

L 2.41/2: 49/11



Employment & Earnings

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

JAN 15 2003



U.S. BUSINESS



U.S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

Elaine L. Chao, *Secretary*

BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS

Kathleen P. Utgoff, *Commissioner*

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

Employment & Earnings may be ordered from: New Orders, Superintendent of Documents, P.O. Box 371954, Pittsburgh, PA 15250-7954. Phone (202) 512-1800. Subscription price per year \$53 domestic and \$74.20 foreign. Single copy \$27 domestic and \$37.80 foreign. Prices are subject to change by the U.S. Government Printing Office.

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

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

Household data:

Telephone: (202) 691-6378

E-mail: CPSInfo@bls.gov

Internet: <http://www.bls.gov/cps/>

National establishment data:

Telephone: (202) 691-6555

E-mail: CESInfo@bls.gov

Internet: <http://www.bls.gov/ces/>

State and area establishment data:

Telephone: (202) 691-6559

E-mail: Data_SA@bls.gov

Internet: <http://www.bls.gov/sae/>

Region, State, and area labor force data:

Telephone: (202) 691-6392

E-mail: LausInfo@bls.gov

Internet: <http://www.bls.gov/laui/>

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

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

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

November 2002

Vol. 49 No. 11

Calendar of Features

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

Household data

Revised seasonally adjusted series Jan.

Annual averages Jan.

Earnings by detailed occupation Jan.

Union affiliation Jan.

Minimum wage data Jan.

Employee absences Jan.

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

Establishment data

National annual averages:

Industry divisions (preliminary) Jan.

Industry detail March, June

Women employees March, June

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

State and area annual averages May

Area definitions May

Region, State, and area labor force data

Annual averages May

Cover Design:
Keith Tapscott

Employment & Earnings

Editor

John F. Stinson Jr.

Design and Layout

Phyllis L. Lott

Contents

	<i>Page</i>
List of statistical tables	ii
Contents to the explanatory notes and estimates of error	iv
Employment and unemployment developments, October 2002	1
Summary tables and charts	4
Explanatory notes and estimates of error	135
Index to statistical tables	184

Statistical tables

Source	Historical	Seasonally adjusted	Not seasonally adjusted
Household data	6	8	19
Establishment data:			
Employment:			
National	44	48	65
State		53	78
Area			78
Hours and earnings:			
National	45	61	96
State and area			118
Local area labor force data:			
Region		122	
State		124	129
Area			129

Monthly Household Data

Page

Historical

A-1. Employment status of the civilian noninstitutional population 16 years and over, 1969 to date	6
A-2. Employment status of the civilian noninstitutional population 16 years and over by sex, 1991 to date	7

Seasonally Adjusted Data

Employment Status

A-3. Employment status of the civilian noninstitutional population by sex and age	8
A-4. Employment status of the civilian noninstitutional population by race, sex, age, and Hispanic origin	9
A-5. Employment status of the civilian noninstitutional population 25 years and over by educational attainment	11
A-6. Employed and unemployed full- and part-time workers by sex and age	12

Characteristics of the Employed

A-7. Employed persons by marital status, occupation, class of worker, and part-time status	13
A-8. Employed persons by age and sex	14

Characteristics of the Unemployed

A-9. Unemployed persons by age and sex	15
A-10. Unemployment rates by age and sex	16
A-11. Unemployment rates by occupation, industry, and selected demographic characteristics	17
A-12. Unemployed persons by reason for unemployment	18
A-13. Unemployed persons by duration of unemployment	18

Not Seasonally Adjusted Data

Employment Status

A-14. Employment status of the civilian noninstitutional population by age, sex, and race	19
A-15. Employment status of the civilian noninstitutional population by race, sex, and age	22
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	23
A-17. Employment status of the civilian noninstitutional population 25 years and over by educational attainment, sex, race, and Hispanic origin	25
A-18. Employed and unemployed full- and part-time workers by age, sex, and race	26

Characteristics of the Employed

A-19. Employed persons by occupation, sex, and age	27
A-20. Employed persons by occupation, race, and sex	28
A-21. Employed persons by industry and occupation	29
A-22. Employed persons in agriculture and nonagricultural industries by age, sex, and class of worker	30
A-23. Persons at work in agriculture and nonagricultural industries by hours of work	31
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	31
A-25. Persons at work in nonagricultural industries by class of worker and usual full- or part-time status	32
A-26. Persons at work in nonagricultural industries by age, sex, race, marital status, and usual full- or part-time status	33
A-27. Persons at work in nonfarm occupations by sex and usual full- or part-time status	34

Characteristics of the Unemployed

A-28. Unemployed persons by marital status, race, age, and sex	35
A-29. Unemployed persons by occupation and sex	36
A-30. Unemployed persons by industry and sex	37
A-31. Unemployed persons by reason for unemployment, sex, age, and race	38
A-32. Unemployed persons by reason for unemployment, sex, age, and duration of unemployment	39
A-33. Unemployed total and full-time workers by duration of unemployment	39
A-34. Unemployed persons by age, sex, race, marital status, and duration of unemployment	40
A-35. Unemployed persons by occupation, industry, and duration of unemployment	41

Persons Not in the Labor Force

A-36. Persons not in the labor force by desire and availability for work, age, and sex	41
--	----

Multiple Jobholders

A-37. Multiple jobholders by selected demographic and economic characteristics	42
--	----

Monthly Establishment Data

Page

Historical

B-1. Employees on nonfarm payrolls by major industry, 1951 to date	44
B-2. Average hours and earnings of production or nonsupervisory workers on private nonfarm payrolls by major industry, 1964 to date	45

Seasonally Adjusted Data

Employment

National

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

States

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

Hours and Earnings

National

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

Not Seasonally Adjusted Data

Employment

National

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

States and Areas

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

Hours and Earnings

National

B-15. Average hours and earnings of production or nonsupervisory workers on private nonfarm payrolls by detailed industry	96
B-16. Average hourly earnings, excluding overtime, of production workers on manufacturing payrolls	116
B-17. Average hourly and weekly earnings of production or nonsupervisory workers on private nonfarm payrolls by major industry, in current and constant (1982) dollars	117

States and Areas

B-18. Average hours and earnings of production workers on manufacturing payrolls in States and selected areas	118
---	-----

Monthly Regional, State, and Area Labor Force Data

Seasonally Adjusted Data

C-1. Labor force status by census region and division	122
C-2. Labor force status by State	124

Not Seasonally Adjusted Data

C-3. Labor force status by State and metropolitan area	129
--	-----

Explanatory Notes and Estimates of Error

	<i>Page</i>		<i>Page</i>
Introduction	135	Establishment data—Continued	
Relationship between the household and establishment series	135	Link relative technique	158
Comparability of household data with other series	136	Model-based adjustment	158
Comparability of payroll employment data with other series	136	Summary of methods table	159
Household data	137	The sample	161
Collection and coverage	137	Design	161
Concepts and definitions	137	Coverage	161
Historical comparability	139	Reliability	161
Changes in concepts and methods	139	Measures of error table	161
Noncomparability of labor force levels	141	Benchmark revision as a measure of survey error	162
Changes in the occupational and industrial classification systems	143	Revisions between preliminary and final data	162
Sampling	143	CES sample redesign	162
Selection of sample areas	144	Original sample design limitations	167
Selection of sample households	145	The new CES sample design	167
Rotation of sample	145	Frame and sample selection	167
CPS sample, 1947 to present	145	Sample enrollment activities	168
Estimating methods	146	Estimation	168
Noninterview adjustment	146	Benchmarking	169
Ratio estimates	146	Business birth and death estimation	170
First stage	146	Difference between the birth/death model and bias adjustment	170
Second stage	146	Variance estimation for CES redesign estimates	171
Composite estimation procedure	147	Appropriate uses of sampling variances in CES	171
Rounding of estimates	147	Sampling errors for probability-based industries	172
Reliability of the estimates	147	Statistics for States and areas	172
Nonsampling error	147	Region, State, and area labor force data	177
Sampling error (Revised effective Oct. 2000)	148	Federal-State cooperative program	177
Tables 1-B through 1-H	148	Estimating methods	177
Establishment data	155	Estimates for States	177
Data collection	155	Current monthly estimates	177
Concepts	155	Benchmark correction procedures	177
Estimating methods	157	Estimates for sub-State areas	178
Benchmarks	157	Preliminary estimate:	
Monthly estimation	158	Employment	178
Stratification	158	Unemployment	178
		Sub-State adjustment for additivity	178
		Benchmark correction	178
		Seasonal adjustment	179

Employment and Unemployment Developments, October 2002

Both nonfarm payroll employment and the unemployment rate were about unchanged in October. Job losses in the construction, manufacturing, and help supply industries were offset by gains in a number of other industries, among them finance, real estate, and health services.

Unemployment

The number of unemployed persons (8.2 million) and the unemployment rate (5.7 percent) were essentially unchanged in October. The unemployment rate for adult women edged up to 5.2 percent while the rates for the other major worker groups—adult men (5.2 percent), teenagers (14.6 percent), whites (5.1 percent), blacks (9.8 percent), and Hispanics (7.8 percent)—showed little or no change over the month. (See tables A-3 and A-4.)

Total employment and the labor force

Total employment, as measured by the household survey, edged down in October to 134.9 million, after seasonal adjustment. This followed a large increase in September. The employment-population ratio, which had increased in September, declined to 62.9 percent. (See table A-3.)

The civilian labor force, at 143.1 million, seasonally adjusted, was little changed from the prior month. The labor force participation rate declined to 66.7 percent. (See table A-3.)

About 7.2 million persons (not seasonally adjusted) held more than one job in October. These multiple jobholders represented 5.4 percent of the total employed. (See table A-37.)

Persons not in the labor force

About 1.4 million persons (not seasonally adjusted) were marginally attached to the labor force in October, little changed from a year earlier. 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 355,000 in October, also about unchanged from the same month a year earlier. Discouraged workers, a subset of the marginally attached, were not looking for work specifically because they believed no jobs were available for them. (See table A-36.)

Industry payroll employment

Nonfarm payroll employment was virtually unchanged (-5,000) in October at 130.9 million, although there were offsetting

movements among various industries. Employment also had held steady in September (-13,000 as revised). In the 4 months prior to September, payroll employment had increased by nearly a quarter of a million; this followed a loss of 1.8 million from March 2001 to April 2002. (See table B-3.)

Manufacturing employment declined by 49,000 over the month. The pace of factory job losses increased in the last 3 months, averaging 47,000 a month since July, compared with 20,000 a month from April to July. Employment in wholesale trade, an industry affected by manufacturing activity, showed a similar, though less pronounced, pattern. In manufacturing, October job losses were concentrated primarily within durable goods, including electronic and electrical equipment, primary metals, fabricated metals, and aircraft and parts manufacturing. Employment in the electronics industry has fallen by 44,000 in the past 3 months, following smaller losses in late spring and early summer. In nondurable goods manufacturing, the apparel industry lost 7,000 jobs in October, following a similar decline in September.

Employment in the construction industry decreased by 27,000 in October, following an increase of 11,000 in September (as revised). Since April, there has been no net growth in construction employment. Special trades lost 30,000 jobs in October, with electrical work accounting for a large part of the monthly decline.

Overall employment in the services industry was little changed (+18,000) over the month. Employment in business services fell sharply (-44,000), particularly in the help supply component (-56,000), which provides workers to other businesses on an as-needed basis. In contrast, health services continued to add jobs, with a gain of 20,000 in October, and there was an increase of 7,000 jobs in legal services. Over the month, employment also advanced in hotels and lodging places (16,000), offsetting an identical loss over the prior 2 months combined.

Finance, insurance, and real estate added 34,000 jobs in October. After little change in the first half of the year, the industry has added 70,000 jobs since June. Spurred by the lowest interest rates in decades, employment growth continued in mortgage banks and brokerages; the industry added 17,000 jobs in October. Employment also rose in real estate. Since June, that industry has added 33,000 jobs.

The Federal Government added workers for the fifth month in a row, as hiring continued for the Transportation Security Administration.

Employment in transportation was essentially unchanged over the month. Workers involved in the labor dispute at west coast ports were back at work during the survey

reference period. Thus, that dispute had no direct impact on October's employment estimates.

Weekly hours

The average workweek for production or nonsupervisory workers on private nonfarm payrolls edged down by 0.1 hour in October to 34.1 hours, seasonally adjusted. The manufacturing workweek declined by 0.2 hour to 40.7 hours, and factory overtime was unchanged at 4.1 hours. (See table B-8.)

The index of aggregate weekly hours of production or nonsupervisory workers on private nonfarm payrolls was

down by 0.4 percent in October to 147.8 (1982=100), seasonally adjusted. The manufacturing index was down by 0.9 percent over the month to 91.3. (See table B-9.)

Hourly and weekly earnings

Average hourly earnings of production or nonsupervisory workers on private nonfarm payrolls increased by 3 cents in October to \$14.89, seasonally adjusted. Average weekly earnings edged down by 0.1 percent over the month to \$507.75. Over the year, average hourly earnings rose by 3.0 percent and average weekly earnings were up by 3.3 percent. (See table B-11.)

Scheduled Release Dates			
Employment and unemployment data are scheduled for initial release on the following dates:			
Reference month	Release date	Reference month	Release date
November	December 6	February	March 7
December	January 10	March	April 4
January	February 7	April	May 2

New Seasonal Factors for Establishment Survey Data

Following usual practice, the 6-month updates to seasonal adjustment factors for the establishment survey data will be introduced with next month's release of November data. These factors will be used for the September 2002 through April 2003 estimates and will be published in the December 2002 issue of *Employment and Earnings*. These factors will be available on Monday, December 2, on the Internet (<http://www.bls.gov/ces/>) or by calling 202-691-6555.

Update on Current Population Survey Sample

The Current Population Survey sample will not be cut in November as previously announced. The U.S. Census Bureau had planned to decrease the sample as a cost-saving measure but now has determined that the sample reduction will not be necessary.

Upcoming Changes to Household Data Series

Effective with the release of January 2003 data, several changes to the Current Population Survey (CPS) will affect estimates contained in this publication:

- Population controls that reflect the results of Census 2000 will be used in the monthly CPS estimation process. In addition, CPS data series from January 2000 through December 2002 will be revised to reflect the introduction of the Census 2000-based population controls.
- The questions on race and Hispanic origin in the CPS will be modified to comply with the new standards for Federal statistical agencies. A major change under those standards is that respondents may select more than one race when answering the survey. Respondents will continue to be asked a separate question to determine if they are Hispanic. Data will be presented for persons who report they are white and no other race, black or African American and no other race, and Asian and no other race. Data will continue to be presented for Hispanics separately.
- The CPS will adopt the U.S. Census Bureau's industry and occupation classification systems derived from the 2002 North American Industry Classification System and the 2000 Standard Occupational Classification system. These new classification systems represent complete breaks in the time series for occupation and industry data. As a result, seasonally adjusted occupation and industry estimates from the household survey will not be presented until sufficient time series become available for seasonal adjustment.
- The CPS program will begin using the X-12 ARIMA software for seasonal adjustment of time series data. Because of the other revisions being introduced with the January data, the annual revision of 5 years of seasonally adjusted data that typically occurs with the release of data for December will be delayed until the release of data for January.

Questions about upcoming changes to the CPS data series can be directed to the Division of Labor Force Statistics at 202-691-6378.

Upcoming Changes to Nonfarm Payroll Series

NAICS conversion. The nonfarm payroll series, produced from the Current Employment Statistics (CES) program, will be converted from the 1987 Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) basis to the 2002 North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) basis beginning March 2003 with the release of January 2003 State and metropolitan area estimates and beginning June 2003 with the release of May 2003 national estimates. The NAICS conversion involves major definitional changes to many of the currently published SIC-based series. After the conversion to NAICS, SIC-based series will no longer be produced or published. Historical time series will be reconstructed as part of the NAICS conversion process. At the national level, all published series will have a NAICS-based history extending back to at least January 1990. For total nonfarm and other high-level aggregates, NAICS history will begin in January 1939, the current beginning date for these series. For more detailed series, the starting date will vary depending on the scope of the definitional changes between SIC and NAICS. At the national level, the NAICS-based reconstruction effort will cover all CES published data types: All employees, women workers, production workers, average weekly hours, average hourly earnings, and derivative series (for example, indexes of aggregate weekly hours). At the State and metropolitan area level, however, the NAICS-based reconstruction effort will cover only the all employee series, which will have a NAICS-based history extending back to January 1990, except for total nonfarm employment series which will retain their current beginning dates. There will be no reconstruction of average weekly hours, average hourly earnings, or other data types; these series will begin in January 2001 on a NAICS basis.

Completion of the CES sample redesign. March and June 2003 also will mark the completion of the CES sample redesign phase-in. The redesign converts the CES from a quota-based sample to a probability-based sample. In March 2003, at the State and metropolitan area level, the transportation and public utilities; finance, insurance, and real estate; retail trade; and services industries will be converted to the new sample design. In June 2003, at the national level, the services industries will be converted to the new sample design; all other private sector industries have already been converted. The final stage of sample redesign phase-in may result in level shifts for average weekly hours, average hourly earnings, production worker, and women worker series. New levels for these series are being computed from the NAICS-based probability sample.

Concurrent seasonal adjustment. Also beginning in June 2003, at the national level, the CES program will convert to concurrent seasonal adjustment, which uses all available monthly estimates, including those for the current month, in developing seasonal factors. Currently, the CES program projects seasonal factors twice a year. With the introduction of concurrent seasonal adjustment, BLS will no longer publish seasonal factors for CES national estimates. These changes will be made only at the national level; there will be no changes made to the seasonal adjustment procedures for State-level CES series.

Change to Federal Government series. Beginning in June 2003, the national CES series for Federal Government employment will be revised slightly in scope and definition due to a change in source data and estimation methods. The current national series is an end-of-month Federal employee count produced by the Office of Personnel Management, and it excludes some workers, mostly employees who work in Department of Defense-owned establishments such as military base commissaries. The CES national series will include these workers. Also, Federal Government employment will be estimated from a sample of Federal establishments, will be benchmarked annually to counts from unemployment insurance tax records, and will reflect employee counts as of the pay period including the 12th of the month, consistent with other CES industry series. The historical time series for Federal Government employment will be revised to reflect these changes. With these changes, data at the national level will now be estimated in the same way for the Federal Government as is currently done at the State and metropolitan area level.

Small domain models. With the full implementation of the CES sample redesign at the State and metropolitan area level in March 2003, some redistribution of sample from smaller to larger metropolitan areas will be needed in order to maximize the reliability of the statewide total nonfarm estimates. In order to sustain the viability of the employment series for smaller domains, primarily detailed industry series within the smallest metropolitan areas, the Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) has developed a small domain model, based on weighted least squares regression methodology. The model uses as input available sample, time series history, and additional information from the full State sample. In March 2003, the model will be implemented as the official estimator for the approximately 10 percent of CES published series that have insufficient sample for direct sample-based estimates.

Further information on upcoming changes to CES data series is available through the BLS public database on the Internet, via the CES homepages at <http://www.bls.gov/ces/> (national estimates) or <http://www.bls.gov/sae/> (State and metropolitan area estimates), or by calling 202-691-6555 (national estimates) or 202-691-6559 (State and metropolitan area estimates).

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

(Numbers in thousands)

Category	2001			2002									
	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.
Labor force status													
Civilian noninstitutional population	212,581	212,767	212,927	213,089	213,206	213,334	213,492	213,658	213,842	214,023	214,225	214,429	214,643
Civilian labor force	142,280	142,279	142,314	141,390	142,211	142,005	142,570	142,769	142,476	142,390	142,616	143,277	143,123
Percent of population	66.9	66.9	66.8	66.4	66.7	66.6	66.8	66.8	66.6	66.5	66.6	66.8	66.7
Employed	134,615	134,253	134,055	133,468	134,319	133,894	133,976	134,417	134,053	134,045	134,474	135,185	134,914
Percent of population	63.3	63.1	63.0	62.6	63.0	62.8	62.8	62.9	62.7	62.6	62.8	63.0	62.9
Unemployed	7,665	8,026	8,259	7,922	7,891	8,111	8,594	8,351	8,424	8,345	8,142	8,092	8,209
Not in labor force	70,301	70,488	70,613	71,699	70,995	71,329	70,922	70,889	71,366	71,633	71,609	71,152	71,519
Unemployment rates													
All workers	5.4	5.6	5.8	5.6	5.5	5.7	6.0	5.8	5.9	5.9	5.7	5.6	5.7
Men, 20 years and over	4.8	5.2	5.2	5.2	5.0	5.2	5.4	5.2	5.4	5.2	5.2	5.2	5.2
Women, 20 years and over	4.8	4.9	5.2	4.8	5.0	5.0	5.4	5.2	5.1	5.2	4.9	4.9	5.2
Both sexes, 16 to 19 years	15.4	15.7	16.2	16.1	15.6	16.4	16.8	16.9	17.6	17.7	17.2	15.7	14.6
White	4.7	5.0	5.1	5.0	4.9	5.0	5.3	5.2	5.2	5.3	5.1	5.1	5.1
Black	9.6	9.9	10.2	9.8	9.6	10.7	11.2	10.2	10.7	9.9	9.6	9.6	9.8
Hispanic origin	7.1	7.4	7.9	8.1	7.1	7.3	7.9	7.0	7.4	7.6	7.5	7.4	7.8

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

(Numbers in thousands)

Industry	2001			2002									
	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept. ^P	Oct. ^P
Employment													
Total	131,414	131,087	130,890	130,871	130,706	130,701	130,680	130,702	130,736	130,790	130,913	130,900	130,895
Total private	110,349	109,987	109,768	109,734	109,544	109,505	109,495	109,496	109,525	109,562	109,624	109,607	109,578
Goods-producing industries	24,511	24,353	24,261	24,130	24,041	23,975	23,905	23,870	23,861	23,812	23,801	23,770	23,695
Mining	566	566	565	568	564	560	564	558	555	551	555	552	553
Construction	6,643	6,629	6,634	6,615	6,597	6,593	6,541	6,541	6,549	6,519	6,556	6,567	6,540
Manufacturing	17,302	17,158	17,062	16,947	16,880	16,822	16,800	16,771	16,757	16,742	16,690	16,651	16,602
Service-producing industries	106,903	106,734	106,629	106,741	106,665	106,726	106,775	106,832	106,875	106,978	107,112	107,130	107,200
Transportation and public utilities	6,974	6,907	6,856	6,850	6,837	6,814	6,799	6,793	6,790	6,780	6,765	6,730	6,726
Wholesale trade	6,728	6,693	6,702	6,702	6,689	6,681	6,678	6,681	6,681	6,679	6,671	6,668	6,652
Retail trade	23,470	23,449	23,318	23,396	23,331	23,332	23,345	23,327	23,308	23,339	23,295	23,284	23,298
Finance, insurance, and real estate	7,743	7,751	7,748	7,748	7,745	7,740	7,743	7,732	7,733	7,737	7,745	7,769	7,803
Services	40,923	40,834	40,883	40,908	40,901	40,963	41,025	41,093	41,152	41,215	41,347	41,386	41,404
Government	21,065	21,100	21,122	21,137	21,162	21,196	21,185	21,206	21,211	21,228	21,289	21,293	21,317
Over-the-month change													
Total	-405	-327	-197	-19	-165	-5	-21	22	34	54	123	-13	-5
Total private	-427	-362	-219	-34	-190	-39	-10	1	29	37	62	-17	-29
Goods-producing industries	-164	-158	-92	-131	-89	-66	-70	-35	-9	-49	-11	-31	-75
Mining	-5	0	-1	3	-4	-4	4	-6	-3	-4	4	-3	1
Construction	-31	-14	5	-19	-18	-4	-52	0	8	-30	37	11	-27
Manufacturing	-128	-144	-96	-115	-67	-58	-22	-29	-14	-15	-52	-39	-49
Service-producing industries	-241	-169	-105	112	-76	61	49	57	43	103	134	18	70
Transportation and public utilities	-70	-67	-51	-6	-13	-23	-15	-6	-3	-10	-15	-35	-4
Wholesale trade	-19	-35	9	0	-13	-8	-3	3	0	-2	-8	-3	-16
Retail trade	-39	-21	-131	78	-65	1	13	-18	-19	31	-44	-11	14
Finance, insurance, and real estate	4	8	-3	0	-3	-5	3	-11	1	4	8	24	34
Services	-139	-89	49	25	-7	62	62	68	59	63	132	39	18
Government	22	35	22	15	25	34	-11	21	5	17	61	4	24
Hours of work¹													
Total private	34.0	34.1	34.1	34.1	34.2	34.2	34.2	34.2	34.3	34.0	34.1	34.2	34.1
Manufacturing	40.5	40.4	40.6	40.6	40.7	41.0	40.9	40.9	41.1	40.7	40.9	40.9	40.7
Overtime	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.9	3.9	4.1	4.2	4.2	4.3	4.0	4.2	4.1	4.1
Indexes of aggregate weekly hours (1982=100)¹													
Total private	148.7	148.2	148.3	148.1	148.3	148.2	148.1	148.1	148.6	147.5	148.1	148.4	147.8
Manufacturing	94.8	93.8	93.6	93.0	92.8	93.0	92.9	92.8	93.2	92.3	92.5	92.1	91.3
Earnings¹													
Average hourly earnings, total private:													
Current dollars	\$14.46	\$14.52	\$14.56	\$14.59	\$14.62	\$14.65	\$14.68	\$14.70	\$14.75	\$14.78	\$14.83	\$14.86	\$14.89
Constant (1982) dollars	8.06	8.10	8.14	8.14	8.14	8.13	8.10	8.12	8.14	8.14	8.14	8.14	N.A.
Average weekly earnings, total private	491.64	495.13	496.50	497.52	500.00	501.03	502.06	502.74	505.93	502.52	505.70	508.21	507.75

¹ Data relate to private production or nonsupervisory workers.

² The Consumer Price Index for Urban Wage Earners and Clerical Workers (CPI-W) is used to deflate this series.

N.A. = not available.

^P = preliminary.

NOTE: Establishment survey estimates currently reflect March 2001 benchmark levels. When more recent benchmark data are introduced with the release of May 2003 estimates, all data will be converted to the North American Industry Classification System. See page 3 of this publication for additional information.

Chart 1. Nonfarm payroll employment, seasonally adjusted, 1998-2002

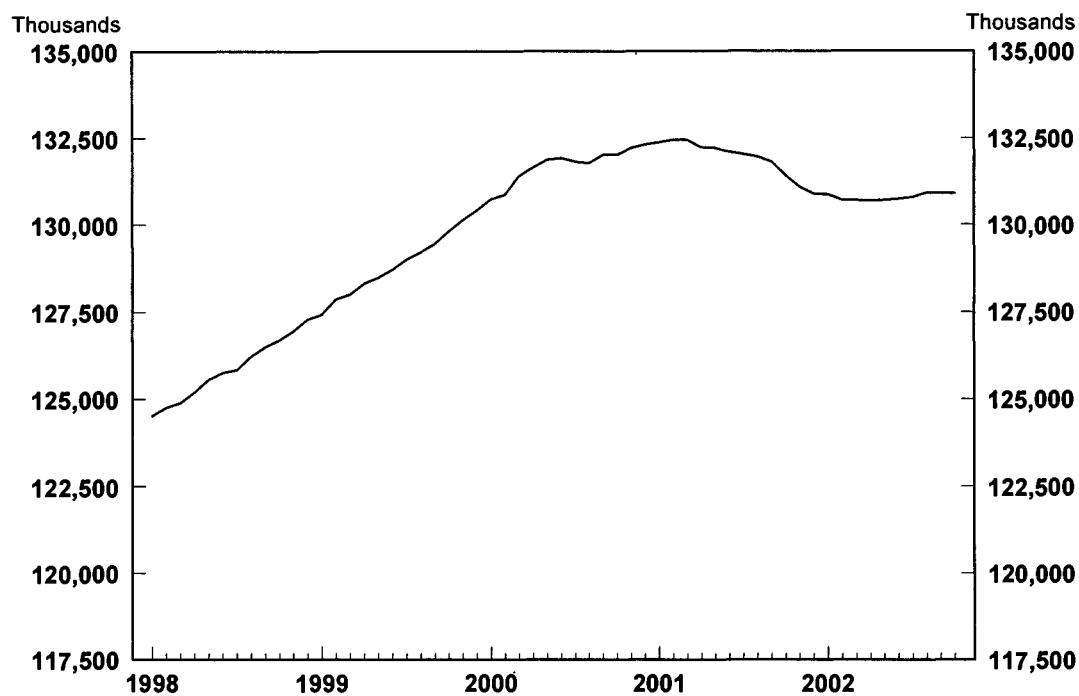
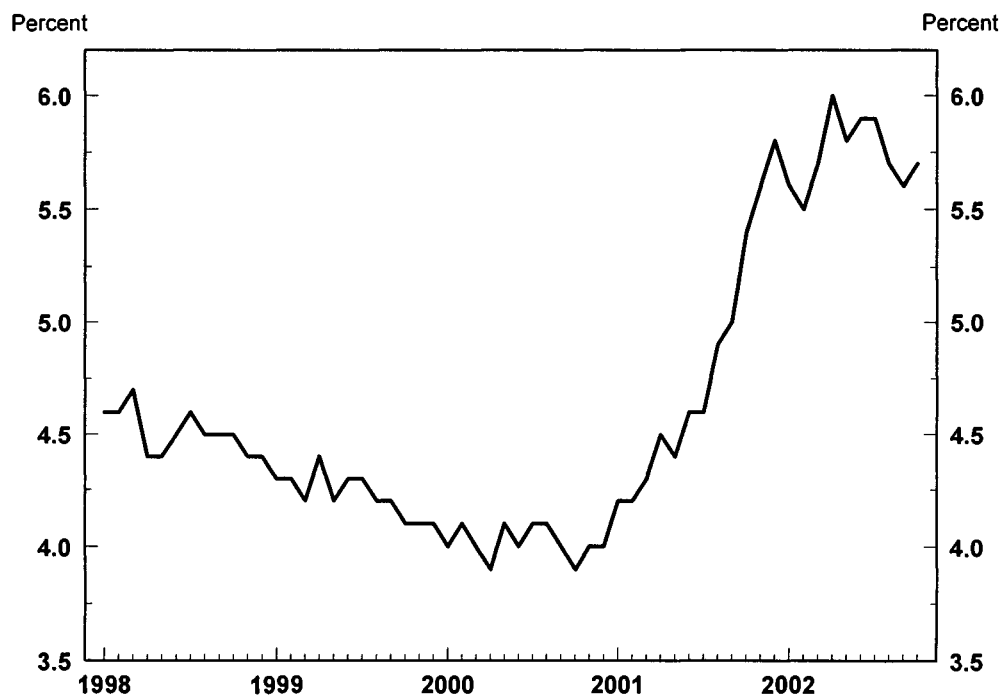


Chart 2. Unemployment rate, seasonally adjusted, 1998-2002



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

**HOUSEHOLD DATA
HISTORICAL**

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:										
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
March	213,334	142,005	66.6	133,894	62.8	3,126	130,768	8,111	5.7	71,329
April	213,492	142,570	66.8	133,976	62.8	3,154	130,823	8,594	6.0	70,922
May	213,658	142,769	66.8	134,417	62.9	3,097	131,320	8,351	5.8	70,889
June	213,842	142,476	66.6	134,053	62.7	3,110	130,942	8,424	5.9	71,366
July	214,023	142,390	66.5	134,045	62.6	3,282	130,763	8,345	5.9	71,633
August	214,225	142,616	66.6	134,474	62.8	3,188	131,286	8,142	5.7	71,609
September	214,429	143,277	66.8	135,185	63.0	3,298	131,887	8,092	5.6	71,152
October	214,643	143,123	66.7	134,914	62.9	3,525	131,389	8,209	5.7	71,519

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

Explanatory Notes and Estimates of Error.

² The population figures are not adjusted for seasonal variation.

A-2. Employment status of the civilian noninstitutional population 16 years and over by sex, 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:										
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
March	102,607	75,756	73.8	71,299	69.5	2,265	69,034	4,457	5.9	26,851
April	102,682	76,009	74.0	71,397	69.5	2,370	69,027	4,611	6.1	26,673
May	102,765	76,415	74.4	71,894	70.0	2,289	69,604	4,521	5.9	26,350
June	102,856	76,189	74.1	71,524	69.5	2,318	69,206	4,665	6.1	26,667
July	102,945	76,041	73.9	71,509	69.5	2,406	69,102	4,532	6.0	26,904
August	103,046	76,088	73.8	71,552	69.4	2,367	69,186	4,536	6.0	26,957
September	103,148	76,480	74.1	72,004	69.8	2,398	69,606	4,476	5.9	26,668
October	103,259	76,262	73.9	71,854	69.6	2,608	69,245	4,408	5.8	26,997
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:										
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
March	110,728	66,249	59.8	62,595	56.5	861	61,734	3,654	5.5	44,479
April	110,809	66,561	60.1	62,579	56.5	783	61,796	3,982	6.0	44,248
May	110,893	66,354	59.8	62,524	56.4	808	61,716	3,830	5.8	44,539
June	110,985	66,287	59.7	62,528	56.3	792	61,736	3,759	5.7	44,698
July	111,078	66,349	59.7	62,536	56.3	876	61,660	3,813	5.7	44,729
August	111,179	66,527	59.8	62,922	56.6	821	62,101	3,605	5.4	44,652
September	111,281	66,797	60.0	63,181	56.8	900	62,281	3,616	5.4	44,484
October	111,383	66,862	60.0	63,061	56.6	917	62,144	3,801	5.7	44,522

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

of Error.

² The population figures are not adjusted for seasonal variation.

**HOUSEHOLD DATA
SEASONALLY ADJUSTED**

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

(Numbers in thousands)

Employment status, sex, and age	2001			2002									
	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.
TOTAL													
Civilian noninstitutional population ¹	212,581	212,767	212,927	213,089	213,206	213,334	213,492	213,658	213,842	214,023	214,225	214,429	214,643
Civilian labor force	142,280	142,279	142,314	141,390	142,211	142,005	142,570	142,769	142,476	142,390	142,616	143,277	143,123
Percent of population	66.9	66.9	66.8	66.4	66.7	66.6	66.8	66.8	66.6	66.5	66.6	66.8	66.7
Employed	134,615	134,253	134,055	133,468	134,319	133,894	133,976	134,417	134,053	134,045	134,474	135,185	134,914
Employment-population ratio	63.3	63.2	63.0	62.6	63.0	62.8	62.8	62.9	62.7	62.8	63.0	62.9	62.9
Unemployed	7,665	8,026	8,259	7,922	7,891	8,111	8,594	8,351	8,424	8,345	8,142	8,092	8,209
Unemployment rate	5.4	5.6	5.8	5.6	5.5	5.7	6.0	5.8	5.9	5.9	5.7	5.6	5.7
Not in labor force	70,301	70,488	70,613	71,699	70,995	71,329	70,922	70,889	71,366	71,633	71,609	71,152	71,519
Persons who currently want a job	4,673	4,698	4,661	4,824	4,375	4,537	4,468	4,779	4,689	4,895	4,503	4,674	4,444
Men, 16 years and over													
Civilian noninstitutional population ¹	102,229	102,322	102,402	102,484	102,542	102,607	102,682	102,765	102,856	102,945	103,046	103,148	103,259
Civilian labor force	76,027	76,023	75,976	75,469	75,685	75,756	76,009	76,415	76,189	76,041	76,088	76,480	76,262
Percent of population	74.4	74.3	74.2	73.6	73.8	73.8	74.0	74.4	74.1	73.9	73.8	74.1	73.9
Employed	71,871	71,570	71,577	71,114	71,457	71,299	71,397	71,894	71,524	71,509	71,552	72,004	71,854
Employment-population ratio	70.3	69.9	69.9	69.4	69.7	69.5	69.5	70.0	69.5	69.5	69.4	69.8	69.6
Agriculture	2,308	2,244	2,310	2,380	2,355	2,265	2,370	2,289	2,318	2,406	2,367	2,398	2,608
Nonagricultural industries	69,563	69,326	69,267	68,734	69,102	69,034	69,027	69,604	69,206	69,102	69,186	69,606	69,245
Unemployed	4,156	4,453	4,399	4,356	4,228	4,457	4,611	4,521	4,665	4,532	4,536	4,476	4,408
Unemployment rate	5.5	5.9	5.8	5.8	5.6	5.9	6.1	5.9	6.1	6.0	6.0	5.9	5.8
Not in labor force	26,202	26,299	26,426	27,015	26,857	26,851	26,673	26,350	26,667	26,904	26,957	26,668	26,997
Men, 20 years and over													
Civilian noninstitutional population ¹	94,015	94,077	94,161	94,228	94,262	94,315	94,414	94,479	94,622	94,694	94,756	94,906	95,020
Civilian labor force	71,940	71,935	71,988	71,534	71,718	71,723	72,098	72,428	72,288	72,172	72,203	72,473	72,342
Percent of population	76.5	76.5	76.5	75.9	76.1	76.0	76.4	76.7	76.4	76.2	76.2	76.4	76.1
Employed	68,486	68,204	68,276	67,818	68,157	68,013	68,193	68,647	68,390	68,405	68,447	68,711	68,545
Employment-population ratio	72.8	72.5	72.5	72.0	72.3	72.1	72.2	72.7	72.3	72.2	72.2	72.4	72.1
Agriculture	2,132	2,082	2,141	2,207	2,185	2,084	2,213	2,125	2,138	2,256	2,221	2,226	2,432
Nonagricultural industries	66,354	66,122	66,135	65,611	65,973	65,929	65,980	66,522	66,251	66,149	66,226	66,485	66,114
Unemployed	3,454	3,731	3,712	3,716	3,560	3,710	3,905	3,781	3,899	3,767	3,757	3,762	3,796
Unemployment rate	4.8	5.2	5.2	5.2	5.0	5.2	5.4	5.2	5.4	5.2	5.2	5.2	5.2
Not in labor force	22,075	22,142	22,173	22,694	22,544	22,592	22,316	22,052	22,334	22,522	22,553	22,433	22,678
Women, 16 years and over													
Civilian noninstitutional population ¹	110,353	110,445	110,525	110,605	110,663	110,728	110,809	110,893	110,985	111,078	111,179	111,281	111,383
Civilian labor force	66,253	66,256	66,338	65,920	66,525	66,249	66,561	66,354	66,287	66,349	66,527	66,797	66,862
Percent of population	60.0	60.0	60.0	59.6	60.1	59.8	60.1	59.8	59.7	59.7	59.8	60.0	60.0
Employed	62,744	62,683	62,478	62,354	62,862	62,595	62,579	62,524	62,528	62,536	62,922	63,181	63,061
Employment-population ratio	56.9	56.8	56.5	56.4	56.8	56.5	56.5	56.4	56.3	56.3	56.6	56.8	56.6
Agriculture	895	910	936	893	891	861	783	808	792	876	821	900	917
Nonagricultural industries	61,849	61,773	61,542	61,461	61,971	61,734	61,796	61,716	61,736	61,660	62,101	62,281	62,144
Unemployed	3,509	3,573	3,860	3,566	3,663	3,654	3,982	3,830	3,759	3,813	3,605	3,616	3,801
Unemployment rate	5.3	5.4	5.8	5.4	5.5	5.5	6.0	5.8	5.7	5.7	5.4	5.4	5.7
Not in labor force	44,100	44,189	44,187	44,685	44,138	44,479	44,248	44,539	44,698	44,729	44,652	44,484	44,522
Women, 20 years and over													
Civilian noninstitutional population ¹	102,371	102,438	102,492	102,550	102,651	102,728	102,847	102,936	103,038	103,127	103,256	103,335	103,416
Civilian labor force	62,269	62,321	62,481	62,056	62,703	62,320	62,724	62,597	62,481	62,590	62,783	62,929	63,045
Percent of population	60.8	60.8	61.0	60.5	61.1	60.7	61.0	60.8	60.6	60.7	60.8	60.9	61.0
Employed	59,302	59,288	59,205	59,102	59,588	59,227	59,333	59,337	59,316	59,364	59,710	59,835	59,764
Employment-population ratio	57.9	57.9	57.8	57.6	58.0	57.7	57.7	57.6	57.6	57.6	57.8	57.9	57.8
Agriculture	842	852	859	824	829	804	732	760	749	814	772	845	865
Nonagricultural industries	58,460	58,436	58,346	58,277	58,759	58,423	58,602	58,577	58,567	58,550	58,938	58,991	58,899
Unemployed	2,967	3,033	3,276	2,954	3,116	3,093	3,391	3,260	3,165	3,226	3,073	3,094	3,281
Unemployment rate	4.8	4.9	5.2	4.8	5.0	5.0	5.4	5.2	5.1	5.2	4.9	4.9	5.2
Not in labor force	40,102	40,117	40,011	40,494	39,948	40,408	40,122	40,339	40,557	40,537	40,473	40,405	40,371
Both sexes, 16 to 19 years													
Civilian noninstitutional population ¹	16,195	16,252	16,275	16,310	16,293	16,292	16,231	16,243	16,182	16,202	16,212	16,189	16,206
Civilian labor force	8,071	8,023	7,845	7,800	7,790	7,962	7,748	7,744	7,707	7,629	7,630	7,874	7,737
Percent of population	49.8	49.4	48.2	47.8	47.8	48.9	47.7	47.7	47.6	47.1	47.1	48.6	47.7
Employed	6,827	6,761	6,574	6,548	6,575	6,655	6,450	6,434	6,347	6,276	6,318	6,639	6,605
Employment-population ratio	42.2	41.6	40.4	40.1	40.4	40.8	39.7	39.6	39.2	38.7	39.0	41.0	40.8
Agriculture	229	220	246	241	233	239	209	213	223	213	196	227	229
Nonagricultural industries	6,598	6,541	6,328	6,307	6,342	6,416	6,240	6,221	6,124	6,064	6,122	6,411	6,376
Unemployed	1,244	1,262	1,271	1,252	1,215	1,308	1,298	1,310	1,360	1,352	1,312	1,236	1,131
Unemployment rate	15.4	15.7	16.2	16.1	15.6	16.4	16.8	16.9	17.6	17.7	17.2	15.7	14.6
Not in labor force	8,124	8,229	8,430	8,510	8,503	8,329	8,483	8,499	8,475	8,574	8,583	8,314	8,469

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.

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									
	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.
WHITE													
Civilian noninstitutional population ¹ ..	176,372	176,500	176,607	176,713	176,783	176,866	176,972	177,087	177,217	177,345	177,486	177,628	177,777
Civilian labor force	118,506	118,566	118,403	117,759	118,472	118,159	118,661	118,742	118,530	118,678	118,919	119,021	118,969
Percent of population	67.2	67.2	67.0	66.6	67.0	66.8	67.1	67.1	66.9	66.9	67.0	67.0	66.9
Employed	112,878	112,652	112,388	111,876	112,632	112,286	112,426	112,563	112,382	112,446	112,844	113,010	112,882
Employment-population ratio	64.0	63.8	63.6	63.3	63.7	63.5	63.5	63.6	63.4	63.4	63.6	63.6	63.5
Unemployed	5,628	5,914	6,015	5,883	5,840	5,873	6,236	6,179	6,148	6,233	6,075	6,011	6,087
Unemployment rate	4.7	5.0	5.1	5.0	4.9	5.0	5.3	5.2	5.2	5.3	5.1	5.1	5.1
Men, 20 years and over													
Civilian labor force	60,957	60,900	60,875	60,473	60,714	60,521	60,867	61,095	61,007	61,068	61,240	61,212	61,101
Percent of population	77.0	76.9	76.8	76.3	76.5	76.3	76.6	76.9	76.7	76.7	76.9	76.7	76.5
Employed	58,287	58,044	58,051	57,658	58,053	57,793	57,921	58,170	58,112	58,164	58,332	58,331	58,219
Employment-population ratio	73.7	73.3	73.3	72.7	73.2	72.8	72.9	73.2	73.1	73.1	73.2	73.1	72.9
Unemployed	2,670	2,856	2,824	2,815	2,661	2,728	2,946	2,926	2,895	2,904	2,908	2,881	2,882
Unemployment rate	4.4	4.7	4.6	4.7	4.4	4.5	4.8	4.8	4.7	4.8	4.7	4.7	4.7
Women, 20 years and over													
Civilian labor force	50,762	50,850	50,869	50,698	51,199	50,938	51,289	51,163	51,060	51,125	51,297	51,212	51,370
Percent of population	60.1	60.2	60.2	59.9	60.5	60.2	60.5	60.4	60.2	60.2	60.4	60.2	60.4
Employed	48,695	48,712	48,591	48,562	48,941	48,765	48,908	48,871	48,812	48,856	49,076	48,994	49,053
Employment-population ratio	57.7	57.7	57.5	57.4	57.8	57.6	57.7	57.7	57.5	57.6	57.8	57.6	57.6
Unemployed	2,067	2,138	2,278	2,136	2,259	2,174	2,381	2,292	2,248	2,268	2,221	2,218	2,318
Unemployment rate	4.1	4.2	4.5	4.2	4.4	4.3	4.6	4.5	4.4	4.4	4.3	4.3	4.5
Both sexes, 16 to 19 years													
Civilian labor force	6,787	6,816	6,659	6,588	6,558	6,699	6,505	6,483	6,464	6,485	6,382	6,597	6,499
Percent of population	52.9	53.1	51.8	51.2	51.0	52.1	50.7	50.5	50.3	50.5	49.7	51.3	50.6
Employed	5,896	5,896	5,746	5,656	5,639	5,728	5,596	5,522	5,458	5,425	5,437	5,685	5,610
Employment-population ratio	45.9	45.9	44.7	44.0	43.9	44.6	43.6	43.0	42.5	42.2	42.3	44.2	43.7
Unemployed	891	920	913	932	920	971	908	961	1,006	1,060	945	911	888
Unemployment rate	13.1	13.5	13.7	14.2	14.0	14.5	14.0	14.8	15.6	16.4	14.8	13.8	13.7
Men	14.7	15.8	14.6	13.7	15.4	16.3	15.4	15.4	17.7	19.1	17.5	15.3	14.4
Women	11.5	11.1	12.8	14.6	12.6	12.7	12.5	14.2	13.4	13.6	12.1	12.3	13.0
BLACK													
Civilian noninstitutional population ¹ ..	25,686	25,720	25,752	25,785	25,813	25,839	25,868	25,898	25,930	25,961	26,000	26,039	26,081
Civilian labor force	16,748	16,687	16,833	16,769	16,747	16,758	16,941	16,887	16,822	16,618	16,753	17,053	16,940
Percent of population	65.2	64.9	65.4	65.0	64.9	64.9	65.5	65.2	64.9	64.0	64.4	65.5	65.0
Employed	15,144	15,040	15,122	15,119	15,131	14,969	15,045	15,168	15,027	14,976	15,142	15,420	15,275
Employment-population ratio	59.0	58.5	58.7	58.6	58.6	57.9	58.2	58.6	58.0	57.7	58.2	59.2	58.6
Unemployed	1,604	1,647	1,711	1,650	1,616	1,789	1,896	1,718	1,794	1,642	1,611	1,633	1,665
Unemployment rate	9.6	9.9	10.2	9.8	9.6	10.7	11.2	10.2	10.7	9.9	9.6	9.6	9.8
Men, 20 years and over													
Civilian labor force	7,354	7,385	7,490	7,546	7,444	7,579	7,528	7,573	7,543	7,472	7,492	7,652	7,566
Percent of population	71.4	71.6	72.5	72.9	71.8	73.0	72.5	72.8	72.4	71.6	71.7	73.1	72.2
Employed	6,751	6,739	6,811	6,872	6,798	6,814	6,831	6,925	6,760	6,800	6,834	6,944	6,829
Employment-population ratio	65.5	65.3	65.9	66.4	65.6	65.7	65.8	66.6	64.9	65.2	65.4	66.4	65.1
Unemployed	603	646	679	674	645	765	698	648	783	673	658	708	738
Unemployment rate	8.2	8.7	9.1	8.9	8.7	10.1	9.3	8.6	10.4	9.0	8.8	9.3	9.7
Women, 20 years and over													
Civilian labor force	8,450	8,371	8,456	8,329	8,361	8,267	8,458	8,401	8,363	8,348	8,414	8,465	8,460
Percent of population	65.6	64.9	65.4	64.4	64.5	63.7	65.1	64.6	64.3	64.1	64.5	64.8	64.6
Employed	7,734	7,669	7,720	7,628	7,653	7,526	7,597	7,606	7,628	7,602	7,719	7,799	7,744
Employment-population ratio	60.0	59.4	59.7	58.9	59.1	58.0	58.5	58.5	58.6	58.3	59.1	59.7	59.1
Unemployed	716	702	736	702	708	742	860	794	735	746	695	665	716
Unemployment rate	8.5	8.4	8.7	8.4	8.5	9.0	10.2	9.5	8.8	8.9	8.3	7.9	8.5

See footnotes at end of table.

HOUSEHOLD DATA
SEASONALLY ADJUSTED

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

(Numbers in thousands)

Employment status, race, sex, age, and Hispanic origin	2001			2002									
	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.
BLACK—Continued													
Both sexes, 16 to 19 years													
Civilian labor force	944	931	887	894	943	912	954	913	916	798	847	936	914
Percent of population	37.9	37.3	35.5	35.8	37.8	36.6	38.3	36.6	36.6	31.9	33.9	37.4	36.5
Employed	659	632	591	619	680	630	617	637	639	575	589	677	702
Employment-population ratio	26.5	25.3	23.7	24.8	27.2	25.3	24.7	25.5	25.6	23.0	23.5	27.0	28.1
Unemployed	285	299	296	274	263	282	338	276	276	223	258	259	211
Unemployment rate	30.2	32.1	33.4	30.7	27.9	31.0	35.4	30.2	30.2	28.0	30.5	27.7	23.1
Men	31.2	31.6	32.0	32.1	30.0	36.9	37.3	36.8	30.0	20.5	30.5	34.7	24.8
Women	29.1	32.6	34.8	29.0	25.6	24.7	33.5	22.3	30.4	34.8	30.4	20.8	21.3
HISPANIC ORIGIN													
Civilian noninstitutional population ¹ ..	23,351	23,417	23,478	23,542	23,604	23,664	23,732	23,797	23,867	23,935	23,999	24,065	24,129
Civilian labor force	15,956	15,932	16,013	15,988	16,011	15,908	16,156	16,085	16,146	16,304	16,240	16,294	16,216
Percent of population	68.3	68.0	68.2	67.9	67.8	67.2	68.1	67.6	67.6	68.1	67.7	67.7	67.2
Employed	14,824	14,751	14,753	14,700	14,867	14,743	14,877	14,963	14,959	15,066	15,014	15,095	14,952
Employment-population ratio	63.5	63.0	62.8	62.4	63.0	62.3	62.7	62.9	62.7	62.9	62.6	62.7	62.0
Unemployed	1,132	1,181	1,260	1,288	1,143	1,165	1,279	1,122	1,187	1,238	1,225	1,198	1,264
Unemployment rate	7.1	7.4	7.9	8.1	7.1	7.3	7.9	7.0	7.4	7.6	7.5	7.4	7.8

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.

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									
	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.
Less than a high school diploma													
Civilian noninstitutional population ¹	27,325	27,504	27,815	28,078	27,420	27,858	28,155	28,073	28,105	27,112	26,900	26,847	26,865
Civilian labor force	12,076	12,035	12,257	12,112	12,172	12,187	12,410	12,356	12,254	11,770	11,752	11,808	11,813
Percent of population	44.2	43.8	44.1	43.1	44.4	43.7	44.1	44.0	43.6	43.4	43.7	44.0	44.0
Employed	11,139	11,066	11,173	11,126	11,165	11,206	11,297	11,306	11,288	10,743	10,762	10,883	10,778
Employment-population ratio	40.8	40.2	40.2	39.6	40.7	40.2	40.1	40.3	40.2	39.6	40.0	40.5	40.1
Unemployed	937	969	1,084	986	1,008	980	1,113	1,051	966	1,028	991	925	1,034
Unemployment rate	7.8	8.1	8.8	8.1	8.3	8.0	9.0	8.5	7.9	8.7	8.4	7.8	8.8
High school graduates, no college²													
Civilian noninstitutional population ¹	57,221	57,400	57,520	57,608	57,362	57,327	56,904	57,063	57,070	57,012	57,778	58,097	57,949
Civilian labor force	36,912	36,719	36,856	36,675	37,023	36,431	36,547	36,648	36,737	37,149	37,203	37,533	37,380
Percent of population	64.5	64.0	64.1	63.7	64.5	63.5	64.2	64.2	64.4	65.2	64.4	64.6	64.5
Employed	35,199	34,882	35,051	34,768	35,078	34,450	34,459	34,605	34,676	35,250	35,323	35,668	35,571
Employment-population ratio	61.5	60.8	60.9	60.4	61.2	60.1	60.6	60.6	60.8	61.8	61.1	61.4	61.4
Unemployed	1,713	1,837	1,805	1,907	1,945	1,981	2,089	2,042	2,061	1,898	1,880	1,865	1,810
Unemployment rate	4.6	5.0	4.9	5.2	5.3	5.4	5.7	5.6	5.6	5.1	5.1	5.0	4.8
Less than a bachelor's degree³													
Civilian noninstitutional population ¹	45,471	45,353	45,362	45,075	45,350	45,094	44,670	44,541	44,897	45,695	45,494	45,386	45,898
Civilian labor force	33,373	33,420	33,521	33,516	32,884	32,896	32,845	32,786	32,962	33,162	33,184	33,599	33,510
Percent of population	73.4	73.7	73.9	74.4	72.5	72.9	73.5	73.6	73.4	72.6	72.9	74.0	73.0
Employed	32,057	32,018	32,087	32,117	31,527	31,497	31,314	31,184	31,413	31,693	31,742	32,013	32,021
Employment-population ratio	70.5	70.6	70.7	71.3	69.5	69.8	70.1	70.0	70.0	69.4	69.8	70.5	69.8
Unemployed	1,316	1,402	1,434	1,398	1,356	1,398	1,532	1,602	1,550	1,469	1,443	1,586	1,489
Unemployment rate	3.9	4.2	4.3	4.2	4.1	4.3	4.7	4.9	4.7	4.4	4.3	4.7	4.4
College graduates													
Civilian noninstitutional population ¹	47,371	47,225	46,877	46,985	47,636	47,675	48,373	48,583	48,435	48,755	48,583	48,557	48,334
Civilian labor force	37,157	37,324	37,101	37,106	37,773	37,853	38,394	38,359	38,084	37,850	37,996	37,997	37,896
Percent of population	78.4	79.0	79.1	79.0	79.3	79.4	79.4	79.0	78.6	77.6	78.2	78.3	78.4
Employed	36,153	36,223	35,960	36,013	36,681	36,833	37,236	37,239	36,971	36,750	36,974	36,896	36,731
Employment-population ratio	76.3	76.7	76.7	76.6	77.0	77.3	77.0	76.6	76.3	75.4	76.1	76.0	76.0
Unemployed	1,004	1,101	1,141	1,093	1,092	1,019	1,158	1,121	1,113	1,100	1,021	1,101	1,165
Unemployment rate	2.7	2.9	3.1	2.9	2.9	2.7	3.0	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.7	2.9	3.1

¹ The population figures are not adjusted for seasonal variation.

² Includes high school diploma or equivalent.

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

**HOUSEHOLD DATA
SEASONALLY ADJUSTED**

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

(Numbers in thousands)

Full- and part-time status, sex, and age	2001			2002									
	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.
EMPLOYED													
Full-time workers	111,095	110,854	110,545	110,665	110,978	110,638	110,263	110,395	110,138	110,211	110,774	111,683	111,576
Men, 16 years and over	64,310	64,042	63,873	63,751	63,854	63,814	63,750	63,896	63,734	63,597	63,888	64,366	64,352
Men, 20 years and over	62,969	62,741	62,630	62,515	62,638	62,448	62,383	62,536	62,573	62,570	62,781	63,146	63,047
Women, 16 years and over	46,789	46,830	46,640	46,924	47,129	46,905	46,599	46,523	46,294	46,426	46,835	47,305	47,211
Women, 20 years and over	45,854	45,904	45,776	46,022	46,190	45,957	45,688	45,654	45,531	45,666	46,030	46,396	46,332
Both sexes, 16 to 19 years	2,272	2,209	2,139	2,129	2,150	2,232	2,192	2,204	2,033	1,976	1,963	2,141	2,197
Part-time workers	23,460	23,359	23,485	22,793	23,367	23,236	23,613	23,962	24,081	24,097	23,945	23,530	23,335
Men, 16 years and over	7,528	7,514	7,614	7,352	7,596	7,509	7,637	7,919	7,795	7,938	7,753	7,713	7,506
Men, 20 years and over	5,474	5,442	5,585	5,330	5,541	5,546	5,736	6,035	5,825	5,880	5,678	5,685	5,518
Women, 16 years and over	15,937	15,842	15,881	15,423	15,787	15,738	15,994	15,992	16,259	16,135	16,146	15,823	15,848
Women, 20 years and over	13,463	13,382	13,460	13,085	13,446	13,340	13,662	13,690	13,821	13,675	13,698	13,411	13,457
Both sexes, 16 to 19 years	4,523	4,535	4,440	4,377	4,381	4,349	4,215	4,238	4,435	4,541	4,569	4,434	4,360
UNEMPLOYED													
Looking for full-time work	6,291	6,624	6,820	6,671	6,738	6,825	7,329	6,951	7,172	6,962	6,754	6,775	6,915
Men, 16 years and over	3,507	3,714	3,850	4,098	3,938	4,060	4,068	3,807	3,990	3,838	3,807	3,835	3,809
Men, 20 years and over	3,211	3,405	3,454	3,423	3,335	3,463	3,695	3,497	3,664	3,487	3,480	3,579	3,554
Women, 16 years and over	2,668	2,784	2,931	2,887	3,014	2,930	3,131	3,051	3,139	3,146	2,934	2,838	2,980
Women, 20 years and over	2,439	2,532	2,694	2,509	2,707	2,642	2,932	2,766	2,751	2,759	2,588	2,601	2,788
Both sexes, 16 to 19 years	641	687	672	739	697	720	702	688	757	716	687	595	573
Looking for part-time work	1,366	1,375	1,383	1,240	1,179	1,277	1,290	1,426	1,266	1,388	1,430	1,326	1,293
Men, 16 years and over	565	626	557	521	527	561	515	634	574	675	629	579	524
Men, 20 years and over	241	303	244	291	245	251	198	288	231	294	264	249	248
Women, 16 years and over	792	744	799	737	666	721	774	757	687	734	787	754	766
Women, 20 years and over	516	492	531	435	420	455	500	502	419	456	530	464	486
Both sexes, 16 to 19 years	609	580	608	513	514	571	592	635	616	638	636	613	560
UNEMPLOYMENT RATES¹													
Full-time workers	5.4	5.6	5.8	5.7	5.7	5.8	6.2	5.9	6.1	5.9	5.7	5.7	5.8
Men, 16 years and over	5.2	5.5	5.7	6.0	5.8	6.0	6.0	5.6	5.9	5.7	5.6	5.6	5.6
Men, 20 years and over	4.9	5.1	5.2	5.2	5.1	5.3	5.6	5.3	5.5	5.3	5.3	5.4	5.3
Women, 16 years and over	5.4	5.6	5.9	5.8	6.0	5.9	6.3	6.2	6.4	6.3	5.9	5.7	5.9
Women, 20 years and over	5.1	5.2	5.6	5.2	5.5	5.4	6.0	5.7	5.7	5.7	5.3	5.3	5.7
Both sexes, 16 to 19 years	22.0	23.7	23.9	25.8	24.5	24.4	24.3	23.8	27.1	26.6	25.9	21.7	20.7
Part-time workers	5.5	5.6	5.6	5.2	4.8	5.2	5.2	5.6	5.0	5.4	5.6	5.3	5.3
Men, 16 years and over	7.0	7.7	6.8	6.6	6.5	7.0	6.3	7.4	6.9	7.8	7.5	7.0	6.5
Men, 20 years and over	4.2	5.3	4.2	5.2	4.2	4.3	3.3	4.6	3.8	4.8	4.4	4.2	4.3
Women, 16 years and over	4.7	4.5	4.8	4.6	4.0	4.4	4.6	4.5	4.1	4.3	4.6	4.6	4.6
Women, 20 years and over	3.7	3.5	3.8	3.2	3.0	3.3	3.5	3.5	2.9	3.2	3.7	3.3	3.5
Both sexes, 16 to 19 years	11.9	11.3	12.0	10.5	10.5	11.6	12.3	13.0	12.2	12.3	12.2	12.1	11.4

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.

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

(In thousands)

Category	2001			2002									
	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.
MARITAL STATUS													
Total	134,615	134,253	134,055	133,468	134,319	133,894	133,976	134,417	134,053	134,045	134,474	135,185	134,914
Married men, spouse present	42,983	42,861	42,772	42,823	43,275	43,317	43,167	43,548	43,140	43,273	43,371	43,225	43,376
Married women, spouse present	33,227	33,330	33,209	33,174	33,703	33,552	33,446	33,371	33,362	33,361	33,723	33,997	33,773
Women who maintain families	8,256	8,331	8,458	8,396	8,417	8,320	8,266	8,397	8,465	8,521	8,419	8,357	8,377
OCCUPATION													
Managerial and professional specialty	41,940	41,925	41,890	41,668	41,966	41,908	42,167	41,901	41,675	41,978	42,152	42,385	42,351
Technical, sales, and administrative support	38,626	38,546	38,573	38,557	38,424	38,146	38,140	38,346	38,740	38,458	38,892	38,623	38,241
Service occupations	18,406	18,456	18,532	18,553	18,612	18,722	18,749	18,909	18,889	18,752	18,771	18,884	19,393
Precision production, craft, and repair	14,802	14,637	14,507	14,432	14,335	14,412	14,274	14,365	14,375	14,073	14,242	14,503	14,275
Operators, fabricators, and laborers	17,596	17,311	17,179	17,032	17,668	17,482	17,377	17,468	17,152	17,327	17,142	17,345	17,093
Farming, forestry, and fishing	3,264	3,267	3,371	3,467	3,334	3,238	3,290	3,265	3,285	3,501	3,340	3,361	3,630
CLASS OF WORKER													
Agriculture:													
Wage and salary workers	1,898	1,865	1,879	1,917	1,930	1,825	1,896	1,911	1,909	2,031	1,927	2,054	2,186
Self-employed workers	1,290	1,276	1,313	1,311	1,293	1,264	1,216	1,156	1,158	1,227	1,231	1,221	1,322
Unpaid family workers	26	12	27	49	21	29	34	40	29	27	24	25	34
Nonagricultural industries:													
Wage and salary workers	122,710	122,507	122,196	122,145	122,770	122,545	122,366	123,071	122,627	122,196	122,885	123,327	122,653
Private industries	103,487	103,335	103,013	103,098	103,485	103,327	103,019	103,260	102,997	102,486	103,289	103,885	103,230
Private households	867	790	736	725	709	677	791	775	810	855	887	934	902
Other industries	102,620	102,545	102,277	102,373	102,775	102,650	102,228	102,485	102,187	101,631	102,402	102,951	102,328
Government	19,223	19,172	19,183	19,047	19,286	19,218	19,347	19,811	19,630	19,709	19,596	19,442	19,423
Self-employed workers	8,505	8,507	8,524	8,213	8,257	8,200	8,234	8,305	8,208	8,268	8,368	8,439	8,582
Unpaid family workers	95	77	92	97	86	89	103	105	95	99	87	91	94
PERSONS AT WORK PART TIME¹													
All industries:													
Part time for economic reasons	4,329	4,206	4,267	3,973	4,228	3,997	4,151	3,996	3,899	4,177	4,325	4,217	4,262
Slack work or business conditions	2,983	2,796	2,809	2,549	2,755	2,721	2,690	2,626	2,588	2,723	2,880	2,687	2,908
Could only find part-time work	1,108	1,121	1,161	1,089	1,120	1,021	1,131	1,064	1,031	1,096	1,159	1,202	1,130
Part time for noneconomic reasons	18,644	18,587	18,540	18,291	18,395	18,530	18,793	18,887	19,170	19,138	19,120	18,833	18,484
Nonagricultural industries:													
Part time for economic reasons	4,222	4,017	4,119	3,781	3,998	3,848	4,009	3,818	3,758	3,949	4,060	4,068	4,148
Slack work or business conditions	2,898	2,679	2,717	2,448	2,615	2,605	2,587	2,515	2,472	2,609	2,715	2,596	2,834
Could only find part-time work	1,082	1,096	1,138	1,068	1,089	1,001	1,122	1,033	1,022	1,074	1,131	1,174	1,097
Part time for noneconomic reasons	18,065	18,007	17,960	17,717	17,886	18,004	18,274	18,350	18,739	18,572	18,609	18,300	17,884

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									
	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.
Total, 16 years and over	134,615	134,253	134,055	133,468	134,319	133,894	133,976	134,417	134,053	134,045	134,474	135,185	134,914
16 to 24 years	20,080	20,045	19,794	19,614	19,853	19,738	19,594	19,961	19,644	19,579	19,715	19,984	19,808
16 to 19 years	6,827	6,761	6,574	6,548	6,575	6,655	6,450	6,434	6,347	6,276	6,318	6,639	6,605
16 to 17 years	2,563	2,507	2,445	2,376	2,416	2,484	2,354	2,282	2,313	2,285	2,287	2,403	2,410
18 to 19 years	4,247	4,253	4,153	4,182	4,163	4,148	4,095	4,114	4,060	3,994	4,031	4,209	4,167
20 to 24 years	13,253	13,284	13,220	13,067	13,279	13,083	13,144	13,527	13,297	13,303	13,398	13,346	13,203
25 years and over	114,525	114,163	114,245	113,950	114,428	114,192	114,372	114,425	114,374	114,373	114,914	115,279	115,086
25 to 54 years	96,028	95,561	95,633	95,106	95,447	95,246	95,165	95,055	94,933	94,842	95,275	95,372	95,107
55 years and over	18,498	18,560	18,622	18,879	19,046	18,881	19,116	19,318	19,465	19,604	19,657	19,965	20,006
Men, 16 years and over	71,871	71,570	71,577	71,114	71,457	71,299	71,397	71,894	71,524	71,509	71,552	72,004	71,854
16 to 24 years	10,284	10,226	10,116	10,062	10,122	10,094	10,079	10,306	10,067	10,039	9,991	10,261	10,203
16 to 19 years	3,385	3,366	3,301	3,295	3,300	3,287	3,204	3,247	3,135	3,104	3,105	3,293	3,308
16 to 17 years	1,251	1,236	1,233	1,162	1,135	1,168	1,177	1,155	1,150	1,098	1,052	1,150	1,174
18 to 19 years	2,133	2,130	2,069	2,150	2,175	2,117	2,032	2,070	2,004	1,992	2,042	2,117	2,133
20 to 24 years	6,899	6,860	6,815	6,767	6,823	6,808	6,875	7,059	6,932	6,935	6,885	6,968	6,895
25 years and over	61,571	61,290	61,436	61,102	61,324	61,224	61,326	61,531	61,440	61,429	61,685	61,785	61,664
25 to 54 years	51,474	51,119	51,245	50,868	51,078	50,972	50,859	50,947	50,836	50,786	50,991	51,090	50,837
55 years and over	10,081	10,152	10,200	10,267	10,291	10,250	10,388	10,531	10,596	10,671	10,669	10,763	10,821
Women, 16 years and over	62,744	62,683	62,478	62,354	62,862	62,595	62,579	62,524	62,528	62,536	62,922	63,181	63,061
16 to 24 years	9,796	9,819	9,678	9,552	9,731	9,644	9,514	9,655	9,577	9,540	9,724	9,723	9,605
16 to 19 years	3,442	3,395	3,273	3,252	3,275	3,368	3,245	3,187	3,212	3,172	3,212	3,345	3,297
16 to 17 years	1,312	1,271	1,212	1,214	1,281	1,315	1,177	1,127	1,164	1,186	1,235	1,253	1,237
18 to 19 years	2,114	2,123	2,084	2,032	1,988	2,031	2,063	2,044	2,056	2,001	1,989	2,092	2,034
20 to 24 years	6,354	6,424	6,405	6,300	6,456	6,276	6,269	6,468	6,365	6,368	6,512	6,378	6,308
25 years and over	52,954	52,873	52,809	52,848	53,104	52,968	53,046	52,894	52,934	52,944	53,229	53,494	53,422
25 to 54 years	44,554	44,442	44,388	44,238	44,369	44,274	44,306	44,107	44,098	44,055	44,284	44,281	44,270
55 years and over	8,417	8,408	8,422	8,611	8,755	8,632	8,728	8,787	8,870	8,933	8,988	9,202	9,185

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

(In thousands)

Age and sex	2001			2002									
	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.
Total, 16 years and over	7,665	8,026	8,259	7,922	7,891	8,111	8,594	8,351	8,424	8,345	8,142	8,092	8,209
16 to 24 years	2,600	2,650	2,679	2,653	2,602	2,808	2,754	2,627	2,723	2,753	2,741	2,673	2,642
16 to 19 years	1,244	1,262	1,271	1,252	1,215	1,308	1,298	1,310	1,360	1,352	1,312	1,236	1,131
16 to 17 years	541	531	566	487	478	544	567	596	608	604	561	575	461
18 to 19 years	703	738	722	749	718	738	730	717	749	767	769	663	669
20 to 24 years	1,356	1,388	1,408	1,401	1,387	1,500	1,456	1,316	1,363	1,401	1,429	1,437	1,510
25 years and over	5,032	5,307	5,428	5,268	5,383	5,326	5,891	5,791	5,749	5,553	5,441	5,421	5,554
25 to 54 years	4,385	4,648	4,674	4,655	4,590	4,664	4,972	5,011	4,922	4,795	4,642	4,630	4,792
55 years and over	659	668	773	675	758	689	798	838	854	758	815	772	791
Men, 16 years and over	4,156	4,453	4,399	4,356	4,228	4,457	4,611	4,521	4,665	4,532	4,536	4,476	4,408
16 to 24 years	1,450	1,526	1,483	1,439	1,439	1,597	1,500	1,471	1,492	1,505	1,585	1,561	1,414
16 to 19 years	702	722	687	640	668	747	707	740	766	765	780	714	612
16 to 17 years	318	316	308	249	277	307	287	358	348	345	342	316	248
18 to 19 years	378	411	382	383	397	423	423	382	422	420	443	401	360
20 to 24 years	748	804	796	799	771	850	794	730	726	740	805	847	802
25 years and over	2,686	2,877	2,883	2,908	2,837	2,882	3,106	3,110	3,189	3,025	2,943	2,923	2,988
25 to 54 years	2,311	2,453	2,413	2,532	2,392	2,513	2,616	2,631	2,688	2,581	2,513	2,494	2,580
55 years and over	383	430	447	408	438	384	464	496	508	440	461	435	430
Women, 16 years and over	3,509	3,573	3,860	3,566	3,663	3,654	3,982	3,830	3,759	3,813	3,605	3,616	3,801
16 to 24 years	1,150	1,124	1,196	1,214	1,163	1,211	1,254	1,156	1,231	1,249	1,156	1,112	1,228
16 to 19 years	542	540	584	612	547	561	592	570	594	587	532	522	520
16 to 17 years	223	215	258	238	202	238	279	238	260	259	219	259	213
18 to 19 years	325	327	340	365	321	315	306	335	327	347	326	262	309
20 to 24 years	608	584	612	601	615	650	662	586	637	662	624	590	708
25 years and over	2,346	2,430	2,545	2,360	2,547	2,444	2,784	2,681	2,560	2,528	2,498	2,497	2,566
25 to 54 years	2,074	2,195	2,261	2,123	2,197	2,152	2,357	2,381	2,233	2,214	2,129	2,137	2,212
55 years and over	276	238	326	267	320	305	334	341	346	318	354	337	361

**HOUSEHOLD DATA
SEASONALLY ADJUSTED**

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

(Percent)

Age and sex	2001			2002									
	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.
Total, 16 years and over	5.4	5.6	5.8	5.6	5.5	5.7	6.0	5.8	5.9	5.9	5.7	5.6	5.7
16 to 24 years	11.5	11.7	11.9	11.9	11.6	12.5	12.3	11.6	12.2	12.3	12.2	11.8	11.8
16 to 19 years	15.4	15.7	16.2	16.1	15.6	16.4	16.8	16.9	17.6	17.7	17.2	15.7	14.6
16 to 17 years	17.4	17.5	18.8	17.0	16.5	18.0	19.4	20.7	20.8	20.9	19.7	19.3	16.1
18 to 19 years	14.2	14.8	14.8	15.2	14.7	15.1	15.1	14.8	15.6	16.1	16.0	13.6	13.8
20 to 24 years	9.3	9.5	9.6	9.7	9.5	10.3	10.0	8.9	9.3	9.5	9.6	9.7	10.3
25 years and over	4.2	4.4	4.5	4.4	4.5	4.5	4.9	4.8	4.8	4.6	4.5	4.5	4.6
25 to 54 years	4.4	4.6	4.7	4.7	4.6	4.7	5.0	5.0	4.9	4.8	4.6	4.6	4.8
55 years and over	3.4	3.5	4.0	3.5	3.8	3.5	4.0	4.2	4.2	3.7	4.0	3.7	3.8
Men, 16 years and over	5.5	5.9	5.8	5.8	5.6	5.9	6.1	5.9	6.1	6.0	6.0	5.9	5.8
16 to 24 years	12.4	13.0	12.8	12.5	12.4	13.7	13.0	12.5	12.9	13.0	13.7	13.2	12.2
16 to 19 years	17.2	17.7	17.2	16.3	16.8	18.5	18.1	18.6	19.6	19.8	20.1	17.8	15.6
16 to 17 years	20.3	20.4	20.0	17.6	19.6	20.8	19.6	23.7	23.2	23.9	24.5	21.5	17.5
18 to 19 years	15.1	16.2	15.6	15.1	15.4	16.7	17.2	15.6	17.4	17.4	17.8	15.9	14.5
20 to 24 years	9.8	10.5	10.5	10.6	10.2	11.1	10.3	9.4	9.5	9.6	10.5	10.8	10.4
25 years and over	4.2	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.4	4.5	4.8	4.8	4.9	4.7	4.6	4.5	4.6
25 to 54 years	4.3	4.6	4.5	4.7	4.5	4.7	4.9	4.9	5.0	4.8	4.7	4.7	4.8
55 years and over	3.7	4.1	4.2	3.8	4.1	3.6	4.3	4.5	4.6	4.0	4.1	3.9	3.8
Women, 16 years and over	5.3	5.4	5.8	5.4	5.5	5.5	6.0	5.8	5.7	5.7	5.4	5.4	5.7
16 to 24 years	10.5	10.3	11.0	11.3	10.7	11.2	11.6	10.7	11.4	11.6	10.6	10.3	11.3
16 to 19 years	13.6	13.7	15.1	15.8	14.3	14.3	15.4	15.2	15.6	15.6	14.2	13.5	13.6
16 to 17 years	14.5	14.5	17.6	16.4	13.6	15.3	19.2	17.4	18.3	17.9	15.1	17.2	14.7
18 to 19 years	13.3	13.3	14.0	15.2	13.9	13.4	12.9	14.1	13.7	14.8	14.1	11.1	13.2
20 to 24 years	8.7	8.3	8.7	8.7	8.7	9.4	9.6	8.3	9.1	9.4	8.7	8.5	10.1
25 years and over	4.2	4.4	4.6	4.3	4.6	4.4	5.0	4.8	4.6	4.6	4.5	4.5	4.6
25 to 54 years	4.4	4.7	4.8	4.6	4.7	4.6	5.1	5.1	4.8	4.8	4.6	4.6	4.8
55 years and over	3.2	2.8	3.7	3.0	3.5	3.4	3.7	3.7	3.8	3.4	3.8	3.5	3.8

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

(Percent)

Category	2001			2002									
	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.
CHARACTERISTIC													
Total	5.4	5.6	5.8	5.6	5.5	5.7	6.0	5.8	5.9	5.9	5.7	5.6	5.7
Men, 20 years and over	4.8	5.2	5.2	5.2	5.0	5.2	5.4	5.2	5.4	5.2	5.2	5.2	5.2
Women, 20 years and over	4.8	4.9	5.2	4.8	5.0	5.0	5.4	5.2	5.1	5.2	4.9	4.9	5.2
Both sexes, 16 to 19 years	15.4	15.7	16.2	16.1	15.6	16.4	16.8	16.9	17.6	17.7	17.2	15.7	14.6
White	4.7	5.0	5.1	5.0	4.9	5.0	5.3	5.2	5.2	5.3	5.1	5.1	5.1
Black and other	8.6	8.8	9.1	8.7	8.8	9.5	10.0	9.1	9.5	8.9	8.8	8.5	8.8
Black	9.6	9.9	10.2	9.8	9.6	10.7	11.2	10.2	10.7	9.9	9.6	9.6	9.8
Hispanic origin	7.1	7.4	7.9	8.1	7.1	7.3	7.9	7.0	7.4	7.6	7.5	7.4	7.8
Married men, spouse present	3.1	3.3	3.4	3.5	3.4	3.4	3.9	3.6	4.1	3.5	3.4	3.6	3.4
Married women, spouse present	3.6	3.6	3.7	3.4	3.8	3.7	3.9	3.9	3.8	3.7	3.5	3.6	3.8
Women who maintain families	6.8	8.0	8.0	7.9	8.0	7.3	8.6	8.1	8.2	8.4	7.3	7.2	8.0
OCCUPATION¹													
Managerial and professional specialty	2.7	2.8	2.9	2.9	3.1	3.0	3.1	3.2	3.2	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.0
Technical, sales, and administrative support	4.7	5.1	5.2	4.9	5.0	5.3	5.5	5.2	5.3	5.3	5.2	5.3	5.3
Precision production, craft, and repair	5.6	5.8	5.8	6.3	5.5	6.0	6.5	5.9	5.9	6.4	6.2	5.8	6.3
Operators, fabricators, and laborers	8.5	9.1	9.2	9.5	8.7	8.7	9.4	8.9	9.3	8.6	8.3	8.5	8.5
Farming, forestry, and fishing	6.4	6.8	7.3	7.9	7.1	9.0	6.1	6.3	6.1	8.8	9.3	8.2	6.9
INDUSTRY													
Nonagricultural private wage and salary workers ...	5.8	6.0	6.2	5.9	6.0	6.1	6.5	6.3	6.3	6.2	6.0	6.0	6.2
Goods-producing industries	6.7	7.1	7.4	7.4	7.1	7.6	7.8	7.4	7.5	7.4	7.2	7.4	7.4
Mining	5.8	5.3	6.1	5.9	4.5	6.3	6.0	4.4	7.9	3.8	6.0	8.0	5.2
Construction	8.3	8.9	8.9	9.4	7.9	8.8	9.3	8.9	9.1	10.3	9.5	9.3	9.9
Manufacturing	6.0	6.4	6.8	6.6	6.7	7.0	7.2	6.7	6.8	6.3	6.3	6.5	6.4
Durable goods	6.5	6.9	7.2	7.0	7.5	7.5	7.6	6.3	7.3	6.8	6.5	6.9	6.5
Nondurable goods	5.3	5.5	6.1	5.9	5.5	6.3	6.6	7.5	6.1	5.6	5.9	5.9	6.2
Service-producing industries	5.5	5.6	5.8	5.4	5.6	5.6	6.0	5.9	5.9	5.9	5.6	5.5	5.8
Transportation and public utilities	6.0	6.1	6.1	6.2	5.8	5.4	6.1	5.7	5.9	5.3	4.8	5.0	5.2
Wholesale and retail trade	6.1	6.4	7.1	6.3	6.5	6.5	7.2	7.0	6.6	6.8	6.8	6.9	7.3
Finance, insurance, and real estate	2.8	3.5	3.0	2.2	2.8	3.1	3.2	4.0	4.1	3.7	3.1	3.1	3.0
Services	5.5	5.4	5.5	5.4	5.5	5.4	5.8	5.6	5.9	5.8	5.4	5.1	5.4
Government workers	2.3	2.4	2.4	2.3	2.7	2.8	2.5	2.6	2.3	2.5	2.4	2.7	2.8
Agricultural wage and salary workers	9.0	9.3	9.6	10.3	9.5	12.4	9.0	9.1	8.3	9.7	9.8	8.8	6.7

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

**HOUSEHOLD DATA
SEASONALLY ADJUSTED**

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

(Numbers in thousands)

Reason	2001			2002									
	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.
NUMBER OF UNEMPLOYED													
Job losers and persons who completed temporary jobs	4,297	4,501	4,492	4,354	4,326	4,270	4,525	4,598	4,579	4,580	4,560	4,535	4,737
On temporary layoff	1,288	1,157	1,107	1,124	1,106	1,066	1,095	1,091	1,061	1,224	1,151	999	1,054
Not on temporary layoff	3,009	3,344	3,385	3,231	3,220	3,204	3,430	3,506	3,518	3,356	3,410	3,536	3,682
Job leavers	880	848	908	879	877	862	1,017	902	836	818	824	781	838
Reentrants	2,113	2,197	2,361	2,191	2,268	2,471	2,450	2,433	2,360	2,375	2,270	2,263	2,344
New entrants	466	497	495	479	485	557	519	499	584	571	619	526	469
PERCENT DISTRIBUTION													
Job losers and persons who completed temporary jobs	55.4	56.0	54.4	55.1	54.4	52.3	53.2	54.5	54.8	54.9	55.1	56.0	56.5
On temporary layoff	16.6	14.4	13.4	14.2	13.9	13.1	12.9	12.9	12.7	14.7	13.9	12.3	12.6
Not on temporary layoff	38.8	41.6	41.0	40.9	40.5	39.3	40.3	41.6	42.1	40.2	41.2	43.6	43.9
Job leavers	11.3	10.5	11.0	11.1	11.0	10.6	12.0	10.7	10.0	9.8	10.0	9.6	10.0
Reentrants	27.2	27.3	28.6	27.7	28.5	30.3	28.8	28.9	28.2	28.5	27.4	27.9	27.9
New entrants	6.0	6.2	6.0	6.1	6.1	6.8	6.1	5.9	7.0	6.8	7.5	6.5	5.6
UNEMPLOYED AS A PERCENT OF THE CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE													
Job losers and persons who completed temporary jobs	3.0	3.2	3.2	3.1	3.0	3.0	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.3
Job leavers .....	.6	.6	.6	.6	.6	.6	.7	.6	.6	.6	.6	.5	.6
Reentrants	1.5	1.5	1.7	1.5	1.6	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.6	1.6	1.6
New entrants .....	.3	.3	.3	.3	.3	.4	.4	.3	.4	.4	.4	.4	.3

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

(Numbers in thousands)

Duration	2001			2002									
	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.
NUMBER OF UNEMPLOYED													
Less than 5 weeks	3,084	3,090	3,024	2,978	2,828	3,078	2,793	2,876	2,729	2,896	2,880	2,708	2,715
5 to 14 weeks	2,522	2,573	2,724	2,586	2,515	2,411	2,818	2,531	2,784	2,464	2,431	2,511	2,471
15 weeks and over	2,042	2,317	2,410	2,546	2,561	2,688	2,854	2,952	3,103	2,883	2,783	2,900	2,980
15 to 26 weeks	1,136	1,207	1,295	1,418	1,383	1,355	1,360	1,316	1,434	1,349	1,309	1,315	1,324
27 weeks and over	906	1,110	1,115	1,127	1,178	1,333	1,494	1,636	1,669	1,533	1,474	1,585	1,656
Average (mean) duration, in weeks	13.0	14.4	14.5	14.6	15.0	15.4	16.6	17.1	17.3	16.4	16.2	17.8	17.5
Median duration, in weeks	7.4	7.6	8.2	8.8	8.1	8.1	8.9	9.8	11.7	8.6	8.4	9.5	9.6
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	40.3	38.7	37.1	36.7	35.8	37.6	33.0	34.4	31.7	35.1	35.6	33.4	33.2
5 to 14 weeks	33.0	32.2	33.4	31.9	31.8	29.5	33.3	30.3	32.3	29.9	30.0	30.9	30.3
15 weeks and over	26.7	29.0	29.5	31.4	32.4	32.9	33.7	35.3	36.0	35.0	34.4	35.7	36.5
15 to 26 weeks	14.9	15.1	15.9	17.5	17.5	16.6	16.1	15.7	16.6	16.4	16.2	16.2	16.2
27 weeks and over	11.8	13.9	13.7	13.9	14.9	16.3	17.6	19.6	19.4	18.6	18.2	19.5	20.3

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

(Numbers in thousands)

Age, sex, and race	October 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	214,643	142,878	66.6	135,237	63.0	3,611	131,627	7,640	5.3	71,765	
16 to 19 years	16,206	7,414	45.8	6,348	39.2	234	6,114	1,066	14.4	8,792	
16 to 17 years	8,159	2,743	33.6	2,366	29.0	104	2,263	376	13.7	5,416	
18 to 19 years	8,047	4,672	58.1	3,982	49.5	130	3,852	690	14.8	3,375	
20 to 24 years	19,390	14,628	75.4	13,228	68.2	440	12,788	1,400	9.6	4,762	
25 to 54 years	119,894	99,958	83.4	95,532	79.7	2,154	93,378	4,426	4.4	19,936	
25 to 34 years	36,842	30,879	83.8	29,269	79.4	641	28,627	1,611	5.2	5,963	
25 to 29 years	17,395	14,513	83.4	13,695	78.7	319	13,377	818	5.6	2,882	
30 to 34 years	19,447	16,367	84.2	15,574	80.1	323	15,251	793	4.8	3,081	
35 to 44 years	43,753	36,842	84.2	35,183	80.4	842	34,341	1,659	4.5	6,911	
35 to 39 years	20,906	17,486	83.6	16,661	79.7	407	16,254	825	4.7	3,420	
40 to 44 years	22,848	19,356	84.7	18,522	81.1	435	18,087	834	4.3	3,492	
45 to 54 years	39,298	32,237	82.0	31,080	79.1	671	30,409	1,157	3.6	7,062	
45 to 49 years	21,084	17,727	84.1	17,066	80.9	341	16,725	661	3.7	3,357	
50 to 54 years	18,214	14,509	79.7	14,014	76.9	330	13,684	496	3.4	3,705	
55 to 64 years	26,082	16,387	62.8	15,825	60.7	446	15,378	562	3.4	9,695	
55 to 59 years	14,824	10,552	71.2	10,189	68.7	229	9,960	363	3.4	4,272	
60 to 64 years	11,258	5,835	51.8	5,636	50.1	218	5,418	199	3.4	5,423	
65 years and over	33,071	4,490	13.6	4,305	13.0	336	3,968	185	4.1	28,581	
65 to 69 years	9,277	2,523	27.2	2,410	26.0	158	2,252	113	4.5	6,754	
70 to 74 years	8,334	1,205	14.5	1,150	13.8	93	1,057	55	4.6	7,129	
75 years and over	15,460	762	4.9	744	4.8	86	659	17	2.3	14,698	
Men											
16 years and over	103,259	76,111	73.7	72,065	69.8	2,680	69,386	4,045	5.3	27,148	
16 to 19 years	8,239	3,743	45.4	3,190	38.7	182	3,007	553	14.8	4,496	
16 to 17 years	4,184	1,343	32.1	1,138	27.2	80	1,058	205	15.3	2,840	
18 to 19 years	4,055	2,399	59.2	2,052	50.6	103	1,949	347	14.5	1,656	
20 to 24 years	9,661	7,673	79.4	6,927	71.7	343	6,584	747	9.7	1,987	
25 to 54 years	58,692	53,393	91.0	51,058	87.0	1,585	49,473	2,334	4.4	5,299	
25 to 34 years	17,992	16,630	92.4	15,777	87.7	491	15,286	853	5.1	1,361	
25 to 29 years	8,483	7,745	91.3	7,310	86.2	249	7,061	434	5.6	738	
30 to 34 years	9,509	8,886	93.4	8,467	89.0	242	8,225	418	4.7	623	
35 to 44 years	21,544	19,867	92.2	18,985	88.1	607	18,378	882	4.4	1,677	
35 to 39 years	10,273	9,531	92.8	9,110	88.7	298	8,812	421	4.4	742	
40 to 44 years	11,271	10,336	91.7	9,875	87.6	309	9,566	461	4.5	935	
45 to 54 years	19,156	16,895	88.2	16,296	85.1	487	15,809	599	3.5	2,261	
45 to 49 years	10,321	9,289	90.0	8,942	86.6	250	8,692	347	3.7	1,032	
50 to 54 years	8,835	7,606	86.1	7,354	83.2	237	7,117	252	3.3	1,229	
55 to 64 years	12,514	8,771	70.1	8,455	67.6	316	8,139	316	3.6	3,743	
55 to 59 years	7,149	5,573	77.9	5,359	75.0	153	5,206	213	3.8	1,577	
60 to 64 years	5,365	3,198	59.6	3,096	57.7	163	2,933	103	3.2	2,167	
65 years and over	14,153	2,531	17.9	2,435	17.2	254	2,182	96	3.8	11,622	
65 to 69 years	4,292	1,438	33.5	1,384	32.3	118	1,266	54	3.8	2,853	
70 to 74 years	3,723	653	17.5	620	16.6	73	547	34	5.1	3,070	
75 years and over	6,139	440	7.2	431	7.0	62	369	8	1.9	5,699	
Women											
16 years and over	111,383	66,767	59.9	63,172	56.7	931	62,241	3,595	5.4	44,617	
16 to 19 years	7,967	3,672	46.1	3,158	39.6	51	3,107	514	14.0	4,295	
16 to 17 years	3,975	1,399	35.2	1,229	30.9	24	1,204	171	12.2	2,576	
18 to 19 years	3,992	2,272	56.9	1,930	48.3	27	1,902	343	15.1	1,719	
20 to 24 years	9,729	6,955	71.5	6,301	64.8	97	6,204	654	9.4	2,775	
25 to 54 years	61,202	46,566	76.1	44,474	72.7	569	43,905	2,092	4.5	14,636	
25 to 34 years	18,851	14,249	75.6	13,491	71.6	150	13,341	758	5.3	4,602	
25 to 29 years	8,912	6,768	75.9	6,385	71.6	69	6,315	383	5.7	2,144	
30 to 34 years	9,939	7,481	75.3	7,107	71.5	81	7,026	374	5.0	2,458	
35 to 44 years	22,209	16,975	76.4	16,198	72.9	235	15,963	777	4.6	5,234	
35 to 39 years	10,632	7,955	74.8	7,551	71.0	109	7,442	404	5.1	2,677	
40 to 44 years	11,577	9,020	77.9	8,647	74.7	126	8,521	373	4.1	2,556	
45 to 54 years	20,142	15,341	76.2	14,784	73.4	184	14,600	557	3.6	4,801	
45 to 49 years	10,763	8,438	78.4	8,125	75.5	91	8,033	314	3.7	2,325	
50 to 54 years	9,379	6,903	73.6	6,660	71.0	93	6,567	243	3.5	2,476	
55 to 64 years	13,568	7,616	56.1	7,370	54.3	131	7,239	246	3.2	5,952	
55 to 59 years	7,675	4,979	64.9	4,829	62.9	75	4,754	150	3.0	2,696	
60 to 64 years	5,893	2,637	44.7	2,540	43.1	55	2,485	96	3.7	3,256	
65 years and over	18,917	1,959	10.4	1,870	9.9	83	1,787	89	4.6	16,959	
65 to 69 years	4,986	1,085	21.8	1,026	20.6	40	986	59	5.4	3,901	
70 to 74 years	4,611	552	12.0	530	11.5	20	511	21	3.9	4,059	
75 years and over	9,321	322	3.5	313	3.4	24	290	9	2.8	8,998	

**HOUSEHOLD DATA
NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED**

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

(Numbers in thousands)

Age, sex, and race	October 2002									
	Civilian noninstitutional population	Civilian labor force								
		Total	Percent of population	Employed				Unemployed		Not in labor force
				Total	Percent of population	Agri-culture	Nonagri-cultural industries	Number	Percent of labor force	
WHITE										
16 years and over	177,777	118,706	66.8	113,120	63.6	3,350	109,770	5,586	4.7	59,070
16 to 19 years	12,852	6,251	48.6	5,419	42.2	218	5,202	831	13.3	6,601
16 to 17 years	6,441	2,367	36.8	2,055	31.9	99	1,956	312	13.2	4,074
18 to 19 years	6,411	3,883	60.6	3,364	52.5	119	3,245	519	13.4	2,527
20 to 24 years	15,471	11,961	77.3	11,032	71.3	403	10,628	930	7.8	3,510
25 to 54 years	97,795	82,186	84.0	78,985	80.8	1,994	76,990	3,202	3.9	15,608
25 to 34 years	29,282	24,753	84.5	23,626	80.7	597	23,028	1,128	4.6	4,529
25 to 29 years	13,853	11,740	84.7	11,172	80.6	305	10,867	568	4.8	2,114
30 to 34 years	15,429	13,014	84.3	12,453	80.7	293	12,161	560	4.3	2,415
35 to 44 years	35,721	30,248	84.7	29,059	81.4	779	28,280	1,189	3.9	5,473
35 to 39 years	16,888	14,170	83.9	13,573	80.4	390	13,182	597	4.2	2,718
40 to 44 years	18,833	16,078	85.4	15,486	82.2	389	15,098	592	3.7	2,755
45 to 54 years	32,792	27,185	82.9	26,300	80.2	618	25,682	885	3.3	5,607
45 to 49 years	17,516	14,836	84.7	14,340	81.9	307	14,033	496	3.3	2,680
50 to 54 years	15,276	12,349	80.8	11,960	78.3	311	11,649	389	3.2	2,927
55 to 64 years	22,431	14,326	63.9	13,853	61.8	414	13,439	473	3.3	8,105
55 to 59 years	12,720	9,194	72.3	8,893	69.9	206	8,688	300	3.3	3,527
60 to 64 years	9,711	5,132	52.8	4,959	51.1	208	4,751	173	3.4	4,579
65 years and over	29,228	3,983	13.6	3,832	13.1	320	3,511	151	3.8	25,245
65 to 69 years	8,021	2,209	27.5	2,115	26.4	152	1,964	94	4.2	5,812
70 to 74 years	7,335	1,081	14.7	1,039	14.2	89	950	42	3.9	6,255
75 years and over	13,872	693	5.0	678	4.9	80	598	15	2.2	13,179
Men										
16 years and over	86,400	64,215	74.3	61,199	70.8	2,456	58,743	3,016	4.7	22,185
16 to 19 years	6,566	3,172	48.3	2,747	41.8	172	2,574	426	13.4	3,394
16 to 17 years	3,314	1,185	35.8	1,003	30.3	75	928	183	15.4	2,129
18 to 19 years	3,252	1,987	61.1	1,744	53.6	98	1,646	243	12.2	1,265
20 to 24 years	7,792	6,343	81.4	5,846	75.0	309	5,536	497	7.8	1,449
25 to 54 years	48,583	44,710	92.0	42,965	88.4	1,446	41,519	1,745	3.9	3,873
25 to 34 years	14,542	13,623	93.7	12,988	89.3	456	12,533	635	4.7	919
25 to 29 years	6,885	6,397	92.9	6,072	88.2	235	5,837	325	5.1	488
30 to 34 years	7,657	7,226	94.4	6,916	90.3	220	6,696	310	4.3	431
35 to 44 years	17,825	16,627	93.3	15,979	89.6	548	15,431	648	3.9	1,198
35 to 39 years	8,412	7,896	93.9	7,581	90.1	284	7,297	315	4.0	516
40 to 44 years	9,413	8,731	92.8	8,398	89.2	264	8,135	332	3.8	682
45 to 54 years	16,216	14,460	89.2	13,998	86.3	442	13,555	462	3.2	1,756
45 to 49 years	8,700	7,881	90.6	7,616	87.5	222	7,394	265	3.4	819
50 to 54 years	7,516	6,579	87.5	6,382	84.9	221	6,161	197	3.0	937
55 to 64 years	10,849	7,728	71.2	7,464	68.8	287	7,178	263	3.4	3,121
55 to 59 years	6,189	4,906	79.3	4,736	76.5	133	4,603	171	3.5	1,283
60 to 64 years	4,659	2,821	60.5	2,729	58.6	154	2,575	92	3.3	1,838
65 years and over	12,609	2,262	17.9	2,176	17.3	241	1,935	86	3.8	10,347
65 to 69 years	3,754	1,270	33.8	1,220	32.5	113	1,107	49	3.9	2,484
70 to 74 years	3,318	593	17.9	562	17.0	70	492	30	5.1	2,725
75 years and over	5,537	400	7.2	393	7.1	58	335	6	1.5	5,138
Women										
16 years and over	91,377	54,492	59.6	51,921	56.8	894	51,027	2,570	4.7	36,885
16 to 19 years	6,286	3,078	49.0	2,673	42.5	45	2,627	406	13.2	3,208
16 to 17 years	3,127	1,182	37.8	1,052	33.7	24	1,028	129	10.9	1,945
18 to 19 years	3,159	1,896	60.0	1,620	51.3	21	1,599	276	14.6	1,263
20 to 24 years	7,679	5,618	73.2	5,186	67.5	94	5,092	432	7.7	2,061
25 to 54 years	49,211	37,476	76.2	36,019	73.2	548	35,471	1,457	3.9	11,735
25 to 34 years	14,740	11,130	75.5	10,637	72.2	142	10,495	493	4.4	3,610
25 to 29 years	6,968	5,342	76.7	5,100	73.2	69	5,031	242	4.5	1,626
30 to 34 years	7,772	5,788	74.5	5,537	71.2	72	5,465	250	4.3	1,984
35 to 44 years	17,895	13,621	76.1	13,080	73.1	231	12,849	541	4.0	4,275
35 to 39 years	8,475	6,273	74.0	5,992	70.7	106	5,886	282	4.5	2,202
40 to 44 years	9,420	7,347	78.0	7,088	75.2	125	6,963	259	3.5	2,073
45 to 54 years	16,576	12,726	76.8	12,303	74.2	176	12,127	423	3.3	3,850
45 to 49 years	8,816	6,956	78.9	6,725	76.3	86	6,639	231	3.3	1,860
50 to 54 years	7,760	5,770	74.4	5,578	71.9	90	5,488	192	3.3	1,990
55 to 64 years	11,582	6,598	57.0	6,388	55.2	128	6,261	210	3.2	4,984
55 to 59 years	6,531	4,287	65.6	4,158	63.7	73	4,085	129	3.0	2,244
60 to 64 years	5,051	2,311	45.7	2,231	44.2	55	2,176	80	3.5	2,740
65 years and over	16,619	1,721	10.4	1,655	10.0	79	1,576	65	3.8	14,898
65 to 69 years	4,267	940	22.0	895	21.0	39	856	45	4.8	3,328
70 to 74 years	4,018	488	12.1	476	11.9	19	457	12	2.4	3,530
75 years and over	8,334	293	3.5	284	3.4	22	262	9	3.1	8,041

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

(Numbers in thousands)

Age, sex, and race	October 2002								
	Civilian noninstitutional population	Civilian labor force							
		Total	Percent of population	Employed				Unemployed	
				Total	Percent of population	Agriculture	Nonagricultural industries	Number	Percent of labor force
BLACK									
16 years and over	26,081	16,925	64.9	15,340	58.8	154	15,186	1,585	9.4
16 to 19 years	2,504	871	34.8	676	27.0	13	664	194	22.3
16 to 17 years	1,287	280	21.8	225	17.5	5	220	55	19.7
18 to 19 years	1,217	591	48.6	452	37.1	8	444	139	23.5
20 to 24 years	2,812	1,933	68.7	1,533	54.5	19	1,514	400	20.7
25 to 54 years	15,331	12,335	80.5	11,427	74.5	95	11,332	908	7.4
25 to 34 years	5,108	4,213	82.5	3,856	75.5	20	3,835	358	8.5
25 to 29 years	2,475	2,005	81.0	1,815	73.3	11	1,804	190	9.5
30 to 34 years	2,632	2,208	83.9	2,041	77.5	9	2,031	167	7.6
35 to 44 years	5,662	4,630	81.8	4,278	75.6	43	4,236	351	7.6
35 to 39 years	2,786	2,317	83.2	2,138	76.7	10	2,127	179	7.7
40 to 44 years	2,877	2,313	80.4	2,141	74.4	32	2,109	172	7.4
45 to 54 years	4,561	3,492	76.6	3,293	72.2	32	3,260	199	5.7
45 to 49 years	2,548	2,025	79.5	1,897	74.4	22	1,874	129	6.3
50 to 54 years	2,013	1,467	72.9	1,396	69.4	10	1,386	71	4.8
55 to 64 years	2,573	1,414	55.0	1,360	52.9	17	1,342	54	3.8
55 to 59 years	1,435	915	63.8	882	61.5	9	872	34	3.7
60 to 64 years	1,138	499	43.8	478	42.0	8	470	20	4.1
65 years and over	2,862	373	13.0	344	12.0	10	334	29	7.7
65 to 69 years	921	234	25.4	220	23.9	2	218	14	6.0
70 to 74 years	723	89	12.3	76	10.5	3	74	13	14.1
75 years and over	1,218	50	4.1	48	3.9	5	42	2	(¹)
Men									
16 years and over	11,716	8,030	68.5	7,230	61.7	150	7,081	800	10.0
16 to 19 years	1,232	430	34.9	333	27.0	10	323	97	22.6
16 to 17 years	648	120	18.5	101	15.7	5	96	19	15.5
18 to 19 years	584	310	53.1	232	39.7	5	227	78	25.3
20 to 24 years	1,289	941	73.0	731	56.7	19	712	210	22.3
25 to 54 years	6,941	5,811	83.7	5,356	77.2	95	5,261	455	7.8
25 to 34 years	2,282	1,948	85.4	1,776	77.8	20	1,756	172	8.8
25 to 29 years	1,092	920	84.3	844	77.3	11	833	77	8.3
30 to 34 years	1,190	1,028	86.4	932	78.4	9	923	95	9.3
35 to 44 years	2,596	2,202	84.8	2,028	78.1	42	1,986	174	7.9
35 to 39 years	1,270	1,097	86.4	1,013	79.8	10	1,003	84	7.7
40 to 44 years	1,326	1,104	83.3	1,014	76.5	32	982	90	8.1
45 to 54 years	2,064	1,661	80.5	1,552	75.2	32	1,519	109	6.6
45 to 49 years	1,167	992	85.0	930	79.7	22	908	62	6.2
50 to 54 years	897	669	74.6	621	69.3	42	611	47	7.1
55 to 64 years	1,111	657	59.1	627	56.4	17	609	30	4.5
55 to 59 years	626	415	66.4	394	63.0	9	385	21	5.1
60 to 64 years	485	241	49.7	233	48.0	8	225	9	3.5
65 years and over	1,143	192	16.8	184	16.1	8	176	8	4.3
65 to 69 years	400	119	29.8	117	29.2	2	115	3	2.2
70 to 74 years	305	43	14.2	40	13.1	3	37	3	(¹)
75 years and over	438	30	6.7	27	6.2	4	24	2	(¹)
Women									
16 years and over	14,365	8,895	61.9	8,110	56.5	5	8,105	785	8.8
16 to 19 years	1,272	441	34.6	343	27.0	3	341	97	22.1
16 to 17 years	640	160	25.0	123	19.3	-	123	37	22.9
18 to 19 years	632	281	44.4	220	34.8	3	217	61	21.6
20 to 24 years	1,523	992	65.1	802	52.7	-	802	190	19.1
25 to 54 years	8,389	6,525	77.8	6,071	72.4	-	6,071	454	7.0
25 to 34 years	2,826	2,265	80.2	2,079	73.6	-	2,079	186	8.2
25 to 29 years	1,384	1,085	78.4	971	70.2	-	971	114	10.5
30 to 34 years	1,442	1,181	81.9	1,108	76.9	-	1,108	72	6.1
35 to 44 years	3,066	2,428	79.2	2,251	73.4	-	2,250	177	7.3
35 to 39 years	1,516	1,220	80.5	1,124	74.2	-	1,124	95	7.8
40 to 44 years	1,551	1,208	77.9	1,126	72.6	-	1,126	82	6.8
45 to 54 years	2,497	1,832	73.3	1,741	69.7	-	1,741	90	4.9
45 to 49 years	1,381	1,033	74.8	967	70.0	-	967	67	6.5
50 to 54 years	1,116	798	71.5	775	69.4	-	775	24	3.0
55 to 64 years	1,462	757	51.8	733	50.1	-	733	24	3.2
55 to 59 years	809	500	61.8	488	60.3	-	488	12	2.4
60 to 64 years	653	258	39.4	246	37.6	-	246	12	4.6
65 years and over	1,718	181	10.5	160	9.3	2	158	21	11.4
65 to 69 years	521	115	22.1	103	19.9	-	103	11	9.9
70 to 74 years	419	46	10.9	36	8.7	-	36	9	(¹)
75 years and over	779	20	2.6	20	2.6	2	18	-	-

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

**HOUSEHOLD DATA
NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED**

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

(Numbers in thousands)

Employment status and race	Total		Men, 20 years and over		Women, 20 years and over		Both sexes, 16 to 19 years	
	Oct. 2001	Oct. 2002	Oct. 2001	Oct. 2002	Oct. 2001	Oct. 2002	Oct. 2001	Oct. 2002
TOTAL								
Civilian noninstitutional population	212,581	214,643	94,015	95,020	102,371	103,416	16,195	16,206
Civilian labor force	142,004	142,878	71,901	72,368	62,358	63,095	7,745	7,414
Percent of population	66.8	66.6	76.5	76.2	60.9	61.0	47.8	45.8
Employed	134,898	135,237	68,748	68,875	59,587	60,014	6,563	6,348
Agriculture	3,265	3,611	2,184	2,497	853	880	227	234
Nonagricultural industries	131,633	131,627	66,564	66,378	58,734	59,134	6,335	6,114
Unemployed	7,106	7,640	3,152	3,493	2,771	3,081	1,182	1,066
Unemployment rate	5.0	5.3	4.4	4.8	4.4	4.9	15.3	14.4
Not in labor force	70,577	71,765	22,114	22,652	40,013	40,321	8,450	8,792
White								
Civilian noninstitutional population	176,372	177,777	79,117	79,834	84,422	85,091	12,833	12,852
Civilian labor force	118,251	118,706	60,875	61,042	50,839	51,413	6,537	6,251
Percent of population	67.0	66.8	76.9	76.5	60.2	60.4	50.9	48.6
Employed	113,104	113,120	58,495	58,452	48,911	49,249	5,698	5,419
Agriculture	3,095	3,350	2,043	2,283	828	849	224	218
Nonagricultural industries	110,010	109,770	56,452	56,168	48,083	48,400	5,475	5,202
Unemployed	5,147	5,586	2,380	2,591	1,928	2,165	839	831
Unemployment rate	4.4	4.7	3.9	4.2	3.8	4.2	12.8	13.3
Not in labor force	58,121	59,070	18,243	18,791	33,583	33,678	6,296	6,601
Black								
Civilian noninstitutional population	25,686	26,081	10,305	10,485	12,891	13,093	2,491	2,504
Civilian labor force	16,733	16,925	7,393	7,600	8,441	8,454	898	871
Percent of population	65.1	64.9	71.7	72.5	65.5	64.6	36.1	34.8
Employed	15,202	15,340	6,817	6,897	7,752	7,767	632	676
Agriculture	118	154	104	140	11	2	3	13
Nonagricultural industries	15,084	15,186	6,714	6,757	7,741	7,765	629	664
Unemployed	1,531	1,585	576	703	689	688	266	194
Unemployment rate	9.1	9.4	7.8	9.3	8.2	8.1	29.7	22.3
Not in labor force	8,953	9,156	2,912	2,885	4,449	4,638	1,592	1,633

**HOUSEHOLD DATA
NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED**

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

(Numbers in thousands)

Enrollment status, educational attainment, race, and Hispanic origin	October 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	19,582	9,001	46.0	8,119	1,909	6,210	882	240	642	9.8
16 to 19 years	12,807	4,918	38.4	4,314	562	3,753	604	97	507	12.3
20 to 24 years	6,775	4,082	60.3	3,805	1,347	2,458	277	142	135	6.8
High school	9,158	3,070	33.5	2,631	206	2,425	439	71	368	14.3
College	10,424	5,931	56.9	5,488	1,703	3,786	442	169	274	7.5
Full-time students	8,802	4,580	52.0	4,230	944	3,286	350	111	239	7.6
Part-time students	1,623	1,350	83.2	1,258	759	499	92	58	34	6.8
Men, 16 to 24 years	9,624	4,102	42.6	3,680	875	2,805	422	119	303	10.3
16 to 19 years	6,438	2,309	35.9	2,013	278	1,735	296	58	238	12.8
20 to 24 years	3,186	1,793	56.3	1,667	598	1,069	126	60	65	7.0
High school	4,819	1,519	31.5	1,282	134	1,148	237	47	190	15.6
College	4,805	2,583	53.8	2,399	742	1,657	185	72	113	7.2
Full-time students	4,121	2,023	49.1	1,878	414	1,464	146	48	98	7.2
Part-time students	683	560	81.9	521	328	193	39	24	15	7.0
Women, 16 to 24 years	9,959	4,899	49.2	4,439	1,033	3,406	460	121	339	9.4
16 to 19 years	6,369	2,609	41.0	2,301	284	2,017	308	39	269	11.8
20 to 24 years	3,589	2,289	63.8	2,138	749	1,389	152	82	70	6.6
High school	4,339	1,551	35.8	1,349	72	1,277	202	24	178	13.0
College	5,619	3,347	59.6	3,090	961	2,129	258	97	161	7.7
Full-time students	4,680	2,557	54.6	2,352	530	1,822	205	63	142	8.0
Part-time students	939	790	84.2	738	431	307	53	34	19	6.7
White										
Total, 16 to 24 years	15,507	7,558	48.7	6,867	1,517	5,351	691	151	540	9.1
16 to 19 years	10,197	4,230	41.5	3,741	464	3,277	489	56	433	11.6
20 to 24 years	5,310	3,328	62.7	3,126	1,053	2,073	202	95	107	6.1
Men	7,698	3,505	45.5	3,167	718	2,449	337	78	259	9.6
Women	7,808	4,053	51.9	3,700	798	2,902	354	73	281	8.7
High school	7,220	2,659	36.8	2,296	168	2,129	362	40	323	13.6
College	8,286	4,900	59.1	4,571	1,349	3,222	329	111	217	6.7
Full-time students	7,052	3,841	54.5	3,583	746	2,837	258	66	192	6.7
Part-time students	1,234	1,059	85.8	988	603	385	70	45	25	6.7
Black										
Total, 16 to 24 years	2,805	950	33.9	801	287	514	148	76	72	15.6
16 to 19 years	1,908	499	26.1	409	87	322	90	32	57	18.0
20 to 24 years	897	451	50.2	392	200	192	58	43	15	13.0
Men	1,269	362	28.5	303	104	198	59	30	29	16.3
Women	1,537	588	38.2	498	183	316	89	46	43	15.2
High school	1,488	322	21.6	261	38	223	61	22	38	18.8
College	1,317	628	47.7	540	249	291	88	53	34	14.0
Full-time students	1,044	426	40.8	359	136	223	67	41	26	15.8
Part-time students	273	202	73.7	181	114	67	20	13	8	10.2
Hispanic origin										
Total, 16 to 24 years	2,293	844	36.8	722	231	490	123	29	94	14.5
16 to 19 years	1,717	491	28.6	406	88	318	85	12	72	17.2
20 to 24 years	576	353	61.3	315	143	172	38	17	21	10.8
Men	1,089	379	34.8	318	103	215	60	18	43	15.9
Women	1,204	466	38.7	403	128	275	62	11	51	13.4
High school	1,387	299	21.5	226	40	186	73	12	61	24.3
College	907	546	60.2	496	191	305	50	17	33	9.2
Full-time students	662	355	53.6	318	84	234	37	13	24	10.4
Part-time students	245	191	77.8	178	107	71	13	4	9	6.8

See footnotes at end of table.

