

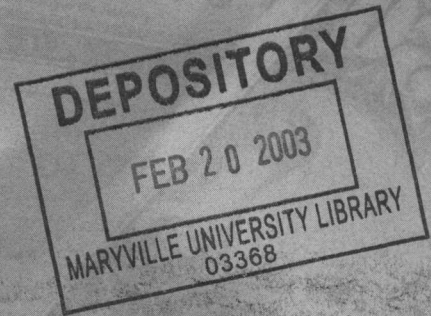


Employment & Earnings

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

In this issue:

New seasonal adjustment factors
for establishment-based series





U.S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

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BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS

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December 2002

Vol. 49 No. 12

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.

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National annual averages:	
Industry divisions (preliminary)	Jan.
Industry detail	March, June
Women employees	March, June
National data revised to reflect new benchmarks and new seasonal adjustment factors	June
State and area annual averages	May
Area definitions	May

Region, State, and area labor force data

Annual averages	May
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Editor's Note

This issue incorporates corrections to national nonfarm payroll series estimates for nonsupervisory workers in the communications industry for January 2000 and all subsequent months. These corrections resulted in minor revisions in the hours and earnings series. See the footnotes on Summary table B and tables B-2, B-5, B-8, B-9, B-11, B-12, B-15, and B-17 for affected series. Further information is available on the Internet, via the Current Employment Statistics homepage at <http://www.bls.gov/ces/> or by calling (202) 691-6555.

Significant changes to the State, area, and national nonfarm payroll data will be introduced in March and June 2003. For additional information, see the box note on page 3 of this issue.

Due to revisions to the household data series being introduced with the release of January 2003 data from the Current Population Survey, revised seasonally adjusted household survey data that would normally appear in the January 2003 issue of this publication will be published in the February 2003 issue. For further information on all upcoming changes to the household data series, see page 2 of this issue.

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Employment and Unemployment Developments, November 2002

Nonfarm payroll employment was little changed in November, while the unemployment rate rose to 6.0 percent. Job losses continued in manufacturing, but the services industry added workers.

Unemployment

The number of unemployed persons edged up to 8.5 million in November. The unemployment rate rose to 6.0 percent, a level most recently reached in April. From May through October, the jobless rate remained within a range of 5.6 to 5.9 percent. In November, the unemployment rate for adult men rose by half a percentage point to 5.7 percent; rates for blacks (11.0 percent) and teenagers (16.8 percent) also were up over the month. The jobless rates for adult women (5.0 percent), whites (5.2 percent), and Hispanics (7.8 percent) showed little or no change. (See tables A-3 and A-4.)

Total employment and the labor force

Total employment, as measured by the household survey, declined in November to 134.2 million, and the employment-population ratio dropped by 0.4 percentage point to 62.5 percent. Despite some large monthly swings, total employment has shown no net change over the year. (See table A-3.)

The civilian labor force, at 142.7 million in November, declined by 390,000 over the month, and has fallen by 544,000 since September. The labor force participation rate decreased by 0.3 percentage point in November to 66.4 percent. (See table A-3.)

About 7.2 million persons (not seasonally adjusted) held more than one job in November. These multiple jobholders represented 5.3 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 November, about the same as 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 381,000 in November, 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. (See table A-36.)

Industry payroll employment

Total nonfarm payroll employment was little changed (-40,000) in November at 130.9 million. This followed a decline of 84,000 in September and an increase of 86,000 in October (as revised). Payroll employment had increased by 233,000 from April to August, after falling by 1.8 million from March 2001 to April 2002. (See table B-3.)

In November, manufacturing employment fell by 45,000. Factory job losses have averaged about 48,000 in the last 4 months, compared with losses of 20,000 a month from April to July. In November, factory job losses were widespread throughout durable goods manufacturing. Electronic equipment employment declined by 11,000. Over the last 2 years, employment in the industry has fallen by 388,000, or 22 percent. In November, transportation equipment lost 11,000 jobs, mainly in aircraft manufacturing. Employment in fabricated metals fell by 10,000 over the month and has declined by nearly 10 percent since July 2000.

Retail trade employment was down by 39,000 in November, after seasonal adjustment. This was due in part to less seasonal hiring than usual in November.

Employment continued to decline in the communications industry, which has lost 156,000 jobs since April 2001. Employment in electric, gas, and sanitary services fell by 6,000 in November. Transportation employment held steady over the month, with small offsetting movements within the component industries.

Construction employment was flat in November. Job gains in general building contractors were offset by losses in heavy construction. Construction industry employment has shown no net growth since spring of this year.

Employment in the services industry rose by 50,000 in November. Health services added 27,000 jobs, with hospitals accounting for about half of this increase. Over the past 12 months, employment in the health services industry has risen by 278,000. In November, employment also rose in several other services industries, including engineering and management, agricultural services, and auto repair and parking services. Employment in help supply services decreased by 23,000 in November; this followed declines that totaled 65,000 in the prior 2 months. The industry had added 167,000 jobs from February to August.

In finance, employment continued to increase in mortgage brokerages (5,000) as refinancing activity maintained a healthy pace. Employment in mortgage brokerages has grown by 106,000 since its low point in January 2001.

Weekly hours

The average workweek for production or nonsupervisory workers on private nonfarm payrolls was unchanged in November at 34.2 hours, seasonally adjusted. The manufacturing workweek and factory overtime also were unchanged at 40.7 hours and 4.1 hours, respectively. (See table B-8.)

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

unchanged in November at 148.1 (1982=100), seasonally adjusted. The manufacturing index was down by 0.4 percent over the month to 91.0. (See table B-9.)

Hourly and weekly earnings

Average hourly earnings of production or nonsupervisory workers on private nonfarm payrolls increased by 4 cents in November to \$14.93, seasonally adjusted, following a similar increase (as revised) in October. Average weekly earnings rose by 0.3 percent over the month to \$510.61. Over the year, average hourly earnings were up by 2.9 percent and average weekly earnings rose by 3.2 percent. (See table B-11.)

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

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 levels, 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 levels, 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 levels.

Small domain models. With the full implementation of the CES sample redesign at the State and metropolitan area levels 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).

New Seasonal Adjustment Factors for the Establishment Data Series

Christopher D. Manning

Twice a year, the Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) computes and publishes projected seasonal adjustment factors used to seasonally adjust establishment-based employment, hours, and earnings data produced by the Current Employment Statistics (CES) program. Tables 1-6 present factors for all published series during the 8-month period, September 2002 through April 2003. Revised factors from this update have been used to seasonally adjust the September final, October second preliminary estimates, and November first preliminary estimates. As is usual practice, the annual revision of historical seasonally adjusted data will occur in June 2003, concurrent with the release of the new benchmarks. At that time, the CES program will convert to the use of concurrent seasonal adjustment. Concurrent seasonal adjustment uses all available monthly estimates, including those for the current month, in developing seasonal factors. As noted above, the CES program currently projects and publishes seasonal factors twice a year. With the introduction of concurrent seasonal adjustment, BLS will no longer publish projected seasonal factors for CES national series. In addition, June 2003 will mark the conversion of national nonfarm payroll series from the 1987 Standard Industrial Classification System to the 2002 North American Industry Classification System.

Seasonal factors in this issue of *Employment and Earnings* were derived using January 1992 through October 2002 data. The September and October factors replace those published in the June 2002 issue of *Employment and Earnings*. Seasonally adjusted data are not published for those series with small or irregular components or both. However, these series, shown in tables 1-4, are used in aggregations of broader seasonally adjusted levels.

For employment, seasonally adjusted factors are applied directly to the 2-digit levels with various seasonally adjusted totals up through total nonfarm employment derived through

aggregation of the appropriate component series. Series below the 2-digit level are independently adjusted and not used in aggregations. Seasonally adjusted total private hours estimates are weighted averages of seasonally adjusted data at the 2-digit level in manufacturing and division level for other private industries. Seasonally adjusted total private earnings estimates are weighted averages of all divisions.

BLS uses X-12 ARIMA (Auto-Regressive Integrated Moving Average) software, developed by the U.S. Census Bureau, to seasonally adjust the establishment-based employment, hours, and earnings series.¹ All series are computed using multiplicative models. The X-12 ARIMA process enables BLS to refine its seasonal adjustment procedures to control for survey interval variations, sometimes referred to as the 4- versus 5-week effect.

A further refinement—the calendar effect—is made in the hours and earnings seasonal adjustment that corrects for changes in the number of weekdays in a month. This adjustment is made to all division-level hours' series in the service-producing sector and the division-level earnings' series for wholesale trade; finance, insurance, and real estate; and services. The series to which the length-of-pay period adjustment is applied are not subject to the 4- versus 5-week adjustment, since modeling cannot support the number of variables required in the regression equation to make both adjustments.

Special adjustments for average weekly hours and average weekly overtime series also are made to account for the presence or absence of religious holidays in the April survey reference period and Labor Day in the September reference period. The annual November special adjustment made for poll workers in the local government (except education) series is also part of this process.

Current seasonal adjustment factors are available on the Internet at: <http://www.bls.gov/ces/cessfin.htm>.

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¹ For a more detailed discussion of the seasonal adjustment procedure, see "BLS Establishment Estimates Revised to Incorporate March 2001 Benchmarks" in the June 2002 issue of *Employment and Earnings*. Additional articles in this series appear in previous June issues.

Table 1. Seasonal adjustment factors for employees on nonfarm payrolls by industry

Industry	2002				2003			
	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.
Total¹								
Goods-producing¹								
Mining¹								
Metal mining	1.0095	1.0121	1.0060	0.9955	0.9822	0.9818	0.9785	0.9884
Coal mining	1.0012	1.0007	1.0050	1.0074	1.0039	.9977	.9991	.9967
Oil and gas extraction	1.0078	1.0096	1.0008	.9985	.9891	.9857	.9838	.9876
Nonmetallic minerals, except fuels	1.0386	1.0310	1.0189	.9774	.9201	.9286	.9571	.9928
Construction¹								
General building contractors	1.0245	1.0202	1.0089	.9945	.9552	.9519	.9566	.9742
Heavy construction, except building	1.0778	1.0725	1.0317	.9586	.8590	.8664	.8933	.9701
Special trade contractors	1.0332	1.0279	1.0152	.9880	.9412	.9354	.9483	.9786
Manufacturing¹								
Durable goods¹								
Lumber and wood products	1.0161	1.0096	1.0036	.9982	.9814	.9806	.9795	.9857
Furniture and fixtures .....	.9997	.9948	.9942	.9960	.9915	.9959	1.0007	1.0063
Stone, clay, and glass products	1.0171	1.0127	1.0078	.9948	.9627	.9690	.9802	.9945
Primary metal industries	1.0049	1.0037	1.0018	1.0031	.9973	.9971	.9948	.9972
Blast furnaces and basic steel products	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
Fabricated metal products	1.0035	1.0029	1.0018	1.0035	.9975	.9971	.9962	.9979
Industrial machinery and equipment .....	.9966	.9963	.9963	1.0000	.9991	.9998	1.0019	1.0016
Computer and office equipment .....	.9973	.9976	.9962	1.0009	.9980	.9987	.9996	.9940
Electronic and other electrical equipment .....	.9989	.9992	.9991	1.0030	1.0012	1.0005	1.0006	.9996
Electronic components and accessories .....	.9951	.9956	.9990	1.0026	1.0012	1.0007	1.0008	1.0003
Transportation equipment ³	1.0017	.9979	1.0023	1.0063	.9959	.9934	.9964	.9988
Motor vehicles and equipment ³	1.0033	.9948	1.0036	1.0110	.9876	.9976	.9992	1.0011
Aircraft and parts	1.0052	1.0069	1.0069	1.0052	.9980	.9952	.9942	.9936
Instruments and related products .....	.9989	.9985	.9966	.9997	.9986	.9978	.9968	.9981
Miscellaneous manufacturing	1.0026	1.0114	1.0079	1.0044	.9891	.9931	.9939	.9974
Nondurable goods¹								
Food and kindred products	1.0272	1.0194	1.0058	.9964	.9872	.9828	.9815	.9815
Tobacco products	1.0341	1.0359	1.0389	1.0534	1.0293	.9998	.9731	.9622
Textile mill products	1.0085	1.0027	1.0005	1.0001	.9960	.9941	.9967	.9987
Apparel and other textile products	1.0062	1.0041	1.0052	.9948	.9867	.9899	1.0000	.9974
Paper and allied products	1.0029	1.0006	1.0012	1.0044	.9986	.9970	.9972	.9948
Printing and publishing .....	.9995	1.0025	1.0042	1.0075	.9996	.9983	.9975	.9955
Chemicals and allied products .....	.9973	.9999	.9999	.9987	.9963	.9985	.9992	.9984
Petroleum and coal products	1.0188	1.0169	1.0021	.9871	.9611	.9677	.9790	.9925
Rubber and misc. plastics products	1.0024	1.0008	.9981	1.0001	.9966	.9982	.9984	.9995
Leather and leather products .....	.9972	.9980	1.0163	.9966	.9865	1.0011	1.0030	.9965
Service-producing¹								
Transportation and public utilities¹								
Transportation¹								
Railroad transportation	1.0023	1.0029	1.0032	1.0016	.9941	.9925	.9962	1.0008
Local and interurban passenger transit ³	1.0167	1.0280	1.0301	1.0365	1.0201	1.0217	1.0310	1.0259
Trucking and warehousing	1.0146	1.0107	1.0063	1.0000	.9791	.9794	.9822	.9885
Water transportation	1.0319	1.0207	.9645	.9632	.9323	.9373	.9458	.9765
Transportation by air	1.0019	1.0039	1.0138	1.0355	.9927	.9859	.9859	.9863
Pipelines, except natural gas	1.0014	.9973	1.0071	1.0137	.9988	.9993	.9957	.9941
Transportation services	1.0059	1.0037	.9964	.9941	.9830	.9904	.9965	.9974
Communications and public utilities¹								
Communications	1.0032	1.0000	1.0023	.9998	.9963	.9969	.9975	.9977
Electric, gas, and sanitary services	1.0001	1.0010	.9998	1.0005	.9966	.9940	.9951	.9956
Wholesale trade¹								
Durable goods	1.0002	1.0010	1.0008	1.0009	.9947	.9937	.9950	.9972
Nondurable goods	1.0034	1.0043	1.0027	1.0022	.9896	.9894	.9932	.9971
Retail trade¹								
Building materials and garden supplies	1.0013	.9980	.9903	.9855	.9434	.9423	.9667	1.0138
General merchandise stores .....	.9852	1.0066	1.0778	1.1062	.9994	.9664	.9685	.9739
Department stores .....	.9858	1.0074	1.0784	1.1035	.9958	.9617	.9683	.9747
Food stores .....	.9989	1.0039	1.0122	1.0202	.9978	.9906	.9860	.9906
Automotive dealers and service stations	1.0054	1.0028	.9996	.9962	.9889	.9882	.9907	.9957
New and used car dealers	1.0029	1.0021	1.0002	.9976	.9948	.9961	.9974	.9979
Apparel and accessory stores .....	.9885	.9951	1.0461	1.0838	.9990	.9659	.9684	.9746
Furniture and home furnishings stores .....	.9896	1.0008	1.0243	1.0435	1.0089	.9978	.9934	.9889
Eating and drinking places	1.0128	.9982	.9924	.9945	.9574	.9692	.9833	.9982
Miscellaneous retail establishments .....	.9949	1.0072	1.0343	1.0638	1.0011	.9881	.9797	.9797

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 1. Seasonal adjustment factors for employees on nonfarm payrolls by industry—Continued

Industry	2002				2003			
	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.
Finance, insurance, and real estate¹								
Finance ¹								
Depository institutions	0.9964	0.9959	0.9984	1.0008	1.0003	0.9980	0.9986	0.9971
Commercial banks .....	.9961	.9950	.9982	1.0005	.9998	.9975	.9976	.9974
Savings institutions .....	.9937	.9907	.9990	1.0016	1.0057	1.0003	1.0035	.9984
Nondepository institutions .....	.9930	.9961	1.0036	1.0062	1.0023	1.0037	1.0009	.9990
Mortgage bankers and brokers .....	.9935	.9949	1.0029	1.0039	.9981	.9979	.9975	1.0007
Security and commodity brokers	1.0015	.9979	.9993	.9981	.9936	.9929	.9942	.9980
Holding and other investment offices .....	.9969	.9997	1.0046	1.0054	.9949	1.0038	1.0006	.9990
Insurance ¹								
Insurance carriers .....	.9978	.9978	.9983	.9990	.9984	.9982	.9999	.9990
Insurance agents, brokers, and service	1.0001	1.0021	1.0017	1.0017	.9963	.9983	1.0001	.9965
Real estate	1.0051	.9995	.9939	.9918	.9809	.9791	.9814	.9924
Services¹								
Agricultural services	1.0503	1.0359	1.0005	.9276	.8619	.8593	.9021	1.0119
Hotels and other lodging places	1.0289	.9981	.9583	.9532	.9369	.9484	.9619	.9754
Personal services .....	.9709	.9726	.9768	.9903	1.0393	1.0575	1.0546	1.0539
Business services	1.0162	1.0178	1.0116	1.0045	.9769	.9788	.9854	.9898
Services to buildings	1.0050	1.0024	.9999	.9955	.9859	.9874	.9909	.9983
Personnel supply services	1.0484	1.0469	1.0312	1.0077	.9380	.9420	.9631	.9748
Help supply services	1.0521	1.0477	1.0310	1.0062	.9317	.9326	.9616	.9733
Computer and data processing services .....	.9960	.9958	.9985	1.0020	1.0019	1.0015	1.0022	.9999
Auto repair, services, and parking	1.0012	.9984	.9941	.9943	.9912	.9977	.9987	1.0004
Miscellaneous repair services	1.0023	1.0055	1.0007	.9987	.9908	.9899	.9937	.9987
Motion pictures .....	.9847	.9735	.9856	1.0023	.9954	.9948	.9979	.9960
Amusement and recreation services	1.0420	.9723	.9076	.8972	.8644	.8791	.9075	.9811
Health services .....	.9991	1.0000	1.0013	1.0015	.9975	.9977	.9987	.9980
Offices and clinics of medical doctors .....	.9992	.9988	1.0006	1.0023	.9983	.9974	.9978	.9977
Nursing and personal care facilities	1.0000	1.0006	1.0018	1.0017	.9973	.9973	.9990	.9979
Hospitals .....	.9994	1.0003	1.0008	1.0011	.9988	.9987	.9991	.9974
Home health care services .....	.9997	1.0029	1.0076	1.0035	.9970	.9939	.9999	.9997
Legal services .....	.9930	.9975	1.0005	1.0014	.9954	.9933	.9936	.9919
Educational services ³ .....	.9818	1.0627	1.0732	1.0498	.9677	1.0552	1.0601	1.0602
Social services .....	.9934	1.0025	1.0047	1.0044	.9956	1.0011	1.0043	1.0062
Child day care services .....	.9992	1.0194	1.0225	1.0196	1.0125	1.0169	1.0235	1.0280
Residential care .....	.9957	.9982	.9990	.9992	.9966	.9965	.9976	.9975
Museums and botanical and zoological gardens	1.0141	1.0055	.9767	.9723	.9126	.9113	.9406	.9815
Membership organizations ³ .....	.9924	.9946	.9940	.9958	.9859	.9918	.9954	.9951
Engineering and management services .....	.9955	.9969	.9975	.9964	.9933	.9988	1.0026	1.0014
Engineering and architectural services	1.0037	1.0017	.9980	.9941	.9912	.9873	.9896	.9907
Management and public relations .....	.9983	1.0006	1.0026	1.0006	.9910	.9933	.9958	.9974
Services, nec	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
Government¹								
Federal ¹								
Postal Service .....	.9965	.9963	1.0079	1.0049	.9902	.9964	.9963	.9954
Federal, except Postal Service	1.0027	.9970	.9944	.9916	.9917	.9944	.9972	.9988
State ¹								
Education .....	.9884	1.0631	1.0756	1.0546	.9781	1.0569	1.0701	1.0692
Other State government	1.0040	.9972	.9931	.9917	.9919	.9932	.9943	.9962
Local ¹								
Education .....	.9785	1.0314	1.0485	1.0457	1.0185	1.0448	1.0535	1.0469
Other local government .....	.9978	.9887	.9900	.9836	.9766	.9780	.9813	.9840

¹ Seasonally adjusted data are derived by aggregation of the component series.

² Seasonal adjustment factors are not computed because the seasonal component, which is small relative to the trend-cycle and irregular components, cannot be separated with sufficient precision.

³ No adjustment was made to control for the effects of a 4- vs.

5-week interval between surveys.

NOTE: September-October factors replace those published in the June 2002 issue of this publication. All factors are multiplicative. Seasonally adjusted series are computed by dividing the original value by the corresponding seasonal factor.

Table 2. Seasonal adjustment factors for women employees on nonfarm payrolls by industry

Industry	2002				2003			
	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.
Total¹								
Goods-producing¹								
Mining	0.9992	1.0067	1.0006	1.0020	0.9899	0.9855	0.9807	0.9871
Construction	1.0158	1.0138	1.0048	.9924	.9749	.9675	.9744	.9862
Manufacturing¹								
Durable goods¹								
Lumber and wood products	1.0109	1.0077	1.0068	1.0009	.9871	.9836	.9822	.9869
Furniture and fixtures .....	.9989	.9910	.9939	.9994	.9942	.9946	.9975	1.0095
Stone, clay, and glass products	1.0050	1.0093	1.0083	1.0098	.9908	.9885	.9902	.9978
Primary metal industries	1.0058	1.0025	1.0013	1.0029	1.0007	.9985	.9982	.9953
Fabricated metal products	1.0019	1.0018	1.0025	1.0045	.9992	.9956	.9958	.9980
Industrial machinery and equipment .....	.9918	.9952	.9958	1.0002	1.0007	1.0012	1.0025	1.0035
Electronic and other electrical equipment .....	.9973	.9982	1.0015	1.0046	1.0023	1.0011	.9998	.9998
Transportation equipment ²	1.0043	1.0004	1.0038	1.0050	.9919	.9919	.9939	.9959
Instruments and related products	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)
Miscellaneous manufacturing	1.0069	1.0155	1.0099	1.0064	.9834	.9886	.9912	.9938
Nondurable goods¹								
Food and kindred products	1.0406	1.0274	1.0104	1.0012	.9807	.9749	.9715	.9730
Tobacco products	1.0597	1.0464	1.0634	1.0769	1.0599	1.0154	.9698	.9475
Textile mill products	1.0100	1.0050	1.0054	.9967	.9879	.9898	.9962	.9964
Apparel and other textile products	1.0045	1.0086	1.0087	1.0005	.9875	.9950	1.0035	.9988
Paper and allied products	1.0052	1.0025	1.0054	1.0051	.9945	.9912	.9922	.9885
Printing and publishing	1.0000	1.0055	1.0075	1.0093	.9981	.9944	.9954	.9931
Chemicals and allied products .....	.9989	1.0005	1.0005	.9966	.9908	.9980	.9995	.9989
Petroleum and coal products	1.0153	1.0095	1.0020	.9856	.9764	.9692	.9754	.9822
Rubber and misc. plastics products	1.0049	1.0040	1.0024	1.0022	.9952	.9940	.9949	.9983
Leather and leather products	1.0100	1.0057	1.0077	.9979	.9866	.9924	1.0039	.9872
Service-producing¹								
Transportation and public utilities	1.0098	1.0070	1.0070	1.0085	.9941	.9944	.9942	.9953
Wholesale trade	1.0024	1.0014	1.0041	1.0047	.9939	.9941	.9963	.9968
Retail trade	1.0017	1.0038	1.0239	1.0381	.9818	.9730	.9763	.9851
Finance, insurance, and real estate .....	.9977	.9967	.9989	1.0000	.9964	.9968	.9979	.9982
Services	1.0016	1.0063	1.0035	1.0005	.9853	.9930	.9982	1.0019
Government¹								
Federal	1.0040	1.0000	1.0027	1.0048	.9949	.9911	.9944	.9962
State .....	.9961	1.0265	1.0296	1.0211	.9869	1.0233	1.0307	1.0326
Local .....	.9869	1.0233	1.0363	1.0295	1.0120	1.0285	1.0334	1.0299

¹ Seasonally adjusted data are derived by aggregation of the component series.

² No adjustment was made to control for the effects of a 4- vs. 5-week interval between surveys.

³ Seasonal adjustment factors are not computed because the seasonal component, which is small relative to the trend-cycle and

irregular components, cannot be separated with sufficient precision.

NOTE: September-October factors replace those published in the June 2002 issue of this publication. All factors are multiplicative. Seasonally adjusted series are computed by dividing the original value by the corresponding seasonal factor.

