.6	17.3	17.1	17.0	17.0	16.9	16.8	16.8
District of Columbia	18.2	18.0	17.9	17.7	17.7	17.6	17.6	17.6	17.6	17.6	17.4	18.3	17.8
Florida	369.8	370.6	371.4	370.0	370.1	369.8	366.2	365.9	365.8	364.5	358.1	352.8	352.6
Georgia	269.6	269.4	269.6	269.9	269.9	270.2	268.0	266.5	264.6	261.8	257.6	255.4	255.8
Hawaii	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)
Idaho	28.3	28.3	28.3	28.3	28.2	28.3	28.0	27.9	27.9	27.8	27.9	27.8	27.2
Illinois	357.8	358.1	358.3	358.2	358.7	359.0	356.0	355.7	355.2	353.8	352.4	349.7	347.6
Indiana	149.5	149.5	149.5	149.9	149.7	149.7	148.6	148.2	147.7	145.8	145.8	145.1	146.4
Iowa	72.2	72.0	71.7	71.3	71.4	71.6	71.5	71.7	71.6	71.4	71.5	71.5	71.8
Kansas	88.3	88.6	88.7	89.2	89.8	90.2	89.6	90.1	90.4	90.3	90.0	89.9	89.7
Kentucky	109.6	109.4	109.1	108.7	108.1	108.0	108.1	107.9	107.7	107.4	107.3	107.2	106.5
Louisiana	116.9	117.4	117.5	118.0	118.1	117.9	117.8	117.8	117.6	117.7	117.7	117.6	117.6
Maine	24.9	24.8	24.8	24.7	24.6	24.7	24.8	24.8	24.5	24.5	24.5	24.4	24.7
Maryland	119.6	119.5	119.7	118.7	118.7	118.5	116.6	116.4	116.0	116.4	116.3	116.8	115.5
Massachusetts	147.2	146.9	146.9	147.0	146.9	147.1	145.4	145.1	143.4	141.9	140.3	139.7	139.9
Michigan	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)
Minnesota	136.2	136.3	136.4	136.4	136.2	135.9	135.1	134.6	133.9	128.8	129.3	128.0	128.8
Mississippi	57.7	57.5	57.4	57.2	57.1	56.9	56.8	56.7	56.6	56.5	56.8	57.0	56.9
Missouri	179.1	178.7	178.5	176.8	176.0	174.9	175.2	174.3	174.1	173.1	173.1	172.2	170.4
Montana	21.9	21.8	21.9	22.0	22.0	21.9	21.9	21.6	21.5	21.6	21.6	21.6	21.8
Nebraska	58.1	58.1	58.1	58.2	58.1	57.6	58.0	57.7	57.7	57.6	57.4	57.4	57.1
Nevada	58.0	58.5	58.7	59.0	59.4	58.6	58.0	57.7	57.3	56.6	56.4	56.5	56.9
New Hampshire	21.8	21.9	21.9	21.8	22.0	21.9	21.3	21.2	21.3	21.2	21.3	21.1	21.6
New Jersey	272.9	273.4	273.4	273.5	273.5	272.9	271.4	268.0	267.6	267.7	265.3	265.4	266.2
New Mexico	37.5	37.4	37.5	37.0	37.0	36.9	37.5	37.6	37.6	37.3	37.0	36.8	37.0
New York	442.5	441.8	441.9	436.0	440.3	438.7	437.8	436.3	434.4	429.4	429.1	427.6	427.0
North Carolina	184.5	185.0	184.4	184.9	185.0	184.8	183.8	183.0	181.9	182.8	182.3	182.0	180.4
North Dakota	19.1	19.1	19.1	19.1	19.1	19.2	19.0	19.1	19.1	19.1	19.1	19.1	19.1
Ohio	253.8	253.3	252.9	252.0	251.4	250.6	249.5	248.7	247.9	247.4	247.1	246.7	247.3
Oklahoma	86.9	86.9	86.5	86.2	85.9	85.5	84.9	84.8	84.8	84.5	84.5	84.4	83.7
Oregon	80.5	80.6	80.3	79.5	79.7	79.2	79.6	79.2	78.8	78.6	78.3	78.0	78.1
Pennsylvania	306.4	305.9	306.0	306.8	306.6	306.4	304.1	303.1	302.0	300.0	298.5	297.0	296.2
Rhode Island	17.2	17.3	17.3	17.4	17.3	17.2	16.8	17.0	17.1	17.0	17.0	17.0	17.3
South Carolina	95.6	95.6	95.7	96.0	96.0	95.9	95.8	95.7	95.6	95.8	95.8	96.0	96.3
South Dakota	17.3	17.2	17.3	17.2	17.2	17.2	17.2	17.2	17.2	17.5	17.2	17.0	17.0
Tennessee	183.2	180.5	180.5	179.7	180.2	179.8	179.2	179.9	179.7	179.3	179.9	180.3	177.0
Texas	601.3	601.6	602.0	602.2	601.4	599.8	597.9	596.6	596.5	587.4	582.4	575.2	577.1
Utah	61.9	61.4	61.3	61.0	61.0	60.6	60.6	60.6	60.6	59.7	59.2	58.4	59.5
Vermont	12.4	12.4	12.3	12.2	12.3	12.2	12.2	12.2	12.1	12.2	12.2	12.2	12.3
Virginia	191.5	192.2	192.5	191.3	190.8	189.8	188.7	188.1	187.6	183.2	181.1	179.6	179.9
Washington	149.2	148.7	148.6	148.4	148.5	148.2	147.5	148.6	144.9	144.1	142.3	141.0	140.9
West Virginia	37.5	37.3	37.1	37.2	37.1	37.1	36.9	36.9	36.7	36.8	36.8	36.8	37.0
Wisconsin	135.1	135.3	135.2	134.9	135.0	134.8	133.6	133.7	132.7	132.2	132.3	132.1	134.0
Wyoming	14.4	14.2	14.1	14.1	14.1	14.1	14.1	14.2	14.2	14.1	14.1	14.1	14.3

See footnotes at end of table.

**ESTABLISHMENT DATA
STATE EMPLOYMENT
SEASONALLY ADJUSTED**

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

(In thousands)

State	2001												2002
	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan. ^P
	Trade												
Alabama	443.0	442.5	441.9	442.2	441.5	440.2	441.2	440.7	440.4	438.8	436.2	433.4	435.0
Alaska	57.7	57.8	57.7	57.8	57.9	58.1	58.2	58.3	58.4	58.8	58.8	58.8	59.1
Arizona	533.5	533.5	533.4	533.1	532.2	531.4	531.2	532.6	534.0	534.7	535.3	535.3	533.9
Arkansas	266.4	267.5	267.6	267.5	267.5	267.3	267.0	266.7	266.6	265.4	265.1	263.9	264.6
California	3,332.4	3,334.2	3,340.0	3,337.4	3,334.0	3,334.2	3,334.7	3,338.8	3,342.7	3,346.8	3,338.0	3,336.5	3,350.4
Colorado	530.9	530.4	530.2	529.9	530.2	530.2	528.7	527.4	526.9	527.9	529.0	528.0	527.6
Connecticut	360.4	358.5	357.7	357.8	358.5	358.7	360.0	358.9	358.2	356.5	356.5	356.3	358.9
Delaware	91.1	91.5	91.6	91.0	91.1	90.9	91.0	91.2	90.4	91.3	91.2	91.5	90.7
District of Columbia	52.0	51.7	52.0	51.3	51.3	51.1	51.8	52.5	52.0	51.2	51.2	50.8	49.6
Florida	1,778.1	1,783.4	1,788.0	1,789.5	1,793.9	1,789.5	1,783.2	1,782.6	1,782.9	1,779.6	1,770.6	1,761.9	1,777.5
Georgia	973.0	973.3	973.1	974.9	971.7	970.1	964.5	963.9	965.4	963.6	957.0	946.8	947.4
Hawaii	137.8	138.0	138.1	137.9	137.7	137.8	137.3	136.7	136.0	134.2	132.2	132.4	132.6
Idaho	141.7	142.2	142.2	142.1	142.1	142.0	141.0	141.2	140.8	140.3	139.7	139.4	139.2
Illinois	1,363.0	1,362.3	1,362.5	1,364.3	1,361.1	1,362.3	1,359.1	1,356.4	1,351.7	1,348.6	1,343.2	1,338.8	1,348.4
Indiana	701.1	699.4	698.1	696.4	693.9	693.1	697.6	696.5	695.4	693.4	689.7	687.8	689.2
Iowa	354.8	354.0	352.9	353.0	352.6	351.8	350.7	351.4	351.2	349.0	348.8	348.0	349.5
Kansas	320.1	318.9	318.9	318.0	317.8	316.8	316.4	317.4	317.2	315.6	316.6	316.9	316.6
Kentucky	429.6	428.1	425.8	423.8	421.7	420.7	421.2	422.6	424.3	424.4	423.8	422.8	428.7
Louisiana	449.3	449.1	449.1	450.1	449.1	447.9	450.6	451.3	451.6	451.5	450.7	449.4	446.3
Maine	150.9	150.7	150.7	151.2	151.4	151.4	151.9	151.5	151.3	151.1	151.0	150.7	151.3
Maryland	557.2	556.2	555.5	552.4	554.3	555.0	554.8	555.0	554.5	553.9	552.6	551.9	553.3
Massachusetts	744.4	742.6	741.8	740.8	740.4	740.7	741.0	740.2	739.2	735.6	736.5	735.4	734.6
Michigan	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)
Minnesota	636.9	637.8	637.7	635.5	634.9	634.3	633.1	633.0	631.2	629.6	629.1	627.0	630.2
Mississippi	254.2	254.6	254.3	253.6	253.2	252.0	253.9	253.0	252.6	251.5	251.9	250.3	250.1
Missouri	646.2	646.5	645.3	645.6	644.0	644.8	645.9	643.7	645.9	642.3	640.0	631.9	639.9
Montana	103.0	102.7	102.9	102.8	102.5	102.3	102.6	102.4	101.6	101.0	101.3	101.4	102.3
Nebraska	213.8	213.4	213.6	213.7	213.6	212.4	214.4	213.3	213.1	212.2	211.7	211.3	211.7
Nevada	219.5	219.4	220.1	220.9	220.8	221.7	221.6	222.2	222.2	222.0	221.7	221.9	223.1
New Hampshire	165.8	165.0	164.2	164.7	165.4	165.4	165.4	165.0	165.2	164.7	164.6	164.8	165.5
New Jersey	933.0	929.3	927.9	930.3	929.8	931.4	927.9	926.8	922.7	921.1	923.8	923.7	928.3
New Mexico	174.4	173.9	174.2	174.8	174.6	174.1	173.5	173.8	172.7	172.9	172.9	172.7	174.2
New York	1,743.8	1,740.2	1,739.9	1,737.1	1,738.5	1,737.9	1,733.8	1,733.9	1,732.6	1,726.2	1,723.8	1,724.2	1,718.8
North Carolina	897.5	894.6	891.6	891.9	889.9	887.7	889.0	893.3	888.9	886.6	886.5	886.9	886.9
North Dakota	81.3	81.5	81.5	82.0	82.5	82.1	81.7	81.7	81.5	81.7	81.7	81.8	81.9
Ohio	1,340.0	1,337.3	1,336.3	1,333.5	1,332.3	1,330.6	1,329.1	1,328.3	1,327.2	1,327.3	1,326.2	1,325.9	1,324.0
Oklahoma	341.6	342.1	342.7	344.6	343.4	343.3	343.2	343.2	342.9	343.4	344.5	344.9	343.9
Oregon	393.3	393.5	393.5	392.2	391.3	390.4	389.7	389.7	389.6	389.3	388.3	387.9	388.0
Pennsylvania	1,275.2	1,274.0	1,275.7	1,274.4	1,275.3	1,276.8	1,273.4	1,271.1	1,268.8	1,265.9	1,267.6	1,271.5	1,263.9
Rhode Island	107.7	108.0	108.1	107.9	108.0	108.2	107.9	107.9	107.7	107.4	107.6	107.7	108.3
South Carolina	434.4	432.5	431.3	431.0	430.5	428.9	430.5	430.5	431.5	432.5	435.8	434.2	437.8
South Dakota	93.1	93.6	93.7	93.2	93.3	92.7	93.2	93.4	93.2	93.8	94.1	93.9	93.6
Tennessee	642.2	641.8	641.8	640.1	638.3	635.1	634.5	634.9	636.5	637.2	637.6	638.3	641.8
Texas	2,267.8	2,271.7	2,276.4	2,277.9	2,277.2	2,274.9	2,274.9	2,274.8	2,269.5	2,252.4	2,247.5	2,240.3	2,245.9
Utah	252.4	252.3	252.6	252.7	252.5	251.6	250.4	250.0	249.9	249.7	248.2	247.4	249.4
Vermont	68.3	68.3	68.1	68.2	68.3	67.9	67.8	67.7	67.6	67.0	67.4	67.2	67.4
Virginia	769.0	767.6	768.1	767.9	768.3	767.3	767.8	767.2	766.2	765.2	763.2	758.8	765.6
Washington	641.7	641.7	640.7	640.4	637.8	635.5	635.0	634.4	631.8	628.8	627.0	624.4	629.0
West Virginia	163.6	163.3	163.2	162.6	162.1	161.6	161.1	160.9	160.1	161.2	161.2	161.7	160.4
Wisconsin	641.3	640.5	640.3	640.9	640.5	639.3	641.5	642.3	641.2	641.4	640.9	640.0	641.3
Wyoming	55.2	55.3	55.8	55.3	55.4	55.2	54.7	54.8	54.9	55.1	55.1	55.0	55.1

See footnotes at end of table.

**ESTABLISHMENT DATA
STATE EMPLOYMENT
SEASONALLY ADJUSTED**

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

(In thousands)

State	2001												2002
	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.P
	Finance, insurance, and real estate												
Alabama	92.1	92.0	92.2	92.3	92.5	92.6	92.5	92.5	92.4	92.3	92.1	92.0	92.2
Alaska	12.6	12.7	12.6	12.7	12.8	12.8	12.6	12.7	12.7	12.7	12.9	12.9	12.7
Arizona	147.8	148.9	149.9	150.3	150.6	150.5	151.1	151.0	151.1	151.3	151.4	151.3	151.1
Arkansas	46.1	46.0	46.0	46.1	46.1	46.2	46.2	46.2	46.1	46.1	46.1	46.2	46.6
California	831.7	833.5	836.4	838.6	840.4	842.5	845.1	846.3	847.5	848.8	850.7	851.0	850.1
Colorado	143.7	144.0	144.4	144.7	144.8	144.9	144.8	144.4	144.1	144.4	143.2	142.4	143.3
Connecticut	142.7	142.7	142.7	142.5	142.5	142.3	142.6	142.8	142.6	142.4	142.2	142.1	142.9
Delaware	51.5	51.5	51.8	51.9	52.2	52.0	52.2	52.0	51.6	52.1	52.1	52.0	51.9
District of Columbia	31.8	31.4	31.8	32.5	32.7	32.7	33.1	33.0	33.2	33.2	33.2	33.4	32.3
Florida	451.8	453.6	455.1	457.5	458.7	459.5	459.4	460.4	459.9	460.1	459.5	457.5	456.3
Georgia	205.5	205.5	206.3	210.8	209.3	209.3	207.1	206.8	206.9	207.5	206.0	206.2	206.4
Hawaii	32.7	32.5	32.6	32.8	32.7	32.8	32.8	32.8	32.7	32.9	32.9	32.8	33.0
Idaho	23.6	23.6	23.8	24.0	24.0	24.0	24.4	24.7	24.6	24.5	24.6	24.7	24.7
Illinois	401.0	401.4	402.3	404.4	404.8	405.0	404.5	404.3	404.7	404.8	405.3	404.6	402.3
Indiana	139.9	140.0	140.2	140.4	140.3	140.4	140.8	140.5	140.3	140.4	140.3	140.5	140.9
Iowa	87.0	87.2	87.5	87.6	87.9	88.2	88.7	88.6	89.0	89.3	89.5	89.6	90.2
Kansas	65.3	65.3	65.4	65.6	65.8	66.1	65.9	66.0	66.3	66.6	66.7	66.9	66.7
Kentucky	75.3	75.2	74.9	75.0	75.0	75.2	75.4	75.6	75.9	76.2	76.4	76.5	76.1
Louisiana	86.1	86.3	86.3	86.6	86.5	86.8	86.9	86.9	86.7	86.9	86.7	86.6	86.9
Maine	33.1	33.2	33.3	33.5	33.5	33.5	33.7	33.8	33.8	33.9	33.9	33.9	33.8
Maryland	141.6	142.0	142.2	142.4	142.6	143.2	143.4	143.3	143.2	143.2	143.1	143.2	142.2
Massachusetts	232.2	232.6	233.2	232.9	233.0	233.4	232.8	232.8	232.5	232.5	232.5	232.3	232.3
Michigan	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)
Minnesota	166.0	166.5	167.0	167.1	167.4	167.8	166.9	166.5	165.8	165.4	165.1	165.1	165.7
Mississippi	42.8	42.8	42.8	43.0	43.1	43.0	43.3	43.6	43.6	43.6	43.7	43.7	43.5
Missouri	170.1	170.4	170.8	171.1	171.9	171.2	170.4	171.0	171.1	171.4	170.6	170.5	170.9
Montana	17.6	17.5	17.7	17.7	17.8	17.8	18.0	18.0	18.1	18.1	18.1	18.2	18.1
Nebraska	62.0	62.2	62.1	62.2	62.2	62.1	62.4	62.4	62.4	62.4	62.4	62.3	62.9
Nevada	48.5	48.7	49.1	49.1	49.1	49.3	49.6	50.1	50.2	50.2	50.1	50.1	50.2
New Hampshire	33.3	33.5	33.7	33.8	33.8	33.8	33.9	33.9	33.8	33.8	33.8	33.7	33.8
New Jersey	267.2	267.7	267.9	268.2	268.6	269.0	268.6	268.8	270.6	282.1	279.9	279.3	277.1
New Mexico	32.6	32.7	32.8	32.7	32.7	32.7	32.6	32.5	32.5	32.5	32.7	32.7	32.7
New York	748.4	748.0	749.2	747.6	747.3	746.2	745.8	744.9	744.5	722.0	724.7	722.0	721.0
North Carolina	189.6	189.5	189.8	189.1	189.2	189.1	189.1	189.6	190.0	190.3	190.3	190.1	189.0
North Dakota	16.9	17.0	17.1	17.2	17.1	17.3	17.2	17.3	17.2	17.2	17.2	17.3	17.4
Ohio	310.0	310.8	311.4	311.7	312.3	313.2	313.6	313.9	313.9	313.8	313.3	313.0	313.7
Oklahoma	74.0	74.1	74.2	74.1	74.2	74.2	74.4	74.8	75.0	75.1	75.2	75.4	75.2
Oregon	94.1	94.4	94.7	94.6	94.6	94.5	95.0	95.2	95.4	95.6	95.7	95.2	96.1
Pennsylvania	328.7	328.9	329.4	328.8	328.8	328.2	327.7	327.4	328.2	328.7	329.1	329.5	328.8
Rhode Island	32.2	32.5	32.5	32.3	32.2	32.4	32.4	32.4	32.4	32.5	32.7	32.9	33.4
South Carolina	82.2	82.5	82.7	83.3	83.3	83.3	84.2	84.3	84.4	84.9	84.3	84.4	85.2
South Dakota	27.1	27.4	27.5	27.7	27.9	27.9	28.1	28.2	28.3	28.0	28.0	28.0	27.9
Tennessee	131.3	131.5	131.7	132.0	132.0	132.3	132.7	132.7	132.6	133.0	133.0	133.1	133.7
Texas	530.1	531.3	532.4	533.1	534.2	534.3	533.9	534.6	535.2	534.2	533.5	532.0	531.3
Utah	59.2	59.0	59.4	59.5	59.8	60.2	60.2	60.4	60.4	60.1	60.0	60.1	60.2
Vermont	12.6	12.6	12.6	12.7	12.7	12.7	12.7	12.6	12.7	12.8	12.8	12.9	12.9
Virginia	191.8	192.7	193.2	193.0	193.2	193.5	193.8	193.9	194.1	193.4	193.9	194.2	193.9
Washington	138.5	138.9	139.1	139.4	139.8	139.9	141.8	142.1	143.1	143.5	143.9	143.9	144.2
West Virginia	29.5	29.4	29.4	29.4	29.5	29.4	29.4	29.4	29.4	29.8	29.7	29.7	29.8
Wisconsin	148.8	149.1	149.7	148.9	149.7	149.8	150.5	150.6	150.7	151.0	151.0	151.1	151.0
Wyoming	8.3	8.2	8.2	8.3	8.3	8.3	8.4	8.4	8.4	8.4	8.4	8.4	8.6

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	2001												2002
	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan. ^P
	Services												
Alabama	477.7	478.9	479.2	479.9	480.0	480.9	482.2	483.1	483.8	481.9	482.2	481.7	479.8
Alaska	71.7	73.0	72.4	72.2	72.4	72.5	73.3	73.5	73.6	73.3	73.3	73.7	73.7
Arizona	714.8	715.3	716.5	715.4	711.2	710.4	711.9	711.2	709.2	705.5	700.8	699.2	706.0
Arkansas	279.1	279.5	280.2	280.8	280.8	281.0	280.4	280.4	280.3	278.5	278.7	278.4	279.7
California	4,711.4	4,698.1	4,699.0	4,693.9	4,690.5	4,677.5	4,684.1	4,684.9	4,689.2	4,687.9	4,673.6	4,686.6	4,697.1
Colorado	697.3	697.3	696.8	695.5	694.7	693.2	690.6	690.4	686.8	683.2	676.7	673.0	670.8
Connecticut	543.4	540.3	540.3	539.4	540.1	540.5	539.8	539.7	539.1	538.1	538.1	537.9	538.2
Delaware	123.9	123.3	123.7	122.5	122.1	121.7	121.8	122.0	122.4	122.3	122.3	122.0	122.2
District of Columbia	307.2	305.1	304.8	303.7	303.9	302.7	304.8	305.4	305.1	303.6	304.7	305.3	308.2
Florida	2,667.6	2,674.6	2,679.2	2,681.7	2,687.0	2,690.6	2,680.5	2,687.3	2,691.8	2,695.7	2,695.1	2,695.4	2,690.4
Georgia	1,163.1	1,161.4	1,161.8	1,160.5	1,157.6	1,154.6	1,154.4	1,148.2	1,146.4	1,149.5	1,137.2	1,131.0	1,124.2
Hawaii	186.0	186.3	186.8	186.3	186.9	186.7	187.4	187.5	188.1	184.7	183.5	183.5	184.2
Idaho	147.5	148.1	149.2	149.4	150.1	150.2	150.9	152.4	151.8	152.0	152.8	153.2	154.1
Illinois	1,869.3	1,865.7	1,865.9	1,864.3	1,864.1	1,862.2	1,864.3	1,863.3	1,865.1	1,860.2	1,855.3	1,853.1	1,848.2
Indiana	751.0	750.3	750.9	750.9	751.8	751.1	748.2	750.3	755.6	748.6	747.2	747.9	750.1
Iowa	395.5	394.3	394.5	396.0	396.2	395.0	393.0	394.5	394.8	394.8	394.6	394.8	395.3
Kansas	354.2	355.9	357.0	354.5	354.8	355.3	357.9	360.8	360.6	360.6	360.6	362.3	364.4
Kentucky	483.5	483.5	480.5	482.0	481.8	481.5	481.1	482.8	485.7	487.3	488.9	489.6	492.0
Louisiana	541.0	540.8	540.7	541.0	540.6	541.9	544.5	546.5	545.4	545.1	544.9	546.6	544.8
Maine	185.9	185.9	186.7	186.6	186.9	187.2	187.6	187.4	187.2	186.7	187.3	187.3	188.0
Maryland	859.0	858.2	857.9	857.0	859.3	860.1	867.1	868.2	867.8	862.1	862.1	862.3	858.3
Massachusetts	1,241.9	1,237.7	1,235.8	1,234.2	1,234.0	1,231.7	1,223.8	1,224.0	1,221.5	1,221.0	1,219.7	1,218.0	1,217.5
Michigan	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)
Minnesota	793.6	794.0	793.6	793.0	793.3	792.0	788.4	787.2	786.6	787.3	787.1	785.8	791.2
Mississippi	271.8	271.8	271.3	270.7	270.3	268.9	271.6	271.4	271.0	270.3	269.5	269.4	270.2
Missouri	789.5	790.2	790.7	790.3	790.3	789.8	786.1	786.3	785.7	784.1	780.2	777.4	777.4
Montana	115.3	115.3	115.7	116.1	116.0	116.4	115.4	116.0	116.2	116.2	116.6	116.5	117.1
Nebraska	257.4	257.4	258.0	256.9	257.0	257.1	258.9	260.4	261.2	262.0	263.6	263.0	260.8
Nevada	455.9	457.1	457.9	454.8	455.7	455.4	453.7	451.9	448.8	444.3	445.1	447.6	450.1
New Hampshire	193.5	193.4	192.7	191.3	190.6	190.4	191.4	191.8	191.6	190.2	191.0	191.6	192.5
New Jersey	1,337.3	1,339.1	1,342.0	1,340.2	1,342.3	1,345.3	1,341.1	1,338.6	1,342.2	1,342.6	1,344.2	1,347.3	1,348.4
New Mexico	219.4	220.7	222.2	221.7	222.4	222.3	222.8	223.3	223.8	222.7	222.7	223.1	223.0
New York	3,079.1	3,077.0	3,077.7	3,063.6	3,078.1	3,072.5	3,065.2	3,065.4	3,062.4	3,061.0	3,058.1	3,057.8	3,054.4
North Carolina	1,045.2	1,046.4	1,046.6	1,044.9	1,045.5	1,045.5	1,047.4	1,049.2	1,057.5	1,046.6	1,046.8	1,047.6	1,054.1
North Dakota	93.9	94.2	94.2	94.4	94.5	94.8	93.9	94.0	94.1	94.0	94.0	94.2	93.9
Ohio	1,605.6	1,605.1	1,605.3	1,603.5	1,602.1	1,603.1	1,604.0	1,601.0	1,601.1	1,600.0	1,599.0	1,599.1	1,613.1
Oklahoma	432.3	433.6	436.3	437.3	435.7	436.2	437.5	439.4	441.0	438.3	439.8	440.0	436.8
Oregon	449.4	449.8	448.6	447.5	447.5	446.4	444.6	443.8	443.8	443.7	444.4	444.8	443.2
Pennsylvania	1,898.3	1,900.2	1,900.8	1,902.4	1,907.8	1,912.6	1,923.9	1,920.0	1,916.1	1,904.4	1,901.6	1,900.6	1,903.5
Rhode Island	165.8	166.3	166.8	167.5	167.7	168.1	169.9	169.5	169.0	169.5	169.6	169.8	170.1
South Carolina	456.5	455.5	454.8	454.0	453.5	453.0	458.8	459.4	462.9	465.4	462.7	461.7	463.9
South Dakota	101.9	102.2	102.1	101.9	102.4	101.1	101.9	102.0	101.8	101.5	101.5	101.4	101.7
Tennessee	755.0	754.1	753.1	752.6	751.7	751.1	753.9	756.1	759.1	758.0	759.5	760.4	773.8
Texas	2,757.7	2,761.1	2,760.9	2,757.9	2,761.0	2,755.9	2,747.8	2,750.4	2,741.0	2,737.9	2,737.6	2,741.9	2,746.9
Utah	316.3	315.8	316.2	316.1	316.8	315.4	315.8	315.4	314.4	314.0	313.9	314.2	317.8
Vermont	93.9	93.8	93.6	93.2	92.7	92.6	92.3	92.4	92.1	92.9	93.1	93.3	92.5
Virginia	1,161.6	1,160.7	1,161.8	1,154.5	1,157.0	1,156.3	1,153.7	1,152.1	1,152.1	1,152.2	1,150.2	1,155.2	1,153.1
Washington	783.1	781.4	780.0	779.8	779.2	777.3	773.3	770.1	768.4	766.1	765.5	764.5	766.5
West Virginia	231.6	232.2	232.2	232.1	232.6	232.9	234.4	233.4	232.9	230.9	232.6	232.5	233.7
Wisconsin	774.4	775.9	774.6	774.7	774.7	774.3	776.4	777.7	775.3	772.8	775.6	777.4	779.8
Wyoming	57.4	57.5	57.5	57.5	57.8	57.6	57.3	57.8	57.9	57.6	57.9	58.2	59.0

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	2001												2002
	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan. ^P
Government													
Alabama	351.0	351.3	350.4	350.1	350.3	350.0	347.4	355.3	356.2	354.1	354.3	354.2	354.6
Alaska	76.7	77.1	77.3	77.7	77.9	78.4	79.2	79.4	79.3	79.0	79.4	79.5	79.4
Arizona	367.6	369.8	371.8	372.0	373.2	375.6	378.6	382.3	372.8	380.6	382.2	381.4	386.5
Arkansas	191.6	192.1	192.3	192.6	192.9	192.9	192.8	192.2	195.0	194.6	195.0	195.4	196.5
California	2,344.3	2,347.4	2,340.3	2,365.5	2,371.7	2,382.4	2,393.0	2,417.8	2,402.9	2,408.5	2,413.9	2,418.9	2,424.4
Colorado	339.8	340.9	340.3	340.8	342.3	344.0	345.2	347.9	346.9	349.4	350.3	351.5	352.3
Connecticut	243.8	242.4	242.0	242.4	243.0	243.4	242.8	244.6	244.6	245.1	245.7	246.3	248.0
Delaware	56.9	57.2	57.1	56.8	57.0	57.1	57.3	57.1	57.4	56.5	56.5	56.7	56.8
District of Columbia	223.0	221.7	221.9	221.9	221.5	222.9	223.9	226.8	222.4	221.9	220.9	220.0	220.4
Florida	1,007.1	1,009.9	1,012.9	1,016.0	1,020.8	966.2	1,033.3	1,140.3	1,036.0	1,037.2	1,040.0	1,037.1	1,038.6
Georgia	599.7	601.7	603.1	603.7	605.4	605.1	603.0	606.4	606.4	607.1	607.8	609.5	610.2
Hawaii	111.4	114.8	114.8	113.9	112.1	114.8	115.2	114.7	116.3	116.3	116.8	116.8	118.0
Idaho	108.1	109.2	109.5	109.6	110.4	109.8	110.5	110.5	111.0	111.9	112.0	112.2	112.9
Illinois	844.1	843.6	844.8	843.0	846.5	844.0	846.0	842.3	840.8	842.1	841.5	843.3	850.1
Indiana	403.3	405.8	408.9	405.2	405.2	405.7	409.5	412.3	410.9	412.2	412.0	412.6	408.6
Iowa	244.4	244.7	244.3	244.6	244.2	244.6	245.6	245.8	247.5	247.6	247.6	247.3	246.8
Kansas	247.1	246.1	246.7	247.0	247.3	246.5	249.6	249.1	252.5	249.8	250.4	250.8	252.1
Kentucky	309.0	309.0	309.2	307.9	309.3	308.8	310.2	311.1	311.2	310.5	311.3	311.6	310.8
Louisiana	374.4	374.8	375.1	375.5	376.4	377.9	376.5	379.2	378.3	379.7	380.1	380.9	380.9
Maine	100.5	100.3	100.0	100.5	100.8	101.3	101.7	102.1	103.3	103.4	103.6	104.0	104.1
Maryland	448.6	448.4	448.5	449.3	450.2	450.2	436.0	448.3	454.9	456.1	458.0	458.5	456.6
Massachusetts	427.6	427.5	427.7	428.3	429.1	427.8	428.3	428.9	431.3	430.2	430.2	430.3	431.5
Michigan	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)
Minnesota	394.4	399.0	399.3	399.2	400.0	400.2	402.7	402.6	405.7	403.0	401.4	402.6	403.7
Mississippi	236.0	236.5	237.0	236.8	237.4	238.5	241.4	241.3	240.5	240.5	240.1	239.6	242.2
Missouri	426.2	426.7	426.7	428.1	428.2	430.8	424.3	431.1	430.0	428.4	428.0	428.9	431.3
Montana	83.4	83.6	83.8	83.7	84.5	85.8	84.6	84.1	84.0	83.2	83.0	83.2	84.4
Nebraska	154.2	154.6	155.2	155.4	156.2	156.5	156.1	156.4	156.6	156.3	157.4	156.8	156.1
Nevada	124.3	125.1	125.4	126.8	126.0	130.5	126.4	128.2	128.2	127.5	127.9	128.1	127.7
New Hampshire	84.6	84.2	84.5	84.3	84.8	84.8	82.5	82.8	83.5	84.0	83.9	84.2	85.9
New Jersey	594.1	597.4	596.9	598.5	600.5	601.6	599.9	602.3	604.3	603.6	604.7	605.0	607.5
New Mexico	182.5	183.4	184.4	184.3	185.0	186.8	185.0	185.8	187.5	188.3	188.2	188.5	189.7
New York	1,468.5	1,468.5	1,469.5	1,470.7	1,472.3	1,475.2	1,479.8	1,477.7	1,478.8	1,477.4	1,478.6	1,478.4	1,482.0
North Carolina	628.5	628.2	630.1	630.9	611.2	609.7	624.4	632.0	628.0	631.8	634.0	633.7	636.3
North Dakota	73.3	73.4	73.3	73.7	73.5	74.2	72.9	73.5	74.5	73.9	73.8	73.7	74.1
Ohio	788.4	789.7	790.4	791.9	789.6	791.0	794.4	794.6	796.9	797.9	797.7	797.6	800.4
Oklahoma	292.4	293.0	294.0	294.1	295.2	294.6	294.3	294.0	295.7	297.1	299.4	298.6	299.8
Oregon	267.4	268.4	269.0	269.0	269.9	269.6	268.1	271.2	270.6	270.4	270.2	269.5	269.3
Pennsylvania	726.5	725.4	725.0	726.4	726.8	727.8	732.3	732.2	733.0	735.0	735.9	733.3	733.7
Rhode Island	64.6	64.6	64.6	64.3	64.5	65.1	64.7	65.0	64.8	64.6	64.6	64.6	64.8
South Carolina	321.4	321.5	321.3	321.9	321.9	321.0	318.2	319.8	319.4	319.4	319.0	317.8	314.1
South Dakota	71.8	72.5	72.6	72.7	73.1	73.5	73.9	74.1	73.7	73.6	73.1	73.1	73.1
Tennessee	400.1	401.1	401.4	402.4	402.4	404.8	406.1	407.7	397.8	401.6	402.2	402.1	402.6
Texas	1,568.9	1,570.3	1,573.6	1,575.4	1,578.5	1,582.4	1,583.0	1,586.6	1,590.3	1,596.2	1,598.1	1,601.7	1,603.8
Utah	187.4	187.7	188.3	188.3	189.4	190.3	191.1	191.3	191.9	190.8	191.4	192.1	192.2
Vermont	49.7	49.6	49.4	49.5	49.6	50.1	50.2	50.3	50.4	50.7	50.3	50.3	51.0
Virginia	627.2	628.4	628.9	628.3	629.0	630.3	630.9	631.0	632.3	631.7	632.7	632.5	632.9
Washington	497.7	498.3	499.7	502.1	503.7	504.7	506.7	507.3	507.5	510.6	510.1	511.3	515.1
West Virginia	140.6	141.6	141.4	141.7	141.5	141.6	136.8	142.5	141.7	140.6	141.1	141.1	139.3
Wisconsin	404.0	410.7	412.2	412.9	414.7	415.4	413.4	414.6	416.1	417.2	416.0	417.9	419.8
Wyoming	60.8	61.0	61.1	61.1	61.2	61.5	62.0	61.9	61.8	61.7	61.6	61.8	61.6

¹ Includes mining, not shown separately.

² Not available.

³ Mining is combined with construction.

⁴ This series is not published seasonally adjusted because the seasonal component, which is small relative to the trend-cycle and irregular components,

cannot be separated with sufficient precision.

P = preliminary.

NOTE: All data have been revised to reflect March 2001 benchmarks, updated seasonal adjustment factors and the introduction of probability-based sample estimates for the mining, construction, and manufacturing industries.

**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	
	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan. ^P	Feb. ^P
Total private	34.3	34.3	34.2	34.2	34.2	34.2	34.0	34.1	34.0	34.1	34.1	34.1	34.1
Goods-producing	40.3	40.5	40.6	40.5	40.4	40.5	40.3	40.2	40.0	40.0	40.1	40.4	40.4
Mining	43.2	43.8	44.0	43.9	43.3	43.3	43.4	43.5	43.1	43.2	43.3	43.0	43.6
Construction	38.7	39.1	39.3	39.7	39.4	39.4	39.2	39.1	38.7	39.2	38.8	39.8	39.6
Manufacturing	40.9	41.0	41.0	40.7	40.7	40.8	40.7	40.6	40.5	40.3	40.6	40.6	40.7
<i>Overtime hours</i>	3.9	4.1	3.9	3.9	3.9	4.0	4.1	3.9	3.8	3.7	3.8	3.9	3.9
Durable goods	41.1	41.3	41.3	41.0	40.9	41.2	41.1	40.9	40.7	40.4	40.8	40.9	41.0
<i>Overtime hours</i>	3.9	4.0	3.9	3.9	3.9	4.0	4.1	3.8	3.7	3.6	3.8	3.9	3.9
Lumber and wood products	40.1	40.3	40.1	40.6	40.4	41.1	40.9	41.1	40.6	40.5	40.8	40.3	40.4
Furniture and fixtures	39.1	39.1	39.3	38.6	38.4	39.7	39.7	38.8	38.3	38.4	38.8	40.0	40.4
Stone, clay, and glass products	42.8	43.7	43.2	43.9	44.0	44.0	43.9	44.0	43.9	43.8	43.5	44.3	44.5
Primary metal industries	43.2	43.4	44.3	43.5	43.9	44.1	43.7	43.7	43.2	42.6	43.8	43.2	43.4
Blast furnaces and basic steel products	44.4	44.4	45.4	44.6	45.1	44.7	44.6	45.5	44.0	43.3	43.8	43.1	43.5
Fabricated metal products	41.7	41.9	42.0	41.4	41.2	41.6	41.5	41.2	41.0	40.7	41.2	41.2	41.6
Industrial machinery and equipment	41.0	41.2	41.3	40.7	40.4	40.8	40.2	40.3	40.4	39.9	40.2	40.2	40.0
Electronic and other electrical equipment	40.3	40.1	39.8	39.1	39.3	38.9	39.1	39.1	39.0	38.8	39.3	38.6	38.9
Transportation equipment	42.0	42.0	42.4	42.4	41.9	42.2	42.8	41.5	41.3	41.3	41.7	42.8	42.5
Motor vehicles and equipment	42.0	42.3	43.3	43.6	43.0	43.0	44.6	42.3	41.9	42.2	43.0	44.5	43.9
Instruments and related products	41.1	41.0	41.0	41.0	40.8	40.8	40.4	41.1	40.7	40.3	40.5	40.4	40.2
Miscellaneous manufacturing	38.2	38.2	38.2	37.9	38.4	38.4	38.2	37.6	37.5	37.1	37.7	37.5	38.0
Nondurable goods	40.4	40.5	40.5	40.3	40.4	40.3	40.1	40.2	40.2	40.0	40.2	40.1	40.1
<i>Overtime hours</i>	4.0	4.1	3.9	4.0	3.9	4.0	4.1	4.1	4.1	3.9	4.0	4.0	4.0
Food and kindred products	41.1	41.2	41.3	41.1	41.2	40.9	41.1	41.0	41.1	40.8	40.8	41.0	40.6
Tobacco products	39.8	40.0	41.1	39.1	40.4	40.5	39.9	40.0	40.2	39.8	40.6	41.6	41.5
Textile mill products	40.4	40.5	40.3	40.3	40.4	39.7	39.8	39.8	39.7	39.5	40.0	39.7	40.9
Apparel and other textile products	37.6	37.5	38.0	37.8	37.5	37.7	36.9	36.9	36.8	36.9	37.4	36.8	37.1
Paper and allied products	41.7	41.8	42.0	41.6	41.7	41.9	41.2	41.6	41.5	41.3	41.5	41.2	41.4
Printing and publishing	38.4	38.6	38.2	38.0	38.0	38.2	38.0	38.1	38.0	37.8	37.8	37.6	37.6
Chemicals and allied products	42.3	42.3	42.6	42.4	42.2	42.7	42.1	42.2	42.3	42.1	41.8	42.0	41.7
Petroleum and coal products	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
Rubber and misc. plastics products	40.9	41.0	40.8	40.6	40.7	40.6	40.5	40.8	40.5	40.7	41.2	40.8	41.1
Leather and leather products	36.4	36.1	36.6	35.9	36.2	35.7	36.4	36.3	36.0	36.6	37.4	37.6	38.0
Service-producing	32.8	32.8	32.7	32.7	32.8	32.6	32.6	32.6	32.6	32.6	32.7	32.6	32.7
Transportation and public utilities	38.5	38.3	38.1	38.1	38.1	37.8	37.8	37.6	37.8	37.8	38.0	37.8	37.7
Wholesale trade	38.1	38.3	38.2	38.2	38.3	38.2	38.3	38.3	38.1	38.2	38.3	38.2	38.4
Retail trade	28.9	28.8	28.8	28.8	28.7	28.6	28.6	28.7	28.7	28.8	28.9	28.8	29.0
Finance, insurance, and real estate	36.3	36.3	36.3	36.2	36.5	36.2	36.2	36.2	36.0	36.2	36.1	36.1	36.3
Services	32.7	32.8	32.6	32.7	32.8	32.7	32.5	32.6	32.5	32.6	32.7	32.5	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	
	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan. ^P	Feb. ^P
Total private	151.7	152.0	151.5	151.5	151.2	150.8	150.1	149.9	148.9	148.7	148.8	148.3	148.5
Goods-producing	113.6	114.1	113.5	112.8	111.5	111.5	110.3	109.5	108.3	107.5	107.1	107.0	106.6
Mining	53.2	54.5	55.0	55.4	55.0	55.1	55.3	55.1	54.8	54.8	54.3	53.2	54.8
Construction	186.9	191.0	190.0	192.5	190.1	190.3	188.5	188.0	185.5	187.9	185.8	188.6	185.8
Manufacturing	101.5	101.2	100.7	99.1	98.1	98.0	96.8	95.9	94.9	93.4	93.3	92.7	92.6
Durable goods	106.4	105.9	105.4	103.6	102.2	102.1	100.8	99.4	97.9	96.0	96.1	95.3	95.3
Lumber and wood products	137.4	137.7	137.2	138.2	137.6	139.5	138.0	138.6	136.1	135.1	135.5	133.8	134.4
Furniture and fixtures	133.7	133.7	133.1	129.5	127.1	130.1	127.6	123.2	119.5	118.3	119.8	122.9	125.7
Stone, clay, and glass products	117.2	119.7	118.3	119.4	118.9	118.9	117.0	117.8	117.0	116.0	114.4	115.4	115.1
Primary metal industries	87.0	86.2	87.0	84.4	84.4	83.4	82.3	81.7	79.9	76.5	78.0	75.0	75.0
Blast furnaces and basic steel products	67.0	66.6	67.6	65.6	65.6	64.2	64.1	65.3	63.2	60.6	60.5	56.9	57.0
Fabricated metal products	117.1	117.1	116.9	114.0	112.5	113.7	112.6	111.1	109.7	107.4	108.1	107.2	108.2
Industrial machinery and equipment	98.3	97.0	96.3	94.0	92.0	91.5	88.9	88.2	87.5	85.1	84.4	83.3	82.2
Electronic and other electrical equipment	105.2	103.4	100.9	97.4	95.9	92.4	90.9	89.6	87.9	85.5	85.1	82.7	81.7
Transportation equipment	113.5	113.1	113.8	112.8	110.0	111.2	112.6	108.0	105.9	105.4	105.3	106.0	106.5
Motor vehicles and equipment	146.4	146.0	149.0	147.7	143.2	145.1	149.6	139.9	135.3	136.5	137.8	139.4	142.0
Instruments and related products	75.7	75.2	74.7	74.2	73.6	73.8	72.4	72.9	71.9	70.5	70.5	70.0	69.3
Miscellaneous manufacturing	94.9	95.3	95.3	93.8	95.0	94.3	90.6	90.2	89.6	87.3	89.1	88.6	89.8
Nondurable goods	94.8	94.7	94.1	93.0	92.5	92.4	91.3	91.0	90.8	89.8	89.5	89.1	89.0
Food and kindred products	115.4	115.9	116.0	114.8	115.3	114.0	114.5	113.7	115.5	114.5	113.6	114.3	113.4
Tobacco products	43.4	45.6	46.8	46.5	48.0	48.1	51.4	47.5	47.8	47.3	46.3	49.4	49.3
Textile mill products	69.7	69.5	68.5	67.1	66.3	65.3	64.7	63.7	62.8	61.4	61.2	59.9	62.0
Apparel and other textile products	50.9	50.4	50.1	49.5	48.0	48.6	45.9	45.7	44.9	44.1	44.5	44.4	44.3
Paper and allied products	99.8	99.4	99.7	98.4	97.8	97.8	95.8	96.7	96.5	96.2	95.9	95.2	95.5
Printing and publishing	119.0	119.2	116.5	115.4	114.6	114.7	113.7	113.4	112.5	110.7	109.9	108.6	107.4
Chemicals and allied products	99.0	98.9	98.7	98.1	97.4	99.1	97.0	96.9	96.8	96.2	95.0	94.9	94.4
Petroleum and coal products	70.0	69.5	72.9	70.1	71.6	71.8	73.3	73.4	71.6	71.7	71.4	70.8	68.1
Rubber and misc. plastics products	140.6	140.4	138.4	137.0	136.4	136.4	134.3	134.5	132.6	131.8	132.9	131.4	132.0
Leather and leather products	29.1	28.8	28.1	27.0	26.7	25.8	26.3	25.7	24.9	24.7	24.7	24.8	24.5
Service-producing	168.9	169.1	168.5	168.9	169.0	168.4	168.0	168.1	167.1	167.1	167.5	166.9	167.4
Transportation and public utilities	140.3	139.9	139.4	139.4	139.2	138.3	137.8	136.7	136.3	135.0	135.0	134.4	134.0
Wholesale trade	131.4	132.0	131.4	131.0	131.2	130.6	131.0	130.6	129.7	129.3	129.8	129.6	130.0
Retail trade	146.8	146.0	146.7	146.5	146.0	145.7	145.6	145.7	144.8	145.3	145.5	145.3	146.6
Finance, insurance, and real estate	139.8	140.0	140.2	140.2	140.9	139.6	139.6	140.0	139.3	140.2	139.6	139.5	139.9
Services	212.5	213.4	211.8	212.9	213.4	212.8	212.0	212.4	211.1	211.1	211.8	210.7	210.9

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

^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		
	Dec. 2001 ^r	Jan. 2002 ^r	Feb. 2002 ^p	Feb. 2001 To Feb. 2002 ^p	Dec. 2001 To Jan. 2002 ^r	Jan. 2002 To Feb. 2002 ^p
Total	238,640	238,034	237,543	-1.4	-0.3	-0.2
Private sector	198,933	198,117	198,405	-1.9	-.4	.1
Mining	1,270	1,256	1,265	1.6	-1.1	.7
Construction	13,821	14,046	14,027	1.3	1.6	-.1
Manufacturing	36,217	35,987	35,921	-7.5	-.6	-.2
Durable goods	21,706	21,516	21,493	-9.0	-.9	-.1
Nondurable goods	14,512	14,471	14,428	-5.3	-.3	-.3
Transportation and public utilities	13,692	13,534	13,544	-5.2	-1.2	.1
Wholesale trade	13,818	13,774	13,816	-1.3	-.3	.3
Retail trade	35,113	35,053	35,384	.3	-.2	.9
Finance, insurance, and real estate	14,417	14,352	14,397	.4	-.4	.3
Services	70,585	70,115	70,052	-.5	-.7	-.1
Government	39,707	39,917	39,138	1.2	.5	-2.0

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

^p = preliminary.

^r = revised.

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

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

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

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

**ESTABLISHMENT DATA
EARNINGS
SEASONALLY ADJUSTED**

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

Industry	2001											2002	
	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan. ^P	Feb. ^P
Average hourly earnings													
Total private (in current dollars)	\$14.11	\$14.17	\$14.21	\$14.24	\$14.31	\$14.34	\$14.40	\$14.45	\$14.47	\$14.54	\$14.58	\$14.61	\$14.63
Goods-producing	15.74	15.79	15.78	15.86	15.90	15.93	16.01	16.04	16.05	16.15	16.20	16.23	16.25
Mining	17.52	17.55	17.53	17.54	17.73	17.74	17.69	17.67	17.73	17.85	17.83	17.74	17.74
Construction	18.30	18.33	18.15	18.22	18.28	18.26	18.35	18.36	18.38	18.46	18.57	18.55	18.54
Manufacturing	14.63	14.66	14.72	14.78	14.81	14.86	14.93	14.96	14.97	15.05	15.09	15.12	15.17
Excluding overtime ²	13.94	13.96	14.04	14.09	14.13	14.18	14.24	14.28	14.31	14.38	14.41	14.43	14.46
Service-producing	13.62	13.68	13.73	13.76	13.84	13.87	13.93	13.98	14.01	14.07	14.12	14.14	14.16
Transportation and public utilities	16.64	16.68	16.74	16.76	16.91	16.88	16.95	17.02	17.09	17.23	17.23	17.30	17.39
Wholesale trade	15.60	15.68	15.74	15.70	15.86	15.84	15.81	15.95	15.89	15.91	16.05	16.05	16.13
Retail trade	9.69	9.72	9.74	9.79	9.83	9.84	9.87	9.87	9.91	9.98	9.99	10.00	10.01
Finance, insurance, and real estate	15.55	15.61	15.64	15.74	15.86	15.91	15.99	16.01	16.05	16.07	16.14	16.16	16.16
Services	14.34	14.40	14.48	14.49	14.54	14.61	14.71	14.76	14.81	14.87	14.93	14.94	14.97
Total private (in constant (1982) dollars) ³	7.92	7.96	7.94	7.93	7.95	8.00	8.03	8.02	8.06	8.11	8.15	8.15	(4)
Goods-producing	8.84	8.87	8.82	8.83	8.84	8.88	8.93	8.90	8.94	9.01	9.06	9.06	(4)
Service-producing	7.65	7.68	7.67	7.66	7.69	7.74	7.77	7.76	7.81	7.85	7.90	7.89	(4)
Average weekly earnings													
Total private (in current dollars)	483.97	486.03	485.98	487.01	489.40	490.43	489.60	492.75	491.98	495.81	497.18	498.20	498.88
Goods-producing	634.32	639.50	640.67	642.33	642.36	645.17	645.20	644.81	642.00	646.00	649.62	655.69	656.50
Mining	756.86	768.69	771.32	770.01	767.71	768.14	767.75	768.65	764.16	771.12	772.04	762.82	773.46
Construction	708.21	716.70	713.30	723.33	720.23	719.44	719.32	717.88	711.31	723.63	720.52	738.29	734.18
Manufacturing	598.37	601.06	603.52	601.55	602.77	606.29	607.65	607.38	606.29	606.52	612.65	613.87	617.42
Service-producing	446.74	448.70	448.97	449.95	453.95	452.16	454.12	455.75	456.73	458.68	461.72	460.96	463.03
Transportation and public utilities	640.64	638.84	637.79	638.56	644.27	638.06	640.71	639.95	646.00	651.29	654.74	653.94	655.60
Wholesale trade	594.36	600.54	601.27	599.74	607.44	605.09	605.52	610.89	605.41	607.76	614.72	613.11	619.39
Retail trade	280.04	279.94	280.51	281.95	282.12	281.42	282.28	283.27	284.42	287.42	288.71	288.00	290.29
Finance, insurance, and real estate	564.47	566.64	567.73	569.79	578.89	575.94	578.84	579.56	577.80	581.73	582.65	583.38	586.61
Services	468.92	472.32	472.05	473.82	476.91	477.75	478.08	481.18	481.33	484.76	488.21	485.55	486.53
Total private (in constant (1982) dollars) ³	271.74	272.90	271.65	271.16	272.04	273.52	273.06	273.45	274.08	276.53	278.06	278.01	(4)
Goods-producing	356.16	359.07	358.12	357.64	357.07	359.83	359.84	357.83	357.66	360.29	363.32	365.90	(4)
Service-producing	250.84	251.94	250.96	250.53	252.33	252.18	253.27	252.91	254.45	255.82	258.23	257.23	(4)

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

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

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

(CPI-W) is used to deflate these series. Data have been revised to reflect updated seasonal adjustment factors used in the CPI-W.

⁴ Not available.

^P = preliminary.

NOTE: Establishment survey estimates are currently projected from March 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				
		Avg. 2001	Jan. 2001	Dec. 2001	Jan. 2002P	Feb. 2002P	Avg. 2001	Jan. 2001	Dec. 2001	Jan. 2002P	Feb. 2002P
Total		132,213	130,413	132,143	129,217	129,839	-	-	-	-	-
Total private		111,341	109,860	110,756	108,239	108,426	91,167	89,751	90,671	88,254	88,462
Mining		563	539	563	549	543	441	416	441	422	428
Metal mining	10	35.8	38.3	32.8	30.5	30.4	26.8	28.8	24.2	22.2	-
Iron ores	101	6.3	7.6	5.3	5.3	-	5.1	6.1	4.3	4.2	-
Copper ores	102	8.4	9.0	7.7	6.3	-	6.2	6.6	5.7	4.7	-
Coal mining	12	78.3	75.5	82.9	81.9	80.5	65.6	62.9	69.9	69.0	-
Bituminous coal and lignite mining	122	72.7	69.9	76.9	76.2	-	60.9	58.1	64.6	64.1	-
Oil and gas extraction	13	336.5	322.1	337.2	333.1	327.8	262.5	248.1	262.4	252.8	-
Crude petroleum and natural gas	131	126.7	124.2	129.6	126.9	-	77.1	75.1	80.3	73.5	-
Oil and gas field services	138	206.0	194.0	204.1	202.8	-	181.4	168.8	178.4	175.7	-
Nonmetallic minerals, except fuels	14	112.5	103.1	110.4	103.5	103.8	85.7	76.5	84.1	78.4	-
Crushed and broken stone	142	44.1	40.0	43.3	40.6	-	34.6	31.0	33.9	31.4	-
Sand and gravel	144	35.5	31.5	34.5	31.8	-	-	-	-	-	-
Chemical and fertilizer minerals	147	11.6	11.7	11.4	11.4	-	-	-	-	-	-
Construction		6,861	6,379	6,739	6,356	6,330	5,302	4,861	5,150	4,795	4,773
General building contractors	15	1,554.3	1,475.9	1,549.2	1,479.0	1,470.2	1,067.4	1,004.3	1,049.7	990.6	-
Residential building construction	152	849.9	798.7	853.9	819.4	-	567.8	528.7	560.6	531.2	-
Operative builders	153	31.4	30.2	31.0	27.7	-	13.3	12.3	13.5	12.3	-
Nonresidential building construction	154	673.0	647.0	664.3	631.9	-	486.3	463.3	475.6	447.1	-
Heavy construction, except building	16	929.1	791.1	895.0	803.6	805.6	775.2	642.0	737.8	651.8	-
Highway and street construction	161	285.6	209.7	259.1	215.0	-	231.8	157.8	205.8	163.5	-
Heavy construction, except highway	162	643.5	581.4	635.9	588.6	-	543.4	484.2	532.0	488.3	-
Special trade contractors	17	4,377.4	4,112.1	4,294.4	4,073.2	4,054.2	3,459.2	3,214.7	3,362.6	3,153.0	-
Plumbing, heating, and air conditioning	171	961.1	938.7	948.6	923.7	-	705.2	687.5	689.4	666.4	-
Painting and paper hanging	172	230.8	206.0	216.1	193.9	-	191.2	168.0	175.8	156.1	-
Electrical work	173	874.5	874.0	856.0	828.4	-	692.0	695.3	672.0	644.7	-
Masonry, stonework, and plastering	174	594.2	547.2	592.3	562.2	-	519.4	474.8	513.8	487.2	-
Carpentry and floor work	175	334.7	323.5	330.3	324.0	-	246.3	237.9	237.5	233.8	-
Roofing, siding, and sheet metal work	176	251.5	228.2	250.3	231.8	-	197.8	171.4	198.6	182.0	-
Manufacturing		17,698	18,169	17,073	16,843	16,799	11,922	12,309	11,428	11,249	11,229
Durable goods		10,638	11,000	10,180	10,022	9,997	7,122	7,425	6,761	6,636	6,630
Lumber and wood products	24	794.6	792.9	778.5	767.3	766.5	641.2	641.2	626.3	615.4	614.8
Logging	241	76.7	76.2	75.6	72.8	-	60.9	61.0	59.6	57.5	-
Sawmills and planing mills	242	177.2	179.5	174.4	173.1	-	152.0	153.9	149.6	148.5	-
Sawmills and planing mills, general	2421	138.7	139.7	136.5	136.0	-	118.4	119.4	116.5	116.1	-
Hardwood dimension and flooring mills	2426	35.9	37.2	35.2	34.4	-	31.5	32.5	31.0	30.3	-
Millwork, plywood, and structural members	243	326.5	324.8	321.2	318.9	-	259.3	257.5	255.0	252.2	-
Millwork	2431	121.6	121.3	120.4	119.5	-	92.9	93.0	91.2	89.9	-
Wood kitchen cabinets	2434	100.0	100.5	100.8	101.2	-	82.3	81.6	84.0	84.2	-
Hardwood veneer and plywood	2435	28.5	29.8	27.0	26.4	-	24.1	25.2	22.7	22.1	-
Softwood veneer and plywood	2436	25.4	25.4	24.7	24.9	-	22.2	22.6	21.5	21.6	-
Wood containers	244	58.4	57.7	56.9	56.7	-	47.5	47.2	46.4	45.6	-
Wood buildings and mobile homes	245	78.6	76.1	76.7	74.4	-	59.4	57.8	57.0	54.7	-
Mobile homes	2451	55.1	53.9	55.4	53.2	-	44.2	43.7	43.6	41.3	-
Miscellaneous wood products	249	77.2	78.6	73.7	71.4	-	62.1	63.8	58.7	56.9	-
Furniture and fixtures	25	526.7	551.8	499.5	496.1	499.4	416.0	438.0	393.6	389.6	394.1
Household furniture	251	274.9	288.5	262.0	260.5	-	231.3	244.6	220.6	219.5	-
Wood household furniture	2511	120.9	127.4	114.9	113.5	-	104.8	111.6	99.1	98.1	-
Upholstered household furniture	2512	89.1	93.4	87.3	87.6	-	74.4	78.4	73.1	73.5	-
Metal household furniture	2514	18.0	20.3	15.9	16.1	-	14.6	16.6	13.1	13.4	-
Mattresses and bedsprings	2515	36.4	37.3	35.2	34.8	-	28.7	29.3	28.0	27.5	-

See footnotes at end of table.