**HOUSEHOLD DATA
NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED**

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

(Numbers in thousands)

Enrollment status, educational attainment, race, and Hispanic origin	October 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	16,014	13,042	81.4	11,457	9,485	1,971	1,585	1,431	154	12.2
16 to 19 years	3,399	2,496	73.4	2,034	1,378	656	462	412	50	18.5
20 to 24 years	12,615	10,546	83.6	9,423	8,108	1,315	1,123	1,019	104	10.6
Less than a high school diploma	3,546	2,484	70.0	2,014	1,586	428	470	417	53	18.9
High school graduates, no college	7,348	5,980	81.4	5,224	4,205	1,019	756	708	48	12.6
Less than a bachelor's degree	3,478	3,076	88.4	2,808	2,397	411	268	215	53	8.7
College graduates	1,641	1,502	91.5	1,410	1,297	113	91	91	-	6.1
Men, 16 to 24 years	8,276	7,314	88.4	6,436	5,668	768	878	814	64	12.0
16 to 19 years	1,801	1,433	79.6	1,177	869	308	257	225	32	17.9
20 to 24 years	6,475	5,881	90.8	5,260	4,799	461	621	589	32	10.6
Less than a high school diploma	1,974	1,624	82.2	1,365	1,187	178	259	234	24	15.9
High school graduates, no college	3,874	3,417	88.2	3,004	2,602	402	413	394	19	12.1
Less than a bachelor's degree	1,747	1,627	93.1	1,472	1,322	150	154	134	21	9.5
College graduates	681	646	95.0	595	558	37	51	51	-	8.0
Women, 16 to 24 years	7,738	5,728	74.0	5,020	3,817	1,203	708	617	90	12.4
16 to 19 years	1,598	1,063	66.5	857	509	348	206	188	18	19.3
20 to 24 years	6,140	4,665	76.0	4,163	3,308	855	502	429	73	10.8
Less than a high school diploma	1,572	860	54.7	649	399	250	212	182	29	24.6
High school graduates, no college	3,474	2,563	73.8	2,220	1,603	617	343	314	29	13.4
Less than a bachelor's degree	1,731	1,449	83.7	1,336	1,075	260	113	81	32	7.8
College graduates	960	855	89.1	815	740	76	40	40	-	4.7
White										
Total, 16 to 24 years	12,817	10,653	83.1	9,584	7,976	1,608	1,070	955	115	10.0
16 to 19 years	2,655	2,020	76.1	1,678	1,151	527	342	297	45	16.9
20 to 24 years	10,162	8,633	85.0	7,905	6,825	1,080	728	659	69	8.4
Men	6,660	6,010	90.2	5,425	4,812	613	586	536	50	9.7
Women	6,156	4,643	75.4	4,159	3,164	995	484	420	65	10.4
Less than a high school diploma	2,756	1,994	72.4	1,673	1,339	334	321	283	38	16.1
High school graduates, no college	5,858	4,876	83.2	4,377	3,537	840	499	457	42	10.2
Less than a bachelor's degree	2,811	2,497	88.8	2,312	1,987	324	186	151	35	7.4
College graduates	1,391	1,286	92.5	1,221	1,112	109	65	65	-	5.0
Black										
Total, 16 to 24 years	2,511	1,854	73.8	1,408	1,127	281	446	414	32	24.0
16 to 19 years	596	372	62.4	268	176	91	104	101	4	28.1
20 to 24 years	1,915	1,482	77.4	1,141	951	190	341	313	28	23.0
Men	1,253	1,009	80.5	761	640	121	248	235	13	24.6
Women	1,258	845	67.2	647	488	160	198	179	19	23.4
Less than a high school diploma	636	382	60.2	254	192	63	128	114	13	33.4
High school graduates, no college	1,234	910	73.7	671	528	142	239	235	4	26.3
Less than a bachelor's degree	522	458	87.9	385	313	72	73	59	14	15.9
College graduates	120	104	86.6	98	94	3	6	6	-	5.8
Hispanic origin										
Total, 16 to 24 years	3,192	2,488	77.9	2,173	1,876	297	315	280	35	12.7
16 to 19 years	748	513	68.6	408	301	107	105	84	21	20.4
20 to 24 years	2,444	1,975	80.8	1,765	1,575	190	210	196	14	10.6
Men	1,749	1,572	89.9	1,403	1,278	125	169	152	16	10.7
Women	1,443	916	63.5	770	598	172	146	128	19	16.0
Less than a high school diploma	1,356	994	73.3	863	746	117	131	112	20	13.2
High school graduates, no college	1,270	1,025	80.7	884	750	133	141	137	4	13.8
Less than a bachelor's degree	454	377	83.1	337	301	37	40	29	11	10.6
College graduates	111	91	82.2	89	79	9	3	3	-	3.0

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	
	Oct. 2001	Oct. 2002	Oct. 2001	Oct. 2002	Oct. 2001	Oct. 2002	Oct. 2001	Oct. 2002	Oct. 2001	Oct. 2002	Oct. 2001	Oct. 2002
TOTAL												
Civilian noninstitutional population ...	177,387	179,047	84,583	85,359	92,804	93,687	148,359	149,454	20,429	20,765	17,993	18,643
Civilian labor force	119,756	120,835	64,294	64,695	55,463	56,141	99,859	100,495	13,898	14,122	12,574	12,942
Percent of population	67.5	67.5	76.0	75.8	59.8	59.9	67.3	67.2	68.0	68.0	69.9	69.4
Employed	115,089	115,662	61,838	61,949	53,252	53,713	96,423	96,669	12,964	13,131	11,893	12,148
Employment-population ratio	64.9	64.6	73.1	72.6	57.4	57.3	65.0	64.7	63.5	63.2	66.1	65.2
Unemployed	4,667	5,173	2,456	2,746	2,211	2,427	3,436	3,826	934	991	681	795
Unemployment rate	3.9	4.3	3.8	4.2	4.0	4.3	3.4	3.8	6.7	7.0	5.4	6.1
Less than a high school diploma												
Civilian noninstitutional population ...	27,325	26,865	12,964	12,808	14,361	14,057	21,832	21,381	4,151	4,151	7,786	7,817
Civilian labor force	12,037	11,781	7,311	7,251	4,726	4,530	9,806	9,560	1,612	1,620	4,625	4,610
Percent of population	44.1	43.9	56.4	56.6	32.9	32.2	44.9	44.7	38.8	39.0	59.4	59.0
Employed	11,183	10,832	6,853	6,715	4,330	4,117	9,199	8,866	1,395	1,410	4,309	4,251
Employment-population ratio	40.9	40.3	52.9	52.4	30.2	29.3	42.1	41.5	33.6	34.0	55.3	54.4
Unemployed	854	948	458	536	396	412	607	693	217	210	316	359
Unemployment rate	7.1	8.1	6.3	7.4	8.4	9.1	6.2	7.3	13.4	13.0	6.8	7.8
High school graduates, no college												
Civilian noninstitutional population ...	57,221	57,949	26,700	26,954	30,521	30,995	48,256	48,548	6,898	7,372	4,918	5,185
Civilian labor force	36,782	37,255	19,862	20,032	16,921	17,223	30,698	30,767	4,736	5,109	3,584	3,776
Percent of population	64.3	64.3	74.4	74.3	55.4	55.6	63.6	63.4	68.7	69.3	72.9	72.8
Employed	35,208	35,606	19,078	19,169	16,129	16,438	29,588	29,585	4,352	4,744	3,411	3,576
Employment-population ratio	61.5	61.4	71.5	71.1	52.8	53.0	61.3	60.9	63.1	64.3	69.4	69.0
Unemployed	1,575	1,649	783	864	791	785	1,110	1,182	384	365	174	200
Unemployment rate	4.3	4.4	3.9	4.3	4.7	4.6	3.6	3.8	8.1	7.1	4.8	5.3
Less than a bachelor's degree¹												
Civilian noninstitutional population ...	45,471	45,898	20,638	21,065	24,833	24,833	37,986	38,309	5,720	5,772	3,291	3,434
Civilian labor force	33,583	33,774	16,641	16,792	16,942	16,982	27,765	27,955	4,496	4,467	2,671	2,752
Percent of population	73.9	73.6	80.6	79.7	68.2	68.4	73.1	73.0	78.6	77.4	81.2	80.1
Employed	32,295	32,309	16,007	16,066	16,288	16,243	26,811	26,879	4,235	4,174	2,549	2,570
Employment-population ratio	71.0	70.4	77.6	76.3	65.6	65.4	70.6	70.2	74.0	72.3	77.4	74.8
Unemployed	1,288	1,465	634	726	654	739	954	1,075	261	293	122	182
Unemployment rate	3.8	4.3	3.8	4.3	3.9	4.4	3.4	3.8	5.8	6.6	4.6	6.6
Some college, no degree												
Civilian noninstitutional population ...	30,578	30,870	14,318	14,624	16,259	16,246	25,351	25,697	4,081	4,070	2,302	2,389
Civilian labor force	21,996	22,147	11,264	11,395	10,732	10,752	17,976	18,230	3,159	3,118	1,849	1,939
Percent of population	71.9	71.7	78.7	77.9	66.0	66.2	70.9	70.9	77.4	76.6	80.3	81.1
Employed	21,116	21,107	10,848	10,887	10,268	10,221	17,336	17,481	2,967	2,892	1,764	1,805
Employment-population ratio	69.1	68.4	75.8	74.4	63.2	62.9	68.4	68.0	72.7	71.0	76.7	75.6
Unemployed	880	1,039	416	508	464	531	640	749	192	227	84	133
Unemployment rate	4.0	4.7	3.7	4.5	4.3	4.9	3.6	4.1	6.1	7.3	4.6	6.9
Associate degree												
Civilian noninstitutional population ...	14,893	15,028	6,319	6,441	8,574	8,587	12,635	12,613	1,639	1,702	990	1,045
Civilian labor force	11,587	11,627	5,377	5,397	6,210	6,230	9,789	9,725	1,338	1,348	823	814
Percent of population	77.8	77.4	85.1	83.8	72.4	72.6	77.5	77.1	81.6	79.2	83.2	77.9
Employed	11,179	11,201	5,160	5,179	6,019	6,022	9,475	9,399	1,268	1,282	785	765
Employment-population ratio	75.1	74.5	81.6	80.4	70.2	70.1	75.0	74.5	77.4	75.3	79.3	73.2
Unemployed	408	426	218	218	191	208	314	326	70	66	38	49
Unemployment rate	3.5	3.7	4.0	4.0	3.1	3.3	3.2	3.4	5.2	4.9	4.6	6.0
College graduates												
Civilian noninstitutional population ...	47,371	48,334	24,281	24,532	23,089	23,802	40,285	41,215	3,661	3,471	1,997	2,207
Civilian labor force	37,354	38,026	20,480	20,619	16,874	17,406	31,590	32,213	3,054	2,926	1,693	1,804
Percent of population	78.9	78.7	84.3	84.1	73.1	73.1	78.4	78.2	83.4	84.3	84.8	81.7
Employed	36,404	36,914	19,899	19,999	16,505	16,915	30,826	31,338	2,982	2,803	1,624	1,751
Employment-population ratio	76.8	76.4	82.0	81.5	71.5	71.1	76.5	76.0	81.4	80.8	81.3	79.3
Unemployed	950	1,111	581	620	369	491	765	875	73	123	69	53
Unemployment rate	2.5	2.9	2.8	3.0	2.2	2.8	2.4	2.7	2.4	4.2	4.1	3.0

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

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

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

**HOUSEHOLD DATA
NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED**

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

(In thousands)

Age, sex, and race	October 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	111,462	99,491	8,832	3,140	23,775	2,657	19,983	1,135	6,357	1,283
16 to 19 years	1,940	1,643	249	47	4,408	273	4,005	130	510	557
16 to 17 years	187	140	43	4	2,180	18	2,086	76	75	301
18 to 19 years	1,753	1,503	206	43	2,229	255	1,919	55	435	255
20 years and over	109,522	97,847	8,583	3,092	19,367	2,384	15,978	1,005	5,847	727
20 to 24 years	9,454	8,435	818	201	3,773	482	3,195	95	1,161	239
25 years and over	100,068	89,412	7,764	2,892	15,594	1,901	12,783	910	4,686	487
25 to 54 years	84,569	75,943	6,286	2,340	10,964	1,628	8,747	589	4,113	313
55 years and over	15,500	13,469	1,478	552	4,630	274	4,036	320	573	174
Men, 16 years and over	64,383	58,259	4,522	1,602	7,682	1,149	6,207	325	3,520	525
16 to 19 years	1,147	998	127	22	2,043	139	1,846	58	283	270
20 years and over	63,236	57,261	4,396	1,580	5,639	1,010	4,362	267	3,238	255
20 to 24 years	5,397	4,835	450	112	1,530	207	1,298	25	650	97
25 years and over	57,840	52,426	3,945	1,468	4,109	803	3,064	242	2,588	158
25 to 54 years	48,871	44,540	3,196	1,135	2,187	679	1,403	105	2,237	98
55 years and over	8,968	7,886	749	333	1,922	124	1,661	137	351	61
Women, 16 years and over	47,079	41,232	4,309	1,538	16,093	1,508	13,776	810	2,837	758
16 to 19 years	793	645	122	26	2,365	134	2,159	72	227	287
20 years and over	46,286	40,587	4,187	1,512	13,728	1,374	11,616	738	2,610	471
20 to 24 years	4,058	3,600	368	89	2,243	276	1,897	70	511	142
25 years and over	42,229	36,986	3,819	1,423	11,485	1,098	9,719	667	2,098	329
25 to 54 years	35,698	31,403	3,090	1,205	8,776	949	7,344	484	1,876	216
55 years and over	6,531	5,583	729	218	2,708	150	2,375	184	222	114
White										
Men, 16 years and over	54,659	49,474	3,791	1,395	6,539	883	5,371	285	2,579	438
16 to 19 years	965	855	89	22	1,781	117	1,616	48	188	237
20 years and over	53,694	48,619	3,702	1,373	4,758	766	3,754	238	2,390	200
20 to 24 years	4,565	4,103	364	98	1,280	159	1,099	22	425	72
25 years and over	49,129	44,516	3,338	1,275	3,478	607	2,655	216	1,965	128
25 to 54 years	41,226	37,579	2,683	965	1,740	524	1,129	87	1,674	71
55 years and over	7,903	6,937	655	311	1,738	83	1,525	129	291	57
Women, 16 years and over	37,856	33,148	3,489	1,219	14,065	1,150	12,201	714	1,963	608
16 to 19 years	650	533	93	23	2,023	109	1,858	56	164	241
20 years and over	37,206	32,615	3,395	1,196	12,042	1,041	10,343	658	1,798	366
20 to 24 years	3,312	2,952	283	77	1,873	204	1,611	59	328	104
25 years and over	33,894	29,663	3,112	1,119	10,169	837	8,732	599	1,470	262
25 to 54 years	28,320	24,879	2,509	933	7,699	708	6,560	431	1,286	171
55 years and over	5,574	4,784	603	186	2,470	129	2,172	168	184	91
Black										
Men, 16 years and over	6,441	5,774	519	147	789	218	541	30	737	63
16 to 19 years	152	119	33	-	181	19	156	6	73	24
20 years and over	6,289	5,655	487	147	608	199	385	24	664	39
20 to 24 years	593	520	61	12	138	41	94	3	191	19
25 years and over	5,697	5,136	426	135	469	158	291	21	473	20
25 to 54 years	5,021	4,543	357	121	334	125	191	18	438	17
55 years and over	676	593	69	14	135	33	100	2	35	3
Women, 16 years and over	6,736	5,921	599	216	1,374	269	1,031	74	672	113
16 to 19 years	111	87	21	3	232	22	196	14	60	37
20 years and over	6,625	5,833	578	213	1,142	247	835	60	613	75
20 to 24 years	559	486	62	11	243	59	174	10	165	24
25 years and over	6,066	5,348	516	202	899	188	661	50	447	51
25 to 54 years	5,348	4,738	428	182	723	173	516	35	423	30
55 years and over	718	609	88	20	175	15	145	15	24	20

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.

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

(In thousands)

Occupation	Total		Men				Women			
	16 years and over		16 years and over		20 years and over		16 years and over		20 years and over	
	Oct. 2001	Oct. 2002	Oct. 2001	Oct. 2002	Oct. 2001	Oct. 2002	Oct. 2001	Oct. 2002	Oct. 2001	Oct. 2002
Total	134,898	135,237	72,017	72,065	68,748	68,875	62,881	63,172	59,587	60,014
Managerial and professional specialty	42,148	42,546	20,842	20,859	20,720	20,739	21,306	21,687	21,145	21,512
Executive, administrative, and managerial	20,135	20,442	10,762	10,973	10,719	10,925	9,373	9,469	9,309	9,411
Officials and administrators, public administration	837	795	444	389	444	389	393	407	392	407
Other executive, administrative, and managerial	14,185	14,456	8,251	8,452	8,215	8,412	5,935	6,003	5,885	5,948
Management-related occupations	5,113	5,191	2,067	2,132	2,060	2,124	3,046	3,059	3,032	3,056
Professional specialty	22,013	22,104	10,080	9,886	10,001	9,814	11,933	12,218	11,836	12,101
Engineers	2,072	1,987	1,877	1,754	1,877	1,754	195	232	195	232
Mathematical and computer scientists	2,152	1,978	1,534	1,397	1,525	1,395	619	581	619	580
Natural scientists	584	526	377	356	376	356	207	170	207	170
Health diagnosing occupations	1,146	1,236	813	902	810	897	333	334	333	334
Health assessment and treating occupations	3,178	3,254	426	410	421	410	2,752	2,844	2,752	2,835
Teachers, college and university	1,076	990	612	561	612	545	464	429	463	428
Teachers, except college and university	5,560	5,762	1,412	1,354	1,398	1,342	4,148	4,408	4,105	4,344
Lawyers and judges	1,044	1,056	761	753	761	753	282	304	282	304
Other professional specialty occupations	5,200	5,315	2,267	2,399	2,220	2,362	2,932	2,916	2,880	2,873
Technical, sales, and administrative support	38,489	38,127	13,845	14,094	13,054	13,272	24,644	24,033	22,935	22,514
Technicians and related support	4,534	4,588	2,051	2,124	1,992	2,079	2,482	2,464	2,430	2,420
Health technologists and technicians	1,845	1,878	314	368	299	365	1,531	1,511	1,490	1,483
Engineering and science technicians	1,272	1,340	931	951	896	915	341	389	332	377
Technicians, except health, engineering, and science	1,417	1,369	807	805	796	798	610	564	608	559
Sales occupations	15,733	16,037	7,933	8,098	7,380	7,531	7,801	7,939	6,761	6,968
Supervisors and proprietors	4,863	4,865	2,958	2,922	2,929	2,903	1,905	1,943	1,872	1,909
Sales representatives, finance and business services	2,806	2,957	1,558	1,579	1,541	1,541	1,248	1,377	1,196	1,343
Sales representatives, commodities, except retail	1,339	1,412	1,032	1,057	1,023	1,052	306	355	300	343
Sales workers, retail and personal services	6,634	6,687	2,357	2,496	1,859	1,992	4,278	4,190	3,330	3,304
Sales-related occupations	91	117	28	43	28	43	63	73	63	69
Administrative support, including clerical	18,221	17,502	3,861	3,872	3,682	3,662	14,361	13,630	13,745	13,126
Supervisors	685	661	210	303	210	301	475	359	473	354
Computer equipment operators	295	273	128	140	124	135	168	133	164	122
Secretaries, stenographers, and typists	3,060	2,898	66	56	63	55	2,993	2,841	2,918	2,769
Financial records processing	2,186	2,198	175	181	172	172	2,011	2,017	1,983	1,988
Mail and message distributing	1,003	907	591	555	575	537	411	352	396	344
Other administrative support, including clerical	10,992	10,566	2,690	2,637	2,538	2,462	8,303	7,929	7,811	7,548
Service occupations	18,071	19,025	7,197	7,503	6,294	6,539	10,874	11,521	9,725	10,276
Private household	751	777	20	30	16	22	730	747	646	684
Protective service	2,469	2,529	1,956	2,033	1,914	2,002	514	496	487	471
Service, except private household and protective	14,851	15,719	5,221	5,440	4,364	4,515	9,630	10,279	8,592	9,121
Food service	6,035	6,527	2,616	2,780	1,951	2,048	3,419	3,747	2,707	2,902
Health service	2,645	2,822	333	314	304	298	2,313	2,507	2,253	2,405
Cleaning and building service	3,194	3,180	1,711	1,708	1,634	1,607	1,483	1,473	1,384	1,412
Personal service	2,977	3,190	562	638	474	561	2,415	2,552	2,249	2,403
Precision production, craft, and repair	14,914	14,418	13,684	13,259	13,374	13,025	1,230	1,159	1,201	1,136
Mechanics and repairers	4,878	4,660	4,654	4,473	4,551	4,402	224	186	218	177
Construction trades	6,471	6,328	6,326	6,177	6,152	6,053	145	151	138	149
Other precision production, craft, and repair	3,565	3,431	2,703	2,609	2,671	2,571	861	822	846	811
Operators, fabricators, and laborers	17,951	17,437	13,787	13,364	12,851	12,513	4,164	4,073	3,963	3,920
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	6,613	6,338	4,277	4,127	4,106	3,984	2,336	2,211	2,255	2,159
Transportation and material moving occupations	5,747	5,720	5,154	5,022	5,065	4,914	593	698	580	681
Motor vehicle operators	4,452	4,382	3,919	3,752	3,836	3,664	533	630	520	614
Other transportation and material moving occupations	1,295	1,339	1,235	1,271	1,228	1,249	60	68	60	68
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	5,591	5,379	4,355	4,215	3,680	3,615	1,235	1,164	1,128	1,079
Construction laborers	1,079	1,110	1,037	1,048	945	986	42	62	41	62
Other handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	4,512	4,269	3,318	3,167	2,736	2,629	1,194	1,102	1,087	1,017
Farming, forestry, and fishing	3,326	3,684	2,662	2,986	2,455	2,787	664	698	617	656
Farm operators and managers	1,161	1,199	864	942	858	934	297	258	294	258
Other farming, forestry, and fishing occupations	2,165	2,485	1,799	2,044	1,596	1,853	367	440	323	398

**HOUSEHOLD DATA
NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED**

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

(Percent distribution)

Occupation and race	Total		Men		Women	
	Oct. 2001	Oct. 2002	Oct. 2001	Oct. 2002	Oct. 2001	Oct. 2002
TOTAL						
Total, 16 years and over (thousands)	134,898	135,237	72,017	72,065	62,881	63,172
Percent	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Managerial and professional specialty	31.2	31.5	28.9	28.9	33.9	34.3
Executive, administrative, and managerial	14.9	15.1	14.9	15.2	14.9	15.0
Professional specialty	16.3	16.3	14.0	13.7	19.0	19.3
Technical, sales, and administrative support	28.5	28.2	19.2	19.6	39.2	38.0
Technicians and related support	3.4	3.4	2.8	2.9	3.9	3.9
Sales occupations	11.7	11.9	11.0	11.2	12.4	12.6
Administrative support, including clerical	13.5	12.9	5.4	5.4	22.8	21.6
Service occupations	13.4	14.1	10.0	10.4	17.3	18.2
Private household .....	.6	.6	(¹)	(¹)	1.2	1.2
Protective service	1.8	1.9	2.7	2.8	.8	.8
Service, except private household and protective	11.0	11.6	7.2	7.5	15.3	16.3
Precision production, craft, and repair	11.1	10.7	19.0	18.4	2.0	1.8
Operators, fabricators, and laborers	13.3	12.9	19.1	18.5	6.6	6.4
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	4.9	4.7	5.9	5.7	3.7	3.5
Transportation and material moving occupations	4.3	4.2	7.2	7.0	.9	1.1
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	4.1	4.0	6.0	5.8	2.0	1.8
Farming, forestry, and fishing	2.5	2.7	3.7	4.1	1.1	1.1
White						
Total, 16 years and over (thousands)	113,104	113,120	61,357	61,199	51,747	51,921
Percent	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Managerial and professional specialty	32.1	32.4	29.6	29.9	35.0	35.5
Executive, administrative, and managerial	15.6	15.9	15.7	16.1	15.5	15.7
Professional specialty	16.5	16.6	13.9	13.8	19.5	19.8
Technical, sales, and administrative support	28.6	28.2	19.3	19.4	39.6	38.7
Technicians and related support	3.3	3.3	2.8	2.8	3.9	3.9
Sales occupations	11.9	12.2	11.4	11.6	12.5	12.9
Administrative support, including clerical	13.4	12.7	5.1	4.9	23.2	21.9
Service occupations	12.2	12.7	9.0	9.3	16.0	16.7
Private household .....	.5	.6	(¹)	(¹)	1.2	1.2
Protective service	1.7	1.7	2.5	2.6	.7	.7
Service, except private household and protective	10.0	10.4	6.5	6.7	14.1	14.9
Precision production, craft, and repair	11.6	11.3	19.8	19.3	1.9	1.8
Operators, fabricators, and laborers	12.8	12.3	18.2	17.7	6.3	6.0
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	4.7	4.4	5.7	5.5	3.5	3.2
Transportation and material moving occupations	4.1	4.1	6.9	6.7	.9	1.1
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	3.9	3.8	5.6	5.5	1.9	1.8
Farming, forestry, and fishing	2.7	3.0	4.0	4.4	1.2	1.3
Black						
Total, 16 years and over (thousands)	15,202	15,340	7,118	7,230	8,084	8,110
Percent	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Managerial and professional specialty	23.0	22.9	18.8	18.2	26.6	27.0
Executive, administrative, and managerial	9.9	10.3	8.7	9.3	11.0	11.1
Professional specialty	13.0	12.6	10.0	8.9	15.6	15.9
Technical, sales, and administrative support	28.5	27.3	17.7	19.0	38.0	34.6
Technicians and related support	3.2	3.2	2.3	2.5	3.9	3.8
Sales occupations	9.9	8.9	8.0	7.8	11.6	9.9
Administrative support, including clerical	15.4	15.1	7.4	8.6	22.5	20.9
Service occupations	21.7	23.7	17.8	19.0	25.0	27.9
Private household .....	.6	.8	(¹)	—	1.1	1.5
Protective service	3.4	3.2	5.2	5.1	1.8	1.6
Service, except private household and protective	17.7	19.7	12.6	13.9	22.2	24.9
Precision production, craft, and repair	7.8	7.2	14.9	13.4	1.5	1.7
Operators, fabricators, and laborers	18.1	17.6	29.0	27.8	8.6	8.5
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	6.2	6.3	7.8	7.6	4.8	5.1
Transportation and material moving occupations	6.1	5.9	11.2	10.7	1.5	1.7
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	5.9	5.4	10.0	9.6	2.3	1.7
Farming, forestry, and fishing	1.0	1.3	1.8	2.6	.2	.2

¹ Less than 0.05 percent.

A-21. Employed persons by industry and occupation

(In thousands)

Industry	October 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	3,611	99	110	86	29	159	-	26	22	7	63	30	2,980
Mining	559	105	44	13	5	43	-	2	196	28	96	26	-
Construction	9,713	1,343	154	70	75	433	-	22	5,730	111	597	1,154	22
Manufacturing	17,678	2,909	1,777	571	729	1,617	-	221	3,193	5,039	643	918	59
Durable goods	10,856	1,774	1,131	387	307	950	-	115	2,278	3,084	315	459	55
Nondurable goods	6,822	1,135	646	183	421	667	-	106	916	1,955	329	459	4
Transportation and public utilities	9,457	1,335	551	380	349	2,213	-	369	1,316	110	2,277	536	20
Wholesale and retail trade	27,446	2,497	657	293	11,239	2,121	-	5,552	1,430	316	1,201	2,047	94
Wholesale trade	4,768	582	145	57	1,855	693	-	48	313	112	522	386	56
Retail trade	22,678	1,915	512	236	9,384	1,428	-	5,504	1,117	204	679	1,660	38
Finance, insurance, and real estate	8,876	2,943	367	215	2,330	2,478	-	271	150	9	29	34	49
Services	51,935	7,761	17,376	2,722	1,262	7,280	777	10,035	2,220	690	761	614	436
Private households	906	13	13	3	-	12	777	55	5	-	10	3	16
Other service industries	51,029	7,748	17,364	2,719	1,262	7,269	-	9,980	2,215	690	751	611	420
Professional services	35,207	4,863	15,031	2,313	260	5,383	-	6,046	498	167	434	107	105
Public administration	5,963	1,448	1,068	238	20	1,158	-	1,748	160	27	52	19	24

¹ Includes protective service, not shown separately.

**HOUSEHOLD DATA
NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED**

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

(In thousands)

Age and sex	October 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	2,248	1,328	35	122,840	103,397	885	102,513	19,442	8,694	93
16 to 19 years	185	33	16	6,051	5,794	78	5,716	257	57	7
16 to 17 years	67	29	7	2,237	2,159	27	2,132	79	23	2
18 to 19 years	117	4	9	3,813	3,635	51	3,585	178	34	5
20 to 24 years	371	68	—	12,535	11,400	97	11,302	1,135	241	13
25 to 34 years	517	124	—	27,231	23,590	190	23,400	3,641	1,377	20
35 to 44 years	539	297	6	31,910	26,890	177	26,713	5,020	2,416	15
45 to 54 years	351	317	3	27,882	21,917	159	21,758	5,965	2,507	20
55 to 64 years	162	283	1	13,901	11,009	134	10,875	2,892	1,463	14
65 years and over	122	206	8	3,331	2,798	50	2,748	533	632	6
Men, 16 years and over	1,643	1,017	20	64,088	55,851	67	55,784	8,236	5,258	40
16 to 19 years	143	26	14	2,965	2,870	14	2,855	95	36	6
16 to 17 years	50	24	5	1,041	1,015	3	1,012	26	15	1
18 to 19 years	93	1	9	1,924	1,855	12	1,843	69	21	5
20 to 24 years	287	56	—	6,453	5,979	6	5,974	473	128	4
25 to 34 years	393	98	—	14,501	12,990	12	12,978	1,510	779	7
35 to 44 years	380	227	—	16,946	14,799	11	14,788	2,147	1,426	6
45 to 54 years	237	249	—	14,253	11,710	7	11,703	2,543	1,548	9
55 to 64 years	118	198	—	7,206	5,984	17	5,967	1,222	928	6
65 years and over	85	163	5	1,765	1,520	—	1,520	245	413	4
Women, 16 years and over	605	312	14	58,752	47,546	818	46,729	11,206	3,436	53
16 to 19 years	42	7	2	3,086	2,924	63	2,861	162	21	—
16 to 17 years	17	5	2	1,196	1,144	24	1,119	53	8	—
18 to 19 years	25	2	—	1,890	1,781	39	1,741	109	13	—
20 to 24 years	85	12	—	6,082	5,420	91	5,329	661	113	9
25 to 34 years	124	26	—	12,730	10,600	178	10,422	2,131	598	13
35 to 44 years	159	70	6	14,964	12,091	166	11,925	2,873	990	9
45 to 54 years	114	68	2	13,629	10,208	152	10,056	3,422	960	11
55 to 64 years	44	85	1	6,695	5,025	117	4,908	1,670	535	9
65 years and over	37	43	3	1,566	1,278	50	1,228	288	219	2

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

Hours of work	October 2002					
	Thousands of persons			Percent distribution		
	All industries	Agriculture	Nonagricultural industries	All industries	Agriculture	Nonagricultural industries
Total, 16 years and over	130,962	3,455	127,507	100.0	100.0	100.0
1 to 34 hours	30,652	928	29,724	23.4	26.9	23.3
1 to 4 hours	1,206	63	1,143	.9	1.8	.9
5 to 14 hours	4,940	247	4,694	3.8	7.1	3.7
15 to 29 hours	15,443	418	15,025	11.8	12.1	11.8
30 to 34 hours	9,063	200	8,862	6.9	5.8	7.0
35 hours and over	100,310	2,527	97,783	76.6	73.1	76.7
35 to 39 hours	9,042	166	8,876	6.9	4.8	7.0
40 hours	53,342	1,050	52,293	40.7	30.4	41.0
41 hours and over	37,926	1,312	36,614	29.0	38.0	28.7
41 to 48 hours	13,583	219	13,363	10.4	6.4	10.5
49 to 59 hours	14,249	329	13,920	10.9	9.5	10.9
60 hours and over	10,094	763	9,330	7.7	22.1	7.3
Average hours, total at work	39.3	42.5	39.2	-	-	-
Average hours, persons who usually work full time	43.2	48.6	43.0	-	-	-

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

(Numbers in thousands)

Reason for working less than 35 hours	October 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	30,652	8,832	21,820	29,724	8,563	21,161
Economic reasons	3,891	1,368	2,523	3,770	1,316	2,454
Slack work or business conditions	2,652	1,234	1,418	2,571	1,192	1,378
Could only find part-time work	1,069	-	1,069	1,045	-	1,045
Seasonal work	93	56	37	77	47	31
Job started or ended during week	78	78	-	77	77	-
Noneconomic reasons	26,761	7,464	19,297	25,954	7,247	18,707
Child-care problems	861	90	771	851	89	762
Other family or personal obligations	5,646	725	4,921	5,507	714	4,793
Health or medical limitations	734	-	734	706	-	706
In school or training	6,719	105	6,614	6,544	100	6,444
Retired or Social Security limit on earnings	1,905	-	1,905	1,789	-	1,789
Vacation or personal day	3,365	3,365	-	3,298	3,298	-
Holiday, legal or religious	149	149	-	148	148	-
Weather-related curtailment	437	437	-	356	356	-
All other reasons	6,945	2,593	4,352	6,756	2,543	4,214
Average hours:						
Economic reasons	23.6	24.9	22.8	23.6	25.0	22.9
Other reasons	21.2	25.6	19.5	21.3	25.7	19.6

**HOUSEHOLD DATA
NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED**

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

(Numbers in thousands)

Industry and class of worker	October 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	127,507	29,724	3,770	7,247	18,707	97,783	39.2	43.0
Wage and salary workers	119,173	27,038	3,419	6,727	16,891	92,135	39.2	42.9
Mining	522	42	—	31	11	481	48.1	48.7
Construction	7,991	1,275	378	525	373	6,715	40.9	42.4
Manufacturing	16,843	1,772	353	891	528	15,072	42.4	43.3
Durable goods	10,398	954	193	522	239	9,444	42.7	43.3
Nondurable goods	6,445	817	159	369	289	5,628	41.9	43.2
Transportation and public utilities	8,725	1,343	232	524	587	7,382	41.7	43.6
Wholesale and retail trade	25,270	8,240	1,067	1,061	6,112	17,030	36.7	43.0
Finance, insurance, and real estate	7,957	1,318	94	528	696	6,638	40.3	42.4
Service industries	46,120	12,214	1,264	2,628	8,322	33,906	38.1	42.6
Private households	839	478	84	46	348	360	28.9	40.7
All other industries	45,281	11,736	1,180	2,582	7,974	33,546	38.3	42.7
Public administration	5,745	834	32	539	263	4,911	41.1	42.2
Self-employed workers	8,241	2,627	351	513	1,763	5,614	39.0	45.6
Unpaid family workers	93	60	—	7	53	34	31.7	(¹)

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

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

(Numbers in thousands)

Age, sex, race, and marital status	October 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	127,507	29,724	3,770	7,247	18,707	97,783	39.2	43.0
16 to 19 years	5,941	4,331	297	197	3,837	1,610	23.9	38.8
16 to 17 years	2,183	2,047	28	30	1,989	136	16.8	35.2
18 to 19 years	3,759	2,284	269	167	1,849	1,475	28.0	39.1
20 years and over	121,565	25,393	3,473	7,050	14,870	96,173	39.9	43.1
20 to 24 years	12,528	4,255	614	600	3,041	8,273	35.3	41.2
25 years and over	109,037	21,138	2,859	6,450	11,829	87,900	40.5	43.3
25 to 54 years	90,525	15,820	2,413	5,226	8,181	74,705	41.0	43.4
55 years and over	18,512	5,317	446	1,224	3,647	13,194	37.6	42.5
Men, 16 years and over	67,554	11,067	1,826	3,535	5,706	56,487	41.9	44.4
16 to 19 years	2,932	1,984	146	96	1,741	949	25.5	39.7
16 to 17 years	1,022	942	13	24	905	80	17.6	35.3
18 to 19 years	1,910	1,042	133	73	836	869	29.7	40.2
20 years and over	64,622	9,084	1,680	3,439	3,965	55,538	42.6	44.4
20 to 24 years	6,484	1,822	297	303	1,222	4,661	37.2	41.9
25 years and over	58,138	7,261	1,383	3,136	2,743	50,877	43.2	44.7
25 to 54 years	48,268	4,959	1,155	2,545	1,259	43,308	44.0	44.9
55 years and over	9,871	2,302	228	590	1,483	7,568	39.5	43.6
Women, 16 years and over	59,953	18,657	1,944	3,711	13,001	41,296	36.1	41.2
16 to 19 years	3,009	2,347	151	100	2,096	662	22.4	37.4
16 to 17 years	1,161	1,105	15	6	1,084	56	16.1	(¹)
18 to 19 years	1,848	1,242	135	94	1,013	606	26.3	37.7
20 years and over	56,943	16,309	1,794	3,611	10,905	40,634	36.9	41.3
20 to 24 years	6,045	2,433	318	296	1,819	3,611	33.3	40.2
25 years and over	50,899	13,876	1,476	3,315	9,086	37,023	37.3	41.4
25 to 54 years	42,258	10,861	1,258	2,681	6,922	31,397	37.7	41.5
55 years and over	8,641	3,015	217	634	2,164	5,626	35.3	41.0
Race								
White, 16 years and over	106,297	25,278	2,935	5,966	16,376	81,019	39.2	43.3
Men	57,150	9,324	1,459	2,949	4,916	47,826	42.1	44.6
Women	49,146	15,954	1,476	3,017	11,460	33,193	35.9	41.3
Black, 16 years and over	14,726	3,085	637	930	1,518	11,641	38.7	41.4
Men	6,911	1,207	287	419	501	5,704	40.2	42.4
Women	7,815	1,878	349	511	1,018	5,937	37.3	40.4
Marital status								
Men, 16 years and over:								
Married, spouse present	40,926	4,711	766	2,208	1,736	36,216	43.8	45.1
Widowed, divorced, or separated	8,170	1,208	301	465	442	6,961	42.1	43.7
Single (never married)	18,458	5,148	758	862	3,528	13,310	37.4	42.6
Women, 16 years and over:								
Married, spouse present	32,071	9,835	829	1,997	7,009	22,237	36.2	41.1
Widowed, divorced, or separated	12,128	2,823	430	803	1,589	9,306	38.6	41.8
Single (never married)	15,753	5,999	685	911	4,403	9,754	34.1	41.0

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

**HOUSEHOLD DATA
NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED**

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

(Numbers in thousands)

Occupation and sex	October 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	127,440	29,757	3,757	7,246	18,754	97,684	39.2	43.0
Managerial and professional specialty	41,142	7,290	539	2,462	4,288	33,852	41.6	44.4
Executive, administrative, and managerial	19,755	2,685	207	1,110	1,368	17,070	43.2	45.1
Professional specialty	21,387	4,605	332	1,352	2,920	16,783	40.1	43.7
Technical, sales, and administrative support	36,941	10,207	970	2,158	7,079	26,734	37.5	42.1
Technicians and related support	4,409	1,022	72	341	609	3,387	38.8	41.8
Sales occupations	15,553	4,523	510	743	3,270	11,030	38.5	44.3
Administrative support, including clerical	16,979	4,662	389	1,073	3,200	12,317	36.3	40.4
Service occupations	18,449	7,195	1,023	913	5,259	11,253	34.4	41.6
Private household	736	430	81	40	309	305	28.5	40.4
Protective service	2,428	367	41	155	171	2,061	42.6	44.7
Service, except private household and protective	15,285	6,398	902	717	4,779	8,887	33.4	40.9
Precision production, craft, and repair	14,031	1,837	468	839	530	12,194	41.8	42.9
Operators, fabricators, and laborers	16,877	3,227	755	875	1,596	13,650	40.0	42.6
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	6,141	822	214	369	239	5,319	40.9	42.0
Transportation and material moving occupations	5,529	970	182	271	517	4,558	42.1	44.8
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	5,208	1,435	360	235	840	3,773	36.6	40.9
Men, 16 years and over ¹	67,266	10,985	1,808	3,518	5,659	56,280	41.9	44.4
Managerial and professional specialty	20,342	2,477	270	1,048	1,159	17,865	44.4	46.2
Executive, administrative, and managerial	10,663	1,066	111	518	437	9,597	45.6	46.9
Professional specialty	9,679	1,411	158	530	722	8,268	43.1	45.5
Technical, sales, and administrative support	13,721	2,544	252	706	1,586	11,177	41.4	44.6
Technicians and related support	2,037	342	23	180	139	1,694	41.1	42.9
Sales occupations	7,919	1,479	146	320	1,013	6,440	42.4	46.2
Administrative support, including clerical	3,765	722	82	205	435	3,043	39.3	42.1
Service occupations	7,304	2,222	327	378	1,517	5,081	37.2	42.9
Private household	30	19	7	—	12	10	(²)	(²)
Protective service	1,967	261	23	130	107	1,706	43.6	45.3
Service, except private household and protective	5,307	1,942	296	248	1,398	3,365	34.9	41.7
Precision production, craft, and repair	12,918	1,603	428	772	403	11,316	42.1	43.1
Operators, fabricators, and laborers	12,981	2,140	532	614	994	10,841	41.0	43.3
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	4,038	402	101	204	97	3,636	42.1	42.9
Transportation and material moving occupations	4,849	687	138	236	312	4,162	43.2	45.1
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	4,094	1,051	293	174	584	3,043	37.2	41.3
Women, 16 years and over ¹	60,175	18,771	1,948	3,728	13,095	41,404	36.1	41.2
Managerial and professional specialty	20,800	4,813	269	1,414	3,129	15,987	38.8	42.4
Executive, administrative, and managerial	9,092	1,619	96	592	931	7,473	40.3	42.7
Professional specialty	11,708	3,194	174	822	2,198	8,515	37.6	42.1
Technical, sales, and administrative support	23,221	7,664	719	1,452	5,493	15,557	35.2	40.4
Technicians and related support	2,373	680	49	161	470	1,693	36.8	40.7
Sales occupations	7,634	3,043	363	422	2,257	4,590	34.4	41.6
Administrative support, including clerical	13,215	3,940	307	868	2,765	9,274	35.4	39.8
Service occupations	11,145	4,973	696	535	3,742	6,172	32.6	40.6
Private household	706	411	73	40	297	295	28.6	40.3
Protective service	461	106	17	25	63	354	38.2	42.0
Service, except private household and protective	9,978	4,456	606	469	3,381	5,523	32.6	40.5
Precision production, craft, and repair	1,113	235	40	67	128	878	38.3	41.1
Operators, fabricators, and laborers	3,896	1,087	223	261	603	2,809	36.7	40.3
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	2,102	420	112	165	142	1,682	38.7	40.3
Transportation and material moving occupations	680	283	43	35	205	397	34.5	41.6
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	1,114	384	67	61	256	731	34.4	39.4

¹ Excludes farming, forestry, and fishing occupations.

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

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

Marital status, race, and age	Men				Women			
	Thousands of persons		Unemployment rates		Thousands of persons		Unemployment rates	
	Oct. 2001	Oct. 2002	Oct. 2001	Oct. 2002	Oct. 2001	Oct. 2002	Oct. 2001	Oct. 2002
Total, 16 years and over	3,794	4,045	5.0	5.3	3,312	3,595	5.0	5.4
Married, spouse present	1,234	1,384	2.8	3.1	1,173	1,266	3.4	3.6
Widowed, divorced, or separated	508	591	5.5	6.3	641	798	4.7	5.9
Single (never married)	2,052	2,071	9.3	9.5	1,498	1,531	8.3	8.5
White, 16 years and over	2,840	3,016	4.4	4.7	2,307	2,570	4.3	4.7
Married, spouse present	1,002	1,092	2.6	2.8	927	978	3.1	3.2
Widowed, divorced, or separated	393	441	5.1	5.7	475	600	4.4	5.6
Single (never married)	1,445	1,483	8.2	8.5	904	992	6.8	7.4
Black, 16 years and over	704	800	9.0	10.0	827	785	9.3	8.8
Married, spouse present	125	223	3.5	5.9	158	165	5.5	5.6
Widowed, divorced, or separated	96	115	8.1	9.4	138	151	6.1	6.7
Single (never married)	482	462	15.6	15.2	531	468	14.1	12.7
Total, 25 years and over	2,456	2,746	3.8	4.2	2,211	2,427	4.0	4.3
Married, spouse present	1,161	1,318	2.7	3.0	1,036	1,153	3.1	3.4
Widowed, divorced, or separated	493	570	5.4	6.2	604	740	4.6	5.6
Single (never married)	802	858	6.8	7.4	571	534	6.3	5.8
White, 25 years and over	1,880	2,093	3.4	3.8	1,556	1,732	3.4	3.8
Married, spouse present	946	1,043	2.5	2.7	808	883	2.8	3.0
Widowed, divorced, or separated	382	431	5.1	5.7	444	553	4.3	5.3
Single (never married)	552	619	6.0	6.8	304	296	4.9	4.7
Black, 25 years and over	406	493	6.3	7.4	528	498	7.1	6.7
Married, spouse present	113	205	3.3	5.6	153	155	5.4	5.4
Widowed, divorced, or separated	93	105	8.0	8.8	133	142	6.0	6.4
Single (never married)	200	183	10.7	10.1	242	201	10.1	8.4

**HOUSEHOLD DATA
NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED**

A-29. Unemployed persons by occupation and sex

Occupation	Thousands of persons		Unemployment rates					
	Total		Total		Men		Women	
	Oct. 2001	Oct. 2002	Oct. 2001	Oct. 2002	Oct. 2001	Oct. 2002	Oct. 2001	Oct. 2002
Total, 16 years and over ¹	7,106	7,640	5.0	5.3	5.0	5.3	5.0	5.4
Managerial and professional specialty	1,131	1,280	2.6	2.9	2.8	2.9	2.5	3.0
Executive, administrative, and managerial	596	701	2.9	3.3	2.7	2.8	3.0	3.9
Professional specialty	535	579	2.4	2.6	2.8	3.0	2.0	2.2
Technical, sales, and administrative support	1,833	2,091	4.5	5.2	4.5	4.9	4.6	5.4
Technicians and related support	150	152	3.2	3.2	4.7	4.0	2.0	2.5
Sales occupations	787	1,035	4.8	6.1	4.0	5.0	5.5	7.1
Administrative support, including clerical	895	904	4.7	4.9	5.5	5.0	4.5	4.9
Service occupations	1,251	1,307	6.5	6.4	6.2	6.5	6.7	6.4
Private household	47	82	5.9	9.5	(²)	(²)	6.0	8.9
Protective service	78	104	3.1	3.9	2.9	3.5	3.6	5.6
Service, except private household and protective	1,126	1,121	7.0	6.7	7.4	7.4	6.9	6.3
Precision production, craft, and repair	773	847	4.9	5.5	4.6	5.4	8.5	6.9
Mechanics and repairers	155	183	3.1	3.8	2.9	3.6	5.9	6.9
Construction trades	392	474	5.7	7.0	5.6	7.0	8.9	7.3
Other precision production, craft, and repair	226	190	6.0	5.3	4.9	4.7	9.1	6.8
Operators, fabricators, and laborers	1,485	1,447	7.6	7.7	7.1	7.2	9.4	9.1
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	571	486	8.0	7.1	7.0	5.8	9.7	9.4
Transportation and material moving occupations	290	259	4.8	4.3	4.8	4.5	4.8	3.2
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	624	701	10.0	11.5	9.8	11.5	10.8	11.7
Construction laborers	149	127	12.1	10.3	12.2	9.7	(²)	18.7
Other handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	475	574	9.5	11.8	9.1	12.0	10.8	11.3
Farming, forestry, and fishing	178	207	5.1	5.3	4.8	5.0	6.2	6.8
No previous work experience	430	427	-	-	-	-	-	-
16 to 19 years	307	272	-	-	-	-	-	-
20 to 24 years	70	80	-	-	-	-	-	-
25 years and over	53	75	-	-	-	-	-	-

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.

A-30. Unemployed persons by industry and sex

Industry	Thousands of persons		Unemployment rates					
	Total		Total		Men		Women	
	Oct. 2001	Oct. 2002	Oct. 2001	Oct. 2002	Oct. 2001	Oct. 2002	Oct. 2001	Oct. 2002
Total, 16 years and over	7,106	7,640	5.0	5.3	5.0	5.3	5.0	5.4
Nonagricultural private wage and salary workers	5,873	6,326	5.4	5.8	5.3	5.7	5.4	5.9
Mining	34	31	5.9	5.4	6.6	4.5	1.8	12.6
Construction	537	631	6.3	7.6	6.6	7.7	3.6	6.9
Manufacturing	1,062	1,108	5.6	6.1	5.0	5.1	6.9	8.1
Durable goods	700	689	6.0	6.1	5.5	5.3	7.4	8.4
Lumber and wood products	21	47	3.1	6.6	3.2	6.8	2.0	5.3
Furniture and fixtures	43	48	6.2	7.4	4.4	4.9	9.9	12.7
Stone, clay, and glass products	38	13	7.1	2.2	6.3	1.6	10.2	5.0
Primary metal industries	51	49	6.7	6.8	6.8	6.3	6.2	8.6
Fabricated metal products	68	87	5.2	7.0	3.7	6.8	10.1	7.9
Machinery and computing equipment	174	141	7.9	6.9	8.7	5.6	5.1	11.1
Electrical machinery, equipment, and supplies	135	117	7.8	7.1	5.6	6.8	11.5	7.5
Transportation equipment	73	86	3.2	3.9	2.9	4.0	4.2	3.7
Automobiles	38	46	2.9	3.6	2.7	3.2	3.2	5.0
Other transportation equipment	35	40	3.7	4.4	3.1	5.2	6.0	1.5
Professional and photographic equipment	46	45	6.2	6.1	7.4	3.0	4.5	12.1
Other durable goods industries	49	55	6.8	7.6	6.0	6.2	7.9	10.7
Nondurable goods	362	420	5.1	6.0	4.2	4.8	6.4	7.7
Food and kindred products	101	108	6.6	6.5	7.1	5.5	5.8	8.1
Textile mill products	45	31	9.4	6.5	6.4	3.6	13.2	10.9
Apparel and other textile products	53	50	9.8	9.9	4.9	8.5	12.5	10.7
Paper and allied products	12	21	2.2	3.9	1.9	4.5	3.0	2.0
Printing and publishing	49	99	2.9	6.1	3.1	5.5	2.6	6.8
Chemicals and allied products	45	80	3.5	6.3	3.0	4.3	4.4	9.7
Rubber and miscellaneous plastics products	40	13	5.2	1.8	3.0	2.3	8.7	1.1
Other nondurable goods industries	18	18	5.8	6.6	5.2	2.6	7.1	16.0
Transportation and public utilities	439	385	5.4	4.9	4.5	4.7	7.9	5.3
Transportation	308	247	6.3	5.2	5.1	4.9	10.0	6.1
Communications and other public utilities	131	138	4.1	4.4	3.4	4.5	5.5	4.3
Wholesale and retail trade	1,601	1,937	5.8	7.0	5.2	6.3	6.4	7.7
Wholesale trade	204	260	4.1	5.5	4.0	4.8	4.4	7.1
Retail trade	1,397	1,677	6.1	7.3	5.6	6.7	6.6	7.8
Finance, insurance, and real estate	231	262	2.9	3.2	2.6	3.3	3.1	3.1
Service industries	1,969	1,972	5.2	5.1	6.0	5.5	4.7	4.8
Professional services	681	696	3.0	3.0	3.3	2.7	2.9	3.1
Other service industries	1,289	1,276	8.4	8.4	8.1	7.9	8.7	9.0
Agricultural wage and salary workers	152	126	7.3	5.3	7.1	4.6	7.6	7.2
Government, self-employed, and unpaid family workers	651	761	2.2	2.5	2.1	2.7	2.2	2.3
No previous work experience	430	427	-	-	-	-	-	-

HOUSEHOLD DATA
NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED

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

(Numbers in thousands)

Reason	Total, 16 years and over		Men, 20 years and over		Women, 20 years and over		Both sexes, 16 to 19 years		White		Black	
	Oct. 2001	Oct. 2002	Oct. 2001	Oct. 2002	Oct. 2001	Oct. 2002	Oct. 2001	Oct. 2002	Oct. 2001	Oct. 2002	Oct. 2001	Oct. 2002
NUMBER OF UNEMPLOYED												
Total unemployed	7,106	7,640	3,152	3,493	2,771	3,081	1,182	1,066	5,147	5,586	1,531	1,585
Job losers and persons who completed temporary jobs	3,701	4,064	2,086	2,338	1,426	1,577	189	149	2,744	3,046	737	799
On temporary layoff	864	713	448	421	340	250	76	42	683	602	141	92
Not on temporary layoff	2,838	3,351	1,639	1,917	1,086	1,327	113	107	2,060	2,443	596	707
Permanent job losers	2,062	2,610	1,179	1,473	822	1,076	62	61	1,517	1,955	400	498
Persons who completed temporary jobs	775	741	460	444	265	251	51	46	543	488	196	209
Job leavers	923	884	381	389	422	397	119	98	710	698	181	144
Reentrants	2,051	2,265	633	700	851	1,017	567	547	1,405	1,573	508	521
New entrants	430	427	51	66	72	90	307	272	288	270	105	121
PERCENT DISTRIBUTION												
Job losers and persons who completed temporary jobs	52.1	53.2	66.2	67.0	51.5	51.2	16.0	13.9	53.3	54.5	48.1	50.4
On temporary layoff	12.2	9.3	14.2	12.1	12.3	8.1	6.4	3.9	13.3	10.8	9.2	5.8
Not on temporary layoff	39.9	43.9	52.0	54.9	39.2	43.1	9.5	10.0	40.0	43.7	38.9	44.6
Job leavers	13.0	11.6	12.1	11.1	15.2	12.9	10.1	9.2	13.8	12.5	11.9	9.1
Reentrants	28.9	29.6	20.1	20.0	30.7	33.0	48.0	51.3	27.3	28.2	33.2	32.9
New entrants	6.1	5.6	1.6	1.9	2.6	2.9	25.9	25.5	5.6	4.8	6.9	7.6
UNEMPLOYED AS A PERCENT OF THE CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE												
Job losers and persons who completed temporary jobs	2.6	2.8	2.9	3.2	2.3	2.5	2.4	2.0	2.3	2.6	4.4	4.7
Job leavers .....	.6	.6	.5	.5	.7	.6	1.5	1.3	.6	.6	1.1	.9
Reentrants	1.4	1.6	.9	1.0	1.4	1.6	7.3	7.4	1.2	1.3	3.0	3.1
New entrants .....	.3	.3	.1	.1	.1	.1	4.0	3.7	.2	.2	.6	.7

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

(Percent distribution)

Reason, sex, and age	October 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	7,640	100.0	33.7	29.5	36.8	16.2	20.6
Job losers and persons who completed temporary jobs	4,064	100.0	33.0	25.5	41.5	18.1	23.4
On temporary layoff	713	100.0	63.0	20.0	17.0	11.3	5.7
Not on temporary layoff	3,351	100.0	26.6	26.7	46.7	19.6	27.2
Permanent job losers	2,610	100.0	25.4	24.6	50.1	19.7	30.4
Persons who completed temporary jobs	741	100.0	30.9	34.1	35.1	19.2	15.9
Job leavers	884	100.0	40.0	35.8	24.2	13.3	10.8
Reentrants	2,265	100.0	32.1	34.1	33.8	13.6	20.2
New entrants	427	100.0	35.8	29.8	34.4	17.2	17.2
Men, 20 years and over	3,493	100.0	31.9	27.6	40.4	16.7	23.7
Job losers and persons who completed temporary jobs	2,338	100.0	32.6	26.3	41.1	17.4	23.7
On temporary layoff	421	100.0	59.8	25.9	14.3	9.1	5.2
Not on temporary layoff	1,917	100.0	26.6	26.4	46.9	19.2	27.8
Permanent job losers	1,473	100.0	24.8	25.3	49.9	19.3	30.6
Persons who completed temporary jobs	444	100.0	32.5	30.2	37.2	18.7	18.5
Job leavers	389	100.0	34.9	33.5	31.6	18.1	13.5
Reentrants	700	100.0	28.3	28.9	42.9	14.7	28.2
New entrants	66	100.0	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)
Women, 20 years and over	3,081	100.0	32.0	29.6	38.3	17.0	21.4
Job losers and persons who completed temporary jobs	1,577	100.0	31.1	23.9	45.0	20.1	24.9
On temporary layoff	250	100.0	68.1	11.4	20.6	13.2	7.4
Not on temporary layoff	1,327	100.0	24.2	26.3	49.6	21.4	28.2
Permanent job losers	1,076	100.0	23.9	23.5	52.6	21.1	31.5
Persons who completed temporary jobs	251	100.0	25.6	38.0	36.4	22.4	14.0
Job leavers	397	100.0	39.3	39.0	21.7	10.8	10.8
Reentrants	1,017	100.0	29.7	35.7	34.6	14.8	19.8
New entrants	90	100.0	42.1	19.9	38.0	14.6	23.4
Both sexes, 16 to 19 years	1,066	100.0	44.1	35.3	20.6	12.2	8.4
Job losers and persons who completed temporary jobs	149	100.0	58.6	29.2	12.2	9.6	2.6
On temporary layoff	42	100.0	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)
Not on temporary layoff	107	100.0	56.2	35.6	8.2	4.6	3.6
Permanent job losers	61	100.0	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)
Persons who completed temporary jobs	46	100.0	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)
Job leavers	98	100.0	63.3	32.0	4.8	4.8	—
Reentrants	547	100.0	41.3	38.1	20.6	10.1	10.5
New entrants	272	100.0	35.1	34.2	30.8	20.3	10.5

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

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

Duration of unemployment	Total				Full-time workers			
	Thousands of persons		Percent distribution		Thousands of persons		Percent distribution	
	Oct. 2001	Oct. 2002	Oct. 2001	Oct. 2002	Oct. 2001	Oct. 2002	Oct. 2001	Oct. 2002
Total, 16 years and over	7,106	7,640	100.0	100.0	5,759	6,357	100.0	100.0
Less than 5 weeks	2,896	2,573	40.8	33.7	2,219	1,952	38.5	30.7
5 to 14 weeks	2,267	2,254	31.9	29.5	1,801	1,839	31.3	28.9
5 to 10 weeks	1,564	1,510	22.0	19.8	1,189	1,192	20.6	18.7
11 to 14 weeks	703	744	9.9	9.7	613	647	10.6	10.2
15 weeks and over	1,943	2,813	27.3	36.8	1,738	2,566	30.2	40.4
15 to 26 weeks	1,081	1,237	15.2	16.2	964	1,109	16.7	17.4
27 weeks and over	862	1,577	12.1	20.6	775	1,457	13.5	22.9
27 to 51 weeks	438	780	6.2	10.2	400	728	6.9	11.5
52 weeks and over	424	797	6.0	10.4	375	729	6.5	11.5
Average (mean) duration, in weeks	13.5	18.1	—	—	14.5	19.5	—	—
Median duration, in weeks	7.3	9.6	—	—	8.1	10.7	—	—

**HOUSEHOLD DATA
NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED**

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

Sex, age, race, and marital status	October 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		
TOTAL								
Total, 16 years and over	7,640	2,573	2,254	2,813	1,237	1,577	18.1	9.6
16 to 19 years	1,066	471	376	219	130	90	11.2	6.0
20 to 24 years	1,400	545	449	407	204	202	14.7	7.7
25 to 34 years	1,611	528	444	639	268	371	18.4	10.2
35 to 44 years	1,659	514	462	684	293	391	20.0	11.2
45 to 54 years	1,157	291	316	550	210	340	23.3	13.6
55 to 64 years	562	157	153	251	114	137	20.2	11.8
65 years and over	185	68	53	63	17	46	22.5	7.9
Men, 16 years and over	4,045	1,342	1,158	1,545	676	869	18.5	10.0
16 to 19 years	553	226	193	133	92	41	11.3	7.2
20 to 24 years	747	247	255	245	123	122	16.3	9.1
25 to 34 years	853	287	224	342	131	211	19.0	10.5
35 to 44 years	882	291	229	361	161	200	19.4	10.9
45 to 54 years	599	159	151	290	98	192	24.2	13.8
55 to 64 years	316	86	81	149	64	85	20.9	12.8
65 years and over	96	45	25	26	7	19	19.2	5.2
Women, 16 years and over	3,595	1,231	1,096	1,268	561	707	17.6	9.1
16 to 19 years	514	244	183	87	38	49	11.1	5.0
20 to 24 years	654	298	194	162	81	81	12.9	5.8
25 to 34 years	758	241	220	297	137	160	17.8	10.0
35 to 44 years	777	222	233	322	132	191	20.7	11.5
45 to 54 years	557	131	165	261	113	148	22.4	13.4
55 to 64 years	246	71	73	102	50	52	19.4	10.8
65 years and over	89	23	29	38	10	27	26.0	9.5
Race								
White, 16 years and over	5,586	2,068	1,633	1,886	866	1,020	16.4	8.6
Men	3,016	1,129	826	1,061	482	579	17.0	8.7
Women	2,570	939	807	825	384	441	15.8	8.4
Black, 16 years and over	1,585	361	503	720	274	447	23.2	12.9
Men	800	140	266	394	149	245	24.4	14.3
Women	785	221	238	326	125	202	22.0	10.9
Marital status								
Men, 16 years and over:								
Married, spouse present	1,384	460	355	569	249	320	19.5	10.3
Widowed, divorced, or separated	591	186	155	250	102	148	20.6	11.6
Single (never married)	2,071	696	648	727	325	402	17.2	9.4
Women, 16 years and over:								
Married, spouse present	1,266	425	363	478	190	288	18.7	9.8
Widowed, divorced, or separated	798	221	255	322	147	175	20.1	11.5
Single (never married)	1,531	585	478	468	223	245	15.4	7.8

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

Occupation and industry	October 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	1,280	358	360	562	247	315	20.3	11.8
Technical, sales, and administrative support	2,091	656	622	813	356	457	18.9	10.2
Service occupations	1,307	528	411	368	158	210	15.1	7.4
Precision production, craft, and repair	847	337	221	290	129	161	16.3	8.4
Operators, fabricators, and laborers	1,447	446	444	556	225	332	18.9	10.2
Farming, forestry, and fishing	207	92	55	60	32	28	14.2	5.8
INDUSTRY¹								
Agriculture	126	69	27	30	21	10	10.8	4.2
Construction	636	276	185	175	82	93	13.4	7.2
Manufacturing	1,126	257	307	563	220	342	23.3	14.5
Durable goods	695	167	179	349	155	194	22.3	14.6
Nondurable goods	431	90	127	214	66	148	24.9	14.4
Transportation and public utilities	440	152	98	190	77	113	19.2	10.2
Wholesale and retail trade	1,952	701	607	644	260	384	17.5	8.9
Finance, insurance, and real estate	269	89	51	129	52	77	21.9	13.3
Services	2,201	712	707	782	365	417	17.4	9.3
Public administration	138	47	41	50	37	13	15.0	8.7
No previous work experience	427	153	127	147	73	73	18.5	9.2

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			
	Oct. 2001	Oct. 2002	16 to 24 years		25 to 54 years		55 years and over		Men		Women	
			Oct. 2001	Oct. 2002	Oct. 2001	Oct. 2002	Oct. 2001	Oct. 2002	Oct. 2001	Oct. 2002	Oct. 2001	Oct. 2002
Total not in the labor force	70,577	71,765	12,947	13,553	19,506	19,936	38,125	38,276	26,418	27,148	44,159	44,617
Do not want a job now ¹	66,240	67,632	11,413	12,046	17,576	18,099	37,251	37,487	24,551	25,277	41,689	42,355
Want a job ¹	4,338	4,133	1,534	1,508	1,931	1,836	873	789	1,867	1,871	2,471	2,262
Did not search for work in previous year	2,472	2,310	785	744	1,040	1,002	646	564	1,073	1,009	1,399	1,301
Searched for work in previous year ²	1,866	1,823	748	764	890	835	227	225	794	862	1,072	961
Not available to work now	471	423	233	181	215	201	23	41	147	162	323	261
Available to work now	1,395	1,400	515	583	676	634	204	183	647	700	748	700
Reason not currently looking:												
Discouragement over job prospects ³	330	355	96	108	182	205	52	43	172	205	157	150
Reasons other than discouragement	1,065	1,045	420	475	494	429	152	141	475	494	591	550
Family responsibilities	125	101	12	23	105	62	8	16	16	4	109	96
In school or training	270	300	211	259	59	40	—	1	146	167	125	133
Ill health or disability	164	98	46	9	88	55	31	34	75	40	89	58
Other ⁴	506	546	150	184	243	272	113	89	238	283	268	263

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

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

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

discrimination.

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

**HOUSEHOLD DATA
NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED**

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

(Numbers in thousands)

Characteristic	Both sexes				Men				Women			
	Number		Rate ¹		Number		Rate ¹		Number		Rate ¹	
	Oct. 2001	Oct. 2002	Oct. 2001	Oct. 2002	Oct. 2001	Oct. 2002	Oct. 2001	Oct. 2002	Oct. 2001	Oct. 2002	Oct. 2001	Oct. 2002
AGE												
Total, 16 years and over ²	7,112	7,236	5.3	5.4	3,697	3,676	5.1	5.1	3,415	3,560	5.4	5.6
16 to 19 years	278	294	4.2	4.6	107	131	3.3	4.1	171	163	5.2	5.2
20 years and over	6,834	6,941	5.3	5.4	3,590	3,545	5.2	5.1	3,245	3,396	5.4	5.7
20 to 24 years	708	777	5.3	5.9	306	365	4.4	5.3	402	412	6.3	6.5
25 years and over	6,127	6,165	5.3	5.3	3,284	3,180	5.3	5.1	2,843	2,985	5.3	5.6
25 to 54 years	5,256	5,324	5.4	5.6	2,772	2,751	5.4	5.4	2,484	2,574	5.5	5.8
55 years and over	870	840	4.7	4.2	512	429	5.0	3.9	359	411	4.2	4.4
55 to 64 years	705	713	4.9	4.5	410	368	5.3	4.3	296	345	4.5	4.7
65 years and over	165	127	3.8	3.0	102	62	4.1	2.5	63	66	3.4	3.5
RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN												
White	6,167	6,320	5.5	5.6	3,229	3,219	5.3	5.3	2,937	3,101	5.7	6.0
Black	686	678	4.5	4.4	331	334	4.6	4.6	355	344	4.4	4.2
Hispanic origin	448	506	3.0	3.4	246	281	2.8	3.2	202	225	3.2	3.5
MARITAL STATUS												
Married, spouse present	3,957	4,047	5.2	5.2	2,325	2,354	5.4	5.4	1,632	1,693	4.9	5.0
Widowed, divorced, or separated	1,190	1,190	5.5	5.5	440	394	5.0	4.5	751	796	5.8	6.3
Single (never married)	1,965	1,999	5.4	5.5	932	928	4.7	4.7	1,033	1,071	6.3	6.5
FULL- OR PART-TIME STATUS												
Primary job full time, secondary job part time	3,710	3,843	-	-	2,135	2,250	-	-	1,575	1,592	-	-
Primary and secondary jobs both part time	1,646	1,726	-	-	569	505	-	-	1,078	1,222	-	-
Primary and secondary jobs both full time	235	259	-	-	145	157	-	-	90	102	-	-
Hours vary on primary or secondary job	1,483	1,356	-	-	829	736	-	-	655	620	-	-

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.

Issues

in Labor Statistics



U.S. Department of Labor
Bureau of Labor Statistics

Free from BLS, to keep you informed

The Bureau's series of issues papers provides you with succinct, up-to-the-minute background data in a readily digestible form. They're convenient, current, easy to read, and available free from BLS. To be added to the *Issues in Labor Statistics* mailing list (No. J336), write to: *Bureau of Labor Statistics, Office of Publications and Special Studies, Room 2850, 2 Massachusetts Ave., NE., Washington, DC 20212-0001*, or fax the coupon below to (202) 691-7890.

Issues in Labor Statistics also are available in PDF format on the BLS Web site: <http://www.bls.gov/opub/iis/opbilsh.htm>

Here are some recent *Issues*.

2002

- Twenty-first century moonlighters
- Declining teen labor force participation
- Consumer Spending Patterns Differ by Region
- Housing expenditures
- Certification Can Count: The Case of Aircraft Mechanics

2001

- New and emerging occupations
- Who was affected as the economy started to slow?
- Characteristics and spending patterns of consumer units in the lowest 10 percent of the expenditure distribution

2000

- Unemployed Job Leavers: A Meaningful Gauge of Confidence in the Job Market?
- Spending Patterns By Age
- When one job is not enough
- A comparison of the characteristics and spending patterns of Food Stamp recipients and nonrecipients
- Labor Supply in a Tight Labor Market
- Are Managers and Professionals Really Working More?

1999

- Occupational Stress
- Expenditures on Public Transportation
- Consumer Spending on Traveling for Pleasure
- What the Nation Spends on Health Care: A Regional Comparison
- What Women Earned in 1998
- Computer Ownership Up Sharply in the 1990s
- The Southeast is Maintaining Its Share of Textile Plant Employment
- Auto Dealers are Fewer, Bigger, and Employ More Workers

1998

- Labor-Market Outcomes for City Dwellers and Suburbanites
- Spending Patterns of High-income Households
- New Occupations Emerging Across Industry Lines

Yes, please add my name to mailing list J336, *Issues in Labor Statistics*.

Name _____

Organization _____

Street _____

City _____ State _____ Zip _____

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	56,300	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	131,720	111,018	25,669	543	6,653	18,473	106,051	7,031	6,947	23,337	7,578	40,457	2,777	4,786	13,139			
2001	131,922	110,989	24,944	565	6,685	17,695	106,978	7,065	6,776	23,522	7,712	40,970	2,616	4,885	13,432			
Monthly data, seasonally adjusted																		
2001:																		
October	131,414	110,349	24,511	566	6,643	17,302	106,903	6,974	6,728	23,470	7,743	40,923	2,622	4,925	13,518			
November	131,087	109,987	24,353	566	6,629	17,158	106,734	6,907	6,693	23,449	7,751	40,834	2,616	4,925	13,559			
December	130,890	109,768	24,261	565	6,634	17,062	106,629	6,856	6,702	23,318	7,748	40,883	2,615	4,932	13,575			
2002:																		
January	130,871	109,734	24,130	568	6,615	16,947	106,741	6,850	6,702	23,396	7,748	40,908	2,609	4,935	13,593			
February	130,706	109,544	24,041	564	6,597	16,880	106,665	6,837	6,689	23,331	7,745	40,901	2,608	4,937	13,617			
March	130,701	109,505	23,975	560	6,593	16,822	106,726	6,814	6,681	23,332	7,740	40,963	2,611	4,940	13,645			
April	130,680	109,495	23,905	564	6,541	16,800	106,775	6,799	6,678	23,345	7,743	41,025	2,610	4,942	13,633			
May	130,702	109,496	23,870	558	6,541	16,771	106,832	6,793	6,681	23,327	7,732	41,093	2,600	4,945	13,661			
June	130,736	109,525	23,861	555	6,549	16,757	106,875	6,790	6,681	23,308	7,733	41,152	2,601	4,935	13,675			
July	130,790	109,562	23,812	551	6,519	16,742	106,978	6,780	6,679	23,339	7,737	41,215	2,607	4,950	13,671			
August	130,913	109,624	23,801	555	6,556	16,690	107,112	6,765	6,671	23,295	7,745	41,347	2,611	4,948	13,730			
September ^P	130,900	109,607	23,770	552	6,567	16,651	107,130	6,730	6,668	23,284	7,769	41,386	2,621	4,964	13,708			
October ^P	130,895	109,578	23,695	553	6,540	16,602	107,200	6,726	6,652	23,298	7,803	41,404	2,634	4,947	13,736			

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 currently reflect March 2001 benchmark levels. When more recent benchmark data are introduced with the release of May 2003 estimates, all data will be converted to the North American Industry Classification System. See page 3 of this publication for additional information.

**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	13.76	474.72	43.1	17.22	742.18	39.3	17.88	702.68
2001	34.2	14.32	489.74	43.5	17.56	763.86	39.3	18.34	720.76
Monthly data, not seasonally adjusted									
2001:									
October	34.0	\$14.49	\$492.66	43.6	\$17.72	\$772.59	39.7	\$18.57	\$737.23
November	34.0	14.54	494.36	43.4	17.61	764.27	39.1	18.54	724.91
December	34.4	14.62	502.93	43.9	17.58	771.76	38.5	18.69	719.57
2002:									
January	33.6	14.65	492.24	42.2	17.89	754.96	38.5	18.56	714.56
February	33.9	14.67	497.31	42.9	17.76	761.90	38.5	18.62	716.87
March	33.9	14.67	497.31	42.7	17.73	757.07	38.4	18.66	716.54
April	33.9	14.69	497.99	42.4	17.70	750.48	38.7	18.70	723.69
May	34.1	14.67	500.25	43.2	17.74	766.37	39.0	18.67	728.13
June	34.7	14.68	509.40	43.5	17.65	767.78	39.5	18.74	740.23
July	34.2	14.65	501.03	43.0	17.76	763.68	39.2	18.90	740.88
August	34.4	14.70	505.68	43.4	17.71	768.61	39.5	18.97	749.32
September ^P	34.5	14.93	515.09	43.2	17.69	764.21	39.5	19.09	754.06
October ^P	34.1	14.91	508.43	42.7	17.63	752.80	38.9	19.13	744.16

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	14.37	13.62	597.79	38.4	16.21	622.46	38.5	15.22	585.97
2001	40.7	14.83	14.15	603.58	38.2	16.79	641.38	38.2	15.86	605.85
Monthly data, not seasonally adjusted										
2001:										
October	40.6	\$14.97	\$14.27	\$607.78	38.0	\$16.98	\$645.24	38.0	\$15.95	\$606.10
November	40.7	15.07	14.37	613.35	37.9	17.05	646.20	38.3	15.96	611.27
December	41.2	15.17	14.45	625.00	38.6	17.11	660.45	38.7	16.21	627.33
2002:										
January	40.4	15.15	14.48	612.06	37.7	17.18	647.69	37.8	16.11	608.96
February	40.3	15.16	14.50	610.95	37.9	17.18	651.12	38.0	16.21	615.98
March	40.9	15.16	14.45	620.04	38.0	17.24	655.12	38.1	16.13	614.55
April	40.8	15.20	14.49	620.16	38.0	17.31	657.78	38.2	16.11	615.40
May	40.9	15.23	14.50	622.91	38.3	17.24	660.29	38.3	16.08	615.86
June	41.3	15.28	14.52	631.06	38.8	17.29	670.85	39.0	16.17	630.63
July	40.3	15.26	14.54	614.98	38.4	17.33	665.47	38.3	16.10	616.63
August	41.1	15.32	14.52	629.65	38.7	17.31	669.90	38.5	16.19	623.32
September ^P	41.3	15.42	14.62	636.85	38.9	17.47	679.58	38.8	16.37	635.16
October ^P	40.9	15.41	14.65	630.27	38.0	17.40	661.20	38.1	16.27	619.89

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	36.4	15.14	551.10	32.7	13.93	455.51
2001	28.9	9.77	282.35	36.1	15.80	570.38	32.7	14.67	479.71
Monthly data, not seasonally adjusted									
2001:									
October	28.6	\$9.87	\$282.28	35.8	\$15.91	\$569.58	32.5	\$14.87	\$483.28
November	28.5	9.91	282.44	35.9	15.97	573.32	32.5	14.99	487.18
December	29.3	9.89	289.78	36.7	16.14	592.34	32.9	15.15	498.44
2002:									
January	28.1	9.96	279.88	35.8	16.07	575.31	32.2	15.14	487.51
February	28.6	9.95	284.57	36.1	16.13	582.29	32.5	15.17	493.03
March	28.7	9.98	286.43	35.9	16.17	580.50	32.5	15.16	492.70
April	28.7	10.00	287.00	35.8	16.23	581.03	32.4	15.16	491.18
May	29.0	9.98	289.42	35.7	16.18	577.63	32.4	15.12	489.89
June	29.7	10.00	297.00	36.7	16.27	597.11	33.0	15.08	497.64
July	29.6	9.98	295.41	35.8	16.25	581.75	32.6	15.02	489.65
August	29.5	10.01	295.30	36.1	16.31	588.79	32.8	15.05	493.64
September ^p	29.1	10.15	295.37	36.7	16.57	608.12	32.8	15.36	503.81
October ^p	28.8	10.13	291.74	35.8	16.58	593.56	32.6	15.37	501.06

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 currently reflect March 2001 benchmark levels. When more recent benchmark data are introduced with the release of May 2003 estimates, all data will be converted to the North American Industry Classification System. See page 3 of this publication for additional information.

**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									
	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept. ^P	Oct. ^P
Total	131,414	131,087	130,890	130,871	130,706	130,701	130,680	130,702	130,736	130,790	130,913	130,900	130,895
Total private	110,349	109,987	109,768	109,734	109,544	109,505	109,495	109,496	109,525	109,562	109,624	109,607	109,578
Goods-producing	24,511	24,353	24,261	24,130	24,041	23,975	23,905	23,870	23,861	23,812	23,801	23,770	23,695
Mining	566	566	565	568	564	560	564	558	555	551	555	552	553
Metal mining	34	34	33	33	32	32	32	32	32	33	32	32	32
Coal mining	82	82	82	82	82	81	81	80	80	79	79	79	78
Oil and gas extraction	340	340	339	342	339	336	339	334	333	329	333	330	332
Nonmetallic minerals, except fuels	110	110	111	111	111	111	112	112	110	110	111	111	111
Construction	6,643	6,629	6,634	6,615	6,597	6,593	6,541	6,541	6,549	6,519	6,556	6,567	6,540
General building contractors	1,456	1,454	1,459	1,459	1,458	1,462	1,452	1,454	1,454	1,445	1,460	1,468	1,476
Heavy construction, except building	922	925	924	919	914	908	901	908	910	899	898	899	894
Special trade contractors	4,265	4,250	4,251	4,237	4,225	4,223	4,188	4,179	4,185	4,175	4,198	4,200	4,170
Manufacturing	17,302	17,158	17,062	16,947	16,880	16,822	16,800	16,771	16,757	16,742	16,690	16,651	16,602
Durable goods	10,343	10,237	10,166	10,070	10,023	9,976	9,976	9,963	9,944	9,922	9,889	9,841	9,801
Lumber and wood products	777	772	770	771	771	769	767	770	767	766	768	765	762
Furniture and fixtures	500	495	494	492	491	491	497	494	495	495	495	489	487
Stone, clay, and glass products	564	561	558	555	551	550	551	549	552	554	557	559	559
Primary metal industries	637	625	617	607	601	596	598	597	593	589	589	588	583
Fabricated metal products	1,455	1,438	1,437	1,427	1,425	1,422	1,425	1,428	1,425	1,428	1,418	1,415	1,409
Industrial machinery and equipment	1,935	1,909	1,887	1,868	1,855	1,846	1,842	1,834	1,829	1,826	1,810	1,800	1,795
Computer and office equipment	328	325	322	317	315	315	313	308	304	301	296	295	295
Electronic and other electrical equipment	1,542	1,520	1,499	1,478	1,459	1,445	1,443	1,437	1,428	1,426	1,408	1,394	1,382
Electronic components and accessories	616	605	595	582	571	566	566	567	566	563	555	553	545
Transportation equipment	1,729	1,720	1,709	1,680	1,682	1,674	1,671	1,675	1,679	1,661	1,675	1,662	1,658
Motor vehicles and equipment	921	921	920	902	913	915	912	914	920	905	918	914	910
Aircraft and parts	458	452	449	437	427	419	416	416	411	409	407	401	396
Instruments and related products	829	825	822	818	816	813	811	807	805	803	799	797	795
Miscellaneous manufacturing	375	372	373	374	372	370	371	372	371	374	370	372	371
Nondurable goods	6,959	6,921	6,896	6,877	6,857	6,846	6,824	6,808	6,813	6,820	6,801	6,810	6,801
Food and kindred products	1,690	1,690	1,685	1,686	1,686	1,685	1,689	1,687	1,691	1,687	1,683	1,694	1,700
Tobacco products	34	34	34	34	33	34	33	34	34	35	38	37	37
Textile mill products	459	451	448	444	441	440	436	434	432	429	427	426	425
Apparel and other textile products	546	537	537	536	531	527	523	520	522	525	524	515	508
Paper and allied products	627	626	624	622	621	620	615	612	612	612	613	613	613
Printing and publishing	1,463	1,453	1,444	1,437	1,428	1,419	1,413	1,407	1,405	1,406	1,401	1,404	1,402
Chemicals and allied products	1,018	1,015	1,012	1,008	1,011	1,010	1,008	1,006	1,008	1,008	1,006	1,011	1,006
Petroleum and coal products	127	127	126	126	126	126	125	125	125	126	125	126	126
Rubber and misc. plastics products	939	932	930	928	924	929	927	928	929	936	929	927	927
Leather and leather products	56	56	56	56	56	56	55	55	55	56	55	57	57
Service-producing	106,903	106,734	106,629	106,741	106,665	106,726	106,775	106,832	106,875	106,978	107,112	107,130	107,200
Transportation and public utilities	6,974	6,907	6,856	6,850	6,837	6,814	6,799	6,793	6,790	6,780	6,765	6,730	6,726
Transportation	4,427	4,367	4,332	4,343	4,341	4,330	4,330	4,328	4,334	4,328	4,323	4,297	4,301
Railroad transportation	232	232	233	235	234	233	230	228	229	227	228	230	229
Local and interurban passenger transit	478	480	481	481	479	478	476	475	472	471	466	468	468
Trucking and warehousing	1,831	1,831	1,827	1,824	1,826	1,819	1,830	1,827	1,829	1,834	1,827	1,812	1,817
Water transportation	193	189	188	188	187	186	190	193	193	192	190	189	189
Transportation by air	1,236	1,187	1,159	1,171	1,171	1,172	1,162	1,165	1,172	1,167	1,176	1,163	1,165
Pipelines, except natural gas	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15
Transportation services	442	433	429	429	429	427	427	425	424	422	421	420	418
Communications and public utilities	2,547	2,540	2,524	2,507	2,496	2,484	2,469	2,465	2,456	2,452	2,442	2,433	2,425
Communications	1,696	1,689	1,679	1,660	1,652	1,643	1,628	1,626	1,615	1,608	1,597	1,588	1,584
Electric, gas, and sanitary services	851	851	845	847	844	841	841	839	841	844	845	845	841
Wholesale trade	6,728	6,693	6,702	6,702	6,689	6,681	6,678	6,681	6,681	6,679	6,671	6,668	6,652
Durable goods	3,985	3,952	3,951	3,940	3,924	3,912	3,908	3,916	3,915	3,914	3,905	3,901	3,894
Nondurable goods	2,743	2,741	2,751	2,762	2,765	2,769	2,770	2,765	2,766	2,765	2,766	2,767	2,758

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									
	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept. ^P	Oct. ^P
Retail trade	23,470	23,449	23,318	23,396	23,331	23,332	23,345	23,327	23,308	23,339	23,295	23,284	23,298
Building materials and garden supplies	1,052	1,049	1,050	1,049	1,048	1,053	1,061	1,068	1,066	1,067	1,066	1,066	1,071
General merchandise stores	2,888	2,877	2,853	2,856	2,892	2,901	2,915	2,897	2,884	2,885	2,850	2,850	2,846
Department stores	2,552	2,540	2,520	2,520	2,550	2,560	2,575	2,560	2,542	2,544	2,513	2,508	2,502
Food stores	3,442	3,448	3,430	3,421	3,402	3,392	3,392	3,397	3,394	3,388	3,392	3,398	3,395
Automotive dealers and service stations	2,426	2,434	2,438	2,438	2,430	2,426	2,429	2,434	2,432	2,437	2,443	2,439	2,438
New and used car dealers	1,123	1,126	1,131	1,133	1,134	1,131	1,129	1,133	1,128	1,127	1,130	1,130	1,133
Apparel and accessory stores	1,177	1,173	1,163	1,187	1,172	1,175	1,170	1,169	1,173	1,178	1,177	1,169	1,169
Furniture and home furnishings stores	1,136	1,156	1,156	1,138	1,143	1,143	1,141	1,146	1,148	1,153	1,154	1,156	1,149
Eating and drinking places	8,239	8,224	8,190	8,238	8,161	8,154	8,152	8,130	8,121	8,144	8,125	8,119	8,146
Miscellaneous retail establishments	3,110	3,088	3,038	3,069	3,083	3,088	3,085	3,086	3,090	3,087	3,088	3,087	3,084
Finance, insurance, and real estate	7,743	7,751	7,748	7,748	7,745	7,740	7,743	7,732	7,733	7,737	7,745	7,769	7,803
Finance	3,812	3,821	3,818	3,819	3,812	3,809	3,813	3,813	3,819	3,822	3,822	3,832	3,852
Depository institutions	2,061	2,068	2,070	2,076	2,072	2,074	2,075	2,073	2,071	2,073	2,075	2,075	2,081
Commercial banks	1,439	1,442	1,444	1,450	1,446	1,447	1,446	1,446	1,444	1,445	1,448	1,448	1,451
Savings institutions	257	260	261	262	263	264	264	264	264	263	263	264	262
Nondepository institutions	740	747	752	755	754	753	756	756	762	767	773	782	797
Mortgage bankers and brokers	341	349	352	356	359	357	360	359	366	372	374	381	398
Security and commodity brokers	750	745	734	729	726	722	723	723	723	718	714	713	712
Holding and other investment offices	261	261	262	259	260	260	259	261	263	261	260	262	262
Insurance	2,379	2,377	2,372	2,372	2,376	2,375	2,374	2,369	2,366	2,365	2,366	2,367	2,370
Insurance carriers	1,600	1,597	1,594	1,594	1,593	1,591	1,589	1,583	1,579	1,576	1,574	1,579	1,577
Insurance agents, brokers, and service	779	780	778	778	783	784	785	786	787	789	792	788	793
Real estate	1,552	1,553	1,558	1,557	1,557	1,556	1,556	1,550	1,548	1,553	1,557	1,570	1,581
Services¹	40,923	40,834	40,883	40,908	40,901	40,963	41,025	41,093	41,152	41,215	41,347	41,386	41,404
Agricultural services	859	860	865	865	868	872	857	856	857	862	863	876	876
Hotels and other lodging places	1,814	1,810	1,805	1,811	1,811	1,811	1,796	1,789	1,801	1,795	1,788	1,779	1,795
Personal services	1,272	1,266	1,284	1,290	1,282	1,289	1,286	1,279	1,285	1,282	1,285	1,286	1,288
Business services	9,393	9,277	9,265	9,231	9,207	9,237	9,312	9,330	9,332	9,325	9,395	9,394	9,350
Services to buildings	1,022	1,025	1,025	1,022	1,018	1,021	1,027	1,023	1,023	1,034	1,041	1,043	1,045
Personnel supply services	3,249	3,126	3,107	3,080	3,070	3,107	3,175	3,198	3,205	3,196	3,257	3,235	3,194
Help supply services	2,906	2,799	2,782	2,761	2,758	2,795	2,857	2,888	2,902	2,875	2,925	2,926	2,870
Computer and data processing services	2,232	2,221	2,219	2,213	2,208	2,198	2,190	2,190	2,191	2,193	2,191	2,194	2,192
Auto repair, services, and parking	1,253	1,259	1,259	1,262	1,262	1,260	1,261	1,262	1,265	1,266	1,266	1,265	1,261
Miscellaneous repair services	375	375	376	376	379	377	377	375	378	379	377	378	379
Motion pictures	575	577	574	581	574	572	574	578	581	584	588	591	593
Amusement and recreation services	1,702	1,685	1,680	1,669	1,649	1,635	1,611	1,621	1,631	1,649	1,662	1,638	1,640
Health services	10,476	10,502	10,530	10,551	10,575	10,602	10,611	10,626	10,660	10,687	10,711	10,727	10,747
Offices and clinics of medical doctors	2,018	2,025	2,029	2,033	2,041	2,046	2,044	2,050	2,061	2,067	2,075	2,080	2,083
Nursing and personal care facilities	1,862	1,866	1,871	1,876	1,875	1,879	1,883	1,883	1,887	1,888	1,893	1,895	1,898
Hospitals	4,140	4,153	4,164	4,174	4,184	4,193	4,199	4,207	4,221	4,233	4,244	4,251	4,257
Home health care services	639	640	641	643	642	643	643	643	643	646	646	649	653
Legal services	1,047	1,049	1,051	1,053	1,054	1,056	1,059	1,066	1,065	1,065	1,065	1,071	1,078
Educational services	2,454	2,458	2,463	2,473	2,485	2,489	2,501	2,518	2,511	2,529	2,538	2,542	2,555
Social services	3,110	3,121	3,135	3,149	3,155	3,162	3,167	3,164	3,165	3,181	3,203	3,201	3,203
Child day care services	721	721	723	723	722	723	725	722	726	726	736	731	732
Residential care	884	888	891	896	899	902	903	901	904	904	906	904	906
Museums and botanical and zoological gardens	110	109	110	110	109	109	109	108	109	109	108	108	106
Membership organizations	2,474	2,473	2,473	2,471	2,471	2,470	2,477	2,480	2,484	2,476	2,472	2,480	2,480
Engineering and management services	3,616	3,620	3,621	3,624	3,629	3,631	3,636	3,649	3,636	3,634	3,634	3,659	3,662
Engineering and architectural services	1,056	1,051	1,048	1,047	1,044	1,044	1,041	1,042	1,034	1,032	1,030	1,029	1,027
Management and public relations	1,178	1,182	1,184	1,192	1,193	1,191	1,202	1,209	1,204	1,214	1,211	1,225	1,224
Government	21,065	21,100	21,122	21,137	21,162	21,196	21,185	21,206	21,211	21,228	21,289	21,293	21,317
Federal	2,622	2,616	2,615	2,609	2,608	2,611	2,610	2,600	2,601	2,607	2,611	2,621	2,634
Federal, except Postal Service	1,778	1,776	1,776	1,776	1,777	1,782	1,784	1,777	1,783	1,790	1,792	1,810	1,823
State	4,925	4,925	4,932	4,935	4,937	4,940	4,942	4,945	4,935	4,950	4,948	4,964	4,977
Education	2,118	2,121	2,124	2,127	2,130	2,133	2,135	2,141	2,135	2,155	2,145	2,170	2,183
Other State government	2,807	2,804	2,808	2,808	2,807	2,807	2,807	2,804	2,800	2,795	2,803	2,794	2,794
Local	13,518	13,559	13,575	13,593	13,617	13,645	13,633	13,661	13,675	13,671	13,730	13,708	13,755
Education	7,693	7,710	7,723	7,732	7,746	7,767	7,754	7,770	7,755	7,788	7,837	7,865	7,899
Other local government	5,825	5,849	5,852	5,861	5,871	5,878	5,879	5,891	5,920	5,883	5,893	5,903	5,956

¹ Includes other industries, not shown separately.