Table 3. Seasonal adjustment factors for production or nonsupervisory workers¹ on nonfarm payrolls by industry

Industry	2002				2003			
	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.
Total private²								
Goods-producing²								
Mining	1.0175	1.0145	1.0073	0.9951	0.9729	0.9659	0.9768	0.9886
Construction	1.0463	1.0388	1.0184	.9790	.9197	.9160	.9352	.9725
Manufacturing²								
Durable goods²								
Lumber and wood products	1.0204	1.0120	1.0046	.9952	.9770	.9765	.9773	.9832
Furniture and fixtures .....	.9986	.9948	.9908	.9966	.9919	.9941	1.0009	1.0089
Stone, clay, and glass products	1.0215	1.0151	1.0081	.9900	.9584	.9645	.9789	.9957
Primary metal industries	1.0070	1.0053	1.0020	1.0046	.9972	.9979	.9946	.9979
Blast furnaces and basic steel products	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)
Fabricated metal products	1.0058	1.0034	1.0034	1.0036	.9971	.9973	.9961	.9983
Industrial machinery and equipment .....	.9957	.9960	.9950	1.0008	.9998	1.0004	1.0025	1.0033
Electronic and other electrical equipment .....	.9977	.9987	1.0015	1.0047	1.0016	1.0012	1.0013	.9997
Transportation equipment ⁴	1.0015	.9975	1.0050	1.0081	.9842	.9941	.9985	1.0026
Motor vehicles and equipment ⁴	1.0016	.9949	1.0066	1.0130	.9835	.9985	1.0013	1.0056
Instruments and related products	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)
Miscellaneous manufacturing	1.0071	1.0170	1.0129	1.0053	.9847	.9909	.9938	.9968
Nondurable goods²								
Food and kindred products	1.0346	1.0261	1.0071	.9950	.9836	.9817	.9770	.9769
Tobacco products	1.0596	1.0481	1.0515	1.0690	1.0546	1.0100	.9716	.9493
Textile mill products	1.0123	1.0066	1.0020	.9990	.9888	.9880	.9965	.9983
Apparel and other textile products	1.0107	1.0047	1.0030	.9928	.9864	.9897	1.0018	.9981
Paper and allied products	1.0048	1.0011	.9997	1.0035	.9987	.9963	.9959	.9939
Printing and publishing	1.0015	1.0040	1.0057	1.0107	.9976	.9949	.9948	.9952
Chemicals and allied products .....	.9976	.9997	1.0022	.9979	.9968	1.0006	1.0028	.9999
Petroleum and coal products	1.0246	1.0198	1.0027	.9804	.9505	.9558	.9719	.9955
Rubber and misc. plastics products	1.0022	1.0001	.9988	.9991	.9951	.9965	.9989	1.0003
Leather and leather products	1.0037	1.0083	1.0188	.9942	.9823	1.0026	1.0062	.9924
Service-producing²								
Transportation and public utilities	1.0086	1.0087	1.0086	1.0087	.9905	.9886	.9907	.9938
Wholesale trade	1.0015	1.0026	1.0024	1.0011	.9921	.9909	.9928	.9961
Retail trade	1.0002	1.0009	1.0190	1.0321	.9800	.9742	.9795	.9891
Finance, insurance, and real estate .....	.9978	.9972	.9962	.9981	.9927	.9927	.9943	.9958
Services	1.0044	1.0063	1.0011	.9955	.9763	.9860	.9931	1.0002

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 Seasonally adjusted data are derived by aggregation of the component series.

³ Seasonal adjustment factors are not computed because the seasonal component, which is small relative to the trend-cycle and

irregular components, cannot be separated with sufficient precision.

⁴ No adjustment was made to control for the effects of a 4- vs. 5-week interval between surveys.

NOTE: September-October factors replace those published in the June 2002 issue of this publication. All factors are multiplicative. Seasonally adjusted series are computed by dividing the original value by the corresponding seasonal factor.

Table 4. Seasonal adjustment factors for average weekly hours of production or nonsupervisory workers¹ on private nonfarm payrolls by industry

Industry	2002				2003			
	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.
Total private²								
Goods-producing²								
Mining	1.0103	1.0063	0.9958	1.0047	0.9815	0.9839	0.9890	0.9985
Construction	1.0190	1.0150	.9951	.9832	.9650	.9781	.9838	.9928
Manufacturing²								
Durable goods²								
Lumber and wood products	1.0139	1.0067	1.0027	.9978	.9750	.9828	.9932	.9990
Furniture and fixtures	1.0161	.9992	1.0012	1.0136	.9880	.9918	.9998	.9957
Stone, clay, and glass products	1.0277	1.0113	1.0050	.9918	.9668	.9717	.9796	.9963
Primary metal industries	1.0073	.9985	1.0079	1.0160	.9997	.9917	.9954	1.0009
Blast furnaces and basic steel products ³	1.0092	.9942	1.0088	.9967	.9980	.9902	.9950	1.0011
Fabricated metal products	1.0064	1.0038	1.0098	1.0236	.9935	.9910	.9967	.9948
Industrial machinery and equipment	1.0033	.9983	1.0059	1.0178	.9982	.9969	1.0051	.9989
Electronic and other electrical equipment	1.0113	1.0055	1.0124	1.0222	.9988	.9945	1.0005	.9927
Transportation equipment	1.0117	1.0049	1.0079	1.0213	.9910	.9897	1.0020	1.0056
Motor vehicles and equipment	1.0165	1.0014	1.0044	1.0205	.9827	.9905	1.0031	1.0174
Instruments and related products	1.0008	1.0000	1.0066	1.0175	.9962	1.0010	1.0042	.9939
Miscellaneous manufacturing	1.0009	1.0009	1.0013	1.0093	.9818	.9959	1.0071	1.0029
Nondurable goods²								
Food and kindred products	1.0248	1.0137	1.0147	1.0133	.9909	.9813	.9840	.9834
Tobacco products	1.0079	1.0042	1.0037	1.0156	.9879	.9697	.9848	.9956
Textile mill products	1.0081	.9940	1.0022	1.0094	.9973	.9936	1.0032	1.0073
Apparel and other textile products .....	.9951	.9944	1.0021	1.0113	.9885	.9973	1.0035	1.0050
Paper and allied products ⁴	1.0158	1.0060	1.0110	1.0164	.9995	.9868	.9931	.9947
Printing and publishing	1.0128	1.0050	1.0151	1.0146	.9894	.9902	1.0038	.9935
Chemicals and allied products ³	1.0076	.9992	1.0030	1.0112	.9996	.9943	.9971	.9975
Petroleum and coal products	(5)	(5)	(5)	(5)	(5)	(5)	(5)	(5)
Rubber and misc. plastics products	1.0076	1.0001	1.0020	1.0181	.9947	.9944	.9996	.9996
Leather and leather products	1.0031	1.0043	1.0069	1.0013	.9881	.9940	.9975	1.0048
Service-producing²								
Transportation and public utilities⁶	1.0114	.9974	.9966	1.0123	.9881	.9978	.9929	.9913
Wholesale trade⁶	1.0105	.9959	1.0007	1.0107	.9899	1.0020	1.0016	.9965
Retail trade^{3,6}	1.0032	.9932	.9877	1.0120	.9709	.9940	.9929	.9901
Finance, insurance, and real estate^{3,6}	1.0180	.9942	.9952	1.0185	.9922	1.0195	1.0113	.9922
Services⁶	1.0043	.9972	.9977	1.0066	.9892	1.0046	1.0042	.9944

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 Seasonally adjusted data are derived by aggregation of the component series.

³ No moving-holiday adjustment was done for April or September because there was no evidence of significant effects associated with the relative timing of Easter or Labor Day, respectively, and the reference period of the payroll survey.

⁴ No moving-holiday adjustment was done for September because there was no evidence of significant effects associated with the relative timing of Labor Day and the reference period of the

payroll survey.

⁵ Seasonal adjustment factors are not computed because the seasonal component, which is small relative to the trend-cycle and irregular components, cannot be separated with sufficient precision.

⁶ An adjustment was made to control for the distortions related to the varying length of payroll periods across months. No adjustment was made to control for the effects of a 4- vs. 5-week interval between surveys.

NOTE: September-October factors replace those published in the June 2002 issue of this publication. All factors are multiplicative. Seasonally adjusted series are computed by dividing the original value by the corresponding seasonal factor.

Table 5. Seasonal adjustment factors for average weekly overtime hours of production workers on manufacturing payrolls

Industry	2002				2003			
	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.
Manufacturing¹								
Durable goods	1.0845	1.0084	1.0347	1.0712	0.9406	0.9294	0.9816	0.9712
Nondurable goods	1.1185	1.0571	1.0520	1.0362	.9423	.9015	.9563	.9287

¹ Seasonally adjusted data are derived by aggregation of the component series.

NOTE: September-October factors replace those published

in the June 2002 issue of this publication. All factors are multiplicative. Seasonally adjusted series are computed by dividing the original value by the corresponding seasonal factor.

Table 6. Seasonal adjustment factors for average hourly earnings of production or nonsupervisory workers¹ on private nonfarm payrolls by industry

Industry	2002				2003			
	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.
Total private²								
Goods-producing²								
Mining	0.9987	0.9991	0.9954	1.0037	1.0070	1.0024	1.0014	1.0021
Construction	1.0064	1.0076	1.0032	1.0045	.9996	.9935	.9961	.9957
Manufacturing	1.0030	.9989	1.0025	1.0063	1.0014	.9985	.9982	1.0007
Excluding overtime .....	.9985	.9975	1.0009	1.0042	1.0035	1.0011	.9997	1.0027
Service-producing²								
Transportation and public utilities	1.0025	1.0001	1.0007	1.0016	1.0036	1.0030	.9991	1.0034
Wholesale trade³	1.0042	.9977	1.0006	1.0068	1.0024	1.0019	1.0010	1.0005
Retail trade	1.0052	1.0022	1.0009	1.0004	1.0078	1.0035	1.0027	1.0022
Finance, insurance, and real estate³	1.0024	.9975	.9982	1.0053	1.0005	1.0104	1.0097	1.0024
Services³	1.0014	.9997	1.0041	1.0121	1.0089	1.0105	1.0083	1.0020

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 Seasonally adjusted data are derived by aggregation of the component series.

³ An adjustment was made to control for the distortions related to

the varying length of payroll periods across months. No adjustment was made to control for the effects of a 4- vs. 5-week interval between surveys.

NOTE: September-October factors replace those published in the June 2002 issue of this publication. All factors are multiplicative. Seasonally adjusted series are computed by dividing the original value by the corresponding seasonal factor.

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

(Numbers in thousands)

Category	2001		2002										
	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.
Labor force status													
Civilian noninstitutional population	212,767	212,927	213,089	213,206	213,334	213,492	213,658	213,842	214,023	214,225	214,429	214,643	214,819
Civilian labor force	142,279	142,314	141,390	142,211	142,005	142,570	142,769	142,476	142,390	142,616	143,277	143,123	142,733
Percent of population	66.9	66.8	66.4	66.7	66.6	66.8	66.8	66.6	66.5	66.6	66.8	66.7	66.4
Employed	134,253	134,055	133,468	134,319	133,894	133,976	134,417	134,053	134,045	134,474	135,185	134,914	134,225
Percent of population	63.1	63.0	62.6	63.0	62.8	62.8	62.9	62.7	62.6	62.8	63.0	62.9	62.5
Unemployed	8,026	8,259	7,922	7,891	8,111	8,594	8,351	8,424	8,345	8,142	8,092	8,209	8,508
Not in labor force	70,488	70,613	71,699	70,995	71,329	70,922	70,889	71,366	71,633	71,609	71,152	71,519	72,087
Unemployment rates													
All workers	5.6	5.8	5.6	5.5	5.7	6.0	5.8	5.9	5.9	5.7	5.6	5.7	6.0
Men, 20 years and over	5.2	5.2	5.2	5.0	5.2	5.4	5.2	5.4	5.2	5.2	5.2	5.2	5.7
Women, 20 years and over	4.9	5.2	4.8	5.0	5.0	5.4	5.2	5.1	5.2	4.9	4.9	5.2	5.0
Both sexes, 16 to 19 years	15.7	16.2	16.1	15.6	16.4	16.8	16.9	17.6	17.7	17.2	15.7	14.6	16.8
White	5.0	5.1	5.0	4.9	5.0	5.3	5.2	5.2	5.3	5.1	5.1	5.1	5.2
Black	9.9	10.2	9.8	9.6	10.7	11.2	10.2	10.7	9.9	9.6	9.6	9.8	11.0
Hispanic origin	7.4	7.9	8.1	7.1	7.3	7.9	7.0	7.4	7.6	7.5	7.4	7.8	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										
	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct. ^P	Nov. ^P
Employment													
Total	131,087	130,890	130,871	130,706	130,701	130,680	130,702	130,736	130,790	130,913	130,829	130,915	130,875
Total private	109,987	109,768	109,734	109,544	109,505	109,495	109,496	109,525	109,562	109,624	109,536	109,569	109,521
Goods-producing industries	24,353	24,261	24,130	24,041	23,975	23,905	23,870	23,861	23,812	23,801	23,748	23,694	23,643
Mining	566	565	568	564	560	564	558	555	551	555	552	553	551
Construction	6,629	6,634	6,615	6,597	6,593	6,541	6,541	6,549	6,519	6,556	6,556	6,545	6,541
Manufacturing	17,158	17,062	16,947	16,880	16,822	16,800	16,771	16,757	16,742	16,690	16,640	16,596	16,551
Service-producing industries	106,734	106,629	106,741	106,665	106,726	106,775	106,832	106,875	106,978	107,112	107,081	107,221	107,232
Transportation and public utilities	6,907	6,856	6,850	6,837	6,814	6,799	6,793	6,790	6,780	6,765	6,725	6,726	6,716
Wholesale trade	6,693	6,702	6,702	6,689	6,681	6,678	6,681	6,681	6,679	6,671	6,663	6,657	6,652
Retail trade	23,449	23,318	23,396	23,331	23,332	23,345	23,327	23,308	23,339	23,295	23,291	23,292	23,253
Finance, insurance, and real estate	7,751	7,748	7,748	7,745	7,740	7,743	7,732	7,733	7,737	7,745	7,773	7,814	7,821
Services	40,834	40,883	40,908	40,901	40,963	41,025	41,093	41,152	41,215	41,347	41,336	41,386	41,436
Government	21,100	21,122	21,137	21,162	21,196	21,185	21,206	21,211	21,228	21,289	21,293	21,346	21,354
Over-the-month change													
Total	-327	-197	-19	-165	-5	-21	22	34	54	123	-84	86	-40
Total private	-362	-219	-34	-190	-39	-10	1	29	37	62	-88	33	-48
Goods-producing industries	-158	-92	-131	-89	-66	-70	-35	-9	-49	-11	-53	-54	-51
Mining	0	-1	3	-4	-4	4	-6	-3	-4	4	-3	1	-2
Construction	-14	5	-19	-18	-4	-52	0	8	-30	37	0	-11	-4
Manufacturing	-144	-96	-115	-67	-58	-22	-29	-14	-15	-52	-50	-44	-45
Service-producing industries	-169	-105	112	-76	61	49	57	43	103	134	-31	140	11
Transportation and public utilities	-67	-51	-6	-13	-23	-15	-6	-3	-10	-15	-40	1	-10
Wholesale trade	-35	9	0	-13	-8	-3	3	0	-2	-8	-8	-6	-5
Retail trade	-21	-131	78	-65	1	13	-18	-19	31	-44	-4	1	-39
Finance, insurance, and real estate	8	-3	0	-3	-5	3	-11	1	4	8	28	41	7
Services	-89	49	25	-7	62	62	68	59	63	132	-11	50	50
Government	35	22	15	25	34	-11	21	5	17	61	4	53	8
Hours of work ¹													
Total private ^o	34.1	34.1	34.1	34.2	34.2	34.2	34.2	34.3	34.0	34.1	34.2	34.2	34.2
Manufacturing	40.4	40.6	40.6	40.7	41.0	40.9	40.9	41.1	40.7	40.9	40.8	40.7	40.7
Overtime	3.8	3.8	3.9	3.9	4.1	4.2	4.2	4.3	4.0	4.2	4.1	4.1	4.1
Indexes of aggregate weekly hours (1982=100) ¹													
Total private ^o	148.1	148.1	148.0	148.1	148.0	148.0	148.0	148.4	147.4	147.9	148.3	148.1	148.1
Manufacturing	93.8	93.6	93.0	92.8	93.0	92.9	92.8	93.2	92.3	92.5	91.9	91.4	91.0
Earnings ¹													
Average hourly earnings, total private:													
Current dollars ^o	\$14.51	\$14.55	\$14.58	\$14.61	\$14.64	\$14.66	\$14.69	\$14.74	\$14.76	\$14.83	\$14.85	\$14.89	\$14.93
Constant (1982) dollars ^o	8.09	8.14	8.14	8.13	8.12	8.09	8.11	8.13	8.13	8.14	8.14	8.14	N.A.
Average weekly earnings, total private ^o	494.79	496.16	497.18	499.66	500.69	501.37	502.40	505.58	501.84	505.70	507.87	509.24	510.61

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.

^o = corrected. See editor's note for additional information.

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 editor's note on the first page of this publication for additional information.

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

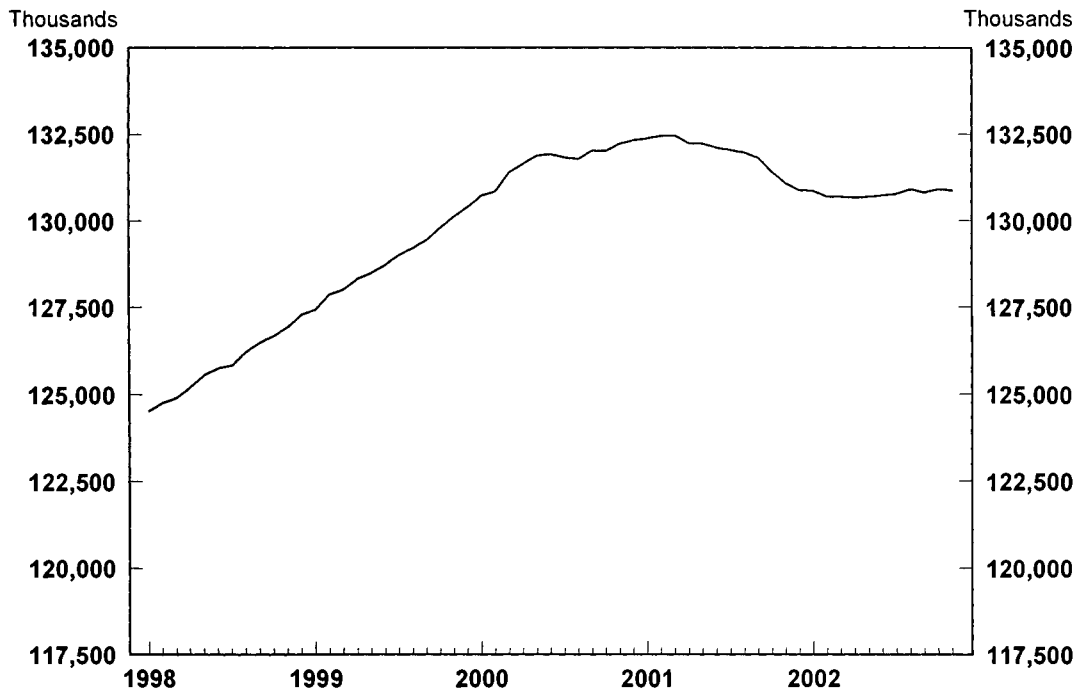
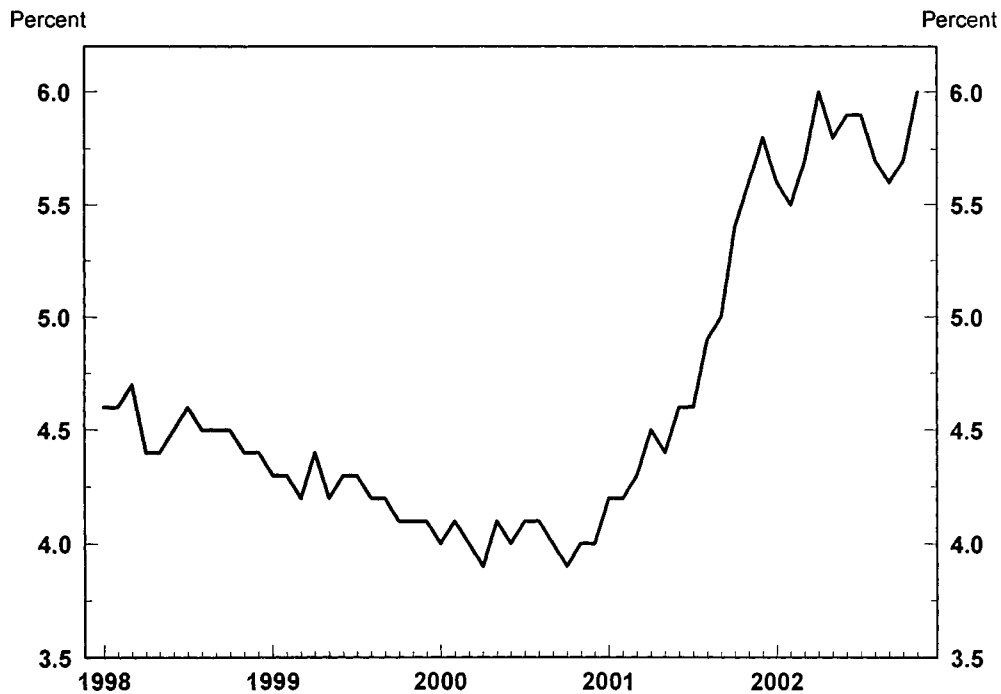


Chart 2. Unemployment rate, seasonally adjusted, 1998-2002



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.

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:										
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
November	214,819	142,733	66.4	134,225	62.5	3,357	130,867	8,508	6.0	72,087

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

Explanatory Notes and Estimates of Error.
² The population figures are not adjusted for seasonal variation.

**HOUSEHOLD DATA
HISTORICAL**

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

(Numbers in thousands)

Sex, year, and month	Civilian noninstitutional population	Civilian labor force								Not in labor force
		Number	Percent of population	Employed				Unemployed		
				Number	Percent of population	Agriculture	Nonagricultural industries	Number	Percent of labor force	
Annual averages										
MEN										
1991	91,278	69,168	75.8	64,223	70.4	2,589	61,634	4,946	7.2	22,110
1992	92,270	69,964	75.8	64,440	69.8	2,575	61,866	5,523	7.9	22,306
1993	93,332	70,404	75.4	65,349	70.0	2,478	62,871	5,055	7.2	22,927
1994 ¹	94,355	70,817	75.1	66,450	70.4	2,554	63,896	4,367	6.2	23,538
1995	95,178	71,360	75.0	67,377	70.8	2,559	64,818	3,983	5.6	23,818
1996	96,206	72,087	74.9	68,207	70.9	2,573	65,634	3,880	5.4	24,119
1997 ¹	97,715	73,261	75.0	69,685	71.3	2,552	67,133	3,577	4.9	24,454
1998 ¹	98,758	73,959	74.9	70,693	71.6	2,553	68,140	3,266	4.4	24,799
1999 ¹	99,722	74,512	74.7	71,446	71.8	2,432	69,014	3,066	4.1	25,210
2000 ¹	100,731	75,247	74.7	72,293	71.8	2,434	69,859	2,954	3.9	25,484
2001	101,858	75,743	74.4	72,080	70.8	2,275	69,805	3,663	4.8	26,114
Monthly data, seasonally adjusted²										
2001:										
November	102,322	78,023	74.3	71,570	69.9	2,244	89,326	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	75,758	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	8.1	26,673
May	102,785	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	69,166	4,536	8.0	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
November	103,347	76,132	73.7	71,348	69.0	2,474	68,874	4,784	6.3	27,215
Annual averages										
WOMEN										
1991	99,646	57,178	57.4	53,496	53.7	680	52,815	3,683	6.4	42,468
1992	100,535	58,141	57.8	54,052	53.8	672	53,380	4,090	7.0	42,394
1993	101,506	58,795	57.9	54,910	54.1	637	54,273	3,885	6.6	42,711
1994 ¹	102,460	60,239	58.8	56,610	55.3	855	55,755	3,629	6.0	42,221
1995	103,406	60,944	58.9	57,523	55.6	881	56,642	3,421	5.6	42,462
1996	104,385	61,857	59.3	58,501	56.0	871	57,630	3,356	5.4	42,528
1997 ¹	105,418	63,036	59.8	59,873	56.8	847	59,026	3,162	5.0	42,382
1998 ¹	106,462	63,714	59.8	60,771	57.1	825	59,945	2,944	4.6	42,748
1999 ¹	108,031	64,855	60.0	62,042	57.4	849	61,193	2,814	4.3	43,175
2000 ¹	108,968	65,616	60.2	62,915	57.7	871	62,044	2,701	4.1	43,352
2001	110,007	66,071	60.1	62,992	57.3	869	62,124	3,079	4.7	43,935
Monthly data, seasonally adjusted²										
2001:										
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	110,965	66,267	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	56.8	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
November	111,472	66,601	59.7	62,877	56.4	883	61,994	3,724	5.6	44,871