**ESTABLISHMENT DATA
EMPLOYMENT
NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED**

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

(In thousands)

Industry	1987 SIC Code	All employees					Production workers ¹				
		Avg. 2001	Jan. 2001	Dec. 2001	Jan. 2002 ^p	Feb. 2002 ^p	Avg. 2001	Jan. 2001	Dec. 2001	Jan. 2002 ^p	Feb. 2002 ^p
Durable goods—Continued											
Furniture and fixtures—Continued											
Office furniture	252	72.7	80.6	65.7	65.6	—	50.4	56.7	44.3	43.7	—
Public building and related furniture	253	50.6	51.3	49.3	48.5	—	40.4	40.6	39.2	38.5	—
Partitions and fixtures	254	85.9	88.1	80.6	79.0	—	64.9	66.6	60.5	58.5	—
Miscellaneous furniture and fixtures	259	42.6	43.3	41.9	42.5	—	28.9	29.5	29.0	29.4	—
Stone, clay, and glass products	32	570.5	562.6	554.8	539.8	536.3	446.1	438.4	430.6	416.9	415.1
Flat glass	321	15.7	15.6	15.7	15.8	—	12.9	13.0	12.6	12.1	—
Glass and glassware, pressed or blown	322	66.6	69.1	64.3	63.0	—	52.4	55.4	50.2	49.9	—
Glass containers	3221	21.4	21.4	21.8	21.7	—	18.8	18.7	19.3	19.4	—
Pressed and blown glass, nec	3229	45.2	47.7	42.5	41.3	—	33.5	36.7	30.9	30.5	—
Products of purchased glass	323	61.9	64.5	59.8	59.6	—	47.6	50.3	45.8	45.5	—
Cement, hydraulic	324	18.1	17.5	18.1	18.0	—	13.1	12.8	13.0	12.8	—
Structural clay products	325	34.6	33.0	35.0	33.2	—	27.4	26.3	27.6	26.0	—
Pottery and related products	326	34.5	36.7	31.6	31.0	—	27.0	28.1	24.8	24.2	—
Concrete, gypsum, and plaster products	327	250.8	236.3	245.5	236.3	—	199.9	184.4	194.8	186.1	—
Concrete block and brick	3271	21.1	20.3	20.8	19.8	—	13.7	13.6	13.4	13.0	—
Concrete products, nec	3272	86.8	81.8	84.3	82.3	—	69.7	64.4	67.2	65.3	—
Ready-mixed concrete	3273	125.4	116.4	122.8	116.7	—	103.0	92.7	100.7	94.4	—
Misc. nonmetallic mineral products	329	68.7	71.1	64.9	63.1	—	51.2	53.8	47.4	46.3	—
Abrasive products	3291	16.9	17.7	15.5	15.2	—	12.7	13.8	11.0	11.1	—
Mineral wool	3296	23.1	23.5	22.5	22.2	—	—	—	—	—	—
Primary metal industries	33	650.7	682.6	615.5	602.0	600.5	504.0	533.4	472.3	459.8	459.3
Blast furnaces and basic steel products	331	209.9	217.0	201.1	190.6	189.7	162.4	169.0	155.2	146.5	145.9
Blast furnaces and steel mills	3312	141.0	145.3	136.1	126.2	—	109.9	114.1	106.2	97.7	—
Steel pipe and tubes	3317	29.3	30.1	28.1	27.8	—	22.3	23.1	21.3	21.2	—
Iron and steel foundries	332	112.4	118.3	106.6	106.1	—	92.9	98.1	88.0	87.3	—
Gray and ductile iron foundries	3321	71.4	74.7	68.6	68.2	—	60.1	63.1	57.4	56.9	—
Malleable iron foundries	3322	3.4	3.6	3.3	3.2	—	2.6	2.7	2.5	2.4	—
Steel foundries, nec	3325	23.5	25.2	21.8	21.7	—	19.3	20.5	18.3	18.1	—
Primary nonferrous metals	333	32.9	35.0	30.3	29.9	—	25.1	27.4	22.2	22.3	—
Primary aluminum	3334	19.3	20.6	18.0	17.7	—	15.5	17.0	14.0	14.1	—
Nonferrous rolling and drawing	335	166.9	174.8	154.9	154.0	—	124.5	131.6	112.9	111.9	—
Copper rolling and drawing	3351	22.0	19.8	21.7	21.0	—	17.5	15.4	17.2	16.8	—
Aluminum sheet, plate, and foil	3353	20.5	21.7	19.0	18.9	—	15.3	15.9	14.3	14.3	—
Nonferrous wire drawing and insulating	3357	73.6	81.0	65.7	65.5	—	53.1	60.1	44.6	44.6	—
Nonferrous foundries (castings)	336	86.0	93.0	81.4	80.8	—	68.4	74.8	64.3	62.6	—
Aluminum foundries	3365	24.4	26.3	22.7	22.6	—	19.2	21.2	17.5	15.9	—
Fabricated metal products	34	1,478.7	1,525.2	1,433.5	1,414.6	1,411.6	1,099.9	1,141.8	1,061.4	1,046.5	1,043.6
Metal cans and shipping containers	341	35.7	36.5	35.3	36.0	—	30.3	31.4	29.9	30.4	—
Metal cans	3411	28.1	29.0	27.7	28.4	—	24.3	25.3	24.0	24.6	—
Cutlery, handtools, and hardware	342	110.5	117.2	105.7	104.4	—	84.8	90.5	80.0	79.1	—
Hand and edge tools, and blades and handsaws	3423,5	41.5	44.5	39.5	39.0	—	32.0	34.6	30.1	29.7	—
Hardware, nec	3429	58.1	60.9	56.1	55.5	—	44.5	46.9	42.5	42.1	—
Plumbing and heating, except electric	343	58.0	59.3	56.2	55.3	—	40.4	42.0	39.0	37.7	—
Plumbing fixture fittings and trim	3432	22.9	23.6	22.0	22.1	—	16.3	16.7	15.6	15.5	—
Heating equipment, except electric	3433	18.8	19.4	18.6	17.7	—	12.7	13.1	12.8	11.8	—
Fabricated structural metal products	344	489.5	495.4	477.6	469.8	—	353.9	359.7	344.5	337.5	—
Fabricated structural metal	3441	89.9	88.0	88.7	87.8	—	64.7	64.3	63.7	62.9	—
Metal doors, sash, and trim	3442	83.9	83.9	82.7	81.2	—	61.8	61.7	60.9	59.7	—
Fabricated plate work (boiler shops)	3443	103.6	104.1	101.7	101.4	—	74.5	75.3	73.2	72.1	—
Sheet metal work	3444	124.5	131.5	118.2	115.2	—	94.2	100.4	88.9	86.1	—
Architectural metal work	3446	37.8	37.6	37.2	36.9	—	27.5	27.0	27.1	27.2	—
Screw machine products, bolts, etc	345	98.8	106.3	93.4	93.1	—	75.8	82.8	71.0	71.3	—
Screw machine products	3451	48.8	54.2	44.5	44.5	—	39.5	44.1	35.5	35.6	—
Bolts, nuts, rivets, and washers	3452	50.0	52.1	48.9	48.6	—	36.3	38.7	35.5	35.7	—
Metal forgings and stampings	346	238.0	247.3	231.8	225.9	—	186.1	193.4	181.5	176.5	—
Iron and steel forgings	3462	30.0	30.6	29.6	29.7	—	21.8	22.3	21.5	21.6	—
Automotive stampings	3465	112.1	114.9	110.6	105.9	—	92.0	93.7	91.1	86.9	—
Metal stampings, nec	3469	83.1	88.7	79.1	77.8	—	62.5	67.4	59.4	58.5	—
Metal services, nec	347	139.3	146.6	133.7	132.9	—	112.5	118.4	107.6	107.4	—
Plating and polishing	3471	80.1	86.8	74.7	74.1	—	66.2	72.0	61.5	61.4	—
Metal coating and allied services	3479	59.3	59.8	59.0	58.8	—	46.3	46.4	46.1	46.0	—

See footnotes at end of table.

**ESTABLISHMENT DATA
EMPLOYMENT
NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED**

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

(In thousands)

Industry	1987 SIC Code	All employees					Production workers ¹				
		Avg. 2001	Jan. 2001	Dec. 2001	Jan. 2002 ^P	Feb. 2002 ^P	Avg. 2001	Jan. 2001	Dec. 2001	Jan. 2002 ^P	Feb. 2002 ^P
Durable goods—Continued											
Fabricated metal products—Continued											
Ordnance and accessories, nec	348	38.0	37.8	38.5	38.4	—	22.0	22.4	22.4	22.3	—
Ammunition, except for small arms, nec	3483	18.3	17.5	19.1	19.0	—	8.7	8.3	9.3	9.1	—
Miscellaneous fabricated metal products	349	270.8	278.8	261.3	258.8	—	194.2	201.2	185.5	184.3	—
Valves and pipe fittings, nec	3494	21.9	22.6	20.6	20.5	—	15.4	16.1	14.5	14.3	—
Misc. fabricated wire products	3496	52.7	55.6	50.0	50.2	—	38.6	41.2	36.5	36.9	—
Industrial machinery and equipment	35	2,013.7	2,123.0	1,895.6	1,874.8	1,861.0	1,226.1	1,315.4	1,141.2	1,125.9	1,116.4
Engines and turbines	351	80.3	84.4	78.4	79.2	—	51.6	54.9	50.8	51.0	—
Turbines and turbine generator sets	3511	25.2	24.7	25.5	25.6	—	13.9	13.7	14.2	14.3	—
Internal combustion engines, nec	3519	55.1	59.7	52.9	53.6	—	37.7	41.2	36.6	36.7	—
Farm and garden machinery	352	93.1	95.6	89.8	90.9	—	62.7	65.3	60.1	61.3	—
Farm machinery and equipment	3523	68.9	69.5	67.6	67.9	—	47.4	48.2	46.4	46.9	—
Construction and related machinery	353	230.1	239.0	215.0	213.0	—	142.6	150.8	129.0	128.2	—
Construction machinery	3531	85.1	91.4	76.9	76.5	—	55.8	62.1	48.9	48.9	—
Mining machinery	3532	14.1	14.2	13.6	13.9	—	8.4	8.5	8.3	8.2	—
Oil and gas field machinery	3533	46.3	44.1	45.4	45.1	—	27.7	26.3	25.7	25.8	—
Conveyors and conveying equipment	3535	36.1	38.3	33.9	33.0	—	19.1	20.5	17.4	17.2	—
Industrial trucks and tractors	3537	30.2	32.1	27.4	26.7	—	19.8	21.2	17.3	16.8	—
Metalworking machinery	354	302.1	324.6	286.0	282.0	—	206.6	225.5	194.0	191.3	—
Machine tools, metal cutting types	3541	36.5	39.7	32.6	31.9	—	21.6	23.9	19.2	18.7	—
Machine tools, metal forming types	3542	15.8	18.2	14.3	14.1	—	8.9	10.4	7.9	7.8	—
Special dies, tools, jigs, and fixtures	3544	145.5	154.9	141.0	139.9	—	107.8	116.1	104.1	103.7	—
Machine tool accessories	3545	45.6	50.2	42.6	42.6	—	31.4	35.7	28.6	28.2	—
Power driven handtools	3546	18.7	19.6	17.4	17.1	—	12.8	13.5	11.7	11.2	—
Special industry machinery	355	155.8	170.1	141.4	139.1	—	80.3	91.0	71.2	69.1	—
Textile machinery	3552	10.6	11.6	9.8	9.2	—	6.5	7.2	5.9	5.4	—
Printing trades machinery	3555	21.7	22.9	20.0	19.7	—	12.6	13.5	11.6	11.4	—
Food products machinery	3556	25.3	25.3	24.4	24.6	—	13.6	13.7	13.0	12.9	—
General industrial machinery	356	233.8	249.2	219.1	217.7	—	145.8	158.3	134.9	133.9	—
Pumps and pumping equipment	3561	28.4	28.8	27.3	27.3	—	15.7	16.1	14.7	14.7	—
Ball and roller bearings	3562	37.2	40.8	35.4	34.3	—	28.2	31.6	26.7	26.5	—
Air and gas compressors	3563	24.3	25.3	22.9	23.0	—	13.2	13.9	12.1	12.1	—
Blowers and fans	3564	33.6	36.3	30.6	30.7	—	22.7	24.8	20.3	20.2	—
Speed changers, drives, and gears	3566	13.8	15.1	13.2	13.2	—	10.0	10.7	9.8	10.1	—
Power transmission equipment, nec	3568	18.2	19.6	17.1	17.0	—	13.2	14.6	12.3	12.2	—
Computer and office equipment	357	354.8	372.0	334.8	330.0	327.2	127.0	136.1	118.7	117.1	—
Electronic computers	3571	202.5	209.1	191.8	188.2	—	71.8	75.3	67.8	66.5	—
Computer terminals, calculators, and office machines, nec	3575,8,9	52.5	56.1	48.9	49.3	—	19.2	20.8	17.7	17.6	—
Refrigeration and service machinery	358	197.8	211.1	184.0	182.4	—	135.7	146.9	124.4	122.6	—
Refrigeration and heating equipment	3585	135.9	147.8	123.5	122.4	—	99.4	109.4	89.4	88.3	—
Misc. industrial and commercial machinery	359	365.9	377.0	347.1	340.5	—	273.9	286.6	258.1	251.4	—
Carburetors, pistons, rings, valves	3592	23.7	24.2	23.1	22.8	—	18.7	19.2	18.4	18.1	—
Scales, balances, and industrial machinery, nec	3596,9	298.9	308.5	282.0	275.6	—	227.5	238.7	213.2	206.6	—
Electronic and other electrical equipment	36	1,611.6	1,735.3	1,480.4	1,461.5	1,444.8	971.7	1,063.7	877.7	867.1	854.1
Electric distribution equipment	361	79.7	84.8	74.5	75.1	—	53.0	57.7	49.1	48.8	—
Transformers, except electronic	3612	34.9	37.8	32.0	31.7	—	23.5	25.8	21.5	21.6	—
Switchgear and switchboard apparatus	3613	44.8	47.0	42.5	43.4	—	29.5	31.9	27.6	27.2	—
Electrical industrial apparatus	362	144.1	149.1	136.9	135.8	—	93.3	98.8	87.4	86.5	—
Motors and generators	3621	68.0	70.0	65.5	64.7	—	47.9	50.5	46.0	45.5	—
Relays and industrial controls	3625	52.7	54.4	49.9	49.6	—	29.1	31.1	26.6	26.2	—
Household appliances	363	116.0	110.7	110.1	111.0	—	93.6	88.7	88.2	89.1	—
Household refrigerators and freezers	3632	33.3	25.8	26.9	29.5	—	26.6	20.0	20.6	22.7	—
Household laundry equipment	3633	16.2	15.6	17.3	16.6	—	14.5	13.7	15.4	14.9	—
Electric housewares and fans	3634	21.3	21.8	21.6	21.1	—	15.7	16.0	16.1	15.7	—
Electric lighting and wiring equipment	364	170.6	180.6	161.0	159.8	—	123.3	131.8	115.1	113.8	—
Electric lamps	3641	17.5	18.3	17.0	16.9	—	13.8	14.5	13.3	13.1	—
Current-carrying wiring devices	3643	59.2	62.4	54.7	54.6	—	40.7	43.3	37.0	36.7	—

See footnotes at end of table.

**ESTABLISHMENT DATA
EMPLOYMENT
NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED**

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

(In thousands)

Industry	1987 SIC Code	All employees					Production workers ¹				
		Avg. 2001	Jan. 2001	Dec. 2001	Jan. 2002 ^P	Feb. 2002 ^P	Avg. 2001	Jan. 2001	Dec. 2001	Jan. 2002 ^P	Feb. 2002 ^P
Durable goods—Continued											
Electronic and other electrical equipment—Continued											
Noncurrent-carrying wiring devices	3644	18.1	18.9	17.7	17.4	—	14.0	14.6	13.7	13.5	—
Residential lighting fixtures	3645	17.7	19.3	16.8	16.5	—	12.7	14.0	12.2	11.9	—
Household audio and video equipment	365	70.4	75.7	65.9	64.4	—	43.7	47.5	40.9	40.0	—
Household audio and video equipment	3651	49.5	52.1	47.8	47.4	—	28.4	30.5	27.8	27.4	—
Communications equipment	366	253.8	278.9	226.8	220.9	—	109.4	124.4	92.8	90.5	—
Telephone and telegraph apparatus	3661	117.0	131.7	99.9	97.2	—	50.9	60.8	40.6	39.3	—
Electronic components and accessories	367	647.2	713.2	584.6	574.7	566.5	364.2	412.8	320.1	315.4	—
Electron tubes	3671	17.8	18.7	16.5	16.0	—	12.9	13.6	11.7	11.2	—
Semiconductors and related devices	3674	300.0	313.8	280.6	274.2	—	125.3	131.4	115.8	113.3	—
Electronic components, nec	3679	147.9	162.7	131.7	130.8	—	96.0	109.2	83.8	83.8	—
Misc. electrical equipment and supplies	369	129.8	142.3	120.6	119.8	—	91.3	102.0	84.1	83.0	—
Storage batteries	3691	22.9	24.9	20.9	20.6	—	18.3	20.1	16.7	16.7	—
Engine electrical equipment	3694	56.7	64.4	52.5	51.6	—	44.1	50.8	40.5	39.4	—
Transportation equipment	37	1,747.0	1,768.6	1,705.3	1,656.9	1,670.6	1,137.2	1,157.5	1,099.7	1,061.9	1,079.6
Motor vehicles and equipment	371	932.5	951.4	909.6	877.6	900.4	695.7	714.0	673.5	643.5	667.8
Motor vehicles and car bodies	3711	333.0	327.8	332.5	310.3	—	227.6	226.9	225.1	206.5	—
Truck and bus bodies	3713	43.4	44.4	41.5	41.9	—	34.0	34.7	32.5	32.8	—
Motor vehicle parts and accessories	3714	503.5	520.5	487.3	478.4	—	392.4	405.4	378.0	368.0	—
Truck trailers	3715	34.2	38.7	29.7	28.4	—	26.3	30.5	22.0	20.4	—
Aircraft and parts	372	462.9	462.3	453.7	440.0	431.8	220.8	220.7	213.1	208.0	—
Aircraft	3721	228.3	228.9	223.8	215.5	—	87.2	88.4	83.5	79.8	—
Aircraft engines and engine parts	3724	101.0	100.2	100.0	98.7	—	49.5	49.2	47.6	49.5	—
Aircraft parts and equipment, nec	3728	133.6	133.2	129.9	125.8	—	84.2	83.1	82.0	78.7	—
Ship and boat building and repairing	373	156.4	159.5	153.7	152.7	—	118.8	120.9	116.7	114.7	—
Ship building and repairing	3731	89.9	88.5	92.2	92.4	—	63.2	61.5	65.0	63.8	—
Boat building and repairing	3732	66.4	71.0	61.5	60.3	—	55.6	59.4	51.7	50.9	—
Railroad equipment	374	30.6	33.1	28.2	27.3	—	20.8	23.0	18.8	18.2	—
Guided missiles, space vehicles, and parts	376	82.1	83.0	79.7	79.5	—	19.3	20.4	18.3	18.6	—
Guided missiles and space vehicles	3761	57.5	57.8	56.3	55.7	—	11.6	12.4	11.1	11.1	—
Miscellaneous transportation equipment	379	61.3	58.7	59.1	58.7	—	46.2	43.6	43.9	43.6	—
Travel trailers and campers	3792	23.3	20.9	22.0	22.2	—	20.2	17.5	18.9	19.2	—
Instruments and related products	38	859.0	869.4	837.7	835.1	831.0	420.5	432.0	406.6	405.4	403.7
Search and navigation equipment	381	158.9	156.9	159.0	159.0	—	39.9	40.8	39.5	39.4	—
Measuring and controlling devices	382	304.6	312.9	290.3	287.9	—	150.1	154.9	142.6	141.4	—
Environmental controls	3822	35.0	37.8	33.4	33.0	—	25.5	27.3	24.6	24.4	—
Process control instruments	3823	72.9	74.4	69.6	69.5	—	37.3	37.9	35.4	35.5	—
Instruments to measure electricity	3825	72.4	74.0	68.1	67.2	—	23.7	24.8	22.2	21.4	—
Medical instruments and supplies	384	295.1	294.7	292.9	294.6	—	175.4	177.0	172.7	173.3	—
Surgical and medical instruments	3841	113.5	113.5	113.4	113.8	—	71.9	72.1	71.5	71.6	—
Surgical appliances and supplies	3842	100.6	102.2	98.6	99.2	—	63.7	64.9	62.6	62.5	—
Ophthalmic goods	385	28.9	31.0	27.2	27.0	—	21.1	23.1	19.9	19.7	—
Photographic equipment and supplies	386	67.7	69.2	65.4	63.9	—	31.3	32.5	30.0	29.8	—
Watches, clocks, watchcases, and parts	387	3.8	4.7	2.9	2.7	—	2.8	3.7	1.9	1.8	—
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	39	385.3	388.5	378.7	373.9	375.2	259.2	263.7	252.0	247.0	249.4
Jewelry, silverware, and plated ware	391	45.7	47.2	44.4	43.5	—	29.6	31.3	28.1	27.2	—
Jewelry, precious metal	3911	36.2	36.9	35.3	34.6	—	22.8	23.7	21.6	20.8	—
Musical instruments	393	16.5	17.1	15.9	15.6	—	13.0	13.6	12.3	12.0	—
Toys and sporting goods	394	102.7	102.3	99.7	100.1	—	67.1	67.2	63.8	63.3	—
Dolls, games, toys, and children's vehicles	3942,4	27.0	28.2	26.2	25.8	—	15.9	17.3	15.1	14.7	—
Sporting and athletic goods, nec	3949	75.8	74.1	73.5	74.3	—	51.3	49.9	48.7	48.6	—
Pens, pencils, office, and art supplies	395	30.8	30.9	30.3	30.6	—	20.8	20.9	20.3	20.6	—
Costume jewelry and notions	396	18.0	18.4	16.9	15.9	—	13.0	13.5	12.0	11.2	—
Costume jewelry	3961	8.8	9.0	7.9	6.9	—	6.1	6.4	5.4	4.6	—
Miscellaneous manufactures	399	171.5	172.6	171.5	168.2	—	115.6	117.2	115.5	112.7	—
Signs and advertising specialties	3993	77.8	79.3	76.8	76.0	—	48.2	50.0	47.0	46.5	—

See footnotes at end of table.

**ESTABLISHMENT DATA
EMPLOYMENT
NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED**

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

(In thousands)

Industry	1987 SIC Code	All employees					Production workers ¹				
		Avg. 2001	Jan. 2001	Dec. 2001	Jan. 2002 ^P	Feb. 2002 ^P	Avg. 2001	Jan. 2001	Dec. 2001	Jan. 2002 ^P	Feb. 2002 ^P
Nondurable goods		7,060	7,169	6,893	6,821	6,802	4,800	4,884	4,667	4,613	4,599
Food and kindred products	20	1,684.6	1,658.7	1,679.7	1,658.8	1,655.8	1,241.6	1,222.4	1,232.8	1,215.5	1,212.5
Meat products	201	511.6	506.0	519.5	516.2	-	439.9	435.0	447.9	444.7	-
Meat packing plants	2011	147.7	147.4	149.2	148.8	-	123.0	122.8	124.4	123.9	-
Sausages and other prepared meats	2013	105.7	103.3	108.0	107.9	-	84.0	81.5	86.1	86.2	-
Poultry slaughtering and processing	2015	258.2	255.3	262.3	259.5	-	233.0	230.7	237.4	234.6	-
Dairy products	202	145.0	142.5	144.5	143.4	-	98.5	96.6	97.8	97.4	-
Cheese, natural and processed	2022	41.2	41.4	40.8	40.6	-	32.8	32.8	32.5	32.5	-
Fluid milk	2026	61.1	60.0	61.8	61.2	-	35.3	34.8	35.6	35.3	-
Preserved fruits and vegetables	203	212.6	200.3	200.8	196.5	-	177.3	165.0	165.8	161.4	-
Canned specialties	2032	15.4	15.3	15.9	15.6	-	12.3	12.0	12.7	12.2	-
Canned fruits and vegetables	2033	59.7	51.9	50.9	49.4	-	50.6	42.5	41.8	40.2	-
Frozen fruits and vegetables	2037	43.6	39.9	41.2	40.1	-	37.2	33.7	35.1	34.1	-
Grain mill products	204	119.2	121.8	118.6	118.1	-	83.5	86.0	82.6	82.3	-
Flour and other grain mill products	2041	19.3	19.3	20.1	19.8	-	12.3	12.3	12.9	12.7	-
Prepared feeds, nec	2048	38.2	38.9	37.6	37.9	-	23.6	24.2	22.5	22.9	-
Bakery products	205	196.9	197.1	200.2	197.5	-	134.4	134.5	135.6	133.1	-
Bread, cake, and related products	2051	138.8	138.5	141.6	138.8	-	84.8	84.8	85.6	82.9	-
Cookies, crackers, and frozen bakery products, except bread	2052,3	58.2	58.6	58.6	58.7	-	49.6	49.7	50.0	50.2	-
Sugar and confectionery products	206	93.9	95.7	99.9	97.8	-	70.6	72.7	75.8	73.2	-
Cane sugar	2061,2	14.1	13.6	19.5	19.3	-	10.3	9.6	15.1	14.7	-
Beet sugar	2063	6.5	7.4	7.1	6.7	-	5.6	6.5	6.2	5.8	-
Candy and other confectionery products	2064	48.0	49.3	47.3	46.3	-	36.4	37.9	35.5	34.4	-
Fats and oils	207	31.4	31.5	31.9	31.2	-	20.5	20.8	20.7	20.4	-
Beverages	208	190.7	187.1	188.6	184.7	-	86.8	87.3	84.0	80.9	-
Malt beverages	2082	33.0	32.6	32.7	32.1	-	19.7	19.8	19.2	18.4	-
Bottled and canned soft drinks	2086	101.0	100.1	100.3	99.0	-	35.9	37.8	34.2	33.5	-
Misc. food and kindred products	209	183.2	176.7	175.7	173.4	-	130.2	124.5	122.6	122.1	-
Tobacco products	21	32.5	33.0	34.2	34.0	33.6	23.7	24.3	25.2	25.4	24.9
Cigarettes	211	23.8	22.9	24.7	24.1	-	16.7	16.2	17.3	17.0	-
Textile mill products	22	472.5	500.7	443.2	436.5	435.2	395.8	419.6	368.6	361.6	360.6
Broadwoven fabric mills, cotton	221	55.2	59.6	53.3	52.5	-	48.6	52.7	47.1	46.1	-
Broadwoven fabric mills, synthetics	222	48.0	51.6	45.8	45.5	-	40.2	43.8	37.7	37.6	-
Broadwoven fabric mills, wool	223	8.3	8.9	7.2	7.1	-	6.8	7.4	5.7	5.7	-
Narrow fabric mills	224	18.3	19.2	17.1	16.8	-	14.8	15.6	13.7	13.6	-
Knitting mills	225	107.0	114.7	95.1	91.6	-	87.9	93.3	78.1	75.6	-
Women's hosiery, except socks	2251	11.9	13.0	10.7	10.4	-	10.0	10.9	9.0	8.8	-
Hosiery, nec	2252	30.8	32.6	28.3	28.0	-	27.3	28.8	25.2	24.4	-
Knit outerwear mills	2253	27.2	27.8	24.0	21.7	-	23.6	23.2	20.6	18.7	-
Weft knit fabric mills	2257	14.9	17.3	11.9	12.1	-	12.0	14.1	9.5	9.8	-
Textile finishing, except wool	226	50.6	53.6	48.0	47.4	-	42.1	44.5	40.3	39.7	-
Finishing plants, cotton	2261	26.2	27.9	24.5	23.7	-	22.3	23.4	21.4	20.7	-
Finishing plants, synthetics	2262	13.8	14.3	13.2	13.3	-	11.5	11.8	11.1	11.1	-
Carpets and rugs	227	63.0	63.2	62.0	62.5	-	54.6	55.2	51.5	50.5	-
Yarn and thread mills	228	71.2	76.7	66.3	65.7	-	62.6	67.2	58.5	57.9	-
Yarn spinning mills	2281	50.3	54.4	46.3	45.7	-	44.3	47.9	40.8	40.3	-
Throwing and winding mills	2282	14.8	15.8	14.2	14.2	-	12.8	13.6	12.3	12.4	-
Miscellaneous textile goods	229	50.9	53.2	48.4	47.4	-	38.2	39.9	36.0	34.9	-
Apparel and other textile products	23	565.6	586.6	529.3	523.9	525.7	435.7	454.9	403.2	401.3	402.5
Men's and boys' suits and coats	231	18.6	19.9	16.9	16.7	-	14.3	15.5	12.8	12.6	-
Men's and boys' furnishings	232	115.8	121.0	108.2	107.3	-	92.8	98.2	86.1	85.1	-
Men's and boys' shirts	2321	20.2	22.5	17.5	17.5	-	16.6	18.4	14.5	14.5	-
Men's and boys' trousers and slacks	2325	36.7	38.4	35.5	35.2	-	30.6	32.7	29.6	29.3	-
Men's and boys' work clothing	2326	22.5	23.4	21.7	21.6	-	18.7	19.7	18.0	17.7	-
Women's and misses' outerwear	233	159.7	164.9	147.9	147.8	-	119.0	123.2	108.0	110.1	-
Women's and misses' blouses and shirts	2331	12.0	13.3	11.1	11.0	-	8.5	9.5	8.1	8.0	-
Women's, juniors', and misses' dresses	2335	22.8	24.8	20.0	20.6	-	17.1	18.6	14.0	15.3	-
Women's and misses' suits and coats	2337	11.5	12.0	9.5	9.2	-	8.8	9.2	7.3	7.1	-
Women's and misses' outerwear, nec	2339	113.4	114.8	107.3	107.0	-	84.6	85.9	78.6	79.7	-
Women's and children's undergarments	234	16.5	18.2	15.2	14.4	-	12.0	13.4	10.9	10.4	-
Women's and children's underwear	2341	12.0	13.1	11.3	10.7	-	8.8	9.7	8.1	7.6	-
Brassieres, girdles, and allied garments	2342	4.5	5.1	3.9	3.7	-	3.2	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				
		Avg. 2001	Jan. 2001	Dec. 2001	Jan. 2002 ^P	Feb. 2002 ^P	Avg. 2001	Jan. 2001	Dec. 2001	Jan. 2002 ^P	Feb. 2002 ^P
Nondurable goods—Continued											
Apparel and other textile products—Continued											
Girls' and children's outerwear	236	10.9	13.4	9.4	8.6	—	8.1	10.2	6.8	6.2	—
Girls' and children's dresses and blouses	2361	5.2	5.9	4.7	4.1	—	3.8	4.5	3.4	2.9	—
Fur goods and misc. apparel and accessories	237.8	28.0	28.6	26.9	25.9	—	22.6	23.3	21.7	20.5	—
Misc. fabricated textile products	239	202.7	206.3	193.3	191.8	—	156.9	160.1	148.7	147.9	—
Curtains and draperies	2391	16.8	17.4	16.2	15.9	—	12.9	13.7	12.3	12.1	—
House furnishings, nec	2392	47.5	50.0	45.9	45.3	—	39.5	41.5	38.2	37.7	—
Automotive and apparel trimmings	2396	63.2	62.5	60.4	61.0	—	48.8	47.7	46.2	47.2	—
Paper and allied products	26	635.1	649.7	626.3	623.6	620.7	482.3	493.3	475.6	473.2	470.5
Paper mills	262	135.4	137.2	133.5	132.9	—	105.6	106.9	104.3	104.0	—
Paperboard mills	263	44.5	45.8	44.1	44.0	—	34.5	35.4	34.4	34.1	—
Paperboard containers and boxes	265	212.9	217.2	209.6	208.6	—	164.7	168.9	161.6	161.0	—
Corrugated and solid fiber boxes	2653	134.9	137.1	132.3	133.2	—	100.9	103.1	98.8	99.6	—
Sanitary food containers	2656	16.1	16.4	15.9	15.6	—	14.4	14.7	14.2	14.0	—
Folding paperboard boxes	2657	40.2	41.2	40.1	39.7	—	32.4	33.5	32.1	32.0	—
Misc. converted paper products	267	229.5	237.3	226.2	225.1	—	167.2	172.4	164.7	163.5	—
Paper, coated and laminated, nec	2672	42.9	45.2	41.8	41.7	—	19.0	20.4	18.5	18.3	—
Bags: plastics, laminated, and coated	2673	37.3	39.0	37.2	37.2	—	28.3	29.6	28.2	28.1	—
Envelopes	2677	23.5	24.2	23.1	23.4	—	18.1	18.6	17.7	18.0	—
Printing and publishing	27	1,491.6	1,530.4	1,453.9	1,431.7	1,419.3	780.4	801.9	760.2	745.5	737.3
Newspapers	271	431.2	441.6	424.3	419.5	—	142.0	145.2	140.3	138.0	—
Periodicals	272	146.6	149.1	142.6	141.4	—	47.8	47.9	47.6	47.1	—
Books	273	123.7	127.4	117.4	114.1	—	55.1	57.9	51.6	49.8	—
Book publishing	2731	84.8	85.9	81.6	79.3	—	25.7	26.2	24.9	24.3	—
Book printing	2732	38.9	41.5	35.8	34.8	—	29.4	31.7	26.7	25.5	—
Miscellaneous publishing	274	94.6	95.9	92.7	92.5	—	47.7	47.8	47.7	47.5	—
Commercial printing	275	533.0	548.9	519.8	510.4	—	372.5	384.7	362.0	354.8	—
Commercial printing, lithographic	2752	356.8	367.6	348.1	341.1	—	249.5	258.4	242.6	236.8	—
Commercial printing, nec	2759	157.7	162.6	153.5	151.1	—	110.1	113.4	106.5	105.0	—
Manifold business forms	276	41.0	42.7	40.0	40.1	—	27.4	28.1	27.0	27.2	—
Blankbooks and bookbinding	278	54.1	56.0	51.1	50.2	—	39.7	40.9	36.7	36.4	—
Printing trade services	279	42.7	44.1	41.5	40.4	—	29.2	30.6	28.6	27.6	—
Chemicals and allied products	28	1,033.0	1,036.8	1,020.0	1,015.1	1,016.5	565.5	572.6	555.6	553.3	555.2
Industrial inorganic chemicals	281	96.0	97.5	93.0	91.1	—	52.6	53.7	51.4	50.7	—
Industrial inorganic chemicals, nec	2819	52.3	53.6	51.1	50.4	—	28.9	29.9	28.0	27.5	—
Plastics materials and synthetics	282	149.4	153.7	143.7	144.6	—	100.3	103.9	96.6	97.5	—
Plastics materials and resins	2821	77.1	78.0	75.6	75.5	—	47.4	47.9	47.0	46.9	—
Organic fibers, noncellulosic	2824	40.7	43.6	37.2	38.2	—	33.7	36.5	30.5	31.5	—
Drugs	283	330.1	322.5	336.3	336.4	—	143.0	140.7	145.2	144.7	—
Pharmaceutical preparations	2834	257.9	252.0	262.6	262.1	—	115.5	113.9	116.7	116.0	—
Soap, cleaners, and toilet goods	284	153.5	153.1	150.4	148.6	—	94.7	95.4	91.7	90.3	—
Soap and other detergents	2841	39.0	39.2	38.2	37.6	—	23.0	23.6	22.1	21.5	—
Polishing, sanitation, and finishing preparations	2842,3	40.4	39.6	40.3	39.9	—	24.5	23.8	24.3	24.1	—
Toilet preparations	2844	74.1	74.3	71.9	71.1	—	47.2	48.0	45.3	44.7	—
Paints and allied products	285	48.5	50.0	47.0	46.5	—	25.5	26.6	24.9	24.8	—
Industrial organic chemicals	286	118.2	118.7	116.2	114.7	—	65.9	66.4	65.0	64.5	—
Cyclic crudes and intermediates	2865	19.4	20.0	18.1	17.9	—	9.9	10.2	9.4	9.2	—
Other industrial organic chemicals	2861,9	98.8	98.7	98.1	96.8	—	56.0	56.2	55.6	55.3	—
Agricultural chemicals	287	48.9	50.1	47.0	46.7	—	28.5	29.6	27.1	27.3	—
Miscellaneous chemical products	289	88.4	91.2	86.4	86.5	—	54.9	56.3	53.7	53.5	—
Petroleum and coal products	29	127.3	122.5	125.8	122.9	122.8	88.2	82.2	89.0	86.2	86.2
Petroleum refining	291	84.2	83.9	84.6	83.7	—	57.1	56.3	58.7	58.2	—
Asphalt paving and roofing materials	295	28.7	24.3	27.1	25.1	—	22.2	17.8	20.9	18.8	—
Rubber and misc. plastics products	30	953.9	984.2	922.7	917.3	914.0	738.7	763.2	713.6	708.8	707.5
Tires and inner tubes	301	75.7	78.6	72.6	72.8	—	57.7	59.9	55.1	55.2	—
Rubber and plastics footwear	302	3.5	3.3	3.2	2.8	—	2.6	2.4	2.3	2.3	—
Hose, belting, gaskets, and packing	305	69.7	73.7	66.1	66.0	—	54.8	57.9	52.4	52.1	—
Rubber and plastics hose and belting	3052	28.8	30.2	27.5	27.5	—	23.3	24.3	22.5	22.4	—
Fabricated rubber products, nec	306	99.1	103.7	95.9	95.4	—	75.2	78.8	72.1	71.2	—
Miscellaneous plastics products, nec	308	705.8	724.9	684.9	680.3	—	548.4	564.2	531.7	528.0	—

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				
		Avg. 2001	Jan. 2001	Dec. 2001	Jan. 2002 ^p	Feb. 2002 ^p	Avg. 2001	Jan. 2001	Dec. 2001	Jan. 2002 ^p	Feb. 2002 ^p
Nondurable goods—Continued											
Leather and leather products	31	63.6	66.6	58.0	57.6	57.9	47.8	49.8	42.8	42.5	42.2
Leather tanning and finishing	311	9.5	10.7	8.3	8.4	—	7.6	8.7	6.3	6.4	—
Footwear cut stock and footwear, except rubber	313,4	25.8	27.4	23.6	23.4	—	20.4	21.5	18.4	18.5	—
Men's footwear, except athletic	3143	14.1	14.8	13.7	13.5	—	10.7	11.1	10.4	10.4	—
Women's footwear, except athletic	3144	4.5	5.5	3.9	3.5	—	3.5	4.3	2.9	2.6	—
Luggage	316	8.4	9.4	7.2	7.1	—	6.8	7.7	5.6	5.4	—
Handbags and personal leather goods	317	7.5	6.0	7.2	7.0	—	4.7	2.9	4.8	4.5	—
Transportation and public utilities		7,070	7,045	6,973	6,840	6,831	5,933	5,881	5,864	5,744	5,741
Transportation		4,530	4,524	4,444	4,325	4,321	—	—	—	—	—
Railroad transportation	40	227.4	225.7	226.2	223.1	223.2	—	—	—	—	—
Class I railroads plus Amtrak ²	4011	188.0	186.5	187.0	184.3	—	—	—	—	—	—
Local and interurban passenger transit	41	481.6	487.2	500.0	494.6	499.3	441.8	449.0	458.7	453.9	—
Local and suburban transportation	411	239.1	234.6	241.6	242.5	—	217.5	213.9	219.5	220.6	—
Taxicabs	412	32.0	32.7	31.4	31.8	—	—	—	—	—	—
Intercity and rural bus transportation	413	23.2	23.0	24.8	24.0	—	20.8	20.8	22.1	21.5	—
School buses	415	147.4	159.5	164.9	161.1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Trucking and warehousing	42	1,853.5	1,833.3	1,834.5	1,795.1	1,785.2	1,623.2	1,605.3	1,605.4	1,563.3	—
Trucking and courier services, except air	421	1,634.2	1,612.1	1,615.0	1,578.4	—	1,441.7	1,421.3	1,424.8	1,387.3	—
Public warehousing and storage	422	210.0	211.7	210.2	208.0	—	173.0	175.5	172.2	168.2	—
Water transportation	44	202.9	189.5	199.7	192.4	195.4	—	—	—	—	—
Water transportation of freight, nec	444	15.2	15.0	15.1	14.9	—	—	—	—	—	—
Water transportation services	449	138.0	127.1	138.4	134.4	—	122.0	111.4	122.2	118.6	—
Transportation by air	45	1,287.1	1,300.3	1,235.7	1,177.4	1,173.3	—	—	—	—	—
Air transportation, scheduled	451	1,092.6	1,102.5	1,049.5	990.8	—	—	—	—	—	—
Air transportation, scheduled	4512	584.4	595.0	514.9	508.2	—	—	—	—	—	—
Airports, flying fields, and services	458	147.7	149.5	139.4	139.9	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pipelines, except natural gas	46	13.9	13.7	14.2	13.8	13.8	10.1	8.9	10.7	10.4	—
Transportation services	47	464.1	474.0	434.1	428.1	430.7	378.2	390.7	345.0	338.7	—
Passenger transportation arrangement	472	208.7	216.8	184.7	181.7	—	170.8	179.8	144.5	140.9	—
Travel agencies	4724	162.9	170.4	144.9	142.6	—	132.8	141.3	112.1	109.1	—
Freight transportation arrangement	473	192.0	196.2	188.9	186.7	—	154.0	160.0	149.8	148.2	—
Communications and public utilities		2,539	2,521	2,529	2,515	2,510	—	—	—	—	—
Communications	48	1,692.2	1,676.0	1,684.5	1,669.1	1,668.4	1,313.3	1,272.2	1,330.0	1,325.6	—
Telephone communications	481	1,166.7	1,161.1	1,151.3	1,137.7	—	908.5	871.4	923.4	918.5	—
Telephone communications, except radio	4813	958.6	949.1	947.7	934.4	—	741.6	704.2	758.1	750.8	—
Radio and television broadcasting	483	255.2	256.1	253.6	251.3	—	204.4	205.7	201.2	198.7	—
Radio broadcasting stations	4832	116.7	116.3	116.2	115.6	—	—	—	—	—	—
Television broadcasting stations	4833	138.5	139.8	137.4	135.7	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cable and other pay television services	484	235.9	225.8	245.2	244.5	—	181.5	176.6	186.6	187.7	—
Electric, gas, and sanitary services	49	847.1	845.0	844.9	845.6	842.0	688.3	681.1	687.7	687.6	—
Electric services	491	354.1	352.4	353.3	353.6	—	285.5	283.3	285.0	284.9	—
Gas production and distribution	492	124.3	124.9	121.9	121.9	—	97.7	97.6	96.3	96.1	—
Combination utility services	493	150.6	152.0	149.7	150.3	—	124.8	125.3	124.6	124.3	—
Sanitary services	495	177.8	176.6	179.0	179.2	—	148.3	144.1	149.3	150.1	—
Wholesale trade		7,014	7,013	6,951	6,882	6,872	5,584	5,584	5,540	5,482	5,472
Durable goods	50	4,151	4,178	4,090	4,057	4,051	3,233	3,264	3,185	3,163	—
Motor vehicles, parts, and supplies	501	521.5	520.1	517.3	517.0	—	413.7	412.6	410.5	410.6	—
Automobiles and other motor vehicles	5012	165.2	163.5	164.9	162.3	—	—	—	—	—	—
Motor vehicle supplies and new parts	5013	283.5	286.4	280.8	282.4	—	—	—	—	—	—
Furniture and home furnishings	502	177.3	174.4	177.5	175.5	—	141.8	139.2	141.1	139.7	—
Furniture	5021	87.0	84.9	85.9	85.4	—	—	—	—	—	—
Home furnishings	5023	90.3	89.5	91.6	90.1	—	—	—	—	—	—

See footnotes at end of table.

**ESTABLISHMENT DATA
EMPLOYMENT
NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED**

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

(In thousands)

Industry	1987 SIC Code	All employees					Production workers ¹				
		Avg. 2001	Jan. 2001	Dec. 2001	Jan. 2002 ^P	Feb. 2002 ^P	Avg. 2001	Jan. 2001	Dec. 2001	Jan. 2002 ^P	Feb. 2002 ^P
Wholesale trade—Continued											
Durable goods—Continued											
Lumber and other construction materials	503	295.5	286.9	295.4	290.9	—	246.0	238.1	246.0	241.3	—
Lumber, plywood, and millwork	5031	149.9	148.3	148.9	148.0	—	—	—	—	—	—
Construction materials, nec	5039	40.1	38.2	40.8	39.3	—	—	—	—	—	—
Professional and commercial equipment	504	941.5	954.7	919.5	913.0	—	705.2	724.0	689.7	686.5	—
Office equipment	5044	192.9	194.1	188.9	189.0	—	—	—	—	—	—
Computers, peripherals and software	5045	390.5	403.9	376.6	374.3	—	—	—	—	—	—
Medical and hospital equipment	5047	209.1	206.0	207.8	204.2	—	166.3	163.9	165.9	164.6	—
Metals and minerals, except petroleum	505	155.9	159.0	151.1	150.6	—	124.1	126.5	120.3	120.1	—
Electrical goods	506	577.5	592.9	562.7	556.0	—	415.4	428.4	402.1	398.0	—
Electrical apparatus and equipment	5063	233.5	239.4	231.0	228.1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Electrical appliances, television and radio sets	5064	48.4	49.2	48.1	47.4	—	—	—	—	—	—
Electronic parts and equipment	5065	295.6	304.3	283.6	280.5	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hardware, plumbing, and heating equipment	507	315.6	317.9	313.0	312.9	—	263.2	265.0	260.9	261.6	—
Hardware	5072	114.2	115.3	111.2	111.3	—	—	—	—	—	—
Plumbing and hydronic heating supplies	5074	119.4	118.9	119.8	118.6	—	—	—	—	—	—
Machinery, equipment, and supplies	508	829.3	831.1	822.1	813.4	—	665.0	668.0	659.2	653.5	—
Construction and mining machinery	5082	96.5	95.6	97.1	96.3	—	—	—	—	—	—
Farm and garden machinery	5083	119.1	115.4	119.4	118.5	—	—	—	—	—	—
Industrial machinery and equipment	5084	341.0	348.0	332.1	327.9	—	—	—	—	—	—
Industrial supplies	5085	147.5	148.9	146.0	144.7	—	—	—	—	—	—
Misc. wholesale trade durable goods	509	336.8	340.9	331.5	327.3	—	258.7	262.3	254.7	251.2	—
Scrap and waste materials	5093	118.5	121.5	113.8	112.1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nondurable goods											
Paper and paper products	511	2,863	2,835	2,861	2,825	2,821	2,350	2,320	2,355	2,319	—
Stationery and office supplies	5112	158.9	157.5	161.1	160.9	—	227.3	226.4	229.9	225.4	—
Drugs, proprietaries, and sundries	512	265.4	262.0	270.9	267.1	—	224.3	217.6	233.1	230.6	—
Apparel, piece goods, and notions	513	217.7	219.4	215.1	207.5	—	177.0	179.4	175.7	168.8	—
Groceries and related products	514	961.3	955.3	955.6	945.3	—	810.2	804.4	804.2	793.9	—
Groceries, general line	5141	304.5	303.7	299.7	296.2	—	—	—	—	—	—
Meats and meat products	5147	59.6	58.8	60.2	60.3	—	—	—	—	—	—
Fresh fruits and vegetables	5148	104.7	101.9	102.7	99.8	—	—	—	—	—	—
Farm-product raw materials	515	98.8	98.3	97.0	95.4	—	80.5	79.2	79.7	77.2	—
Chemicals and allied products	516	176.5	172.8	178.3	177.6	—	128.4	125.3	129.9	129.5	—
Petroleum and petroleum products	517	155.6	155.5	158.6	158.1	—	129.8	128.3	133.4	133.2	—
Petroleum bulk stations and terminals	5171	57.6	58.7	57.8	57.2	—	—	—	—	—	—
Petroleum products, nec	5172	98.0	96.8	100.8	100.9	—	—	—	—	—	—
Beer, wine, and distilled beverages	518	168.2	165.3	168.3	167.5	—	134.8	132.9	134.6	133.7	—
Beer and ale	5181	105.5	102.8	105.2	104.2	—	—	—	—	—	—
Wine and distilled beverages	5182	62.7	62.5	63.1	63.3	—	—	—	—	—	—
Misc. wholesale trade nondurable goods	519	546.9	534.2	543.7	534.4	—	438.1	426.2	434.5	426.4	—
Farm supplies	5191	159.4	149.6	156.1	154.8	—	—	—	—	—	—
Retail trade		23,488	23,053	24,029	23,048	22,925	20,612	20,245	21,119	20,150	20,029
Building materials and garden supplies											
Lumber and other building materials	521	633.6	602.0	634.2	625.4	—	536.3	510.1	533.7	523.8	—
Paint, glass, and wallpaper stores	523	63.3	63.5	62.7	62.9	—	46.5	46.1	46.2	46.5	—
Hardware stores	525	167.5	167.3	166.0	162.7	—	141.5	140.8	140.4	136.8	—
Retail nurseries and garden stores	526	99.2	77.7	91.5	75.0	—	83.1	62.0	75.8	59.7	—
General merchandise stores											
Department stores	531	2,446.8	2,470.0	2,674.8	2,410.9	2,350.1	2,288.3	2,323.8	2,513.9	2,245.4	—
Variety stores	533	155.7	156.7	176.7	155.2	—	132.7	133.2	152.4	131.8	—
Miscellaneous general merchandise stores	539	189.1	187.9	206.6	194.8	—	165.1	163.4	181.9	171.2	—
Food stores											
Grocery stores	541	3,124.3	3,122.1	3,137.1	3,096.3	—	2,823.1	2,834.9	2,825.1	2,784.2	—
Meat and fish markets	542	50.7	48.0	60.3	51.2	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dairy products stores	545	10.5	10.0	10.6	9.9	—	—	—	—	—	—
Retail bakeries	546	195.5	195.0	197.2	189.7	—	168.5	168.0	169.6	162.3	—
Automotive dealers and service stations											
New and used car dealers	551	1,129.9	1,116.0	1,137.0	1,136.8	1,141.3	951.3	937.2	958.8	959.0	—

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				
		Avg. 2001	Jan. 2001	Dec 2001	Jan. 2002 ^P	Feb. 2002 ^P	Avg. 2001	Jan. 2001	Dec. 2001	Jan. 2002 ^P	Feb. 2002 ^P
Retail trade—Continued											
Automotive dealers and service stations—Continued											
Auto and home supply stores	553	403.8	401.2	399.8	394.7	—	326.9	322.5	324.5	318.1	—
Gasoline service stations	554	649.8	643.5	642.0	632.0	—	557.8	548.8	549.9	539.4	—
Automotive dealers, nec	559	11.7	12.1	11.6	11.4	—	9.7	9.9	9.6	9.6	—
Apparel and accessory stores	56	1,218.1	1,224.4	1,296.1	1,226.4	1,175.6	1,002.9	1,014.2	1,073.6	1,005.6	—
Men's and boys' clothing stores	561	81.6	85.5	84.6	79.5	—	66.5	70.9	70.1	65.3	—
Women's clothing stores	562	288.8	290.1	302.7	287.7	—	231.6	233.3	243.4	229.0	—
Family clothing stores	565	461.5	465.0	503.6	469.5	—	401.4	405.1	441.4	407.8	—
Shoe stores	566	197.5	197.8	206.1	198.3	—	152.9	156.0	158.6	151.4	—
Furniture and home furnishings stores	57	1,140.0	1,154.7	1,191.4	1,147.4	1,132.7	936.2	956.0	987.4	945.3	—
Furniture and home furnishings stores	571	592.2	594.3	615.7	598.8	—	483.9	489.3	506.1	491.0	—
Furniture stores	5712	334.5	334.3	340.5	337.9	—	—	—	—	—	—
Household appliance stores	572	76.6	78.3	76.9	75.8	—	61.7	62.8	62.7	61.9	—
Radio, television, and computer stores	573	471.2	482.1	498.8	472.8	—	390.6	403.9	418.6	392.4	—
Radio, television, and electronic stores	5731	212.9	214.8	222.4	215.0	—	178.7	179.6	189.3	181.6	—
Record and prerecorded tape stores	5735	77.7	83.5	97.5	79.9	—	66.1	73.9	85.5	67.8	—
Eating and drinking places	58	8,216.0	7,849.5	8,170.8	7,892.6	7,958.6	7,392.1	7,050.5	7,350.9	7,080.8	—
Miscellaneous retail establishments	59	3,142.6	3,140.4	3,311.4	3,147.1	3,118.5	2,638.4	2,641.2	2,793.9	2,634.8	—
Drug stores and proprietary stores	591	686.5	683.3	693.5	687.6	—	595.8	592.0	599.2	593.5	—
Liquor stores	592	118.6	116.7	122.9	119.6	—	—	—	—	—	—
Used merchandise stores	593	138.9	137.0	141.4	139.4	—	116.5	114.9	119.4	117.1	—
Miscellaneous shopping goods stores	594	1,132.2	1,149.5	1,248.9	1,151.0	—	948.1	968.5	1,061.4	963.3	—
Sporting goods and bicycle shops	5941	214.4	214.3	230.2	218.4	—	—	—	—	—	—
Book stores	5942	153.6	157.5	165.4	158.1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Stationery stores	5943	110.5	112.6	110.8	110.1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Jewelry stores	5944	168.3	173.4	179.0	172.1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Gift, novelty, and souvenir shops	5947	255.6	252.1	277.8	247.3	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sewing, needlework, and piece goods	5949	47.3	48.1	50.4	48.7	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nonstore retailers	596	409.9	408.6	438.8	404.2	—	344.1	346.1	367.8	336.0	—
Catalog and mail-order houses	5961	283.7	283.5	316.3	282.9	—	—	—	—	—	—
Merchandising machine operators	5962	66.8	67.4	65.6	64.4	—	—	—	—	—	—
Fuel dealers	598	94.5	98.9	97.6	97.8	—	78.8	82.8	82.0	82.5	—
Retail stores, nec	599	562.0	546.4	568.3	547.5	—	458.6	442.0	463.9	445.3	—
Florists, tobacco stores, and newsstands	5992,3,4	166.0	159.4	171.9	159.6	—	—	—	—	—	—
Optical goods stores	5995	75.0	74.6	75.6	75.4	—	59.2	57.9	59.6	59.7	—
Miscellaneous retail stores, nec	5999	321.1	312.4	320.8	312.5	—	256.2	247.3	255.2	248.7	—
Finance, insurance, and real estate³		7,624	7,540	7,614	7,582	7,574	5,590	5,519	5,577	5,546	5,531
Finance		3,759	3,728	3,775	3,766	3,757	—	—	—	—	—
Depository institutions	60	2,036.0	2,021.5	2,045.1	2,043.3	2,038.6	1,468.6	1,458.7	1,472.4	1,471.7	—
Commercial banks	602	1,423.6	1,415.5	1,428.9	1,426.5	1,422.6	1,014.9	1,009.9	1,016.4	1,016.2	—
State commercial banks	6022	577.4	571.1	583.4	584.7	—	413.2	409.8	416.4	417.8	—
National and commercial banks, nec	6021,9	846.2	844.4	845.5	841.8	—	601.8	600.1	600.0	598.4	—
Savings institutions	603	255.8	253.0	259.6	261.3	260.7	—	—	—	—	—
Federal savings institutions	6035	147.6	145.6	150.0	150.8	—	—	—	—	—	—
Savings institutions, except federal	6036	108.2	107.4	109.6	110.5	—	—	—	—	—	—
Credit unions	606	202.0	198.3	205.6	206.7	—	160.8	157.9	163.1	163.9	—
Nondepository institutions	61	700.9	676.0	728.7	727.8	728.8	466.1	442.1	494.6	494.7	—
Personal credit institutions	614	211.2	208.7	213.9	212.0	—	110.7	107.7	115.4	116.6	—
Business credit institutions	615	150.9	147.7	151.9	150.3	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mortgage bankers and brokers	616	318.0	299.3	341.6	344.0	346.3	—	—	—	—	—
Security and commodity brokers	62	763.6	774.0	743.5	738.1	733.1	—	—	—	—	—
Security brokers and dealers	621	551.2	565.0	531.4	526.9	—	—	—	—	—	—
Commodity contracts brokers, dealers, and exchanges	622,3	31.0	30.9	31.4	31.3	—	—	—	—	—	—
Security and commodity services	628	181.3	178.1	180.7	179.9	—	115.7	116.4	112.0	112.1	—
Holding and other investment offices	67	258.5	256.3	258.0	256.5	256.4	—	—	—	—	—
Holding offices	671	108.0	108.2	107.2	109.1	—	—	—	—	—	—

See footnotes at end of table.

**ESTABLISHMENT DATA
EMPLOYMENT
NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED**

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

(In thousands)

Industry	1987 SIC Code	All employees					Production workers ¹				
		Avg. 2001	Jan. 2001	Dec. 2001	Jan. 2002P	Feb. 2002P	Avg. 2001	Jan. 2001	Dec. 2001	Jan. 2002P	Feb. 2002P
Finance, insurance, and real estate—Continued											
Insurance	63,64	2,355	2,341	2,353	2,346	2,343	—	—	—	—	—
Insurance carriers	63	1,595.8	1,584.6	1,594.1	1,590.9	1,586.9	1,265.7	1,248.5	1,265.1	1,257.6	—
Life insurance	631	473.7	478.1	467.0	466.1	—	330.8	335.1	324.4	320.2	—
Medical service and health insurance	632	390.1	385.8	393.4	393.9	—	318.3	313.4	323.6	323.8	—
Hospital and medical service plans	6324	312.5	308.8	315.1	316.1	—	254.0	250.6	258.5	259.0	—
Fire, marine, and casualty insurance	633	545.1	544.2	540.9	538.1	—	466.8	458.6	463.2	460.4	—
Title insurance	636	85.8	78.7	89.9	90.1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Insurance agents, brokers, and service	64	759.0	756.1	759.0	755.2	755.6	—	—	—	—	—
Real estate	65	1,510	1,471	1,486	1,470	1,474	—	—	—	—	—
Real estate operators and lessors	651	588.4	578.0	585.0	575.1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Real estate agents and managers	653	744.8	731.1	727.2	726.0	—	—	—	—	—	—
Subdividers and developers	655	130.6	119.6	125.1	119.8	—	—	—	—	—	—
Services		41,024	40,122	40,814	40,139	40,552	35,784	34,936	35,552	34,866	35,259
Agricultural services	07	832.0	700.8	779.9	721.2	716.8	696.5	573.2	645.8	589.1	—
Veterinary services	074	227.5	220.5	232.2	232.5	—	191.5	185.2	196.3	196.7	—
Landscape and horticultural services	078	546.2	423.0	488.5	430.3	—	456.9	340.9	400.4	344.4	—
Hotels and other lodging places	70	1,914.5	1,837.0	1,766.4	1,742.4	1,758.0	—	—	—	—	—
Hotels and motels	701	1,847.0	1,788.8	1,714.8	1,692.7	—	1,623.3	1,563.1	1,502.5	1,480.7	—
Personal services	72	1,275.5	1,311.5	1,278.4	1,344.1	1,357.3	—	—	—	—	—
Laundry, cleaning, and garment services	721	448.0	446.0	443.5	439.4	—	390.1	389.7	385.1	382.1	—
Photographic studios, portrait	722	75.0	65.4	78.3	69.1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Beauty shops	723	435.0	425.5	447.7	441.8	—	385.5	376.7	397.3	392.3	—
Funeral service and crematories	726	102.1	101.1	103.0	102.5	—	—	—	—	—	—
Miscellaneous personal services	729	201.7	259.5	192.4	277.8	—	176.2	230.6	163.6	236.6	—
Business services	73	9,627.7	9,663.9	9,426.7	9,116.0	9,135.5	8,494.7	8,537.3	8,285.7	7,966.5	—
Advertising	731	296.2	302.0	284.4	283.1	—	213.8	221.3	201.6	198.6	—
Advertising agencies	7311	191.3	197.6	181.1	179.2	—	—	—	—	—	—
Credit reporting and collection	732	165.0	159.9	169.2	171.1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mailing, reproduction, and stenographic services	733	323.8	327.4	319.3	310.1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Photocopying and duplicating services	7334	82.2	82.7	80.2	77.9	—	65.6	66.7	63.0	61.6	—
Services to buildings	734	1,001.1	994.3	985.4	972.4	968.3	895.2	887.9	873.9	862.7	—
Disinfecting and pest control services	7342	96.9	92.1	95.0	94.4	—	78.0	73.9	70.7	69.2	—
Building maintenance services, nec	7349	904.2	902.2	890.4	878.0	—	817.2	814.0	803.2	793.5	—
Miscellaneous equipment rental and leasing	735	291.0	275.8	287.7	281.5	—	234.8	221.0	230.0	223.2	—
Medical equipment rental	7352	45.4	45.1	47.2	46.9	—	37.4	37.2	39.3	38.9	—
Heavy construction equipment rental	7353	58.8	57.2	59.7	57.8	—	50.0	48.4	51.1	48.9	—
Equipment rental and leasing, nec	7359	186.8	173.5	180.8	176.8	—	147.3	135.4	139.6	135.4	—
Personnel supply services	736	3,532.1	3,596.6	3,325.7	3,076.0	3,085.8	—	—	—	—	—
Employment agencies	7361	388.9	400.1	366.5	339.5	—	—	—	—	—	—
Help supply services	7363	3,143.3	3,196.5	2,959.2	2,736.5	2,749.7	3,016.3	3,066.1	2,841.4	2,616.0	—
Computer and data processing services	737	2,193.3	2,175.1	2,191.9	2,187.3	2,196.7	1,774.2	1,760.7	1,765.4	1,752.5	—
Computer programming services	7371	537.7	535.8	532.8	532.6	—	454.0	453.4	447.5	445.0	—
Prepackaged software	7372	319.9	316.5	317.4	323.8	—	—	—	—	—	—
Computer integrated systems design	7373	235.4	233.2	235.4	232.0	—	178.5	177.2	180.0	178.0	—
Data processing and preparation	7374	297.9	290.8	303.6	304.9	—	—	—	—	—	—
Information retrieval services	7375	257.4	262.1	255.4	252.8	—	207.9	209.6	209.3	209.6	—
Computer maintenance and repair	7378	55.9	54.4	57.3	56.7	—	43.9	41.7	45.8	44.8	—
Miscellaneous business services	738	1,825.2	1,832.8	1,863.1	1,834.5	—	1,598.8	1,607.3	1,635.2	1,607.4	—
Detective and armored car services	7381	619.5	606.3	654.8	646.2	—	573.2	558.7	609.4	600.7	—
Security systems services	7382	70.4	75.9	72.0	72.0	—	58.8	63.7	59.7	59.8	—
Photofinishing laboratories	7384	69.3	69.1	72.6	65.3	—	—	—	—	—	—
Auto repair, services, and parking	75	1,301.5	1,280.3	1,296.8	1,296.7	1,305.8	1,074.1	1,055.2	1,068.9	1,068.2	—
Automotive rentals, without drivers	751	233.7	229.8	225.2	224.3	—	191.4	186.3	184.3	183.4	—
Passenger car rental	7514	154.4	150.8	147.3	146.7	—	127.4	123.3	121.3	120.9	—
Automobile parking	752	84.2	83.3	84.9	82.3	—	74.1	73.6	74.3	71.8	—
Automotive repair shops	753	702.2	691.9	701.6	700.7	—	566.5	557.0	565.9	564.9	—
Automotive and tire repair shops	7532,4	243.2	239.2	245.9	245.3	—	198.3	195.1	200.4	199.8	—
General automotive repair shops	7538	310.6	307.3	310.0	309.9	—	250.4	246.9	250.3	250.3	—

See footnotes at end of table.