^P = preliminary.

NOTE: Establishment survey estimates currently reflect March 2001 benchmark

levels. When more recent benchmark data are introduced with the release of 2003 estimates, all data will be converted to the North American Industry Classification System. See page 3 of this publication for details.

**ESTABLISHMENT DATA
WOMEN EMPLOYEES
SEASONALLY ADJUSTED**

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

(In thousands)

Industry	2001					2002							
	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.
Total	64,350	64,242	64,090	63,947	63,872	63,980	63,955	63,957	63,956	63,928	63,940	63,947	64,032
Total private	52,446	52,334	52,165	51,994	51,928	51,997	51,957	51,935	51,929	51,874	51,903	51,943	51,916
Goods-producing	6,301	6,264	6,219	6,166	6,143	6,098	6,074	6,049	6,040	6,026	6,016	6,013	5,986
Mining	78	78	77	78	78	76	78	77	76	76	75	73	74
Construction	728	731	730	728	736	730	731	734	736	737	733	732	735
Manufacturing	5,495	5,455	5,412	5,360	5,329	5,292	5,265	5,238	5,228	5,213	5,208	5,208	5,177
Durable goods	2,797	2,771	2,742	2,709	2,691	2,658	2,643	2,629	2,627	2,616	2,606	2,598	2,581
Lumber and wood products	144	144	143	142	143	142	142	141	142	141	140	140	141
Furniture and fixtures	164	162	160	159	158	158	158	158	159	159	160	159	158
Stone, clay, and glass products	95	95	94	93	93	92	92	91	92	90	91	90	91
Primary metal industries	101	99	98	96	95	94	93	93	92	91	90	89	89
Fabricated metal products	330	328	326	322	322	320	319	318	318	317	316	317	316
Industrial machinery and equipment	431	426	420	413	407	402	399	398	397	395	393	393	389
Electronic and other electrical equipment	636	624	615	604	594	584	575	569	568	564	559	556	549
Transportation equipment	393	391	386	384	385	375	376	373	372	373	373	368	369
Instruments and related products	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Miscellaneous manufacturing	160	161	161	159	159	159	158	158	158	157	157	159	155
Nondurable goods	2,698	2,684	2,670	2,651	2,638	2,634	2,622	2,609	2,601	2,597	2,602	2,610	2,596
Food and kindred products	555	555	556	556	552	554	555	553	552	554	555	552	550
Tobacco products	12	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	12	14
Textile mill products	215	213	211	208	204	203	201	199	198	196	195	194	193
Apparel and other textile products	389	387	383	375	377	376	371	368	367	366	368	374	371
Paper and allied products	154	154	153	153	152	152	151	150	149	148	149	149	149
Printing and publishing	660	656	651	647	643	640	635	631	628	627	627	627	623
Chemicals and allied products	343	341	341	340	340	339	340	340	339	339	339	339	339
Petroleum and coal products	22	21	21	21	21	20	21	20	20	20	20	20	20
Rubber and misc. plastics products	316	315	312	309	308	308	307	307	308	307	309	313	308
Leather and leather products	32	31	31	31	30	31	30	30	29	29	29	30	29
Service-producing	58,049	57,978	57,871	57,781	57,729	57,882	57,881	57,908	57,916	57,902	57,924	57,934	58,046
Transportation and public utilities	2,224	2,206	2,176	2,143	2,124	2,108	2,098	2,080	2,071	2,066	2,059	2,065	2,057
Wholesale trade	2,097	2,091	2,080	2,057	2,073	2,085	2,078	2,073	2,074	2,066	2,074	2,077	2,069
Retail trade	12,373	12,338	12,316	12,278	12,190	12,257	12,251	12,246	12,236	12,192	12,203	12,207	12,183
Finance, insurance, and real estate	4,863	4,866	4,868	4,873	4,876	4,875	4,871	4,867	4,869	4,864	4,858	4,858	4,854
Services	24,588	24,569	24,506	24,477	24,522	24,574	24,585	24,620	24,639	24,660	24,693	24,723	24,767
Government	11,904	11,908	11,925	11,953	11,944	11,983	11,998	12,022	12,027	12,054	12,037	12,004	12,116
Federal	1,115	1,070	1,077	1,076	1,064	1,092	1,097	1,100	1,104	1,106	1,106	1,108	1,109
State	2,543	2,553	2,553	2,555	2,558	2,563	2,563	2,567	2,573	2,575	2,552	2,549	2,549
Local	8,246	8,285	8,295	8,322	8,322	8,328	8,338	8,355	8,350	8,373	8,379	8,347	8,458

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 currently reflect March 2001

benchmark levels. When more recent benchmark data are introduced with the release of May 2003 estimates, all data will be converted to the North American Industry Classification System. See page 3 of this publication for additional information.

**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									
	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept. ^P	Oct. ^P
Total private	90,390	90,051	89,854	89,868	89,830	89,698	89,749	89,722	89,762	89,808	89,798	89,793	89,812
Goods-producing	17,194	17,069	16,986	16,889	16,841	16,716	16,727	16,701	16,708	16,688	16,679	16,650	16,584
Mining	443	441	439	442	441	437	442	438	435	431	435	433	429
Construction	5,131	5,115	5,110	5,085	5,095	5,015	5,035	5,018	5,037	5,010	5,032	5,040	5,014
Manufacturing	11,620	11,513	11,437	11,362	11,305	11,264	11,250	11,245	11,236	11,247	11,212	11,177	11,141
Durable goods	6,889	6,809	6,753	6,690	6,653	6,625	6,620	6,619	6,603	6,609	6,591	6,548	6,522
Lumber and wood products	626	621	621	620	620	620	618	623	618	619	619	619	615
Furniture and fixtures	393	389	388	385	385	386	389	387	389	391	390	385	383
Stone, clay, and glass products	440	437	434	432	430	429	429	429	429	430	436	435	436
Primary metal industries	490	479	473	462	460	456	457	457	453	451	452	450	448
Fabricated metal products	1,076	1,064	1,061	1,057	1,055	1,054	1,056	1,058	1,056	1,061	1,051	1,049	1,046
Industrial machinery and equipment	1,174	1,156	1,140	1,126	1,117	1,112	1,110	1,103	1,102	1,102	1,094	1,089	1,084
Electronic and other electrical equipment	915	901	886	875	856	851	847	842	837	838	825	815	807
Transportation equipment	1,116	1,110	1,099	1,086	1,085	1,075	1,072	1,079	1,082	1,074	1,089	1,069	1,068
Motor vehicles and equipment	683	683	678	673	677	675	673	675	680	674	689	676	673
Instruments and related products	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
Miscellaneous manufacturing	252	248	249	248	247	247	247	248	247	250	248	250	249
Nondurable goods	4,731	4,704	4,684	4,672	4,652	4,639	4,630	4,626	4,633	4,638	4,621	4,629	4,619
Food and kindred products	1,248	1,247	1,244	1,243	1,242	1,238	1,243	1,245	1,249	1,244	1,244	1,251	1,253
Tobacco products	25	25	25	25	25	25	24	25	26	26	29	27	28
Textile mill products	383	377	371	368	365	363	360	358	357	355	353	352	350
Apparel and other textile products	419	412	412	412	406	402	401	400	401	403	402	399	392
Paper and allied products	476	476	474	473	472	472	468	465	466	465	465	465	463
Printing and publishing	767	760	755	752	744	738	738	734	734	734	730	732	732
Chemicals and allied products	556	556	552	549	550	550	548	550	551	551	549	551	548
Petroleum and coal products	89	90	90	91	91	91	90	91	90	91	89	90	90
Rubber and misc. plastics products	726	719	719	718	716	719	717	717	719	727	720	718	718
Leather and leather products	42	42	42	41	41	41	41	41	40	42	40	44	45
Service-producing	73,196	72,982	72,868	72,979	72,989	72,982	73,022	73,021	73,054	73,120	73,119	73,143	73,228
Transportation and public utilities	5,871	5,814	5,782	5,787	5,783	5,750	5,737	5,722	5,716	5,704	5,685	5,656	5,645
Wholesale trade	5,360	5,328	5,342	5,351	5,352	5,349	5,355	5,353	5,357	5,351	5,348	5,349	5,335
Retail trade	20,659	20,635	20,508	20,576	20,573	20,574	20,566	20,543	20,538	20,564	20,528	20,523	20,532
Finance, insurance, and real estate	5,629	5,641	5,633	5,629	5,631	5,628	5,650	5,641	5,631	5,628	5,640	5,673	5,700
Services	35,677	35,564	35,603	35,636	35,650	35,681	35,714	35,762	35,812	35,873	35,918	35,942	36,016

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 currently reflect March 2001 benchmark levels. When more recent benchmark data are introduced with the release of May 2003 estimates, all data will be converted to the North American Industry Classification System. See page 3 of this publication for additional information.

**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, 347 industries ¹												
Over 1-month span:												
1998	62.4	57.5	59.1	60.2	57.5	56.8	54.6	59.1	57.2	53.0	57.9	56.8
1999	55.3	58.6	53.6	58.4	55.5	57.8	57.1	54.8	57.1	57.2	60.4	58.1
2000	55.9	57.5	57.9	51.2	50.1	55.8	57.8	51.4	52.4	52.4	53.2	52.7
2001	49.4	45.7	50.3	42.4	47.3	43.2	44.5	42.5	42.4	40.5	39.3	44.1
2002	47.3	41.4	49.7	47.8	50.9	49.4	48.6	48.8	P50.7	P47.3		
Over 3-month span:												
1998	65.3	66.3	65.3	65.9	62.7	58.2	58.9	59.1	59.8	57.9	57.1	58.8
1999	59.2	57.6	59.5	55.2	60.2	57.2	59.4	59.2	59.7	58.9	61.2	60.7
2000	60.4	61.4	58.4	53.2	52.4	55.5	56.6	56.2	51.2	51.0	53.2	51.6
2001	45.5	46.1	40.8	43.4	37.8	43.2	39.3	38.0	35.3	33.7	36.3	38.9
2002	40.1	43.2	42.5	46.5	48.0	50.1	47.1	P47.3	P48.7			
Over 6-month span:												
1998	70.2	67.4	64.7	61.5	64.1	62.1	59.1	58.8	57.5	60.2	59.2	58.4
1999	60.2	58.9	58.5	59.7	57.2	60.8	61.2	62.5	62.7	61.8	61.2	62.8
2000	61.1	59.4	58.1	57.9	54.2	52.4	52.9	54.2	52.4	48.7	45.7	46.5
2001	44.7	42.7	39.5	40.1	40.8	35.6	37.0	32.4	34.3	33.1	34.1	35.6
2002	37.0	41.6	43.4	44.4	46.5	P47.3	P48.6					
Over 12-month span:												
1998	69.9	67.9	67.6	65.6	64.1	62.7	61.7	62.2	60.8	59.4	60.8	58.9
1999	61.2	60.1	58.2	61.0	60.7	61.5	62.2	61.1	63.8	62.2	59.7	60.5
2000	61.4	59.9	58.8	56.2	55.3	53.6	53.0	51.0	47.7	45.2	44.5	42.9
2001	41.5	41.5	38.9	37.5	37.3	36.2	34.1	33.6	34.4	33.9	33.3	34.0
2002	35.2	36.0	P37.5	P37.8								
Manufacturing payrolls, 136 industries ¹												
Over 1-month span:												
1998	57.0	52.6	52.2	52.9	44.9	47.4	38.2	52.9	44.9	38.6	42.3	41.5
1999	47.4	41.2	42.6	46.0	46.3	43.4	50.0	42.6	46.0	45.6	51.5	49.3
2000	44.9	52.2	49.3	46.0	49.3	50.7	57.4	36.8	39.0	42.3	47.1	40.8
2001	34.9	26.8	38.2	29.0	28.3	30.5	34.9	25.7	31.6	31.3	25.0	30.9
2002	35.3	37.9	40.4	47.4	47.1	40.4	48.9	41.9	P42.6	P40.4		
Over 3-month span:												
1998	59.2	57.0	54.8	51.8	48.2	38.2	41.9	43.0	43.0	38.2	32.7	40.4
1999	39.3	39.3	39.7	40.1	41.2	43.8	44.1	46.3	42.3	44.1	47.8	45.2
2000	48.2	48.9	48.9	44.5	46.7	52.2	46.0	38.6	29.0	34.2	39.0	36.0
2001	21.3	21.3	18.4	23.5	19.9	23.2	17.3	19.1	16.2	18.0	18.4	18.0
2002	24.6	30.1	37.1	38.6	40.1	41.2	38.6	P37.9	P34.6			
Over 6-month span:												
1998	60.7	54.4	49.3	40.1	45.2	42.6	39.0	38.2	34.6	41.2	35.7	33.1
1999	36.4	36.0	37.5	40.4	37.5	42.3	43.0	44.5	48.2	43.0	44.5	47.4
2000	47.8	45.2	44.5	50.0	41.9	37.9	36.0	35.3	32.4	26.1	21.3	21.7
2001	20.2	16.9	14.0	16.2	16.5	13.2	14.7	11.8	14.0	13.2	17.6	16.5
2002	19.9	26.8	29.8	38.2	36.4	P37.1	P32.0					
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	44.5	43.4	44.5
2000	49.3	44.1	39.3	36.8	35.3	34.2	33.8	28.7	22.1	19.1	17.6	14.0
2001	13.6	13.6	13.6	15.4	12.1	11.0	11.0	11.0	12.9	12.9	14.0	13.6
2002	18.0	18.0	P19.9	P19.9								

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 currently reflect March 2001 benchmark levels. When more recent benchmark data are introduced with the release of May 2003 estimates, all data will be converted to the North American Industry Classification System. See page 3 of this publication for additional information.

**ESTABLISHMENT DATA
STATE EMPLOYMENT
SEASONALLY ADJUSTED**

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

(In thousands)

State	2001				2002								
	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept. ^P
	Total ¹												
Alabama	1,916.5	1,910.8	1,905.6	1,903.7	1,900.5	1,900.4	1,899.9	1,899.1	1,898.2	1,896.9	1,891.2	1,897.9	1,898.5
Alaska	292.0	291.4	290.5	291.4	290.5	292.8	291.7	290.6	291.2	292.4	293.3	294.6	295.2
Arizona	2,257.4	2,259.3	2,252.6	2,247.1	2,249.2	2,242.5	2,243.4	2,243.4	2,237.7	2,251.4	2,244.8	2,251.9	2,236.5
Arkansas	1,154.7	1,151.4	1,149.9	1,147.5	1,154.1	1,154.2	1,155.7	1,152.8	1,156.2	1,152.3	1,150.0	1,150.7	1,148.9
California	14,700.5	14,688.5	14,644.2	14,656.2	14,671.7	14,664.6	14,672.0	14,667.7	14,655.4	14,658.9	14,647.9	14,662.7	14,646.9
Colorado	2,226.1	2,221.9	2,213.3	2,205.0	2,203.0	2,194.9	2,190.1	2,195.6	2,197.2	2,194.7	2,185.6	2,185.5	2,185.6
Connecticut	1,678.6	1,673.4	1,672.4	1,672.1	1,678.8	1,675.8	1,673.3	1,673.6	1,679.0	1,675.6	1,674.2	1,674.8	1,672.8
Delaware	418.1	418.1	418.3	418.2	415.5	415.8	416.6	414.6	416.0	417.8	416.3	416.1	416.8
District of Columbia	652.6	649.5	649.3	649.6	649.4	649.4	649.2	651.6	653.4	650.2	649.6	653.2	649.7
Florida	7,208.1	7,210.0	7,187.6	7,166.3	7,176.9	7,174.2	7,178.8	7,191.6	7,195.3	7,143.4	7,230.5	7,329.5	7,227.3
Georgia	3,945.9	3,942.8	3,906.6	3,890.2	3,876.5	3,873.5	3,867.7	3,880.2	3,885.6	3,882.1	3,870.3	3,864.5	3,869.1
Hawaii	556.6	550.1	546.0	545.5	548.1	547.3	549.0	544.8	550.8	554.8	549.9	549.4	549.9
Idaho	570.0	569.8	569.3	568.9	567.8	569.3	568.3	569.8	567.3	567.7	566.0	563.3	561.5
Illinois	5,993.5	5,978.9	5,969.4	5,958.0	5,966.7	5,939.3	5,922.3	5,916.3	5,936.1	5,937.4	5,929.1	5,930.7	5,914.5
Indiana	2,937.8	2,923.5	2,915.4	2,911.0	2,915.2	2,907.6	2,910.5	2,902.6	2,893.7	2,891.4	2,903.4	2,903.8	2,895.7
Iowa	1,468.1	1,463.8	1,465.2	1,462.8	1,463.9	1,464.4	1,461.3	1,461.4	1,462.8	1,457.5	1,461.6	1,465.0	1,467.0
Kansas	1,363.7	1,359.9	1,360.6	1,363.1	1,359.9	1,358.7	1,362.1	1,358.1	1,364.1	1,367.7	1,363.1	1,365.1	1,365.6
Kentucky	1,818.3	1,815.0	1,819.0	1,818.5	1,828.1	1,828.0	1,823.0	1,823.6	1,825.5	1,824.1	1,826.7	1,832.4	1,837.9
Louisiana	1,936.7	1,938.0	1,936.9	1,937.8	1,933.2	1,929.9	1,932.3	1,930.4	1,932.2	1,924.7	1,922.3	1,932.4	1,933.8
Maine	609.5	608.0	608.3	608.1	609.4	609.0	609.0	609.9	611.6	610.6	611.9	610.8	610.6
Maryland	2,477.4	2,471.6	2,470.4	2,469.9	2,459.2	2,456.3	2,456.5	2,454.2	2,454.5	2,452.5	2,423.7	2,446.6	2,462.1
Massachusetts	3,323.4	3,315.3	3,312.1	3,307.1	3,306.6	3,305.7	3,305.6	3,299.2	3,293.8	3,290.6	3,284.3	3,275.1	3,276.0
Michigan	4,571.9	4,567.2	4,561.5	4,555.5	4,557.7	4,557.2	4,562.6	4,554.4	4,554.7	4,548.5	4,545.1	4,537.0	4,544.7
Minnesota	2,665.6	2,656.4	2,653.4	2,648.4	2,659.6	2,659.3	2,659.9	2,655.7	2,659.5	2,653.7	2,655.2	2,644.8	2,645.0
Mississippi	1,133.4	1,130.7	1,130.8	1,125.5	1,130.4	1,131.2	1,133.1	1,131.4	1,126.1	1,130.9	1,134.6	1,130.8	1,130.2
Missouri	2,728.5	2,711.6	2,707.1	2,695.2	2,706.9	2,699.2	2,691.1	2,693.1	2,686.9	2,685.8	2,677.4	2,687.2	2,673.7
Montana	391.4	389.5	390.0	390.3	395.1	393.2	394.5	394.6	394.6	398.9	395.6	394.6	395.0
Nebraska	912.0	909.9	911.4	908.8	908.5	909.2	911.8	911.0	912.6	910.3	907.0	906.9	907.8
Nevada	1,053.4	1,046.5	1,046.8	1,049.6	1,055.0	1,060.5	1,066.3	1,068.6	1,073.5	1,070.2	1,070.8	1,070.4	1,068.3
New Hampshire	624.9	623.3	624.3	624.6	628.4	626.9	626.5	627.4	624.7	624.5	627.3	625.6	625.3
New Jersey	4,014.3	4,022.3	4,020.0	4,023.3	4,025.0	4,016.7	4,014.6	4,010.7	4,007.8	4,004.4	4,002.1	4,003.0	3,999.7
New Mexico	757.7	757.7	757.4	758.1	760.9	762.6	763.0	760.9	761.7	762.1	761.0	759.5	760.5
New York	8,619.2	8,579.2	8,574.5	8,568.5	8,559.0	8,547.9	8,541.3	8,534.5	8,540.1	8,541.6	8,559.7	8,549.4	8,546.8
North Carolina	3,897.7	3,886.1	3,882.6	3,881.6	3,885.3	3,880.6	3,882.3	3,877.2	3,881.2	3,862.6	3,885.5	3,896.5	3,897.1
North Dakota	331.2	330.9	330.9	331.0	331.2	330.7	330.5	329.6	331.0	331.2	328.9	329.8	330.2
Ohio	5,548.4	5,545.1	5,539.6	5,534.5	5,547.7	5,543.5	5,534.9	5,520.9	5,520.8	5,507.7	5,511.4	5,503.8	5,505.7
Oklahoma	1,513.4	1,510.8	1,516.0	1,515.9	1,509.6	1,510.4	1,518.6	1,520.6	1,519.9	1,520.2	1,518.8	1,519.5	1,522.0
Oregon	1,589.6	1,587.1	1,582.4	1,580.1	1,577.7	1,577.6	1,575.7	1,576.6	1,581.6	1,583.3	1,582.7	1,582.0	1,582.0
Pennsylvania	5,696.5	5,676.5	5,666.5	5,663.1	5,655.5	5,658.3	5,650.8	5,645.1	5,644.2	5,655.8	5,658.3	5,649.2	5,637.6
Rhode Island	478.0	477.6	477.6	477.9	480.1	479.7	480.3	483.3	484.6	483.7	483.0	481.4	480.6
South Carolina	1,835.1	1,838.5	1,834.8	1,827.8	1,829.4	1,830.0	1,827.1	1,828.6	1,828.9	1,823.1	1,820.6	1,831.9	1,838.4
South Dakota	379.1	379.7	377.8	376.3	376.0	376.1	375.4	378.1	381.1	382.2	381.4	380.1	378.4
Tennessee	2,703.9	2,704.3	2,706.3	2,706.9	2,720.1	2,719.1	2,717.2	2,707.5	2,706.8	2,696.7	2,703.1	2,704.3	2,697.2
Texas	9,501.6	9,462.7	9,449.6	9,437.0	9,452.5	9,455.5	9,455.7	9,458.7	9,458.0	9,462.0	9,412.7	9,423.1	9,425.0
Utah	1,081.6	1,079.1	1,075.6	1,073.7	1,086.0	1,079.9	1,072.4	1,069.2	1,069.0	1,065.4	1,065.1	1,063.7	1,062.4
Vermont	297.2	297.7	297.7	297.4	297.1	296.5	296.1	295.6	296.5	297.2	297.1	296.9	296.4
Virginia	3,523.7	3,510.6	3,504.9	3,501.9	3,508.3	3,493.8	3,497.4	3,494.8	3,503.2	3,506.3	3,495.8	3,494.6	3,491.6
Washington	2,689.7	2,677.2	2,667.8	2,655.6	2,665.4	2,659.4	2,651.6	2,648.3	2,654.4	2,648.0	2,648.0	2,641.0	2,631.9
West Virginia	733.6	731.5	733.6	734.6	733.4	736.8	736.7	734.2	731.5	727.2	723.2	731.8	726.7
Wisconsin	2,822.5	2,818.2	2,816.0	2,817.5	2,814.0	2,813.8	2,816.6	2,821.8	2,825.0	2,831.6	2,833.3	2,838.9	2,837.4
Wyoming	246.8	246.2	246.2	245.9	246.5	248.0	248.9	247.2	249.1	247.4	251.9	253.4	247.0

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								
	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept. ^P
Construction													
Alabama	104.5	104.2	104.6	105.0	104.9	104.6	104.1	103.1	103.0	103.4	103.1	104.4	105.2
Alaska	14.9	14.8	14.4	14.8	15.2	15.0	15.1	15.2	14.9	15.2	15.2	15.6	15.7
Arizona	163.9	163.1	161.3	160.2	157.9	156.0	155.4	156.7	156.9	157.4	157.2	158.9	159.4
Arkansas	53.4	53.2	53.9	54.4	55.3	55.1	55.6	54.9	56.0	55.3	55.4	55.6	54.7
California	771.0	768.0	759.7	761.1	762.5	770.9	770.2	764.3	756.3	761.6	756.7	756.9	758.7
Colorado	168.6	168.1	167.8	167.0	163.6	161.6	158.7	163.3	164.3	167.6	164.6	163.9	163.9
Connecticut	65.0	64.8	64.5	64.8	65.2	66.0	65.4	64.0	64.3	64.0	64.5	65.2	65.0
Delaware ²	23.8	24.0	24.2	24.3	22.6	22.6	23.1	24.0	24.7	25.4	24.3	24.3	24.2
District of Columbia	10.9	10.7	10.6	10.6	9.9	9.9	9.8	9.7	9.6	10.1	9.9	9.9	10.0
Florida	404.0	408.5	403.3	403.1	402.3	403.4	404.9	405.0	407.9	408.4	410.1	410.1	412.7
Georgia	205.2	204.5	198.8	193.9	193.8	194.2	191.7	193.4	193.1	192.1	184.8	184.8	179.0
Hawaii ²	23.1	23.3	23.6	24.0	24.0	24.3	24.5	24.8	25.0	25.0	24.6	24.4	24.2
Idaho	37.5	37.3	37.3	37.3	35.7	35.9	35.7	35.9	35.4	35.4	34.8	34.3	33.6
Illinois	268.2	264.0	269.0	265.5	268.6	264.3	260.4	256.6	267.2	270.2	268.5	269.2	270.9
Indiana	147.3	146.1	147.3	147.0	147.5	144.8	141.4	138.4	139.5	141.8	140.8	139.9	142.4
Iowa	63.8	63.8	63.7	62.5	63.2	63.6	64.0	64.5	66.1	65.2	65.9	66.5	66.4
Kansas	64.1	64.7	64.9	65.3	63.4	64.2	65.2	65.6	66.5	67.5	68.9	68.5	67.7
Kentucky	89.2	89.0	89.1	89.5	88.1	89.5	88.2	87.6	87.5	88.8	89.6	90.9	91.4
Louisiana	122.2	123.1	123.8	124.0	123.9	121.5	120.9	120.8	123.1	120.7	118.7	121.1	122.5
Maine	29.6	29.5	29.6	29.7	29.9	30.1	29.8	29.5	29.5	29.9	30.2	30.3	30.1
Maryland	162.3	161.5	160.6	160.1	158.0	158.1	155.5	154.9	153.8	156.6	156.0	159.0	163.2
Massachusetts	137.5	138.4	139.2	140.2	139.9	140.9	140.9	142.4	139.8	139.9	139.7	139.0	139.4
Michigan	199.9	200.3	201.8	202.4	201.2	203.5	202.8	199.5	198.5	199.6	198.6	199.3	198.9
Minnesota	122.6	121.6	122.4	122.3	122.7	122.1	122.3	121.1	122.0	122.2	121.7	120.8	120.3
Mississippi	52.7	53.1	53.3	52.5	53.3	53.8	54.2	54.3	53.7	54.0	53.7	53.6	54.2
Missouri	144.5	142.1	142.6	143.5	140.9	140.9	139.2	139.1	136.7	138.5	139.3	140.3	133.8
Montana	20.6	20.2	20.5	20.5	21.2	21.2	19.6	19.9	20.5	21.3	21.3	21.0	21.7
Nebraska	42.8	42.0	42.5	41.8	41.8	41.3	42.8	42.9	42.7	42.9	42.1	41.6	41.3
Nevada	90.7	90.3	90.3	90.1	90.3	91.4	92.2	92.2	93.0	93.2	93.3	93.3	93.4
New Hampshire	27.2	27.3	27.8	27.8	27.2	27.3	27.3	26.9	27.3	27.4	27.5	27.7	27.9
New Jersey	160.6	160.8	161.7	162.9	163.6	163.0	162.4	161.1	161.5	161.6	161.5	161.9	162.0
New Mexico	45.4	45.6	45.7	45.8	46.3	45.6	44.8	43.2	43.3	44.3	44.0	44.2	44.2
New York	330.3	332.3	334.7	337.0	337.3	338.0	336.2	332.2	333.8	335.6	336.8	337.4	336.5
North Carolina	227.3	226.8	226.2	226.3	226.4	226.7	224.6	223.9	224.4	223.8	222.6	222.4	220.5
North Dakota	15.5	15.7	15.8	15.5	14.9	15.4	15.5	15.0	15.8	15.7	15.5	15.4	15.2
Ohio	236.3	235.8	236.3	234.8	235.1	232.9	231.3	229.0	229.9	230.1	227.9	230.3	230.7
Oklahoma	63.8	64.1	64.4	65.2	64.7	64.6	65.0	65.2	65.6	65.6	65.4	65.1	67.1
Oregon	76.9	75.5	73.7	74.6	74.3	74.6	74.0	74.6	73.0	73.4	72.9	73.6	73.5
Pennsylvania	249.9	249.5	247.3	248.3	248.4	249.2	250.1	249.0	251.8	248.9	251.3	252.7	252.2
Rhode Island	18.5	18.5	18.1	18.1	18.2	18.1	18.0	18.4	18.2	18.0	17.4	17.7	17.8
South Carolina	112.1	112.2	111.5	111.2	110.4	110.7	109.9	109.9	110.6	110.2	111.5	112.2	111.2
South Dakota	18.5	19.2	18.8	18.3	18.0	17.5	17.2	17.4	18.1	18.9	19.2	18.7	18.1
Tennessee	119.8	119.0	120.4	120.7	121.3	122.7	123.3	119.1	118.7	118.4	117.8	118.2	117.6
Texas	564.0	558.1	558.9	558.5	559.0	559.3	559.7	560.0	558.3	560.1	559.6	558.2	558.5
Utah	71.1	72.1	71.4	70.8	68.6	64.3	64.7	64.8	63.6	65.1	65.6	64.7	64.9
Vermont	14.7	14.8	14.8	14.8	14.6	15.0	14.9	15.0	15.0	15.5	15.3	15.4	15.3
Virginia	215.8	212.9	211.1	210.3	207.2	207.4	206.8	204.2	204.3	206.6	206.6	206.1	207.4
Washington	154.6	149.9	148.1	146.4	146.0	145.4	142.2	142.1	144.6	144.8	144.9	145.9	145.4
West Virginia	34.1	33.7	33.3	33.9	33.8	35.6	35.8	34.5	34.1	33.3	32.4	32.8	32.1
Wisconsin	121.5	121.0	120.4	120.5	121.4	119.6	122.3	121.1	123.4	125.1	125.1	123.8	124.3
Wyoming	18.4	18.0	17.8	17.4	17.5	18.3	19.1	18.2	18.2	18.3	18.1	18.1	18.1

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								
	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept. ^P
Manufacturing													
Alabama	335.8	335.6	332.6	333.5	332.8	331.1	331.1	330.0	328.8	328.1	328.8	328.1	327.2
Alaska	14.3	14.1	13.4	13.2	12.1	13.4	13.6	11.7	12.2	12.0	13.6	13.6	13.5
Arizona	206.0	205.2	203.6	202.3	197.1	196.2	196.3	195.9	195.0	194.7	194.6	193.5	193.4
Arkansas	237.1	237.2	234.3	232.5	232.0	231.6	230.0	228.9	229.3	228.0	228.4	226.9	226.9
California	1,873.1	1,859.3	1,847.6	1,843.4	1,842.8	1,839.5	1,837.5	1,830.8	1,823.3	1,823.9	1,814.0	1,807.2	1,803.7
Colorado	195.2	193.4	193.1	192.3	189.7	188.4	187.0	185.7	185.7	185.4	185.7	184.4	184.4
Connecticut	249.4	248.4	247.3	246.5	246.0	245.0	244.3	243.6	243.2	241.4	241.0	240.4	239.5
Delaware	55.2	55.2	55.2	55.2	54.6	55.3	55.2	53.6	53.6	55.0	54.4	53.9	54.2
District of Columbia	11.3	11.2	11.2	11.1	11.0	11.4	11.2	11.0	11.1	10.9	11.0	10.9	11.0
Florida	461.3	458.1	454.8	452.2	452.3	450.1	449.5	448.7	448.3	446.4	445.5	443.8	443.0
Georgia	543.2	541.0	534.4	539.5	535.5	537.8	534.9	536.0	538.6	541.0	537.8	538.5	538.6
Hawaii	18.0	17.7	17.7	17.7	17.6	17.5	17.6	17.8	17.7	17.8	17.7	17.5	17.6
Idaho	74.5	74.0	73.2	72.6	71.9	71.7	71.1	71.4	71.1	71.0	70.4	70.7	71.2
Illinois	897.6	895.3	892.6	893.1	889.4	886.4	884.2	885.2	886.8	885.4	884.1	882.7	880.5
Indiana	634.1	630.5	626.6	623.4	619.4	617.0	620.3	620.0	619.7	618.4	621.2	619.9	619.6
Iowa	248.1	245.8	247.4	247.0	245.6	245.0	245.5	245.6	246.1	244.2	245.3	245.4	246.0
Kansas	205.3	204.9	204.1	203.8	199.8	199.8	199.6	199.9	200.5	200.4	197.7	199.8	199.8
Kentucky	303.8	299.5	301.6	300.6	301.2	299.8	299.8	300.5	300.5	299.5	298.1	299.9	299.3
Louisiana	180.6	180.8	179.7	179.4	176.8	177.2	177.3	176.8	178.7	176.5	176.7	178.4	178.0
Maine	79.6	78.8	78.3	78.0	77.3	77.0	76.4	76.4	75.7	76.1	76.1	75.2	74.8
Maryland	177.1	176.8	176.1	175.4	174.9	174.1	175.0	172.8	172.4	171.0	171.6	171.4	170.9
Massachusetts	416.5	414.1	412.1	409.7	409.1	407.9	407.2	404.3	403.3	402.2	402.1	399.2	398.7
Michigan	916.8	913.0	910.5	911.1	906.9	910.1	913.7	913.8	911.9	913.0	906.6	905.1	906.0
Minnesota	414.0	414.7	413.4	412.2	411.2	411.1	411.5	411.0	410.5	408.5	405.2	404.2	403.1
Mississippi	210.6	209.5	209.8	207.5	207.2	207.9	208.6	208.1	207.0	207.7	209.2	207.8	206.6
Missouri	372.2	365.1	367.5	365.6	363.0	361.4	361.6	363.4	360.7	360.5	360.7	362.4	358.7
Montana	23.8	23.6	23.5	23.5	23.6	23.4	23.1	23.2	23.5	23.6	23.6	23.8	23.5
Nebraska	117.0	116.2	115.2	115.0	114.2	113.6	113.9	112.8	112.9	112.8	112.6	112.3	112.5
Nevada	46.1	45.8	45.6	45.7	45.7	45.8	46.0	45.9	45.9	46.0	46.1	46.2	46.1
New Hampshire	101.8	101.6	101.4	100.9	101.0	100.1	99.4	99.6	99.6	99.6	100.9	99.0	99.3
New Jersey	444.7	442.7	438.7	438.0	431.2	430.8	430.3	426.5	425.4	424.1	424.1	423.2	420.9
New Mexico	42.2	42.3	42.0	42.3	42.2	42.4	42.6	42.3	42.0	41.8	42.5	41.3	40.6
New York	831.6	826.1	820.6	816.7	814.9	810.3	805.5	805.9	801.6	799.7	797.2	789.7	789.5
North Carolina	720.2	717.2	712.5	711.1	709.9	704.3	705.0	700.7	698.7	700.2	701.4	702.7	702.2
North Dakota	25.7	25.6	25.6	25.6	25.8	25.8	25.2	25.4	25.2	25.4	25.5	25.2	25.0
Ohio	1,012.3	1,010.1	1,007.3	1,004.7	1,004.3	1,006.1	1,003.8	1,002.5	1,005.0	1,002.8	1,001.9	998.1	998.1
Oklahoma	177.9	177.0	177.0	176.4	174.0	175.4	175.2	174.5	175.4	175.7	176.2	175.4	174.3
Oregon	232.7	232.2	230.0	228.4	225.2	224.3	223.0	223.9	225.8	225.9	227.8	226.5	226.7
Pennsylvania	879.6	874.0	867.6	864.0	857.9	857.9	856.4	853.8	849.3	849.0	848.5	846.5	845.4
Rhode Island	68.3	67.9	67.8	67.6	67.6	67.2	67.5	68.1	68.2	67.9	68.6	67.0	66.6
South Carolina	327.6	326.7	324.1	320.9	320.0	319.2	317.9	316.5	315.5	314.9	315.4	314.7	314.4
South Dakota	45.3	44.9	43.9	43.6	43.4	43.1	43.6	43.8	43.6	44.1	43.6	43.2	43.4
Tennessee	474.4	472.1	469.7	468.4	468.6	468.6	466.9	467.0	466.0	465.0	467.1	464.4	463.7
Texas	1,040.8	1,033.5	1,028.8	1,025.0	1,022.8	1,016.9	1,013.4	1,011.8	1,008.8	1,006.6	1,005.6	1,002.4	999.4
Utah	125.5	124.9	123.8	123.0	122.2	121.9	120.8	120.0	119.9	119.8	119.9	119.9	120.2
Vermont	47.0	46.7	46.5	46.1	45.6	44.9	45.0	44.7	44.5	44.7	45.1	44.0	43.9
Virginia	365.3	361.8	362.4	361.1	360.6	359.7	360.6	359.9	360.1	359.3	356.8	357.7	356.7
Washington	336.0	330.9	327.7	320.9	318.4	315.8	314.9	313.7	314.3	312.7	309.8	306.3	302.6
West Virginia	75.7	75.3	75.6	75.5	74.9	74.5	74.2	73.9	73.6	73.4	73.7	73.6	73.2
Wisconsin	582.2	579.8	577.1	575.8	570.7	569.0	566.6	566.7	565.8	569.9	568.8	569.1	569.5
Wyoming	11.0	11.1	11.2	11.1	11.0	11.1	11.1	11.2	10.9	10.9	10.6	10.6	10.5

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								
	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept. ^P
	Transportation and public utilities												
Alabama	95.0	95.8	95.6	95.5	93.5	93.2	93.3	93.1	93.2	92.7	92.9	92.2	91.8
Alaska	28.0	28.1	28.1	28.1	28.0	28.2	28.0	28.2	27.9	27.5	27.7	27.6	27.5
Arizona	111.0	109.6	108.8	108.3	108.0	107.1	106.8	105.8	106.0	105.5	105.2	104.4	104.4
Arkansas	72.2	72.4	72.7	72.6	74.9	76.0	75.9	75.9	75.9	76.1	75.7	75.8	75.6
California	749.9	745.0	736.5	734.6	733.0	731.3	724.7	724.2	724.0	722.4	720.2	717.1	712.2
Colorado	143.2	141.1	138.7	136.2	138.2	136.6	136.3	137.0	138.0	136.9	134.9	132.8	133.2
Connecticut	78.8	77.2	77.2	77.3	76.6	76.4	76.0	76.7	76.5	76.6	75.2	74.9	76.2
Delaware	17.0	17.0	16.9	16.8	16.8	17.2	17.2	16.7	16.7	17.2	17.2	17.0	16.8
District of Columbia	17.6	17.6	17.4	18.3	17.9	18.0	17.6	17.2	17.3	17.4	17.2	17.2	17.1
Florida	365.8	364.5	358.1	352.8	355.3	355.8	355.0	354.6	355.4	353.5	353.6	353.0	353.3
Georgia	264.6	261.8	257.6	255.4	252.6	250.5	249.4	250.2	251.4	252.0	252.0	251.2	249.6
Hawaii	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)
Idaho	27.9	27.8	27.9	27.8	27.6	27.6	27.6	27.8	27.5	27.6	27.4	27.3	27.0
Illinois	355.2	353.8	352.4	349.7	347.8	345.2	344.9	343.6	346.0	344.8	344.2	345.0	341.8
Indiana	147.7	145.8	145.8	145.1	146.3	143.8	142.4	142.2	142.4	141.9	142.0	141.1	140.1
Iowa	71.6	71.4	71.5	71.5	71.8	71.9	71.9	71.8	71.8	71.7	71.2	71.3	70.9
Kansas	90.4	90.3	90.0	89.9	89.7	89.3	89.2	88.7	88.7	88.4	88.0	87.5	87.6
Kentucky	107.7	107.4	107.3	107.2	106.5	106.1	106.0	106.0	106.1	105.3	106.1	106.2	105.8
Louisiana	117.6	117.7	117.7	117.6	118.4	117.8	117.7	117.9	117.2	117.5	117.2	116.2	116.7
Maine	24.5	24.5	24.5	24.4	24.7	24.5	24.4	24.5	24.7	24.7	24.7	24.7	24.3
Maryland	116.0	116.4	116.3	116.8	115.3	115.4	115.8	114.6	114.9	114.7	112.8	112.5	113.1
Massachusetts	143.4	141.9	140.3	139.7	139.6	139.5	139.6	139.8	139.0	138.9	138.9	138.4	137.4
Michigan	180.9	180.5	180.2	179.6	178.2	177.8	178.8	179.6	179.8	179.8	180.0	179.0	178.2
Minnesota	133.9	128.8	129.3	128.0	128.4	127.3	127.4	126.9	127.1	126.6	126.0	125.7	124.4
Mississippi	56.6	56.5	56.8	57.0	56.9	56.5	56.6	56.4	56.1	56.0	55.4	55.5	55.3
Missouri	174.1	173.1	173.1	172.2	171.0	169.8	168.0	168.2	168.5	166.3	168.9	167.6	168.1
Montana	21.5	21.6	21.6	21.6	21.8	21.6	21.8	22.0	21.8	21.9	21.9	21.6	21.5
Nebraska	57.7	57.6	57.4	57.4	57.4	56.8	56.8	56.4	57.0	57.0	56.9	56.8	57.4
Nevada	57.3	56.6	56.4	56.5	56.4	56.7	56.9	56.8	57.3	56.8	57.4	57.5	57.2
New Hampshire	21.3	21.2	21.3	21.1	21.2	21.2	21.1	21.0	21.0	20.7	20.6	20.5	20.0
New Jersey	267.6	267.7	265.3	265.4	265.7	264.9	263.4	262.9	262.7	262.1	261.9	261.2	260.9
New Mexico	37.6	37.3	37.0	36.8	36.8	37.3	37.5	37.6	37.5	37.0	36.6	36.0	35.3
New York	434.4	429.4	429.1	427.6	428.6	427.6	427.3	424.3	425.9	425.2	422.0	420.0	418.7
North Carolina	181.9	182.8	182.3	182.0	183.1	181.4	181.9	181.1	180.4	179.4	179.1	178.4	177.5
North Dakota	19.1	19.1	19.1	19.1	19.1	18.8	19.0	19.1	19.1	18.9	18.9	19.0	19.0
Ohio	247.9	247.4	247.1	246.7	247.7	247.3	247.4	247.2	247.2	246.3	245.9	244.3	244.4
Oklahoma	84.8	84.5	84.5	84.4	84.0	84.2	84.1	83.5	83.3	82.8	82.9	82.5	82.7
Oregon	78.8	78.6	78.3	78.0	78.6	78.7	77.5	77.3	77.7	77.6	77.6	77.1	77.0
Pennsylvania	302.0	300.0	298.5	297.0	296.5	294.6	294.0	292.6	292.8	292.9	292.8	292.2	291.5
Rhode Island	17.1	17.0	17.0	17.0	17.3	16.9	16.9	16.8	16.5	17.1	16.8	16.6	16.8
South Carolina	95.6	95.8	95.8	96.0	96.3	96.0	95.7	95.6	96.3	95.6	94.9	95.7	95.7
South Dakota	17.2	17.5	17.2	17.0	16.8	16.7	16.8	16.7	16.9	17.0	16.8	16.7	16.7
Tennessee	179.7	179.3	179.9	180.3	176.9	174.8	174.6	172.7	174.0	174.0	174.1	173.6	173.7
Texas	596.5	587.4	582.4	575.2	577.4	577.0	576.7	577.2	577.7	577.3	574.0	573.2	573.6
Utah	60.6	59.7	59.2	58.4	60.0	59.7	59.3	58.7	58.5	58.1	57.5	57.4	57.2
Vermont	12.1	12.2	12.2	12.2	12.3	12.0	12.1	12.1	12.0	12.1	12.2	12.3	12.4
Virginia	187.6	183.2	181.1	179.6	178.9	178.6	179.4	179.0	179.5	179.2	177.3	177.4	177.8
Washington	144.9	144.1	142.3	141.0	141.8	140.8	139.0	138.0	138.4	137.4	136.8	136.3	136.5
West Virginia	36.7	36.8	36.8	36.8	37.0	36.8	36.9	37.0	36.7	36.4	36.6	36.6	36.0
Wisconsin	132.7	132.2	132.3	132.1	132.3	132.2	131.7	130.8	131.1	130.6	130.9	131.2	131.6
Wyoming	14.2	14.1	14.1	14.1	14.4	14.1	13.9	14.0	13.9	13.9	13.8	14.0	14.0

See footnotes at end of table.

**ESTABLISHMENT DATA
STATE EMPLOYMENT
SEASONALLY ADJUSTED**

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

(In thousands)

State	2001				2002								
	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept. ^P
	Trade												
Alabama	440.4	438.8	436.2	433.4	434.4	435.6	435.1	436.3	437.4	436.7	436.9	435.7	434.4
Alaska	58.4	58.8	58.8	58.8	59.0	59.1	58.5	58.4	58.6	58.8	58.8	58.9	59.5
Arizona	534.0	534.7	535.3	535.3	533.6	534.9	535.5	537.2	537.7	539.3	538.6	536.9	533.2
Arkansas	266.6	265.4	265.1	263.9	264.7	265.5	266.9	266.0	266.7	265.8	265.6	266.3	265.7
California	3,342.7	3,346.8	3,338.0	3,336.5	3,343.8	3,352.6	3,356.6	3,363.0	3,358.6	3,361.4	3,367.6	3,370.9	3,370.6
Colorado	526.9	527.9	529.0	528.0	528.1	527.0	523.4	522.2	522.3	518.3	516.3	515.4	515.8
Connecticut	358.2	356.5	356.5	356.3	359.1	360.3	359.9	358.6	360.9	359.7	361.7	360.5	359.3
Delaware	90.4	91.3	91.2	91.5	91.0	91.2	91.3	91.4	91.4	91.7	91.7	91.7	91.2
District of Columbia	52.0	51.2	51.2	50.8	49.6	49.5	50.1	50.5	50.8	50.9	50.8	51.4	51.0
Florida	1,782.9	1,779.6	1,770.6	1,761.9	1,777.3	1,773.4	1,774.5	1,776.1	1,777.8	1,775.2	1,779.3	1,775.0	1,778.0
Georgia	965.4	963.6	957.0	946.8	948.9	946.1	943.6	951.4	949.0	944.3	942.7	938.6	941.5
Hawaii	136.0	134.2	132.2	132.4	132.6	132.6	132.9	132.6	132.9	133.0	132.3	132.4	132.7
Idaho	140.8	140.3	139.7	139.4	139.3	140.0	140.1	140.6	139.6	140.1	140.6	140.4	139.7
Illinois	1,351.7	1,348.6	1,343.2	1,338.8	1,349.7	1,350.0	1,346.1	1,346.5	1,346.1	1,346.2	1,344.6	1,341.2	1,336.4
Indiana	695.4	693.4	689.7	687.8	689.8	691.3	692.7	689.1	684.5	684.1	682.4	679.7	681.7
Iowa	351.2	349.0	348.8	348.0	349.4	348.7	348.4	348.0	346.8	346.9	346.8	348.1	346.8
Kansas	317.2	315.6	316.6	316.9	316.6	315.4	315.3	314.7	315.6	314.9	314.2	313.6	314.5
Kentucky	424.3	424.4	423.8	422.8	428.8	431.6	429.7	428.6	427.5	427.4	428.4	428.3	430.5
Louisiana	451.6	451.5	450.7	449.4	447.1	447.4	452.0	452.1	452.6	451.8	451.5	453.0	452.5
Maine	151.3	151.1	151.0	150.7	151.3	151.3	151.9	152.3	152.8	153.4	153.3	153.0	152.8
Maryland	554.5	553.9	552.6	551.9	552.1	550.2	552.5	550.2	550.0	548.3	547.8	545.8	546.5
Massachusetts	739.2	735.6	736.5	735.4	735.7	735.8	739.2	734.6	732.3	732.8	727.5	723.7	722.2
Michigan	1,070.0	1,069.7	1,066.5	1,059.5	1,059.1	1,062.3	1,062.1	1,061.0	1,059.0	1,054.5	1,053.0	1,049.2	1,046.9
Minnesota	631.2	629.6	629.1	627.0	630.4	630.9	631.2	630.3	630.1	625.9	625.6	623.7	626.4
Mississippi	252.6	251.5	251.9	250.3	250.4	251.9	251.6	251.7	250.9	251.7	251.1	250.1	250.5
Missouri	645.9	642.3	640.0	631.9	642.1	644.0	638.8	639.1	636.1	637.8	637.1	633.2	635.5
Montana	101.6	101.0	101.3	101.4	102.8	102.8	102.8	103.3	102.1	101.9	102.0	101.7	102.1
Nebraska	213.1	212.2	211.7	211.3	214.5	214.5	214.6	215.5	214.5	215.0	214.8	215.7	215.1
Nevada	222.2	222.0	221.7	221.9	223.7	224.6	226.2	227.4	227.7	228.0	227.4	227.2	227.2
New Hampshire	165.2	164.7	164.6	164.8	166.1	165.6	165.9	166.7	166.0	165.6	165.0	165.0	164.9
New Jersey	922.7	921.1	923.8	923.7	930.0	926.8	927.5	928.0	927.5	926.9	927.3	929.0	926.4
New Mexico	172.7	172.9	172.9	172.7	174.2	173.6	174.3	174.8	174.0	174.0	173.5	173.0	174.0
New York	1,732.6	1,726.2	1,723.8	1,724.2	1,718.0	1,720.2	1,719.6	1,722.9	1,720.4	1,721.0	1,719.1	1,720.7	1,716.5
North Carolina	888.9	886.6	886.5	886.9	887.5	885.9	885.9	887.4	884.1	888.9	887.3	888.1	889.2
North Dakota	81.5	81.7	81.7	81.8	82.1	81.8	82.3	81.2	81.4	81.5	81.1	81.5	81.6
Ohio	1,327.2	1,327.3	1,326.2	1,325.9	1,325.1	1,320.5	1,321.9	1,319.5	1,315.5	1,313.2	1,315.8	1,315.9	1,315.5
Oklahoma	343.6	343.5	344.3	344.6	343.8	342.8	344.5	346.4	344.8	344.8	345.4	344.7	344.9
Oregon	389.6	389.3	388.3	387.9	387.8	387.0	388.3	389.2	390.7	388.9	388.8	388.1	389.7
Pennsylvania	1,268.8	1,265.9	1,267.6	1,271.5	1,265.1	1,262.9	1,263.5	1,262.6	1,260.5	1,259.9	1,259.8	1,256.3	1,251.8
Rhode Island	107.7	107.4	107.6	107.7	108.5	109.0	109.0	108.8	109.3	108.9	108.8	108.8	108.2
South Carolina	431.5	432.5	435.8	434.2	437.8	438.8	439.8	440.9	438.7	437.7	438.3	436.1	437.0
South Dakota	93.2	93.8	94.1	93.9	94.3	94.9	94.6	94.3	94.7	94.6	94.5	93.8	93.4
Tennessee	636.5	637.2	637.6	638.3	639.7	638.9	640.6	637.2	636.5	632.1	631.6	631.9	632.9
Texas	2,269.5	2,252.4	2,247.5	2,240.3	2,249.2	2,251.8	2,254.3	2,252.5	2,253.1	2,251.5	2,245.3	2,238.6	2,238.1
Utah	249.9	249.7	248.2	247.4	249.9	251.1	248.8	248.5	248.6	246.2	245.5	245.7	245.4
Vermont	67.6	67.0	67.4	67.2	67.7	67.7	67.5	67.5	68.2	67.8	67.5	67.4	67.4
Virginia	766.2	765.2	763.2	758.8	767.2	761.6	761.0	760.1	761.1	761.5	761.4	762.0	761.2
Washington	631.8	628.8	627.0	624.4	629.4	627.8	628.1	626.5	625.3	625.1	625.3	623.5	624.2
West Virginia	160.1	161.2	161.2	161.7	161.1	162.4	161.6	161.1	159.8	158.7	159.1	158.6	158.7
Wisconsin	641.2	641.4	640.9	640.0	642.1	642.5	641.7	643.8	643.2	642.3	643.0	643.4	643.0
Wyoming	54.9	55.1	55.1	55.0	54.9	55.2	55.4	55.3	55.2	55.1	55.2	55.7	55.2

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								
	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept. ^P
	Finance, insurance, and real estate												
Alabama	92.4	92.3	92.1	92.0	92.3	92.1	92.2	92.2	92.5	92.3	92.2	91.9	92.2
Alaska	12.7	12.7	12.9	12.9	12.7	12.8	12.8	13.0	12.9	12.8	12.7	12.8	12.7
Arizona	151.1	151.3	151.4	151.3	151.2	150.9	151.0	150.7	149.1	149.3	148.9	148.6	148.7
Arkansas	46.1	46.1	46.1	46.2	46.5	46.5	46.5	46.4	46.6	46.8	46.9	47.0	47.0
California	847.5	848.8	850.7	851.0	850.6	848.5	846.1	846.9	846.5	845.9	844.7	842.4	844.0
Colorado	144.1	144.4	143.2	142.4	143.1	142.9	142.9	142.8	142.7	141.6	141.2	140.1	140.6
Connecticut	142.6	142.4	142.2	142.1	142.7	142.3	142.0	142.1	141.9	141.7	141.6	141.3	141.2
Delaware	51.6	52.1	52.1	52.0	51.8	51.8	51.6	51.2	50.8	50.8	50.9	50.8	50.7
District of Columbia	33.2	33.2	33.2	33.4	32.3	32.3	32.4	33.0	33.0	33.0	33.2	32.9	33.2
Florida	459.9	460.1	459.5	457.5	457.4	457.5	458.4	459.9	459.4	458.5	457.7	458.0	458.5
Georgia	206.9	207.5	206.0	206.2	206.4	207.6	206.7	206.7	206.3	206.4	205.1	204.1	204.5
Hawaii	32.7	32.9	32.9	32.8	33.0	33.0	32.9	32.8	33.0	33.1	33.1	33.0	33.0
Idaho	24.6	24.5	24.6	24.7	24.7	24.6	24.6	24.7	24.7	24.7	24.9	24.8	24.7
Illinois	404.7	404.8	405.3	404.6	402.6	401.9	401.9	402.8	402.1	400.0	400.9	401.6	401.8
Indiana	140.3	140.4	140.3	140.5	141.0	141.1	140.8	141.2	140.7	139.6	139.3	139.8	140.1
Iowa	89.0	89.3	89.5	89.6	90.2	90.6	90.6	90.6	90.2	90.2	90.3	90.7	91.1
Kansas	66.3	66.6	66.7	66.9	66.7	66.3	66.3	66.3	66.6	66.4	66.4	66.5	66.9
Kentucky	75.9	76.2	76.4	76.5	76.1	76.0	76.0	76.0	76.1	75.6	75.8	75.9	76.2
Louisiana	86.7	86.9	86.7	86.6	87.0	86.8	86.5	86.6	86.7	86.4	86.1	86.1	86.2
Maine	33.8	33.9	33.9	33.9	33.8	33.8	33.9	34.0	34.1	33.9	33.9	34.0	33.9
Maryland	143.2	143.2	143.1	143.2	141.9	141.6	141.5	142.1	142.1	142.0	141.9	141.4	141.6
Massachusetts	232.5	232.5	232.5	232.3	232.3	232.6	232.8	233.4	232.7	232.8	232.7	233.2	233.2
Michigan	210.4	210.4	210.4	210.6	209.3	210.0	210.1	210.3	211.1	211.1	210.9	211.4	212.2
Minnesota	165.8	165.4	165.1	165.1	165.7	165.7	165.4	165.9	165.9	165.9	166.0	165.8	166.9
Mississippi	43.6	43.6	43.7	43.7	43.4	42.4	42.3	42.2	42.1	41.9	41.9	41.9	41.8
Missouri	171.1	171.4	170.6	170.5	171.2	170.1	169.8	169.3	168.6	167.1	166.6	167.1	167.1
Montana	18.1	18.1	18.1	18.2	18.3	18.3	18.4	18.3	18.2	18.3	18.4	18.5	18.6
Nebraska	62.4	62.4	62.4	62.3	63.1	62.8	62.7	63.0	62.8	63.1	63.1	63.2	62.7
Nevada	50.2	50.2	50.1	50.1	50.3	50.6	50.9	51.1	51.1	51.4	51.7	51.7	52.0
New Hampshire	33.8	33.8	33.8	33.7	33.9	34.0	34.1	33.9	34.1	34.0	34.1	34.3	34.2
New Jersey	270.6	282.1	279.9	279.3	276.4	276.1	274.8	274.5	274.0	272.3	272.3	274.1	275.4
New Mexico	32.5	32.5	32.7	32.7	32.7	32.7	32.6	32.9	32.9	33.1	32.9	32.9	32.8
New York	744.5	722.0	724.7	722.0	721.1	717.2	717.3	717.3	718.5	716.0	716.2	713.9	715.2
North Carolina	190.0	190.3	190.3	190.1	189.1	188.3	188.2	187.7	188.3	188.9	188.6	188.4	187.8
North Dakota	17.2	17.2	17.2	17.3	17.4	17.3	17.3	17.3	17.1	17.2	17.2	17.2	17.2
Ohio	313.9	313.8	313.3	313.0	313.8	312.5	311.5	311.7	311.5	311.7	312.2	312.2	311.7
Oklahoma	75.0	75.1	75.2	75.4	75.2	75.9	75.8	75.5	75.8	75.9	76.0	76.2	76.3
Oregon	95.4	95.6	95.7	95.2	96.1	96.1	95.6	95.7	95.9	95.9	95.8	95.4	96.0
Pennsylvania	328.2	328.7	329.1	329.5	328.6	328.5	328.0	327.4	326.5	325.6	325.9	325.8	327.0
Rhode Island	32.4	32.5	32.7	32.9	33.4	33.5	33.7	33.6	33.8	33.5	33.4	33.6	33.7
South Carolina	84.4	84.9	84.3	84.4	85.2	85.1	85.0	84.5	84.9	85.1	85.3	85.1	85.3
South Dakota	28.3	28.0	28.0	28.0	28.0	28.0	27.8	27.8	28.2	28.1	27.9	28.2	28.2
Tennessee	132.6	133.0	133.0	133.1	133.9	133.4	133.0	132.7	132.3	131.5	131.8	131.9	131.8
Texas	535.2	534.2	533.5	532.0	531.3	530.3	530.6	530.3	530.4	530.1	528.2	529.1	529.7
Utah	60.4	60.1	60.0	60.1	60.3	60.3	59.8	59.8	59.6	59.0	59.3	59.6	59.1
Vermont	12.7	12.8	12.8	12.9	12.9	12.9	12.9	12.9	13.0	12.8	12.9	12.9	13.0
Virginia	194.1	193.4	193.9	194.2	194.3	193.0	192.9	193.1	193.5	192.8	192.8	193.3	193.4
Washington	143.1	143.5	143.9	143.9	144.2	144.5	144.2	144.1	143.5	143.3	143.4	143.1	143.5
West Virginia	29.4	29.8	29.7	29.7	29.8	30.0	29.5	29.6	29.3	29.5	29.3	29.6	29.8
Wisconsin	150.7	151.0	151.0	151.1	151.5	151.7	152.5	152.2	152.3	152.7	153.1	153.4	153.5
Wyoming	8.4	8.4	8.4	8.4	8.5	8.4	8.4	8.4	8.5	8.4	8.4	8.4	8.4

See footnotes at end of table.

**ESTABLISHMENT DATA
STATE EMPLOYMENT
SEASONALLY ADJUSTED**

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

(In thousands)

State	2001				2002								
	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept. ^P
	Services												
Alabama	483.8	481.9	482.2	481.7	480.1	481.3	481.3	481.7	482.7	483.3	482.6	481.9	482.0
Alaska	73.6	73.3	73.3	73.7	73.5	73.9	73.6	73.7	74.5	74.6	74.7	75.0	75.6
Arizona	709.2	705.5	700.8	699.2	706.5	705.0	706.9	705.4	708.3	707.5	704.4	709.0	709.1
Arkansas	280.3	278.5	278.7	278.4	280.0	279.4	280.3	280.1	280.4	280.0	279.0	280.1	279.7
California	4,689.2	4,687.9	4,673.6	4,686.6	4,690.8	4,668.2	4,677.7	4,675.0	4,681.0	4,676.3	4,668.8	4,671.0	4,676.5
Colorado	686.8	683.2	676.7	673.0	673.7	671.6	673.6	675.7	673.7	674.6	673.3	677.7	677.9
Connecticut	539.1	538.1	538.1	537.9	538.4	538.3	538.6	540.2	541.6	541.7	541.0	542.0	541.4
Delaware	122.4	122.3	122.3	122.0	122.3	121.5	122.5	122.4	122.3	122.1	122.0	122.6	123.1
District of Columbia	305.1	303.6	304.7	305.3	308.1	308.2	307.1	309.1	310.9	306.7	306.9	305.6	305.5
Florida	2,691.8	2,695.7	2,695.1	2,695.4	2,689.4	2,694.2	2,695.4	2,704.3	2,699.7	2,709.3	2,728.4	2,723.5	2,725.0
Georgia	1,146.4	1,149.5	1,137.2	1,131.0	1,122.8	1,126.2	1,128.9	1,131.6	1,132.1	1,133.3	1,131.5	1,129.4	1,137.2
Hawaii	188.1	184.7	183.5	183.5	184.2	184.0	184.5	184.4	184.1	185.3	185.1	186.5	186.6
Idaho	151.8	152.0	152.8	153.2	154.0	154.6	154.1	154.1	153.3	153.2	152.8	151.8	151.7
Illinois	1,865.1	1,860.2	1,855.3	1,853.1	1,850.2	1,838.2	1,830.4	1,830.7	1,833.2	1,837.8	1,831.2	1,837.0	1,838.0
Indiana	755.6	748.6	747.2	747.9	752.2	746.4	750.3	748.4	748.4	752.9	753.8	752.5	750.5
Iowa	394.8	394.8	394.6	394.8	395.2	395.3	393.0	393.4	394.5	391.6	392.7	393.6	395.2
Kansas	360.6	360.6	360.6	362.3	364.4	367.2	367.9	366.8	368.1	369.0	368.4	367.8	369.1
Kentucky	485.7	487.3	488.9	489.6	492.5	491.5	489.7	491.8	495.8	492.8	494.2	495.7	497.8
Louisiana	545.4	545.1	544.9	546.6	547.7	547.1	547.3	545.8	544.5	543.7	542.9	547.1	546.0
Maine	187.2	186.7	187.3	187.3	188.0	187.9	188.2	188.7	189.3	189.0	189.1	189.5	189.6
Maryland	867.8	862.1	862.1	862.3	858.9	855.8	853.6	857.8	860.4	859.0	856.2	857.4	859.9
Massachusetts	1,221.5	1,221.0	1,219.7	1,218.0	1,217.2	1,217.9	1,217.5	1,217.4	1,216.2	1,217.9	1,216.2	1,216.1	1,215.6
Michigan	1,297.9	1,294.8	1,294.4	1,293.5	1,296.1	1,288.1	1,289.8	1,286.9	1,291.8	1,296.2	1,297.7	1,288.3	1,295.0
Minnesota	786.6	787.3	787.1	785.8	791.8	791.3	791.0	792.7	792.9	792.5	792.9	792.0	794.3
Mississippi	271.0	270.3	269.5	269.4	271.0	271.2	272.3	272.0	271.2	273.6	273.6	273.3	272.6
Missouri	785.7	784.1	780.2	777.4	784.6	782.4	782.9	783.1	785.2	783.5	781.4	785.8	778.5
Montana	116.1	116.2	116.6	116.5	117.5	117.9	118.3	118.5	118.3	118.4	117.8	118.0	118.2
Nebraska	261.2	262.0	263.6	263.0	260.0	262.1	262.7	261.8	263.7	260.4	259.0	258.9	260.9
Nevada	448.8	444.3	445.1	447.6	451.4	453.4	455.6	457.1	458.9	457.3	455.7	454.1	453.7
New Hampshire	191.6	190.2	191.0	191.6	194.1	193.7	193.1	194.4	192.5	190.9	192.4	193.1	193.0
New Jersey	1,342.2	1,342.6	1,344.2	1,347.3	1,348.7	1,345.4	1,345.6	1,347.7	1,344.5	1,347.4	1,348.4	1,345.8	1,348.5
New Mexico	223.8	222.7	222.7	223.1	222.7	225.1	225.7	224.1	224.8	224.8	224.8	225.2	226.5
New York	3,062.4	3,061.0	3,058.1	3,057.8	3,052.2	3,047.7	3,048.5	3,045.1	3,052.4	3,056.4	3,060.6	3,063.9	3,071.3
North Carolina	1,057.5	1,046.6	1,046.8	1,047.6	1,049.7	1,052.3	1,053.6	1,054.6	1,059.9	1,060.9	1,060.6	1,065.0	1,070.3
North Dakota	94.1	94.0	94.0	94.2	93.9	94.1	94.2	94.3	93.9	94.4	93.9	94.0	93.8
Ohio	1,601.1	1,600.0	1,599.0	1,599.1	1,609.8	1,610.0	1,605.2	1,597.5	1,598.9	1,594.1	1,595.4	1,594.0	1,591.7
Oklahoma	441.0	438.3	439.8	440.0	436.5	435.4	441.0	442.1	441.0	441.3	441.3	443.6	444.7
Oregon	443.8	443.7	444.4	444.8	443.6	444.4	444.6	443.4	444.9	448.8	446.9	446.8	447.3
Pennsylvania	1,916.1	1,904.4	1,901.6	1,900.6	1,906.3	1,910.9	1,903.9	1,906.3	1,911.8	1,922.6	1,927.1	1,925.1	1,920.7
Rhode Island	169.0	169.5	169.6	169.8	170.1	170.1	170.7	172.9	174.4	173.6	172.9	172.4	171.7
South Carolina	462.9	465.4	462.7	461.7	464.1	464.7	464.2	466.5	467.6	467.9	467.4	467.0	472.3
South Dakota	101.8	101.5	101.5	101.4	101.5	101.6	101.9	103.5	105.1	104.3	103.7	104.0	102.8
Tennessee	759.1	758.0	759.5	760.4	773.4	772.6	771.5	769.4	769.8	769.0	770.3	772.2	773.1
Texas	2,741.0	2,737.9	2,737.6	2,741.9	2,745.0	2,749.2	2,748.3	2,752.6	2,751.9	2,753.9	2,735.2	2,741.1	2,743.0
Utah	314.4	314.0	313.9	314.2	323.9	324.2	320.5	318.9	319.3	317.4	316.4	314.5	312.6
Vermont	92.1	92.9	93.1	93.3	92.4	92.8	92.7	92.6	92.9	93.4	92.6	93.4	93.1
Virginia	1,152.1	1,152.2	1,150.2	1,155.2	1,154.2	1,154.3	1,154.6	1,154.0	1,157.9	1,159.4	1,155.0	1,155.0	1,157.3
Washington	768.4	766.1	765.5	764.5	767.8	766.4	765.5	764.6	767.3	767.3	768.4	766.7	764.4
West Virginia	232.9	230.9	232.6	232.5	234.1	234.2	235.0	234.8	234.7	234.5	235.3	236.6	235.2
Wisconsin	775.3	772.8	775.6	777.4	778.7	782.4	782.2	788.4	789.7	794.8	794.6	798.9	802.2
Wyoming	57.9	57.6	57.9	58.2	59.0	60.0	59.9	59.7	61.1	59.1	58.5	58.6	58.1

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								
	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept. ^P
Government													
Alabama	356.2	354.1	354.3	354.2	354.2	354.2	354.5	354.4	352.3	352.0	346.3	355.3	357.3
Alaska	79.3	79.0	79.4	79.5	79.3	79.9	79.7	79.8	79.7	81.2	80.5	81.2	81.0
Arizona	372.8	380.6	382.2	381.4	386.3	383.6	382.7	382.9	375.8	388.9	387.4	392.2	379.9
Arkansas	195.0	194.6	195.0	195.4	196.6	196.1	196.5	196.8	197.2	196.4	195.2	195.2	195.4
California	2,402.9	2,408.5	2,413.9	2,418.9	2,424.2	2,429.6	2,435.5	2,440.0	2,442.3	2,443.8	2,452.6	2,473.9	2,457.9
Colorado	346.9	349.4	350.3	351.5	351.9	352.4	353.5	354.0	355.5	355.2	354.7	356.3	354.6
Connecticut	244.6	245.1	245.7	246.3	247.9	246.6	246.2	247.5	249.7	249.7	248.4	249.7	249.3
Delaware	57.7	56.2	56.4	56.4	56.4	56.2	55.7	55.3	54.8	55.6	55.8	55.8	56.6
District of Columbia	222.4	221.9	220.9	220.0	220.5	220.0	220.9	221.0	220.6	221.1	220.5	225.2	221.8
Florida	1,036.0	1,037.2	1,040.0	1,037.1	1,036.7	1,033.6	1,034.8	1,036.8	1,040.6	985.8	1,049.6	1,159.9	1,050.6
Georgia	606.4	607.1	607.8	609.5	609.2	603.9	605.2	603.5	607.6	605.5	608.9	610.5	611.2
Hawaii	116.3	116.3	116.8	116.8	118.2	117.4	117.8	113.6	119.2	121.5	118.0	116.6	117.2
Idaho	111.0	111.9	112.0	112.2	113.0	113.2	113.4	113.6	113.9	114.0	113.4	112.3	111.9
Illinois	840.8	842.1	841.5	843.3	848.8	843.6	844.7	841.5	845.1	843.6	846.2	844.8	835.9
Indiana	410.9	412.2	412.0	412.6	412.0	416.2	415.7	416.4	411.6	405.7	417.0	424.1	414.6
Iowa	247.5	247.6	247.6	247.3	246.5	247.3	245.9	245.5	245.1	245.5	247.2	247.3	248.5
Kansas	252.5	249.8	250.4	250.8	252.2	249.2	251.3	248.8	250.7	253.8	252.3	254.1	253.7
Kentucky	311.2	310.5	311.3	311.6	314.6	312.9	313.4	312.9	311.6	314.6	314.4	315.6	316.7
Louisiana	378.3	379.7	380.1	380.9	379.4	378.9	378.7	377.9	377.8	376.5	378.3	378.2	379.3
Maine	103.3	103.4	103.6	104.0	104.3	104.3	104.3	104.4	105.4	103.5	104.5	104.0	105.0
Maryland	454.9	456.1	458.0	458.5	456.4	459.5	460.9	460.2	459.3	459.2	435.7	457.4	465.2
Massachusetts	431.3	430.2	430.2	430.3	431.3	429.6	427.1	426.4	428.3	424.7	425.6	424.5	428.0
Michigan	688.1	690.5	689.7	691.2	699.9	698.3	698.3	696.0	695.2	686.9	690.5	696.8	699.6
Minnesota	405.7	403.0	401.4	402.6	404.0	405.8	405.4	402.2	405.3	406.5	412.1	407.0	404.1
Mississippi	240.5	240.5	240.1	239.6	242.8	242.3	242.2	241.5	239.7	240.6	244.3	243.2	243.8
Missouri	430.0	428.4	428.0	428.9	429.2	425.6	425.4	425.2	425.4	426.3	417.6	424.9	426.3
Montana	84.0	83.2	83.0	83.2	84.4	83.9	83.8	83.9	84.9	88.1	85.1	84.5	84.1
Nebraska	156.6	156.3	157.4	156.8	156.2	156.9	157.1	157.4	157.8	157.9	157.3	157.2	156.8
Nevada	128.2	127.5	127.9	128.1	127.7	128.8	129.3	129.0	130.5	128.6	130.2	131.5	129.7
New Hampshire	83.5	84.0	83.9	84.2	84.5	84.5	85.1	84.4	83.7	85.8	86.2	85.4	85.4
New Jersey	604.3	603.6	604.7	605.0	607.8	608.1	608.9	608.3	610.5	608.2	604.8	606.2	604.0
New Mexico	187.5	188.3	188.2	188.5	190.1	190.1	190.1	190.6	192.3	192.6	192.5	192.5	192.5
New York	1,478.8	1,477.4	1,478.6	1,478.4	1,482.2	1,482.3	1,482.1	1,482.1	1,482.8	1,482.8	1,502.8	1,498.7	1,494.0
North Carolina	628.0	631.8	634.0	633.7	635.6	637.7	639.1	637.8	641.5	616.6	641.9	647.6	645.7
North Dakota	74.5	73.9	73.8	73.7	74.1	73.8	73.3	73.6	74.7	74.5	73.4	74.1	75.0
Ohio	796.9	797.9	797.7	797.6	799.1	801.6	801.4	801.2	800.5	797.5	800.3	796.9	801.5
Oklahoma	295.7	297.1	299.4	298.6	300.0	300.5	300.9	301.4	302.0	301.4	299.0	299.3	299.3
Oregon	270.6	270.4	270.2	269.5	270.4	270.9	271.1	270.9	272.1	271.1	270.2	272.8	270.1
Pennsylvania	733.0	735.0	735.9	733.3	733.4	735.0	735.6	734.1	732.4	737.6	733.9	731.8	730.1
Rhode Island	64.8	64.6	64.6	64.6	64.8	64.7	64.3	64.5	64.0	64.5	64.8	65.1	65.6
South Carolina	319.4	319.4	319.0	317.8	314.0	313.9	313.0	313.1	313.8	310.2	306.3	319.6	321.0
South Dakota	73.7	73.6	73.1	73.1	73.2	73.5	72.8	73.8	73.7	74.4	74.9	74.7	74.9
Tennessee	397.8	401.6	402.2	402.1	402.6	404.4	403.7	405.8	405.8	403.0	406.6	408.4	400.7
Texas	1,590.3	1,596.2	1,598.1	1,601.7	1,605.4	1,609.5	1,612.8	1,613.9	1,618.5	1,624.3	1,608.2	1,622.3	1,626.6
Utah	191.9	190.8	191.4	192.1	193.5	190.7	190.9	190.8	192.0	192.5	193.7	194.7	195.9
Vermont	50.4	50.7	50.3	50.3	51.0	50.5	50.3	50.1	50.2	50.3	50.9	50.9	50.7
Virginia	632.3	631.7	632.7	632.5	636.0	629.4	632.2	634.6	637.0	637.7	636.2	633.2	627.9
Washington	507.5	510.6	510.1	511.3	514.6	515.5	514.6	516.3	517.9	514.3	516.3	516.1	512.3
West Virginia	141.7	140.6	141.1	141.1	139.2	140.1	140.5	140.5	141.4	140.3	136.1	142.8	140.9
Wisconsin	416.1	417.2	416.0	417.9	414.6	413.6	416.9	416.1	416.7	413.4	415.0	416.3	410.5
Wyoming	61.8	61.7	61.6	61.8	61.2	61.6	61.7	61.3	62.0	62.5	67.9	68.0	62.9

¹ Includes mining, not shown separately.

² Mining is combined with construction.

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

P = preliminary.

NOTE: All State data currently reflect March 2001 benchmarks levels. When more recent benchmark data are introduced with the release of January 2003 estimates, all data will be converted to the *North American Industry Classification System*. See page 3 of this publication for additional information.

**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									
	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept. ^P	Oct. ^P
Total private	34.0	34.1	34.1	34.1	34.2	34.2	34.2	34.2	34.3	34.0	34.1	34.2	34.1
Goods-producing	40.1	40.2	40.2	40.3	40.4	40.5	40.4	40.3	40.5	40.0	40.3	40.3	40.0
Mining	43.0	43.5	43.8	43.0	43.4	43.3	42.4	43.0	43.3	42.7	43.3	42.7	42.1
Construction	39.0	39.3	39.1	39.5	39.4	39.1	39.0	38.7	39.0	38.2	38.6	38.9	38.2
Manufacturing	40.5	40.4	40.6	40.6	40.7	41.0	40.9	40.9	41.1	40.7	40.9	40.9	40.7
Overtime hours	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.9	3.9	4.1	4.2	4.2	4.3	4.0	4.2	4.1	4.1
Durable goods	40.7	40.6	40.9	41.0	41.1	41.3	41.4	41.3	41.5	41.0	41.2	41.4	41.1
Overtime hours	3.7	3.7	3.8	3.9	3.9	4.1	4.1	4.1	4.2	3.9	4.1	4.2	4.1
Lumber and wood products	40.7	40.7	41.0	40.5	40.9	41.1	40.8	40.8	41.0	41.2	41.0	41.3	41.1
Furniture and fixtures	38.6	38.8	39.2	40.1	40.3	40.6	40.8	40.4	40.2	40.1	40.3	40.2	39.5
Stone, clay, and glass products	43.6	43.6	43.4	43.8	44.1	43.6	43.8	43.4	43.7	43.2	43.3	43.5	43.5
Primary metal industries	43.4	43.0	43.7	43.6	43.8	44.4	44.3	44.1	44.6	44.1	44.3	43.8	44.6
Blast furnaces and basic steel products	44.5	43.9	44.4	44.5	44.8	45.5	45.1	45.6	46.1	45.5	45.8	45.7	46.3
Fabricated metal products	41.1	41.0	41.3	41.3	41.6	41.7	41.6	41.9	42.0	41.7	41.7	41.6	41.4
Industrial machinery and equipment	40.2	39.9	40.1	40.1	40.1	40.5	40.6	40.7	40.9	40.3	40.8	40.7	40.3
Electronic and other electrical equipment	39.0	39.0	39.4	38.7	38.9	39.4	39.5	39.4	39.4	38.7	38.7	39.0	38.3
Transportation equipment	41.5	41.6	41.9	42.7	42.3	42.4	42.6	42.3	42.5	41.7	42.2	43.0	42.4
Motor vehicles and equipment	42.4	42.5	43.2	44.3	43.7	43.9	44.4	44.2	44.1	42.9	43.8	44.6	44.1
Instruments and related products	40.7	40.6	40.6	40.5	40.4	40.6	40.4	40.4	40.9	40.4	40.7	40.9	40.9
Miscellaneous manufacturing	37.3	37.4	38.0	38.2	38.4	38.8	38.8	38.8	39.6	38.4	38.5	38.5	38.6
Nondurable goods	40.1	40.1	40.1	40.0	40.2	40.4	40.3	40.4	40.6	40.2	40.5	40.2	40.1
Overtime hours	4.0	3.9	3.9	4.0	3.9	4.2	4.3	4.3	4.3	4.2	4.2	4.1	4.0
Food and kindred products	41.2	41.0	40.9	41.0	41.0	41.4	41.2	41.2	41.6	41.0	41.3	40.7	40.8
Tobacco products	40.0	39.9	40.5	41.4	41.4	41.2	41.3	41.6	41.1	42.1	40.3	39.4	40.4
Textile mill products	39.4	39.3	40.0	40.2	40.9	41.4	41.5	41.4	41.5	41.6	41.8	41.1	41.0
Apparel and other textile products	36.6	36.9	36.9	36.7	36.7	37.4	37.1	37.0	37.0	36.8	36.8	37.0	36.6
Paper and allied products	41.4	41.3	41.3	41.1	41.5	41.5	41.6	41.9	41.6	41.2	41.7	41.5	41.3
Printing and publishing	37.9	37.8	37.8	37.3	37.4	37.5	37.2	37.5	37.7	37.3	37.7	37.4	37.3
Chemicals and allied products	42.0	41.9	41.9	41.9	41.9	42.0	41.8	42.3	42.5	42.1	42.6	42.5	42.0
Petroleum and coal products	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
Rubber and misc. plastics products	40.5	40.7	40.8	40.5	40.9	41.1	41.6	41.2	41.5	41.0	41.2	40.8	40.7
Leather and leather products	36.2	36.6	36.9	37.0	37.2	37.3	37.5	36.7	36.8	36.7	35.7	35.4	35.9
Service-producing	32.6	32.6	32.7	32.7	32.7	32.8	32.7	32.8	32.8	32.6	32.7	32.8	32.7
Transportation and public utilities	38.0	38.0	38.2	38.1	38.2	38.2	38.3	38.4	38.3	38.3	38.4	38.6	38.1
Wholesale trade	38.0	38.2	38.3	38.2	38.3	38.4	38.3	38.3	38.6	38.4	38.5	38.5	38.1
Retail trade	28.8	28.8	28.9	28.9	29.0	29.1	29.0	29.1	29.1	28.8	28.9	29.0	29.0
Finance, insurance, and real estate	36.0	36.0	36.0	36.1	36.2	36.2	36.1	36.1	36.0	36.0	36.2	36.1	36.0
Services	32.6	32.6	32.7	32.6	32.6	32.6	32.6	32.6	32.7	32.5	32.6	32.7	32.7

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

² This series is not published seasonally adjusted because the seasonal components, which are small relative to the trend-cycle and irregular components, can not be separated with sufficient precision.

^P = preliminary.

NOTE: Establishment survey estimates currently reflect March 2001 benchmark levels. When more recent benchmark data are introduced with the release of May 2003 estimates, all data will be converted to the North American Industry Classification System. See page 3 of this publication for additional information.

**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									
	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept. ^P	Oct. ^P
Total private	148.7	148.2	148.3	148.1	148.3	148.2	148.1	148.1	148.6	147.5	148.1	148.4	147.8
Goods-producing	107.5	106.9	106.6	106.2	106.1	105.5	105.4	105.0	105.7	104.1	104.8	104.7	103.4
Mining	54.3	54.7	54.8	54.2	54.6	54.0	53.5	53.7	53.7	52.5	53.7	52.7	51.5
Construction	181.7	182.6	181.5	182.4	182.3	178.1	178.3	176.4	178.4	173.8	176.4	178.0	173.9
Manufacturing	94.8	93.8	93.6	93.0	92.8	93.0	92.9	92.8	93.2	92.3	92.5	92.1	91.3
Durable goods	97.9	96.6	96.4	95.7	95.4	95.5	95.5	95.4	95.6	94.5	94.8	94.5	93.5
Lumber and wood products	134.7	133.6	134.6	132.8	134.1	134.7	133.3	134.4	134.0	134.8	134.2	135.2	133.6
Furniture and fixtures	119.2	118.6	119.5	121.3	121.9	123.2	124.7	122.9	122.9	123.2	123.5	121.6	118.9
Stone, clay, and glass products	116.0	115.2	113.9	114.4	114.6	113.1	113.6	112.6	113.3	112.3	114.1	114.4	114.7
Primary metal industries	80.6	78.1	78.4	76.4	76.4	76.7	76.7	76.4	76.6	75.4	75.9	74.7	75.7
Blast furnaces and basic steel products	63.1	61.1	61.0	57.9	57.9	58.4	58.3	58.9	59.2	58.4	59.6	59.1	60.3
Fabricated metal products	109.8	108.4	108.8	108.4	109.0	109.2	109.1	110.1	110.2	109.9	108.9	108.4	107.6
Industrial machinery and equipment	87.0	85.1	84.3	83.3	82.6	83.1	83.1	82.8	83.1	81.9	82.3	81.7	80.6
Electronic and other electrical equipment	88.4	87.1	86.5	83.9	82.5	83.1	82.9	82.2	81.7	80.4	79.1	78.7	76.6
Transportation equipment	107.2	106.9	106.6	107.3	106.2	105.5	105.7	105.6	106.4	103.7	106.4	106.4	104.8
Motor vehicles and equipment	139.8	140.1	141.4	143.9	142.8	143.0	144.2	144.0	144.7	139.6	145.7	145.5	143.2
Instruments and related products	70.8	70.1	69.8	69.1	68.7	68.6	68.2	67.9	68.2	67.9	67.3	67.7	67.5
Miscellaneous manufacturing	88.5	87.3	89.1	89.2	89.3	90.2	90.2	90.6	92.1	90.4	89.9	90.6	90.5
Nondurable goods	90.6	90.0	89.8	89.3	89.3	89.6	89.3	89.4	89.9	89.1	89.4	88.9	88.4
Food and kindred products	115.9	115.2	114.7	114.8	114.8	115.5	115.4	115.6	117.1	114.9	115.8	114.7	115.2
Tobacco products	49.5	49.4	50.2	51.3	51.3	51.0	49.1	51.5	52.9	54.2	57.9	52.7	56.0
Textile mill products	62.7	61.6	61.7	61.5	62.0	62.4	62.1	61.6	61.6	61.4	61.3	60.1	59.6
Apparel and other textile products	45.0	44.6	44.6	44.4	43.7	44.1	43.7	43.4	43.5	43.5	43.4	43.3	42.1
Paper and allied products	96.1	95.8	95.4	94.8	95.5	95.5	94.9	95.0	94.5	93.4	94.5	94.1	93.2
Printing and publishing	112.2	110.9	110.2	108.3	107.4	106.8	106.0	106.2	106.8	105.7	106.2	105.7	105.4
Chemicals and allied products	95.4	95.2	94.5	94.0	94.2	94.4	93.6	95.1	95.7	94.8	95.6	95.7	94.0
Petroleum and coal products	70.9	71.9	71.5	71.8	71.8	70.9	67.9	70.9	70.7	71.6	69.4	73.6	72.2
Rubber and misc. plastics products	133.2	132.5	132.9	131.7	132.6	133.8	135.1	133.8	135.2	135.0	134.4	132.7	132.4
Leather and leather products	23.4	23.6	23.8	23.3	23.4	23.5	23.6	23.1	22.6	23.7	21.9	23.9	24.8
Service-producing	167.2	166.7	167.0	167.0	167.2	167.4	167.3	167.5	167.8	167.0	167.5	168.0	167.8
Transportation and public utilities	136.5	135.2	135.1	134.9	135.2	134.4	134.4	134.4	133.9	133.7	133.6	133.6	131.6
Wholesale trade	124.8	124.7	125.4	125.3	125.6	125.9	125.7	125.7	126.7	125.9	126.2	126.2	124.6
Retail trade	146.4	146.2	145.9	146.3	146.8	147.3	146.8	147.1	147.1	145.7	146.0	146.5	146.5
Finance, insurance, and real estate	139.9	140.2	140.0	140.3	140.8	140.7	140.9	140.6	140.0	139.9	141.0	141.4	141.7
Services	211.3	210.6	211.5	211.1	211.1	211.3	211.5	211.8	212.7	211.8	212.7	213.5	214.0

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 currently reflect March 2001 benchmark levels. When more recent benchmark data are introduced with the release of May 2003 estimates, all data will be converted to the North American Industry Classification System. See page 3 of this publication for additional information.

**ESTABLISHMENT DATA
ALL-EMPLOYEE HOURS
SEASONALLY ADJUSTED**

B-10. Hours of wage and salary workers on nonfarm payrolls by major industry, seasonally adjusted

Industry	Millions of hours (annual rate) ¹			Percent change		
	Aug. 2002 ^r	Sept. 2002 ^r	Oct. 2002 ^P	Oct. 2001 To Oct. 2002 ^P	Aug. 2002 To Sept. 2002 ^r	Sept. 2002 To Oct. 2002 ^P
Total	238,456	238,210	237,959	0.0	-0.1	-0.1
Private sector	197,125	197,874	196,753	-.6	.4	-.6
Mining	1,245	1,223	1,211	-4.2	-1.8	-1.0
Construction	13,159	13,284	12,991	-3.6	.9	-2.2
Manufacturing	35,532	35,424	35,193	-3.7	-.3	-.7
Durable goods	21,151	21,099	20,918	-4.7	-.2	-.9
Nondurable goods	14,381	14,325	14,276	-2.3	-.4	-.3
Transportation and public utilities	13,508	13,534	13,328	-3.5	.2	-1.5
Wholesale trade	13,355	13,349	13,179	-.9	.0	-1.3
Retail trade	35,008	35,112	35,133	.0	.3	.1
Finance, insurance, and real estate	14,569	14,614	14,644	1.1	.3	.2
Services	70,749	71,334	71,074	1.6	.8	-.4
Government	41,331	40,335	41,206	3.1	-2.4	2.2

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

^P = preliminary.

^r = revised.

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

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

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

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

**ESTABLISHMENT DATA
EARNINGS
SEASONALLY ADJUSTED**

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

Industry	2001			2002									
	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept. ^P	Oct. ^P
Average hourly earnings													
Total private (in current dollars)	\$14.46	\$14.52	\$14.56	\$14.59	\$14.62	\$14.65	\$14.68	\$14.70	\$14.75	\$14.78	\$14.83	\$14.86	\$14.89
Goods-producing	16.05	16.11	16.18	16.24	16.28	16.29	16.32	16.35	16.39	16.38	16.44	16.48	16.51
Mining	17.70	17.68	17.51	17.69	17.66	17.72	17.63	17.87	17.70	17.78	17.87	17.71	17.61
Construction	18.40	18.47	18.60	18.65	18.68	18.74	18.83	18.77	18.81	18.87	18.90	18.97	18.97
Manufacturing	14.99	15.03	15.08	15.13	15.17	15.19	15.19	15.27	15.31	15.28	15.34	15.36	15.43
Excluding overtime ²	14.31	14.36	14.39	14.42	14.46	14.45	14.43	14.53	14.56	14.57	14.59	14.64	14.69
Service-producing	14.00	14.06	14.10	14.11	14.14	14.18	14.21	14.24	14.29	14.33	14.38	14.41	14.44
Transportation and public utilities	16.96	17.03	17.09	17.13	17.16	17.26	17.26	17.31	17.37	17.33	17.35	17.43	17.38
Wholesale trade	15.97	15.98	16.07	16.10	16.19	16.23	16.11	16.12	16.15	16.14	16.28	16.28	16.29
Retail trade	9.84	9.90	9.89	9.90	9.92	9.95	9.97	9.99	10.06	10.05	10.09	10.10	10.11
Finance, insurance, and real estate	15.97	16.00	16.06	16.06	16.08	16.14	16.18	16.17	16.27	16.38	16.43	16.54	16.64
Services	14.88	14.94	14.98	15.01	15.04	15.08	15.13	15.16	15.19	15.26	15.30	15.34	15.38
Total private (in constant (1982) dollars) ³	8.06	8.10	8.14	8.14	8.14	8.13	8.10	8.12	8.14	8.14	8.14	8.14	(4)
Goods-producing	8.94	8.98	9.05	9.06	9.06	9.04	9.01	9.03	9.04	9.02	9.03	9.03	(4)
Service-producing	7.80	7.84	7.89	7.87	7.87	7.87	7.84	7.86	7.88	7.89	7.90	7.90	(4)
Average weekly earnings													
Total private (in current dollars)	491.64	495.13	496.50	497.52	500.00	501.03	502.06	502.74	505.93	502.52	505.70	508.21	507.75
Goods-producing	643.61	647.62	650.44	654.47	657.71	659.75	659.33	658.91	663.80	655.20	662.53	664.14	660.40
Mining	761.10	769.08	766.94	760.67	766.44	767.28	747.51	768.41	766.41	759.21	773.77	756.22	741.38
Construction	717.60	725.87	727.26	736.68	735.99	732.73	734.37	726.40	733.59	720.83	729.54	737.93	724.65
Manufacturing	607.10	607.21	612.25	614.28	617.42	622.79	621.27	624.54	629.24	621.90	627.41	628.22	628.00
Service-producing	456.40	458.36	461.07	461.40	462.38	465.10	464.67	467.07	468.71	467.16	470.23	472.65	472.19
Transportation and public utilities	644.48	647.14	652.84	652.65	655.51	659.33	661.06	664.70	665.27	663.74	666.24	672.80	662.18
Wholesale trade	606.86	610.44	615.48	615.02	620.08	623.23	617.01	617.40	623.39	619.78	626.78	626.78	620.65
Retail trade	283.39	285.12	285.82	286.11	287.68	289.55	289.13	290.71	292.75	289.44	291.60	292.90	293.19
Finance, insurance, and real estate	574.92	576.00	578.16	579.77	582.10	584.27	584.10	583.74	585.72	589.68	594.77	597.09	599.04
Services	485.09	487.04	489.85	489.33	490.30	491.61	493.24	494.22	496.71	495.95	498.78	501.62	502.93
Total private (in constant (1982) dollars) ³	273.89	276.15	277.68	277.63	278.40	278.04	277.08	277.60	279.06	276.72	277.70	278.47	(4)
Goods-producing	358.56	361.19	363.78	365.22	366.21	366.12	363.87	363.84	366.13	360.79	363.83	363.91	(4)
Service-producing	254.26	255.64	257.87	257.48	257.45	258.10	256.44	257.91	258.53	257.25	258.23	258.99	(4)

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

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

³ The Consumer Price Index for Urban Wage Earners and Clerical Workers (CPI-W) is used to deflate these series.

⁴ Not available.

^P = preliminary.

NOTE: Establishment survey estimates currently reflect March 2001 benchmark levels. When more recent benchmark data are introduced with the release of May 2003 estimates, all data will be converted to the North American Industry Classification System. See page 3 of this publication for additional information.

**ESTABLISHMENT DATA
EMPLOYMENT
NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED**

B-12. Employees on nonfarm payrolls by detailed industry

(In thousands)

Industry	1987 SIC Code	All employees					Production workers ¹				
		Sept. 2001	Oct. 2001	Aug. 2002	Sept. 2002P	Oct. 2002P	Sept. 2001	Oct. 2001	Aug. 2002	Sept. 2002P	Oct. 2002P
Total		132,135	132,288	130,685	131,196	131,763	-	-	-	-	-
Total private		111,285	110,915	110,569	110,096	110,135	91,168	90,913	90,740	90,300	90,328
Mining		578	574	565	560	560	453	450	446	440	436
Metal mining	10	35.0	34.6	32.4	32.1	32.2	26.1	25.8	24.9	24.8	-
Iron ores	101	6.4	6.4	6.3	6.1	-	5.2	5.2	5.4	5.4	-
Copper ores	102	9.3	9.2	8.7	8.7	-	6.7	6.7	6.7	6.7	-
Coal mining	12	81.8	81.9	78.6	78.6	78.1	68.9	69.1	65.7	66.0	-
Bituminous coal and lignite mining	122	76.4	76.6	73.4	73.1	-	64.2	64.4	61.4	61.3	-
Oil and gas extraction	13	346.5	343.9	337.7	333.4	334.9	269.5	267.2	265.6	260.2	-
Crude petroleum and natural gas	131	126.9	126.2	121.4	119.7	-	75.6	74.7	72.1	70.5	-
Oil and gas field services	138	216.0	214.1	212.9	210.5	-	190.0	188.6	189.9	186.4	-
Nonmetallic minerals, except fuels	14	114.7	113.9	115.8	115.6	114.6	88.4	87.9	89.8	89.3	-
Crushed and broken stone	142	45.7	45.5	47.3	47.2	-	36.1	35.8	37.7	37.5	-
Sand and gravel	144	39.4	38.3	38.1	38.5	-	-	-	-	-	-
Chemical and fertilizer minerals	147	9.7	9.9	10.2	10.4	-	-	-	-	-	-
Construction		6,916	6,860	6,867	6,802	6,752	5,383	5,332	5,315	5,261	5,210
General building contractors	15	1,497.7	1,484.6	1,521.5	1,504.4	1,505.3	1,032.4	1,022.5	1,041.1	1,022.3	-
Residential building construction	152	776.3	767.7	809.8	802.7	-	518.6	509.4	542.9	532.7	-
Operative builders	153	32.4	32.8	34.1	32.8	-	13.3	14.2	13.9	13.7	-
Nonresidential building construction	154	689.0	684.1	677.6	668.9	-	500.5	498.9	484.3	475.9	-
Heavy construction, except building	16	996.3	991.8	971.4	969.1	960.7	836.8	830.3	809.2	808.0	-
Highway and street construction	161	335.3	327.2	332.9	331.7	-	278.8	271.7	276.9	275.8	-
Heavy construction, except highway	162	661.0	664.6	638.5	637.4	-	558.0	558.6	532.3	532.2	-
Special trade contractors	17	4,422.3	4,384.0	4,374.5	4,328.0	4,286.2	3,513.6	3,479.4	3,464.8	3,430.7	-
Plumbing, heating, and air conditioning	171	939.2	937.5	940.6	931.2	-	688.6	689.3	687.6	683.5	-
Painting and paper hanging	172	239.8	233.9	238.1	230.6	-	200.0	193.5	198.8	191.4	-
Electrical work	173	861.1	857.3	831.3	827.5	-	680.7	677.3	657.2	654.0	-
Masonry, stonework, and plastering	174	592.7	582.8	581.9	572.0	-	518.6	508.8	509.2	501.6	-
Carpentry and floor work	175	335.6	334.7	341.4	337.1	-	249.5	247.4	246.5	245.1	-
Roofing, siding, and sheet metal work	176	254.8	254.1	254.6	252.9	-	203.9	204.4	204.4	201.0	-
Manufacturing		17,494	17,342	16,791	16,717	16,643	11,786	11,665	11,289	11,246	11,183
Durable goods		10,457	10,346	9,922	9,856	9,805	6,985	6,895	6,611	6,565	6,527
Lumber and wood products	24	795.2	785.0	784.2	776.8	769.8	641.3	632.9	634.5	629.9	622.1
Logging	241	76.5	76.4	72.9	72.5	-	61.1	61.0	58.6	58.9	-
Sawmills and planing mills	242	172.6	170.1	171.3	170.4	-	148.4	146.3	147.5	146.4	-
Sawmills and planing mills, general	2421	134.3	132.8	134.0	133.7	-	114.8	113.4	114.8	114.3	-
Hardwood dimension and flooring mills	2426	36.5	35.5	35.4	34.9	-	32.2	31.5	31.2	30.7	-
Millwork, plywood, and structural members	243	333.2	329.3	336.1	332.0	-	264.2	260.9	267.5	265.0	-
Millwork	2431	124.8	124.4	125.1	123.2	-	94.9	94.1	94.3	93.4	-
Wood kitchen cabinets	2434	104.3	105.1	108.8	108.5	-	85.7	87.0	90.1	89.9	-
Hardwood veneer and plywood	2435	27.8	27.3	26.6	26.4	-	23.5	23.0	22.4	22.3	-
Softwood veneer and plywood	2436	26.1	25.3	25.3	24.6	-	22.7	22.0	22.0	21.4	-
Wood containers	244	56.0	55.6	56.0	55.9	-	45.8	45.6	47.0	46.8	-
Wood buildings and mobile homes	245	78.3	76.5	71.8	70.9	-	58.4	57.6	52.9	52.5	-
Mobile homes	2451	54.8	54.1	49.4	48.7	-	43.3	43.2	38.3	38.0	-
Miscellaneous wood products	249	78.6	77.1	76.1	75.1	-	63.4	61.5	61.0	60.3	-
Furniture and fixtures	25	506.1	498.2	494.9	488.3	484.2	398.1	391.3	389.8	383.6	381.2
Household furniture	251	256.4	253.9	253.4	251.0	-	215.3	212.9	212.0	209.7	-
Wood household furniture	2511	111.8	111.2	108.2	106.3	-	96.6	95.8	93.5	91.3	-
Upholstered household furniture	2512	84.3	83.6	87.3	86.8	-	70.3	69.8	72.8	72.5	-
Metal household furniture	2514	16.1	15.6	15.0	14.8	-	12.9	12.4	11.4	11.2	-
Mattresses and bedsprings	2515	35.1	35.0	34.2	34.6	-	27.9	27.8	27.1	27.7	-

See footnotes at end of table.