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										
	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.
TOTAL													
Civilian noninstitutional population ¹	212,767	212,927	213,089	213,206	213,334	213,492	213,658	213,842	214,023	214,225	214,429	214,643	214,819
Civilian labor force	142,279	142,314	141,390	142,211	142,005	142,570	142,769	142,476	142,390	142,616	143,277	143,123	142,733
Percent of population	66.9	66.8	66.4	66.7	66.6	66.8	66.8	66.6	66.6	66.6	66.8	66.7	66.4
Employed	134,253	134,055	133,468	134,319	133,894	133,976	134,417	134,053	134,045	134,474	135,185	134,914	134,225
Employment-population ratio	63.1	63.0	62.6	63.0	62.8	62.8	62.9	62.7	62.6	62.8	63.0	62.9	62.5
Unemployed	8,026	8,259	7,922	7,891	8,111	8,594	8,351	8,424	8,345	8,142	8,092	8,209	8,508
Unemployment rate	5.6	5.8	5.6	5.5	5.7	6.0	5.8	5.9	5.9	5.7	5.6	5.7	6.0
Not in labor force	70,488	70,613	71,699	70,995	71,329	70,922	70,889	71,366	71,633	71,609	71,152	71,519	72,087
Persons who currently want a job	4,698	4,661	4,824	4,375	4,537	4,468	4,779	4,689	4,895	4,503	4,674	4,444	4,716
Men, 16 years and over													
Civilian noninstitutional population ¹	102,322	102,402	102,484	102,542	102,607	102,682	102,765	102,856	102,945	103,046	103,148	103,259	103,347
Civilian labor force	76,023	75,976	75,469	75,685	75,756	76,009	76,415	76,189	76,041	76,088	76,480	76,262	76,132
Percent of population	74.3	74.2	73.6	73.8	73.8	74.0	74.4	74.1	73.9	73.8	74.1	73.9	73.7
Employed	71,570	71,577	71,114	71,457	71,299	71,397	71,894	71,524	71,509	71,562	72,004	71,854	71,348
Employment-population ratio	69.9	69.9	69.4	69.7	69.5	69.5	70.0	69.5	69.5	69.4	69.8	69.6	69.0
Agriculture	2,244	2,310	2,380	2,355	2,265	2,370	2,289	2,318	2,406	2,367	2,398	2,608	2,474
Nonagricultural industries	69,326	69,267	68,734	69,102	69,034	69,027	69,604	69,206	69,102	69,186	69,606	69,245	68,874
Unemployed	4,453	4,399	4,356	4,228	4,457	4,611	4,521	4,665	4,532	4,536	4,476	4,408	4,784
Unemployment rate	5.9	5.8	5.8	5.6	5.9	6.1	5.9	6.1	6.0	6.0	5.9	5.8	6.3
Not in labor force	26,299	26,426	27,015	26,857	26,851	26,673	26,350	26,667	26,904	26,957	26,668	26,997	27,215
Men, 20 years and over													
Civilian noninstitutional population ¹	94,077	94,161	94,228	94,262	94,315	94,414	94,479	94,622	94,694	94,756	94,906	95,020	95,158
Civilian labor force	71,935	71,988	71,534	71,718	71,723	72,098	72,428	72,288	72,172	72,203	72,473	72,342	72,185
Percent of population	76.5	76.5	75.9	76.1	76.0	76.4	76.7	76.4	76.2	76.2	76.4	76.1	75.9
Employed	68,204	68,276	67,818	68,157	68,013	68,193	68,647	68,390	68,405	68,447	68,711	68,545	68,099
Employment-population ratio	72.5	72.5	72.0	72.3	72.1	72.2	72.7	72.3	72.2	72.2	72.4	72.1	71.6
Agriculture	2,082	2,141	2,207	2,185	2,084	2,213	2,125	2,138	2,256	2,221	2,226	2,432	2,337
Nonagricultural industries	66,122	66,135	65,611	65,973	65,929	65,980	66,522	66,251	66,149	66,226	66,485	66,114	65,761
Unemployed	3,731	3,712	3,716	3,560	3,710	3,905	3,781	3,899	3,767	3,757	3,762	3,796	4,087
Unemployment rate	5.2	5.2	5.2	5.0	5.2	5.4	5.2	5.4	5.2	5.2	5.2	5.2	5.7
Not in labor force	22,142	22,173	22,694	22,544	22,592	22,316	22,052	22,334	22,522	22,553	22,433	22,678	22,973
Women, 16 years and over													
Civilian noninstitutional population ¹	110,445	110,525	110,605	110,663	110,728	110,809	110,893	110,985	111,078	111,179	111,281	111,383	111,472
Civilian labor force	66,256	66,338	65,920	66,525	66,249	66,561	66,354	66,287	66,349	66,527	66,797	66,862	66,601
Percent of population	60.0	60.0	59.6	60.1	59.8	60.1	59.8	59.7	59.7	59.8	60.0	60.0	59.7
Employed	62,683	62,478	62,354	62,862	62,595	62,579	62,524	62,528	62,536	62,922	63,181	63,061	62,877
Employment-population ratio	56.8	56.5	56.4	56.8	56.5	56.5	56.4	56.3	56.3	56.6	56.8	56.6	56.4
Agriculture	910	936	893	891	861	783	808	792	876	821	900	917	883
Nonagricultural industries	61,773	61,542	61,461	61,971	61,734	61,796	61,716	61,736	61,660	62,101	62,281	62,144	61,994
Unemployed	3,573	3,860	3,566	3,663	3,654	3,982	3,830	3,759	3,813	3,605	3,616	3,801	3,724
Unemployment rate	5.4	5.8	5.4	5.5	5.5	6.0	5.8	5.7	5.7	5.4	5.4	5.7	5.6
Not in labor force	44,189	44,187	44,685	44,138	44,479	44,248	44,539	44,698	44,729	44,652	44,484	44,522	44,871
Women, 20 years and over													
Civilian noninstitutional population ¹	102,438	102,492	102,550	102,651	102,728	102,847	102,936	103,038	103,127	103,256	103,335	103,416	103,499
Civilian labor force	62,321	62,481	62,056	62,703	62,320	62,724	62,597	62,481	62,590	62,783	62,929	63,045	62,906
Percent of population	60.8	61.0	60.5	61.1	60.7	61.0	60.8	60.6	60.7	60.8	60.9	61.0	60.8
Employed	59,288	59,205	59,102	59,588	59,227	59,333	59,337	59,316	59,364	59,710	59,835	59,764	59,765
Employment-population ratio	57.9	57.8	57.6	58.0	57.7	57.7	57.6	57.6	57.6	57.8	57.9	57.8	57.7
Agriculture	852	859	824	829	804	732	760	749	814	772	845	865	832
Nonagricultural industries	58,436	58,346	58,277	58,759	58,423	58,602	58,577	58,567	58,550	58,938	58,991	58,899	58,933
Unemployed	3,033	3,276	2,954	3,116	3,093	3,391	3,260	3,165	3,226	3,073	3,094	3,281	3,140
Unemployment rate	4.9	5.2	4.8	5.0	5.0	5.4	5.2	5.1	5.2	4.9	4.9	5.2	5.0
Not in labor force	40,117	40,011	40,494	39,948	40,408	40,122	40,339	40,557	40,537	40,473	40,405	40,371	40,593
Both sexes, 16 to 19 years													
Civilian noninstitutional population ¹	16,252	16,275	16,310	16,293	16,292	16,231	16,243	16,182	16,202	16,212	16,189	16,206	16,163
Civilian labor force	8,023	7,845	7,800	7,790	7,962	7,748	7,744	7,707	7,629	7,630	7,874	7,737	7,642
Percent of population	49.4	48.2	47.8	47.8	48.9	47.7	47.7	47.6	47.1	47.1	48.6	47.7	47.3
Employed	6,761	6,574	6,548	6,575	6,655	6,450	6,434	6,347	6,276	6,318	6,639	6,605	6,361
Employment-population ratio	41.6	40.4	40.1	40.4	40.8	39.7	39.6	39.2	38.7	39.0	41.0	40.8	39.4
Agriculture	220	246	241	233	239	209	213	223	213	196	227	229	188
Nonagricultural industries	6,541	6,328	6,307	6,342	6,416	6,240	6,221	6,124	6,064	6,122	6,411	6,376	6,173
Unemployed	1,262	1,271	1,252	1,215	1,308	1,298	1,310	1,360	1,352	1,312	1,236	1,131	1,282
Unemployment rate	15.7	16.2	16.1	15.6	16.4	16.8	16.9	17.6	17.7	17.2	15.7	14.6	16.8
Not in labor force	8,229	8,430	8,510	8,503	8,329	8,483	8,499	8,475	8,574	8,583	8,314	8,469	8,521

¹ The population figures are not adjusted for seasonal variation.

NOTE: Detail for the seasonally adjusted data shown in tables A-3 through A-13

will not necessarily add to totals because of the independent seasonal adjustment of the various series.

**HOUSEHOLD DATA
SEASONALLY ADJUSTED**

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

(Numbers in thousands)

Employment status, race, sex, age, and Hispanic origin	2001		2002										
	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.
WHITE													
Civilian noninstitutional population ¹ ..	176,500	176,607	176,713	176,783	176,866	176,972	177,087	177,217	177,345	177,486	177,628	177,777	177,896
Civilian labor force	118,566	118,403	117,759	118,472	118,159	118,661	118,742	118,530	118,678	118,919	119,021	118,969	118,710
Percent of population	67.2	67.0	66.6	67.0	66.8	67.1	67.1	66.9	66.9	67.0	67.0	66.9	66.7
Employed	112,652	112,388	111,876	112,632	112,286	112,426	112,563	112,382	112,446	112,844	113,010	112,882	112,562
Employment-population ratio	63.8	63.6	63.3	63.7	63.5	63.5	63.6	63.4	63.4	63.6	63.6	63.5	63.3
Unemployed	5,914	6,015	5,883	5,840	5,873	6,236	6,179	6,148	6,233	6,075	6,011	6,087	6,149
Unemployment rate	5.0	5.1	5.0	4.9	5.0	5.3	5.2	5.2	5.3	5.1	5.1	5.1	5.2
Men, 20 years and over													
Civilian labor force	60,900	60,875	60,473	60,714	60,521	60,867	61,095	61,007	61,068	61,240	61,212	61,101	61,056
Percent of population	76.9	76.8	76.3	76.5	76.3	76.6	76.9	76.7	76.7	76.9	76.7	76.5	76.4
Employed	58,044	58,051	57,658	58,053	57,793	57,921	58,170	58,112	58,164	58,332	58,331	58,219	58,002
Employment-population ratio	73.3	73.3	72.7	73.2	72.8	72.9	73.2	73.1	73.2	73.2	73.1	72.9	72.6
Unemployed	2,856	2,824	2,815	2,661	2,728	2,946	2,926	2,895	2,904	2,908	2,881	2,882	3,054
Unemployment rate	4.7	4.6	4.7	4.4	4.5	4.8	4.8	4.7	4.8	4.7	4.7	4.7	5.0
Women, 20 years and over													
Civilian labor force	50,850	50,869	50,698	51,199	50,938	51,289	51,163	51,060	51,125	51,297	51,212	51,370	51,116
Percent of population	60.2	60.2	59.9	60.5	60.2	60.5	60.4	60.2	60.2	60.4	60.2	60.4	60.0
Employed	48,712	48,591	48,562	48,941	48,765	48,908	48,871	48,812	48,856	49,076	48,994	49,053	48,974
Employment-population ratio	57.7	57.5	57.4	57.8	57.6	57.7	57.7	57.5	57.6	57.8	57.6	57.6	57.5
Unemployed	2,138	2,278	2,136	2,259	2,174	2,381	2,292	2,248	2,268	2,221	2,218	2,318	2,142
Unemployment rate	4.2	4.5	4.2	4.4	4.3	4.6	4.5	4.4	4.4	4.3	4.3	4.5	4.2
Both sexes, 16 to 19 years													
Civilian labor force	6,816	6,659	6,588	6,558	6,699	6,505	6,483	6,464	6,485	6,382	6,597	6,499	6,538
Percent of population	53.1	51.8	51.2	51.0	52.1	50.7	50.5	50.3	50.5	49.7	51.3	50.6	50.9
Employed	5,896	5,746	5,656	5,639	5,728	5,596	5,522	5,458	5,425	5,437	5,685	5,610	5,586
Employment-population ratio	45.9	44.7	44.0	43.9	44.6	43.6	43.0	42.5	42.2	42.3	44.2	43.7	43.5
Unemployed	920	913	932	920	971	908	961	1,006	1,060	945	911	888	953
Unemployment rate	13.5	13.7	14.2	14.0	14.5	14.0	14.8	15.6	16.4	14.8	13.8	13.7	14.6
Men	15.8	14.6	13.7	15.4	16.3	15.4	15.4	17.7	19.1	17.5	15.3	14.4	15.8
Women	11.1	12.8	14.6	12.6	12.7	12.5	14.2	13.4	13.6	12.1	12.3	13.0	13.3
BLACK													
Civilian noninstitutional population ¹ ..	25,720	25,752	25,785	25,813	25,839	25,868	25,898	25,930	25,961	26,000	26,039	26,081	26,116
Civilian labor force	16,687	16,833	16,769	16,747	16,758	16,941	16,887	16,822	16,618	16,753	17,053	16,940	16,820
Percent of population	64.9	65.4	65.0	64.9	64.9	65.5	65.2	64.9	64.0	64.4	65.5	65.0	64.4
Employed	15,040	15,122	15,119	15,131	14,969	15,045	15,168	15,027	14,976	15,142	15,420	15,275	14,974
Employment-population ratio	58.5	58.7	58.6	58.6	57.9	58.2	58.6	58.0	57.7	58.2	59.2	58.6	57.3
Unemployed	1,647	1,711	1,650	1,616	1,789	1,896	1,718	1,794	1,642	1,611	1,633	1,665	1,846
Unemployment rate	9.9	10.2	9.8	9.6	10.7	11.2	10.2	10.7	9.9	9.6	9.6	9.8	11.0
Men, 20 years and over													
Civilian labor force	7,385	7,490	7,546	7,444	7,579	7,528	7,573	7,543	7,472	7,492	7,652	7,566	7,400
Percent of population	71.6	72.5	72.9	71.8	73.0	72.5	72.8	72.4	71.6	71.7	73.1	72.2	70.5
Employed	6,739	6,811	6,872	6,798	6,814	6,831	6,925	6,760	6,800	6,834	6,944	6,829	6,596
Employment-population ratio	65.3	65.9	66.4	65.6	65.7	65.8	66.6	64.9	65.2	65.4	66.4	65.1	62.8
Unemployed	646	679	674	645	765	698	648	783	673	658	708	738	803
Unemployment rate	8.7	9.1	8.9	8.7	10.1	9.3	8.6	10.4	9.0	8.8	9.3	9.7	10.9
Women, 20 years and over													
Civilian labor force	8,371	8,456	8,329	8,361	8,267	8,458	8,401	8,363	8,348	8,414	8,465	8,460	8,522
Percent of population	64.9	65.4	64.4	64.5	63.7	65.1	64.6	64.3	64.1	64.8	64.8	64.6	65.0
Employed	7,669	7,720	7,628	7,653	7,526	7,597	7,606	7,628	7,602	7,719	7,799	7,744	7,755
Employment-population ratio	59.4	59.7	58.9	59.1	58.0	58.5	58.5	58.6	58.3	59.1	59.7	59.1	59.2
Unemployed	702	736	702	708	742	860	794	735	746	695	665	716	768
Unemployment rate	8.4	8.7	8.4	8.5	9.0	10.2	9.5	8.8	8.9	8.3	7.9	8.5	9.0

See footnotes at end of table.

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

(Numbers in thousands)

Employment status, race, sex, age, and Hispanic origin	2001		2002										
	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.
BLACK—Continued													
Both sexes, 16 to 19 years													
Civilian labor force	931	887	894	943	912	954	913	916	798	847	936	914	898
Percent of population	37.3	35.5	35.8	37.8	36.6	38.3	36.6	36.6	31.9	33.9	37.4	36.5	35.8
Employed	632	591	619	680	630	617	637	639	575	589	677	702	623
Employment-population ratio	25.3	23.7	24.8	27.2	25.3	24.7	25.5	25.6	23.0	23.5	27.0	28.1	24.8
Unemployed	299	296	274	263	282	338	276	276	223	258	259	211	275
Unemployment rate	32.1	33.4	30.7	27.9	31.0	35.4	30.2	30.2	28.0	30.5	27.7	23.1	30.6
Men	31.6	32.0	32.1	30.0	36.9	37.3	36.8	30.0	20.5	30.5	34.7	24.8	29.7
Women	32.6	34.8	29.0	25.6	24.7	33.5	22.3	30.4	34.8	30.4	20.8	21.3	31.6
HISPANIC ORIGIN													
Civilian noninstitutional population ¹ ..	23,417	23,478	23,542	23,604	23,664	23,732	23,797	23,867	23,935	23,999	24,065	24,129	24,194
Civilian labor force	15,932	16,013	15,988	16,011	15,908	16,156	16,085	16,146	16,304	16,240	16,294	16,216	16,347
Percent of population	68.0	68.2	67.9	67.8	67.2	68.1	67.6	67.6	68.1	67.7	67.7	67.2	67.6
Employed	14,751	14,753	14,700	14,867	14,743	14,877	14,963	14,959	15,066	15,014	15,095	14,952	15,076
Employment-population ratio	63.0	62.8	62.4	63.0	62.3	62.7	62.9	62.7	62.9	62.6	62.7	62.0	62.3
Unemployed	1,181	1,260	1,288	1,143	1,165	1,279	1,122	1,187	1,238	1,225	1,198	1,264	1,271
Unemployment rate	7.4	7.9	8.1	7.1	7.3	7.9	7.0	7.4	7.6	7.5	7.4	7.8	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.

**HOUSEHOLD DATA
SEASONALLY ADJUSTED**

A-5. Employment status of the civilian noninstitutional population 25 years and over by educational attainment, seasonally adjusted

(Numbers in thousands)

Educational attainment	2001		2002										
	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.
Less than a high school diploma													
Civilian noninstitutional population ¹	27,504	27,815	28,078	27,420	27,858	28,155	28,073	28,105	27,112	26,900	26,847	26,865	26,983
Civilian labor force	12,035	12,257	12,112	12,172	12,187	12,410	12,356	12,254	11,770	11,752	11,808	11,813	11,908
Percent of population	43.8	44.1	43.1	44.4	43.7	44.1	44.0	43.6	43.4	43.7	44.0	44.0	44.1
Employed	11,066	11,173	11,126	11,165	11,206	11,297	11,306	11,288	10,743	10,762	10,883	10,778	10,819
Employment-population ratio	40.2	40.2	39.6	40.7	40.2	40.1	40.3	40.2	39.6	40.0	40.5	40.1	40.1
Unemployed	969	1,084	986	1,008	980	1,113	1,051	966	1,028	991	925	1,034	1,090
Unemployment rate	8.1	8.8	8.1	8.3	8.0	9.0	8.5	7.9	8.7	8.4	7.8	8.8	9.2
High school graduates, no college²													
Civilian noninstitutional population ¹	57,400	57,520	57,608	57,362	57,327	56,904	57,063	57,070	57,012	57,778	58,097	57,949	58,454
Civilian labor force	36,719	36,856	36,675	37,023	36,431	36,547	36,648	36,737	37,149	37,203	37,533	37,380	37,220
Percent of population	64.0	64.1	63.7	64.5	63.5	64.2	64.2	64.4	65.2	64.4	64.6	64.5	63.7
Employed	34,882	35,051	34,768	35,078	34,450	34,459	34,605	34,676	35,250	35,323	35,668	35,571	35,276
Employment-population ratio	60.8	60.9	60.4	61.2	60.1	60.6	60.6	60.8	61.8	61.1	61.4	61.4	60.3
Unemployed	1,837	1,805	1,907	1,945	1,981	2,089	2,042	2,061	1,898	1,880	1,865	1,810	1,944
Unemployment rate	5.0	4.9	5.2	5.3	5.4	5.7	5.6	5.6	5.1	5.1	5.0	4.8	5.2
Less than a bachelor's degree³													
Civilian noninstitutional population ¹	45,353	45,362	45,075	45,350	45,094	44,670	44,541	44,897	45,695	45,494	45,386	45,898	45,964
Civilian labor force	33,420	33,521	33,516	32,884	32,896	32,845	32,786	32,962	33,162	33,184	33,599	33,510	33,454
Percent of population	73.7	73.9	74.4	72.5	72.9	73.5	73.6	73.4	72.6	72.9	74.0	73.0	72.8
Employed	32,018	32,087	32,117	31,527	31,497	31,314	31,184	31,413	31,693	31,742	32,013	32,021	31,878
Employment-population ratio	70.6	70.7	71.3	69.5	69.8	70.1	70.0	70.0	69.4	69.8	70.5	69.8	69.4
Unemployed	1,402	1,434	1,398	1,356	1,398	1,532	1,602	1,550	1,469	1,443	1,586	1,489	1,576
Unemployment rate	4.2	4.3	4.2	4.1	4.3	4.7	4.9	4.7	4.4	4.3	4.7	4.4	4.7
College graduates													
Civilian noninstitutional population ¹	47,225	46,877	46,985	47,636	47,675	48,373	48,583	48,435	48,755	48,583	48,557	48,334	47,835
Civilian labor force	37,324	37,101	37,106	37,773	37,853	38,394	38,359	38,084	37,850	37,996	37,997	37,896	37,665
Percent of population	79.0	79.1	79.0	79.3	79.4	79.4	79.0	78.6	77.6	78.2	78.3	78.4	78.7
Employed	36,223	35,960	36,013	36,681	36,833	37,236	37,239	36,971	36,750	36,974	36,896	36,731	36,554
Employment-population ratio	76.7	76.7	76.6	77.0	77.3	77.0	76.6	76.3	75.4	76.1	76.0	76.0	76.4
Unemployed	1,101	1,141	1,093	1,092	1,019	1,158	1,121	1,113	1,100	1,021	1,101	1,165	1,111
Unemployment rate	2.9	3.1	2.9	2.9	2.7	3.0	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.7	2.9	3.1	2.9

¹ The population figures are not adjusted for seasonal variation.

² Includes high school diploma or equivalent.

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

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

(Numbers in thousands)

Full- and part-time status, sex, and age	2001		2002										
	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.
EMPLOYED													
Full-time workers	110,854	110,545	110,665	110,978	110,638	110,263	110,395	110,138	110,211	110,774	111,683	111,576	110,675
Men, 16 years and over	64,042	63,873	63,751	63,854	63,814	63,750	63,896	63,734	63,597	63,888	64,366	64,352	63,829
Men, 20 years and over	62,741	62,630	62,515	62,638	62,448	62,383	62,536	62,573	62,570	62,781	63,146	63,047	62,605
Women, 16 years and over	46,830	46,640	46,924	47,129	46,905	46,599	46,523	46,294	46,426	46,835	47,305	47,211	46,902
Women, 20 years and over	45,904	45,776	46,022	46,190	45,957	45,688	45,654	45,531	45,666	46,030	46,396	46,332	46,118
Both sexes, 16 to 19 years	2,209	2,139	2,129	2,150	2,232	2,192	2,204	2,033	1,976	1,963	2,141	2,197	1,952
Part-time workers	23,359	23,485	22,793	23,367	23,236	23,613	23,962	24,081	24,097	23,945	23,530	23,335	23,524
Men, 16 years and over	7,514	7,614	7,352	7,596	7,509	7,637	7,919	7,795	7,938	7,753	7,713	7,506	7,535
Men, 20 years and over	5,442	5,585	5,330	5,541	5,546	5,736	6,035	5,825	5,880	5,678	5,685	5,518	5,542
Women, 16 years and over	15,842	15,881	15,423	15,787	15,738	15,994	15,992	16,259	16,135	16,146	15,823	15,848	15,971
Women, 20 years and over	13,382	13,460	13,085	13,446	13,340	13,662	13,690	13,821	13,675	13,698	13,411	13,457	13,650
Both sexes, 16 to 19 years	4,535	4,440	4,377	4,381	4,349	4,215	4,238	4,435	4,541	4,569	4,434	4,360	4,332
UNEMPLOYED													
Looking for full-time work	6,624	6,820	6,671	6,738	6,825	7,329	6,951	7,172	6,962	6,754	6,775	6,915	7,235
Men, 16 years and over	3,714	3,850	4,098	3,938	4,060	4,068	3,807	3,990	3,838	3,807	3,835	3,809	4,135
Men, 20 years and over	3,405	3,454	3,423	3,335	3,463	3,695	3,497	3,664	3,487	3,480	3,579	3,554	3,873
Women, 16 years and over	2,784	2,931	2,887	3,014	2,930	3,131	3,051	3,139	3,146	2,934	2,838	2,980	2,952
Women, 20 years and over	2,532	2,694	2,509	2,707	2,642	2,932	2,766	2,751	2,759	2,588	2,601	2,788	2,708
Both sexes, 16 to 19 years	687	672	739	697	720	702	688	757	716	687	595	573	654
Looking for part-time work	1,375	1,383	1,240	1,179	1,277	1,290	1,426	1,266	1,388	1,430	1,326	1,293	1,270
Men, 16 years and over	626	557	521	527	561	515	634	574	675	629	579	524	526
Men, 20 years and over	303	244	291	245	251	198	288	231	294	264	249	248	208
Women, 16 years and over	744	799	737	666	721	774	757	687	734	787	754	766	746
Women, 20 years and over	492	531	435	420	455	500	502	419	456	530	464	486	436
Both sexes, 16 to 19 years	580	608	513	514	571	592	635	616	638	636	613	560	626
UNEMPLOYMENT RATES¹													
Full-time workers	5.6	5.8	5.7	5.7	5.8	6.2	5.9	6.1	5.9	5.7	5.7	5.8	6.1
Men, 16 years and over	5.5	5.7	6.0	5.8	6.0	6.0	5.6	5.9	5.7	5.6	5.6	5.6	6.1
Men, 20 years and over	5.1	5.2	5.2	5.1	5.3	5.6	5.3	5.5	5.3	5.3	5.4	5.3	5.8
Women, 16 years and over	5.6	5.9	5.8	6.0	5.9	6.3	6.2	6.4	6.3	5.9	5.7	5.9	5.9
Women, 20 years and over	5.2	5.6	5.2	5.5	5.4	6.0	5.7	5.7	5.7	5.3	5.3	5.7	5.5
Both sexes, 16 to 19 years	23.7	23.9	25.8	24.5	24.4	24.3	23.8	27.1	26.6	25.9	21.7	20.7	25.1
Part-time workers	5.6	5.6	5.2	4.8	5.2	5.2	5.6	5.0	5.4	5.6	5.3	5.3	5.1
Men, 16 years and over	7.7	6.8	6.6	6.5	7.0	6.3	7.4	6.9	7.8	7.5	7.0	6.5	6.5
Men, 20 years and over	5.3	4.2	5.2	4.2	4.3	3.3	4.6	3.8	4.8	4.4	4.2	4.3	3.6
Women, 16 years and over	4.5	4.8	4.6	4.0	4.4	4.6	4.5	4.1	4.3	4.6	4.6	4.6	4.5
Women, 20 years and over	3.5	3.8	3.2	3.0	3.3	3.5	3.5	2.9	3.2	3.7	3.3	3.5	3.1
Both sexes, 16 to 19 years	11.3	12.0	10.5	10.5	11.6	12.3	13.0	12.2	12.3	12.2	12.1	11.4	12.6

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

**HOUSEHOLD DATA
SEASONALLY ADJUSTED**

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

(In thousands)

Category	2001		2002										
	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.
MARITAL STATUS													
Total	134,253	134,055	133,468	134,319	133,894	133,976	134,417	134,053	134,045	134,474	135,185	134,914	134,225
Married men, spouse present	42,861	42,772	42,823	43,275	43,317	43,167	43,548	43,140	43,273	43,371	43,225	43,376	43,172
Married women, spouse present	33,330	33,209	33,174	33,703	33,552	33,446	33,371	33,362	33,361	33,723	33,997	33,773	33,669
Women who maintain families	8,331	8,458	8,396	8,417	8,320	8,266	8,397	8,465	8,521	8,419	8,357	8,377	8,361
OCCUPATION													
Managerial and professional specialty	41,925	41,890	41,668	41,966	41,908	42,167	41,901	41,675	41,978	42,152	42,385	42,351	41,693
Technical, sales, and administrative support	38,546	38,573	38,557	38,424	38,146	38,140	38,346	38,740	38,458	38,892	38,623	38,241	38,613
Service occupations	18,456	18,532	18,553	18,612	18,722	18,749	18,909	18,889	18,752	18,771	18,884	19,393	19,021
Precision production, craft, and repair	14,637	14,507	14,432	14,335	14,412	14,274	14,365	14,375	14,073	14,242	14,503	14,275	14,361
Operators, fabricators, and laborers	17,311	17,179	17,032	17,668	17,482	17,377	17,468	17,152	17,327	17,142	17,345	17,093	17,014
Farming, forestry, and fishing	3,267	3,371	3,467	3,334	3,238	3,290	3,265	3,285	3,501	3,340	3,361	3,630	3,457
CLASS OF WORKER													
Agriculture:													
Wage and salary workers	1,865	1,879	1,917	1,930	1,825	1,896	1,911	1,909	2,031	1,927	2,054	2,186	2,038
Self-employed workers	1,276	1,313	1,311	1,293	1,264	1,216	1,156	1,158	1,227	1,231	1,221	1,322	1,293
Unpaid family workers	12	27	49	21	29	34	40	29	27	24	25	34	42
Nonagricultural industries:													
Wage and salary workers	122,507	122,196	122,145	122,770	122,545	122,366	123,071	122,627	122,196	122,885	123,327	122,653	121,856
Private industries	103,335	103,013	103,098	103,485	103,327	103,019	103,260	102,997	102,486	103,289	103,885	103,230	102,472
Private households	790	736	725	709	677	791	775	810	855	887	934	902	931
Other industries	102,545	102,277	102,373	102,775	102,650	102,228	102,485	102,187	101,631	102,402	102,951	102,328	101,541
Government	19,172	19,183	19,047	19,286	19,218	19,347	19,811	19,630	19,709	19,596	19,442	19,423	19,384
Self-employed workers	8,507	8,524	8,213	8,257	8,200	8,234	8,305	8,208	8,268	8,368	8,439	8,582	8,910
Unpaid family workers	77	92	97	86	89	103	105	95	99	87	91	94	98
PERSONS AT WORK PART TIME¹													
All industries:													
Part time for economic reasons	4,206	4,267	3,973	4,228	3,997	4,151	3,996	3,899	4,177	4,325	4,217	4,262	4,155
Slack work or business conditions	2,796	2,809	2,549	2,755	2,721	2,690	2,626	2,588	2,723	2,880	2,687	2,908	2,715
Could only find part-time work	1,121	1,161	1,089	1,120	1,021	1,131	1,064	1,031	1,096	1,159	1,202	1,130	1,190
Part time for noneconomic reasons	18,587	18,540	18,291	18,395	18,530	18,793	18,887	19,170	19,138	19,120	18,833	18,484	18,548
Nonagricultural industries:													
Part time for economic reasons	4,017	4,119	3,781	3,998	3,848	4,009	3,818	3,758	3,949	4,060	4,068	4,148	4,032
Slack work or business conditions	2,679	2,717	2,448	2,615	2,605	2,587	2,515	2,472	2,609	2,715	2,596	2,834	2,631
Could only find part-time work	1,096	1,138	1,068	1,089	1,001	1,122	1,033	1,022	1,074	1,131	1,174	1,097	1,158
Part time for noneconomic reasons	18,007	17,960	17,717	17,886	18,004	18,274	18,350	18,739	18,572	18,609	18,300	17,884	17,990

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.