**ESTABLISHMENT DATA
EMPLOYMENT
NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED**

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

(In thousands)

Industry	1987 SIC Code	All employees					Production workers ¹				
		Avg. 2001	Jan. 2001	Dec. 2001	Jan. 2002 ^P	Feb. 2002 ^P	Avg. 2001	Jan. 2001	Dec. 2001	Jan. 2002 ^P	Feb. 2002 ^P
Services—Continued											
Auto repair, services, and parking—Continued											
Automotive services, except repair	754	281.3	275.3	285.1	289.4	—	242.1	238.3	244.4	248.1	—
Carwashes	7542	153.3	153.0	154.4	160.1	—	135.5	136.4	135.3	141.2	—
Miscellaneous repair services	76	362.3	360.6	358.8	354.7	357.5	296.9	295.1	293.4	289.2	—
Electrical repair shops	762	104.6	103.0	104.2	103.0	—	—	—	—	—	—
Motion pictures	78	591.9	592.5	581.7	581.7	580.6	500.8	503.2	490.4	494.3	—
Motion picture production and services	781	259.0	270.5	240.3	239.1	—	217.1	231.2	195.6	194.1	—
Motion picture theaters	783	140.4	134.3	140.8	140.0	—	—	—	—	—	—
Video tape rental	784	176.0	170.5	184.5	186.7	—	145.1	138.7	155.3	161.4	—
Amusement and recreation services	79	1,771.6	1,524.0	1,590.0	1,528.8	1,560.6	1,548.6	1,311.8	1,373.4	1,311.2	—
Bowling centers	793	81.9	86.6	87.9	86.1	—	72.0	76.5	77.8	76.4	—
Misc. amusement and recreation services	799	1,317.0	1,116.7	1,137.9	1,098.9	—	1,161.6	967.4	989.9	954.3	—
Physical fitness facilities	7991	229.5	225.9	226.8	225.7	—	206.9	203.7	204.7	204.1	—
Membership sports and recreation clubs	7997	361.8	272.1	315.2	271.7	—	316.4	229.7	271.8	230.6	—
Health services	80	10344.3	10187.9	10496.3	10478.0	10512.0	9,173.8	9,030.6	9,315.7	9,299.5	—
Offices and clinics of medical doctors	801	1,979.3	1,951.2	2,006.0	2,004.3	2,014.3	1,630.0	1,609.7	1,649.1	1,649.0	—
Offices and clinics of dentists	802	702.5	693.5	710.0	706.1	—	615.4	606.7	623.7	620.8	—
Offices and clinics of other health practitioners	804	450.9	445.4	454.7	452.8	—	375.2	370.8	378.4	376.0	—
Offices and clinics of chiropractors and optometrists	8041,2	182.6	180.6	185.3	185.2	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nursing and personal care facilities	805	1,822.6	1,800.8	1,844.8	1,841.2	1,839.7	1,639.4	1,616.9	1,663.4	1,659.9	—
Skilled nursing care facilities	8051	1,385.8	1,370.9	1,402.4	1,399.3	—	—	—	—	—	—
Intermediate care facilities	8052	210.3	207.2	212.7	212.3	—	188.2	185.0	190.8	190.7	—
Nursing and personal care, nec	8059	226.5	222.7	229.7	229.6	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hospitals	806	4,094.6	4,030.6	4,161.2	4,163.2	4,172.3	3,760.2	3,698.0	3,824.0	3,826.5	—
General medical and surgical hospitals	8062	3,775.9	3,721.3	3,833.9	3,836.0	—	—	—	—	—	—
Psychiatric hospitals	8063	76.3	74.6	78.0	78.1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Specialty hospitals, excluding psychiatric	8069	242.4	234.7	249.3	249.1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Medical and dental laboratories	807	215.9	211.5	218.3	217.5	—	—	—	—	—	—
Home health care services	808	650.3	638.2	661.5	654.4	658.0	597.5	587.3	607.9	600.8	—
Legal services	81	1,025.9	1,012.4	1,031.5	1,024.9	1,025.1	814.5	805.8	816.0	809.7	—
Educational services	82	2,419.2	2,291.2	2,585.7	2,392.1	2,615.3	—	—	—	—	—
Elementary and secondary schools	821	741.9	742.0	771.4	761.2	—	—	—	—	—	—
Colleges and universities	822	1,327.1	1,218.1	1,461.3	1,285.5	—	—	—	—	—	—
Vocational schools	824	104.0	99.1	107.0	104.9	—	—	—	—	—	—
Social services	83	3,051.1	2,969.2	3,119.3	3,103.0	3,123.9	2,631.6	2,556.3	2,691.9	2,673.4	—
Individual and family services	832	857.2	825.1	885.7	879.7	—	740.4	711.7	765.0	758.4	—
Job training and related services	833	395.4	381.1	398.1	395.2	—	340.0	326.1	343.1	339.9	—
Child day care services	835	748.5	739.5	771.1	762.2	767.6	657.0	648.7	677.2	668.6	—
Residential care	836	843.1	822.4	853.3	855.0	858.4	728.7	709.0	737.6	738.1	—
Social services, nec	839	206.8	201.1	211.1	210.9	—	165.5	160.8	169.0	168.4	—
Museums and botanical and zoological gardens	84	110.4	99.3	107.6	101.0	101.4	—	—	—	—	—
Membership organizations	86	2,497.8	2,451.8	2,495.3	2,468.9	2,482.0	—	—	—	—	—
Business associations	861	117.8	114.3	117.3	113.3	—	—	—	—	—	—
Professional organizations	862	73.6	72.3	75.5	75.2	—	53.1	52.1	54.7	54.4	—
Labor organizations	863	150.6	143.4	156.1	146.0	—	—	—	—	—	—
Civic and social associations	864	464.6	433.4	456.0	442.8	—	—	—	—	—	—
Engineering and management services	87	3,525.0	3,468.2	3,527.5	3,514.6	3,548.5	2,695.5	2,637.4	2,692.1	2,681.5	—
Engineering and architectural services	871	1,059.7	1,035.6	1,058.7	1,053.8	1,051.4	862.2	845.8	856.4	851.4	—
Engineering services	8711	799.5	781.2	799.8	796.9	—	657.0	645.1	653.3	649.6	—
Architectural services	8712	193.0	189.8	191.9	191.4	—	150.7	148.9	149.2	148.8	—
Surveying services	8713	67.2	64.6	67.0	65.5	—	54.4	51.8	53.9	53.0	—
Accounting, auditing, and bookkeeping	872	677.4	676.9	674.1	679.4	—	505.4	497.8	506.3	514.1	—

See footnotes at end of table.

**ESTABLISHMENT DATA
EMPLOYMENT
NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED**

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

(In thousands)

Industry	1987 SIC Code	All employees					Production workers ¹				
		Avg. 2001	Jan. 2001	Dec. 2001	Jan. 2002P	Feb. 2002P	Avg. 2001	Jan. 2001	Dec. 2001	Jan. 2002P	Feb. 2002P
Services—Continued											
Engineering and management services—Continued											
Research and testing services	873	665.1	648.9	669.4	660.5	—	505.5	482.7	515.1	505.7	—
Commercial physical research	8731	250.5	243.7	253.0	254.0	—	172.2	158.1	181.8	183.9	—
Commercial nonphysical research	8732	140.2	140.7	138.8	129.9	—	116.0	116.9	113.9	104.0	—
Noncommercial research organizations	8733	165.8	157.8	168.8	168.4	—	129.8	123.5	131.1	130.3	—
Management and public relations	874	1,122.8	1,106.8	1,125.3	1,120.9	1,122.5	822.5	811.1	814.3	810.3	—
Management services	8741	332.9	328.0	330.3	330.3	—	248.9	246.3	244.4	242.1	—
Management consulting services	8742	423.5	419.1	424.4	423.7	—	297.5	294.9	289.5	291.0	—
Public relations services	8743	52.9	54.2	51.4	50.2	—	36.7	36.7	36.4	35.2	—
Services, nec	89	51.4	50.2	50.5	49.7	49.8	39.4	38.5	38.5	37.6	—
Government		20,873	20,553	21,387	20,978	21,413	—	—	—	—	—
Federal Government ⁴		2,616	2,598	2,600	2,589	2,591	—	—	—	—	—
Executive, by agency ⁴		2,553.0	2,536.6	2,536.5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Department of Defense		618.0	616.7	616.2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Postal Service ⁵		849.1	858.7	842.3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other executive agencies		1,085.9	1,061.2	1,078.0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Legislative		30.3	29.4	30.3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Judicial		32.8	31.6	33.2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Federal Government, except Postal Service		1,766.9	1,738.9	1,757.7	1,758.0	1,767.0	—	—	—	—	—
Federal Government, by industry:											
Manufacturing activities		46.9	46.8	47.1	46.8	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ship building and repairing	3731	22.8	22.5	23.1	23.2	—	—	—	—	—	—
Transportation and public utilities, except Postal Service		14.7	14.3	15.1	15.1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Services		365.5	355.7	361.2	359.1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hospitals	806	225.4	222.5	226.0	224.5	—	—	—	—	—	—
State government		4,880	4,712	5,022	4,836	5,039	—	—	—	—	—
Construction		92.3	90.8	92.0	92.0	—	—	—	—	—	—
Transportation and public utilities		54.2	53.8	53.6	53.7	—	—	—	—	—	—
Services		2,807.4	2,678.1	2,959.8	2,772.8	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hospitals	806	345.9	342.1	351.2	350.3	—	—	—	—	—	—
Education	82	2,087.2	1,967.4	2,232.9	2,051.2	2,244.8	—	—	—	—	—
Social services		218.8	219.2	218.2	216.8	—	—	—	—	—	—
Services, except hospitals, education, and social services		155.4	149.4	157.5	154.5	—	—	—	—	—	—
General administration, including executive, legislative, and judicial functions		1,926.0	1,888.8	1,916.9	1,917.0	—	—	—	—	—	—
State government, except education		2,792.7	2,744.1	2,789.4	2,784.3	2,793.8	—	—	—	—	—
Local government		13,377	13,243	13,765	13,553	13,783	—	—	—	—	—
Transportation and public utilities		488.4	480.2	494.1	492.9	—	—	—	—	—	—
Services		8,857.6	8,868.0	9,272.0	9,084.6	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hospitals	806	645.9	635.3	658.6	659.0	—	—	—	—	—	—
Education	82	7,566.9	7,629.5	7,987.8	7,804.9	8,020.9	—	—	—	—	—
Social services		153.5	151.6	153.4	152.8	—	—	—	—	—	—
Services, except hospitals, education, and social services		491.4	451.6	472.2	467.9	—	—	—	—	—	—
General administration, including executive, legislative, and judicial functions		4,030.6	3,894.5	3,999.3	3,975.4	—	—	—	—	—	—
Local government, except education		5,809.7	5,613.2	5,777.6	5,748.0	5,762.3	—	—	—	—	—

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

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	Avg. 2001	Dec. 2000	Oct. 2001	Nov. 2001	Dec. 2001
Total	64,231	64,947	64,561	64,754	64,824
Total private	52,435	53,080	52,426	52,510	52,605
Goods-producing	6,394	6,639	6,285	6,218	6,180
Mining	77	76	79	78	78
Construction	754	736	770	763	761
Manufacturing	5,562	5,827	5,436	5,377	5,341
Durable goods	2,839	2,999	2,744	2,711	2,701
Lumber and wood products	143.0	146.1	143.2	141.9	141.3
Furniture and fixtures	170.0	179.8	162.3	160.4	169.2
Stone, clay, and glass products	96.0	101.8	94.0	93.0	92.6
Primary metal industries	100.2	106.5	96.5	94.6	94.2
Fabricated metal products	334.3	350.7	326.6	322.9	321.6
Industrial machinery and equipment	440.1	466.9	419.8	414.5	410.6
Electronic and other electrical equipment	646.4	709.6	607.4	596.3	587.0
Transportation equipment	390.8	407.8	382.6	381.7	383.1
Instruments and related products	350.8	356.3	345.1	341.6	339.3
Miscellaneous manufacturing	167.0	173.3	166.7	164.2	162.1
Nondurable goods	2,724	2,828	2,692	2,666	2,640
Food and kindred products	554.0	555.2	567.2	560.0	550.1
Tobacco products	10.3	11.0	11.0	11.0	11.0
Textile mill products	216.7	231.2	210.3	207.8	202.7
Apparel and other textile products	397.7	428.1	381.9	375.4	371.8
Paper and allied products	155.7	161.5	153.2	153.3	152.8
Printing and publishing	667.5	697.3	655.5	652.2	649.5
Chemicals and allied products	346.9	347.1	345.3	343.1	342.6
Petroleum and coal products	21.7	21.5	21.9	21.6	21.2
Rubber and misc. plastics products	318.3	337.8	312.1	308.8	305.7
Leather and leather products	34.7	37.3	33.4	33.1	32.1
Service-producing	57,838	58,308	58,276	58,536	58,644
Transportation and public utilities	2,196	2,228	2,194	2,176	2,160
Wholesale trade	2,176	2,205	2,166	2,152	2,167
Retail trade	12,334	12,779	12,302	12,568	12,723
Finance, insurance, and real estate	4,788	4,754	4,780	4,790	4,799
Services	24,548	24,475	24,699	24,606	24,576
Government	11,796	11,867	12,135	12,244	12,219
Federal	1,094	1,054	1,072	1,076	1,079
State	2,525	2,539	2,617	2,628	2,607
Local	8,178	8,274	8,446	8,540	8,533

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		
	Jan. 2001	Dec. 2001	Jan. 2002 ^P	Jan. 2001	Dec. 2001	Jan. 2002 ^P	Jan. 2001	Dec. 2001	Jan. 2002 ^P
Alabama	1,897.4	1,915.6	1,886.0	8.3	8.4	8.3	100.7	103.9	102.2
Birmingham	499.7	504.4	480.1	2.6	2.7	2.7	29.6	30.5	30.1
Huntsville	182.0	186.5	183.3	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	6.8	6.9	6.9
Mobile	226.5	229.6	225.3	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	17.6	17.5	17.2
Montgomery	163.0	165.8	164.1	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	8.5	9.0	9.0
Tuscaloosa	82.2	82.7	81.5	2.2	2.3	2.3	5.6	5.7	5.7
Alaska	266.2	279.8	272.0	10.8	10.1	10.0	10.9	12.9	11.8
Anchorage	131.0	137.7	134.0	3.1	2.7	2.7	5.7	6.5	6.1
Arizona	2,243.0	2,283.0	2,230.3	9.6	9.1	8.6	159.6	159.2	154.9
Phoenix-Mesa	1,581.8	1,605.4	1,566.6	2.4	2.3	2.3	116.9	117.0	113.8
Tucson	347.3	354.1	346.3	1.9	1.8	1.6	21.4	21.4	20.8
Arkansas	1,141.3	1,155.2	1,134.8	3.6	4.1	4.0	49.2	53.5	51.9
Fayetteville-Springdale-Rogers	154.6	161.4	158.7	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	6.7	7.5	7.4
Fort Smith	100.4	101.2	100.2	.9	1.0	1.0	4.0	4.6	4.4
Little Rock-North Little Rock	311.9	314.6	309.7	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	15.3	15.7	15.4
Pine Bluff	35.8	36.2	35.8	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	1.1	1.0	1.0
California	14,507.4	14,779.6	14,511.8	23.6	24.0	24.2	722.2	757.7	733.1
Bakersfield	196.3	204.9	202.2	9.0	9.0	9.0	11.1	12.4	11.9
Fresno	294.5	308.0	302.1	.4	.4	.4	16.1	18.0	17.1
Los Angeles-Long Beach	4,059.7	4,115.4	4,047.1	4.2	4.2	4.3	128.9	133.7	128.5
Modesto	142.5	151.8	148.9	(²)	(²)	(²)	9.9	10.9	10.5
Oakland	1,050.9	1,060.8	1,048.6	1.8	2.0	2.0	65.8	68.3	66.3
Orange County	1,397.4	1,434.1	1,414.0	.6	.7	.6	75.7	81.6	79.8
Riverside-San Bernardino	1,006.4	1,059.1	1,045.6	1.2	1.2	1.2	79.6	89.5	88.2
Sacramento	715.6	739.1	731.8	.4	.4	.4	47.4	53.1	51.5
Salinas	126.8	129.6	126.9	.2	.2	.2	6.4	6.0	5.7
San Diego	1,199.4	1,239.4	1,228.3	.3	.3	.3	70.5	74.0	73.2
San Francisco	1,076.5	1,060.1	1,041.3	.1	.1	.1	44.8	45.1	44.0
San Jose	1,047.0	984.6	966.1	.2	.2	.2	49.9	45.3	43.8
Santa Barbara-Santa Maria-Lompoc	163.1	167.7	164.7	.8	.8	.8	7.9	8.8	8.5
Santa Rosa	186.3	189.9	185.9	.3	.3	.3	12.5	13.2	12.6
Stockton-Lodi	185.6	193.4	191.2	.2	.2	.2	11.5	12.2	12.0
Vallejo-Fairfield-Napa	170.5	177.1	173.5	.6	.7	.7	12.9	13.9	13.3
Ventura	276.7	282.4	278.9	.9	.9	.9	14.5	15.2	14.5
Colorado	2,210.9	2,228.1	2,179.5	12.9	14.7	14.4	157.5	162.4	156.7
Boulder-Longmont	188.8	191.5	185.3	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	8.0	8.2	8.3
Colorado Springs	243.8	248.7	242.5	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	15.8	15.4	14.9
Denver	1,175.6	1,164.8	1,138.5	6.0	6.2	6.3	87.2	86.5	82.7
Connecticut	1,671.1	1,697.6	1,652.7	.7	.9	.8	59.2	64.4	59.6
Bridgeport	185.6	186.6	181.2	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	6.2	6.6	5.9
Danbury	87.5	89.3	85.8	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	3.7	4.1	3.7
Hartford	613.0	616.2	600.2	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	21.2	22.9	20.9
New Haven-Meriden	257.5	265.3	257.6	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	9.3	10.1	9.2
New London-Norwich	138.4	143.4	140.5	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	5.1	5.2	5.0
Stamford-Norwalk	205.0	209.2	203.3	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	5.6	6.5	6.1
Waterbury	84.6	86.1	84.3	(²)	(²)	(²)	3.1	3.6	3.3
Delaware	410.3	421.5	407.9	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	22.6	24.2	22.4
Dover	54.2	56.5	54.8	(²)	(²)	(²)	2.5	2.7	2.5
Wilmington-Newark	322.7	330.3	320.6	(²)	(²)	(²)	16.5	17.7	16.9
District of Columbia	639.7	654.2	637.5	.1	.1	.1	10.6	10.4	9.1
Washington PMSA	2,746.8	2,822.9	2,770.5	1.1	1.0	1.0	149.7	161.5	158.0
Florida	7,134.8	7,249.3	7,142.9	6.3	6.3	6.3	394.8	403.7	400.0
Daytona Beach	159.7	159.7	157.9	(²)	(²)	(²)	9.1	9.1	9.1
Fort Lauderdale	696.6	707.4	696.7	.2	.2	.2	43.0	45.4	45.0
Fort Myers-Cape Coral	175.5	180.5	177.2	(²)	(²)	(²)	17.8	18.1	17.8
Gainesville	122.3	122.9	119.9	(²)	(²)	(²)	4.3	4.3	4.3
Jacksonville	557.5	574.9	564.6	(²)	(²)	(²)	30.2	30.4	30.0
Lakeland-Winter Haven	184.9	185.7	183.5	2.2	2.2	2.2	10.7	10.8	11.0
Melbourne-Titusville-Palm Bay	193.1	193.9	191.2	(²)	(²)	(²)	11.3	11.7	11.6
Miami	1,027.7	1,044.6	1,033.3	.5	.5	.5	36.8	36.0	35.4
Orlando	908.0	909.1	896.9	(²)	(²)	(²)	50.8	48.0	48.2
Pensacola	153.3	155.8	153.6	(²)	(²)	(²)	11.8	12.5	12.1
Sarasota-Bradenton	274.6	286.2	282.6	(²)	(²)	(²)	16.1	16.7	17.0
Tallahassee	158.2	162.7	159.6	(²)	(²)	(²)	6.1	6.2	6.2
Tampa-St. Petersburg-Clearwater	1,220.0	1,235.2	1,216.8	.4	.5	.5	58.0	62.0	61.0
West Palm Beach-Boca Raton	511.3	520.3	512.7	(²)	(²)	(²)	32.2	33.4	33.0

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		
	Jan. 2001	Dec. 2001	Jan. 2002P	Jan. 2001	Dec. 2001	Jan. 2002P	Jan. 2001	Dec. 2001	Jan. 2002P
Alabama	347.7	334.2	332.1	95.2	95.4	92.8	434.7	442.9	430.2
Birmingham	69.3	66.3	48.5	31.1	30.7	29.9	116.8	117.0	114.3
Huntsville	34.3	33.9	33.2	5.0	4.9	4.8	37.4	38.6	37.5
Mobile	25.5	25.6	25.6	13.2	12.9	12.3	58.0	59.4	57.4
Montgomery	18.0	17.1	17.0	7.3	7.4	7.3	36.8	37.8	37.0
Tuscaloosa	13.4	12.6	12.5	2.6	2.6	2.5	18.5	18.9	18.1
Alaska	9.8	7.6	9.2	25.8	26.4	25.8	53.4	58.3	55.0
Anchorage	2.0	2.3	2.2	14.8	14.9	14.7	30.9	33.2	31.6
Arizona	215.4	202.4	197.3	111.7	109.4	106.8	532.8	551.3	533.2
Phoenix-Mesa	165.3	152.6	148.1	87.1	85.2	83.0	381.9	395.6	382.1
Tucson	33.6	33.4	32.9	12.1	11.2	10.9	72.0	74.2	71.2
Arkansas	247.9	233.1	232.0	70.9	73.8	73.1	260.7	268.2	259.2
Fayetteville-Springdale-Rogers	35.5	34.9	34.9	11.4	13.2	13.3	44.1	45.7	44.6
Fort Smith	28.2	27.0	26.9	6.6	6.4	6.4	19.9	20.6	20.1
Little Rock-North Little Rock	32.7	30.0	29.9	22.3	21.9	21.7	71.7	73.5	70.7
Pine Bluff	8.1	7.7	7.6	2.1	2.1	2.1	7.1	7.4	7.2
California	1,941.7	1,838.2	1,823.4	748.5	736.7	724.5	3,294.7	3,435.7	3,318.9
Bakersfield	12.0	12.1	12.1	10.9	11.3	11.1	43.8	46.2	45.2
Fresno	30.5	30.4	29.7	13.8	14.2	13.8	70.0	74.4	71.9
Los Angeles-Long Beach	611.6	595.0	591.6	247.5	248.1	245.4	901.2	927.0	903.7
Modesto	24.5	24.9	24.5	5.6	5.9	5.7	37.4	40.3	39.1
Oakland	126.1	117.4	117.1	64.7	63.3	62.3	237.2	241.6	236.4
Orange County	229.5	220.6	220.0	52.2	52.6	51.9	345.2	357.9	348.8
Riverside-San Bernardino	126.4	123.6	123.0	51.9	53.6	52.3	253.4	266.6	258.3
Sacramento	52.4	48.3	47.9	28.0	28.2	27.7	154.5	159.8	156.3
Salinas	10.2	10.3	10.3	4.8	4.8	4.6	32.3	33.9	33.0
San Diego	130.8	129.8	129.4	51.8	51.5	51.0	268.0	278.7	273.5
San Francisco	67.3	62.5	61.6	81.9	73.5	72.9	219.8	220.5	214.2
San Jose	270.8	236.2	233.5	30.1	29.7	29.3	195.9	191.6	186.6
Santa Barbara-Santa Maria-Lompoc	16.8	16.0	16.0	5.1	5.0	4.9	39.4	40.5	39.3
Santa Rosa	32.6	30.9	30.2	6.4	6.4	6.3	42.5	44.2	42.8
Stockton-Lodi	23.6	22.8	22.8	13.8	13.5	13.4	44.0	46.6	45.3
Vallejo-Fairfield-Napa	21.1	21.3	21.0	5.6	5.6	5.3	41.6	45.4	43.9
Ventura	41.2	40.5	40.7	10.9	11.1	11.1	66.2	67.7	66.0
Colorado	206.1	192.5	188.6	147.1	138.5	138.3	524.9	541.4	525.4
Boulder-Longmont	31.9	30.8	29.9	7.4	6.0	6.0	42.3	43.9	41.7
Colorado Springs	30.7	27.2	26.6	13.4	13.5	13.1	52.7	55.3	53.0
Denver	88.4	82.4	81.2	103.1	95.5	95.3	277.5	278.4	268.9
Connecticut	261.3	247.3	246.0	79.4	78.2	76.6	356.7	369.9	354.9
Bridgeport	36.9	35.5	35.4	7.8	8.1	8.1	41.2	42.4	40.1
Danbury	18.4	17.7	17.5	2.8	3.0	2.8	20.6	21.3	20.1
Hartford	91.3	87.5	87.1	27.9	28.0	27.3	121.3	122.1	117.0
New Haven-Meriden	37.8	36.7	36.8	16.0	16.3	15.7	52.1	54.5	51.8
New London-Norwich	23.0	22.6	22.6	6.6	6.2	6.0	27.0	28.4	27.2
Stamford-Norwalk	24.1	23.2	22.7	9.6	9.9	9.6	43.8	44.5	42.6
Waterbury	17.5	16.4	16.2	3.7	3.8	3.8	17.4	18.3	17.2
Delaware	54.8	55.3	54.6	17.5	16.8	16.7	87.9	93.6	87.8
Dover	6.3	6.1	6.1	1.9	2.1	2.0	11.9	12.5	11.8
Wilmington-Newark	40.7	41.2	40.6	15.7	14.7	14.6	65.8	70.1	66.2
District of Columbia	11.3	11.2	11.0	18.0	18.4	17.7	49.2	52.1	48.1
Washington PMSA	103.2	101.6	99.8	140.9	136.9	134.8	488.7	508.2	492.0
Florida	483.3	454.0	450.8	369.6	359.3	351.9	1,773.3	1,811.7	1,767.8
Daytona Beach	13.5	13.1	13.1	6.0	5.7	5.7	43.2	43.6	42.4
Fort Lauderdale	40.2	38.0	37.7	33.1	32.4	31.5	192.3	196.3	190.5
Fort Myers-Cape Coral	7.1	7.3	7.1	7.5	7.3	7.3	50.7	50.9	50.1
Gainesville	5.3	4.5	4.4	2.5	2.4	2.4	25.2	25.9	25.1
Jacksonville	37.7	37.5	37.6	40.3	39.3	38.7	131.0	136.1	131.0
Lakeland-Winter Haven	18.9	17.9	17.7	10.4	10.5	10.4	53.6	53.7	52.2
Melbourne-Titusville-Palm Bay	27.8	25.8	25.8	5.3	5.2	5.0	45.6	46.6	45.6
Miami	66.2	61.0	60.4	95.5	94.9	93.2	264.3	273.5	264.6
Orlando	55.8	53.5	53.0	46.6	44.2	43.6	220.8	225.4	220.5
Pensacola	9.0	8.8	8.7	6.0	5.9	5.9	38.0	40.1	39.2
Sarasota-Bradenton	22.2	21.2	21.2	5.7	5.4	5.3	64.5	64.9	63.5
Tallahassee	4.4	4.2	4.1	4.1	3.9	3.8	32.1	32.5	31.7
Tampa-St. Petersburg-Clearwater	91.6	85.6	84.9	57.8	55.2	53.4	274.9	275.0	270.6
West Palm Beach-Boca Raton	30.8	28.6	27.9	18.8	18.5	18.0	129.1	132.2	130.3

See footnotes at end of table.

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

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

(In thousands)

State and area	Finance, insurance, and real estate			Services			Government		
	Jan. 2001	Dec. 2001	Jan. 2002 ^P	Jan. 2001	Dec. 2001	Jan. 2002 ^P	Jan. 2001	Dec. 2001	Jan. 2002 ^P
Alabama	91.4	92.1	91.8	467.6	481.0	473.1	351.8	357.9	355.5
Birmingham	38.3	39.3	39.0	142.7	148.1	146.4	69.3	69.8	69.2
Huntsville	5.0	5.1	5.0	54.0	56.5	55.2	39.5	40.6	40.7
Mobile	10.2	10.7	10.6	66.0	68.4	67.3	36.0	35.1	34.9
Montgomery	10.2	9.9	9.9	45.3	46.8	46.4	36.9	37.8	37.5
Tuscaloosa	2.5	2.5	2.5	15.5	15.5	15.5	21.9	22.6	22.4
Alaska	12.2	12.8	12.4	67.3	71.3	69.6	76.0	80.4	78.2
Anchorage	7.5	7.7	7.5	38.5	40.7	39.8	28.5	29.7	29.4
Arizona	146.6	152.3	150.3	702.1	705.0	696.8	365.2	394.3	382.4
Phoenix-Mesa	123.2	127.9	126.1	510.2	511.8	504.8	194.8	213.0	206.4
Tucson	14.4	15.1	15.0	116.2	115.1	114.9	75.7	81.9	79.0
Arkansas	45.6	46.4	46.1	272.0	276.8	272.4	191.4	199.3	196.1
Fayetteville-Springdale-Rogers	5.3	5.7	5.6	31.9	33.1	32.5	19.7	21.3	20.4
Fort Smith	3.2	3.1	3.2	26.3	26.9	26.7	11.3	11.6	11.5
Little Rock-North Little Rock	17.7	17.7	17.7	91.0	93.3	92.5	61.2	62.5	61.8
Pine Bluff	1.2	1.3	1.3	8.4	8.5	8.6	7.8	8.2	8.0
California	826.6	851.0	845.3	4,607.2	4,689.7	4,621.9	2,342.9	2,446.6	2,420.5
Bakersfield	7.1	7.4	7.2	49.2	50.7	50.2	53.2	55.8	55.5
Fresno	14.4	14.9	14.9	75.2	79.4	78.3	74.1	76.3	76.0
Los Angeles-Long Beach	230.2	234.6	233.2	1,343.2	1,362.9	1,334.9	592.9	609.9	605.5
Modesto	4.8	4.9	4.9	36.6	39.4	39.1	23.7	25.5	25.1
Oakland	57.4	60.2	60.1	322.4	325.5	323.7	175.5	182.5	180.7
Orange County	109.1	113.1	113.1	437.7	452.0	446.4	147.4	155.6	153.4
Riverside-San Bernardino	32.2	34.5	34.5	263.5	280.1	279.1	198.2	210.0	209.0
Sacramento	48.5	49.2	49.0	202.6	206.6	206.6	181.8	193.5	192.4
Salinas	6.5	6.9	6.7	36.7	36.0	35.3	29.7	31.5	31.1
San Diego	69.1	71.5	71.5	398.9	413.7	410.9	210.0	219.9	218.5
San Francisco	106.2	104.4	104.0	427.4	420.9	413.7	129.0	133.1	130.8
San Jose	32.8	33.3	33.0	374.0	350.8	343.8	93.3	97.5	95.9
Santa Barbara-Santa Maria-Lompoc	7.9	8.3	8.3	52.0	52.9	51.7	33.2	35.4	35.2
Santa Rosa	10.5	10.8	10.7	53.9	55.0	54.5	27.6	29.1	28.5
Stockton-Lodi	8.7	9.5	9.5	46.2	48.9	48.2	37.6	39.7	39.8
Vallejo-Fairfield-Napa	6.9	7.2	7.2	47.6	47.4	46.9	34.2	35.6	35.2
Ventura	17.5	18.4	18.5	79.7	82.0	81.2	45.8	46.6	46.0
Colorado	142.7	143.1	144.2	687.6	677.5	666.1	332.1	358.0	345.8
Boulder-Longmont	7.0	7.5	7.4	65.5	65.9	64.4	26.7	29.2	27.6
Colorado Springs	14.0	15.1	15.2	79.2	81.3	79.6	38.0	40.9	40.1
Denver	92.6	91.1	91.2	368.5	361.3	354.3	152.3	163.4	158.6
Connecticut	142.1	142.4	142.3	529.6	541.7	526.4	242.1	252.8	246.1
Bridgeport	12.4	12.0	11.9	59.6	60.6	58.7	21.5	21.4	21.1
Danbury	5.6	5.6	5.6	25.4	25.4	24.7	11.0	12.2	11.4
Hartford	73.2	73.4	73.2	179.5	180.3	176.1	98.6	102.0	98.6
New Haven-Meriden	12.7	12.8	13.0	94.3	99.5	95.9	35.3	35.4	35.2
New London-Norwich	3.4	3.4	3.4	35.3	36.3	35.4	38.0	41.3	40.9
Stamford-Norwalk	27.0	27.9	27.6	76.3	78.1	75.9	18.6	19.1	18.8
Waterbury	3.5	3.6	3.6	26.4	27.7	27.4	13.0	12.7	12.8
Delaware	51.3	51.8	51.5	120.3	122.4	119.1	55.9	57.4	55.8
Dover	2.1	2.3	2.3	14.2	15.0	14.5	15.3	15.8	15.6
Wilmington-Newark	45.1	45.6	45.4	97.0	97.8	95.4	41.9	43.2	41.5
District of Columbia	31.4	33.5	32.1	298.0	308.3	300.8	221.1	220.2	218.6
Washington PMSA	148.5	153.9	151.2	1,114.2	1,145.6	1,128.0	600.5	614.2	605.7
Florida	448.8	458.8	453.6	2,643.0	2,697.3	2,666.2	1,015.7	1,058.2	1,046.3
Daytona Beach	6.5	6.5	6.4	57.7	57.1	56.7	23.7	24.6	24.5
Fort Lauderdale	50.2	50.7	50.1	243.8	247.3	245.0	93.8	97.1	96.7
Fort Myers-Cape Coral	9.7	10.5	10.2	56.5	58.9	57.6	26.0	27.3	26.9
Gainesville	6.1	6.3	6.4	39.0	37.5	37.1	39.9	42.0	40.2
Jacksonville	57.4	58.6	58.1	193.8	203.7	201.2	66.6	68.8	67.5
Lakeland-Winter Haven	9.4	9.5	9.5	53.5	54.4	54.2	26.2	26.7	26.3
Melbourne-Titusville-Palm Bay	6.4	6.6	6.5	70.2	70.8	69.9	26.5	27.2	26.8
Miami	66.0	67.1	67.0	349.4	358.8	359.2	149.0	152.8	153.0
Orlando	51.2	52.4	51.7	389.8	386.8	382.5	92.6	98.3	96.9
Pensacola	6.1	6.2	6.1	52.8	52.3	52.1	29.4	29.8	29.3
Sarasota-Bradenton	12.9	13.1	13.0	128.8	139.5	137.6	24.4	25.4	25.0
Tallahassee	6.2	6.4	6.3	45.8	48.5	47.9	59.3	60.8	59.4
Tampa-St. Petersburg-Clearwater	90.7	92.4	91.7	500.5	512.1	504.1	146.1	152.4	150.6
West Palm Beach-Boca Raton	36.5	37.5	37.2	206.6	211.4	208.3	57.3	58.7	58.0

See footnotes at end of table.

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

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

(In thousands)

State and area	Total			Mining			Construction		
	Jan. 2001	Dec. 2001	Jan. 2002P	Jan. 2001	Dec. 2001	Jan. 2002P	Jan. 2001	Dec. 2001	Jan. 2002P
Georgia	3,934.1	3,924.6	3,840.4	7.8	7.9	7.5	195.2	193.9	189.8
Albany	56.9	56.5	55.1	(1)	(1)	(1)	3.4	3.0	2.9
Athens	71.7	74.3	71.8	(1)	(1)	(1)	2.9	3.2	3.1
Atlanta	2,174.5	2,168.3	2,123.7	2.0	2.1	2.0	116.7	114.6	113.2
Augusta-Aiken	201.3	200.9	200.1	(1)	(1)	(1)	12.5	13.2	13.9
Columbus	116.6	121.2	117.1	(1)	(1)	(1)	5.4	5.8	5.6
Macon	145.1	150.9	146.3	.8	.7	.7	5.4	6.0	6.3
Savannah	134.6	136.5	133.0	(1)	(1)	(1)	7.6	7.6	7.6
Hawaii	546.1	552.0	541.9	(1)	(1)	(1)	23.9	24.1	23.5
Honolulu	405.9	411.0	401.6	(1)	(1)	(1)	17.0	16.7	16.3
Idaho	549.5	571.7	553.4	2.1	1.7	1.5	32.6	36.2	31.8
Boise City	224.7	232.6	225.4	(1)	(1)	(1)	15.3	16.4	15.4
Illinois	5,907.4	5,989.7	5,846.8	9.3	9.9	9.3	234.8	258.5	238.1
Bloomington-Normal	88.7	93.6	88.8	(1)	(1)	(1)	2.9	3.4	2.7
Champaign-Urbana	99.8	107.8	101.6	(1)	(1)	(1)	3.2	3.6	3.0
Chicago	4,162.7	4,201.1	4,112.4	1.7	1.9	1.7	169.1	184.4	172.5
Davenport-Moline-Rock Island	179.2	181.9	178.4	(1)	(1)	(1)	7.7	7.7	7.3
Decatur	56.5	57.0	54.7	(1)	(1)	(1)	3.0	2.9	2.5
Kankakee	43.3	44.1	42.9	(1)	(1)	(1)	1.6	1.7	1.5
Peoria-Pekin	170.9	173.4	169.7	(1)	(1)	(1)	7.4	8.1	7.2
Rockford	177.4	176.1	174.0	(1)	(1)	(1)	7.0	7.3	7.0
Springfield	111.7	114.6	111.9	(1)	(1)	(1)	4.7	5.5	4.7
Indiana	2,896.8	2,937.6	2,857.4	5.7	6.6	6.1	129.3	142.8	130.2
Bloomington	65.9	66.7	65.0	(1)	(1)	(1)	2.5	3.1	2.7
Elkhart-Goshen	115.6	116.3	114.5	(1)	(1)	(1)	3.9	4.6	4.2
Evansville-Henderson	157.3	157.9	155.2	.8	.9	.9	9.9	11.1	9.9
Fort Wayne	265.9	267.9	262.4	(1)	(1)	(1)	12.3	13.0	11.2
Gary	257.8	258.6	251.6	(1)	(1)	(1)	13.7	15.9	15.1
Indianapolis	871.4	886.5	862.8	(1)	(1)	(1)	45.2	49.2	44.8
Kokomo	48.5	50.1	48.5	(1)	(1)	(1)	1.5	1.7	1.4
Lafayette	92.8	98.5	95.8	(1)	(1)	(1)	3.5	4.1	3.8
Muncie	56.8	58.7	57.6	(1)	(1)	(1)	2.1	2.4	2.3
South Bend	133.1	134.5	130.3	(1)	(1)	(1)	6.7	6.8	6.4
Terre Haute	67.1	68.8	66.9	(1)	(1)	(1)	2.9	3.3	2.9
Iowa	1,447.8	1,475.7	1,436.0	1.7	2.1	1.7	53.1	60.6	52.9
Cedar Rapids	122.3	122.4	119.7	(1)	(1)	(1)	6.2	7.2	6.6
Des Moines	284.4	290.7	288.9	(1)	(1)	(1)	12.1	14.3	13.4
Dubuque	50.4	51.8	51.1	(1)	(1)	(1)	1.5	2.1	1.9
Iowa City	72.9	76.4	75.6	(1)	(1)	(1)	2.3	2.5	2.4
Sioux City	65.1	66.5	64.8	(1)	(1)	(1)	2.5	2.6	2.2
Waterloo-Cedar Falls	72.7	73.4	71.5	(1)	(1)	(1)	2.4	2.3	2.0
Kansas	1,334.9	1,371.8	1,344.2	7.1	7.2	7.1	58.2	62.5	59.0
Lawrence	50.6	53.1	51.5	(1)	(1)	(1)	2.1	2.5	2.4
Topeka	102.4	104.7	102.2	(1)	(1)	(1)	4.3	4.8	4.2
Wichita	285.4	288.7	283.1	(1)	(1)	(1)	14.2	15.6	14.9
Kentucky	1,791.2	1,831.7	1,788.0	19.1	20.7	20.3	79.1	88.8	81.6
Lexington	282.5	288.9	281.0	.3	.3	.3	13.5	15.3	14.3
Louisville	580.0	583.8	571.6	.5	.6	.6	28.0	31.6	29.9
Owensboro	43.8	45.6	44.4	.1	.1	.1	3.0	3.8	3.6
Louisiana	1,897.7	1,952.4	1,909.6	51.0	53.3	52.7	115.2	123.1	119.8
Alexandria	55.5	56.7	56.1	.1	.1	.1	3.6	4.4	4.3
Baton Rouge	301.0	313.9	308.2	.9	1.0	1.0	32.0	35.7	35.2
Houma	78.1	80.2	79.6	6.6	6.6	7.1	3.6	3.4	3.5
Lafayette	165.9	171.6	168.9	16.2	17.0	16.9	9.2	9.3	9.2
Lake Charles	86.4	88.6	87.7	1.1	.8	.8	10.1	10.9	11.0
Monroe	72.4	75.1	74.4	.2	.1	.1	3.6	3.9	3.9
New Orleans	619.6	629.8	625.4	11.5	12.0	11.8	29.7	30.1	29.4
Shreveport-Bossier City	175.6	175.0	170.3	3.1	3.4	3.3	8.8	8.6	8.1
Maine	588.9	611.7	588.9	.1	.1	.1	26.8	28.9	26.9
Lewiston-Auburn	46.0	47.2	45.8	(2)	(2)	(2)	2.2	2.3	2.2
Portland	150.6	159.0	152.1	(2)	(2)	(2)	7.0	7.6	7.4

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		
	Jan. 2001	Dec. 2001	Jan. 2002P	Jan. 2001	Dec. 2001	Jan. 2002P	Jan. 2001	Dec. 2001	Jan. 2002P
Georgia	565.7	540.8	534.6	268.0	255.3	253.5	957.2	972.9	938.2
Albany	8.1	7.4	7.3	3.5	3.3	3.3	13.2	13.1	12.6
Athens	10.9	10.3	9.2	1.9	2.0	1.9	17.1	17.7	16.8
Atlanta	214.8	210.4	212.1	192.5	182.2	180.2	563.1	570.8	550.4
Augusta-Aiken	29.3	27.4	27.3	17.3	17.3	17.2	42.0	43.5	42.7
Columbus	19.8	19.6	18.4	4.1	3.7	3.7	24.5	25.6	24.2
Macon	17.9	19.6	19.0	5.7	5.6	5.5	33.2	33.9	32.1
Savannah	16.7	16.0	16.3	9.4	9.1	9.0	34.2	35.4	33.5
Hawaii	17.7	17.7	17.5	42.6	38.3	38.6	137.2	134.8	132.0
Honolulu	13.8	13.9	13.8	33.5	29.5	29.6	98.8	97.1	94.6
Idaho	77.0	72.8	71.4	27.8	27.8	27.0	137.9	142.3	137.0
Boise City	37.8	35.3	34.9	12.2	12.1	11.9	55.0	57.5	55.4
Illinois	924.8	893.7	885.8	354.8	350.6	345.2	1,343.1	1,373.6	1,333.5
Bloomington-Normal	7.4	7.3	7.2	2.9	2.7	2.5	18.8	19.5	18.3
Champaign-Urbana	12.5	11.9	11.9	3.7	4.1	4.0	21.9	23.1	22.1
Chicago	621.9	596.9	592.6	265.6	257.6	254.1	931.4	952.5	932.5
Davenport-Moline-Rock Island	29.8	29.3	29.7	10.1	10.3	10.1	47.5	48.0	46.6
Decatur	13.3	12.8	12.7	4.8	4.5	4.4	12.7	13.0	12.3
Kankakee	6.8	6.6	6.5	2.6	2.6	2.5	11.6	12.0	11.7
Peoria-Pekin	33.4	33.1	32.9	9.7	10.0	9.9	39.2	39.3	38.5
Rockford	48.0	44.8	44.8	8.9	8.5	8.4	37.8	38.2	37.3
Springfield	4.3	4.2	4.2	4.5	4.9	4.7	23.3	23.7	23.0
Indiana	657.2	623.2	617.0	147.0	145.8	143.6	686.0	706.2	678.5
Bloomington	8.5	6.1	6.0	1.6	1.7	1.5	15.1	15.7	15.1
Elkhart-Goshen	56.4	55.0	54.9	2.9	2.7	2.8	22.1	22.2	21.4
Evansville-Henderson	31.5	30.8	30.6	8.2	7.7	7.6	39.2	39.2	37.5
Fort Wayne	68.2	63.8	64.0	13.8	14.5	14.2	65.5	66.4	63.9
Gary	45.3	41.6	39.8	14.7	15.0	14.8	62.2	63.4	61.1
Indianapolis	126.6	120.5	119.1	58.6	57.9	57.1	223.9	227.5	219.8
Kokomo	17.2	17.9	17.7	1.2	1.2	1.2	11.3	12.0	11.6
Lafayette	23.0	21.9	22.5	2.1	2.1	2.1	19.8	20.2	19.4
Muncie	9.1	8.7	8.8	3.3	3.3	3.2	13.6	14.1	13.6
South Bend	21.1	20.2	20.0	5.1	5.0	4.9	34.1	33.7	32.4
Terre Haute	11.6	11.1	10.9	2.6	2.7	2.7	18.4	19.0	18.2
Iowa	255.2	246.9	243.7	71.0	71.8	71.1	347.3	354.8	340.9
Cedar Rapids	22.7	20.9	20.4	11.0	10.7	10.7	26.4	26.8	26.3
Des Moines	23.0	22.9	22.9	14.8	14.7	14.5	71.9	73.9	72.2
Dubuque	10.8	10.5	10.2	1.8	1.9	1.8	12.7	12.8	12.8
Iowa City	5.5	5.5	5.3	3.0	3.3	3.2	14.8	15.2	14.7
Sioux City	13.5	14.2	14.1	3.7	3.6	3.6	16.0	16.1	15.4
Waterloo-Cedar Falls	14.9	14.7	14.4	2.6	2.6	2.6	17.3	17.9	17.3
Kansas	207.3	203.5	199.4	88.1	89.9	89.3	315.7	321.7	312.6
Lawrence	5.6	5.4	5.3	2.1	2.1	2.1	11.5	12.3	11.5
Topeka	9.5	9.4	9.4	6.1	6.0	5.9	22.1	23.2	21.8
Wichita	72.9	71.8	70.0	11.8	11.6	11.4	62.2	63.0	61.9
Kentucky	315.8	302.0	300.9	108.5	107.9	105.9	419.8	433.1	419.3
Lexington	48.1	45.4	45.6	11.7	12.1	11.8	63.3	65.3	62.7
Louisville	88.1	84.1	83.9	46.9	46.8	45.7	138.5	139.2	134.9
Owensboro	6.7	6.5	6.4	2.2	2.1	2.1	10.9	11.0	10.6
Louisiana	182.2	180.1	174.1	115.5	118.0	116.6	442.9	459.1	440.8
Alexandria	3.9	3.7	3.7	3.6	3.4	3.4	12.7	13.2	12.9
Baton Rouge	25.2	25.0	24.9	14.5	15.0	14.8	72.8	74.9	72.9
Houma	7.7	8.1	7.9	9.4	9.5	9.4	18.0	18.6	18.3
Lafayette	14.0	12.7	12.5	9.7	10.4	10.3	42.5	44.4	43.5
Lake Charles	10.7	10.5	10.4	4.6	4.9	4.9	18.9	20.2	19.6
Monroe	8.0	8.2	8.2	4.1	4.4	4.4	16.7	17.0	16.8
New Orleans	46.4	45.2	44.4	41.3	40.0	39.7	153.1	157.0	156.1
Shreveport-Bossier City	18.8	16.3	14.8	8.3	8.3	8.1	39.1	40.2	39.4
Maine	83.5	78.7	76.8	24.3	24.5	24.1	143.5	152.6	143.9
Lewiston-Auburn	7.5	6.9	6.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	11.4	12.5	11.5
Portland	14.6	13.7	13.5	7.1	7.3	7.1	42.8	46.9	42.6

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		
	Jan. 2001	Dec. 2001	Jan. 2002P	Jan. 2001	Dec. 2001	Jan. 2002P	Jan. 2001	Dec. 2001	Jan. 2002P
Georgia	204.2	206.9	205.4	1,135.3	1,131.4	1,101.7	600.7	615.5	609.7
Albany	1.7	1.8	1.7	15.1	16.1	15.5	11.9	11.8	11.8
Athens	2.2	2.3	2.3	16.9	18.2	17.9	19.8	20.6	20.6
Atlanta	140.3	140.5	139.5	675.1	667.2	648.9	270.0	280.5	277.4
Augusta-Aiken	6.0	6.3	6.4	53.1	53.1	52.5	41.1	40.1	40.1
Columbus	8.3	8.7	8.7	33.6	36.3	35.2	20.9	21.5	21.3
Macon	8.6	8.6	8.5	40.2	42.4	40.4	33.3	34.1	33.8
Savannah	4.4	4.6	4.6	42.2	43.8	42.2	20.1	20.0	19.8
Hawaii	32.3	32.7	32.8	183.6	184.0	182.4	108.8	120.4	115.1
Honolulu	26.2	26.5	26.6	130.2	130.9	129.1	86.4	96.4	91.6
Idaho	23.3	24.8	24.5	143.2	152.6	149.9	105.6	113.5	110.3
Boise City	11.2	11.8	11.6	59.8	62.8	61.2	33.4	36.7	35.0
Illinois	398.1	404.0	400.2	1,814.2	1,843.4	1,802.0	828.3	856.0	832.7
Bloomington-Normal	19.2	20.0	20.0	23.1	23.8	23.1	14.4	16.9	15.0
Champaign-Urbana	4.1	4.3	4.2	22.5	22.9	22.4	31.9	37.9	34.0
Chicago	308.0	312.8	309.4	1,368.0	1,383.4	1,355.5	497.0	511.6	494.1
Davenport-Moline-Rock Island	8.0	8.5	8.0	50.7	51.7	50.7	25.4	26.4	26.0
Decatur	2.1	2.2	2.1	14.4	14.9	14.5	6.2	6.7	6.2
Kankakee	1.9	1.8	1.8	11.4	11.8	11.5	7.4	7.6	7.4
Peoria-Pekin	8.0	8.0	7.9	53.3	54.3	53.1	19.9	20.6	20.2
Rockford	7.6	7.7	7.6	49.5	50.3	49.9	18.6	19.3	19.0
Springfield	7.3	7.4	7.3	36.0	36.5	36.0	31.6	32.4	32.0
Indiana	138.1	140.3	140.2	729.6	749.1	733.6	403.9	423.6	408.2
Bloomington	2.3	2.6	2.5	15.1	15.6	15.4	20.8	21.9	21.8
Elkhart-Goshen	2.7	2.9	2.9	20.2	20.7	20.6	7.4	8.2	7.7
Evansville-Henderson	8.5	8.4	8.5	44.0	44.6	44.4	15.2	15.2	15.8
Fort Wayne	14.8	15.0	15.1	64.3	66.1	65.7	27.0	29.1	28.3
Gary	8.8	9.0	9.0	75.3	75.8	74.8	37.8	37.9	37.0
Indianapolis	61.8	61.4	60.9	244.9	254.0	247.5	110.4	116.0	113.6
Kokomo	1.6	1.7	1.6	8.4	8.1	7.8	7.3	7.5	7.2
Lafayette	3.7	3.8	3.8	17.9	17.4	16.7	22.8	29.0	27.5
Muncie	2.0	2.0	2.1	15.6	16.0	16.0	11.1	12.2	11.6
South Bend	6.4	6.3	6.4	46.1	48.0	46.2	13.6	14.5	14.0
Terre Haute	2.4	2.4	2.4	17.3	18.3	18.0	11.9	12.0	11.8
Iowa	86.4	89.8	89.7	388.6	397.0	389.0	244.5	252.7	247.0
Cedar Rapids	7.3	7.8	7.8	36.4	36.7	35.9	12.3	12.3	12.0
Des Moines	41.0	41.9	42.0	85.0	85.5	86.5	36.6	37.5	37.4
Dubuque	1.9	2.1	2.1	17.9	18.4	18.3	3.8	4.0	4.0
Iowa City	2.5	2.6	2.4	15.4	17.2	17.2	29.4	30.1	30.4
Sioux City	2.7	2.8	2.7	18.8	19.2	18.9	7.9	8.0	7.9
Waterloo-Cedar Falls	3.2	3.4	3.4	19.4	19.4	19.2	12.9	13.1	12.6
Kansas	64.9	66.7	66.4	348.5	362.9	359.1	245.1	257.4	251.3
Lawrence	1.9	1.6	1.5	12.6	13.3	13.1	14.8	15.9	15.6
Topeka	7.0	7.2	7.2	31.4	32.0	31.8	22.0	22.1	21.9
Wichita	11.8	12.0	12.0	76.4	77.3	76.3	36.1	37.4	36.6
Kentucky	74.2	76.5	75.6	470.0	487.8	478.7	304.7	314.9	305.7
Lexington	10.1	10.3	10.2	80.2	81.4	80.4	55.3	58.8	55.7
Louisville	34.1	34.6	34.4	171.2	174.0	170.0	72.7	72.9	72.2
Owensboro	1.8	1.9	1.9	11.4	12.2	11.8	7.7	8.0	7.9
Louisiana	85.8	87.0	86.5	532.6	547.7	541.0	372.5	384.1	378.1
Alexandria	2.5	2.5	2.5	16.1	16.2	16.0	13.1	13.3	13.3
Baton Rouge	16.3	16.8	16.7	82.2	83.6	83.0	57.1	61.9	59.7
Houma	2.2	2.3	2.3	16.6	17.2	17.1	14.0	14.5	14.0
Lafayette	6.2	6.6	6.6	45.0	46.7	46.4	23.1	24.5	23.5
Lake Charles	2.6	2.7	2.7	24.8	25.0	24.8	13.6	13.6	13.5
Monroe	5.9	6.2	6.2	20.8	21.7	21.5	13.1	13.6	13.3
New Orleans	31.5	31.4	31.4	201.2	208.4	207.1	104.9	105.7	105.5
Shreveport-Bossier City	6.5	6.6	6.6	58.9	59.6	58.1	32.1	32.0	31.9
Maine	32.8	33.7	33.5	178.0	184.5	180.1	99.9	108.7	103.5
Lewiston-Auburn	2.6	2.7	2.7	15.0	15.4	15.3	5.5	5.6	5.5
Portland	13.5	14.1	14.1	46.6	49.5	48.5	19.0	19.9	18.9

See footnotes at end of table.

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

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

(In thousands)

State and area	Total			Mining			Construction		
	Jan. 2001	Dec. 2001	Jan. 2002P	Jan. 2001	Dec. 2001	Jan. 2002P	Jan. 2001	Dec. 2001	Jan. 2002P
Maryland	2,414.5	2,495.4	2,417.9	1.5	1.7	1.6	151.8	158.7	151.9
Baltimore PMSA	1,231.4	1,276.3	1,237.5	(1)	(1)	(1)	69.4	73.7	70.2
Baltimore City	398.7	404.3	393.3	(1)	(1)	(1)	11.8	11.8	10.6
Suburban Maryland-D.C.	927.9	927.5	900.5	(1)	(1)	(1)	68.2	69.4	66.3
Massachusetts	3,305.8	3,339.8	3,248.2	1.2	1.5	1.4	122.6	139.8	128.7
Barnstable-Yarmouth	57.7	63.2	59.6	(1)	(1)	(1)	3.4	3.6	3.4
Boston	2,041.1	2,045.7	1,994.6	.6	.7	.7	72.8	80.7	75.1
Brockton	98.2	100.7	97.5	(2)	(2)	(2)	4.3	5.3	4.8
Fitchburg-Leominster	52.6	52.5	51.8	(2)	(2)	(2)	1.7	2.1	1.9
Lawrence	164.4	164.5	160.6	(2)	(2)	(2)	6.6	7.1	6.4
Lowell	130.9	131.7	129.1	(1)	(1)	(1)	5.7	6.6	6.1
New Bedford	65.4	66.5	65.3	(2)	(2)	(2)	2.6	2.8	2.6
Pittsfield	41.5	42.4	41.4	.1	.1	.1	1.7	2.0	1.7
Springfield	258.9	267.0	37.7	.1	.1	.1	7.5	9.0	7.6
Worcester	234.3	239.4	233.9	.1	.2	.1	8.2	9.1	8.5
Michigan	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
Ann Arbor	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
Benton Harbor	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
Detroit	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
Flint	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
Grand Rapids-Muskegon-Holland ..	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
Jackson	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
Kalamazoo-Battle Creek	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
Lansing-East Lansing	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
Saginaw-Bay City-Midland	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
Minnesota	2,641.4	2,664.4	2,604.1	6.6	5.3	4.9	103.2	116.6	103.9
Duluth-Superior	114.0	116.7	112.3	4.4	3.0	3.0	3.7	4.2	3.5
Minneapolis-St. Paul	1,729.9	1,751.2	1,706.3	(2)	(2)	(2)	70.6	79.0	71.8
Rochester	85.9	87.2	85.9	(1)	(1)	(1)	3.0	3.6	3.2
St. Cloud	93.1	96.0	92.4	(1)	(1)	(1)	3.6	4.0	3.4
Mississippi	1,129.0	1,132.2	1,118.7	5.4	5.5	5.1	48.2	52.5	51.5
Jackson	229.4	231.9	229.4	(1)	(1)	(1)	11.8	12.4	11.9
Missouri	2,692.5	2,716.6	2,650.8	4.7	5.2	4.9	130.3	141.6	134.3
Kansas City	969.8	995.9	979.8	(1)	(1)	(1)	48.3	54.0	51.1
St. Louis	1,298.8	1,324.9	1,284.3	(1)	(1)	(1)	70.9	75.9	70.5
Springfield	165.6	170.3	166.4	(1)	(1)	(1)	7.6	9.1	9.3
Montana	380.1	391.0	382.8	5.0	5.3	5.2	17.2	19.6	17.8
Billings	65.0	67.5	66.4	(1)	(1)	(1)	3.1	3.5	3.3
Missoula	49.1	52.6	50.8	(1)	(1)	(1)	2.2	2.6	2.4
Nebraska	892.2	915.8	893.7	1.0	1.2	1.1	38.4	40.8	38.3
Lincoln	151.6	154.2	150.1	(1)	(1)	(1)	6.5	7.0	6.4
Omaha	417.0	428.1	420.0	(1)	(1)	(1)	19.5	22.0	21.0
Nevada	1,033.7	1,055.7	1,039.3	10.3	9.5	9.4	83.5	90.2	86.8
Las Vegas	766.9	780.9	771.9	1.7	1.5	1.5	67.8	72.4	69.9
Reno	191.1	198.4	192.5	.4	.4	.4	13.7	15.2	14.5
New Hampshire	622.4	630.9	619.4	.4	.5	.4	23.7	27.8	25.7
Manchester	108.5	108.3	107.1	(1)	(1)	(1)	4.8	5.2	5.1
Nashua	99.6	100.7	98.0	(1)	(1)	(1)	3.3	3.3	3.2
Portsmouth-Rochester	123.4	127.8	125.7	(1)	(1)	(1)	3.8	4.2	4.1
New Jersey	3,955.6	4,061.6	3,958.4	1.4	1.7	1.5	145.1	163.9	152.8
Atlantic-Cape May	177.1	183.8	178.0	(1)	(1)	(1)	7.9	10.0	9.6
Bergen-Passaic	662.3	674.9	659.3	(1)	(1)	(1)	24.4	27.9	27.1
Camden	496.5	511.7	498.1	(1)	(1)	(1)	21.4	23.8	21.7
Jersey City	253.9	264.8	254.8	(1)	(1)	(1)	5.7	6.1	6.1
Middlesex-Somerset-Hunterdon ..	666.8	686.4	670.1	(1)	(1)	(1)	22.0	24.6	21.4
Monmouth-Ocean	384.4	401.8	390.8	(1)	(1)	(1)	20.5	24.3	22.6
Newark	1,014.4	1,028.2	999.2	(1)	(1)	(1)	36.0	40.8	35.9
Trenton	219.4	227.9	222.0	(1)	(1)	(1)	5.3	5.3	5.1
Vineland-Millville-Bridgeton ..	59.1	60.4	58.6	(1)	(1)	(1)	2.2	2.4	2.1

See footnotes at end of table.

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

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

(In thousands)

State and area	Manufacturing			Transportation and public utilities			Wholesale and retail trade		
	Jan. 2001	Dec. 2001	Jan. 2002P	Jan. 2001	Dec. 2001	Jan. 2002P	Jan. 2001	Dec. 2001	Jan. 2002P
Maryland	179.6	176.0	173.3	118.1	118.7	114.1	545.3	565.0	542.8
Baltimore PMSA	97.0	96.0	95.5	64.5	64.2	61.6	276.6	288.8	275.4
Baltimore City	26.8	26.4	24.5	21.4	21.4	21.0	55.9	55.2	52.9
Suburban Maryland-D.C.	44.9	43.1	42.8	38.9	39.2	37.5	201.1	203.3	197.1
Massachusetts	438.8	411.1	408.9	144.7	140.9	138.1	729.1	755.9	721.0
Barnstable-Yarmouth	2.3	2.5	2.5	2.9	2.9	2.8	18.8	21.6	19.6
Boston	217.8	205.5	203.9	90.5	88.1	85.5	425.8	436.5	417.6
Brockton	11.3	11.0	11.0	4.6	4.7	4.5	32.3	32.6	31.5
Fitchburg-Leominster	12.7	11.5	11.4	1.9	1.9	1.9	13.0	13.7	13.3
Lawrence	39.2	34.9	34.6	5.9	5.8	5.6	37.2	39.2	37.5
Lowell	30.9	28.1	28.0	7.7	8.0	8.0	26.8	28.6	27.3
New Bedford	13.1	12.4	12.6	3.2	3.1	3.1	17.2	18.3	17.3
Pittsfield	6.7	6.2	6.3	1.4	1.5	1.4	10.0	10.3	9.8
Springfield	38.0	35.0	34.7	10.6	11.6	10.1	60.5	62.9	59.5
Worcester	38.9	36.0	35.7	11.0	11.4	11.3	50.9	52.4	49.7
Michigan	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
Ann Arbor	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
Benton Harbor	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
Detroit	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
Flint	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
Grand Rapids-Muskegon-Holland	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
Jackson	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
Kalamazoo-Battle Creek	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
Lansing-East Lansing	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
Saginaw-Bay City-Midland	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
Minnesota	434.9	411.9	407.3	135.5	127.9	126.5	626.1	641.4	619.5
Duluth-Superior	8.7	7.9	7.7	8.4	8.8	8.4	26.9	28.1	26.9
Minneapolis-St. Paul	273.8	262.1	259.3	96.2	89.4	88.6	408.9	419.3	404.0
Rochester	12.5	11.6	11.6	2.8	2.8	2.8	16.4	16.2	15.7
St. Cloud	17.6	16.8	16.9	3.5	3.6	3.5	26.1	26.5	25.4
Mississippi	222.3	208.1	206.9	56.8	57.1	56.4	249.9	254.4	247.5
Jackson	19.4	19.3	19.2	18.3	18.2	17.6	55.4	54.6	53.8
Missouri	391.0	367.7	364.4	176.7	172.9	169.6	630.9	646.2	624.7
Kansas City	103.7	101.3	100.9	87.4	86.5	86.1	230.0	239.8	232.2
St. Louis	177.0	173.3	169.5	90.4	88.1	85.9	306.7	315.0	303.5
Springfield	23.1	20.9	21.2	12.2	12.4	11.8	45.9	47.1	45.4
Montana	24.2	23.8	23.4	21.6	21.8	21.5	99.7	102.0	99.1
Billings	3.6	3.4	3.4	4.3	4.5	4.4	20.3	20.7	20.4
Missoula	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.4	3.3	3.3	12.9	14.4	13.5
Nebraska	118.5	115.1	114.0	57.6	57.5	56.5	210.5	216.8	209.9
Lincoln	18.2	16.9	16.6	8.6	8.4	8.3	32.0	32.9	31.8
Omaha	39.3	37.5	37.4	30.5	31.4	31.3	99.1	104.1	100.2
Nevada	46.3	45.5	45.3	57.4	56.6	56.5	216.5	227.2	221.0
Las Vegas	25.3	25.4	25.3	43.3	42.8	42.3	163.4	171.3	166.9
Reno	14.8	14.4	14.3	12.7	12.3	12.1	42.8	45.2	43.4
New Hampshire	107.9	101.5	101.2	21.4	21.6	21.4	163.2	168.5	162.6
Manchester	15.0	13.2	12.7	6.5	6.8	6.9	26.9	27.6	27.3
Nashua	28.5	28.1	27.6	2.3	2.4	2.2	25.6	26.2	25.6
Portsmouth-Rochester	18.6	17.4	17.3	4.2	4.3	4.5	32.2	34.8	33.4
New Jersey	458.0	438.4	429.2	270.6	267.8	265.1	919.1	950.8	915.6
Atlantic-Cape May	6.1	5.5	5.5	6.4	6.5	6.2	35.6	38.0	35.4
Bergen-Passaic	95.4	92.5	89.2	38.5	37.3	37.3	181.0	185.0	179.0
Camden	55.5	52.6	51.6	22.7	23.4	21.9	132.1	136.9	131.9
Jersey City	24.0	23.1	22.6	31.3	33.2	32.6	54.0	54.8	52.1
Middlesex-Somerset-Hunterdon	93.9	90.0	90.1	49.8	48.4	47.1	154.9	162.7	156.2
Monmouth-Ocean	19.2	18.6	17.9	21.6	21.9	21.7	102.1	105.9	100.6
Newark	131.1	125.6	121.0	85.5	82.3	80.4	206.8	211.4	203.6
Trenton	17.6	16.8	16.7	8.5	8.2	8.1	35.9	38.6	37.2
Vineland-Millville-Bridgeton	11.5	10.6	10.1	3.2	3.4	3.4	12.7	13.6	12.9

See footnotes at end of table.