**ESTABLISHMENT DATA
EMPLOYMENT
NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED**

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

(In thousands)

Industry	1987 SIC Code	All employees					Production workers ¹				
		Sept. 2001	Oct. 2001	Aug. 2002	Sept. 2002P	Oct. 2002P	Sept. 2001	Oct. 2001	Aug. 2002	Sept. 2002P	Oct. 2002P
Durable goods-Continued											
Furniture and fixtures-Continued											
Office furniture	252	70.4	68.5	65.0	63.3	-	48.3	47.1	42.9	41.6	-
Public building and related furniture	253	51.9	50.4	52.3	51.7	-	41.4	39.6	41.9	41.5	-
Partitions and fixtures	254	86.5	84.8	83.3	81.8	-	65.6	64.0	63.6	62.1	-
Miscellaneous furniture and fixtures	259	40.9	40.6	40.9	40.5	-	27.5	27.7	29.4	28.7	-
Stone, clay, and glass products											
Flat glass	321	15.6	15.5	15.1	15.7	-	12.7	12.7	12.5	13.1	-
Glass and glassware, pressed or blown	322	63.1	62.2	59.6	59.5	-	49.3	48.5	48.6	48.8	-
Glass containers	3221	21.4	21.4	21.6	21.5	-	18.9	18.9	19.1	19.0	-
Pressed and blown glass, nec	3229	41.7	40.8	38.0	38.0	-	30.4	29.6	29.5	29.8	-
Products of purchased glass	323	63.2	62.3	61.4	61.2	-	48.2	47.6	47.6	47.3	-
Cement, hydraulic	324	18.7	18.8	19.4	19.2	-	13.7	13.6	13.8	13.6	-
Structural clay products	325	31.8	31.8	31.7	31.9	-	25.5	25.2	25.2	25.4	-
Pottery and related products	326	35.1	35.1	34.2	35.6	-	27.4	27.5	26.5	27.5	-
Concrete, gypsum, and plaster products	327	258.0	256.0	258.0	257.4	-	207.6	205.7	206.7	205.7	-
Concrete block and brick	3271	21.8	21.6	23.3	22.4	-	14.3	14.0	16.2	15.4	-
Concrete products, nec	3272	88.7	88.4	87.0	87.3	-	71.9	71.6	69.3	69.2	-
Ready-mixed concrete	3273	128.8	127.3	129.7	129.9	-	107.1	105.8	107.4	107.6	-
Misc. nonmetallic mineral products	329	67.0	67.1	64.2	64.0	-	49.6	49.2	46.5	46.6	-
Abrasive products	3291	15.9	15.6	14.6	14.5	-	11.5	11.1	10.5	10.4	-
Mineral wool	3296	22.5	22.5	21.7	21.5	-	-	-	-	-	-
Primary metal industries											
Blast furnaces and basic steel products	331	206.6	205.2	188.5	188.2	187.6	159.9	158.3	144.8	144.6	144.9
Blast furnaces and steel mills	3312	138.4	137.6	124.8	124.1	-	107.6	106.7	96.2	95.4	-
Steel pipe and tubes	3317	29.5	29.3	28.0	28.0	-	22.5	22.3	21.4	21.3	-
Iron and steel foundries	332	114.1	112.0	102.4	102.0	-	94.6	92.7	84.5	84.0	-
Gray and ductile iron foundries	3321	71.4	70.1	65.6	65.9	-	60.0	58.9	54.8	54.9	-
Malleable iron foundries	3322	3.7	3.7	3.4	3.2	-	2.8	2.8	2.6	2.4	-
Steel foundries, nec	3325	23.9	23.5	21.3	21.3	-	20.2	19.7	18.1	18.1	-
Primary nonferrous metals	333	31.7	31.0	28.1	28.5	-	24.1	23.2	21.7	22.0	-
Primary aluminum	3334	18.9	18.1	16.7	17.1	-	15.2	14.3	13.6	14.0	-
Nonferrous rolling and drawing	335	165.4	163.5	150.9	149.6	-	122.2	120.5	111.1	110.5	-
Copper rolling and drawing	3351	20.2	20.3	20.4	20.6	-	16.1	16.3	16.6	16.7	-
Aluminum sheet, plate, and foil	3353	20.5	20.6	18.6	18.5	-	15.4	15.3	14.5	14.4	-
Nonferrous wire drawing and insulating	3357	71.7	70.0	61.1	60.2	-	50.3	49.0	41.9	41.5	-
Nonferrous foundries (castings)	336	87.4	86.2	81.4	81.8	-	69.3	67.9	62.9	63.1	-
Aluminum foundries	3365	22.9	22.5	20.9	20.6	-	17.9	17.3	14.6	14.3	-
Fabricated metal products											
Metal cans and shipping containers	341	34.5	34.5	34.7	34.6	-	29.3	29.3	29.6	29.7	-
Metal cans	3411	27.6	27.6	28.3	28.1	-	23.9	23.9	24.5	24.4	-
Cutlery, handtools, and hardware	342	112.1	111.4	109.3	109.7	-	85.8	84.8	82.5	83.4	-
Hand and edge tools, and blades and handsaws	3423,5	43.4	43.0	41.5	40.8	-	33.4	32.8	31.6	31.3	-
Hardware, nec	3429	58.0	57.2	56.7	56.3	-	44.3	43.5	43.2	43.4	-
Plumbing and heating, except electric	343	58.0	57.3	56.5	55.9	-	40.6	39.6	39.9	39.6	-
Plumbing fixture fittings and trim	3432	22.2	22.1	22.0	21.7	-	15.8	15.6	16.0	15.8	-
Heating equipment, except electric	3433	19.1	19.0	18.4	18.5	-	13.1	13.1	12.8	12.9	-
Fabricated structural metal products	344	496.5	490.3	479.2	476.7	-	358.9	352.9	345.7	344.2	-
Fabricated structural metal	3441	95.1	94.3	90.7	90.5	-	67.9	67.0	63.4	63.1	-
Metal doors, sash, and trim	3442	86.0	84.9	85.6	85.8	-	64.2	63.0	63.7	64.3	-
Fabricated plate work (boiler shops)	3443	101.9	101.4	97.0	96.0	-	72.7	72.9	71.3	70.4	-
Sheet metal work	3444	125.6	122.6	119.0	117.5	-	94.8	91.8	89.1	88.4	-
Architectural metal work	3446	38.2	38.0	39.1	39.6	-	27.9	27.6	28.1	28.3	-
Screw machine products, bolts, etc	345	97.2	97.5	93.5	93.4	-	74.7	74.8	71.2	71.5	-
Screw machine products	3451	45.8	46.2	44.0	44.0	-	36.9	37.3	35.1	35.4	-
Bolts, nuts, rivets, and washers	3452	51.4	51.3	49.5	49.4	-	37.8	37.5	36.1	36.1	-
Metal forgings and stampings	346	227.1	225.1	216.8	217.4	-	177.9	176.5	170.2	170.9	-
Iron and steel forgings	3462	29.0	28.8	27.0	27.0	-	21.2	21.0	19.6	19.6	-
Automotive stampings	3465	112.1	110.6	106.9	107.5	-	92.3	91.3	87.9	88.6	-
Metal stampings, nec	3469	73.5	73.2	71.4	71.5	-	54.9	54.7	54.1	54.2	-
Metal services, nec	347	137.8	137.7	135.4	136.7	-	111.7	111.3	109.9	110.9	-
Plating and polishing	3471	80.5	80.6	77.4	78.1	-	66.7	66.7	64.0	64.5	-
Metal coating and allied services	3479	57.3	57.1	58.0	58.6	-	45.0	44.6	45.9	46.4	-

See footnotes at end of table.

**ESTABLISHMENT DATA
EMPLOYMENT
NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED**

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

(In thousands)

Industry	1987 SIC Code	All employees					Production workers ¹				
		Sept. 2001	Oct. 2001	Aug. 2002	Sept. 2002 ^P	Oct. 2002 ^P	Sept. 2001	Oct. 2001	Aug. 2002	Sept. 2002 ^P	Oct. 2002 ^P
Durable goods-Continued											
Fabricated metal products-Continued											
Ordnance and accessories, nec	348	38.3	38.5	39.7	39.6	-	21.2	21.3	23.3	23.2	-
Ammunition, except for small arms, nec	3483	18.4	18.8	18.6	18.6	-	8.9	9.1	8.6	8.6	-
Miscellaneous fabricated metal products	349	265.5	265.4	254.9	253.9	-	190.7	189.4	181.1	180.2	-
Valves and pipe fittings, nec	3494	20.8	20.5	19.8	19.7	-	14.6	14.3	13.8	13.7	-
Misc. fabricated wire products	3496	51.8	51.7	50.4	50.7	-	38.0	37.8	36.7	37.2	-
Industrial machinery and equipment	35	1,950.3	1,927.4	1,806.6	1,793.8	1,787.9	1,180.6	1,167.1	1,089.3	1,082.5	1,077.5
Engines and turbines	351	80.2	78.7	75.5	74.1	-	51.6	50.4	48.5	47.5	-
Turbines and turbine generator sets	3511	26.3	26.3	25.1	24.7	-	14.5	14.5	14.0	13.9	-
Internal combustion engines, nec	3519	53.9	52.4	50.4	49.4	-	37.1	35.9	34.5	33.6	-
Farm and garden machinery	352	91.1	92.3	86.8	86.2	-	60.4	61.7	56.6	56.4	-
Farm machinery and equipment	3523	68.0	67.7	63.2	62.8	-	46.4	46.2	42.3	42.1	-
Construction and related machinery	353	225.9	220.2	205.7	203.7	-	139.2	135.6	125.8	124.4	-
Construction machinery	3531	79.8	76.1	74.1	73.0	-	51.6	49.1	49.0	47.9	-
Mining machinery	3532	13.8	14.0	13.6	13.6	-	8.5	8.3	8.2	8.3	-
Oil and gas field machinery	3533	49.5	48.2	43.3	42.9	-	29.7	29.6	25.3	25.4	-
Conveyors and conveying equipment	3535	36.0	35.6	32.4	32.3	-	18.9	18.7	16.9	16.6	-
Industrial trucks and tractors	3537	28.3	27.8	25.2	24.9	-	18.5	18.1	15.8	15.8	-
Metalworking machinery	354	295.8	293.7	273.5	271.8	-	200.6	200.9	185.3	184.6	-
Machine tools, metal cutting types	3541	35.4	34.1	30.8	30.7	-	20.8	20.1	17.7	17.8	-
Machine tools, metal forming types	3542	15.3	15.3	13.3	13.5	-	8.6	8.6	7.5	7.7	-
Special dies, tools, jigs, and fixtures	3544	143.6	143.8	138.1	137.3	-	105.7	107.0	101.3	100.7	-
Machine tool accessories	3545	44.0	43.4	41.5	41.1	-	29.5	29.5	28.0	27.5	-
Power driven handtools	3546	18.1	18.1	14.8	14.7	-	12.5	12.5	9.9	10.0	-
Special industry machinery	355	149.7	147.3	135.6	134.8	-	75.6	74.0	67.4	67.2	-
Textile machinery	3552	10.6	10.6	10.0	9.9	-	6.4	6.4	6.1	6.0	-
Printing trades machinery	3555	19.0	18.6	16.7	16.8	-	11.1	10.9	9.4	9.6	-
Food products machinery	3556	23.5	23.9	22.9	22.4	-	12.6	12.8	12.3	11.8	-
General industrial machinery	356	231.8	229.7	215.7	214.6	-	144.0	142.1	131.7	131.1	-
Pumps and pumping equipment	3561	28.2	27.7	27.8	27.3	-	15.5	15.1	15.1	14.8	-
Ball and roller bearings	3562	39.3	38.8	36.3	36.2	-	29.7	29.3	27.2	27.2	-
Air and gas compressors	3563	22.7	22.4	21.1	21.0	-	12.3	12.1	10.8	10.6	-
Blowers and fans	3564	33.7	33.7	30.6	30.1	-	22.7	22.6	20.0	19.6	-
Speed changers, drives, and gears	3566	15.4	15.4	14.3	14.0	-	11.3	11.3	10.9	10.7	-
Power transmission equipment, nec	3568	18.4	18.0	17.1	17.1	-	13.1	12.7	12.1	12.2	-
Computer and office equipment	357	331.1	327.6	296.9	294.5	293.7	118.0	117.0	104.1	103.2	-
Electronic computers	3571	179.6	178.2	159.1	158.0	-	63.6	63.5	55.6	55.2	-
Computer terminals, calculators, and office machines, nec	3575,8,9	49.8	49.1	43.3	42.6	-	18.1	18.0	15.1	14.9	-
Refrigeration and service machinery	358	194.9	191.9	186.4	185.6	-	131.6	129.9	125.0	124.3	-
Refrigeration and heating equipment	3585	134.2	131.9	127.2	127.1	-	96.5	94.7	91.1	90.8	-
Misc. industrial and commercial machinery	359	349.8	346.0	330.5	328.5	-	259.6	255.5	244.9	243.8	-
Carburetors, pistons, rings, valves	3592	21.9	21.8	19.6	19.1	-	17.3	17.2	15.6	15.4	-
Scales, balances, and industrial machinery, nec	3596,9	286.6	283.1	271.1	270.2	-	216.0	212.1	203.9	203.5	-
Electronic and other electrical equipment	36	1,561.9	1,539.7	1,405.3	1,391.6	1,380.4	930.9	914.5	820.7	812.8	805.8
Electric distribution equipment	361	76.3	75.5	68.6	68.5	-	50.1	49.7	44.5	44.4	-
Transformers, except electronic	3612	32.2	32.0	28.5	28.8	-	21.5	21.5	19.0	19.2	-
Switchgear and switchboard apparatus	3613	44.1	43.5	40.1	39.7	-	28.6	28.2	25.5	25.2	-
Electrical industrial apparatus	362	139.3	138.5	133.5	133.4	-	89.0	88.3	83.8	84.0	-
Motors and generators	3621	63.6	63.3	60.9	60.6	-	44.6	44.3	42.4	42.1	-
Relays and industrial controls	3625	53.4	52.9	51.0	51.0	-	28.9	28.5	26.6	27.1	-
Household appliances	363	106.2	103.3	100.8	101.0	-	85.9	82.9	80.5	80.7	-
Household refrigerators and freezers	3632	27.1	25.9	23.9	24.0	-	21.5	20.2	18.4	18.5	-
Household laundry equipment	3633	19.9	18.0	19.4	19.4	-	17.9	16.0	16.9	16.8	-
Electric housewares and fans	3634	18.0	18.2	17.3	17.8	-	13.2	13.4	12.6	13.0	-
Electric lighting and wiring equipment	364	167.8	164.9	157.4	154.9	-	120.4	117.9	112.5	110.2	-
Electric lamps	3641	18.3	17.9	16.9	17.4	-	14.4	13.9	12.9	13.4	-
Current-carrying wiring devices	3643	57.2	55.8	52.4	52.3	-	39.0	38.0	36.1	35.8	-

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				
		Sept. 2001	Oct. 2001	Aug. 2002	Sept. 2002P	Oct. 2002P	Sept. 2001	Oct. 2001	Aug. 2002	Sept. 2002P	Oct. 2002P
Durable goods-Continued											
Electronic and other electrical equipment-Continued											
Noncurrent-carrying wiring devices	3644	17.8	17.9	16.7	16.5	-	13.7	13.8	13.0	12.9	-
Residential lighting fixtures	3645	17.9	17.4	16.1	15.2	-	12.7	12.4	11.3	10.2	-
Household audio and video equipment	365	72.9	72.2	67.1	66.7	-	46.1	45.5	42.9	42.3	-
Household audio and video equipment	3651	49.7	49.1	44.4	44.2	-	28.6	28.2	25.9	25.7	-
Communications equipment	366	251.6	248.6	213.7	210.1	-	106.8	104.6	84.3	83.4	-
Telephone and telegraph apparatus	3661	110.6	108.3	84.7	82.6	-	46.9	45.1	31.7	31.3	-
Electronic components and accessories	367	621.3	611.7	552.4	546.3	541.3	343.5	337.4	294.8	291.3	-
Electron tubes	3671	18.9	18.6	16.2	16.2	-	13.5	13.4	11.4	11.4	-
Semiconductors and related devices	3674	287.4	284.0	263.6	259.4	-	118.1	117.2	104.6	102.6	-
Electronic components, nec	3679	141.3	138.0	123.7	123.4	-	89.5	86.9	77.5	77.3	-
Misc. electrical equipment and supplies	369	126.5	125.0	111.8	110.7	-	89.1	88.2	77.4	76.5	-
Storage batteries	3691	21.7	21.0	18.1	18.0	-	17.3	17.0	14.4	14.2	-
Engine electrical equipment	3694	57.2	56.8	49.2	48.5	-	44.2	44.0	37.6	37.1	-
Transportation equipment	37	1,751.3	1,724.0	1,679.1	1,663.0	1,653.3	1,135.9	1,112.4	1,089.2	1,071.0	1,064.8
Motor vehicles and equipment	371	938.5	917.7	921.0	915.1	906.9	698.2	680.5	687.9	676.6	669.9
Motor vehicles and car bodies	3711	339.9	331.6	338.1	334.4	-	230.6	223.7	236.6	227.3	-
Truck and bus bodies	3713	45.8	45.6	45.8	45.2	-	36.0	35.9	35.5	35.4	-
Motor vehicle parts and accessories	3714	506.2	496.7	488.8	487.3	-	394.4	386.3	377.2	375.6	-
Truck trailers	3715	29.1	26.9	27.5	27.5	-	22.5	20.4	21.3	21.2	-
Aircraft and parts	372	463.8	460.1	406.7	401.6	398.2	220.7	218.2	184.2	181.5	-
Aircraft	3721	234.5	232.1	204.4	200.9	-	89.7	88.3	71.4	70.0	-
Aircraft engines and engine parts	3724	99.2	99.8	91.1	91.1	-	49.0	49.0	44.2	43.8	-
Aircraft parts and equipment, nec	3728	130.1	128.2	111.2	109.6	-	82.0	80.9	68.6	67.7	-
Ship and boat building and repairing	373	157.8	157.6	159.0	156.3	-	119.2	117.8	118.0	115.0	-
Ship building and repairing	3731	94.9	96.1	97.3	95.4	-	66.5	67.1	67.2	65.0	-
Boat building and repairing	3732	62.9	61.5	61.7	60.9	-	52.7	50.7	50.8	50.0	-
Railroad equipment	374	29.2	28.6	28.8	28.1	-	19.8	19.3	20.2	19.9	-
Guided missiles, space vehicles, and parts	376	84.0	83.0	82.4	81.8	-	19.7	19.2	18.6	18.8	-
Guided missiles and space vehicles	3761	57.9	57.4	56.8	56.3	-	11.4	11.2	10.8	11.0	-
Miscellaneous transportation equipment	379	58.6	57.6	61.7	60.6	-	44.2	43.3	46.2	45.1	-
Travel trailers and campers	3792	22.4	21.6	25.0	25.1	-	19.4	18.4	22.0	22.1	-
Instruments and related products	38	830.6	828.4	802.4	796.5	794.0	406.9	404.6	388.3	385.7	384.2
Search and navigation equipment	381	151.8	151.8	147.5	146.4	-	37.5	37.1	34.6	34.5	-
Measuring and controlling devices	382	291.6	289.7	274.8	272.0	-	144.4	143.4	135.6	134.4	-
Environmental controls	3822	34.9	35.2	33.9	33.5	-	25.5	25.8	24.9	24.6	-
Process control instruments	3823	67.6	66.6	63.1	62.4	-	34.5	34.1	31.4	31.1	-
Instruments to measure electricity	3825	67.6	67.0	62.0	61.3	-	22.1	21.7	19.4	19.2	-
Medical instruments and supplies	384	287.1	288.0	288.8	287.3	-	170.0	169.9	167.1	166.0	-
Surgical and medical instruments	3841	112.5	112.3	113.6	113.3	-	71.3	70.9	69.1	68.9	-
Surgical appliances and supplies	3842	97.3	98.6	96.8	97.0	-	61.3	61.8	61.0	61.1	-
Ophthalmic goods	385	30.6	30.1	28.5	28.1	-	22.3	21.7	21.4	21.1	-
Photographic equipment and supplies	386	65.7	65.1	59.6	59.5	-	30.3	30.0	27.5	27.6	-
Watches, clocks, watchcases, and parts	387	3.8	3.7	3.2	3.2	-	2.4	2.5	2.1	2.1	-
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	39	376.4	379.2	372.5	372.5	375.1	252.0	255.8	250.3	251.2	252.9
Jewelry, silverware, and plated ware	391	45.7	45.5	43.1	44.2	-	29.7	29.4	27.8	28.3	-
Jewelry, precious metal	3911	36.2	36.3	33.7	34.8	-	22.8	22.8	21.0	21.6	-
Musical instruments	393	16.3	16.6	16.0	15.7	-	12.9	13.0	12.4	12.1	-
Toys and sporting goods	394	95.0	95.5	91.8	91.0	-	61.0	62.3	58.1	58.5	-
Dolls, games, toys, and children's vehicles	3942,4	26.2	26.7	24.9	24.8	-	14.9	16.2	14.8	15.7	-
Sporting and athletic goods, nec	3949	68.8	68.8	66.9	66.2	-	46.1	46.1	43.3	42.8	-
Pens, pencils, office, and art supplies	395	28.7	28.4	29.0	28.6	-	19.3	19.1	19.8	19.6	-
Costume jewelry and notions	396	17.2	17.2	16.1	16.2	-	12.4	12.5	11.8	11.7	-
Costume jewelry	3961	8.2	8.1	7.1	7.2	-	5.8	5.8	5.1	5.0	-
Miscellaneous manufactures	399	173.5	176.0	176.5	176.8	-	116.7	119.5	120.4	121.0	-
Signs and advertising specialties	3993	81.0	81.6	81.7	81.2	-	50.1	50.5	50.5	50.6	-

See footnotes at end of table.

**ESTABLISHMENT DATA
EMPLOYMENT
NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED**

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

(In thousands)

Industry	1987 SIC Code	All employees					Production workers ¹				
		Sept. 2001	Oct. 2001	Aug. 2002	Sept. 2002P	Oct. 2002P	Sept. 2001	Oct. 2001	Aug. 2002	Sept. 2002P	Oct. 2002P
Nondurable goods		7,037	6,996	6,869	6,861	6,838	4,801	4,770	4,678	4,681	4,656
Food and kindred products	20	1,735.0	1,719.3	1,737.1	1,739.5	1,729.9	1,287.4	1,277.3	1,290.5	1,292.2	1,283.0
Meat products	201	516.2	517.6	524.9	525.8	-	444.0	446.8	449.7	450.9	-
Meat packing plants	2011	150.3	150.6	149.0	149.9	-	124.6	126.3	123.0	123.9	-
Sausages and other prepared meats	2013	108.5	109.0	116.8	116.6	-	86.8	87.1	93.2	92.9	-
Poultry slaughtering and processing	2015	257.4	258.0	259.1	259.3	-	232.6	233.4	233.5	234.1	-
Dairy products	202	146.0	145.6	148.0	146.6	-	98.6	98.6	102.0	101.4	-
Cheese, natural and processed	2022	41.4	41.3	42.3	42.0	-	32.8	33.0	34.4	34.0	-
Fluid milk	2026	62.8	62.8	62.4	62.0	-	36.1	36.2	36.5	36.9	-
Preserved fruits and vegetables	203	249.9	233.8	246.2	245.5	-	213.4	198.2	210.4	209.2	-
Canned specialties	2032	15.6	15.9	14.9	14.8	-	12.7	13.0	11.8	11.7	-
Canned fruits and vegetables	2033	92.3	78.0	91.3	91.4	-	82.4	67.8	79.8	79.7	-
Frozen fruits and vegetables	2037	50.2	48.4	48.7	49.7	-	43.5	41.8	42.4	43.1	-
Grain mill products	204	120.7	121.8	120.8	120.4	-	85.2	86.5	86.7	87.0	-
Flour and other grain mill products	2041	17.9	17.8	18.8	18.2	-	11.5	11.4	12.1	11.7	-
Prepared feeds, nec	2048	35.7	36.2	36.8	36.5	-	22.1	22.6	23.1	22.7	-
Bakery products	205	200.8	201.6	202.8	204.2	-	136.7	136.6	138.3	139.0	-
Bread, cake, and related products	2051	141.4	141.5	141.4	142.6	-	86.0	85.5	85.5	85.9	-
Cookies, crackers, and frozen bakery products, except bread	2052,3	59.4	60.1	61.4	61.6	-	50.7	51.1	52.8	53.1	-
Sugar and confectionery products	206	92.9	98.4	91.7	95.0	-	69.9	75.8	67.3	69.5	-
Cane sugar	2061,2	9.0	10.8	10.3	11.5	-	6.6	7.9	7.4	7.7	-
Beet sugar	2063	7.8	10.7	5.7	6.1	-	6.5	9.6	4.6	5.1	-
Candy and other confectionery products	2064	48.3	48.1	47.5	48.3	-	36.2	36.7	35.3	35.8	-
Fats and oils	207	28.0	28.8	28.4	28.8	-	18.4	19.2	18.4	18.4	-
Beverages	208	192.2	188.8	189.3	190.6	-	88.0	85.8	85.4	86.3	-
Malt beverages	2082	32.4	32.1	31.5	31.4	-	19.5	19.3	18.4	18.4	-
Bottled and canned soft drinks	2086	98.7	97.3	96.9	96.4	-	33.8	33.1	33.8	33.2	-
Misc. food and kindred products	209	188.3	182.9	185.0	182.6	-	133.2	129.8	132.3	130.5	-
Tobacco products	21	35.1	35.2	37.1	37.9	37.6	26.5	26.2	28.0	28.8	28.6
Cigarettes	211	23.3	23.5	24.2	24.2	-	16.4	16.3	16.8	16.8	-
Textile mill products	22	467.5	459.8	430.7	429.4	425.5	391.8	385.3	356.8	355.9	351.8
Broadwoven fabric mills, cotton	221	50.3	51.9	48.8	48.6	-	44.1	45.8	43.1	43.0	-
Broadwoven fabric mills, synthetics	222	49.3	49.0	45.8	45.4	-	40.8	40.4	37.9	37.5	-
Broadwoven fabric mills, wool	223	7.8	7.2	4.5	4.6	-	6.5	5.8	3.4	3.4	-
Narrow fabric mills	224	17.1	17.0	16.1	16.0	-	13.8	13.8	13.2	13.2	-
Knitting mills	225	107.9	102.1	88.4	88.3	-	89.0	84.2	72.3	72.3	-
Women's hosiery, except socks	2251	12.6	12.0	11.2	11.2	-	10.8	10.2	9.6	9.6	-
Hosiery, nec	2252	31.1	29.9	26.9	26.9	-	27.5	26.6	23.3	23.3	-
Knit outerwear mills	2253	27.9	25.4	18.3	18.2	-	24.3	22.1	16.1	16.1	-
Wet knit fabric mills	2257	13.0	12.0	12.1	12.1	-	10.5	9.8	9.8	9.8	-
Textile finishing, except wool	226	52.4	51.8	50.2	49.8	-	44.1	43.6	41.0	40.8	-
Finishing plants, cotton	2261	23.8	23.5	22.7	22.1	-	20.7	20.6	18.8	18.4	-
Finishing plants, synthetics	2262	16.0	16.1	15.1	15.3	-	13.5	13.5	12.8	12.9	-
Carpets and rugs	227	63.8	62.5	63.0	62.9	-	55.2	53.9	51.6	51.0	-
Yarn and thread mills	228	68.6	68.1	65.6	65.6	-	60.5	60.1	57.8	58.0	-
Yarn spinning mills	2281	49.3	48.9	46.3	46.5	-	43.5	43.0	40.8	41.1	-
Throwing and winding mills	2282	14.1	14.1	14.2	14.0	-	12.3	12.5	12.4	12.3	-
Miscellaneous textile goods	229	50.3	50.2	48.3	48.2	-	37.8	37.7	36.5	36.7	-
Apparel and other textile products	23	553.5	548.5	522.8	517.1	510.6	426.0	420.9	399.8	400.9	393.5
Men's and boys' suits and coats	231	17.0	16.6	15.1	15.2	-	13.1	12.7	11.6	11.6	-
Men's and boys' furnishings	232	113.2	112.9	104.9	104.3	-	89.9	89.4	83.0	82.8	-
Men's and boys' shirts	2321	18.8	18.3	15.5	15.7	-	15.2	15.0	12.2	12.5	-
Men's and boys' trousers and slacks	2325	35.8	36.0	37.5	36.9	-	29.6	29.7	31.1	31.0	-
Men's and boys' work clothing	2326	22.2	22.1	19.8	19.6	-	18.6	18.4	16.3	16.1	-
Women's and misses' outerwear	233	156.5	156.3	150.4	147.5	-	117.2	116.8	109.8	113.3	-
Women's and misses' blouses and shirts	2331	9.9	9.9	9.3	9.1	-	7.1	7.1	6.6	6.4	-
Women's, juniors', and misses' dresses	2335	21.6	20.8	20.0	19.0	-	16.7	15.5	14.6	16.0	-
Women's and misses' suits and coats	2337	11.3	10.7	8.6	8.1	-	8.6	8.2	6.0	5.7	-
Women's and misses' outerwear, nec	2339	113.7	114.9	112.5	111.3	-	84.8	86.0	82.6	85.2	-
Women's and children's undergarments	234	16.5	16.0	13.6	13.3	-	12.1	11.5	9.4	9.4	-
Women's and children's underwear	2341	11.7	11.4	10.6	10.5	-	8.6	8.2	7.2	7.3	-
Brassieres, girdles, and allied garments	2342	4.8	4.6	3.0	2.8	-	3.5	3.3	2.2	2.1	-

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				
		Sept. 2001	Oct. 2001	Aug. 2002	Sept. 2002P	Oct. 2002P	Sept. 2001	Oct. 2001	Aug. 2002	Sept. 2002P	Oct. 2002P
Nondurable goods-Continued											
Apparel and other textile products-Continued											
Girls' and children's outerwear	236	11.1	10.5	9.6	9.3	-	8.0	7.7	7.0	6.7	-
Girls' and children's dresses and blouses	2361	5.7	5.6	4.8	4.6	-	4.1	4.1	3.4	3.3	-
Fur goods and misc. apparel and accessories	237,8	29.8	30.0	27.6	28.2	-	23.8	24.1	22.3	22.9	-
Misc. fabricated textile products	239	197.5	194.6	190.6	188.4	-	153.4	150.4	148.9	146.3	-
Curtains and draperies	2391	16.9	17.7	17.2	16.9	-	13.0	13.6	13.4	13.1	-
House furnishings, nec	2392	49.8	49.6	47.0	46.7	-	41.7	41.2	39.2	38.9	-
Automotive and apparel trimmings	2396	59.2	58.5	57.7	56.9	-	45.9	45.7	45.8	43.9	-
Paper and allied products	26	629.5	626.8	613.5	614.8	613.0	478.2	476.6	466.3	467.0	463.5
Paper mills	262	130.6	130.1	125.4	125.0	-	102.2	101.9	98.0	97.7	-
Paperboard mills	263	43.2	43.3	42.2	42.0	-	33.5	33.6	32.9	32.8	-
Paperboard containers and boxes	265	209.5	207.6	206.5	208.2	-	162.5	160.5	160.5	162.0	-
Corrugated and solid fiber boxes	2653	130.2	129.5	126.8	128.7	-	97.6	96.8	95.3	97.0	-
Sanitary food containers	2656	16.4	15.8	17.5	17.2	-	14.7	14.1	15.6	15.3	-
Folding paperboard boxes	2657	42.7	42.0	42.3	42.6	-	34.4	33.7	34.1	34.2	-
Misc. converted paper products	267	233.0	232.5	226.3	226.5	-	169.2	169.7	164.3	164.0	-
Paper, coated and laminated, nec	2672	44.7	44.2	43.9	44.7	-	19.5	19.5	19.3	19.7	-
Bags: plastics, laminated, and coated	2673	40.2	40.4	39.7	39.6	-	30.7	30.9	30.1	30.0	-
Envelopes	2677	21.9	22.0	21.4	21.3	-	16.8	16.9	16.6	16.3	-
Printing and publishing	27	1,468.1	1,464.7	1,401.8	1,401.3	1,403.6	772.3	767.8	731.7	731.8	733.3
Newspapers	271	416.3	417.4	403.9	405.3	-	137.6	137.3	132.2	132.9	-
Periodicals	272	143.8	143.4	136.2	134.2	-	47.6	47.7	46.5	46.2	-
Books	273	121.6	120.5	112.8	111.2	-	52.7	51.5	47.8	47.4	-
Book publishing	2731	85.6	84.5	79.3	79.0	-	25.7	24.9	23.8	24.4	-
Book printing	2732	36.0	36.0	33.5	32.2	-	27.0	26.6	24.0	23.0	-
Miscellaneous publishing	274	90.3	91.6	92.5	93.4	-	46.5	46.6	47.2	47.7	-
Commercial printing	275	535.4	532.6	507.8	509.9	-	373.9	371.2	351.3	352.1	-
Commercial printing, lithographic	2752	353.1	350.8	335.4	335.0	-	246.7	245.2	230.8	230.6	-
Commercial printing, nec	2759	162.6	162.2	152.8	155.3	-	113.4	112.2	107.0	108.2	-
Manifold business forms	276	38.6	38.2	36.5	36.6	-	25.8	25.7	25.4	25.4	-
Blankbooks and bookbinding	278	53.2	52.2	48.8	47.9	-	39.2	38.3	35.6	34.9	-
Printing trade services	279	43.7	43.5	40.1	39.8	-	29.6	29.6	27.6	27.3	-
Chemicals and allied products	28	1,015.4	1,017.8	1,009.6	1,007.6	1,006.2	553.9	556.1	549.1	548.8	548.1
Industrial inorganic chemicals	281	93.6	93.5	89.9	89.6	-	51.7	51.8	49.5	48.5	-
Industrial inorganic chemicals, nec	2819	49.0	49.0	47.4	47.4	-	26.9	27.0	26.0	26.4	-
Plastics materials and synthetics	282	143.6	143.5	137.6	136.9	-	97.0	96.6	92.6	92.2	-
Plastics materials and resins	2821	76.1	76.6	74.8	74.2	-	47.4	47.4	46.4	46.0	-
Organic fibers, noncellulosic	2824	37.8	37.3	34.1	34.0	-	31.5	31.0	28.3	28.3	-
Drugs	283	321.9	324.0	331.0	329.9	-	138.2	139.5	140.1	139.4	-
Pharmaceutical preparations	2834	250.1	251.3	257.1	256.0	-	110.9	111.9	111.4	110.7	-
Soap, cleaners, and toilet goods	284	154.3	153.9	151.3	152.5	-	94.5	95.0	94.2	95.4	-
Soap and other detergents	2841	40.5	40.5	40.0	39.8	-	23.1	23.5	22.8	22.4	-
Polishing, sanitation, and finishing preparations	2842,3	40.1	40.1	40.7	41.2	-	24.5	24.5	26.9	27.0	-
Toilet preparations	2844	73.7	73.3	70.6	71.5	-	46.9	47.0	44.5	46.0	-
Paints and allied products	285	49.2	49.4	48.6	48.6	-	26.0	26.0	25.9	26.5	-
Industrial organic chemicals	286	115.5	115.9	115.3	115.0	-	64.3	64.7	64.1	63.8	-
Cyclic crudes and intermediates	2865	18.1	18.0	17.9	17.9	-	9.5	9.4	9.0	9.0	-
Other industrial organic chemicals	2861,9	97.4	97.9	97.4	97.1	-	54.8	55.3	55.1	54.8	-
Agricultural chemicals	287	46.0	46.2	43.5	43.1	-	26.1	26.3	25.0	25.4	-
Miscellaneous chemical products	289	91.3	91.4	92.4	92.0	-	56.1	56.2	57.7	57.6	-
Petroleum and coal products	29	128.6	128.6	128.1	128.2	127.8	90.7	91.2	92.2	92.1	91.4
Petroleum refining	291	83.3	83.6	82.5	82.5	-	56.3	56.8	57.6	57.4	-
Asphalt paving and roofing materials	295	31.0	30.7	31.6	31.8	-	25.0	24.7	25.2	25.4	-
Rubber and misc. plastics products	30	947.1	939.6	932.4	928.9	927.5	732.3	726.6	723.1	720.0	718.8
Tires and inner tubes	301	73.5	73.5	72.2	72.2	-	56.2	56.2	54.7	54.6	-
Rubber and plastics footwear	302	4.0	4.1	4.3	3.8	-	3.1	3.1	3.2	2.7	-
Hose, belting, gaskets, and packing	305	68.6	67.6	63.6	63.2	-	54.0	53.4	50.2	50.2	-
Rubber and plastics hose and belting	3052	28.2	28.1	26.1	26.2	-	22.9	22.9	21.0	21.2	-
Fabricated rubber products, nec	306	98.4	96.9	95.3	96.5	-	74.7	73.2	71.5	72.8	-
Miscellaneous plastics products, nec	308	702.6	697.5	697.0	693.2	-	544.3	540.7	543.5	539.7	-

See footnotes at end of table.

**ESTABLISHMENT DATA
EMPLOYMENT
NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED**

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

(In thousands)

Industry	1987 SIC Code	All employees					Production workers ¹				
		Sept. 2001	Oct. 2001	Aug. 2002	Sept. 2002P	Oct. 2002P	Sept. 2001	Oct. 2001	Aug. 2002	Sept. 2002P	Oct. 2002P
Nondurable goods-Continued											
Leather and leather products	31	56.7	56.1	55.8	56.5	56.7	42.2	42.1	40.6	43.8	44.4
Leather tanning and finishing	311	7.8	7.5	7.4	7.3	-	6.0	5.8	5.6	5.4	-
Footwear cut stock and footwear, except rubber	313,4	23.4	23.2	22.9	22.9	-	18.3	18.0	17.8	18.2	-
Men's footwear, except athletic	3143	13.8	13.8	14.3	14.4	-	10.2	10.3	10.8	11.2	-
Women's footwear, except athletic	3144	4.2	3.9	3.2	3.1	-	3.2	2.9	2.3	2.3	-
Luggage	316	7.9	7.7	6.0	5.9	-	6.4	6.1	3.9	3.9	-
Handbags and personal leather goods	317	6.1	6.3	9.1	10.0	-	3.9	4.6	6.2	9.3	-
Transportation and public utilities		7,097	7,019	6,755	6,779	6,768	5,994	5,928	5,679	5,710	5,700
Transportation		4,534	4,470	4,301	4,341	4,342	-	-	-	-	-
Railroad transportation	40	232.6	232.4	228.8	229.9	229.8	-	-	-	-	-
Local and interurban passenger transit	41	486.5	492.8	407.1	476.6	481.6	455.2	462.2	378.0	450.6	-
Local and suburban transportation	411	235.7	231.8	233.2	235.9	-	214.6	211.3	217.1	220.2	-
Taxicabs	412	32.1	31.3	30.4	31.0	-	-	-	-	-	-
Intercity and rural bus transportation	413	24.4	24.9	23.4	22.8	-	-	-	-	-	-
School buses	415	156.3	165.1	87.6	151.9	-	-	-	-	-	-
Trucking and warehousing	42	1,871.3	1,854.1	1,857.5	1,841.2	1,839.4	1,648.2	1,632.6	1,644.6	1,631.3	-
Trucking and courier services, except air	421	1,637.1	1,624.9	1,617.5	1,600.0	-	1,449.7	1,438.4	1,441.2	1,425.5	-
Public warehousing and storage	422	219.0	218.5	228.6	229.4	-	185.6	184.9	193.4	195.4	-
Water transportation	44	198.9	196.9	204.3	195.0	192.8	-	-	-	-	-
Water transportation of freight	441-4	38.8	38.3	37.9	37.8	-	-	-	-	-	-
Water transportation services	449	129.3	130.5	134.0	128.7	-	112.4	113.9	119.9	114.4	-
Transportation by air	45	1,266.7	1,234.8	1,164.4	1,161.9	1,164.3	-	-	-	-	-
Air transportation, scheduled	451	1,072.7	1,044.4	970.0	969.7	-	-	-	-	-	-
Air transportation, scheduled	4512	596.0	560.4	515.6	512.4	-	-	-	-	-	-
Airports, flying fields, and services	458	143.7	140.1	144.7	142.4	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pipelines, except natural gas	46	15.2	15.1	14.8	14.9	14.9	11.1	11.1	10.6	10.8	-
Transportation services	47	463.0	443.5	423.7	421.0	419.6	387.3	368.0	352.3	348.1	-
Passenger transportation arrangement	472	209.0	195.8	183.8	181.7	-	172.8	159.4	150.9	147.8	-
Travel agencies	4724	159.8	150.1	136.5	135.7	-	132.6	122.7	111.3	109.6	-
Freight transportation arrangement	473	194.7	192.8	184.5	183.6	-	161.6	159.8	152.9	151.9	-
Communications and public utilities		2,563	2,549	2,454	2,438	2,426	-	-	-	-	-
Communications	48	1,711.6	1,696.2	1,605.3	1,593.9	1,584.0	1,336.5	1,329.5	1,227.3	1,221.0	-
Telephone communications	481	1,190.0	1,177.1	1,085.2	1,078.9	-	935.1	929.8	828.5	825.7	-
Telephone communications, except radio	4813	962.6	954.1	876.8	868.9	-	749.1	744.7	678.5	671.5	-
Radio and television broadcasting	483	249.2	247.9	246.6	245.1	-	202.6	201.8	199.4	197.8	-
Radio broadcasting stations	4832	115.0	112.9	112.5	110.9	-	-	-	-	-	-
Television broadcasting stations	4833	134.2	135.0	134.1	134.2	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cable and other pay television services	484	235.0	235.6	238.8	235.7	-	183.6	184.1	186.5	184.2	-
Electric, gas, and sanitary services	49	851.0	852.3	848.5	844.5	842.3	684.3	684.5	683.2	678.1	-
Electric services	491	359.7	361.6	362.7	360.2	-	287.0	288.6	289.4	286.5	-
Gas production and distribution	492	125.2	125.4	121.6	120.6	-	100.8	100.8	98.4	96.7	-
Combination utility services	493	148.2	147.4	143.1	142.7	-	119.4	118.7	116.1	115.6	-
Sanitary services	495	177.6	177.6	178.5	178.8	-	146.0	145.7	146.9	147.4	-
Wholesale trade		6,752	6,743	6,698	6,673	6,667	5,375	5,374	5,378	5,353	5,349
Durable goods	50	3,995	3,986	3,922	3,898	3,895	3,106	3,101	3,077	3,055	-
Motor vehicles, parts, and supplies	501	501.8	497.8	502.0	498.7	-	398.5	395.8	398.8	396.5	-
Automobiles and other motor vehicles	5012	159.6	159.2	161.0	160.2	-	-	-	-	-	-
Motor vehicle supplies and new parts	5013	266.4	264.3	268.8	266.8	-	-	-	-	-	-
Furniture and home furnishings	502	165.2	165.0	166.5	164.3	-	131.6	131.7	135.8	132.2	-
Furniture	5021	81.4	82.0	81.5	79.7	-	-	-	-	-	-
Home furnishings	5023	83.8	83.0	85.0	84.6	-	-	-	-	-	-

See footnotes at end of table.

**ESTABLISHMENT DATA
EMPLOYMENT
NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED**

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

(In thousands)

Industry	1987 SIC Code	All employees					Production workers ¹				
		Sept. 2001	Oct. 2001	Aug. 2002	Sept. 2002 ^P	Oct. 2002 ^P	Sept. 2001	Oct. 2001	Aug. 2002	Sept. 2002 ^P	Oct. 2002 ^P
Wholesale trade-Continued											
Durable goods-Continued											
Lumber and other construction materials	503	283.4	283.9	287.8	288.4	-	235.9	237.1	241.9	243.0	-
Lumber, plywood, and millwork	5031	138.7	138.6	139.5	140.1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Construction materials, nec	5039	37.6	38.3	38.4	39.5	-	-	-	-	-	-
Professional and commercial equipment	504	912.0	908.5	880.0	879.0	-	681.4	679.0	664.4	662.4	-
Office equipment	5044	187.9	187.9	179.3	178.8	-	-	-	-	-	-
Computers, peripherals and software	5045	381.6	378.4	359.2	361.1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Medical and hospital equipment	5047	205.8	205.5	203.6	203.2	-	163.6	164.1	166.4	165.3	-
Metals and minerals, except petroleum	505	149.1	148.0	143.1	142.7	-	119.0	117.5	115.3	115.5	-
Electrical goods	506	553.8	551.5	523.8	521.1	-	395.8	395.3	379.6	377.0	-
Electrical apparatus and equipment	5063	225.3	224.7	219.9	217.4	-	-	-	-	-	-
Electrical appliances, television and radio sets	5064	42.1	41.6	43.1	42.3	-	-	-	-	-	-
Electronic parts and equipment	5065	286.4	285.2	260.8	261.4	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hardware, plumbing, and heating equipment	507	313.0	312.1	315.7	314.6	-	261.2	260.5	260.9	258.6	-
Hardware	5072	110.4	110.0	108.3	107.9	-	-	-	-	-	-
Plumbing and hydronic heating supplies	5074	124.8	124.4	124.1	123.8	-	-	-	-	-	-
Machinery, equipment, and supplies	508	809.4	811.1	784.0	771.3	-	647.1	648.8	633.9	621.7	-
Construction and mining machinery	5082	94.7	95.3	93.7	93.1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Farm and garden machinery	5083	116.9	116.1	120.3	117.3	-	-	-	-	-	-
Industrial machinery and equipment	5084	324.9	324.6	301.8	298.6	-	-	-	-	-	-
Industrial supplies	5085	144.5	145.4	143.0	139.9	-	-	-	-	-	-
Misc. wholesale trade durable goods	509	307.3	307.8	318.6	318.3	-	235.3	234.8	246.7	247.9	-
Scrap and waste materials	5093	102.7	102.5	104.5	104.8	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nondurable goods											
Paper and paper products	511	2,757	2,757	2,776	2,775	2,772	2,269	2,273	2,301	2,298	-
Stationery and office supplies	5112	155.3	154.3	150.0	153.2	-	218.5	217.9	210.6	212.8	-
Drugs, proprietaries, and sundries	512	273.1	275.2	288.5	288.6	-	231.4	233.2	251.9	252.5	-
Apparel, piece goods, and notions	513	197.8	197.7	199.1	197.9	-	159.8	159.8	167.7	166.0	-
Groceries and related products	514	939.8	935.4	932.7	933.8	-	794.5	791.6	789.2	790.5	-
Groceries, general line	5141	302.0	300.4	292.3	289.8	-	-	-	-	-	-
Meats and meat products	5147	56.0	54.9	55.8	56.8	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fresh fruits and vegetables	5148	99.8	99.5	96.8	97.8	-	-	-	-	-	-
Farm-product raw materials	515	94.3	97.0	88.9	88.9	-	77.4	81.5	73.0	73.1	-
Chemicals and allied products	516	159.2	160.9	160.9	158.7	-	116.5	117.7	119.1	114.6	-
Petroleum and petroleum products	517	144.0	142.5	141.8	142.4	-	120.9	119.5	120.6	120.9	-
Petroleum bulk stations and terminals	5171	54.8	54.4	56.1	56.9	-	-	-	-	-	-
Petroleum products, nec	5172	89.2	88.1	85.7	85.5	-	-	-	-	-	-
Beer, wine, and distilled beverages	518	167.6	167.2	176.2	175.8	-	134.1	133.9	142.6	142.6	-
Beer and ale	5181	105.3	105.0	108.7	108.0	-	-	-	-	-	-
Wine and distilled beverages	5182	62.3	62.2	67.5	67.8	-	-	-	-	-	-
Misc. wholesale trade nondurable goods	519	520.0	521.2	532.1	530.5	-	415.8	417.6	426.4	425.4	-
Farm supplies	5191	155.7	153.7	159.5	157.6	-	-	-	-	-	-
Retail trade		23,545	23,503	23,461	23,321	23,334	20,674	20,673	20,678	20,535	20,546
Building materials and garden supplies											
Lumber and other building materials	521	691.1	689.1	726.4	716.8	-	598.2	595.9	644.7	632.1	-
Paint, glass, and wallpaper stores	523	64.0	63.8	62.6	61.7	-	46.3	45.5	44.8	43.8	-
Hardware stores	525	160.4	159.7	163.2	160.1	-	136.6	135.8	139.5	136.1	-
Retail nurseries and garden stores	526	101.6	100.2	102.5	97.3	-	85.4	84.0	82.8	77.9	-
General merchandise stores											
Department stores	531	2,535.3	2,580.2	2,473.8	2,478.9	2,528.9	2,370.3	2,417.9	2,315.4	2,320.0	-
Variety stores	533	152.3	155.5	152.2	154.2	-	132.0	135.3	137.2	138.8	-
Miscellaneous general merchandise stores	539	177.4	180.3	182.4	180.7	-	153.4	156.0	159.1	157.4	-
Food stores											
Grocery stores	541	3,033.3	3,046.9	3,017.6	3,007.3	-	2,745.7	2,762.6	2,741.9	2,731.1	-
Meat and fish markets	542	49.1	50.2	43.4	43.7	-	-	-	-	-	-
Retail bakeries	546	187.1	190.9	182.6	185.0	-	162.1	166.7	158.4	161.6	-
Automotive dealers and service stations											
New and used car dealers	551	1,127.4	1,125.6	1,136.1	1,134.1	1,135.1	953.1	954.5	961.4	959.8	-
Auto and home supply stores	553	418.8	416.0	414.4	413.3	-	337.8	339.4	340.9	340.9	-

See footnotes at end of table.

**ESTABLISHMENT DATA
EMPLOYMENT
NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED**

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

(In thousands)

Industry	1987 SIC Code	All employees					Production workers ¹				
		Sept. 2001	Oct. 2001	Aug. 2002	Sept. 2002 ^P	Oct. 2002 ^P	Sept. 2001	Oct. 2001	Aug. 2002	Sept. 2002 ^P	Oct. 2002 ^P
Retail trade-Continued											
Automotive dealers and service stations-Continued											
Gasoline service stations	554	650.1	647.9	651.1	644.0	-	560.5	560.4	563.9	556.2	-
Automotive dealers, nec	559	14.3	13.8	13.3	13.2	-	11.7	11.3	10.9	10.9	-
Apparel and accessory stores	56	1,174.3	1,172.8	1,183.8	1,156.1	1,164.4	963.9	960.8	982.3	949.4	-
Men's and boys' clothing stores	561	80.4	79.4	77.3	76.2	-	64.6	65.0	65.3	63.6	-
Women's clothing stores	562	275.1	275.5	268.8	269.0	-	221.3	220.4	213.7	213.9	-
Family clothing stores	565	442.1	442.5	454.9	437.5	-	380.0	380.4	400.1	378.3	-
Shoe stores	566	193.7	192.6	195.5	190.6	-	151.3	148.7	152.2	147.6	-
Furniture and home furnishings stores	57	1,125.3	1,138.6	1,138.3	1,139.9	1,152.5	920.3	938.9	939.3	939.4	-
Furniture and home furnishings stores	571	574.9	577.8	586.1	587.0	-	469.6	475.2	486.0	485.7	-
Furniture stores	5712	324.7	322.3	329.0	330.2	-	-	-	-	-	-
Household appliance stores	572	71.9	72.5	71.2	70.2	-	57.3	57.8	57.7	56.7	-
Radio, television, and computer stores	573	478.5	488.3	481.0	482.7	-	393.4	405.9	395.6	397.0	-
Radio, television, and electronic stores	5731	223.9	229.3	230.9	230.8	-	183.5	190.0	190.3	190.3	-
Record and prerecorded tape stores	5735	70.8	72.0	62.6	61.7	-	60.4	61.3	51.9	50.3	-
Eating and drinking places	58	8,349.4	8,212.1	8,321.3	8,233.5	8,120.2	7,492.8	7,378.5	7,491.5	7,415.8	-
Miscellaneous retail establishments	59	3,104.2	3,132.4	3,057.7	3,070.5	3,106.6	2,606.7	2,634.3	2,566.5	2,572.7	-
Drug stores and proprietary stores	591	708.9	708.6	707.1	705.5	-	616.6	616.4	614.8	611.6	-
Liquor stores	592	114.9	114.6	114.2	116.2	-	-	-	-	-	-
Used merchandise stores	593	133.1	134.7	137.4	138.1	-	109.4	111.4	114.3	113.5	-
Miscellaneous shopping goods stores	594	1,100.4	1,108.1	1,067.3	1,074.8	-	923.2	928.7	897.3	900.5	-
Sporting goods and bicycle shops	5941	209.5	208.6	216.9	208.6	-	-	-	-	-	-
Book stores	5942	152.5	148.9	139.8	145.9	-	-	-	-	-	-
Stationery stores	5943	108.2	107.6	100.5	102.4	-	-	-	-	-	-
Jewelry stores	5944	154.8	156.0	148.5	150.4	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gift, novelty, and souvenir shops	5947	251.4	252.4	240.6	239.8	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sewing, needlework, and piece goods	5949	49.3	51.4	49.4	49.5	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nonstore retailers	596	392.7	410.3	380.8	389.0	-	332.2	349.1	316.7	324.3	-
Catalog and mail-order houses	5961	268.6	284.1	257.8	267.0	-	-	-	-	-	-
Merchandising machine operators	5962	63.4	63.1	58.8	59.3	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fuel dealers	598	95.4	98.5	93.9	95.5	-	79.4	82.8	78.6	79.9	-
Retail stores, nec	599	558.8	557.6	557.0	551.4	-	451.6	452.0	454.6	450.3	-
Florists, tobacco stores, and newsstands	5992,3,4	154.3	154.1	155.0	153.0	-	-	-	-	-	-
Optical goods stores	5995	68.6	68.0	68.6	67.7	-	53.4	54.8	54.9	53.9	-
Miscellaneous retail stores, nec	5999	335.9	335.5	333.4	330.7	-	268.7	269.1	268.7	267.4	-
Finance, insurance, and real estate²		7,737	7,720	7,810	7,765	7,782	5,610	5,605	5,703	5,662	5,676
Finance		3,805	3,796	3,840	3,823	3,837	-	-	-	-	-
Depository institutions	60	2,055.9	2,050.9	2,087.9	2,070.0	2,071.1	1,480.2	1,479.0	1,500.8	1,488.4	-
Commercial banks	602	1,432.7	1,432.2	1,458.0	1,443.5	1,443.7	1,018.1	1,018.2	1,032.6	1,022.6	-
State commercial banks	6022	572.3	573.2	589.3	583.7	-	411.8	412.1	425.3	422.4	-
National and commercial banks, nec	6021,9	860.4	859.0	868.7	859.8	-	606.3	606.1	607.3	600.2	-
Savings institutions	603	256.4	255.1	263.8	262.1	260.7	-	-	-	-	-
Federal savings institutions	6035	148.1	146.7	148.2	147.4	-	-	-	-	-	-
Savings institutions, except federal	6036	108.3	108.4	115.6	114.7	-	-	-	-	-	-
Credit unions	606	205.9	205.8	213.3	212.9	-	164.5	163.6	170.8	170.8	-
Nondepository institutions	61	729.5	735.7	773.5	778.0	793.3	478.7	485.6	545.0	547.1	-
Personal credit institutions	614	222.7	225.4	223.0	223.6	-	119.5	121.9	124.0	124.2	-
Business credit institutions	615	149.8	150.6	152.5	152.6	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mortgage bankers and brokers	616	336.1	338.8	375.9	379.7	394.7	-	-	-	-	-
Security and commodity brokers	62	759.7	748.7	720.0	714.4	711.0	-	-	-	-	-
Security brokers and dealers	621	546.3	533.8	503.4	498.6	-	-	-	-	-	-
Commodity contracts brokers, dealers, and exchanges	622,3	29.0	28.5	26.5	26.3	-	-	-	-	-	-
Security and commodity services	628	184.4	186.4	190.1	189.5	-	121.2	122.2	125.2	123.7	-
Holding and other investment offices	67	259.5	260.5	259.0	261.0	262.0	-	-	-	-	-
Holding offices	671	113.7	113.2	111.0	112.8	-	-	-	-	-	-

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				
		Sept. 2001	Oct. 2001	Aug. 2002	Sept. 2002P	Oct. 2002P	Sept. 2001	Oct. 2001	Aug. 2002	Sept. 2002P	Oct. 2002P
Finance, insurance, and real estate-Continued											
Insurance	63,64	2,372	2,376	2,371	2,364	2,368	-	-	-	-	-
Insurance carriers	63	1,594.5	1,596.1	1,579.5	1,574.9	1,573.8	1,218.5	1,220.0	1,205.1	1,198.5	-
Life insurance	631	474.8	474.4	459.8	458.5	-	320.7	319.6	306.4	304.5	-
Medical service and health insurance	632	395.2	397.5	399.5	398.5	-	316.9	319.1	321.1	320.0	-
Hospital and medical service plans	6324	316.4	318.5	317.0	317.0	-	254.5	256.6	255.6	255.5	-
Fire, marine, and casualty insurance	633	542.7	542.6	534.3	531.5	-	436.6	436.2	429.3	426.3	-
Title insurance	636	81.0	80.6	81.1	81.5	-	-	-	-	-	-
Insurance agents, brokers, and service	64	777.6	779.8	791.6	788.9	793.8	-	-	-	-	-
Real estate	65	1,560	1,548	1,599	1,578	1,577	-	-	-	-	-
Real estate operators and lessors	651	598	595	612	601	-	-	-	-	-	-
Real estate agents and managers	653	783.4	776.9	801.9	792.1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Subdividers and developers	655	130.4	128.5	134.4	132.3	-	-	-	-	-	-
Services		41,166	41,154	41,622	41,479	41,629	35,893	35,886	36,252	36,093	36,228
Agricultural services	07	898.1	889.0	934.7	917.8	905.9	756.1	748.1	793.1	777.1	-
Veterinary services	074	229.6	230.1	241.0	237.1	-	193.4	194.3	204.4	200.6	-
Landscape and horticultural services	078	608.5	598.5	632.1	619.9	-	513.6	504.3	537.7	526.3	-
Hotels and other lodging places	70	1,910.0	1,809.6	1,942.6	1,835.0	1,789.5	-	-	-	-	-
Hotels and motels	701	1,844.9	1,750.5	1,835.5	1,768.5	-	1,625.2	1,535.7	1,619.4	1,553.9	-
Personal services	72	1,238.5	1,237.7	1,239.9	1,250.2	1,252.9	-	-	-	-	-
Laundry, cleaning, and garment services	721	433.2	430.9	426.4	424.5	-	377.0	374.7	371.2	369.2	-
Photographic studios, portrait	722	76.5	79.4	70.9	74.5	-	-	-	-	-	-
Beauty shops	723	441.2	441.7	451.4	457.6	-	391.9	392.2	402.3	408.6	-
Funeral service and crematories	726	104.8	103.1	106.0	106.2	-	-	-	-	-	-
Miscellaneous personal services	729	170.2	170.1	172.9	175.4	-	145.8	145.9	148.7	149.7	-
Business services	73	9,614.5	9,559.3	9,468.5	9,488.9	9,506.4	8,479.1	8,423.8	8,293.1	8,313.7	-
Advertising	731	293.9	291.6	285.0	284.3	-	210.5	209.1	197.3	197.2	-
Advertising agencies	7311	191.5	188.7	182.6	181.5	-	-	-	-	-	-
Credit reporting and collection	732	180.9	183.2	207.4	206.8	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mailing, reproduction, and stenographic services	733	361.2	363.8	386.7	393.6	-	-	-	-	-	-
Photocopying and duplicating services	7334	92.0	92.9	95.9	97.6	-	73.2	74.0	77.0	78.7	-
Services to buildings	734	1,024.1	1,023.3	1,047.8	1,047.5	1,045.8	917.4	914.3	923.0	922.7	-
Disinfecting and pest control services	7342	96.0	95.9	102.5	102.3	-	78.6	77.0	70.6	70.2	-
Building maintenance services, nec	7349	928.1	927.4	945.3	945.2	-	838.8	837.3	852.4	852.5	-
Miscellaneous equipment rental and leasing	735	307.8	306.4	315.9	311.1	-	248.5	246.8	253.7	249.1	-
Medical equipment rental	7352	45.0	45.8	48.1	49.3	-	37.2	38.0	40.7	41.6	-
Heavy construction equipment rental	7353	59.4	59.5	58.2	57.6	-	50.8	50.7	49.4	48.9	-
Equipment rental and leasing, nec	7359	203.4	201.1	209.6	204.2	-	160.5	158.1	163.6	158.6	-
Personnel supply services	736	3,483.0	3,399.6	3,321.5	3,341.5	3,342.8	-	-	-	-	-
Employment agencies	7361	359.8	354.7	322.4	323.4	-	-	-	-	-	-
Help supply services	7363	3,123.2	3,044.9	2,999.1	3,018.1	3,007.4	2,997.9	2,924.0	2,884.9	2,901.8	-
Computer and data processing services	737	2,222.1	2,222.2	2,191.9	2,183.5	2,182.2	1,796.7	1,798.1	1,754.7	1,749.2	-
Computer programming services	7371	570.6	569.1	567.3	564.6	-	481.9	479.4	471.8	468.5	-
Prepackaged software	7372	319.3	319.5	326.3	324.2	-	-	-	-	-	-
Computer integrated systems design	7373	242.3	241.3	237.6	236.8	-	186.2	185.9	182.4	183.0	-
Data processing and preparation	7374	294.0	294.8	302.9	300.7	-	-	-	-	-	-
Information retrieval services	7375	227.5	225.5	220.5	219.8	-	183.8	182.9	182.8	182.4	-
Computer maintenance and repair	7378	55.8	55.4	56.7	56.2	-	44.3	44.1	45.2	44.2	-
Miscellaneous business services	738	1,741.5	1,769.2	1,712.3	1,720.6	-	1,530.0	1,555.6	1,495.3	1,504.7	-
Detective and armored car services	7381	611.5	624.1	620.8	623.4	-	566.7	579.5	575.7	578.7	-
Security systems services	7382	82.4	83.5	84.1	85.8	-	68.0	68.8	70.0	71.6	-
Photofinishing laboratories	7384	68.6	70.6	60.5	61.9	-	-	-	-	-	-
Auto repair, services, and parking	75	1,261.7	1,252.5	1,272.4	1,265.8	1,259.8	1,041.1	1,032.5	1,049.6	1,040.6	-
Automotive rentals, without drivers	751	224.0	217.4	217.2	215.2	-	184.4	178.5	179.8	177.3	-
Passenger car rental	7514	149.1	143.5	143.2	141.0	-	123.7	118.5	119.4	116.9	-
Automobile parking	752	80.8	79.1	79.7	78.8	-	70.9	68.9	69.1	68.0	-
Automotive repair shops	753	703.7	702.9	716.2	717.1	-	568.7	568.2	579.5	578.5	-
Automotive and tire repair shops	7532,4	246.3	246.7	250.6	250.5	-	200.8	201.3	205.1	204.5	-
General automotive repair shops	7538	308.3	308.5	318.0	319.6	-	249.2	250.1	257.7	258.4	-

See footnotes at end of table.

**ESTABLISHMENT DATA
EMPLOYMENT
NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED**

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

(In thousands)

Industry	1987 SIC Code	All employees					Production workers ¹				
		Sept. 2001	Oct. 2001	Aug. 2002	Sept. 2002P	Oct. 2002P	Sept. 2001	Oct. 2001	Aug. 2002	Sept. 2002P	Oct. 2002P
Services-Continued											
Auto repair, services, and parking-Continued											
Automotive services, except repair	754	253.2	253.1	259.3	254.7	-	217.1	216.9	221.2	216.8	-
Carwashes	7542	135.5	135.0	135.8	136.5	-	119.1	118.7	119.0	119.6	-
Miscellaneous repair services	76	376.2	377.4	379.9	378.8	380.7	309.5	309.9	308.5	307.7	-
Electrical repair shops	762	114.7	115.3	123.8	124.0	-	-	-	-	-	-
Motion pictures	78	570.4	559.7	604.5	580.8	576.6	481.3	469.4	512.1	488.9	-
Motion picture production and services	781	257.7	253.9	268.8	262.0	-	213.0	207.9	218.9	212.0	-
Motion picture theaters	783	131.8	126.4	153.9	136.9	-	-	-	-	-	-
Video tape rental	784	163.9	162.3	163.7	163.0	-	137.5	135.5	137.4	136.6	-
Amusement and recreation services	79	1,772.5	1,650.3	1,935.2	1,705.8	1,591.7	1,556.4	1,440.9	1,724.7	1,497.7	-
Bowling centers	793	80.8	83.1	68.1	79.9	-	71.1	73.5	59.2	70.5	-
Misc. amusement and recreation services	799	1,329.9	1,207.4	1,470.2	1,259.0	-	1,180.7	1,064.7	1,317.6	1,115.5	-
Physical fitness facilities	7991	216.5	216.3	214.0	208.0	-	194.6	196.0	194.4	188.9	-
Membership sports and recreation clubs	7997	375.3	342.3	435.8	359.5	-	330.0	298.8	388.5	317.1	-
Health services	80	10442.2	10475.5	10734.8	10717.5	10747.2	9,253.6	9,288.4	9,531.2	9,503.9	-
Offices and clinics of medical doctors	801	2,013.8	2,016.0	2,082.0	2,077.2	2,080.5	1,652.5	1,654.6	1,711.8	1,703.6	-
Offices and clinics of dentists	802	704.5	706.4	719.2	713.3	-	617.3	619.1	632.5	625.6	-
Offices and clinics of other health practitioners	804	455.4	458.4	472.1	469.9	-	378.3	381.8	394.4	390.9	-
Offices and clinics of chiropractors and optometrists	8041,2	189.0	189.5	195.0	192.8	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nursing and personal care facilities	805	1,857.9	1,863.3	1,899.1	1,894.7	1,899.1	1,672.7	1,679.2	1,713.8	1,707.0	-
Skilled nursing care facilities	8051	1,400.1	1,405.6	1,429.8	1,428.6	-	-	-	-	-	-
Intermediate care facilities	8052	217.6	218.8	224.3	222.3	-	195.0	196.5	201.5	199.4	-
Nursing and personal care, nec	8059	240.2	238.9	245.0	243.8	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hospitals	806	4,125.2	4,141.2	4,248.6	4,247.4	4,257.2	3,788.0	3,803.8	3,911.7	3,908.1	-
General medical and surgical hospitals	8062	3,805.1	3,818.8	3,913.8	3,913.6	-	-	-	-	-	-
Psychiatric hospitals	8063	73.4	74.2	76.8	76.2	-	-	-	-	-	-
Specialty hospitals, excluding psychiatric	8069	246.7	248.2	258.0	257.6	-	-	-	-	-	-
Medical and dental laboratories	807	223.0	224.2	231.3	230.4	-	-	-	-	-	-
Home health care services	808	639.6	640.0	646.1	649.2	654.4	587.7	588.6	592.2	596.2	-
Legal services	81	1,039.1	1,043.8	1,072.7	1,064.1	1,075.2	822.9	826.4	844.9	834.1	-
Educational services	82	2,408.1	2,609.9	2,206.2	2,498.0	2,715.5	-	-	-	-	-
Elementary and secondary schools	821	741.6	762.1	686.4	751.6	-	-	-	-	-	-
Colleges and universities	822	1,337.0	1,505.5	1,176.0	1,409.7	-	-	-	-	-	-
Vocational schools	824	103.1	106.1	103.6	105.0	-	-	-	-	-	-
Social services	83	3,081.2	3,122.1	3,153.9	3,178.3	3,215.5	2,659.2	2,695.8	2,721.9	2,742.0	-
Individual and family services	832	872.6	886.8	909.2	902.8	-	753.9	767.0	786.8	779.5	-
Job training and related services	833	389.5	391.4	407.9	399.6	-	335.0	337.3	351.7	343.7	-
Child day care services	835	720.9	735.1	681.3	730.5	745.9	633.6	646.4	596.4	640.5	-
Residential care	836	876.0	883.2	913.0	902.0	906.2	758.2	763.8	791.9	782.2	-
Social services, nec	839	222.2	225.6	242.5	243.4	-	178.5	181.3	195.1	196.1	-
Museums and botanical and zoological gardens	84	112.0	111.5	116.4	108.9	106.7	-	-	-	-	-
Membership organizations	86	2,456.2	2,458.9	2,508.0	2,458.0	2,465.5	-	-	-	-	-
Business associations	861	117.1	115.0	113.0	113.5	-	-	-	-	-	-
Professional organizations	862	71.2	71.8	73.1	72.9	-	51.5	51.8	53.0	53.1	-
Labor organizations	863	144.0	145.6	139.5	141.7	-	-	-	-	-	-
Civic and social associations	864	447.8	453.0	504.1	453.6	-	-	-	-	-	-
Engineering and management services	87	3,591.8	3,603.8	3,660.0	3,640.3	3,649.2	2,739.0	2,749.4	2,791.5	2,764.1	-
Engineering and architectural services	871	1,060.4	1,057.2	1,047.8	1,032.6	1,028.4	860.6	859.0	853.0	838.6	-
Engineering services	8711	804.2	801.5	795.6	785.4	-	659.4	657.9	654.5	644.1	-
Architectural services	8712	191.6	190.6	187.1	183.8	-	148.9	148.1	145.1	142.7	-
Surveying services	8713	64.6	65.1	65.1	63.4	-	52.3	53.0	53.4	51.8	-
Accounting, auditing, and bookkeeping	872	686.2	691.2	698.3	698.6	-	512.9	515.7	530.4	531.0	-

See footnotes at end of table.

**ESTABLISHMENT DATA
EMPLOYMENT
NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED**

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

(In thousands)

Industry	1987 SIC Code	All employees					Production workers ¹				
		Sept. 2001	Oct. 2001	Aug. 2002	Sept. 2002P	Oct. 2002P	Sept. 2001	Oct. 2001	Aug. 2002	Sept. 2002P	Oct. 2002P
Services-Continued											
Engineering and management services-Continued											
Research and testing services	873	673.3	676.8	695.7	687.8	-	510.3	517.9	535.5	529.1	-
Commercial physical research	8731	257.7	256.5	265.7	263.6	-	177.3	179.7	191.9	190.4	-
Commercial nonphysical research	8732	137.0	141.2	140.2	138.4	-	111.6	116.4	114.2	113.3	-
Noncommercial research organizations	8733	166.5	166.7	176.1	173.4	-	130.3	130.6	137.0	134.3	-
Management and public relations	874	1,171.9	1,178.6	1,218.2	1,221.3	1,224.4	855.2	856.8	872.6	865.4	-
Management services	8741	319.8	318.8	328.5	325.4	-	239.2	237.6	242.3	237.5	-
Management consulting services	8742	468.0	470.1	488.0	490.0	-	327.9	325.6	327.3	322.4	-
Public relations services	8743	52.8	53.1	50.1	51.1	-	37.2	37.2	34.7	35.3	-
Services, nec	89	49.5	48.9	48.0	46.8	46.4	37.9	37.5	37.8	36.5	-
Government		20,850	21,373	20,116	21,100	21,628	-	-	-	-	-
Federal Government ³		2,620	2,612	2,620	2,621	2,624	-	-	-	-	-
Executive, by agency ³		2,556.5	2,547.8	2,555.5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Department of Defense		618.1	617.6	619.1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Postal Service ⁴		843.8	841.7	813.3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other executive agencies		1,094.6	1,088.5	1,123.1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Legislative		30.3	30.5	30.7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Judicial		33.4	33.2	34.2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Federal Government, except Postal Service		1,776.4	1,769.8	1,807.1	1,813.5	1,820.0	-	-	-	-	-
Federal Government, by industry:											
Manufacturing activities		44.8	44.7	45.0	44.9	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ship building and repairing	3731	21.5	21.5	22.2	22.1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transportation and public utilities, except Postal											
Service		13.3	13.4	13.4	13.4	-	-	-	-	-	-
Services		348.7	345.3	353.0	350.2	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hospitals	806	218.2	218.6	215.8	215.5	-	-	-	-	-	-
State government		4,913	5,056	4,699	4,938	5,081	-	-	-	-	-
Construction		89.3	89.1	90.1	88.1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transportation and public utilities		52.1	51.7	54.5	53.5	-	-	-	-	-	-
Services		2,834.6	2,986.4	2,595.5	2,862.8	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hospitals	806	349.7	349.6	350.8	350.5	-	-	-	-	-	-
Education	82	2,101.6	2,255.3	1,864.0	2,131.6	2,293.2	-	-	-	-	-
Social services		217.4	217.5	212.4	211.6	-	-	-	-	-	-
Services, except hospitals, education,											
and social services		165.9	164.0	168.3	169.1	-	-	-	-	-	-
General administration, including executive,											
legislative, and judicial functions		1,936.8	1,928.6	1,959.2	1,933.8	-	-	-	-	-	-
State government, except education		2,811.2	2,800.5	2,835.3	2,806.6	2,787.4	-	-	-	-	-
Local government		13,317	13,705	12,797	13,541	13,923	-	-	-	-	-
Transportation and public utilities		488.8	487.8	494.6	493.0	-	-	-	-	-	-
Services		8,736.8	9,159.4	7,961.0	8,893.0	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hospitals	806	634.5	636.8	655.1	654.2	-	-	-	-	-	-
Education	82	7,522.8	7,946.7	6,676.5	7,649.4	8,075.4	-	-	-	-	-
Social services		151.6	150.9	154.0	151.8	-	-	-	-	-	-
Services, except hospitals, education,											
and social services		427.9	425.0	475.4	437.6	-	-	-	-	-	-
General administration, including executive,											
legislative, and judicial functions		4,090.9	4,057.4	4,341.8	4,155.4	-	-	-	-	-	-
Local government, except education		5,793.7	5,757.9	6,120.9	5,892.0	5,847.5	-	-	-	-	-

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 Excludes nonoffice commissioned real estate sales agents.

³ 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.

⁴ Includes rural mail carriers.

- Data not available.

P = preliminary.

NOTE: Establishment survey estimates currently reflect March 2001 benchmark levels. When more recent benchmark data are introduced with the release of May 2003 estimates, all data will be converted to the North American Industry Classification System. See page 3 of this publication for additional information.

**ESTABLISHMENT DATA
WOMEN EMPLOYEES
NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED**

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

(In thousands)

Industry	July 2001	Aug. 2001	June 2002	July 2002	Aug. 2002
Total	63,388	63,464	64,205	62,993	63,125
Total private	52,569	52,606	52,178	52,034	52,082
Goods-producing	6,365	6,360	6,056	6,022	6,045
Mining	79	79	76	75	75
Construction	748	747	748	752	754
Manufacturing	5,538	5,534	5,232	5,195	5,216
Durable goods	2,820	2,801	2,621	2,589	2,587
Lumber and wood products	146.3	145.5	141.7	141.5	142.9
Furniture and fixtures	165.1	164.3	160.7	158.2	158.2
Stone, clay, and glass products	96.9	96.2	91.0	90.2	92.0
Primary metal industries	101.4	101.3	90.6	88.8	89.7
Fabricated metal products	330.8	331.3	318.5	315.3	316.9
Industrial machinery and equipment	435.3	428.9	395.9	392.2	387.6
Electronic and other electrical equipment	643.9	633.1	560.1	552.8	546.4
Transportation equipment	390.5	395.2	375.7	364.9	371.8
Instruments and related products	346.5	343.4	328.4	327.5	324.3
Miscellaneous manufacturing	163.4	162.0	158.3	157.6	157.2
Nondurable goods	2,718	2,733	2,611	2,606	2,629
Food and kindred products	564.2	583.5	549.5	561.1	577.8
Tobacco products	9.8	11.4	10.6	10.6	13.6
Textile mill products	217.3	217.6	197.0	194.1	194.5
Apparel and other textile products	391.7	387.3	371.7	365.0	369.3
Paper and allied products	156.3	154.9	150.6	149.5	149.6
Printing and publishing	663.7	661.3	627.5	627.5	624.0
Chemicals and allied products	344.7	345.4	341.6	340.3	340.8
Petroleum and coal products	22.2	22.0	20.5	20.6	20.5
Rubber and misc. plastics products	317.3	317.6	312.2	308.1	309.5
Leather and leather products	30.9	32.2	29.8	29.0	29.7
Service-producing	57,023	57,104	58,149	56,971	57,080
Transportation and public utilities	2,216	2,205	2,070	2,046	2,041
Wholesale trade	2,103	2,101	2,081	2,083	2,073
Retail trade	12,426	12,451	12,291	12,249	12,262
Finance, insurance, and real estate	4,893	4,896	4,888	4,896	4,887
Services	24,566	24,593	24,792	24,738	24,774
Government	10,819	10,858	12,027	10,959	11,043
Federal	1,127	1,124	1,117	1,119	1,118
State	2,390	2,404	2,455	2,404	2,411
Local	7,302	7,330	8,455	7,436	7,514

NOTE: Establishment survey estimates currently reflect March 2001 benchmark levels. When more recent benchmark data are introduced with the release of May 2003 estimates, all data will be converted to the North

American Industry Classification System. See page 3 of this publication for additional information.

**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		
	Sept. 2001	Aug. 2002	Sept. 2002P	Sept. 2001	Aug. 2002	Sept. 2002P	Sept. 2001	Aug. 2002	Sept. 2002P
Alabama	1,917.0	1,886.3	1,899.2	8.4	8.4	8.4	105.4	105.5	106.1
Birmingham	484.4	484.6	484.9	2.6	2.7	2.7	30.4	31.6	31.5
Huntsville	187.1	183.5	184.3	(1)	(1)	(1)	7.1	7.0	6.9
Mobile	229.7	228.1	228.4	(1)	(1)	(1)	17.3	17.3	17.9
Montgomery	165.0	164.3	164.4	(1)	(1)	(1)	9.1	9.2	9.3
Tuscaloosa	81.6	79.2	80.9	2.4	2.3	2.3	5.9	5.9	5.9
Alaska	304.6	313.9	308.0	11.3	10.3	10.2	17.8	19.6	18.8
Anchorage	141.1	144.0	143.8	2.8	2.6	2.6	9.1	10.2	9.6
Arizona	2,264.4	2,220.0	2,244.3	9.4	8.5	8.4	165.7	161.1	161.0
Phoenix-Mesa	1,592.6	1,561.7	1,575.8	2.3	2.3	2.3	122.0	119.0	119.3
Tucson	351.0	338.0	345.1	1.9	1.5	1.5	22.6	22.2	22.1
Arkansas	1,161.4	1,145.8	1,158.8	4.0	3.9	3.9	55.1	57.4	56.5
Fayetteville-Springdale-Rogers	160.5	164.4	166.4	(1)	(1)	(1)	7.5	7.7	7.6
Fort Smith	101.7	99.3	99.7	1.0	1.0	1.0	4.5	4.3	4.3
Little Rock-North Little Rock	315.0	310.5	311.7	(1)	(1)	(1)	16.1	16.0	16.0
Pine Bluff	36.2	34.7	35.3	(1)	(1)	(1)	1.0	1.0	1.0
California	14,735.5	14,614.0	14,682.0	24.3	23.4	23.4	799.6	788.6	787.2
Bakersfield	200.3	199.1	202.0	9.1	8.7	8.7	12.4	12.4	12.4
Fresno	307.6	311.2	311.4	4	4	4	18.2	18.6	18.3
Los Angeles-Long Beach	4,086.8	4,038.3	4,056.6	4.2	4.2	4.2	136.3	131.7	131.7
Modesto	155.3	158.4	156.1	(2)	(2)	(2)	11.7	10.4	10.2
Oakland	1,059.1	1,049.8	1,053.1	2.0	2.0	2.0	72.6	71.2	71.3
Orange County	1,421.6	1,413.5	1,418.7	6	7	7	83.2	82.6	82.4
Riverside-San Bernardino	1,034.9	1,049.5	1,063.3	1.2	1.2	1.2	90.2	93.9	94.8
Sacramento	737.3	732.7	734.8	4	4	4	55.8	55.8	56.1
Salinas	130.1	129.0	129.1	2	2	2	6.7	6.3	6.3
San Diego	1,226.0	1,241.8	1,247.9	3	3	3	75.1	77.1	76.9
San Francisco	1,064.0	1,028.7	1,028.4	1	1	1	47.4	44.2	44.0
San Jose	993.7	963.1	959.0	2	2	2	49.7	46.1	45.4
Santa Barbara-Santa Maria-Lompoc	165.9	165.4	165.3	8	8	8	8.7	8.8	8.8
Santa Rosa	190.7	186.5	189.3	3	3	3	14.0	14.0	13.9
Stockton-Lodi	196.1	196.4	196.6	2	2	2	13.7	13.3	13.4
Vallejo-Fairfield-Napa	180.1	179.1	179.7	7	7	7	14.9	14.6	14.2
Ventura	280.6	277.6	280.4	9	9	9	16.3	15.3	15.4
Colorado	2,229.9	2,188.6	2,188.4	14.6	15.0	15.3	173.9	170.5	167.8
Boulder-Longmont	189.8	183.1	185.6	(1)	(1)	(1)	8.7	8.3	8.2
Colorado Springs	245.0	244.2	243.4	(1)	(1)	(1)	15.5	15.0	14.7
Denver	1,183.2	1,163.3	1,161.2	6.4	6.5	6.6	92.6	89.8	88.5
Connecticut	1,683.9	1,665.2	1,677.6	9	9	9	68.1	69.2	68.0
Bridgeport	186.2	179.5	181.4	(1)	(1)	(1)	7.1	6.7	6.6
Danbury	87.9	86.0	86.5	(1)	(1)	(1)	4.2	4.2	4.2
Hartford	612.5	595.7	601.1	(1)	(1)	(1)	24.2	23.5	23.3
New Haven-Meriden	261.8	260.8	261.9	(1)	(1)	(1)	10.9	11.3	11.0
New London-Norwich	143.8	146.9	147.0	(1)	(1)	(1)	5.4	5.3	5.1
Stamford-Norwalk	207.3	205.0	204.0	(1)	(1)	(1)	6.5	6.6	6.6
Waterbury	85.4	84.5	85.0	(2)	(2)	(2)	3.8	3.9	3.8
Delaware	418.2	418.7	416.9	(1)	(1)	(1)	24.5	25.6	25.1
Dover	55.8	55.4	56.2	(2)	(2)	(2)	2.7	2.9	2.9
Wilmington-Newark	325.3	326.0	325.6	(2)	(2)	(2)	18.1	18.5	18.1
District of Columbia	654.6	655.5	651.9	1	1	1	11.2	10.3	10.3
Washington PMSA	2,805.8	2,777.9	2,790.6	1.2	1.2	1.3	167.5	164.1	163.1
Florida	7,181.5	7,195.5	7,200.6	6.4	6.2	6.2	405.0	411.7	413.6
Daytona Beach	160.2	158.4	158.7	(2)	(2)	(2)	9.1	9.3	9.3
Fort Lauderdale	700.6	688.7	696.1	2	2	2	44.4	45.9	46.0
Fort Myers-Cape Coral	175.1	177.5	177.5	(2)	(2)	(2)	18.4	18.5	18.7
Gainesville	122.3	120.5	122.1	(2)	(2)	(2)	4.5	4.4	4.3
Jacksonville	568.9	576.5	574.9	(2)	(2)	(2)	30.6	32.4	32.5
Lakeland-Winter Haven	184.7	183.4	184.4	2.3	2.2	2.2	10.9	12.0	12.4
Melbourne-Titusville-Palm Bay	191.4	187.4	187.9	(2)	(2)	(2)	11.6	11.3	11.4
Miami	1,028.4	1,028.6	1,043.0	5	5	5	36.4	36.7	37.0
Orlando	909.9	904.9	906.7	(2)	(2)	(2)	51.1	48.6	48.3
Pensacola	155.0	155.9	156.1	(2)	(2)	(2)	12.5	12.3	12.3
Sarasota-Bradenton	281.7	279.4	279.5	(2)	(2)	(2)	16.3	15.9	16.0
Tallahassee	161.6	160.9	163.3	(2)	(2)	(2)	6.3	6.3	6.3
Tampa-St. Petersburg-Clearwater	1,233.8	1,227.8	1,228.4	5	4	4	63.2	65.4	65.1
West Palm Beach-Boca Raton	509.4	513.0	514.3	(2)	(2)	(2)	32.4	32.8	33.8

See footnotes at end of table.

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

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

(In thousands)

State and area	Manufacturing			Transportation and public utilities			Wholesale and retail trade		
	Sept. 2001	Aug. 2002	Sept. 2002 ^P	Sept. 2001	Aug. 2002	Sept. 2002 ^P	Sept. 2001	Aug. 2002	Sept. 2002 ^P
Alabama	336.5	328.1	327.9	95.3	92.2	92.1	439.7	435.2	433.8
Birmingham	49.4	47.0	46.8	30.8	30.0	29.8	115.9	116.7	115.9
Huntsville	34.6	33.2	33.3	4.9	4.8	4.8	38.4	37.3	37.4
Mobile	25.4	25.5	25.3	12.9	12.0	12.0	59.7	59.5	58.9
Montgomery	17.2	16.9	16.9	7.3	7.2	7.2	37.4	37.5	37.4
Tuscaloosa	11.4	12.0	12.1	2.6	2.4	2.4	18.6	17.7	17.7
Alaska	16.7	19.6	15.8	29.5	30.0	29.0	60.4	63.3	61.5
Anchorage	2.5	2.4	2.4	15.6	16.2	15.7	32.7	33.7	33.4
Arizona	206.5	194.1	193.9	111.4	104.8	104.8	527.9	527.7	527.1
Phoenix-Mesa	155.3	145.5	145.3	87.0	81.3	81.4	378.1	378.0	377.0
Tucson	34.1	32.0	32.0	11.6	10.7	10.7	71.3	69.2	69.6
Arkansas	237.5	227.0	227.0	72.8	76.0	76.4	266.6	267.2	266.6
Fayetteville-Springdale-Rogers	35.3	34.9	35.0	12.7	16.1	16.2	45.3	46.6	46.7
Fort Smith	27.4	26.4	26.3	6.4	6.4	6.4	20.4	20.5	20.3
Little Rock-North Little Rock	30.8	28.9	28.7	22.0	21.6	21.5	72.2	71.7	71.5
Pine Bluff	7.9	7.1	7.0	2.1	2.1	2.2	7.2	7.1	7.1
California	1,895.6	1,836.2	1,825.8	757.3	723.0	719.6	3,348.3	3,371.4	3,376.6
Bakersfield	12.3	12.3	12.2	11.3	10.8	10.7	44.8	45.4	45.4
Fresno	33.9	34.9	34.4	14.3	14.4	14.3	72.8	72.8	72.7
Los Angeles-Long Beach	600.7	581.7	579.6	249.4	248.7	248.6	906.3	903.3	903.9
Modesto	30.0	33.1	29.9	6.0	5.9	5.9	38.9	39.6	40.0
Oakland	119.0	116.8	116.2	63.8	62.0	62.0	238.3	236.3	235.9
Orange County	222.2	218.5	217.3	52.4	51.3	51.1	349.6	349.5	348.2
Riverside-San Bernardino	124.8	125.4	125.6	52.7	52.1	51.7	257.6	261.7	261.9
Sacramento	50.6	46.5	46.7	28.3	26.5	26.1	157.0	158.9	158.6
Salinas	10.7	9.9	9.8	5.0	4.7	4.7	33.4	33.8	33.8
San Diego	130.3	128.0	127.8	52.2	50.4	50.3	271.8	279.3	279.3
San Francisco	63.4	60.5	60.3	79.6	71.7	71.4	217.1	214.1	213.1
San Jose	244.6	228.6	225.7	30.2	27.8	27.7	190.2	187.7	187.2
Santa Barbara-Santa Maria-Lompoc	16.7	15.8	15.8	5.1	5.0	5.0	40.0	39.9	39.6
Santa Rosa	32.5	30.4	30.7	6.3	6.3	6.3	43.8	44.1	44.2
Stockton-Lodi	25.5	24.9	24.9	14.2	14.2	13.8	45.5	46.2	46.1
Vallejo-Fairfield-Napa	21.7	21.9	21.7	5.6	5.4	5.3	43.8	45.0	44.9
Ventura	41.2	41.2	41.1	11.0	11.2	11.2	66.2	66.4	66.6
Colorado	194.7	185.0	184.6	143.1	133.3	133.4	527.3	519.1	514.8
Boulder-Longmont	30.5	28.4	28.0	6.0	5.6	5.5	43.1	41.7	41.3
Colorado Springs	27.8	26.1	26.2	13.5	11.2	11.5	53.2	53.4	52.8
Denver	83.0	80.2	79.9	100.8	93.9	94.0	277.2	275.0	272.0
Connecticut	249.5	239.8	239.5	78.5	72.7	75.9	358.4	362.0	359.5
Bridgeport	36.1	34.4	34.4	8.0	7.8	8.2	40.8	39.6	39.7
Danbury	17.9	17.5	17.5	3.0	2.9	2.9	20.2	19.9	19.6
Hartford	88.4	85.4	85.4	27.9	25.9	27.4	119.5	115.5	115.3
New Haven-Meriden	36.9	35.7	35.6	16.3	15.5	16.0	52.9	53.0	52.6
New London-Norwich	22.6	22.8	22.8	6.3	6.0	6.0	28.5	30.3	29.7
Stamford-Norwalk	23.2	22.5	22.5	9.7	9.4	9.4	43.2	42.1	41.8
Waterbury	16.8	16.2	16.0	3.8	3.8	3.9	17.4	17.3	17.4
Delaware	55.2	53.9	54.2	16.9	16.7	16.7	91.3	93.9	92.0
Dover	6.2	5.7	5.7	2.1	2.0	2.4	12.0	12.4	12.4
Wilmington-Newark	40.7	40.2	40.8	14.8	14.7	14.4	67.2	68.5	67.5
District of Columbia	11.3	11.0	11.0	17.8	17.2	17.3	52.5	51.2	51.5
Washington PMSA	101.6	98.0	97.2	138.0	130.3	129.7	497.5	499.6	495.3
Florida	460.7	442.6	442.3	363.7	351.2	351.2	1,763.6	1,757.2	1,759.3
Daytona Beach	13.1	12.7	12.4	5.9	5.9	5.8	43.2	42.1	42.1
Fort Lauderdale	38.3	36.3	36.1	32.5	31.8	31.7	191.2	187.7	187.5
Fort Myers-Cape Coral	7.2	7.1	7.2	7.3	7.4	7.5	47.9	48.7	48.1
Gainesville	4.5	4.4	4.4	2.5	2.4	2.4	25.7	25.3	25.8
Jacksonville	37.6	38.0	37.9	39.8	38.0	38.1	133.3	134.1	133.1
Lakeland-Winter Haven	18.1	17.7	17.7	10.4	10.3	10.3	52.4	51.3	51.4
Melbourne-Titusville-Palm Bay	24.8	22.4	22.5	5.3	4.9	4.9	45.4	44.9	44.5
Miami	62.0	61.4	61.8	95.0	94.5	94.9	264.2	263.6	264.5
Orlando	55.3	52.0	51.9	45.1	42.2	42.3	220.8	220.1	220.4
Pensacola	8.8	8.6	8.6	6.0	6.0	6.0	39.2	39.9	39.8
Sarasota-Bradenton	21.3	21.1	21.1	5.5	5.1	5.0	62.2	62.1	62.2
Tallahassee	4.4	4.4	4.4	3.8	3.8	3.8	32.6	32.3	32.3
Tampa-St. Petersburg-Clearwater	87.1	84.5	84.3	55.9	53.2	52.7	271.2	269.2	270.1
West Palm Beach-Boca Raton	28.6	27.1	27.3	18.9	18.4	18.3	127.3	125.4	125.9

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		
	Sept. 2001	Aug. 2002	Sept. 2002P	Sept. 2001	Aug. 2002	Sept. 2002P	Sept. 2001	Aug. 2002	Sept. 2002P
Alabama	92.4	92.4	92.2	485.8	483.8	483.9	353.5	340.7	354.8
Birmingham	39.3	39.8	39.5	147.4	149.6	149.2	68.6	67.2	69.5
Huntsville	5.1	5.1	5.0	56.6	56.0	56.0	40.4	40.1	40.9
Mobile	10.7	10.6	10.7	69.0	69.5	69.3	34.7	33.7	34.3
Montgomery	10.0	10.0	9.7	46.9	46.8	46.9	37.1	36.7	37.0
Tuscaloosa	2.5	2.5	2.5	15.6	15.6	15.7	22.6	20.8	22.3
Alaska	13.0	13.3	13.0	76.3	80.5	78.4	79.6	77.3	81.3
Anchorage	7.6	7.7	7.6	41.5	42.5	42.4	29.3	28.7	30.1
Arizona	150.7	148.6	148.3	707.2	706.2	707.0	385.6	369.0	393.8
Phoenix-Mesa	126.7	124.2	123.7	513.3	511.6	512.5	207.9	199.8	214.3
Tucson	14.8	15.1	15.1	115.2	114.7	114.7	79.5	72.6	79.4
Arkansas	46.1	47.2	47.0	282.9	282.2	283.1	196.4	184.9	198.3
Fayetteville-Springdale-Rogers	5.7	5.8	5.9	33.4	33.3	33.3	20.6	20.0	21.7
Fort Smith	3.2	3.1	3.1	27.5	26.8	26.7	11.3	10.8	11.6
Little Rock-North Little Rock	17.7	18.1	18.0	94.2	94.8	94.3	62.0	59.4	61.7
Pine Bluff	1.3	1.3	1.3	8.6	8.5	8.5	8.1	7.6	8.2
California	847.8	846.6	844.3	4,701.4	4,685.0	4,690.5	2,361.2	2,339.8	2,414.6
Bakersfield	7.3	7.4	7.4	50.7	50.7	50.9	52.4	51.4	54.3
Fresno	14.8	14.8	14.7	80.1	80.2	80.5	73.1	75.1	76.1
Los Angeles-Long Beach	233.7	235.2	235.2	1,366.3	1,352.1	1,360.1	589.9	581.4	593.3
Modesto	5.0	5.3	5.1	39.3	40.0	39.7	24.4	24.1	25.3
Oakland	59.6	61.4	61.3	326.4	323.6	324.4	177.4	176.5	180.0
Orange County	112.5	114.0	113.8	451.6	453.1	452.4	149.5	143.8	152.8
Riverside-San Bernardino	34.1	34.5	34.6	274.3	281.1	282.9	200.0	199.6	210.6
Sacramento	49.2	48.1	48.0	205.1	203.8	203.8	190.9	192.7	195.1
Salinas	6.8	6.7	6.7	36.9	36.5	36.4	30.4	30.9	31.2
San Diego	71.3	72.5	72.4	413.2	424.6	423.9	211.8	209.6	217.0
San Francisco	106.2	102.3	102.1	420.9	408.8	406.6	129.3	127.0	130.8
San Jose	33.6	32.7	32.6	352.9	347.0	345.8	92.3	93.0	94.4
Santa Barbara-Santa Maria-Lompoc	8.3	8.1	8.1	52.9	53.1	52.8	33.4	33.9	34.4
Santa Rosa	10.8	10.7	10.7	55.6	56.3	55.8	27.4	24.4	27.4
Stockton-Lodi	9.3	9.9	9.9	48.8	49.0	49.6	38.9	38.7	38.7
Vallejo-Fairfield-Napa	7.2	7.2	7.2	50.3	49.5	49.1	35.9	34.8	36.6
Ventura	18.4	18.8	18.8	82.5	81.7	81.8	44.1	42.1	44.6
Colorado	143.6	140.5	139.8	684.7	687.9	677.2	348.0	337.3	355.5
Boulder-Longmont	7.4	7.2	7.1	65.9	65.5	66.1	28.2	26.4	29.4
Colorado Springs	14.9	15.4	15.4	81.5	84.2	82.9	38.6	38.9	39.9
Denver	92.9	91.1	91.3	370.8	369.8	365.4	159.5	157.0	163.5
Connecticut	142.5	142.7	141.1	542.0	545.8	544.1	244.0	232.1	248.6
Bridgeport	12.2	11.7	11.7	61.1	59.5	60.0	20.9	19.8	20.8
Danbury	5.7	5.7	5.6	25.3	25.7	25.1	11.6	10.1	11.6
Hartford	73.5	73.0	72.6	180.1	180.2	178.2	98.9	92.2	98.9
New Haven-Meriden	12.7	12.9	12.8	97.6	97.9	99.7	34.5	34.5	34.2
New London-Norwich	3.4	3.6	3.5	37.5	38.2	38.2	40.1	40.7	41.7
Stamford-Norwalk	27.5	28.2	27.9	78.4	78.5	77.3	18.8	17.7	18.5
Waterbury	3.5	3.7	3.6	27.5	27.8	27.9	12.6	11.8	12.4
Delaware	51.6	51.3	50.6	123.0	123.7	123.7	55.7	53.6	54.6
Dover	2.2	2.5	2.4	14.9	14.6	14.9	15.7	15.3	15.5
Wilmington-Newark	45.5	44.9	44.5	97.6	99.6	99.2	41.4	39.6	41.1
District of Columbia	33.3	33.2	33.3	306.8	304.7	307.3	221.6	227.7	221.1
Washington PMSA	152.9	153.4	152.6	1,146.7	1,144.2	1,144.9	600.4	587.1	606.5
Florida	459.6	458.9	458.0	2,679.1	2,709.9	2,711.4	1,043.4	1,057.8	1,058.6
Daytona Beach	6.5	6.4	6.4	58.1	58.1	58.2	24.3	23.9	24.5
Fort Lauderdale	51.0	50.3	50.0	247.1	246.4	246.2	95.9	90.1	98.4
Fort Myers-Cape Coral	10.1	10.4	10.4	57.1	57.9	57.9	26.9	27.3	27.5
Gainesville	6.3	6.4	6.4	37.6	37.8	37.7	41.2	39.8	41.1
Jacksonville	58.5	58.4	58.2	200.3	206.6	206.4	68.3	68.5	68.2
Lakeland-Winter Haven	9.6	9.5	9.5	54.5	54.6	54.8	26.5	25.8	26.1
Melbourne-Titusville-Palm Bay	6.5	6.6	6.6	70.9	70.5	70.6	26.9	26.8	27.4
Miami	67.8	67.0	67.2	353.5	362.9	364.9	149.0	142.0	152.2
Orlando	51.9	52.3	52.2	388.6	391.8	392.2	96.6	97.4	98.9
Pensacola	6.2	6.1	6.2	52.6	53.6	53.4	29.5	29.2	29.6
Sarasota-Bradenton	13.0	12.8	12.8	138.8	137.6	137.4	24.6	24.8	25.0
Tallahassee	6.3	6.3	6.4	48.8	49.7	49.8	59.2	57.9	59.1
Tampa-St. Petersburg-Clearwater	92.0	91.5	91.3	514.8	513.3	512.1	149.1	150.3	152.4
West Palm Beach-Boca Raton	37.3	37.9	37.9	206.3	212.0	211.5	58.6	59.4	59.6

See footnotes at end of table.