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

(In thousands)

Age and sex	2001		2002										
	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.
Total, 16 years and over	134,253	134,055	133,468	134,319	133,894	133,976	134,417	134,053	134,045	134,474	135,185	134,914	134,225
16 to 24 years	20,045	19,794	19,614	19,853	19,738	19,594	19,961	19,644	19,579	19,715	19,984	19,808	19,709
16 to 19 years	6,761	6,574	6,548	6,575	6,655	6,450	6,434	6,347	6,276	6,318	6,639	6,605	6,361
16 to 17 years	2,507	2,445	2,376	2,416	2,484	2,354	2,282	2,313	2,285	2,287	2,403	2,410	2,296
18 to 19 years	4,253	4,153	4,182	4,163	4,148	4,095	4,114	4,060	3,994	4,031	4,209	4,167	4,048
20 to 24 years	13,284	13,220	13,067	13,279	13,083	13,144	13,527	13,297	13,303	13,398	13,346	13,203	13,349
25 years and over	114,163	114,245	113,950	114,428	114,192	114,372	114,425	114,374	114,373	114,914	115,279	115,086	114,501
25 to 54 years	95,561	95,633	95,106	95,447	95,246	95,165	95,055	94,933	94,842	95,275	95,372	95,107	94,447
55 years and over	18,560	18,622	18,879	19,046	18,881	19,116	19,318	19,465	19,604	19,657	19,965	20,006	20,036
Men, 16 years and over	71,570	71,577	71,114	71,457	71,299	71,397	71,894	71,524	71,509	71,552	72,004	71,854	71,348
16 to 24 years	10,226	10,116	10,062	10,122	10,094	10,079	10,306	10,067	10,039	9,991	10,261	10,203	10,214
16 to 19 years	3,366	3,301	3,295	3,300	3,287	3,204	3,247	3,135	3,104	3,105	3,293	3,308	3,249
16 to 17 years	1,236	1,233	1,162	1,135	1,168	1,177	1,155	1,150	1,098	1,052	1,150	1,174	1,155
18 to 19 years	2,130	2,069	2,150	2,175	2,117	2,032	2,070	2,004	1,992	2,042	2,117	2,133	2,092
20 to 24 years	6,860	6,815	6,767	6,823	6,808	6,875	7,059	6,932	6,935	6,885	6,968	6,895	6,965
25 years and over	61,290	61,436	61,102	61,324	61,224	61,326	61,531	61,440	61,429	61,685	61,785	61,664	61,115
25 to 54 years	51,119	51,245	50,868	51,078	50,972	50,859	50,947	50,836	50,786	50,991	51,090	50,837	50,412
55 years and over	10,152	10,200	10,267	10,291	10,250	10,388	10,531	10,596	10,671	10,669	10,763	10,821	10,696
Women, 16 years and over	62,683	62,478	62,354	62,862	62,595	62,579	62,524	62,528	62,536	62,922	63,181	63,061	62,877
16 to 24 years	9,819	9,678	9,552	9,731	9,644	9,514	9,655	9,577	9,540	9,724	9,723	9,605	9,495
16 to 19 years	3,395	3,273	3,252	3,275	3,368	3,245	3,187	3,212	3,172	3,212	3,345	3,297	3,111
16 to 17 years	1,271	1,212	1,214	1,281	1,315	1,177	1,127	1,164	1,186	1,235	1,253	1,237	1,141
18 to 19 years	2,123	2,084	2,032	1,988	2,031	2,063	2,044	2,056	2,001	1,989	2,092	2,034	1,956
20 to 24 years	6,424	6,405	6,300	6,456	6,276	6,269	6,468	6,365	6,368	6,512	6,378	6,308	6,384
25 years and over	52,873	52,809	52,848	53,104	52,968	53,046	52,894	52,934	52,944	53,229	53,494	53,422	53,386
25 to 54 years	44,442	44,388	44,238	44,369	44,274	44,306	44,107	44,098	44,055	44,284	44,281	44,270	44,035
55 years and over	8,408	8,422	8,611	8,755	8,632	8,728	8,787	8,870	8,933	8,988	9,202	9,185	9,340

**HOUSEHOLD DATA
SEASONALLY ADJUSTED**

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

(In thousands)

Age and sex	2001		2002										
	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.
Total, 16 years and over	8,026	8,259	7,922	7,891	8,111	8,594	8,351	8,424	8,345	8,142	8,092	8,209	8,508
16 to 24 years	2,650	2,679	2,653	2,602	2,808	2,754	2,627	2,723	2,753	2,741	2,673	2,642	2,727
16 to 19 years	1,262	1,271	1,252	1,215	1,308	1,298	1,310	1,360	1,352	1,312	1,236	1,131	1,282
16 to 17 years	531	566	487	478	544	567	596	608	604	561	575	461	552
18 to 19 years	738	722	749	718	738	730	717	749	767	769	663	669	729
20 to 24 years	1,388	1,408	1,401	1,387	1,500	1,456	1,316	1,363	1,401	1,429	1,437	1,510	1,445
25 years and over	5,307	5,428	5,268	5,383	5,326	5,891	5,791	5,749	5,553	5,441	5,421	5,554	5,754
25 to 54 years	4,648	4,674	4,655	4,590	4,664	4,972	5,011	4,922	4,795	4,642	4,630	4,792	5,014
55 years and over	668	773	675	758	689	798	838	854	758	815	772	791	736
Men, 16 years and over	4,453	4,399	4,356	4,228	4,457	4,611	4,521	4,665	4,532	4,536	4,476	4,408	4,784
16 to 24 years	1,526	1,483	1,439	1,439	1,597	1,500	1,471	1,492	1,505	1,585	1,561	1,414	1,486
16 to 19 years	722	687	640	668	747	707	740	766	765	780	714	612	697
16 to 17 years	316	308	249	277	307	287	358	348	345	342	316	248	309
18 to 19 years	411	382	383	397	423	423	382	422	420	443	401	360	389
20 to 24 years	804	796	799	771	850	794	730	726	740	805	847	802	789
25 years and over	2,877	2,883	2,908	2,837	2,882	3,106	3,110	3,189	3,025	2,943	2,923	2,988	3,271
25 to 54 years	2,453	2,413	2,532	2,392	2,513	2,616	2,631	2,688	2,581	2,513	2,494	2,580	2,825
55 years and over	430	447	408	438	384	464	496	508	440	461	435	430	433
Women, 16 years and over	3,573	3,860	3,566	3,663	3,654	3,982	3,830	3,759	3,813	3,605	3,616	3,801	3,724
16 to 24 years	1,124	1,196	1,214	1,163	1,211	1,254	1,156	1,231	1,249	1,156	1,112	1,228	1,241
16 to 19 years	540	584	612	547	561	592	570	594	587	532	522	520	584
16 to 17 years	215	258	238	202	238	279	238	260	259	219	259	213	243
18 to 19 years	327	340	365	321	315	306	335	327	347	326	262	309	339
20 to 24 years	584	612	601	615	650	662	586	637	662	624	590	708	657
25 years and over	2,430	2,545	2,360	2,547	2,444	2,784	2,681	2,560	2,528	2,498	2,497	2,566	2,483
25 to 54 years	2,195	2,261	2,123	2,197	2,152	2,357	2,381	2,233	2,214	2,129	2,137	2,212	2,189
55 years and over	238	326	267	320	305	334	341	346	318	354	337	361	302

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

(Percent)

Age and sex	2001		2002										
	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.
Total, 16 years and over	5.6	5.8	5.6	5.5	5.7	6.0	5.8	5.9	5.9	5.7	5.6	5.7	6.0
16 to 24 years	11.7	11.9	11.9	11.6	12.5	12.3	11.6	12.2	12.3	12.2	11.8	11.8	12.2
16 to 19 years	15.7	16.2	16.1	15.6	16.4	16.8	16.9	17.6	17.7	17.2	15.7	14.6	16.8
16 to 17 years	17.5	18.8	17.0	16.5	18.0	19.4	20.7	20.8	20.9	19.7	19.3	16.1	19.4
18 to 19 years	14.8	14.8	15.2	14.7	15.1	15.1	14.8	15.6	16.1	16.0	13.6	13.8	15.3
20 to 24 years	9.5	9.6	9.7	9.5	10.3	10.0	8.9	9.3	9.5	9.6	9.7	10.3	9.8
25 years and over	4.4	4.5	4.4	4.5	4.5	4.9	4.8	4.8	4.6	4.5	4.5	4.6	4.8
25 to 54 years	4.6	4.7	4.7	4.6	4.7	5.0	5.0	4.9	4.8	4.6	4.6	4.8	5.0
55 years and over	3.5	4.0	3.5	3.8	3.5	4.0	4.2	4.2	3.7	4.0	3.7	3.8	3.5
Men, 16 years and over	5.9	5.8	5.8	5.6	5.9	6.1	5.9	6.1	6.0	6.0	5.9	5.8	6.3
16 to 24 years	13.0	12.8	12.5	12.4	13.7	13.0	12.5	12.9	13.0	13.7	13.2	12.2	12.7
16 to 19 years	17.7	17.2	16.3	16.8	18.5	18.1	18.6	19.6	19.8	20.1	17.8	15.6	17.7
16 to 17 years	20.4	20.0	17.6	19.6	20.8	19.6	23.7	23.2	23.9	24.5	21.5	17.5	21.1
18 to 19 years	16.2	15.6	15.1	15.4	16.7	17.2	15.6	17.4	17.4	17.8	15.9	14.5	15.7
20 to 24 years	10.5	10.5	10.6	10.2	11.1	10.3	9.4	9.5	9.6	10.5	10.8	10.4	10.2
25 years and over	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.4	4.5	4.8	4.8	4.9	4.7	4.6	4.5	4.6	5.1
25 to 54 years	4.6	4.5	4.7	4.5	4.7	4.9	4.9	5.0	4.8	4.7	4.7	4.8	5.3
55 years and over	4.1	4.2	3.8	4.1	3.6	4.3	4.5	4.6	4.0	4.1	3.9	3.8	3.9
Women, 16 years and over	5.4	5.8	5.4	5.5	5.5	6.0	5.8	5.7	5.7	5.4	5.4	5.7	5.6
16 to 24 years	10.3	11.0	11.3	10.7	11.2	11.6	10.7	11.4	11.6	10.6	10.3	11.3	11.6
16 to 19 years	13.7	15.1	15.8	14.3	14.3	15.4	15.2	15.6	15.6	14.2	13.5	13.6	15.8
16 to 17 years	14.5	17.6	16.4	13.6	15.3	19.2	17.4	18.3	17.9	15.1	17.2	14.7	17.6
18 to 19 years	13.3	14.0	15.2	13.9	13.4	12.9	14.1	13.7	14.8	14.1	11.1	13.2	14.8
20 to 24 years	8.3	8.7	8.7	8.7	9.4	9.6	8.3	9.1	9.4	8.7	8.5	10.1	9.3
25 years and over	4.4	4.6	4.3	4.6	4.4	5.0	4.8	4.6	4.6	4.5	4.5	4.6	4.4
25 to 54 years	4.7	4.8	4.6	4.7	4.6	5.1	5.1	4.8	4.8	4.6	4.6	4.8	4.7
55 years and over	2.8	3.7	3.0	3.5	3.4	3.7	3.7	3.8	3.4	3.8	3.5	3.8	3.1

**HOUSEHOLD DATA
SEASONALLY ADJUSTED**

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

(Percent)

Category	2001		2002										
	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.
CHARACTERISTIC													
Total	5.6	5.8	5.6	5.5	5.7	6.0	5.8	5.9	5.9	5.7	5.6	5.7	6.0
Men, 20 years and over	5.2	5.2	5.2	5.0	5.2	5.4	5.2	5.4	5.2	5.2	5.2	5.2	5.7
Women, 20 years and over	4.9	5.2	4.8	5.0	5.0	5.4	5.2	5.1	5.2	4.9	4.9	5.2	5.0
Both sexes, 16 to 19 years	15.7	16.2	16.1	15.6	16.4	16.8	16.9	17.6	17.7	17.2	15.7	14.6	16.8
White	5.0	5.1	5.0	4.9	5.0	5.3	5.2	5.2	5.3	5.1	5.1	5.1	5.2
Black and other	8.8	9.1	8.7	8.8	9.5	10.0	9.1	9.5	8.9	8.8	8.5	8.8	9.8
Black	9.9	10.2	9.8	9.6	10.7	11.2	10.2	10.7	9.9	9.6	9.6	9.8	11.0
Hispanic origin	7.4	7.9	8.1	7.1	7.3	7.9	7.0	7.4	7.6	7.5	7.4	7.8	7.8
Married men, spouse present	3.3	3.4	3.5	3.4	3.4	3.9	3.6	4.1	3.5	3.4	3.6	3.4	3.6
Married women, spouse present	3.6	3.7	3.4	3.8	3.7	3.9	3.9	3.8	3.7	3.5	3.6	3.8	3.8
Women who maintain families	8.0	8.0	7.9	8.0	7.3	8.6	8.1	8.2	8.4	7.3	7.2	8.0	8.3
OCCUPATION¹													
Managerial and professional specialty	2.8	2.9	2.9	3.1	3.0	3.1	3.2	3.2	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.0	3.1
Technical, sales, and administrative support	5.1	5.2	4.9	5.0	5.3	5.5	5.2	5.3	5.3	5.2	5.3	5.3	5.2
Precision production, craft, and repair	5.8	5.8	6.3	5.5	6.0	6.5	5.9	5.9	6.4	6.2	5.8	6.3	6.4
Operators, fabricators, and laborers	9.1	9.2	9.5	8.7	8.7	9.4	8.9	9.3	8.6	8.3	8.5	8.5	8.8
Farming, forestry, and fishing	6.8	7.3	7.9	7.1	9.0	6.1	6.3	6.1	8.8	9.3	8.2	6.9	7.4
INDUSTRY													
Nonagricultural private wage and salary workers ...	6.0	6.2	5.9	6.0	6.1	6.5	6.3	6.3	6.2	6.0	6.0	6.2	6.3
Goods-producing industries	7.1	7.4	7.4	7.1	7.6	7.8	7.4	7.5	7.4	7.2	7.4	7.4	7.5
Mining	5.3	6.1	5.9	4.5	6.3	6.0	4.4	7.9	3.8	6.0	8.0	5.2	7.6
Construction	8.9	8.9	9.4	7.9	8.8	9.3	8.9	9.1	10.3	9.5	9.3	9.9	9.3
Manufacturing	6.4	6.8	6.6	6.7	7.0	7.2	6.7	6.8	6.3	6.3	6.5	6.4	6.6
Durable goods	6.9	7.2	7.0	7.5	7.5	7.6	6.3	7.3	6.8	6.5	6.9	6.5	7.0
Nondurable goods	5.5	6.1	5.9	5.5	6.3	6.6	7.5	6.1	5.6	5.9	5.9	6.2	6.1
Service-producing industries	5.6	5.8	5.4	5.6	5.6	6.0	5.9	5.9	5.9	5.6	5.5	5.8	5.9
Transportation and public utilities	6.1	6.1	6.2	5.8	5.4	6.1	5.7	5.9	5.3	4.8	5.0	5.2	5.6
Wholesale and retail trade	6.4	7.1	6.3	6.5	6.5	7.2	7.0	6.6	6.8	6.8	6.9	7.3	7.5
Finance, insurance, and real estate	3.5	3.0	2.2	2.8	3.1	3.2	4.0	4.1	3.7	3.1	3.1	3.0	3.2
Services	5.4	5.5	5.4	5.5	5.4	5.8	5.6	5.9	5.8	5.4	5.1	5.4	5.4
Government workers	2.4	2.4	2.3	2.7	2.8	2.5	2.6	2.3	2.5	2.4	2.7	2.8	2.5
Agricultural wage and salary workers	9.3	9.6	10.3	9.5	12.4	9.0	9.1	8.3	9.7	9.8	8.8	6.7	8.7

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.

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

(Numbers in thousands)

Reason	2001		2002										
	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.
NUMBER OF UNEMPLOYED													
Job losers and persons who completed temporary jobs	4,501	4,492	4,354	4,326	4,270	4,525	4,598	4,579	4,580	4,560	4,535	4,737	4,651
On temporary layoff	1,157	1,107	1,124	1,106	1,066	1,095	1,091	1,061	1,224	1,151	999	1,054	1,031
Not on temporary layoff	3,344	3,385	3,231	3,220	3,204	3,430	3,506	3,518	3,356	3,410	3,536	3,682	3,619
Job leavers	848	908	879	877	862	1,017	902	836	818	824	781	838	822
Reentrants	2,197	2,361	2,191	2,268	2,471	2,450	2,433	2,360	2,375	2,270	2,263	2,344	2,376
New entrants	497	495	479	485	557	519	499	584	571	619	526	469	588
PERCENT DISTRIBUTION													
Job losers and persons who completed temporary jobs	56.0	54.4	55.1	54.4	52.3	53.2	54.5	54.8	54.9	55.1	56.0	56.5	55.1
On temporary layoff	14.4	13.4	14.2	13.9	13.1	12.9	12.9	12.7	14.7	13.9	12.3	12.6	12.2
Not on temporary layoff	41.6	41.0	40.9	40.5	39.3	40.3	41.6	42.1	40.2	41.2	43.6	43.9	42.9
Job leavers	10.5	11.0	11.1	11.0	10.6	12.0	10.7	10.0	9.8	10.0	9.6	10.0	9.7
Reentrants	27.3	28.6	27.7	28.5	30.3	28.8	28.9	28.2	28.5	27.4	27.9	27.9	28.2
New entrants	6.2	6.0	6.1	6.1	6.8	6.1	5.9	7.0	6.8	7.5	6.5	5.6	7.0
UNEMPLOYED AS A PERCENT OF THE CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE													
Job losers and persons who completed temporary jobs	3.2	3.2	3.1	3.0	3.0	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.3	3.3
Job leavers .....	.6	.6	.6	.6	.6	.7	.6	.6	.6	.6	.5	.6	.6
Reentrants	1.5	1.7	1.5	1.6	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.7
New entrants .....	.3	.3	.3	.3	.4	.4	.3	.4	.4	.4	.4	.3	.4

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

(Numbers in thousands)

Duration	2001		2002										
	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.
NUMBER OF UNEMPLOYED													
Less than 5 weeks	3,090	3,024	2,978	2,828	3,078	2,793	2,876	2,729	2,896	2,880	2,708	2,715	2,904
5 to 14 weeks	2,573	2,724	2,586	2,515	2,411	2,818	2,531	2,784	2,464	2,431	2,511	2,471	2,490
15 weeks and over	2,317	2,410	2,546	2,561	2,688	2,854	2,952	3,103	2,883	2,783	2,900	2,980	3,022
15 to 26 weeks	1,207	1,295	1,418	1,383	1,355	1,360	1,316	1,434	1,349	1,309	1,315	1,324	1,288
27 weeks and over	1,110	1,115	1,127	1,178	1,333	1,494	1,636	1,669	1,533	1,474	1,585	1,656	1,734
Average (mean) duration, in weeks	14.4	14.5	14.6	15.0	15.4	16.6	17.1	17.3	16.4	16.2	17.8	17.5	17.7
Median duration, in weeks	7.6	8.2	8.8	8.1	8.1	8.9	9.8	11.7	8.6	8.4	9.5	9.6	9.3
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	38.7	37.1	36.7	35.8	37.6	33.0	34.4	31.7	35.1	35.6	33.4	33.2	34.5
5 to 14 weeks	32.2	33.4	31.9	31.8	29.5	33.3	30.3	32.3	29.9	30.0	30.9	30.3	29.6
15 weeks and over	29.0	29.5	31.4	32.4	32.9	33.7	35.3	36.0	34.4	34.4	35.7	36.5	35.9
15 to 26 weeks	15.1	15.9	17.5	17.5	16.6	16.1	15.7	16.6	16.4	16.2	16.2	16.2	15.3
27 weeks and over	13.9	13.7	13.9	14.9	16.3	17.6	19.6	19.4	18.6	18.2	19.5	20.3	20.6

**HOUSEHOLD DATA
NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED**

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

(Numbers in thousands)