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

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

(In thousands)

State and area	Finance, insurance, and real estate			Services			Government		
	Jan. 2001	Dec. 2001	Jan. 2002P	Jan. 2001	Dec. 2001	Jan. 2002P	Jan. 2001	Dec. 2001	Jan. 2002P
Maryland	139.3	143.4	141.2	830.2	861.7	837.7	448.7	470.2	455.3
Baltimore PMSA	75.7	77.2	76.3	430.7	452.9	438.7	217.5	223.5	219.8
Baltimore City	32.8	32.2	31.8	164.9	171.4	166.7	85.1	85.9	85.8
Suburban Maryland-D.C.	52.3	53.9	52.8	321.9	327.3	319.5	180.6	191.3	184.5
Massachusetts	230.5	232.6	230.7	1,209.3	1,219.5	1,187.1	429.6	438.5	432.3
Barnstable-Yarmouth	3.4	3.6	3.6	18.7	20.2	19.2	8.2	8.8	8.5
Boston	172.8	173.3	172.0	818.4	815.9	797.1	242.4	245.0	242.7
Brockton	3.3	3.4	3.4	24.9	26.0	24.7	17.5	17.7	17.6
Fitchburg-Leominster	1.5	1.5	1.5	13.3	13.1	13.0	8.5	8.7	8.8
Lawrence	7.0	6.6	6.6	48.5	50.9	49.7	20.0	20.0	20.2
Lowell	3.9	4.0	4.0	39.4	39.4	39.2	16.5	17.0	16.5
New Bedford	1.9	2.0	2.0	16.6	17.0	16.7	10.8	10.9	11.0
Pittsfield	1.9	2.0	2.0	14.5	14.9	14.7	5.2	5.4	5.4
Springfield	13.9	14.5	14.5	80.2	83.6	81.6	48.1	50.3	49.6
Worcester	13.9	14.5	14.5	78.1	81.3	80.0	33.2	34.5	34.1
Michigan	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
Ann Arbor	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
Benton Harbor	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
Detroit	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
Flint	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
Grand Rapids-Muskegon-Holland	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
Jackson	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
Kalamazoo-Battle Creek	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
Lansing-East Lansing	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
Saginaw-Bay City-Midland	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
Minnesota	164.3	164.9	164.4	775.0	783.4	772.2	395.8	413.0	405.4
Duluth-Superior	4.5	4.6	4.6	34.5	35.6	34.8	22.9	24.5	23.4
Minneapolis-St. Paul	129.6	131.7	130.8	519.3	526.6	514.1	231.0	242.5	237.2
Rochester	2.3	2.3	2.2	41.2	42.7	42.5	7.7	8.0	7.9
St. Cloud	3.4	3.6	3.6	25.9	27.3	26.3	13.0	14.2	13.3
Mississippi	42.4	43.8	43.4	266.8	269.0	266.4	237.2	241.8	241.5
Jackson	14.8	14.7	14.4	60.9	63.2	63.0	48.8	49.5	49.5
Missouri	168.2	170.1	169.2	763.8	776.2	754.0	426.9	436.7	429.7
Kansas City	69.8	71.0	71.0	293.3	302.9	299.5	137.3	140.4	139.0
St. Louis	84.0	85.0	84.2	411.2	423.7	411.9	158.6	163.9	158.8
Springfield	8.8	9.1	9.0	47.2	48.9	47.9	20.8	22.8	21.8
Montana	17.3	18.3	17.9	111.0	115.2	113.7	84.1	85.0	84.2
Billings	3.1	3.4	3.4	22.4	23.5	23.4	8.2	8.5	8.1
Missoula	2.2	2.2	2.1	15.9	16.7	16.6	9.3	10.2	9.7
Nebraska	61.4	62.2	62.5	251.4	264.0	256.4	153.4	158.2	155.0
Lincoln	10.9	11.4	11.6	41.5	41.7	41.0	33.9	35.9	34.4
Omaha	36.1	36.2	36.4	141.2	143.6	140.9	51.3	53.3	52.8
Nevada	48.3	50.2	50.1	448.6	445.2	444.2	122.8	131.3	126.0
Las Vegas	37.1	38.5	38.6	347.4	342.6	343.9	80.9	86.4	83.5
Reno	8.7	9.2	9.0	73.9	75.4	74.1	24.1	26.3	24.7
New Hampshire	33.1	33.8	33.6	188.1	190.1	189.2	84.6	87.1	85.3
Manchester	8.0	8.2	8.3	35.7	35.3	35.2	11.6	12.0	11.6
Nashua	6.2	6.2	5.8	24.1	24.4	23.8	9.6	10.1	9.8
Portsmouth-Rochester	6.5	6.4	6.4	35.2	36.4	36.1	22.9	24.3	23.9
New Jersey	265.2	278.6	275.3	1,303.8	1,342.3	1,313.3	592.4	618.1	605.6
Atlantic-Cape May	5.6	5.8	5.7	86.2	87.0	85.3	29.3	31.0	30.3
Bergen-Passaic	35.6	36.9	36.0	213.7	218.0	215.6	73.7	77.3	75.1
Camden	28.4	29.3	29.4	154.3	160.6	156.9	82.1	85.1	84.7
Jersey City	34.1	39.7	37.9	66.6	68.6	65.2	38.2	39.3	38.3
Middlesex-Somerset-Hunterdon	49.8	48.9	48.8	214.5	223.7	221.4	81.9	88.1	85.1
Monmouth-Ocean	19.8	20.5	20.3	135.8	143.1	140.5	65.4	67.5	67.2
Newark	76.7	81.0	80.8	333.8	338.4	332.5	144.5	148.7	145.0
Trenton	12.4	13.8	13.4	80.9	83.4	80.2	58.8	61.8	61.3
Vineland-Millville-Bridgeton	2.0	1.9	2.0	13.1	13.4	13.2	14.4	15.1	14.9

See footnotes at end of table.

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

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

(In thousands)

State and area	Total			Mining			Construction		
	Jan. 2001	Dec. 2001	Jan. 2002P	Jan. 2001	Dec. 2001	Jan. 2002P	Jan. 2001	Dec. 2001	Jan. 2002P
New Mexico	739.7	763.8	747.5	16.0	16.1	15.7	43.4	45.5	44.0
Albuquerque	353.2	362.9	355.3	(1)	(1)	(1)	24.1	23.4	23.0
Las Cruces	56.5	58.8	58.4	(1)	(1)	(1)	3.0	3.1	3.1
Santa Fe	73.2	75.6	73.9	(1)	(1)	(1)	4.0	4.3	4.2
New York	8,527.1	8,679.0	8,392.8	3.8	4.6	3.8	301.8	336.5	302.0
Albany-Schenectady-Troy	451.9	467.4	450.8	4	6	4	15.9	17.3	14.0
Binghamton	117.6	118.0	115.8	(1)	(1)	(1)	3.6	3.9	3.6
Buffalo-Niagara Falls	545.0	560.9	540.7	(1)	(1)	(1)	17.4	19.3	17.0
Dutchess County	116.4	119.1	115.3	(1)	(1)	(1)	4.8	5.4	4.9
Elmira	43.5	43.7	42.9	(1)	(1)	(1)	2.1	1.9	1.8
Glens Falls	49.1	49.9	48.4	(1)	(1)	(1)	1.9	2.0	1.7
Nassau-Suffolk	1,194.2	1,253.7	1,197.8	(1)	(1)	(1)	56.1	64.1	56.8
New York PMSA	4,246.5	4,256.0	4,120.5	(1)	(1)	(1)	148.1	160.2	146.3
New York City	3,702.9	3,689.0	3,577.8	2	2	2	117.5	126.0	116.0
Newburgh	130.3	134.8	129.7	(1)	(1)	(1)	5.0	5.7	5.2
Rochester	543.8	552.4	531.4	3	5	3	18.2	20.3	17.3
Rockland County	109.0	113.1	108.8	(1)	(1)	(1)	5.0	5.6	5.0
Syracuse	343.5	355.4	343.4	(1)	(1)	(1)	12.1	13.8	12.3
Utica-Rome	133.2	136.1	132.8	(1)	(1)	(1)	2.9	3.3	2.9
Westchester County	411.7	429.8	410.1	(1)	(1)	(1)	23.5	26.2	23.1
North Carolina	3,893.2	3,921.6	3,848.9	3.9	3.9	3.9	223.2	225.9	220.5
Asheville	110.9	113.1	110.3	(1)	(1)	(1)	7.1	7.4	7.1
Charlotte-Gastonia-Rock Hill	841.8	839.9	833.5	(1)	(1)	(1)	52.2	54.7	53.9
Greensboro--Winston-Salem--High Point	658.1	655.4	644.0	(1)	(1)	(1)	33.5	33.4	32.6
Raleigh-Durham-Chapel Hill	658.9	698.8	675.6	(1)	(1)	(1)	39.5	42.5	40.7
North Dakota	321.4	332.4	325.4	3.3	3.7	3.6	11.9	13.9	12.3
Bismarck	50.6	53.0	52.0	(1)	(1)	(1)	2.1	2.7	2.5
Fargo-Moorhead	101.5	105.3	103.3	(1)	(1)	(1)	4.7	5.2	4.8
Grand Forks	47.8	49.7	48.3	(1)	(1)	(1)	2.2	2.2	2.0
Ohio	5,496.7	5,600.1	5,438.5	12.0	12.7	12.3	210.5	233.0	207.6
Akron	322.9	328.4	318.6	5	6	6	12.0	13.8	12.3
Canton-Massillon	182.4	188.8	184.3	5	6	6	7.7	8.7	7.6
Cincinnati	871.8	886.0	860.7	7	8	7	37.7	40.9	37.9
Cleveland-Lorain-Elyria	1,143.3	1,158.4	1,131.0	8	8	8	40.1	45.2	41.7
Columbus	882.9	892.0	877.1	6	7	7	36.2	38.6	34.9
Dayton-Springfield	474.0	481.3	472.4	2	2	2	15.4	17.1	15.0
Hamilton-Middletown	131.5	135.5	131.5	(1)	(1)	(1)	7.2	8.5	7.3
Lima	78.9	79.3	77.9	(1)	(1)	(1)	3.1	3.6	3.1
Mansfield	79.6	80.1	79.0	(1)	(1)	(1)	2.4	2.7	2.6
Steubenville-Weirton	47.5	50.4	49.0	3	4	4	1.9	1.8	1.7
Toledo	324.1	328.5	317.4	2	2	2	14.4	15.8	14.2
Youngstown-Warren	237.0	240.5	232.6	5	5	5	8.8	10.1	9.9
Oklahoma	1,478.2	1,527.5	1,492.6	30.4	31.1	31.2	58.8	64.8	62.5
Enid	23.3	23.6	23.4	6	7	7	7	8	7
Lawton	38.1	39.4	39.1	1	1	1	1.5	1.5	1.5
Oklahoma City	535.7	547.4	535.7	7.0	7.5	7.4	21.4	23.9	23.4
Tulsa	400.5	410.6	402.8	6.4	6.1	5.9	18.3	20.0	19.8
Oregon	1,580.2	1,591.4	1,549.9	1.7	1.6	1.6	78.1	72.8	69.9
Eugene-Springfield	141.1	143.4	139.6	2	2	1	6.0	6.3	6.0
Medford-Ashland	73.0	76.2	71.3	1	1	1	3.4	3.6	3.2
Portland-Vancouver	964.5	960.2	940.0	8	8	8	53.1	50.4	48.4
Salem	135.1	136.4	133.0	2	3	3	6.7	6.7	6.3
Pennsylvania	5,620.0	5,709.1	5,555.0	18.0	18.9	18.5	223.5	242.1	224.8
Allentown-Bethlehem-Easton	287.1	289.5	284.8	(1)	(1)	(1)	12.0	12.8	12.1
Altoona	59.4	60.3	58.5	(1)	(1)	(1)	2.3	2.7	2.4
Erie	132.1	134.6	130.9	(1)	(1)	(1)	4.1	4.8	4.3
Harrisburg-Lebanon-Carlisle	356.7	365.5	356.2	(1)	(1)	(1)	13.6	13.7	13.2
Johnstown	87.3	86.9	86.4	(1)	(1)	(1)	4.0	4.1	3.8
Lancaster	221.2	229.8	222.7	(1)	(1)	(1)	13.9	14.6	14.0
Philadelphia PMSA	2,371.2	2,432.6	2,364.9	(1)	(1)	(1)	91.5	105.8	99.9
Philadelphia City	679.5	692.6	676.0	(1)	(1)	(1)	12.0	11.9	11.2
Pittsburgh	1,114.7	1,130.8	1,102.3	4.1	4.0	3.9	51.3	52.1	47.5
Reading	169.2	172.3	169.5	(1)	(1)	(1)	7.5	8.4	7.8
Scranton--Wilkes-Barre--Hazleton	281.1	286.7	278.2	(1)	(1)	(1)	10.1	11.3	10.0
Sharon	49.0	50.4	48.4	(1)	(1)	(1)	1.6	1.6	1.5
State College	68.6	71.4	69.2	(1)	(1)	(1)	2.1	2.4	2.1
Williamsport	54.5	55.7	54.4	(1)	(1)	(1)	1.9	1.9	1.7
York	170.7	171.0	166.8	(1)	(1)	(1)	9.5	9.9	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	Manufacturing			Transportation and public utilities			Wholesale and retail trade		
	Jan. 2001	Dec. 2001	Jan. 2002 ^P	Jan. 2001	Dec. 2001	Jan. 2002 ^P	Jan. 2001	Dec. 2001	Jan. 2002 ^P
New Mexico	43.2	42.1	41.4	37.6	37.7	37.0	171.7	175.7	170.5
Albuquerque	28.7	28.0	27.6	20.2	20.4	20.2	82.9	85.9	82.8
Las Cruces	3.2	3.2	3.1	2.0	2.1	2.1	11.7	12.3	11.9
Santa Fe	1.8	1.8	1.7	1.1	1.1	1.0	15.0	15.3	14.8
New York	858.6	820.0	805.9	438.5	430.9	422.3	1,714.6	1,786.3	1,692.2
Albany-Schenectady-Troy	38.0	35.4	34.9	19.7	20.1	19.9	94.3	99.1	94.2
Binghamton	23.9	21.4	21.3	5.3	5.3	5.3	24.1	25.6	24.5
Buffalo-Niagara Falls	85.1	82.9	81.2	27.2	27.9	27.1	126.7	133.4	125.7
Dutchess County	18.1	17.7	17.6	4.7	4.8	4.8	22.9	24.0	22.7
Elmira	8.4	7.8	7.7	1.7	1.7	1.7	10.6	11.2	10.7
Glens Falls	7.7	7.1	7.1	1.4	1.6	1.5	11.1	11.8	11.1
Nassau-Suffolk	110.8	108.2	105.2	57.6	60.9	58.3	306.0	324.7	304.2
New York PMSA	282.2	272.3	263.7	244.5	234.5	227.7	737.0	759.1	720.5
New York City	231.6	222.7	215.4	215.3	205.0	198.3	618.3	632.9	601.8
Newburgh	12.1	11.5	11.3	7.0	6.9	6.7	36.0	37.6	35.7
Rochester	112.2	105.7	104.6	19.9	20.1	19.8	115.5	120.4	114.9
Rockland County	11.5	11.7	11.5	6.4	6.3	6.2	25.8	27.3	25.7
Syracuse	47.0	45.1	44.3	21.9	21.4	21.4	80.3	85.1	81.0
Utica-Rome	19.3	18.2	18.0	4.1	4.3	4.2	27.6	28.7	27.7
Westchester County	37.2	35.9	34.8	22.2	22.6	22.5	88.5	94.0	88.1
North Carolina	762.3	714.0	709.3	181.1	182.9	178.4	878.2	906.4	873.7
Asheville	17.3	16.5	16.4	4.8	4.7	4.6	27.9	28.4	27.7
Charlotte-Gastonia-Rock Hill	131.6	121.9	120.1	56.3	55.6	54.9	201.3	202.7	200.6
Greensboro-Winston-Salem-High Point	151.4	143.8	142.9	35.7	36.7	36.6	145.3	145.8	141.0
Raleigh-Durham-Chapel Hill	82.9	81.2	80.0	32.6	32.9	32.7	141.6	145.3	138.2
North Dakota	24.9	25.4	25.3	19.0	19.2	19.0	79.4	83.3	80.7
Bismarck	3.0	3.2	3.1	3.1	3.3	3.3	12.2	12.9	12.6
Fargo-Moorhead	8.1	8.3	8.3	5.2	5.2	5.1	28.4	30.0	29.0
Grand Forks	3.8	3.8	3.7	2.0	2.0	1.9	13.1	13.7	13.2
Ohio	1,056.5	1,010.1	1,002.3	250.0	248.4	243.3	1,319.4	1,366.8	1,300.3
Akron	62.9	60.1	59.9	15.1	15.0	14.7	82.0	84.8	81.4
Canton-Massillon	44.0	43.4	43.4	4.8	4.8	4.8	44.8	46.5	44.8
Cincinnati	139.0	134.6	133.2	49.5	48.4	47.7	218.1	222.4	213.7
Cleveland-Lorain-Elyria	216.4	202.5	201.0	46.5	47.5	46.5	263.6	270.2	261.7
Columbus	94.4	89.0	88.4	43.5	42.1	41.9	230.4	232.6	228.3
Dayton-Springfield	93.0	87.2	87.2	22.2	20.5	19.9	109.0	112.4	108.9
Hamilton-Middletown	22.2	21.3	21.2	5.1	5.0	5.0	36.5	36.4	35.4
Lima	20.2	18.2	18.2	2.8	3.0	2.9	18.2	18.6	18.2
Mansfield	23.1	21.9	21.6	3.5	3.4	3.4	17.6	18.0	17.7
Steubenville-Weirton	11.7	12.1	11.9	2.3	2.7	2.7	9.8	10.0	9.7
Toledo	59.9	56.5	55.1	15.9	16.1	16.0	79.2	81.7	77.1
Youngstown-Warren	49.7	46.8	45.6	10.7	10.7	10.4	60.7	62.0	59.4
Oklahoma	181.0	176.5	175.4	85.9	84.5	83.3	336.5	351.8	338.8
Enid	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.2	2.0	2.0	6.1	6.2	6.0
Lawton	3.8	3.8	3.8	1.6	1.6	1.6	8.6	8.8	8.5
Oklahoma City	53.0	49.0	48.4	26.4	25.9	24.8	125.1	129.9	125.7
Tulsa	55.7	57.0	56.8	35.0	35.6	35.4	91.7	92.9	89.0
Oregon	239.7	225.2	221.4	79.8	78.2	77.2	384.3	399.2	379.7
Eugene-Springfield	23.5	20.9	21.0	4.2	4.3	4.2	34.6	36.4	34.2
Medford-Ashland	9.3	8.3	8.2	3.9	3.8	3.8	20.8	23.5	19.7
Portland-Vancouver	149.3	139.9	137.0	56.6	55.6	54.2	233.3	235.1	228.3
Salem	16.5	14.9	14.4	4.8	5.0	5.0	29.2	29.8	28.8
Pennsylvania	918.3	864.5	854.2	305.5	299.2	295.0	1,258.1	1,303.0	1,247.0
Allentown-Bethlehem-Easton	56.6	52.4	52.1	16.6	16.7	16.6	62.8	65.1	63.3
Altoona	10.1	9.3	9.0	4.5	4.4	4.4	15.9	16.6	15.9
Erie	33.4	31.5	31.3	4.8	4.8	4.8	28.9	30.0	29.0
Harrisburg-Lebanon-Carlisle	43.7	42.0	41.5	27.0	27.4	26.9	78.8	82.3	79.2
Johnstown	11.9	10.7	10.8	5.5	5.7	5.6	20.1	20.1	19.9
Lancaster	56.3	54.9	54.5	8.5	8.9	8.7	55.0	56.8	55.2
Philadelphia PMSA	294.6	281.5	277.3	114.8	113.4	111.0	526.1	548.1	524.3
Philadelphia City	53.0	52.0	51.1	35.8	34.4	33.5	116.7	121.5	115.7
Pittsburgh	138.2	135.4	133.5	72.9	71.1	70.0	258.3	265.7	254.7
Reading	41.7	39.6	39.9	8.7	8.9	8.7	38.2	39.5	38.2
Scranton-Wilkes-Barre-Hazleton	55.0	51.4	50.7	17.5	18.0	17.8	67.1	69.3	66.7
Sharon	10.7	10.3	10.0	2.1	2.0	2.0	12.8	13.5	12.9
State College	8.3	7.3	7.4	2.5	2.4	2.5	13.0	13.8	13.2
Williamsport	14.2	13.8	13.7	1.9	1.8	1.8	13.4	14.1	13.6
York	47.1	44.9	44.7	8.8	8.7	8.5	40.7	42.1	40.0

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	Finance, insurance, and real estate			Services			Government		
	Jan. 2001	Dec. 2001	Jan. 2002P	Jan. 2001	Dec. 2001	Jan. 2002P	Jan. 2001	Dec. 2001	Jan. 2002P
New Mexico	32.3	32.8	32.4	216.2	223.2	220.2	179.3	190.7	186.3
Albuquerque	19.1	19.5	19.4	112.4	114.8	113.8	65.8	70.9	68.5
Las Cruces	2.1	1.9	1.9	15.4	16.7	16.7	19.1	19.5	19.6
Santa Fe	3.5	3.7	3.6	22.2	23.3	22.7	25.6	26.1	25.9
New York	742.0	722.7	713.6	3,009.2	3,079.4	2,984.1	1,458.6	1,498.6	1,468.9
Albany-Schenectady-Troy	25.0	26.2	25.9	148.8	156.5	151.4	109.8	112.2	110.1
Binghamton	4.5	4.5	4.6	33.1	33.2	33.0	23.1	24.1	23.5
Buffalo-Niagara Falls	30.6	31.2	31.1	167.2	173.6	167.3	90.8	92.6	91.3
Dutchess County	4.6	4.6	4.6	38.6	39.4	38.1	22.7	23.2	22.6
Elmira	1.4	1.4	1.4	12.0	12.2	12.2	7.3	7.5	7.4
Glens Falls	2.2	2.0	2.0	14.3	14.4	14.4	10.5	11.0	10.6
Nassau-Suffolk	80.5	80.2	79.2	393.8	415.8	400.7	189.4	199.8	193.4
New York PMSA	523.6	500.7	492.8	1,656.9	1,672.5	1,619.5	654.2	656.7	650.0
New York City	491.3	468.1	460.9	1,463.0	1,468.7	1,425.4	565.7	565.4	559.8
Newburgh	5.5	5.5	5.4	35.9	37.4	36.5	28.8	30.2	28.9
Rochester	21.1	21.8	21.7	173.1	175.8	169.7	83.5	87.8	83.1
Rockland County	5.1	4.8	4.8	35.3	37.0	35.3	19.9	20.4	20.3
Syracuse	17.0	17.2	17.3	104.2	108.7	104.9	61.0	64.1	62.2
Utica-Rome	7.8	8.0	8.0	43.3	44.7	44.0	28.2	28.9	28.0
Westchester County	26.0	26.6	25.8	150.5	158.7	151.0	63.8	65.8	64.8
North Carolina	186.9	189.9	187.3	1,022.9	1,049.4	1,032.7	634.7	649.2	643.1
Asheville	3.2	3.3	3.3	34.8	36.7	35.5	15.8	16.1	15.7
Charlotte-Gastonia-Rock Hill	68.3	67.4	68.1	232.2	228.7	228.1	99.9	108.9	107.8
Greensboro-Winston-Salem-High Point	35.2	35.2	34.7	184.9	186.1	184.0	72.1	74.4	72.2
Raleigh-Durham-Chapel Hill	30.6	32.5	31.8	211.8	232.2	221.7	119.9	132.2	130.5
North Dakota	16.9	17.4	17.3	91.9	93.8	92.6	74.1	75.7	74.6
Bismarck	2.5	2.5	2.5	16.8	17.3	17.1	10.9	11.1	10.9
Fargo-Moorhead	7.4	7.7	7.6	31.7	32.8	32.5	16.0	16.1	16.0
Grand Forks	1.5	1.4	1.4	12.5	13.1	13.0	12.7	13.5	13.1
Ohio	307.0	313.4	311.3	1,556.1	1,598.0	1,564.7	785.2	817.7	796.7
Akron	14.6	15.2	15.1	88.0	90.6	87.8	47.8	48.3	46.8
Canton-Massillon	7.0	7.2	7.2	53.2	56.0	55.3	20.4	21.6	20.6
Cincinnati	55.7	57.0	56.5	268.0	277.3	268.2	103.1	104.6	102.8
Cleveland-Lorain-Elyria	81.5	82.5	82.0	347.8	358.0	350.6	146.6	151.7	146.7
Columbus	76.7	78.1	77.8	260.0	262.9	258.8	141.1	148.0	146.3
Dayton-Springfield	17.6	18.3	18.3	145.9	151.0	150.1	70.7	74.6	72.8
Hamilton-Middletown	7.9	8.0	8.1	30.8	32.8	32.0	21.8	23.5	22.5
Lima	2.1	2.2	2.2	21.8	22.9	22.6	10.7	10.8	10.7
Mansfield	2.5	2.5	2.5	19.2	19.8	19.9	11.3	11.8	11.3
Steubenville-Weirton	1.4	1.3	1.3	13.7	15.6	15.0	6.4	6.5	6.3
Toledo	11.3	11.4	11.3	95.3	96.1	94.5	47.9	50.7	49.0
Youngstown-Warren	8.9	8.9	8.9	65.8	67.9	65.8	31.9	33.6	32.1
Oklahoma	73.2	75.6	74.9	420.9	438.5	428.1	291.5	304.7	298.4
Enid	1.1	1.1	1.1	6.3	6.4	6.5	3.8	3.9	3.9
Lawton	1.7	2.0	2.0	9.2	9.8	9.9	11.6	11.8	11.7
Oklahoma City	29.1	29.8	29.8	167.5	174.4	172.2	106.2	107.0	104.0
Tulsa	22.0	22.3	22.0	127.4	130.7	129.1	44.0	46.0	44.8
Oregon	93.0	95.1	95.0	436.6	444.9	435.2	267.0	274.4	269.9
Eugene-Springfield	7.1	7.6	7.5	39.4	41.0	40.7	26.1	26.7	25.9
Medford-Ashland	3.1	3.3	3.2	21.0	22.0	21.8	11.4	11.6	11.3
Portland-Vancouver	64.4	64.6	64.1	280.0	285.1	280.6	127.0	128.7	126.6
Salem	6.6	6.9	6.9	32.1	33.0	31.7	39.0	39.8	39.6
Pennsylvania	326.9	328.2	326.5	1,846.9	1,903.5	1,854.0	722.8	749.7	735.0
Allentown-Bethlehem-Easton	14.9	14.9	14.9	92.2	94.3	92.9	32.0	33.3	32.9
Altoona	1.8	1.8	1.8	16.1	16.5	16.3	8.7	9.0	8.7
Erie	5.6	5.8	5.7	39.8	41.1	40.2	15.5	16.6	15.6
Harrisburg-Lebanon-Carlisle	23.9	23.9	23.9	102.6	107.0	103.5	67.1	69.2	68.0
Johnstown	4.1	4.2	4.2	27.0	27.4	27.4	14.7	14.7	14.7
Lancaster	10.0	10.6	10.2	58.4	63.2	60.3	19.1	20.8	19.8
Philadelphia PMSA	168.4	170.1	169.2	871.9	901.1	874.0	303.9	312.6	309.2
Philadelphia City	50.4	50.5	50.2	294.7	303.5	296.8	116.9	118.8	117.5
Pittsburgh	65.1	65.5	65.1	399.7	410.5	402.8	125.1	126.5	124.8
Reading	8.4	8.6	8.6	45.4	47.1	46.7	19.3	20.2	19.6
Scranton-Wilkes-Barre-Hazleton	13.5	13.3	13.2	82.7	86.4	84.1	35.2	37.0	35.7
Sharon	1.6	1.6	1.7	14.2	15.4	14.4	6.0	6.0	5.9
State College	2.1	2.2	2.2	14.5	15.2	14.9	26.1	28.1	26.9
Williamsport	2.5	2.4	2.4	14.3	15.0	14.5	6.3	6.7	6.7
York	4.9	4.8	4.8	42.6	43.5	42.3	17.1	17.1	16.9

See footnotes at end of table.

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

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

(In thousands)

State and area	Total			Mining			Construction		
	Jan. 2001	Dec. 2001	Jan. 2002 ^P	Jan. 2001	Dec. 2001	Jan. 2002 ^P	Jan. 2001	Dec. 2001	Jan. 2002 ^P
Rhode Island	466.7	484.2	469.1	.2	.2	.2	16.1	18.1	16.4
Providence-Fall River-Warwick	524.0	540.0	522.8	.2	.2	.2	17.5	19.6	17.4
South Carolina	1,810.4	1,836.4	1,800.1	1.7	1.6	1.6	107.3	110.8	108.2
Charleston-North Charleston	243.7	249.8	245.7	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	18.1	20.6	20.3
Columbia	290.4	295.0	288.4	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	16.7	16.1	15.8
Greenville-Spartanburg-Anderson	474.6	489.4	476.1	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	29.4	31.0	30.2
South Dakota	370.0	376.5	369.2	1.0	.9	.8	15.0	17.1	15.6
Rapid City	49.0	49.9	48.9	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	3.1	3.2	2.9
Sioux Falls	113.8	116.8	114.5	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	5.2	5.7	5.2
Tennessee	2,680.8	2,735.1	2,677.9	3.9	3.6	3.6	115.6	120.3	113.4
Chattanooga	233.5	238.3	234.0	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	9.3	9.8	9.2
Johnson City-Kingsport-Bristol	195.8	198.5	195.4	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	10.7	11.6	11.4
Knoxville	334.1	348.3	340.3	.6	.5	.5	15.9	16.6	15.6
Memphis	585.9	599.1	580.5	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	24.8	25.5	24.7
Nashville	671.3	692.3	675.6	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	31.7	33.1	31.6
Texas	9,426.1	9,508.4	9,347.4	154.6	162.7	162.4	550.7	553.7	544.7
Abilene	54.8	54.4	53.4	.9	.9	.9	2.2	2.3	2.2
Amarillo	96.4	99.3	96.2	.6	.7	.7	4.8	5.1	4.9
Austin-San Marcos	676.0	675.5	662.9	1.5	1.8	1.7	38.8	39.9	39.2
Beaumont-Port Arthur	160.4	159.7	157.9	.8	.8	.8	18.4	15.6	15.4
Brazoria	76.5	80.0	78.8	1.4	1.6	1.5	10.5	11.7	11.7
Brownsville-Harlingen-San Benito	110.7	112.3	111.1	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	4.4	4.4	4.3
Bryan-College Station	74.1	80.1	75.4	.8	.9	.9	3.2	3.6	3.5
Corpus Christi	160.6	160.7	159.8	2.0	2.3	2.3	14.6	13.5	14.0
Dallas	1,988.1	1,994.6	1,966.2	8.7	9.2	9.2	107.4	104.4	101.7
El Paso	255.4	254.2	251.0	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	12.4	12.0	11.9
Ft. Worth-Arlington	787.6	801.4	787.1	3.9	4.4	4.4	42.2	44.9	44.2
Galveston-Texas City	86.4	87.4	86.5	.5	.5	.5	4.2	4.0	3.9
Houston	2,087.0	2,131.5	2,092.1	66.4	69.3	69.4	153.4	158.6	158.1
Killeen-Temple	103.3	104.4	103.0	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	4.2	4.6	4.6
Laredo	68.9	71.2	70.0	1.1	1.2	1.2	2.2	2.2	2.2
Longview-Marshall	91.6	93.4	91.8	3.7	4.1	4.1	4.6	4.6	4.4
Lubbock	121.2	124.9	124.2	.1	.1	.1	4.3	4.9	5.0
McAllen-Edinburg-Mission	160.3	166.2	164.6	1.4	1.6	1.5	8.6	8.4	8.3
Odessa-Midland	102.3	106.1	104.5	12.0	12.3	12.5	5.4	5.5	5.5
San Angelo	43.9	45.0	44.4	.8	.9	.9	2.2	2.2	2.2
San Antonio	715.0	731.7	721.3	2.1	2.3	2.3	38.5	41.5	40.9
Sherman-Denison	45.3	44.2	43.2	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	3.0	2.9	2.8
Texarkana	53.0	53.6	52.4	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	2.5	2.8	2.7
Tyler	83.2	85.9	84.5	1.4	1.3	1.3	3.2	3.4	3.3
Victoria	37.3	37.6	37.0	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.0	1.9	1.9
Waco	99.5	100.9	99.2	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	5.2	5.4	5.3
Wichita Falls	59.4	60.4	59.8	.9	1.0	1.0	2.1	2.0	2.0
Utah	1,070.0	1,086.1	1,061.1	7.7	7.7	7.5	65.1	69.7	64.7
Provo-Orem	153.7	155.4	151.5	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	9.8	10.8	10.1
Salt Lake City-Ogden	713.4	722.7	706.5	2.7	2.4	2.3	42.7	43.4	40.9
Vermont	299.6	303.2	295.1	.5	.6	.5	12.9	14.7	13.0
Barre-Montpelier	33.4	34.7	33.8	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	1.2	1.5	1.3
Burlington	107.5	109.9	105.6	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	4.9	5.3	4.9
Virginia	3,494.1	3,529.3	3,450.9	9.7	10.2	10.2	204.5	208.8	197.7
Bristol	39.2	40.1	39.7	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	1.3	1.4	1.3
Charlottesville	86.5	88.2	86.9	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	5.0	5.2	5.2
Danville	47.2	45.8	45.1	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	2.4	2.3	2.1
Lynchburg	101.3	100.7	99.4	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	6.0	6.4	6.3
Norfolk-Virginia Beach-Newport News	692.3	707.3	690.0	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	42.0	41.1	39.7
Northern Virginia	1,161.2	1,163.2	1,137.3	.7	.7	.6	70.0	72.3	70.1
Richmond-Petersburg	558.8	564.4	554.9	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	35.7	37.0	36.1
Roanoke	144.7	146.5	144.5	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	8.6	9.0	8.8
Washington	2,675.5	2,669.1	2,612.0	3.3	3.1	3.0	148.7	143.4	135.0
Seattle-Bellevue-Everett	1,404.0	1,378.9	1,354.5	1.1	1.0	1.0	79.7	75.7	73.0
Spokane	195.4	195.5	190.3	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	9.6	10.0	9.1
Tacoma	241.7	242.8	238.6	.2	.2	.2	15.7	15.5	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	Manufacturing			Transportation and public utilities			Wholesale and retail trade		
	Jan. 2001	Dec. 2001	Jan. 2002P	Jan. 2001	Dec. 2001	Jan. 2002P	Jan. 2001	Dec. 2001	Jan. 2002P
Rhode Island	72.7	68.5	67.8	16.9	17.2	16.9	104.1	110.4	105.0
Providence-Fall River-Warwick	91.8	87.2	86.3	18.5	18.9	18.4	122.2	129.0	122.4
South Carolina	341.3	321.5	319.7	94.4	96.6	95.2	422.1	439.6	426.9
Charleston-North Charleston	22.9	21.4	21.4	14.9	13.8	13.6	58.9	60.6	59.0
Columbia	28.8	28.9	28.7	14.3	14.5	14.1	65.9	67.7	65.2
Greenville-Spartanburg-Anderson	121.5	118.9	117.9	23.5	24.6	24.3	117.5	121.4	115.6
South Dakota	48.3	43.9	43.6	17.2	17.2	17.0	90.4	94.4	91.7
Rapid City	4.6	4.2	4.1	2.2	2.3	2.3	13.8	14.4	14.0
Sioux Falls	14.0	13.1	13.1	7.0	6.8	6.8	28.6	29.5	28.5
Tennessee	492.7	469.8	468.0	180.1	180.4	174.7	629.4	657.9	629.7
Chattanooga	44.3	42.5	42.4	20.0	20.3	20.0	49.9	52.3	50.6
Johnson City-Kingsport-Bristol	45.4	43.9	43.5	8.0	8.1	7.9	46.3	47.1	46.8
Knoxville	46.5	46.0	45.5	15.8	16.2	16.0	90.3	95.9	93.3
Memphis	59.9	56.5	55.9	70.7	68.7	66.5	146.4	153.3	147.3
Nashville	93.8	91.9	91.4	38.0	38.9	38.3	161.4	170.6	163.2
Texas	1,082.6	1,027.5	1,020.8	597.1	580.8	573.6	2,241.3	2,289.8	2,215.2
Abilene	3.3	3.1	3.0	2.4	2.4	2.3	14.3	14.4	14.0
Amarillo	9.0	9.0	8.9	5.1	4.9	4.9	26.9	27.7	26.7
Austin-San Marcos	87.1	73.7	72.9	22.0	21.1	21.0	154.7	157.8	151.9
Beaumont-Port Arthur	23.1	21.9	21.9	8.3	8.5	8.4	35.7	35.8	34.9
Brazoria	14.1	14.1	14.0	2.8	3.2	3.2	15.8	16.6	16.2
Brownsville-Harlingen-San Benito	12.1	11.1	10.8	5.6	5.5	5.4	26.5	27.0	26.4
Bryan-College Station	5.7	5.4	5.4	1.5	1.3	1.2	15.5	16.4	15.3
Corpus Christi	12.9	12.9	12.9	8.0	8.0	8.0	36.2	36.4	35.8
Dallas	247.7	232.7	232.1	141.2	140.5	138.3	491.0	500.7	486.6
El Paso	36.1	34.2	33.6	15.7	14.8	14.7	61.3	62.1	60.9
Ft. Worth-Arlington	110.2	107.0	106.5	80.6	79.6	78.9	197.0	203.0	196.3
Galveston-Texas City	8.3	7.8	7.7	3.6	3.8	3.7	19.9	20.0	19.6
Houston	214.1	212.3	211.4	153.8	149.3	147.0	470.7	491.3	472.6
Killeen-Temple	9.3	8.9	8.8	3.9	3.8	3.8	24.8	25.6	24.8
Laredo	1.8	1.5	1.5	1.2	1.2	1.2	18.1	18.7	18.0
Longview-Marshall	16.7	16.0	15.9	4.1	4.2	4.1	23.4	24.7	23.7
Lubbock	7.3	7.0	7.0	8.2	8.5	8.4	32.5	33.8	33.4
McAllen-Edinburg-Mission	12.2	11.1	11.1	6.7	6.4	6.3	42.8	44.3	43.5
Odessa-Midland	6.9	7.0	6.9	4.5	5.2	5.3	27.1	28.3	27.4
San Angelo	4.9	4.8	4.9	2.7	2.5	2.4	10.0	10.5	10.1
San Antonio	54.8	53.6	53.2	36.5	35.7	34.8	173.7	180.8	173.8
Sherman-Denison	9.4	7.7	7.5	1.8	1.9	1.9	9.7	9.9	9.5
Texarkana	6.0	5.7	5.7	2.9	3.0	3.0	14.1	14.1	13.5
Tyler	11.2	11.3	11.2	3.6	3.6	3.6	22.2	23.7	22.5
Victoria	3.0	3.1	3.1	1.7	1.7	1.7	9.9	9.9	9.6
Waco	14.9	14.5	14.4	4.4	4.5	4.4	22.5	22.9	22.1
Wichita Falls	8.4	8.0	8.1	2.4	2.6	2.6	14.1	14.5	14.0
Utah	130.3	123.5	121.5	61.3	59.3	58.5	248.6	254.8	244.8
Provo-Orem	19.5	17.4	17.1	2.7	2.6	2.6	33.4	34.5	33.0
Salt Lake City-Ogden	82.0	78.7	77.4	48.7	46.6	45.9	167.2	170.4	163.7
Vermont	49.0	46.4	45.3	12.2	12.3	12.1	67.5	68.6	66.6
Barre-Montpelier	3.8	4.0	3.5	1.1	1.2	1.2	7.0	7.1	7.0
Burlington	20.1	18.7	18.3	4.8	4.8	4.7	23.1	24.2	22.9
Virginia	386.2	362.2	360.4	190.3	179.8	178.6	753.8	780.5	751.2
Bristol	9.0	8.4	8.4	1.3	1.3	1.4	11.4	12.0	11.7
Charlottesville	8.1	6.0	5.9	2.4	2.5	2.5	16.6	17.8	16.7
Danville	15.3	13.9	13.9	1.0	1.0	1.0	9.6	9.6	9.1
Lynchburg	23.5	21.6	21.5	3.6	3.6	3.6	21.5	22.1	21.5
Norfolk-Virginia Beach-Newport News	68.8	68.3	68.7	34.0	33.2	32.4	161.4	167.1	158.1
Northern Virginia	41.1	40.0	39.4	83.0	73.2	72.1	228.8	237.1	226.0
Richmond-Petersburg	60.7	56.3	56.0	28.6	28.5	28.2	127.2	130.3	125.9
Roanoke	19.5	18.0	18.0	9.3	9.3	9.3	36.8	37.9	36.8
Washington	344.7	319.3	312.8	147.3	142.1	137.8	628.8	637.8	616.1
Seattle-Bellevue-Everett	198.5	187.0	184.2	88.5	83.1	81.5	325.9	323.6	313.0
Spokane	22.4	18.7	18.4	8.3	7.8	7.7	48.8	50.2	47.8
Tacoma	22.5	21.7	21.5	11.1	10.5	10.7	59.1	58.8	56.2

See footnotes at end of table.

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

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

(In thousands)

State and area	Finance, insurance, and real estate			Services			Government		
	Jan. 2001	Dec. 2001	Jan. 2002 ^P	Jan. 2001	Dec. 2001	Jan. 2002 ^P	Jan. 2001	Dec. 2001	Jan. 2002 ^P
Rhode Island	31.9	33.0	33.2	159.3	171.0	164.1	65.5	65.8	65.5
Providence-Fall River-Warwick	33.6	34.5	34.7	172.0	181.7	175.0	68.2	68.9	68.4
South Carolina	80.7	84.2	83.6	440.5	459.5	450.4	322.4	322.6	314.5
Charleston-North Charleston	9.1	9.4	9.4	70.8	74.7	73.6	49.0	49.3	48.4
Columbia	22.8	23.9	23.7	67.3	69.4	67.6	74.6	74.5	73.3
Greenville-Spartanburg-Anderson	13.2	16.9	16.7	106.5	109.7	105.4	63.0	66.9	66.0
South Dakota	27.0	27.9	27.7	98.7	100.6	99.5	72.4	74.5	73.3
Rapid City	3.2	3.1	3.0	15.1	15.8	15.7	7.0	6.9	6.9
Sioux Falls	14.9	15.3	15.4	34.0	35.9	35.1	10.1	10.5	10.4
Tennessee	130.2	133.2	132.4	730.7	760.8	755.2	398.2	409.1	400.9
Chattanooga	16.6	17.0	17.0	59.6	61.5	60.5	33.8	34.9	34.3
Johnson City-Kingsport-Bristol	7.8	8.1	8.0	48.0	48.6	48.0	29.6	31.1	29.8
Knoxville	15.1	15.5	15.3	93.8	100.1	97.6	56.1	57.5	56.5
Memphis	29.9	30.0	29.8	172.2	178.8	172.8	82.0	86.3	83.5
Nashville	41.0	41.7	41.7	219.4	227.6	222.6	86.0	88.5	86.8
Texas	525.7	532.3	527.6	2,706.5	2,737.0	2,702.3	1,567.6	1,624.6	1,600.8
Abilene	2.5	2.5	2.5	19.6	19.3	19.1	9.6	9.5	9.4
Amarillo	5.5	5.4	5.2	28.1	28.6	28.1	16.4	17.9	16.8
Austin-San Marcos	33.7	34.1	33.8	201.6	203.4	198.6	136.6	143.7	143.8
Beaumont-Port Arthur	5.3	5.3	5.2	41.4	43.9	43.7	27.4	27.9	27.6
Brazoria	2.0	2.0	2.0	15.3	15.7	15.5	14.6	15.1	14.7
Brownsville-Harlingen-San Benito	3.9	3.9	3.9	32.2	33.1	33.0	26.0	27.3	27.3
Bryan-College Station	2.7	2.7	2.7	17.3	17.4	17.2	27.4	32.4	29.2
Corpus Christi	6.4	6.4	6.2	50.6	50.0	49.9	29.9	31.2	30.7
Dallas	155.2	157.3	156.9	617.4	619.6	614.0	219.5	230.2	227.4
El Paso	10.4	11.2	11.2	62.0	60.6	60.2	57.5	59.3	58.5
Ft. Worth-Arlington	40.0	41.6	41.4	212.6	215.9	212.5	101.1	105.0	102.9
Galveston-Texas City	5.4	5.5	5.4	19.5	19.9	19.8	25.0	25.9	25.9
Houston	114.7	115.7	114.7	648.3	659.6	648.4	265.6	275.4	270.5
Killeen-Temple	4.3	4.3	4.3	28.8	28.4	28.2	28.0	28.8	28.5
Laredo	2.8	2.9	2.9	14.5	15.6	15.5	16.0	17.0	16.7
Longview-Marshall	3.6	3.6	3.5	23.3	23.8	23.7	12.2	12.4	12.4
Lubbock	6.3	6.5	6.5	36.1	36.7	36.6	26.4	27.4	27.2
McAllen-Edinburg-Mission	5.5	5.9	5.8	41.4	44.9	44.9	41.7	43.6	43.2
Odessa-Midland	4.0	4.1	4.0	24.5	25.2	24.7	17.9	18.5	18.2
San Angelo	1.8	1.8	1.8	12.4	13.1	12.8	9.1	9.2	9.3
San Antonio	51.1	51.8	51.6	224.7	232.0	231.1	133.6	134.0	133.6
Sherman-Denison	2.8	2.9	2.8	12.7	12.6	12.6	5.9	6.3	6.1
Texarkana	1.8	1.8	1.8	14.6	14.7	14.4	11.1	11.5	11.3
Tyler	4.4	4.4	4.4	25.4	26.3	26.3	11.8	11.9	11.9
Victoria	1.6	1.6	1.6	10.0	10.1	10.0	6.7	6.9	6.7
Waco	6.3	6.4	6.3	30.1	30.3	29.9	16.1	16.9	16.8
Wichita Falls	2.3	2.3	2.3	16.0	16.6	16.4	13.2	13.4	13.4
Utah	59.0	60.6	60.0	311.5	316.4	312.4	186.5	194.1	191.7
Provo-Orem	4.6	5.0	5.0	62.4	62.8	61.5	21.3	22.3	22.2
Salt Lake City-Ogden	48.5	49.7	49.4	202.9	208.0	205.0	118.7	123.5	121.9
Vermont	12.4	12.9	12.8	95.1	94.4	93.8	50.0	53.3	51.0
Barre-Montpelier	2.6	2.8	2.7	9.4	9.4	9.4	8.3	8.7	8.7
Burlington	4.9	5.3	5.2	32.8	33.0	32.3	16.9	18.6	17.3
Virginia	190.0	194.1	192.5	1,132.9	1,151.5	1,128.6	626.7	642.2	631.7
Bristol	1.2	1.2	1.2	9.1	9.7	9.7	5.9	6.1	6.0
Charlottesville	4.9	5.0	5.0	22.6	23.4	23.3	26.9	28.3	28.3
Danville	1.5	1.5	1.5	11.0	11.2	11.2	6.4	6.3	6.3
Lynchburg	4.4	4.3	4.3	29.2	29.6	29.1	13.1	13.1	13.1
Norfolk-Virginia Beach-Newport News	34.9	36.4	36.5	205.8	213.0	206.9	145.4	148.2	147.7
Northern Virginia	63.5	64.6	63.9	484.4	482.1	474.0	189.7	193.2	191.2
Richmond-Petersburg	51.6	52.5	51.9	150.4	153.5	151.9	104.6	106.3	104.9
Roanoke	10.4	10.5	10.4	42.2	43.7	43.1	17.9	18.1	18.1
Washington	137.3	143.9	142.8	765.0	762.6	748.9	500.4	516.9	515.6
Seattle-Bellevue-Everett	85.5	88.8	88.2	431.2	419.1	413.7	193.6	200.6	199.9
Spokane	11.0	11.3	11.3	61.9	64.1	62.8	33.4	33.4	33.2
Tacoma	12.9	13.2	13.2	68.1	70.0	68.0	52.1	52.9	53.1

See footnotes at end of table.

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

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

(In thousands)

State and area	Total			Mining			Construction		
	Jan. 2001	Dec. 2001	Jan. 2002 ^P	Jan. 2001	Dec. 2001	Jan. 2002 ^P	Jan. 2001	Dec. 2001	Jan. 2002 ^P
West Virginia	719.1	741.1	718.6	20.8	23.5	23.4	28.7	33.8	29.6
Charleston	134.4	136.7	134.2	2.4	2.7	2.6	6.0	6.7	5.9
Huntington-Ashland	121.2	123.5	121.6	.8	.9	.9	5.3	5.6	5.3
Parkersburg-Marietta	69.7	70.3	68.9	.4	.4	.4	3.4	3.3	3.1
Wheeling	65.4	67.8	65.4	1.6	1.8	1.8	1.9	2.5	2.2
Wisconsin	2,772.6	2,836.0	2,759.2	2.0	2.5	2.0	108.2	117.3	106.1
Appleton-Oshkosh-Neenah	204.3	206.8	201.9	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	11.6	11.8	11.2
Eau Claire	74.0	76.8	73.5	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	2.6	3.3	3.1
Green Bay	144.9	148.4	145.3	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	7.3	8.3	8.1
Janesville-Beloit	68.6	70.1	68.6	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	2.8	3.2	2.9
Kenosha	54.1	55.3	54.0	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	1.9	2.9	2.7
La Crosse	70.4	74.2	72.2	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	2.3	2.8	2.5
Madison	288.4	294.6	290.2	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	12.7	11.1	10.5
Milwaukee-Waukesha	855.1	863.6	846.3	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	30.7	33.0	30.5
Racine	80.3	81.8	79.5	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	2.8	3.7	3.1
Sheboygan	62.7	62.1	61.0	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	2.5	2.4	2.1
Wausau	69.0	70.3	69.1	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	2.6	2.5	2.4
Wyoming	233.8	243.8	239.3	17.6	19.7	19.8	15.0	16.1	15.1
Casper	31.6	33.4	32.4	2.1	2.2	2.2	1.7	1.9	1.9
Puerto Rico	1,003.0	1,018.2	993.1	1.4	1.4	1.3	69.3	72.3	70.8
Caguas	71.7	72.9	70.8	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	4.3	4.0	3.8
Mayaguez	67.2	70.4	67.1	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	4.4	5.7	5.6
Ponce	79.9	81.4	79.9	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	6.8	6.4	6.3
San Juan-Bayamon	637.7	650.2	635.6	.7	.6	.6	46.6	48.8	48.2
Virgin Islands	44.0	44.1	44.1	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	3.0	3.9	4.0

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		
	Jan. 2001	Dec. 2001	Jan. 2002 ^P	Jan. 2001	Dec. 2001	Jan. 2002 ^P	Jan. 2001	Dec. 2001	Jan. 2002 ^P
West Virginia	79.1	75.6	74.6	36.7	37.0	36.6	159.3	164.9	157.1
Charleston	10.1	9.1	9.1	9.0	8.7	8.7	30.8	31.4	30.5
Huntington-Ashland	13.8	13.0	12.8	6.6	6.8	6.8	30.7	30.8	30.4
Parkersburg-Marietta	12.6	11.8	11.7	2.5	2.6	2.6	17.8	18.5	17.5
Wheeling	6.0	5.9	5.8	2.2	2.4	2.2	16.1	16.6	15.8
Wisconsin	601.1	574.9	567.7	132.1	134.0	131.5	627.3	654.9	625.8
Appleton-Oshkosh-Neenah	59.8	57.1	56.6	9.8	9.7	9.6	43.5	45.7	43.4
Eau Claire	12.3	11.7	11.6	3.4	3.3	3.2	20.8	21.1	20.2
Green Bay	29.3	28.0	27.8	10.6	11.1	10.6	33.2	34.2	33.5
Janesville-Beloit	18.1	17.6	17.3	3.4	3.5	3.5	16.6	16.9	16.3
Kenosha	11.9	11.2	11.5	2.2	2.2	2.1	13.5	14.0	13.5
La Crosse	10.7	10.0	9.9	3.4	3.6	3.5	18.7	19.3	18.7
Madison	30.9	29.4	29.2	10.1	10.5	10.4	63.2	65.0	62.3
Milwaukee-Waukesha	169.0	161.0	159.0	40.1	39.7	39.2	182.5	187.2	180.8
Racine	22.8	21.3	21.1	2.3	2.5	2.5	17.7	18.3	17.6
Sheboygan	26.2	25.1	24.9	1.7	1.8	1.7	11.0	11.1	11.0
Wausau	18.8	18.1	17.6	3.9	4.2	4.2	17.4	18.8	18.3
Wyoming	11.3	11.2	11.1	14.2	14.1	14.0	52.7	54.8	53.1
Casper	1.7	1.8	1.7	1.5	1.6	1.6	8.6	8.9	8.7
Puerto Rico	137.1	131.0	128.8	34.2	33.7	34.0	221.7	227.4	217.5
Caguas	15.1	15.1	14.9	1.5	1.7	1.9	17.9	18.9	17.8
Mayaguez	14.0	14.0	12.9	1.2	1.2	1.1	12.2	12.2	11.8
Ponce	8.6	8.1	8.3	2.4	2.2	2.3	14.3	14.9	14.1
San Juan-Bayamon	67.2	65.6	64.8	26.4	25.8	25.6	146.1	148.5	141.9
Virgin Islands	2.4	2.2	2.2	2.6	2.5	2.5	9.4	9.8	9.7

See footnotes at end of table.

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

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

(In thousands)

State and area	Finance, insurance, and real estate			Services			Government		
	Jan. 2001	Dec. 2001	Jan. 2002 ^P	Jan. 2001	Dec. 2001	Jan. 2002 ^P	Jan. 2001	Dec. 2001	Jan. 2002 ^P
West Virginia	29.1	29.6	29.5	227.4	233.8	230.6	138.0	142.9	137.2
Charleston	7.7	7.5	7.5	44.7	46.1	45.7	23.7	24.5	24.2
Huntington-Ashland	4.5	5.0	4.8	37.7	38.9	38.6	21.8	22.5	22.0
Parkersburg-Marietta	2.7	2.9	2.9	20.7	21.0	20.9	9.6	9.8	9.8
Wheeling	2.8	2.9	2.9	24.5	25.2	24.8	10.3	10.5	9.9
Wisconsin	147.8	151.2	150.4	751.7	776.6	761.1	402.4	424.6	414.6
Appleton-Oshkosh-Neenah	9.3	9.5	9.5	47.1	48.6	47.9	23.2	24.4	23.6
Eau Claire	2.8	2.9	2.8	21.4	22.2	21.9	10.8	12.3	10.6
Green Bay	11.1	10.7	10.7	36.4	38.2	37.0	17.0	17.9	17.6
Janesville-Beloit	2.0	2.0	2.1	17.0	17.8	17.7	8.8	9.0	8.8
Kenosha	1.4	1.4	1.4	14.3	14.5	13.9	8.9	9.1	9.0
La Crosse	3.1	3.4	3.4	22.0	23.6	23.0	10.2	11.6	11.1
Madison	21.9	23.4	23.5	75.7	79.3	78.9	74.0	75.9	75.3
Milwaukee-Waukesha	57.5	58.3	57.9	282.4	288.6	284.6	92.9	95.8	94.4
Racine	2.4	2.5	2.3	22.3	23.0	22.4	9.9	10.5	10.4
Sheboygan	1.9	2.0	2.0	12.8	12.9	12.6	6.6	6.8	6.6
Wausau	4.8	4.7	4.7	13.9	13.9	14.1	7.6	8.0	7.8
Wyoming	8.1	8.4	8.5	54.0	55.9	55.6	60.9	63.6	62.1
Casper	1.2	1.3	1.3	9.3	9.9	9.5	5.5	5.8	5.5
Puerto Rico	47.3	47.8	47.3	219.2	221.8	217.1	272.8	282.8	276.3
Caguas	1.5	1.7	1.5	13.6	13.9	13.8	17.8	17.6	17.1
Mayaguez	2.4	2.2	2.0	13.5	14.4	13.9	19.5	20.7	19.8
Ponce	2.3	2.3	2.2	20.1	20.4	19.9	25.4	27.1	26.8
San Juan-Bayamon	37.6	38.3	37.9	145.3	149.2	146.8	167.8	173.4	169.8
Virgin Islands	1.9	1.9	1.9	12.5	11.6	11.6	12.2	12.2	12.2

¹ Combined with construction.

² Not available.

^P = preliminary.

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

have been revised to reflect March 2001 benchmarks and the introduction of probability-based sample estimates for the mining, construction, and manufacturing industries for all States and most metropolitan areas.

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

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

Industry	1987 SIC Code	Average weekly hours					Average overtime hours				
		Avg. 2001	Jan. 2001	Dec. 2001	Jan. 2002 ^P	Feb. 2002 ^P	Avg. 2001	Jan. 2001	Dec. 2001	Jan. 2002 ^P	Feb. 2002 ^P
Total private		34.2	33.9	34.4	33.6	33.9	-	-	-	-	-
Goods-producing		40.3	40.1	40.4	39.9	39.9	-	-	-	-	-
Mining		43.4	42.5	43.3	42.3	43.0	-	-	-	-	-
Metal mining	10	43.5	45.1	43.2	43.6	-	-	-	-	-	-
Iron ores	101	43.3	45.7	36.0	39.3	-	-	-	-	-	-
Copper ores	102	46.1	48.9	45.6	46.4	-	-	-	-	-	-
Coal mining	12	47.1	47.1	47.8	47.6	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bituminous coal and lignite mining	122	47.1	47.3	47.9	47.6	-	-	-	-	-	-
Oil and gas extraction	13	41.4	40.6	41.2	39.9	-	-	-	-	-	-
Crude petroleum and natural gas	131	40.9	40.6	39.5	39.2	-	-	-	-	-	-
Oil and gas field services	138	42.0	40.9	42.2	40.4	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nonmetallic minerals, except fuels	14	46.8	43.9	46.3	44.9	-	-	-	-	-	-
Crushed and broken stone	142	46.7	43.5	46.6	44.0	-	-	-	-	-	-
Construction		39.2	38.1	38.3	38.6	38.5	-	-	-	-	-
General building contractors	15	38.4	37.8	38.2	38.2	-	-	-	-	-	-
Residential building construction	152	36.9	36.2	36.2	35.4	-	-	-	-	-	-
Operative builders	153	36.5	35.7	38.1	37.3	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nonresidential building construction	154	40.2	39.6	40.6	41.5	-	-	-	-	-	-
Heavy construction, except building	16	43.5	40.9	41.3	42.8	-	-	-	-	-	-
Highway and street construction	161	44.0	38.6	38.3	40.7	-	-	-	-	-	-
Heavy construction, except highway	162	43.3	41.7	42.5	43.5	-	-	-	-	-	-
Special trade contractors	17	38.5	37.6	37.6	37.9	-	-	-	-	-	-
Plumbing, heating, and air conditioning	171	38.9	38.7	38.8	38.5	-	-	-	-	-	-
Painting and paper hanging	172	38.4	38.0	37.7	37.3	-	-	-	-	-	-
Electrical work	173	39.4	39.4	39.4	38.4	-	-	-	-	-	-
Masonry, stonework, and plastering	174	36.5	35.8	35.6	36.3	-	-	-	-	-	-
Carpentry and floor work	175	37.3	34.8	37.5	38.0	-	-	-	-	-	-
Roofing, siding, and sheet metal work	176	35.1	33.5	34.1	34.4	-	-	-	-	-	-
Manufacturing		40.7	40.9	41.3	40.4	40.3	3.9	4.0	4.1	3.7	3.7
Durable goods		41.0	41.1	41.6	40.8	40.7	3.9	4.0	4.1	3.7	3.7
Lumber and wood products	24	40.5	39.4	40.7	39.8	39.5	4.7	3.8	4.8	4.2	-
Logging	241	41.9	40.5	42.7	42.9	-	6.6	4.9	6.7	7.4	-
Sawmills and planing mills	242	40.8	40.3	42.0	40.9	-	4.3	3.9	4.7	4.4	-
Sawmills and planing mills, general	2421	41.1	40.6	41.8	40.7	-	4.8	4.4	4.9	4.8	-
Hardwood dimension and flooring mills	2426	39.8	39.5	42.9	41.6	-	2.4	2.3	4.0	3.2	-
Millwork, plywood, and structural members	243	41.6	39.7	41.4	40.4	-	5.9	4.1	5.9	4.5	-
Millwork	2431	41.4	39.7	41.3	40.4	-	7.4	5.3	7.4	5.5	-
Wood kitchen cabinets	2434	43.4	39.8	43.8	42.3	-	5.1	2.2	5.8	4.1	-
Hardwood veneer and plywood	2435	41.0	41.8	41.4	41.8	-	4.5	5.0	4.6	4.8	-
Softwood veneer and plywood	2436	38.7	39.2	37.0	36.5	-	6.1	6.4	5.3	5.0	-
Wood containers	244	39.4	40.3	39.1	38.0	-	3.4	4.1	3.6	2.9	-
Wood buildings and mobile homes	245	34.9	33.4	34.3	32.6	-	1.8	1.6	1.4	1.3	-
Mobile homes	2451	33.7	32.4	33.3	31.5	-	1.9	1.8	1.4	1.4	-
Miscellaneous wood products	249	40.0	39.6	39.9	39.5	-	2.7	2.6	2.5	2.7	-
Furniture and fixtures	25	38.9	39.0	39.8	39.8	39.6	2.8	2.4	3.3	3.1	-
Household furniture	251	37.6	38.5	38.8	38.7	-	2.0	2.2	2.5	2.4	-
Wood household furniture	2511	37.3	38.7	38.0	38.3	-	2.0	2.1	2.7	2.5	-
Upholstered household furniture	2512	36.7	37.0	39.9	38.6	-	0.9	1.3	1.9	1.3	-
Metal household furniture	2514	43.6	44.3	45.4	45.6	-	4.4	5.9	4.1	5.9	-
Mattresses and bedsprings	2515	39.5	39.5	37.9	39.7	-	3.7	3.1	2.7	3.5	-
Office furniture	252	39.4	39.2	40.1	41.0	-	3.0	2.6	3.6	4.2	-
Public building and related furniture	253	41.2	38.0	43.1	42.1	-	2.3	1.4	2.2	1.9	-
Partitions and fixtures	254	42.3	41.7	41.2	42.4	-	5.1	3.3	6.2	5.7	-
Miscellaneous furniture and fixtures	259	37.9	37.8	39.9	37.4	-	3.6	3.2	4.3	2.7	-

See footnotes at end of table.