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

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

(In thousands)

State and area	Total			Mining			Construction		
	Sept. 2001	Aug. 2002	Sept. 2002P	Sept. 2001	Aug. 2002	Sept. 2002P	Sept. 2001	Aug. 2002	Sept. 2002P
Georgia	3,943.9	3,860.5	3,867.1	7.8	7.4	7.5	207.6	187.6	181.4
Albany	57.0	55.0	55.3	(1)	(1)	(1)	2.9	2.8	2.7
Athens	72.9	72.5	74.0	(1)	(1)	(1)	3.1	3.2	3.4
Atlanta	2,188.2	2,127.5	2,131.8	2.1	1.9	1.9	122.9	104.9	103.2
Augusta-Aiken	195.2	193.7	194.7	(1)	(1)	(1)	13.3	12.6	12.7
Columbus	118.7	118.6	118.1	(1)	(1)	(1)	5.9	5.6	5.3
Macon	149.1	148.4	149.9	.7	.6	.6	5.8	8.1	7.9
Savannah	138.2	139.8	139.2	(1)	(1)	(1)	10.2	8.7	6.8
Hawaii	552.5	544.6	545.3	(1)	(1)	(1)	23.5	24.6	24.6
Honolulu	410.7	402.9	404.4	(1)	(1)	(1)	16.4	16.9	17.0
Idaho	578.6	567.9	569.6	2.0	1.8	1.8	40.4	37.4	36.2
Boise City	231.7	229.9	230.7	(1)	(1)	(1)	17.1	16.1	15.9
Illinois	6,016.1	5,940.8	5,935.8	10.5	9.4	9.5	284.1	288.4	286.4
Bloomington-Normal	91.9	88.9	91.6	(1)	(1)	(1)	3.7	3.8	3.9
Champaign-Urbana	105.4	101.8	104.0	(1)	(1)	(1)	3.9	4.1	4.0
Chicago	4,236.3	4,174.2	4,173.1	2.0	1.9	1.9	199.0	201.9	201.3
Davenport-Moline-Rock Island	182.7	183.6	183.5	(1)	(1)	(1)	9.5	9.5	9.3
Decatur	57.4	54.5	54.4	(1)	(1)	(1)	3.4	2.8	2.8
Kankakee	44.1	44.3	44.4	(1)	(1)	(1)	2.2	2.3	2.2
Peoria-Pekin	177.2	172.9	173.9	(1)	(1)	(1)	9.4	8.9	9.0
Rockford	177.6	177.4	176.1	(1)	(1)	(1)	8.2	8.4	8.2
Springfield	115.1	120.9	114.9	(1)	(1)	(1)	6.4	6.2	6.2
Indiana	2,963.6	2,889.4	2,921.8	6.7	7.0	6.9	153.4	150.2	148.6
Bloomington	66.0	60.8	62.7	(1)	(1)	(1)	3.3	3.0	3.0
Elkhart-Goshen	118.9	121.2	120.0	(1)	(1)	(1)	4.9	4.5	4.5
Evansville-Henderson	160.3	155.7	155.4	.9	1.0	1.0	11.4	10.4	10.4
Fort Wayne	269.0	265.8	269.1	(1)	(1)	(1)	14.2	14.3	14.2
Gary	260.8	250.6	252.9	(1)	(1)	(1)	16.6	16.3	16.1
Indianapolis	891.9	880.9	885.8	(1)	(1)	(1)	52.0	51.8	51.5
Kokomo	50.9	49.1	49.1	(1)	(1)	(1)	1.8	1.9	1.8
Lafayette	99.9	93.0	98.9	(1)	(1)	(1)	4.5	4.4	4.3
Muncie	59.0	54.3	57.8	(1)	(1)	(1)	2.7	2.4	2.4
South Bend	136.0	131.5	132.1	(1)	(1)	(1)	7.9	7.0	6.9
Terre Haute	68.6	66.8	68.5	(1)	(1)	(1)	4.0	3.6	3.6
Iowa	1,471.3	1,452.9	1,469.6	2.3	2.3	2.2	68.8	73.4	71.2
Cedar Rapids	120.7	117.5	118.0	(1)	(1)	(1)	7.4	8.5	8.2
Des Moines	288.4	290.3	291.8	(1)	(1)	(1)	15.3	17.6	17.7
Dubuque	50.7	50.6	50.5	(1)	(1)	(1)	2.2	2.6	2.5
Iowa City	75.0	73.4	75.6	(1)	(1)	(1)	2.7	2.8	2.7
Sioux City	65.9	65.1	65.9	(1)	(1)	(1)	2.9	3.2	3.3
Waterloo-Cedar Falls	72.7	69.6	71.7	(1)	(1)	(1)	2.9	2.6	2.6
Kansas	1,361.8	1,349.2	1,363.7	7.3	7.3	7.3	65.6	71.5	69.1
Lawrence	51.3	48.7	52.7	(1)	(1)	(1)	2.6	2.5	2.6
Topeka	104.6	102.7	103.2	(1)	(1)	(1)	5.1	5.1	5.2
Wichita	287.4	276.3	279.8	(1)	(1)	(1)	16.0	16.1	15.9
Kentucky	1,828.6	1,832.1	1,848.1	20.6	20.1	20.3	92.1	94.3	94.3
Lexington	288.0	285.5	289.1	.3	.3	.3	15.5	16.1	15.9
Louisville	583.2	583.6	583.9	.6	.6	.6	31.7	33.1	33.1
Owensboro	45.4	45.9	45.9	.1	.2	.2	3.7	3.8	3.9
Louisiana	1,938.4	1,916.6	1,935.6	54.0	52.2	52.3	122.6	121.7	122.9
Alexandria	55.6	56.7	56.3	.1	.1	.1	4.4	4.3	4.2
Baton Rouge	309.7	308.8	312.6	1.0	.9	.9	34.8	35.7	35.8
Houma	80.3	80.6	81.1	7.1	7.2	7.2	3.7	3.5	3.6
Lafayette	169.8	170.9	169.9	17.2	17.5	16.9	9.3	8.5	8.4
Lake Charles	88.0	86.9	86.6	.8	.8	.8	10.5	10.8	10.8
Monroe	74.3	74.3	75.1	.2	.1	.1	4.0	4.1	4.1
New Orleans	629.1	618.5	623.3	12.1	11.8	11.7	31.2	29.7	30.3
Shreveport-Bossier City	176.5	175.7	176.5	3.4	3.4	3.4	8.8	8.7	8.7
Maine	621.9	620.3	622.9	.2	.1	.1	31.6	32.6	32.0
Lewiston-Auburn	46.1	44.8	45.9	(2)	(2)	(2)	2.5	2.4	2.4
Portland	156.9	159.7	158.0	(2)	(2)	(2)	8.1	8.9	8.6

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		
	Sept. 2001	Aug. 2002	Sept. 2002P	Sept. 2001	Aug. 2002	Sept. 2002P	Sept. 2001	Aug. 2002	Sept. 2002P
Georgia	543.7	538.0	539.2	266.3	252.7	251.3	961.6	938.8	937.8
Albany	7.9	7.5	7.4	3.5	3.5	3.5	13.1	12.6	12.8
Athens	10.3	9.5	9.4	1.9	1.9	1.9	17.1	16.8	17.2
Atlanta	211.1	207.7	207.3	191.9	180.1	179.1	561.8	540.1	540.5
Augusta-Aiken	28.0	27.1	27.0	17.3	16.7	16.8	41.1	41.3	41.3
Columbus	18.4	19.4	19.1	3.8	3.8	3.9	25.0	23.9	23.7
Macon	18.8	18.7	19.5	5.7	5.4	5.3	33.9	32.0	32.1
Savannah	16.3	16.5	17.3	9.1	10.1	10.0	34.5	34.2	34.0
Hawaii	17.9	17.6	17.5	42.4	39.0	38.6	136.1	132.8	132.3
Honolulu	14.1	13.8	13.8	33.3	30.1	29.8	98.1	95.0	94.6
Idaho	75.3	71.7	71.9	28.3	27.7	27.4	142.1	142.1	141.0
Boise City	36.0	34.7	34.6	12.2	12.2	12.4	56.7	56.7	56.5
Illinois	899.7	883.8	882.7	356.3	343.6	342.8	1,350.5	1,345.2	1,335.3
Bloomington-Normal	7.3	7.2	7.2	2.8	2.4	2.4	18.6	18.4	18.5
Champaign-Urbana	12.3	11.8	11.9	4.2	4.3	4.2	22.3	21.3	22.2
Chicago	601.5	591.0	590.9	263.3	251.6	251.6	936.4	937.1	926.9
Davenport-Moline-Rock Island	29.7	29.7	29.6	10.1	10.1	10.1	46.8	46.8	46.3
Decatur	13.0	11.5	11.2	4.6	4.6	4.5	12.7	12.5	12.5
Kankakee	6.7	6.3	6.2	2.6	2.7	2.7	11.3	11.7	11.5
Peoria-Pekin	33.9	32.8	32.7	9.9	9.8	9.8	39.8	39.7	39.7
Rockford	45.0	44.9	44.8	8.5	8.3	8.2	38.1	38.1	37.8
Springfield	4.3	4.2	4.2	4.8	4.9	4.9	23.6	25.2	23.5
Indiana	636.4	623.7	621.8	149.0	142.2	141.4	696.6	683.0	683.2
Bloomington	6.0	5.8	5.8	1.7	1.6	1.6	15.0	14.5	14.6
Elkhart-Goshen	57.4	59.7	59.3	2.9	2.7	2.7	22.2	21.8	21.5
Evansville-Henderson	31.4	30.6	30.4	7.9	7.6	7.6	39.1	37.5	37.3
Fort Wayne	65.2	64.3	64.1	14.2	14.0	14.1	65.4	64.7	64.8
Gary	43.6	38.4	38.4	15.2	14.9	14.9	63.0	61.1	60.8
Indianapolis	124.7	120.8	121.1	57.8	57.2	56.5	223.4	225.4	225.9
Kokomo	18.3	17.5	17.6	1.2	.9	.9	11.8	11.7	11.7
Lafayette	22.0	22.2	22.1	2.2	2.1	2.1	19.8	19.1	19.6
Muncie	8.8	8.7	8.7	3.5	3.2	3.2	13.7	13.5	13.4
South Bend	20.4	21.0	21.1	5.0	4.8	4.8	33.4	32.6	32.4
Terre Haute	11.0	11.3	11.4	2.7	2.7	2.7	18.5	18.6	18.4
Iowa	247.8	247.2	246.1	71.5	71.6	71.0	351.8	352.1	348.7
Cedar Rapids	21.2	20.4	20.3	10.8	9.6	9.5	26.2	24.9	24.9
Des Moines	22.5	23.5	23.2	14.8	14.9	14.5	71.4	73.4	72.7
Dubuque	10.2	10.4	9.8	1.8	1.9	1.8	12.6	12.9	12.7
Iowa City	5.7	5.5	5.5	3.2	3.5	3.4	15.1	14.8	15.0
Sioux City	14.3	14.4	14.4	3.5	3.5	3.5	15.6	15.7	15.4
Waterloo-Cedar Falls	14.2	14.9	14.8	2.5	2.4	2.3	17.5	17.4	17.4
Kansas	205.0	199.8	199.5	90.8	87.8	88.0	316.7	314.7	313.9
Lawrence	5.5	5.4	5.4	2.1	1.9	1.9	11.9	11.1	11.5
Topeka	9.4	9.4	9.3	6.3	5.5	5.5	22.8	22.2	22.3
Wichita	73.0	67.0	66.5	11.7	10.8	11.2	61.5	62.3	62.2
Kentucky	304.3	299.7	299.6	107.9	106.3	106.0	425.0	430.4	431.0
Lexington	46.1	44.5	44.5	11.9	12.3	12.3	63.5	63.6	63.9
Louisville	84.0	83.2	83.1	46.6	45.2	45.3	138.5	138.2	137.7
Owensboro	6.6	6.4	6.4	2.1	2.1	2.1	10.9	10.9	10.8
Louisiana	181.4	178.7	178.7	117.8	116.7	116.9	451.4	452.9	452.5
Alexandria	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.5	3.3	3.3	12.7	13.0	13.1
Baton Rouge	24.7	24.4	24.4	14.9	15.1	15.1	72.3	73.9	73.8
Houma	8.0	8.1	8.2	9.5	9.3	9.4	18.3	18.5	18.4
Lafayette	12.8	12.7	13.0	9.9	9.9	9.9	43.5	44.3	44.3
Lake Charles	10.6	10.3	10.3	4.9	4.6	4.8	19.9	19.6	19.1
Monroe	8.4	8.2	8.1	4.2	4.2	4.2	16.9	17.2	17.1
New Orleans	46.0	44.1	44.0	41.2	39.7	39.6	153.7	156.8	156.6
Shreveport-Bossier City	16.9	16.1	16.1	8.2	8.4	8.4	40.2	40.8	40.6
Maine	80.1	76.2	75.2	25.0	25.1	24.8	156.5	163.1	158.0
Lewiston-Auburn	7.0	6.6	6.6	1.8	1.8	1.8	11.8	11.4	11.4
Portland	13.6	13.2	13.1	7.5	7.6	7.5	44.8	44.9	43.4

See footnotes at end of table.

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

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

(In thousands)

State and area	Finance, insurance, and real estate			Services			Government		
	Sept. 2001	Aug. 2002	Sept. 2002 ^P	Sept. 2001	Aug. 2002	Sept. 2002 ^P	Sept. 2001	Aug. 2002	Sept. 2002 ^P
Georgia	207.2	205.4	204.9	1,147.6	1,137.3	1,138.3	602.1	593.3	606.7
Albany	1.7	1.6	1.6	16.3	15.3	15.5	11.6	11.7	11.8
Athens	2.4	2.4	2.4	17.8	18.0	18.7	20.3	20.7	21.0
Atlanta	141.7	139.1	138.9	683.7	687.0	684.0	273.0	266.7	276.9
Augusta-Aiken	6.2	6.4	6.5	52.4	52.7	52.7	36.9	36.9	37.7
Columbus	8.5	8.8	8.8	35.6	35.4	35.5	21.5	21.7	21.8
Macon	8.6	8.6	8.8	42.1	41.7	42.0	33.5	33.3	33.7
Savannah	4.6	4.7	4.7	43.5	45.6	46.1	20.0	20.0	20.3
Hawaii	32.8	33.2	33.0	187.2	185.6	185.7	112.6	111.8	113.6
Honolulu	26.5	26.9	26.6	132.5	131.9	132.5	89.8	88.3	90.1
Idaho	24.6	24.9	24.7	154.5	156.0	154.3	111.4	106.3	112.3
Boise City	11.6	11.8	11.7	62.8	64.2	63.8	35.3	34.2	35.8
Illinois	403.9	404.3	401.0	1,875.3	1,859.0	1,847.2	835.8	807.1	830.9
Bloomington-Normal	20.0	20.2	20.1	23.7	24.0	23.8	15.8	12.9	15.7
Champaign-Urbana	4.3	4.5	4.4	22.8	22.4	22.4	35.6	33.4	34.9
Chicago	312.8	312.6	309.3	1,413.7	1,393.5	1,386.2	507.6	484.6	505.0
Davenport-Moline-Rock Island	8.2	8.6	8.5	52.3	53.9	53.5	26.1	25.0	26.2
Decatur	2.1	2.1	2.1	14.8	15.0	14.8	6.8	6.0	6.5
Kankakee	1.9	1.9	1.9	12.0	12.4	12.3	7.4	7.0	7.6
Peoria-Pekin	7.9	8.0	7.9	55.2	54.1	53.8	21.1	19.6	21.0
Rockford	7.7	7.9	7.8	50.9	51.1	50.6	19.2	18.7	18.7
Springfield	7.4	7.4	7.3	36.9	39.4	36.8	31.7	33.6	32.0
Indiana	139.9	140.6	139.7	761.3	752.5	756.5	420.3	390.2	423.7
Bloomington	2.6	2.6	2.6	15.5	15.5	15.5	21.9	17.8	19.6
Elkhart-Goshen	2.9	2.9	2.9	20.4	20.8	20.8	8.2	8.8	8.3
Evansville-Henderson	8.4	8.4	8.5	45.1	44.1	44.0	16.1	16.1	16.2
Fort Wayne	14.7	15.0	14.9	66.7	66.2	66.3	28.6	27.3	30.7
Gary	8.9	9.0	8.8	76.0	76.5	76.5	37.5	34.4	37.4
Indianapolis	62.1	61.0	60.6	257.2	254.7	255.0	114.7	110.0	115.2
Kokomo	1.6	1.5	1.6	8.8	8.1	8.0	7.4	7.5	7.5
Lafayette	3.8	3.8	3.8	18.3	17.9	17.9	29.3	23.5	29.1
Muncie	2.1	2.1	2.1	16.3	15.8	15.7	11.9	8.6	12.3
South Bend	6.5	6.4	6.4	48.6	46.2	46.3	14.2	13.5	14.2
Terre Haute	2.4	2.5	2.5	18.2	18.1	18.1	11.8	10.0	11.8
Iowa	88.9	91.5	90.9	395.2	389.3	394.0	245.0	225.5	245.5
Cedar Rapids	7.7	8.1	8.0	35.2	35.2	35.0	12.2	10.8	12.1
Des Moines	41.7	41.8	41.6	86.1	84.4	85.2	36.6	34.7	36.9
Dubuque	2.1	2.2	2.1	17.9	17.3	17.7	3.9	3.3	3.9
Iowa City	2.5	2.6	2.5	18.1	16.0	16.2	29.7	28.2	30.3
Sioux City	2.7	2.7	2.7	18.9	18.3	18.5	8.0	7.3	8.1
Waterloo-Cedar Falls	3.4	3.2	3.2	19.8	19.5	19.6	12.4	9.6	11.8
Kansas	66.2	66.9	65.8	362.1	370.0	370.7	248.1	231.2	249.4
Lawrence	1.6	1.6	1.6	12.9	13.6	13.9	14.7	12.6	15.8
Topeka	7.1	6.9	6.8	32.0	32.4	32.2	21.9	21.2	21.9
Wichita	12.0	11.9	11.5	77.4	76.5	76.8	35.8	31.7	35.7
Kentucky	76.0	76.3	76.3	490.3	501.6	502.8	312.4	303.4	317.8
Lexington	10.2	10.2	10.2	82.0	83.2	83.4	58.5	55.3	58.6
Louisville	34.4	34.7	34.4	174.4	176.0	175.5	73.0	72.6	74.2
Owensboro	1.9	1.9	1.9	12.2	12.6	12.5	7.9	8.0	8.1
Louisiana	86.7	86.3	86.2	546.5	544.9	547.1	378.0	363.2	379.0
Alexandria	2.5	2.5	2.3	16.0	16.9	16.7	12.7	12.8	12.8
Baton Rouge	16.7	16.8	16.8	83.3	84.0	84.2	62.0	58.0	61.6
Houma	2.2	2.3	2.3	17.2	17.2	17.2	14.3	14.5	14.8
Lafayette	6.6	6.7	6.6	46.8	46.8	46.3	23.7	24.5	24.5
Lake Charles	2.7	2.6	2.6	24.7	24.8	24.5	13.9	13.4	13.7
Monroe	6.2	6.2	6.2	21.3	22.1	22.0	13.1	12.2	13.3
New Orleans	31.5	31.2	31.2	208.6	203.7	207.3	104.8	101.5	102.6
Shreveport-Bossier City	6.6	6.7	6.7	60.5	60.3	60.5	31.9	31.3	32.1
Maine	33.8	34.5	33.9	191.3	198.4	193.7	103.4	90.3	105.2
Lewiston-Auburn	2.7	2.9	2.9	15.1	15.3	15.4	5.2	4.4	5.4
Portland	14.0	14.8	14.6	50.2	53.4	51.9	18.7	16.9	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		
	Sept. 2001	Aug. 2002	Sept. 2002 ^P	Sept. 2001	Aug. 2002	Sept. 2002 ^P	Sept. 2001	Aug. 2002	Sept. 2002 ^P
Maryland	2,485.7	2,429.4	2,470.6	1.6	1.7	1.7	166.4	164.9	167.3
Baltimore PMSA	1,264.0	1,239.8	1,257.2	(1)	(1)	(1)	76.3	74.1	75.2
Baltimore City	403.7	396.1	398.9	(1)	(1)	(1)	12.4	12.2	12.3
Suburban Maryland-D.C.	926.3	900.7	919.9	(1)	(1)	(1)	73.6	73.2	74.5
Massachusetts	3,338.5	3,269.9	3,290.5	1.6	1.6	1.6	143.8	147.3	145.6
Barnstable-Yarmouth	68.3	73.8	69.0	(1)	(1)	(1)	3.7	3.5	3.6
Boston	2,041.4	2,008.3	2,008.3	.7	.8	.8	83.9	85.6	84.6
Brockton	100.2	97.3	99.2	(2)	(2)	(2)	5.5	5.5	5.5
Fitchburg-Leominster	52.5	51.7	52.2	(2)	(2)	(2)	2.2	2.4	2.3
Lawrence	164.5	159.8	162.2	(2)	(2)	(2)	7.6	7.3	7.3
Lowell	131.4	128.5	129.4	(1)	(1)	(1)	6.9	7.4	7.4
New Bedford	66.6	64.3	66.5	(2)	(2)	(2)	3.0	3.0	3.0
Pittsfield	42.6	43.2	42.5	.1	.1	.1	2.2	2.2	2.1
Springfield	265.3	257.8	266.2	.1	.1	.1	9.9	9.9	9.8
Worcester	236.1	233.3	236.7	.2	.2	.1	9.5	9.4	9.3
Michigan	4,597.9	4,516.9	4,570.5	8.1	8.2	8.1	212.4	216.3	211.5
Ann Arbor	287.3	283.2	289.1	(1)	(1)	(1)	12.4	13.4	12.9
Benton Harbor	73.3	72.0	72.2	(1)	(1)	(1)	2.7	2.8	2.8
Detroit	2,151.1	2,107.5	2,121.6	1.1	1.3	1.2	87.8	92.0	89.0
Flint	166.1	157.0	160.2	(1)	(1)	(1)	7.3	7.4	6.9
Grand Rapids-Muskegon-Holland ..	589.2	576.8	587.0	(1)	(1)	(1)	30.3	30.9	30.8
Jackson	65.1	64.1	64.6	(1)	(1)	(1)	3.5	3.5	3.4
Kalamazoo-Battle Creek	217.9	214.3	218.9	(1)	(1)	(1)	9.8	11.0	10.9
Lansing-East Lansing	239.9	231.7	238.8	(1)	(1)	(1)	11.5	11.6	11.5
Saginaw-Bay City-Midland	181.0	174.0	176.3	(1)	(1)	(1)	10.3	10.1	9.9
Minnesota	2,674.5	2,647.8	2,653.4	6.1	6.0	5.8	134.6	136.6	131.9
Duluth-Superior	116.8	115.8	117.5	3.2	3.1	3.0	5.1	5.3	5.3
Minneapolis-St. Paul	1,752.2	1,731.4	1,737.8	(2)	(2)	(2)	87.2	89.3	87.0
Rochester	87.4	87.2	86.7	(1)	(1)	(1)	4.0	3.9	3.8
St. Cloud	95.2	91.4	93.7	(1)	(1)	(1)	4.9	5.0	4.9
Mississippi	1,137.2	1,131.1	1,133.9	5.8	5.4	5.4	53.7	54.7	55.2
Jackson	231.0	231.9	231.2	(1)	(1)	(1)	12.6	12.0	12.3
Missouri	2,742.7	2,669.9	2,686.1	5.0	5.9	5.7	150.3	147.1	139.7
Kansas City	991.0	985.0	985.6	(1)	(1)	(1)	55.7	55.5	53.4
St. Louis	1,324.7	1,298.5	1,307.4	(1)	(1)	(1)	81.1	81.1	77.9
Springfield	169.6	168.1	172.3	(1)	(1)	(1)	9.4	9.7	9.2
Montana	398.3	399.9	402.3	5.8	5.7	5.4	22.8	23.7	23.9
Billings	67.5	69.5	69.2	(1)	(1)	(1)	4.1	4.4	4.3
Missoula	51.6	51.0	52.6	(1)	(1)	(1)	3.1	3.1	3.1
Nebraska	913.0	904.9	909.1	1.3	1.3	1.2	45.3	44.5	43.8
Lincoln	157.1	154.9	155.5	(1)	(1)	(1)	7.8	7.4	7.2
Omaha	426.1	422.2	422.3	(1)	(1)	(1)	24.4	25.1	25.0
Nevada	1,064.7	1,072.6	1,079.9	9.9	9.0	9.0	92.7	95.9	95.4
Las Vegas	785.9	793.5	799.4	1.5	1.4	1.4	73.6	75.5	75.2
Reno	200.1	199.7	201.5	.4	.4	.4	16.3	17.0	16.7
New Hampshire	627.5	626.9	628.0	.5	.6	.6	28.2	29.0	28.9
Manchester	107.4	104.9	105.8	(1)	(1)	(1)	5.5	5.6	5.4
Nashua	99.7	99.1	99.2	(1)	(1)	(1)	3.6	4.0	3.9
Portsmouth-Rochester	127.0	125.4	125.3	(1)	(1)	(1)	4.4	4.6	4.5
New Jersey	4,017.4	4,003.9	4,001.9	1.7	1.7	1.7	166.7	169.0	168.0
Atlantic-Cape May	198.9	206.0	200.2	(1)	(1)	(1)	9.8	10.5	10.9
Bergen-Passaic	664.5	653.2	657.0	(1)	(1)	(1)	28.2	28.1	28.3
Camden	502.5	502.3	503.4	(1)	(1)	(1)	24.6	24.9	24.4
Jersey City	255.2	256.6	259.8	(1)	(1)	(1)	5.9	6.5	6.6
Middlesex-Somerset-Hunterdon ..	674.1	671.1	675.7	(1)	(1)	(1)	25.4	25.5	25.7
Monmouth-Ocean	402.3	415.8	406.7	(1)	(1)	(1)	24.5	24.6	24.5
Newark	1,014.2	1,001.9	1,004.6	(1)	(1)	(1)	41.2	41.6	42.0
Trenton	222.7	216.9	218.8	(1)	(1)	(1)	5.5	5.6	5.7
Vineland-Millville-Bridgeton ..	60.2	58.4	58.9	(1)	(1)	(1)	2.5	2.6	2.5

See footnotes at end of table.

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

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

(In thousands)

State and area	Manufacturing			Transportation and public utilities			Wholesale and retail trade		
	Sept. 2001	Aug. 2002	Sept. 2002P	Sept. 2001	Aug. 2002	Sept. 2002P	Sept. 2001	Aug. 2002	Sept. 2002P
Maryland	177.4	171.7	171.1	116.3	113.5	113.2	556.2	553.2	548.3
Baltimore PMSA	96.5	95.1	95.2	63.5	61.0	61.1	283.3	279.3	279.2
Baltimore City	26.5	25.8	25.6	21.0	20.7	21.0	56.4	53.4	53.6
Suburban Maryland-D.C.	43.8	41.0	40.7	38.0	38.6	38.7	199.3	197.4	195.7
Massachusetts	418.0	399.6	400.2	145.8	135.8	139.7	742.9	735.5	725.8
Barnstable-Yarmouth	2.5	2.6	2.5	3.2	3.5	3.4	23.9	27.1	24.4
Boston	208.6	200.4	199.5	91.2	86.1	86.8	424.1	420.1	415.9
Brockton	11.0	10.7	10.6	4.6	4.4	4.5	32.4	31.4	31.3
Fitchburg-Leominster	11.5	11.1	11.1	1.9	1.8	2.0	13.2	13.3	13.3
Lawrence	36.7	33.4	33.6	5.8	5.1	5.6	37.6	38.1	38.0
Lowell	29.3	26.7	26.6	7.8	8.0	8.2	27.7	27.7	27.6
New Bedford	12.4	10.8	11.8	3.2	2.9	3.1	18.1	18.2	18.2
Pittsfield	6.2	6.0	5.9	1.4	1.3	1.4	10.3	10.3	10.1
Springfield	36.2	34.2	34.4	10.6	9.5	10.1	61.2	60.0	60.8
Worcester	36.0	34.9	34.8	11.2	10.7	11.5	50.9	49.9	49.8
Michigan	921.8	911.7	910.6	182.6	180.3	179.6	1,071.4	1,055.5	1,048.2
Ann Arbor	51.6	51.6	51.2	7.0	6.7	6.7	57.5	56.1	56.3
Benton Harbor	19.2	18.5	18.8	3.5	3.6	3.5	16.7	16.2	15.9
Detroit	430.8	423.2	424.1	97.5	95.0	94.6	497.5	489.6	487.8
Flint	29.6	27.6	27.4	6.6	6.4	6.3	42.3	40.3	40.6
Grand Rapids-Muskegon-Holland ..	152.9	151.8	152.0	21.9	22.1	22.2	146.0	144.1	144.2
Jackson	11.6	11.2	11.1	3.8	3.9	3.9	15.7	15.6	15.4
Kalamazoo-Battle Creek	47.7	47.6	47.6	7.7	7.7	7.7	49.2	49.0	49.0
Lansing-East Lansing	26.2	25.3	25.1	6.9	7.0	6.9	52.2	51.3	51.5
Saginaw-Bay City-Midland	35.7	34.0	33.7	7.2	7.0	7.0	45.5	43.8	43.8
Minnesota	416.9	409.6	405.8	135.4	125.0	126.0	632.2	631.4	627.1
Duluth-Superior	7.9	7.8	7.8	8.9	8.9	8.9	27.8	27.7	27.3
Minneapolis-St. Paul	263.8	260.5	259.0	96.9	90.1	90.1	412.2	407.7	406.2
Rochester	12.2	11.3	11.1	2.8	2.8	2.8	15.6	15.6	15.3
St. Cloud	17.2	17.2	17.3	3.6	3.5	3.6	25.9	24.3	24.3
Mississippi	211.5	207.8	207.6	56.8	55.5	55.5	252.3	250.8	250.2
Jackson	19.8	19.1	19.0	18.2	16.7	16.5	53.3	54.8	53.7
Missouri	373.2	362.3	359.6	174.1	166.8	168.1	648.6	635.1	638.0
Kansas City	101.8	102.0	101.6	87.0	83.4	84.8	233.5	235.9	234.6
St. Louis	176.1	169.7	168.6	87.9	84.4	85.2	308.6	305.9	306.8
Springfield	21.2	20.4	20.3	11.9	11.7	11.4	47.0	48.6	49.9
Montana	24.1	24.3	23.8	21.7	21.6	21.7	103.8	105.4	104.3
Billings	3.5	3.5	3.5	4.6	4.6	4.7	20.5	21.4	21.4
Missoula	3.1	3.2	3.2	3.4	3.4	3.5	14.2	14.2	14.3
Nebraska	117.2	112.9	112.6	57.7	57.0	57.4	212.9	215.7	215.0
Lincoln	17.7	17.1	17.0	8.6	8.5	8.5	33.0	33.1	33.1
Omaha	37.6	37.3	37.4	31.4	30.6	30.7	101.9	100.0	100.0
Nevada	46.3	46.4	46.3	57.6	57.6	57.5	223.4	227.9	228.3
Las Vegas	25.6	26.1	26.0	43.4	43.6	43.5	168.0	171.9	172.4
Reno	14.6	14.6	14.6	12.5	12.3	12.4	44.4	44.4	44.6
New Hampshire	101.3	98.9	98.8	21.7	20.2	20.4	165.1	169.0	164.9
Manchester	13.4	12.4	12.2	6.7	6.3	6.3	26.5	26.2	26.6
Nashua	27.4	27.9	27.8	2.3	1.8	1.8	25.6	25.3	25.0
Portsmouth-Rochester	17.7	16.9	16.8	4.3	4.3	4.3	34.0	34.5	33.1
New Jersey	446.3	423.2	422.2	268.6	255.5	261.7	925.5	936.0	929.3
Atlantic-Cape May	6.0	5.4	5.4	6.8	6.7	6.8	44.7	49.5	44.5
Bergen-Passaic	94.0	89.1	88.9	38.2	35.3	37.5	178.1	179.2	179.7
Camden	52.6	50.3	50.3	22.7	22.4	22.8	130.5	133.3	132.1
Jersey City	23.9	23.6	23.8	31.3	29.6	30.3	53.5	52.8	53.4
Middlesex-Somerset-Hunterdon ..	90.9	87.9	88.3	48.7	46.7	47.6	155.7	153.9	154.5
Monmouth-Ocean	19.2	18.2	18.3	21.6	21.5	22.1	104.0	110.2	105.7
Newark	127.3	118.0	118.0	84.7	79.6	80.6	204.7	203.9	204.6
Trenton	17.0	16.6	16.4	8.3	8.1	8.4	36.4	36.3	36.6
Vineland-Millville-Bridgeton	11.2	10.7	10.5	3.2	3.2	3.3	13.6	13.6	13.5

See footnotes at end of table.

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

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

(In thousands)

State and area	Finance, insurance, and real estate			Services			Government		
	Sept. 2001	Aug. 2002	Sept. 2002P	Sept. 2001	Aug. 2002	Sept. 2002P	Sept. 2001	Aug. 2002	Sept. 2002P
Maryland	143.4	142.5	141.7	872.0	870.3	864.2	452.4	411.6	463.1
Baltimore PMSA	77.3	77.8	77.3	451.7	450.8	448.5	215.4	201.7	220.7
Baltimore City	32.6	31.9	31.7	170.3	168.4	169.3	84.5	83.7	85.4
Suburban Maryland-D.C.	53.8	53.0	52.9	333.9	332.0	329.1	183.9	165.5	188.3
Massachusetts	232.4	235.3	233.0	1,223.6	1,223.4	1,216.8	430.4	391.4	427.8
Barnstable-Yarmouth	3.8	4.1	4.0	22.7	24.4	22.8	8.5	8.6	8.3
Boston	173.8	174.8	173.1	818.1	815.1	808.6	241.0	225.4	239.0
Brockton	3.5	3.6	3.6	25.7	24.9	26.2	17.5	16.8	17.5
Fitchburg-Leominster	1.5	1.5	1.5	13.5	13.5	13.4	8.7	8.1	8.6
Lawrence	6.4	6.2	6.1	50.9	51.8	51.6	19.5	17.9	20.0
Lowell	4.0	4.1	4.1	39.6	40.2	39.5	16.1	14.4	16.0
New Bedford	2.0	2.1	2.1	17.1	17.2	17.2	10.8	10.1	11.1
Pittsfield	2.0	2.2	2.1	15.2	16.3	15.4	5.2	4.8	5.4
Springfield	14.3	14.9	14.9	83.5	84.6	85.3	49.5	44.6	50.8
Worcester	14.0	14.7	14.6	80.9	81.7	82.6	33.4	31.8	34.0
Michigan	210.2	213.8	212.0	1,306.3	1,306.3	1,304.1	685.1	624.8	696.4
Ann Arbor	10.8	10.9	10.8	74.6	74.0	73.9	73.4	70.5	77.3
Benton Harbor	2.4	2.4	2.4	19.5	20.0	19.5	9.3	8.5	9.3
Detroit	111.5	113.3	112.9	689.1	679.1	676.8	235.8	214.0	235.2
Flint	6.3	5.9	5.9	48.7	47.6	47.5	25.3	21.8	25.6
Grand Rapids-Muskegon-Holland	23.9	23.5	23.4	155.6	152.4	155.3	58.6	52.0	59.1
Jackson	2.0	2.0	2.0	17.5	18.1	18.1	11.0	9.8	10.7
Kalamazoo-Battle Creek	9.8	9.7	9.6	58.0	58.5	58.2	35.7	30.8	35.9
Lansing-East Lansing	15.5	15.7	15.6	60.6	60.0	60.5	67.0	60.8	67.7
Saginaw-Bay City-Midland	7.1	7.1	7.1	51.4	51.2	51.7	23.8	20.8	23.1
Minnesota	165.9	167.6	166.9	789.9	800.7	797.5	393.5	370.9	392.4
Duluth-Superior	4.7	4.8	4.8	35.8	36.8	36.7	23.4	21.4	23.7
Minneapolis-St. Paul	131.4	133.1	132.8	527.1	531.7	529.1	232.9	218.3	232.9
Rochester	2.3	2.3	2.3	42.6	44.2	43.7	7.9	7.1	7.7
St. Cloud	3.6	3.8	3.8	27.0	26.1	26.9	13.0	11.5	12.9
Mississippi	43.3	42.0	41.5	271.9	274.4	273.4	241.9	240.5	245.1
Jackson	14.7	14.6	14.4	63.0	65.0	65.6	49.4	49.7	49.7
Missouri	171.1	169.1	167.1	792.8	791.9	783.8	427.6	391.7	424.1
Kansas City	71.1	71.1	70.6	304.7	307.5	303.8	137.2	129.6	136.8
St. Louis	84.2	85.3	84.9	425.7	431.5	424.7	161.1	140.6	159.3
Springfield	8.8	9.1	9.1	49.4	50.4	49.6	21.9	18.2	22.8
Montana	18.0	18.7	18.5	117.8	122.2	120.0	84.3	78.3	84.7
Billings	3.4	3.4	3.4	23.4	24.2	23.9	8.0	8.0	8.0
Missoula	2.1	2.2	2.2	16.7	17.1	17.2	9.0	7.8	9.1
Nebraska	62.3	63.5	62.6	261.0	259.4	260.9	155.3	150.6	155.6
Lincoln	11.4	12.2	12.3	42.6	42.0	41.7	36.0	34.6	35.7
Omaha	35.9	35.1	34.8	143.2	142.9	142.1	51.7	51.2	52.3
Nevada	50.3	52.0	52.1	455.7	461.4	461.0	128.8	122.4	130.3
Las Vegas	38.6	40.0	40.1	350.0	354.3	354.5	85.2	80.7	86.3
Reno	9.1	9.3	9.4	77.6	78.0	77.8	25.2	23.7	25.6
New Hampshire	33.7	34.5	34.1	193.0	198.3	194.4	84.0	76.4	85.9
Manchester	8.2	8.6	8.5	35.5	35.3	35.1	11.6	10.5	11.7
Nashua	6.2	6.4	6.2	25.0	25.0	25.1	9.6	8.7	9.4
Portsmouth-Rochester	6.4	6.3	6.2	37.0	37.2	36.4	23.2	21.6	24.0
New Jersey	270.4	277.0	275.1	1,349.3	1,368.7	1,355.2	588.9	572.8	588.7
Atlantic-Cape May	6.0	6.6	6.4	94.0	97.1	94.7	31.6	30.2	31.5
Bergen-Passaic	35.9	35.3	34.7	218.5	216.5	216.8	71.6	69.7	71.1
Camden	29.1	29.6	29.5	161.9	165.6	162.9	81.1	76.2	81.4
Jersey City	35.2	39.1	39.7	67.9	68.0	68.2	37.5	37.0	37.8
Middlesex-Somerset-Hunterdon	48.8	46.5	46.2	223.4	229.9	229.2	81.2	80.7	84.2
Monmouth-Ocean	20.5	21.0	20.8	146.1	154.1	148.4	66.4	66.2	66.9
Newark	78.9	81.0	80.6	336.4	338.5	336.1	141.0	139.3	142.7
Trenton	13.8	14.2	13.8	81.6	80.8	80.5	60.1	55.3	57.4
Vineland-Millville-Bridgeton	1.9	2.0	1.9	13.6	13.3	13.4	14.2	13.0	13.8

See footnotes at end of table.

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

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

(In thousands)

State and area	Total			Mining			Construction		
	Sept. 2001	Aug. 2002	Sept. 2002 ^P	Sept. 2001	Aug. 2002	Sept. 2002 ^P	Sept. 2001	Aug. 2002	Sept. 2002 ^P
New Mexico	762.8	760.7	765.8	16.0	14.6	14.7	46.4	45.9	45.4
Albuquerque	359.4	358.5	360.5	(1)	(1)	(1)	24.2	23.9	23.5
Las Cruces	58.5	59.1	59.6	(1)	(1)	(1)	3.1	3.3	3.3
Santa Fe	75.9	78.1	77.3	(1)	(1)	(1)	4.5	4.4	4.2
New York	8,623.3	8,534.7	8,551.4	5.0	5.5	5.5	352.4	362.4	358.8
Albany-Schenectady-Troy	463.2	463.1	464.8	.7	.7	.7	18.9	20.1	19.3
Binghamton	119.2	113.7	116.6	(1)	(1)	(1)	4.7	5.2	4.9
Buffalo-Niagara Falls	556.3	550.8	554.0	(1)	(1)	(1)	22.7	23.0	22.6
Dutchess County	118.2	117.0	118.3	(1)	(1)	(1)	5.8	6.2	6.1
Elmira	42.8	41.7	41.9	(1)	(1)	(1)	2.1	2.2	2.0
Glens Falls	52.3	54.8	52.1	(1)	(1)	(1)	2.4	2.6	2.5
Nassau-Suffolk	1,230.9	1,220.4	1,231.5	(1)	(1)	(1)	65.9	65.5	65.5
New York PMSA	4,237.5	4,163.1	4,149.7	(1)	(1)	(1)	162.6	159.3	159.5
New York City	3,681.7	3,605.4	3,592.1	.2	.2	.2	128.5	124.5	124.6
Newburgh	133.5	133.9	134.4	(1)	(1)	(1)	5.9	6.1	6.1
Rochester	552.2	539.0	543.4	.5	.4	.4	22.3	22.3	21.7
Rockland County	111.2	111.2	111.3	(1)	(1)	(1)	5.7	5.6	5.6
Syracuse	354.3	346.9	353.9	(1)	(1)	(1)	15.5	16.8	16.2
Utica-Rome	134.4	133.9	134.5	(1)	(1)	(1)	3.9	4.1	3.9
Westchester County	420.6	422.4	421.2	(1)	(1)	(1)	25.9	26.8	26.8
North Carolina	3,906.7	3,874.3	3,905.6	4.0	4.0	4.0	230.1	225.1	223.1
Asheville	112.3	111.6	113.7	(1)	(1)	(1)	7.5	7.4	7.3
Charlotte-Gastonia-Rock Hill	834.4	840.0	845.1	(1)	(1)	(1)	55.2	54.2	54.5
Greensboro-Winston-Salem-High Point	652.0	640.6	647.3	(1)	(1)	(1)	33.9	33.9	33.7
Raleigh-Durham-Chapel Hill	694.8	689.6	696.3	(1)	(1)	(1)	43.1	41.9	41.5
North Dakota	333.5	327.4	332.5	3.9	3.7	3.7	17.5	18.4	17.2
Bismarck	52.4	52.5	53.0	(1)	(1)	(1)	3.1	3.2	3.1
Fargo-Moorhead	105.4	103.0	105.3	(1)	(1)	(1)	6.5	7.0	6.7
Grand Forks	49.4	47.0	48.9	(1)	(1)	(1)	2.8	3.0	2.8
Ohio	5,571.1	5,503.3	5,527.9	13.0	12.3	12.3	249.7	246.1	243.5
Akron	328.8	323.4	328.8	.6	.6	.6	14.8	15.1	14.9
Canton-Massillon	188.0	187.1	187.2	.6	.6	.6	9.4	8.8	8.8
Cincinnati	886.1	878.2	879.5	.8	.8	.8	43.3	42.6	42.3
Cleveland-Lorain-Elyria	1,156.2	1,146.9	1,149.2	.8	.8	.8	48.4	49.4	48.9
Columbus	888.9	884.1	886.4	.7	.6	.6	42.1	42.6	42.8
Dayton-Springfield	477.5	470.3	472.7	.2	.2	.2	17.7	16.9	16.6
Hamilton-Middletown	134.3	129.6	132.5	(1)	(1)	(1)	8.7	8.7	8.6
Lima	79.2	77.3	77.5	(1)	(1)	(1)	3.7	3.6	3.5
Mansfield	80.2	79.4	79.8	(1)	(1)	(1)	2.8	3.1	3.1
Steubenville-Weirton	49.8	49.4	49.6	.4	.3	.3	1.8	2.2	2.2
Toledo	327.3	319.5	326.2	.2	.2	.2	17.1	17.6	17.7
Youngstown-Warren	241.2	233.9	235.8	.5	.5	.5	10.9	10.7	10.7
Oklahoma	1,518.9	1,512.2	1,526.8	31.5	33.1	32.5	64.7	66.8	68.0
Enid	23.6	23.4	23.9	.7	.6	.6	.8	.8	.8
Lawton	39.1	39.7	39.9	.1	.1	.1	1.6	1.6	1.6
Oklahoma City	546.0	541.7	549.6	7.5	7.7	7.6	23.9	25.0	25.4
Tulsa	410.0	407.0	409.8	6.1	5.7	5.7	20.6	21.5	21.7
Oregon	1,597.5	1,577.2	1,589.9	1.9	1.8	1.8	81.7	78.5	78.2
Eugene-Springfield	140.6	140.8	142.3	.2	.2	.2	6.9	6.8	6.7
Medford-Ashland	75.2	73.7	75.1	.1	.1	.1	3.8	4.0	4.0
Portland-Vancouver	958.7	941.7	945.8	.9	.8	.8	55.0	53.2	52.8
Salem	140.2	139.7	140.5	.3	.3	.3	7.2	7.1	6.9
Pennsylvania	5,715.0	5,622.0	5,655.1	19.4	19.4	19.4	261.7	267.9	263.9
Allentown-Bethlehem-Easton	289.9	286.0	286.2	(1)	(1)	(1)	13.3	13.8	13.3
Altoona	61.2	60.6	61.2	(1)	(1)	(1)	3.1	3.1	3.1
Erie	134.2	133.9	135.1	(1)	(1)	(1)	5.6	5.7	5.7
Harrisburg-Lebanon-Carlisle	366.4	366.1	365.2	(1)	(1)	(1)	14.9	15.3	14.5
Johnstown	88.0	85.9	86.5	(1)	(1)	(1)	4.8	5.0	4.8
Lancaster	228.6	228.7	230.9	(1)	(1)	(1)	14.9	15.4	15.1
Philadelphia PMSA	2,411.2	2,362.3	2,386.7	(1)	(1)	(1)	108.2	109.3	107.9
Philadelphia City	687.4	680.2	685.0	(1)	(1)	(1)	12.2	11.8	11.8
Pittsburgh	1,138.2	1,121.6	1,129.7	4.1	3.8	3.8	60.9	61.5	61.0
Reading	170.7	170.1	172.1	(1)	(1)	(1)	8.9	9.2	9.1
Scranton-Wilkes-Barre-Hazleton	285.1	279.9	283.6	(1)	(1)	(1)	12.3	12.4	12.2
Sharon	50.9	49.6	50.3	(1)	(1)	(1)	2.3	2.3	2.1
State College	72.2	69.0	72.7	(1)	(1)	(1)	2.7	2.7	2.6
Williamsport	56.0	54.7	55.2	(1)	(1)	(1)	2.3	2.1	2.1
York	171.8	167.2	168.2	(1)	(1)	(1)	10.6	10.8	10.4

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		
	Sept. 2001	Aug. 2002	Sept. 2002P	Sept. 2001	Aug. 2002	Sept. 2002P	Sept. 2001	Aug. 2002	Sept. 2002P
New Mexico	43.4	42.5	41.7	37.7	35.2	35.4	173.5	175.7	175.1
Albuquerque	27.6	26.8	26.5	20.2	19.1	19.4	83.2	84.5	84.3
Las Cruces	3.3	3.4	3.4	2.1	1.9	2.1	11.9	12.1	12.1
Santa Fe	1.8	1.7	1.7	1.2	1.1	1.1	15.3	16.0	15.7
New York	839.9	794.8	797.6	439.7	414.5	424.1	1,741.3	1,728.0	1,725.3
Albany-Schenectady-Troy	36.8	34.9	34.7	20.0	19.9	20.0	96.2	96.9	96.6
Binghamton	22.4	19.5	19.6	5.3	5.4	5.4	24.8	24.9	25.0
Buffalo-Niagara Falls	81.9	79.3	79.2	27.9	26.5	26.8	128.3	128.0	127.8
Dutchess County	18.1	17.3	17.3	4.9	4.7	4.8	22.9	23.2	23.2
Elmira	7.8	7.4	7.4	1.7	1.6	1.6	10.5	10.4	10.4
Glens Falls	6.9	7.1	7.1	1.8	1.9	1.8	12.4	13.0	12.2
Nassau-Suffolk	108.8	103.4	104.0	59.2	56.2	58.1	312.3	313.4	311.9
New York PMSA	281.2	266.0	267.3	242.7	223.8	227.5	741.5	724.0	730.6
New York City	231.0	217.1	218.3	213.2	195.7	197.9	622.1	604.8	611.1
Newburgh	11.5	11.0	11.2	6.9	6.5	6.9	37.0	37.3	37.1
Rochester	108.2	101.5	101.2	20.0	18.2	18.7	116.8	117.8	116.4
Rockland County	12.0	11.8	11.7	6.3	6.0	6.3	26.0	26.0	25.8
Syracuse	45.7	44.3	43.7	21.7	19.8	19.7	83.1	85.0	84.1
Utica-Rome	18.0	17.4	17.3	4.2	4.1	4.1	28.5	28.4	28.4
Westchester County	36.4	35.2	35.3	22.7	21.5	22.6	88.8	88.7	88.6
North Carolina	720.9	701.3	702.9	182.3	179.1	177.9	889.0	890.7	889.6
Asheville	16.7	16.5	16.6	4.7	4.7	4.7	27.7	27.6	27.6
Charlotte-Gastonia-Rock Hill	124.7	124.6	125.1	56.6	55.8	55.9	201.1	199.2	198.9
Greensboro-Winston-Salem-High Point	146.5	146.6	146.7	36.5	35.6	35.5	144.5	141.7	141.8
Raleigh-Durham-Chapel Hill	86.2	80.3	80.4	32.6	32.2	32.0	141.6	140.5	140.2
North Dakota	25.9	25.1	25.2	19.0	18.9	18.9	80.9	81.7	81.0
Bismarck	3.2	3.3	3.2	3.2	3.3	3.2	12.4	12.9	12.7
Fargo-Moorhead	8.6	8.3	8.3	5.2	5.0	4.9	28.8	28.9	29.1
Grand Forks	4.0	3.5	3.7	2.0	2.0	2.0	13.2	12.8	13.0
Ohio	1,014.1	1,002.1	999.8	249.8	246.6	246.3	1,326.4	1,322.4	1,314.5
Akron	60.9	59.5	59.6	15.1	15.2	15.2	83.0	82.8	82.5
Canton-Massillon	43.9	43.0	42.7	4.7	4.7	4.7	46.2	45.7	45.9
Cincinnati	135.3	130.9	131.1	48.7	47.4	47.3	218.1	218.6	218.3
Cleveland-Lorain-Elyria	201.9	201.0	200.7	48.4	47.7	47.2	264.1	262.6	259.2
Columbus	90.0	88.4	88.3	42.9	41.8	41.8	227.4	226.2	226.5
Dayton-Springfield	87.5	85.7	85.3	21.0	19.9	20.0	109.7	109.9	109.8
Hamilton-Middletown	21.2	20.8	20.5	4.9	4.8	4.7	36.3	34.9	35.1
Lima	18.7	17.8	17.8	3.1	2.9	2.9	18.2	18.2	17.9
Mansfield	22.1	21.4	21.8	3.5	3.3	3.3	17.9	17.6	17.7
Steubenville-Weirton	12.4	11.9	11.9	2.7	2.6	2.5	9.8	9.7	9.5
Toledo	57.5	57.6	57.7	16.5	16.4	16.3	79.0	77.0	76.8
Youngstown-Warren	47.2	44.7	44.3	10.6	10.5	10.6	60.9	61.0	60.3
Oklahoma	178.3	175.6	174.7	84.9	83.0	82.9	343.6	345.8	344.9
Enid	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.0	1.9	1.9	6.1	6.3	6.4
Lawton	3.8	3.7	3.8	1.6	1.6	1.6	8.6	8.5	8.5
Oklahoma City	50.9	48.2	48.1	26.0	25.1	25.1	127.0	127.9	127.9
Tulsa	56.6	56.9	56.7	35.6	35.1	35.1	91.3	89.6	89.2
Oregon	237.6	233.3	231.4	79.8	77.3	78.0	393.2	394.1	393.5
Eugene-Springfield	21.8	22.1	22.0	4.3	4.3	4.3	35.0	35.6	35.4
Medford-Ashland	8.5	8.5	8.5	3.8	3.9	3.9	22.5	21.1	22.0
Portland-Vancouver	143.8	138.6	137.0	55.6	53.6	53.1	233.3	231.0	230.0
Salem	18.2	18.8	18.1	5.1	4.8	4.7	29.5	29.9	29.8
Pennsylvania	881.9	851.4	847.9	304.7	285.2	294.1	1,266.7	1,262.3	1,249.3
Allentown-Bethlehem-Easton	54.5	51.3	51.1	16.9	16.3	16.8	62.6	63.7	63.1
Altoona	9.5	9.4	9.2	4.5	4.3	4.4	16.3	16.5	16.2
Erie	31.3	30.8	30.4	4.9	4.6	4.6	29.7	29.6	29.5
Harrisburg-Lebanon-Carlisle	42.1	40.8	40.0	27.3	26.8	27.0	79.9	81.8	80.7
Johnstown	11.4	10.4	10.4	5.6	4.9	5.4	20.2	20.0	19.7
Lancaster	55.0	55.1	55.2	8.8	8.7	9.1	55.9	56.1	55.8
Philadelphia PMSA	285.8	274.9	273.8	114.7	108.1	111.8	529.3	523.1	524.5
Philadelphia City	52.2	50.9	51.0	36.0	33.7	33.7	118.4	117.6	117.8
Pittsburgh	134.9	132.9	132.7	72.5	67.5	68.9	261.5	260.5	257.4
Reading	39.8	39.1	39.0	8.7	8.1	8.5	38.5	38.6	38.4
Scranton-Wilkes-Barre-Hazleton	52.3	50.9	51.1	17.8	17.2	17.8	67.4	67.1	67.4
Sharon	10.7	10.4	10.4	2.1	1.9	2.0	13.1	13.1	13.0
State College	7.6	7.5	7.5	2.5	2.2	2.5	13.4	13.6	13.9
Williamsport	14.1	13.7	13.6	1.9	1.8	1.8	13.5	13.8	13.8
York	45.0	43.5	43.4	8.8	8.2	8.3	41.4	41.1	40.6

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		
	Sept. 2001	Aug. 2002	Sept. 2002P	Sept. 2001	Aug. 2002	Sept. 2002P	Sept. 2001	Aug. 2002	Sept. 2002P
New Mexico	32.5	33.2	32.8	224.7	227.3	227.5	188.6	186.3	193.2
Albuquerque	19.4	19.6	19.3	115.1	116.2	116.7	69.7	68.4	70.8
Las Cruces	1.9	2.0	2.0	16.7	16.9	16.9	19.5	19.5	19.8
Santa Fe	3.7	3.8	3.8	23.3	24.3	23.8	26.1	26.8	27.0
New York	746.1	723.5	716.6	3,061.9	3,063.9	3,071.3	1,437.0	1,442.1	1,452.2
Albany-Schenectady-Troy	26.0	26.3	26.1	154.1	158.8	156.9	110.5	105.5	110.5
Binghamton	4.6	4.6	4.5	33.4	33.7	33.2	24.0	20.4	24.0
Buffalo-Niagara Falls	30.8	31.5	31.3	174.9	174.8	175.6	89.8	87.7	90.7
Dutchess County	4.7	5.1	4.9	39.5	40.2	39.9	22.3	20.3	22.1
Elmira	1.4	1.4	1.4	12.0	11.7	11.9	7.3	7.0	7.2
Glens Falls	2.1	2.1	2.0	16.6	18.9	16.6	10.1	9.2	9.9
Nassau-Suffolk	80.7	81.6	80.7	415.2	422.0	420.2	188.8	178.3	191.1
New York PMSA	525.6	495.9	492.5	1,650.4	1,630.6	1,640.9	633.5	663.5	631.4
New York City	493.1	463.3	460.1	1,448.4	1,424.5	1,437.3	545.2	575.3	542.6
Newburgh	5.6	5.8	5.5	37.8	39.3	38.4	28.8	27.9	29.2
Rochester	21.6	22.6	22.0	180.1	179.0	180.7	82.7	77.2	82.3
Rockland County	4.7	4.9	4.9	36.5	38.0	37.0	20.0	18.9	20.0
Syracuse	17.5	17.4	17.2	107.8	104.4	108.7	63.0	59.2	64.3
Utica-Rome	8.0	8.1	8.1	43.9	44.3	44.4	27.9	27.5	28.3
Westchester County	26.5	26.4	26.3	157.0	159.1	157.9	63.3	64.7	63.7
North Carolina	190.5	190.1	188.3	1,060.8	1,072.9	1,073.6	629.1	611.1	646.2
Asheville	3.3	3.4	3.4	36.4	37.9	38.2	16.0	14.1	15.9
Charlotte-Gastonia-Rock Hill	67.2	67.2	66.9	227.0	232.6	232.2	102.6	106.4	111.6
Greensboro--Winston-Salem--High Point	34.8	33.9	33.7	185.5	187.4	189.1	70.3	61.5	66.8
Raleigh-Durham-Chapel Hill	32.0	32.8	32.8	231.4	235.2	238.1	127.9	126.7	131.3
North Dakota	17.2	17.2	17.2	94.2	94.6	93.9	74.9	67.8	75.4
Bismarck	2.5	2.4	2.5	17.3	17.6	17.6	10.7	9.8	10.7
Fargo-Moorhead	7.6	7.6	7.6	33.1	33.3	33.3	15.6	12.9	15.4
Grand Forks	1.3	1.4	1.3	13.2	13.1	13.2	12.9	11.2	12.9
Ohio	314.1	314.9	312.0	1,615.3	1,611.5	1,606.0	788.7	747.4	793.5
Akron	15.3	15.3	15.2	91.2	92.7	91.9	47.9	42.2	48.9
Canton-Massillon	7.1	7.2	7.2	55.3	57.3	57.0	20.8	19.8	20.3
Cincinnati	56.8	57.2	57.1	280.8	281.8	280.5	102.3	98.9	102.1
Cleveland-Lorain-Elyria	82.5	82.5	81.7	361.6	363.9	362.7	148.5	139.0	148.0
Columbus	77.9	78.3	77.9	265.4	263.8	263.3	142.5	142.4	145.2
Dayton-Springfield	18.1	18.7	18.5	151.2	148.5	149.6	72.1	70.5	72.7
Hamilton-Middletown	8.2	8.1	8.0	32.6	33.0	32.9	22.4	19.3	22.7
Lima	2.1	2.2	2.2	23.0	22.5	22.8	10.4	10.1	10.4
Mansfield	2.6	2.6	2.6	20.0	20.0	20.1	11.3	11.4	11.2
Steubenville-Weirton	1.2	1.3	1.3	15.2	15.1	15.5	6.3	6.3	6.4
Toledo	11.4	11.2	11.2	97.3	98.0	97.3	48.3	41.5	49.0
Youngstown-Warren	9.0	8.9	8.8	69.3	68.8	68.5	32.8	28.8	32.1
Oklahoma	74.7	76.7	76.0	444.3	445.8	447.4	296.9	285.4	300.4
Enid	1.1	1.1	1.1	6.6	6.6	6.6	3.8	3.6	4.0
Lawton	1.9	2.0	2.0	10.0	10.5	10.4	11.5	11.7	11.9
Oklahoma City	29.5	30.3	30.1	176.0	178.6	180.6	105.2	98.9	104.8
Tulsa	22.3	22.4	22.1	133.4	133.7	134.8	44.1	42.1	44.5
Oregon	96.0	96.5	96.6	448.3	447.2	451.8	259.0	248.5	258.6
Eugene-Springfield	7.5	7.7	7.6	41.5	41.6	42.0	23.4	22.5	24.1
Medford-Ashland	3.2	3.4	3.4	22.5	22.8	22.8	10.8	9.9	10.4
Portland-Vancouver	65.1	64.2	64.1	285.7	284.3	287.4	119.3	116.0	120.6
Salem	7.0	7.2	7.2	33.7	33.5	34.5	39.2	38.1	39.0
Pennsylvania	328.0	330.0	326.7	1,924.4	1,929.0	1,928.4	728.2	676.8	725.4
Allentown-Bethlehem-Easton	14.9	14.9	14.9	95.4	95.5	95.2	32.3	30.5	31.8
Altoona	1.9	1.9	1.9	17.2	17.3	17.3	8.7	8.1	9.1
Erie	5.6	6.0	5.9	41.2	42.7	42.7	15.9	14.5	16.3
Harrisburg-Lebanon-Carlisle	24.0	24.4	24.5	110.1	110.7	109.5	68.1	66.3	69.0
Johnstown	4.2	4.2	4.2	27.5	27.6	27.5	14.3	13.8	14.5
Lancaster	10.5	10.6	10.5	63.6	64.7	65.0	19.9	18.1	20.2
Philadelphia PMSA	169.9	169.2	167.9	899.6	895.1	897.3	303.7	282.6	303.5
Philadelphia City	50.0	50.2	50.0	300.2	298.4	301.4	118.4	117.6	119.3
Pittsburgh	66.1	65.8	65.2	414.9	417.4	417.6	123.3	112.2	123.1
Reading	8.5	8.7	8.4	46.9	48.4	48.8	19.4	18.0	19.9
Scranton--Wilkes-Barre--Hazleton	13.4	13.5	13.4	86.4	85.4	86.2	35.5	33.4	35.5
Sharon	1.6	1.7	1.7	15.3	14.7	15.2	5.8	5.5	5.9
State College	2.2	2.3	2.2	15.4	15.3	15.2	28.4	25.4	28.8
Williamsport	2.5	2.4	2.4	15.2	15.0	15.0	6.5	5.9	6.5
York	4.9	4.8	4.9	44.5	43.6	44.3	16.6	15.2	16.3

See footnotes at end of table.

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

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

(In thousands)

State and area	Total			Mining			Construction		
	Sept. 2001	Aug. 2002	Sept. 2002P	Sept. 2001	Aug. 2002	Sept. 2002P	Sept. 2001	Aug. 2002	Sept. 2002P
Rhode Island	483.0	481.8	485.6	.2	.2	.2	19.7	19.1	19.0
Providence-Fall River-Warwick	536.5	533.5	538.5	.3	.3	.2	21.4	20.9	20.9
South Carolina	1,842.3	1,827.4	1,846.5	1.6	1.5	1.5	112.6	112.6	111.8
Charleston-North Charleston	250.4	253.2	253.7	(1)	(1)	(1)	21.0	21.7	21.4
Columbia	294.3	293.6	295.6	(1)	(1)	(1)	17.4	16.7	16.8
Greenville-Spartanburg-Anderson	486.0	484.9	491.2	(1)	(1)	(1)	30.9	32.2	32.0
South Dakota	380.8	382.1	378.1	1.2	.9	.9	20.2	21.0	19.4
Rapid City	52.0	53.2	52.0	(1)	(1)	(1)	3.9	4.0	3.9
Sioux Falls	116.1	118.4	118.3	(1)	(1)	(1)	6.6	6.8	6.6
Tennessee	2,722.0	2,703.4	2,714.9	4.1	3.8	3.8	123.1	122.2	120.8
Chattanooga	236.1	232.7	235.8	(1)	(1)	(1)	9.8	9.8	9.8
Johnson City-Kingsport-Bristol	198.5	194.7	195.6	(1)	(1)	(1)	11.7	11.8	11.8
Knoxville	349.4	346.7	349.5	.6	.5	.5	17.1	17.6	17.2
Memphis	599.2	587.4	587.7	(1)	(1)	(1)	26.9	25.5	25.6
Nashville	688.8	687.3	690.8	(1)	(1)	(1)	33.8	34.5	34.2
Texas	9,512.7	9,400.9	9,446.5	164.2	159.0	156.4	565.9	565.4	561.8
Abilene	54.4	53.1	53.4	.9	1.0	.9	2.3	2.4	2.4
Amarillo	98.4	96.5	96.7	.7	.7	.7	5.3	5.1	4.9
Austin-San Marcos	670.7	670.7	672.3	1.8	1.7	1.7	40.0	40.4	39.7
Beaumont-Port Arthur	157.3	156.8	157.5	.8	.8	.8	15.6	15.7	15.9
Brazoria	78.1	77.9	78.6	1.5	1.5	1.5	10.7	11.1	11.3
Brownsville-Harlingen-San Benito	111.6	111.3	112.6	(1)	(1)	(1)	4.4	4.4	4.4
Bryan-College Station	77.7	73.1	77.9	.9	.9	.9	3.6	3.7	3.6
Corpus Christi	160.3	159.2	160.5	2.3	2.4	2.3	12.9	13.9	13.9
Dallas	1,989.7	1,978.6	1,981.2	9.1	9.2	9.2	107.8	106.9	106.5
El Paso	255.8	251.8	253.1	(1)	(1)	(1)	11.8	12.2	12.3
Fl. Worth-Arlington	799.7	792.7	793.5	4.4	4.6	4.6	45.7	47.0	46.2
Galveston-Texas City	86.8	86.4	86.5	.5	.4	.4	4.0	4.1	4.2
Houston	2,122.1	2,117.2	2,122.9	69.3	68.3	66.3	159.4	164.1	162.5
Killeen-Temple	103.5	103.5	103.5	(1)	(1)	(1)	4.7	4.7	4.7
Laredo	70.3	71.3	71.8	1.3	1.2	1.2	2.3	2.3	2.3
Longview-Marshall	93.1	90.9	91.7	4.2	4.0	4.1	4.7	4.8	4.8
Lubbock	123.2	123.5	123.9	.1	.1	.1	4.9	5.2	5.1
McAllen-Edinburg-Mission	161.5	164.4	165.7	1.6	1.6	1.6	8.2	8.7	8.6
Odessa-Midland	106.2	104.6	105.3	12.6	12.5	12.5	5.7	5.5	5.4
San Angelo	45.0	45.1	45.5	.9	1.0	1.0	2.2	2.2	2.1
San Antonio	731.5	729.1	733.0	2.2	2.4	2.4	42.7	44.5	44.3
Sherman-Denison	44.6	43.2	42.9	(1)	(1)	(1)	2.9	2.8	2.8
Texarkana	53.3	51.6	52.6	(1)	(1)	(1)	2.8	2.8	2.8
Tyler	84.5	86.3	86.6	1.4	1.4	1.4	3.4	3.5	3.4
Victoria	37.5	37.0	37.2	2.5	2.4	2.4	2.0	2.1	2.1
Waco	101.4	98.5	100.2	(1)	(1)	(1)	5.6	5.7	5.7
Wichita Falls	60.3	59.2	59.8	1.0	1.0	1.0	2.1	2.0	2.0
Utah	1,087.9	1,059.4	1,070.7	7.8	7.3	7.2	74.9	69.2	68.6
Provo-Orem	156.1	147.9	152.8	(1)	(1)	(1)	11.4	11.0	10.9
Salt Lake City-Ogden	720.4	707.5	709.8	2.5	2.2	2.2	48.0	44.9	45.0
Vermont	298.3	291.4	298.1	.7	.7	.7	16.0	17.0	16.5
Barre-Montpelier	34.4	34.4	34.9	(1)	(1)	(1)	1.7	1.7	1.7
Burlington	108.8	106.8	108.8	(1)	(1)	(1)	5.5	5.9	5.8
Virginia	3,531.7	3,486.7	3,501.4	10.3	9.9	9.9	218.7	211.2	210.9
Bristol	39.5	38.9	39.5	(1)	(1)	(1)	1.4	1.5	1.4
Charlottesville	87.8	85.3	85.7	(1)	(1)	(1)	5.3	5.3	5.3
Danville	46.2	44.1	45.0	(1)	(1)	(1)	2.5	2.4	2.3
Lynchburg	99.8	97.0	98.8	(1)	(1)	(1)	6.5	6.6	6.7
Norfolk-Virginia Beach-Newport News	711.3	712.4	711.6	(1)	(1)	(1)	44.2	41.6	41.9
Northern Virginia	1,169.4	1,154.8	1,164.3	.7	.7	.6	76.8	75.9	75.7
Richmond-Petersburg	559.1	554.4	556.5	(1)	(1)	(1)	36.6	35.7	35.6
Roanoke	145.5	142.6	143.7	(1)	(1)	(1)	8.9	8.9	8.7
Washington	2,702.3	2,642.0	2,651.6	3.5	3.2	3.2	162.8	155.7	154.5
Seattle-Bellevue-Everett	1,399.0	1,353.3	1,354.0	1.1	1.1	1.1	82.2	79.2	78.7
Spokane	198.9	189.1	192.8	(1)	(1)	(1)	12.3	10.8	11.0
Tacoma	246.7	243.4	247.6	.2	.2	.3	17.0	19.3	19.5

See footnotes at end of table.

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

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

(In thousands)

State and area	Manufacturing			Transportation and public utilities			Wholesale and retail trade		
	Sept. 2001	Aug. 2002	Sept. 2002 ^P	Sept. 2001	Aug. 2002	Sept. 2002 ^P	Sept. 2001	Aug. 2002	Sept. 2002 ^P
Rhode Island	69.2	67.4	67.5	17.4	16.3	17.1	108.9	111.2	109.5
Providence-Fall River-Warwick	88.2	86.1	86.4	19.0	18.1	18.7	124.9	127.4	126.0
South Carolina	326.5	314.1	313.1	95.7	96.1	95.8	434.3	441.0	439.8
Charleston-North Charleston	21.4	21.8	21.9	14.5	13.7	13.5	60.3	61.2	61.1
Columbia	29.1	29.0	28.9	14.5	14.0	13.9	66.3	67.4	67.1
Greenville-Spartanburg-Anderson	119.1	115.9	115.8	24.3	25.2	25.3	120.0	114.2	115.0
South Dakota	45.0	43.3	43.2	17.3	16.6	16.6	93.6	96.0	93.2
Rapid City	4.2	3.7	3.7	2.4	2.3	2.3	15.0	15.8	15.0
Sioux Falls	13.0	13.2	13.2	6.8	6.8	6.8	28.8	29.6	29.2
Tennessee	475.1	466.0	464.4	180.4	174.3	174.4	639.7	634.7	636.0
Chattanooga	42.6	40.8	40.7	20.2	20.4	20.3	50.4	50.6	50.8
Johnson City-Kingsport-Bristol	44.0	42.4	42.2	7.9	7.5	7.5	47.2	47.2	47.2
Knoxville	45.5	45.5	45.5	16.3	15.7	15.4	95.0	95.0	95.4
Memphis	58.5	55.6	54.9	70.1	67.3	66.5	149.0	147.5	147.0
Nashville	92.0	90.6	90.1	38.7	39.3	38.5	166.0	166.4	167.1
Texas	1,041.6	1,005.3	1,001.7	596.0	574.3	574.2	2,261.9	2,247.9	2,237.9
Abilene	3.2	3.1	3.0	2.4	2.4	2.4	14.3	13.9	13.9
Amarillo	8.9	9.0	9.1	4.9	4.8	4.8	27.2	27.4	27.3
Austin-San Marcos	75.0	69.2	68.8	21.2	20.5	20.4	153.7	154.3	154.1
Beaumont-Port Arthur	22.0	21.4	21.3	8.5	8.1	8.1	35.5	36.0	35.7
Brazoria	14.1	13.7	13.5	2.8	3.1	3.0	16.3	15.9	15.9
Brownsville-Harlingen-San Benito	11.5	10.8	10.7	5.6	5.5	5.5	26.8	27.4	27.5
Bryan-College Station	5.4	5.2	5.2	1.3	1.2	1.2	16.2	15.7	16.0
Corpus Christi	13.1	12.9	12.9	7.9	8.0	8.0	36.4	36.3	36.1
Dallas	235.3	231.3	230.3	140.9	138.2	138.2	494.1	488.8	487.4
El Paso	35.0	32.6	32.5	15.0	14.1	14.1	60.5	61.0	60.9
Ft. Worth-Arlington	107.5	105.4	104.9	80.8	79.2	79.5	198.2	196.6	195.0
Galveston-Texas City	7.6	7.3	7.3	3.7	3.7	3.7	19.8	20.2	20.0
Houston	214.1	211.5	210.5	153.8	145.9	145.4	475.8	481.2	479.1
Killeen-Temple	8.9	8.7	8.6	3.7	3.9	3.9	25.1	25.3	25.1
Laredo	1.5	1.4	1.4	12.2	12.0	12.0	18.1	19.0	18.9
Longview-Marshall	16.5	15.7	15.7	4.1	4.1	4.1	24.0	23.7	23.9
Lubbock	7.0	7.0	7.0	8.4	8.2	8.4	33.2	33.8	33.8
McAllen-Edinburg-Mission	10.9	10.2	9.9	6.5	6.5	6.6	42.2	43.0	42.8
Odessa-Midland	7.1	6.9	7.0	5.3	5.2	5.2	27.8	27.7	27.5
San Angelo	4.6	4.8	4.8	2.5	2.3	2.3	10.4	10.3	10.3
San Antonio	53.4	52.8	52.7	36.4	34.3	34.3	177.4	176.3	175.6
Sherman-Denison	8.2	7.3	7.2	1.9	2.0	2.0	9.9	9.6	9.5
Texarkana	5.8	5.7	5.7	3.0	2.8	2.8	13.9	13.5	13.4
Tyler	11.1	12.3	12.3	3.6	3.4	3.5	23.0	22.9	23.0
Victoria	3.0	3.0	3.0	1.7	1.7	1.7	9.7	9.4	9.4
Waco	14.6	14.1	14.0	4.5	4.4	4.4	22.7	22.5	22.4
Wichita Falls	8.1	7.6	7.6	2.7	2.6	2.7	14.2	14.1	14.3
Utah	126.0	120.5	120.4	60.8	57.9	57.9	249.9	247.7	246.2
Provo-Orem	18.8	17.3	17.3	2.6	2.5	2.5	33.7	33.1	33.4
Salt Lake City-Ogden	79.6	76.2	76.3	47.8	45.7	45.7	165.7	164.3	163.9
Vermont	46.9	44.1	44.0	12.3	12.1	12.5	67.5	68.6	67.9
Barre-Montpelier	4.0	3.8	3.8	1.2	1.2	1.2	7.0	7.3	7.1
Burlington	19.2	17.5	17.4	4.9	5.0	5.0	23.6	24.1	23.7
Virginia	365.7	357.8	357.7	187.6	178.6	178.3	766.1	766.1	760.9
Bristol	8.4	8.1	8.2	1.3	1.3	1.3	11.5	11.7	11.6
Charlottesville	6.0	5.9	5.8	2.5	2.5	2.6	17.4	17.3	17.2
Danville	14.4	14.0	14.1	1.0	1.0	1.0	9.4	9.0	8.9
Lynchburg	21.3	21.8	21.7	3.6	3.5	3.5	21.7	21.2	21.3
Norfolk-Virginia Beach-Newport News	68.8	69.2	69.3	34.0	32.7	32.3	164.8	165.6	164.3
Northern Virginia	39.8	39.4	39.3	80.8	72.1	71.7	230.4	232.7	231.2
Richmond-Petersburg	56.2	55.7	55.4	28.4	28.4	28.3	127.2	126.2	125.9
Roanoke	18.1	17.2	17.1	9.2	9.4	9.4	37.3	36.4	36.2
Washington	339.7	311.5	308.4	146.4	138.0	138.7	636.2	631.2	629.6
Seattle-Bellevue-Everett	194.6	178.2	175.1	86.7	82.1	82.6	324.2	317.3	315.8
Spokane	20.7	18.1	18.0	8.1	7.5	7.5	50.1	48.3	48.0
Tacoma	22.5	21.5	21.5	10.7	10.6	10.7	58.8	57.4	57.7

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		
	Sept. 2001	Aug. 2002	Sept. 2002 ^P	Sept. 2001	Aug. 2002	Sept. 2002 ^P	Sept. 2001	Aug. 2002	Sept. 2002 ^P
Rhode Island	32.5	33.9	33.8	171.3	172.9	173.9	63.8	60.8	64.6
Providence-Fall River-Warwick	34.0	35.3	35.2	182.1	183.1	184.1	66.6	62.3	67.0
South Carolina	85.0	86.2	85.9	468.6	470.3	478.9	318.1	305.5	319.7
Charleston-North Charleston	9.6	9.8	9.8	75.3	76.2	76.5	48.3	48.8	49.5
Columbia	23.8	24.0	23.9	69.5	70.3	71.1	73.7	72.2	73.9
Greenville-Spartanburg-Anderson	16.9	16.8	16.7	109.1	116.1	118.0	65.7	64.5	68.4
South Dakota	28.1	28.5	28.2	102.4	106.1	103.1	73.0	69.7	73.5
Rapid City	3.2	3.1	3.1	16.5	17.9	17.0	6.8	6.4	7.0
Sioux Falls	15.2	15.5	15.3	35.3	36.6	36.5	10.4	9.9	10.7
Tennessee	132.9	132.6	132.1	766.8	777.6	780.8	399.9	392.2	402.6
Chattanooga	17.1	17.3	17.3	61.9	61.9	62.5	34.1	31.9	34.4
Johnson City-Kingsport-Bristol	8.0	7.9	7.9	49.1	48.3	48.7	30.6	29.6	30.3
Knoxville	15.6	15.4	15.5	102.2	102.6	102.8	57.1	54.4	57.2
Memphis	30.0	30.3	30.1	180.3	178.7	178.6	84.4	82.5	85.0
Nashville	42.1	42.0	41.9	228.8	229.3	231.0	87.4	85.2	88.0
Texas	535.6	532.3	530.7	2,751.4	2,760.3	2,753.9	1,596.1	1,556.4	1,629.9
Abilene	2.5	2.5	2.5	19.3	18.5	18.7	9.5	9.3	9.6
Amarillo	5.4	5.2	5.1	28.8	29.1	28.9	17.2	15.2	15.9
Austin-San Marcos	34.0	34.6	34.4	201.8	203.3	203.2	143.2	146.7	150.0
Beaumont-Port Arthur	5.2	5.2	5.2	42.7	44.2	44.3	27.0	25.4	26.2
Brazoria	2.1	2.1	2.1	15.6	16.2	16.1	15.0	14.3	15.2
Brownsville-Harlingen-San Benito	3.9	3.9	3.9	33.0	33.4	33.3	26.4	25.9	27.3
Bryan-College Station	2.7	2.8	2.8	17.5	17.1	17.3	30.1	26.5	30.9
Corpus Christi	6.4	6.4	6.4	50.5	50.1	50.1	30.8	29.2	30.8
Dallas	158.0	157.3	157.0	621.2	624.2	622.8	223.3	222.7	229.8
El Paso	11.3	11.3	11.3	63.5	62.5	62.5	58.7	58.1	59.5
Ft. Worth-Arlington	41.5	41.6	41.6	218.5	219.1	217.8	103.1	99.2	103.9
Galveston-Texas City	5.5	5.4	5.4	20.1	20.4	20.2	25.6	24.9	25.3
Houston	115.8	116.3	115.7	660.0	667.6	666.1	273.9	262.3	277.3
Killeen-Temple	4.4	4.4	4.3	28.5	28.6	28.2	28.2	27.9	28.7
Laredo	2.9	3.0	3.0	15.5	15.9	15.8	16.5	16.5	17.2
Longview-Marshall	3.6	3.6	3.6	23.7	23.6	23.6	12.3	11.4	11.9
Lubbock	6.5	6.6	6.5	37.1	37.1	37.0	26.0	25.5	26.0
McAllen-Edinburg-Mission	5.8	6.0	6.0	44.5	46.9	47.2	41.8	41.5	43.0
Odessa-Midland	4.1	4.1	4.1	25.5	25.4	25.3	18.1	17.3	18.3
San Angelo	1.8	1.8	1.8	13.2	13.3	13.3	9.4	9.4	9.9
San Antonio	52.5	51.7	51.5	234.6	237.8	237.1	132.3	129.3	135.1
Sherman-Denison	2.9	3.0	3.0	12.7	12.8	12.7	6.1	5.7	5.7
Texarkana	1.8	1.9	1.9	14.8	14.7	14.6	11.2	10.2	11.4
Tyler	4.3	4.4	4.4	26.1	27.0	26.7	11.6	11.4	11.9
Victoria	1.6	1.6	1.6	10.3	10.3	10.2	6.7	6.5	6.8
Waco	6.4	6.5	6.4	30.9	28.7	30.1	16.7	16.6	17.2
Wichita Falls	2.3	2.3	2.3	16.7	17.1	17.1	13.2	12.5	12.8
Utah	60.4	59.8	59.2	316.7	317.0	317.0	191.4	180.0	194.2
Provo-Orem	5.0	5.1	5.1	63.0	59.6	62.1	21.6	19.3	21.5
Salt Lake City-Ogden	49.2	49.3	49.1	206.1	208.4	207.2	121.5	116.5	120.4
Vermont	12.7	13.2	13.0	91.1	93.6	92.3	51.1	42.1	51.2
Barre-Montpelier	2.7	2.8	2.8	9.1	9.6	9.4	8.7	8.0	8.9
Burlington	5.1	5.5	5.4	33.4	34.1	33.9	17.1	14.7	17.6
Virginia	193.3	195.1	193.6	1,163.8	1,163.4	1,166.8	626.2	604.6	623.3
Bristol	1.2	1.3	1.3	9.7	9.4	9.8	6.0	5.6	5.9
Charlottesville	5.1	5.1	5.1	23.3	22.4	22.7	28.2	26.8	27.0
Danville	1.5	1.5	1.5	11.1	10.5	11.1	6.3	5.7	6.1
Lynchburg	4.3	4.4	4.3	29.8	27.7	29.0	12.6	11.8	12.3
Norfolk-Virginia Beach-Newport News	36.2	37.3	36.5	217.7	220.7	220.5	145.6	145.3	146.8
Northern Virginia	64.5	64.8	64.8	487.0	485.6	486.8	189.4	183.6	194.2
Richmond-Petersburg	52.2	52.3	51.5	155.2	154.6	155.9	103.3	101.5	103.9
Roanoke	10.5	10.3	10.3	43.8	43.3	44.3	17.7	17.1	17.7
Washington	143.5	144.1	143.9	776.5	774.4	775.1	493.7	483.9	498.2
Seattle-Bellevue-Everett	88.9	87.7	87.4	427.3	420.3	418.2	194.0	187.4	195.1
Spokane	11.3	11.4	11.4	64.8	63.6	65.1	31.6	29.4	31.8
Tacoma	13.3	13.5	13.4	73.0	70.7	73.5	51.2	50.2	51.0

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		
	Sept. 2001	Aug. 2002	Sept. 2002 ^P	Sept. 2001	Aug. 2002	Sept. 2002 ^P	Sept. 2001	Aug. 2002	Sept. 2002 ^P
West Virginia	736.8	730.3	728.6	23.3	21.3	21.1	37.0	35.0	34.5
Charleston	136.0	134.4	134.0	2.7	2.3	2.1	7.2	7.4	7.4
Huntington-Ashland	123.3	121.0	120.9	.9	.8	.8	6.1	5.2	4.8
Parkersburg-Marietta	69.4	68.6	68.5	.4	.4	.4	3.5	3.6	3.7
Wheeling	66.8	66.9	67.0	1.8	1.8	1.8	2.8	2.5	2.5
Wisconsin	2,841.0	2,852.5	2,856.1	3.1	3.2	3.1	129.8	135.8	132.6
Appleton-Oshkosh-Neenah	207.7	206.0	207.2	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	13.1	13.5	13.9
Eau Claire	76.5	75.8	77.1	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	3.9	4.5	4.3
Green Bay	146.8	146.9	148.0	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	8.3	8.8	8.5
Janesville-Beloit	69.6	70.0	70.4	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	3.3	3.5	3.4
Kenosha	54.7	54.3	55.1	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	2.5	3.0	3.0
La Crosse	73.4	73.2	74.7	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	3.3	3.8	3.6
Madison	296.8	297.6	299.5	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	12.9	14.0	13.3
Milwaukee-Waukesha	859.6	861.0	862.8	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	35.7	35.4	34.9
Racine	81.7	82.5	82.5	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	3.9	4.1	4.1
Sheboygan	63.3	62.0	61.5	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	3.0	2.7	2.6
Wausau	69.9	70.7	70.6	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	3.0	2.9	2.8
Wyoming	252.5	255.1	253.4	20.5	20.3	20.1	20.0	20.3	20.1
Casper	33.2	33.1	32.9	2.4	2.3	2.0	2.0	2.2	2.1
Puerto Rico	995.9	987.9	994.5	1.4	1.3	1.3	70.3	68.3	68.9
Caguas	71.6	70.3	70.5	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	3.9	3.6	3.6
Mayaguez	68.9	66.9	66.9	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	5.6	5.1	4.9
Ponce	79.5	79.3	79.6	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	6.1	5.9	6.0
San Juan-Bayamon	637.4	639.2	645.0	.7	.6	.6	48.0	49.1	49.8
Virgin Islands	43.9	43.0	42.1	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	3.9	2.4	2.3

See footnotes at end of table.

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

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

(In thousands)

State and area	Manufacturing			Transportation and public utilities			Wholesale and retail trade		
	Sept. 2001	Aug. 2002	Sept. 2002 ^P	Sept. 2001	Aug. 2002	Sept. 2002 ^P	Sept. 2001	Aug. 2002	Sept. 2002 ^P
West Virginia	76.0	73.6	73.4	36.9	36.7	36.1	161.4	159.9	159.2
Charleston	9.2	8.6	8.5	8.8	8.4	8.3	30.6	30.2	30.5
Huntington-Ashland	13.3	13.0	12.7	6.8	6.7	6.7	30.7	30.1	30.0
Parkersburg-Marietta	12.0	11.4	11.3	2.6	2.6	2.5	17.7	17.3	17.4
Wheeling	5.9	6.0	6.0	2.3	2.2	2.2	16.3	16.1	15.9
Wisconsin	585.0	577.3	572.2	134.4	129.8	133.2	643.9	653.3	645.9
Appleton-Oshkosh-Neenah	58.5	55.8	55.1	9.6	9.7	9.9	45.4	45.4	45.0
Eau Claire	11.9	11.4	11.3	3.4	3.3	3.3	20.6	20.5	20.5
Green Bay	28.6	28.3	28.1	11.0	11.3	11.3	33.3	34.3	34.2
Janesville-Beloit	18.1	17.9	17.9	3.5	3.5	3.6	16.9	17.0	16.7
Kenosha	11.6	11.4	11.4	2.1	2.0	2.1	13.7	13.9	13.7
La Crosse	10.5	9.9	10.1	3.9	4.0	4.0	19.0	19.1	19.1
Madison	30.8	30.5	30.4	10.5	10.3	10.5	63.1	62.8	63.0
Milwaukee-Waukesha	161.9	159.3	158.7	39.8	38.5	39.9	183.2	185.3	182.5
Racine	21.5	21.5	21.4	2.5	2.5	2.6	17.8	17.7	17.6
Sheboygan	26.0	25.2	24.6	1.9	1.7	1.8	10.9	11.2	10.9
Wausau	18.5	18.4	18.0	4.2	4.2	4.2	17.8	19.2	19.0
Wyoming	11.0	10.7	10.5	14.2	14.2	14.0	56.4	58.1	56.6
Casper	1.7	1.7	1.8	1.6	1.6	1.6	8.8	8.7	8.8
Puerto Rico	133.5	128.0	128.2	33.8	33.2	32.8	219.3	212.5	212.1
Caguas	15.3	15.7	15.6	1.7	1.6	1.5	17.8	17.1	16.9
Mayaguez	14.3	12.6	12.4	1.2	1.2	1.2	11.8	11.2	11.2
Ponce	8.3	8.2	8.2	2.3	2.3	2.2	14.2	13.9	13.9
San Juan-Bayamon	66.3	65.7	66.0	25.9	25.6	25.5	145.2	139.7	139.7
Virgin Islands	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.5	2.5	2.5	9.5	9.7	9.6

See footnotes at end of table.

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

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

(In thousands)

State and area	Finance, insurance, and real estate			Services			Government		
	Sept. 2001	Aug. 2002	Sept. 2002 ^P	Sept. 2001	Aug. 2002	Sept. 2002 ^P	Sept. 2001	Aug. 2002	Sept. 2002 ^P
West Virginia	29.4	29.7	29.7	233.7	236.2	235.8	139.1	137.9	138.8
Charleston	7.6	7.6	7.6	46.1	46.1	45.4	23.8	23.8	24.2
Huntington-Ashland	4.9	5.1	5.1	39.1	39.9	39.6	21.5	20.2	21.2
Parkersburg-Marietta	2.8	2.9	2.9	20.9	21.2	21.1	9.5	9.2	9.2
Wheeling	2.8	2.9	2.9	24.7	25.1	25.2	10.2	10.3	10.5
Wisconsin	150.8	154.7	153.6	782.3	813.3	809.4	411.7	385.0	406.1
Appleton-Oshkosh-Neenah	9.4	9.7	9.6	48.9	50.1	50.3	22.7	21.8	23.2
Eau Claire	2.8	2.9	2.9	22.1	22.7	22.5	11.8	10.5	12.2
Green Bay	10.7	10.4	10.3	37.9	37.5	38.1	17.0	16.4	17.5
Janesville-Beloit	2.0	2.1	2.1	17.1	17.5	17.9	8.7	8.5	8.8
Kenosha	1.4	1.4	1.4	14.2	13.5	13.8	9.0	9.0	9.7
La Crosse	3.3	3.5	3.5	23.1	23.3	23.8	10.4	9.6	10.6
Madison	23.2	24.2	24.0	79.3	84.7	84.1	77.0	71.1	74.1
Milwaukee-Waukesha	58.3	59.0	58.7	288.2	295.7	297.5	92.4	87.6	90.7
Racine	2.4	2.5	2.4	23.2	23.7	23.7	10.3	10.5	10.6
Sheboygan	2.0	2.0	2.0	13.2	13.1	13.2	6.5	6.2	6.4
Wausau	4.7	4.8	4.7	14.0	14.4	14.1	7.7	6.9	7.7
Wyoming	8.4	8.5	8.4	60.1	64.3	60.6	61.9	58.7	63.1
Casper	1.2	1.3	1.3	10.1	10.2	10.1	5.4	5.1	5.2
Puerto Rico	47.6	47.1	46.9	218.6	218.6	222.6	271.4	278.9	281.7
Caguas	1.5	1.4	1.4	14.1	14.2	14.6	17.3	16.7	16.9
Mayaguez	2.1	2.0	2.0	14.2	14.8	15.1	19.7	20.0	20.1
Ponce	2.3	2.3	2.2	20.6	19.9	20.2	25.7	26.8	26.9
San Juan-Bayamon	38.3	37.8	37.6	146.3	147.6	150.7	166.7	173.1	175.1
Virgin Islands	1.9	1.9	1.9	11.7	11.1	10.9	12.2	13.2	12.7

¹ Combined with construction.

² Not available.

^P = preliminary.

NOTE: All State and area data currently reflect March 2001 benchmark levels. When

more recent benchmark data are introduced with the release of January 2003 estimates, all data will be converted to the *North American Industry Classification System*. See page 3 of this publication for additional information. Area definitions are published annually in the May issue of this publication.

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

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

Industry	1987 SIC Code	Average weekly hours					Average overtime hours				
		Sept. 2001	Oct. 2001	Aug. 2002	Sept. 2002P	Oct. 2002P	Sept. 2001	Oct. 2001	Aug. 2002	Sept. 2002P	Oct. 2002P
Total private		34.4	34.0	34.4	34.5	34.1	-	-	-	-	-
Goods-producing		40.8	40.4	40.7	40.8	40.3	-	-	-	-	-
Mining		44.0	43.6	43.4	43.2	42.7	-	-	-	-	-
Metal mining	10	43.9	43.3	43.5	43.7	-	-	-	-	-	-
Iron ores	101	43.3	42.7	40.4	41.1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Copper ores	102	45.4	45.4	46.7	44.0	-	-	-	-	-	-
Coal mining	12	47.7	47.5	47.4	48.0	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bituminous coal and lignite mining	122	47.6	47.5	47.3	48.2	-	-	-	-	-	-
Oil and gas extraction	13	41.6	41.1	41.0	40.1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Crude petroleum and natural gas	131	40.4	40.5	38.8	37.7	-	-	-	-	-	-
Oil and gas field services	138	42.4	41.7	42.1	41.3	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nonmetallic minerals, except fuels	14	48.8	48.1	47.6	48.4	-	-	-	-	-	-
Crushed and broken stone	142	48.7	47.6	47.7	48.3	-	-	-	-	-	-
Construction		39.9	39.7	39.5	39.5	38.9	-	-	-	-	-
General building contractors	15	38.9	38.7	38.4	38.7	-	-	-	-	-	-
Residential building construction	152	37.1	36.9	36.3	36.7	-	-	-	-	-	-
Operative builders	153	37.8	38.6	34.9	36.4	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nonresidential building construction	154	40.8	40.5	41.0	41.0	-	-	-	-	-	-
Heavy construction, except building	16	45.3	44.6	44.9	45.2	-	-	-	-	-	-
Highway and street construction	161	47.2	45.5	46.5	47.0	-	-	-	-	-	-
Heavy construction, except highway	162	44.4	44.2	44.0	44.2	-	-	-	-	-	-
Special trade contractors	17	38.8	38.9	38.6	38.4	-	-	-	-	-	-
Plumbing, heating, and air conditioning	171	38.8	39.3	39.2	39.1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Painting and paper hanging	172	38.2	38.6	39.4	38.8	-	-	-	-	-	-
Electrical work	173	38.8	39.3	39.5	39.2	-	-	-	-	-	-
Masonry, stonework, and plastering	174	36.8	36.6	36.0	35.9	-	-	-	-	-	-
Carpentry and floor work	175	38.3	38.1	39.2	38.4	-	-	-	-	-	-
Roofing, siding, and sheet metal work	176	37.0	35.6	35.7	35.8	-	-	-	-	-	-
Manufacturing		41.1	40.6	41.1	41.3	40.9	4.3	4.0	4.5	4.5	4.2
Durable goods		41.3	40.9	41.4	41.7	41.3	4.1	3.8	4.4	4.5	4.2
Lumber and wood products	24	41.6	41.0	41.3	41.7	41.4	5.5	5.0	5.4	5.1	-
Logging	241	44.3	42.6	43.3	44.1	-	7.9	6.8	7.3	7.1	-
Sawmills and planing mills	242	41.2	40.8	41.6	42.1	-	4.6	4.2	4.9	4.8	-
Sawmills and planing mills, general	2421	41.6	41.2	41.7	42.2	-	5.3	4.9	5.3	5.0	-
Hardwood dimension and flooring mills	2426	39.9	39.7	41.4	41.7	-	2.5	1.7	3.9	4.0	-
Millwork, plywood, and structural members	243	42.8	42.2	42.5	42.9	-	7.0	6.4	6.6	6.0	-
Millwork	2431	42.7	42.6	43.1	42.6	-	9.1	8.8	8.9	7.4	-
Wood kitchen cabinets	2434	44.1	44.1	43.9	44.3	-	6.0	5.2	5.3	5.0	-
Hardwood veneer and plywood	2435	41.7	41.2	40.9	42.4	-	4.5	3.8	4.0	4.1	-
Softwood veneer and plywood	2436	40.5	36.4	37.2	39.2	-	6.4	5.4	5.8	5.8	-
Wood containers	244	40.1	39.2	39.9	40.1	-	3.3	3.3	4.1	4.7	-
Wood buildings and mobile homes	245	36.2	35.6	35.2	34.8	-	2.5	2.3	2.2	2.1	-
Mobile homes	2451	35.4	34.9	33.6	32.9	-	2.8	2.6	2.4	2.3	-
Miscellaneous wood products	249	40.8	40.8	39.9	40.3	-	2.7	2.9	3.0	3.4	-
Furniture and fixtures	25	39.7	38.8	40.6	40.8	39.7	3.1	2.6	3.4	3.4	-
Household furniture	251	38.2	37.7	38.3	38.6	-	2.5	2.2	2.1	2.0	-
Wood household furniture	2511	37.4	37.9	37.7	38.2	-	2.6	2.7	2.3	2.3	-
Upholstered household furniture	2512	37.6	36.9	37.3	37.3	-	1.1	1.0	0.8	0.7	-
Metal household furniture	2514	43.6	44.6	42.5	43.5	-	4.2	4.1	2.5	2.6	-
Mattresses and bedsprings	2515	42.2	38.2	41.5	41.1	-	5.4	2.7	4.6	4.4	-
Office furniture	252	39.1	38.4	41.6	40.3	-	3.0	3.0	3.6	2.8	-
Public building and related furniture	253	43.7	41.5	46.2	46.1	-	2.5	1.5	3.9	3.6	-
Partitions and fixtures	254	43.4	42.0	44.6	46.1	-	5.6	4.1	6.3	7.1	-
Miscellaneous furniture and fixtures	259	37.2	36.6	38.5	39.3	-	3.4	2.7	6.1	5.7	-

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				
		Sept. 2001	Oct. 2001	Aug. 2002	Sept. 2002 ^P	Oct. 2002 ^P	Sept. 2001	Oct. 2001	Aug. 2002	Sept. 2002 ^P	Oct. 2002 ^P
Total private		\$14.50	\$14.49	\$14.70	\$14.93	\$14.91	\$498.80	\$492.66	\$505.68	\$515.09	\$508.43
Goods-producing		16.13	16.13	16.49	16.59	16.58	658.10	651.65	671.14	676.87	668.17
Mining		17.61	17.72	17.71	17.69	17.63	774.84	772.59	768.61	764.21	752.80
Metal mining	10	19.09	19.03	18.72	19.06	—	838.05	824.00	814.32	832.92	—
Iron ores	101	22.58	22.29	21.72	22.02	—	977.71	951.78	877.49	905.02	—
Copper ores	102	15.72	16.02	16.33	15.99	—	713.69	727.31	762.61	703.56	—
Coal mining	12	19.34	19.29	19.67	19.86	—	922.52	916.28	932.36	953.28	—
Bituminous coal and lignite mining	122	19.48	19.43	19.82	20.03	—	927.25	922.93	937.49	965.45	—
Oil and gas extraction	13	17.67	17.88	17.63	17.43	—	735.07	734.87	722.83	698.94	—
Crude petroleum and natural gas	131	24.08	24.00	24.12	24.36	—	972.83	972.00	935.86	918.37	—
Oil and gas field services	138	15.14	15.42	15.27	14.96	—	641.94	643.01	642.87	617.85	—
Nonmetallic minerals, except fuels	14	15.73	15.73	16.25	16.37	—	767.62	756.61	773.50	792.31	—
Crushed and broken stone	142	15.14	15.16	15.97	15.88	—	737.32	721.62	761.77	767.00	—
Construction		18.51	18.57	18.97	19.09	19.13	738.55	737.23	749.32	754.06	744.16
General building contractors	15	18.05	18.06	18.44	18.59	—	702.15	698.92	708.10	719.43	—
Residential building construction	152	16.99	16.97	17.07	17.25	—	630.33	626.19	619.64	633.08	—
Operative builders	153	17.79	17.89	17.93	18.24	—	672.46	690.55	625.76	663.94	—
Nonresidential building construction	154	19.06	19.09	19.81	19.95	—	777.65	773.15	812.21	817.95	—
Heavy construction, except building	16	18.19	18.08	18.39	18.56	—	824.01	806.37	825.71	838.91	—
Highway and street construction	161	18.64	18.56	18.70	19.00	—	879.81	844.48	869.55	893.00	—
Heavy construction, except highway	162	17.94	17.85	18.22	18.31	—	796.54	788.97	801.68	809.30	—
Special trade contractors	17	18.73	18.85	19.29	19.39	—	726.72	733.27	744.59	744.58	—
Plumbing, heating, and air conditioning	171	19.23	19.16	19.49	19.62	—	746.12	752.99	764.01	767.14	—
Painting and paper hanging	172	16.81	17.07	17.49	17.44	—	642.14	658.90	689.11	676.67	—
Electrical work	173	20.93	21.30	22.02	22.13	—	812.08	837.09	869.79	867.50	—
Masonry, stonework, and plastering	174	18.22	18.05	18.69	18.83	—	670.50	660.63	672.84	676.00	—
Carpentry and floor work	175	19.28	19.18	19.29	19.52	—	738.42	730.76	756.17	749.57	—
Roofing, siding, and sheet metal work	176	16.37	16.39	17.04	16.83	—	605.69	583.48	608.33	602.51	—
Manufacturing		15.01	14.97	15.32	15.42	15.41	616.91	607.78	629.65	636.85	630.27
Durable goods		15.49	15.46	15.81	15.91	15.94	639.74	632.31	654.53	663.45	658.32
Lumber and wood products	24	12.44	12.37	12.57	12.62	12.61	517.50	507.17	519.14	526.25	522.05
Logging	241	14.62	14.52	14.66	14.74	—	647.67	618.55	634.78	650.03	—
Sawmills and planing mills	242	12.40	12.24	12.42	12.57	—	510.88	499.39	516.67	529.20	—
Sawmills and planing mills, general	2421	12.84	12.64	12.88	13.01	—	534.14	520.77	537.10	549.02	—
Hardwood dimension and flooring mills	2426	10.79	10.78	10.75	10.94	—	430.52	427.97	445.05	456.20	—
Millwork, plywood, and structural members	243	12.56	12.43	12.66	12.67	—	537.57	524.55	538.05	543.54	—
Millwork	2431	12.78	12.72	13.06	12.99	—	545.71	541.87	562.89	553.37	—
Wood kitchen cabinets	2434	12.18	12.08	12.21	12.22	—	537.14	532.73	536.02	541.35	—
Hardwood veneer and plywood	2435	11.63	11.45	11.88	12.06	—	484.97	471.74	485.89	511.34	—
Softwood veneer and plywood	2436	15.24	14.98	15.01	15.30	—	617.22	545.27	558.37	599.76	—
Wood containers	244	10.09	10.30	10.44	10.36	—	404.61	403.76	416.56	415.44	—
Wood buildings and mobile homes	245	11.94	12.07	12.23	12.30	—	432.23	429.69	430.50	428.04	—
Mobile homes	2451	12.01	12.20	12.17	12.35	—	425.15	425.78	408.91	406.32	—
Miscellaneous wood products	249	11.87	11.88	12.28	12.28	—	484.30	484.70	489.97	494.88	—
Furniture and fixtures	25	12.39	12.42	12.71	12.73	12.66	491.88	481.90	516.03	519.38	502.60
Household furniture	251	11.61	11.66	11.94	12.00	—	443.50	439.58	457.30	463.20	—
Wood household furniture	2511	11.15	11.18	11.44	11.52	—	417.01	423.72	431.29	440.06	—
Upholstered household furniture	2512	12.15	12.28	12.53	12.61	—	456.84	453.13	467.37	470.35	—
Metal household furniture	2514	10.46	10.58	10.88	10.80	—	456.06	471.87	462.40	469.80	—
Mattresses and bedsprings	2515	12.53	12.54	12.99	12.99	—	528.77	479.03	539.09	533.89	—
Office furniture	252	13.19	13.25	13.32	13.24	—	515.73	508.80	554.11	533.57	—
Public building and related furniture	253	13.60	13.62	14.21	14.23	—	594.32	565.23	656.50	656.00	—
Partitions and fixtures	254	13.28	13.42	13.43	13.37	—	576.35	563.64	598.98	616.36	—
Miscellaneous furniture and fixtures	259	12.58	12.44	12.88	13.02	—	467.98	455.30	495.88	511.69	—

See footnotes at end of table.