Age, sex, and race	November 2002									
	Civilian noninstitutional population	Civilian labor force							Not in labor force	
		Total	Percent of population	Employed			Unemployed			
				Total	Percent of population	Agriculture	Nonagricultural industries	Number		Percent of labor force
TOTAL										
16 years and over	214,819	142,405	66.3	134,358	62.5	3,182	131,176	8,047	5.7	72,414
16 to 19 years	16,163	7,338	45.4	6,093	37.7	162	5,931	1,246	17.0	8,825
16 to 17 years	8,139	2,710	33.3	2,202	27.1	78	2,124	508	18.7	5,429
18 to 19 years	8,024	4,629	57.7	3,891	48.5	84	3,807	738	15.9	3,396
20 to 24 years	19,421	14,670	75.5	13,348	68.7	351	12,997	1,322	9.0	4,751
25 to 54 years	119,921	99,618	83.1	94,877	79.1	1,939	92,938	4,741	4.8	20,303
25 to 34 years	36,857	30,611	83.1	28,855	78.3	589	28,267	1,755	5.7	6,246
25 to 29 years	17,406	14,407	82.8	13,466	77.4	286	13,180	941	6.5	2,999
30 to 34 years	19,451	16,203	83.3	15,389	79.1	303	15,086	814	5.0	3,248
35 to 44 years	43,709	36,774	84.1	35,017	80.1	715	34,302	1,757	4.8	6,935
35 to 39 years	20,919	17,503	83.7	16,602	79.4	357	16,246	901	5.1	3,416
40 to 44 years	22,790	19,271	84.6	18,414	80.8	358	18,056	856	4.4	3,519
45 to 54 years	39,356	32,234	81.9	31,004	78.8	635	30,369	1,230	3.8	7,122
45 to 49 years	21,135	17,687	83.7	17,012	80.5	316	16,696	675	3.8	3,448
50 to 54 years	18,221	14,547	79.8	13,992	76.8	319	13,673	554	3.8	3,674
55 to 64 years	26,193	16,463	62.9	15,865	60.6	395	15,470	598	3.6	9,730
55 to 59 years	14,879	10,647	71.6	10,264	69.0	213	10,051	382	3.6	4,232
60 to 64 years	11,314	5,816	51.4	5,601	49.5	181	5,419	216	3.7	5,497
65 years and over	33,122	4,316	13.0	4,176	12.6	336	3,840	140	3.2	28,806
65 to 69 years	9,292	2,400	25.8	2,321	25.0	154	2,167	79	3.3	6,892
70 to 74 years	8,320	1,143	13.7	1,101	13.2	98	1,003	42	3.7	7,177
75 years and over	15,509	772	5.0	754	4.9	84	670	19	2.4	14,737
Men										
16 years and over	103,347	75,726	73.3	71,261	69.0	2,384	68,878	4,465	5.9	27,621
16 to 19 years	8,189	3,713	45.3	3,045	37.2	126	2,919	668	18.0	4,476
16 to 17 years	4,166	1,333	32.0	1,050	25.2	61	989	283	21.2	2,833
18 to 19 years	4,024	2,380	59.2	1,995	49.6	64	1,931	385	16.2	1,643
20 to 24 years	9,664	7,665	79.3	6,937	71.8	272	6,665	728	9.5	1,999
25 to 54 years	58,758	53,212	90.6	50,574	86.1	1,452	49,122	2,638	5.0	5,545
25 to 34 years	18,011	16,513	91.7	15,545	86.3	460	15,085	968	5.9	1,498
25 to 29 years	8,508	7,664	90.1	7,147	84.0	233	6,914	517	6.7	844
30 to 34 years	9,503	8,849	93.1	8,398	88.4	227	8,171	452	5.1	654
35 to 44 years	21,550	19,815	92.0	18,833	87.4	523	18,311	982	5.0	1,734
35 to 39 years	10,298	9,550	92.7	9,071	88.1	271	8,800	479	5.0	748
40 to 44 years	11,251	10,265	91.2	9,762	86.8	251	9,511	503	4.9	986
45 to 54 years	19,196	16,884	88.0	16,196	84.4	470	15,726	688	4.1	2,313
45 to 49 years	10,329	9,248	89.5	8,866	85.8	242	8,624	381	4.1	1,081
50 to 54 years	8,868	7,636	86.1	7,330	82.7	227	7,102	306	4.0	1,231
55 to 64 years	12,556	8,718	69.4	8,356	66.5	289	8,067	362	4.2	3,838
55 to 59 years	7,170	5,563	77.6	5,338	74.5	147	5,191	225	4.0	1,607
60 to 64 years	5,386	3,155	58.6	3,018	56.0	142	2,876	137	4.3	2,231
65 years and over	14,180	2,417	17.0	2,349	16.6	244	2,105	68	2.8	11,763
65 to 69 years	4,320	1,361	31.5	1,320	30.6	106	1,214	40	3.0	2,959
70 to 74 years	3,737	621	16.6	601	16.1	76	526	20	3.2	3,116
75 years and over	6,123	435	7.1	427	7.0	62	365	7	1.7	5,688
Women										
16 years and over	111,472	66,679	59.8	63,097	56.6	798	62,298	3,582	5.4	44,793
16 to 19 years	7,973	3,625	45.5	3,048	38.2	36	3,012	577	15.9	4,349
16 to 17 years	3,973	1,377	34.7	1,152	29.0	16	1,135	225	16.3	2,596
18 to 19 years	4,001	2,248	56.2	1,896	47.4	20	1,876	352	15.7	1,752
20 to 24 years	9,757	7,005	71.8	6,411	65.7	79	6,332	594	8.5	2,752
25 to 54 years	61,164	46,406	75.9	44,302	72.4	486	43,816	2,103	4.5	14,758
25 to 34 years	18,846	14,097	74.8	13,311	70.6	128	13,182	787	5.6	4,748
25 to 29 years	8,897	6,743	75.8	6,319	71.0	53	6,266	424	6.3	2,154
30 to 34 years	9,948	7,354	73.9	6,991	70.3	76	6,916	363	4.9	2,594
35 to 44 years	22,159	16,958	76.5	16,183	73.0	192	15,991	775	4.6	5,201
35 to 39 years	10,620	7,953	74.9	7,531	70.9	85	7,446	421	5.3	2,668
40 to 44 years	11,539	9,005	78.0	8,652	75.0	107	8,545	353	3.9	2,533
45 to 54 years	20,159	15,350	76.1	14,809	73.5	166	14,643	542	3.5	4,809
45 to 49 years	10,806	8,440	78.1	8,146	75.4	73	8,072	294	3.5	2,366
50 to 54 years	9,353	6,911	73.9	6,663	71.2	92	6,571	248	3.6	2,443
55 to 64 years	13,637	7,745	56.8	7,509	55.1	106	7,403	236	3.0	5,892
55 to 59 years	7,709	5,084	65.9	4,926	63.9	67	4,860	157	3.1	2,626
60 to 64 years	5,927	2,661	44.9	2,583	43.6	39	2,544	78	2.9	3,266
65 years and over	18,941	1,899	10.0	1,827	9.6	91	1,735	72	3.8	17,043
65 to 69 years	4,972	1,039	20.9	1,001	20.1	48	953	39	3.7	3,933
70 to 74 years	4,583	522	11.4	500	10.9	22	478	22	4.2	4,061
75 years and over	9,386	338	3.6	326	3.5	21	305	11	3.4	9,048

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

(Numbers in thousands)

Age, sex, and race	November 2002									
	Civilian noninstitutional population	Civilian labor force								
		Total	Percent of population	Employed				Unemployed		Not in labor force
				Total	Percent of population	Agriculture	Nonagricultural industries	Number	Percent of labor force	
WHITE										
16 years and over	177,896	118,335	66.5	112,585	63.3	2,965	109,620	5,749	4.9	59,562
16 to 19 years	12,851	6,226	48.4	5,307	41.3	155	5,151	920	14.8	6,625
16 to 17 years	6,436	2,348	36.5	1,951	30.3	78	1,874	396	16.9	4,089
18 to 19 years	6,415	3,878	60.5	3,355	52.3	77	3,278	523	13.5	2,537
20 to 24 years	15,491	12,010	77.5	11,182	72.1	318	10,844	848	7.1	3,481
25 to 54 years	97,781	81,895	83.8	78,519	80.3	1,809	76,710	3,376	4.1	15,886
25 to 34 years	29,270	24,511	83.7	23,306	79.6	550	22,756	1,206	4.9	4,759
25 to 29 years	13,865	11,593	83.6	10,975	79.2	263	10,712	618	5.3	2,272
30 to 34 years	15,405	12,918	83.9	12,331	80.0	288	12,043	587	4.5	2,487
35 to 44 years	35,659	30,134	84.5	28,926	81.1	667	28,259	1,208	4.0	5,524
35 to 39 years	16,835	14,104	83.8	13,486	80.1	336	13,150	617	4.4	2,731
40 to 44 years	18,824	16,031	85.2	15,440	82.0	331	15,108	591	3.7	2,793
45 to 54 years	32,852	27,249	82.9	26,287	80.0	591	25,696	962	3.5	5,603
45 to 49 years	17,553	14,871	84.7	14,358	81.8	293	14,065	512	3.4	2,683
50 to 54 years	15,299	12,379	80.9	11,929	78.0	298	11,630	450	3.6	2,920
55 to 64 years	22,528	14,341	63.7	13,862	61.5	356	13,506	479	3.3	8,187
55 to 59 years	12,754	9,248	72.5	8,944	70.1	189	8,756	304	3.3	3,506
60 to 64 years	9,774	5,093	52.1	4,918	50.3	168	4,750	175	3.4	4,681
65 years and over	29,245	3,863	13.2	3,735	12.8	327	3,408	127	3.3	25,382
65 to 69 years	8,032	2,113	26.3	2,042	25.4	149	1,894	71	3.3	5,919
70 to 74 years	7,325	1,037	14.2	997	13.6	95	901	40	3.9	6,288
75 years and over	13,887	713	5.1	696	5.0	83	613	16	2.3	13,175
Men										
16 years and over	86,481	64,037	74.1	60,722	70.2	2,196	58,525	3,315	5.2	22,424
16 to 19 years	6,566	3,173	48.3	2,662	40.5	126	2,536	512	16.1	3,392
16 to 17 years	3,312	1,162	35.1	930	28.1	61	868	232	20.0	2,150
18 to 19 years	3,254	2,011	61.8	1,732	53.2	64	1,668	279	13.9	1,243
20 to 24 years	7,802	6,414	82.2	5,910	75.7	239	5,671	504	7.9	1,388
25 to 54 years	48,577	44,602	91.8	42,658	87.8	1,345	41,313	1,944	4.4	3,975
25 to 34 years	14,536	13,553	93.2	12,840	88.3	434	12,406	713	5.3	983
25 to 29 years	6,892	6,345	92.1	5,963	86.5	213	5,750	382	6.0	547
30 to 34 years	7,645	7,208	94.3	6,877	90.0	221	6,656	331	4.6	436
35 to 44 years	17,794	16,565	93.1	15,876	89.2	481	15,394	689	4.2	1,229
35 to 39 years	8,386	7,856	93.7	7,523	89.7	254	7,269	333	4.2	530
40 to 44 years	9,408	6,709	92.6	6,353	88.8	228	6,125	357	4.1	699
45 to 54 years	16,247	14,484	89.2	13,942	85.8	429	13,513	542	3.7	1,762
45 to 49 years	8,719	7,891	90.5	7,602	87.2	221	7,382	289	3.7	828
50 to 54 years	7,527	6,593	87.6	6,340	84.2	209	6,131	253	3.8	934
55 to 64 years	10,898	7,678	70.5	7,387	67.8	250	7,137	291	3.8	3,218
55 to 59 years	6,206	4,903	79.0	4,715	76.0	122	4,593	188	3.8	1,303
60 to 64 years	4,690	2,774	59.2	2,672	57.0	128	2,544	103	3.7	1,916
65 years and over	12,620	2,170	17.2	2,105	16.7	237	1,868	65	3.0	10,450
65 to 69 years	3,760	1,197	31.8	1,160	30.9	102	1,058	37	3.1	2,562
70 to 74 years	3,312	566	17.1	546	16.5	73	472	20	3.6	2,746
75 years and over	5,548	407	7.3	399	7.2	62	337	7	1.8	5,141
Women										
16 years and over	91,435	54,298	59.4	51,864	56.7	769	51,095	2,434	4.5	37,137
16 to 19 years	6,286	3,053	48.6	2,645	42.1	29	2,615	408	13.4	3,233
16 to 17 years	3,125	1,186	37.9	1,022	32.7	16	1,005	164	13.8	1,939
18 to 19 years	3,161	1,867	59.1	1,623	51.3	13	1,610	244	13.1	1,294
20 to 24 years	7,689	5,596	72.8	5,252	68.3	79	5,173	344	6.1	2,093
25 to 54 years	49,204	37,293	75.8	35,861	72.9	464	35,397	1,432	3.8	11,911
25 to 34 years	14,734	10,958	74.4	10,466	71.0	116	10,349	493	4.5	3,775
25 to 29 years	6,973	5,249	75.3	5,012	71.9	50	4,962	237	4.5	1,725
30 to 34 years	7,760	5,710	73.6	5,454	70.3	67	5,387	256	4.5	2,051
35 to 44 years	17,865	13,570	76.0	13,051	73.1	186	12,865	519	3.8	4,295
35 to 39 years	8,449	6,248	73.9	5,963	70.6	82	5,881	285	4.6	2,201
40 to 44 years	9,415	7,322	77.8	7,087	75.3	104	6,983	234	3.2	2,094
45 to 54 years	16,606	12,765	76.9	12,345	74.3	162	12,183	420	3.3	3,841
45 to 49 years	8,834	6,980	79.0	6,756	76.5	72	6,684	224	3.2	1,855
50 to 54 years	7,772	5,786	74.4	5,589	71.9	90	5,499	197	3.4	1,986
55 to 64 years	11,631	8,663	74.5	8,275	71.1	106	8,169	394	4.5	4,966
55 to 59 years	6,547	4,345	66.4	4,229	64.6	66	4,163	116	2.7	2,203
60 to 64 years	5,084	2,319	45.6	2,246	44.2	39	2,207	73	3.1	2,765
65 years and over	16,625	1,693	10.2	1,630	9.8	91	1,540	63	3.7	14,932
65 to 69 years	4,273	916	21.4	882	20.7	47	835	33	3.7	3,357
70 to 74 years	4,013	471	11.7	451	11.2	22	429	20	4.3	3,542
75 years and over	8,339	306	3.7	297	3.6	21	275	9	3.0	8,033

**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	November 2002									
	Civilian noninstitutional population	Civilian labor force								
		Total	Percent of population	Employed				Unemployed		Not in labor force
				Total	Percent of population	Agriculture	Nonagricultural industries	Number	Percent of labor force	
BLACK										
16 years and over	26,116	16,843	64.5	15,056	57.6	127	14,929	1,787	10.6	9,274
16 to 19 years	2,506	868	34.6	608	24.2	3	605	260	30.0	1,638
16 to 17 years	1,287	286	22.3	191	14.8	-	191	96	33.5	1,001
18 to 19 years	1,219	582	47.7	417	34.2	3	414	164	28.3	638
20 to 24 years	2,816	1,931	68.6	1,550	55.1	24	1,526	381	19.7	885
25 to 54 years	15,343	12,284	80.1	11,223	73.2	78	11,145	1,061	8.6	3,058
25 to 34 years	5,109	4,186	81.9	3,767	73.7	22	3,746	419	10.0	923
25 to 29 years	2,477	2,016	81.4	1,763	71.2	17	1,746	253	12.5	461
30 to 34 years	2,632	2,170	82.4	2,004	76.1	5	1,999	166	7.7	462
35 to 44 years	5,659	4,668	82.5	4,227	74.7	29	4,198	440	9.4	992
35 to 39 years	2,781	2,334	83.9	2,126	76.4	8	2,117	209	8.9	447
40 to 44 years	2,878	2,333	81.1	2,102	73.0	20	2,081	232	9.9	545
45 to 54 years	4,574	3,430	75.0	3,229	70.6	27	3,201	202	5.9	1,144
45 to 49 years	2,556	1,959	76.7	1,834	71.7	19	1,815	125	6.4	597
50 to 54 years	2,018	1,471	72.9	1,395	69.1	9	1,386	76	5.2	547
55 to 64 years	2,581	1,439	55.7	1,364	52.8	17	1,346	75	5.2	1,143
55 to 59 years	1,435	920	64.1	871	60.7	7	864	49	5.4	515
60 to 64 years	1,146	518	45.2	493	43.0	11	482	25	4.9	627
65 years and over	2,870	320	11.2	310	10.8	4	306	10	3.1	2,550
65 to 69 years	912	202	22.1	196	21.5	2	194	6	3.0	710
70 to 74 years	725	76	10.5	74	10.3	3	72	2	2.0	649
75 years and over	1,233	43	3.5	40	3.3	-	40	2	(1)	1,190
Men										
16 years and over	11,733	7,856	67.0	6,968	59.4	117	6,852	888	11.3	3,877
16 to 19 years	1,233	427	34.7	306	24.8	-	306	121	28.4	806
16 to 17 years	647	142	22.0	98	15.1	-	98	45	31.4	505
18 to 19 years	586	285	48.6	208	35.6	-	208	77	26.8	301
20 to 24 years	1,291	881	68.2	711	55.1	24	687	170	19.3	411
25 to 54 years	6,949	5,718	82.3	5,179	74.5	70	5,109	539	9.4	1,230
25 to 34 years	2,283	1,904	83.4	1,708	74.8	15	1,694	195	10.3	379
25 to 29 years	1,093	884	80.9	781	71.5	14	768	103	11.6	209
30 to 34 years	1,190	1,020	85.7	927	77.9	1	926	93	9.1	170
35 to 44 years	2,595	2,197	84.7	1,959	75.5	29	1,931	237	10.8	398
35 to 39 years	1,268	1,106	87.2	997	78.7	8	989	108	9.8	162
40 to 44 years	1,327	1,091	82.2	962	72.5	20	942	129	11.8	236
45 to 54 years	2,071	1,618	78.1	1,512	73.0	27	1,484	107	6.6	453
45 to 49 years	1,171	954	81.5	883	75.4	19	864	71	7.5	217
50 to 54 years	900	664	73.8	629	69.8	29	620	35	5.3	236
55 to 64 years	1,125	667	59.2	612	54.4	17	595	55	8.2	458
55 to 59 years	628	419	66.7	386	61.5	7	380	33	7.8	209
60 to 64 years	497	247	49.8	226	45.4	11	215	22	8.8	249
65 years and over	1,135	163	14.4	160	14.1	4	156	3	2.0	972
65 to 69 years	397	107	27.0	104	26.2	2	102	3	3.0	290
70 to 74 years	315	38	12.1	38	12.1	3	36	-	-	277
75 years and over	423	18	4.2	18	4.2	-	18	-	-	405
Women										
16 years and over	14,383	8,987	62.5	8,087	56.2	10	8,077	899	10.0	5,397
16 to 19 years	1,273	441	34.6	302	23.7	3	299	139	31.5	833
16 to 17 years	640	144	22.5	93	14.5	-	93	51	35.5	496
18 to 19 years	633	297	46.8	209	33.0	3	206	88	29.6	337
20 to 24 years	1,524	1,051	68.9	839	55.0	-	839	211	20.1	474
25 to 54 years	8,394	6,568	78.2	6,044	72.0	8	6,036	522	8.0	1,828
25 to 34 years	2,826	2,283	80.8	2,059	72.8	7	2,052	224	9.8	544
25 to 29 years	1,384	1,132	81.8	982	71.0	3	979	150	13.3	252
30 to 34 years	1,442	1,150	79.7	1,077	74.7	4	1,073	73	6.4	292
35 to 44 years	3,065	2,471	80.6	2,268	74.0	-	2,268	203	8.2	594
35 to 39 years	1,514	1,229	81.2	1,128	74.5	-	1,128	100	8.2	285
40 to 44 years	1,551	1,243	80.1	1,139	73.5	-	1,139	103	8.3	309
45 to 54 years	2,503	1,812	72.4	1,717	68.6	-	1,717	95	5.3	690
45 to 49 years	1,385	1,006	72.6	951	68.7	-	951	54	5.4	380
50 to 54 years	1,117	807	72.2	766	68.5	-	766	41	5.1	311
55 to 64 years	1,456	772	53.0	752	51.6	-	752	20	2.6	684
55 to 59 years	807	501	62.1	484	60.0	-	484	17	3.3	306
60 to 64 years	649	271	41.8	267	41.2	-	267	4	1.3	378
65 years and over	1,735	157	9.1	151	8.7	-	151	7	4.2	1,578
65 to 69 years	515	95	18.4	92	17.8	-	92	3	3.0	420
70 to 74 years	410	38	9.2	36	8.8	-	36	2	(1)	372
75 years and over	610	25	3.1	23	2.8	-	23	2	(1)	785

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

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

(Numbers in thousands)

Employment status and race	Total		Men, 20 years and over		Women, 20 years and over		Both sexes, 16 to 19 years	
	Nov. 2001	Nov. 2002	Nov. 2001	Nov. 2002	Nov. 2001	Nov. 2002	Nov. 2001	Nov. 2002
TOTAL								
Civilian noninstitutional population	212,767	214,819	94,077	95,158	102,438	103,499	16,252	16,163
Civilian labor force	141,911	142,405	71,738	72,013	62,454	63,054	7,719	7,338
Percent of population	66.7	66.3	76.3	75.7	61.0	60.9	47.5	45.4
Employed	134,359	134,358	68,292	68,216	59,576	60,049	6,491	6,093
Agriculture	2,971	3,182	2,013	2,258	770	762	188	162
Nonagricultural industries	131,388	131,176	66,279	65,958	58,806	59,287	6,303	5,931
Unemployed	7,551	8,047	3,446	3,796	2,878	3,005	1,228	1,246
Unemployment rate	5.3	5.7	4.8	5.3	4.6	4.8	15.9	17.0
Not in labor force	70,856	72,414	22,339	23,145	39,984	40,445	8,532	8,825
White								
Civilian noninstitutional population	176,500	177,896	79,176	79,896	84,477	85,150	12,848	12,851
Civilian labor force	118,168	118,335	60,686	60,864	50,974	51,245	6,508	6,226
Percent of population	67.0	66.5	76.6	76.2	60.3	60.2	50.7	48.4
Employed	112,649	112,585	58,080	58,060	48,956	49,219	5,613	5,307
Agriculture	2,790	2,965	1,854	2,071	748	740	188	155
Nonagricultural industries	109,859	109,620	56,226	55,989	48,208	48,479	5,425	5,151
Unemployed	5,519	5,749	2,606	2,804	2,018	2,026	894	920
Unemployment rate	4.7	4.9	4.3	4.6	4.0	4.0	13.7	14.8
Not in labor force	58,332	59,562	18,490	19,032	33,502	33,905	6,340	6,625
Black								
Civilian noninstitutional population	25,720	26,116	10,320	10,500	12,907	13,110	2,493	2,506
Civilian labor force	16,729	16,843	7,424	7,429	8,396	8,546	909	868
Percent of population	65.0	64.5	71.9	70.8	65.1	65.2	36.4	34.6
Employed	15,127	15,056	6,804	6,662	7,703	7,786	620	608
Agriculture	125	127	113	117	12	8	-	3
Nonagricultural industries	15,002	14,929	6,692	6,546	7,690	7,778	620	605
Unemployed	1,602	1,787	620	766	693	760	289	260
Unemployment rate	9.6	10.6	8.3	10.3	8.3	8.9	31.8	30.0
Not in labor force	8,991	9,274	2,896	3,071	4,511	4,564	1,585	1,638

**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	November 2002									
	Civilian noninstitutional population	Civilian labor force								
		Total	Percent of population	Employed			Unemployed			Percent of labor force
				Total	Full time	Part time	Total	Looking for full-time work	Looking for part-time work	
TOTAL ENROLLED										
Total, 16 to 24 years	19,649	9,017	45.9	8,044	1,640	6,403	974	231	742	10.8
16 to 19 years	12,917	5,000	38.7	4,257	427	3,830	743	120	622	14.9
20 to 24 years	6,732	4,017	59.7	3,786	1,213	2,573	231	111	120	5.8
High school	9,520	3,240	34.0	2,664	181	2,483	576	85	492	17.8
College	10,129	5,777	57.0	5,380	1,460	3,920	397	147	251	6.9
Full-time students	8,616	4,563	53.0	4,250	795	3,455	313	98	216	6.9
Part-time students	1,513	1,214	80.2	1,130	664	466	84	49	35	6.9
Men, 16 to 24 years	9,659	4,107	42.5	3,611	792	2,819	496	121	375	12.1
16 to 19 years	6,444	2,325	36.1	1,948	205	1,742	378	59	319	16.2
20 to 24 years	3,215	1,782	55.4	1,664	586	1,077	118	62	56	6.6
High school	4,972	1,625	32.7	1,310	127	1,183	315	49	267	19.4
College	4,686	2,482	53.0	2,301	665	1,637	181	72	108	7.3
Full-time students	3,985	1,929	48.4	1,804	357	1,447	125	49	75	6.5
Part-time students	701	553	78.9	497	308	190	56	23	33	10.1
Women, 16 to 24 years	9,991	4,910	49.1	4,432	849	3,584	478	110	367	9.7
16 to 19 years	6,473	2,674	41.3	2,310	222	2,088	365	61	303	13.6
20 to 24 years	3,517	2,236	63.6	2,123	627	1,496	113	49	64	5.0
High school	4,548	1,615	35.5	1,354	54	1,300	261	36	225	16.2
College	5,443	3,295	60.5	3,078	795	2,283	216	74	142	6.6
Full-time students	4,631	2,635	56.9	2,446	438	2,008	189	48	140	7.2
Part-time students	812	660	81.3	633	357	276	28	26	2	4.2
White										
Total, 16 to 24 years	15,597	7,593	48.7	6,873	1,330	5,543	720	152	568	9.5
16 to 19 years	10,329	4,323	41.9	3,748	357	3,391	575	82	493	13.3
20 to 24 years	5,268	3,270	62.1	3,125	973	2,152	145	70	75	4.4
Men	7,666	3,475	45.3	3,089	650	2,439	386	78	309	11.1
Women	7,931	4,117	51.9	3,784	680	3,104	334	74	259	8.1
High school	7,500	2,797	37.3	2,358	153	2,205	440	52	388	15.7
College	8,097	4,795	59.2	4,515	1,177	3,338	280	100	180	5.8
Full-time students	6,910	3,821	55.3	3,607	644	2,963	214	63	151	5.6
Part-time students	1,187	975	82.1	908	533	375	66	37	29	6.8
Black										
Total, 16 to 24 years	2,789	959	34.4	781	235	546	177	61	116	18.5
16 to 19 years	1,901	510	26.8	382	62	320	128	29	99	25.1
20 to 24 years	888	449	50.6	399	173	226	50	32	17	11.1
Men	1,372	428	31.2	349	101	247	79	34	46	18.5
Women	1,417	531	37.5	433	134	299	98	27	71	18.5
High school	1,533	342	22.3	229	25	204	113	23	90	33.0
College	1,256	616	49.1	552	210	342	65	38	27	10.5
Full-time students	1,024	446	43.6	394	119	275	52	30	22	11.6
Part-time students	232	170	73.3	158	91	67	13	8	4	7.4
Hispanic origin										
Total, 16 to 24 years	2,340	861	36.8	720	204	517	140	44	97	16.3
16 to 19 years	1,778	563	31.7	452	83	369	111	25	86	19.8
20 to 24 years	562	298	52.9	269	121	148	29	19	11	9.8
Men	1,098	371	33.7	292	96	196	79	18	61	21.2
Women	1,242	490	39.5	428	107	321	62	26	36	12.6
High school	1,405	331	23.6	250	44	205	82	12	70	24.7
College	935	529	56.6	471	159	312	59	32	26	11.1
Full-time students	692	340	49.1	303	68	234	37	18	19	10.9
Part-time students	243	190	78.0	168	91	77	22	14	8	11.4