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

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

Industry	1987 SIC Code	Average hourly earnings					Average weekly earnings				
		Avg. 2001	Jan. 2001	Dec. 2001	Jan. 2002P	Feb. 2002P	Avg. 2001	Jan. 2001	Dec. 2001	Jan. 2002P	Feb. 2002P
Total private		\$14.33	\$14.10	\$14.63	\$14.68	\$14.68	\$490.09	\$477.99	\$503.27	\$493.25	\$497.65
Goods-producing		15.93	15.60	16.25	16.17	16.16	641.98	625.56	656.50	645.18	644.78
Mining		17.65	17.67	17.93	17.93	17.85	766.01	750.98	776.37	758.44	767.55
Metal mining	10	18.96	19.01	19.00	19.11	—	824.76	857.35	820.80	833.20	—
Iron ores	101	21.67	22.02	22.01	23.00	—	938.31	1,006.31	792.36	903.90	—
Copper ores	102	15.78	15.71	16.02	15.94	—	727.46	768.22	730.51	739.62	—
Coal mining	12	19.04	18.76	19.79	19.84	—	896.78	883.60	945.96	944.38	—
Bituminous coal and lignite mining	122	19.17	18.87	19.95	19.95	—	902.91	892.55	955.61	949.62	—
Oil and gas extraction	13	17.82	17.88	18.01	17.93	—	737.75	725.93	742.01	715.41	—
Crude petroleum and natural gas	131	23.89	24.28	24.60	23.95	—	977.10	985.77	971.70	938.84	—
Oil and gas field services	138	15.20	14.93	15.13	15.37	—	638.40	610.64	638.49	620.95	—
Nonmetallic minerals, except fuels	14	15.74	15.56	15.81	15.82	—	736.63	683.08	732.00	710.32	—
Crushed and broken stone	142	15.01	14.56	14.88	14.87	—	700.97	633.36	693.41	654.28	—
Construction		18.33	18.17	18.64	18.48	18.47	718.54	692.28	713.91	713.33	711.10
General building contractors	15	17.68	17.57	18.00	17.87	—	678.91	664.15	687.60	682.63	—
Residential building construction	152	16.66	16.39	16.96	16.78	—	614.75	593.32	613.95	594.01	—
Operative builders	153	17.92	17.88	18.16	19.00	—	654.08	638.32	691.90	708.70	—
Nonresidential building construction	154	18.77	18.80	19.08	18.94	—	754.55	744.48	774.65	786.01	—
Heavy construction, except building	16	17.62	16.80	17.82	17.47	—	766.47	687.12	735.97	747.72	—
Highway and street construction	161	17.99	16.62	17.71	17.16	—	791.56	641.53	678.29	698.41	—
Heavy construction, except highway	162	17.47	16.85	17.86	17.56	—	756.45	702.65	759.05	763.86	—
Special trade contractors	17	18.71	18.65	19.05	18.91	—	720.34	701.24	716.28	716.69	—
Plumbing, heating, and air conditioning	171	19.31	19.33	19.52	19.47	—	751.16	748.07	757.38	749.60	—
Painting and paper hanging	172	16.60	16.23	16.89	16.68	—	637.44	616.74	636.75	622.16	—
Electrical work	173	20.81	20.60	21.10	20.83	—	819.91	811.64	831.34	799.87	—
Masonry, stonework, and plastering	174	18.15	18.05	18.39	18.25	—	662.48	646.19	654.68	662.48	—
Carpentry and floor work	175	19.04	18.50	19.64	19.41	—	710.19	643.80	736.50	737.58	—
Roofing, siding, and sheet metal work	176	16.36	16.14	16.64	16.60	—	574.24	540.69	567.42	571.04	—
Manufacturing		14.84	14.59	15.18	15.16	15.15	603.99	596.73	626.93	612.46	610.55
Durable goods		15.28	14.98	15.68	15.64	15.62	626.48	615.68	652.29	638.11	635.73
Lumber and wood products	24	12.26	12.13	12.40	12.38	12.26	496.53	477.92	504.68	492.72	484.27
Logging	241	14.00	13.34	13.80	13.77	—	586.60	540.27	589.26	590.73	—
Sawmills and planing mills	242	12.20	12.30	12.36	12.48	—	497.76	495.69	519.12	510.43	—
Sawmills and planing mills, general	2421	12.63	12.82	12.79	12.92	—	519.09	520.49	534.62	525.84	—
Hardwood dimension and flooring mills	2426	10.65	10.49	10.87	10.92	—	423.87	414.36	466.32	454.27	—
Millwork, plywood, and structural members	243	12.46	12.33	12.63	12.54	—	518.34	489.50	522.88	506.62	—
Millwork	2431	12.69	12.46	12.87	12.85	—	525.37	494.66	531.53	519.14	—
Wood kitchen cabinets	2434	12.24	12.34	12.23	12.04	—	531.22	491.13	535.67	509.29	—
Hardwood veneer and plywood	2435	11.29	10.92	11.73	11.91	—	462.89	456.46	485.62	497.84	—
Softwood veneer and plywood	2436	14.89	14.57	14.91	14.85	—	576.24	571.14	551.67	542.03	—
Wood containers	244	9.93	9.72	10.11	10.19	—	391.24	391.72	395.30	387.22	—
Wood buildings and mobile homes	245	11.81	11.65	12.11	11.83	—	412.17	389.11	415.37	385.66	—
Mobile homes	2451	11.91	11.68	12.19	11.90	—	401.37	378.43	405.93	374.85	—
Miscellaneous wood products	249	11.85	11.91	12.00	11.99	—	474.00	471.64	478.80	473.61	—
Furniture and fixtures	25	12.21	11.92	12.57	12.60	12.57	474.97	464.88	500.29	501.48	497.77
Household furniture	251	11.44	11.21	11.80	11.92	—	430.14	431.59	457.84	461.30	—
Wood household furniture	2511	10.99	10.67	11.37	11.46	—	409.93	412.93	432.06	438.92	—
Upholstered household furniture	2512	12.07	12.10	12.32	12.42	—	442.97	447.70	491.57	479.41	—
Metal household furniture	2514	10.45	10.44	10.65	10.89	—	455.62	462.49	483.51	496.58	—
Mattresses and bedsprings	2515	12.26	11.64	12.80	12.98	—	484.27	459.78	485.12	515.31	—
Office furniture	252	12.98	12.74	13.26	13.52	—	511.41	499.41	531.73	554.32	—
Public building and related furniture	253	13.47	13.24	13.90	14.14	—	554.96	503.12	599.09	595.29	—
Partitions and fixtures	254	13.26	12.93	13.78	13.42	—	560.90	539.18	567.74	569.01	—
Miscellaneous furniture and fixtures	259	12.38	11.94	12.70	12.26	—	469.20	451.33	506.73	458.52	—

See footnotes at end of table.

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

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

Industry	1987 SIC Code	Average weekly hours					Average overtime hours				
		Avg. 2001	Jan. 2001	Dec. 2001	Jan. 2002 ^p	Feb. 2002 ^p	Avg. 2001	Jan. 2001	Dec. 2001	Jan. 2002 ^p	Feb. 2002 ^p
Durable goods—Continued											
Stone, clay, and glass products	32	43.6	41.9	43.5	43.2	43.1	6.0	5.0	5.4	5.4	-
Flat glass	321	39.4	39.0	38.0	37.7	-	3.1	3.2	2.8	2.6	-
Glass and glassware, pressed or blown	322	43.2	43.0	44.0	42.8	-	5.1	5.2	4.6	4.3	-
Glass containers	3221	44.7	44.4	44.8	44.9	-	5.2	4.8	5.3	5.3	-
Pressed and blown glass, nec	3229	42.3	42.3	43.5	41.5	-	5.0	5.4	4.1	3.6	-
Products of purchased glass	323	42.0	41.4	43.8	42.8	-	5.1	5.0	6.3	5.7	-
Cement, hydraulic	324	46.7	47.5	45.2	47.2	-	5.8	5.8	4.8	6.1	-
Structural clay products	325	40.0	38.9	40.5	39.9	-	5.6	4.8	6.2	6.0	-
Pottery and related products	326	40.7	41.1	40.6	39.8	-	4.1	4.0	4.3	3.6	-
Concrete, gypsum, and plaster products	327	46.3	43.1	45.0	45.1	-	7.8	6.0	6.5	6.7	-
Concrete block and brick	3271	42.3	40.1	41.1	40.6	-	5.1	4.7	4.7	4.1	-
Concrete products, nec	3272	43.8	43.5	43.7	43.7	-	7.7	7.1	6.6	6.8	-
Ready-mixed concrete	3273	48.5	42.8	46.2	46.7	-	8.4	5.4	6.9	7.3	-
Misc. nonmetallic mineral products	329	40.5	40.0	42.4	41.4	-	3.3	3.1	3.2	2.9	-
Abrasive products	3291	40.4	38.7	41.4	41.2	-	1.4	1.6	1.0	0.5	-
Primary metal industries	33	43.6	43.9	44.4	43.3	43.2	6.0	6.1	6.4	5.8	-
Blast furnaces and basic steel products	331	44.5	44.7	43.8	43.2	43.1	6.3	6.2	6.0	5.8	-
Blast furnaces and steel mills	3312	45.5	45.6	43.8	43.7	-	6.6	6.2	5.7	5.7	-
Steel pipe and tubes	3317	43.3	43.7	45.4	43.6	-	7.4	7.8	9.3	8.1	-
Iron and steel foundries	332	44.0	44.0	44.9	43.7	-	6.2	6.2	6.9	6.1	-
Gray and ductile iron foundries	3321	44.4	44.1	46.0	44.3	-	6.4	6.2	7.2	6.5	-
Malleable iron foundries	3322	47.5	44.8	49.8	46.4	-	3.9	3.6	3.8	3.7	-
Steel foundries, nec	3325	45.3	46.3	45.6	43.9	-	7.5	8.0	9.0	7.0	-
Primary nonferrous metals	333	46.2	45.7	49.3	48.4	-	10.5	10.1	13.0	11.7	-
Primary aluminum	3334	45.9	44.4	51.0	49.1	-	10.9	9.7	15.9	13.1	-
Nonferrous rolling and drawing	335	42.8	43.7	44.5	43.2	-	6.3	7.2	7.0	6.2	-
Copper rolling and drawing	3351	41.4	42.7	44.9	42.5	-	4.6	6.7	5.4	5.1	-
Aluminum sheet, plate, and foil	3353	42.7	41.3	46.3	44.9	-	9.9	9.7	10.1	9.2	-
Nonferrous wire drawing and insulating	3357	42.3	44.1	44.4	43.8	-	5.2	6.7	6.5	6.0	-
Nonferrous foundries (castings)	336	41.1	41.4	42.4	41.3	-	3.4	3.5	3.8	3.1	-
Aluminum foundries	3365	42.9	43.4	45.3	44.0	-	3.9	4.5	4.1	3.4	-
Fabricated metal products	34	41.3	41.6	42.1	41.1	41.3	3.7	3.8	3.9	3.5	-
Metal cans and shipping containers	341	44.8	45.3	44.7	44.0	-	7.0	7.6	6.8	6.5	-
Metal cans	3411	45.4	45.7	45.2	44.1	-	7.1	7.7	7.1	6.6	-
Cutlery, handtools, and hardware	342	40.5	41.0	41.8	41.1	-	3.3	3.7	3.5	2.7	-
Hand and edge tools, and blades and handsaws	3423,5	42.2	43.0	43.2	42.0	-	3.6	4.4	3.8	2.9	-
Hardware, nec	3429	39.3	39.6	40.7	40.7	-	3.1	3.1	3.5	2.7	-
Plumbing and heating, except electric	343	41.7	42.4	43.1	42.0	-	3.3	3.6	3.8	3.6	-
Plumbing fixture fittings and trim	3432	40.5	40.7	41.0	41.1	-	2.5	2.7	2.8	2.9	-
Heating equipment, except electric	3433	41.4	42.0	42.3	40.5	-	2.8	3.6	2.4	2.0	-
Fabricated structural metal products	344	41.9	42.1	42.7	41.6	-	4.3	4.3	4.6	4.2	-
Fabricated structural metal	3441	42.1	42.2	42.8	42.5	-	5.9	6.3	6.2	6.5	-
Metal doors, sash, and trim	3442	41.6	40.6	42.3	39.9	-	3.8	2.9	3.7	2.9	-
Fabricated plate work (boiler shops)	3443	43.3	43.4	44.5	43.8	-	5.1	5.1	5.8	5.4	-
Sheet metal work	3444	41.5	42.8	42.2	41.7	-	3.6	4.1	3.9	3.6	-
Architectural metal work	3446	39.7	39.5	38.9	38.3	-	4.0	3.4	3.8	3.3	-
Screw machine products, bolts, etc	345	39.0	40.4	38.6	37.6	-	2.8	3.5	2.1	2.1	-
Screw machine products	3451	39.2	41.3	39.6	39.0	-	2.8	4.0	2.4	2.2	-
Bolts, nuts, rivets, and washers	3452	38.7	39.4	37.6	36.3	-	2.7	2.9	1.9	2.0	-
Metal forgings and stampings	346	42.4	42.3	43.1	42.6	-	3.5	3.5	3.8	3.7	-
Iron and steel forgings	3462	41.5	43.1	43.1	42.4	-	3.4	4.0	4.2	3.7	-
Automotive stampings	3465	44.0	43.2	45.0	44.8	-	3.6	2.9	3.9	4.0	-
Metal stampings, nec	3469	39.3	39.8	39.1	38.2	-	2.7	3.4	3.0	2.8	-
Metal services, nec	347	39.3	39.2	40.0	38.3	-	4.0	3.9	4.1	3.7	-
Plating and polishing	3471	39.1	38.7	40.8	38.5	-	3.6	3.7	3.9	3.1	-
Metal coating and allied services	3479	39.8	40.0	38.9	38.0	-	4.5	4.2	4.3	4.5	-
Ordnance and accessories, nec	348	41.2	41.4	44.9	43.8	-	2.6	2.9	3.1	2.7	-
Ammunition, except for small arms, nec	3483	42.8	44.3	45.8	46.2	-	2.8	2.6	3.9	3.4	-
Misc. fabricated metal products	349	41.1	41.7	42.0	40.8	-	3.0	3.2	3.0	2.6	-
Valves and pipe fittings, nec	3494	35.7	37.6	34.8	34.7	-	2.2	3.4	1.5	1.1	-
Misc. fabricated wire products	3496	38.6	39.1	40.6	39.1	-	1.9	2.1	2.1	2.4	-

See footnotes at end of table.

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

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

Industry	1987 SIC Code	Average hourly earnings					Average weekly earnings				
		Avg. 2001	Jan. 2001	Dec. 2001	Jan. 2002P	Feb. 2002P	Avg. 2001	Jan. 2001	Dec. 2001	Jan. 2002P	Feb. 2002P
Durable goods—Continued											
Stone, clay, and glass products	32	\$15.03	\$14.65	\$15.22	\$15.30	\$15.29	\$655.31	\$613.84	\$662.07	\$660.96	\$659.00
Flat glass	321	19.02	18.77	18.97	19.34	—	749.39	732.03	720.86	729.12	—
Glass and glassware, pressed or blown	322	17.14	16.73	17.57	17.72	—	740.45	719.39	773.08	758.42	—
Glass containers	3221	18.07	17.80	18.22	18.08	—	807.73	790.32	816.26	811.79	—
Pressed and blown glass, nec	3229	16.58	16.15	17.16	17.48	—	701.33	683.15	746.46	725.42	—
Products of purchased glass	323	13.38	13.26	13.57	13.60	—	561.96	548.96	594.37	582.08	—
Cement, hydraulic	324	19.13	19.57	19.15	18.71	—	893.37	929.58	865.58	883.11	—
Structural clay products	325	12.04	11.91	12.33	12.32	—	481.60	463.30	499.37	491.57	—
Pottery and related products	326	12.81	12.38	13.19	13.23	—	521.37	508.82	535.51	526.55	—
Concrete, gypsum, and plaster products	327	14.97	14.28	15.09	15.19	—	693.11	615.47	679.05	685.07	—
Concrete block and brick	3271	14.35	14.09	14.21	14.36	—	607.01	565.01	584.03	583.02	—
Concrete products, nec	3272	12.77	12.72	12.71	12.73	—	559.33	553.32	555.43	556.30	—
Ready-mixed concrete	3273	16.35	15.27	16.62	16.81	—	792.98	653.56	767.84	785.03	—
Misc. nonmetallic mineral products	329	14.99	15.01	15.21	15.17	—	607.10	600.40	644.90	628.04	—
Abrasive products	3291	13.10	13.49	12.91	12.97	—	529.24	522.06	534.47	534.36	—
Primary metal industries	33	16.97	16.66	17.30	17.25	17.29	739.89	731.37	768.12	746.93	746.93
Blast furnaces and basic steel products	331	20.43	20.16	20.63	20.60	20.69	909.14	901.15	903.59	889.92	891.74
Blast furnaces and steel mills	3312	22.32	22.10	22.39	22.50	—	1,015.56	1,007.76	980.68	983.25	—
Steel pipe and tubes	3317	16.07	15.62	16.44	16.50	—	695.83	682.59	746.38	719.40	—
Iron and steel foundries	332	15.79	15.44	16.34	16.33	—	694.76	679.36	733.67	713.62	—
Gray and ductile iron foundries	3321	16.89	16.39	17.48	17.52	—	749.92	722.80	804.08	776.14	—
Malleable iron foundries	3322	15.25	14.58	15.46	15.55	—	724.38	653.18	769.91	721.52	—
Steel foundries, nec	3325	14.13	14.20	14.39	14.23	—	640.09	657.46	656.18	624.70	—
Primary nonferrous metals	333	19.32	18.81	19.86	20.00	—	892.58	859.62	979.10	968.00	—
Primary aluminum	3334	19.63	18.99	20.40	20.64	—	901.02	843.16	1,040.40	1,013.42	—
Nonferrous rolling and drawing	335	15.35	15.23	15.89	15.72	—	656.98	665.55	707.11	679.10	—
Copper rolling and drawing	3351	16.19	16.29	16.75	16.55	—	670.27	695.58	752.08	703.38	—
Aluminum sheet, plate, and foil	3353	18.92	18.64	19.26	19.17	—	807.88	769.83	891.74	860.73	—
Nonferrous wire drawing and insulating	3357	14.62	14.82	14.99	14.97	—	618.43	653.56	665.56	655.69	—
Nonferrous foundries (castings)	336	13.17	12.85	13.43	13.37	—	541.29	531.99	569.43	552.18	—
Aluminum foundries	3365	13.04	12.84	13.35	13.28	—	559.42	557.26	604.76	584.32	—
Fabricated metal products	34	14.26	13.99	14.60	14.56	14.51	588.94	581.98	614.66	598.42	599.26
Metal cans and shipping containers	341	17.23	17.08	17.31	17.31	—	771.90	773.72	773.76	761.64	—
Metal cans	3411	18.45	18.32	18.50	18.54	—	837.63	837.22	836.20	817.61	—
Cutlery, handtools, and hardware	342	13.44	13.19	13.89	13.65	—	544.32	540.79	580.60	561.02	—
Hand and edge tools, and blades and handsaws	3423.5	13.35	13.19	13.71	13.64	—	563.37	567.17	592.27	572.88	—
Hardware, nec	3429	13.92	13.53	14.48	13.99	—	547.06	535.79	589.34	569.39	—
Plumbing and heating, except electric	343	12.79	12.75	12.89	13.05	—	533.34	540.60	555.56	548.10	—
Plumbing fixture fittings and trim	3432	12.28	12.33	12.49	12.82	—	497.34	501.83	512.09	526.90	—
Heating equipment, except electric	3433	13.22	12.97	13.34	13.51	—	547.31	544.74	564.28	547.16	—
Fabricated structural metal products	344	13.68	13.40	14.05	13.97	—	573.19	564.14	599.94	581.15	—
Fabricated structural metal	3441	13.80	13.79	14.04	14.10	—	580.98	581.94	600.91	599.25	—
Metal doors, sash, and trim	3442	11.88	11.72	12.14	12.10	—	494.21	475.83	513.52	482.79	—
Fabricated plate work (boiler shops)	3443	15.14	14.85	15.45	15.34	—	655.56	644.49	687.53	671.89	—
Sheet metal work	3444	13.91	13.42	14.44	14.15	—	577.27	574.38	609.37	590.06	—
Architectural metal work	3446	13.60	13.37	14.30	14.43	—	539.92	528.12	556.27	552.67	—
Screw machine products, bolts, etc	345	14.52	14.20	14.87	14.93	—	566.28	573.68	573.98	561.37	—
Screw machine products	3451	13.85	13.49	14.26	14.05	—	542.92	557.14	564.70	547.95	—
Bolts, nuts, rivets, and washers	3452	15.25	15.05	15.52	15.88	—	590.18	592.97	583.55	576.44	—
Metal forgings and stampings	346	16.58	16.06	17.15	17.04	—	702.99	679.34	739.17	725.90	—
Iron and steel forgings	3462	15.62	15.55	15.67	15.54	—	648.23	670.21	675.38	658.90	—
Automotive stampings	3465	18.73	17.99	19.49	19.35	—	824.12	777.17	877.05	866.88	—
Metal stampings, nec	3469	13.97	13.75	14.33	14.31	—	549.02	547.25	560.30	546.64	—
Metal services, nec	347	12.62	12.59	12.71	12.82	—	495.97	493.53	508.40	491.01	—
Plating and polishing	3471	11.95	12.06	11.83	11.97	—	467.25	466.72	482.66	460.85	—
Metal coating and allied services	3479	13.56	13.38	13.95	13.97	—	539.69	535.20	542.66	530.86	—
Ordnance and accessories, nec	348	15.46	15.45	15.24	15.40	—	636.95	639.63	684.28	674.52	—
Ammunition, except for small arms, nec	3483	17.38	17.30	17.19	17.46	—	743.86	766.39	787.30	806.65	—
Misc. fabricated metal products	349	13.85	13.64	14.15	14.13	—	569.24	568.79	594.30	576.50	—
Valves and pipe fittings, nec	3494	14.58	14.58	15.22	15.02	—	520.51	548.21	529.66	521.19	—
Misc. fabricated wire products	3496	12.42	12.34	12.54	12.60	—	479.41	482.49	509.12	492.66	—

See footnotes at end of table.

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

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

Industry	1987 SIC Code	Average weekly hours					Average overtime hours				
		Avg. 2001	Jan. 2001	Dec. 2001	Jan. 2002 ^p	Feb. 2002 ^p	Avg. 2001	Jan. 2001	Dec. 2001	Jan. 2002 ^p	Feb. 2002 ^p
Durable goods—Continued											
Industrial machinery and equipment	35	40.7	41.7	41.1	40.4	40.3	3.7	4.4	3.7	3.2	—
Engines and turbines	351	43.1	44.1	43.7	42.8	—	4.3	4.7	5.0	3.9	—
Turbines and turbine generator sets	3511	48.1	49.1	48.0	45.7	—	5.5	5.7	6.0	3.8	—
Internal combustion engines, nec	3519	41.3	42.4	42.0	41.6	—	3.9	4.4	4.6	4.0	—
Farm and garden machinery	352	39.7	41.0	39.0	38.9	—	3.4	3.8	3.5	3.5	—
Farm machinery and equipment	3523	39.5	40.0	39.4	39.1	—	4.0	4.2	4.1	3.9	—
Construction and related machinery	353	41.9	43.0	43.5	42.4	—	4.7	5.0	5.2	4.1	—
Construction machinery	3531	39.4	41.4	40.7	41.1	—	2.9	3.4	4.0	3.2	—
Mining machinery	3532	42.9	42.3	45.5	44.3	—	6.0	5.7	8.1	4.4	—
Oil and gas field machinery	3533	47.3	45.9	50.8	47.5	—	9.1	8.3	8.3	5.8	—
Conveyors and conveying equipment	3535	42.3	43.8	43.0	42.8	—	5.1	6.8	5.4	5.2	—
Industrial trucks and tractors	3537	38.6	41.5	39.3	36.6	—	1.2	2.0	0.8	0.4	—
Metalworking machinery	354	40.3	41.7	40.6	39.8	—	4.0	5.0	4.2	3.9	—
Machine tools, metal cutting types	3541	41.1	43.1	41.2	39.7	—	2.8	3.9	2.4	2.3	—
Machine tools, metal forming types	3542	36.5	39.1	36.0	34.0	—	2.2	2.9	2.4	1.6	—
Special dies, tools, jigs, and fixtures	3544	40.6	41.9	41.1	40.3	—	5.0	6.3	5.4	5.0	—
Machine tool accessories	3545	39.9	41.1	40.2	40.6	—	3.0	3.8	3.1	3.0	—
Power driven handtools	3546	38.3	40.4	37.3	38.7	—	1.8	2.2	1.9	1.7	—
Special industry machinery	355	40.7	41.6	41.0	39.8	—	3.8	5.0	3.9	3.5	—
Textile machinery	3552	36.8	37.9	37.0	36.3	—	0.6	1.0	0.4	0.3	—
Printing trades machinery	3555	38.0	37.9	39.2	38.5	—	2.5	3.3	2.4	2.5	—
Food products machinery	3556	43.6	43.7	45.2	44.1	—	6.6	7.6	6.7	6.3	—
General industrial machinery	356	40.6	41.3	41.2	40.4	—	2.8	3.9	2.9	2.7	—
Pumps and pumping equipment	3561	39.9	40.9	40.2	38.6	—	3.4	4.9	3.2	2.3	—
Ball and roller bearings	3562	39.6	41.1	39.7	39.4	—	3.3	5.3	3.1	3.7	—
Air and gas compressors	3563	46.6	45.5	47.8	46.0	—	2.8	4.1	2.6	2.1	—
Blowers and fans	3564	40.2	40.1	40.4	41.4	—	2.2	2.6	2.5	2.9	—
Speed changers, drives, and gears	3566	36.2	38.2	38.5	35.8	—	2.9	3.7	3.6	2.0	—
Power transmission equipment, nec	3568	44.2	44.8	46.9	44.8	—	3.7	5.2	4.3	3.8	—
Computer and office equipment	357	38.4	39.0	39.9	39.8	—	1.3	1.7	1.7	1.2	—
Electronic computers	3571	38.0	39.3	39.6	40.9	—	0.2	0.4	0.1	0.1	—
Computer terminals, calculators, and office machines, nec	3575,8,9	41.6	42.2	42.2	41.2	—	4.0	5.6	4.6	2.9	—
Refrigeration and service machinery	358	40.5	42.0	39.8	39.6	—	4.0	4.5	3.7	3.2	—
Refrigeration and heating equipment	3585	41.0	42.9	40.1	40.2	—	4.8	5.3	4.5	3.8	—
Misc. industrial and commercial machinery	359	41.2	42.1	41.3	40.5	—	4.2	4.9	3.8	3.2	—
Carburetors, pistons, rings, valves	3592	39.8	40.4	41.8	42.4	—	4.0	3.7	4.7	4.8	—
Scales, balances, and industrial machinery, nec	3596,9	41.5	42.4	41.3	40.3	—	4.4	5.2	3.8	3.0	—
Electronic and other electrical equipment	36	39.4	40.3	40.2	38.6	38.7	2.6	3.3	2.8	2.3	—
Electric distribution equipment	361	38.8	39.7	40.2	39.3	—	3.0	3.4	3.7	3.1	—
Transformers, except electronic	3612	37.7	38.7	38.8	37.7	—	2.2	2.6	2.1	1.8	—
Switchgear and switchboard apparatus	3613	39.6	40.5	41.3	40.5	—	3.6	4.1	4.9	4.2	—
Electrical industrial apparatus	362	40.4	41.6	41.2	40.1	—	2.8	3.4	3.0	2.4	—
Motors and generators	3621	41.3	42.5	40.9	40.1	—	3.0	3.3	2.8	2.2	—
Relays and industrial controls	3625	39.2	41.0	40.8	39.4	—	2.7	3.9	3.0	2.2	—
Household appliances	363	37.6	39.5	39.0	36.7	—	1.5	1.7	1.5	1.1	—
Household refrigerators and freezers	3632	34.5	40.5	33.8	31.4	—	1.8	2.2	1.0	0.2	—
Household laundry equipment	3633	41.4	42.3	43.3	42.9	—	2.0	2.3	2.6	3.7	—
Electric housewares and fans	3634	37.7	36.5	36.9	35.6	—	2.9	3.0	2.6	1.4	—
Electric lighting and wiring equipment	364	39.3	39.9	40.4	38.9	—	3.8	3.9	4.8	4.0	—
Electric lamps	3641	41.2	40.9	41.3	38.8	—	3.1	2.6	4.2	2.5	—
Current-carrying wiring devices	3643	39.9	42.1	41.2	40.0	—	3.7	4.7	4.7	3.5	—
Noncurrent-carrying wiring devices	3644	37.0	38.0	37.3	35.9	—	4.1	5.2	3.9	3.3	—
Residential lighting fixtures	3645	37.2	36.6	37.9	36.7	—	1.4	1.2	1.3	1.0	—
Household audio and video equipment	365	38.6	38.5	37.8	37.5	—	3.2	3.5	2.4	2.2	—
Household audio and video equipment	3651	39.5	39.3	39.7	38.7	—	3.2	3.9	3.2	2.7	—
Communications equipment	366	40.1	41.2	40.9	38.9	—	1.8	2.5	2.3	1.4	—
Telephone and telegraph apparatus	3661	37.8	40.9	36.2	35.3	—	1.6	3.1	1.1	0.6	—
Electronic components and accessories	367	39.4	40.2	40.1	38.4	—	2.7	3.7	2.6	2.2	—
Electron tubes	3671	42.8	42.0	44.8	42.3	—	1.9	2.3	1.7	1.7	—
Semiconductors and related devices	3674	40.5	41.2	40.1	38.1	—	3.3	4.3	2.9	2.4	—
Electronic components, nec	3679	40.6	40.9	41.3	40.5	—	2.5	3.2	2.4	2.1	—
Misc. electrical equipment and supplies	369	40.3	41.2	41.0	39.0	—	2.4	2.8	2.7	2.2	—
Storage batteries	3691	39.9	42.5	39.5	37.6	—	2.3	2.9	1.9	1.5	—
Engine electrical equipment	3694	41.7	41.3	42.9	41.8	—	1.8	1.4	2.8	2.5	—

See footnotes at end of table.

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

Industry	1987 SIC Code	Average hourly earnings					Average weekly earnings				
		Avg. 2001	Jan. 2001	Dec. 2001	Jan. 2002P	Feb. 2002P	Avg. 2001	Jan. 2001	Dec. 2001	Jan. 2002P	Feb. 2002P
Durable goods—Continued											
Industrial machinery and equipment	35	\$15.91	\$15.73	\$16.33	\$16.33	\$16.25	\$647.54	\$655.94	\$671.16	\$659.73	\$654.88
Engines and turbines	351	18.35	17.85	18.87	18.35	—	790.89	787.19	824.62	785.38	—
Turbines and turbine generator sets	3511	21.03	20.41	22.20	21.61	—	1,011.54	1,002.13	1,065.60	987.58	—
Internal combustion engines, nec	3519	17.20	16.87	17.39	16.95	—	710.36	715.29	730.38	705.12	—
Farm and garden machinery	352	15.07	14.84	15.49	15.72	—	598.28	608.44	604.11	611.51	—
Farm machinery and equipment	3523	16.04	15.92	16.39	16.70	—	633.58	636.80	645.77	652.97	—
Construction and related machinery	353	14.85	14.75	15.06	15.02	—	622.22	634.25	655.11	636.85	—
Construction machinery	3531	15.33	15.29	15.69	15.76	—	604.00	633.01	638.58	647.74	—
Mining machinery	3532	15.10	14.96	15.38	15.05	—	647.79	632.81	699.79	666.72	—
Oil and gas field machinery	3533	14.80	14.67	15.02	14.97	—	700.04	673.35	763.02	711.08	—
Conveyors and conveying equipment	3535	14.48	14.39	14.55	14.15	—	612.50	630.28	625.65	605.62	—
Industrial trucks and tractors	3537	13.44	13.13	13.53	13.38	—	518.78	544.90	531.73	489.71	—
Metalworking machinery	354	16.99	16.75	17.36	17.36	—	684.70	698.48	704.82	690.93	—
Machine tools, metal cutting types	3541	16.14	16.08	16.32	16.40	—	663.35	693.05	672.38	651.08	—
Machine tools, metal forming types	3542	17.29	17.33	17.93	18.01	—	631.09	677.60	645.48	612.34	—
Special dies, tools, jigs, and fixtures	3544	18.04	17.82	18.33	18.38	—	732.42	746.66	753.36	740.71	—
Machine tool accessories	3545	14.35	14.28	14.61	14.51	—	572.57	586.91	587.32	589.11	—
Power driven handtools	3546	13.45	12.94	14.30	14.19	—	515.14	522.78	533.39	549.15	—
Special industry machinery	355	16.40	16.63	16.64	16.60	—	667.48	691.81	682.24	660.68	—
Textile machinery	3552	12.92	12.71	13.00	13.09	—	475.46	481.71	481.00	475.17	—
Printing trades machinery	3555	18.00	17.91	18.01	17.95	—	684.00	678.79	705.99	691.08	—
Food products machinery	3556	16.43	16.07	16.91	16.85	—	716.35	702.26	764.33	743.09	—
General industrial machinery	356	15.01	15.09	15.39	15.40	—	609.41	623.22	634.07	622.16	—
Pumps and pumping equipment	3561	16.14	16.08	16.54	16.66	—	643.99	657.67	664.91	643.08	—
Ball and roller bearings	3562	15.25	16.16	15.61	15.94	—	603.90	664.18	619.72	628.04	—
Air and gas compressors	3563	15.58	15.93	15.55	15.74	—	726.03	724.82	743.29	724.04	—
Blowers and fans	3564	12.28	11.96	12.89	12.75	—	493.66	479.60	520.76	527.85	—
Speed changers, drives, and gears	3566	17.01	16.91	17.09	16.88	—	615.76	645.96	657.97	604.30	—
Power transmission equipment, nec	3568	14.03	14.23	14.62	14.62	—	620.13	637.50	685.68	654.98	—
Computer and office equipment	357	18.43	17.56	19.62	20.35	—	707.71	684.84	782.84	809.93	—
Electronic computers	3571	20.39	19.33	21.89	23.09	—	774.82	759.67	866.84	944.38	—
Computer terminals, calculators, and office machines, nec	3575,8,9	16.04	15.38	17.32	16.93	—	667.26	649.04	730.90	697.52	—
Refrigeration and service machinery	358	14.23	14.25	14.43	14.21	—	576.32	598.50	574.31	562.72	—
Refrigeration and heating equipment	3585	14.40	14.43	14.58	14.27	—	590.40	619.05	584.66	573.65	—
Misc. industrial and commercial machinery	359	15.45	15.26	15.70	15.58	—	636.54	642.45	648.41	630.99	—
Carburetors, pistons, rings, valves	3592	15.85	15.43	16.32	15.99	—	630.83	623.37	682.18	677.98	—
Scales, balances, and industrial machinery, nec	3596,9	15.41	15.21	15.64	15.51	—	639.52	644.90	645.93	625.05	—
Electronic and other electrical equipment	36	14.53	14.07	14.98	14.90	14.89	572.48	567.02	602.20	575.14	576.24
Electric distribution equipment	361	14.58	14.33	14.95	14.95	—	565.70	568.90	600.99	587.54	—
Transformers, except electronic	3612	13.32	13.02	13.63	13.68	—	502.16	503.87	528.84	515.74	—
Switchgear and switchboard apparatus	3613	15.54	15.35	15.91	15.88	—	615.38	621.68	657.08	643.14	—
Electrical industrial apparatus	362	14.12	13.67	14.51	14.42	—	570.45	568.67	597.81	578.24	—
Motors and generators	3621	13.16	12.76	13.44	13.37	—	543.51	542.30	549.70	536.14	—
Relays and industrial controls	3625	16.20	15.49	16.65	16.67	—	635.04	635.09	679.32	656.80	—
Household appliances	363	13.17	13.22	13.18	13.01	—	495.19	522.19	514.02	477.47	—
Household refrigerators and freezers	3632	15.28	15.59	15.39	14.80	—	527.16	631.40	520.18	464.72	—
Household laundry equipment	3633	12.16	12.67	11.98	11.97	—	503.42	535.94	518.73	513.51	—
Electric housewares and fans	3634	12.90	12.77	13.20	12.75	—	486.33	466.11	487.08	453.90	—
Electric lighting and wiring equipment	364	14.18	13.80	14.73	14.63	—	557.27	550.62	595.09	569.11	—
Electric lamps	3641	18.46	18.46	18.91	18.87	—	760.55	755.01	780.98	732.16	—
Current-carrying wiring devices	3643	14.55	14.28	15.16	14.88	—	580.55	601.19	624.59	595.20	—
Noncurrent-carrying wiring devices	3644	12.60	12.53	12.44	12.59	—	466.20	476.14	464.01	451.98	—
Residential lighting fixtures	3645	12.06	12.09	12.36	12.41	—	448.63	442.49	468.44	455.45	—
Household audio and video equipment	365	13.33	13.19	13.49	13.65	—	514.54	507.82	509.92	511.88	—
Household audio and video equipment	3651	12.76	12.81	12.89	12.91	—	504.02	503.43	511.73	499.62	—
Communications equipment	366	14.96	14.30	15.30	15.35	—	599.90	589.16	625.77	597.12	—
Telephone and telegraph apparatus	3661	15.28	14.43	15.51	15.66	—	577.58	590.19	561.46	552.80	—
Electronic components and accessories	367	15.32	14.63	15.99	15.90	—	603.61	588.13	641.20	610.56	—
Electron tubes	3671	15.07	15.31	15.18	15.37	—	645.00	643.02	680.06	650.15	—
Semiconductors and related devices	3674	20.55	19.75	21.60	21.43	—	832.28	813.70	866.16	816.48	—
Electronic components, nec	3679	12.68	12.21	12.93	13.07	—	514.81	499.39	534.01	529.34	—
Misc. electrical equipment and supplies	369	13.59	13.29	14.17	14.03	—	547.68	547.55	580.97	547.17	—
Storage batteries	3691	15.78	15.27	16.00	16.07	—	629.62	648.98	632.00	604.23	—
Engine electrical equipment	3694	12.77	12.51	13.75	13.50	—	532.51	516.66	589.88	564.30	—

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				
		Avg. 2001	Jan. 2001	Dec. 2001	Jan. 2002P	Feb. 2002P	Avg. 2001	Jan. 2001	Dec. 2001	Jan. 2002P	Feb. 2002P
Durable goods—Continued											
Transportation equipment	37	41.9	41.6	42.7	42.4	42.2	4.2	4.3	4.8	4.6	-
Motor vehicles and equipment	371	42.6	41.5	44.0	43.7	43.6	4.4	4.0	5.3	5.2	-
Motor vehicles and car bodies	3711	42.9	40.9	44.2	44.8	-	6.0	5.4	7.3	8.0	-
Truck and bus bodies	3713	43.1	43.9	43.7	43.2	-	3.9	3.9	5.3	3.9	-
Motor vehicle parts and accessories	3714	42.6	41.9	44.2	43.2	-	3.8	3.6	4.6	4.1	-
Truck trailers	3715	43.7	40.8	43.1	45.3	-	1.9	1.4	0.9	0.9	-
Aircraft and parts	372	42.7	43.8	41.8	41.7	-	4.6	5.3	4.2	3.9	-
Aircraft	3721	41.8	43.6	41.1	40.9	-	4.1	5.1	3.6	3.8	-
Aircraft engines and engine parts	3724	44.1	44.2	41.6	42.6	-	6.0	6.2	5.6	4.7	-
Aircraft parts and equipment, nec	3728	42.9	43.8	42.7	41.9	-	4.4	5.1	4.0	3.5	-
Ship and boat building and repairing	373	37.2	38.9	37.9	37.9	-	3.5	4.3	4.0	4.3	-
Ship building and repairing	3731	38.2	39.7	38.5	38.8	-	4.7	5.9	5.3	5.9	-
Boat building and repairing	3732	36.0	38.0	37.1	36.8	-	2.0	2.7	2.3	2.2	-
Railroad equipment	374	39.5	40.3	40.0	39.5	-	3.2	3.6	3.5	2.3	-
Guided missiles, space vehicles, and parts	376	42.0	43.1	43.2	41.0	-	6.7	8.1	7.8	6.1	-
Guided missiles and space vehicles	3761	42.0	42.8	43.7	41.7	-	10.3	12.2	12.0	9.5	-
Misc. transportation equipment	379	39.0	38.6	40.4	40.3	-	1.6	1.7	1.9	1.6	-
Travel trailers and campers	3792	38.2	36.9	41.2	42.6	-	1.1	1.1	1.6	1.8	-
Instruments and related products	38	40.8	41.2	41.2	40.5	40.5	2.9	3.3	3.3	2.7	-
Search and navigation equipment	381	38.6	38.5	38.5	38.5	-	2.7	2.8	2.5	2.6	-
Measuring and controlling devices	382	41.1	41.6	41.9	41.0	-	2.8	3.3	3.3	2.4	-
Environmental controls	3822	40.5	41.4	42.0	40.9	-	2.9	3.3	4.9	3.3	-
Process control instruments	3823	40.1	40.9	39.8	39.0	-	2.2	3.0	1.7	1.5	-
Instruments to measure electricity	3825	39.9	40.7	41.2	40.2	-	2.2	3.6	2.8	1.6	-
Medical instruments and supplies	384	41.2	41.5	41.6	41.0	-	3.1	3.5	3.5	3.0	-
Surgical and medical instrument	3841	43.2	44.3	43.9	43.6	-	3.9	4.9	4.4	3.9	-
Surgical appliances and supplies	3842	39.7	39.3	40.1	39.2	-	3.0	2.8	3.9	2.9	-
Ophthalmic goods	385	44.6	43.5	42.6	41.1	-	2.3	2.1	2.1	1.6	-
Photographic equipment and supplies	386	38.4	39.4	38.3	38.3	-	3.3	3.4	3.2	3.0	-
Watches, clocks, watchcases, and parts	387	36.3	37.0	38.4	38.3	-	1.2	0.8	3.7	3.3	-
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	39	37.9	37.9	38.1	37.1	37.7	1.8	1.7	2.0	1.7	-
Jewelry, silverware, and plated ware	391	35.9	35.9	36.9	34.9	-	1.4	1.2	1.7	1.1	-
Jewelry, precious metal	3911	34.7	34.5	35.9	33.2	-	1.6	1.2	2.0	1.0	-
Musical instruments	393	40.2	40.1	40.5	40.5	-	1.2	1.1	1.1	0.9	-
Toys and sporting goods	394	38.6	37.7	39.3	38.8	-	2.0	1.9	1.9	1.3	-
Dolls, games, toys, and children's vehicles	3942,4	37.4	35.7	38.0	36.7	-	2.4	2.0	2.2	1.0	-
Sporting and athletic goods, nec	3949	38.9	38.4	39.7	39.4	-	1.9	1.8	1.8	1.4	-
Pens, pencils, office, and art supplies	395	38.7	39.0	38.9	37.9	-	2.2	1.3	2.5	3.5	-
Costume jewelry and notions	396	35.3	35.0	38.0	36.9	-	0.8	0.4	1.3	0.6	-
Costume jewelry	3961	34.3	34.6	37.7	37.3	-	0.0	0.0	0.9	0.7	-
Miscellaneous manufactures	399	37.9	38.5	37.3	36.3	-	1.9	1.9	2.3	2.0	-
Signs and advertising specialties	3993	40.2	40.5	39.2	38.3	-	2.2	2.2	2.7	2.3	-
Nondurable goods		40.3	40.5	40.8	39.9	39.8	4.0	4.1	4.2	3.8	3.8
Food and kindred products	20	41.1	41.0	41.5	40.7	39.8	5.2	4.9	5.4	4.9	-
Meat products	201	40.7	41.3	40.8	40.3	-	4.6	5.0	4.8	4.6	-
Meat packing plants	2011	44.0	43.9	45.6	42.0	-	5.9	6.1	7.1	4.6	-
Sausages and other prepared meats	2013	41.6	42.7	40.8	40.8	-	5.5	6.5	5.2	5.2	-
Poultry slaughtering and processing	2015	38.7	39.5	38.2	39.2	-	3.5	3.9	3.4	4.3	-
Dairy products	202	41.6	42.0	41.0	40.7	-	4.5	4.3	4.1	3.9	-
Cheese, natural and processed	2022	43.5	44.1	43.7	42.0	-	3.5	3.3	3.4	2.9	-
Fluid milk	2026	41.8	42.0	41.1	41.1	-	5.3	5.0	4.7	4.2	-
Preserved fruits and vegetables	203	41.3	40.4	41.9	40.6	-	6.5	5.1	7.0	5.7	-
Canned specialties	2032	41.7	41.7	44.6	43.7	-	3.7	4.5	4.9	3.8	-
Canned fruits and vegetables	2033	43.6	41.5	42.4	41.6	-	10.0	6.7	7.4	7.4	-
Frozen fruits and vegetables	2037	44.0	44.0	45.4	42.9	-	6.8	5.9	9.9	7.4	-
Grain mill products	204	43.7	44.9	43.7	43.4	-	6.3	7.2	6.3	5.6	-
Flour and other grain mill products	2041	47.5	47.1	49.0	48.4	-	9.6	9.8	8.3	7.5	-
Prepared feeds, nec	2048	39.1	40.7	39.0	38.3	-	5.2	7.2	4.5	4.4	-

See footnotes at end of table.

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

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

Industry	1987 SIC Code	Average hourly earnings					Average weekly earnings				
		Avg. 2001	Jan. 2001	Dec. 2001	Jan. 2002 ^P	Feb. 2002 ^P	Avg. 2001	Jan. 2001	Dec. 2001	Jan. 2002 ^P	Feb. 2002 ^P
Durable goods—Continued											
Transportation equipment	37	\$19.02	\$18.57	\$19.66	\$19.56	\$19.62	\$796.94	\$772.51	\$839.48	\$829.34	\$827.96
Motor vehicles and equipment	371	19.36	18.77	20.20	20.05	20.03	824.74	778.96	888.80	876.19	873.31
Motor vehicles and car bodies	3711	24.03	23.58	24.93	25.08	—	1,030.89	964.42	1,101.91	1,123.58	—
Truck and bus bodies	3713	17.04	16.69	17.81	17.78	—	734.42	732.69	778.30	768.10	—
Motor vehicle parts and accessories	3714	17.55	17.05	18.29	18.01	—	747.63	714.40	808.42	778.03	—
Truck trailers	3715	12.23	11.99	12.88	13.01	—	534.45	489.19	555.13	589.35	—
Aircraft and parts	372	21.03	20.86	21.39	21.57	—	897.98	913.67	894.10	899.47	—
Aircraft	3721	23.84	23.61	24.27	24.64	—	996.51	1,029.40	997.50	1,007.78	—
Aircraft engines and engine parts	3724	20.63	20.12	20.95	20.65	—	909.78	889.30	871.52	879.69	—
Aircraft parts and equipment, nec	3728	18.45	18.39	18.82	19.13	—	791.51	805.48	803.61	801.55	—
Ship and boat building and repairing	373	14.81	14.51	15.13	15.14	—	550.93	564.44	573.43	573.81	—
Ship building and repairing	3731	16.44	16.18	16.56	16.40	—	628.01	642.35	637.56	636.32	—
Boat building and repairing	3732	12.85	12.70	13.27	13.47	—	462.60	482.60	492.32	495.70	—
Railroad equipment	374	18.08	17.50	18.87	18.12	—	714.16	705.25	754.80	715.74	—
Guided missiles, space vehicles, and parts	376	21.44	21.03	22.00	21.75	—	900.48	906.39	950.40	891.75	—
Guided missiles and space vehicles	3761	22.58	22.01	23.20	22.80	—	948.36	942.03	1,013.84	950.76	—
Misc. transportation equipment	379	12.98	12.95	13.30	13.03	—	506.22	499.87	537.32	525.11	—
Travel trailers and campers	3792	12.56	12.86	12.58	12.13	—	479.79	474.53	518.30	516.74	—
Instruments and related products	38	14.87	14.64	15.14	15.18	15.15	606.70	603.17	623.77	614.79	613.58
Search and navigation equipment	381	19.01	18.63	19.60	19.58	—	733.79	717.26	754.60	753.83	—
Measuring and controlling devices	382	15.00	14.72	15.42	15.45	—	616.50	612.35	646.10	633.45	—
Environmental controls	3822	11.94	11.75	12.41	12.37	—	483.57	486.45	521.22	505.93	—
Process control instruments	3823	15.27	15.24	15.59	15.79	—	612.33	623.32	620.48	615.81	—
Instruments to measure electricity	3825	17.86	17.30	18.50	18.58	—	712.61	704.11	762.20	746.92	—
Medical instruments and supplies	384	13.80	13.61	13.88	13.97	—	568.56	564.82	577.41	572.77	—
Surgical and medical instrument	3841	12.69	12.47	12.85	12.94	—	548.21	552.42	564.12	564.18	—
Surgical appliances and supplies	3842	13.90	13.69	14.14	14.33	—	551.83	538.02	567.01	561.74	—
Ophthalmic goods	385	11.31	11.26	11.17	10.97	—	504.43	489.81	475.84	450.87	—
Photographic equipment and supplies	386	18.55	18.19	18.87	18.64	—	712.32	716.69	722.72	713.91	—
Watches, clocks, watchcases, and parts	387	10.77	11.66	11.27	11.28	—	390.95	431.42	432.77	432.02	—
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	39	12.19	11.98	12.64	12.62	12.45	462.00	454.04	481.58	468.20	469.37
Jewelry, silverware, and plated ware	391	12.63	12.46	13.10	13.07	—	453.42	447.31	483.39	456.14	—
Jewelry, precious metal	3911	12.67	12.60	13.30	13.29	—	439.65	434.70	477.47	441.23	—
Musical instruments	393	11.24	11.01	11.54	11.63	—	451.85	441.50	467.37	471.02	—
Toys and sporting goods	394	12.21	12.07	12.31	12.32	—	471.31	455.04	483.78	478.02	—
Dolls, games, toys, and children's vehicles	3942.4	12.23	11.90	12.24	12.22	—	457.40	424.83	465.12	448.47	—
Sporting and athletic goods, nec	3949	12.20	12.12	12.33	12.35	—	474.58	465.41	489.50	486.59	—
Pens, pencils, office, and art supplies	395	12.24	11.83	12.69	12.85	—	473.69	461.37	493.64	487.02	—
Costume jewelry and notions	396	10.70	10.28	11.28	11.36	—	377.71	359.80	428.64	419.18	—
Costume jewelry	3961	9.70	9.04	10.58	10.88	—	332.71	312.78	398.87	405.82	—
Miscellaneous manufactures	399	12.33	12.14	12.98	12.90	—	467.31	467.39	484.15	468.27	—
Signs and advertising specialties	3993	13.74	13.51	14.97	14.57	—	552.35	547.16	586.82	558.03	—
Nondurable goods		14.17	13.97	14.45	14.46	14.46	571.05	565.79	589.56	576.95	575.51
Food and kindred products	20	12.88	12.70	13.22	13.14	13.09	529.37	520.70	548.63	534.80	520.98
Meat products	201	10.71	10.59	10.94	10.89	—	435.90	437.37	446.35	438.87	—
Meat packing plants	2011	11.38	11.22	11.58	11.58	—	500.72	492.56	528.05	486.36	—
Sausages and other prepared meats	2013	12.27	12.19	12.53	12.36	—	510.43	520.51	511.22	504.29	—
Poultry slaughtering and processing	2015	9.70	9.60	9.92	9.93	—	375.39	379.20	378.94	389.26	—
Dairy products	202	14.88	14.71	14.99	15.02	—	619.01	617.82	614.59	611.31	—
Cheese, natural and processed	2022	13.14	12.83	13.32	13.39	—	571.59	565.80	582.08	562.38	—
Fluid milk	2026	15.80	15.79	15.70	15.49	—	660.44	663.18	645.27	636.64	—
Preserved fruits and vegetables	203	12.26	12.28	12.88	12.81	—	506.34	496.11	539.67	520.09	—
Canned specialties	2032	16.01	16.51	16.02	15.40	—	667.62	688.47	714.49	672.98	—
Canned fruits and vegetables	2033	12.89	13.46	13.58	13.59	—	562.00	558.59	575.79	565.34	—
Frozen fruits and vegetables	2037	12.13	11.76	13.08	12.95	—	533.72	517.44	593.83	555.56	—
Grain mill products	204	15.26	15.27	15.50	15.28	—	666.86	685.62	677.35	663.15	—
Flour and other grain mill products	2041	13.91	13.77	13.87	13.94	—	660.73	648.57	679.63	674.70	—
Prepared feeds, nec	2048	13.32	13.28	13.54	13.57	—	520.81	540.50	528.06	519.73	—

See footnotes at end of table.