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

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

Industry	1987 SIC Code	Average weekly hours					Average overtime hours				
		Sept. 2001	Oct. 2001	Aug. 2002	Sept. 2002P	Oct. 2002P	Sept. 2001	Oct. 2001	Aug. 2002	Sept. 2002P	Oct. 2002P
Durable goods-Continued											
Stone, clay, and glass products	32	45.1	44.2	44.1	44.7	44.0	6.7	6.1	6.8	7.0	-
Flat glass	321	39.2	39.0	38.8	39.4	-	3.0	2.8	2.7	3.0	-
Glass and glassware, pressed or blown	322	43.7	42.9	43.5	43.4	-	4.9	4.7	5.7	5.5	-
Glass containers	3221	44.5	44.6	45.9	45.2	-	5.5	5.3	6.5	6.0	-
Pressed and blown glass, nec	3229	43.2	41.9	42.0	42.2	-	4.5	4.4	5.2	5.2	-
Products of purchased glass	323	43.7	42.3	42.2	43.1	-	6.3	4.3	8.0	8.8	-
Cement, hydraulic	324	45.8	44.5	45.0	46.1	-	5.6	4.9	5.0	5.8	-
Structural clay products	325	40.3	39.9	40.7	40.9	-	5.6	6.9	6.3	6.2	-
Pottery and related products	326	40.7	40.3	41.2	41.5	-	4.2	4.3	5.1	4.8	-
Concrete, gypsum, and plaster products	327	48.6	47.3	47.0	47.7	-	9.1	8.1	8.6	8.7	-
Concrete block and brick	3271	44.1	43.3	42.1	43.8	-	4.9	4.2	4.8	5.5	-
Concrete products, nec	3272	44.7	44.0	43.6	43.7	-	8.4	7.7	7.8	7.4	-
Ready-mixed concrete	3273	51.9	50.0	49.8	50.5	-	10.3	9.2	9.9	10.3	-
Misc. nonmetallic mineral products	329	41.3	41.2	40.5	41.1	-	3.6	3.5	3.5	3.4	-
Abrasive products	3291	42.0	41.2	42.4	44.4	-	1.4	1.0	1.1	1.5	-
Primary metal industries	33	44.3	43.3	44.3	44.5	44.5	6.5	5.7	6.9	6.8	-
Blast furnaces and basic steel products	331	45.9	44.2	45.8	46.3	46.0	7.0	6.1	7.6	7.7	-
Blast furnaces and steel mills	3312	47.5	45.1	46.8	47.3	-	7.7	6.5	7.8	8.2	-
Steel pipe and tubes	3317	43.8	43.7	45.4	45.8	-	7.7	7.1	9.6	8.7	-
Iron and steel foundries	332	44.6	43.2	44.9	44.6	-	7.0	5.4	7.1	6.8	-
Gray and ductile iron foundries	3321	45.3	43.1	45.5	44.6	-	7.3	5.3	7.1	6.5	-
Malleable iron foundries	3322	52.7	50.5	54.2	55.5	-	5.3	3.9	5.7	5.2	-
Steel foundries, nec	3325	44.8	43.8	45.1	45.6	-	8.5	6.7	9.6	9.7	-
Primary nonferrous metals	333	46.5	44.0	46.5	46.6	-	10.0	9.8	14.7	14.6	-
Primary aluminum	3334	45.9	43.3	46.9	47.0	-	9.9	10.7	19.1	18.4	-
Nonferrous rolling and drawing	335	43.0	42.8	42.6	42.7	-	6.3	5.9	6.3	6.3	-
Copper rolling and drawing	3351	42.2	42.1	43.0	43.8	-	4.9	4.7	6.0	6.1	-
Aluminum sheet, plate, and foil	3353	43.4	42.1	41.6	42.9	-	9.9	9.6	9.3	8.9	-
Nonferrous wire drawing and insulating	3357	42.3	43.9	41.9	41.1	-	4.8	4.9	4.6	4.9	-
Nonferrous foundries (castings)	336	41.9	41.4	42.7	42.8	-	4.2	3.8	4.5	4.5	-
Aluminum foundries	3365	44.4	44.1	45.2	46.0	-	4.7	3.6	4.3	4.5	-
Fabricated metal products	34	41.5	41.3	41.8	41.9	41.6	4.1	3.6	4.2	4.2	-
Metal cans and shipping containers	341	45.1	44.6	45.5	46.2	-	8.0	7.0	8.4	8.3	-
Metal cans	3411	45.8	45.6	45.0	46.1	-	8.3	7.3	8.5	8.8	-
Cutlery, handtools, and hardware	342	41.3	41.0	40.8	40.3	-	3.7	2.9	3.6	3.1	-
Hand and edge tools, and blades and handsaws	3423,5	43.0	43.5	40.5	41.3	-	3.6	3.5	2.9	3.3	-
Hardware, nec	3429	40.0	39.3	41.2	39.8	-	3.7	2.5	4.2	3.1	-
Plumbing and heating, except electric	343	41.1	42.2	41.0	40.4	-	3.4	3.6	3.1	3.1	-
Plumbing fixture fittings and trim	3432	40.1	40.4	40.4	38.5	-	2.3	2.1	2.4	2.2	-
Heating equipment, except electric	3433	41.1	42.3	40.4	39.3	-	3.3	3.8	2.9	2.4	-
Fabricated structural metal products	344	41.9	41.7	42.5	42.7	-	4.7	4.2	4.6	4.7	-
Fabricated structural metal	3441	42.2	41.5	42.8	43.2	-	6.0	5.7	6.2	6.6	-
Metal doors, sash, and trim	3442	42.3	42.1	43.8	43.1	-	5.0	4.4	5.6	5.2	-
Fabricated plate work (boiler shops)	3443	43.2	43.2	42.5	44.0	-	5.0	4.8	5.1	5.3	-
Sheet metal work	3444	41.4	41.3	41.9	41.8	-	3.9	3.1	3.0	3.4	-
Architectural metal work	3446	38.4	39.4	40.2	40.3	-	3.6	3.8	3.7	3.9	-
Screw machine products, bolts, etc	345	38.5	38.0	37.9	38.6	-	2.9	2.3	2.9	3.4	-
Screw machine products	3451	38.7	38.8	38.2	38.7	-	2.9	2.3	2.3	2.4	-
Bolts, nuts, rivets, and washers	3452	38.3	37.3	37.6	38.6	-	2.9	2.3	3.4	4.3	-
Metal forgings and stampings	346	43.3	42.6	43.7	43.9	-	4.1	3.4	4.5	4.6	-
Iron and steel forgings	3462	42.5	41.4	41.1	41.5	-	3.9	3.5	3.3	3.5	-
Automotive stampings	3465	44.4	43.6	46.8	47.5	-	4.3	3.1	5.3	5.7	-
Metal stampings, nec	3469	40.5	39.9	38.7	38.2	-	3.3	3.2	3.0	2.8	-
Metal services, nec	347	39.3	39.0	40.1	39.8	-	4.2	3.8	5.5	5.4	-
Plating and polishing	3471	39.0	39.6	40.0	39.7	-	3.8	3.7	4.7	4.7	-
Metal coating and allied services	3479	39.8	38.2	40.3	40.0	-	4.7	4.0	6.6	6.4	-
Ordinance and accessories, nec	348	39.8	41.5	41.6	41.9	-	2.3	2.6	2.5	2.7	-
Ammunition, except for small arms, nec	3483	40.0	42.9	42.5	43.4	-	2.4	3.2	2.9	3.0	-
Misc. fabricated metal products	349	41.3	41.3	41.4	41.4	-	3.3	3.0	2.9	3.0	-
Valves and pipe fittings, nec	3494	35.3	35.4	33.5	33.2	-	2.1	2.2	1.9	1.9	-
Misc. fabricated wire products	3496	38.9	38.6	37.8	37.5	-	2.1	1.9	1.8	1.9	-

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				
		Sept. 2001	Oct. 2001	Aug. 2002	Sept. 2002P	Oct. 2002P	Sept. 2001	Oct. 2001	Aug. 2002	Sept. 2002P	Oct. 2002P
Durable goods-Continued											
Stone, clay, and glass products	32	\$15.21	\$15.09	\$15.52	\$15.69	\$15.71	\$685.97	\$666.98	\$684.43	\$701.34	\$691.24
Flat glass	321	18.95	18.81	18.49	18.57	-	742.84	733.59	717.41	731.66	-
Glass and glassware, pressed or blown	322	17.38	17.35	17.88	18.05	-	759.51	744.32	777.78	783.37	-
Glass containers	3221	18.08	18.09	19.09	19.12	-	804.56	806.81	876.23	864.22	-
Pressed and blown glass, nec	3229	16.93	16.85	17.03	17.32	-	731.38	706.02	715.26	730.90	-
Products of purchased glass	323	13.55	13.22	13.59	13.83	-	592.14	559.21	573.50	596.07	-
Cement, hydraulic	324	19.13	18.80	19.54	20.10	-	876.15	836.60	879.30	926.61	-
Structural clay products	325	11.93	11.90	11.96	11.94	-	480.78	474.81	486.77	488.35	-
Pottery and related products	326	12.95	13.00	13.33	13.32	-	527.07	523.90	552.90	552.78	-
Concrete, gypsum, and plaster products	327	15.26	15.18	15.61	15.82	-	741.64	718.01	733.67	754.61	-
Concrete block and brick	3271	14.52	13.98	15.35	15.64	-	640.33	605.33	646.24	685.03	-
Concrete products, nec	3272	12.82	12.88	13.22	13.14	-	573.05	566.72	576.39	574.22	-
Ready-mixed concrete	3273	16.74	16.67	16.80	17.13	-	868.81	833.50	836.64	865.07	-
Misc. nonmetallic mineral products	329	14.95	14.68	15.30	15.50	-	617.44	604.82	619.65	637.05	-
Abrasive products	3291	12.92	12.96	12.98	13.01	-	542.64	533.95	550.35	577.64	-
Primary metal industries	33	17.23	17.08	17.49	17.56	17.59	763.29	739.56	774.81	781.42	782.76
Blast furnaces and basic steel products	331	20.90	20.52	20.90	21.01	20.97	959.31	906.98	957.22	972.76	964.62
Blast furnaces and steel mills	3312	22.85	22.38	22.74	23.02	-	1,085.38	1,009.34	1,064.23	1,088.85	-
Steel pipe and tubes	3317	16.37	16.41	16.67	16.36	-	717.01	717.12	756.82	749.29	-
Iron and steel foundries	332	15.96	15.87	16.24	16.30	-	711.82	685.58	729.18	726.98	-
Gray and ductile iron foundries	3321	17.18	17.08	17.32	17.37	-	778.25	736.15	788.06	774.70	-
Malleable iron foundries	3322	15.91	16.21	15.34	15.45	-	838.46	818.61	831.43	857.48	-
Steel foundries, nec	3325	14.10	14.10	14.29	14.36	-	631.68	617.58	644.48	654.82	-
Primary nonferrous metals	333	19.46	19.71	19.79	19.72	-	904.89	867.24	920.24	918.95	-
Primary aluminum	3334	19.78	20.23	20.54	20.32	-	907.90	875.96	963.33	955.04	-
Nonferrous rolling and drawing	335	15.45	15.50	15.85	15.95	-	664.35	663.40	675.21	681.07	-
Copper rolling and drawing	3351	16.48	16.20	17.51	17.52	-	695.46	682.02	752.93	767.38	-
Aluminum sheet, plate, and foil	3353	18.71	19.26	19.47	19.33	-	812.01	810.85	809.95	829.26	-
Nonferrous wire drawing and insulating	3357	14.72	14.60	14.91	15.02	-	622.66	640.94	624.73	617.32	-
Nonferrous foundries (castings)	336	13.35	13.41	13.82	13.92	-	559.37	555.17	590.11	595.78	-
Aluminum foundries	3365	13.16	13.02	13.66	13.84	-	584.30	574.18	617.43	636.64	-
Fabricated metal products	34	14.42	14.33	14.69	14.80	14.81	598.43	591.83	614.04	620.12	616.10
Metal cans and shipping containers	341	17.72	17.49	17.99	17.95	-	799.17	780.05	818.55	829.29	-
Metal cans	3411	18.88	18.52	19.19	19.13	-	864.70	844.51	863.55	881.89	-
Cutlery, handtools, and hardware	342	13.52	13.56	13.87	13.89	-	558.38	555.96	565.90	559.77	-
Hand and edge tools, and blades and handsaws	3423.5	13.37	13.34	13.73	13.95	-	574.91	580.29	556.07	576.14	-
Hardware, nec	3429	14.08	14.21	14.27	14.23	-	563.20	558.45	587.92	566.35	-
Plumbing and heating, except electric	343	13.03	12.88	13.21	13.47	-	535.53	543.54	541.61	544.19	-
Plumbing fixture fittings and trim	3432	12.56	12.47	12.89	13.17	-	503.66	503.79	520.76	507.05	-
Heating equipment, except electric	3433	13.47	13.38	14.12	14.37	-	553.62	565.97	570.45	564.74	-
Fabricated structural metal products	344	13.83	13.78	13.95	14.03	-	579.48	574.63	592.88	599.08	-
Fabricated structural metal	3441	13.88	13.83	14.12	14.09	-	585.74	573.95	604.34	608.69	-
Metal doors, sash, and trim	3442	11.97	12.01	12.35	12.23	-	506.33	505.62	540.93	527.11	-
Fabricated plate work (boiler shops)	3443	15.31	15.32	15.06	15.10	-	661.39	661.82	640.05	664.40	-
Sheet metal work	3444	14.23	14.06	14.37	14.63	-	589.12	580.68	602.10	611.53	-
Architectural metal work	3446	13.58	13.65	13.97	14.23	-	521.47	537.81	561.59	573.47	-
Screw machine products, bolts, etc	345	14.69	14.73	15.34	15.40	-	565.57	559.74	581.39	594.44	-
Screw machine products	3451	14.07	14.11	14.43	14.42	-	544.51	547.47	551.23	558.05	-
Bolts, nuts, rivets, and washers	3452	15.30	15.37	16.24	16.36	-	585.99	573.30	610.62	631.50	-
Metal forgings and stampings	346	16.91	16.71	17.42	17.66	-	732.20	711.85	761.25	775.27	-
Iron and steel forgings	3462	15.56	15.47	15.96	16.29	-	661.30	640.46	655.96	676.04	-
Automotive stampings	3465	19.08	18.80	19.54	19.88	-	847.15	819.68	914.47	944.30	-
Metal stampings, nec	3469	14.13	14.11	14.47	14.47	-	572.27	562.99	559.99	552.75	-
Metal services, nec	347	12.56	12.44	12.85	12.85	-	493.61	485.16	515.29	511.43	-
Plating and polishing	3471	11.88	11.75	12.15	12.29	-	463.32	465.30	486.00	487.91	-
Metal coating and allied services	3479	13.55	13.50	13.83	13.62	-	539.29	515.70	557.35	544.80	-
Ordnance and accessories, nec	348	15.86	15.65	15.63	15.66	-	631.23	649.48	650.21	656.15	-
Ammunition, except for small arms, nec	3483	17.78	17.30	17.98	17.81	-	711.20	742.17	764.15	772.95	-
Misc. fabricated metal products	349	14.05	13.97	14.26	14.38	-	580.27	576.96	590.36	595.33	-
Valves and pipe fittings, nec	3494	14.51	14.57	15.55	15.63	-	512.20	515.78	520.93	518.92	-
Misc. fabricated wire products	3496	12.64	12.53	12.93	13.05	-	491.70	483.66	488.75	489.38	-

See footnotes at end of table.

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

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

Industry	1987 SIC Code	Average weekly hours					Average overtime hours				
		Sept. 2001	Oct. 2001	Aug. 2002	Sept. 2002 ^P	Oct. 2002 ^P	Sept. 2001	Oct. 2001	Aug. 2002	Sept. 2002 ^P	Oct. 2002 ^P
Durable goods-Continued											
Industrial machinery and equipment	35	40.4	40.2	40.6	40.8	40.3	3.5	3.4	4.0	3.9	-
Engines and turbines	351	43.4	42.0	44.1	44.2	-	4.7	3.4	5.0	5.1	-
Turbines and turbine generator sets	3511	48.1	46.8	44.1	45.2	-	5.5	4.6	2.6	3.5	-
Internal combustion engines, nec	3519	41.5	40.1	44.1	43.8	-	4.3	2.9	6.0	5.8	-
Farm and garden machinery	352	38.7	38.4	38.2	38.8	-	3.4	3.5	3.2	3.3	-
Farm machinery and equipment	3523	38.9	39.1	39.2	39.7	-	4.1	4.4	4.1	4.2	-
Construction and related machinery	353	41.5	41.4	41.2	41.4	-	4.3	4.4	4.4	4.7	-
Construction machinery	3531	38.7	38.4	37.6	38.6	-	2.8	2.4	1.8	1.9	-
Mining machinery	3532	43.3	44.6	40.4	41.2	-	5.9	6.9	4.6	5.1	-
Oil and gas field machinery	3533	46.8	47.1	48.1	46.5	-	7.6	7.0	9.8	9.2	-
Conveyors and conveying equipment	3535	43.0	43.0	45.0	44.6	-	4.9	5.4	6.1	8.4	-
Industrial trucks and tractors	3537	38.1	36.3	35.7	36.9	-	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.8	-
Metalworking machinery	354	40.2	39.9	40.5	40.6	-	3.8	3.6	4.5	4.3	-
Machine tools, metal cutting types	3541	40.5	40.6	40.6	40.8	-	2.7	2.2	2.1	2.1	-
Machine tools, metal forming types	3542	36.3	34.8	32.5	34.0	-	2.3	1.9	1.7	2.0	-
Special dies, tools, jigs, and fixtures	3544	40.4	40.5	41.3	41.1	-	4.6	4.6	5.8	5.3	-
Machine tool accessories	3545	40.0	39.4	40.5	40.4	-	3.1	2.9	4.1	4.1	-
Power driven handtools	3546	38.9	37.9	39.7	39.4	-	2.1	1.6	1.9	2.0	-
Special industry machinery	355	40.3	40.5	39.7	39.9	-	3.3	3.7	3.4	3.4	-
Textile machinery	3552	35.2	35.8	36.3	36.8	-	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	-
Printing trades machinery	3555	37.2	37.9	40.3	40.2	-	1.8	1.8	5.4	5.9	-
Food products machinery	3556	43.3	43.7	42.8	42.1	-	5.7	5.9	7.2	7.5	-
General industrial machinery	356	40.3	40.3	40.6	40.9	-	2.7	2.6	3.1	3.2	-
Pumps and pumping equipment	3561	38.9	38.9	40.9	40.3	-	2.7	2.6	4.3	3.7	-
Ball and roller bearings	3562	39.2	38.3	39.7	40.9	-	3.2	2.5	4.2	4.4	-
Air and gas compressors	3563	47.3	47.8	46.9	47.7	-	2.5	2.3	2.3	2.4	-
Blowers and fans	3564	39.6	41.5	41.3	41.4	-	2.2	2.7	2.2	2.9	-
Speed changers, drives, and gears	3566	36.4	35.7	35.1	35.4	-	3.1	2.5	3.9	3.7	-
Power transmission equipment, nec	3568	45.5	45.8	43.0	42.8	-	4.1	3.9	4.2	4.1	-
Computer and office equipment	357	38.7	37.8	39.5	40.1	-	1.3	1.2	2.0	2.0	-
Electronic computers	3571	38.2	37.7	41.0	41.7	-	0.1	0.1	0.5	0.5	-
Computer terminals, calculators, and office machines, nec	3575,8,9	41.3	39.4	38.8	39.6	-	3.1	2.9	5.3	4.2	-
Refrigeration and service machinery	358	39.3	38.8	40.4	40.2	-	3.2	2.9	5.1	4.7	-
Refrigeration and heating equipment	3585	39.3	38.9	40.8	40.6	-	3.6	3.4	6.2	5.6	-
Misc. industrial and commercial machinery	359	41.1	41.3	41.1	41.2	-	4.1	4.5	4.4	4.1	-
Carburetors, pistons, rings, valves	3592	41.4	40.6	43.0	43.6	-	5.2	4.0	5.5	5.4	-
Scales, balances, and industrial machinery, nec ..	3596,9	41.4	41.5	41.3	41.2	-	4.2	4.7	4.5	4.0	-
Electronic and other electrical equipment	36	39.4	39.3	38.8	39.3	38.6	2.6	2.5	2.7	2.9	-
Electric distribution equipment	361	39.4	38.4	40.2	39.5	-	3.2	3.3	3.4	2.9	-
Transformers, except electronic	3612	38.3	36.5	39.0	38.4	-	2.3	1.9	2.0	1.5	-
Switchgear and switchboard apparatus	3613	40.3	39.9	41.0	40.4	-	3.9	4.4	4.5	3.9	-
Electrical industrial apparatus	362	40.3	40.3	40.0	40.1	-	2.7	2.5	2.9	3.0	-
Motors and generators	3621	40.9	41.1	40.4	40.8	-	3.1	3.0	3.3	3.2	-
Relays and industrial controls	3625	39.6	39.0	39.1	38.3	-	2.5	2.1	2.2	2.6	-
Household appliances	363	38.4	38.6	36.7	37.2	-	1.5	1.5	1.3	1.2	-
Household refrigerators and freezers	3632	33.1	32.5	32.5	33.4	-	1.0	1.0	0.4	0.7	-
Household laundry equipment	3633	42.8	42.8	40.2	40.2	-	1.8	1.8	1.3	1.3	-
Electric housewares and fans	3634	39.2	38.7	39.6	38.0	-	4.1	3.3	5.1	3.7	-
Electric lighting and wiring equipment	364	39.0	38.6	39.4	39.9	-	4.4	3.6	4.5	5.2	-
Electric lamps	3641	40.5	40.9	40.7	41.5	-	2.8	3.1	3.4	3.9	-
Current-carrying wiring devices	3643	38.9	38.8	39.5	39.8	-	3.8	3.4	3.4	4.3	-
Noncurrent-carrying wiring devices	3644	37.6	36.9	36.4	36.6	-	4.9	3.6	3.2	3.4	-
Residential lighting fixtures	3645	37.5	36.5	36.8	36.5	-	1.5	0.8	1.2	1.2	-
Household audio and video equipment	365	38.1	37.8	35.5	36.2	-	3.2	2.6	1.7	1.9	-
Household audio and video equipment	3651	40.0	39.4	37.5	37.7	-	3.3	2.1	2.2	2.3	-
Communications equipment	366	40.4	39.6	38.4	38.6	-	2.1	1.7	1.6	1.7	-
Telephone and telegraph apparatus	3661	38.1	35.9	34.0	33.5	-	1.9	0.9	0.5	0.4	-
Electronic components and accessories	367	39.1	39.3	38.6	39.7	-	2.3	2.5	2.6	2.9	-
Electron tubes	3671	44.7	44.4	44.4	44.8	-	2.0	1.7	2.0	2.1	-
Semiconductors and related devices	3674	40.4	39.8	36.2	37.3	-	3.0	2.8	2.3	2.5	-
Electronic components, nec	3679	39.8	41.0	41.6	42.8	-	1.8	2.3	2.9	3.4	-
Misc. electrical equipment and supplies	369	40.8	40.5	40.6	41.1	-	2.4	2.2	3.3	3.4	-
Storage batteries	3691	40.1	40.4	42.4	42.6	-	3.2	2.5	3.0	2.9	-
Engine electrical equipment	3694	42.6	42.0	41.9	42.3	-	1.7	1.6	2.1	2.2	-

See footnotes at end of table.

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

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

Industry	1987 SIC Code	Average hourly earnings					Average weekly earnings				
		Sept. 2001	Oct. 2001	Aug. 2002	Sept. 2002 ^P	Oct. 2002 ^P	Sept. 2001	Oct. 2001	Aug. 2002	Sept. 2002 ^P	Oct. 2002 ^P
Durable goods-Continued											
Industrial machinery and equipment	35	\$16.01	\$16.07	\$16.55	\$16.58	\$16.56	\$646.80	\$646.01	\$671.93	\$676.46	\$667.37
Engines and turbines	351	18.82	18.55	20.00	20.15	-	816.79	779.10	882.00	890.63	-
Turbines and turbine generator sets	3511	21.46	21.21	21.83	22.22	-	1,032.23	992.63	962.70	1,004.34	-
Internal combustion engines, nec	3519	17.62	17.29	19.26	19.27	-	731.23	693.33	849.37	844.03	-
Farm and garden machinery	352	15.25	15.45	15.88	15.93	-	590.18	593.28	606.62	618.08	-
Farm machinery and equipment	3523	16.10	16.42	16.96	17.09	-	626.29	642.02	664.83	678.47	-
Construction and related machinery	353	14.91	14.89	15.29	15.38	-	618.77	616.45	629.95	636.73	-
Construction machinery	3531	15.53	15.49	15.46	15.46	-	601.01	594.82	581.30	596.76	-
Mining machinery	3532	15.07	15.30	14.91	15.04	-	652.53	682.38	602.36	619.65	-
Oil and gas field machinery	3533	14.61	14.37	16.07	16.19	-	683.75	676.83	772.97	752.84	-
Conveyors and conveying equipment	3535	14.60	14.76	14.44	14.56	-	627.80	634.68	649.80	649.38	-
Industrial trucks and tractors	3537	13.45	13.64	14.03	14.26	-	512.45	495.13	500.87	526.19	-
Metalworking machinery	354	17.11	17.19	17.46	17.50	-	687.82	685.88	707.13	710.50	-
Machine tools, metal cutting types	3541	16.25	16.31	16.66	16.65	-	658.13	662.19	676.40	679.32	-
Machine tools, metal forming types	3542	17.32	17.32	17.82	17.94	-	628.72	602.74	579.15	609.96	-
Special dies, tools, jigs, and fixtures	3544	18.12	18.17	18.32	18.27	-	732.05	735.89	756.62	750.90	-
Machine tool accessories	3545	14.44	14.64	14.82	14.89	-	577.60	576.82	600.21	601.56	-
Power driven handtools	3546	13.66	13.50	14.13	14.35	-	531.37	511.65	560.96	565.39	-
Special industry machinery	355	16.25	16.24	16.87	16.99	-	654.88	657.72	669.74	677.90	-
Textile machinery	3552	12.62	12.56	13.32	13.41	-	444.22	449.65	483.52	493.49	-
Printing trades machinery	3555	17.83	17.85	18.82	18.92	-	663.28	676.52	758.45	760.58	-
Food products machinery	3556	16.47	16.17	17.18	17.32	-	713.15	706.63	735.30	729.17	-
General industrial machinery	356	15.13	15.22	15.82	15.92	-	609.74	613.37	642.29	651.13	-
Pumps and pumping equipment	3561	16.37	16.54	16.94	16.99	-	636.79	643.41	692.85	684.70	-
Ball and roller bearings	3562	15.32	15.64	16.25	16.35	-	600.54	599.01	645.13	668.72	-
Air and gas compressors	3563	15.75	15.90	16.15	16.21	-	744.98	760.02	757.44	773.22	-
Blowers and fans	3564	12.67	12.75	13.15	13.34	-	501.73	529.13	543.10	552.28	-
Speed changers, drives, and gears	3566	16.96	16.70	17.57	17.62	-	617.34	596.19	616.71	623.75	-
Power transmission equipment, nec	3568	14.04	14.00	14.46	14.80	-	638.82	641.20	621.78	633.44	-
Computer and office equipment	357	18.73	18.74	19.78	19.73	-	724.85	708.37	781.31	791.17	-
Electronic computers	3571	21.02	21.05	22.10	21.94	-	802.96	793.59	906.10	914.90	-
Computer terminals, calculators, and office machines, nec	3575,8,9	16.54	16.47	17.30	17.44	-	683.10	648.92	671.24	690.62	-
Refrigeration and service machinery	358	14.23	14.29	14.58	14.55	-	559.24	554.45	589.03	584.91	-
Refrigeration and heating equipment	3585	14.37	14.44	14.74	14.68	-	564.74	561.72	601.39	596.01	-
Misc. industrial and commercial machinery	359	15.48	15.61	15.92	15.87	-	636.23	644.69	654.31	653.84	-
Carburetors, pistons, rings, valves	3592	16.28	16.00	16.64	16.58	-	673.99	649.60	715.52	722.89	-
Scales, balances, and industrial machinery, nec	3596,9	15.42	15.61	15.89	15.83	-	638.39	647.82	656.26	652.20	-
Non-durable goods											
Electronic and other electrical equipment	36	14.82	14.78	15.06	15.13	15.15	583.91	580.85	584.33	594.61	584.79
Electric distribution equipment	361	14.76	14.79	15.25	15.32	-	581.54	567.94	613.05	605.14	-
Transformers, except electronic	3612	13.56	13.64	13.66	13.86	-	519.35	497.86	532.74	532.22	-
Switchgear and switchboard apparatus	3613	15.61	15.60	16.38	16.38	-	629.08	622.44	671.58	661.75	-
Electrical industrial apparatus	362	14.39	14.25	14.63	14.57	-	579.92	574.28	585.20	584.26	-
Motors and generators	3621	13.41	13.23	13.57	13.27	-	548.47	543.75	548.23	541.42	-
Relays and industrial controls	3625	16.48	16.32	16.83	17.03	-	652.61	636.48	658.05	652.25	-
Household appliances	363	12.77	12.92	13.27	13.37	-	490.37	498.71	487.01	497.36	-
Household refrigerators and freezers	3632	14.23	14.89	14.99	15.06	-	471.01	483.93	487.18	503.00	-
Household laundry equipment	3633	11.59	11.59	12.05	12.34	-	496.05	496.05	484.41	496.07	-
Electric housewares and fans	3634	13.22	13.13	13.84	13.59	-	518.22	508.13	548.06	516.42	-
Electric lighting and wiring equipment	364	14.52	14.38	14.67	14.91	-	566.28	555.07	578.00	594.91	-
Electric lamps	3641	18.46	18.64	20.06	20.59	-	747.63	762.38	816.44	854.49	-
Current-carrying wiring devices	3643	15.05	14.86	14.67	15.01	-	585.45	576.57	579.47	597.40	-
Noncurrent-carrying wiring devices	3644	12.68	12.56	12.91	12.86	-	476.77	463.46	469.92	470.68	-
Residential lighting fixtures	3645	11.87	11.95	12.46	12.52	-	445.13	436.18	458.53	456.98	-
Household audio and video equipment	365	13.60	13.63	14.03	14.04	-	518.16	515.21	498.07	508.25	-
Household audio and video equipment	3651	12.75	12.72	12.68	12.74	-	510.00	501.17	475.50	480.30	-
Communications equipment	366	15.34	15.38	15.24	15.37	-	619.74	609.05	585.22	593.28	-
Telephone and telegraph apparatus	3661	15.66	15.99	15.12	15.60	-	596.65	574.04	514.08	522.60	-
Electronic components and accessories	367	15.79	15.73	16.05	16.02	-	617.39	618.19	619.53	635.99	-
Electron tubes	3671	14.98	15.41	16.00	15.75	-	669.61	684.20	710.40	705.60	-
Semiconductors and related devices	3674	21.29	21.08	22.06	21.97	-	860.12	838.98	798.57	819.48	-
Electronic components, nec	3679	12.93	12.95	13.49	13.46	-	514.61	530.95	561.18	576.09	-
Misc. electrical equipment and supplies	369	13.93	13.80	14.41	14.60	-	568.34	558.90	585.05	600.06	-
Storage batteries	3691	16.76	16.72	17.54	17.42	-	672.08	675.49	743.70	742.09	-
Engine electrical equipment	3694	13.13	12.85	13.44	13.73	-	559.34	539.70	563.14	580.78	-

See footnotes at end of table.

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

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

Industry	1987 SIC Code	Average weekly hours					Average overtime hours				
		Sept. 2001	Oct. 2001	Aug. 2002	Sept. 2002P	Oct. 2002P	Sept. 2001	Oct. 2001	Aug. 2002	Sept. 2002P	Oct. 2002P
Durable goods-Continued											
Transportation equipment	37	41.9	41.7	42.7	43.3	42.6	4.5	4.1	5.3	5.7	-
Motor vehicles and equipment	371	42.9	42.6	44.5	45.2	44.3	4.9	4.2	6.3	6.9	-
Motor vehicles and car bodies	3711	42.9	43.1	44.7	45.3	-	6.5	5.7	8.5	9.6	-
Truck and bus bodies	3713	42.2	42.5	45.8	44.3	-	3.8	3.8	5.5	5.1	-
Motor vehicle parts and accessories	3714	43.0	42.4	44.6	45.6	-	4.3	3.6	5.3	5.8	-
Truck trailers	3715	45.3	44.3	45.3	45.6	-	2.1	2.0	4.1	4.1	-
Aircraft and parts	372	42.4	42.4	40.1	40.8	-	4.6	4.5	3.8	3.9	-
Aircraft	3721	40.8	41.0	38.6	38.8	-	4.0	3.8	3.4	3.2	-
Aircraft engines and engine parts	3724	44.3	43.8	42.2	43.0	-	6.3	6.2	5.2	5.9	-
Aircraft parts and equipment, nec	3728	43.0	43.1	40.3	41.5	-	4.2	4.2	3.3	3.3	-
Ship and boat building and repairing	373	36.3	37.2	37.6	37.7	-	3.2	3.4	3.7	3.8	-
Ship building and repairing	3731	37.0	38.3	38.3	38.4	-	4.2	4.5	4.7	4.8	-
Boat building and repairing	3732	35.5	35.7	36.6	36.8	-	2.0	1.9	2.4	2.5	-
Railroad equipment	374	40.0	39.9	40.7	41.8	-	4.0	3.2	3.4	3.9	-
Guided missiles, space vehicles, and parts	376	42.5	41.9	42.1	41.4	-	7.1	7.4	4.1	3.9	-
Guided missiles and space vehicles	3761	43.3	42.8	42.6	42.0	-	11.3	11.9	6.0	5.7	-
Misc. transportation equipment	379	38.8	38.0	40.3	40.6	-	1.6	1.6	1.8	1.9	-
Travel trailers and campers	3792	38.7	36.7	41.2	41.3	-	1.6	1.0	1.0	1.0	-
Instruments and related products	38	41.2	40.6	40.6	40.9	40.9	3.0	2.9	2.8	2.9	-
Search and navigation equipment	381	38.9	38.6	38.9	39.4	-	2.7	2.2	2.2	2.4	-
Measuring and controlling devices	382	41.6	40.8	41.4	41.6	-	3.0	2.9	2.7	2.9	-
Environmental controls	3822	42.1	40.6	41.3	40.8	-	3.6	3.8	3.4	3.0	-
Process control instruments	3823	39.8	39.8	39.9	40.3	-	2.1	2.4	2.1	2.1	-
Instruments to measure electricity	3825	40.4	38.7	40.4	40.3	-	2.1	1.9	1.1	1.5	-
Medical instruments and supplies	384	41.3	40.9	40.5	40.7	-	3.1	3.1	2.8	3.0	-
Surgical and medical instrument	3841	42.9	42.4	42.7	41.8	-	3.6	3.8	3.7	3.4	-
Surgical appliances and supplies	3842	40.4	40.0	38.7	39.2	-	3.4	3.3	2.6	3.1	-
Ophthalmic goods	385	44.7	45.9	42.3	43.0	-	2.3	1.8	1.8	2.1	-
Photographic equipment and supplies	386	38.5	37.3	38.9	39.2	-	3.6	3.1	4.4	4.3	-
Watches, clocks, watchcases, and parts	387	37.5	36.0	35.2	34.8	-	1.7	1.6	0.5	1.0	-
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	39	37.8	37.4	38.7	38.6	38.7	2.0	1.7	2.1	2.1	-
Jewelry, silverware, and plated ware	391	36.0	36.9	35.5	36.4	-	1.5	2.0	1.4	1.6	-
Jewelry, precious metal	3911	34.8	35.6	33.7	34.4	-	1.7	2.3	1.5	1.6	-
Musical instruments	393	39.4	39.6	41.5	41.3	-	1.0	1.1	1.2	1.3	-
Toys and sporting goods	394	37.7	38.8	39.6	39.2	-	2.0	1.5	1.4	1.2	-
Dolls, games, toys, and children's vehicles	3942,4	38.4	37.3	36.8	34.2	-	3.8	2.5	0.7	0.8	-
Sporting and athletic goods, nec	3949	37.5	39.3	40.6	41.0	-	1.4	1.2	1.7	1.4	-
Pens, pencils, office, and art supplies	395	39.0	38.2	36.8	36.9	-	2.7	2.3	2.3	2.4	-
Costume jewelry and notions	396	36.5	36.1	38.8	38.5	-	1.0	1.0	1.4	1.5	-
Costume jewelry	3961	35.9	34.4	43.4	42.6	-	0.6	0.6	0.9	0.6	-
Miscellaneous manufactures	399	38.2	36.5	39.0	38.9	-	2.2	1.7	2.7	2.7	-
Signs and advertising specialties	3993	39.6	38.3	42.9	42.6	-	2.1	1.9	3.6	4.0	-
Nondurable goods		40.7	40.3	40.6	40.7	40.3	4.6	4.3	4.6	4.6	4.3
Food and kindred products	20	42.1	41.8	41.8	41.8	41.4	6.4	5.9	5.9	6.0	-
Meat products	201	41.5	41.8	40.9	41.1	-	5.4	5.2	4.6	4.8	-
Meat packing plants	2011	45.0	46.6	43.5	44.0	-	6.8	7.8	5.2	6.2	-
Sausages and other prepared meats	2013	42.0	41.5	41.3	40.4	-	6.1	5.3	6.0	5.5	-
Poultry slaughtering and processing	2015	39.5	39.3	39.3	39.8	-	4.3	3.7	3.8	3.7	-
Dairy products	202	41.6	40.7	42.4	42.6	-	4.6	4.1	4.9	4.9	-
Cheese, natural and processed	2022	43.6	41.3	45.1	46.4	-	3.7	2.7	3.5	4.2	-
Fluid milk	2026	41.6	41.4	42.0	42.8	-	5.3	4.9	5.7	5.7	-
Preserved fruits and vegetables	203	43.5	42.3	42.9	43.0	-	9.6	7.9	9.7	9.6	-
Canned specialties	2032	43.1	43.5	42.7	44.6	-	4.5	5.4	5.0	4.9	-
Canned fruits and vegetables	2033	47.2	44.7	46.7	45.9	-	15.6	11.6	15.0	13.7	-
Frozen fruits and vegetables	2037	44.7	44.8	43.5	44.9	-	8.3	8.2	8.5	11.2	-
Grain mill products	204	45.3	44.6	43.3	43.6	-	7.2	7.1	5.7	6.1	-
Flour and other grain mill products	2041	48.4	48.8	49.4	49.8	-	11.7	11.7	10.1	10.0	-
Prepared feeds, nec	2048	39.1	39.4	40.1	39.4	-	5.2	5.0	4.6	4.2	-

See footnotes at end of table.

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

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

Industry	1987 SIC Code	Average hourly earnings					Average weekly earnings				
		Sept. 2001	Oct. 2001	Aug. 2002	Sept. 2002P	Oct. 2002P	Sept. 2001	Oct. 2001	Aug. 2002	Sept. 2002P	Oct. 2002P
Durable goods-Continued											
Transportation equipment	37	\$19.36	\$19.41	\$19.86	\$20.08	\$20.25	\$811.18	\$809.40	\$848.02	\$869.46	\$862.65
Motor vehicles and equipment	371	19.73	19.83	20.56	20.76	21.03	846.42	844.76	914.92	938.35	931.63
Motor vehicles and car bodies	3711	24.51	24.61	25.17	25.65	-	1,051.48	1,060.69	1,125.10	1,161.94	-
Truck and bus bodies	3713	17.21	17.36	17.47	17.59	-	726.26	737.80	800.13	779.24	-
Motor vehicle parts and accessories	3714	17.84	17.89	18.70	18.85	-	767.12	758.54	834.02	859.56	-
Truck trailers	3715	12.12	12.14	12.59	12.75	-	549.04	537.80	570.33	581.40	-
Aircraft and parts	372	21.38	21.35	21.50	21.86	-	906.51	905.24	862.15	891.89	-
Aircraft	3721	24.24	24.13	24.17	24.59	-	988.99	989.33	932.96	954.09	-
Aircraft engines and engine parts	3724	20.94	20.96	21.47	21.84	-	927.64	918.05	906.03	939.12	-
Aircraft parts and equipment, nec	3728	18.68	18.71	18.87	19.23	-	803.24	806.40	760.46	798.05	-
Ship and boat building and repairing	373	14.84	15.00	15.24	15.29	-	538.69	558.00	573.02	576.43	-
Ship building and repairing	3731	16.31	16.46	16.52	16.55	-	603.47	630.42	632.72	635.52	-
Boat building and repairing	3732	12.90	12.92	13.47	13.59	-	457.95	461.24	493.00	500.11	-
Railroad equipment	374	18.55	18.37	18.17	18.59	-	742.00	732.96	739.52	777.06	-
Guided missiles, space vehicles, and parts	376	21.60	21.64	21.97	22.21	-	918.00	906.72	924.94	919.49	-
Guided missiles and space vehicles	3761	22.83	22.93	23.46	23.58	-	988.54	981.40	999.40	990.36	-
Misc. transportation equipment	379	13.21	13.10	13.30	13.19	-	512.55	497.80	535.99	535.51	-
Travel trailers and campers	3792	12.67	12.33	12.90	12.68	-	490.33	452.51	531.48	523.68	-
Instruments and related products	38	15.00	14.97	15.28	15.41	15.42	618.00	607.78	620.37	630.27	630.68
Search and navigation equipment	381	19.29	19.23	19.77	19.97	-	750.38	742.28	769.05	786.82	-
Measuring and controlling devices	382	15.19	15.22	15.51	15.51	-	631.90	620.98	642.11	645.22	-
Environmental controls	3822	12.06	12.33	12.49	12.55	-	507.73	500.60	515.84	512.04	-
Process control instruments	3823	15.35	15.51	15.81	15.81	-	610.93	617.30	630.82	637.14	-
Instruments to measure electricity	3825	18.23	17.95	18.62	18.60	-	736.49	694.67	752.25	749.58	-
Medical instruments and supplies	384	13.85	13.88	14.18	14.34	-	572.01	567.69	574.29	583.64	-
Surgical and medical instrument	3841	12.91	13.02	13.06	13.26	-	553.84	552.05	557.66	554.27	-
Surgical appliances and supplies	3842	14.07	14.08	14.34	14.36	-	568.43	563.20	554.96	562.91	-
Ophthalmic goods	385	11.29	11.39	11.78	11.91	-	504.66	522.80	498.29	512.13	-
Photographic equipment and supplies	386	19.07	18.52	18.63	19.01	-	734.20	690.80	724.71	745.19	-
Watches, clocks, watchcases, and parts	387	10.61	11.00	12.34	11.68	-	397.88	396.00	434.37	406.46	-
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	39	12.38	12.24	12.39	12.44	12.49	467.96	457.78	479.49	480.18	483.36
Jewelry, silverware, and plated ware	391	12.56	12.56	12.93	13.04	-	452.16	463.46	459.02	474.66	-
Jewelry, precious metal	3911	12.60	12.59	13.08	13.22	-	438.48	448.20	440.80	454.77	-
Musical instruments	393	11.40	11.50	11.62	11.55	-	449.16	455.40	482.23	477.02	-
Toys and sporting goods	394	12.54	12.03	12.42	12.36	-	472.76	466.76	491.83	484.51	-
Dolls, games, toys, and children's vehicles	3942,4	12.71	12.59	12.44	12.21	-	488.06	469.61	457.79	417.58	-
Sporting and athletic goods, nec	3949	12.48	11.85	12.41	12.40	-	468.00	465.71	503.85	508.40	-
Pens, pencils, office, and art supplies	395	12.09	11.98	12.82	12.91	-	471.51	457.64	471.78	476.38	-
Costume jewelry and notions	396	11.01	11.15	11.19	11.30	-	401.87	402.52	434.17	435.05	-
Costume jewelry	3961	10.10	10.26	9.76	9.90	-	362.59	352.94	423.58	421.74	-
Miscellaneous manufactures	399	12.55	12.52	12.41	12.49	-	479.41	456.98	483.99	485.86	-
Signs and advertising specialties	3993	14.18	14.22	13.67	14.00	-	561.53	544.63	586.44	596.40	-
Nondurable goods		14.30	14.26	14.60	14.71	14.65	582.01	574.68	592.76	598.70	590.40
Food and kindred products	20	12.97	12.89	13.24	13.28	13.24	546.04	538.80	553.43	555.10	548.14
Meat products	201	10.87	10.73	10.97	11.01	-	451.11	448.51	448.67	452.51	-
Meat packing plants	2011	11.55	11.59	11.65	11.70	-	519.75	540.09	506.78	514.80	-
Sausages and other prepared meats	2013	12.35	12.20	12.53	12.56	-	518.70	506.30	517.49	507.42	-
Poultry slaughtering and processing	2015	9.87	9.60	9.91	9.98	-	389.87	377.28	389.46	397.20	-
Dairy products	202	15.01	15.00	15.17	15.34	-	624.42	610.50	643.21	653.48	-
Cheese, natural and processed	2022	13.17	13.22	13.25	13.57	-	574.21	545.99	597.58	629.65	-
Fluid milk	2026	16.00	15.84	15.94	16.00	-	665.60	655.78	669.48	684.80	-
Preserved fruits and vegetables	203	12.20	12.28	12.79	12.69	-	530.70	519.44	548.69	545.67	-
Canned specialties	2032	16.09	16.37	15.84	15.71	-	693.48	712.10	676.37	700.67	-
Canned fruits and vegetables	2033	12.25	12.34	12.96	12.80	-	578.20	551.60	605.23	587.52	-
Frozen fruits and vegetables	2037	12.47	12.49	12.62	12.67	-	557.41	559.55	548.97	568.88	-
Grain mill products	204	15.63	15.64	15.77	15.65	-	708.04	697.54	682.84	682.34	-
Flour and other grain mill products	2041	14.23	14.10	13.52	13.55	-	688.73	688.08	667.89	674.79	-
Prepared feeds, nec	2048	13.45	13.33	13.05	13.16	-	525.90	525.20	523.31	518.50	-

See footnotes at end of table.

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

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

Industry	1987 SIC Code	Average weekly hours					Average overtime hours				
		Sept. 2001	Oct. 2001	Aug. 2002	Sept. 2002P	Oct. 2002P	Sept. 2001	Oct. 2001	Aug. 2002	Sept. 2002P	Oct. 2002P
Nondurable goods-Continued											
Food and kindred products-Continued											
Bakery products	205	40.6	40.5	41.0	40.7	-	4.5	4.0	4.0	4.3	-
Bread, cake, and related products	2051	40.4	40.3	40.4	39.6	-	4.4	4.0	4.0	4.1	-
Cookies, crackers, and frozen bakery products, except bread	2052,3	40.9	40.9	42.1	42.6	-	4.6	3.9	4.0	4.5	-
Sugar and confectionery products	206	43.6	43.2	44.3	44.4	-	7.8	8.8	7.7	8.2	-
Cane sugar	2061,2	58.3	58.6	67.7	65.5	-	14.2	16.0	15.0	16.6	-
Beet sugar	2063	41.4	39.2	44.4	41.7	-	4.9	6.2	3.0	3.7	-
Candy and other confectionery products	2064	41.8	40.7	41.3	41.1	-	6.0	5.2	8.0	7.8	-
Fats and oils	207	41.8	42.6	42.8	43.6	-	5.7	6.3	6.7	7.7	-
Beverages	208	45.5	44.3	46.0	44.7	-	6.2	5.4	6.7	6.8	-
Malt beverages	2082	46.0	44.9	48.5	49.2	-	6.4	5.5	4.6	5.4	-
Bottled and canned soft drinks	2086	45.2	44.9	47.5	44.6	-	5.8	5.1	9.2	6.1	-
Misc. food and kindred products	209	38.6	38.3	38.6	37.7	-	7.2	7.0	5.6	5.0	-
Tobacco products											
Cigarettes	211	43.3	43.0	43.6	43.5	-	4.7	3.6	4.1	4.4	-
Textile mill products											
Broadwoven fabric mills, cotton	221	40.3	38.5	39.2	39.3	-	3.6	2.7	3.2	3.1	-
Broadwoven fabric mills, synthetics	222	39.9	38.2	42.2	42.4	-	4.0	3.7	4.4	3.9	-
Broadwoven fabric mills, wool	223	43.1	39.7	40.3	41.8	-	1.4	0.5	0.9	1.2	-
Narrow fabric mills	224	38.6	40.4	37.2	37.8	-	2.7	4.5	1.6	1.4	-
Knitting mills	225	38.8	38.8	42.4	41.2	-	4.1	4.3	6.9	5.7	-
Women's hosiery, except socks	2251	39.8	38.1	44.9	43.6	-	2.0	1.6	4.3	4.3	-
Hosiery, nec	2252	34.6	34.5	38.2	36.8	-	1.6	1.5	2.8	2.4	-
Knit outerwear mills	2253	41.0	42.8	45.5	44.3	-	6.2	9.3	14.7	11.3	-
Weft knit fabric mills	2257	34.9	35.5	37.4	36.5	-	2.2	2.2	1.9	1.6	-
Textile finishing, except wool	226	42.1	41.6	41.1	41.3	-	4.6	5.0	4.3	4.7	-
Finishing plants, cotton	2261	46.4	45.5	43.1	44.4	-	6.1	6.1	5.3	6.8	-
Finishing plants, synthetics	2262	40.9	41.1	42.0	41.1	-	3.1	3.2	3.5	3.2	-
Carpets and rugs	227	41.9	39.6	45.1	43.2	-	2.3	1.9	3.2	2.5	-
Yarn and thread mills	228	38.8	39.2	42.6	41.6	-	3.6	3.4	4.7	3.9	-
Yarn spinning mills	2281	37.6	37.9	41.4	40.4	-	4.1	3.8	4.6	4.0	-
Throwing and winding mills	2282	43.7	44.1	47.4	46.4	-	2.2	2.4	4.9	3.9	-
Miscellaneous textile goods	229	41.1	39.6	42.5	42.5	-	3.6	2.9	4.7	4.5	-
Apparel and other textile products											
Men's and boys' suits and coats	231	34.0	34.4	36.4	36.5	-	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.1	-
Men's and boys' furnishings	232	36.8	37.1	36.5	36.7	-	1.8	1.7	2.1	2.7	-
Men's and boys' shirts	2321	31.4	32.5	34.1	33.4	-	0.1	0.1	0.5	0.4	-
Men's and boys' trousers and slacks	2325	34.8	34.9	33.1	33.0	-	0.8	1.3	0.8	0.7	-
Men's and boys' work clothing	2326	36.9	36.7	35.1	36.4	-	4.5	4.1	5.7	8.5	-
Women's and misses' outerwear	233	35.7	35.8	35.5	35.9	-	0.5	0.5	0.9	0.8	-
Women's and misses' blouses and shirts	2331	30.1	31.5	29.9	29.6	-	0.6	0.7	1.6	1.6	-
Women's, juniors', and misses' dresses	2335	42.3	43.0	45.9	43.9	-	1.4	1.2	1.8	1.5	-
Women's and misses' suits and coats	2337	38.0	34.6	38.4	40.2	-	0.2	0.1	1.4	2.0	-
Women's and misses' outerwear, nec	2339	34.6	34.9	33.9	34.6	-	0.4	0.4	0.6	0.6	-
Women's and children's undergarments	234	31.3	31.9	32.8	32.8	-	0.9	0.6	0.6	1.3	-
Women's and children's underwear	2341	32.5	33.8	32.9	33.4	-	1.3	0.9	0.9	1.4	-
Brassieres, girdles, and allied garments	2342	28.4	27.2	32.1	30.4	-	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.9	-
Girls' and children's outerwear	236	40.6	39.5	42.7	42.8	-	2.0	1.2	3.3	3.0	-
Girls' and children's dresses and blouses	2361	40.0	41.9	43.2	43.1	-	0.5	0.7	1.0	1.3	-
Fur goods and misc. apparel and accessories	237,8	34.5	33.9	33.8	33.7	-	3.3	3.4	2.5	2.7	-
Misc. fabricated textile products	239	38.3	37.5	38.3	38.1	-	3.4	2.3	3.1	2.8	-
Curtains and draperies	2391	35.9	35.2	34.5	34.6	-	1.3	0.2	0.4	0.2	-
House furnishings, nec	2392	40.1	38.4	38.0	38.5	-	3.7	2.0	2.0	2.0	-
Automotive and apparel trimmings	2396	40.4	38.3	39.8	39.0	-	3.4	2.6	3.8	3.5	-
Paper and allied products											
Paper mills	262	43.5	43.0	41.2	42.0	-	6.7	6.2	5.7	6.0	-
Paperboard mills	263	40.6	39.5	37.7	40.3	-	6.9	6.8	6.2	6.7	-

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				
		Sept. 2001	Oct. 2001	Aug. 2002	Sept. 2002P	Oct. 2002P	Sept. 2001	Oct. 2001	Aug. 2002	Sept. 2002P	Oct. 2002P
Nondurable goods-Continued											
Food and kindred products-Continued											
Bakery products	205	\$14.34	\$14.23	\$14.81	\$15.05	-	\$582.20	\$576.32	\$607.21	\$612.54	-
Bread, cake, and related products	2051	14.41	14.25	14.73	14.88	-	582.16	574.28	595.09	589.25	-
Cookies, crackers, and frozen bakery products, except bread	2052,3	14.23	14.19	14.93	15.31	-	582.01	580.37	628.55	652.21	-
Sugar and confectionery products	206	15.33	15.08	15.85	15.89	-	668.39	651.46	702.16	705.52	-
Cane sugar	2061,2	15.76	15.63	15.62	16.04	-	918.81	915.92	1,057.47	1,050.62	-
Beet sugar	2063	17.71	16.12	17.74	17.89	-	733.19	631.90	787.66	746.01	-
Candy and other confectionery products	2064	15.14	15.01	15.81	15.81	-	632.85	610.91	652.95	649.79	-
Fats and oils	207	12.82	12.50	13.25	12.92	-	535.88	532.50	567.10	563.31	-
Beverages	208	17.79	17.82	17.89	18.07	-	809.45	789.43	822.94	807.73	-
Malt beverages	2082	24.64	24.64	23.63	24.06	-	1,133.44	1,106.34	1,146.06	1,183.75	-
Bottled and canned soft drinks	2086	15.58	15.71	16.68	16.40	-	704.22	705.38	792.30	731.44	-
Misc. food and kindred products	209	11.63	11.54	11.86	11.87	-	448.92	441.98	457.80	447.50	-
Tobacco products	21	20.71	20.71	20.83	20.65	\$20.31	836.68	834.61	839.45	828.07	\$826.62
Cigarettes	211	26.43	26.35	27.30	27.51	-	1,144.42	1,133.05	1,190.28	1,196.69	-
Textile mill products	22	11.40	11.34	11.75	11.80	11.72	458.28	445.66	494.68	489.70	479.35
Broadwoven fabric mills, cotton	221	11.66	11.46	11.82	11.81	-	469.90	441.21	463.34	464.13	-
Broadwoven fabric mills, synthetics	222	12.55	12.57	12.82	12.91	-	500.75	480.17	541.00	547.38	-
Broadwoven fabric mills, wool	223	11.93	11.50	12.51	12.20	-	514.18	456.55	504.15	509.96	-
Narrow fabric mills	224	10.87	10.91	11.24	11.21	-	419.58	440.76	418.13	423.74	-
Knitting mills	225	10.67	10.65	11.01	11.05	-	414.00	413.22	466.82	455.26	-
Women's hosiery, except socks	2251	9.03	9.10	9.02	9.18	-	359.39	346.71	405.00	400.25	-
Hosiery, nec	2252	10.44	10.36	10.82	10.83	-	361.22	357.42	413.32	398.54	-
Knit outerwear mills	2253	10.98	11.20	11.96	12.21	-	450.18	479.36	544.18	540.90	-
Weft knit fabric mills	2257	11.19	11.12	11.46	11.33	-	390.53	394.76	428.60	413.55	-
Textile finishing, except wool	226	11.58	11.71	11.93	11.93	-	487.52	487.14	490.32	492.71	-
Finishing plants, cotton	2261	11.19	11.10	11.29	11.26	-	519.22	505.05	486.60	499.94	-
Finishing plants, synthetics	2262	12.61	12.85	13.27	13.45	-	515.75	528.14	557.34	552.80	-
Carpets and rugs	227	11.02	10.99	11.72	11.89	-	461.74	435.20	528.57	513.65	-
Yarn and thread mills	228	10.86	10.78	11.18	11.12	-	421.37	422.58	476.27	462.59	-
Yarn spinning mills	2281	10.75	10.64	11.03	10.94	-	404.20	403.26	456.64	441.98	-
Throwing and winding mills	2282	11.06	10.98	11.39	11.48	-	483.32	484.22	539.89	532.67	-
Miscellaneous textile goods	229	12.79	12.52	12.86	13.02	-	525.67	495.79	546.55	553.35	-
Apparel and other textile products	23	9.54	9.44	9.95	10.01	10.00	350.12	344.56	366.16	368.37	365.00
Men's and boys' suits and coats	231	9.40	9.56	9.61	9.56	-	319.60	328.86	349.80	348.94	-
Men's and boys' furnishings	232	8.68	8.70	9.13	9.16	-	319.42	322.77	333.25	336.17	-
Men's and boys' shirts	2321	8.76	8.60	8.81	8.98	-	275.06	279.50	300.42	299.93	-
Men's and boys' trousers and slacks	2325	8.83	8.76	9.29	9.28	-	307.28	305.72	307.50	306.24	-
Men's and boys' work clothing	2326	8.78	8.72	9.33	9.51	-	323.98	320.02	327.48	346.16	-
Women's and misses' outerwear	233	8.72	8.66	9.22	9.31	-	311.30	310.03	327.31	334.23	-
Women's and misses' blouses and shirts	2331	8.79	8.76	9.47	9.25	-	264.58	275.94	283.15	273.80	-
Women's, juniors', and misses' dresses	2335	10.04	10.25	10.65	10.30	-	424.69	440.75	488.84	452.17	-
Women's and misses' suits and coats	2337	8.72	8.56	10.34	10.08	-	331.36	296.18	397.06	405.22	-
Women's and misses' outerwear, nec	2339	8.40	8.31	8.77	9.02	-	290.64	290.02	297.30	312.09	-
Women's and children's undergarments	234	9.30	9.46	10.06	9.82	-	291.09	301.77	329.97	322.10	-
Women's and children's underwear	2341	8.96	9.26	9.82	9.57	-	291.20	312.99	323.08	319.64	-
Brassieres, girdles, and allied garments	2342	10.25	10.05	10.87	10.76	-	291.10	273.36	348.93	327.10	-
Girls' and children's outerwear	236	8.70	8.51	8.67	8.93	-	353.22	336.15	370.21	382.20	-
Girls' and children's dresses and blouses	2361	8.79	8.47	8.06	8.27	-	351.60	354.89	348.19	356.44	-
Fur goods and misc. apparel and accessories	237,8	8.79	9.02	9.25	9.29	-	303.26	305.78	312.65	313.07	-
Misc. fabricated textile products	239	10.74	10.52	11.03	11.17	-	411.34	394.50	422.45	425.58	-
Curtains and draperies	2391	8.80	8.79	8.69	8.64	-	315.92	309.41	299.81	298.94	-
House furnishings, nec	2392	9.89	9.55	9.80	9.81	-	396.59	366.72	372.40	377.69	-
Automotive and apparel trimmings	2396	12.97	12.64	13.65	14.18	-	523.99	484.11	543.27	553.02	-
Paper and allied products	26	17.11	17.14	17.55	17.68	17.51	722.04	714.74	730.08	744.33	728.42
Paper mills	262	22.11	22.09	23.21	23.41	-	961.79	949.87	956.25	983.22	-
Paperboard mills	263	22.14	22.38	22.51	22.46	-	898.88	884.01	848.63	905.14	-

See footnotes at end of table.

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

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

Industry	1987 SIC Code	Average weekly hours					Average overtime hours				
		Sept. 2001	Oct. 2001	Aug. 2002	Sept. 2002P	Oct. 2002P	Sept. 2001	Oct. 2001	Aug. 2002	Sept. 2002P	Oct. 2002P
Nondurable goods-Continued											
Paper and allied products-Continued											
Paperboard containers and boxes	265	42.3	41.8	43.0	42.7	-	4.7	4.4	5.4	5.4	-
Corrugated and solid fiber boxes	2653	41.4	40.8	41.8	42.0	-	4.8	4.2	4.7	4.9	-
Sanitary food containers	2656	41.7	41.4	42.9	41.4	-	5.4	4.9	6.4	5.8	-
Folding paperboard boxes	2657	43.9	43.2	45.1	43.8	-	4.7	4.6	6.8	5.9	-
Misc. converted paper products	267	41.5	41.0	41.0	41.8	-	5.1	5.0	5.1	5.3	-
Paper, coated and laminated, nec	2672	45.9	44.9	43.2	44.9	-	4.0	3.6	2.8	3.6	-
Bags: plastics, laminated, and coated	2673	37.6	37.2	38.7	39.5	-	7.5	8.0	8.1	8.0	-
Envelopes	2677	39.5	39.7	39.4	38.6	-	4.0	3.8	3.8	2.1	-
Printing and publishing											
Newspapers	271	33.1	32.8	32.8	33.3	-	1.6	1.4	1.3	1.5	-
Periodicals	272	38.2	37.5	36.9	36.7	-	7.5	8.1	8.2	5.9	-
Books	273	41.4	40.1	41.5	41.3	-	5.7	4.3	3.4	3.2	-
Book publishing	2731	39.6	38.7	40.2	40.3	-	1.4	1.1	1.0	1.3	-
Book printing	2732	43.1	41.3	42.7	42.4	-	9.8	7.3	5.7	5.3	-
Miscellaneous publishing	274	33.9	33.7	31.6	31.0	-	2.7	2.8	2.8	1.6	-
Commercial printing	275	40.3	40.0	39.7	39.9	-	3.8	3.7	3.5	3.5	-
Commercial printing, lithographic	2752	40.0	39.6	39.5	40.0	-	3.2	3.1	3.0	3.1	-
Commercial printing, nec	2759	41.1	41.2	40.8	40.5	-	5.4	5.3	5.0	4.8	-
Manifold business forms	276	39.5	38.1	36.3	35.8	-	2.8	2.1	3.0	3.4	-
Blankbooks and bookbinding	278	39.2	38.6	39.9	38.5	-	3.7	2.7	4.0	2.6	-
Printing trade services	279	40.4	41.6	40.5	41.1	-	3.8	4.5	5.8	5.6	-
Chemicals and allied products											
Industrial inorganic chemicals	281	39.5	39.4	39.6	40.6	-	3.7	4.0	3.9	4.3	-
Industrial inorganic chemicals, nec	2819	42.4	42.4	42.4	42.7	-	4.4	5.0	5.0	5.4	-
Plastics materials and synthetics	282	41.6	41.8	42.9	42.9	-	4.7	4.5	5.4	5.7	-
Plastics materials and resins	2821	43.1	42.9	44.9	45.2	-	4.2	4.2	5.5	6.1	-
Organic fibers, noncellulosic	2824	39.2	40.0	40.2	39.9	-	5.5	5.3	5.5	5.5	-
Drugs	283	43.6	43.0	42.8	43.2	-	5.5	5.2	5.8	6.1	-
Pharmaceutical preparations	2834	43.0	42.3	42.2	43.1	-	4.8	4.5	5.6	5.8	-
Soap, cleaners, and toilet goods	284	40.6	40.1	40.8	41.1	-	4.0	4.1	4.6	4.6	-
Soap and other detergents	2841	45.4	44.1	48.0	47.8	-	4.7	4.4	6.1	4.6	-
Polishing, sanitation, and finishing preparations ..	2842,3	34.5	34.6	35.7	36.1	-	2.4	3.1	2.9	3.1	-
Toilet preparations	2844	41.4	40.9	40.3	40.8	-	4.4	4.4	4.8	5.4	-
Paints and allied products	285	39.3	38.6	40.1	41.1	-	5.1	4.4	8.5	7.1	-
Industrial organic chemicals	286	44.9	44.1	43.9	44.9	-	5.2	4.8	6.3	6.7	-
Cyclic crudes and intermediates	2865	40.2	39.4	41.2	43.4	-	3.2	3.4	6.7	7.9	-
Other industrial organic chemicals	2861,9	45.7	44.9	44.3	45.1	-	5.6	5.0	6.3	6.5	-
Agricultural chemicals	287	40.8	41.4	41.2	39.8	-	3.9	3.3	3.5	2.9	-
Miscellaneous chemical products	289	44.7	44.7	46.3	45.3	-	6.6	6.7	10.7	9.3	-
Petroleum and coal products											
Petroleum refining	291	41.8	41.3	38.7	41.7	-	6.4	6.6	4.8	6.2	-
Asphalt paving and roofing materials	295	44.4	41.0	43.3	44.1	-	7.7	5.6	4.2	4.3	-
Rubber and misc. plastics products											
Tires and inner tubes	301	44.0	44.5	45.1	44.7	-	5.0	5.3	6.4	5.7	-
Rubber and plastics footwear	302	40.6	41.6	44.4	39.3	-	2.6	2.6	0.9	1.5	-
Hose, belting, gaskets, and packing	305	40.3	39.5	39.9	40.5	-	3.6	2.8	3.5	3.6	-
Rubber and plastics hose and belting	3052	39.3	39.7	40.4	41.5	-	2.6	2.6	2.7	3.1	-
Fabricated rubber products, nec	306	41.9	40.7	40.9	40.6	-	4.2	3.2	3.9	4.0	-
Miscellaneous plastics products, nec	308	40.9	40.3	40.8	41.0	-	3.9	3.2	3.5	3.6	-
Leather and leather products											
Leather tanning and finishing	311	44.2	42.8	41.1	39.8	-	4.3	4.7	3.8	3.5	-
Footwear cut stock and footwear, except rubber	313,4	39.3	39.0	38.9	39.9	-	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.6	-
Men's footwear, except athletic	3143	36.8	37.5	37.2	38.3	-	0.5	0.9	0.9	0.7	-
Women's footwear, except athletic	3144	43.7	41.8	43.7	43.0	-	0.6	0.1	0.1	0.2	-
Luggage	316	28.1	29.0	28.2	26.9	-	0.2	0.7	0.5	0.0	-
Handbags and personal leather goods	317	32.6	31.7	29.8	29.9	-	2.6	3.3	0.3	0.1	-
Service-producing		32.9	32.5	33.0	33.0	32.6	-	-	-	-	-
Transportation and public utilities		38.2	38.0	38.7	38.9	38.0	-	-	-	-	-

See footnotes at end of table.

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

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

Industry	1987 SIC Code	Average hourly earnings					Average weekly earnings				
		Sept. 2001	Oct. 2001	Aug. 2002	Sept. 2002P	Oct. 2002P	Sept. 2001	Oct. 2001	Aug. 2002	Sept. 2002P	Oct. 2002P
Nondurable goods-Continued											
Paper and allied products-Continued											
Paperboard containers and boxes	265	\$14.66	\$14.71	\$15.12	\$15.18	-	\$620.12	\$614.88	\$650.16	\$648.19	-
Corrugated and solid fiber boxes	2653	14.68	14.64	15.09	15.11	-	607.75	597.31	630.76	634.62	-
Sanitary food containers	2656	14.70	14.75	15.06	15.26	-	612.99	610.65	646.07	631.76	-
Folding paperboard boxes	2657	15.42	15.71	16.33	16.57	-	676.94	678.67	736.48	725.77	-
Misc. converted paper products	267	14.75	14.69	15.08	15.24	-	612.13	602.29	618.28	637.03	-
Paper, coated and laminated, nec	2672	18.54	18.43	19.02	19.51	-	850.99	827.51	821.66	876.00	-
Bags: plastics, laminated, and coated	2673	13.41	13.41	13.38	13.45	-	504.22	498.85	517.81	531.28	-
Envelopes	2677	13.14	13.11	13.84	13.65	-	519.03	520.47	545.30	526.89	-
Printing and publishing	27	15.01	14.93	15.18	15.35	\$15.31	577.89	568.83	573.80	581.77	\$574.13
Newspapers	271	14.38	14.37	14.60	14.67	-	475.98	471.34	478.88	488.51	-
Periodicals	272	16.17	16.09	16.45	16.81	-	617.69	603.38	607.01	616.93	-
Books	273	15.92	15.71	16.30	16.46	-	659.09	629.97	676.45	679.80	-
Book publishing	2731	14.97	14.84	15.19	15.35	-	592.81	574.31	610.64	618.61	-
Book printing	2732	16.76	16.47	17.33	17.57	-	722.36	680.21	739.99	744.97	-
Miscellaneous publishing	274	14.80	14.50	14.45	14.84	-	501.72	488.65	456.62	460.04	-
Commercial printing	275	15.31	15.24	15.43	15.55	-	616.99	609.60	612.57	620.45	-
Commercial printing, lithographic	2752	15.48	15.36	15.42	15.52	-	619.20	608.26	609.09	620.80	-
Commercial printing, nec	2759	14.74	14.79	15.16	15.32	-	605.81	609.35	618.53	620.46	-
Manifold business forms	276	14.91	14.79	15.69	16.00	-	588.95	563.50	569.55	572.80	-
Blankbooks and bookbinding	278	11.48	11.54	11.29	11.60	-	450.02	445.44	450.47	446.60	-
Printing trade services	279	17.25	17.35	17.98	18.17	-	696.90	721.76	728.19	746.79	-
Chemicals and allied products	28	18.85	18.74	19.28	19.52	19.33	797.36	787.08	819.40	833.50	811.86
Industrial inorganic chemicals	281	19.82	20.07	20.11	20.39	-	782.89	790.76	796.36	827.83	-
Industrial inorganic chemicals, nec	2819	21.42	21.56	21.61	21.78	-	908.21	914.14	916.26	930.01	-
Plastics materials and synthetics	282	19.51	19.55	20.25	20.74	-	811.62	817.19	868.73	889.75	-
Plastics materials and resins	2821	21.96	22.05	22.94	23.76	-	946.48	945.95	1,030.01	1,073.95	-
Organic fibers, noncellulosic	2824	16.26	16.39	16.50	16.69	-	637.39	655.60	663.30	665.93	-
Drugs	283	18.96	18.43	19.05	19.43	-	826.66	792.49	815.34	839.38	-
Pharmaceutical preparations	2834	18.62	17.93	18.75	19.19	-	800.66	758.44	791.25	827.09	-
Soap, cleaners, and toilet goods	284	16.75	16.58	17.21	17.21	-	680.05	664.86	702.17	707.33	-
Soap and other detergents	2841	20.95	20.91	21.25	21.15	-	951.13	922.13	1,020.00	1,010.97	-
Polishing, sanitation, and finishing preparations	2842,3	14.16	14.05	13.85	13.93	-	488.52	486.13	494.45	502.87	-
Toilet preparations	2844	15.61	15.37	16.55	16.67	-	646.25	628.63	666.97	680.14	-
Paints and allied products	285	16.40	16.45	17.96	17.72	-	644.52	634.97	720.20	728.29	-
Industrial organic chemicals	286	21.76	21.87	22.72	22.90	-	977.02	964.47	997.41	1,028.21	-
Cyclic crudes and intermediates	2865	23.67	23.77	23.98	23.75	-	951.53	936.54	987.98	1,030.75	-
Other industrial organic chemicals	2861,9	21.47	21.59	22.53	22.76	-	981.18	969.39	998.08	1,026.48	-
Agricultural chemicals	287	20.71	20.42	21.26	21.60	-	844.97	845.39	875.91	859.68	-
Miscellaneous chemical products	289	16.81	16.96	16.87	16.90	-	751.41	758.11	781.08	765.57	-
Petroleum and coal products	29	22.24	22.23	22.11	22.50	22.68	954.10	926.99	904.30	972.00	952.56
Petroleum refining	291	25.23	25.03	25.23	25.85	-	1,054.61	1,033.74	976.40	1,077.95	-
Asphalt paving and roofing materials	295	18.25	18.34	17.90	17.67	-	810.30	751.94	775.07	779.25	-
Rubber and misc. plastics products	30	13.50	13.53	13.71	13.73	13.76	556.20	549.32	563.48	565.68	561.41
Tires and inner tubes	301	19.73	19.95	20.69	20.61	-	868.12	887.78	933.12	921.27	-
Rubber and plastics footwear	302	8.00	7.78	7.86	8.82	-	324.80	323.65	348.98	346.63	-
Hose, belting, gaskets, and packing	305	13.66	13.67	14.25	14.29	-	550.50	539.97	568.58	578.75	-
Rubber and plastics hose and belting	3052	13.58	13.41	14.39	14.32	-	533.69	532.38	581.36	594.28	-
Fabricated rubber products, nec	306	13.20	13.36	13.56	13.52	-	553.08	543.75	554.60	548.91	-
Miscellaneous plastics products, nec	308	12.87	12.84	12.95	12.98	-	526.38	517.45	528.36	532.18	-
Leather and leather products	31	10.24	10.24	10.27	10.03	9.97	376.83	372.74	369.72	358.07	358.92
Leather tanning and finishing	311	12.49	12.62	12.66	12.66	-	552.06	540.14	520.33	503.87	-
Footwear cut stock and footwear, except rubber	313,4	9.69	9.76	10.03	9.89	-	380.82	380.64	390.17	394.61	-
Men's footwear, except athletic	3143	10.26	10.14	10.48	10.13	-	377.57	380.25	389.86	387.98	-
Women's footwear, except athletic	3144	8.73	8.90	8.83	9.05	-	381.50	372.02	385.87	389.15	-
Luggage	316	9.63	9.50	9.64	9.12	-	270.60	275.50	271.85	245.33	-
Handbags and personal leather goods	317	10.43	10.47	9.57	9.11	-	340.02	331.90	285.19	272.39	-
Service-producing		14.01	14.01	14.19	14.46	14.44	460.93	455.33	468.27	477.18	470.74
Transportation and public utilities		16.91	16.98	17.31	17.47	17.40	645.96	645.24	669.90	679.58	661.20

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				
		Sept. 2001	Oct. 2001	Aug. 2002	Sept. 2002P	Oct. 2002P	Sept. 2001	Oct. 2001	Aug. 2002	Sept. 2002P	Oct. 2002P
Transportation and public utilities-Continued											
Local and interurban passenger transit	41	32.4	32.5	34.1	33.7	-	-	-	-	-	-
Local and suburban transportation	411	37.1	37.0	36.8	37.1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Trucking and warehousing	42	40.2	39.8	40.8	40.8	-	-	-	-	-	-
Trucking and courier services, except air	421	40.2	39.8	40.9	40.8	-	-	-	-	-	-
Public warehousing and storage	422	39.7	39.6	39.6	40.4	-	-	-	-	-	-
Water transportation:											
Water transportation services	449	35.6	35.3	34.0	35.8	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pipelines, except natural gas	46	40.6	40.5	47.2	44.7	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transportation services	47	36.5	35.3	35.7	36.2	-	-	-	-	-	-
Passenger transportation arrangement	472	36.9	35.1	34.5	35.1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Travel agencies	4724	36.7	35.4	35.0	35.7	-	-	-	-	-	-
Freight transportation arrangement	473	34.9	34.2	34.7	35.7	-	-	-	-	-	-
Communications	48	40.4	39.8	39.9	40.3	-	-	-	-	-	-
Telephone communications	481	40.4	39.8	40.1	40.3	-	-	-	-	-	-
Telephone communications, except radio	4813	40.5	39.7	40.2	40.2	-	-	-	-	-	-
Radio and television broadcasting	483	35.6	34.2	35.2	36.5	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cable and other pay television services	484	47.0	46.8	45.0	45.4	-	-	-	-	-	-
Electric, gas, and sanitary services	49	42.4	42.7	42.3	42.6	-	-	-	-	-	-
Electric services	491	43.2	43.5	41.8	42.3	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gas production and distribution	492	41.4	41.5	40.6	41.7	-	-	-	-	-	-
Combination utility services	493	42.5	43.4	41.8	41.1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sanitary services	495	42.4	42.2	45.5	45.5	-	-	-	-	-	-
Wholesale trade		38.6	38.0	38.5	38.8	38.1	-	-	-	-	-
Durable goods	50	38.9	38.1	38.9	39.4	-	-	-	-	-	-
Motor vehicles, parts, and supplies	501	35.4	34.8	35.5	35.7	-	-	-	-	-	-
Furniture and home furnishings	502	37.9	37.3	37.6	38.5	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lumber and other construction materials	503	39.8	39.8	39.3	39.4	-	-	-	-	-	-
Professional and commercial equipment	504	40.1	38.3	40.6	41.5	-	-	-	-	-	-
Medical and hospital equipment	5047	39.4	38.6	41.5	41.8	-	-	-	-	-	-
Metals and minerals, except petroleum	505	39.9	40.3	40.6	40.8	-	-	-	-	-	-
Electrical goods	506	37.9	37.0	37.0	37.2	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hardware, plumbing, and heating equipment	507	40.4	39.6	42.0	42.6	-	-	-	-	-	-
Machinery, equipment, and supplies	508	39.6	39.0	39.4	40.0	-	-	-	-	-	-
Misc. wholesale trade durable goods	509	38.6	37.9	38.1	37.9	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nondurable goods	51	38.3	37.8	37.9	38.1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Paper and paper products	511	34.1	32.8	33.5	34.0	-	-	-	-	-	-
Drugs, proprietaries, and sundries	512	39.3	39.1	36.8	37.1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Apparel, piece goods, and notions	513	39.4	39.4	39.9	39.2	-	-	-	-	-	-
Groceries and related products	514	39.7	39.4	40.0	40.0	-	-	-	-	-	-
Farm-product raw materials	515	32.5	33.8	31.0	32.5	-	-	-	-	-	-
Chemicals and allied products	516	41.8	40.4	43.2	44.4	-	-	-	-	-	-
Petroleum and petroleum products	517	38.4	38.2	37.3	37.3	-	-	-	-	-	-
Beer, wine, and distilled beverages	518	38.8	38.3	39.0	39.1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Misc. wholesale trade nondurable goods	519	36.7	36.1	35.6	35.9	-	-	-	-	-	-
Retail trade		28.9	28.6	29.5	29.1	28.8	-	-	-	-	-
Building materials and garden supplies	52	36.4	36.4	37.2	37.6	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lumber and other building materials	521	38.0	38.2	39.0	39.5	-	-	-	-	-	-
Paint, glass, and wallpaper stores	523	37.3	37.4	36.7	37.3	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hardware stores	525	30.5	30.5	30.6	30.0	-	-	-	-	-	-
Retail nurseries and garden stores	526	34.4	33.7	36.4	36.7	-	-	-	-	-	-

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				
		Sept. 2001	Oct. 2001	Aug. 2002	Sept. 2002P	Oct. 2002P	Sept. 2001	Oct. 2001	Aug. 2002	Sept. 2002P	Oct. 2002P
Transportation and public utilities-Continued											
Local and interurban passenger transit	41	\$12.47	\$12.49	\$12.95	\$12.94	-	\$404.03	\$405.93	\$441.60	\$436.08	-
Local and suburban transportation	411	13.27	13.42	13.82	14.01	-	492.32	496.54	508.58	519.77	-
Trucking and warehousing	42	14.10	14.13	14.29	14.43	-	566.82	562.37	583.03	588.74	-
Trucking and courier services, except air	421	14.22	14.29	14.36	14.51	-	571.64	568.74	587.32	592.01	-
Public warehousing and storage	422	12.86	12.75	13.54	13.58	-	510.54	504.90	536.18	548.63	-
Water transportation:											
Water transportation services	449	22.01	22.71	22.62	23.42	-	783.56	801.66	769.08	838.44	-
Pipelines, except natural gas	46	24.19	24.37	23.74	24.99	-	982.11	986.99	1,120.53	1,117.05	-
Transportation services	47	15.60	15.64	15.93	16.15	-	569.40	552.09	568.70	584.63	-
Passenger transportation arrangement	472	15.27	15.45	15.85	15.97	-	563.46	542.30	546.83	560.55	-
Travel agencies	4724	15.71	15.92	16.54	16.64	-	576.56	563.57	578.90	594.05	-
Freight transportation arrangement	473	17.01	16.63	17.13	17.28	-	593.65	568.75	594.41	616.90	-
Communications	48	18.64	18.89	19.56	19.83	-	753.06	751.82	780.44	799.15	-
Telephone communications	481	18.95	19.28	20.05	20.37	-	765.58	767.34	804.01	820.91	-
Telephone communications, except radio	4813	19.61	19.81	20.84	21.24	-	794.21	786.46	837.77	853.85	-
Radio and television broadcasting	483	19.28	19.32	19.82	19.92	-	686.37	660.74	697.66	727.08	-
Cable and other pay television services	484	16.44	16.65	17.23	17.39	-	772.68	779.22	775.35	789.51	-
Electric, gas, and sanitary services	49	22.60	22.48	22.64	23.01	-	958.24	959.90	957.67	980.23	-
Electric services	491	23.60	23.14	23.89	24.49	-	1,019.52	1,006.59	998.60	1,035.93	-
Gas production and distribution	492	21.51	21.67	21.45	21.57	-	890.51	899.31	870.87	899.47	-
Combination utility services	493	26.29	26.41	28.07	28.05	-	1,117.33	1,146.19	1,173.33	1,152.85	-
Sanitary services	495	19.28	19.38	18.19	18.64	-	817.47	817.84	827.65	848.12	-
Wholesale trade		16.08	15.95	16.19	16.37	\$16.27	620.69	606.10	623.32	635.16	\$619.89
Durable goods	50	16.98	16.81	17.00	17.21	-	660.52	640.46	661.30	678.07	-
Motor vehicles, parts, and supplies	501	14.82	14.81	15.00	15.30	-	524.63	515.39	532.50	546.21	-
Furniture and home furnishings	502	15.39	15.42	15.27	15.37	-	583.28	575.17	574.15	591.75	-
Lumber and other construction materials	503	15.47	15.41	15.68	15.89	-	615.71	613.32	616.22	626.07	-
Professional and commercial equipment	504	21.31	20.99	21.45	21.78	-	854.53	803.92	870.87	903.87	-
Medical and hospital equipment	5047	19.98	19.88	19.56	19.86	-	787.21	767.37	811.74	830.15	-
Metals and minerals, except petroleum	505	15.84	15.66	16.35	16.55	-	632.02	631.10	663.81	675.24	-
Electrical goods	506	16.71	16.65	16.77	16.77	-	633.31	616.05	620.49	623.84	-
Hardware, plumbing, and heating equipment	507	15.57	15.41	15.45	15.59	-	629.03	610.24	648.90	664.13	-
Machinery, equipment, and supplies	508	16.67	16.50	16.57	16.73	-	660.13	643.50	652.86	669.20	-
Misc. wholesale trade durable goods	509	13.32	13.33	13.07	13.22	-	514.15	505.21	497.97	501.04	-
Nondurable goods	51	14.84	14.76	15.09	15.22	-	568.37	557.93	571.91	579.88	-
Paper and paper products	511	14.11	14.14	14.67	14.61	-	481.15	463.79	491.45	496.74	-
Drugs, proprietaries, and sundries	512	20.45	19.83	21.25	21.34	-	803.69	775.35	782.00	791.71	-
Apparel, piece goods, and notions	513	13.50	13.55	13.15	13.47	-	531.90	533.87	524.69	528.02	-
Groceries and related products	514	14.98	14.90	15.17	15.23	-	594.71	587.06	606.80	609.20	-
Farm-product raw materials	515	11.62	11.39	11.77	11.84	-	377.65	384.98	364.87	384.80	-
Chemicals and allied products	516	16.59	16.78	16.39	16.51	-	693.46	677.91	708.05	733.04	-
Petroleum and petroleum products	517	14.30	14.18	14.03	14.39	-	549.12	541.68	523.32	536.75	-
Beer, wine, and distilled beverages	518	16.27	16.53	16.77	16.98	-	631.28	633.10	654.03	663.92	-
Misc. wholesale trade nondurable goods	519	11.73	11.76	11.94	12.18	-	430.49	424.54	425.06	437.26	-
Retail trade		9.86	9.87	10.01	10.15	10.13	284.95	282.28	295.30	295.37	291.74
Building materials and garden supplies	52	12.29	12.08	12.04	12.24	-	447.36	439.71	447.89	460.22	-
Lumber and other building materials	521	12.95	12.67	12.62	12.79	-	492.10	483.99	492.18	505.21	-
Paint, glass, and wallpaper stores	523	11.90	12.10	12.18	12.27	-	443.87	452.54	447.01	457.67	-
Hardware stores	525	9.69	9.47	9.76	9.93	-	295.55	288.84	298.66	297.90	-
Retail nurseries and garden stores	526	10.71	10.66	10.20	10.49	-	368.42	359.24	371.28	384.98	-

See footnotes at end of table.

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

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

Industry	1987 SIC Code	Average weekly hours					Average overtime hours				
		Sept. 2001	Oct. 2001	Aug. 2002	Sept. 2002 ^P	Oct. 2002 ^P	Sept. 2001	Oct. 2001	Aug. 2002	Sept. 2002 ^P	Oct. 2002 ^P
Retail trade-Continued											
General merchandise stores	53	28.7	28.6	29.7	29.6	-	-	-	-	-	-
Department stores	531	28.6	28.5	29.6	29.5	-	-	-	-	-	-
Variety stores	533	28.2	28.4	30.4	30.5	-	-	-	-	-	-
Misc. general merchandise stores	539	30.5	30.5	30.6	30.7	-	-	-	-	-	-
Food stores	54	30.4	30.2	30.6	30.1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Grocery stores	541	30.6	30.3	30.6	30.1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Retail bakeries	546	28.9	30.1	31.7	30.5	-	-	-	-	-	-
Automotive dealers and service stations	55	36.5	36.2	35.9	35.8	-	-	-	-	-	-
New and used car dealers	551	36.9	36.5	36.9	37.0	-	-	-	-	-	-
Auto and home supply stores	553	38.9	38.3	37.8	37.4	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gasoline service stations	554	35.2	34.9	33.6	33.7	-	-	-	-	-	-
Automotive dealers, nec	559	35.1	34.6	35.7	34.7	-	-	-	-	-	-
Apparel and accessory stores	56	25.2	25.0	27.0	26.0	-	-	-	-	-	-
Men's and boys' clothing stores	561	27.4	27.3	28.8	27.7	-	-	-	-	-	-
Women's clothing stores	562	23.2	23.1	26.6	26.4	-	-	-	-	-	-
Family clothing stores	565	26.0	26.1	28.4	27.4	-	-	-	-	-	-
Shoe stores	566	24.9	23.8	25.1	23.0	-	-	-	-	-	-
Furniture and home furnishings stores	57	33.0	31.8	32.8	33.0	-	-	-	-	-	-
Furniture and home furnishings stores	571	33.1	32.7	33.4	33.4	-	-	-	-	-	-
Household appliance stores	572	32.3	32.0	30.4	30.8	-	-	-	-	-	-
Radio, television, and computer stores	573	33.0	30.8	32.3	32.8	-	-	-	-	-	-
Radio, television, and electronic stores	5731	32.2	30.5	31.1	32.1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Record and prerecorded tape stores	5735	24.0	23.9	25.3	25.6	-	-	-	-	-	-
Eating and drinking places ²	58	25.2	24.8	25.9	25.3	-	-	-	-	-	-
Miscellaneous retail establishments	59	29.3	29.3	30.1	29.9	-	-	-	-	-	-
Drug stores and proprietary stores	591	28.3	28.3	29.0	28.7	-	-	-	-	-	-
Used merchandise stores	593	29.5	29.2	28.8	28.8	-	-	-	-	-	-
Miscellaneous shopping goods stores	594	27.4	27.2	28.5	28.1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nonstore retailers	596	33.9	34.1	34.7	34.7	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fuel dealers	598	36.1	36.6	36.4	37.0	-	-	-	-	-	-
Retail stores, nec	599	30.4	30.3	31.2	31.3	-	-	-	-	-	-
Optical goods stores	5995	32.5	31.8	32.8	32.1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Miscellaneous retail stores, nec	5999	31.6	31.3	33.1	33.2	-	-	-	-	-	-
Finance, insurance, and real estate³		36.7	35.8	36.1	36.7	35.8	-	-	-	-	-
Depository institutions	60	36.0	34.6	35.5	36.1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Commercial banks	602	35.9	34.3	35.3	36.0	-	-	-	-	-	-
State commercial banks	6022	35.5	34.1	35.0	35.9	-	-	-	-	-	-
National and commercial banks, nec	6021,9	36.2	34.5	35.5	36.0	-	-	-	-	-	-
Credit unions	606	36.3	35.4	35.9	36.4	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nondepository institutions	61	36.3	35.9	36.0	36.1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Personal credit institutions	614	37.6	36.2	37.6	38.0	-	-	-	-	-	-
Security and commodity brokers: Security and commodity services	628	37.1	36.2	36.3	37.4	-	-	-	-	-	-
Insurance carriers	63	39.0	38.2	38.5	39.1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Life insurance	631	39.7	38.9	39.1	40.0	-	-	-	-	-	-
Medical service and health insurance	632	38.8	38.6	38.3	38.8	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hospital and medical service plans	6324	40.0	39.9	40.0	40.5	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fire, marine, and casualty insurance	633	38.2	37.0	38.0	38.1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Services		32.8	32.5	32.8	32.8	32.6	-	-	-	-	-
Agricultural services	07	35.1	34.5	34.7	34.9	-	-	-	-	-	-

See footnotes at end of table.

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

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

Industry	1987 SIC Code	Average hourly earnings					Average weekly earnings				
		Sept. 2001	Oct. 2001	Aug. 2002	Sept. 2002P	Oct. 2002P	Sept. 2001	Oct. 2001	Aug. 2002	Sept. 2002P	Oct. 2002P
Retail trade-Continued											
General merchandise stores	53	\$9.98	\$9.90	\$10.32	\$10.45	—	\$286.43	\$283.14	\$306.50	\$309.32	—
Department stores	531	10.16	10.07	10.52	10.68	—	290.58	287.00	311.39	315.06	—
Variety stores	533	7.69	7.67	7.91	7.83	—	216.86	217.83	240.46	238.82	—
Misc. general merchandise stores	539	9.25	9.24	9.51	9.51	—	282.13	281.82	291.01	291.96	—
Food stores	54	9.99	10.11	10.13	10.23	—	303.70	305.32	309.98	307.92	—
Grocery stores	541	10.01	10.17	10.15	10.26	—	306.31	308.15	310.59	308.83	—
Retail bakeries	546	9.91	9.55	9.99	10.01	—	286.40	287.46	316.68	305.31	—
Automotive dealers and service stations	55	12.98	12.88	13.34	13.47	—	473.77	466.26	478.91	482.23	—
New and used car dealers	551	17.24	17.11	17.74	17.88	—	636.16	624.52	654.61	661.56	—
Auto and home supply stores	553	11.95	11.69	11.95	11.92	—	464.86	447.73	451.71	445.81	—
Gasoline service stations	554	5.85	5.87	5.95	6.00	—	205.92	204.86	199.92	202.20	—
Automotive dealers, nec	559	13.75	14.48	14.43	14.69	—	482.63	501.01	515.15	509.74	—
Apparel and accessory stores	56	9.84	9.81	9.68	9.88	—	247.97	245.25	261.36	256.88	—
Men's and boys' clothing stores	561	10.05	10.10	9.34	9.64	—	275.37	275.73	268.99	267.03	—
Women's clothing stores	562	10.39	10.17	9.95	10.03	—	241.05	234.93	264.67	264.79	—
Family clothing stores	565	9.79	9.80	9.54	9.84	—	254.54	255.78	270.94	269.62	—
Shoe stores	566	9.12	9.18	9.55	9.54	—	227.09	218.48	239.71	219.42	—
Furniture and home furnishings stores	57	13.51	13.37	13.50	13.64	—	445.83	425.17	442.80	450.12	—
Furniture and home furnishings stores	571	12.26	12.24	12.45	12.73	—	405.81	400.25	415.83	425.18	—
Household appliance stores	572	13.44	13.02	13.95	14.13	—	434.11	416.64	424.08	435.20	—
Radio, television, and computer stores	573	15.01	14.84	14.78	14.71	—	495.33	457.07	477.39	482.49	—
Radio, television, and electronic stores	5731	12.99	13.32	13.50	13.26	—	418.28	406.26	419.85	425.65	—
Record and prerecorded tape stores	5735	8.73	8.57	8.62	8.72	—	209.52	204.82	218.09	223.23	—
Eating and drinking places ²	58	7.14	7.18	7.28	7.34	—	179.93	178.06	188.55	185.70	—
Miscellaneous retail establishments	59	10.75	10.74	11.00	11.13	—	314.98	314.68	331.10	332.79	—
Drug stores and proprietary stores	591	11.84	11.83	12.00	12.33	—	335.07	334.79	348.00	353.87	—
Used merchandise stores	593	8.79	8.86	8.58	8.59	—	259.31	258.71	247.10	247.39	—
Miscellaneous shopping goods stores	594	9.82	9.75	10.11	10.19	—	269.07	265.20	288.14	286.34	—
Nonstore retailers	596	11.37	11.34	11.68	11.62	—	385.44	386.69	405.30	403.21	—
Fuel dealers	598	13.67	14.00	13.97	14.16	—	493.49	512.40	508.51	523.92	—
Retail stores, nec	599	10.86	10.76	11.16	11.25	—	330.14	326.03	348.19	352.13	—
Optical goods stores	5995	12.52	12.48	12.58	12.89	—	406.90	396.86	412.62	413.77	—
Miscellaneous retail stores, nec	5999	11.28	11.12	11.63	11.64	—	356.45	348.06	384.95	386.45	—
Finance, insurance, and real estate³		15.96	15.91	16.31	16.57	\$16.58	585.73	569.58	588.79	608.12	\$593.56
Depository institutions	60	12.30	12.33	12.62	12.73	—	442.80	426.62	448.01	459.55	—
Commercial banks	602	11.70	11.75	12.06	12.17	—	420.03	403.03	425.72	438.12	—
State commercial banks	6022	11.51	11.53	11.81	11.98	—	408.61	393.17	413.35	430.08	—
National and commercial banks, nec	6021,9	11.82	11.89	12.24	12.30	—	427.88	410.21	434.52	442.80	—
Credit unions	606	12.09	11.99	12.34	12.50	—	438.87	424.45	443.01	455.00	—
Nondepository institutions	61	17.61	17.77	18.69	19.11	—	639.24	637.94	672.84	689.87	—
Personal credit institutions	614	13.63	13.53	14.28	14.28	—	512.49	489.79	536.93	542.64	—
Security and commodity brokers: Security and commodity services	628	23.56	23.70	24.36	24.70	—	874.08	857.94	884.27	923.78	—
Insurance carriers	63	18.46	18.38	18.97	19.18	—	719.94	702.12	730.35	749.94	—
Life insurance	631	16.89	17.02	17.55	17.79	—	670.53	662.08	686.21	711.60	—
Medical service and health insurance	632	17.14	17.04	17.55	17.59	—	665.03	657.74	672.17	682.49	—
Hospital and medical service plans	6324	17.49	17.37	17.88	17.83	—	699.60	693.06	715.20	722.12	—
Fire, marine, and casualty insurance	633	20.36	20.16	20.69	21.03	—	777.75	745.92	786.22	801.24	—
Services		14.85	14.87	15.05	15.36	15.37	487.08	483.28	493.64	503.81	501.06
Agricultural services	07	11.46	11.45	11.75	11.94	—	402.25	395.03	407.73	416.71	—

See footnotes at end of table.