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	November 2002									
	Civilian noninstitutional population	Civilian labor force								
		Total	Percent of population	Employed			Unemployed			Percent of labor force
				Total	Full time	Part time	Total	Looking for full-time work	Looking for part-time work	
TOTAL NOT ENROLLED										
Total, 16 to 24 years	15,934	12,991	81.5	11,397	9,404	1,992	1,594	1,465	129	12.3
16 to 19 years	3,246	2,338	72.0	1,835	1,217	619	503	446	57	21.5
20 to 24 years	12,689	10,653	84.0	9,561	8,188	1,373	1,091	1,019	72	10.2
Less than a high school diploma	3,665	2,545	69.4	2,019	1,575	445	526	479	46	20.7
High school graduates, no college	7,115	5,847	82.2	5,105	4,118	987	742	698	44	12.7
Less than a bachelor's degree	3,515	3,087	87.8	2,828	2,384	444	259	225	34	8.4
College graduates	1,639	1,513	92.3	1,445	1,328	117	68	64	5	4.5
Men, 16 to 24 years	8,195	7,271	88.7	6,371	5,582	789	900	864	36	12.4
16 to 19 years	1,746	1,388	79.5	1,098	805	292	291	267	24	20.9
20 to 24 years	6,449	5,883	91.2	5,273	4,777	496	610	598	12	10.4
Less than a high school diploma	2,012	1,656	82.3	1,369	1,170	199	287	277	10	17.3
High school graduates, no college	3,778	3,387	89.6	2,961	2,587	374	426	414	12	12.6
Less than a bachelor's degree	1,714	1,560	91.0	1,412	1,239	173	147	134	14	9.4
College graduates	690	668	96.8	628	586	42	40	40	-	6.0
Women, 16 to 24 years	7,740	5,720	73.9	5,026	3,822	1,204	694	601	93	12.1
16 to 19 years	1,500	950	63.3	738	411	327	212	179	33	22.3
20 to 24 years	6,240	4,769	76.4	4,288	3,411	877	481	421	60	10.1
Less than a high school diploma	1,654	888	53.7	650	404	245	239	203	36	26.8
High school graduates, no college	3,336	2,460	73.7	2,144	1,531	613	316	284	32	12.8
Less than a bachelor's degree	1,801	1,527	84.8	1,416	1,145	271	111	91	20	7.3
College graduates	949	844	89.0	816	742	74	28	24	5	3.3
White										
Total, 16 to 24 years	12,745	10,643	83.5	9,596	7,956	1,640	1,048	969	79	9.8
16 to 19 years	2,522	1,903	75.5	1,559	1,037	522	345	317	27	18.1
20 to 24 years	10,223	8,740	85.5	8,037	6,918	1,119	703	651	51	8.0
Men	6,702	6,112	91.2	5,483	4,839	644	629	604	25	10.3
Women	6,044	4,531	75.0	4,113	3,116	997	418	364	54	9.2
Less than a high school diploma	2,877	2,073	72.1	1,732	1,358	374	341	317	24	16.5
High school graduates, no college	5,614	4,718	84.0	4,223	3,433	791	494	471	23	10.5
Less than a bachelor's degree	2,857	2,544	89.0	2,387	2,019	368	157	129	28	6.2
College graduates	1,396	1,309	93.7	1,253	1,147	107	55	51	5	4.2
Black										
Total, 16 to 24 years	2,533	1,841	72.7	1,377	1,086	290	464	422	42	25.2
16 to 19 years	605	358	59.2	226	144	82	132	110	23	37.0
20 to 24 years	1,928	1,482	76.9	1,151	943	208	331	312	19	22.3
Men	1,152	880	76.4	669	542	127	211	200	11	24.0
Women	1,381	961	69.6	708	545	164	252	222	30	26.3
Less than a high school diploma	662	385	58.1	224	164	61	160	138	22	41.7
High school graduates, no college	1,236	928	75.1	726	557	169	202	189	14	21.8
Less than a bachelor's degree	519	421	81.0	323	267	56	98	92	6	23.3
College graduates	116	107	92.4	104	98	5	3	3	-	3.0
Hispanic origin										
Total, 16 to 24 years	3,069	2,429	79.2	2,115	1,804	310	315	289	26	13.0
16 to 19 years	691	489	70.8	385	291	94	105	93	12	21.4
20 to 24 years	2,378	1,940	81.6	1,730	1,514	216	210	196	14	10.8
Men	1,707	1,581	92.6	1,402	1,252	150	178	176	3	11.3
Women	1,362	849	62.3	712	552	160	136	113	23	16.1
Less than a high school diploma	1,377	1,031	74.8	870	737	133	161	148	12	15.6
High school graduates, no college	1,201	997	83.0	873	742	131	124	119	5	12.4
Less than a bachelor's degree	387	315	81.3	289	257	32	25	17	9	8.0
College graduates	103	87	84.0	82	68	14	5	5	-	5.8

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	
	Nov. 2001	Nov. 2002	Nov. 2001	Nov. 2002	Nov. 2001	Nov. 2002	Nov. 2001	Nov. 2002	Nov. 2001	Nov. 2002	Nov. 2001	Nov. 2002
TOTAL												
Civilian noninstitutional population	177,483	179,236	84,630	85,494	92,852	93,742	148,454	149,554	20,457	20,794	18,029	18,785
Civilian labor force	119,652	120,397	64,166	64,348	55,486	56,049	99,745	100,099	13,915	14,043	12,406	12,975
Percent of population	67.4	67.2	75.8	75.3	59.8	59.8	67.2	66.9	68.0	67.5	68.8	69.1
Employed	114,601	114,918	61,461	61,279	53,140	53,638	95,982	96,117	12,956	12,898	11,669	12,196
Employment-population ratio	64.6	64.1	72.6	71.7	57.2	57.2	64.7	64.3	63.3	62.0	64.7	64.9
Unemployed	5,052	5,479	2,705	3,068	2,346	2,411	3,764	3,982	959	1,146	737	779
Unemployment rate	4.2	4.6	4.2	4.8	4.2	4.3	3.8	4.0	6.9	8.2	5.9	6.0
Less than a high school diploma												
Civilian noninstitutional population	27,504	26,983	13,044	12,945	14,460	14,038	22,032	21,445	4,121	4,189	7,810	7,869
Civilian labor force	11,997	11,854	7,270	7,295	4,727	4,559	9,756	9,493	1,605	1,721	4,576	4,623
Percent of population	43.6	43.9	55.7	56.4	32.7	32.5	44.3	44.3	39.0	41.1	58.6	58.7
Employed	11,044	10,775	6,728	6,645	4,316	4,130	9,053	8,732	1,412	1,454	4,205	4,240
Employment-population ratio	40.2	39.9	51.6	51.3	29.8	29.4	41.1	40.7	34.3	34.7	53.8	53.9
Unemployed	954	1,079	542	651	411	428	703	761	193	267	371	382
Unemployment rate	7.9	9.1	7.5	8.9	8.7	9.4	7.2	8.0	12.0	15.5	8.1	8.3
High school graduates, no college												
Civilian noninstitutional population	57,400	58,454	26,677	27,284	30,723	31,170	48,441	48,983	6,946	7,426	5,020	5,212
Civilian labor force	36,836	37,360	19,801	20,151	17,035	17,209	30,790	30,975	4,721	5,053	3,578	3,692
Percent of population	64.2	63.9	74.2	73.9	55.4	55.2	63.6	63.2	68.0	68.0	71.3	70.8
Employed	35,069	35,487	18,850	19,099	16,218	16,389	29,486	29,651	4,324	4,622	3,408	3,498
Employment-population ratio	61.1	60.7	70.7	70.0	52.8	52.6	60.9	60.5	62.3	62.2	67.9	67.1
Unemployed	1,767	1,872	950	1,052	817	820	1,303	1,324	397	431	171	193
Unemployment rate	4.8	5.0	4.8	5.2	4.8	4.8	4.2	4.3	8.4	8.5	4.8	5.2
Less than a bachelor's degree¹												
Civilian noninstitutional population	45,353	45,964	20,650	21,072	24,703	24,892	37,823	38,364	5,820	5,768	3,227	3,502
Civilian labor force	33,529	33,602	16,609	16,657	16,920	16,945	27,656	27,818	4,618	4,432	2,607	2,834
Percent of population	73.9	73.1	80.4	79.0	68.5	68.1	73.1	72.5	79.3	76.8	80.8	80.9
Employed	32,203	32,101	15,950	15,887	16,253	16,214	26,692	26,704	4,333	4,117	2,485	2,690
Employment-population ratio	71.0	69.8	77.2	75.4	65.8	65.1	70.6	69.6	74.4	71.4	77.0	76.8
Unemployed	1,326	1,501	659	770	667	731	964	1,113	285	315	122	143
Unemployment rate	4.0	4.5	4.0	4.6	3.9	4.3	3.5	4.0	6.2	7.1	4.7	5.1
Some college, no degree												
Civilian noninstitutional population	30,606	30,994	14,395	14,703	16,211	16,290	25,357	25,777	4,167	4,089	2,250	2,434
Civilian labor force	21,951	22,016	11,254	11,310	10,697	10,706	17,917	18,104	3,218	3,094	1,799	2,014
Percent of population	71.7	71.0	78.2	76.9	66.0	65.7	70.7	70.2	77.2	75.7	80.0	82.7
Employed	21,052	20,936	10,830	10,765	10,222	10,171	17,271	17,320	3,010	2,842	1,717	1,900
Employment-population ratio	68.8	67.5	75.2	73.2	63.1	62.4	68.1	67.2	72.2	69.5	76.3	78.1
Unemployed	899	1,080	424	545	475	535	646	784	208	252	82	114
Unemployment rate	4.1	4.9	3.8	4.8	4.4	5.0	3.6	4.3	6.5	8.1	4.6	5.7
Associate degree												
Civilian noninstitutional population	14,747	14,970	6,255	6,369	8,491	8,601	12,466	12,587	1,653	1,679	977	1,067
Civilian labor force	11,578	11,585	5,355	5,347	6,223	6,239	9,739	9,714	1,399	1,338	808	819
Percent of population	78.5	77.4	85.6	83.9	73.3	72.5	78.1	77.2	84.6	79.7	82.6	76.7
Employed	11,151	11,165	5,120	5,122	6,031	6,043	9,421	9,385	1,322	1,276	767	790
Employment-population ratio	75.6	74.6	81.8	80.4	71.0	70.3	75.6	74.6	80.0	76.0	78.5	74.0
Unemployed	427	421	236	225	192	196	318	329	77	63	40	29
Unemployment rate	3.7	3.6	4.4	4.2	3.1	3.1	3.3	3.4	5.5	4.7	5.0	3.5
College graduates												
Civilian noninstitutional population	47,225	47,835	24,259	24,193	22,966	23,642	40,159	40,762	3,570	3,411	1,972	2,203
Civilian labor force	37,290	37,582	20,486	20,245	16,804	17,337	31,544	31,813	2,971	2,837	1,645	1,827
Percent of population	79.0	78.6	84.4	83.7	73.2	73.3	78.5	78.0	83.2	83.2	83.4	82.9
Employed	36,285	36,554	19,933	19,649	16,352	16,905	30,751	31,029	2,887	2,705	1,572	1,767
Employment-population ratio	76.8	76.4	82.2	81.2	71.2	71.5	76.6	76.1	80.9	79.3	79.7	80.2
Unemployed	1,005	1,028	553	596	452	432	794	783	84	133	73	60
Unemployment rate	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.9	2.7	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.8	4.7	4.4	3.3

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

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

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

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

(In thousands)

Age, sex, and race	November 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	110,242	95,185	12,600	2,456	24,116	2,820	20,256	1,040	6,718	1,329
16 to 19 years	1,643	1,392	239	12	4,449	264	4,076	109	566	679
16 to 17 years	140	103	35	2	2,062	25	1,981	56	98	410
18 to 19 years	1,503	1,289	204	10	2,388	239	2,095	54	468	270
20 years and over	108,598	93,793	12,361	2,444	19,667	2,557	16,180	930	6,152	650
20 to 24 years	9,401	8,201	1,045	155	3,946	522	3,327	97	1,130	192
25 years and over	99,197	85,592	11,316	2,289	15,721	2,034	12,853	833	5,021	458
25 to 54 years	83,777	72,753	9,250	1,774	11,100	1,777	8,818	505	4,405	336
55 years and over	15,420	12,840	2,066	515	4,621	257	4,036	328	616	122
Men, 16 years and over	63,490	55,832	6,310	1,349	7,771	1,210	6,275	285	3,915	549
16 to 19 years	1,010	875	124	12	2,035	135	1,860	40	325	343
20 years and over	62,480	54,957	6,186	1,337	5,736	1,076	4,415	245	3,590	207
20 to 24 years	5,364	4,720	559	85	1,573	210	1,333	30	660	68
25 years and over	57,116	50,238	5,627	1,251	4,163	866	3,082	215	2,930	138
25 to 54 years	48,266	42,744	4,576	946	2,308	730	1,489	89	2,551	87
55 years and over	8,850	7,494	1,051	306	1,855	136	1,593	126	379	51
Women, 16 years and over	46,751	39,353	6,291	1,107	16,345	1,610	13,981	754	2,802	780
16 to 19 years	633	517	115	-	2,415	129	2,216	69	241	336
20 years and over	46,118	38,836	6,175	1,107	13,931	1,481	11,765	685	2,562	444
20 to 24 years	4,038	3,481	486	70	2,373	312	1,994	67	470	124
25 years and over	42,081	35,355	5,689	1,037	11,558	1,168	9,771	618	2,091	320
25 to 54 years	35,511	30,009	4,674	828	8,791	1,047	7,328	416	1,854	249
55 years and over	6,570	5,346	1,015	209	2,766	121	2,443	202	237	71
White										
Men, 16 years and over	54,142	47,503	5,501	1,138	6,580	948	5,385	247	2,871	444
16 to 19 years	883	773	102	8	1,779	124	1,622	33	232	279
20 years and over	53,259	46,730	5,399	1,130	4,801	824	3,763	214	2,639	165
20 to 24 years	4,606	4,048	494	65	1,304	164	1,117	23	450	54
25 years and over	48,653	42,682	4,906	1,065	3,497	660	2,646	191	2,189	111
25 to 54 years	40,872	36,100	3,972	799	1,786	554	1,158	75	1,880	65
55 years and over	7,781	6,582	934	265	1,711	106	1,488	117	309	46
Women, 16 years and over	37,667	31,741	5,080	846	14,197	1,224	12,327	646	1,860	575
16 to 19 years	511	421	89	-	2,134	114	1,958	61	167	241
20 years and over	37,156	31,319	4,991	846	12,063	1,110	10,369	585	1,693	333
20 to 24 years	3,285	2,860	378	47	1,967	237	1,681	48	272	72
25 years and over	33,870	28,460	4,612	798	10,096	872	8,687	537	1,421	261
25 to 54 years	28,259	23,876	3,749	634	7,602	762	6,481	359	1,233	198
55 years and over	5,611	4,583	864	164	2,494	110	2,206	178	188	63
Black										
Men, 16 years and over	6,123	5,409	570	144	845	196	623	27	807	80
16 to 19 years	105	84	17	4	201	10	189	2	69	52
20 years and over	6,018	5,325	553	140	644	186	434	24	738	29
20 to 24 years	538	482	39	17	173	38	131	4	165	5
25 years and over	5,480	4,843	514	123	471	147	303	20	573	24
25 to 54 years	4,817	4,276	444	98	363	125	225	13	520	19
55 years and over	664	568	70	25	108	22	78	8	53	5
Women, 16 years and over	6,671	5,558	907	205	1,417	279	1,057	81	759	141
16 to 19 years	101	80	21	-	201	9	185	7	69	70
20 years and over	6,570	5,478	887	205	1,215	269	872	74	690	71
20 to 24 years	578	477	78	23	261	61	182	19	180	31
25 years and over	5,992	5,001	808	183	954	209	691	55	510	39
25 to 54 years	5,287	4,428	710	150	757	202	515	40	488	34
55 years and over	705	573	99	33	197	7	176	15	22	5

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

according to their usual status.

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

**HOUSEHOLD DATA
NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED**

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

(In thousands)

Occupation	Total		Men				Women			
	16 years and over		16 years and over		20 years and over		16 years and over		20 years and over	
	Nov. 2001	Nov. 2002	Nov. 2001	Nov. 2002	Nov. 2001	Nov. 2002	Nov. 2001	Nov. 2002	Nov. 2001	Nov. 2002
Total	134,359	134,358	71,456	71,261	68,292	68,216	62,904	63,097	59,576	60,049
Managerial and professional specialty	42,031	41,821	20,813	20,496	20,661	20,404	21,218	21,325	21,049	21,161
Executive, administrative, and managerial	20,293	20,163	10,760	10,801	10,704	10,766	9,533	9,362	9,471	9,326
Officials and administrators, public administration	799	778	429	382	429	378	370	396	370	396
Other executive, administrative, and managerial	14,388	14,145	8,286	8,270	8,234	8,242	6,102	5,875	6,052	5,844
Management-related occupations	5,106	5,239	2,046	2,149	2,041	2,146	3,060	3,090	3,048	3,086
Professional specialty	21,737	21,659	10,052	9,695	9,957	9,637	11,685	11,964	11,578	11,835
Engineers	2,128	1,991	1,915	1,777	1,910	1,774	213	214	213	214
Mathematical and computer scientists	2,115	2,006	1,491	1,388	1,489	1,388	624	618	623	618
Natural scientists	553	519	373	368	373	367	180	151	180	151
Health diagnosing occupations	1,098	1,172	777	849	773	843	321	323	321	323
Health assessment and treating occupations	3,106	3,103	450	396	443	396	2,656	2,708	2,656	2,705
Teachers, college and university	1,061	916	617	520	614	514	444	396	439	395
Teachers, except college and university	5,532	5,758	1,347	1,349	1,307	1,326	4,185	4,409	4,139	4,353
Lawyers and judges	1,053	976	739	692	739	692	314	284	314	284
Other professional specialty occupations	5,091	5,217	2,344	2,356	2,308	2,339	2,747	2,861	2,692	2,793
Technical, sales, and administrative support	38,602	38,690	13,900	14,054	13,111	13,204	24,703	24,636	22,983	23,124
Technicians and related support	4,371	4,543	1,964	2,082	1,917	2,040	2,407	2,461	2,368	2,406
Health technologists and technicians	1,842	1,829	329	347	317	347	1,513	1,482	1,486	1,454
Engineering and science technicians	1,265	1,344	899	944	871	909	365	401	358	387
Technicians, except health, engineering, and science	1,265	1,370	736	792	730	784	529	578	525	565
Sales occupations	15,769	16,025	7,964	8,050	7,391	7,480	7,805	7,975	6,713	7,038
Supervisors and proprietors	4,678	4,876	2,774	2,909	2,745	2,876	1,904	1,967	1,867	1,930
Sales representatives, finance and business services	2,899	2,914	1,617	1,542	1,599	1,525	1,282	1,371	1,251	1,346
Sales representatives, commodities, except retail	1,348	1,405	1,026	1,059	1,026	1,049	322	346	308	338
Sales workers, retail and personal services	6,762	6,720	2,524	2,507	1,998	2,000	4,238	4,213	3,230	3,349
Sales-related occupations	82	109	23	32	23	30	58	77	58	75
Administrative support, including clerical	18,462	18,123	3,972	3,922	3,803	3,683	14,490	14,201	13,901	13,680
Supervisors	712	739	238	311	238	309	475	428	467	424
Computer equipment operators	264	253	113	130	112	125	151	124	148	124
Secretaries, stenographers, and typists	3,028	2,977	86	53	80	47	2,942	2,924	2,869	2,844
Financial records processing	2,159	2,223	186	162	182	154	1,973	2,062	1,952	2,026
Mail and message distributing	981	884	588	511	583	491	393	373	376	364
Other administrative support, including clerical	11,317	11,046	2,761	2,755	2,607	2,558	8,556	8,291	8,089	7,898
Service occupations	18,436	18,963	7,389	7,497	6,491	6,587	11,047	11,467	9,872	10,286
Private household	685	832	21	59	18	41	665	772	594	690
Protective service	2,545	2,676	2,014	2,115	1,962	2,076	532	560	510	536
Service, except private household and protective	15,205	15,456	5,354	5,322	4,511	4,470	9,851	10,134	8,769	9,059
Food service	6,272	6,384	2,765	2,725	2,091	2,058	3,507	3,659	2,775	2,898
Health service	2,717	2,728	337	297	320	282	2,380	2,431	2,297	2,336
Cleaning and building service	3,124	3,059	1,693	1,680	1,622	1,563	1,431	1,378	1,342	1,312
Personal service	3,092	3,285	558	619	478	568	2,533	2,666	2,356	2,513
Precision production, craft, and repair	14,620	14,361	13,404	13,225	13,112	12,996	1,216	1,136	1,187	1,120
Mechanics and repairers	4,673	4,596	4,416	4,409	4,328	4,351	257	187	246	185
Construction trades	6,329	6,351	6,174	6,204	5,998	6,083	155	147	150	145
Other precision production, craft, and repair	3,619	3,414	2,815	2,612	2,786	2,562	804	802	791	789
Operators, fabricators, and laborers	17,581	17,265	13,482	13,367	12,638	12,547	4,099	3,898	3,896	3,749
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	6,479	6,197	4,194	4,075	4,074	3,945	2,285	2,122	2,213	2,083
Transportation and material moving occupations	5,548	5,740	4,951	5,126	4,869	5,031	597	615	582	603
Motor vehicle operators	4,313	4,372	3,764	3,827	3,698	3,747	550	545	535	533
Other transportation and material moving occupations	1,235	1,368	1,187	1,298	1,172	1,284	47	69	47	69
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	5,553	5,328	4,336	4,166	3,694	3,571	1,217	1,162	1,101	1,063
Construction laborers	1,082	1,077	1,048	1,030	968	952	34	48	29	44
Other handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	4,471	4,251	3,288	3,137	2,726	2,619	1,182	1,114	1,072	1,019
Farming, forestry, and fishing	3,090	3,256	2,469	2,623	2,280	2,479	621	633	588	610
Farm operators and managers	1,103	1,169	824	918	817	906	279	252	279	252
Other farming, forestry, and fishing occupations	1,987	2,087	1,644	1,705	1,464	1,573	342	382	309	358

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

(Percent distribution)

Occupation and race	Total		Men		Women	
	Nov. 2001	Nov. 2002	Nov. 2001	Nov. 2002	Nov. 2001	Nov. 2002
TOTAL						
Total, 16 years and over (thousands)	134,359	134,358	71,456	71,261	62,904	63,097
Percent	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Managerial and professional specialty	31.3	31.1	29.1	28.8	33.7	33.8
Executive, administrative, and managerial	15.1	15.0	15.1	15.2	15.2	14.8
Professional specialty	16.2	16.1	14.1	13.6	18.6	19.0
Technical, sales, and administrative support	28.7	28.8	19.5	19.7	39.3	39.0
Technicians and related support	3.3	3.4	2.7	2.9	3.8	3.9
Sales occupations	11.7	11.9	11.1	11.3	12.4	12.6
Administrative support, including clerical	13.7	13.5	5.6	5.5	23.0	22.5
Service occupations	13.7	14.1	10.3	10.5	17.6	18.2
Private household .....	.5	.6	(¹)	.1	1.1	1.2
Protective service	1.9	2.0	2.8	3.0	.8	.9
Service, except private household and protective	11.3	11.5	7.5	7.5	15.7	16.1
Precision production, craft, and repair	10.9	10.7	18.8	18.6	1.9	1.8
Operators, fabricators, and laborers	13.1	12.9	18.9	18.8	6.5	6.2
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	4.8	4.6	5.9	5.7	3.6	3.4
Transportation and material moving occupations	4.1	4.3	6.9	7.2	.9	1.0
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	4.1	4.0	6.1	5.8	1.9	1.8
Farming, forestry, and fishing	2.3	2.4	3.5	3.7	1.0	1.0
White						
Total, 16 years and over (thousands)	112,649	112,585	60,822	60,722	51,827	51,864
Percent	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Managerial and professional specialty	32.1	32.0	29.7	29.6	34.9	34.9
Executive, administrative, and managerial	15.8	15.7	15.8	15.9	15.8	15.4
Professional specialty	16.4	16.4	14.0	13.7	19.1	19.5
Technical, sales, and administrative support	28.7	28.8	19.4	19.6	39.5	39.5
Technicians and related support	3.2	3.3	2.7	2.8	3.9	4.0
Sales occupations	11.9	12.3	11.5	11.8	12.4	12.9
Administrative support, including clerical	13.5	13.1	5.2	5.0	23.2	22.6
Service occupations	12.6	12.9	9.4	9.5	16.3	16.8
Private household .....	.5	.6	(¹)	.1	1.1	1.2
Protective service	1.7	1.8	2.6	2.7	.7	.7
Service, except private household and protective	10.3	10.4	6.7	6.7	14.6	14.8
Precision production, craft, and repair	11.5	11.3	19.7	19.4	1.9	1.8
Operators, fabricators, and laborers	12.6	12.4	18.1	17.9	6.2	5.9
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	4.6	4.4	5.6	5.5	3.4	3.1
Transportation and material moving occupations	4.0	4.2	6.7	6.9	.9	.9
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	4.0	3.8	5.7	5.5	1.9	1.8
Farming, forestry, and fishing	2.5	2.7	3.7	3.9	1.2	1.2
Black						
Total, 16 years and over (thousands)	15,127	15,056	7,106	6,968	8,021	8,087
Percent	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Managerial and professional specialty	23.0	22.3	19.5	18.2	26.2	25.8
Executive, administrative, and managerial	10.2	10.0	9.2	9.1	11.1	10.7
Professional specialty	12.8	12.3	10.2	9.2	15.1	15.0
Technical, sales, and administrative support	29.6	29.1	18.5	19.0	39.5	37.8
Technicians and related support	2.9	3.1	2.1	2.6	3.6	3.5
Sales occupations	10.2	9.2	8.1	7.4	12.0	10.8
Administrative support, including clerical	16.5	16.8	8.3	9.1	23.9	23.5
Service occupations	21.6	22.9	18.2	18.8	24.5	26.4
Private household .....	.4	.7	-	(¹)	.8	1.2
Protective service	3.7	3.6	5.8	5.7	1.9	1.9
Service, except private household and protective	17.4	18.6	12.4	13.1	21.8	23.4
Precision production, craft, and repair	7.2	7.2	13.6	13.6	1.6	1.7
Operators, fabricators, and laborers	17.5	17.4	28.2	28.3	8.0	8.1
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	6.2	6.1	8.0	7.9	4.5	4.5
Transportation and material moving occupations	5.9	5.9	10.6	10.8	1.7	1.6
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	5.5	5.5	9.6	9.6	1.8	2.0
Farming, forestry, and fishing	1.0	1.1	2.0	2.2	.2	.1

¹ Less than 0.05 percent.