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

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

Industry	1987 SIC Code	Average weekly hours					Average overtime hours				
		Avg. 2001	Jan. 2001	Dec. 2001	Jan. 2002 ^p	Feb. 2002 ^p	Avg. 2001	Jan. 2001	Dec. 2001	Jan. 2002 ^p	Feb. 2002 ^p
Nondurable goods—Continued											
Food and kindred products—Continued											
Bakery products	205	40.0	38.7	40.3	38.5	—	4.1	3.6	4.2	3.8	—
Bread, cake, and related products	2051	39.7	38.8	39.7	37.6	—	4.1	3.8	3.9	3.2	—
Cookies, crackers, and frozen bakery products, except bread	2052,3	40.4	38.5	41.3	40.0	—	4.0	3.3	4.8	4.7	—
Sugar and confectionery products	206	44.1	43.6	47.3	46.8	—	6.6	5.8	8.7	8.1	—
Cane sugar	2061,2	60.2	56.6	69.9	66.7	—	13.9	9.8	21.4	20.3	—
Beet sugar	2063	42.3	41.7	44.0	44.7	—	4.1	4.1	4.0	5.0	—
Candy and other confectionery products	2064	41.9	42.9	41.2	41.9	—	5.5	6.1	5.1	5.5	—
Fats and oils	207	41.4	41.4	43.6	43.3	—	4.6	3.9	5.5	5.0	—
Beverages	208	44.3	43.5	45.1	43.9	—	5.3	4.5	5.3	4.5	—
Malt beverages	2082	45.8	45.1	47.4	45.2	—	6.5	6.0	7.3	6.1	—
Bottled and canned soft drinks	2086	45.1	44.4	45.5	44.6	—	5.7	4.5	5.6	4.5	—
Misc. food and kindred products	209	37.2	36.4	37.7	36.8	—	6.0	4.8	5.3	5.3	—
Tobacco products	21	40.1	39.0	41.3	40.2	40.3	3.3	3.0	4.1	4.3	—
Cigarettes	211	43.0	42.6	44.0	42.7	—	4.2	4.1	5.0	5.3	—
Textile mill products	22	40.0	40.6	40.5	39.7	40.4	3.4	3.7	3.5	3.6	—
Broadwoven fabric mills, cotton	221	39.1	40.9	37.6	37.3	—	3.3	4.6	2.5	2.8	—
Broadwoven fabric mills, synthetics	222	38.9	39.8	41.2	40.7	—	3.4	3.8	4.1	4.3	—
Broadwoven fabric mills, wool	223	43.2	44.9	40.5	38.1	—	1.9	2.6	1.4	0.5	—
Narrow fabric mills	224	41.0	42.5	39.0	39.5	—	2.7	2.7	2.4	1.6	—
Knitting mills	225	39.0	38.7	38.9	37.4	—	3.6	3.6	3.3	4.5	—
Women's hosiery, except socks	2251	37.2	36.6	39.0	37.0	—	1.8	3.1	1.4	1.8	—
Hosiery, nec	2252	35.6	36.7	34.2	34.0	—	2.0	2.6	1.6	3.0	—
Knit outerwear mills	2253	42.5	40.8	43.3	39.9	—	5.7	4.7	5.4	8.6	—
Weft knit fabric mills	2257	36.0	36.5	36.5	37.1	—	2.6	3.0	2.1	2.0	—
Textile finishing, except wool	226	41.3	40.9	41.8	41.3	—	4.2	4.1	4.8	4.5	—
Finishing plants, cotton	2261	44.3	43.4	45.6	45.6	—	4.8	4.6	6.1	6.0	—
Finishing plants, synthetics	2262	40.2	39.2	39.4	39.1	—	2.8	2.4	2.7	2.3	—
Carpets and rugs	227	42.7	43.5	46.1	43.3	—	2.8	3.8	3.2	3.1	—
Yarn and thread mills	228	39.4	41.2	38.3	39.4	—	3.4	3.8	3.4	3.7	—
Yarn spinning mills	2281	38.7	41.0	38.2	38.7	—	3.9	4.4	4.1	4.3	—
Throwing and winding mills	2282	42.0	41.8	40.0	42.6	—	2.1	2.0	2.0	2.8	—
Miscellaneous textile goods	229	39.8	39.1	41.1	40.7	—	3.1	3.1	4.0	3.2	—
Apparel and other textile products	23	37.3	37.2	37.8	36.4	37.2	1.9	1.8	2.0	1.6	—
Men's and boys' suits and coats	231	34.7	35.8	36.6	36.6	—	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.4	—
Men's and boys' furnishings	232	37.4	37.2	38.2	36.7	—	1.9	2.2	1.9	1.5	—
Men's and boys' shirts	2321	33.4	34.5	34.0	34.2	—	0.2	0.4	0.1	0.2	—
Men's and boys' trousers and slacks	2325	35.3	34.5	35.7	33.1	—	1.1	0.9	1.8	0.4	—
Men's and boys' work clothing	2326	38.5	40.5	37.3	37.1	—	5.2	7.2	4.2	5.0	—
Women's and misses' outerwear	233	37.2	37.8	37.6	36.9	—	0.8	1.0	0.8	0.8	—
Women's and misses' blouses and shirts	2331	31.4	30.1	32.1	31.9	—	1.5	2.0	1.6	1.9	—
Women's, juniors', and misses' dresses	2335	43.3	41.8	44.8	45.8	—	1.7	1.8	2.4	2.5	—
Women's and misses' suits and coats	2337	37.7	37.7	38.1	39.0	—	0.7	0.9	0.5	0.4	—
Women's and misses' outerwear, nec	2339	36.5	37.8	36.8	35.5	—	0.6	0.8	0.4	0.4	—
Women's and children's undergarments	234	31.8	30.4	31.2	31.2	—	0.7	0.6	0.5	0.4	—
Women's and children's underwear	2341	32.7	32.0	33.2	33.9	—	0.9	0.7	0.6	0.5	—
Brassieres, girdles, and allied garments	2342	29.5	26.3	25.3	23.4	—	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	—
Girls' and children's outerwear	236	39.0	38.3	41.3	43.1	—	1.3	1.1	1.6	2.4	—
Girls' and children's dresses and blouses	2361	39.6	38.5	44.8	46.0	—	0.6	0.3	1.1	1.0	—
Fur goods and misc. apparel and accessories	237,8	34.6	36.0	34.8	32.4	—	3.3	3.7	5.3	2.3	—
Misc. fabricated textile products	239	38.3	37.8	38.7	36.7	—	2.8	2.3	2.7	2.5	—
Curtains and draperies	2391	38.0	38.9	38.0	34.4	—	2.0	3.2	2.0	0.7	—
House furnishings, nec	2392	38.1	37.8	39.0	38.5	—	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.3	—
Automotive and apparel trimmings	2396	40.8	40.1	41.0	38.2	—	3.5	2.6	3.1	2.9	—
Paper and allied products	26	41.7	42.2	42.3	41.4	41.0	4.8	5.2	4.8	4.6	—
Paper mills	262	42.6	43.2	43.0	42.7	—	5.9	5.8	5.8	5.7	—
Paperboard mills	263	40.4	43.3	39.4	38.3	—	6.4	7.7	5.7	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				
		Avg. 2001	Jan. 2001	Dec. 2001	Jan. 2002 ^P	Feb. 2002 ^P	Avg. 2001	Jan. 2001	Dec. 2001	Jan. 2002 ^P	Feb. 2002 ^P
Nondurable goods—Continued											
Food and kindred products—Continued											
Bakery products	205	\$14.18	\$13.80	\$14.66	\$14.54	—	\$567.20	\$534.06	\$590.80	\$559.79	—
Bread, cake, and related products	2051	14.25	13.90	14.50	14.25	—	565.73	539.32	575.65	535.80	—
Cookies, crackers, and frozen bakery products, except bread	2052,3	14.07	13.63	14.92	15.00	—	568.43	524.76	616.20	600.00	—
Sugar and confectionery products	206	15.29	14.87	15.20	15.63	—	674.29	648.33	718.96	731.48	—
Cane sugar	2061,2	15.44	14.65	15.38	15.86	—	929.49	829.19	1,075.06	1,057.86	—
Beet sugar	2063	16.82	16.23	16.05	16.68	—	711.49	676.79	706.20	745.60	—
Candy and other confectionery products	2064	15.12	14.66	15.23	15.69	—	633.53	628.91	627.48	657.41	—
Fats and oils	207	12.52	12.25	12.80	12.76	—	518.33	507.15	558.08	552.51	—
Beverages	208	17.61	16.87	18.21	17.92	—	780.12	733.85	821.27	786.69	—
Malt beverages	2082	24.79	24.04	25.58	24.87	—	1,135.38	1,084.20	1,212.49	1,124.12	—
Bottled and canned soft drinks	2086	15.32	14.09	16.21	16.01	—	690.93	625.60	737.56	714.05	—
Misc. food and kindred products	209	11.65	11.58	12.12	12.05	—	433.38	421.51	456.92	443.44	—
Tobacco products	21	22.29	21.34	22.26	21.84	\$22.13	893.83	832.26	919.34	877.97	\$891.84
Cigarettes	211	26.13	25.57	26.79	26.65	—	1,123.59	1,089.28	1,178.76	1,137.96	—
Textile mill products	22	11.35	11.32	11.50	11.64	11.63	454.00	459.59	465.75	462.11	469.85
Broadwoven fabric mills, cotton	221	11.53	11.69	11.51	11.69	—	450.82	478.12	432.78	436.04	—
Broadwoven fabric mills, synthetics	222	12.42	12.33	12.50	12.61	—	483.14	490.73	515.00	513.23	—
Broadwoven fabric mills, wool	223	12.07	11.88	12.14	11.84	—	521.42	533.41	491.67	451.10	—
Narrow fabric mills	224	10.98	10.82	11.22	11.21	—	450.18	459.85	437.58	442.80	—
Knitting mills	225	10.74	10.76	10.83	11.18	—	418.86	416.41	421.29	418.13	—
Women's hosiery, except socks	2251	9.11	9.32	8.99	9.15	—	338.89	341.11	350.61	338.55	—
Hosiery, nec	2252	10.50	10.56	10.46	10.76	—	373.80	387.55	357.73	365.84	—
Knit outerwear mills	2253	11.18	11.24	11.80	12.60	—	475.15	458.59	510.94	502.74	—
Weft knit fabric mills	2257	11.12	11.08	11.17	11.17	—	400.32	404.42	407.71	414.41	—
Textile finishing, except wool	226	11.35	11.12	11.58	11.71	—	468.76	454.81	484.04	483.62	—
Finishing plants, cotton	2261	10.95	10.83	11.09	11.38	—	485.09	470.02	505.70	518.93	—
Finishing plants, synthetics	2262	12.40	11.83	12.85	12.68	—	498.48	463.74	506.29	495.79	—
Carpets and rugs	227	11.13	11.07	11.36	11.41	—	475.25	481.55	523.70	494.05	—
Yarn and thread mills	228	10.74	10.74	10.84	10.93	—	423.16	442.49	415.17	430.64	—
Yarn spinning mills	2281	10.68	10.67	10.83	10.82	—	413.32	437.47	413.71	418.73	—
Throwing and winding mills	2282	10.72	10.77	10.54	11.07	—	450.24	450.19	421.60	471.58	—
Miscellaneous textile goods	229	12.72	12.67	12.96	12.99	—	506.26	495.40	532.66	528.69	—
Apparel and other textile products	23	9.47	9.39	9.67	9.77	9.78	353.23	349.31	365.53	355.63	363.82
Men's and boys' suits and coats	231	9.46	9.43	9.53	9.50	—	328.26	337.59	348.80	347.70	—
Men's and boys' furnishings	232	8.65	8.64	8.89	8.93	—	323.51	321.41	339.60	327.73	—
Men's and boys' shirts	2321	8.83	8.88	9.18	9.04	—	294.92	306.36	312.12	309.17	—
Men's and boys' trousers and slacks	2325	8.85	8.91	8.98	9.04	—	312.41	307.40	320.59	299.22	—
Men's and boys' work clothing	2326	8.54	8.43	8.83	8.84	—	328.79	341.42	329.36	327.96	—
Women's and misses' outerwear	233	8.69	8.62	8.74	8.90	—	323.27	325.84	328.62	328.41	—
Women's and misses' blouses and shirts	2331	8.93	8.93	8.88	9.38	—	280.40	268.79	285.05	299.22	—
Women's, juniors', and misses' dresses	2335	10.06	9.70	11.06	10.90	—	435.60	405.46	495.49	499.22	—
Women's and misses' suits and coats	2337	8.76	9.07	8.63	8.86	—	330.25	341.94	328.80	345.54	—
Women's and misses' outerwear, nec	2339	8.34	8.29	8.23	8.37	—	304.41	313.36	302.86	297.14	—
Women's and children's undergarments	234	9.14	8.92	9.37	9.45	—	290.65	271.17	292.34	294.84	—
Women's and children's underwear	2341	8.87	8.66	9.15	9.21	—	290.05	277.12	303.78	312.22	—
Brassieres, girdles, and allied garments	2342	9.93	9.76	10.20	10.39	—	292.94	256.69	258.06	243.13	—
Girls' and children's outerwear	236	8.60	8.54	8.53	8.66	—	335.40	327.08	352.29	373.25	—
Girls' and children's dresses and blouses	2361	8.84	8.87	8.54	8.59	—	350.06	341.50	382.59	395.14	—
Fur goods and misc. apparel and accessories	237,8	8.80	8.95	9.05	8.82	—	304.48	322.20	314.94	285.77	—
Misc. fabricated textile products	239	10.65	10.57	10.94	11.08	—	407.90	399.55	423.38	406.64	—
Curtains and draperies	2391	8.68	8.73	9.22	8.87	—	329.84	339.60	350.36	305.13	—
House furnishings, nec	2392	9.60	9.59	9.62	9.67	—	365.76	362.50	375.18	372.30	—
Automotive and apparel trimmings	2396	12.89	12.98	13.45	13.69	—	525.91	520.50	551.45	522.96	—
Paper and allied products	26	16.86	16.53	17.16	17.11	17.04	703.06	697.57	725.87	708.35	698.64
Paper mills	262	21.73	21.22	22.08	21.87	—	925.70	916.70	949.44	933.85	—
Paperboard mills	263	21.56	20.67	22.33	22.26	—	871.02	895.01	879.80	852.56	—

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				
		Avg. 2001	Jan. 2001	Dec. 2001	Jan. 2002P	Feb. 2002P	Avg. 2001	Jan. 2001	Dec. 2001	Jan. 2002P	Feb. 2002P
Nondurable goods—Continued											
Paper and allied products—Continued											
Paperboard containers and boxes	265	41.7	42.1	42.4	41.9	—	4.0	4.3	3.9	3.9	—
Corrugated and solid fiber boxes	2653	40.8	41.5	41.4	41.4	—	3.9	4.5	3.7	3.6	—
Sanitary food containers	2656	42.1	43.0	44.0	42.6	—	4.9	5.3	5.1	5.3	—
Folding paperboard boxes	2657	43.0	42.3	44.2	43.1	—	4.3	4.0	3.9	4.3	—
Misc. converted paper products	267	41.1	41.3	42.1	40.4	—	4.7	5.1	5.0	4.4	—
Paper, coated and laminated, nec	2672	44.7	45.9	45.3	45.0	—	3.2	3.3	3.3	2.5	—
Bags: plastics, laminated, and coated	2673	37.5	37.1	38.4	37.2	—	7.5	7.0	8.6	7.6	—
Envelopes	2677	39.7	40.1	41.2	38.5	—	4.0	5.0	4.7	3.3	—
Printing and publishing	27	38.1	38.1	38.3	37.4	37.4	3.1	3.0	3.1	2.4	—
Newspapers	271	33.0	32.7	33.8	32.3	—	1.5	1.4	1.7	1.0	—
Periodicals	272	37.9	37.1	38.5	36.9	—	5.8	4.2	6.1	4.5	—
Books	273	40.2	41.2	39.4	38.5	—	3.3	2.5	2.6	1.2	—
Book publishing	2731	39.0	39.6	39.3	38.4	—	0.9	0.6	0.7	0.4	—
Book printing	2732	41.2	42.5	39.4	38.6	—	5.5	4.1	4.3	1.9	—
Miscellaneous publishing	274	34.0	35.0	34.3	33.2	—	2.1	2.5	2.2	2.1	—
Commercial printing	275	39.9	39.6	39.7	39.0	—	3.6	3.6	3.4	2.9	—
Commercial printing, lithographic	2752	39.7	39.3	39.5	38.9	—	3.1	3.2	2.9	2.4	—
Commercial printing, nec	2759	40.3	39.7	40.6	39.8	—	4.8	4.6	4.9	4.2	—
Manifold business forms	276	38.9	40.9	39.8	40.5	—	2.4	3.6	3.1	3.1	—
Blankbooks and bookbinding	278	39.2	39.3	40.6	40.3	—	2.8	3.1	2.8	2.6	—
Printing trade services	279	41.0	39.6	43.6	40.5	—	4.8	4.3	4.9	3.5	—
Chemicals and allied products	28	42.3	42.6	42.4	41.9	41.6	4.7	4.8	4.8	4.6	—
Industrial inorganic chemicals	281	40.1	40.3	39.7	39.4	—	4.0	4.1	3.8	3.6	—
Industrial inorganic chemicals, nec	2819	42.7	43.1	42.6	42.0	—	4.7	4.9	4.9	4.6	—
Plastics materials and synthetics	282	41.9	41.8	42.3	41.3	—	4.7	4.6	4.6	4.1	—
Plastics materials and resins	2821	42.9	42.9	43.4	42.7	—	4.4	4.3	4.2	3.6	—
Organic fibers, noncellulosic	2824	40.5	40.9	40.6	38.6	—	5.3	4.8	5.4	4.4	—
Drugs	283	43.5	43.2	43.9	43.7	—	5.2	5.1	5.8	5.7	—
Pharmaceutical preparations	2834	43.1	43.5	43.3	43.4	—	4.7	4.7	5.2	5.3	—
Soap, cleaners, and toilet goods	284	40.6	40.7	41.4	41.2	—	3.8	3.9	3.8	4.0	—
Soap and other detergents	2841	44.2	44.5	45.7	46.5	—	4.7	5.1	4.1	4.0	—
Polishing, sanitation, and finishing preparations	2842,3	35.7	34.8	37.3	36.5	—	2.7	1.9	3.0	3.0	—
Toilet preparations	2844	41.4	41.8	41.5	41.2	—	4.0	4.3	4.0	4.5	—
Paints and allied products	285	39.5	40.2	37.9	37.4	—	4.9	5.2	4.6	4.8	—
Industrial organic chemicals	286	44.3	45.9	43.6	43.6	—	5.3	5.8	4.6	4.9	—
Cyclic crudes and intermediates	2865	40.8	45.1	40.5	39.1	—	4.3	4.4	4.4	5.1	—
Other industrial organic chemicals	2861,9	44.9	46.0	44.1	44.3	—	5.5	6.1	4.7	4.9	—
Agricultural chemicals	287	41.8	43.2	41.0	39.7	—	4.3	5.8	3.2	2.7	—
Miscellaneous chemical products	289	44.3	44.8	44.3	43.2	—	5.3	4.5	6.6	5.3	—
Petroleum and coal products	29	42.8	44.7	41.5	41.4	40.1	6.3	6.9	5.0	5.0	—
Petroleum refining	291	42.4	45.9	40.6	40.7	—	6.7	8.2	5.7	5.7	—
Asphalt paving and roofing materials	295	42.4	41.0	41.1	38.4	—	5.4	3.6	3.4	2.9	—
Rubber and misc. plastics products	30	40.7	41.1	42.0	40.8	40.9	3.6	3.8	3.9	3.4	—
Tires and inner tubes	301	44.3	45.4	46.2	46.8	—	5.1	5.7	5.3	5.4	—
Rubber and plastics footwear	302	42.1	42.9	42.2	39.1	—	0.0	0.4	0.4	—	—
Hose, belting, gaskets, and packing	305	40.8	42.5	40.7	39.8	—	3.8	4.7	3.4	3.1	—
Rubber and plastics hose and belting	3052	40.2	42.4	39.0	38.3	—	3.3	4.8	2.4	1.7	—
Fabricated rubber products, nec	306	40.3	40.9	42.2	41.0	—	3.3	3.4	4.0	3.2	—
Miscellaneous plastics products, nec	308	40.4	40.5	41.6	40.3	—	3.4	3.6	3.8	3.3	—
Leather and leather products	31	36.3	36.6	37.5	37.2	37.6	1.3	1.5	1.5	1.4	—
Leather tanning and finishing	311	43.4	43.7	45.2	45.2	—	4.3	4.9	7.3	6.6	—
Footwear cut stock and footwear, except rubber	313,4	38.5	38.0	41.4	41.1	—	0.7	1.1	0.5	0.5	—
Men's footwear, except athletic	3143	35.2	33.8	38.8	38.3	—	0.7	1.1	0.7	0.6	—
Women's footwear, except athletic	3144	45.4	45.8	47.1	43.6	—	0.0	0.8	0.2	0.2	—
Luggage	316	27.9	27.8	29.8	27.8	—	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.2	—
Handbags and personal leather goods	317	30.6	34.5	26.3	27.8	—	1.6	1.0	0.4	0.7	—
Service-producing		32.7	32.4	33.0	32.2	32.5	—	—	—	—	—
Transportation and public utilities		38.1	38.2	38.3	37.4	37.5	—	—	—	—	—

See footnotes at end of table.

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

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

Industry	1987 SIC Code	Average hourly earnings					Average weekly earnings				
		Avg. 2001	Jan. 2001	Dec. 2001	Jan. 2002P	Feb. 2002P	Avg. 2001	Jan. 2001	Dec. 2001	Jan. 2002P	Feb. 2002P
Nondurable goods—Continued											
Paper and allied products—Continued											
Paperboard containers and boxes	265	\$14.45	\$14.25	\$14.66	\$14.61	—	\$602.57	\$599.93	\$621.58	\$612.16	—
Corrugated and solid fiber boxes	2653	14.42	14.19	14.63	14.48	—	588.34	588.89	605.68	599.47	—
Sanitary food containers	2656	14.60	14.32	14.99	14.78	—	614.66	615.76	659.56	629.63	—
Folding paperboard boxes	2657	15.38	15.17	15.60	15.65	—	661.34	641.69	689.52	674.52	—
Misc. converted paper products	267	14.53	14.39	14.77	14.76	—	597.18	594.31	621.82	596.30	—
Paper, coated and laminated, nec	2672	18.11	17.72	18.47	18.65	—	809.52	813.35	836.69	839.25	—
Bags: plastics, laminated, and coated	2673	13.37	13.26	13.42	13.41	—	501.38	491.95	515.33	498.85	—
Envelopes	2677	12.98	12.74	13.38	13.42	—	515.31	510.87	551.26	516.67	—
Printing and publishing	27	14.81	14.59	15.02	15.04	\$15.11	564.26	555.88	575.27	562.50	\$565.11
Newspapers	271	14.13	13.86	14.41	14.60	—	466.29	453.22	487.06	471.58	—
Periodicals	272	15.99	15.55	16.12	16.16	—	606.02	576.91	620.62	596.30	—
Books	273	15.29	14.75	15.50	15.46	—	614.66	607.70	610.70	595.21	—
Book publishing	2731	14.68	14.43	14.53	14.37	—	572.52	571.43	571.03	551.81	—
Book printing	2732	15.80	15.00	16.41	16.49	—	650.96	637.50	646.55	636.51	—
Miscellaneous publishing	274	14.61	14.51	14.49	14.63	—	496.74	507.85	497.01	485.72	—
Commercial printing	275	15.19	15.05	15.42	15.41	—	606.08	595.98	612.17	600.99	—
Commercial printing, lithographic	2752	15.35	15.28	15.54	15.55	—	609.40	600.50	613.83	604.90	—
Commercial printing, nec	2759	14.65	14.41	14.95	14.92	—	590.40	572.08	606.97	593.82	—
Manifold business forms	276	14.71	14.51	14.93	14.68	—	572.22	593.46	594.21	594.54	—
Blankbooks and bookbinding	278	11.29	11.02	11.57	11.44	—	442.57	433.09	469.74	461.03	—
Printing trade services	279	17.15	16.86	17.26	17.19	—	703.15	667.66	752.54	696.20	—
Chemicals and allied products	28	18.59	18.34	18.80	18.85	18.99	786.36	781.28	797.12	789.82	789.98
Industrial inorganic chemicals	281	19.83	19.55	20.13	20.25	—	795.18	787.87	799.16	797.85	—
Industrial inorganic chemicals, nec	2819	21.11	20.61	21.60	21.87	—	901.40	888.29	920.16	918.54	—
Plastics materials and synthetics	282	19.27	19.04	19.54	19.66	—	807.41	795.87	826.54	811.96	—
Plastics materials and resins	2821	21.56	20.94	21.85	22.07	—	924.92	898.33	948.29	942.39	—
Organic fibers, noncellulosic	2824	16.55	16.63	16.47	16.52	—	670.28	680.17	668.68	637.67	—
Drugs	283	18.38	17.97	18.53	18.53	—	799.53	776.30	813.47	809.76	—
Pharmaceutical preparations	2834	17.97	17.47	18.24	18.22	—	774.51	759.95	789.79	790.75	—
Soap, cleaners, and toilet goods	284	16.40	16.26	16.71	16.76	—	665.84	661.78	691.79	690.51	—
Soap and other detergents	2841	20.72	20.84	21.07	20.95	—	915.82	927.38	962.90	974.18	—
Polishing, sanitation, and finishing preparations	2842,3	14.00	13.73	13.83	13.85	—	499.80	477.80	515.86	505.53	—
Toilet preparations	2844	15.23	14.90	15.75	15.87	—	630.52	622.82	653.63	653.84	—
Paints and allied products	285	16.15	15.79	16.58	16.72	—	637.93	634.76	628.38	625.33	—
Industrial organic chemicals	286	21.91	21.92	22.09	21.89	—	970.61	1,006.13	963.12	954.40	—
Cyclic crudes and intermediates	2865	23.44	23.67	24.39	25.23	—	956.35	1,067.52	987.80	986.49	—
Other industrial organic chemicals	2861,9	21.66	21.61	21.73	21.40	—	972.53	994.06	958.29	948.02	—
Agricultural chemicals	287	19.69	18.89	19.74	20.22	—	823.04	816.05	809.34	802.73	—
Miscellaneous chemical products	289	16.86	16.70	17.02	17.00	—	746.90	748.16	753.99	734.40	—
Petroleum and coal products	29	22.09	22.10	21.98	22.12	22.63	945.45	987.87	912.17	915.77	907.46
Petroleum refining	291	24.72	24.26	24.46	24.70	—	1,048.13	1,113.53	993.08	1,005.29	—
Asphalt paving and roofing materials	295	17.92	17.53	18.09	17.62	—	759.81	718.73	743.50	676.61	—
Rubber and misc. plastics products	30	13.39	13.24	13.66	13.65	13.60	544.97	544.16	573.72	556.92	556.24
Tires and inner tubes	301	19.57	19.09	19.93	19.73	—	866.95	866.69	920.77	923.36	—
Rubber and plastics footwear	302	8.39	8.93	8.30	8.47	—	353.22	383.10	350.26	331.18	—
Hose, belting, gaskets, and packing	305	13.45	13.08	14.02	14.18	—	548.76	555.90	570.61	564.36	—
Rubber and plastics hose and belting	3052	13.49	13.34	13.73	14.01	—	542.30	565.62	535.47	536.58	—
Fabricated rubber products, nec	306	13.15	12.90	13.29	13.34	—	529.95	527.61	560.84	546.94	—
Miscellaneous plastics products, nec	308	12.73	12.63	12.98	12.92	—	514.29	511.52	539.97	520.68	—
Leather and leather products	31	10.31	10.51	10.26	10.29	10.30	374.25	384.67	384.75	382.79	387.28
Leather tanning and finishing	311	12.63	13.15	12.67	12.77	—	548.14	574.66	572.68	577.20	—
Footwear cut stock and footwear, except rubber	313,4	9.73	9.94	9.54	9.55	—	374.61	377.72	394.96	392.51	—
Men's footwear, except athletic	3143	10.19	10.48	9.75	9.83	—	358.69	354.22	378.30	376.49	—
Women's footwear, except athletic	3144	8.98	8.80	9.33	8.72	—	407.69	403.04	439.44	380.19	—
Luggage	316	9.64	9.82	9.68	9.63	—	268.96	273.00	288.46	267.71	—
Handbags and personal leather goods	317	10.32	10.02	10.96	11.14	—	315.79	345.69	288.25	309.69	—
Service-producing		13.85	13.65	14.18	14.25	14.27	452.90	442.26	467.94	458.85	463.78
Transportation and public utilities		16.89	16.56	17.26	17.34	17.42	643.51	632.59	661.06	648.52	653.25

See footnotes at end of table.

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

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

Industry	1987 SIC Code	Average weekly hours					Average overtime hours				
		Avg. 2001	Jan. 2001	Dec. 2001	Jan. 2002 ^p	Feb. 2002 ^p	Avg. 2001	Jan. 2001	Dec. 2001	Jan. 2002 ^p	Feb. 2002 ^p
Transportation and public utilities—Continued											
Railroad transportation:											
Class I railroads plus Amtrak ²	4011	42.8	44.5	43.9	43.9	—	—	—	—	—	—
Local and interurban passenger transit	41	34.1	33.8	34.0	32.7	—	—	—	—	—	—
Local and suburban transportation	411	38.0	38.3	38.0	36.9	—	—	—	—	—	—
Intercity and rural bus transportation	413	38.1	37.7	39.1	37.1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Trucking and warehousing	42	39.7	39.2	39.8	38.4	—	—	—	—	—	—
Trucking and courier services, except air	421	39.8	39.2	39.9	38.4	—	—	—	—	—	—
Public warehousing and storage	422	39.0	38.6	39.6	38.3	—	—	—	—	—	—
Water transportation:											
Water transportation services	449	33.7	34.1	34.0	32.6	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pipelines, except natural gas	46	40.2	42.0	40.4	39.7	—	—	—	—	—	—
Transportation services	47	37.1	36.9	36.8	36.2	—	—	—	—	—	—
Passenger transportation arrangement	472	36.0	35.4	35.2	35.6	—	—	—	—	—	—
Travel agencies	4724	36.4	35.7	36.0	36.2	—	—	—	—	—	—
Freight transportation arrangement	473	37.6	37.7	37.2	36.3	—	—	—	—	—	—
Communications	48	39.7	40.2	39.9	39.1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Telephone communications	481	40.6	41.2	40.6	39.7	—	—	—	—	—	—
Telephone communications, except radio	4813	40.7	41.5	40.5	39.5	—	—	—	—	—	—
Radio and television broadcasting	483	35.1	35.1	35.8	34.9	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cable and other pay television services	484	40.8	41.6	41.0	40.9	—	—	—	—	—	—
Electric, gas, and sanitary services	49	41.8	41.5	41.7	41.1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Electric services	491	42.2	41.5	41.9	41.1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Gas production and distribution	492	40.9	41.7	40.4	39.9	—	—	—	—	—	—
Combination utility services	493	41.9	42.1	42.1	41.6	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sanitary services	495	42.2	41.2	42.3	41.8	—	—	—	—	—	—
Wholesale trade		38.2	37.9	38.6	37.9	38.1	—	—	—	—	—
Durable goods	50	38.5	38.4	38.9	38.2	—	—	—	—	—	—
Motor vehicles, parts, and supplies	501	35.7	36.7	35.7	34.7	—	—	—	—	—	—
Furniture and home furnishings	502	37.9	36.9	38.5	37.7	—	—	—	—	—	—
Lumber and other construction materials	503	39.0	37.4	39.0	38.2	—	—	—	—	—	—
Professional and commercial equipment	504	39.3	39.2	39.9	39.5	—	—	—	—	—	—
Medical and hospital equipment	5047	39.1	39.6	40.1	39.9	—	—	—	—	—	—
Metals and minerals, except petroleum	505	40.2	39.9	40.8	39.9	—	—	—	—	—	—
Electrical goods	506	37.5	37.8	38.3	37.4	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hardware, plumbing, and heating equipment	507	40.3	39.5	40.9	40.0	—	—	—	—	—	—
Machinery, equipment, and supplies	508	39.3	39.2	39.5	38.7	—	—	—	—	—	—
Misc. wholesale trade durable goods	509	37.8	37.1	38.0	37.7	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nondurable goods	51	37.9	37.3	38.3	37.6	—	—	—	—	—	—
Paper and paper products	511	34.2	34.7	34.0	34.5	—	—	—	—	—	—
Drugs, proprietaries, and sundries	512	37.7	37.9	38.8	38.2	—	—	—	—	—	—
Apparel, piece goods, and notions	513	39.1	38.0	39.7	38.3	—	—	—	—	—	—
Groceries and related products	514	39.5	38.9	40.2	39.1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Farm-product raw materials	515	31.7	30.7	30.8	31.0	—	—	—	—	—	—
Chemicals and allied products	516	41.0	41.3	41.5	41.2	—	—	—	—	—	—
Petroleum and petroleum products	517	37.9	38.1	37.7	37.6	—	—	—	—	—	—
Beer, wine, and distilled beverages	518	38.0	36.9	38.6	37.8	—	—	—	—	—	—
Misc. wholesale trade nondurable goods	519	36.5	35.2	36.5	35.6	—	—	—	—	—	—
Retail trade		28.8	28.2	29.2	28.0	28.5	—	—	—	—	—
Building materials and garden supplies	52	36.1	34.8	36.3	35.8	—	—	—	—	—	—
Lumber and other building materials	521	38.3	36.9	38.7	38.1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Paint, glass, and wallpaper stores	523	35.4	34.7	35.3	34.4	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hardware stores	525	30.3	29.7	30.6	29.9	—	—	—	—	—	—
Retail nurseries and garden stores	526	32.5	30.8	31.5	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				
		Avg. 2001	Jan. 2001	Dec. 2001	Jan. 2002P	Feb. 2002P	Avg. 2001	Jan. 2001	Dec. 2001	Jan. 2002P	Feb. 2002P
Transportation and public utilities—Continued											
Railroad transportation:											
Class I railroads plus Amtrak ²	4011	\$18.28	\$18.03	\$17.93	\$18.19	—	\$782.38	\$802.34	\$787.13	\$798.54	—
Local and interurban passenger transit	41	12.42	12.27	12.57	12.57	—	423.52	414.73	427.38	411.04	—
Local and suburban transportation	411	13.17	13.06	13.39	13.40	—	500.46	500.20	508.82	494.46	—
Intercity and rural bus transportation	413	13.55	13.52	13.64	13.36	—	516.26	509.70	533.32	495.66	—
Trucking and warehousing	42	14.69	14.46	14.91	14.86	—	583.19	566.83	593.42	570.62	—
Trucking and courier services, except air	421	14.91	14.69	15.12	15.06	—	593.42	575.85	603.29	578.30	—
Public warehousing and storage	422	12.72	12.50	12.98	13.04	—	496.08	482.50	514.01	499.43	—
Water transportation:											
Water transportation services	449	21.76	21.67	22.93	23.26	—	733.31	738.95	779.62	758.28	—
Pipelines, except natural gas	46	23.80	23.23	24.01	23.69	—	956.76	975.66	970.00	940.49	—
Transportation services	47	15.07	14.81	15.56	15.57	—	559.10	546.49	572.61	563.63	—
Passenger transportation arrangement	472	15.64	15.23	16.39	16.45	—	563.04	539.14	576.93	585.62	—
Travel agencies	4724	16.11	15.47	17.06	17.17	—	586.40	552.28	614.16	621.55	—
Freight transportation arrangement	473	15.46	15.09	15.93	15.86	—	581.30	568.89	592.60	575.72	—
Communications	48	18.50	18.20	18.89	19.00	—	734.45	731.64	753.71	742.90	—
Telephone communications	481	18.93	18.41	19.56	19.69	—	768.56	758.49	794.14	781.69	—
Telephone communications, except radio	4813	19.33	18.96	19.91	20.03	—	786.73	786.84	806.36	791.19	—
Radio and television broadcasting	483	19.10	19.06	19.39	19.29	—	670.41	669.01	694.16	673.22	—
Cable and other pay television services	484	15.50	16.03	15.01	15.35	—	632.40	666.85	615.41	627.82	—
Electric, gas, and sanitary services	49	22.28	21.79	22.96	23.00	—	931.30	904.29	957.43	945.30	—
Electric services	491	22.99	22.53	23.40	23.52	—	970.18	935.00	980.46	966.67	—
Gas production and distribution	492	20.37	20.19	20.98	20.80	—	833.13	841.92	847.59	829.92	—
Combination utility services	493	26.50	25.38	28.09	27.66	—	1,110.35	1,068.50	1,182.59	1,150.66	—
Sanitary services	495	19.57	19.12	20.17	20.52	—	825.85	787.74	853.19	857.74	—
Wholesale trade		15.80	15.56	16.17	16.07	\$16.14	603.56	589.72	624.16	609.05	\$614.93
Durable goods	50	16.66	16.34	17.03	16.92	—	641.41	627.46	662.47	646.34	—
Motor vehicles, parts, and supplies	501	14.82	14.82	15.08	14.80	—	529.07	543.89	538.36	513.56	—
Furniture and home furnishings	502	15.39	14.83	15.81	15.84	—	583.28	547.23	608.69	597.17	—
Lumber and other construction materials	503	15.25	14.74	15.44	15.34	—	594.75	551.28	602.16	585.99	—
Professional and commercial equipment	504	20.78	20.23	21.62	21.34	—	816.65	793.02	862.64	842.93	—
Medical and hospital equipment	5047	19.66	19.29	20.40	19.48	—	768.71	763.88	818.04	777.25	—
Metals and minerals, except petroleum	505	15.63	15.27	15.85	15.98	—	628.33	609.27	646.68	637.60	—
Electrical goods	506	16.50	16.38	16.60	16.67	—	618.75	619.16	635.78	623.46	—
Hardware, plumbing, and heating equipment	507	15.31	14.89	15.63	15.49	—	616.99	588.16	639.27	619.60	—
Machinery, equipment, and supplies	508	16.30	15.98	16.46	16.37	—	640.59	626.42	650.17	633.52	—
Misc. wholesale trade durable goods	509	13.05	12.60	13.51	13.48	—	493.29	467.46	513.38	508.20	—
Nondurable goods	51	14.61	14.45	14.99	14.89	—	553.72	538.99	574.12	559.86	—
Paper and paper products	511	13.93	13.69	14.44	14.35	—	476.41	475.04	490.96	495.08	—
Drugs, proprietaries, and sundries	512	20.12	19.86	20.59	20.33	—	758.52	752.69	798.89	776.61	—
Apparel, piece goods, and notions	513	13.50	13.43	13.72	13.97	—	527.85	510.34	544.68	535.05	—
Groceries and related products	514	14.75	14.52	15.16	14.91	—	582.63	564.83	609.43	582.98	—
Farm-product raw materials	515	11.45	11.50	11.58	11.51	—	362.97	353.05	356.66	356.81	—
Chemicals and allied products	516	16.36	16.00	16.79	16.94	—	670.76	660.80	696.79	697.93	—
Petroleum and petroleum products	517	13.88	13.60	14.26	14.15	—	526.05	518.16	537.60	532.04	—
Beer, wine, and distilled beverages	518	16.71	16.85	16.83	16.50	—	634.98	621.77	649.64	623.70	—
Misc. wholesale trade nondurable goods	519	11.69	11.60	11.85	11.88	—	426.69	408.32	432.53	422.93	—
Retail trade		9.82	9.69	9.99	10.06	10.04	282.82	273.26	291.71	281.68	286.14
Building materials and garden supplies	52	12.11	11.78	12.48	12.47	—	437.17	409.94	453.02	446.43	—
Lumber and other building materials	521	12.85	12.42	13.24	13.16	—	492.16	458.30	512.39	501.40	—
Paint, glass, and wallpaper stores	523	11.68	11.58	11.95	11.92	—	413.47	401.83	421.84	410.05	—
Hardware stores	525	9.56	9.46	9.77	9.82	—	289.67	280.96	298.96	293.62	—
Retail nurseries and garden stores	526	10.50	10.58	10.90	11.28	—	341.25	325.86	343.35	354.19	—

See footnotes at end of table.

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

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

Industry	1987 SIC Code	Average weekly hours					Average overtime hours				
		Avg. 2001	Jan. 2001	Dec. 2001	Jan. 2002 ^P	Feb. 2002 ^P	Avg. 2001	Jan. 2001	Dec. 2001	Jan. 2002 ^P	Feb. 2002 ^P
Retail trade—Continued											
General merchandise stores	53	28.7	27.9	30.0	27.5	—	—	—	—	—	—
Department stores	531	28.7	27.9	30.1	27.5	—	—	—	—	—	—
Variety stores	533	27.9	26.7	29.1	26.4	—	—	—	—	—	—
Misc. general merchandise stores	539	29.8	29.0	30.2	28.4	—	—	—	—	—	—
Food stores	54	30.3	29.6	30.2	29.9	—	—	—	—	—	—
Grocery stores	541	30.4	29.8	30.3	30.1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Retail bakeries	546	28.7	27.5	29.8	28.2	—	—	—	—	—	—
Automotive dealers and service stations	55	35.3	35.0	35.3	34.7	—	—	—	—	—	—
New and used car dealers	551	36.5	36.4	36.6	36.0	—	—	—	—	—	—
Auto and home supply stores	553	38.1	37.3	38.2	37.4	—	—	—	—	—	—
Gasoline service stations	554	31.7	31.2	31.5	30.9	—	—	—	—	—	—
Automotive dealers, nec	559	36.7	38.0	36.4	37.0	—	—	—	—	—	—
Apparel and accessory stores	56	25.6	24.4	26.4	23.9	—	—	—	—	—	—
Men's and boys' clothing stores	561	27.0	26.3	28.6	26.8	—	—	—	—	—	—
Women's clothing stores	562	23.1	22.2	23.3	21.5	—	—	—	—	—	—
Family clothing stores	565	26.1	24.4	27.4	23.9	—	—	—	—	—	—
Shoe stores	566	27.4	26.3	28.0	25.9	—	—	—	—	—	—
Furniture and home furnishings stores	57	32.1	31.7	33.0	31.6	—	—	—	—	—	—
Furniture and home furnishings stores	571	32.1	32.0	32.7	31.3	—	—	—	—	—	—
Household appliance stores	572	33.2	33.1	34.6	33.4	—	—	—	—	—	—
Radio, television, and computer stores	573	31.9	31.1	33.0	31.6	—	—	—	—	—	—
Radio, television, and electronic stores	5731	31.6	31.3	33.1	31.0	—	—	—	—	—	—
Record and prerecorded tape stores	5735	24.0	22.3	24.7	22.6	—	—	—	—	—	—
Eating and drinking places ³	58	25.3	24.7	25.4	24.3	—	—	—	—	—	—
Miscellaneous retail establishments	59	29.5	29.2	30.7	29.2	—	—	—	—	—	—
Drug stores and proprietary stores	591	28.6	28.4	28.7	28.4	—	—	—	—	—	—
Used merchandise stores	593	29.1	29.0	29.0	28.6	—	—	—	—	—	—
Miscellaneous shopping goods stores	594	27.3	27.2	29.5	27.4	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nonstore retailers	596	34.2	33.4	35.9	33.4	—	—	—	—	—	—
Fuel dealers	598	37.3	39.3	38.5	39.7	—	—	—	—	—	—
Retail stores, nec	599	30.9	30.3	31.8	29.9	—	—	—	—	—	—
Optical goods stores	5995	33.1	33.1	33.2	32.6	—	—	—	—	—	—
Miscellaneous retail stores, nec	5999	31.4	31.0	32.1	30.5	—	—	—	—	—	—
Finance, insurance, and real estate⁴		36.3	36.0	36.7	35.9	36.3	—	—	—	—	—
Depository institutions	60	35.7	35.4	36.1	35.2	—	—	—	—	—	—
Commercial banks	602	35.6	35.4	36.1	35.1	—	—	—	—	—	—
State commercial banks	6022	35.4	34.9	36.0	34.9	—	—	—	—	—	—
National and commercial banks, nec	6021,9	35.8	35.7	36.2	35.2	—	—	—	—	—	—
Credit unions	606	35.6	35.3	36.1	35.5	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nondepository institutions	61	37.5	37.0	38.0	37.1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Personal credit institutions	614	38.2	37.8	38.7	37.3	—	—	—	—	—	—
Security and commodity brokers: Security and commodity services	628	38.0	37.6	38.4	37.4	—	—	—	—	—	—
Insurance carriers	63	38.3	37.9	38.8	38.1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Life insurance	631	38.6	38.3	38.8	38.7	—	—	—	—	—	—
Medical service and health insurance	632	38.4	38.1	39.1	38.0	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hospital and medical service plans	6324	38.3	37.9	38.9	37.6	—	—	—	—	—	—
Fire, marine, and casualty insurance	633	38.2	37.6	38.5	37.7	—	—	—	—	—	—
Services		32.7	32.3	32.9	32.2	32.4	—	—	—	—	—
Agricultural services	07	34.3	31.9	33.2	32.3	—	—	—	—	—	—

See footnotes at end of table.

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

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

Industry	1987 SIC Code	Average hourly earnings					Average weekly earnings				
		Avg. 2001	Jan. 2001	Dec. 2001	Jan. 2002P	Feb. 2002P	Avg. 2001	Jan. 2001	Dec. 2001	Jan. 2002P	Feb. 2002P
Retail trade—Continued											
General merchandise stores	53	\$9.80	\$9.68	\$9.86	\$10.02	—	\$281.26	\$270.07	\$295.80	\$275.55	—
Department stores	531	9.96	9.83	10.03	10.18	—	285.85	274.26	301.90	279.95	—
Variety stores	533	7.62	7.66	7.59	7.80	—	212.60	204.52	220.87	205.92	—
Misc. general merchandise stores	539	9.26	9.17	9.35	9.55	—	275.95	265.93	282.37	271.22	—
Food stores	54	9.72	9.66	9.82	9.89	—	294.52	285.94	296.56	295.71	—
Grocery stores	541	9.73	9.67	9.84	9.90	—	295.79	288.17	298.15	297.99	—
Retail bakeries	546	9.71	9.63	9.75	10.01	—	278.68	264.83	290.55	282.28	—
Automotive dealers and service stations	55	13.59	13.12	13.86	13.72	—	479.73	459.20	489.26	476.08	—
New and used car dealers	551	16.85	16.09	17.11	16.84	—	615.03	585.68	626.23	606.24	—
Auto and home supply stores	553	11.38	11.03	11.57	11.52	—	433.58	411.42	441.97	430.85	—
Gasoline service stations	554	8.66	8.68	8.76	8.77	—	274.52	270.82	275.94	270.99	—
Automotive dealers, nec	559	14.20	13.26	14.76	14.38	—	521.14	503.88	537.26	532.06	—
Apparel and accessory stores	56	9.71	9.61	9.71	9.91	—	248.58	234.48	256.34	236.85	—
Men's and boys' clothing stores	561	10.85	11.03	11.13	11.14	—	292.95	290.09	318.32	298.55	—
Women's clothing stores	562	9.63	9.52	9.73	9.94	—	222.45	211.34	226.71	213.71	—
Family clothing stores	565	9.78	9.55	9.66	9.94	—	255.26	233.02	264.68	237.57	—
Shoe stores	566	9.06	8.99	9.09	9.00	—	248.24	236.44	254.52	233.10	—
Furniture and home furnishings stores	57	13.37	12.98	13.71	13.61	—	429.18	411.47	452.43	430.08	—
Furniture and home furnishings stores	571	12.41	12.17	12.70	12.68	—	398.36	389.44	415.29	396.88	—
Household appliance stores	572	12.52	12.40	13.08	12.68	—	415.66	410.44	452.57	423.51	—
Radio, television, and computer stores	573	14.71	14.08	15.02	14.92	—	469.25	437.89	495.66	471.47	—
Radio, television, and electronic stores	5731	13.63	12.68	14.84	14.52	—	430.71	396.88	491.20	450.12	—
Record and prerecorded tape stores	5735	8.15	7.79	7.96	8.35	—	195.60	173.72	196.61	188.71	—
Eating and drinking places ³	58	7.15	7.09	7.27	7.25	—	180.90	175.12	184.66	176.18	—
Miscellaneous retail establishments	59	10.71	10.52	10.80	11.04	—	315.95	307.18	331.56	322.37	—
Drug stores and proprietary stores	591	11.70	11.47	11.92	12.07	—	334.62	325.75	342.10	342.79	—
Used merchandise stores	593	8.74	8.67	8.84	8.87	—	254.33	251.43	256.36	253.68	—
Miscellaneous shopping goods stores	594	9.91	9.65	9.91	10.15	—	270.54	262.48	292.35	278.11	—
Nonstore retailers	596	11.30	10.99	11.43	11.71	—	386.46	367.07	410.34	391.11	—
Fuel dealers	598	14.08	14.57	14.53	14.86	—	525.18	572.60	559.41	589.94	—
Retail stores, nec	599	10.63	10.44	10.86	10.96	—	328.47	316.33	345.35	327.70	—
Optical goods stores	5995	12.33	12.37	12.47	12.53	—	408.12	409.45	414.00	408.48	—
Miscellaneous retail stores, nec	5999	11.05	10.76	11.39	11.46	—	346.97	333.56	365.62	349.53	—
Finance, insurance, and real estate⁴		\$15.83	\$15.45	\$16.19	\$16.18	\$16.23	\$574.63	\$556.20	\$594.17	\$580.86	\$589.15
Depository institutions	60	12.15	11.97	12.34	12.37	—	433.76	423.74	445.47	435.42	—
Commercial banks	602	11.57	11.43	11.74	11.75	—	411.89	404.62	423.81	412.43	—
State commercial banks	6022	11.23	11.12	11.47	11.47	—	397.54	388.09	412.92	400.30	—
National and commercial banks, nec	6021,9	11.80	11.64	11.93	11.95	—	422.44	415.55	431.87	420.64	—
Credit unions	606	11.97	11.75	12.23	12.25	—	426.13	414.78	441.50	434.88	—
Nondepository institutions	61	17.31	16.09	17.63	17.59	—	649.13	595.33	669.94	652.59	—
Personal credit institutions	614	13.63	13.30	13.91	14.00	—	520.67	502.74	538.32	522.20	—
Security and commodity brokers: Security and commodity services	628	23.62	23.25	24.45	24.65	—	897.56	874.20	938.88	921.91	—
Insurance carriers	63	18.61	18.08	19.12	19.12	—	712.76	685.23	741.86	728.47	—
Life insurance	631	16.91	16.35	17.51	17.39	—	652.73	626.21	679.39	672.99	—
Medical service and health insurance	632	17.67	17.30	18.08	18.26	—	678.53	659.13	706.93	693.88	—
Hospital and medical service plans	6324	18.15	17.76	18.56	18.70	—	695.15	673.10	721.98	703.12	—
Fire, marine, and casualty insurance	633	20.46	19.84	20.93	20.91	—	781.57	745.98	805.81	788.31	—
Services		14.61	14.39	15.08	15.09	15.10	477.75	464.80	496.13	485.90	489.24
Agricultural services	07	11.33	11.35	11.70	11.79	—	388.62	362.07	388.44	380.82	—

See footnotes at end of table.

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

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

Industry	1987 SIC Code	Average weekly hours					Average overtime hours				
		Avg. 2001	Jan. 2001	Dec. 2001	Jan. 2002 ^P	Feb. 2002 ^P	Avg. 2001	Jan. 2001	Dec. 2001	Jan. 2002 ^P	Feb. 2002 ^P
Services—Continued											
Agricultural services—Continued											
Veterinary services	074	28.8	28.0	28.6	28.1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Landscape and horticultural services	078	36.8	33.8	35.6	34.9	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hotels and other lodging places:											
Hotels and motels ³	701	30.0	29.3	28.9	28.6	—	—	—	—	—	—
Personal services:											
Laundry, cleaning, and garment services	721	33.9	33.1	34.2	33.2	—	—	—	—	—	—
Beauty shops ³	723	27.9	27.5	28.7	27.1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Miscellaneous personal services	729	31.6	29.3	29.9	28.3	—	—	—	—	—	—
Business services	73	33.6	33.2	34.1	33.2	—	—	—	—	—	—
Advertising	731	34.7	34.6	35.2	34.3	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mailing, reproduction, and stenographic services:											
Photocopying and duplicating services	7334	34.9	35.1	35.7	35.2	—	—	—	—	—	—
Services to buildings	734	28.7	28.0	29.3	28.3	—	—	—	—	—	—
Disinfecting and pest control services	7342	37.3	37.0	38.3	36.2	—	—	—	—	—	—
Building maintenance services, nec	7349	27.9	27.1	28.6	27.6	—	—	—	—	—	—
Miscellaneous equipment rental and leasing	735	37.7	36.9	37.9	37.3	—	—	—	—	—	—
Medical equipment rental	7352	37.0	36.6	37.0	37.2	—	—	—	—	—	—
Heavy construction equipment rental	7353	40.8	39.1	40.7	40.2	—	—	—	—	—	—
Equipment rental and leasing, nec	7359	36.9	36.2	37.1	36.2	—	—	—	—	—	—
Personnel supply services:											
Help supply services	7363	32.2	31.5	32.7	31.4	—	—	—	—	—	—
Computer and data processing services	737	38.3	37.7	39.0	38.2	—	—	—	—	—	—
Computer programming services	7371	37.9	37.4	38.6	37.8	—	—	—	—	—	—
Computer integrated systems design	7373	39.6	38.7	40.2	38.8	—	—	—	—	—	—
Information retrieval services	7375	37.9	36.1	39.0	38.3	—	—	—	—	—	—
Computer maintenance and repair	7378	37.9	39.3	37.4	36.5	—	—	—	—	—	—
Miscellaneous business services	738	33.1	33.2	33.4	32.4	—	—	—	—	—	—
Detective and armored car services	7381	34.8	34.9	34.9	34.6	—	—	—	—	—	—
Security systems services	7382	36.4	36.8	36.4	36.0	—	—	—	—	—	—
Auto repair, services, and parking	75	35.0	34.8	34.8	34.5	—	—	—	—	—	—
Automotive rentals, without drivers	751	35.1	35.7	34.1	34.0	—	—	—	—	—	—
Passenger car rental	7514	34.6	35.2	33.2	33.1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Automobile parking	752	33.7	33.6	33.8	32.6	—	—	—	—	—	—
Automotive repair shops	753	37.0	36.9	37.1	36.7	—	—	—	—	—	—
Automotive and tire repair shops	7532,4	37.8	37.5	38.2	37.9	—	—	—	—	—	—
General automotive repair shops	7538	36.0	36.2	35.9	35.5	—	—	—	—	—	—
Automotive services, except repair	754	30.6	29.4	30.1	30.3	—	—	—	—	—	—
Carwashes	7542	27.2	26.2	25.5	27.3	—	—	—	—	—	—
Miscellaneous repair services	76	37.5	37.1	37.4	36.8	—	—	—	—	—	—
Motion pictures	78	31.3	31.7	30.4	28.8	—	—	—	—	—	—
Motion picture production and services	781	40.0	40.2	40.3	37.9	—	—	—	—	—	—
Video tape rental	784	25.3	25.3	24.2	22.9	—	—	—	—	—	—
Amusement and recreation services	79	25.8	25.2	26.0	25.2	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bowling centers	793	24.8	24.7	25.1	25.2	—	—	—	—	—	—
Misc. amusement and recreation services	799	25.7	24.6	25.5	24.5	—	—	—	—	—	—
Physical fitness facilities	7991	17.6	17.5	17.2	16.2	—	—	—	—	—	—
Membership sports and recreation clubs	7997	28.2	27.0	29.0	26.3	—	—	—	—	—	—
Health services	80	33.3	33.1	33.6	33.1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Offices and clinics of medical doctors	801	33.2	32.8	33.6	33.0	—	—	—	—	—	—
Offices and clinics of dentists	802	27.9	27.9	28.4	27.6	—	—	—	—	—	—
Offices and clinics of other health practitioners	804	30.2	30.0	30.5	29.8	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nursing and personal care facilities	805	32.6	32.6	32.9	32.5	—	—	—	—	—	—
Intermediate care facilities	8052	31.6	31.7	31.7	31.7	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hospitals	806	35.2	35.0	35.3	34.9	—	—	—	—	—	—

See footnotes at end of table.

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

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

Industry	1987 SIC Code	Average hourly earnings					Average weekly earnings				
		Avg. 2001	Jan. 2001	Dec. 2001	Jan. 2002 ^P	Feb. 2002 ^P	Avg. 2001	Jan. 2001	Dec. 2001	Jan. 2002 ^P	Feb. 2002 ^P
Services—Continued											
Agricultural services—Continued											
Veterinary services	074	\$11.40	\$11.16	\$11.70	\$11.82	—	\$328.32	\$312.48	\$334.62	\$332.14	—
Landscape and horticultural services	078	11.37	11.55	11.79	11.88	—	418.42	390.39	419.72	414.61	—
Hotels and other lodging places:											
Hotels and motels ³	701	9.94	9.91	10.25	10.23	—	298.20	290.36	296.23	292.58	—
Personal services:											
Laundry, cleaning, and garment services	721	9.47	9.34	9.66	9.66	—	321.03	309.15	330.37	320.71	—
Beauty shops ³	723	10.70	10.34	11.00	10.75	—	298.53	284.35	315.70	291.33	—
Miscellaneous personal services	729	11.15	10.91	12.68	12.91	—	352.34	319.66	379.13	365.35	—
Business services											
Advertising	731	19.97	19.94	20.11	19.97	—	692.96	689.92	707.87	684.97	—
Mailing, reproduction, and stenographic services:											
Photocopying and duplicating services	7334	13.05	12.25	13.57	13.43	—	455.45	429.98	484.45	472.74	—
Services to buildings	734	9.23	9.11	9.27	9.24	—	264.90	255.08	271.61	261.49	—
Disinfecting and pest control services	7342	12.66	11.91	12.94	12.43	—	472.22	440.67	495.60	449.97	—
Building maintenance services, nec	7349	8.79	8.76	8.84	8.87	—	245.24	237.40	252.82	244.81	—
Miscellaneous equipment rental and leasing	735	14.67	14.43	15.09	14.96	—	553.06	532.47	571.91	558.01	—
Medical equipment rental	7352	13.84	13.47	14.33	14.38	—	512.08	493.00	530.21	534.94	—
Heavy construction equipment rental	7353	19.24	18.33	19.99	19.65	—	784.99	716.70	813.59	789.93	—
Equipment rental and leasing, nec	7359	13.17	13.20	13.34	13.25	—	485.97	477.84	494.91	479.65	—
Personnel supply services:											
Help supply services	7363	11.69	11.68	11.92	12.21	—	376.42	367.92	389.78	383.39	—
Computer and data processing services	737	24.24	23.37	24.95	24.74	—	928.39	881.05	973.05	945.07	—
Computer programming services	7371	27.87	26.79	28.54	28.13	—	1,056.27	1,001.95	1,101.64	1,063.31	—
Computer integrated systems design	7373	23.97	22.94	24.16	24.37	—	949.21	887.78	971.23	945.56	—
Information retrieval services	7375	16.59	16.50	17.11	17.25	—	628.76	595.65	667.29	660.68	—
Computer maintenance and repair	7378	16.76	16.82	16.67	16.81	—	635.20	661.03	623.46	613.57	—
Miscellaneous business services	738	11.33	11.12	11.57	11.54	—	375.02	369.18	386.44	373.90	—
Detective and armored car services	7381	9.56	9.51	9.69	9.66	—	332.69	331.90	338.18	334.24	—
Security systems services	7382	15.16	14.59	15.61	15.74	—	551.82	536.91	568.20	566.64	—
Auto repair, services, and parking											
Automotive rentals, without drivers	751	11.73	11.87	11.92	11.92	—	411.72	423.76	406.47	405.28	—
Passenger car rental	7514	10.83	10.94	10.94	10.91	—	374.72	385.09	363.21	361.12	—
Automobile parking	752	9.25	9.00	9.71	9.65	—	311.73	302.40	328.20	314.59	—
Automotive repair shops	753	13.90	13.62	14.12	14.14	—	514.30	502.58	523.85	518.94	—
Automotive and tire repair shops	7532,4	14.80	14.54	15.05	15.07	—	559.44	545.25	574.91	571.15	—
General automotive repair shops	7538	13.49	13.20	13.64	13.67	—	485.64	477.84	489.68	485.29	—
Automotive services, except repair	754	9.48	9.38	9.84	9.57	—	290.09	275.77	296.18	289.97	—
Carwashes	7542	7.96	7.98	8.22	8.12	—	216.51	209.08	209.61	221.68	—
Miscellaneous repair services											
Motion pictures	78	14.71	14.82	15.37	14.76	—	460.42	469.79	467.25	425.09	—
Motion picture production and services	781	20.04	19.64	21.83	20.95	—	801.60	789.53	879.75	794.01	—
Video tape rental	784	7.97	8.01	7.98	8.09	—	201.64	202.65	193.12	185.26	—
Amusement and recreation services											
Bowling centers	793	8.48	8.25	8.66	8.61	—	210.30	203.78	217.37	216.97	—
Misc. amusement and recreation services	799	9.79	9.98	10.42	10.26	—	251.60	245.51	265.71	251.37	—
Physical fitness facilities	7991	10.28	10.20	10.45	10.33	—	180.93	178.50	179.74	167.35	—
Membership sports and recreation clubs	7997	10.51	10.69	11.25	11.18	—	296.38	288.63	326.25	294.03	—
Health services											
Offices and clinics of medical doctors	801	16.08	15.90	16.45	16.37	—	533.86	521.52	552.72	540.21	—
Offices and clinics of dentists	802	16.35	15.99	16.91	16.83	—	456.17	446.12	480.24	464.51	—
Offices and clinics of other health practitioners	804	13.62	13.29	14.05	13.93	—	411.32	398.70	428.53	415.11	—
Nursing and personal care facilities	805	11.28	11.10	11.49	11.57	—	367.73	361.86	378.02	376.03	—
Intermediate care facilities	8052	10.75	10.58	10.94	10.99	—	339.70	335.39	346.80	348.38	—
Hospitals	806	17.45	17.08	17.94	18.00	—	614.24	597.80	633.28	628.20	—

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				
		Avg. 2001	Jan. 2001	Dec. 2001	Jan. 2002 ^P	Feb. 2002 ^P	Avg. 2001	Jan. 2001	Dec. 2001	Jan. 2002 ^P	Feb. 2002 ^P
Services—Continued											
Health services—Continued											
Home health care services	808	29.8	29.7	30.2	29.9	-	-	-	-	-	-
Legal services	81	35.2	34.7	35.8	34.7	-	-	-	-	-	-
Social services	83	31.1	30.9	31.6	30.9	-	-	-	-	-	-
Individual and family services	832	31.1	31.0	31.5	30.9	-	-	-	-	-	-
Job training and related services	833	30.5	30.2	30.8	30.1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Child day care services	835	29.8	28.9	30.1	29.2	-	-	-	-	-	-
Residential care	836	32.6	32.6	33.1	32.6	-	-	-	-	-	-
Social services, nec	839	32.1	32.0	32.7	32.0	-	-	-	-	-	-
Membership organizations:											
Professional organizations	862	35.4	35.0	35.6	35.0	-	-	-	-	-	-
Engineering and management services	87	37.1	36.8	37.3	36.5	-	-	-	-	-	-
Engineering and architectural services	871	38.7	38.3	38.9	38.0	-	-	-	-	-	-
Engineering services	8711	39.0	38.5	39.3	38.3	-	-	-	-	-	-
Architectural services	8712	38.1	38.2	38.1	37.4	-	-	-	-	-	-
Surveying services	8713	37.0	36.4	36.4	35.6	-	-	-	-	-	-
Accounting, auditing, and bookkeeping	872	36.7	37.0	36.5	35.7	-	-	-	-	-	-
Research and testing services	873	36.3	36.1	36.5	35.7	-	-	-	-	-	-
Commercial physical research	8731	38.7	38.6	39.3	38.7	-	-	-	-	-	-
Commercial nonphysical research	8732	29.8	30.0	28.6	27.9	-	-	-	-	-	-
Noncommercial research organizations	8733	36.6	36.8	37.0	36.3	-	-	-	-	-	-
Management and public relations	874	36.1	35.5	36.7	36.0	-	-	-	-	-	-
Management services	8741	35.8	35.0	36.4	35.7	-	-	-	-	-	-
Management consulting services	8742	36.2	35.7	36.4	35.9	-	-	-	-	-	-
Public relations services	8743	35.2	35.1	35.5	33.8	-	-	-	-	-	-
Services, nec	89	35.0	34.1	35.8	34.4	-	-	-	-	-	-

See footnotes at end of table.