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

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

Industry	1987 SIC Code	Average weekly hours					Average overtime hours				
		Sept. 2001	Oct. 2001	Aug. 2002	Sept. 2002P	Oct. 2002P	Sept. 2001	Oct. 2001	Aug. 2002	Sept. 2002P	Oct. 2002P
Services-Continued											
Agricultural services-Continued											
Veterinary services	074	29.0	28.5	29.1	28.6	-	-	-	-	-	-
Landscape and horticultural services	078	37.5	37.1	37.0	37.6	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hotels and other lodging places:											
Hotels and motels ²	701	30.1	29.4	31.3	30.7	-	-	-	-	-	-
Personal services:											
Laundry, cleaning, and garment services	721	33.9	33.9	33.5	33.5	-	-	-	-	-	-
Beauty shops ²	723	27.8	27.7	28.0	27.9	-	-	-	-	-	-
Miscellaneous personal services	729	30.1	29.8	28.0	28.3	-	-	-	-	-	-
Business services	73	33.6	33.6	33.8	33.9	-	-	-	-	-	-
Advertising	731	35.1	34.2	34.0	34.5	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mailing, reproduction, and stenographic services:											
Photocopying and duplicating services	7334	35.5	34.7	35.6	36.3	-	-	-	-	-	-
Services to buildings	734	28.9	28.8	29.0	29.1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disinfecting and pest control services	7342	38.1	36.3	37.0	38.1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Building maintenance services, nec	7349	28.0	28.2	28.4	28.3	-	-	-	-	-	-
Miscellaneous equipment rental and leasing	735	37.9	37.6	38.3	38.7	-	-	-	-	-	-
Medical equipment rental	7352	37.4	36.3	36.7	36.6	-	-	-	-	-	-
Heavy construction equipment rental	7353	41.3	41.3	41.7	42.0	-	-	-	-	-	-
Equipment rental and leasing, nec	7359	37.0	36.8	37.6	38.2	-	-	-	-	-	-
Personnel supply services:											
Help supply services	7363	31.8	32.3	32.8	32.5	-	-	-	-	-	-
Computer and data processing services	737	38.6	38.0	38.1	38.6	-	-	-	-	-	-
Computer programming services	7371	38.1	37.4	38.5	39.2	-	-	-	-	-	-
Computer integrated systems design	7373	40.4	39.4	37.8	39.2	-	-	-	-	-	-
Information retrieval services	7375	37.7	38.8	36.8	35.8	-	-	-	-	-	-
Computer maintenance and repair	7378	38.4	36.9	37.6	38.1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Miscellaneous business services	738	32.9	32.8	32.8	32.7	-	-	-	-	-	-
Detective and armored car services	7381	35.3	34.7	34.3	34.4	-	-	-	-	-	-
Security systems services	7382	36.8	36.0	37.5	38.0	-	-	-	-	-	-
Auto repair, services, and parking	75	35.0	34.7	35.6	35.3	-	-	-	-	-	-
Automotive rentals, without drivers	751	34.6	33.8	35.0	34.1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Passenger car rental	7514	33.7	32.9	34.2	33.0	-	-	-	-	-	-
Automobile parking	752	33.5	33.0	32.9	33.8	-	-	-	-	-	-
Automotive repair shops	753	36.8	36.7	37.5	37.3	-	-	-	-	-	-
Automotive and tire repair shops	7532,4	37.7	37.8	38.1	38.0	-	-	-	-	-	-
General automotive repair shops	7538	35.7	35.4	36.7	36.5	-	-	-	-	-	-
Automotive services, except repair	754	31.2	30.7	31.9	31.4	-	-	-	-	-	-
Carwashes	7542	28.2	27.4	28.7	28.3	-	-	-	-	-	-
Miscellaneous repair services	76	37.5	37.2	37.7	37.6	-	-	-	-	-	-
Motion pictures	78	30.9	30.7	30.9	30.0	-	-	-	-	-	-
Motion picture production and services	781	39.6	40.2	38.0	36.5	-	-	-	-	-	-
Video tape rental	784	25.3	23.8	24.3	26.6	-	-	-	-	-	-
Amusement and recreation services	79	25.1	25.2	26.7	25.2	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bowling centers	793	25.2	25.1	25.9	25.6	-	-	-	-	-	-
Misc. amusement and recreation services	799	24.8	24.7	27.2	24.7	-	-	-	-	-	-
Physical fitness facilities	7991	17.3	16.6	17.0	16.3	-	-	-	-	-	-
Membership sports and recreation clubs	7997	27.7	27.2	28.5	27.9	-	-	-	-	-	-
Health services	80	33.5	33.1	33.3	33.6	-	-	-	-	-	-
Offices and clinics of medical doctors	801	33.4	32.9	33.2	33.4	-	-	-	-	-	-
Offices and clinics of dentists	802	27.8	27.7	27.2	27.6	-	-	-	-	-	-
Offices and clinics of other health practitioners	804	30.5	30.2	29.8	30.2	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nursing and personal care facilities	805	33.1	32.4	32.6	33.1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Intermediate care facilities	8052	32.0	31.2	32.0	32.5	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hospitals	806	35.2	35.0	35.4	35.4	-	-	-	-	-	-

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				
		Sept. 2001	Oct. 2001	Aug. 2002	Sept. 2002P	Oct. 2002P	Sept. 2001	Oct. 2001	Aug. 2002	Sept. 2002P	Oct. 2002P
Services-Continued											
Agricultural services-Continued											
Veterinary services	074	\$11.59	\$11.58	\$12.11	\$12.31	—	\$336.11	\$330.03	\$352.40	\$352.07	—
Landscape and horticultural services	078	11.47	11.47	11.74	11.91	—	430.13	425.54	434.38	447.82	—
Hotels and other lodging places:											
Hotels and motels ²	701	9.98	10.02	10.02	10.24	—	300.40	294.59	313.63	314.37	—
Personal services:											
Laundry, cleaning, and garment services	721	9.54	9.49	9.82	9.90	—	323.41	321.71	328.97	331.65	—
Beauty shops ²	723	10.65	10.64	11.06	10.86	—	296.07	294.73	309.68	302.99	—
Miscellaneous personal services	729	11.40	11.55	11.57	11.82	—	343.14	344.19	323.96	334.51	—
Business services											
Advertising	73	15.24	15.11	15.31	15.53	—	512.06	507.70	517.48	526.47	—
Advertising	731	20.28	19.87	19.90	20.08	—	711.83	679.55	676.60	692.76	—
Mailing, reproduction, and stenographic services:											
Photocopying and duplicating services	7334	13.76	13.53	13.38	13.35	—	488.48	469.49	476.33	484.61	—
Services to buildings	734	9.32	9.24	9.47	9.51	—	269.35	266.11	274.63	276.74	—
Disinfecting and pest control services	7342	13.12	12.89	13.61	13.65	—	499.87	467.91	503.57	520.07	—
Building maintenance services, nec	7349	8.84	8.81	9.03	9.05	—	247.52	248.44	256.45	256.12	—
Miscellaneous equipment rental and leasing	735	14.78	14.84	15.00	15.21	—	560.16	557.98	574.50	588.63	—
Medical equipment rental	7352	13.95	13.99	14.28	14.19	—	521.73	507.84	524.08	519.35	—
Heavy construction equipment rental	7353	19.73	19.70	20.82	20.94	—	814.85	813.61	868.19	879.48	—
Equipment rental and leasing, nec	7359	13.23	13.29	13.22	13.53	—	489.51	489.07	497.07	516.85	—
Personnel supply services:											
Help supply services	7363	11.73	11.65	11.84	11.90	—	373.01	376.30	388.35	386.75	—
Computer and data processing services	737	25.08	24.93	25.15	25.73	—	968.09	947.34	958.22	993.18	—
Computer programming services	7371	28.63	28.68	28.90	29.49	—	1,090.80	1,072.63	1,112.65	1,156.01	—
Computer integrated systems design	7373	24.43	24.18	24.05	25.12	—	986.97	952.69	909.09	984.70	—
Information retrieval services	7375	17.25	16.38	17.81	18.33	—	650.33	635.54	655.41	656.21	—
Computer maintenance and repair	7378	16.61	17.15	18.11	18.15	—	637.82	632.84	680.94	691.52	—
Miscellaneous business services	738	11.37	11.32	11.63	11.66	—	374.07	371.30	381.46	381.28	—
Detective and armored car services	7381	9.65	9.59	9.82	9.91	—	340.65	332.77	336.83	340.90	—
Security systems services	7382	15.11	15.43	15.93	15.67	—	556.05	555.48	597.38	595.46	—
Auto repair, services, and parking											
Automotive rentals, without drivers	751	11.63	11.71	11.88	11.91	—	402.40	395.80	415.80	406.13	—
Passenger car rental	7514	10.73	10.74	10.73	10.74	—	361.60	353.35	366.97	354.42	—
Automobile parking	752	9.50	9.54	9.75	9.78	—	318.25	314.82	320.78	330.56	—
Automotive repair shops	753	14.06	14.02	14.28	14.39	—	517.41	514.53	535.50	536.75	—
Automotive and tire repair shops	7532,4	14.93	14.89	15.12	15.24	—	562.86	562.84	576.07	579.12	—
General automotive repair shops	7538	13.64	13.58	13.91	13.93	—	486.95	480.73	510.50	508.45	—
Automotive services, except repair	754	9.56	9.63	9.74	9.90	—	298.27	295.64	310.71	310.86	—
Carwashes	7542	7.92	7.98	8.12	8.09	—	223.34	218.65	233.04	228.95	—
Miscellaneous repair services											
.....	76	15.03	15.05	15.38	15.48	—	563.63	559.86	579.83	582.05	—
Motion pictures											
Motion picture production and services	78	15.37	16.05	14.86	15.37	—	474.93	492.74	459.17	461.10	—
Video tape rental	781	20.96	21.76	20.90	21.44	—	830.02	874.75	794.20	782.56	—
.....	784	7.81	7.87	8.15	8.50	—	197.59	187.31	198.05	226.10	—
Amusement and recreation services											
Bowling centers	79	10.75	11.03	10.45	11.19	—	269.83	277.96	279.02	281.99	—
.....	793	8.46	8.44	9.02	8.86	—	213.19	211.84	233.62	226.82	—
Misc. amusement and recreation services	799	9.93	10.04	9.64	10.31	—	246.26	247.99	262.21	254.66	—
Physical fitness facilities	7991	10.40	10.39	10.70	10.87	—	179.92	172.47	181.90	177.18	—
Membership sports and recreation clubs	7997	10.56	10.79	10.36	10.96	—	293.07	293.49	295.26	305.78	—
Health services											
Offices and clinics of medical doctors	80	15.63	15.70	16.31	16.42	—	523.61	519.67	543.12	551.71	—
Offices and clinics of medical doctors	801	16.08	16.12	16.90	16.96	—	537.07	530.35	561.08	566.46	—
Offices and clinics of dentists	802	16.42	16.53	17.23	17.35	—	456.48	457.88	468.66	478.86	—
Offices and clinics of other health practitioners	804	13.90	13.78	14.08	14.25	—	423.95	416.16	419.58	430.35	—
Nursing and personal care facilities	805	11.44	11.45	11.72	11.80	—	378.66	370.98	382.07	390.58	—
Intermediate care facilities	8052	10.93	10.91	11.13	11.23	—	349.76	340.39	356.16	364.98	—
Hospitals	806	17.69	17.78	18.56	18.73	—	622.69	622.30	657.02	663.04	—

See footnotes at end of table.

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

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

Industry	1987 SIC Code	Average weekly hours					Average overtime hours				
		Sept. 2001	Oct. 2001	Aug. 2002	Sept. 2002 ^P	Oct. 2002 ^P	Sept. 2001	Oct. 2001	Aug. 2002	Sept. 2002 ^P	Oct. 2002 ^P
Services-Continued											
Health services-Continued											
Home health care services	808	30.1	29.7	30.1	30.1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Legal services	81	35.7	34.9	34.9	35.7	-	-	-	-	-	-
Social services	83	31.6	31.0	31.3	31.7	-	-	-	-	-	-
Individual and family services	832	31.7	30.9	30.9	31.6	-	-	-	-	-	-
Job training and related services	833	30.7	30.3	30.3	30.8	-	-	-	-	-	-
Child day care services	835	29.9	30.0	30.7	30.3	-	-	-	-	-	-
Residential care	836	33.1	32.1	32.5	33.1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Social services, nec	839	32.5	31.9	31.6	32.8	-	-	-	-	-	-
Membership organizations:											
Professional organizations	862	35.7	35.1	35.2	35.8	-	-	-	-	-	-
Engineering and management services	87	37.2	36.7	36.6	37.0	-	-	-	-	-	-
Engineering and architectural services	871	38.9	38.6	38.8	39.2	-	-	-	-	-	-
Engineering services	8711	39.2	38.9	39.1	39.5	-	-	-	-	-	-
Architectural services	8712	38.4	37.8	37.6	38.1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Surveying services	8713	37.1	37.2	37.6	37.9	-	-	-	-	-	-
Accounting, auditing, and bookkeeping	872	36.5	35.7	35.0	35.8	-	-	-	-	-	-
Research and testing services	873	36.3	36.0	35.8	35.7	-	-	-	-	-	-
Commercial physical research	8731	38.9	38.6	38.1	38.2	-	-	-	-	-	-
Commercial nonphysical research	8732	28.9	28.7	28.4	27.4	-	-	-	-	-	-
Noncommercial research organizations	8733	36.9	36.1	36.5	36.8	-	-	-	-	-	-
Management and public relations	874	36.5	36.0	36.0	36.5	-	-	-	-	-	-
Management services	8741	36.2	35.6	36.0	36.2	-	-	-	-	-	-
Management consulting services	8742	36.6	35.9	35.5	36.6	-	-	-	-	-	-
Public relations services	8743	35.4	34.5	32.7	31.7	-	-	-	-	-	-
Services, nec	89	36.0	35.2	35.4	35.4	-	-	-	-	-	-

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				
		Sept. 2001	Oct. 2001	Aug. 2002	Sept. 2002 ^P	Oct. 2002 ^P	Sept. 2001	Oct. 2001	Aug. 2002	Sept. 2002 ^P	Oct. 2002 ^P
Services-Continued											
Health services-Continued											
Home health care services	808	\$12.78	\$12.79	\$12.98	\$12.96	-	\$384.68	\$379.86	\$390.70	\$390.10	-
Legal services	81	21.28	21.15	21.38	21.91	-	759.70	738.14	746.16	782.19	-
Social services	83	10.52	10.46	10.73	10.93	-	332.43	324.26	335.85	346.48	-
Individual and family services	832	11.01	10.97	11.18	11.38	-	349.02	338.97	345.46	359.61	-
Job training and related services	833	10.12	10.11	10.41	10.54	-	310.68	306.33	315.42	324.63	-
Child day care services	835	9.17	9.14	9.15	9.55	-	274.18	274.20	280.91	289.37	-
Residential care	836	10.64	10.58	10.90	11.04	-	352.18	339.62	354.25	365.42	-
Social services, nec	839	13.06	12.94	13.44	13.63	-	424.45	412.79	424.70	447.06	-
Membership organizations:											
Professional organizations	862	20.32	20.23	20.87	21.04	-	725.42	710.07	734.62	753.23	-
Engineering and management services	87	20.23	20.12	20.52	20.93	-	752.56	738.40	751.03	774.41	-
Engineering and architectural services	871	21.94	22.02	22.20	22.62	-	853.47	849.97	861.36	886.70	-
Engineering services	8711	22.69	22.85	22.98	23.37	-	889.45	888.87	898.52	923.12	-
Architectural services	8712	20.56	20.35	20.76	21.28	-	789.50	769.23	780.58	810.77	-
Surveying services	8713	16.01	16.02	16.17	16.48	-	593.97	595.94	607.99	624.59	-
Accounting, auditing, and bookkeeping	872	17.36	17.07	17.71	18.08	-	633.64	609.40	619.85	647.26	-
Research and testing services	873	20.59	20.50	21.06	21.62	-	747.42	738.00	753.95	771.83	-
Commercial physical research	8731	23.36	23.50	24.16	24.60	-	908.70	907.10	920.50	939.72	-
Commercial nonphysical research	8732	15.63	15.07	15.13	15.82	-	451.71	432.51	429.69	433.47	-
Noncommercial research organizations	8733	23.64	23.84	23.82	24.57	-	872.32	860.62	869.43	904.18	-
Management and public relations	874	19.91	19.66	20.08	20.46	-	726.72	707.76	722.88	746.79	-
Management services	8741	17.85	17.60	17.67	18.08	-	646.17	626.56	636.12	654.50	-
Management consulting services	8742	22.25	21.87	22.87	23.20	-	814.35	785.13	811.89	849.12	-
Public relations services	8743	19.77	19.20	18.88	19.31	-	699.86	662.40	617.38	612.13	-
Services, nec	89	19.12	19.36	20.07	20.43	-	688.32	681.47	710.48	723.22	-

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 Money payments only tips; not included.

³ Excludes nonoffice commissioned real estate sales agents.

- Data not available.

P = preliminary.

NOTE: Establishment survey estimates currently reflect March 2001 benchmark levels. When more recent benchmark data are introduced with the release of May 2003 estimates, all data will be converted to the North American Industry Classification System. See page 3 of this publication for additional information. The July 2002 estimates of average overtime hours in SICs 37 and 376 have been corrected to 3.4 and 3.9 hours, respectively.

**ESTABLISHMENT DATA
EARNINGS
NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED**

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

Industry	Sept. 2001	Oct. 2001	Aug. 2002	Sept. 2002 ^P	Oct. 2002 ^P
Manufacturing	\$14.26	\$14.27	\$14.52	\$14.62	\$14.65
Durable goods	14.75	14.78	15.01	15.10	15.17
Lumber and wood products	11.68	11.66	11.80	11.89	(2)
Furniture and fixtures	11.92	12.03	12.19	12.23	(2)
Stone, clay, and glass products	14.15	14.12	14.40	14.55	(2)
Primary metal industries	16.05	16.02	16.23	16.31	(2)
Fabricated metal products	13.75	13.73	13.99	14.09	(2)
Industrial machinery and equipment	15.36	15.41	15.77	15.82	(2)
Electronic and other electrical equipment	14.34	14.33	14.55	14.58	(2)
Transportation equipment	18.37	18.51	18.72	18.84	(2)
Instruments and related products	14.46	14.46	14.78	14.88	(2)
Miscellaneous manufacturing	12.06	11.97	12.07	12.11	(2)
Nondurable goods	13.53	13.54	13.82	13.93	\$13.91
Food and kindred products	12.05	12.03	12.36	12.39	(2)
Tobacco products	19.92	20.08	20.11	19.87	(2)
Textile mill products	10.91	10.86	11.15	11.26	(2)
Apparel and other textile products	9.28	9.23	9.68	9.74	(2)
Paper and allied products	16.08	16.14	16.47	16.59	(2)
Printing and publishing	14.34	14.29	14.52	14.73	(2)
Chemicals and allied products	17.82	17.74	18.02	18.26	(2)
Petroleum and coal products	20.63	20.70	20.95	21.15	(2)
Rubber and misc. plastics products	12.88	13.00	13.11	13.13	(2)
Leather and leather products	10.07	10.04	10.14	9.93	(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 currently reflect March 2001

benchmark levels. When more recent benchmark data are introduced with the release of May 2003 estimates, all data will be converted to the North American Industry Classification System. See page 3 of this publication for additional information.

**ESTABLISHMENT DATA
EARNINGS
NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED**

B-17. Average hourly and weekly earnings of production or nonsupervisory workers¹ on private nonfarm payrolls by major industry, in current and constant (1982) dollars

Industry	Average hourly earnings					Average weekly earnings				
	Sept. 2001	Oct. 2001	Aug. 2002	Sept. 2002 ^P	Oct. 2002 ^P	Sept. 2001	Oct. 2001	Aug. 2002	Sept. 2002 ^P	Oct. 2002 ^P
Total private:										
Current dollars	\$14.50	\$14.49	\$14.70	\$14.93	\$14.91	\$498.80	\$492.66	\$505.68	\$515.09	\$508.43
Constant (1982) dollars	8.04	8.07	8.07	8.17	(2)	276.50	274.31	277.54	281.93	(2)
Mining:										
Current dollars	17.61	17.72	17.71	17.69	\$17.63	774.84	772.59	768.61	764.21	\$752.80
Constant (1982) dollars	9.76	9.87	9.72	9.68	(2)	429.51	430.17	421.85	418.29	(2)
Construction:										
Current dollars	18.51	18.57	18.97	19.09	\$19.13	738.55	737.23	749.32	754.06	\$744.16
Constant (1982) dollars	10.26	10.34	10.41	10.45	(2)	409.40	410.48	411.26	412.73	(2)
Manufacturing:										
Current dollars	15.01	14.97	15.32	15.42	\$15.41	616.91	607.78	629.65	636.85	\$630.27
Constant (1982) dollars	8.32	8.34	8.41	8.44	(2)	341.97	338.41	345.58	348.58	(2)
Transportation and public utilities:										
Current dollars	16.91	16.98	17.31	17.47	\$17.40	645.96	645.24	669.90	679.58	\$661.20
Constant (1982) dollars	9.37	9.45	9.50	9.56	(2)	358.07	359.27	367.67	371.96	(2)
Wholesale trade:										
Current dollars	16.08	15.95	16.19	16.37	\$16.27	620.69	606.10	623.32	635.16	\$619.89
Constant (1982) dollars	8.91	8.88	8.89	8.96	(2)	344.06	337.47	342.11	347.65	(2)
Retail trade:										
Current dollars	9.86	9.87	10.01	10.15	\$10.13	284.95	282.28	295.30	295.37	\$291.74
Constant (1982) dollars	5.47	5.50	5.49	5.56	(2)	157.95	157.17	162.07	161.67	(2)
Finance, insurance, and real estate:										
Current dollars	15.96	15.91	16.31	16.57	\$16.58	585.73	569.58	588.79	608.12	\$593.56
Constant (1982) dollars	8.85	8.86	8.95	9.07	(2)	324.68	317.14	323.16	332.85	(2)
Services:										
Current dollars	14.85	14.87	15.05	15.36	\$15.37	487.08	483.28	493.64	503.81	\$501.06
Constant (1982) dollars	8.23	8.28	8.26	8.41	(2)	270.00	269.09	270.93	275.76	(2)

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

² Not available.

^P = preliminary.

NOTE: The Consumer Price Index for Urban Wage Earners and Clerical

Workers (CPI-W) is used to deflate the earnings series. Establishment survey estimates currently reflect March 2001 benchmark levels. When more recent benchmark data are introduced with the release of May 2003 estimates, all data will be converted to the North American Industry Classification System. See page 3 of this publication for additional information.

**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		
	Sept. 2001	Aug. 2002	Sept. 2002P	Sept. 2001	Aug. 2002	Sept. 2002P	Sept. 2001	Aug. 2002	Sept. 2002P
Alabama	41.1	40.8	41.2	\$13.43	\$13.30	\$13.29	\$551.97	\$542.64	\$547.55
Birmingham	42.2	43.0	41.7	14.04	13.91	13.58	592.49	598.13	566.29
Mobile	43.9	42.7	43.2	14.69	14.82	14.83	644.89	632.81	640.66
Alaska	35.4	33.7	34.2	14.05	15.12	15.40	497.37	509.54	526.68
Arizona	39.7	39.6	39.7	13.45	13.89	13.93	533.97	550.04	553.02
Arkansas	40.3	40.1	40.9	12.44	12.85	12.84	501.33	515.29	525.16
Fayetteville-Springdale-Rogers	40.1	40.5	39.8	12.78	12.89	12.75	512.48	522.05	507.45
Fort Smith	38.8	41.6	40.7	12.14	13.16	13.21	471.03	547.46	537.65
Little Rock-North Little Rock	41.4	40.4	40.6	13.15	13.27	13.22	544.41	536.11	536.73
Pine Bluff	39.9	40.0	40.7	13.54	14.87	14.67	540.25	594.80	597.07
California	41.3	40.9	40.9	14.84	14.98	15.00	612.89	612.68	613.50
Bakersfield	41.7	41.3	41.1	14.19	14.15	14.08	591.72	584.40	578.69
Fresno	41.1	41.7	41.0	12.37	12.29	12.28	508.41	512.49	503.48
Los Angeles-Long Beach	41.3	40.7	40.8	13.46	13.55	13.57	555.90	551.49	553.66
Modesto	40.2	40.3	39.9	14.33	14.30	14.43	576.07	576.29	575.76
Oakland	43.1	43.1	43.1	16.70	17.43	17.43	719.77	751.23	751.23
Orange County	42.8	41.4	41.3	13.65	13.70	13.65	584.22	567.18	563.75
Riverside-San Bernardino	41.7	41.6	41.5	12.70	12.81	12.85	529.59	532.90	533.28
Sacramento	40.1	40.0	40.5	15.09	15.27	15.26	605.11	610.80	618.03
Salinas	41.5	41.3	41.3	14.68	14.95	15.04	609.22	617.44	621.15
San Diego	40.0	39.9	39.7	14.00	14.18	14.24	560.00	565.78	565.33
San Francisco	39.7	39.5	39.3	15.19	15.33	15.31	603.04	605.54	601.68
San Jose	40.9	39.9	40.0	18.44	18.68	18.76	754.20	745.33	750.40
Santa Barbara-Santa Maria-Lompoc	39.6	41.2	41.0	15.10	15.28	15.33	597.96	629.54	628.53
Santa Rosa	40.0	38.9	38.6	15.87	15.99	15.88	634.80	622.01	612.97
Stockton-Lodi	42.2	40.6	39.9	13.58	13.47	13.50	573.08	546.88	538.65
Vallejo-Fairfield-Napa	40.8	40.7	42.0	16.72	16.69	16.82	682.18	679.28	706.44
Ventura	42.9	42.8	43.2	13.19	13.45	13.45	565.85	575.66	581.04
Colorado	39.4	40.2	40.6	15.37	15.86	15.93	605.58	637.57	646.76
Denver	41.0	42.3	42.0	14.12	14.55	14.43	578.92	615.47	606.06
Connecticut	42.7	42.1	42.2	16.17	16.13	16.21	690.46	679.07	684.06
Bridgeport	41.3	42.5	42.7	15.67	16.04	16.21	647.17	681.70	692.17
Danbury	40.3	38.9	39.9	15.34	15.76	16.09	618.20	613.06	641.99
Hartford	42.6	42.5	43.1	17.00	17.78	17.85	724.20	755.65	769.34
New Haven-Meriden	42.9	42.7	42.9	16.11	16.07	16.08	691.12	686.19	689.83
New London-Norwich	41.7	39.9	41.0	17.46	18.31	18.40	728.08	730.57	754.40
Stamford-Norwalk	41.4	38.8	42.3	13.92	14.17	14.46	576.29	549.80	611.66
Waterbury	42.2	39.5	40.3	15.62	15.94	16.02	659.16	629.63	645.61
Delaware	41.1	43.7	43.9	16.63	16.88	16.89	683.49	737.66	741.47
Dover	39.9	39.9	40.2	14.83	14.69	14.91	591.72	586.13	599.38
Wilmington-Newark	42.7	45.1	44.5	19.99	19.94	19.90	853.57	899.29	885.55
District of Columbia: Washington PMSA	38.6	41.7	41.6	15.68	15.72	15.48	605.25	655.52	643.97
Florida	41.6	41.0	41.3	12.87	13.60	13.70	535.39	557.60	565.81
Georgia	41.2	43.4	43.7	13.05	12.91	13.00	537.66	560.29	568.10
Atlanta	40.0	39.1	39.9	14.25	14.02	14.23	570.00	548.18	567.78
Savannah	44.3	48.5	49.4	16.51	17.45	17.54	731.39	846.33	866.48
Hawaii	36.2	35.6	37.6	14.43	14.36	14.27	522.37	511.22	536.55
Honolulu	36.3	34.5	36.6	14.02	13.75	13.59	508.93	474.38	497.39
Idaho	38.8	37.8	39.0	15.59	16.48	16.11	604.89	622.94	628.29
Illinois	41.0	40.6	40.8	14.65	14.60	14.71	600.65	592.76	600.17
Bloomington-Normal	39.3	39.0	40.0	20.02	20.85	21.21	786.79	813.15	848.40
Champaign-Urbana	40.4	40.2	39.9	13.40	13.91	13.88	541.36	559.18	553.81
Chicago	40.8	40.6	40.6	14.45	14.44	14.52	589.56	586.26	589.51
Davenport-Moline-Rock Island	39.7	39.9	40.0	16.05	16.20	16.18	637.19	646.38	647.20
Decatur	40.1	40.6	41.3	16.87	16.99	17.01	676.49	689.79	702.51
Kankakee	40.9	40.0	40.9	16.06	16.77	16.80	656.85	670.80	687.12
Peoria-Pekin	40.8	39.9	39.1	17.04	17.44	17.49	695.23	695.86	683.86
Rockford	40.2	41.6	40.7	16.71	17.51	17.27	671.74	728.42	702.89
Springfield	40.3	40.8	40.7	13.60	13.25	13.19	548.08	540.60	536.83

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		
	Sept. 2001	Aug. 2002	Sept. 2002 ^P	Sept. 2001	Aug. 2002	Sept. 2002 ^P	Sept. 2001	Aug. 2002	Sept. 2002 ^P
Indiana	40.9	41.3	41.5	\$16.28	\$16.73	\$16.80	\$665.85	\$690.95	\$697.20
Bloomington	38.0	38.4	38.8	14.78	13.98	13.81	561.64	536.83	535.83
Elkhart-Goshen	38.5	38.6	38.6	15.43	16.17	16.24	594.06	624.16	626.86
Evansville-Henderson	41.6	41.1	42.0	16.36	16.11	16.15	680.58	662.12	678.30
Fort Wayne	40.0	41.7	41.9	15.75	16.74	16.61	630.00	698.06	695.96
Gary	40.8	42.0	42.5	20.96	21.15	21.05	855.17	888.30	894.63
Indianapolis	44.1	43.9	44.0	15.52	15.63	15.63	684.43	686.16	687.72
Kokomo	40.6	47.9	47.4	23.82	26.13	26.40	967.09	1,251.63	1,251.36
Lafayette	43.1	40.9	40.6	16.46	15.67	15.55	709.43	640.90	631.33
Muncie	45.1	45.5	45.5	14.49	14.76	14.76	653.50	671.58	671.58
South Bend	40.3	41.5	40.7	12.79	13.34	13.63	515.44	553.61	554.74
Terre Haute	41.7	42.4	42.0	14.69	15.47	15.17	612.57	655.93	637.14
Iowa	42.0	41.4	41.8	15.08	15.36	15.40	633.36	635.90	643.72
Cedar Rapids	42.9	42.4	42.8	19.67	19.93	19.91	843.84	845.03	852.15
Des Moines	41.1	43.8	43.1	16.50	16.19	16.06	678.15	709.12	692.19
Dubuque	37.6	35.9	36.2	14.65	16.18	16.00	550.84	580.86	579.20
Sioux City	42.7	46.0	46.8	12.81	13.09	12.98	546.99	602.14	607.46
Kansas	40.3	40.5	41.4	15.37	16.14	16.24	619.41	653.67	672.34
Topeka	39.4	39.2	40.7	18.67	19.44	19.48	735.60	762.05	792.84
Wichita	40.8	40.2	40.2	17.94	18.29	18.06	731.95	735.26	726.01
Kentucky	41.2	41.6	42.0	15.43	15.70	15.68	635.72	653.12	658.56
Lexington	40.1	39.6	39.3	14.38	15.40	15.57	576.64	609.84	611.90
Louisville	43.0	41.7	41.7	17.64	18.22	18.19	758.52	759.77	758.52
Louisiana	42.7	42.6	43.6	16.00	16.00	16.18	683.20	681.60	705.45
Baton Rouge	41.1	44.1	43.5	18.70	18.29	18.95	768.57	806.59	824.33
New Orleans	43.4	43.6	43.4	15.77	15.77	15.86	684.42	687.57	688.32
Shreveport-Bossier City	41.1	40.0	40.4	15.77	15.27	15.65	648.15	610.80	632.26
Maine	40.5	41.4	42.4	15.42	15.81	15.89	624.51	654.53	673.74
Lewiston-Auburn	40.5	40.8	40.5	13.93	14.63	14.80	564.17	596.90	599.40
Portland	44.0	42.7	44.1	12.39	13.16	13.39	545.16	561.93	590.50
Maryland	40.6	40.7	40.7	15.55	16.40	16.34	631.33	667.48	665.04
Baltimore PMSA	39.8	41.6	41.2	15.87	17.15	17.22	631.63	713.44	709.46
Massachusetts	40.9	40.9	41.2	15.49	15.68	15.77	633.54	641.31	649.72
Boston	39.7	39.9	40.9	16.81	16.88	16.88	667.36	673.51	690.39
Springfield	40.1	40.4	40.3	14.39	14.44	14.47	577.04	583.38	583.14
Worcester	40.8	41.2	41.2	15.08	15.11	15.11	615.26	622.53	622.53
Michigan	42.0	42.9	43.3	19.90	20.36	20.47	835.80	873.44	886.35
Ann Arbor	43.6	44.2	44.3	21.48	22.75	22.75	936.53	1,005.55	1,007.83
Detroit	44.0	44.3	44.1	21.92	22.18	22.19	964.48	982.57	978.58
Flint	41.7	42.7	43.7	25.87	26.93	27.08	1,078.78	1,149.91	1,183.40
Grand Rapids-Muskegon-Holland	39.5	39.9	39.8	16.03	16.04	16.22	633.19	640.00	645.56
Jackson	39.5	41.2	41.3	14.15	15.28	14.97	558.93	629.54	618.26
Kalamazoo-Battle Creek	42.3	42.2	42.0	15.17	15.52	15.47	641.69	654.94	649.74
Lansing East Lansing	40.4	39.4	39.4	21.79	22.27	22.56	880.32	877.44	888.86
Saginaw-Bay City-Midland	43.3	41.6	42.6	21.62	21.79	22.01	936.15	906.46	937.63
Minnesota	40.2	40.0	40.0	15.52	15.75	15.75	623.90	630.00	630.00
Duluth-Superior	39.4	39.9	40.9	14.32	15.99	16.17	564.21	638.00	661.35
Minneapolis-St. Paul	40.5	40.5	40.6	16.43	16.49	16.39	665.42	667.85	665.43
St. Cloud	41.9	42.9	43.1	14.74	14.74	15.34	617.61	632.35	661.15
Mississippi	40.2	39.9	40.3	12.24	12.53	12.59	492.05	499.95	507.38
Jackson	41.3	43.5	46.6	13.67	13.34	13.23	564.57	580.29	616.52
Missouri	41.7	40.3	40.3	15.09	15.64	15.54	629.25	630.29	626.26
Kansas City	44.3	42.4	42.7	17.34	17.33	17.49	768.16	734.79	746.82
St. Louis	41.9	41.8	42.1	17.05	17.81	17.67	714.40	744.46	743.91
Springfield	38.5	40.7	39.7	12.87	13.10	12.73	495.50	533.17	505.38
Montana	38.7	39.2	39.2	14.69	14.08	14.41	568.50	551.94	564.87
Nebraska	41.2	41.5	40.8	13.54	13.72	13.69	557.85	569.38	558.55
Lincoln	41.6	41.3	41.4	15.33	15.47	15.27	637.73	638.91	632.18
Omaha	40.8	42.2	40.3	14.83	15.04	14.88	605.06	634.69	599.66
Nevada	42.5	39.3	40.7	14.16	14.96	14.80	601.80	587.93	602.36
Las Vegas	43.1	40.3	41.0	13.55	14.00	14.00	584.01	564.20	574.00

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		
	Sept. 2001	Aug. 2002	Sept. 2002P	Sept. 2001	Aug. 2002	Sept. 2002P	Sept. 2001	Aug. 2002	Sept. 2002P
New Hampshire	41.0	43.0	44.3	\$13.78	\$13.72	\$13.82	\$564.98	\$589.96	\$612.23
Manchester	39.2	38.9	38.3	15.70	15.82	15.75	615.44	615.40	603.23
Nashua	40.1	35.7	36.7	14.04	13.81	13.80	563.00	493.02	506.46
Portsmouth-Rochester	40.4	42.3	42.8	13.77	14.26	14.26	556.31	603.20	610.33
New Jersey	40.6	40.7	40.7	15.84	15.98	15.98	643.10	650.39	650.39
New Mexico	39.2	39.2	39.3	13.93	13.92	14.11	546.06	545.66	554.52
Albuquerque	38.8	37.5	37.7	14.48	15.43	15.20	561.82	578.63	573.04
New York	40.1	40.7	40.9	14.91	15.21	15.23	597.89	619.05	622.91
Albany-Schenectady-Troy	41.0	41.7	42.4	15.74	15.70	15.71	645.34	654.69	666.10
Binghamton	39.8	40.5	41.3	11.42	11.55	11.43	454.52	467.78	472.06
Buffalo-Niagara Falls	42.1	42.2	43.1	18.85	19.07	19.06	793.59	804.75	821.49
Dutchess County	39.3	38.4	37.7	13.31	13.90	14.17	523.08	533.76	534.21
Elmira	40.2	41.1	41.5	13.66	13.85	13.81	549.13	569.24	573.12
Nassau-Suffolk	39.1	39.2	39.1	13.48	13.75	13.68	527.07	539.00	534.89
New York PMSA	38.7	39.0	39.0	14.28	14.48	14.47	552.64	564.72	564.33
New York City	37.9	38.0	38.0	14.19	14.40	14.41	537.80	547.20	547.58
Newburgh	38.9	39.0	38.4	12.62	12.42	12.66	490.92	484.38	486.14
Rochester	40.7	41.6	42.0	17.07	17.03	17.10	694.75	708.45	718.20
Rockland County	43.8	42.8	42.9	17.02	17.25	17.28	745.48	738.30	741.31
Syracuse	41.0	41.2	41.4	16.06	16.14	16.09	658.46	664.97	666.13
Utica-Rome	39.8	39.3	39.3	13.06	13.08	13.10	519.79	514.04	514.83
Westchester County	42.3	44.0	44.4	13.99	14.11	14.03	591.78	620.84	622.93
North Carolina	39.5	40.9	40.7	13.43	13.59	13.64	530.49	555.83	555.15
Asheville	37.8	39.8	38.8	12.40	12.34	12.23	468.72	491.13	474.52
Charlotte-Gastonia-Rock Hill	38.8	40.7	40.1	14.04	14.47	14.34	544.75	588.93	575.03
Greensboro-Winston-Salem-High Point	38.6	41.3	40.9	13.47	13.38	13.41	519.94	552.59	548.47
Raleigh-Durham-Chapel Hill	41.3	43.1	44.0	14.56	14.66	14.58	601.33	631.85	641.52
North Dakota	39.0	39.5	40.5	12.68	12.81	12.83	494.52	506.00	519.62
Fargo-Moorhead	40.5	39.9	39.1	12.75	13.25	13.41	516.38	528.68	524.33
Ohio	42.2	41.5	41.5	17.24	17.26	17.36	727.53	716.29	720.44
Akron	39.8	40.6	40.9	14.75	14.86	14.88	587.05	603.32	608.59
Canton-Massillon	40.8	39.6	39.3	14.77	15.75	15.82	602.62	623.70	621.73
Cincinnati	42.5	42.1	42.3	17.21	16.99	16.96	731.43	715.28	717.41
Cleveland-Lorain-Elyria	41.8	41.4	41.4	16.91	16.92	17.11	706.84	700.49	708.35
Columbus	42.0	41.1	41.4	15.61	15.61	15.67	655.62	641.57	648.74
Dayton-Springfield	43.0	42.2	42.9	17.84	18.26	18.56	767.12	770.57	796.22
Hamilton-Middletown	45.9	44.8	44.6	19.30	19.35	19.41	885.87	866.88	865.69
Lima	41.3	40.4	41.0	18.63	19.16	19.24	769.42	774.06	788.84
Mansfield	43.1	43.2	43.3	17.51	18.72	19.07	754.68	808.70	825.73
Steubenville-Weirton	43.0	43.2	42.9	18.87	18.91	19.49	811.41	816.91	836.12
Toledo	44.9	43.5	44.0	20.14	20.59	20.73	904.29	895.67	912.12
Youngstown-Warren	39.9	40.5	41.1	19.08	19.49	19.65	761.29	789.35	807.62
Oklahoma	38.0	39.3	39.2	13.15	14.04	14.04	499.70	551.77	550.37
Oklahoma City	38.6	40.1	40.5	14.06	15.00	15.48	542.72	601.50	626.94
Tulsa	41.6	42.0	42.6	16.06	14.70	14.91	668.10	617.40	635.17
Oregon	40.2	40.7	41.5	16.02	15.99	16.18	644.00	650.79	671.47
Eugene-Springfield	41.4	40.8	41.5	15.39	15.94	16.80	637.15	650.35	697.20
Medford-Ashland	40.8	43.0	43.6	15.05	15.05	15.49	614.04	647.15	675.36
Portland-Vancouver	37.3	38.1	38.5	15.96	16.19	16.37	595.31	616.84	630.25
Salem	35.3	37.0	38.6	13.86	12.55	12.63	489.26	464.35	487.52
Pennsylvania	41.7	41.5	41.5	14.90	14.98	15.06	621.33	621.67	624.99
Allentown-Bethlehem-Easton	41.6	41.5	41.5	15.08	15.11	15.12	627.33	627.07	627.48
Altoona	39.2	38.6	38.8	13.16	13.34	13.55	515.87	514.92	525.74
Erie	44.0	44.4	45.1	15.91	15.58	15.69	700.04	691.75	707.62
Harrisburg-Lebanon-Carlisle	40.4	41.2	41.9	15.30	15.83	15.77	618.12	652.20	660.76
Johnstown	38.8	41.6	40.2	11.95	11.93	12.00	463.66	496.29	482.40
Lancaster	39.7	40.0	39.8	14.78	14.89	14.94	586.77	595.60	594.61
Philadelphia PMSA	40.6	41.1	41.1	16.51	16.93	16.96	670.31	695.82	697.06
Pittsburgh	41.7	42.7	42.5	15.61	15.70	15.75	650.94	670.39	669.38
Reading	40.6	41.2	41.5	15.08	15.42	15.29	612.25	635.30	634.54
Scranton-Wilkes-Barre-Hazleton	40.8	40.3	40.2	13.35	13.65	13.69	544.68	550.10	550.34
Sharon	39.2	39.1	40.7	15.35	15.51	15.58	601.72	606.44	634.11
State College	40.5	39.5	39.4	13.12	13.60	13.58	531.36	537.20	535.05
Williamsport	41.4	40.7	41.3	12.56	12.59	12.75	519.98	512.41	526.58
York	42.3	41.8	41.9	15.76	15.81	15.85	666.65	660.86	664.12
Rhode Island	40.9	39.6	40.2	12.18	12.30	12.31	498.16	487.08	494.86
Providence-Fall River-Warwick	41.2	41.7	41.5	12.35	12.47	12.48	508.82	520.00	517.92

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		
	Sept. 2001	Aug. 2002	Sept. 2002P	Sept. 2001	Aug. 2002	Sept. 2002P	Sept. 2001	Aug. 2002	Sept. 2002P
South Carolina	42.1	42.1	42.1	\$11.23	\$11.81	\$11.82	\$472.78	\$497.20	\$497.62
South Dakota	42.2	42.7	42.8	11.81	11.89	11.96	498.38	507.70	511.89
Rapid City	38.8	35.5	35.4	11.10	12.70	12.37	430.68	450.85	437.90
Sioux Falls	45.2	42.9	45.2	11.99	12.01	12.35	541.95	515.23	558.22
Tennessee	39.6	40.2	39.9	13.35	13.56	13.59	528.66	545.11	542.24
Chattanooga	39.0	40.7	40.0	12.77	12.79	12.75	498.03	520.55	510.00
Johnson City-Kingsport-Bristol	38.3	38.9	38.8	13.04	12.69	12.69	499.43	493.64	492.37
Knoxville	41.2	41.0	40.6	12.99	13.35	13.23	535.19	547.35	537.14
Memphis	41.0	40.7	40.3	14.03	14.31	14.40	575.23	582.42	580.32
Nashville	39.4	39.2	39.0	14.60	14.66	14.75	575.24	574.67	575.25
Texas	42.9	42.4	42.0	12.60	12.69	12.74	540.54	538.06	535.08
Dallas	42.9	43.2	42.8	12.58	12.62	12.67	539.68	545.18	542.28
Ft. Worth-Arlington	41.8	41.0	40.7	13.60	13.50	13.59	568.48	553.50	553.11
Houston	45.1	42.7	43.3	14.65	14.48	14.48	660.72	618.30	626.98
San Antonio	44.2	45.5	45.4	10.46	10.52	10.50	462.33	478.66	476.70
Utah	38.9	38.8	38.6	13.97	14.28	14.59	543.43	554.06	563.17
Salt Lake City-Ogden	36.9	36.7	36.9	13.83	14.56	14.78	510.33	534.35	545.38
Vermont	39.8	39.7	39.7	14.39	14.48	14.47	572.72	574.86	574.46
Burlington	40.7	40.9	40.4	14.96	15.17	15.15	608.87	620.45	612.06
Virginia	42.0	43.0	43.3	14.38	14.79	14.95	603.96	635.97	647.34
Bristol	44.0	40.6	41.1	12.63	12.65	12.69	555.72	513.59	521.56
Charlottesville	44.5	42.9	41.2	12.49	13.25	13.20	555.81	568.43	543.84
Danville	41.1	40.6	42.2	14.16	14.64	14.65	581.98	594.38	618.23
Lynchburg	43.8	44.0	45.4	13.58	13.59	14.05	594.80	597.96	637.87
Northern Virginia	39.7	40.2	40.2	15.35	15.64	15.93	609.40	628.73	640.39
Richmond-Petersburg	42.3	43.4	42.6	17.64	18.32	18.23	746.17	795.09	776.60
Roanoke	39.3	37.9	39.5	15.85	15.74	15.52	622.91	596.55	613.04
Washington	41.0	40.1	40.3	17.86	18.01	18.14	732.26	722.20	731.04
West Virginia	40.8	40.9	41.4	15.02	15.39	15.59	612.82	629.45	645.43
Charleston	46.0	45.9	46.5	17.47	18.10	18.37	803.62	830.79	854.21
Huntington-Ashland	42.7	42.5	42.2	15.42	16.20	16.33	658.43	688.50	689.13
Parkersburg-Marietta	42.1	40.9	41.5	18.52	18.41	18.34	779.69	752.97	761.11
Wheeling	39.9	39.6	40.0	18.06	18.70	18.82	720.59	740.52	752.80
Wisconsin	41.3	41.4	41.7	15.44	15.61	15.75	637.67	646.25	656.78
Appleton-Oshkosh-Neenah	44.0	42.9	42.9	16.97	17.77	17.93	746.68	762.33	769.20
Eau Claire	39.9	41.5	41.7	14.24	14.32	14.31	568.18	594.28	596.73
Green Bay	40.1	40.4	41.6	15.53	15.51	15.62	622.75	626.60	649.79
Janesville-Beloit	41.3	39.4	42.7	19.89	20.68	21.52	821.46	814.79	918.90
Kenosha	37.9	37.9	37.4	17.24	18.09	18.14	653.40	685.61	678.44
La Crosse	38.7	39.3	40.2	13.46	13.28	13.23	520.90	521.90	531.85
Madison	36.8	39.6	40.8	14.31	14.31	14.44	526.61	566.68	589.15
Milwaukee-Waukesha	41.7	41.2	42.2	15.73	16.07	16.01	655.94	662.08	675.62
Racine	40.4	43.0	42.7	16.34	16.38	16.53	660.14	704.34	705.83
Sheboygan	42.2	41.7	40.0	15.22	15.53	15.37	642.28	647.60	614.80
Wausau	42.0	41.7	41.4	14.96	15.43	15.44	628.32	643.43	639.22
Wyoming	39.8	37.4	38.2	17.31	16.71	17.11	688.94	624.95	653.60
Puerto Rico	40.7	41.3	41.5	10.03	10.34	10.37	408.22	427.04	430.36
Virgin Islands	41.8	42.4	43.5	20.53	20.64	20.57	858.15	875.14	894.80

P = preliminary.

NOTE: All State and area data currently reflect March 2001 benchmark levels. When more recent benchmark data are introduced with the release of January 2003 estimates,

all data will be converted to the *North American Industry Classification System*. See page 3 of this publication for additional information. Area definitions are published annually in the May issue of this publication.

**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								
	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept. ^P
NORTHEAST													
Civilian labor force	26,324.1	26,315.7	26,332.0	26,308.7	26,633.2	26,639.6	26,648.5	26,696.8	26,717.2	26,676.3	26,698.2	26,740.4	26,716.2
Employed	25,099.5	25,047.2	25,021.7	24,978.8	25,271.2	25,256.0	25,241.9	25,265.1	25,275.2	25,244.8	25,263.8	25,314.8	25,324.3
Unemployed	1,224.6	1,268.5	1,310.3	1,330.0	1,362.1	1,383.6	1,406.7	1,431.7	1,442.0	1,431.5	1,434.3	1,425.6	1,391.9
Unemployment rate	4.7	4.8	5.0	5.1	5.1	5.2	5.3	5.4	5.4	5.4	5.4	5.3	5.2
New England													
Civilian labor force	7,217.0	7,221.1	7,225.7	7,217.0	7,314.8	7,317.1	7,314.3	7,329.2	7,328.0	7,331.8	7,342.2	7,352.2	7,354.3
Employed	6,929.5	6,924.7	6,918.3	6,905.5	7,015.1	7,021.2	7,016.7	7,011.3	7,019.8	7,014.1	7,017.4	7,008.4	7,008.8
Unemployed	287.5	296.4	307.4	311.5	299.7	295.9	297.6	317.9	308.2	317.7	324.8	343.9	345.6
Unemployment rate	4.0	4.1	4.3	4.3	4.1	4.0	4.1	4.3	4.2	4.3	4.4	4.7	4.7
Middle Atlantic													
Civilian labor force	19,107.1	19,094.6	19,106.3	19,091.7	19,318.5	19,322.5	19,334.3	19,367.7	19,389.2	19,344.5	19,356.0	19,388.2	19,361.9
Employed	18,170.0	18,122.5	18,103.4	18,073.3	18,256.1	18,234.7	18,225.2	18,253.8	18,255.4	18,230.7	18,246.5	18,306.4	18,315.6
Unemployed	937.1	972.0	1,002.9	1,018.5	1,062.3	1,087.7	1,109.1	1,113.9	1,133.8	1,113.8	1,109.5	1,081.7	1,046.3
Unemployment rate	4.9	5.1	5.2	5.3	5.5	5.6	5.7	5.8	5.8	5.8	5.7	5.6	5.4
SOUTH													
Civilian labor force	49,473.8	49,611.2	49,663.6	49,677.7	50,231.4	50,214.6	50,219.9	50,309.2	50,251.0	50,066.0	50,171.3	50,215.2	50,228.2
Employed	47,021.9	47,027.3	46,974.4	46,914.7	47,560.4	47,526.6	47,469.6	47,493.6	47,469.4	47,398.1	47,466.6	47,511.0	47,584.7
Unemployed	2,451.9	2,583.9	2,689.3	2,763.0	2,671.0	2,688.0	2,750.4	2,815.6	2,781.7	2,667.9	2,704.6	2,704.2	2,643.6
Unemployment rate	5.0	5.2	5.4	5.6	5.3	5.4	5.5	5.6	5.5	5.3	5.4	5.4	5.3
South Atlantic													
Civilian labor force	25,811.5	25,889.2	25,899.1	25,902.0	26,202.7	26,180.5	26,192.6	26,242.4	26,182.5	26,084.5	26,178.0	26,225.2	26,183.2
Employed	24,585.5	24,586.4	24,540.6	24,505.1	24,860.6	24,829.2	24,799.3	24,827.4	24,805.1	24,748.2	24,831.5	24,875.2	24,888.1
Unemployed	1,226.0	1,302.8	1,358.4	1,396.9	1,342.1	1,351.3	1,393.3	1,415.0	1,377.4	1,336.3	1,346.5	1,350.0	1,295.1
Unemployment rate	4.7	5.0	5.2	5.4	5.1	5.2	5.3	5.4	5.3	5.1	5.1	5.1	4.9
East South Central													
Civilian labor force	8,222.6	8,245.5	8,252.7	8,257.4	8,378.1	8,375.7	8,369.4	8,361.9	8,342.8	8,319.9	8,331.8	8,306.6	8,320.6
Employed	7,789.8	7,791.4	7,786.1	7,778.5	7,912.8	7,911.9	7,882.0	7,885.3	7,881.1	7,874.0	7,877.1	7,867.9	7,881.8
Unemployed	432.8	454.1	466.7	478.9	465.2	463.8	487.4	476.5	461.7	445.9	454.7	438.7	438.8
Unemployment rate	5.3	5.5	5.7	5.8	5.6	5.5	5.8	5.7	5.5	5.4	5.5	5.3	5.3
West South Central													
Civilian labor force	15,439.7	15,476.6	15,511.8	15,518.3	15,650.6	15,658.3	15,657.9	15,704.9	15,725.8	15,661.5	15,661.5	15,683.4	15,724.5
Employed	14,646.6	14,649.6	14,647.7	14,631.1	14,787.0	14,785.5	14,788.2	14,780.9	14,783.2	14,775.9	14,758.1	14,767.9	14,814.8
Unemployed	793.1	827.1	864.1	887.3	863.7	872.8	869.6	924.0	942.6	885.6	903.4	915.5	909.7
Unemployment rate	5.1	5.3	5.6	5.7	5.5	5.6	5.6	5.9	6.0	5.7	5.8	5.8	5.8

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								
	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept. ^P
MIDWEST													
Civilian labor force	33,918.7	33,970.6	33,969.7	33,934.4	34,267.9	34,287.1	34,276.4	34,209.7	34,166.8	34,130.6	34,169.1	34,122.9	34,079.9
Employed	32,327.2	32,309.2	32,262.4	32,211.6	32,511.5	32,525.2	32,447.6	32,356.0	32,356.0	32,296.3	32,292.0	32,311.9	32,308.2
Unemployed	1,591.4	1,661.4	1,707.2	1,722.8	1,756.4	1,762.0	1,828.9	1,853.7	1,810.7	1,834.2	1,877.1	1,811.1	1,771.7
Unemployment rate	4.7	4.9	5.0	5.1	5.1	5.1	5.3	5.4	5.3	5.4	5.5	5.3	5.2
East North Central													
Civilian labor force	23,481.8	23,526.0	23,529.0	23,504.3	23,708.9	23,720.2	23,701.1	23,627.5	23,587.1	23,549.8	23,571.9	23,541.2	23,501.7
Employed	22,303.5	22,294.1	22,254.6	22,218.4	22,379.9	22,395.4	22,328.8	22,238.1	22,219.0	22,171.2	22,164.4	22,175.3	22,169.6
Unemployed	1,178.3	1,232.0	1,274.4	1,285.9	1,329.0	1,324.8	1,372.3	1,389.5	1,368.1	1,378.6	1,407.5	1,365.9	1,332.1
Unemployment rate	5.0	5.2	5.4	5.5	5.6	5.6	5.8	5.9	5.8	5.9	6.0	5.8	5.7
West North Central													
Civilian labor force	10,436.9	10,444.6	10,440.7	10,430.1	10,559.0	10,567.0	10,575.3	10,582.2	10,579.7	10,580.8	10,597.2	10,581.8	10,578.3
Employed	10,023.7	10,015.2	10,007.9	9,993.2	10,131.6	10,129.8	10,118.7	10,118.0	10,137.1	10,125.2	10,127.6	10,136.6	10,138.6
Unemployed	413.2	429.5	432.8	436.9	427.4	437.2	456.6	464.2	442.6	455.6	469.6	445.1	439.6
Unemployment rate	4.0	4.1	4.1	4.2	4.0	4.1	4.3	4.4	4.2	4.3	4.4	4.2	4.2
WEST													
Civilian labor force	32,246.0	32,352.9	32,407.2	32,392.8	32,667.3	32,767.7	32,714.2	32,730.6	32,646.0	32,681.0	32,690.4	32,632.1	32,693.0
Employed	30,461.6	30,469.2	30,440.4	30,397.8	30,605.5	30,731.2	30,646.8	30,666.1	30,638.0	30,653.0	30,661.3	30,628.9	30,689.8
Unemployed	1,784.4	1,883.6	1,966.8	1,995.0	2,061.8	2,036.6	2,067.3	2,064.5	2,008.0	2,028.0	2,029.1	2,003.2	2,003.2
Unemployment rate	5.5	5.8	6.1	6.2	6.3	6.2	6.3	6.3	6.2	6.2	6.2	6.1	6.1
Mountain													
Civilian labor force	9,142.2	9,176.8	9,203.5	9,225.4	9,352.6	9,373.0	9,366.8	9,339.6	9,339.7	9,350.4	9,338.2	9,350.5	9,341.6
Employed	8,712.1	8,714.0	8,714.1	8,712.0	8,828.3	8,837.9	8,841.0	8,830.0	8,840.4	8,847.8	8,827.8	8,857.5	8,846.1
Unemployed	430.1	462.9	489.5	513.3	524.3	535.1	525.8	509.7	499.3	502.5	510.3	493.0	495.5
Unemployment rate	4.7	5.0	5.3	5.6	5.6	5.7	5.6	5.5	5.3	5.4	5.5	5.3	5.3
Pacific													
Civilian labor force	23,103.8	23,176.0	23,203.7	23,167.4	23,314.7	23,394.7	23,347.4	23,391.0	23,306.3	23,330.6	23,352.2	23,281.7	23,351.4
Employed	21,749.5	21,755.3	21,726.3	21,685.8	21,777.2	21,893.3	21,805.8	21,836.1	21,797.7	21,805.1	21,833.5	21,771.4	21,843.7
Unemployed	1,354.3	1,420.8	1,477.4	1,481.6	1,537.5	1,501.5	1,541.6	1,554.9	1,508.7	1,525.5	1,518.8	1,510.3	1,507.7
Unemployment rate	5.9	6.1	6.4	6.4	6.6	6.4	6.6	6.6	6.5	6.5	6.5	6.5	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.

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

Central: Alabama, Kentucky, Mississippi, and Tennessee; West South Central: Arkansas, Louisiana, Oklahoma, and Texas; East North Central: Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Ohio, and Wisconsin; West North Central: Iowa, Kansas, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, North Dakota, and South Dakota; Mountain: Arizona, Colorado, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Utah, and Wyoming; and Pacific: Alaska, California, Hawaii, Oregon, and Washington. All estimates are provisional and will be revised when new benchmark and population information becomes available.

**STATE LABOR FORCE DATA
SEASONALLY ADJUSTED**

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

(Numbers in thousands)

State	2001				2002								
	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.P
Alabama													
Civilian labor force	2,146.5	2,152.9	2,151.6	2,150.4	2,163.5	2,165.2	2,161.7	2,154.3	2,152.7	2,140.3	2,150.1	2,146.7	2,152.1
Employed	2,027.5	2,029.4	2,023.9	2,020.6	2,049.7	2,047.0	2,032.7	2,033.3	2,029.7	2,024.4	2,027.5	2,024.6	2,030.3
Unemployed	118.9	123.5	127.7	129.8	113.8	118.2	129.1	121.0	122.9	115.9	122.6	122.2	121.8
Unemployment rate	5.5	5.7	5.9	6.0	5.3	5.5	6.0	5.6	5.7	5.4	5.7	5.7	5.7
Alaska													
Civilian labor force	322.0	322.4	322.0	322.1	328.6	328.3	329.5	329.7	328.7	330.6	330.9	332.2	333.8
Employed	301.9	302.8	302.4	302.6	309.3	309.4	308.8	308.1	308.9	308.5	308.6	307.8	308.9
Unemployed	20.1	19.6	19.6	19.5	19.4	18.9	20.8	21.6	19.8	22.0	22.3	24.4	24.9
Unemployment rate	6.2	6.1	6.1	6.0	5.9	5.7	6.3	6.6	6.0	6.7	6.7	7.3	7.5
Arizona													
Civilian labor force	2,440.1	2,448.2	2,455.6	2,462.3	2,480.5	2,481.1	2,483.5	2,486.1	2,488.3	2,496.7	2,495.9	2,510.0	2,499.0
Employed	2,316.5	2,318.9	2,318.8	2,320.0	2,336.5	2,332.6	2,337.8	2,343.5	2,345.6	2,346.0	2,345.9	2,366.0	2,356.4
Unemployed	123.6	129.3	136.8	142.3	144.0	148.4	145.6	142.7	142.6	150.7	150.0	144.1	142.6
Unemployment rate	5.1	5.3	5.6	5.8	5.8	6.0	5.9	5.7	5.7	6.0	6.0	5.7	5.7
Arkansas													
Civilian labor force	1,223.9	1,223.9	1,225.0	1,224.3	1,270.5	1,276.9	1,282.7	1,284.4	1,282.7	1,280.2	1,279.8	1,282.8	1,288.6
Employed	1,159.7	1,159.3	1,159.2	1,157.4	1,209.0	1,213.7	1,216.2	1,215.8	1,215.0	1,213.7	1,213.4	1,218.3	1,224.3
Unemployed	64.2	64.6	65.9	66.9	61.6	63.2	66.5	68.6	67.7	66.5	66.4	64.5	64.4
Unemployment rate	5.2	5.3	5.4	5.5	4.8	4.9	5.2	5.3	5.3	5.2	5.2	5.0	5.0
California													
Civilian labor force	17,400.5	17,463.3	17,502.4	17,482.9	17,553.8	17,617.5	17,582.0	17,612.4	17,550.7	17,571.3	17,601.5	17,503.5	17,535.7
Employed	16,416.3	16,431.8	16,434.0	16,414.9	16,438.9	16,523.1	16,439.0	16,459.9	16,432.4	16,426.0	16,476.6	16,387.7	16,428.1
Unemployed	984.2	1,031.6	1,068.4	1,067.9	1,114.9	1,094.4	1,143.0	1,152.5	1,118.3	1,145.3	1,124.9	1,115.8	1,107.6
Unemployment rate	5.7	5.9	6.1	6.1	6.4	6.2	6.5	6.5	6.4	6.5	6.4	6.4	6.3
Colorado													
Civilian labor force	2,301.8	2,309.0	2,318.0	2,321.3	2,380.0	2,384.4	2,376.9	2,361.9	2,364.5	2,366.0	2,357.2	2,364.9	2,370.7
Employed	2,207.9	2,206.0	2,205.6	2,202.6	2,245.8	2,247.7	2,243.6	2,235.8	2,242.0	2,248.6	2,235.4	2,243.9	2,248.1
Unemployed	93.9	103.0	112.5	118.8	134.2	136.8	133.4	126.0	122.4	117.4	121.8	121.0	122.6
Unemployment rate	4.1	4.5	4.9	5.1	5.6	5.7	5.6	5.3	5.2	5.0	5.2	5.1	5.2
Connecticut													
Civilian labor force	1,710.2	1,710.0	1,709.7	1,708.8	1,712.0	1,711.5	1,708.6	1,711.8	1,714.9	1,710.9	1,717.4	1,717.8	1,719.9
Employed	1,648.3	1,645.8	1,643.0	1,639.7	1,651.9	1,651.9	1,648.1	1,646.4	1,650.7	1,649.7	1,652.1	1,649.7	1,649.6
Unemployed	61.9	64.2	66.7	69.1	60.1	59.6	60.5	65.4	64.2	61.3	65.3	68.1	70.3
Unemployment rate	3.6	3.8	3.9	4.0	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.8	3.7	3.6	3.8	4.0	4.1
Delaware													
Civilian labor force	418.9	420.1	419.7	419.7	418.2	419.6	418.9	420.2	417.8	415.5	415.6	414.3	412.8
Employed	405.1	406.3	405.7	405.2	402.4	405.1	402.8	402.8	400.5	398.2	399.4	398.4	396.0
Unemployed	13.9	13.8	14.0	14.5	15.8	14.5	16.1	17.5	17.3	17.3	16.2	15.9	16.8
Unemployment rate	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.4	3.8	3.5	3.8	4.2	4.1	4.2	3.9	3.8	4.1
District of Columbia													
Civilian labor force	277.5	276.9	276.4	275.6	275.9	274.9	274.7	275.7	274.9	273.3	272.5	270.2	270.3
Employed	259.1	258.5	257.7	258.0	257.4	255.5	256.4	258.1	256.8	256.2	256.1	254.1	254.1
Unemployed	18.4	18.4	18.7	17.6	18.6	19.4	18.4	17.6	18.0	17.1	16.4	16.1	16.2
Unemployment rate	6.6	6.6	6.8	6.4	6.7	7.0	6.7	6.4	6.6	6.3	6.0	6.0	6.0
Florida													
Civilian labor force	7,701.3	7,731.8	7,735.4	7,752.5	7,801.6	7,798.1	7,784.7	7,787.4	7,783.2	7,752.1	7,804.2	7,842.4	7,798.5
Employed	7,317.6	7,314.1	7,300.4	7,286.1	7,387.1	7,368.0	7,367.1	7,375.0	7,370.6	7,341.1	7,384.8	7,406.7	7,397.1
Unemployed	383.7	417.7	434.9	466.5	414.5	430.1	417.7	412.4	412.6	411.1	419.5	435.7	401.4
Unemployment rate	5.0	5.4	5.6	6.0	5.3	5.5	5.4	5.3	5.3	5.3	5.4	5.6	5.1

See footnotes at end of table.

**STATE LABOR FORCE DATA
SEASONALLY ADJUSTED**

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

(Numbers in thousands)

State	2001				2002								
	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.P
Georgia													
Civilian labor force	4,108.4	4,122.1	4,116.3	4,110.4	4,207.1	4,186.0	4,202.5	4,220.8	4,213.1	4,201.3	4,214.2	4,223.6	4,230.9
Employed	3,943.3	3,945.0	3,930.6	3,923.9	4,014.6	3,996.6	4,010.2	4,027.6	4,014.3	4,004.0	4,019.4	4,027.5	4,033.7
Unemployed	165.1	177.1	185.7	186.5	192.5	189.3	192.3	193.2	198.8	197.2	194.8	196.1	197.2
Unemployment rate	4.0	4.3	4.5	4.5	4.6	4.5	4.6	4.6	4.7	4.7	4.6	4.6	4.7
Hawaii													
Civilian labor force	607.0	610.1	611.0	609.0	608.1	604.6	602.4	599.1	597.5	594.7	597.9	594.0	596.0
Employed	579.6	577.1	576.1	575.1	579.4	575.9	574.5	573.2	572.2	571.0	572.2	570.4	571.0
Unemployed	27.4	33.1	34.9	33.9	28.7	28.7	27.8	26.0	25.3	23.7	25.7	23.6	25.1
Unemployment rate	4.5	5.4	5.7	5.6	4.7	4.7	4.6	4.3	4.2	4.0	4.3	4.0	4.2
Idaho													
Civilian labor force	687.6	689.6	691.4	693.3	690.8	692.8	692.4	689.3	687.0	689.9	689.4	689.6	686.4
Employed	652.8	654.3	654.7	655.4	652.4	654.7	654.4	653.4	652.7	654.2	652.4	653.2	648.9
Unemployed	34.8	35.3	36.7	37.9	38.3	38.2	38.0	35.9	34.2	35.7	37.0	36.4	37.6
Unemployment rate	5.1	5.1	5.3	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.2	5.0	5.2	5.4	5.3	5.5
Illinois													
Civilian labor force	6,335.4	6,336.5	6,333.3	6,324.1	6,371.7	6,384.8	6,371.4	6,329.3	6,314.6	6,286.7	6,280.3	6,266.1	6,242.4
Employed	5,981.8	5,973.4	5,960.0	5,947.7	5,997.0	6,016.5	5,983.6	5,926.3	5,917.6	5,890.4	5,860.5	5,874.6	5,847.1
Unemployed	353.6	363.1	373.2	376.4	374.7	368.3	387.8	403.0	397.0	396.3	419.7	391.4	395.4
Unemployment rate	5.6	5.7	5.9	6.0	5.9	5.8	6.1	6.4	6.3	6.3	6.7	6.2	6.3
Indiana													
Civilian labor force	3,114.4	3,119.9	3,118.5	3,110.6	3,141.9	3,150.2	3,125.2	3,128.9	3,115.9	3,121.1	3,148.0	3,164.4	3,155.5
Employed	2,968.8	2,964.9	2,959.6	2,950.8	2,986.0	2,989.0	2,971.1	2,969.0	2,960.1	2,962.5	2,988.0	2,999.4	2,997.6
Unemployed	145.5	154.9	158.9	159.9	155.9	161.2	154.1	159.9	155.8	158.7	160.0	165.0	157.8
Unemployment rate	4.7	5.0	5.1	5.1	5.0	5.1	4.9	5.1	5.0	5.1	5.1	5.2	5.0
Iowa													
Civilian labor force	1,599.5	1,600.1	1,599.0	1,603.1	1,598.0	1,604.6	1,602.6	1,604.7	1,622.8	1,622.8	1,628.9	1,625.7	1,630.3
Employed	1,542.8	1,540.9	1,539.9	1,543.3	1,545.0	1,549.4	1,547.9	1,546.4	1,565.0	1,563.6	1,563.7	1,565.0	1,567.2
Unemployed	56.7	59.2	59.0	59.9	53.0	55.1	54.7	58.4	57.8	59.2	65.2	60.7	63.1
Unemployment rate	3.5	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.3	3.4	3.4	3.6	3.6	3.6	4.0	3.7	3.9
Kansas													
Civilian labor force	1,377.0	1,377.5	1,377.6	1,377.5	1,447.5	1,449.0	1,447.7	1,446.9	1,447.9	1,446.7	1,452.4	1,454.1	1,456.2
Employed	1,317.9	1,316.9	1,316.2	1,316.4	1,384.2	1,384.9	1,383.5	1,382.5	1,385.4	1,382.2	1,384.7	1,388.2	1,389.6
Unemployed	59.1	60.6	61.3	61.1	63.3	64.1	64.1	64.4	62.5	64.5	67.7	65.9	66.6
Unemployment rate	4.3	4.4	4.5	4.4	4.4	4.4	4.4	4.5	4.3	4.5	4.7	4.5	4.6
Kentucky													
Civilian labor force	1,962.5	1,967.9	1,969.8	1,970.6	1,996.5	1,995.0	1,992.6	1,995.6	1,996.7	1,990.9	1,994.4	1,993.0	1,990.5
Employed	1,851.7	1,849.0	1,850.2	1,848.0	1,888.6	1,890.6	1,886.0	1,888.9	1,888.9	1,886.5	1,888.9	1,888.5	1,886.7
Unemployed	110.8	118.8	119.7	122.6	107.8	104.4	106.5	106.7	107.9	104.3	105.5	104.5	103.8
Unemployment rate	5.6	6.0	6.1	6.2	5.4	5.2	5.3	5.3	5.4	5.2	5.3	5.2	5.2
Louisiana													
Civilian labor force	2,056.2	2,063.1	2,064.9	2,065.2	2,029.9	2,038.9	2,022.6	2,017.4	2,023.8	2,023.9	2,013.5	2,011.2	2,009.2
Employed	1,932.4	1,935.2	1,930.5	1,927.8	1,910.3	1,918.1	1,909.0	1,900.9	1,892.8	1,899.4	1,900.2	1,891.6	1,890.6
Unemployed	123.9	127.9	134.4	137.4	119.6	120.8	113.6	116.5	131.0	124.4	113.3	119.6	118.6
Unemployment rate	6.0	6.2	6.5	6.7	5.9	5.9	5.6	5.8	6.5	6.1	5.6	5.9	5.9
Maine													
Civilian labor force	684.5	685.1	686.0	684.1	682.8	683.3	684.9	685.0	681.6	684.0	687.3	686.5	684.1
Employed	655.3	655.6	656.6	654.9	656.8	656.6	657.0	657.5	656.4	656.8	658.3	659.2	656.2
Unemployed	29.2	29.5	29.4	29.2	26.0	26.7	27.9	27.4	25.2	27.2	29.0	27.3	27.8
Unemployment rate	4.3	4.3	4.3	4.3	3.8	3.9	4.1	4.0	3.7	4.0	4.2	4.0	4.1
Maryland													
Civilian labor force	2,848.0	2,852.1	2,852.5	2,847.9	2,897.1	2,906.9	2,935.1	2,932.0	2,917.8	2,894.4	2,901.2	2,912.4	2,903.9
Employed	2,728.9	2,728.6	2,725.8	2,721.2	2,760.8	2,773.0	2,778.9	2,773.4	2,778.0	2,772.9	2,778.9	2,787.5	2,787.3
Unemployed	119.1	123.5	126.7	126.7	136.3	133.9	156.2	158.5	139.8	121.6	122.2	125.0	116.6
Unemployment rate	4.2	4.3	4.4	4.4	4.7	4.6	5.3	5.4	4.8	4.2	4.2	4.3	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								
	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept. ^P
Massachusetts													
Civilian labor force	3,296.0	3,298.5	3,301.9	3,297.1	3,357.7	3,359.8	3,359.5	3,374.4	3,370.1	3,372.6	3,370.3	3,374.9	3,381.4
Employed	3,162.6	3,159.8	3,156.6	3,150.5	3,210.3	3,212.0	3,214.2	3,214.3	3,219.5	3,210.0	3,204.8	3,199.3	3,205.6
Unemployed	133.4	138.6	145.3	146.6	147.4	147.8	145.4	160.1	150.6	162.5	165.5	175.6	175.8
Unemployment rate	4.0	4.2	4.4	4.4	4.4	4.4	4.3	4.7	4.5	4.8	4.9	5.2	5.2
Michigan													
Civilian labor force	5,165.9	5,184.0	5,185.6	5,179.8	5,218.0	5,175.6	5,187.8	5,169.2	5,175.3	5,184.4	5,181.2	5,155.0	5,144.1
Employed	4,880.0	4,881.2	4,868.3	4,858.2	4,876.9	4,880.3	4,875.6	4,856.3	4,854.8	4,844.1	4,837.7	4,832.9	4,846.0
Unemployed	285.9	302.9	317.3	321.6	341.1	295.3	312.2	312.9	320.5	340.3	343.5	322.2	298.1
Unemployment rate	5.5	5.8	6.1	6.2	6.5	5.7	6.0	6.1	6.2	6.6	6.6	6.2	5.8
Minnesota													
Civilian labor force	2,820.8	2,827.2	2,828.3	2,827.4	2,849.7	2,849.9	2,853.4	2,854.7	2,855.9	2,845.2	2,856.5	2,852.0	2,851.0
Employed	2,718.8	2,718.0	2,717.5	2,713.3	2,733.5	2,729.3	2,728.4	2,731.6	2,735.1	2,730.6	2,732.8	2,727.2	2,736.7
Unemployed	102.0	109.1	110.7	114.1	116.2	120.7	124.9	123.1	120.8	114.7	123.8	124.8	114.3
Unemployment rate	3.6	3.9	3.9	4.0	4.1	4.2	4.4	4.3	4.2	4.0	4.3	4.4	4.0
Mississippi													
Civilian labor force	1,291.8	1,294.2	1,298.0	1,297.0	1,322.1	1,316.8	1,316.0	1,321.1	1,311.7	1,311.2	1,308.5	1,298.9	1,301.9
Employed	1,217.2	1,216.8	1,215.6	1,212.7	1,236.2	1,232.1	1,228.7	1,226.7	1,224.4	1,224.8	1,223.0	1,219.6	1,225.5
Unemployed	74.6	77.4	82.4	84.3	86.0	84.7	87.3	94.4	87.3	86.5	85.5	79.3	76.3
Unemployment rate	5.8	6.0	6.3	6.5	6.5	6.4	6.6	7.1	6.7	6.6	6.5	6.1	5.9
Missouri													
Civilian labor force	2,967.0	2,965.2	2,959.4	2,944.9	2,960.3	2,956.3	2,964.2	2,968.4	2,947.7	2,964.6	2,959.3	2,954.2	2,940.5
Employed	2,823.9	2,818.8	2,812.7	2,801.1	2,820.8	2,815.0	2,810.1	2,813.3	2,806.2	2,804.0	2,803.6	2,814.5	2,800.0
Unemployed	143.2	146.5	146.7	143.8	139.5	141.3	154.1	155.1	141.4	160.6	155.6	139.7	140.5
Unemployment rate	4.8	4.9	5.0	4.9	4.7	4.8	5.2	5.2	4.8	5.4	5.3	4.7	4.8
Montana													
Civilian labor force	462.0	462.2	463.0	463.1	473.1	473.9	472.5	472.1	470.2	473.2	469.2	469.8	469.3
Employed	440.8	441.1	441.7	441.4	453.1	453.2	450.7	450.5	450.5	451.7	447.8	451.1	451.0
Unemployed	21.2	21.1	21.3	21.7	19.9	20.7	21.9	21.6	19.6	21.5	21.4	18.7	18.3
Unemployment rate	4.6	4.6	4.6	4.7	4.2	4.4	4.6	4.6	4.2	4.6	4.6	4.0	3.9
Nebraska													
Civilian labor force	929.2	930.2	931.7	930.9	954.5	956.5	957.3	955.7	954.9	953.0	951.9	948.9	951.9
Employed	900.0	900.5	901.4	899.6	922.4	923.6	922.5	918.5	919.1	919.1	918.0	916.3	919.2
Unemployed	29.2	29.7	30.4	31.3	32.1	32.9	34.8	37.2	35.8	33.9	33.9	32.6	32.7
Unemployment rate	3.1	3.2	3.3	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.6	3.9	3.7	3.6	3.6	3.4	3.4
Nevada													
Civilian labor force	1,025.5	1,037.2	1,040.6	1,044.8	1,053.0	1,053.9	1,056.0	1,051.3	1,053.6	1,052.0	1,052.5	1,045.8	1,045.7
Employed	971.9	969.3	970.9	972.4	987.2	989.5	994.5	993.1	995.3	993.9	995.2	993.0	994.5
Unemployed	53.7	68.0	69.7	72.4	65.9	64.5	61.5	58.2	58.3	58.1	57.2	52.8	51.1
Unemployment rate	5.2	6.6	6.7	6.9	6.3	6.1	5.8	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.4	5.0	4.9
New Hampshire													
Civilian labor force	688.8	688.8	689.8	688.6	709.3	708.1	707.4	707.2	709.2	711.0	711.2	713.8	713.6
Employed	661.2	661.8	662.4	661.7	681.0	680.0	678.4	678.7	678.2	678.8	681.3	680.3	681.6
Unemployed	27.5	27.0	27.4	26.9	28.3	28.1	29.0	28.4	31.0	32.2	29.9	33.5	32.1
Unemployment rate	4.0	3.9	4.0	3.9	4.0	4.0	4.1	4.0	4.4	4.5	4.2	4.7	4.5
New Jersey													
Civilian labor force	4,181.7	4,195.5	4,200.8	4,201.1	4,267.0	4,271.5	4,277.6	4,266.3	4,259.0	4,256.7	4,258.9	4,252.0	4,257.5
Employed	3,994.9	3,999.9	4,000.2	3,997.7	4,059.5	4,049.0	4,040.0	4,029.1	4,026.1	4,018.3	4,026.3	4,026.4	4,030.4
Unemployed	186.8	195.5	200.6	203.4	207.5	222.4	237.6	237.3	232.9	238.4	232.7	225.6	227.1
Unemployment rate	4.5	4.7	4.8	4.8	4.9	5.2	5.6	5.6	5.5	5.6	5.5	5.3	5.3

See footnotes at end of table.

**STATE LABOR FORCE DATA
SEASONALLY ADJUSTED**

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

(Numbers in thousands)

State	2001				2002								
	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept. ^P
New Mexico													
Civilian labor force	837.3	838.8	839.2	839.5	858.5	861.3	860.5	856.5	856.7	861.3	860.4	856.6	859.5
Employed	796.6	797.2	796.7	796.9	806.3	808.3	808.4	805.1	804.6	807.4	806.5	804.1	807.3
Unemployed	40.7	41.5	42.4	42.7	52.2	53.1	52.1	51.4	52.1	54.0	53.9	52.5	52.1
Unemployment rate	4.9	4.9	5.1	5.1	6.1	6.2	6.1	6.0	6.1	6.3	6.3	6.1	6.1
New York													
Civilian labor force	8,838.4	8,810.3	8,819.4	8,812.4	8,941.0	8,965.0	8,964.8	8,994.4	9,010.1	9,011.8	8,989.6	9,006.6	8,994.7
Employed	8,378.2	8,335.6	8,323.9	8,306.2	8,426.7	8,437.0	8,433.0	8,447.1	8,455.9	8,462.7	8,445.3	8,477.8	8,494.1
Unemployed	460.2	474.7	495.5	506.2	514.2	528.1	531.8	547.3	554.2	549.1	544.3	528.8	500.6
Unemployment rate	5.2	5.4	5.6	5.7	5.8	5.9	5.9	6.1	6.2	6.1	6.1	5.9	5.6
North Carolina													
Civilian labor force	3,990.6	4,009.5	4,015.9	4,014.8	4,020.3	4,006.3	3,987.8	4,010.1	3,991.5	3,978.4	3,979.6	3,964.9	3,970.4
Employed	3,757.9	3,765.3	3,756.5	3,753.3	3,763.2	3,754.7	3,723.0	3,734.3	3,717.4	3,711.0	3,707.2	3,715.4	3,726.9
Unemployed	232.7	244.2	259.4	261.5	257.0	251.5	264.8	275.8	274.1	267.4	272.3	249.6	243.5
Unemployment rate	5.8	6.1	6.5	6.5	6.4	6.3	6.6	6.9	6.9	6.7	6.8	6.3	6.1
North Dakota													
Civilian labor force	337.6	338.0	338.5	339.0	339.3	339.6	339.3	340.0	339.1	336.7	336.8	336.2	339.0
Employed	329.0	328.8	328.7	328.5	329.1	329.6	328.6	327.7	327.1	325.9	325.2	325.6	327.1
Unemployed	8.7	9.2	9.8	10.5	10.2	9.9	10.7	12.2	12.0	10.8	11.6	10.6	11.9
Unemployment rate	2.6	2.7	2.9	3.1	3.0	2.9	3.1	3.6	3.5	3.2	3.5	3.2	3.5
Ohio													
Civilian labor force	5,874.8	5,885.8	5,890.1	5,888.7	5,910.0	5,929.2	5,939.6	5,934.7	5,931.6	5,909.2	5,914.6	5,895.1	5,893.9
Employed	5,616.0	5,617.1	5,611.2	5,607.8	5,610.8	5,607.7	5,597.4	5,588.0	5,582.3	5,574.7	5,575.1	5,567.8	5,568.1
Unemployed	258.7	268.8	279.0	280.9	299.3	321.5	342.2	346.7	349.3	334.5	339.4	327.3	325.8
Unemployment rate	4.4	4.6	4.7	4.8	5.1	5.4	5.8	5.8	5.9	5.7	5.7	5.6	5.5
Oklahoma													
Civilian labor force	1,671.1	1,676.6	1,683.2	1,686.9	1,691.0	1,698.8	1,704.0	1,708.0	1,710.2	1,705.5	1,691.7	1,690.7	1,688.6
Employed	1,603.8	1,605.2	1,608.4	1,608.4	1,619.2	1,627.3	1,632.7	1,632.1	1,633.0	1,631.3	1,619.3	1,617.2	1,618.3
Unemployed	67.3	71.4	74.8	78.5	71.7	71.5	71.2	75.9	77.3	74.2	72.4	73.5	70.2
Unemployment rate	4.0	4.3	4.4	4.7	4.2	4.2	4.2	4.4	4.5	4.3	4.3	4.3	4.2
Oregon													
Civilian labor force	1,796.4	1,798.8	1,788.1	1,780.7	1,804.2	1,804.6	1,803.3	1,808.7	1,799.2	1,802.2	1,791.6	1,808.0	1,804.5
Employed	1,671.8	1,669.5	1,649.6	1,641.7	1,658.9	1,659.2	1,660.5	1,673.1	1,668.9	1,673.2	1,660.6	1,680.8	1,682.4
Unemployed	124.6	129.3	138.5	139.0	145.3	145.4	142.8	135.7	130.3	129.0	131.1	127.2	122.1
Unemployment rate	6.9	7.2	7.7	7.8	8.1	8.1	7.9	7.5	7.2	7.2	7.3	7.0	6.8
Pennsylvania													
Civilian labor force	6,087.0	6,088.8	6,086.1	6,078.3	6,110.5	6,086.0	6,091.8	6,106.9	6,120.1	6,076.0	6,107.4	6,129.5	6,109.7
Employed	5,796.9	5,787.1	5,779.3	5,769.4	5,769.8	5,748.8	5,752.2	5,777.7	5,773.4	5,749.8	5,774.9	5,802.2	5,791.1
Unemployed	290.1	301.8	306.7	308.9	340.6	337.2	339.7	329.3	346.7	326.2	332.6	327.3	318.6
Unemployment rate	4.8	5.0	5.0	5.1	5.6	5.5	5.6	5.4	5.7	5.4	5.4	5.3	5.2
Rhode Island													
Civilian labor force	502.5	502.9	502.0	501.8	507.7	508.9	508.0	505.0	506.1	505.4	508.7	511.1	508.1
Employed	479.7	479.0	477.4	476.7	482.4	487.4	486.6	482.0	482.4	484.5	487.0	486.4	482.5
Unemployed	22.8	23.9	24.6	25.1	25.3	21.5	21.4	23.0	23.7	20.9	21.7	24.8	25.6
Unemployment rate	4.5	4.8	4.9	5.0	5.0	4.2	4.2	4.6	4.7	4.1	4.3	4.8	5.0
South Carolina													
Civilian labor force	1,944.0	1,944.6	1,942.2	1,941.2	2,001.7	1,997.9	2,005.5	2,000.8	1,994.9	1,994.9	2,002.3	2,010.6	2,010.4
Employed	1,832.2	1,830.3	1,826.7	1,823.3	1,893.3	1,886.3	1,884.8	1,885.5	1,884.1	1,885.3	1,898.5	1,902.2	1,902.9
Unemployed	111.7	114.3	115.5	118.0	108.4	111.6	120.8	115.3	110.8	109.6	103.9	108.3	107.4
Unemployment rate	5.7	5.9	5.9	6.1	5.4	5.6	6.0	5.8	5.6	5.5	5.2	5.4	5.3
South Dakota													
Civilian labor force	405.7	406.5	406.2	407.2	409.6	411.1	410.9	411.7	411.5	411.8	411.5	410.5	409.4
Employed	391.4	391.4	391.4	391.1	396.7	398.0	397.6	397.9	399.2	399.9	399.6	399.7	398.9
Unemployed	14.3	15.2	14.8	16.2	13.0	13.2	13.3	13.8	12.3	11.9	11.9	10.8	10.5
Unemployment rate	3.5	3.7	3.6	4.0	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.4	3.0	2.9	2.9	2.6	2.6

See footnotes at end of table.

**STATE LABOR FORCE DATA
SEASONALLY ADJUSTED**

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

(Numbers in thousands)

State	2001				2002								
	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept. ^P
Tennessee													
Civilian labor force	2,821.8	2,830.5	2,833.4	2,839.3	2,896.0	2,898.7	2,899.1	2,890.9	2,881.7	2,877.5	2,878.8	2,868.0	2,876.2
Employed	2,693.4	2,696.2	2,696.4	2,697.1	2,738.4	2,742.2	2,734.6	2,736.4	2,738.1	2,738.3	2,737.7	2,735.3	2,739.3
Unemployed	128.4	134.4	137.0	142.2	157.6	156.5	164.5	154.5	143.6	139.2	141.1	132.6	136.9
Unemployment rate	4.6	4.7	4.8	5.0	5.4	5.4	5.7	5.3	5.0	4.8	4.9	4.6	4.8
Texas													
Civilian labor force	10,488.4	10,512.9	10,538.7	10,541.9	10,659.2	10,643.7	10,648.7	10,695.1	10,709.0	10,652.1	10,676.5	10,698.7	10,738.1
Employed	9,950.7	9,949.9	9,949.6	9,937.5	10,048.5	10,026.4	10,030.3	10,032.2	10,042.5	10,031.5	10,025.2	10,040.8	10,081.6
Unemployed	537.7	563.1	589.1	604.4	610.7	617.4	618.4	662.9	666.5	620.6	651.2	657.9	656.5
Unemployment rate	5.1	5.4	5.6	5.7	5.7	5.8	5.8	6.2	6.2	5.8	6.1	6.1	6.1
Utah													
Civilian labor force	1,115.5	1,119.2	1,122.8	1,128.1	1,145.9	1,154.9	1,153.4	1,149.7	1,147.2	1,138.2	1,142.9	1,143.5	1,139.5
Employed	1,064.3	1,065.6	1,063.9	1,062.0	1,086.6	1,091.1	1,090.7	1,087.8	1,088.9	1,084.8	1,083.9	1,085.9	1,078.8
Unemployed	51.2	53.6	58.9	66.1	59.3	63.7	62.7	61.9	58.4	53.4	59.0	57.6	60.6
Unemployment rate	4.6	4.8	5.2	5.9	5.2	5.5	5.4	5.4	5.1	4.7	5.2	5.0	5.3
Vermont													
Civilian labor force	335.0	335.9	336.3	336.5	345.3	345.5	345.9	345.8	346.2	347.9	347.3	348.1	347.3
Employed	322.3	322.8	322.3	321.9	332.8	333.3	332.4	332.3	332.6	334.2	333.9	333.5	333.4
Unemployed	12.7	13.1	14.0	14.6	12.6	12.2	13.5	13.6	13.6	13.7	13.4	14.6	13.9
Unemployment rate	3.8	3.9	4.2	4.3	3.6	3.5	3.9	3.9	3.9	3.9	3.9	4.2	4.0
Virginia													
Civilian labor force	3,689.4	3,700.3	3,706.8	3,707.3	3,766.6	3,773.4	3,768.5	3,780.5	3,776.5	3,762.4	3,779.0	3,776.9	3,777.6
Employed	3,547.3	3,544.8	3,541.8	3,539.8	3,609.6	3,617.9	3,609.2	3,604.8	3,620.7	3,619.6	3,628.1	3,621.5	3,630.7
Unemployed	142.1	155.5	165.1	167.6	157.0	155.4	159.3	175.7	155.8	142.9	150.9	155.4	146.9
Unemployment rate	3.9	4.2	4.5	4.5	4.2	4.1	4.2	4.6	4.1	3.8	4.0	4.1	3.9
Washington													
Civilian labor force	2,977.9	2,981.3	2,980.2	2,972.7	3,019.9	3,039.8	3,030.2	3,041.0	3,030.3	3,031.8	3,030.3	3,044.0	3,081.5
Employed	2,779.9	2,774.2	2,764.1	2,751.4	2,790.8	2,825.7	2,823.0	2,821.9	2,815.2	2,826.4	2,815.5	2,824.7	2,853.4
Unemployed	198.0	207.2	216.0	221.3	229.2	214.1	207.1	219.0	215.1	205.4	214.7	219.3	228.1
Unemployment rate	6.6	6.9	7.2	7.4	7.6	7.0	6.8	7.2	7.1	6.8	7.1	7.2	7.4
West Virginia													
Civilian labor force	833.4	831.7	833.8	832.5	814.2	817.7	814.9	814.9	812.9	812.1	809.4	809.8	808.5
Employed	794.0	793.4	795.4	794.4	772.1	772.0	767.0	766.0	762.7	760.0	759.0	761.9	759.5
Unemployed	39.4	38.3	38.5	38.1	42.0	45.6	47.9	49.0	50.1	52.1	50.4	47.9	49.0
Unemployment rate	4.7	4.6	4.6	4.6	5.2	5.6	5.9	6.0	6.2	6.4	6.2	5.9	6.1
Wisconsin													
Civilian labor force	2,991.3	2,999.8	3,001.5	3,001.1	3,067.3	3,080.4	3,077.2	3,065.4	3,049.7	3,048.4	3,048.0	3,060.6	3,065.8
Employed	2,856.9	2,857.5	2,855.4	2,853.9	2,909.2	2,902.0	2,901.2	2,898.4	2,904.2	2,899.5	2,903.1	2,900.6	2,910.9
Unemployed	134.5	142.3	146.0	147.2	158.0	178.4	175.9	167.0	145.5	148.9	144.8	160.0	154.9
Unemployment rate	4.5	4.7	4.9	4.9	5.2	5.8	5.7	5.4	4.8	4.9	4.8	5.2	5.1
Wyoming													
Civilian labor force	272.4	272.7	272.9	273.0	270.8	270.7	271.5	272.7	272.3	272.9	270.6	270.2	271.5
Employed	261.3	261.6	261.8	261.5	260.4	260.9	261.0	260.7	260.7	261.2	260.7	260.4	260.9
Unemployed	11.1	11.0	11.2	11.5	10.4	9.8	10.5	12.0	11.6	11.7	10.0	9.8	10.5
Unemployment rate	4.1	4.0	4.1	4.2	3.9	3.6	3.9	4.4	4.3	4.3	3.7	3.6	3.9
Puerto Rico													
Civilian labor force	1,312.9	1,311.0	1,317.8	1,310.7	1,323.1	1,370.1	1,356.0	1,358.6	1,347.7	1,364.9	1,355.9	1,367.8	1,369.3
Employed	1,153.9	1,154.3	1,164.8	1,164.5	1,176.3	1,185.5	1,186.8	1,192.0	1,181.2	1,189.0	1,180.3	1,201.6	1,203.0
Unemployed	159.0	156.6	153.0	146.3	146.8	184.6	169.2	166.6	166.5	175.9	175.6	166.2	166.2
Unemployment rate	12.1	11.9	11.6	11.2	11.1	13.5	12.5	12.3	12.4	12.9	13.0	12.1	12.1

^P = preliminary.

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

provisional and will be revised when new benchmark and population information becomes available.