**HOUSEHOLD DATA
NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED**

A-21. Employed persons by industry and occupation

(In thousands)

Industry	November 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	3,182	96	109	66	21	128	-	22	30	2	77	22	2,609
Mining	561	103	49	13	4	46	-	12	175	22	105	32	-
Construction	9,788	1,358	159	64	59	441	-	27	5,788	119	584	1,165	23
Manufacturing	17,716	2,927	1,799	555	781	1,695	-	223	3,144	4,973	670	880	70
Durable goods	10,809	1,718	1,180	377	358	998	-	133	2,243	2,995	321	425	62
Nondurable goods	6,907	1,209	619	177	423	696	-	90	901	1,978	349	455	9
Transportation and public utilities	9,438	1,299	532	401	277	2,241	-	363	1,350	98	2,354	512	9
Wholesale and retail trade	27,295	2,381	613	288	11,231	2,283	-	5,406	1,437	282	1,167	2,119	87
Wholesale trade	4,628	527	150	52	1,752	705	-	48	323	88	515	413	54
Retail trade	22,667	1,854	463	235	9,478	1,579	-	5,357	1,114	194	652	1,707	34
Finance, insurance, and real estate	9,109	2,972	412	206	2,368	2,637	-	266	160	8	16	23	40
Services	51,143	7,542	16,944	2,717	1,263	7,468	832	9,952	2,106	668	718	556	378
Private households	923	4	10	3	-	5	832	46	6	-	2	6	9
Other service industries	50,220	7,538	16,933	2,714	1,263	7,464	-	9,906	2,100	668	715	550	369
Professional services	34,746	4,713	14,704	2,280	260	5,579	-	6,023	415	161	410	113	88
Public administration	6,126	1,484	1,042	235	21	1,182	-	1,861	171	24	50	17	39

¹ Includes protective service, not shown separately.

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

(In thousands)

Age and sex	November 2002									
	Agriculture			Nonagricultural industries						
	Wage and salary workers	Self-employed workers	Unpaid family workers	Wage and salary workers					Self-employed workers	Unpaid family workers
				Total	Private industries			Government		
Total	Private household workers	Other private industries								
Total, 16 years and over	1,920	1,226	36	122,201	102,623	914	101,708	19,578	8,874	101
16 to 19 years	124	22	15	5,832	5,554	105	5,450	278	81	18
16 to 17 years	52	16	10	2,086	2,025	57	1,969	61	31	7
18 to 19 years	72	7	5	3,746	3,529	48	3,481	217	51	10
20 to 24 years	317	34	-	12,759	11,586	96	11,490	1,174	231	6
25 to 34 years	456	132	-	26,886	23,259	168	23,091	3,627	1,364	17
35 to 44 years	424	286	6	31,765	26,701	188	26,513	5,063	2,515	23
45 to 54 years	336	296	3	27,784	21,863	163	21,700	5,921	2,566	19
55 to 64 years	150	244	-	13,932	10,984	136	10,848	2,948	1,529	9
65 years and over	112	211	12	3,242	2,675	59	2,616	567	588	10
Men, 16 years and over	1,412	957	14	63,482	55,233	83	55,150	8,249	5,367	28
16 to 19 years	94	20	12	2,855	2,737	23	2,714	118	55	9
16 to 17 years	42	13	6	964	942	16	926	22	21	4
18 to 19 years	53	7	5	1,891	1,795	7	1,788	96	34	6
20 to 24 years	243	29	-	6,534	6,066	5	6,062	468	131	-
25 to 34 years	352	108	-	14,329	12,767	-	12,767	1,562	753	3
35 to 44 years	304	219	-	16,811	14,652	18	14,635	2,159	1,494	5
45 to 54 years	232	237	-	14,121	11,633	11	11,623	2,488	1,598	7
55 to 64 years	109	180	-	7,099	5,921	24	5,897	1,179	963	4
65 years and over	77	165	2	1,731	1,456	4	1,452	276	373	-
Women, 16 years and over	507	269	22	58,719	47,390	831	46,559	11,329	3,507	73
16 to 19 years	30	2	4	2,977	2,818	82	2,735	159	26	8
16 to 17 years	10	2	4	1,122	1,084	41	1,043	39	9	4
18 to 19 years	20	-	-	1,854	1,734	41	1,693	120	17	5
20 to 24 years	74	5	-	6,226	5,520	91	5,428	706	101	6
25 to 34 years	104	24	-	12,556	10,492	168	10,324	2,065	612	14
35 to 44 years	120	67	6	14,953	12,049	170	11,879	2,905	1,020	17
45 to 54 years	104	60	2	13,663	10,230	152	10,078	3,433	968	13
55 to 64 years	41	65	-	6,833	5,063	112	4,951	1,770	566	5
65 years and over	35	46	10	1,511	1,219	55	1,164	291	215	10

**HOUSEHOLD DATA
NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED**

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

Hours of work	November 2002					
	Thousands of persons			Percent distribution		
	All industries	Agriculture	Nonagricultural industries	All industries	Agriculture	Nonagricultural industries
Total, 16 years and over	130,862	3,036	127,826	100.0	100.0	100.0
1 to 34 hours	34,936	956	33,980	26.7	31.5	26.6
1 to 4 hours	1,264	86	1,178	1.0	2.8	.9
5 to 14 hours	5,097	209	4,888	3.9	6.9	3.8
15 to 29 hours	16,251	418	15,833	12.4	13.8	12.4
30 to 34 hours	12,323	242	12,081	9.4	8.0	9.5
35 hours and over	95,927	2,080	93,846	73.3	68.5	73.4
35 to 39 hours	8,701	164	8,537	6.6	5.4	6.7
40 hours	50,713	848	49,865	38.8	27.9	39.0
41 hours and over	36,512	1,068	35,444	27.9	35.2	27.7
41 to 48 hours	13,325	185	13,140	10.2	6.1	10.3
49 to 59 hours	13,696	329	13,367	10.5	10.9	10.5
60 hours and over	9,491	553	8,938	7.3	18.2	7.0
Average hours, total at work	38.7	40.4	38.7	-	-	-
Average hours, persons who usually work full time	42.6	46.4	42.6	-	-	-

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	November 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	34,936	12,600	22,335	33,980	12,267	21,713
Economic reasons	4,080	1,406	2,675	3,931	1,341	2,590
Slack work or business conditions	2,699	1,202	1,497	2,604	1,155	1,449
Could only find part-time work	1,127	-	1,127	1,103	-	1,103
Seasonal work	120	69	51	90	51	39
Job started or ended during week	135	135	-	134	134	-
Noneconomic reasons	30,855	11,195	19,661	30,049	10,926	19,123
Child-care problems	828	70	758	816	70	746
Other family or personal obligations	5,556	698	4,858	5,400	687	4,713
Health or medical limitations	762	-	762	735	-	735
In school or training	6,944	67	6,877	6,809	64	6,746
Retired or Social Security limit on earnings	1,843	-	1,843	1,745	-	1,745
Vacation or personal day	2,949	2,949	-	2,876	2,876	-
Holiday, legal or religious	4,617	4,617	-	4,577	4,577	-
Weather-related curtailment	348	348	-	273	273	-
All other reasons	7,009	2,446	4,563	6,819	2,380	4,439
Average hours:						
Economic reasons	22.9	24.1	22.3	22.9	24.2	22.3
Other reasons	22.4	27.5	19.5	22.5	27.6	19.5

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	November 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	127,826	33,980	3,931	10,926	19,123	93,846	38.7	42.6
Wage and salary workers	119,302	31,092	3,525	10,276	17,291	88,210	38.7	42.4
Mining	534	43	2	38	3	490	47.8	48.1
Construction	8,006	1,599	430	799	369	6,407	40.1	41.5
Manufacturing	16,952	2,026	334	1,126	566	14,926	42.2	43.1
Durable goods	10,351	1,158	171	722	264	9,193	42.5	43.2
Nondurable goods	6,601	868	162	404	302	5,733	41.8	43.1
Transportation and public utilities	8,749	1,649	209	885	554	7,100	41.2	43.0
Wholesale and retail trade	25,138	8,527	1,128	1,201	6,198	16,611	36.4	42.8
Finance, insurance, and real estate	8,238	1,733	75	931	728	6,505	40.0	42.0
Service industries	45,715	13,749	1,300	3,885	8,563	31,967	37.5	42.2
Private households	885	520	108	32	380	365	28.1	41.6
All other industries	44,831	13,229	1,193	3,853	8,184	31,602	37.7	42.2
Public administration	5,971	1,767	47	1,410	310	4,204	39.0	40.2
Self-employed workers	8,423	2,826	395	647	1,784	5,597	38.7	45.1
Unpaid family workers	101	61	11	3	48	40	30.7	(¹)

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

**HOUSEHOLD DATA
NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED**

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

(Numbers in thousands)

Age, sex, race, and marital status	November 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	127,826	33,980	3,931	10,926	19,123	93,846	38.7	42.6
16 to 19 years	5,816	4,410	295	188	3,927	1,405	23.0	38.8
16 to 17 years	2,068	1,957	37	23	1,897	111	15.7	35.0
18 to 19 years	3,747	2,453	258	165	2,030	1,294	27.0	39.2
20 years and over	122,011	29,570	3,636	10,738	15,196	92,441	39.4	42.6
20 to 24 years	12,754	4,690	713	761	3,216	8,064	35.0	41.0
25 years and over	109,257	24,880	2,923	9,977	11,980	84,378	40.0	42.8
25 to 54 years	90,732	18,996	2,510	8,174	8,312	71,736	40.5	42.9
55 years and over	18,525	5,883	413	1,803	3,668	12,641	37.4	42.3
Men, 16 years and over	67,337	12,914	1,908	5,200	5,805	54,423	41.4	43.9
16 to 19 years	2,874	2,005	142	101	1,762	869	24.7	39.3
16 to 17 years	971	910	20	16	875	60	16.3	(¹)
18 to 19 years	1,903	1,095	123	85	887	809	29.0	39.7
20 years and over	64,463	10,909	1,766	5,100	4,043	53,554	42.1	44.0
20 to 24 years	6,559	1,973	355	347	1,271	4,585	37.1	41.8
25 years and over	57,904	8,935	1,411	4,753	2,772	48,969	42.7	44.2
25 to 54 years	48,128	6,418	1,196	3,865	1,357	41,710	43.3	44.2
55 years and over	9,776	2,517	214	888	1,415	7,259	39.8	43.7
Women, 16 years and over	60,489	21,066	2,022	5,726	13,318	39,423	35.7	40.8
16 to 19 years	2,942	2,405	153	87	2,165	536	21.2	38.1
16 to 17 years	1,098	1,046	17	7	1,022	51	15.1	(¹)
18 to 19 years	1,844	1,359	135	80	1,143	485	24.9	38.3
20 years and over	57,548	18,661	1,870	5,638	11,153	38,887	36.4	40.8
20 to 24 years	6,195	2,717	358	415	1,944	3,478	32.7	39.9
25 years and over	51,353	15,944	1,512	5,224	9,208	35,409	36.8	40.9
25 to 54 years	42,604	12,578	1,313	4,309	6,956	30,026	37.3	41.0
55 years and over	8,749	3,366	198	915	2,253	5,382	34.7	40.4
Race								
White, 16 years and over	106,873	28,907	3,124	9,131	16,652	77,966	38.7	42.7
Men	57,220	11,032	1,575	4,515	4,941	46,188	41.6	44.1
Women	49,653	17,875	1,549	4,616	11,711	31,777	35.4	40.9
Black, 16 years and over	14,486	3,540	603	1,313	1,625	10,945	38.3	41.2
Men	6,695	1,329	253	476	599	5,366	39.9	42.4
Women	7,791	2,211	350	836	1,025	5,579	37.0	40.1
Marital status								
Men, 16 years and over:								
Married, spouse present	40,801	5,817	792	3,294	1,731	34,983	43.3	44.6
Widowed, divorced, or separated	8,147	1,373	277	636	460	6,774	41.9	43.7
Single (never married)	18,390	5,724	839	1,271	3,614	12,666	36.9	42.1
Women, 16 years and over:								
Married, spouse present	32,255	11,075	852	3,185	7,038	21,180	35.9	40.8
Widowed, divorced, or separated	12,249	3,320	406	1,274	1,640	8,930	37.8	41.0
Single (never married)	15,985	6,671	764	1,267	4,641	9,314	33.5	40.7

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

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

(Numbers in thousands)

Occupation and sex	November 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	127,756	33,978	3,910	10,896	19,172	93,777	38.7	42.6
Managerial and professional specialty	40,849	8,920	534	4,101	4,285	31,929	41.0	43.8
Executive, administrative, and managerial	19,676	3,447	189	1,954	1,304	16,229	42.7	44.4
Professional specialty	21,174	5,473	346	2,146	2,981	15,700	39.5	43.1
Technical, sales, and administrative support	37,675	11,510	985	3,360	7,165	26,165	37.2	41.7
Technicians and related support	4,430	1,074	59	452	563	3,356	39.0	41.7
Sales occupations	15,637	4,587	544	809	3,234	11,050	38.4	44.1
Administrative support, including clerical	17,608	5,848	382	2,099	3,368	11,760	35.6	39.7
Service occupations	18,396	7,588	1,082	1,109	5,397	10,808	34.0	41.6
Private household	806	486	108	30	348	320	27.7	41.5
Protective service	2,575	438	38	210	190	2,137	41.7	44.0
Service, except private household and protective	15,015	6,664	936	869	4,859	8,351	33.1	41.1
Precision production, craft, and repair	13,977	2,272	506	1,220	546	11,704	41.2	42.2
Operators, fabricators, and laborers	16,859	3,689	804	1,106	1,779	13,170	39.5	42.4
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	6,080	916	204	404	308	5,164	40.2	41.5
Transportation and material moving occupations	5,590	1,124	208	382	533	4,466	42.2	45.0
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	5,189	1,649	391	319	939	3,540	35.7	40.5
Men, 16 years and over ¹	67,111	12,824	1,885	5,158	5,781	54,288	41.4	43.9
Managerial and professional specialty	20,096	3,070	245	1,745	1,080	17,026	44.1	45.7
Executive, administrative, and managerial	10,572	1,405	86	918	400	9,167	45.2	46.3
Professional specialty	9,524	1,665	158	827	680	7,859	42.9	45.0
Technical, sales, and administrative support	13,776	2,825	231	1,006	1,588	10,952	41.0	44.1
Technicians and related support	2,036	374	21	233	120	1,662	40.8	42.3
Sales occupations	7,908	1,484	148	373	963	6,424	42.4	45.9
Administrative support, including clerical	3,833	968	62	400	505	2,866	38.3	41.4
Service occupations	7,292	2,252	348	392	1,513	5,040	37.1	43.0
Private household	56	30	1	3	25	(²)	(²)	(²)
Protective service	2,034	296	28	150	118	1,737	42.8	44.7
Service, except private household and protective	5,202	1,926	318	238	1,369	3,276	35.0	42.1
Precision production, craft, and repair	12,887	2,030	464	1,122	444	10,857	41.4	42.3
Operators, fabricators, and laborers	13,061	2,647	597	893	1,157	10,413	40.3	42.9
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	3,996	548	122	294	132	3,448	40.9	41.8
Transportation and material moving occupations	4,988	843	162	338	343	4,145	43.2	45.3
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	4,077	1,256	313	261	682	2,821	36.1	40.7
Women, 16 years and over ¹	60,644	21,154	2,025	5,738	13,391	39,490	35.7	40.8
Managerial and professional specialty	20,754	5,850	290	2,356	3,205	14,904	38.1	41.6
Executive, administrative, and managerial	9,104	2,042	102	1,036	904	7,062	39.7	42.0
Professional specialty	11,650	3,808	187	1,319	2,301	7,842	36.8	41.3
Technical, sales, and administrative support	23,899	8,685	754	2,354	5,577	15,214	34.9	40.1
Technicians and related support	2,394	701	38	220	443	1,694	37.4	41.0
Sales occupations	7,729	3,103	396	436	2,271	4,626	34.3	41.6
Administrative support, including clerical	13,775	4,881	320	1,698	2,863	8,894	34.9	39.2
Service occupations	11,104	5,336	734	718	3,884	5,768	32.0	40.5
Private household	750	456	107	27	323	293	27.4	40.9
Protective service	541	141	10	60	72	399	37.5	41.2
Service, except private household and protective	9,813	4,738	618	631	3,490	5,075	32.1	40.4
Precision production, craft, and repair	1,090	242	42	99	102	847	38.8	41.1
Operators, fabricators, and laborers	3,798	1,041	206	213	622	2,757	36.7	40.5
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	2,084	368	81	111	176	1,716	38.8	40.8
Transportation and material moving occupations	602	281	46	44	190	322	33.9	41.2
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	1,112	393	79	58	257	719	34.2	39.6

¹ Excludes farming, forestry, and fishing occupations.

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

**HOUSEHOLD DATA
NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED**

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

Marital status, race, and age	Men				Women			
	Thousands of persons		Unemployment rates		Thousands of persons		Unemployment rates	
	Nov. 2001	Nov. 2002	Nov. 2001	Nov. 2002	Nov. 2001	Nov. 2002	Nov. 2001	Nov. 2002
Total, 16 years and over	4,138	4,465	5.5	5.9	3,414	3,582	5.1	5.4
Married, spouse present	1,389	1,536	3.1	3.4	1,170	1,242	3.4	3.5
Widowed, divorced, or separated	585	666	6.3	7.2	757	763	5.6	5.6
Single (never married)	2,164	2,263	9.9	10.5	1,487	1,578	8.2	8.7
White, 16 years and over	3,136	3,315	4.9	5.2	2,383	2,434	4.4	4.5
Married, spouse present	1,118	1,224	2.9	3.2	934	933	3.1	3.1
Widowed, divorced, or separated	450	500	5.9	6.4	558	567	5.2	5.3
Single (never married)	1,568	1,591	8.9	9.1	892	934	6.6	6.9
Black, 16 years and over	756	888	9.6	11.3	846	899	9.5	10.0
Married, spouse present	148	236	4.1	6.4	124	190	4.2	6.3
Widowed, divorced, or separated	124	128	10.2	10.6	177	160	7.8	7.0
Single (never married)	484	523	16.2	17.7	545	549	14.8	14.8
Total, 25 years and over	2,705	3,068	4.2	4.8	2,346	2,411	4.2	4.3
Married, spouse present	1,312	1,474	3.0	3.4	1,070	1,142	3.2	3.4
Widowed, divorced, or separated	556	635	6.1	7.0	714	724	5.4	5.5
Single (never married)	837	960	7.1	8.2	563	545	6.2	5.9
White, 25 years and over	2,073	2,300	3.8	4.2	1,690	1,682	3.7	3.7
Married, spouse present	1,054	1,177	2.8	3.1	849	862	3.0	3.0
Widowed, divorced, or separated	427	474	5.7	6.3	517	535	4.9	5.1
Single (never married)	592	649	6.4	7.1	324	286	5.1	4.5
Black, 25 years and over	443	597	6.7	9.1	516	549	7.0	7.3
Married, spouse present	141	226	3.9	6.3	124	171	4.4	5.9
Widowed, divorced, or separated	118	123	9.9	10.6	174	154	7.8	6.9
Single (never married)	184	247	10.2	14.0	219	224	9.5	9.5

A-29. Unemployed persons by occupation and sex

Occupation	Thousands of persons		Unemployment rates					
	Total		Total		Men		Women	
	Nov. 2001	Nov. 2002	Nov. 2001	Nov. 2002	Nov. 2001	Nov. 2002	Nov. 2001	Nov. 2002
Total, 16 years and over ¹	7,551	8,047	5.3	5.7	5.5	5.9	5.1	5.4
Managerial and professional specialty	1,142	1,274	2.6	3.0	2.8	3.2	2.5	2.7
Executive, administrative, and managerial	653	684	3.1	3.3	3.1	3.4	3.1	3.2
Professional specialty	489	590	2.2	2.6	2.5	3.1	1.9	2.3
Technical, sales, and administrative support	1,959	2,055	4.8	5.0	4.7	4.9	4.9	5.1
Technicians and related support	183	154	4.0	3.3	5.7	4.2	2.6	2.5
Sales occupations	846	1,010	5.1	5.9	3.9	4.8	6.3	7.1
Administrative support, including clerical	930	891	4.8	4.7	5.8	5.5	4.5	4.5
Service occupations	1,238	1,375	6.3	6.8	6.2	7.1	6.4	6.5
Private household	54	66	7.3	7.3	(²)	(²)	7.5	7.8
Protective service	75	113	2.9	4.1	2.2	4.0	5.2	4.4
Service, except private household and protective	1,110	1,196	6.8	7.2	7.6	8.3	6.3	6.6
Precision production, craft, and repair	831	916	5.4	6.0	5.1	5.9	8.7	7.6
Mechanics and repairers	193	192	4.0	4.0	3.8	4.0	6.1	4.6
Construction trades	409	482	6.1	7.0	6.0	6.9	7.1	11.9
Other precision production, craft, and repair	229	243	6.0	6.6	4.8	6.4	9.7	7.5
Operators, fabricators, and laborers	1,629	1,550	8.5	8.2	8.2	7.8	9.2	9.7
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	583	594	8.3	8.7	7.7	7.5	9.3	11.1
Transportation and material moving occupations	327	301	5.6	5.0	5.5	5.0	6.0	5.2
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	719	655	11.5	10.9	11.7	11.4	10.7	9.4
Construction laborers	180	144	14.3	11.8	13.9	11.4	(²)	(²)
Other handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	539	511	10.8	10.7	10.9	11.4	10.2	8.9
Farming, forestry, and fishing	261	299	7.8	8.4	7.4	8.4	9.2	8.4
No previous work experience	462	549	-	-	-	-	-	-
16 to 19 years	341	384	-	-	-	-	-	-
20 to 24 years	55	90	-	-	-	-	-	-
25 years and over	66	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.