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

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

Industry	1987 SIC Code	Average hourly earnings					Average weekly earnings				
		Avg. 2001	Jan. 2001	Dec. 2001	Jan. 2002 ^P	Feb. 2002 ^P	Avg. 2001	Jan. 2001	Dec. 2001	Jan. 2002 ^P	Feb. 2002 ^P
Services—Continued											
Health services—Continued											
Home health care services	808	\$12.74	\$12.55	\$12.91	\$12.86	—	\$379.65	\$372.74	\$389.88	\$384.51	—
Legal services	81	20.98	20.53	21.49	21.17	—	738.50	712.39	769.34	734.60	—
Social services	83	10.32	10.20	10.57	10.60	—	320.95	315.18	334.01	327.54	—
Individual and family services	832	10.86	10.74	11.15	11.18	—	337.75	332.94	351.23	345.46	—
Job training and related services	833	9.95	9.75	10.25	10.31	—	303.48	294.45	315.70	310.33	—
Child day care services	835	8.97	8.93	9.20	9.24	—	267.31	258.08	276.92	269.81	—
Residential care	836	10.51	10.42	10.66	10.70	—	342.63	339.69	352.85	348.82	—
Social services, nec	839	12.82	12.45	13.24	13.13	—	411.52	398.40	432.95	420.16	—
Membership organizations:											
Professional organizations	862	19.98	19.56	20.42	20.38	—	707.29	684.60	726.95	713.30	—
Engineering and management services	87	19.86	19.43	20.53	20.43	—	736.81	715.02	765.77	745.70	—
Engineering and architectural services	871	21.67	21.34	22.14	22.10	—	838.63	817.32	861.25	839.80	—
Engineering services	8711	22.50	22.18	22.91	22.90	—	877.50	853.93	900.36	877.07	—
Architectural services	8712	20.09	19.69	20.74	20.68	—	765.43	752.16	790.19	773.43	—
Surveying services	8713	15.65	15.24	16.12	15.80	—	579.05	554.74	586.77	562.48	—
Accounting, auditing, and bookkeeping	872	16.97	16.50	17.83	17.74	—	622.80	610.50	650.80	633.32	—
Research and testing services	873	20.17	19.51	21.10	21.19	—	732.17	704.31	770.15	756.48	—
Commercial physical research	8731	22.91	21.63	24.29	23.72	—	886.62	834.92	954.60	917.96	—
Commercial nonphysical research	8732	14.97	14.93	15.44	15.97	—	446.11	447.90	441.58	445.56	—
Noncommercial research organizations	8733	23.46	23.11	24.13	24.35	—	858.64	850.45	892.81	883.91	—
Management and public relations	874	19.43	19.11	20.04	19.80	—	701.42	678.41	735.47	712.80	—
Management services	8741	17.48	17.14	18.11	17.95	—	625.78	599.90	659.20	640.82	—
Management consulting services	8742	21.65	21.27	22.41	22.15	—	783.73	759.34	815.72	795.19	—
Public relations services	8743	19.09	18.58	19.37	19.37	—	671.97	652.16	687.64	654.71	—
Services, nec	89	19.32	19.56	19.41	19.51	—	676.20	667.00	694.88	671.14	—

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	Avg. 2001	Jan. 2001	Dec. 2001	Jan. 2002 ^p	Feb. 2002 ^p
Manufacturing	\$14.15	\$13.91	\$14.46	\$14.50	\$14.48
Durable goods	14.59	14.30	14.94	14.97	14.94
Lumber and wood products	11.58	11.58	11.72	11.76	(2)
Furniture and fixtures	11.79	11.56	12.08	12.14	(2)
Stone, clay, and glass products	14.07	13.83	14.33	14.40	(2)
Primary metal industries	15.87	15.57	16.14	16.17	(2)
Fabricated metal products	13.64	13.37	13.96	13.96	(2)
Industrial machinery and equipment	15.22	14.95	15.62	15.71	(2)
Electronic and other electrical equipment	14.06	13.52	14.47	14.47	(2)
Transportation equipment	18.10	17.66	18.61	18.55	(2)
Instruments and related products	14.36	14.08	14.56	14.69	(2)
Miscellaneous manufacturing	11.90	11.73	12.31	12.33	(2)
Nondurable goods	13.49	13.31	13.75	13.80	\$13.80
Food and kindred products	12.11	11.98	12.41	12.39	(2)
Tobacco products	21.41	20.54	21.20	20.72	(2)
Textile mill products	10.89	10.82	11.03	11.13	(2)
Apparel and other textile products	9.24	9.17	9.43	9.55	(2)
Paper and allied products	15.94	15.57	16.23	16.21	(2)
Printing and publishing	14.23	14.03	14.44	14.57	(2)
Chemicals and allied products	17.61	17.37	17.79	17.87	(2)
Petroleum and coal products	20.58	20.52	20.73	20.85	(2)
Rubber and misc. plastics products	12.83	12.65	13.06	13.10	(2)
Leather and leather products	10.13	10.29	10.06	10.11	(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				
	Avg. 2001	Jan. 2001	Dec. 2001	Jan. 2002 ^P	Feb. 2002 ^P	Avg. 2001	Jan. 2001	Dec. 2001	Jan. 2002 ^P	Feb. 2002 ^P
Total private:										
Current dollars	\$14.33	\$14.10	\$14.63	\$14.68	\$14.68	\$490.09	\$477.99	\$503.27	\$493.25	\$497.65
Constant (1982) dollars	8.00	7.96	8.20	8.21	(2)	273.64	269.75	282.10	276.02	(2)
Mining:										
Current dollars	17.65	17.67	17.93	17.93	\$17.85	766.01	750.98	776.37	758.44	\$767.55
Constant (1982) dollars	9.85	9.97	10.05	10.03	(2)	427.70	423.80	435.18	424.42	(2)
Construction:										
Current dollars	18.33	18.17	18.64	18.48	\$18.47	718.54	692.28	713.91	713.33	\$711.10
Constant (1982) dollars	10.23	10.25	10.45	10.34	(2)	401.19	390.68	400.17	399.18	(2)
Manufacturing:										
Current dollars	14.84	14.59	15.18	15.16	\$15.15	603.99	596.73	626.93	612.46	\$610.55
Constant (1982) dollars	8.29	8.23	8.51	8.48	(2)	337.24	336.76	351.42	342.73	(2)
Transportation and public utilities:										
Current dollars	16.89	16.56	17.26	17.34	\$17.42	643.51	632.59	661.06	648.52	\$653.25
Constant (1982) dollars	9.43	9.35	9.67	9.70	(2)	359.30	356.99	370.55	362.91	(2)
Wholesale trade:										
Current dollars	15.80	15.56	16.17	16.07	\$16.14	603.56	589.72	624.16	609.05	\$614.93
Constant (1982) dollars	8.82	8.78	9.06	8.99	(2)	337.00	332.80	349.87	340.82	(2)
Retail trade:										
Current dollars	9.82	9.69	9.99	10.06	\$10.04	282.82	273.26	291.71	281.68	\$286.14
Constant (1982) dollars	5.48	5.47	5.60	5.63	(2)	157.91	154.21	163.51	157.63	(2)
Finance, insurance, and real estate:										
Current dollars	15.83	15.45	16.19	16.18	\$16.23	574.63	556.20	594.17	580.86	\$589.15
Constant (1982) dollars	8.84	8.72	9.08	9.05	(2)	320.84	313.88	333.05	325.05	(2)
Services:										
Current dollars	14.61	14.39	15.08	15.09	\$15.10	477.75	464.80	496.13	485.90	\$489.24
Constant (1982) dollars	8.16	8.12	8.45	8.44	(2)	266.75	262.30	278.10	271.91	(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		
	Jan. 2001	Dec. 2001	Jan. 2002 ^P	Jan. 2001	Dec. 2001	Jan. 2002 ^P	Jan. 2001	Dec. 2001	Jan. 2002 ^P
Alabama	41.2	41.3	40.9	\$13.17	\$13.21	\$13.15	\$542.60	\$545.57	\$537.84
Birmingham	42.8	41.7	42.7	13.71	13.68	13.87	586.79	570.46	592.25
Mobile	42.1	44.3	43.8	14.21	14.74	14.63	598.24	652.98	640.79
Alaska	31.3	35.1	27.3	14.57	18.83	18.55	456.04	660.93	506.42
Arizona	40.6	40.1	39.8	12.81	13.66	13.62	520.09	547.77	542.08
Arkansas	40.3	40.2	39.9	12.23	12.61	12.53	492.87	506.92	499.95
Fayetteville-Springdale-Rogers	41.8	40.3	39.5	11.88	12.87	12.74	496.58	518.66	503.23
Fort Smith	39.9	40.9	40.2	12.18	13.11	12.68	485.98	536.20	509.74
Little Rock-North Little Rock	40.7	38.8	39.0	12.96	13.10	12.91	527.47	508.28	503.49
Pine Bluff	39.7	41.3	40.7	13.14	13.38	13.18	521.66	552.59	536.43
California	40.8	41.5	40.1	14.54	14.97	15.00	593.23	621.26	601.50
Bakersfield	41.6	42.8	42.7	14.20	14.40	14.39	590.72	616.32	614.45
Fresno	39.9	41.2	40.5	12.30	12.56	12.50	490.77	517.47	506.25
Los Angeles-Long Beach	42.1	41.5	40.9	13.48	13.42	13.44	567.51	556.93	549.70
Modesto	40.4	39.9	39.1	14.39	14.52	14.55	581.36	579.35	568.91
Oakland	42.6	43.0	42.4	16.30	16.95	16.99	694.38	728.85	720.38
Orange County	43.1	42.8	41.9	13.78	13.64	13.58	593.92	583.79	569.00
Riverside-San Bernardino	41.7	41.6	40.8	12.67	12.76	12.80	528.34	530.82	522.24
Sacramento	39.8	40.2	39.3	15.16	15.17	15.18	603.37	609.83	596.57
Salinas	40.4	41.7	40.8	14.43	14.90	14.97	582.97	621.33	610.78
San Diego	39.7	39.9	39.4	13.82	14.09	14.22	548.65	562.19	560.27
San Francisco	40.2	39.4	39.0	15.09	15.30	15.36	606.62	602.82	599.04
San Jose	40.9	41.3	39.5	17.89	18.46	18.39	731.70	762.40	726.41
Santa Barbara-Santa Maria-Lompoc	39.8	40.0	39.7	15.07	15.15	15.10	599.79	606.00	599.47
Santa Rosa	39.2	38.9	38.3	15.48	16.08	16.27	606.82	625.51	623.14
Stockton-Lodi	42.1	42.0	41.6	13.48	13.40	13.52	567.51	562.80	562.43
Vallejo-Fairfield-Napa	41.6	40.9	41.1	16.37	16.90	16.59	680.99	691.21	681.85
Ventura	41.9	42.4	41.6	13.01	13.38	13.36	545.12	567.31	555.78
Colorado	38.4	39.8	39.8	15.19	15.65	15.54	583.30	622.87	618.49
Denver	39.6	42.7	42.1	14.12	14.25	14.23	559.15	608.48	599.08
Connecticut	43.0	41.7	42.8	15.88	15.92	16.20	682.84	663.86	693.36
Bridgeport	40.1	42.1	42.2	15.24	15.56	15.59	611.12	655.08	657.90
Danbury	41.6	38.4	38.8	15.58	15.21	15.09	648.13	584.06	585.49
Hartford	42.6	40.9	43.4	16.74	16.53	17.41	713.12	676.08	755.59
New Haven-Meriden	42.1	43.0	42.8	15.33	16.10	16.43	645.39	692.30	703.20
New London-Norwich	41.8	42.0	41.1	16.88	17.60	17.79	705.58	739.20	731.17
Stamford-Norwalk	40.5	42.2	41.4	13.65	14.02	14.40	552.83	591.64	596.16
Waterbury	42.8	39.3	39.5	14.85	16.05	15.55	635.58	630.77	614.23
Delaware	41.8	42.7	42.1	16.13	16.69	16.50	674.23	712.66	694.65
Dover	39.2	39.6	38.5	14.46	14.98	15.00	566.83	593.21	577.50
Wilmington-Newark	42.7	44.9	42.2	19.46	19.99	20.02	830.94	897.55	844.84
District of Columbia: Washington PMSA	38.9	39.6	39.7	15.60	16.11	15.65	606.84	637.96	621.31
Florida	41.9	42.4	41.9	12.59	13.15	13.10	527.52	557.56	548.89
Georgia	40.9	41.2	42.2	13.01	13.18	13.19	532.11	543.02	556.62
Atlanta	38.8	39.6	37.0	14.09	14.54	14.35	546.69	575.78	530.95
Savannah	42.5	44.1	44.7	15.53	16.53	16.89	660.03	728.97	754.98
Hawaii	37.2	36.1	35.3	13.69	14.42	14.42	509.27	520.56	509.03
Honolulu	39.8	35.8	35.0	13.04	13.89	13.76	518.99	497.26	481.60
Idaho	39.2	37.9	36.2	14.91	15.69	15.49	584.47	594.65	560.74
Illinois	40.6	40.7	39.8	14.46	14.70	14.74	587.08	598.29	586.65
Bloomington-Normal	40.6	39.7	38.0	20.22	20.29	20.58	820.93	805.51	782.04
Champaign-Urbana	39.4	40.0	39.7	12.80	13.60	13.53	504.32	544.00	537.14
Chicago	40.5	41.1	40.0	14.18	14.47	14.45	574.29	594.72	578.00
Davenport-Moline-Rock Island	41.3	41.1	39.7	15.73	16.05	16.22	649.65	659.66	643.93
Decatur	41.8	40.2	39.0	16.75	16.92	16.95	700.15	680.18	661.05
Kankakee	41.4	41.2	40.7	15.81	16.33	16.12	654.53	672.80	656.08
Peoria-Pekin	41.1	40.3	39.8	16.89	17.20	17.24	694.18	693.16	686.15
Rockford	40.7	40.3	39.7	16.65	16.85	16.88	677.66	679.06	670.14
Springfield	41.2	40.9	40.7	13.21	13.43	13.46	544.25	549.29	547.82

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		
	Jan. 2001	Dec. 2001	Jan. 2002 ^P	Jan. 2001	Dec. 2001	Jan. 2002 ^P	Jan. 2001	Dec. 2001	Jan. 2002 ^P
Indiana	41.0	41.3	41.1	\$15.92	\$16.56	\$16.51	\$652.72	\$683.93	\$678.56
Bloomington	39.2	37.5	37.9	14.06	14.69	14.48	551.15	550.88	548.79
Elkhart-Goshen	38.1	38.7	37.7	15.01	16.28	16.01	571.88	630.04	603.58
Evansville-Henderson	42.3	41.7	42.3	16.20	15.98	15.64	685.26	666.37	661.57
Fort Wayne	41.0	41.3	40.5	16.55	16.19	16.15	678.55	668.65	654.08
Gary	41.4	41.0	38.8	20.84	21.18	23.63	862.78	868.38	916.84
Indianapolis	44.0	44.2	44.2	15.38	15.64	15.64	676.72	691.29	691.29
Kokomo	43.6	46.2	46.5	23.22	24.89	25.04	1,012.39	1,149.92	1,164.36
Lafayette	42.4	43.7	42.1	17.04	16.31	16.04	722.50	712.75	675.28
Muncie	44.6	45.4	45.4	13.99	14.69	14.69	623.95	666.93	666.93
South Bend	40.7	40.5	40.4	12.74	12.83	12.73	518.52	519.62	514.29
Terre Haute	42.5	41.7	41.6	14.32	14.95	14.63	608.60	623.42	608.61
Iowa	41.3	42.9	41.9	14.89	15.11	15.17	614.96	648.22	635.62
Cedar Rapids	43.3	44.2	43.3	19.69	19.94	19.53	852.58	881.35	845.65
Des Moines	39.5	41.8	41.7	16.47	17.22	17.04	650.57	719.80	710.57
Dubuque	41.6	37.6	34.4	15.18	15.61	13.29	631.49	586.94	457.18
Sioux City	39.1	43.1	41.8	12.01	12.86	12.70	469.59	554.27	530.86
Kansas	39.9	39.8	39.9	15.04	15.71	15.66	600.10	625.26	624.83
Topeka	39.4	39.5	39.7	18.03	18.31	18.47	710.38	733.25	733.26
Wichita	42.1	39.8	39.1	17.85	18.21	18.22	751.49	724.76	712.40
Kentucky	42.1	41.6	41.5	15.13	15.47	15.46	636.97	643.55	641.59
Lexington	41.3	40.5	40.3	14.99	14.54	14.75	619.09	588.87	594.43
Louisville	42.9	42.3	42.5	17.37	18.11	17.97	745.17	766.05	763.73
Louisiana	42.1	42.6	41.6	15.74	16.30	16.17	662.65	694.38	672.67
Baton Rouge	43.4	43.9	42.7	18.35	18.24	18.34	796.39	800.74	783.12
New Orleans	42.6	43.0	43.2	15.89	15.63	15.66	676.91	672.09	676.51
Shreveport-Bossier City	39.3	41.3	41.0	14.67	15.84	15.43	576.53	654.19	632.63
Maine	41.2	42.2	41.1	14.57	15.52	15.64	600.28	654.94	642.80
Lewiston-Auburn	41.1	41.1	40.6	13.31	14.36	14.35	547.04	590.20	582.61
Portland	43.5	43.7	42.2	12.06	12.87	13.16	524.61	562.42	555.35
Maryland	40.3	40.9	40.6	15.20	15.91	15.59	612.56	650.72	632.95
Baltimore PMSA	41.0	41.6	41.6	15.97	16.37	16.82	654.77	680.99	699.71
Massachusetts	41.3	41.4	40.5	14.97	15.65	15.63	618.26	647.91	633.02
Boston	39.9	40.5	39.7	16.56	16.92	16.89	660.74	685.26	670.53
Springfield	39.5	40.7	40.0	14.19	14.43	14.40	560.51	587.30	576.00
Worcester	41.5	41.3	40.9	14.97	15.17	15.12	621.26	626.52	618.41
Michigan	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Ann Arbor	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Detroit	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Flint	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Grand Rapids-Muskegon-Holland	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Jackson	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Kalamazoo-Battle Creek	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Lansing East Lansing	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Saginaw-Bay City-Midland	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Minnesota	40.5	40.4	39.6	\$15.18	\$15.68	\$15.53	\$614.79	\$633.47	\$614.99
Duluth-Superior	39.6	38.6	39.0	12.75	14.98	15.04	504.90	578.23	586.56
Minneapolis-St. Paul	41.2	40.9	40.4	16.21	16.32	16.29	667.85	667.49	658.12
St. Cloud	43.4	42.1	42.4	14.81	15.03	14.79	642.75	632.76	627.10
Mississippi	39.9	41.6	41.2	12.01	12.43	12.58	479.20	517.09	518.30
Jackson	37.9	42.0	41.6	13.77	13.89	13.79	521.88	583.38	573.66
Missouri	40.5	41.4	40.3	14.21	15.03	15.23	575.51	622.24	613.77
Kansas City	41.8	43.9	44.0	16.02	17.36	17.14	669.64	762.10	754.16
St. Louis	39.3	42.0	41.5	16.12	17.13	17.11	633.52	719.46	710.07
Springfield	39.8	42.4	40.2	12.72	12.69	12.69	506.26	538.06	510.14
Montana	37.9	40.5	38.0	14.69	14.74	14.90	556.75	596.97	566.20
Nebraska	40.3	41.2	38.8	13.27	13.43	13.58	534.78	553.32	526.90
Lincoln	43.0	43.4	41.7	14.70	14.85	15.23	632.10	644.49	635.09
Omaha	44.1	42.8	42.8	14.76	15.55	15.01	650.92	665.54	642.43
Nevada	42.5	41.2	40.5	14.30	14.36	14.37	607.75	591.63	581.99
Las Vegas	40.0	44.3	42.7	12.93	13.66	13.77	517.20	605.14	587.98

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		
	Jan. 2001	Dec. 2001	Jan. 2002 ^P	Jan. 2001	Dec. 2001	Jan. 2002 ^P	Jan. 2001	Dec. 2001	Jan. 2002 ^P
New Hampshire	41.2	43.8	42.7	\$13.74	\$13.54	\$13.57	\$566.09	\$593.05	\$579.44
Manchester	40.8	39.8	38.7	15.30	16.33	16.43	624.24	649.93	635.84
Nashua	39.4	39.0	38.7	13.80	13.95	13.70	543.72	544.05	530.19
Portsmouth-Rochester	38.1	40.4	40.4	13.22	13.91	13.71	503.68	561.96	553.88
New Jersey	41.6	41.6	41.0	15.80	16.19	15.99	657.28	673.50	655.59
New Mexico	37.9	38.8	38.2	13.91	14.15	14.14	527.19	549.02	540.15
Albuquerque	35.2	38.7	39.8	16.48	15.13	15.50	580.10	585.53	616.90
New York	40.5	40.8	40.5	14.43	15.12	15.04	584.42	616.90	609.12
Albany-Schenectady-Troy	41.2	41.8	41.3	15.34	15.87	15.74	632.01	663.37	650.06
Binghamton	40.1	39.8	39.4	11.27	11.38	11.34	451.93	452.92	446.80
Buffalo-Niagara Falls	42.7	42.5	42.3	18.18	18.99	18.68	776.29	807.08	790.16
Dutchess County	40.3	39.6	38.9	12.99	13.50	13.97	523.50	534.60	543.43
Elmira	40.2	40.7	40.1	13.58	13.69	13.72	545.92	557.18	550.17
Nassau-Suffolk	39.5	39.5	39.0	13.58	13.76	13.70	536.41	543.52	534.30
New York PMSA	39.3	39.5	39.4	13.57	14.51	14.49	533.30	573.15	570.91
New York City	38.5	38.8	38.7	13.35	14.45	14.42	513.98	560.66	558.05
Newburgh	41.2	39.2	38.6	12.14	12.35	12.44	500.17	484.12	480.18
Rochester	40.7	40.6	40.1	16.36	17.38	17.10	665.85	705.63	685.71
Rockland County	43.3	43.8	44.1	16.30	17.38	17.33	705.79	761.24	764.25
Syracuse	41.0	41.3	41.3	14.99	15.97	15.88	614.59	659.56	655.84
Utica-Rome	40.3	39.7	39.1	13.03	12.90	13.11	525.11	512.13	512.60
Westchester County	42.8	42.4	42.1	13.91	13.97	14.02	595.35	592.33	590.24
North Carolina	40.6	39.4	39.4	13.05	13.44	13.48	529.83	529.54	531.11
Asheville	41.3	38.3	37.5	12.43	12.33	12.41	513.36	472.24	465.38
Charlotte-Gastonia-Rock Hill	41.8	38.5	38.2	13.73	14.20	14.12	573.91	546.70	539.38
Greensboro-Winston-Salem-High Point	39.0	39.4	39.1	13.25	13.40	13.59	516.75	527.96	531.37
Raleigh-Durham-Chapel Hill	40.9	42.6	41.9	14.23	14.54	14.48	582.01	619.40	606.71
North Dakota	39.3	39.2	36.7	13.05	12.93	13.18	512.87	506.86	483.71
Fargo-Moorhead	39.0	40.7	40.3	13.38	12.88	13.70	521.82	524.22	552.11
Ohio	41.9	42.6	41.7	16.84	17.57	17.43	705.60	748.48	726.83
Akron	41.5	40.8	40.2	14.48	14.92	14.84	600.92	608.74	596.57
Canton-Massillon	39.9	40.6	39.0	13.72	14.72	15.04	547.43	597.63	586.56
Cincinnati	42.7	43.5	43.0	16.47	17.71	17.28	703.27	770.39	743.04
Cleveland-Lorain-Elyria	41.3	41.8	41.2	16.74	17.12	16.97	691.36	715.62	699.16
Columbus	41.9	42.5	41.4	15.37	15.76	15.68	644.00	669.80	649.15
Dayton-Springfield	42.0	42.8	42.2	17.26	18.13	18.10	724.92	775.96	763.82
Hamilton-Middletown	44.6	45.8	46.6	18.55	19.10	19.24	827.33	874.78	896.58
Lima	41.3	42.3	41.5	17.88	19.28	19.17	738.44	815.54	795.56
Mansfield	43.0	44.1	42.3	17.14	18.49	17.90	737.02	815.41	757.17
Staubenville-Weirton	43.0	42.3	42.5	19.01	18.36	19.07	817.43	776.63	810.48
Toledo	41.6	44.8	45.0	19.21	20.57	20.53	799.14	921.54	923.85
Youngstown-Warren	39.9	41.8	40.7	18.39	19.68	19.41	733.76	822.62	789.99
Oklahoma	40.7	36.8	37.1	12.81	13.34	13.10	521.37	490.91	486.01
Oklahoma City	41.0	35.9	35.3	13.26	13.71	13.99	543.66	492.19	493.85
Tulsa	43.5	42.0	40.0	14.73	15.87	15.84	640.76	666.54	633.60
Oregon	39.2	40.7	39.0	15.22	16.31	16.34	596.62	663.82	637.26
Eugene-Springfield	37.6	42.6	39.3	14.94	15.56	15.61	561.74	662.86	613.47
Medford-Ashland	37.8	40.2	39.2	14.02	14.53	14.58	529.96	584.11	571.54
Portland-Vancouver	39.8	37.6	36.0	15.52	16.21	16.25	617.70	609.50	585.00
Salem	36.8	36.8	36.4	13.64	13.78	13.80	501.95	507.10	502.32
Pennsylvania	41.4	41.6	40.4	14.81	14.93	14.87	613.13	621.09	600.75
Allentown-Bethlehem-Easton	42.5	41.5	41.2	15.28	15.11	15.05	649.40	627.07	620.06
Altoona	39.1	40.3	39.7	12.80	13.32	13.56	500.48	536.80	538.33
Erie	43.9	44.4	43.5	15.47	15.83	15.71	679.13	702.85	683.39
Harrisburg-Lebanon-Carlisle	40.5	40.2	38.8	14.93	15.32	15.51	604.67	615.86	601.79
Johnstown	37.7	38.8	38.5	11.75	11.96	11.95	442.98	464.05	460.08
Lancaster	40.4	40.7	39.2	14.61	14.99	14.81	590.24	610.09	580.55
Philadelphia PMSA	40.8	41.2	39.7	16.12	16.72	16.62	657.70	688.86	659.81
Pittsburgh	41.5	41.9	40.9	15.43	15.59	15.51	640.35	653.22	634.36
Reading	43.0	41.3	41.0	15.32	15.43	15.46	658.76	637.26	633.86
Scranton-Wilkes-Barre-Hazleton	41.0	41.0	39.8	13.31	13.44	13.41	545.71	551.04	533.72
Sharon	39.7	40.8	40.0	14.68	15.16	15.46	582.80	618.53	618.40
State College	41.4	40.9	40.0	12.97	13.32	13.38	536.96	544.79	535.20
Williamsport	40.2	42.1	41.7	12.47	12.69	12.64	501.29	534.25	527.09
York	41.6	43.0	42.3	15.88	15.67	15.84	660.61	673.81	670.03
Rhode Island	40.0	41.1	39.7	12.20	12.32	12.30	488.00	506.35	488.31
Providence-Fall River-Warwick	41.0	41.2	41.2	12.33	12.36	12.39	505.53	509.23	510.47

See footnotes at end of table.

ESTABLISHMENT DATA
STATE AND AREA HOURS AND EARNINGS
NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED

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

State and area	Average weekly hours			Average hourly earnings			Average weekly earnings		
	Jan. 2001	Dec. 2001	Jan. 2002 ^P	Jan. 2001	Dec. 2001	Jan. 2002 ^P	Jan. 2001	Dec. 2001	Jan. 2002 ^P
South Carolina	42.0	39.3	41.9	\$11.05	\$11.23	\$11.29	\$464.10	\$441.34	\$473.05
South Dakota	42.8	41.7	40.5	10.85	11.95	12.09	464.38	498.32	489.65
Rapid City	39.4	38.0	35.4	9.72	11.70	11.97	382.97	444.60	423.74
Sioux Falls	44.6	44.5	44.7	11.22	11.89	12.03	500.41	529.11	537.74
Tennessee	39.1	40.1	39.3	13.25	13.61	13.60	518.08	545.76	534.48
Chattanooga	38.7	40.4	40.1	12.68	12.79	13.01	490.72	516.72	521.70
Johnson City-Kingsport-Bristol	39.3	37.9	37.4	12.76	12.74	12.88	501.47	482.85	481.71
Knoxville	40.0	42.4	41.4	13.18	13.53	13.25	527.20	573.67	548.55
Memphis	40.7	38.1	40.1	13.75	14.59	14.30	559.63	555.88	573.43
Nashville	39.6	39.7	39.9	14.35	14.71	14.92	568.26	583.99	595.31
Texas	43.1	42.7	42.2	12.51	12.67	12.67	539.18	541.01	534.67
Dallas	42.3	42.5	42.4	12.39	12.68	12.62	524.10	538.90	535.09
Ft. Worth-Arlington	43.1	41.8	41.6	13.41	13.67	13.62	577.97	571.41	566.59
Houston	44.6	45.1	44.5	14.53	14.50	14.41	648.04	653.95	641.25
San Antonio	44.9	46.1	46.0	10.30	10.51	10.55	462.47	484.51	485.30
Utah	39.4	39.7	37.8	13.79	13.78	13.72	543.33	547.07	518.62
Salt Lake City-Ogden	37.9	37.0	34.6	13.57	13.92	14.05	514.30	515.04	486.13
Vermont	40.0	39.5	39.5	14.23	14.45	14.47	569.20	570.78	571.57
Burlington	42.6	41.4	41.3	14.84	15.21	15.22	632.18	629.69	628.59
Virginia	41.8	42.2	42.0	14.05	14.65	14.62	587.29	618.23	614.04
Bristol	51.5	44.3	44.3	13.23	12.75	12.77	681.35	564.83	565.71
Charlottesville	47.4	43.7	42.2	12.36	12.40	12.57	585.86	541.88	530.45
Danville	40.4	42.9	41.0	13.99	14.94	14.91	565.20	640.93	611.31
Lynchburg	41.0	43.7	43.1	13.62	14.05	13.82	558.42	613.99	595.64
Northern Virginia	38.8	39.5	39.4	14.94	15.34	15.23	579.67	605.93	600.06
Richmond-Petersburg	42.7	44.0	43.0	16.87	18.23	18.16	720.35	802.12	780.88
Roanoke	39.5	38.9	38.7	15.69	15.89	16.00	619.76	618.12	619.20
Washington	39.7	40.7	39.7	17.30	18.04	18.19	686.81	734.23	722.14
West Virginia	40.9	40.7	39.9	14.81	15.17	15.39	605.73	617.42	614.06
Charleston	45.5	46.3	47.5	17.11	17.65	18.12	778.51	817.20	860.70
Huntington-Ashland	41.3	42.9	41.4	15.33	15.90	15.86	633.13	682.11	656.60
Parkersburg-Marietta	40.7	42.0	41.6	18.15	18.25	18.57	738.71	766.50	772.51
Wheeling	41.1	37.8	38.6	17.00	18.69	18.68	698.70	706.48	721.05
Wisconsin	41.0	41.8	41.0	15.01	15.57	15.63	615.41	650.83	640.83
Appleton-Oshkosh-Neenah	44.0	43.8	41.4	16.53	17.01	16.90	727.32	745.04	699.66
Eau Claire	41.0	41.7	40.7	14.08	14.11	14.30	577.28	588.39	582.01
Green Bay	40.8	41.2	41.3	15.34	15.61	15.51	625.87	643.13	640.56
Janesville-Beloit	43.2	43.8	46.7	19.55	20.58	21.18	844.56	901.40	989.11
Kenosha	39.2	39.8	37.8	15.44	17.58	17.65	605.25	699.68	667.17
La Crosse	40.8	41.0	39.4	12.68	13.58	13.43	517.34	556.78	529.14
Madison	33.9	38.3	36.7	14.59	14.54	14.56	494.60	556.88	534.35
Milwaukee-Waukesha	40.8	41.4	41.0	15.58	15.99	15.79	635.66	661.99	647.39
Racine	40.4	40.6	41.5	15.26	16.71	17.06	616.50	678.43	707.99
Sheboygan	42.2	41.4	41.0	14.98	15.33	15.48	632.16	634.66	634.68
Wausau	39.0	40.2	42.3	15.25	15.09	15.42	594.75	606.62	652.27
Wyoming	39.4	38.1	36.5	16.54	16.46	16.60	651.68	627.13	605.90
Puerto Rico	40.0	41.7	39.5	9.68	10.20	10.21	387.20	425.34	403.30
Virgin Islands	41.1	42.4	43.5	19.63	21.40	20.62	806.79	907.36	896.97

¹ Not available.
P = preliminary.

NOTE: Area definitions are published annually in the May issue of this publication. All State and area data have been revised to reflect March 2001 benchmarks.

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

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

(Numbers in thousands)

Census region and division	2001												2002
	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan. ^P
NORTHEAST													
Civilian labor force	26,297.9	26,272.6	26,269.1	26,266.5	26,279.7	26,294.1	26,291.5	26,301.0	26,324.1	26,315.7	26,332.0	26,308.7	26,628.3
Employed	25,298.3	25,262.6	25,231.4	25,185.1	25,175.0	25,156.7	25,128.0	25,098.0	25,099.5	25,047.2	25,021.7	24,978.8	25,270.4
Unemployed	999.5	1,010.0	1,037.7	1,081.5	1,104.7	1,137.4	1,163.4	1,203.1	1,224.6	1,268.5	1,310.3	1,330.0	1,357.9
Unemployment rate	3.8	3.8	4.0	4.1	4.2	4.3	4.4	4.6	4.7	4.8	5.0	5.1	5.1
New England													
Civilian labor force	7,206.1	7,202.5	7,203.5	7,206.2	7,207.2	7,210.5	7,213.5	7,219.3	7,217.0	7,221.1	7,225.7	7,217.0	7,312.9
Employed	7,000.8	6,986.2	6,973.2	6,963.0	6,956.0	6,948.9	6,937.6	6,934.3	6,929.5	6,924.7	6,918.3	6,905.5	7,014.2
Unemployed	205.3	216.3	230.3	243.2	251.2	261.6	275.9	285.1	287.5	296.4	307.4	311.5	298.7
Unemployment rate	2.8	3.0	3.2	3.4	3.5	3.6	3.8	3.9	4.0	4.1	4.3	4.3	4.1
Middle Atlantic													
Civilian labor force	19,091.8	19,070.1	19,065.6	19,060.4	19,072.5	19,083.6	19,078.0	19,081.7	19,107.1	19,094.6	19,106.3	19,091.7	19,315.4
Employed	18,297.6	18,276.4	18,258.2	18,222.1	18,219.0	18,207.8	18,190.4	18,163.7	18,170.0	18,122.5	18,103.4	18,073.3	18,256.2
Unemployed	794.2	793.7	807.4	838.3	853.5	875.8	887.6	918.0	937.1	972.0	1,002.9	1,018.5	1,059.2
Unemployment rate	4.2	4.2	4.2	4.4	4.5	4.6	4.7	4.8	4.9	5.1	5.2	5.3	5.5
SOUTH													
Civilian labor force	49,242.5	49,284.2	49,300.7	49,300.7	49,341.2	49,345.9	49,425.0	49,476.7	49,473.8	49,611.2	49,663.6	49,677.7	50,217.0
Employed	47,222.6	47,212.7	47,174.8	47,116.9	47,087.1	47,045.0	47,043.2	47,078.6	47,021.9	47,027.3	46,974.4	46,914.7	47,558.9
Unemployed	2,019.9	2,071.4	2,125.9	2,183.7	2,254.1	2,300.9	2,381.9	2,398.1	2,451.9	2,583.9	2,689.3	2,763.0	2,658.1
Unemployment rate	4.1	4.2	4.3	4.4	4.6	4.7	4.8	4.8	5.0	5.2	5.4	5.6	5.3
South Atlantic													
Civilian labor force	25,704.1	25,729.1	25,733.8	25,728.1	25,756.8	25,739.6	25,790.9	25,830.3	25,811.5	25,889.2	25,899.1	25,902.0	26,195.6
Employed	24,714.8	24,710.9	24,687.0	24,643.3	24,627.5	24,589.8	24,599.5	24,630.2	24,585.5	24,586.4	24,540.6	24,505.1	24,861.5
Unemployed	989.3	1,018.2	1,046.8	1,084.8	1,129.3	1,149.8	1,191.4	1,200.1	1,226.0	1,302.8	1,358.4	1,396.9	1,334.1
Unemployment rate	3.8	4.0	4.1	4.2	4.4	4.5	4.6	4.6	4.7	5.0	5.2	5.4	5.1
East South Central													
Civilian labor force	8,242.9	8,239.7	8,227.6	8,218.7	8,209.6	8,202.4	8,221.8	8,213.1	8,222.6	8,245.5	8,252.7	8,257.4	8,375.4
Employed	7,864.4	7,853.0	7,834.6	7,820.7	7,807.8	7,794.5	7,797.6	7,792.0	7,789.8	7,791.4	7,786.1	7,778.5	7,912.3
Unemployed	378.5	386.7	393.0	398.0	401.8	408.0	424.3	421.2	432.8	454.1	466.7	478.9	463.1
Unemployment rate	4.6	4.7	4.8	4.8	4.9	5.0	5.2	5.1	5.3	5.5	5.7	5.8	5.5
West South Central													
Civilian labor force	15,295.5	15,315.3	15,339.3	15,353.9	15,374.7	15,403.9	15,412.3	15,433.3	15,439.7	15,476.6	15,511.8	15,518.3	15,645.9
Employed	14,643.5	14,648.8	14,653.2	14,652.9	14,651.8	14,660.7	14,646.1	14,656.4	14,646.6	14,649.6	14,647.7	14,631.1	14,785.0
Unemployed	652.1	666.5	686.1	701.0	722.9	743.2	766.3	776.9	793.1	827.1	864.1	887.3	860.9
Unemployment rate	4.3	4.4	4.5	4.6	4.7	4.8	5.0	5.0	5.1	5.3	5.6	5.7	5.5

See footnotes at end of table.

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

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

(Numbers in thousands)

Census region and division	2001												2002
	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan. ^P
MIDWEST													
Civilian labor force	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
Employed	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
Unemployed	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
Unemployment rate	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
East North Central													
Civilian labor force	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
Employed	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
Unemployed	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
Unemployment rate	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
West North Central													
Civilian labor force	10,401.4	10,413.2	10,416.0	10,420.4	10,417.0	10,429.4	10,433.6	10,432.2	10,436.9	10,444.6	10,440.7	10,430.1	10,552.2
Employed	10,021.2	10,021.7	10,024.8	10,019.5	10,021.4	10,022.7	10,022.9	10,022.2	10,023.7	10,015.2	10,007.9	9,993.2	10,127.8
Unemployed	380.3	391.5	391.3	400.9	395.6	406.7	410.7	410.0	413.2	429.5	432.8	436.9	424.4
Unemployment rate	3.7	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.9	3.9	3.9	4.0	4.1	4.1	4.2	4.0
WEST													
Civilian labor force	32,003.6	32,037.1	32,067.8	32,103.8	32,111.6	32,154.0	32,179.7	32,213.4	32,246.0	32,352.9	32,407.2	32,392.8	32,629.0
Employed	30,560.4	30,557.1	30,553.6	30,541.1	30,516.1	30,515.0	30,506.1	30,489.9	30,461.6	30,469.2	30,440.4	30,397.8	30,602.2
Unemployed	1,443.1	1,480.0	1,514.2	1,562.8	1,595.5	1,639.0	1,673.6	1,723.6	1,784.4	1,883.6	1,966.8	1,995.0	2,026.9
Unemployment rate	4.5	4.6	4.7	4.9	5.0	5.1	5.2	5.4	5.5	5.8	6.1	6.2	6.2
Mountain													
Civilian labor force	9,013.4	9,034.6	9,057.9	9,063.0	9,079.0	9,097.3	9,106.8	9,122.6	9,142.2	9,176.8	9,203.5	9,225.4	9,348.4
Employed	8,677.7	8,685.6	8,695.8	8,690.7	8,698.6	8,708.2	8,707.1	8,713.5	8,712.1	8,714.0	8,714.1	8,712.0	8,823.6
Unemployed	335.8	349.0	362.1	372.2	380.4	389.1	399.7	409.1	430.1	462.9	489.5	513.3	524.9
Unemployment rate	3.7	3.9	4.0	4.1	4.2	4.3	4.4	4.5	4.7	5.0	5.3	5.6	5.6
Pacific													
Civilian labor force	22,990.2	23,002.4	23,009.8	23,040.9	23,032.6	23,056.7	23,072.9	23,090.8	23,103.8	23,176.0	23,203.7	23,167.4	23,280.6
Employed	21,882.8	21,871.5	21,857.7	21,850.3	21,817.5	21,806.8	21,799.0	21,776.4	21,749.5	21,755.3	21,726.3	21,685.8	21,778.6
Unemployed	1,107.4	1,131.0	1,152.1	1,190.5	1,215.1	1,249.9	1,273.9	1,314.4	1,354.3	1,420.8	1,477.4	1,481.6	1,502.0
Unemployment rate	4.8	4.9	5.0	5.2	5.3	5.4	5.5	5.7	5.9	6.1	6.4	6.4	6.5

^P = preliminary.

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

² Not available.

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

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

**STATE LABOR FORCE DATA
SEASONALLY ADJUSTED**

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

(Numbers in thousands)

State	2001												2002
	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.P
Alabama													
Civilian labor force	2,152.3	2,151.0	2,147.6	2,144.8	2,141.8	2,142.3	2,144.5	2,144.5	2,146.5	2,152.9	2,151.6	2,150.4	2,164.1
Employed	2,046.5	2,045.0	2,040.6	2,038.1	2,034.3	2,031.6	2,031.1	2,029.4	2,027.5	2,029.4	2,023.9	2,020.6	2,050.3
Unemployed	105.8	106.0	107.0	106.8	107.5	110.7	113.4	115.2	118.9	123.5	127.7	129.8	113.8
Unemployment rate	4.9	4.9	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.2	5.3	5.4	5.5	5.7	5.9	6.0	5.3
Alaska													
Civilian labor force	322.3	321.9	321.6	321.6	322.1	321.7	321.7	321.9	322.0	322.4	322.0	322.1	328.6
Employed	301.2	301.4	301.3	301.4	301.8	301.5	301.5	301.7	301.9	302.8	302.4	302.6	309.3
Unemployed	21.1	20.5	20.3	20.2	20.3	20.3	20.2	20.3	20.1	19.6	19.6	19.5	19.4
Unemployment rate	6.6	6.4	6.3	6.3	6.3	6.3	6.3	6.3	6.2	6.1	6.1	6.0	5.9
Arizona													
Civilian labor force	2,370.5	2,382.8	2,396.0	2,401.1	2,408.4	2,417.4	2,421.8	2,430.6	2,440.1	2,448.2	2,455.6	2,462.3	2,480.9
Employed	2,279.4	2,288.3	2,297.1	2,300.2	2,303.5	2,307.3	2,312.0	2,316.6	2,316.5	2,318.9	2,318.8	2,320.0	2,336.6
Unemployed	91.1	94.4	98.9	100.9	104.9	110.1	109.8	114.0	123.6	129.3	136.8	142.3	144.3
Unemployment rate	3.8	4.0	4.1	4.2	4.4	4.6	4.5	4.7	5.1	5.3	5.6	5.8	5.8
Arkansas													
Civilian labor force	1,231.8	1,231.9	1,229.9	1,228.5	1,227.8	1,226.7	1,224.9	1,223.8	1,223.9	1,223.9	1,225.0	1,224.3	1,270.3
Employed	1,173.1	1,171.2	1,169.4	1,166.7	1,164.9	1,163.5	1,161.4	1,160.6	1,159.7	1,159.3	1,159.2	1,157.4	1,208.8
Unemployed	58.7	60.7	60.4	61.8	62.8	63.2	63.4	63.2	64.2	64.6	65.9	66.9	61.5
Unemployment rate	4.8	4.9	4.9	5.0	5.1	5.2	5.2	5.2	5.2	5.3	5.4	5.5	4.8
California													
Civilian labor force	17,247.0	17,266.4	17,279.2	17,311.9	17,310.2	17,335.7	17,360.6	17,383.4	17,400.5	17,463.3	17,502.4	17,482.9	17,525.5
Employed	16,439.7	16,449.5	16,449.1	16,454.4	16,432.8	16,430.9	16,438.9	16,427.8	16,416.3	16,431.8	16,434.0	16,414.9	16,442.3
Unemployed	807.3	816.8	830.1	857.5	877.4	904.8	921.7	955.6	984.2	1,031.6	1,068.4	1,067.9	1,083.3
Unemployment rate	4.7	4.7	4.8	5.0	5.1	5.2	5.3	5.5	5.7	5.9	6.1	6.1	6.2
Colorado													
Civilian labor force	2,277.4	2,279.3	2,281.1	2,281.7	2,287.1	2,291.5	2,292.6	2,297.0	2,301.8	2,309.0	2,318.0	2,321.3	2,379.7
Employed	2,216.0	2,213.8	2,212.0	2,209.3	2,211.1	2,212.9	2,208.7	2,209.1	2,207.9	2,206.0	2,205.6	2,202.6	2,244.9
Unemployed	61.5	65.6	69.1	72.4	76.0	78.6	83.9	87.9	93.9	103.0	112.5	118.8	134.8
Unemployment rate	2.7	2.9	3.0	3.2	3.3	3.4	3.7	3.8	4.1	4.5	4.9	5.1	5.7
Connecticut													
Civilian labor force	1,736.2	1,728.0	1,723.8	1,719.8	1,719.0	1,717.2	1,715.5	1,714.7	1,710.2	1,710.0	1,709.7	1,708.8	1,711.5
Employed	1,693.7	1,684.0	1,676.2	1,669.7	1,666.2	1,661.4	1,656.1	1,652.8	1,648.3	1,645.8	1,643.0	1,639.7	1,651.7
Unemployed	42.6	44.0	47.6	50.1	52.8	55.8	59.4	61.9	61.9	64.2	66.7	69.1	59.8
Unemployment rate	2.5	2.5	2.8	2.9	3.1	3.3	3.5	3.6	3.6	3.8	3.9	4.0	3.5
Delaware													
Civilian labor force	419.0	418.7	418.8	418.3	418.5	418.3	417.7	418.0	418.9	420.1	419.7	419.7	418.2
Employed	401.4	402.4	403.4	403.6	404.2	404.1	403.8	404.1	405.1	406.3	405.7	405.2	402.5
Unemployed	17.5	16.3	15.4	14.7	14.3	14.1	13.9	13.9	13.9	13.8	14.0	14.5	15.7
Unemployment rate	4.2	3.9	3.7	3.5	3.4	3.4	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.4	3.8
District of Columbia													
Civilian labor force	279.6	278.6	278.1	277.1	278.1	278.7	278.8	278.7	277.5	276.9	276.4	275.6	275.9
Employed	261.9	260.8	260.4	260.0	260.1	259.9	260.2	260.1	259.1	258.5	257.7	258.0	257.3
Unemployed	17.8	17.8	17.7	17.1	18.1	18.8	18.6	18.6	18.4	18.4	18.7	17.6	18.6
Unemployment rate	6.4	6.4	6.4	6.2	6.5	6.7	6.7	6.7	6.6	6.6	6.8	6.4	6.7
Florida													
Civilian labor force	7,581.2	7,603.7	7,624.3	7,638.2	7,654.1	7,641.9	7,686.1	7,734.9	7,701.3	7,731.8	7,735.4	7,752.5	7,795.6
Employed	7,286.2	7,299.9	7,310.5	7,309.5	7,313.4	7,289.8	7,319.5	7,358.7	7,317.6	7,314.1	7,300.4	7,286.1	7,386.8
Unemployed	295.0	303.8	313.8	328.7	340.8	352.1	366.5	376.2	383.7	417.7	434.9	466.5	408.8
Unemployment rate	3.9	4.0	4.1	4.3	4.5	4.6	4.8	4.9	5.0	5.4	5.6	6.0	5.2

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	2001												2002
	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.P
Georgia													
Civilian labor force	4,170.5	4,157.7	4,146.1	4,144.5	4,136.0	4,131.2	4,126.6	4,111.1	4,108.4	4,122.1	4,116.3	4,110.4	4,207.3
Employed	4,016.2	4,004.1	3,992.8	3,986.1	3,976.0	3,968.5	3,962.2	3,949.2	3,943.3	3,945.0	3,930.6	3,923.9	4,016.0
Unemployed	154.3	153.6	153.3	158.5	159.9	162.7	164.4	161.9	165.1	177.1	185.7	186.5	191.3
Unemployment rate	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.8	3.9	3.9	4.0	3.9	4.0	4.3	4.5	4.5	4.5
Hawaii													
Civilian labor force	599.2	602.3	603.0	604.7	603.8	605.9	605.6	604.7	607.0	610.1	611.0	609.0	608.1
Employed	574.6	577.3	577.7	577.3	577.7	579.5	578.6	578.5	579.6	577.1	576.1	575.1	579.3
Unemployed	24.6	25.1	25.2	27.3	26.0	26.4	27.0	26.2	27.4	33.1	34.9	33.9	28.7
Unemployment rate	4.1	4.2	4.2	4.5	4.3	4.4	4.5	4.3	4.5	5.4	5.7	5.6	4.7
Idaho													
Civilian labor force	667.2	671.1	674.5	678.2	680.1	682.5	684.2	686.8	687.6	689.6	691.4	693.3	691.6
Employed	637.1	639.7	642.8	644.9	646.8	649.0	650.4	653.0	652.8	654.3	654.7	655.4	652.3
Unemployed	30.1	31.4	31.8	33.3	33.3	33.5	33.9	33.8	34.8	35.3	36.7	37.9	39.3
Unemployment rate	4.5	4.7	4.7	4.9	4.9	4.9	4.9	4.9	5.1	5.1	5.3	5.5	5.7
Illinois													
Civilian labor force	6,375.3	6,375.5	6,369.8	6,361.9	6,357.4	6,352.2	6,345.8	6,329.9	6,335.4	6,336.5	6,333.3	6,324.1	6,369.1
Employed	6,061.7	6,054.1	6,040.3	6,029.1	6,025.3	6,014.9	6,003.0	5,982.9	5,981.8	5,973.4	5,960.0	5,947.7	5,995.9
Unemployed	313.6	321.4	329.5	332.8	332.1	337.2	342.7	347.0	353.6	363.1	373.2	376.4	373.3
Unemployment rate	4.9	5.0	5.2	5.2	5.2	5.3	5.4	5.5	5.6	5.7	5.9	6.0	5.9
Indiana													
Civilian labor force	3,099.6	3,091.5	3,100.0	3,097.9	3,099.3	3,097.6	3,111.0	3,116.6	3,114.4	3,119.9	3,118.5	3,110.6	3,140.3
Employed	2,979.7	2,978.4	2,980.1	2,976.3	2,974.1	2,965.8	2,972.3	2,974.7	2,968.8	2,964.9	2,959.6	2,950.8	2,984.7
Unemployed	119.9	113.1	119.9	121.6	125.2	131.9	138.7	141.9	145.5	154.9	158.9	159.9	155.6
Unemployment rate	3.9	3.7	3.9	3.9	4.0	4.3	4.5	4.6	4.7	5.0	5.1	5.1	5.0
Iowa													
Civilian labor force	1,574.1	1,575.4	1,579.0	1,581.7	1,583.4	1,582.4	1,588.5	1,593.4	1,599.5	1,600.1	1,599.0	1,603.1	1,597.7
Employed	1,527.8	1,527.2	1,529.3	1,530.2	1,531.5	1,530.6	1,534.6	1,539.7	1,542.8	1,540.9	1,539.9	1,543.3	1,545.1
Unemployed	46.3	48.2	49.7	51.5	51.9	51.8	53.9	53.7	56.7	59.2	59.0	59.9	52.6
Unemployment rate	2.9	3.1	3.1	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.4	3.4	3.5	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.3
Kansas													
Civilian labor force	1,393.4	1,390.1	1,386.2	1,381.8	1,380.1	1,378.7	1,378.6	1,377.7	1,377.0	1,377.5	1,377.6	1,377.5	1,447.1
Employed	1,335.3	1,330.5	1,328.2	1,324.4	1,322.2	1,319.9	1,319.5	1,318.8	1,317.9	1,316.9	1,316.2	1,316.4	1,384.2
Unemployed	58.1	59.6	58.1	57.4	57.9	58.9	59.1	58.9	59.1	60.6	61.3	61.1	62.9
Unemployment rate	4.2	4.3	4.2	4.2	4.2	4.3	4.3	4.3	4.3	4.4	4.5	4.4	4.3
Kentucky													
Civilian labor force	1,977.3	1,975.4	1,969.8	1,967.5	1,964.3	1,962.0	1,967.8	1,962.6	1,962.5	1,967.9	1,969.8	1,970.6	1,994.2
Employed	1,883.5	1,878.1	1,870.4	1,864.2	1,860.1	1,855.7	1,853.2	1,851.9	1,851.7	1,849.0	1,850.2	1,848.0	1,886.9
Unemployed	93.8	97.3	99.4	103.2	104.2	106.3	114.6	110.7	110.8	118.8	119.7	122.6	107.3
Unemployment rate	4.7	4.9	5.0	5.2	5.3	5.4	5.8	5.6	5.6	6.0	6.1	6.2	5.4
Louisiana													
Civilian labor force	2,042.5	2,039.6	2,038.8	2,041.5	2,045.4	2,046.8	2,052.0	2,048.2	2,056.2	2,063.1	2,064.9	2,065.2	2,027.8
Employed	1,920.4	1,920.7	1,920.4	1,923.8	1,927.3	1,929.4	1,934.8	1,932.9	1,932.4	1,935.2	1,930.5	1,927.8	1,908.5
Unemployed	122.1	118.9	118.4	117.8	118.1	117.4	117.1	115.3	123.9	127.9	134.4	137.4	119.3
Unemployment rate	6.0	5.8	5.8	5.8	5.8	5.7	5.7	5.6	6.0	6.2	6.5	6.7	5.9
Maine													
Civilian labor force	684.8	683.6	682.6	683.2	682.6	682.7	684.1	684.0	684.5	685.1	686.0	684.1	683.1
Employed	662.4	659.8	658.6	656.7	655.5	655.3	655.8	655.4	655.3	655.6	656.6	654.9	656.7
Unemployed	22.4	23.8	24.1	26.5	27.2	27.5	28.3	28.6	29.2	29.5	29.4	29.2	26.4
Unemployment rate	3.3	3.5	3.5	3.9	4.0	4.0	4.1	4.2	4.3	4.3	4.3	4.3	3.9

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	2001												2002
	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.P
Maryland													
Civilian labor force	2,818.2	2,823.2	2,824.6	2,824.9	2,832.5	2,837.8	2,840.9	2,845.6	2,848.0	2,852.1	2,852.5	2,847.9	2,898.9
Employed	2,711.6	2,716.1	2,717.6	2,714.7	2,719.2	2,724.6	2,724.0	2,728.0	2,728.9	2,728.6	2,725.8	2,721.2	2,762.1
Unemployed	106.5	107.1	107.0	110.2	113.3	113.2	117.0	117.6	119.1	123.5	126.7	126.7	136.9
Unemployment rate	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.9	4.0	4.0	4.1	4.1	4.2	4.3	4.4	4.4	4.7
Massachusetts													
Civilian labor force	3,256.3	3,262.7	3,270.0	3,275.6	3,281.3	3,283.1	3,287.8	3,294.1	3,296.0	3,298.5	3,301.9	3,297.1	3,356.2
Employed	3,167.8	3,168.2	3,167.9	3,166.9	3,167.2	3,164.9	3,162.1	3,163.0	3,162.6	3,159.8	3,156.6	3,150.5	3,209.9
Unemployed	88.5	94.6	102.1	108.8	114.1	118.1	125.7	131.1	133.4	138.6	145.3	146.6	146.2
Unemployment rate	2.7	2.9	3.1	3.3	3.5	3.6	3.8	4.0	4.0	4.2	4.4	4.4	4.4
Michigan													
Civilian labor force	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Employed	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Unemployed	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Unemployment rate	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Minnesota													
Civilian labor force	2,784.5	2,794.9	2,802.3	2,808.7	2,814.0	2,819.1	2,823.5	2,822.0	2,820.8	2,827.2	2,828.3	2,827.4	2,848.8
Employed	2,689.9	2,697.4	2,702.6	2,704.3	2,711.1	2,714.7	2,718.1	2,717.8	2,718.8	2,718.0	2,717.5	2,713.3	2,732.9
Unemployed	94.6	97.4	99.7	104.3	102.9	104.4	105.4	104.3	102.0	109.1	110.7	114.1	115.9
Unemployment rate	3.4	3.5	3.6	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.6	3.9	3.9	4.0	4.1
Mississippi													
Civilian labor force	1,307.2	1,305.7	1,303.0	1,296.2	1,292.0	1,287.7	1,291.7	1,289.7	1,291.8	1,294.2	1,298.0	1,297.0	1,320.8
Employed	1,243.3	1,239.0	1,233.5	1,229.6	1,225.5	1,221.2	1,222.7	1,218.7	1,217.2	1,216.8	1,215.6	1,212.7	1,235.7
Unemployed	63.9	66.7	69.5	66.5	66.5	66.5	69.1	71.0	74.6	77.4	82.4	84.3	85.1
Unemployment rate	4.9	5.1	5.3	5.1	5.1	5.2	5.3	5.5	5.8	6.0	6.3	6.5	6.4
Missouri													
Civilian labor force	2,982.0	2,983.6	2,978.5	2,977.0	2,969.1	2,977.6	2,970.5	2,967.0	2,967.0	2,965.2	2,959.4	2,944.9	2,957.4
Employed	2,847.4	2,846.4	2,844.2	2,841.0	2,836.6	2,837.4	2,830.2	2,825.7	2,823.9	2,818.8	2,812.7	2,801.1	2,818.6
Unemployed	134.6	137.2	134.3	136.0	132.4	140.1	140.3	141.2	143.2	146.5	146.7	143.8	138.7
Unemployment rate	4.5	4.6	4.5	4.6	4.5	4.7	4.7	4.8	4.8	4.9	5.0	4.9	4.7
Montana													
Civilian labor force	471.7	469.1	468.2	466.5	465.9	466.0	462.9	462.1	462.0	462.2	463.0	463.1	472.5
Employed	450.2	447.9	446.8	444.8	444.4	444.8	442.0	441.1	440.8	441.1	441.7	441.4	452.7
Unemployed	21.6	21.2	21.4	21.7	21.5	21.2	20.9	21.0	21.2	21.1	21.3	21.7	19.8
Unemployment rate	4.6	4.5	4.6	4.6	4.6	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.6	4.6	4.6	4.7	4.2
Nebraska													
Civilian labor force	925.8	926.4	927.1	927.1	927.1	927.4	928.5	928.2	929.2	930.2	931.7	930.9	953.3
Employed	898.9	898.5	898.8	898.5	898.8	899.0	899.7	899.6	900.0	900.5	901.4	899.6	921.3
Unemployed	26.9	27.9	28.3	28.5	28.3	28.4	28.9	28.6	29.2	29.7	30.4	31.3	32.0
Unemployment rate	2.9	3.0	3.0	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.2	3.3	3.4	3.4
Nevada													
Civilian labor force	1,008.8	1,012.6	1,014.2	1,014.8	1,017.0	1,019.4	1,022.7	1,024.0	1,025.5	1,037.2	1,040.6	1,044.8	1,052.3
Employed	964.8	966.3	966.9	965.7	968.0	968.9	970.1	970.1	971.9	969.3	970.9	972.4	986.6
Unemployed	44.1	46.3	47.3	49.1	49.1	50.5	52.6	53.9	53.7	68.0	69.7	72.4	65.6
Unemployment rate	4.4	4.6	4.7	4.8	4.8	5.0	5.1	5.3	5.2	6.6	6.7	6.9	6.2
New Hampshire													
Civilian labor force	690.1	689.5	688.4	687.9	686.3	687.3	688.7	689.8	688.8	688.8	689.8	688.6	709.3
Employed	670.1	668.8	666.7	665.2	664.6	663.8	663.0	662.2	661.2	661.8	662.4	661.7	680.8
Unemployed	20.0	20.7	21.7	22.6	21.7	23.5	25.7	27.6	27.5	27.0	27.4	26.9	28.4
Unemployment rate	2.9	3.0	3.1	3.3	3.2	3.4	3.7	4.0	4.0	3.9	4.0	3.9	4.0

See footnotes at end of table.

**STATE LABOR FORCE DATA
SEASONALLY ADJUSTED**

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

(Numbers in thousands)

State	2001												2002
	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.P
New Jersey													
Civilian labor force	4,170.7	4,162.8	4,169.3	4,172.5	4,174.7	4,179.6	4,171.0	4,172.4	4,181.7	4,195.5	4,200.8	4,201.1	4,267.9
Employed	4,019.7	4,017.5	4,012.1	4,006.3	4,005.2	4,004.8	3,996.0	3,991.3	3,994.9	3,999.9	4,000.2	3,997.7	4,060.3
Unemployed	151.0	145.3	157.2	166.2	169.5	174.8	174.9	181.1	186.8	195.5	200.6	203.4	207.6
Unemployment rate	3.6	3.5	3.8	4.0	4.1	4.2	4.2	4.3	4.5	4.7	4.8	4.8	4.9
New Mexico													
Civilian labor force	837.6	838.0	839.2	837.6	836.9	836.2	837.0	835.9	837.3	838.8	839.2	839.5	857.8
Employed	799.7	799.6	800.9	798.5	797.9	797.8	797.1	796.9	796.6	797.2	796.7	796.9	806.2
Unemployed	38.0	38.4	38.4	39.0	39.0	38.4	39.9	39.0	40.7	41.5	42.4	42.7	51.6
Unemployment rate	4.5	4.6	4.6	4.7	4.7	4.6	4.8	4.7	4.9	4.9	5.1	5.1	6.0
New York													
Civilian labor force	8,883.2	8,859.5	8,840.1	8,826.3	8,824.6	8,818.4	8,820.1	8,825.6	8,838.4	8,810.3	8,819.4	8,812.4	8,940.5
Employed	8,504.1	8,480.8	8,462.4	8,431.8	8,422.9	8,405.1	8,397.1	8,380.6	8,378.2	8,335.6	8,323.9	8,306.2	8,428.5
Unemployed	379.1	378.6	377.7	394.5	401.7	413.3	423.0	445.0	460.2	474.7	495.5	506.2	511.9
Unemployment rate	4.3	4.3	4.3	4.5	4.6	4.7	4.8	5.0	5.2	5.4	5.6	5.7	5.7
North Carolina													
Civilian labor force	3,995.2	4,001.3	3,994.0	3,982.3	3,988.4	3,982.5	3,983.9	3,981.8	3,990.6	4,009.5	4,015.9	4,014.8	4,020.3
Employed	3,816.2	3,812.8	3,797.4	3,779.4	3,771.0	3,763.8	3,755.7	3,755.3	3,757.9	3,765.3	3,756.5	3,753.3	3,764.2
Unemployed	179.0	188.5	196.7	202.9	217.3	218.7	228.2	226.5	232.7	244.2	259.4	261.5	256.1
Unemployment rate	4.5	4.7	4.9	5.1	5.4	5.5	5.7	5.7	5.8	6.1	6.5	6.5	6.4
North Dakota													
Civilian labor force	339.2	339.5	338.9	339.8	338.5	339.1	338.3	338.3	337.6	338.0	338.5	339.0	338.5
Employed	329.7	329.8	329.6	329.6	329.5	329.5	329.0	329.0	329.0	328.8	328.7	328.5	329.1
Unemployed	9.4	9.7	9.3	10.2	9.1	9.6	9.3	9.3	8.7	9.2	9.8	10.5	9.4
Unemployment rate	2.8	2.9	2.7	3.0	2.7	2.8	2.7	2.8	2.6	2.7	2.9	3.1	2.8
Ohio													
Civilian labor force	5,819.5	5,822.5	5,828.7	5,840.0	5,842.9	5,855.5	5,869.4	5,868.3	5,874.8	5,885.8	5,890.1	5,888.7	5,907.0
Employed	5,587.3	5,595.2	5,604.0	5,600.8	5,598.9	5,603.7	5,615.5	5,612.7	5,616.0	5,617.1	5,611.2	5,607.8	5,612.6
Unemployed	232.3	227.3	224.7	239.2	244.0	251.8	253.9	255.6	258.7	268.8	279.0	280.9	294.4
Unemployment rate	4.0	3.9	3.9	4.1	4.2	4.3	4.3	4.4	4.4	4.6	4.7	4.8	5.0
Oklahoma													
Civilian labor force	1,644.6	1,653.2	1,657.7	1,656.1	1,656.4	1,664.1	1,666.0	1,668.6	1,671.1	1,676.6	1,683.2	1,686.9	1,690.8
Employed	1,596.2	1,597.4	1,598.8	1,600.1	1,599.7	1,601.5	1,601.2	1,601.9	1,603.8	1,605.2	1,608.4	1,608.4	1,619.7
Unemployed	48.4	55.8	58.9	55.9	56.7	62.6	64.8	66.7	67.3	71.4	74.8	78.5	71.1
Unemployment rate	2.9	3.4	3.6	3.4	3.4	3.8	3.9	4.0	4.0	4.3	4.4	4.7	4.2
Oregon													
Civilian labor force	1,802.7	1,796.2	1,790.9	1,791.9	1,793.6	1,795.8	1,793.3	1,796.8	1,796.4	1,798.8	1,788.1	1,780.7	1,803.3
Employed	1,714.5	1,701.9	1,693.5	1,688.4	1,686.6	1,686.0	1,678.1	1,677.3	1,671.8	1,669.5	1,649.6	1,641.7	1,658.6
Unemployed	88.2	94.3	97.4	103.5	107.1	109.8	115.2	119.5	124.6	129.3	138.5	139.0	144.7
Unemployment rate	4.9	5.2	5.4	5.8	6.0	6.1	6.4	6.7	6.9	7.2	7.7	7.8	8.0
Pennsylvania													
Civilian labor force	6,037.9	6,047.8	6,056.2	6,061.5	6,073.2	6,085.5	6,086.9	6,083.7	6,087.0	6,088.8	6,086.1	6,078.3	6,107.0
Employed	5,773.8	5,778.1	5,783.6	5,784.0	5,790.9	5,797.8	5,797.3	5,791.8	5,796.9	5,787.1	5,779.3	5,769.4	5,767.3
Unemployed	264.2	269.8	272.6	277.6	282.3	287.7	289.6	291.9	290.1	301.8	306.7	308.9	339.7
Unemployment rate	4.4	4.5	4.5	4.6	4.6	4.7	4.8	4.8	4.8	5.0	5.0	5.1	5.6
Rhode Island													
Civilian labor force	504.3	504.9	504.9	505.4	503.7	505.5	503.2	502.2	502.5	502.9	502.0	501.8	507.5
Employed	482.9	482.5	481.2	481.6	479.8	480.5	478.3	478.7	479.7	479.0	477.4	476.7	482.4
Unemployed	21.4	22.4	23.7	23.8	23.9	24.9	24.9	23.5	22.8	23.9	24.6	25.1	25.1
Unemployment rate	4.2	4.4	4.7	4.7	4.7	4.9	4.9	4.7	4.5	4.8	4.9	5.0	5.0
South Carolina													
Civilian labor force	1,965.7	1,962.4	1,958.4	1,952.8	1,949.0	1,943.0	1,944.7	1,943.0	1,944.0	1,944.6	1,942.2	1,941.2	2,001.7
Employed	1,878.1	1,869.2	1,858.7	1,851.5	1,845.0	1,837.1	1,836.1	1,832.5	1,832.2	1,830.3	1,826.7	1,823.3	1,893.3
Unemployed	87.6	93.1	99.8	101.3	103.9	105.9	108.5	110.4	111.7	114.3	115.5	118.0	108.5
Unemployment rate	4.5	4.7	5.1	5.2	5.3	5.5	5.6	5.7	5.7	5.9	5.9	6.1	5.4

See footnotes at end of table.