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

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

(Numbers in thousands)

State and area	Civilian labor force				Unemployed							
					Number				Percent of labor force			
	August		September		August		September		August		September	
	2001	2002	2001	2002P	2001	2002	2001	2002P	2001	2002	2001	2002P
Alabama	2,147.8	2,148.7	2,145.5	2,149.5	121.3	128.1	120.9	123.8	5.6	6.0	5.6	5.8
Anniston	51.7	51.2	51.8	51.0	3.0	2.9	2.9	2.9	5.7	5.7	5.6	5.6
Auburn-Opelika	50.5	49.6	51.1	50.9	2.2	2.1	2.0	2.1	4.3	4.3	4.0	4.2
Birmingham	475.4	483.5	475.0	482.4	17.4	22.1	17.8	21.6	3.7	4.6	3.7	4.5
Decatur	74.1	71.3	73.0	71.4	5.6	4.8	4.2	4.6	7.6	6.8	5.8	6.4
Dothan	67.3	68.0	66.8	67.8	3.2	3.0	3.1	2.9	4.8	4.5	4.6	4.2
Florence	65.6	64.5	65.8	64.5	5.0	6.4	5.3	6.2	7.7	10.0	8.0	9.6
Gadsden	48.3	46.5	48.0	46.7	3.0	2.8	3.0	2.6	6.3	6.1	6.2	5.6
Huntsville	177.9	177.7	177.9	178.0	6.3	7.6	6.3	7.5	3.5	4.3	3.5	4.2
Mobile	275.0	275.2	273.1	274.2	16.4	17.3	16.0	16.4	5.9	6.3	5.9	6.0
Montgomery	164.4	165.7	164.1	165.3	7.4	8.0	7.3	7.7	4.5	4.8	4.4	4.7
Tuscaloosa	83.4	82.0	85.4	82.8	2.7	3.2	5.2	2.9	3.3	3.9	6.1	3.5
Alaska	330.1	339.5	323.1	333.9	16.4	19.7	16.9	21.1	5.0	5.8	5.2	6.3
Anchorage	143.2	147.7	142.8	147.7	5.3	6.5	5.5	7.1	3.7	4.4	3.8	4.8
Arizona	2,443.2	2,521.5	2,453.3	2,510.9	128.6	157.9	133.6	152.2	5.3	6.3	5.4	6.1
Flagstaff	65.6	67.5	66.8	67.1	3.0	3.3	2.9	3.1	4.6	4.8	4.4	4.6
Phoenix-Mesa	1,634.7	1,685.9	1,640.3	1,679.0	71.1	92.3	77.7	91.4	4.3	5.5	4.7	5.4
Tucson	390.5	401.3	397.5	403.6	13.7	18.5	15.6	18.0	3.5	4.6	3.9	4.5
Yuma	70.0	73.0	67.2	69.9	23.5	24.2	20.5	20.9	33.6	33.2	30.5	29.9
Arkansas	1,235.2	1,292.1	1,222.3	1,283.2	61.6	62.8	56.9	57.0	5.0	4.9	4.7	4.4
Fayetteville-Springdale-Rogers	153.9	167.5	152.6	167.0	3.5	3.8	3.3	3.5	2.3	2.2	2.2	2.1
Fort Smith	98.1	100.2	96.4	99.0	3.9	4.1	3.9	3.9	3.9	4.1	4.0	3.9
Jonesboro	42.9	44.6	42.4	44.6	2.1	1.9	1.8	1.8	4.8	4.4	4.3	4.0
Little Rock-North Little Rock	302.1	315.4	297.1	310.8	12.9	13.5	12.0	12.3	4.3	4.3	4.1	4.0
Pine Bluff	35.7	36.9	35.3	36.5	2.9	3.1	2.6	2.8	8.2	8.5	7.5	7.7
California	17,535.9	17,647.2	17,450.3	17,573.9	951.9	1,109.2	950.0	1,070.4	5.4	6.3	5.4	6.1
Bakersfield	298.8	301.1	297.0	299.9	25.0	27.8	24.9	27.6	8.4	9.2	8.4	9.2
Chico-Paradise	89.1	91.0	87.6	91.2	5.4	6.0	5.0	5.5	6.1	6.6	5.7	6.0
Fresno	453.5	451.1	453.4	452.0	47.3	49.7	46.5	48.8	10.4	11.0	10.3	10.8
Los Angeles-Long Beach	4,909.0	4,885.0	4,926.9	4,906.0	304.2	341.0	300.0	321.2	6.2	7.0	6.1	6.5
Merced	85.1	83.9	84.2	82.7	8.3	9.0	8.4	8.3	9.7	10.7	10.0	10.1
Modesto	220.9	224.9	216.1	219.4	16.5	19.2	17.1	18.6	7.5	8.6	7.9	8.5
Oakland	1,279.3	1,297.0	1,266.7	1,284.0	59.6	77.3	60.1	75.1	4.7	6.0	4.7	5.8
Orange County	1,546.6	1,566.4	1,535.0	1,552.8	51.4	63.5	51.7	61.9	3.3	4.1	3.4	4.0
Redding	77.0	77.7	76.9	77.2	4.3	4.9	4.5	4.8	5.6	6.4	5.8	6.3
Riverside-San Bernardino	1,569.1	1,628.6	1,567.0	1,628.7	85.7	98.8	84.0	96.5	5.5	6.1	5.4	5.9
Sacramento	842.0	851.2	831.6	843.7	33.7	43.2	34.4	42.7	4.0	5.1	4.1	5.1
Salinas	199.1	198.9	196.6	196.0	10.7	12.6	10.7	12.4	5.4	6.3	5.4	6.3
San Diego	1,433.8	1,481.0	1,424.9	1,470.0	50.1	61.9	49.8	60.2	3.5	4.2	3.5	4.1
San Francisco	993.3	974.1	981.0	964.0	44.5	54.3	44.1	51.7	4.5	5.6	4.5	5.4
San Jose	1,021.2	1,006.4	1,003.5	990.7	59.3	77.8	62.9	76.7	5.8	7.7	6.3	7.7
San Luis Obispo-Atascadero-Paso Robles	119.1	120.6	118.4	120.1	3.2	4.0	3.1	3.8	2.7	3.3	2.6	3.2
Santa Barbara-Santa Maria-Lompoc	204.4	204.5	202.2	202.6	5.9	7.5	6.1	7.7	2.9	3.6	3.0	3.8
Santa Cruz-Watsonville	145.6	145.9	144.4	145.0	6.3	8.1	6.2	8.2	4.3	5.5	4.3	5.7
Santa Rosa	264.2	265.7	265.3	267.9	8.3	11.4	7.9	10.7	3.1	4.3	3.0	4.0
Stockton-Lodi	269.5	273.0	268.7	272.1	19.4	22.2	19.5	21.8	7.2	8.1	7.3	8.0
Vallejo-Fairfield-Napa	272.6	278.8	272.4	277.0	10.4	13.7	10.2	13.2	3.8	4.9	3.8	4.8
Ventura	426.2	424.8	422.7	424.3	22.5	24.8	22.6	24.2	5.3	5.8	5.3	5.7
Visalia-Tulare-Porterville	171.5	168.6	169.3	165.7	22.3	21.1	22.5	20.6	13.0	12.5	13.3	12.4
Yolo	93.9	93.9	93.6	93.1	3.2	3.8	3.0	3.7	3.4	4.0	3.2	3.9
Yuba City	60.9	61.0	59.7	59.4	4.9	5.7	5.2	5.6	8.0	9.3	8.7	9.4
Colorado	2,329.3	2,393.4	2,328.7	2,394.1	88.4	119.0	91.8	119.2	3.8	5.0	3.9	5.0
Boulder-Longmont	189.2	191.9	191.9	195.4	7.2	10.1	7.7	10.0	3.8	5.2	4.0	5.1
Colorado Springs	267.1	273.7	266.5	274.4	12.8	15.7	13.5	15.7	4.8	5.7	5.1	5.7
Denver	1,171.4	1,194.1	1,171.6	1,198.4	43.3	61.6	45.8	62.3	3.7	5.2	3.9	5.2
Fort Collins-Loveland	148.7	154.5	150.2	155.8	5.2	6.8	5.5	6.9	3.5	4.4	3.7	4.5
Grand Junction	59.0	62.4	59.1	62.4	2.3	2.6	2.1	2.5	3.8	4.1	3.6	3.9
Greeley	88.3	95.5	90.4	96.5	3.5	5.0	3.7	5.1	3.9	5.2	4.0	5.2
Pueblo	58.7	59.8	58.9	60.0	2.9	3.6	2.9	3.6	4.9	6.0	5.0	6.0
Connecticut	1,742.8	1,745.7	1,696.7	1,706.3	61.3	67.9	52.8	61.7	3.5	3.9	3.1	3.6
Bridgeport	218.6	215.6	213.8	211.6	10.0	10.6	8.7	9.6	4.6	4.9	4.1	4.5
Danbury	109.9	109.6	107.3	107.2	3.1	3.3	2.7	2.9	2.8	3.0	2.5	2.7
Hartford	592.2	587.9	577.8	577.5	21.3	23.8	18.2	22.0	3.6	4.1	3.1	3.8
New Haven-Meriden	280.7	285.0	272.8	277.6	9.8	10.8	7.9	9.7	3.5	3.8	2.9	3.5
New London-Norwich	158.2	164.5	153.7	159.8	4.6	5.5	3.8	4.9	2.9	3.3	2.5	3.1
Stamford-Norwalk	197.2	196.4	190.3	190.0	4.8	5.2	4.5	4.8	2.5	2.7	2.3	2.5
Waterbury	115.8	116.4	112.8	114.0	5.6	6.0	5.0	5.4	4.8	5.1	4.4	4.7
Delaware	421.9	417.8	413.8	407.8	14.7	16.6	13.3	16.2	3.5	4.0	3.2	4.0
Dover	72.2	71.4	71.7	70.8	2.8	2.7	2.4	2.6	3.9	3.7	3.4	3.6
Wilmington-Newark	311.2	311.5	306.6	303.8	11.6	14.0	10.5	13.2	3.7	4.5	3.4	4.3

See footnotes at end of table.

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

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

(Numbers in thousands)

State and area	Civilian labor force				Unemployed							
					Number				Percent of labor force			
	August		September		August		September		August		September	
	2001	2002	2001	2002P	2001	2002	2001	2002P	2001	2002	2001	2002P
District of Columbia	282.9	274.5	276.6	269.3	19.3	16.7	18.2	16.0	6.8	6.1	6.6	5.9
Washington	2,774.1	2,820.8	2,749.0	2,794.5	92.7	102.9	97.4	98.5	3.3	3.6	3.5	3.5
Florida	7,808.3	7,913.9	7,730.3	7,825.6	388.8	447.9	401.2	421.1	5.0	5.7	5.2	5.4
Daytona Beach	199.6	199.8	196.7	196.9	8.7	10.7	9.0	10.0	4.3	5.4	4.6	5.1
Fort Lauderdale	821.4	829.7	819.8	824.5	41.1	50.5	43.2	48.0	5.0	6.1	5.3	5.8
Fort Myers-Cape Coral	195.4	199.9	191.8	196.7	6.8	8.7	7.0	8.3	3.5	4.3	3.7	4.2
Fort Pierce-Port St. Lucie	134.1	137.1	132.5	134.4	12.9	12.7	12.9	11.8	9.6	9.3	9.7	8.8
Fort Walton Beach	87.0	89.4	85.6	87.6	2.5	2.5	2.7	2.4	2.9	2.8	3.2	2.7
Gainesville	109.0	109.3	108.6	108.7	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.6	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.4
Jacksonville	583.3	597.2	573.6	585.6	25.2	30.9	26.0	28.7	4.3	5.2	4.5	4.9
Lakeland-Winter Haven	210.7	210.0	207.3	207.0	16.2	15.8	15.8	14.4	7.7	7.5	7.6	7.0
Melbourne-Titusville-Palm Bay	216.8	215.3	214.0	212.4	9.2	11.6	10.3	11.1	4.3	5.4	4.8	5.2
Miami	1,090.0	1,114.9	1,084.2	1,108.2	73.9	84.4	77.6	80.6	6.8	7.6	7.2	7.3
Naples	107.6	115.0	108.6	116.0	6.2	7.1	6.4	6.8	5.7	6.2	5.9	5.9
Ocala	100.3	100.0	99.0	98.9	4.7	5.1	4.6	4.6	4.7	5.1	4.7	4.6
Orlando	927.6	935.7	914.3	920.9	38.4	48.3	39.7	44.3	4.1	5.2	4.3	4.8
Panama City	66.2	67.0	64.9	65.6	2.9	3.1	3.1	3.0	4.3	4.6	4.7	4.6
Pensacola	173.9	175.8	171.3	173.1	7.4	7.3	7.6	6.6	4.2	4.1	4.4	3.8
Punta Gorda	51.9	55.0	52.4	55.8	1.7	2.2	2.0	2.4	3.3	4.1	3.8	4.3
Sarasota-Bradenton	294.1	294.4	290.5	291.3	9.0	11.1	10.3	11.3	3.1	3.8	3.6	3.9
Tallahassee	153.9	156.9	152.9	155.9	4.8	6.0	4.8	5.3	3.1	3.8	3.2	3.4
Tampa-St. Petersburg-Clearwater	1,296.2	1,306.8	1,278.1	1,286.8	49.5	60.1	50.8	56.4	3.8	4.6	4.0	4.4
West Palm Beach-Boca Raton	552.4	561.0	546.0	553.8	35.8	37.6	36.0	35.5	6.5	6.7	6.6	6.4
Georgia	4,091.3	4,201.8	4,105.2	4,221.5	164.8	198.5	172.2	203.9	4.0	4.7	4.2	4.8
Albany	53.7	54.0	53.8	54.4	2.9	2.8	2.9	2.8	5.4	5.1	5.4	5.1
Athens	72.3	75.5	72.9	77.0	2.2	2.3	2.3	2.2	3.1	3.0	3.1	2.9
Atlanta	2,260.0	2,320.6	2,269.5	2,332.3	81.6	114.9	87.3	118.3	3.6	4.9	3.8	5.1
Augusta-Aiken	199.4	206.2	199.7	207.0	10.0	10.0	10.1	10.7	5.0	4.9	5.1	5.2
Columbus	124.5	128.8	124.4	128.6	6.5	7.2	6.4	7.2	5.3	5.6	5.2	5.6
Macon	143.4	146.5	144.0	149.1	5.7	6.1	5.8	6.4	4.0	4.2	4.0	4.3
Savannah	133.7	143.6	136.0	143.7	4.2	5.5	4.4	5.5	3.2	3.8	3.2	3.9
Hawaii	606.9	595.8	601.8	590.6	27.4	24.8	27.5	25.4	4.5	4.2	4.6	4.3
Honolulu	428.7	420.5	426.6	417.6	17.2	15.9	17.5	16.4	4.0	3.8	4.1	3.9
Idaho	696.1	698.9	691.4	690.4	30.4	32.9	28.8	31.4	4.4	4.7	4.2	4.6
Boise City	253.4	253.4	250.6	249.3	9.9	11.6	10.1	11.6	3.9	4.6	4.0	4.6
Pocatello	39.6	39.1	40.6	40.1	1.8	2.2	1.7	2.1	4.6	5.6	4.3	5.1
Illinois	6,367.1	6,295.4	6,323.1	6,221.8	346.9	391.4	329.5	368.9	5.4	6.2	5.2	5.9
Bloomington-Normal	90.8	89.1	91.8	90.8	2.0	2.3	1.9	2.1	2.2	2.6	2.0	2.4
Champaign-Urbana	96.6	95.7	98.3	96.4	2.7	3.0	2.4	2.7	2.8	3.2	2.5	2.8
Chicago	4,260.4	4,219.3	4,228.6	4,167.6	236.0	274.5	227.7	260.9	5.5	6.5	5.4	6.3
Davenport-Moline-Rock Island	185.7	188.5	185.1	185.8	7.1	8.2	7.9	7.7	3.8	4.4	4.3	4.2
Decatur	57.5	55.7	56.9	54.7	3.5	4.6	3.1	4.2	6.1	8.3	5.4	7.7
Kankakee	51.7	52.4	51.4	51.9	2.9	3.6	2.7	3.4	5.6	6.9	5.2	6.5
Peoria-Pekin	184.7	180.5	183.6	179.3	7.8	8.8	7.5	8.3	4.2	4.9	4.1	4.6
Rockford	197.5	196.4	196.1	193.3	13.6	13.9	13.1	13.5	6.9	7.1	6.7	7.0
Springfield	112.3	111.4	105.5	105.0	4.1	4.9	3.7	4.5	3.7	4.4	3.5	4.3
Indiana	3,124.5	3,171.3	3,109.2	3,151.0	135.4	158.5	132.7	145.6	4.3	5.0	4.3	4.6
Bloomington	58.0	58.9	61.6	59.7	2.2	2.2	2.0	1.8	3.8	3.8	3.2	2.9
Elkhart-Goshen	94.8	98.9	94.7	97.0	4.8	4.5	5.0	4.0	5.0	4.5	5.2	4.1
Evansville-Henderson	159.6	159.8	158.1	157.7	5.9	6.9	5.9	6.4	3.7	4.3	3.7	4.1
Fort Wayne	262.9	268.5	262.2	268.4	12.8	13.6	12.5	12.5	4.8	5.1	4.8	4.6
Gary	292.2	293.8	292.1	292.4	14.7	18.1	14.4	16.5	5.0	6.2	4.9	5.7
Indianapolis	874.4	896.9	866.5	890.4	30.2	42.9	30.6	40.2	3.5	4.8	3.5	4.5
Kokomo	50.4	49.8	50.3	49.4	3.1	2.5	2.9	2.7	6.1	5.1	5.9	5.4
Lafayette	89.1	91.1	94.3	95.9	3.0	3.3	2.9	3.3	3.4	3.6	3.1	3.4
Muncie	58.5	58.4	59.9	61.0	2.8	3.2	2.4	2.9	4.7	5.5	3.9	4.7
South Bend	136.7	136.6	135.9	135.3	6.3	6.9	6.3	6.2	4.6	5.1	4.6	4.6
Terre Haute	69.5	71.0	70.0	71.6	3.7	4.1	3.4	3.7	5.3	5.8	4.9	5.1
Iowa	1,599.0	1,631.9	1,595.3	1,627.5	48.9	55.4	49.6	55.7	3.1	3.4	3.1	3.4
Cedar Rapids	115.3	116.7	115.3	115.5	3.2	5.0	3.6	4.9	2.8	4.3	3.1	4.2
Des Moines	265.4	273.6	262.2	271.4	6.0	7.9	6.3	8.3	2.3	2.9	2.4	3.1
Dubuque	48.4	49.3	48.4	48.8	1.9	1.4	2.3	1.7	3.8	2.8	4.7	3.4
Iowa City	70.4	73.1	72.3	74.2	1.7	2.1	1.9	2.2	2.5	2.9	2.6	3.0
Sioux City	64.1	65.6	63.8	65.7	2.0	2.3	1.9	2.3	3.1	3.5	2.9	3.5
Waterloo-Cedar Falls	67.2	67.3	68.5	68.6	2.3	2.5	2.9	2.6	3.4	3.8	4.2	3.8

See footnotes at end of table.

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

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

(Numbers in thousands)

State and area	Civilian labor force				Unemployed							
					Number				Percent of labor force			
	August		September		August		September		August		September	
	2001	2002	2001	2002P	2001	2002	2001	2002P	2001	2002	2001	2002P
Kansas	1,377.1	1,450.8	1,365.7	1,440.8	57.1	64.0	55.1	62.4	4.1	4.4	4.0	4.3
Lawrence	54.2	56.0	55.2	60.1	2.4	2.4	2.3	2.4	4.4	4.3	4.1	4.0
Topeka	89.8	93.3	87.9	92.1	3.6	3.7	3.6	3.7	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0
Wichita	277.7	290.2	274.2	287.9	11.0	16.3	10.7	16.3	4.0	5.6	3.9	5.7
Kentucky	1,970.0	1,999.3	1,953.1	1,980.0	101.2	95.6	101.2	95.6	5.1	4.8	5.2	4.8
Lexington	260.8	267.2	260.5	266.0	9.4	9.0	9.3	8.9	3.6	3.4	3.6	3.3
Louisville	560.7	578.3	556.8	570.5	23.4	26.7	24.6	25.9	4.2	4.6	4.4	4.5
Owensboro	50.1	51.8	49.4	50.9	2.7	2.6	2.5	2.6	5.4	5.0	5.0	5.1
Louisiana	2,060.7	2,024.5	2,051.0	2,005.4	115.2	120.4	120.7	116.7	5.6	5.9	5.9	5.8
Alexandria	60.1	59.4	59.0	58.4	3.4	3.4	3.3	3.2	5.6	5.7	5.7	5.5
Baton Rouge	310.4	306.0	310.3	305.3	16.2	17.2	16.8	16.5	5.2	5.6	5.4	5.4
Houma	95.8	94.1	94.0	93.4	3.0	3.4	3.4	3.5	3.2	3.7	3.6	3.7
Lafayette	181.4	179.3	179.9	176.5	9.1	9.6	9.9	9.6	5.0	5.3	5.5	5.4
Lake Charles	91.0	88.3	90.8	87.0	5.6	5.1	5.5	5.1	6.2	5.8	6.1	5.8
Monroe	74.2	72.2	73.5	72.1	4.1	3.6	4.0	3.3	5.6	4.9	5.5	4.6
New Orleans	614.8	596.8	614.4	593.3	31.1	32.0	33.1	31.7	5.1	5.4	5.4	5.3
Shreveport-Bossier City	187.8	183.8	185.8	181.4	10.4	12.1	11.6	11.8	5.5	6.6	6.3	6.5
Maine	699.6	702.6	686.4	686.3	23.4	22.3	25.2	24.2	3.3	3.2	3.7	3.5
Bangor	51.9	52.0	52.2	52.3	1.3	1.2	1.4	1.3	2.5	2.3	2.6	2.4
Lewiston-Auburn	52.9	52.7	52.9	52.5	1.9	1.7	2.1	1.9	3.6	3.3	4.0	3.7
Portland	141.9	143.4	137.8	138.4	3.1	3.0	3.3	3.4	2.2	2.1	2.4	2.4
Maryland	2,864.8	2,930.6	2,856.0	2,909.9	117.4	123.4	118.7	114.3	4.1	4.2	4.2	3.9
Baltimore	1,341.8	1,373.8	1,338.4	1,364.2	63.4	65.3	63.1	60.8	4.7	4.7	4.7	4.5
Cumberland	44.1	43.4	44.5	43.6	2.8	2.6	2.6	2.2	6.3	5.9	5.9	5.0
Hagerstown	68.7	70.0	69.3	70.3	2.4	2.7	2.5	2.5	3.5	3.9	3.6	3.6
Massachusetts	3,336.8	3,416.2	3,278.5	3,359.6	126.7	172.1	133.6	176.5	3.8	5.0	4.1	5.3
Barnstable-Yarmouth	87.0	89.8	79.1	82.5	2.1	2.6	2.1	2.6	2.4	2.9	2.6	3.2
Boston	1,853.2	1,884.9	1,815.2	1,847.9	64.3	87.2	69.1	90.9	3.5	4.6	3.8	4.9
Brockton	130.2	133.6	129.6	133.1	5.4	7.3	5.4	7.4	4.2	5.5	4.2	5.5
Fitchburg-Leominster	66.9	69.7	66.5	68.9	3.7	5.1	3.8	5.2	5.5	7.4	5.7	7.5
Lawrence	218.6	223.2	216.0	221.7	13.1	16.8	13.7	17.0	6.0	7.5	6.3	7.7
Lowell	178.4	182.2	175.8	180.0	8.3	11.5	8.9	12.0	4.6	6.3	5.1	6.6
New Bedford	78.8	82.3	79.1	81.8	4.3	6.7	4.3	5.6	5.4	8.2	5.4	6.8
Pittsfield	39.3	40.6	37.9	39.2	1.5	1.9	1.5	1.9	3.7	4.7	3.9	4.9
Springfield	278.0	287.7	279.8	290.2	10.8	14.2	10.7	14.3	3.9	4.9	3.8	4.9
Worcester	251.8	261.4	250.1	259.7	10.7	14.7	11.3	14.9	4.3	5.6	4.5	5.7
Michigan	5,208.2	5,192.3	5,145.6	5,119.7	261.4	301.5	261.5	273.8	5.0	5.8	5.1	5.3
Ann Arbor	312.2	313.2	309.4	311.7	9.4	10.8	9.5	9.9	3.0	3.5	3.1	3.2
Benton Harbor	85.6	85.1	84.6	83.1	4.4	4.9	4.7	4.2	5.1	5.7	5.5	5.1
Detroit	2,323.4	2,318.2	2,293.8	2,275.7	117.6	138.3	117.0	127.3	5.1	6.0	5.1	5.6
Flint	191.1	185.2	189.3	182.9	15.2	15.9	14.2	14.1	8.0	8.6	7.5	7.7
Grand Rapids-Muskegon-Holland	631.1	630.4	624.4	625.7	32.2	39.4	32.9	36.1	5.1	6.2	5.3	5.8
Jackson	82.1	82.3	81.1	81.2	4.2	5.0	4.4	4.8	5.2	6.1	5.4	5.9
Kalamazoo-Battle Creek	240.8	241.3	238.0	238.5	10.7	12.5	11.2	11.0	4.5	5.2	4.7	4.6
Lansing-East Lansing	246.7	245.1	247.1	246.0	8.1	9.3	8.2	8.3	3.3	3.8	3.3	3.4
Saginaw-Bay City-Midland	202.9	199.2	200.9	196.5	10.2	12.1	10.5	11.0	5.0	6.1	5.2	5.6
Minnesota	2,846.4	2,874.7	2,824.4	2,852.8	94.6	113.7	100.6	111.5	3.3	4.0	3.6	3.9
Duluth-Superior	128.3	130.4	127.3	129.8	6.0	5.6	5.3	5.0	4.7	4.3	4.2	3.8
Minneapolis-St. Paul	1,777.6	1,820.6	1,772.6	1,796.2	57.3	73.7	63.6	72.9	3.2	4.0	3.6	4.1
Rochester	78.9	81.2	78.2	79.6	1.9	2.9	1.9	2.8	2.4	3.5	2.5	3.5
St. Cloud	100.2	100.7	101.4	102.1	3.4	4.1	3.4	4.1	3.3	4.0	3.4	4.0
Mississippi	1,290.2	1,297.8	1,283.3	1,291.2	73.8	81.2	72.3	73.2	5.7	6.3	5.6	5.7
Biloxi-Gulfport-Pascagoula	174.8	174.6	173.1	173.9	7.6	8.6	7.7	8.2	4.3	4.9	4.4	4.7
Hattiesburg	52.2	51.3	51.9	50.4	1.8	2.4	1.7	2.0	3.5	4.7	3.3	4.0
Jackson	233.8	228.8	231.0	226.5	8.3	9.8	8.5	9.2	3.5	4.3	3.7	4.1
Missouri	2,963.7	2,951.0	2,953.8	2,927.7	144.3	143.2	135.3	134.5	4.9	4.9	4.6	4.6
Columbia	88.5	87.1	86.9	85.0	1.7	1.8	1.7	1.6	2.0	2.1	1.9	1.9
Joplin	83.9	81.8	83.1	80.5	4.2	4.4	4.0	3.9	5.0	5.4	4.9	4.9
Kansas City	1,014.8	1,051.3	1,003.8	1,033.2	46.8	52.6	44.9	51.1	4.6	5.0	4.5	5.0
St. Joseph	52.5	50.7	52.8	50.5	2.9	2.5	3.0	2.5	5.5	4.9	5.8	4.9
St. Louis LMA	1,355.2	1,356.7	1,350.2	1,343.7	69.9	71.9	64.7	66.4	5.2	5.3	4.8	4.9
Springfield	171.6	176.6	172.8	178.1	6.1	6.9	6.0	6.6	3.6	3.9	3.5	3.7
Montana	469.9	477.2	460.4	467.2	17.4	15.1	17.2	14.4	3.7	3.2	3.7	3.1
Billings	72.3	75.7	69.8	72.9	2.2	2.0	2.1	1.9	3.0	2.6	3.0	2.6
Great Falls	36.4	36.3	36.2	36.0	1.4	1.2	1.5	1.2	3.9	3.2	4.2	3.2
Missoula	54.0	56.7	54.0	56.3	1.6	1.5	1.6	1.4	2.9	2.6	2.9	2.5

See footnotes at end of table.

STATE AND AREA LABOR FORCE DATA
NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED

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

(Numbers in thousands)

State and area	Civilian labor force				Unemployed							
					Number				Percent of labor force			
	August		September		August		September		August		September	
	2001	2002	2001	2002P	2001	2002	2001	2002P	2001	2002	2001	2002P
Nebraska	932.6	952.4	920.5	941.5	27.3	31.0	25.3	28.5	2.9	3.3	2.7	3.0
Lincoln	147.7	148.9	145.6	147.9	4.1	4.5	3.9	4.3	2.7	3.0	2.7	2.9
Omaha	399.2	404.8	393.6	400.2	12.6	14.4	11.9	13.3	3.2	3.6	3.0	3.3
Nevada	1,030.2	1,050.9	1,033.1	1,052.8	53.9	52.6	53.2	51.2	5.2	5.0	5.1	4.9
Las Vegas	808.7	829.9	810.9	832.5	43.7	43.5	43.5	42.7	5.4	5.2	5.4	5.1
Reno	184.7	188.2	185.6	189.0	7.3	7.7	7.2	7.3	4.0	4.1	3.9	3.9
New Hampshire	697.9	722.0	680.7	704.8	26.5	32.7	25.2	30.0	3.8	4.5	3.7	4.3
Manchester	110.7	112.1	107.5	109.8	4.4	5.2	4.1	4.9	4.0	4.6	3.8	4.4
Nashua	109.7	113.8	106.4	110.6	5.3	6.8	4.9	6.3	4.8	6.0	4.6	5.7
Portsmouth-Rochester	132.3	136.1	129.4	132.7	3.8	5.8	3.6	5.3	2.9	4.3	2.8	4.0
New Jersey	4,202.7	4,278.4	4,154.4	4,226.7	183.1	227.3	183.2	222.6	4.4	5.3	4.4	5.3
Atlantic-Cape May	178.9	183.6	172.0	176.7	8.4	9.8	8.1	9.6	4.7	5.3	4.7	5.4
Bergen-Passaic	652.5	659.0	648.2	652.5	30.3	35.8	30.2	34.4	4.6	5.4	4.7	5.3
Jersey City	277.6	287.2	277.1	287.3	17.8	21.0	18.5	21.1	6.4	7.3	6.7	7.3
Middlesex-Somerset-Hunterdon	658.5	675.2	654.0	669.8	23.7	31.5	23.7	30.6	3.6	4.7	3.6	4.6
Monmouth-Ocean	548.3	564.6	529.1	545.9	20.4	26.2	20.4	25.2	3.7	4.6	3.9	4.6
Newark	1,012.7	1,028.1	1,004.1	1,016.5	45.9	57.7	46.7	56.9	4.5	5.6	4.6	5.6
Trenton	177.6	178.3	176.3	177.6	6.5	8.8	6.4	8.7	3.7	4.9	3.7	4.9
Vineland-Millville-Bridgeton	61.3	61.6	61.3	61.4	4.4	4.6	4.2	4.7	7.2	7.5	6.9	7.6
New Mexico	835.4	855.6	834.5	855.7	38.5	51.7	39.5	50.5	4.6	6.0	4.7	5.9
Albuquerque	366.8	379.4	368.5	381.4	14.2	20.8	15.2	20.6	3.9	5.5	4.1	5.4
Las Cruces	70.8	73.8	71.2	73.9	4.0	4.8	4.2	4.8	5.7	6.5	5.9	6.5
Santa Fe	75.8	78.4	74.7	77.8	1.8	2.4	1.9	2.3	2.4	3.1	2.5	2.9
New York	8,925.7	9,104.3	8,774.3	8,921.2	435.6	519.4	450.5	490.7	4.9	5.7	5.1	5.5
Albany-Schenectady-Troy	448.8	460.8	437.9	450.1	12.7	14.6	13.7	15.1	2.8	3.2	3.1	3.4
Binghamton	120.3	122.1	120.3	121.4	5.0	6.5	5.5	6.6	4.1	5.3	4.6	5.5
Buffalo-Niagara Falls	555.4	565.7	541.2	551.1	29.3	31.5	28.5	29.4	5.3	5.6	5.3	5.3
Dutchess County	121.8	124.6	119.5	122.7	4.0	4.8	4.5	5.1	3.3	3.8	3.7	4.2
Elmira	42.3	42.5	41.3	41.4	2.2	2.6	2.5	2.5	5.2	6.0	6.0	6.1
Glens Falls	62.7	63.6	58.3	59.0	2.1	2.2	2.0	2.2	3.3	3.4	3.4	3.7
Jamestown	66.4	67.5	64.5	65.2	3.3	3.5	3.6	3.5	5.0	5.1	5.6	5.4
Nassau-Suffolk	1,415.5	1,453.5	1,384.4	1,422.0	51.4	62.5	51.3	58.6	3.6	4.3	3.7	4.1
New York	4,168.1	4,242.6	4,118.0	4,164.8	245.7	300.5	251.1	275.5	5.9	7.1	6.1	6.6
New York City	3,512.0	3,569.8	3,482.1	3,512.5	222.2	273.4	226.9	249.8	6.3	7.7	6.5	7.1
Newburgh	179.5	184.9	175.0	180.0	6.9	7.7	6.9	7.2	3.8	4.2	3.9	4.0
Rochester	562.0	570.1	551.7	558.3	24.2	29.7	27.2	30.7	4.3	5.2	4.9	5.5
Syracuse	357.6	364.0	354.1	361.3	15.3	16.7	17.0	17.6	4.3	4.6	4.8	4.9
Utica-Rome	141.1	143.7	136.8	140.2	5.9	6.4	5.8	6.2	4.2	4.4	4.3	4.4
North Carolina	4,023.0	4,004.9	3,994.2	3,972.6	229.0	252.4	220.0	230.7	5.7	6.3	5.5	5.8
Asheville	110.6	111.1	110.7	111.4	4.0	4.3	3.9	3.8	3.6	3.9	3.5	3.4
Charlotte-Gastonia-Rock Hill	809.1	822.9	802.3	815.1	43.5	50.3	42.0	45.4	5.4	6.1	5.2	5.6
Fayetteville	119.4	115.8	118.5	116.2	6.5	7.1	6.1	6.5	5.4	6.1	5.1	5.6
Goldensboro	49.8	49.0	50.1	48.5	2.5	2.8	2.5	2.4	5.1	5.7	4.9	5.0
Greensboro-Winston-Salem-High Point	639.7	638.4	639.6	635.8	35.3	38.7	35.0	35.2	5.5	6.1	5.5	5.5
Greenville	68.9	68.3	69.1	67.7	4.3	4.5	4.0	4.0	6.2	6.5	5.8	5.9
Hickory-Morganton-Lenoir	186.2	182.0	183.6	178.5	14.0	13.9	13.1	12.8	7.5	7.6	7.2	7.2
Jacksonville	49.6	49.5	48.8	48.7	2.1	2.8	2.1	2.5	4.2	5.6	4.3	5.1
Raleigh-Durham-Chapel Hill	658.7	671.3	657.6	668.4	24.8	34.9	24.4	31.5	3.8	5.2	3.7	4.7
Rocky Mount	68.5	67.1	68.1	66.1	5.1	6.4	4.9	5.9	7.4	9.5	7.2	8.9
Wilmington	118.5	119.1	117.3	117.2	5.8	7.1	5.7	6.6	4.9	6.0	4.8	5.6
North Dakota	348.0	345.6	339.6	339.8	9.1	10.2	6.4	8.7	2.6	3.0	1.9	2.6
Bismarck	55.5	56.0	54.0	55.6	1.1	1.3	0.9	1.2	2.0	2.4	1.7	2.2
Fargo-Moorhead	106.7	107.0	106.0	107.8	1.7	2.0	1.4	1.9	1.6	1.9	1.3	1.7
Grand Forks	53.1	52.7	52.5	53.7	1.9	2.1	1.1	1.7	3.6	4.0	2.0	3.3
Ohio	5,948.4	5,972.5	5,871.8	5,891.0	245.0	315.7	253.5	317.3	4.1	5.3	4.3	5.4
Akron	369.1	372.2	369.0	371.2	15.1	18.4	16.2	18.6	4.1	4.9	4.4	5.0
Canton-Massillon	209.9	212.6	207.4	209.3	7.9	10.5	8.0	11.2	3.8	4.9	3.8	5.3
Cincinnati	879.6	885.2	867.1	870.4	34.2	41.1	34.8	40.6	3.9	4.6	4.0	4.7
Cleveland-Lorain-Elyria	1,147.0	1,153.4	1,128.0	1,134.4	53.3	69.2	55.5	69.7	4.6	6.0	4.9	6.1
Columbus	890.1	899.7	875.3	885.3	25.2	40.3	27.1	40.6	2.8	4.5	3.1	4.6
Dayton-Springfield	486.3	485.4	479.7	479.3	20.7	25.8	21.5	26.3	4.3	5.3	4.5	5.5
Hamilton-Middletown	196.3	196.1	197.5	196.4	6.4	8.5	6.6	8.7	3.2	4.4	3.3	4.4
Lima	77.3	76.6	76.5	75.3	3.6	4.1	3.7	4.1	4.6	5.4	4.8	5.5
Mansfield	86.2	85.5	84.1	84.0	4.8	5.9	5.0	5.7	5.5	6.9	5.9	6.8
Steubenville-Weirton	56.4	55.1	55.7	53.2	2.6	2.5	2.5	2.4	4.6	4.6	4.5	4.5
Toledo	324.0	327.3	324.4	327.6	14.3	19.3	14.8	19.3	4.4	5.9	4.6	5.9
Youngstown-Warren	280.7	277.0	278.3	273.8	15.1	17.3	15.5	17.1	5.4	6.2	5.6	6.2

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			
	August		September		August		September		August		September	
	2001	2002	2001	2002 ^P	2001	2002	2001	2002 ^P	2001	2002	2001	2002 ^P
Oklahoma	1,672.8	1,695.1	1,670.7	1,687.8	62.7	69.8	64.7	67.8	3.7	4.1	3.9	4.0
Enid	26.1	26.3	26.0	26.2	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.7	2.5	2.6	2.6	2.7
Lawton	41.1	41.8	40.7	41.1	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.2	3.1	3.1	3.2	2.8
Oklahoma City	555.4	561.4	555.4	556.9	22.5	21.2	23.1	20.7	4.0	3.8	4.2	3.7
Tulsa	423.9	432.5	421.1	426.3	14.2	20.1	14.8	20.0	3.4	4.6	3.5	4.7
Oregon	1,818.0	1,829.2	1,807.8	1,814.5	113.6	121.3	115.5	113.0	6.2	6.6	6.4	6.2
Corvallis	39.6	40.0	39.3	40.1	1.2	1.5	1.2	1.3	3.0	3.7	3.2	3.3
Eugene-Springfield	165.7	166.4	165.3	166.5	11.5	10.2	11.4	9.5	6.9	6.1	6.9	5.7
Medford-Ashland	92.8	93.0	93.8	93.6	5.5	5.8	5.2	5.0	5.9	6.3	5.5	5.3
Portland-Vancouver	1,079.6	1,089.1	1,071.0	1,076.3	67.5	77.4	72.2	74.3	6.3	7.1	6.7	6.9
Salem	177.2	178.6	175.8	176.8	10.5	10.2	10.4	9.4	5.9	5.7	5.9	5.3
Pennsylvania	6,152.4	6,196.6	6,079.1	6,099.6	292.7	325.4	278.9	303.5	4.8	5.3	4.6	5.0
Allentown-Bethlehem-Easton	331.7	332.1	324.5	324.5	15.4	17.6	14.6	16.8	4.6	5.3	4.5	5.2
Altoona	64.8	65.0	64.1	64.3	3.5	3.2	3.5	3.2	5.4	5.0	5.4	5.0
Erie	141.7	145.1	140.4	142.9	7.9	9.2	7.7	8.8	5.6	6.4	5.5	6.1
Harrisburg-Lebanon-Carlisle	361.9	364.4	353.9	355.1	13.2	13.2	12.6	12.3	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.5
Johnstown	103.3	103.2	101.7	100.9	6.1	6.5	5.4	5.8	5.9	6.3	5.3	5.7
Lancaster	254.7	260.6	251.1	256.9	8.5	9.2	8.0	8.4	3.3	3.5	3.2	3.3
Philadelphia	2,565.5	2,582.4	2,543.7	2,553.0	117.9	141.7	116.2	136.4	4.6	5.5	4.6	5.3
Pittsburgh	1,192.0	1,201.8	1,173.3	1,178.9	50.9	60.0	46.7	54.2	4.3	5.0	4.0	4.6
Reading	188.3	192.8	185.8	190.7	9.2	11.0	8.9	10.9	4.9	5.7	4.8	5.7
Scranton—Wilkes-Barre—Hazleton	311.0	311.6	307.6	307.5	16.8	16.8	15.7	15.3	5.4	5.4	5.1	5.0
Sharon	59.3	58.6	58.6	57.7	2.8	2.4	2.5	2.1	4.7	4.0	4.3	3.6
State College	65.8	67.6	68.2	69.3	1.8	2.2	1.8	2.0	2.8	3.2	2.7	2.8
Williamsport	58.2	58.8	58.4	57.8	3.3	3.3	3.5	3.2	5.7	5.7	5.9	5.5
York	200.5	199.8	199.1	196.1	10.1	9.5	9.3	8.9	5.0	4.7	4.7	4.5
Rhode Island	506.9	515.3	504.2	509.5	23.0	24.1	21.9	24.6	4.5	4.7	4.3	4.8
Providence-Fall River-Warwick	576.6	587.4	573.1	581.4	26.3	28.7	25.5	29.6	4.6	4.9	4.5	5.1
South Carolina	1,963.4	2,029.7	1,944.5	2,008.2	117.5	115.1	111.8	107.3	6.0	5.7	5.8	5.3
Charleston-North Charleston	276.1	288.8	271.8	283.7	11.1	11.0	10.5	10.4	4.0	3.8	3.9	3.7
Columbia	273.4	284.2	271.2	281.2	9.6	10.0	9.3	9.6	3.5	3.5	3.4	3.4
Florence	62.4	64.6	61.6	63.6	3.7	4.3	3.6	4.1	5.9	6.7	5.8	6.4
Greenville-Spartanburg-Anderson	503.0	522.8	498.5	519.0	27.5	28.3	26.0	26.1	5.5	5.4	5.2	5.0
Myrtle Beach	105.0	109.1	104.0	108.4	4.2	3.8	4.0	3.7	4.0	3.4	3.8	3.4
Sumter	47.6	49.1	46.9	48.2	3.9	3.4	3.7	3.2	8.3	7.0	7.8	6.7
South Dakota	413.6	418.6	405.2	408.9	13.3	10.2	12.3	8.7	3.2	2.4	3.0	2.1
Rapid City	50.2	51.2	49.1	50.0	1.4	1.0	1.5	1.0	2.7	2.0	3.0	2.0
Sioux Falls	106.5	110.5	105.9	110.3	2.1	2.0	2.4	2.0	2.0	1.8	2.2	1.8
Tennessee	2,843.8	2,892.7	2,838.0	2,888.6	131.2	137.6	122.9	129.5	4.6	4.8	4.3	4.5
Chattanooga	230.2	237.6	233.0	239.1	8.1	9.1	8.2	8.4	3.5	3.8	3.5	3.5
Clarksville-Hopkinsville	90.0	93.5	90.0	93.2	4.0	4.5	4.2	4.3	4.4	4.8	4.7	4.7
Jackson	59.6	60.4	59.1	60.1	3.0	3.3	2.7	3.0	5.0	5.5	4.6	5.1
Johnson City-Kingsport-Bristol	227.2	229.3	225.9	227.1	11.5	12.6	11.4	10.9	5.1	5.5	5.0	4.8
Knoxville	363.8	372.2	364.9	372.6	11.6	11.1	10.8	10.2	3.2	3.0	3.0	2.7
Memphis	573.6	575.9	570.0	573.4	25.8	29.3	24.9	28.7	4.5	5.1	4.4	5.0
Nashville	677.9	697.3	677.7	699.1	23.8	27.4	22.6	26.2	3.5	3.9	3.3	3.7
Texas	10,539.0	10,749.2	10,494.3	10,744.0	548.7	678.3	544.3	662.4	5.2	6.3	5.2	6.2
Abilene	57.2	56.5	57.1	56.7	2.3	2.5	2.1	2.4	4.0	4.4	3.7	4.2
Amarillo	111.6	112.1	111.5	112.1	3.6	4.3	3.4	4.3	3.2	3.8	3.0	3.8
Austin-San Marcos	759.7	775.5	754.9	772.4	35.2	43.2	36.2	42.2	4.6	5.6	4.8	5.5
Beaumont-Port Arthur	178.3	179.1	176.4	178.3	16.1	15.3	14.9	14.7	9.0	8.6	8.4	8.2
Brazoria	107.0	110.8	107.4	111.4	7.0	8.7	6.7	8.4	6.6	7.9	6.2	7.6
Brownsville-Harlingen-San Benito	133.5	137.6	133.0	137.2	12.0	14.8	12.7	14.3	9.0	10.8	9.5	10.4
Bryan-College Station	75.1	74.7	77.8	79.1	1.4	1.5	1.3	1.4	1.9	2.1	1.7	1.8
Corpus Christi	175.0	177.3	173.9	177.3	10.3	11.3	10.0	10.9	5.9	6.4	5.7	6.2
Dallas	2,023.7	2,069.5	2,014.8	2,060.3	110.3	144.8	114.0	142.1	5.4	7.0	5.7	6.9
El Paso	286.5	285.0	286.4	285.1	24.1	24.3	25.5	23.7	8.4	8.5	8.9	8.3
Fort Worth-Arlington	941.9	956.0	933.9	953.4	41.2	57.8	41.9	56.5	4.4	6.0	4.5	5.9
Galveston-Texas City	119.3	120.7	117.1	120.1	8.3	9.7	7.5	9.3	6.9	8.1	6.4	7.7
Houston	2,229.0	2,277.5	2,215.4	2,275.7	104.2	136.1	101.9	134.3	4.7	6.0	4.6	5.9
Killeen-Temple	116.9	118.9	116.4	118.6	5.3	6.0	5.3	6.0	4.6	5.1	4.5	5.0
Laredo	74.5	77.5	75.1	77.7	4.9	5.2	4.9	5.2	6.6	6.7	6.6	6.7
Longview-Marshall	102.5	103.4	102.4	103.7	5.6	7.1	5.5	6.9	5.5	6.8	5.4	6.7
Lubbock	126.8	129.9	126.2	129.3	3.4	4.1	3.0	3.6	2.7	3.2	2.4	2.8
McAllen-Edinburg-Mission	201.9	211.1	203.4	211.9	26.3	27.0	25.5	26.7	13.0	12.8	12.5	12.6
Odessa-Midland	120.7	123.7	121.1	124.5	5.3	7.6	5.0	7.6	4.4	6.1	4.1	6.1
San Angelo	50.3	51.6	50.4	51.8	1.5	1.9	1.5	2.0	2.9	3.8	3.0	3.8
San Antonio	799.4	812.6	793.4	812.9	33.7	43.1	33.0	41.6	4.2	5.3	4.2	5.1
Sherman-Denison	50.7	49.9	50.1	49.4	3.2	3.4	3.2	3.2	6.4	6.8	6.3	6.5
Texarkana	55.2	55.7	55.3	56.4	2.6	2.9	2.4	2.8	4.6	5.2	4.4	5.0

See footnotes at end of table.

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

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

(Numbers in thousands)

State and area	Civilian labor force				Unemployed							
					Number				Percent of labor force			
	August		September		August		September		August		September	
	2001	2002	2001	2002P	2001	2002	2001	2002P	2001	2002	2001	2002P
Texas—Continued												
Tyler	92.6	95.8	92.0	95.3	4.0	4.3	4.0	4.2	4.4	4.5	4.4	4.4
Victoria	44.1	45.0	44.0	45.0	2.0	2.4	1.9	2.4	4.5	5.4	4.4	5.3
Waco	101.0	101.1	101.5	102.4	4.1	4.9	3.9	4.5	4.1	4.9	3.9	4.4
Wichita Falls	63.4	64.4	63.2	65.1	2.3	3.5	2.2	3.8	3.7	5.5	3.6	5.9
Utah	1,126.1	1,154.7	1,119.6	1,140.5	53.6	62.3	48.8	57.3	4.8	5.4	4.4	5.0
Provo-Orem	172.0	175.1	174.0	176.4	7.1	8.9	6.6	8.0	4.2	5.1	3.8	4.5
Salt Lake City-Ogden	718.9	737.7	710.3	724.4	34.7	40.4	32.0	37.7	4.8	5.5	4.5	5.2
Vermont	336.7	349.6	336.2	347.7	11.0	13.0	10.9	12.2	3.3	3.7	3.3	3.5
Burlington	103.4	107.8	103.2	107.1	2.7	3.5	2.8	3.3	2.7	3.3	2.7	3.1
Virginia	3,721.5	3,816.9	3,682.4	3,771.1	141.7	162.9	148.0	155.0	3.8	4.3	4.0	4.1
Charlottesville	76.8	79.2	77.9	78.3	2.0	2.2	1.8	1.9	2.5	2.8	2.3	2.4
Danville	57.6	57.8	58.5	57.8	5.0	4.8	5.2	4.3	8.6	8.3	8.9	7.4
Lynchburg	105.0	106.7	104.6	106.3	4.8	6.1	5.5	5.5	4.5	5.7	5.2	5.2
Norfolk-Virginia Beach-Newport News	768.3	795.2	756.9	780.3	30.1	34.6	30.1	33.8	3.9	4.4	4.0	4.3
Richmond-Petersburg	534.8	547.1	527.7	539.1	22.7	23.9	23.3	23.4	4.2	4.4	4.4	4.3
Roanoke	130.0	133.1	128.8	131.1	3.7	5.3	3.8	4.4	2.9	4.0	3.0	3.4
Washington	2,984.6	3,042.2	2,947.1	3,046.6	178.6	203.3	176.0	205.0	6.0	6.7	6.0	6.7
Bellingham	81.2	81.6	79.7	79.4	5.1	4.6	5.0	4.7	6.2	5.7	6.4	5.9
Bremerton	92.4	95.8	90.3	95.3	5.1	5.6	5.2	5.8	5.6	5.8	5.8	6.1
Olympia	97.8	101.5	96.4	101.4	5.0	5.3	5.2	5.5	5.1	5.2	5.4	5.4
Richland-Kennewick-Pasco	94.4	101.0	94.4	102.7	5.9	5.6	5.5	5.6	6.2	5.6	5.8	5.5
Seattle-Bellevue-Everett	1,351.3	1,369.4	1,329.2	1,362.3	69.2	88.1	70.9	92.0	5.1	6.4	5.3	6.8
Spokane	203.5	202.1	201.4	204.6	11.9	12.7	11.8	12.8	5.9	6.3	5.9	6.3
Tacoma	325.1	338.4	322.8	341.4	19.7	23.8	20.2	24.9	6.1	7.0	6.3	7.3
Yakima	109.9	110.1	112.3	114.1	10.2	10.0	8.5	8.0	9.3	9.1	7.6	7.0
West Virginia	842.3	817.0	832.4	808.4	37.6	45.3	34.6	44.0	4.5	5.6	4.2	5.4
Charleston	141.6	134.4	138.3	132.6	5.2	6.2	5.0	6.4	3.6	4.6	3.6	4.8
Huntington-Ashland	139.2	136.2	138.5	133.9	8.8	7.5	8.1	7.3	6.3	5.5	5.9	5.4
Parkersburg-Marietta	77.4	76.6	76.7	75.1	3.2	4.0	3.0	4.0	4.1	5.2	3.9	5.3
Wheeling	75.7	74.8	74.2	73.1	3.0	3.7	2.8	3.1	4.0	4.9	3.7	4.2
Wisconsin	3,024.3	3,091.3	2,980.8	3,050.2	125.1	147.2	112.4	130.6	4.1	4.8	3.8	4.3
Appleton-Oshkosh-Neenah	231.3	234.3	227.6	232.6	7.6	10.2	7.2	9.8	3.3	4.4	3.2	4.2
Eau Claire	83.8	84.2	82.6	84.1	3.7	3.6	3.1	3.1	4.4	4.3	3.8	3.7
Green Bay	139.5	142.6	137.5	141.5	5.1	6.2	4.6	5.7	3.7	4.4	3.4	4.0
Janesville-Beloit	79.0	80.6	78.5	79.7	4.1	4.7	4.8	4.3	5.2	5.9	6.2	5.4
Kenosha	81.0	83.4	80.8	83.2	3.7	4.4	3.3	4.0	4.5	5.3	4.1	4.8
La Crosse	72.6	74.8	72.7	75.1	2.4	2.8	2.2	2.4	3.3	3.7	3.1	3.2
Madison	273.3	282.6	272.8	280.4	5.1	7.0	4.8	6.3	1.9	2.5	1.8	2.2
Milwaukee-Waukesha	816.9	841.1	805.4	826.2	39.6	47.8	35.8	42.8	4.8	5.7	4.4	5.2
Racine	94.3	96.4	92.2	94.3	6.7	6.6	5.7	5.8	7.1	6.9	6.2	6.2
Sheboygan	64.2	64.0	63.0	62.6	2.2	2.7	2.0	2.5	3.4	4.2	3.2	4.0
Wausau	75.4	76.9	73.8	75.8	2.6	3.0	2.1	2.6	3.5	3.8	2.9	3.4
Wyoming	276.6	274.7	272.7	271.9	9.6	8.7	9.4	9.0	3.5	3.2	3.5	3.3
Casper	35.1	35.0	34.7	34.2	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.4	3.8	3.7	3.6	4.0
Cheyenne	43.0	42.2	41.6	41.4	1.5	1.3	1.4	1.4	3.4	3.0	3.4	3.3
Puerto Rico	1,295.0	1,359.7	1,301.9	1,357.3	166.4	178.7	164.2	170.5	12.8	13.1	12.6	12.6
Aguadilla	46.9	48.2	46.4	47.8	9.2	9.2	8.9	8.6	19.6	19.1	19.2	18.0
Arecibo	50.9	54.4	51.8	54.1	8.3	9.7	8.3	9.2	16.3	17.8	16.0	17.1
Caguas	120.2	125.3	120.1	124.8	13.9	14.8	13.4	14.0	11.5	11.8	11.2	11.2
Mayaguez	90.2	92.3	90.6	91.6	14.3	14.2	14.4	13.5	15.8	15.4	15.9	14.8
Ponce	108.4	115.0	109.6	115.3	17.0	17.9	16.5	17.7	15.7	15.6	15.0	15.3
San Juan-Bayamon	719.2	757.1	721.5	756.7	74.4	77.1	74.0	73.1	10.3	10.2	10.2	9.7

P = preliminary.

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

will be revised when new benchmark and population information becomes available. Area definitions are published annually in the May issue of this publication.

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 touchtone data entry, telephone interviews, and mail questionnaires 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 over 300,000 establishments employing about 37 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/tp63.htm; “Overhauling the Current Population Survey—Why is it Necessary to Change?,” “Redesigning the Questionnaire,” and “Evaluating Changes in the Estimates,” *Monthly Labor Review*, September 1993; and “Revisions in the Current Population Survey Effective January 1994,” in the February 1994 issue of this publication.

Noncomparability of labor force levels

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

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

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

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

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

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

Unemployment levels and rates were not significantly affected.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Changes in the occupational and industrial classification systems

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

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

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

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

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

Sampling

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

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

The original 1990 census-based sample design included about 66,000 housing units per month located in 792 selected geographic areas called primary sampling units (PSUs). The sample initially was selected to meet specific reliability criteria for the Nation, for each of the 50 States and the District of Columbia, and for the 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/tp63.htm. A description of the 1990 census-based sample design appears in "Redesign of the Sample for the Current Population Survey," in the May 1994 issue of this publication. A description of the sample expansion in support of the State Children's Health Insurance Program appears in "Expansion of the Current Population Survey Sample Effective July 2001" in the August 2001 issue of this publication 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/tp63.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 $x = 3,000,000$.

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

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

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.

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

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

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 over 300,000 reporting units. From these data, a large number of employment, hours, and earnings series in considerable industry and geographic detail are prepared and published each month. Historical statistics are available at <http://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 growing number of respondents (27 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.

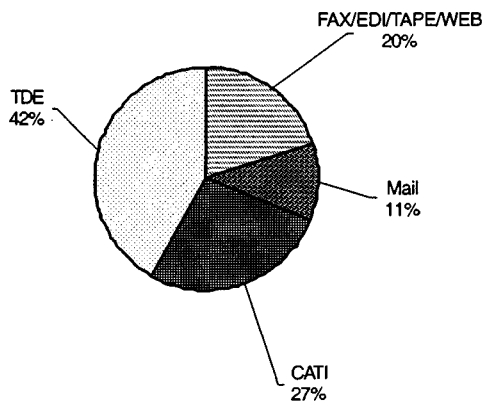
Industry employment

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 companies) are based on monthly data from the Surface Transporta-

tion Board, and relate to all employees except executives, officials, and staff assistants 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 the services and government industry divisions. (See the section on CES sample redesign for information on other 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. For national series, the March sample-based estimates only are replaced with UI counts. For State and metropolitan area series, all available months of UI data are used to replace sample-based estimates. State and area series are based on smaller samples and are therefore more vulnerable to both sampling and nonsampling errors than national estimates.

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 98 percent of private employment within the scope of the establishment survey is covered by UI. A benchmark for the remaining 2 percent is constructed from alternate sources, primarily records from the Railroad Retirement Board and *County Business Patterns*. 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 over 300,000 business establishments nationwide. A current month's estimate is derived as the product of the previous month's estimate and a sample link relative for the current month. A bias adjustment factor is then applied to this result, primarily to account for new business births during the month.

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

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

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

Model-based adjustment. For the services division, bias adjustment factors are computed at the 3-digit SIC level and applied each month at the basic cell level, as part of the standard estimation procedures. The main purpose of bias adjustment is to reduce a primary source of nonsampling 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 identical to the bias adjustment described above. Beginning with 2000, the model adjustment varies across major industry divisions, because of the phased-in implementation of the CES sample redesign. As divisions made the transition to the new methodology, a model-based estimate for the net employment change of business births and deaths replaced bias adjustment.

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

THE SAMPLE

Design

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

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

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

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

Coverage

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

Reliability

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

Table 2-B. March employment benchmarks and model adjustments for total private industries, March 1991-2001
(In thousands)

Year	Benchmark		Average monthly model adjustment		Over-the-year employment change ⁵
	Employment ¹	Revision ²	Added ³	Required ⁴	
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
2001 ⁷	110,377	-192	146	130	945

¹ Universe counts for March of each year are used to make annual benchmark adjustments to the employment estimates. About 98 percent of the benchmark employment is from unemployment insurance administrative records, and the remaining 2 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 interbenchmark 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.

⁷ Wholesale trade, mining, construction, and manufacturing use the net birth/death model.

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

age 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. While ES-202 employment counts are available for all months, only the March ES-202 employment levels are used in CES national benchmarking because there are differences in monthly seasonal patterns between CES sample-based series and the ES-202 universe counts. These differences are likely attributable to error sources in

both data series; however, the sample-based estimates are believed to more accurately capture true month-to-month economic movements. The ES-202 data are susceptible to administrative effects between quarters, as the UI tax records which serve as the ES-202 source are filed quarterly. The CES data are susceptible to sampling error and possible sample design biases. At the State and metropolitan area levels, these CES error sources are more serious as the sample sizes are much smaller than at the national level, thus the State and area benchmarking process includes replacement of all months of estimates with ES-202 employment counts.

Historically, the benchmark revision has been very small for total nonfarm employment. Over the past decade, percentage benchmark error has averaged 0.3 percent, with absolute revisions ranging from less than 0.05 percent to 0.7 percent. Table 2-D shows the most current benchmark revisions, along with 10-year mean revisions and mean absolute revisions for major industries. Mean revisions give an indication of bias in the estimates; unbiased estimates have a mean revision close to zero, as over- and under-estimations cancel out over time. Mean absolute revisions give an overall indication of the accuracy of the estimates; the larger the value, the further the estimate was from the final benchmark level.

Table 2-C. Employment benchmarks and approximate coverage of BLS employment and payrolls sample, March 2001

Industry	Employment benchmarks (thousands)	Sample coverage		
		Number of establishments ¹	Employees	
			Number (thousands)	Percent of benchmarks
Total	131,580	219,308	39,401	30
Mining	550	1,441	155	28
Construction	6,383	12,147	738	12
Manufacturing	18,040	22,773	6,012	33
Transportation and public utilities	7,098	² 9,122	1,950	27
Wholesale trade .	6,786	9,799	666	10
Retail trade	23,117	54,759	5,053	22
Finance, insurance, and real estate .	7,646	10,607	1,746	23
Services	40,757	64,443	7,695	19
Government:				
Federal	2,608	³ 6,907	2,608	100
State	4,979	7,667	3,854	77
Local	13,616	19,643	8,924	66

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 Surface Transportation Board 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.

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.

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. Mining, construction, and manufacturing industries were published under the new design for the first time in June 2001, with the 2000 benchmark revisions, and in June 2002, the transportation and public utilities; retail trade; and finance, insurance, and real estate industries were also brought into the new sample design, with the 2001 benchmark revisions. The services industry will have its first published estimates under the redesigned sample in the next benchmark release, in June 2003.

Table 2-D. Current (March 2001) and historical benchmark revisions

(Numbers in thousands)

Industry	March 2001 benchmark revision		Ten-year average mean percent revision	
	Level	Percent	Actual	Absolute
Total	-123	-0.1	0.2	0.3
Total private	-192	-.2	.2	.3
Goods-producing	-126	-.5	.4	.7
Mining	2	.4	.7	1.1
Metal mining	0	0	-1.5	2.7
Coal mining	2	2.6	.6	2.2
Oil and gas extraction	2	.6	1.3	1.8
Nonmetallic minerals, except fuels	-1	-.9	.7	1.5
Construction	-143	-2.2	.1	1.4
General building contractors	-80	-5.7	-.3	2.6
Heavy construction, except building	-4	-.5	1.1	1.4
Special trade contractors	-58	-1.4	(¹)	1.2
Manufacturing	15	.1	.5	.6
Durable goods	10	.1	.6	.8
Lumber and wood products	-4	-.5	.8	1.3
Furniture and fixtures	-6	-1.1	.9	1.1
Stone, clay, and glass products	2	.4	.5	1.0
Primary metal industries	5	.7	.3	.8
Blast furnaces and basic steel products	-2	-.9	.3	.9
Fabricated metal products	7	.5	.6	.8
Industrial machinery and equipment	2	.1	.5	.8
Computer and office equipment	-10	-2.8	.4	1.7
Electronic and other electrical equipment	23	1.3	.5	.8
Electronic components and accessories	15	2.1	.8	1.4
Transportation equipment	10	.6	.9	.9
Motor vehicles and equipment	12	1.2	1.2	1.2
Aircraft and parts	-3	-.6	.2	.8
Instruments and related products	-23	-2.7	.3	1.5
Miscellaneous manufacturing	-5	-1.3	.8	1.5
Nondurable goods	5	.1	.3	.5
Food and kindred products	10	.6	.3	.9
Tobacco products	2	6.1	1.0	3.0
Textile mill products	7	1.4	.1	1.1
Apparel and other textile products	2	.3	.5	1.3
Paper and allied products	-2	-.3	.4	.8
Printing and publishing	0	0	(¹)	.5
Chemicals and allied products	-12	-1.2	.3	.7
Petroleum and coal products	-1	-.8	.2	1.8
Rubber and miscellaneous plastics products	3	.3	.6	.9
Leather and leather products	-4	-6.3	-.8	2.3
Service-producing	3	(¹)	.2	.2
Transportation and public utilities	29	.4	.2	.8
Transportation	-26	-.6	.1	.9
Railroad transportation	6	2.6	.4	1.4
Local and interurban passenger transit	1	.2	-.7	2.1
Trucking and warehousing	-5	-.3	-.9	2.4
Water transportation	-9	-4.9	-.5	3.3
Transportation by air	-19	-1.5	2.3	3.8
Pipelines, except natural gas	1	7.1	1.3	5.2
Transportation services	1	.2	-.1	1.9
Communications and public utilities	55	2.1	.5	1.3
Communications	46	2.7	.6	2.0
Electric, gas, and sanitary services	9	1.1	.1	.7
Wholesale trade	-244	-3.6	-.7	1.2
Durable goods	-130	-3.2	-.4	1.2
Nondurable goods	-114	-4.2	-1.0	1.5

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 2-D. Current (March 2001) and historical benchmark revisions—Continued

(Numbers in thousands)

Industry	March 2001 benchmark revision		Ten-year average mean percent revision	
	Level	Percent	Actual	Absolute
Retail trade	96	.4	.5	.7
Building materials and garden supplies	24	2.4	-.1	1.2
General merchandise stores	99	3.5	1.7	2.8
Department stores	102	4.1	2.0	3.2
Food stores	-76	-2.2	-.2	.6
Automotive dealers and service stations	-8	-.3	-.7	.7
New and used car dealers	-9	-.8	-.7	.8
Apparel and accessory stores	-30	-2.6	-.1	1.3
Furniture and home furnishings stores	0	0	-.7	1.2
Eating and drinking places	97	1.2	1.3	1.4
Miscellaneous retail establishments	-9	-.3	.2	.9
Finance, insurance, and real estate	67	.9	(¹)	1.1
Finance	28	.7	-.2	1.0
Depository institutions	13	.6	-.5	1.0
Commercial banks	7	.5	-.5	1.0
Savings institutions	1	.4	-1.4	4.9
Nondepository institutions	12	1.7	1.7	2.8
Mortgage bankers and brokers	4	1.3	1.8	5.0
Security and commodity brokers	10	1.3	.7	1.0
Holding and other investment offices	-6	-2.4	-4.0	5.2
Insurance	13	.5	.3	1.2
Insurance carriers	-2	-.1	.4	1.2
Insurance agents, brokers, and services	13	1.7	.2	1.2
Real estate	26	1.7	-.1	1.4
Services ²	-14	(¹)	.2	.3
Agricultural services	13	1.7	.9	1.2
Hotels and other lodging places	-39	-2.1	.6	1.3
Personal services	-1	-.1	.6	1.2
Business services	-21	-.2	.7	1.2
Services to buildings	0	0	.1	1.1
Personnel supply services	-12	-.3	.9	2.0
Help supply services	8	.2	1.8	2.6
Computer and data processing services	31	1.4	2.5	3.0
Auto repair, services, and parking	-45	-3.6	-.8	1.9
Miscellaneous repair services	10	2.7	-1.2	4.1
Motion pictures	-11	-1.9	-2.7	3.9
Amusement and recreation services	-18	-1.1	-.3	3.0
Health services	26	.3	-.3	.5
Offices and clinics of medical doctors	20	1.0	.1	.8
Nursing and personal care facilities	19	1.0	.1	.8
Hospitals	-4	-.1	-.5	.6
Home health care services	-12	-1.9	.6	2.2
Legal services	3	.3	-.5	.7
Educational services	28	1.1	.4	1.9
Social services	-12	-.4	.1	1.0
Child day care services	-33	-4.5	-.1	4.3
Residential care	9	1.1	-.1	1.2
Museums and botanical and zoological gardens	1	1.0	1.7	2.2
Membership organizations	-29	-1.2	1.5	2.3
Engineering and management services	60	1.7	-.6	1.5
Engineering and architectural services	0	0	(¹)	1.0
Management and public relations	31	2.7	-1.5	3.0
Services, nec	-1	-2.0	-.9	3.5
Government	69	.3	.1	.3
Federal	0	0	0	0
Federal, except Postal Service	0	0	0	0
State	6	.1	.1	.6
Education	9	.4	.1	1.1
Other State government	-3	-.1	(¹)	.4
Local	63	.5	.1	.3
Education	85	1.1	.3	.4
Other local government	-21	-.4	(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	47,900	0	0
Total private	36,000	0	0
Goods-producing	15,800	0	0
Mining	1,600	0	0.2
Metal mining	500	-0.1	.7
Coal mining	500	.1	.5
Oil and gas extraction	1,400	0	.3
Nonmetallic minerals, except fuels	500	.1	.3
Construction	7,000	0	.1
General building contractors	3,000	.1	.2
Heavy construction, except building	3,200	.1	.3
Special trade contractors	5,500	0	.1
Manufacturing	11,600	0	0
Durable goods	10,900	0	.1
Lumber and wood products	1,700	0	.2
Furniture and fixtures	1,100	0	.2
Stone, clay, and glass products	1,400	0	.2
Primary metal industries	1,600	0	.2
Blast furnaces and basic steel products	1,200	-.2	.4
Fabricated metal products	2,000	0	.1
Industrial machinery and equipment	2,600	0	.1
Computer and office equipment	2,000	.2	.4
Electronic and other electrical equipment	2,700	-.1	.1
Electronic components and accessories	1,700	-.1	.2
Transportation equipment	6,100	0	.2
Motor vehicles and equipment	4,500	0	.3
Aircraft and parts	2,400	-.1	.2
Instruments and related products	1,600	-.1	.2
Miscellaneous manufacturing	1,000	0	.2
Nondurable goods	4,800	0	.1
Food and kindred products	3,000	0	.1
Tobacco products	900	.6	1.4
Textile mill products	1,200	0	.2
Apparel and other textile products	2,800	.2	.3
Paper and allied products	1,200	0	.1
Printing and publishing	1,600	0	.1
Chemicals and allied products	1,700	0	.1
Petroleum and coal products	800	-.1	.4
Rubber and miscellaneous plastics products	1,700	0	.1
Leather and leather products	300	.1	.4
Service-producing	49,600	0	0
Transportation and public utilities	8,200	0	.1
Transportation	8,000	-.1	.1
Railroad transportation	2,200	-.2	.7
Local and interurban passenger transit	2,900	-.2	.5
Trucking and warehousing	4,700	-.1	.2
Water transportation	1,600	0	.7
Transportation by air	6,900	0	.4
Pipelines, except natural gas	100	-.4	.6
Transportation services	1,600	-.1	.3
Communications and public utilities	3,800	.1	.1
Communications	3,300	.1	.2
Electric, gas, and sanitary services	1,400	0	.1
Wholesale trade	8,300	0	.1
Durable goods	4,100	0	.1
Nondurable goods	7,300	0	.2

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	25,500	0	.1
Building materials and garden supplies	2,600	0	.2
General merchandise stores	19,200	-.1	.5
Department stores	19,200	-.1	.6
Food stores	5,300	0	.1
Automotive dealers and service stations	3,100	-.1	.1
New and used car dealers	1,100	-.1	.1
Apparel and accessory stores	6,500	.1	.4
Furniture and home furnishings stores	2,400	0	.2
Eating and drinking places	12,200	0	.1
Miscellaneous retail establishments	8,700	.2	.2
Finance, insurance, and real estate	6,100	0	.1
Finance	4,900	0	.1
Depository institutions	3,300	-.1	.1
Commercial banks	3,100	-.1	.2
Savings institutions	600	0	.2
Nondepository institutions	2,000	0	.2
Mortgage bankers and brokers	1,500	0	.4
Security and commodity brokers	1,600	0	.2
Holding and other investment offices	1,700	-.1	.5
Insurance	2,500	0	.1
Insurance carriers	2,100	0	.1
Insurance agents, brokers, and service	1,300	.1	.1
Real estate	2,200	0	.1
Services ²	28,600	0	.1
Agricultural services	3,700	.1	.3
Hotels and other lodging places	6,500	0	.3
Personal services	6,000	-.1	.3
Business services	14,600	0	.1
Services to buildings	2,700	0	.2
Personnel supply services	10,900	0	.3
Help supply services	11,000	0	.3
Computer and data processing services	3,900	0	.2
Auto repair, services, and parking	2,000	0	.1
Miscellaneous repair services	1,000	0	.2
Motion pictures	5,800	.3	.8
Amusement and recreation services	10,700	.2	.5
Health services	4,500	0	0
Offices and clinics of medical doctors	2,400	0	.1
Nursing and personal care facilities	1,400	0	.1
Hospitals	3,000	0	.1
Home health care services	1,700	0	.2
Legal services	1,400	0	.1
Educational services	12,600	.1	.4
Social services	8,800	.1	.2
Child day care services	3,700	.2	.4
Residential care	1,400	0	.1
Museums and botanical and zoological gardens	500	0	.4
Membership organizations	3,400	0	.1
Engineering and management services	5,400	0	.1
Engineering and architectural services	1,800	-.1	.1
Management and public relations	3,600	.1	.3
Services, nec	500	0	.8
Government	26,300	0	.1
Federal	13,600	.1	.3
Federal, except Postal Service	11,600	.2	.4
State	12,500	0	.2
Education	11,700	0	.5
Other State government	5,200	0	.2
Local	17,900	0	.1
Education	16,800	0	.2
Other local government	8,600	.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 1997 through December 2001.

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 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, initially the number of sample units drawn was fixed to the approximate size of the existing CES sample for each state; the sample size assumed to be supportable by current program resources. However, after a few years of experience, BLS recognized that the sample size needed to be reduced in order to support the more costly data collection and follow-up techniques inherent in a probability-based design. Therefore, the overall sample size was reduced by approximately 20 percent with the March 2000 sample update; the smaller redesign sample size

was effective with the June 2002 implementation of the March 2001 benchmark. Even with the sample size reduction, the CES program can support the publication of considerable industry and geographic detail within a State, and provide 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 98 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 "swap-ping" 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 previ-

ous level or ratio to the current-month estimated level or ratio. In the case of all employees, an additive model-based component is applied as well. This component also is described in the business birth and death estimation section.

The basic formula for estimating employment is:

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

where:

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

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

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

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

where:

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

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

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

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

and

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

where:

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

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

Benchmarking. Annual benchmark adjustment that revises 2 years of data continues under the redesign, but with slight modification to the process. Under the original CES procedures, when national series are benchmarked, sample links derived from the final (or third) set of monthly estimates are

applied to the March benchmark level to re-estimate 1 year forward from the new benchmark levels. The year prior to the benchmark is adjusted by a simple wedge-back procedure that distributes the benchmark error in equal increments across the 11 months preceding the March benchmark.

For initial implementation of the redesign estimates for each major industry division, both the year prior to and the year following the March benchmark month are revised to incorporate sample-based estimates calculated from the new sample and estimators wherever possible. In the June 2002 implementation, 2 full years of transportation and public utilities and finance, insurance, and real estate estimates were replaced with redesign-based estimates. For industries that do not have the complete probability sample enrolled by the previous March benchmark month, the published quota estimates were wedged and the post-benchmark estimates were calculated using the new sample and estimators. This technique was used for the introduction of redesign estimates for the retail trade series in June 2002. Thus, there is more revision in the benchmark period than experienced previously for all data types. In particular, basic cell-level hours and earnings estimates, which have no benchmark revision under current procedures, are subject to change.

Business birth and death estimation. In a dynamic economy, firms are continually going out-of-business while, at the same time, new businesses are opening. These two normal occurrences offset each other to some extent. That is, firms that are born replace firms that die. CES uses this fact to account for a large proportion of the employment associated with business births. This is accomplished by excluding such units from the matched sample definition. Effectively, business deaths are not included in the sample-based link portion of the estimate, and 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 previous published CES series with the net birth/death adjustment used in the redesign series in transportation and public utilities; retail trade; and finance, insurance, and real estate. Over the course of the "post-benchmark year" from April 2001 to March 2002, the cumulative bias adjustment added 327,000 to the transportation and public utilities; retail trade; and finance, insurance, and real estate estimates, while the net birth/death model added 45,000 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 subgroups are calculated using the estimation formula described previously.

The formula used to calculate CES variances is as follows:

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

where:

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

$\gamma = 1/2$;

k = number of half-samples; and

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

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

Table 2-F. Bias adjustment effects for published series versus net birth/death model effects for the transportation and public utilities; retail trade; and finance, insurance, and real estate industries

(In thousands)

Year and month	Transportation and public utilities		Retail trade		Finance, insurance, and real estate	
	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						
2001:						
April	7	3	21	50	2	3
May	7	12	21	54	2	9
June	7	7	21	53	2	5
July	7	0	21	3	2	-2
August	7	7	21	12	2	7
September	7	3	21	-10	2	4
October	6	3	21	-44	3	0
November	6	0	21	-16	3	0
December	6	2	21	-1	3	7
2002:						
January	4	-12	10	-91	5	-19
February	4	1	10	-18	5	2
March	4	3	10	5	5	3
Cumulative total	72	29	219	-3	36	19

Sampling errors for probability-based industries. The sampling errors shown for the industries in table 2-G 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 2002 estimates follow the benchmark revision (March 2001) 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 finance, insurance, and real estate in a given month is estimated at 7,654,000. The approximate relative standard error of this estimate (0.59 percent) is provided in table 2-G. A 90-percent confidence interval would then be the interval:

$$\begin{aligned} &7,654,000 \pm (1.645 * .0059 * 7,654,000) \\ &= 7,654,000 \pm 74,286 \\ &= 7,579,714 \text{ to } 7,728,286 \end{aligned}$$

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 in coal mining is \$0.11. The standard error for a 1-month change for coal mining from the table is \$0.14. 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:

$$\begin{aligned} &\$0.11 \pm (1.645 * \$0.14) \\ &= \$0.11 \pm \$0.23 \\ &= -\$0.12 \text{ to } \$0.34 \end{aligned}$$

The true value of the over-the-month change is in the interval -\$0.12 to \$0.34. Because this interval includes \$0.00 (no change), the change of \$0.11 shown is not significant at the 90-percent confidence level. Alternatively, the estimated change of \$0.11 does not exceed \$0.23 ($1.645 * \$0.14$); therefore, one could conclude from these data that the change is not significant at the 90-percent confidence level.

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

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

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

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

Table 2-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	2.13	2.79	2.30
Metal mining	3.97	4.19	3.42
Coal mining	4.24	3.86	2.84
Oil and gas extraction	2.65	4.43	4.04
Nonmetallic minerals, except fuels	3.42	1.95	2.21
Construction .....	.71	.83	.72
General building contractors	1.27	1.46	1.41
Heavy construction, except building	1.86	1.90	1.46
Special trade contractors .....	.92	1.24	.95
Manufacturing .....	.27	.30	.27
Durable goods .....	.36	.42	.34
Lumber and wood products	1.06	1.43	.80
Furniture and fixtures	1.06	1.66	1.27
Stone, clay, and glass products	1.21	2.30	1.36
Primary metal industries .....	.97	1.66	1.04
Blast furnaces and basic steel products	1.45	3.38	1.87
Fabricated metal products .....	.82	1.12	.84
Industrial machinery and equipment .....	.69	.90	.78
Computer and office equipment	2.14	6.36	4.27
Electronic and other electrical equipment .....	.91	1.18	1.20
Electronic components and accessories	1.46	1.22	2.46
Transportation equipment	1.25	1.09	.98
Motor vehicles and equipment	1.96	1.47	1.47
Aircraft and parts	1.58	1.66	2.02
Instruments and related products	1.19	1.69	1.00
Miscellaneous manufacturing	1.65	1.93	2.00
Nondurable goods .....	.44	.53	.43
Food and kindred products	1.03	1.03	1.02
Tobacco products	3.57	3.20	4.28
Textile mill products	1.24	2.00	1.41
Apparel and other textile products	2.10	2.18	1.50
Paper and allied products .....	.98	1.15	.85
Printing and publishing .....	.80	1.15	1.36
Chemicals and allied products .....	.94	1.32	1.57
Petroleum and coal products	2.04	5.29	2.93
Rubber and miscellaneous plastics products .....	.76	1.21	.78
Leather and leather products	4.27	3.39	1.63
Transportation and public utilities .....	.67	.98	2.28
Transportation	1.04	1.27	3.64
Railroad transportation	6.99	(¹)	(¹)
Local and interurban passenger transit	2.70	4.58	2.81
Trucking and warehousing	1.44	1.81	8.07
Water transportation	3.43	5.07	3.69
Transportation by air	1.99	2.68	3.60
Pipelines, except natural gas	3.74	5.75	4.87
Transportation services	1.70	2.25	2.74
Communications and public utilities	1.04	1.64	1.49
Communications	1.60	2.28	2.17
Electric, gas, and sanitary services	1.07	1.90	1.65
Wholesale trade .....	.60	.81	.89
Durable goods .....	.61	.78	1.07
Nondurable goods	1.03	1.57	1.53

See footnote at end of table.

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

Industry	Relative standard error		
	All employees	Average weekly hours	Average hourly earnings
Retail trade .....	.37	1.18	3.60
Building materials and garden supplies	1.69	1.67	2.09
General merchandise stores .....	.77	.95	.42
Department stores .....	.86	1.02	.47
Food stores .....	.85	5.94	4.07
Automotive dealers and service stations .....	.65	3.59	22.30
New and used car dealers .....	.63	1.59	34.52
Apparel and accessory stores	2.18	3.27	2.33
Furniture and home furnishings stores	1.40	2.83	2.75
Eating and drinking places .....	.67	1.52	2.36
Miscellaneous retail establishments	1.09	1.40	1.25
Finance, insurance, and real estate .....	.59	.87	1.15
Finance .....	.90	1.46	1.74
Depository institutions .....	.81	1.25	1.10
Commercial banks	1.02	1.61	1.67
Savings institutions	1.55	2.24	2.90
Nondepository institutions	2.66	3.02	6.46
Mortgage bankers and brokers	4.10	4.03	8.96
Security and commodity brokers	2.08	5.49	4.97
Holding and other investment offices	2.61	5.19	3.42
Insurance	1.10	1.34	1.30
Insurance carriers	1.51	1.73	1.19
Insurance agents, brokers, and service	1.30	1.87	3.47
Real estate	1.39	2.73	2.93

¹ Hours and earnings estimates are not published.

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	2,655	0.40	0.13	4,830	0.54	0.17	7,795	0.85	0.32
Metal mining	364	.44	.11	692	.84	.18	1,227	1.46	.38
Coal mining	532	.50	.14	932	.71	.21	2,193	1.42	.47
Oil and gas extraction	2,359	.68	.22	4,254	.88	.29	6,393	1.30	.53
Nonmetallic minerals, except fuels	843	.44	.10	1,889	.58	.15	2,915	.72	.27
Construction	13,115	.11	.04	21,294	.17	.06	32,490	.30	.11
General building contractors	6,423	.22	.09	10,071	.28	.12	16,619	.39	.19
Heavy construction, except building	4,860	.32	.10	7,760	.42	.16	11,010	.64	.26
Special trade contractors	10,812	.15	.06	18,029	.20	.08	27,525	.43	.14
Manufacturing	14,631	.06	.02	21,013	.07	.02	43,181	.11	.03
Durable goods	11,334	.08	.03	16,649	.10	.03	32,204	.14	.04
Lumber and wood products	2,906	.24	.05	4,825	.30	.06	7,191	.44	.08
Furniture and fixtures	2,039	.25	.05	3,130	.32	.07	4,955	.43	.11
Stone, clay, and glass products	2,104	.36	.07	3,685	.45	.09	5,829	.71	.17
Primary metal industries	1,836	.25	.08	3,022	.29	.10	5,912	.37	.14
Blast furnaces and basic steel products	929	.40	.20	1,481	.51	.26	3,260	.78	.30
Fabricated metal products	3,214	.15	.04	5,304	.21	.05	10,875	.37	.08
Industrial machinery and equipment	4,168	.15	.04	6,628	.20	.06	10,576	.27	.11
Computer and office equipment	1,855	.48	.14	3,684	.63	.30	6,223	1.60	.74
Electronic and other electrical equipment Electronic components and accessories	3,605	.19	.06	5,770	.26	.08	12,619	.55	.13
Transportation equipment	1,858	.32	.12	4,128	.37	.17	8,234	.57	.28
Motor vehicles and equipment	6,511	.26	.09	8,848	.38	.14	16,545	.42	.15
Aircraft and parts	6,570	.35	.12	8,734	.59	.21	16,718	.60	.22
Instruments and related products	1,109	.33	.10	2,117	.39	.14	5,422	.63	.30
Miscellaneous manufacturing	1,935	.27	.06	3,905	.39	.08	7,597	.56	.13
Miscellaneous manufacturing	1,821	.30	.07	2,899	.35	.12	4,687	.49	.18
Nondurable goods	8,151	.09	.02	13,093	.12	.03	22,553	.19	.05
Food and kindred products	5,559	.20	.04	9,393	.25	.06	11,524	.37	.11
Tobacco products	574	.54	.28	1,190	.49	.60	1,683	1.01	.50
Textile mill products	1,594	.23	.04	2,339	.32	.04	4,045	.56	.12
Apparel and other textile products	3,005	.28	.05	5,237	.38	.06	8,449	.65	.11
Paper and allied products	1,537	.23	.06	2,602	.26	.08	5,936	.43	.14
Printing and publishing	3,230	.20	.05	5,133	.26	.08	9,212	.39	.13
Chemicals and allied products	2,250	.24	.09	4,517	.33	.12	9,090	.54	.19
Petroleum and coal products	982	.88	.25	1,568	1.48	.36	2,583	2.12	.59
Rubber and miscellaneous plastics products	2,422	.19	.04	4,018	.24	.06	6,267	.38	.09
Leather and leather products	701	.46	.09	1,305	.65	.14	2,636	1.00	.20
Transportation and public utilities	11,250	.14	.05	14,618	.19	.08	33,196	.32	.35
Transportation	8,522	.18	.06	12,582	.24	.09	32,813	.40	.51
Railroad transportation	2,275	(¹)	(¹)	4,551	(¹)	(¹)	4,551	(¹)	(¹)
Local and interurban passenger transit ..	3,603	.46	.11	7,366	.58	.15	10,584	1.02	.22
Trucking and warehousing	5,446	.27	.08	8,282	.35	.12	20,873	.58	1.05
Water transportation	2,491	.69	.25	4,388	.96	.41	4,714	1.53	.53
Transportation by air	3,814	.44	.14	6,858	.60	.20	19,545	.82	.59
Pipelines, except natural gas	108	.78	.47	185	1.45	.55	442	1.78	.73
Transportation services	2,392	.33	.15	3,872	.44	.21	6,680	.78	.36
Communications and public utilities	3,966	.19	.07	8,247	.26	.11	21,528	.40	.21
Communications	3,289	.25	.09	7,573	.33	.13	20,401	.57	.30
Electric, gas, and sanitary services	2,088	.29	.12	3,093	.39	.14	7,292	.59	.26
Wholesale trade	10,675	.11	.04	17,344	.14	.06	33,433	.26	.11
Durable goods	7,412	.12	.06	12,574	.15	.09	21,427	.26	.15
Nondurable goods	6,944	.17	.05	11,101	.24	.08	21,586	.45	.17

See footnotes at end of table.

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

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
Retail trade	25,248	.05	.02	38,453	.07	.03	(²)	(²)	(²)
Building materials and garden supplies	4,263	.23	.09	6,386	.28	.09	(²)	(²)	(²)
General merchandise stores	4,498	.06	.02	8,189	.07	.02	(²)	(²)	(²)
Department stores	4,066	.06	.02	7,298	.07	.02	(²)	(²)	(²)
Food stores	7,643	.15	.06	13,058	.22	.07	(²)	(²)	(²)
Automotive dealers and service stations .	5,198	.16	.07	7,597	.24	.10	(²)	(²)	(²)
New and used car dealers	2,516	.23	.15	3,683	.33	.18	(²)	(²)	(²)
Apparel and accessory stores	7,611	.22	.08	12,974	.35	.10	(²)	(²)	(²)
Furniture and home furnishings stores	3,955	.25	.12	7,145	.36	.17	(²)	(²)	(²)
Eating and drinking places	16,327	.08	.02	26,936	.10	.03	(²)	(²)	(²)
Miscellaneous retail establishments	8,166	.16	.05	17,238	.18	.06	(²)	(²)	(²)
Finance, insurance, and real estate	9,984	.11	.05	17,703	.14	.08	30,886	.26	.13
Finance	5,543	.19	.08	9,489	.19	.12	26,084	.44	.20
Depository institutions	3,043	.19	.05	4,894	.19	.06	10,773	.37	.09
Commercial banks	2,528	.27	.05	4,547	.29	.06	8,123	.48	.12
Savings institutions	644	.39	.13	1,095	.43	.20	2,744	.68	.31
Nondepository institutions	3,502	.38	.23	5,883	.53	.36	16,849	.85	.79
Mortgage bankers and brokers	2,790	.58	.44	5,310	.83	.59	12,621	1.31	1.35
Security and commodity brokers	2,498	.59	.30	6,107	.43	.43	11,298	1.73	.73
Holding and other investment offices ...	1,913	.55	.17	3,657	.75	.31	5,363	1.52	.57
Insurance	3,749	.14	.06	6,573	.19	.08	18,368	.35	.17
Insurance carriers	2,604	.18	.08	5,436	.23	.09	16,301	.45	.18
Insurance agents, brokers, and service	2,995	.23	.09	3,807	.25	.13	8,083	.57	.39
Real estate	6,376	.27	.08	12,090	.35	.15	13,116	.77	.30

¹ Hours and earnings estimates are not published.

limited length of historical probability-based estimates.

² Estimates of variance are not available for this period due to the

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. For this reason, calculations of over-the-year change in the establishment hours and earnings series should use seasonally adjusted data.

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 2002, new seasonal adjustment factors for March-October 2002, and a description of the current seasonal adjustment procedure appear in the June 2002 issue of *Employment and Earnings*. Revised factors for the September 2002-April 2003 period will appear in the December 2002 issue.

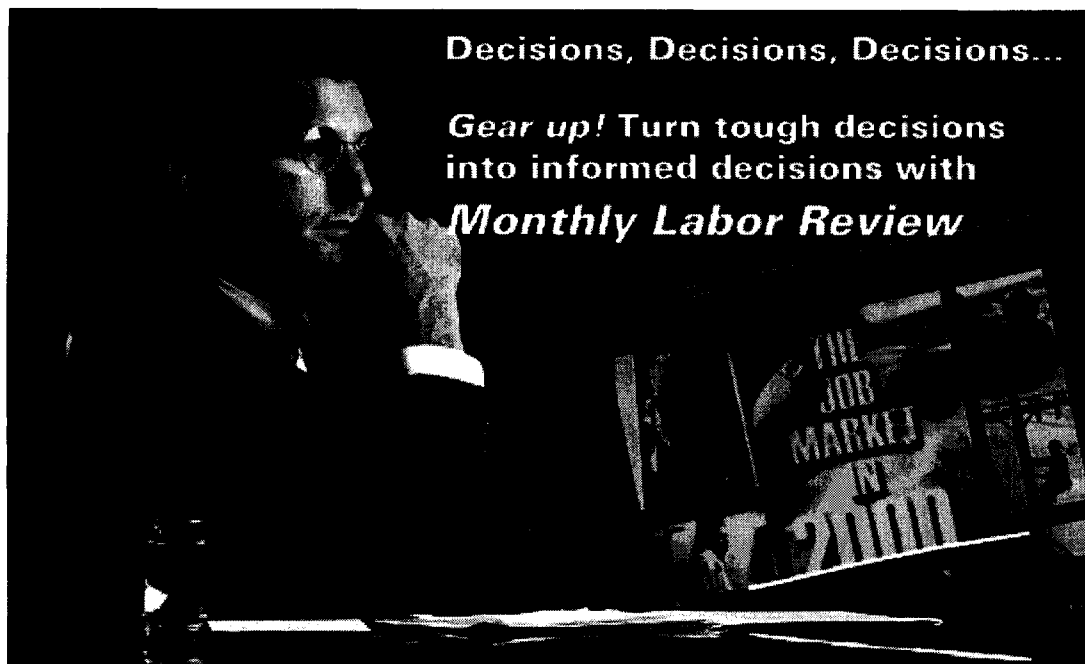
Beginning in 1993, BLS introduced publication of seasonally adjusted nonfarm payroll employment data by major industry for all States and the District of Columbia (table B-7). Seasonal adjustment factors are applied directly to the employment estimates at the division level (component series for manufacturing 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.



Decisions, Decisions, Decisions...

**Gear up! Turn tough decisions
into informed decisions with
*Monthly Labor Review***

Monthly Labor Review is the principal journal of current data and analysis from the **Bureau of Labor Statistics**. Economists, statisticians, and other experts from the Bureau join with professionals in the private sector to provide you with a trustworthy source of solid economic research on these crucial topics:

- Employment and unemployment
- Consumer prices
- Producer prices
- Productivity
- Compensation
- Employer costs
- Labor-management relations
- Labor market projections
- Workplace injuries and illnesses
- International data and developments

Also, whether it's a number or a trend that you need, the **Current Labor Statistics** department provides the statistical series you can use.

Subscribe to *Monthly Labor Review* today, and turn your tough decisions into informed decisions!



**United States Government
INFORMATION**

Order Processing Code:

***5551**

Credit card orders are welcome!

Fax your orders (202) 512-2250

Phone your orders (202) 512-1800

☐ **YES**, please send _____ subscriptions to:

Monthly Labor Review (MLR) at \$45 each (\$56.25 foreign) per year.

The total cost of my order is \$ _____.

Price includes regular shipping & handling and is subject to change.

Name or title (Please type or print) _____

Company name Room, floor, suite _____

Street address / / _____

City State Zip code +4 _____

Daytime phone including area code _____

Purchase order number (optional) _____

Mail to: Superintendent of Documents, P.O. Box 371954,
Pittsburgh, PA 15250-7954

Important: Please include this completed order form with your remittance.

Check method of payment:

☐ Check payable to: Superintendent of Documents

☐ GPO Deposit Account ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐

☐ VISA ☐ MasterCard ☐ Discover

☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐

(expiration date)

☐ ☐ ☐ ☐

Authorizing signature _____

301

Thank you for your order!

Obtaining information from the Bureau of Labor Statistics

Office or Topic	Internet address	E-mail
Bureau of Labor Statistics Information services	http://www.bls.gov http://www.bls.gov/pub/	blsdata_staff@bls.gov
Employment and unemployment Employment, hours, and earnings: National State and local Labor force statistics: National Local UI-covered employment, wages Occupational employment Mass layoffs Longitudinal data	http://www.bls.gov/ces/ http://www.bls.gov/sae/ http://www.bls.gov/cps/ http://www.bls.gov/lau/ http://www.bls.gov/cew/ http://www.bls.gov/oes/ http://www.bls.gov/lau/ http://www.bls.gov/nls/	cesinfo@bls.gov data_sa@bls.gov cpsinfo@bls.gov lausinfo@bls.gov cewinf@bls.gov oesinfo@bls.gov mlsinfo@bls.gov nls_info@bls.gov
Prices and living conditions Consumer price indexes Producer price indexes Import and export price indexes Consumer expenditures	http://www.bls.gov/cpi http://www.bls.gov/ppi http://www.bls.gov/mxp http://www.bls.gov/cex	cpi_info@bls.gov ppi-info@bls.gov ippinfo_ipp@bls.gov cexinfo@bls.gov
Compensation and working conditions National Compensation Survey: Employee benefits Employment cost trends Occupational compensation Occupational illnesses, injuries Fatal occupational injuries Collective bargaining	http://www.bls.gov/ncs/ http://www.bls.gov/ncs/ebs/ http://www.bls.gov/ncs/ect/ http://www.bls.gov/ocs/ http://www.bls.gov/iif/ http://stats.bls.gov/iif http://www.bls.gov/cba	ocltinfo@bls.gov ocltinfo@bls.gov ocltinfo@bls.gov ocltinfo@bls.gov oshstaff@bls.gov cfoistaff@bls.gov cbainfo@bls.gov
Productivity Labor Industry Multifactor	http://www.bls.gov/lpc/ http://www.bls.gov/lpc/ http://www.bls.gov/mfp/	dprweb@bls.gov dipsweb@bls.gov dprweb@bls.gov
Projections Employment Occupation	http://www.bls.gov/emp/ http://www.bls.gov/oco/	oohinfo@bls.gov oohinfo@bls.gov
International	http://www.bls.gov/fls/	flshelp@bls.gov
Regional centers Atlanta Boston Chicago Dallas Kansas City New York Philadelphia San Francisco	http://www.bls.gov/ro4/ http://www.bls.gov/ro1/ http://www.bls.gov/ro5/ http://www.bls.gov/ro6/ http://www.bls.gov/ro7/ http://www.bls.gov/ro2/ http://www.bls.gov/ro3/ http://www.bls.gov/ro9/	BLInfoAtlanta@bls.gov BLInfoBoston@bls.gov BLInfoChicago@bls.gov BLInfoDallas@bls.gov BLInfoKansasCity@bls.gov BLInfoNY@bls.gov BLInfoPhiladelphia@bls.gov BLInfoSF@bls.gov
Other Federal statistical agencies	http://www.fedstats.gov	

INDEX TO STATISTICAL TABLES

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

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

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

ALABAMA	Department of Industrial Relations, Room 427, Industrial Relations Bldg., Montgomery 36130	NEVADA	Employment Security Department, Research and Analysis Bureau, 500 East 3 rd St., Carson City 89713
ALASKA	Department of Labor, Research and Analysis Section, P.O. Box 21149, Juneau 99802-5501	NEW HAMPSHIRE	Department of Employment Security, Economic and Labor Market Information Bureau, 32 South Main St., Concord 03301
ARIZONA	Department of Economic Security, 1789 West Jefferson St., Phoenix 85007	NEW JERSEY	Department of Labor, Labor Market and Demographic Research, P.O. Box 388, Trenton 08625
ARKANSAS	Employment Security Department, Labor Market Information, P.O. Box 2981, Little Rock 72203-2981	NEW MEXICO	Department of Labor, Economic Research and Analysis Bureau, P.O. Box 1928, Albuquerque 87103
CALIFORNIA	Employment Development Department, Labor Market Information Division, 7000 Franklin Blvd., Suite 1100, Sacramento 95823	NEW YORK	Department of Labor, Division of Research and Statistics, State Campus, Room 400, Bldg. 12, Albany 12240-0020
COLORADO	Department of Labor and Employment, Tower 2, Suite 300, 1515 Arapahoe Ave., Denver 80202-2117	NORTH CAROLINA	Employment Security Commission, Labor Market Information Division, P.O. Box 25903, Raleigh 27611
CONNECTICUT	Department of Labor, Office of Research, 200 Folly Brook Blvd., Wethersfield 06109	NORTH DAKOTA	Job Service, P.O. Box 5507, Bismark 58502
DELAWARE	Department of Labor, Office of Occupational and Labor Market Information, P.O. Box 9965, Wilmington 19809	OHIO	Bureau of Employment Services, Labor Market Information Division, 78-80 Chestnut St., Columbus 43215
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	Department of Employment Services, Office of Policy, Legislative and Statistical Analysis, Room 3304, 77 P Street, NE., Washington, DC 20002	OKLAHOMA	Employment Security Commission, Economic Research and Analysis Division, 2401 North Lincoln Blvd., Oklahoma City 73105
FLORIDA	Agency for Workforce Innovation, Labor Market Statistics, 367 Marpan Lane, Bldg. B, Tallahassee 32305-0902	OREGON	Employment Department, 875 Union St., NE., Salem 97311
GEORGIA	Department of Labor, Workforce Information and Analysis, 148 International Blvd., NE., CWC 300, Atlanta 30303-1751	PENNSYLVANIA	Department of Labor and Industry, Center for Workforce Information and Analysis, Labor and Industry Bldg., Room 220, Seventh and Forster Sts., Harrisburg 17121-0001
HAWAII	Department of Labor and Industrial Relations, Research and Statistics Office, Room 304, 830 Punchbowl St., Honolulu 96813	PUERTO RICO	Department of Labor and Human Resources, Bureau of Labor Statistics, 17 th Floor, 505 Munoz Rivera Ave., San Juan 00918
IDAHO	Department of Labor, 317 West Main St., Boise 83735	RHODE ISLAND	Department of Labor and Training, Labor Market Information, 1511 Pontiac Avenue, Cranston 02920
ILLINOIS	Department of Employment Security, Economic Information and Analysis Division, (7 North), 401 South State St., Chicago 60605	SOUTH CAROLINA	Employment Security Division, Labor Market Information, P.O. Box 995, Columbia 29202
INDIANA	Department of Workforce Development, Labor Market Information, 10 North Senate Ave., Indianapolis 46204	SOUTH DAKOTA	Department of Labor, Labor Market Information Center, P.O. Box 4730, Aberdeen 57402-4730
IOWA	Workforce Development, 1000 East Grand Ave., Des Moines 50319	TENNESSEE	Department of Labor and Workforce Development, Research and Statistics Division, 500 James Robertson Parkway, 11 th Floor, Nashville 37245-1000
KANSAS	Department of Human Resources, Labor Market Information Services, 401 SW. Topeka Ave., Topeka 66603	TEXAS	Workforce Commission, Economic Research and Analysis, 9001 North IH-35, Suite 103A, Austin 78753
KENTUCKY	Workforce Development Cabinet, Department for Employment Services, Research and Statistics Branch, 275 East Main Street 2W, Frankfort 40601	UTAH	Department of Workforce Services, Workforce Information, 140 East 300 South, P.O. Box 45249, Salt Lake City 84114
LOUISIANA	Department of Labor, Research and Statistics Division, P.O. Box 94094, Baton Rouge 70804-9094	VERMONT	Department of Employment and Training, Labor Market Information, P.O. Box 488, Montpelier 05601
MAINE	Department of Labor, Division of Labor Market Information Services, 20 Union St., Augusta 04330	VIRGINIA	Employment Commission, Economic Information Services Division, P.O. Box 1358, Richmond 23218-1358
MARYLAND	Department of Labor, Licensing, and Regulations, Office of Labor Market Analysis and Information, Room 316, 1100 North Eutaw St., Baltimore 21201	VIRGIN ISLANDS	Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, 53-A, 54-A&B Kronprindsens Gade, Charlotte Amalie, St. Thomas 00801-3359 (CES)
MASSACHUSETTS	Division of Employment and Training, Charles F. Hurley Bldg., 19 Staniford St., Boston 02114	WASHINGTON	Employment Security Department, Labor Market and Economic Analysis Branch, P.O. Box 9046, Olympia 98507-9046
MICHIGAN	Department of Career Development, Employment Service Agency, Office of Labor Market Information, Cadillac Place, 3032 West Grand Blvd., 9 th Floor, Detroit, 48202	WEST VIRGINIA	Bureau of Employment Programs Research, Information Analysis, 112 California Ave., Charleston 25305
MINNESOTA	Department of Economic Security, Research and Statistical Services, 5 th Floor, 390 North Robert St., St. Paul 55101	WISCONSIN	Department of Workforce Development, Bureau of Workforce Information, 201 East Washington Ave., Madison 53707
MISSISSIPPI	Employment Security Commission, Labor Market Information Department, P.O. Box 1699, Jackson 39215-1699	WYOMING	Employment Resources Division, Research and Planning, P.O. Box 2760, Casper 82602
MISSOURI	Department of Economic Development, Economic Research and Information Center, P.O. Box 3150, Jefferson City 65102-3150		
MONTANA	Department of Labor and Industry, Research and Analysis, P.O. Box 1728, Helena 59624		
NEBRASKA	Department of Labor, Labor Market Information, P.O. Box 94600, Lincoln 68509-4600		

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
Bureau of Labor Statistics
Postal Square Building, Rm. 2850
2 Massachusetts Ave., NE
Washington, DC 20212-0001

Official Business
Penalty for Private Use, \$300
Address Service Requested

PERIODICALS
Postage and Fees Paid
U.S. Department of Labor
(USPS 485-010)