**STATE LABOR FORCE DATA
SEASONALLY ADJUSTED**

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

(Numbers in thousands)

State	2001												2002
	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan. ^P
South Dakota													
Civilian labor force	402.5	403.4	404.1	404.4	404.8	405.0	405.8	405.5	405.7	406.5	406.2	407.2	409.4
Employed	392.2	391.9	392.1	391.4	391.7	391.5	391.8	391.6	391.4	391.4	391.4	391.1	396.5
Unemployed	10.3	11.5	12.0	13.0	13.1	13.5	13.9	13.9	14.3	15.2	14.8	16.2	12.9
Unemployment rate	2.6	2.8	3.0	3.2	3.2	3.3	3.4	3.4	3.5	3.7	3.6	4.0	3.1
Tennessee													
Civilian labor force	2,806.1	2,807.6	2,807.3	2,810.2	2,811.5	2,810.5	2,817.8	2,816.3	2,821.8	2,830.5	2,833.4	2,839.3	2,896.4
Employed	2,691.1	2,690.9	2,690.2	2,688.8	2,687.9	2,685.9	2,690.6	2,692.0	2,693.4	2,696.2	2,696.4	2,697.1	2,739.4
Unemployed	115.0	116.7	117.1	121.5	123.6	124.5	127.2	124.3	128.4	134.4	137.0	142.2	157.0
Unemployment rate	4.1	4.2	4.2	4.3	4.4	4.4	4.5	4.4	4.6	4.7	4.8	5.0	5.4
Texas													
Civilian labor force	10,376.7	10,390.7	10,412.9	10,427.8	10,445.2	10,466.3	10,469.5	10,492.7	10,488.4	10,512.9	10,538.7	10,541.9	10,657.1
Employed	9,953.8	9,959.6	9,964.5	9,962.3	9,959.9	9,966.3	9,948.6	9,961.0	9,950.7	9,949.9	9,949.6	9,937.5	10,048.2
Unemployed	422.9	431.1	448.4	465.5	485.3	500.0	520.9	531.7	537.7	563.1	589.1	604.4	608.9
Unemployment rate	4.1	4.1	4.3	4.5	4.6	4.8	5.0	5.1	5.1	5.4	5.6	5.7	5.7
Utah													
Civilian labor force	1,111.5	1,112.6	1,114.9	1,113.0	1,113.1	1,112.2	1,113.8	1,113.9	1,115.5	1,119.2	1,122.8	1,128.1	1,142.7
Employed	1,071.7	1,070.7	1,069.7	1,067.8	1,067.0	1,066.3	1,065.9	1,065.3	1,064.3	1,065.6	1,063.9	1,062.0	1,083.8
Unemployed	39.8	41.9	45.1	45.3	46.1	46.0	47.9	48.7	51.2	53.6	58.9	66.1	58.9
Unemployment rate	3.6	3.8	4.0	4.1	4.1	4.1	4.3	4.4	4.6	4.8	5.2	5.9	5.2
Vermont													
Civilian labor force	334.4	333.8	333.7	334.2	334.2	334.7	334.4	334.7	335.0	335.9	336.3	336.5	345.4
Employed	323.9	323.0	322.6	322.9	322.7	323.0	322.4	322.3	322.3	322.8	322.3	321.9	332.7
Unemployed	10.5	10.8	11.1	11.4	11.6	11.7	12.0	12.4	12.7	13.1	14.0	14.6	12.7
Unemployment rate	3.1	3.2	3.3	3.4	3.5	3.5	3.6	3.7	3.8	3.9	4.2	4.3	3.7
Virginia													
Civilian labor force	3,643.9	3,651.1	3,656.7	3,655.5	3,666.7	3,670.9	3,679.3	3,681.1	3,689.4	3,700.3	3,706.8	3,707.3	3,764.1
Employed	3,555.9	3,555.7	3,555.6	3,547.0	3,547.6	3,548.6	3,546.4	3,546.6	3,547.3	3,544.8	3,541.8	3,539.8	3,607.7
Unemployed	88.0	95.4	101.1	108.6	119.1	122.4	132.9	134.5	142.1	155.5	165.1	167.6	156.4
Unemployment rate	2.4	2.6	2.8	3.0	3.2	3.3	3.6	3.7	3.9	4.2	4.5	4.5	4.2
Washington													
Civilian labor force	3,019.0	3,015.7	3,015.2	3,010.8	3,002.9	2,997.5	2,991.7	2,983.9	2,977.9	2,981.3	2,980.2	2,972.7	3,015.1
Employed	2,852.7	2,841.4	2,836.0	2,828.9	2,818.6	2,809.0	2,801.9	2,791.1	2,779.9	2,774.2	2,764.1	2,751.4	2,789.2
Unemployed	166.3	174.3	179.2	182.0	184.3	188.5	189.8	192.9	198.0	207.2	216.0	221.3	225.9
Unemployment rate	5.5	5.8	5.9	6.0	6.1	6.3	6.3	6.5	6.6	6.9	7.2	7.4	7.5
West Virginia													
Civilian labor force	830.8	832.4	832.8	834.4	833.6	835.4	832.9	836.1	833.4	831.7	833.8	832.5	813.6
Employed	787.3	789.9	790.8	791.6	791.1	793.5	791.7	795.7	794.0	793.4	795.4	794.4	771.8
Unemployed	43.4	42.5	42.0	42.8	42.5	41.9	41.3	40.4	39.4	38.3	38.5	38.1	41.8
Unemployment rate	5.2	5.1	5.0	5.1	5.1	5.0	5.0	4.8	4.7	4.6	4.6	4.6	5.1
Wisconsin													
Civilian labor force	2,973.9	2,986.4	2,986.6	2,988.3	2,987.6	2,988.0	2,991.8	2,992.0	2,991.3	2,999.8	3,001.5	3,001.1	3,071.1
Employed	2,852.5	2,854.2	2,854.2	2,852.8	2,855.4	2,851.3	2,854.5	2,855.9	2,856.9	2,857.5	2,855.4	2,853.9	2,913.5
Unemployed	121.5	132.2	132.5	135.5	132.2	136.7	137.3	136.1	134.5	142.3	146.0	147.2	157.6
Unemployment rate	4.1	4.4	4.4	4.5	4.4	4.6	4.6	4.5	4.5	4.7	4.9	4.9	5.1
Wyoming													
Civilian labor force	268.7	269.2	269.8	270.1	270.6	271.9	271.8	272.2	272.4	272.7	272.9	273.0	270.9
Employed	258.9	259.4	259.7	259.6	260.0	261.1	260.9	261.4	261.3	261.6	261.8	261.5	260.5
Unemployed	9.7	9.8	10.1	10.4	10.6	10.8	10.9	10.9	11.1	11.0	11.2	11.5	10.4
Unemployment rate	3.6	3.6	3.7	3.9	3.9	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.1	4.0	4.1	4.2	3.8
Puerto Rico													
Civilian labor force	1,280.1	1,292.1	1,280.9	1,292.9	1,290.4	1,292.1	1,275.7	1,306.8	1,312.9	1,311.0	1,317.8	1,310.7	1,323.1
Employed	1,151.0	1,147.2	1,140.8	1,144.3	1,140.8	1,145.8	1,137.7	1,149.7	1,153.9	1,154.3	1,164.8	1,164.5	1,176.3
Unemployed	129.1	144.9	140.1	148.6	149.5	146.3	138.0	157.1	159.0	156.6	153.0	146.3	146.8
Unemployment rate	10.1	11.2	10.9	11.5	11.6	11.3	10.8	12.0	12.1	11.9	11.6	11.2	11.1

^P = preliminary.

¹ Not available.

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

monthly household survey similar to the Current Population Survey. Data have been revised to incorporate the reestimation of models, benchmarking to CPS annual averages, and new seasonal adjustment factors.

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

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

(Numbers in thousands)

State and area	Civilian labor force			Unemployed					
				Number			Percent of labor force		
	Jan. 2001	Dec. 2001	Jan. 2002 ^P	Jan. 2001	Dec. 2001	Jan. 2002 ^P	Jan. 2001	Dec. 2001	Jan. 2002 ^P
Alabama	2,135.2	2,157.9	2,147.2	108.4	120.1	116.6	5.1	5.6	5.4
Anniston	52.6	52.1	52.1	2.7	3.0	3.0	5.1	5.8	5.7
Auburn-Opelika	50.1	50.7	50.6	1.6	2.0	1.8	3.2	3.9	3.6
Birmingham	472.4	481.5	478.3	13.9	18.5	17.6	3.0	3.8	3.7
Decatur	75.3	73.3	73.1	4.8	5.2	4.9	6.4	7.1	6.7
Dothan	66.4	67.3	66.8	3.2	3.0	3.0	4.8	4.5	4.6
Florence	67.5	66.3	65.4	5.7	6.8	6.3	8.5	10.2	9.7
Gadsden	48.7	47.5	47.3	4.5	2.8	2.9	9.3	5.9	6.0
Huntsville	175.2	179.4	178.2	6.6	7.2	7.2	3.8	4.0	4.0
Mobile	269.1	274.3	271.4	13.1	15.7	15.2	4.9	5.7	5.6
Montgomery	162.1	165.7	165.2	5.6	7.1	6.5	3.5	4.3	3.9
Tuscaloosa	83.8	84.6	84.4	2.3	2.9	2.9	2.7	3.5	3.4
Alaska	317.1	316.7	322.7	26.4	19.6	24.3	8.3	6.2	7.5
Anchorage	146.2	146.5	148.7	7.8	5.8	7.2	5.4	4.0	4.8
Arizona	2,344.5	2,467.2	2,454.1	85.4	135.5	138.5	3.6	5.5	5.6
Flagstaff	61.1	64.3	65.2	4.2	3.6	4.1	6.9	5.6	6.2
Phoenix-Mesa	1,568.2	1,659.9	1,649.4	42.4	87.8	90.0	2.7	5.3	5.5
Tucson	382.3	402.3	401.0	11.3	17.6	18.4	2.9	4.4	4.6
Yuma	62.1	59.9	58.0	10.3	9.6	7.9	16.6	16.0	13.6
Arkansas	1,208.2	1,209.1	1,247.3	70.8	64.0	74.1	5.9	5.3	5.9
Fayetteville-Springdale-Rogers	146.9	152.0	156.3	3.7	3.7	4.1	2.5	2.4	2.6
Fort Smith	95.2	95.6	98.7	4.0	4.4	4.8	4.2	4.6	4.8
Jonesboro	42.1	42.3	43.4	2.1	2.1	2.3	4.9	5.1	5.4
Little Rock-North Little Rock	293.7	294.7	303.6	12.1	12.5	13.7	4.1	4.3	4.5
Pine Bluff	35.6	35.1	36.3	3.5	2.7	3.1	9.8	7.8	8.4
California	17,152.0	17,444.2	17,429.0	889.5	1,009.6	1,163.9	5.2	5.8	6.7
Bakersfield	286.6	293.8	292.1	35.5	32.7	36.6	12.4	11.1	12.5
Chico-Paradise	87.0	87.7	87.5	7.5	6.5	7.9	8.6	7.4	9.1
Fresno	435.6	436.8	436.4	70.6	60.3	69.5	16.2	13.8	15.9
Los Angeles-Long Beach	4,800.7	4,925.9	4,873.1	254.9	291.5	320.3	5.3	5.9	6.6
Merced	83.1	84.0	83.2	14.9	13.2	15.1	17.9	15.8	18.2
Modesto	202.1	211.2	211.1	23.7	22.6	26.4	11.7	10.7	12.5
Oakland	1,253.9	1,270.0	1,280.7	35.5	59.2	72.3	2.8	4.7	5.6
Orange County	1,522.5	1,548.6	1,551.7	37.1	49.8	59.1	2.4	3.2	3.8
Redding	76.3	77.9	78.7	6.4	5.7	7.1	8.4	7.3	9.0
Riverside-San Bernardino	1,546.5	1,597.5	1,603.4	74.3	75.5	86.9	4.8	4.7	5.4
Sacramento	820.6	834.8	842.9	34.3	35.0	43.5	4.2	4.2	5.2
Salinas	191.0	195.2	192.7	30.3	27.1	31.4	15.8	13.9	16.3
San Diego	1,409.9	1,439.3	1,448.5	40.3	47.7	56.7	2.9	3.3	3.9
San Francisco	981.7	974.6	974.2	23.7	43.8	53.0	2.4	4.5	5.4
San Jose	1,024.0	995.1	998.2	17.4	62.4	74.6	1.7	6.3	7.5
San Luis Obispo-Atascadero-Paso Robles	114.9	119.4	118.5	3.8	3.4	3.9	3.3	2.9	3.3
Santa Barbara-Santa Maria-Lompoc	199.2	201.8	200.0	8.7	8.4	9.3	4.3	4.2	4.7
Santa Cruz-Watsonville	139.8	143.1	141.3	11.7	11.9	14.4	8.4	8.3	10.2
Santa Rosa	258.3	261.5	260.4	7.1	8.8	11.2	2.7	3.4	4.3
Stockton-Lodi	258.0	264.0	267.2	26.6	26.0	30.5	10.3	9.9	11.4
Vallejo-Fairfield-Napa	259.4	265.8	266.2	10.7	11.9	14.3	4.1	4.5	5.4
Ventura	412.7	421.8	422.4	18.9	21.0	22.9	4.6	5.0	5.4
Visalia-Tulare-Porterville	169.5	169.5	169.6	30.0	28.1	31.0	17.7	16.6	18.3
Yolo	91.8	93.2	93.6	5.5	4.7	5.9	6.0	5.0	6.3
Yuba City	57.3	57.4	57.5	8.3	7.7	8.8	14.6	13.4	15.4
Colorado	2,244.8	2,318.2	2,346.8	66.4	112.6	139.7	3.0	4.9	6.0
Boulder-Longmont	185.8	193.0	193.6	4.4	9.1	11.0	2.4	4.7	5.7
Colorado Springs	257.7	269.3	272.7	8.3	15.1	18.4	3.2	5.6	6.8
Denver	1,134.7	1,152.7	1,167.3	28.1	57.2	69.9	2.5	5.0	6.0
Fort Collins-Loveland	137.8	150.0	149.0	4.4	6.3	8.0	3.2	4.2	5.4
Grand Junction	56.3	58.4	59.4	2.6	2.5	3.5	4.7	4.3	5.9
Greeley	84.1	90.4	92.4	3.3	4.3	5.8	3.9	4.8	6.3
Pueblo	56.6	59.7	60.3	2.7	3.9	4.9	4.7	6.5	8.2
Connecticut	1,714.8	1,694.3	1,691.5	50.8	59.5	68.0	3.0	3.5	4.0
Bridgeport	216.1	212.4	212.1	7.5	9.6	11.3	3.5	4.5	5.3
Danbury	108.6	107.9	106.2	2.2	3.0	3.4	2.1	2.8	3.2
Hartford	589.1	575.5	575.3	18.4	20.1	23.3	3.1	3.5	4.0
New Haven-Meriden	275.3	274.6	273.0	8.3	9.1	9.6	3.0	3.3	3.5
New London-Norwich	151.8	152.1	152.7	4.3	4.2	5.1	2.9	2.8	3.3
Stamford-Norwalk	192.6	191.0	189.8	3.7	5.4	5.8	1.9	2.8	3.1
Waterbury	113.5	113.2	113.9	4.4	5.8	6.7	3.9	5.1	5.9
Delaware	415.9	421.5	415.2	20.2	13.0	18.4	4.8	3.1	4.4
Dover	71.8	73.4	72.3	3.2	2.1	3.0	4.5	2.9	4.2
Wilmington-Newark	315.6	313.7	311.1	17.5	10.0	14.5	5.5	3.2	4.7

See footnotes at end of table.

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

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

(Numbers in thousands)

State and area	Civilian labor force			Unemployed					
				Number			Percent of labor force		
	Jan. 2001	Dec. 2001	Jan. 2002P	Jan. 2001	Dec. 2001	Jan. 2002P	Jan. 2001	Dec. 2001	Jan. 2002P
District of Columbia	275.6	273.9	271.9	18.0	16.5	18.8	6.5	6.0	6.9
Washington	2,692.9	2,729.9	2,745.1	64.7	96.5	106.5	2.4	3.5	3.9
Florida	7,464.6	7,721.5	7,686.4	311.8	421.6	432.5	4.2	5.5	5.6
Daytona Beach	190.4	193.9	193.9	7.4	10.6	11.0	3.9	5.4	5.7
Fort Lauderdale	787.8	818.6	814.2	32.5	49.0	50.5	4.1	6.0	6.2
Fort Myers-Cape Coral	186.9	194.1	192.6	5.2	7.1	7.4	2.8	3.7	3.8
Fort Pierce-Port St. Lucie	129.0	130.5	131.1	8.2	8.6	8.6	6.3	6.6	6.5
Fort Walton Beach	79.8	82.9	82.0	3.2	3.2	3.4	4.0	3.8	4.2
Gainesville	105.7	107.0	105.2	2.3	2.8	2.9	2.2	2.6	2.7
Jacksonville	546.2	570.5	567.2	20.9	27.1	29.4	3.8	4.8	5.2
Lakeland-Winter Haven	201.9	206.3	204.8	10.3	13.0	11.7	5.1	6.3	5.7
Melbourne-Titusville-Palm Bay	206.9	211.9	211.3	7.8	11.2	11.7	3.8	5.3	5.5
Miami	1,056.4	1,096.0	1,094.3	65.7	87.9	89.1	6.2	8.0	8.1
Naples	105.1	112.9	113.6	3.1	4.1	3.9	2.9	3.6	3.5
Ocala	97.1	98.9	98.4	4.7	4.9	5.2	4.8	5.0	5.3
Orlando	882.2	911.4	907.2	27.0	51.7	53.6	3.1	5.7	5.9
Panama City	63.3	64.3	64.1	5.7	5.0	5.3	9.0	7.8	8.3
Pensacola	167.2	169.4	168.7	8.8	7.6	7.9	5.2	4.5	4.7
Punta Gorda	50.2	53.8	54.4	1.7	1.9	2.2	3.4	3.5	4.0
Sarasota-Bradenton	277.0	290.5	289.8	8.1	9.1	10.1	2.9	3.1	3.5
Tallahassee	146.4	151.0	149.6	4.3	4.8	5.1	3.0	3.2	3.4
Tampa-St. Petersburg-Clearwater	1,232.7	1,270.0	1,263.3	39.1	55.9	57.7	3.2	4.4	4.6
West Palm Beach-Boca Raton	527.4	545.3	542.0	23.6	31.1	31.4	4.5	5.7	5.8
Georgia	4,115.5	4,135.9	4,152.8	143.7	177.9	181.0	3.5	4.3	4.4
Albany	54.3	53.7	53.7	2.8	2.8	2.8	5.2	5.3	5.1
Athens	72.6	74.8	74.0	2.0	2.1	2.0	2.7	2.8	2.8
Atlanta	2,267.3	2,284.4	2,302.9	64.8	95.2	100.4	2.9	4.2	4.4
Augusta-Aiken	206.5	205.9	210.1	8.4	10.6	9.3	4.1	5.1	4.4
Columbus	122.1	127.7	126.2	4.9	5.9	5.9	4.0	4.6	4.7
Macon	141.7	146.4	145.3	5.1	5.2	5.0	3.6	3.5	3.5
Savannah	133.7	135.6	135.9	4.0	4.4	4.5	3.0	3.2	3.3
Hawaii	598.4	609.8	607.1	24.6	30.4	28.9	4.1	5.0	4.8
Honolulu	423.4	433.0	429.6	14.9	19.8	19.1	3.5	4.6	4.4
Idaho	656.5	690.3	680.7	37.9	40.6	47.1	5.8	5.9	6.9
Boise City	239.0	253.5	249.2	8.7	12.4	14.0	3.6	4.9	5.6
Pocatello	40.4	41.4	41.4	2.1	2.4	2.9	5.3	5.7	7.0
Illinois	6,293.0	6,317.4	6,294.0	352.0	364.8	418.1	5.6	5.8	6.6
Bloomington-Normal	90.5	93.2	90.2	3.1	2.0	2.8	3.4	2.1	3.1
Champaign-Urbana	94.9	100.5	96.7	3.4	2.5	3.3	3.6	2.5	3.4
Chicago	4,207.7	4,228.8	4,220.2	216.1	250.0	280.4	5.1	5.9	6.6
Davenport-Moline-Rock Island	183.5	186.7	184.2	9.8	11.0	11.6	5.3	5.9	6.3
Decatur	57.6	57.2	56.6	4.1	3.8	4.8	7.2	6.7	8.5
Kankakee	51.7	51.5	51.8	3.6	3.0	4.0	7.0	5.9	7.7
Peoria-Pekin	181.9	180.3	180.2	10.3	8.1	10.0	5.7	4.5	5.6
Rockford	196.7	195.4	197.0	12.4	14.2	16.1	6.3	7.3	8.2
Springfield	104.6	105.1	104.6	5.3	4.1	5.0	5.0	3.9	4.8
Indiana	3,052.8	3,100.0	3,093.4	134.5	157.8	170.4	4.4	5.1	5.5
Bloomington	62.4	62.0	62.4	2.6	2.0	2.4	4.2	3.2	3.8
Elkhart-Goshen	92.6	93.9	94.0	5.1	6.4	6.1	5.5	6.8	6.5
Evansville-Henderson	156.2	155.8	157.6	6.0	6.2	7.0	3.9	4.0	4.4
Fort Wayne	258.7	262.0	262.1	11.5	14.3	14.1	4.4	5.5	5.4
Gary	289.8	293.0	294.6	13.9	18.2	21.3	4.8	6.2	7.2
Indianapolis	848.1	864.5	862.8	25.3	35.3	37.4	3.0	4.1	4.3
Kokomo	50.0	49.3	48.9	4.7	2.9	3.1	9.5	5.9	6.3
Lafayette	87.6	92.9	92.0	2.6	3.3	3.7	2.9	3.6	4.0
Muncie	58.8	60.2	60.8	2.9	2.8	3.4	4.9	4.6	5.6
South Bend	133.1	135.3	134.2	5.5	7.2	7.4	4.1	5.3	5.5
Terre Haute	69.8	70.4	70.5	4.7	4.2	4.5	6.7	5.9	6.3
Iowa	1,566.3	1,600.0	1,592.0	60.5	59.3	68.8	3.9	3.7	4.3
Cedar Rapids	114.6	116.1	114.1	3.0	3.9	4.8	2.6	3.4	4.2
Des Moines	258.5	264.7	263.8	7.3	7.6	9.1	2.8	2.9	3.4
Dubuque	48.2	48.9	48.7	2.5	1.9	2.3	5.2	3.9	4.7
Iowa City	69.8	73.3	72.6	1.7	1.8	2.0	2.5	2.5	2.8
Sioux City	63.1	64.3	63.4	2.3	2.2	2.3	3.6	3.5	3.7
Waterloo-Cedar Falls	67.6	68.6	67.1	2.7	2.8	3.1	4.0	4.1	4.6

See footnotes at end of table.

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

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

(Numbers in thousands)

State and area	Civilian labor force			Unemployed					
				Number			Percent of labor force		
	Jan. 2001	Dec. 2001	Jan. 2002 ^P	Jan. 2001	Dec. 2001	Jan. 2002 ^P	Jan. 2001	Dec. 2001	Jan. 2002 ^P
Kansas	1,382.1	1,373.6	1,434.7	65.2	56.6	69.9	4.7	4.1	4.9
Lawrence	56.2	57.1	58.6	2.5	2.2	2.6	4.5	3.9	4.4
Topeka	88.8	88.1	90.7	4.2	3.2	3.6	4.7	3.7	4.0
Wichita	280.5	277.9	288.6	12.1	12.4	14.8	4.3	4.4	5.1
Kentucky	1,957.2	1,968.2	1,976.6	110.5	113.7	126.4	5.6	5.8	6.4
Lexington	256.7	261.8	262.7	7.2	10.1	11.3	2.8	3.8	4.3
Louisville	561.2	565.0	568.9	22.2	30.3	30.6	4.0	5.4	5.4
Owensboro	49.3	49.8	50.4	3.0	2.5	3.1	6.1	5.1	6.1
Louisiana	2,019.5	2,043.2	2,005.3	141.3	130.9	139.0	7.0	6.4	6.9
Alexandria	58.9	59.7	58.7	4.1	3.7	3.8	6.9	6.2	6.5
Baton Rouge	302.3	311.6	303.3	18.2	17.7	17.8	6.0	5.7	5.9
Houma	91.5	93.0	91.8	4.4	3.6	4.1	4.8	3.9	4.4
Lafayette	174.4	179.9	176.1	10.3	10.4	11.1	5.9	5.8	6.3
Lake Charles	89.5	90.1	88.2	6.2	5.4	5.1	6.9	6.0	5.8
Monroe	71.9	73.3	72.0	4.6	3.9	4.0	6.5	5.3	5.6
New Orleans	605.2	609.5	598.6	34.0	34.3	33.7	5.6	5.6	5.6
Shreveport-Bossier City	188.8	184.2	183.2	16.3	13.6	18.9	8.7	7.4	10.3
Maine	672.7	676.2	671.5	28.6	27.4	32.5	4.2	4.0	4.8
Bangor	52.3	52.9	51.8	1.8	1.4	1.7	3.4	2.6	3.3
Lewiston-Auburn	54.8	53.7	53.7	1.9	2.2	2.3	3.5	4.0	4.3
Portland	136.8	138.6	136.5	2.6	3.5	3.7	1.9	2.5	2.7
Maryland	2,788.4	2,835.3	2,868.9	115.9	117.8	145.9	4.2	4.2	5.1
Baltimore	1,308.2	1,336.9	1,352.5	59.7	61.0	74.3	4.6	4.6	5.5
Cumberland	45.9	44.5	44.9	4.8	2.7	4.1	10.5	6.1	9.2
Hagerstown	68.4	69.1	68.9	3.5	2.9	4.6	5.0	4.2	6.7
Massachusetts	3,230.0	3,293.7	3,330.2	107.9	133.3	165.2	3.3	4.0	5.0
Barnstable-Yarmouth	69.6	74.7	74.0	3.9	3.1	4.3	5.6	4.1	5.8
Boston	1,805.4	1,829.1	1,848.0	47.1	67.6	80.0	2.6	3.7	4.3
Brockton	127.3	130.9	132.1	4.8	5.1	6.6	3.8	3.9	5.0
Fitchburg-Leominster	66.0	66.8	68.5	2.7	3.6	4.5	4.2	5.4	6.5
Lawrence	213.1	217.4	220.5	8.9	13.8	15.6	4.2	6.4	7.1
Lowell	172.6	177.2	180.3	5.0	8.7	10.3	2.9	4.9	5.7
New Bedford	79.4	79.5	82.3	5.9	4.3	6.3	7.5	5.5	7.7
Pittsfield	37.4	38.2	38.6	1.8	1.5	2.0	4.7	4.0	5.2
Springfield	275.5	283.1	285.0	11.4	10.6	14.3	4.1	3.7	5.0
Worcester	246.9	254.4	258.6	8.2	10.9	13.7	3.3	4.3	5.3
Michigan	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Ann Arbor	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Benton Harbor	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Detroit	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Flint	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Grand Rapids-Muskegon-Holland	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Jackson	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Kalamazoo-Battle Creek	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Lansing-East Lansing	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Saginaw-Bay City-Midland	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Minnesota	2,745.5	2,806.2	2,809.9	116.1	107.1	137.5	4.2	3.8	4.9
Duluth-Superior	125.7	128.3	127.2	7.4	6.2	7.6	5.9	4.8	6.0
Minneapolis-St. Paul	1,735.1	1,775.3	1,775.4	53.1	61.9	76.2	3.1	3.5	4.3
Rochester	76.5	78.0	79.1	2.1	2.0	2.8	2.7	2.5	3.6
St. Cloud	99.6	101.9	101.5	5.7	3.9	5.4	5.7	3.8	5.3
Mississippi	1,298.1	1,303.2	1,311.7	69.8	77.3	91.0	5.4	5.9	6.9
Biloxi-Gulfport-Pascagoula	175.8	173.5	176.1	6.7	8.0	9.1	3.8	4.6	5.2
Hattiesburg	53.6	54.4	52.4	1.6	1.7	2.3	3.0	3.1	4.4
Jackson	234.8	235.2	228.6	8.0	8.4	10.2	3.4	3.6	4.5
Missouri	2,953.8	2,936.2	2,930.2	150.5	140.7	154.8	5.1	4.8	5.3
Columbia	86.8	85.6	85.4	1.5	1.6	1.8	1.8	1.9	2.1
Joplin	85.3	82.6	82.8	3.6	3.6	3.5	4.2	4.3	4.3
Kansas City	1,003.8	1,013.8	1,032.3	44.0	44.8	51.4	4.4	4.4	5.0
St. Joseph	52.2	50.7	51.3	2.5	2.8	3.0	4.9	5.5	5.9
St. Louis LMA	1,348.4	1,358.2	1,341.7	67.4	66.2	70.7	5.0	4.9	5.3
Springfield	172.2	174.5	174.1	6.5	6.3	7.0	3.7	3.6	4.0
Montana	464.8	457.0	465.6	26.4	23.4	24.6	5.7	5.1	5.3
Billings	71.5	69.5	72.4	2.6	2.5	2.8	3.7	3.7	3.8
Great Falls	37.0	37.0	37.5	2.0	1.7	1.8	5.4	4.5	4.7
Missoula	54.7	52.8	54.8	2.4	2.2	2.5	4.3	4.2	4.5

See footnotes at end of table.

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

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

(Numbers in thousands)

State and area	Civilian labor force			Unemployed					
				Number			Percent of labor force		
	Jan. 2001	Dec. 2001	Jan. 2002P	Jan. 2001	Dec. 2001	Jan. 2002P	Jan. 2001	Dec. 2001	Jan. 2002P
Nebraska	914.6	924.3	941.9	31.2	29.0	36.2	3.4	3.1	3.8
Lincoln	143.2	143.8	145.2	4.1	4.2	5.2	2.9	2.9	3.6
Omaha	391.8	397.5	402.9	12.9	13.0	15.9	3.3	3.3	3.9
Nevada	1,000.1	1,038.2	1,043.7	48.9	68.8	70.6	4.9	6.6	6.8
Las Vegas	784.8	816.1	820.8	37.3	56.0	55.9	4.7	6.9	6.8
Reno	178.1	185.5	184.8	7.7	9.3	10.7	4.3	5.0	5.8
New Hampshire	685.1	687.2	704.3	23.1	25.8	31.6	3.4	3.8	4.5
Manchester	109.9	109.1	112.3	3.2	3.9	4.9	2.9	3.6	4.4
Nashua	107.1	108.7	110.8	3.6	5.4	6.5	3.4	4.9	5.8
Portsmouth-Rochester	128.2	130.5	133.8	3.9	3.9	5.1	3.1	3.0	3.8
New Jersey	4,130.8	4,202.3	4,227.6	166.9	192.7	222.8	4.0	4.6	5.3
Atlantic-Cape May	161.3	162.8	164.6	13.4	11.3	14.0	8.3	6.9	8.5
Bergen-Passaic	651.6	658.9	664.7	25.1	31.0	34.6	3.8	4.7	5.2
Jersey City	276.3	287.3	285.6	15.7	19.4	21.0	5.7	6.8	7.3
Middlesex-Somerset-Hunterdon	651.7	666.5	671.5	18.2	24.4	27.6	2.8	3.7	4.1
Monmouth-Ocean	512.6	530.4	534.1	20.5	22.7	27.1	4.0	4.3	5.1
Newark	1,012.3	1,019.5	1,024.3	38.8	48.4	55.1	3.8	4.7	5.4
Trenton	175.5	180.3	181.7	5.8	6.6	7.9	3.3	3.7	4.4
Vineland-Millville-Bridgeton	62.2	61.8	62.4	5.5	4.4	5.3	8.8	7.2	8.5
New Mexico	829.3	837.9	849.4	39.7	38.7	53.3	4.8	4.6	6.3
Albuquerque	368.4	373.0	378.6	10.8	14.5	19.5	2.9	3.9	5.1
Las Cruces	70.3	71.2	72.9	5.5	4.3	6.1	7.8	6.0	8.3
Santa Fe	73.5	74.0	74.6	1.7	1.7	2.3	2.3	2.3	3.1
New York	8,830.6	8,814.8	8,888.3	429.9	489.0	562.2	4.9	5.5	6.3
Albany-Schenectady-Troy	441.0	440.8	448.1	16.9	15.5	20.3	3.8	3.5	4.5
Binghamton	121.3	119.8	124.0	4.9	6.6	8.4	4.1	5.5	6.8
Buffalo-Niagara Falls	546.7	544.0	554.5	31.5	30.1	37.6	5.8	5.5	6.8
Dutchess County	119.9	119.2	121.5	4.0	4.2	5.3	3.3	3.5	4.4
Elmira	42.3	42.1	43.5	1.9	2.7	3.2	4.6	6.5	7.3
Glens Falls	56.9	56.1	57.3	3.4	3.4	4.0	6.0	6.0	6.9
Jamestown	63.0	63.5	63.9	3.7	3.8	4.6	5.8	6.1	7.2
Nassau-Suffolk	1,371.6	1,402.4	1,408.9	42.8	51.5	62.5	3.1	3.7	4.4
New York	4,177.3	4,139.8	4,145.1	220.8	270.2	291.5	5.3	6.5	7.0
New York City	3,543.5	3,498.1	3,499.3	200.9	247.5	264.1	5.7	7.1	7.5
Newburgh	174.5	175.9	177.6	6.5	6.9	8.6	3.7	3.9	4.9
Rochester	554.6	550.7	558.3	24.8	29.2	35.4	4.5	5.3	6.3
Syracuse	352.8	353.7	360.2	19.2	18.8	22.7	5.4	5.3	6.3
Utica-Rome	139.3	138.1	141.8	7.1	6.7	8.4	5.1	4.8	5.9
North Carolina	3,933.9	3,991.4	3,959.8	197.5	247.4	274.7	5.0	6.2	6.9
Asheville	111.4	111.0	109.7	5.0	4.2	5.2	4.5	3.8	4.7
Charlotte-Gastonia-Rock Hill	811.3	806.3	813.7	37.0	46.1	53.2	4.6	5.7	6.5
Fayetteville	120.2	119.9	117.7	6.2	7.2	7.8	5.1	6.0	6.6
Goldensboro	48.7	48.4	48.2	2.4	2.5	2.9	4.8	5.3	6.0
Greensboro-Winston-Salem-High Point	643.2	642.7	640.1	25.2	35.5	38.4	3.9	5.5	6.0
Greenville	68.7	68.4	67.6	3.8	4.1	4.2	5.6	6.1	6.2
Hickory-Morganton-Lenoir	178.2	185.0	183.6	7.8	15.1	15.9	4.4	8.1	8.6
Jacksonville	47.8	48.7	48.2	2.2	2.5	2.7	4.7	5.0	5.6
Raleigh-Durham-Chapel Hill	624.5	666.4	654.1	14.3	28.2	30.7	2.3	4.2	4.7
Rocky Mount	66.2	67.8	66.7	4.4	6.4	6.7	6.7	9.5	10.0
Wilmington	114.5	117.2	115.0	6.1	7.7	8.1	5.3	6.6	7.0
North Dakota	329.6	332.6	329.0	12.4	10.9	12.5	3.8	3.3	3.8
Bismarck	52.6	54.6	53.0	1.9	1.7	1.8	3.6	3.1	3.4
Fargo-Moorhead	102.5	105.8	103.7	2.7	2.2	2.7	2.7	2.1	2.6
Grand Forks	51.5	52.7	51.8	2.1	1.5	2.0	4.2	2.9	3.9
Ohio	5,730.7	5,880.3	5,816.8	271.1	265.9	333.3	4.7	4.5	5.7
Akron	359.4	369.1	362.4	16.4	16.8	20.7	4.6	4.6	5.7
Canton-Massillon	200.5	208.6	206.2	9.4	8.8	11.3	4.7	4.2	5.5
Cincinnati	850.4	868.1	856.7	33.9	34.9	41.2	4.0	4.0	4.8
Cleveland-Lorain-Elyria	1,101.0	1,134.6	1,122.9	51.5	59.8	73.2	4.7	5.3	6.5
Columbus	856.9	878.7	870.9	23.5	27.9	33.9	2.7	3.2	3.9
Dayton-Springfield	474.2	482.9	479.0	24.5	21.3	25.8	5.2	4.4	5.4
Hamilton-Middletown	190.7	198.9	194.5	6.4	6.4	8.1	3.3	3.2	4.2
Lima	75.1	76.4	76.0	3.8	3.7	4.8	5.0	4.9	6.3
Mansfield	81.7	83.5	83.5	4.4	4.9	6.0	5.4	5.9	7.2
Steubenville-Weirton	53.6	56.0	54.2	3.4	2.7	3.1	6.3	4.9	5.8
Toledo	320.5	326.0	320.6	17.4	15.5	20.5	5.4	4.7	6.4
Youngstown-Warren	273.0	276.9	272.6	18.2	15.4	20.1	6.7	5.6	7.4

See footnotes at end of table.

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

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

(Numbers in thousands)

State and area	Civilian labor force			Unemployed					
				Number			Percent of labor force		
	Jan. 2001	Dec. 2001	Jan. 2002 ^P	Jan. 2001	Dec. 2001	Jan. 2002 ^P	Jan. 2001	Dec. 2001	Jan. 2002 ^P
Oklahoma	1,622.2	1,678.7	1,667.6	54.4	76.5	77.0	3.4	4.6	4.6
Enid	25.7	25.8	25.7	0.7	0.8	0.8	2.5	3.2	3.0
Lawton	39.6	40.9	41.0	1.3	1.6	1.5	3.4	3.8	3.7
Oklahoma City	541.1	558.7	553.8	14.8	25.4	24.5	2.7	4.5	4.4
Tulsa	412.6	424.6	423.4	12.4	17.9	18.9	3.0	4.2	4.5
Oregon	1,781.7	1,770.8	1,782.5	104.8	134.3	161.3	5.9	7.6	9.1
Corvallis	39.3	40.2	38.7	1.2	1.4	1.6	2.9	3.5	4.2
Eugene-Springfield	165.4	164.1	164.8	10.7	12.0	13.7	6.4	7.3	8.3
Medford-Ashland	91.0	92.3	88.5	5.8	6.0	8.3	6.4	6.5	9.4
Portland-Vancouver	1,071.0	1,065.5	1,076.5	47.2	77.3	92.2	4.4	7.3	8.6
Salem	167.8	167.0	167.4	10.4	12.6	14.8	6.2	7.5	8.9
Pennsylvania	5,964.7	6,060.8	6,034.1	291.2	275.0	366.4	4.9	4.5	6.1
Allentown-Bethlehem-Easton	319.7	324.0	326.6	12.8	14.8	20.5	4.0	4.6	6.3
Altoona	62.5	63.2	62.6	3.8	3.5	4.5	6.1	5.6	7.2
Erie	138.7	141.2	141.2	8.4	8.8	11.6	6.0	6.2	8.2
Harrisburg-Lebanon-Carlisle	341.9	351.0	347.2	10.7	11.2	14.6	3.1	3.2	4.2
Johnstown	102.9	101.1	102.9	8.2	6.6	8.6	7.9	6.5	8.4
Lancaster	240.7	251.9	247.5	7.7	7.5	10.2	3.2	3.0	4.1
Philadelphia	2,494.0	2,544.1	2,529.6	103.4	105.3	132.6	4.1	4.1	5.2
Pittsburgh	1,158.5	1,165.9	1,161.8	55.7	49.4	67.4	4.8	4.2	5.8
Reading	183.0	187.1	188.6	8.4	8.7	12.3	4.6	4.7	6.5
Scranton-Wilkes-Barre-Hazleton	306.8	309.3	309.3	19.4	16.6	23.7	6.3	5.4	7.7
Sharon	57.1	57.9	56.8	3.4	2.7	3.5	6.0	4.6	6.2
State College	64.9	67.7	66.4	2.1	2.2	2.6	3.2	3.3	3.9
Williamsport	57.2	58.4	58.4	3.6	3.7	4.6	6.3	6.3	8.0
York	195.7	196.5	195.0	7.5	7.8	9.9	3.8	4.0	5.1
Rhode Island	499.2	506.3	502.5	25.6	23.0	29.3	5.1	4.6	5.8
Providence-Fall River-Warwick	571.0	578.2	577.2	29.9	26.4	34.6	5.2	4.6	6.0
South Carolina	1,929.4	1,908.9	1,965.4	94.9	110.0	115.7	4.9	5.8	5.9
Charleston-North Charleston	268.8	266.3	274.5	9.5	9.8	10.6	3.5	3.7	3.9
Columbia	271.1	266.8	273.2	8.5	8.8	9.3	3.1	3.3	3.4
Florence	62.6	60.8	62.7	3.8	3.4	3.9	6.1	5.6	6.2
Greenville-Spartanburg-Anderson	485.5	491.8	502.9	16.6	24.2	26.5	3.4	4.9	5.3
Myrtle Beach	99.2	98.2	101.0	7.3	5.9	7.1	7.4	6.0	7.1
Sumter	46.3	46.1	47.5	2.9	3.5	3.5	6.3	7.6	7.3
South Dakota	392.1	399.9	399.1	13.0	16.2	15.5	3.3	4.0	3.9
Rapid City	46.5	47.3	46.8	1.4	1.7	1.6	2.9	3.6	3.4
Sioux Falls	103.7	106.8	106.0	2.3	3.1	3.1	2.2	2.9	2.9
Tennessee	2,762.2	2,826.3	2,852.5	129.0	127.2	171.0	4.7	4.5	6.0
Chattanooga	228.5	234.6	235.8	6.6	7.7	9.0	2.9	3.3	3.8
Clarksville-Hopkinsville	87.5	91.2	91.6	4.4	4.5	5.5	5.0	4.9	6.0
Jackson	58.2	58.8	59.8	2.4	2.7	3.5	4.1	4.7	5.9
Johnson City-Kingsport-Bristol	219.4	223.8	227.3	10.3	10.1	13.4	4.7	4.5	5.9
Knoxville	350.5	361.9	365.6	14.2	11.5	17.7	4.0	3.2	4.8
Memphis	551.6	567.9	563.3	22.4	26.0	31.6	4.1	4.6	5.6
Nashville	652.2	674.3	674.8	20.9	22.0	28.0	3.2	3.3	4.2
Texas	10,290.5	10,531.1	10,575.2	443.8	546.9	637.5	4.3	5.2	6.0
Abilene	57.7	56.2	56.4	2.4	1.9	2.4	4.1	3.4	4.2
Amarillo	109.5	112.3	110.6	3.4	3.4	4.1	3.1	3.1	3.7
Austin-San Marcos	744.0	759.3	760.3	16.2	35.2	40.9	2.2	4.6	5.4
Beaumont-Port Arthur	178.8	177.0	178.0	13.6	13.0	13.9	7.6	7.3	7.8
Brazoria	104.7	108.7	109.5	6.2	5.9	6.8	6.0	5.5	6.3
Brownsville-Harlingen-San Benito	131.7	133.0	134.9	11.7	12.0	13.7	8.9	9.0	10.1
Bryan-College Station	74.0	79.6	76.2	1.2	1.1	1.3	1.7	1.4	1.7
Corpus Christi	173.7	173.1	175.4	9.9	9.3	10.4	5.7	5.4	6.0
Dallas	1,972.2	2,025.8	2,041.8	63.8	119.6	138.6	3.2	5.9	6.8
El Paso	283.8	279.5	282.2	23.1	20.7	23.7	8.1	7.4	8.4
Fort Worth-Arlington	909.7	938.5	942.4	30.4	45.4	53.8	3.3	4.8	5.7
Galveston-Texas City	115.8	117.2	118.5	6.5	7.1	8.0	5.6	6.0	6.7
Houston	2,158.3	2,217.4	2,220.5	81.7	100.1	117.8	3.8	4.5	5.3
Killeen-Temple	115.1	116.9	117.6	4.4	5.0	6.1	3.8	4.3	5.2
Laredo	74.8	76.0	76.7	5.7	4.9	6.0	7.7	6.4	7.8
Longview-Marshall	101.9	102.7	103.7	6.2	5.7	6.9	6.0	5.6	6.7
Lubbock	123.6	128.1	128.4	3.1	2.8	3.5	2.5	2.2	2.7
McAllen-Edinburg-Mission	210.7	212.3	216.3	32.8	26.9	30.5	15.6	12.7	14.1
Odessa-Midland	117.2	120.5	121.1	5.4	4.8	6.0	4.6	4.0	4.9
San Angelo	49.5	50.4	50.2	1.5	1.3	1.6	3.1	2.7	3.2
San Antonio	769.2	792.0	795.4	26.9	33.5	38.8	3.5	4.2	4.9
Sherman-Denison	49.6	49.6	50.0	1.9	3.3	3.8	3.8	6.6	7.6
Texarkana	55.0	55.5	55.7	2.7	2.4	2.7	4.8	4.4	4.9
Tyler	90.9	93.9	94.1	3.6	4.3	4.9	3.9	4.6	5.2

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		
	Jan. 2001	Dec. 2001	Jan. 2002P	Jan. 2001	Dec. 2001	Jan. 2002P	Jan. 2001	Dec. 2001	Jan. 2002P
Texas—Continued									
Victoria	43.4	44.0	44.2	1.6	1.8	2.1	3.6	4.0	4.8
Waco	99.7	100.9	101.2	3.9	3.8	4.5	3.9	3.8	4.5
Wichita Falls	62.1	63.6	63.9	2.0	2.3	2.8	3.3	3.7	4.4
Utah	1,102.3	1,123.4	1,134.0	40.5	54.9	60.0	3.7	4.9	5.3
Provo-Orem	171.3	175.4	176.7	4.9	8.6	9.4	2.8	4.9	5.3
Salt Lake City-Ogden	703.6	715.5	721.1	24.8	33.8	36.3	3.5	4.7	5.0
Vermont	330.6	338.0	342.3	13.3	13.3	16.1	4.0	3.9	4.7
Burlington	100.4	103.7	103.3	2.5	3.0	3.4	2.5	2.9	3.3
Virginia	3,597.8	3,677.2	3,720.6	92.1	152.7	163.5	2.6	4.2	4.4
Charlottesville	76.0	77.8	79.1	1.1	1.9	2.0	1.5	2.4	2.6
Danville	57.0	58.5	59.2	2.7	5.8	5.7	4.8	10.0	9.6
Lynchburg	104.4	105.9	108.1	3.5	6.2	6.8	3.4	5.8	6.3
Norfolk-Virginia Beach-Newport News	735.8	754.8	760.7	22.1	31.3	33.9	3.0	4.1	4.5
Richmond-Petersburg	520.0	529.5	538.4	11.0	21.9	22.0	2.1	4.1	4.1
Roanoke	127.4	130.2	132.3	2.6	4.4	4.6	2.0	3.4	3.5
Washington	3,008.3	2,976.8	3,004.5	186.9	218.6	246.4	6.2	7.3	8.2
Bellingham	79.7	79.7	80.4	5.9	6.0	6.4	7.3	7.5	8.0
Bremerton	93.0	92.9	95.2	5.4	5.9	6.6	5.8	6.4	6.9
Olympia	98.8	100.6	102.2	5.6	6.1	6.5	5.6	6.1	6.3
Richland-Kennewick-Pasco	91.2	92.9	94.3	9.0	7.8	8.6	9.9	8.5	9.1
Seattle-Bellevue-Everett	1,386.5	1,361.9	1,372.5	56.8	84.6	97.3	4.1	6.2	7.1
Spokane	209.9	207.1	207.9	14.7	15.4	18.1	7.0	7.5	8.7
Tacoma	331.0	330.0	332.6	18.9	23.1	26.2	5.7	7.0	7.9
Yakima	103.6	101.4	102.8	15.7	14.1	15.2	15.1	13.9	14.8
West Virginia	818.8	832.8	801.5	50.5	38.0	48.8	6.2	4.6	6.1
Charleston	136.5	136.6	131.2	6.3	5.1	6.3	4.6	3.7	4.8
Huntington-Ashland	137.0	138.4	137.2	8.8	8.1	9.4	6.4	5.8	6.9
Parkersburg-Marietta	77.4	77.4	75.4	4.0	3.1	4.0	5.2	4.0	5.3
Wheeling	73.0	75.1	72.5	4.0	3.1	4.3	5.5	4.1	6.0
Wisconsin	2,935.6	2,981.1	3,031.9	140.6	132.1	176.6	4.8	4.4	5.8
Appleton-Oshkosh-Neenah	225.5	227.8	232.2	7.9	8.5	12.1	3.5	3.7	5.2
Eau Claire	81.4	83.4	83.4	4.6	4.1	5.3	5.6	4.9	6.4
Green Bay	136.6	139.7	142.4	4.7	5.5	7.2	3.5	3.9	5.0
Janesville-Beloit	77.1	78.3	80.3	4.3	4.3	5.7	5.6	5.5	7.2
Kenosha	82.1	82.2	83.3	4.8	3.8	4.6	5.9	4.6	5.5
La Crosse	70.8	73.6	74.4	3.3	2.6	3.5	4.7	3.5	4.8
Madison	267.6	271.7	277.3	5.8	5.8	7.8	2.2	2.1	2.8
Milwaukee-Waukesha	808.6	811.7	827.5	34.6	36.2	45.6	4.3	4.5	5.5
Racine	91.5	92.5	93.8	5.7	5.8	7.1	6.2	6.3	7.6
Sheboygan	62.6	62.2	63.5	2.0	2.5	3.2	3.2	4.0	5.0
Wausau	74.0	74.2	76.4	3.7	2.7	4.2	4.9	3.7	5.5
Wyoming	263.5	269.9	265.7	12.6	11.5	13.3	4.8	4.3	5.0
Casper	34.6	35.7	35.3	1.7	1.5	1.8	4.9	4.2	5.2
Cheyenne	41.8	42.4	42.2	1.7	1.6	1.9	4.1	3.9	4.4
Puerto Rico	1,279.5	1,314.4	1,322.7	133.2	127.8	150.6	10.4	9.7	11.4
Aguadilla	45.5	46.0	46.9	7.7	6.8	8.1	16.8	14.8	17.3
Arecibo	51.0	50.9	52.8	5.7	6.3	8.1	11.3	12.3	15.3
Caguas	120.0	122.1	123.6	11.7	10.5	13.1	9.7	8.6	10.6
Mayaguez	86.3	90.1	89.8	11.4	10.5	12.5	13.2	11.6	13.9
Ponce	108.4	109.5	111.0	14.6	12.2	14.2	13.5	11.2	12.8
San Juan-Bayamon	709.6	735.3	736.5	58.2	58.7	67.4	8.2	8.0	9.2

P = preliminary.

1 Not available.

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

of Columbia, the Los Angeles-Long Beach metropolitan area, and New York City have been revised to incorporate the reestimation of models and benchmarking to CPS annual averages. Data for the remaining metropolitan areas have been revised to reflect updated inputs and the new statewide estimates.

Explanatory Notes and Estimates of Error

Introduction

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

Data based on household interviews are obtained from the Current Population Survey (CPS), a sample survey of the population 16 years of age and over. The survey is conducted each month by the U.S. Census Bureau for the Bureau of Labor Statistics and provides comprehensive data on the labor force, the employed, and the unemployed, classified by such characteristics as age, sex, race, family relationship, marital status, occupation, and industry attachment. The survey also provides data on the characteristics and past work experience of those not in the labor force. The information is collected by trained interviewers from a sample of about 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 lay-off 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 63RV (Washington, U.S. Census Bureau and Bureau of Labor Statistics, March 2002), available on the Internet at www.bls.census.gov/cps/tp/tp63rv.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 substate 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" housing units 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 confidence level. For each

of the 50 States and for the District of Columbia, the design maintains a CV of at most 8 percent on the annual average estimate of unemployment level, assuming a 6-percent unemployment rate. About 60,000 housing units 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 housing units are allocated to the District of Columbia and 31 States. (These are generally the States with the smallest samples after the 60,000 housing units 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 hous-

ing units with three or more persons, number of persons employed in various industries, and average monthly wages for various industries. The single PSU randomly selected from each of these strata is nonself-representing because it represents not only itself but the entire stratum. The probability of selecting a particular PSU in a nonself-representing stratum is proportional to its 1990 population. For example, within a stratum, the chance that a PSU with a population of 50,000 would be selected for the sample is twice that for a PSU having a population of 25,000.

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

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

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

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

ing 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 63RV, (Washington, U.S. Census Bureau and Bureau of Labor Statistics, March 2002), available on the Internet at www.bls.census.gov/cps/tp/tp63rv.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 and in Appendix J, "Changes to the Current Population Survey Sample in July 2001," of Technical Paper 63RV referenced above.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

ESTIMATING METHODS

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

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

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

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

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

b. Second-stage ratio estimation. This procedure substantially reduces the variability of estimates and corrects, to some extent, for CPS undercoverage. The CPS sample

weights are adjusted to ensure that sample-based estimates of population match independent population controls. Three sets of controls are used:

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

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

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

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

Rounding of estimates

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

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

Reliability of the estimates

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

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

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

Nonsampling errors occurring in the interview phase of the survey are studied by means of a reinterview program. This program is used to estimate various sources of error, as well as to evaluate and control the work of the interviewers. A random sample of each interviewer's work is inspected through reinterview at regular intervals. The results indicate, among other things, that the data published from the CPS are subject to moderate systematic biases. A description of the CPS reinterview program may be found in Appendix G, "Reinterview: Design and Methodology," of "The Current Population Survey: Design and Methodology," Technical Paper 63RV (Washington, U.S. Census Bureau and Bureau of Labor Statistics, March 2002), available on the Internet at www.bls.census.gov/cps/tp/tp63rv.htm.

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 63RV referenced above. The last document includes a comprehensive discussion of various sources of errors and describes attempts to measure them in the CPS.

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

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

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

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

Tables 1-B through 1-D are provided so that approximate standard errors of estimates can be easily obtained. Tables 1-B and 1-C give approximate standard errors for estimated monthly levels and rates for selected employment status characteristics; the tables also provide approximate standard errors for consecutive month-to-month changes in the estimates. It is impractical to show approximate standard errors for all CPS estimates in this publication, so table 1-D provides parameters and factors that allow the user to calculate

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

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 209,000 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 209,000 by the factor 1.645 to obtain 344,000. This number is subtracted from and then added to 60,000,000 to obtain an approximate 90-percent confidence interval: 59,656,000 to 60,344,000. Concluding that the true civilian labor force level lies within an interval calculated in this way would be correct for roughly 90 percent of all possible samples that could have been selected for the CPS.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

monthly levels (see examples listed under Step 1, below).

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

For an approximate 90-percent confidence interval, compute $1.645 * 118,000 \approx 194,000$. Subtract the number from and add the number to 150,000 to obtain an interval

of -44,000 to 344,000. This is an approximate 90-percent confidence interval for the true change, and since this interval includes zero, one cannot assert at this level of confidence that any real change has occurred in the unemployment level. The result also can be expressed by saying that the apparent change of 150,000 is not significant at a 90-percent confidence level.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

For an approximate 95-percent confidence interval, compute $1.96 * 94,000 \approx 184,000$. Subtract the number from and

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Step 1. Appropriately average estimates of monthly rates or percentages to obtain p , and also average estimates of

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

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

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

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

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

Step 2. Apply the $b = 3005.06$ parameter from table 1-D (Employment; Part-time workers) to the averaged p and y , treating the averages like estimates for a single month.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Establishment Data ("B" tables)

DATA COLLECTION

BLS cooperates with State Employment Security Agencies in the Current Employment Statistics (CES) or establishment survey to collect data each month on employment, hours, and earnings from a sample of nonfarm establishments (including government). This sample includes about 350,000 reporting units. From these data, a large number of employment, hours, and earnings series in considerable industry and geographic detail are prepared and published each month. Historical statistics are available at <http://www.bls.gov>, the BLS Internet site.

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

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

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

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

CONCEPTS

Industrial classification

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

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

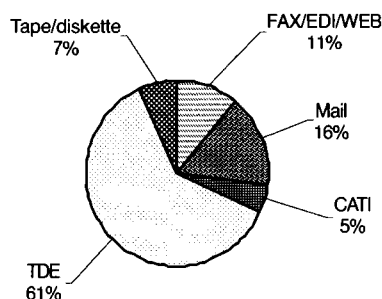
Industry employment

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

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

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

Chart 1: Distribution of CES sample by collection mode



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

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

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

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

Industry hours and earnings

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Railroad hours and earnings. The figures for Class I railroads plus Amtrak (excluding switching and terminal com-

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

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

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

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

ESTIMATING METHODS

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

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

Benchmarks

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

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

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

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

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

Monthly estimation

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

Stratification. The sample is stratified into basic estimating

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

See footnotes at end of table.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

THE SAMPLE

Design

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

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

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

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

Coverage

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

Reliability

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

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

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

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

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

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

year through March of the given year.

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

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

⁶ Wholesale trade uses the net birth/death model.

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

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

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

rent benchmark revisions, along with 10-year mean revisions and mean absolute revisions for major industries. Mean revisions give an indication of bias in the estimates; unbiased estimates have a mean revision close to zero, as over- and under-estimations cancel out over time. Mean absolute revisions give an overall indication of the accuracy of the estimates; the larger the value, the further the estimate was from the final benchmark level.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

CES sample redesign

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

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

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

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

(Numbers in thousands)

Industry	March 2000 benchmark revision		Ten-year average mean percent revision	
	Level	Percent	Actual	Absolute
Total	468	0.4	0.2	0.3
Total private	352	.3	.2	.4
Goods-producing	70	.3	.5	.7
Mining	0	0	.6	1.1
Metal mining	-4	-10.0	-2.0	3.2
Coal mining	-1	-1.3	0	2.3
Oil and gas extraction	2	.7	1.3	1.8
Nonmetallic minerals, except fuels	2	1.9	.6	1.6
Construction	37	.6	.4	1.2
General building contractors	24	1.6	.2	2.2
Heavy construction, except building	16	2.0	1.6	1.8
Special trade contractors	-2	(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:

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

where:

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

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

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

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

where:

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

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

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

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

and

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

where:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Difference between the birth/death model and bias adjustment. Table 2-F compares the level of bias adjustment applied in the previously published CES series with the net birth/death adjustment used in the redesign series in mining, construction, and manufacturing. Over the course of the "post-benchmark year" from April 2000 to March 2001, the cumulative bias adjustment added 246,000 to the mining, construction, and manufacturing employment level, while the net birth/death model added 154,000 overall. Note that the latter model has greater variability from month to month, including months

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

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

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

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

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

groups are calculated using the estimation formula described previously.

The formula used to calculate CES variances is as follows:

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

where:

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

$\gamma = 1/2$;

k = number of half-samples; and

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

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

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

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

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

since the two estimates are independent.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

(In thousands)

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

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

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

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

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

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

FEDERAL-STATE COOPERATIVE PROGRAM

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

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

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

ESTIMATING METHODS

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

Estimates for States

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Estimates for 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

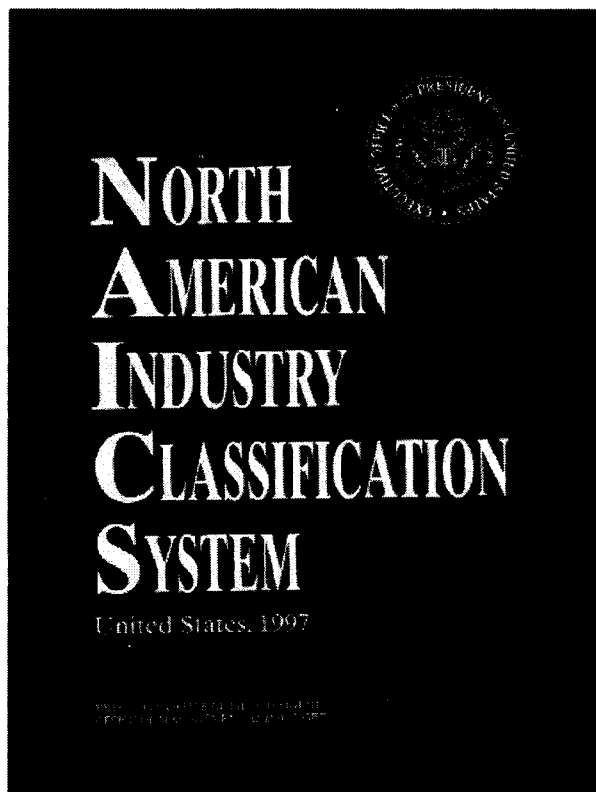
Beginning in 1992, BLS introduced publication of seasonally adjusted labor force data for the census regions and divisions, the 50 States, and the District of Columbia (tables C-1 and C-2). Beginning in 1998, regional aggregations are

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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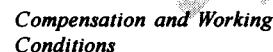
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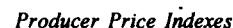


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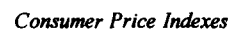


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TABLE KEY: A: Monthly household data; B: Monthly national and State and area establishment data; C: Monthly regional, State, and area labor force data; D: Quarterly, household data only, in the January, April, July, and October issues. Annual averages: 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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