**HOUSEHOLD DATA
NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED**

A-30. Unemployed persons by industry and sex

Industry	Thousands of persons		Unemployment rates					
	Total		Total		Men		Women	
	Nov. 2001	Nov. 2002	Nov. 2001	Nov. 2002	Nov. 2001	Nov. 2002	Nov. 2001	Nov. 2002
Total, 16 years and over	7,551	8,047	5.3	5.7	5.5	5.9	5.1	5.4
Nonagricultural private wage and salary workers	6,256	6,572	5.7	6.0	5.8	6.2	5.5	5.8
Mining	21	33	3.8	5.6	3.4	5.8	6.4	4.5
Construction	679	708	8.0	8.4	8.3	8.7	5.8	5.8
Manufacturing	1,155	1,168	6.1	6.3	5.6	5.6	7.2	7.9
Durable goods	764	762	6.6	6.8	6.2	6.1	7.8	8.5
Lumber and wood products	30	61	4.7	8.7	4.9	9.2	3.2	6.1
Furniture and fixtures	38	33	5.7	5.2	5.0	3.4	7.9	9.2
Stone, clay, and glass products	42	24	7.1	3.8	7.0	2.9	7.3	7.2
Primary metal industries	67	48	8.8	6.9	8.0	6.8	12.6	7.4
Fabricated metal products	60	102	4.9	8.1	4.7	7.8	5.5	8.9
Machinery and computing equipment	169	139	7.4	6.5	7.3	6.3	8.0	7.3
Electrical machinery, equipment, and supplies	133	116	7.8	7.1	6.6	5.5	9.7	9.9
Transportation equipment	97	120	4.3	5.6	4.2	5.9	4.8	4.3
Automobiles	59	72	4.5	5.5	4.1	5.6	5.6	5.2
Other transportation equipment	38	48	4.1	5.6	4.3	6.3	3.2	3.0
Professional and photographic equipment	59	44	8.6	6.4	9.3	4.7	7.4	9.7
Other durable goods industries	67	74	9.4	10.0	8.5	7.7	10.7	15.3
Nondurable goods	391	406	5.3	5.7	4.5	4.7	6.5	7.3
Food and kindred products	88	115	5.2	6.6	5.3	4.8	5.0	9.6
Textile mill products	58	38	12.8	8.1	12.4	4.2	13.4	14.7
Apparel and other textile products	81	56	13.4	10.7	11.1	11.0	14.8	10.5
Paper and allied products	12	29	2.2	5.0	.9	3.1	6.3	9.3
Printing and publishing	64	86	3.8	5.8	4.3	6.3	3.1	5.1
Chemicals and allied products	50	42	3.7	3.2	3.5	2.2	4.1	5.2
Rubber and miscellaneous plastics products	27	33	3.4	4.3	1.6	4.8	6.8	3.5
Other nondurable goods industries	12	7	3.8	2.9	3.3	4.1	5.2	-
Transportation and public utilities	447	403	5.4	5.1	4.7	4.9	7.1	5.7
Transportation	275	241	5.6	5.1	4.7	5.3	8.2	4.7
Communications and other public utilities	172	162	5.2	5.1	4.7	4.2	6.0	6.8
Wholesale and retail trade	1,655	1,952	6.0	7.1	5.5	6.4	6.4	7.8
Wholesale trade	211	265	4.4	5.7	4.3	5.4	4.4	6.3
Retail trade	1,444	1,688	6.3	7.4	5.9	6.7	6.7	8.0
Finance, insurance, and real estate	295	275	3.6	3.2	3.7	3.1	3.6	3.3
Service industries	2,004	2,033	5.3	5.4	6.1	6.4	4.8	4.7
Professional services	756	766	3.3	3.3	3.9	3.6	3.1	3.2
Other service industries	1,249	1,268	8.3	8.6	7.9	8.8	8.7	8.3
Agricultural wage and salary workers	204	203	10.4	9.6	10.8	10.0	9.6	8.4
Government, self-employed, and unpaid family workers	629	723	2.1	2.4	2.2	2.6	2.1	2.1
No previous work experience	462	549	-	-	-	-	-	-

**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	
	Nov. 2001	Nov. 2002	Nov. 2001	Nov. 2002	Nov. 2001	Nov. 2002	Nov. 2001	Nov. 2002	Nov. 2001	Nov. 2002	Nov. 2001	Nov. 2002
NUMBER OF UNEMPLOYED												
Total unemployed	7,551	8,047	3,446	3,796	2,878	3,005	1,228	1,246	5,519	5,749	1,602	1,787
Job losers and persons who completed temporary jobs	4,194	4,451	2,411	2,661	1,569	1,564	213	226	3,153	3,294	779	893
On temporary layoff	1,017	915	587	572	376	268	54	75	829	752	150	119
Not on temporary layoff	3,177	3,536	1,824	2,089	1,193	1,296	159	151	2,325	2,542	629	774
Permanent job losers	2,403	2,769	1,370	1,611	952	1,057	81	101	1,763	2,018	472	562
Persons who completed temporary jobs	774	766	454	478	242	238	78	50	561	525	157	212
Job leavers	799	778	334	389	357	318	108	72	610	575	149	170
Reentrants	2,096	2,269	675	690	856	1,016	566	564	1,457	1,548	529	557
New entrants	462	549	26	57	95	108	341	384	299	331	144	167
PERCENT DISTRIBUTION												
Job losers and persons who completed temporary jobs	55.5	55.3	70.0	70.1	54.5	52.0	17.4	18.1	57.1	57.3	48.7	50.0
On temporary layoff	13.5	11.4	17.0	15.1	13.1	8.9	4.4	6.0	15.0	13.1	9.4	6.6
Not on temporary layoff	42.1	43.9	52.9	55.0	41.5	43.1	13.0	12.1	42.1	44.2	39.3	43.3
Job leavers	10.6	9.7	9.7	10.2	12.4	10.6	8.8	5.7	11.0	10.0	9.3	9.5
Reentrants	27.8	28.2	19.6	18.2	29.8	33.8	46.0	45.3	26.4	26.9	33.0	31.2
New entrants	6.1	6.8	.8	1.5	3.3	3.6	27.8	30.9	5.4	5.8	9.0	9.4
UNEMPLOYED AS A PERCENT OF THE CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE												
Job losers and persons who completed temporary jobs	3.0	3.1	3.4	3.7	2.5	2.5	2.8	3.1	2.7	2.8	4.7	5.3
Job leavers .....	.6	.5	.5	.5	.6	.5	1.4	1.0	.5	.5	.9	1.0
Reentrants	1.5	1.6	.9	1.0	1.4	1.6	7.3	7.7	1.2	1.3	3.2	3.3
New entrants .....	.3	.4	-	.1	.2	.2	4.4	5.2	.3	.3	.9	1.0

**HOUSEHOLD DATA
NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED**

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

(Percent distribution)

Reason, sex, and age	November 2002						
	Total unemployed		Duration of unemployment				
	Thousands of persons	Percent	Less than 5 weeks	5 to 14 weeks	15 weeks and over		
					Total	15 to 26 weeks	27 weeks and over
Total, 16 years and over	8,047	100.0	34.1	30.6	35.3	14.9	20.4
Job losers and persons who completed temporary jobs	4,451	100.0	33.6	28.3	38.0	15.4	22.7
On temporary layoff	915	100.0	61.6	25.5	12.9	7.6	5.3
Not on temporary layoff	3,536	100.0	26.4	29.1	44.6	17.4	27.2
Permanent job losers	2,769	100.0	23.9	28.5	47.6	18.7	29.0
Persons who completed temporary jobs	766	100.0	35.3	31.3	33.4	12.7	20.8
Job leavers	778	100.0	39.1	33.3	27.6	13.0	14.6
Reentrants	2,269	100.0	32.7	34.3	33.0	13.7	19.3
New entrants	549	100.0	36.8	29.7	33.5	18.8	14.7
Men, 20 years and over	3,796	100.0	33.8	28.0	38.2	14.6	23.7
Job losers and persons who completed temporary jobs	2,661	100.0	33.9	28.0	38.1	14.8	23.4
On temporary layoff	572	100.0	60.0	27.4	12.7	7.1	5.5
Not on temporary layoff	2,089	100.0	26.7	28.2	45.1	16.9	28.2
Permanent job losers	1,611	100.0	24.4	27.1	48.5	18.9	29.6
Persons who completed temporary jobs	478	100.0	34.5	31.7	33.8	10.3	23.6
Job leavers	389	100.0	35.6	29.3	35.1	13.8	21.3
Reentrants	690	100.0	31.2	28.4	40.4	15.1	25.3
New entrants	57	100.0	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)
Women, 20 years and over	3,005	100.0	30.0	32.4	37.7	15.9	21.8
Job losers and persons who completed temporary jobs	1,564	100.0	28.7	29.0	42.3	17.6	24.6
On temporary layoff	268	100.0	56.9	27.2	15.9	9.6	6.3
Not on temporary layoff	1,296	100.0	22.9	29.4	47.7	19.3	28.4
Permanent job losers	1,057	100.0	20.1	30.0	49.9	19.4	30.5
Persons who completed temporary jobs	238	100.0	35.4	26.6	38.0	18.7	19.4
Job leavers	318	100.0	39.5	37.0	23.4	13.7	9.7
Reentrants	1,016	100.0	29.8	35.4	34.8	14.3	20.5
New entrants	108	100.0	21.4	38.2	40.4	11.6	28.8
Both sexes, 16 to 19 years	1,246	100.0	45.1	34.3	20.6	13.5	7.1
Job losers and persons who completed temporary jobs	226	100.0	64.8	27.6	7.5	6.2	1.4
On temporary layoff	75	100.0	91.3	5.2	3.6	3.6	-
Not on temporary layoff	151	100.0	51.7	38.8	9.5	7.5	2.0
Permanent job losers	101	100.0	56.1	33.3	10.6	7.7	2.9
Persons who completed temporary jobs	50	100.0	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)
Job leavers	72	100.0	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)
Reentrants	564	100.0	39.6	39.7	20.7	10.9	9.8
New entrants	384	100.0	39.4	29.7	30.9	23.0	7.9

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	
	Nov. 2001	Nov. 2002	Nov. 2001	Nov. 2002	Nov. 2001	Nov. 2002	Nov. 2001	Nov. 2002
Total, 16 years and over	7,551	8,047	100.0	100.0	6,124	6,718	100.0	100.0
Less than 5 weeks	2,883	2,744	38.2	34.1	2,143	2,085	35.0	31.0
5 to 14 weeks	2,501	2,462	33.1	30.6	2,046	2,032	33.4	30.3
5 to 10 weeks	1,825	1,683	24.2	20.9	1,485	1,393	24.2	20.7
11 to 14 weeks	676	779	8.9	9.7	561	639	9.2	9.5
15 weeks and over	2,168	2,841	28.7	35.3	1,935	2,601	31.6	38.7
15 to 26 weeks	1,115	1,199	14.8	14.9	989	1,061	16.2	15.8
27 weeks and over	1,052	1,642	13.9	20.4	945	1,540	15.4	22.9
27 to 51 weeks	551	809	7.3	10.1	500	778	8.2	11.6
52 weeks and over	501	833	6.6	10.4	446	762	7.3	11.3
Average (mean) duration, in weeks	14.5	17.7	-	-	15.5	19.2	-	-
Median duration, in weeks	7.5	9.1	-	-	8.3	10.0	-	-

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

Sex, age, race, and marital status	November 2002							Average (mean) duration	Median duration
	Thousands of persons								
	Total	Less than 5 weeks	5 to 14 weeks	15 weeks and over					
				Total	15 to 26 weeks	27 weeks and over			
TOTAL									
Total, 16 years and over	8,047	2,744	2,462	2,841	1,199	1,642	17.7	9.1	
16 to 19 years	1,246	561	428	257	168	89	10.5	6.0	
20 to 24 years	1,322	498	444	381	171	210	15.3	8.3	
25 to 34 years	1,755	600	535	620	259	361	17.1	9.0	
35 to 44 years	1,757	576	502	679	246	433	19.2	10.0	
45 to 54 years	1,230	320	341	569	218	352	22.8	12.6	
55 to 64 years	598	126	186	286	116	170	24.8	13.6	
65 years and over	140	62	27	50	22	28	19.8	7.7	
Men, 16 years and over	4,465	1,601	1,269	1,595	656	939	17.9	9.0	
16 to 19 years	668	319	207	143	102	41	10.2	5.2	
20 to 24 years	728	288	225	216	97	119	16.1	8.6	
25 to 34 years	968	345	279	345	138	207	17.1	8.7	
35 to 44 years	982	349	264	369	124	245	18.6	9.4	
45 to 54 years	688	181	180	326	121	205	23.9	13.1	
55 to 64 years	362	87	99	176	67	110	25.2	14.0	
65 years and over	68	32	15	20	7	13	(¹)	(¹)	
Women, 16 years and over	3,582	1,143	1,193	1,246	543	703	17.5	9.3	
16 to 19 years	577	242	221	114	66	48	10.9	6.7	
20 to 24 years	594	210	219	165	74	91	14.3	8.0	
25 to 34 years	787	256	257	275	121	154	17.0	9.4	
35 to 44 years	775	227	238	310	122	188	20.0	10.6	
45 to 54 years	542	138	160	243	97	147	21.3	12.1	
55 to 64 years	236	39	87	109	49	60	24.2	13.1	
65 years and over	72	30	12	30	15	15	(¹)	(¹)	
Race									
White, 16 years and over	5,749	2,075	1,777	1,898	821	1,077	16.4	8.5	
Men	3,315	1,254	991	1,070	441	629	16.5	8.2	
Women	2,434	821	785	828	380	448	16.3	8.9	
Black, 16 years and over	1,787	513	548	726	305	421	20.6	10.7	
Men	888	259	229	399	171	228	21.8	12.1	
Women	899	254	319	327	133	193	19.3	9.9	
Marital status									
Men, 16 years and over:									
Married, spouse present	1,536	513	437	586	246	339	18.4	9.8	
Widowed, divorced, or separated	666	232	160	273	87	186	22.6	9.7	
Single (never married)	2,263	856	672	736	322	413	16.2	8.4	
Women, 16 years and over:									
Married, spouse present	1,242	395	402	445	182	263	18.0	9.3	
Widowed, divorced, or separated	763	226	238	298	131	168	19.4	10.3	
Single (never married)	1,578	522	553	503	230	273	16.1	8.9	

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

**HOUSEHOLD DATA
NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED**

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

Occupation and industry	November 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	1,274	353	382	538	205	333	20.7	11.9
Technical, sales, and administrative support	2,055	645	643	767	305	463	18.5	10.0
Service occupations	1,375	523	441	411	214	196	15.0	7.6
Precision production, craft, and repair	916	326	275	316	127	188	17.9	8.2
Operators, fabricators, and laborers	1,550	550	445	555	226	330	18.1	9.3
Farming, forestry, and fishing	299	143	112	44	12	33	12.6	4.9
INDUSTRY¹								
Agriculture	203	95	75	33	5	28	13.7	5.0
Construction	713	302	234	177	101	76	12.2	6.2
Manufacturing	1,171	310	348	513	181	331	21.7	12.3
Durable goods	762	208	229	325	106	219	21.3	11.9
Nondurable goods	408	101	119	188	76	112	22.6	13.1
Transportation and public utilities	437	127	97	213	78	135	22.2	13.2
Wholesale and retail trade	1,967	678	661	629	282	347	16.7	8.9
Finance, insurance, and real estate	282	85	75	122	43	79	21.7	11.0
Services	2,276	808	674	793	333	460	17.4	8.8
Public administration	114	25	35	54	25	29	21.4	13.8
No previous work experience	549	202	163	184	103	81	15.9	8.2

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			
	Nov. 2001	Nov. 2002	16 to 24 years		25 to 54 years		55 years and over		Men		Women	
			Nov. 2001	Nov. 2002	Nov. 2001	Nov. 2002	Nov. 2001	Nov. 2002	Nov. 2001	Nov. 2002	Nov. 2001	Nov. 2002
	Total not in the labor force	70,856	72,414	13,026	13,575	19,549	20,303	38,281	38,535	26,728	27,621	44,127	44,793
Do not want a job now ¹	66,536	68,066	11,539	12,160	17,628	18,276	37,369	37,630	24,732	25,706	41,804	42,360
Want a job ¹	4,320	4,348	1,487	1,415	1,921	2,028	912	905	1,996	1,915	2,324	2,433
Did not search for work in previous year	2,470	2,489	801	747	993	1,075	675	667	1,082	1,030	1,388	1,459
Searched for work in previous year ²	1,850	1,859	686	668	928	953	236	238	914	885	936	974
Not available to work now	536	469	207	207	286	232	43	30	230	189	306	280
Available to work now	1,315	1,390	479	461	642	721	194	207	685	696	630	694
Reason not currently looking:												
Discouragement over job prospects ³	322	381	87	90	186	241	49	49	180	234	141	147
Reasons other than discouragement	993	1,009	392	371	456	480	144	158	504	462	488	547
Family responsibilities	129	120	29	12	77	92	23	17	25	23	104	98
In school or training	207	215	171	177	23	38	13	-	118	110	89	105
Ill health or disability	106	103	17	26	68	55	22	22	52	34	54	69
Other ⁴	550	571	175	156	288	295	87	120	309	295	241	276

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

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

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

discrimination.

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

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

(Numbers in thousands)

Characteristic	Both sexes				Men				Women			
	Number		Rate ¹		Number		Rate ¹		Number		Rate ¹	
	Nov. 2001	Nov. 2002	Nov. 2001	Nov. 2002	Nov. 2001	Nov. 2002	Nov. 2001	Nov. 2002	Nov. 2001	Nov. 2002	Nov. 2001	Nov. 2002
AGE												
Total, 16 years and over ²	7,080	7,183	5.3	5.3	3,593	3,475	5.0	4.9	3,487	3,708	5.5	5.9
16 to 19 years	239	212	3.7	3.5	87	92	2.7	3.0	153	120	4.6	3.9
20 years and over	6,841	6,971	5.3	5.4	3,507	3,383	5.1	5.0	3,334	3,588	5.6	6.0
20 to 24 years	728	790	5.5	5.9	318	351	4.7	5.1	410	438	6.4	6.8
25 years and over	6,112	6,181	5.3	5.4	3,189	3,032	5.2	4.9	2,924	3,149	5.5	5.9
25 to 54 years	5,253	5,319	5.5	5.6	2,704	2,633	5.3	5.2	2,549	2,686	5.7	6.1
55 years and over	859	862	4.6	4.3	485	399	4.8	3.7	374	463	4.4	5.0
55 to 64 years	727	703	5.0	4.4	390	326	5.0	3.9	337	377	5.1	5.0
65 years and over	132	159	3.2	3.8	95	73	4.0	3.1	37	86	2.1	4.7
RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN												
White	6,117	6,202	5.4	5.5	3,115	2,993	5.1	4.9	3,002	3,209	5.8	6.2
Black	693	686	4.6	4.6	356	342	5.0	4.9	336	344	4.2	4.3
Hispanic origin	453	485	3.1	3.2	234	275	2.8	3.2	219	209	3.5	3.3
MARITAL STATUS												
Married, spouse present	3,940	4,002	5.1	5.2	2,256	2,210	5.2	5.1	1,684	1,792	5.0	5.3
Widowed, divorced, or separated	1,247	1,226	5.8	5.7	448	378	5.2	4.4	798	848	6.2	6.6
Single (never married)	1,894	1,955	5.2	5.4	889	887	4.5	4.6	1,005	1,068	6.1	6.5
FULL- OR PART-TIME STATUS												
Primary job full time, secondary job part time	3,870	3,830	-	-	2,188	2,098	-	-	1,682	1,732	-	-
Primary and secondary jobs both part time	1,514	1,597	-	-	491	478	-	-	1,022	1,120	-	-
Primary and secondary jobs both full time	241	248	-	-	136	167	-	-	105	82	-	-
Hours vary on primary or secondary job	1,414	1,477	-	-	746	723	-	-	668	754	-	-

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

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

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

**ESTABLISHMENT DATA
HISTORICAL EMPLOYMENT**

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

(In thousands)

Year and month	Total	Total private	Goods-producing				Service-producing						Government		
			Total	Mining	Construction	Manufacturing	Total	Transportation and public utilities	Wholesale trade	Retail trade	Finance, insurance, and real estate	Services	Federal	State	Local
Annual averages															
1951	47,819	41,430	19,959	929	2,637	16,393	27,860	4,226	2,735	7,007	1,956	5,547	2,302	(1)	(1)
1952	48,793	42,185	20,198	898	2,668	16,632	28,595	4,248	2,821	7,184	2,035	5,699	2,420	(1)	(1)
1953	50,202	43,556	21,074	866	2,659	17,549	29,128	4,290	2,862	7,385	2,111	5,835	2,305	(1)	(1)
1954	48,990	42,238	19,751	791	2,646	16,314	29,239	4,084	2,875	7,360	2,200	5,969	2,188	(1)	(1)
1955	50,641	43,727	20,513	792	2,839	16,882	30,128	4,141	2,934	7,601	2,298	6,240	2,187	1,168	3,558
1956	52,369	45,091	21,104	822	3,039	17,243	31,264	4,244	3,027	7,831	2,389	6,497	2,209	1,250	3,819
1957	52,855	45,239	20,967	828	2,962	17,176	31,889	4,241	3,037	7,848	2,438	6,708	2,217	1,328	4,071
1958	51,322	43,483	19,513	751	2,817	15,945	31,811	3,976	2,989	7,761	2,481	6,765	2,191	1,415	4,232
1959 ²	53,270	45,186	20,411	732	3,004	16,675	32,857	4,011	3,092	8,035	2,549	7,087	2,233	1,484	4,366
1960	54,189	45,836	20,434	712	2,926	16,796	33,755	4,004	3,153	8,238	2,628	7,378	2,270	1,536	4,547
1961	53,999	45,404	19,857	672	2,859	16,326	34,142	3,903	3,142	8,195	2,688	7,619	2,279	1,607	4,708
1962	55,549	46,660	20,451	650	2,948	16,853	35,098	3,906	3,207	8,359	2,754	7,982	2,340	1,668	4,881
1963	56,653	47,429	20,640	635	3,010	16,995	36,013	3,903	3,258	8,520	2,830	8,277	2,358	1,747	5,121
1964	58,283	48,686	21,005	634	3,097	17,274	37,278	3,951	3,347	8,812	2,911	8,660	2,348	1,856	5,392
1965	60,763	50,689	21,926	632	3,232	18,062	38,839	4,036	3,477	9,239	2,977	9,036	2,378	1,996	5,700
1966	63,901	53,116	23,158	627	3,317	19,214	40,743	4,158	3,608	9,637	3,058	9,498	2,564	2,141	6,080
1967	65,803	54,413	23,308	613	3,248	19,447	42,495	4,268	3,700	9,906	3,185	10,045	2,719	2,302	6,371
1968	67,897	56,058	23,737	606	3,350	19,781	44,158	4,318	3,791	10,308	3,337	10,567	2,737	2,442	6,660
1969	70,384	58,189	24,361	619	3,575	20,167	46,023	4,442	3,919	10,785	3,512	11,169	2,758	2,533	6,904
1970	70,880	58,325	23,578	623	3,588	19,367	47,302	4,515	4,006	11,034	3,645	11,548	2,731	2,664	7,158
1971	71,211	58,331	22,935	609	3,704	18,623	48,276	4,476	4,014	11,338	3,772	11,797	2,696	2,747	7,437
1972	73,675	60,341	23,668	628	3,889	19,151	50,007	4,541	4,127	11,822	3,908	12,276	2,684	2,859	7,790
1973	76,790	63,058	24,893	642	4,097	20,154	51,897	4,656	4,291	12,315	4,046	12,857	2,663	2,923	8,146
1974	78,265	64,095	24,794	697	4,020	20,077	53,471	4,725	4,447	12,539	4,148	13,441	2,724	3,039	8,407
1975	76,945	62,259	22,600	752	3,525	18,323	54,345	4,542	4,430	12,630	4,165	13,892	2,748	3,179	8,758
1976	79,382	64,511	23,352	779	3,576	18,997	56,300	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	9,919
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:															
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	130,829	109,536	23,748	552	6,556	16,640	107,081	6,725	6,663	23,291	7,773	41,336	2,621	4,958	13,714
October ^P	130,915	109,569	23,694	553	6,545	16,596	107,221	6,726	6,657						

**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, c}			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	14.31	489.40	43.5	17.56	763.86	39.3	18.34	720.76
Monthly data, not seasonally adjusted									
2001:									
November	34.0	\$14.54	\$494.36	43.4	\$17.61	\$764.27	39.1	\$18.54	\$724.91
December	34.4	14.61	502.58	43.9	17.58	771.76	38.5	18.69	719.57
2002:									
January	33.6	14.64	491.90	42.2	17.89	754.96	38.5	18.56	714.56
February	33.9	14.66	496.97	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	14.66	499.91	43.2	17.74	766.37	39.0	18.67	728.13
June	34.7	14.67	509.05	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	34.5	14.92	514.74	43.2	17.80	768.96	39.5	19.10	754.45
October ^P	34.1	14.91	508.43	43.1	17.79	766.75	39.0	19.12	745.68
November ^P	34.0	14.96	508.64	42.9	17.89	767.48	38.0	19.09	725.42

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 ^c			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	16.19	621.70	38.5	15.22	585.97
2001	40.7	14.83	14.15	603.58	38.1	16.74	637.79	38.2	15.86	605.85
Monthly data, not seasonally adjusted										
2001:										
November	40.7	\$15.07	\$14.37	\$613.35	37.9	\$17.01	\$644.68	38.3	\$15.96	\$611.27
December	41.2	15.17	14.45	625.00	38.6	17.07	658.90	38.7	16.21	627.33
2002:										
January	40.4	15.15	14.48	612.06	37.6	17.13	644.09	37.8	16.11	608.96
February	40.3	15.16	14.50	610.95	37.9	17.12	648.85	38.0	16.21	615.98
March	40.9	15.16	14.45	620.04	37.9	17.19	651.50	38.1	16.13	614.55
April	40.8	15.20	14.49	620.16	37.9	17.26	654.15	38.2	16.11	615.40
May	40.9	15.23	14.50	622.91	38.3	17.18	657.99	38.3	16.08	615.86
June	41.3	15.28	14.52	631.06	38.8	17.24	668.91	39.0	16.17	630.63
July	40.3	15.26	14.54	614.98	38.4	17.28	663.55	38.3	16.10	616.63
August	41.1	15.32	14.52	629.65	38.7	17.26	667.96	38.5	16.19	623.32
September	41.3	15.40	14.60	636.02	38.9	17.40	676.86	38.9	16.36	636.40
October ^p	40.9	15.42	14.66	630.68	38.3	17.38	665.65	38.4	16.25	624.00
November ^p	41.0	15.48	14.73	634.68	38.4	17.46	670.46	38.5	16.35	629.48

See footnotes at end of table.

**ESTABLISHMENT DATA
HISTORICAL HOURS AND EARNINGS**

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

Year and month	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	156.03	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:									
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	29.1	10.15	295.37	36.7	16.57	608.12	32.9	15.36	505.34
October ^P	28.9	10.13	292.76	35.8	16.52	591.42	32.6	15.39	501.71
November ^P	28.9	10.13	292.76	35.9	16.70	599.53	32.6	15.49	504.97

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

p = preliminary.

c = corrected. See editor's note for additional information.

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 editor's note on the first page 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										
	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct. ^P	Nov. ^P
Total	131,087	130,890	130,871	130,706	130,701	130,680	130,702	130,736	130,790	130,913	130,829	130,915	130,875
Total private	109,987	109,768	109,734	109,544	109,505	109,495	109,496	109,525	109,562	109,624	109,536	109,569	109,521
Goods-producing	24,353	24,261	24,130	24,041	23,975	23,905	23,870	23,861	23,812	23,801	23,748	23,694	23,643
Mining	566	565	568	564	560	564	558	555	551	555	552	553	551
Metal mining	34	33	33	32	32	32	32	32	33	32	32	32	32
Coal mining	82	82	82	82	81	81	80	80	79	79	79	78	78
Oil and gas extraction	340	339	342	339	336	339	334	333	329	333	330	332	332
Nonmetallic minerals, except fuels	110	111	111	111	111	112	112	110	110	111	111	111	109
Construction	6,629	6,634	6,615	6,597	6,593	6,541	6,541	6,549	6,519	6,556	6,556	6,545	6,541
General building contractors	1,454	1,459	1,459	1,458	1,462	1,452	1,454	1,454	1,445	1,460	1,469	1,475	1,482
Heavy construction, except building	925	924	919	914	908	901	908	910	899	898	898	893	885
Special trade contractors	4,250	4,251	4,237	4,225	4,223	4,188	4,179	4,185	4,175	4,198	4,189	4,177	4,174
Manufacturing	17,158	17,062	16,947	16,880	16,822	16,800	16,771	16,757	16,742	16,690	16,640	16,596	16,551
Durable goods	10,237	10,166	10,070	10,023	9,976	9,976	9,963	9,944	9,922	9,889	9,832	9,801	9,765
Lumber and wood products	772	770	771	771	769	767	770	767	766	768	764	764	762
Furniture and fixtures	495	494	492	491	491	497	494	495	495	495	488	488	486
Stone, clay, and glass products	561	558	555	551	550	551	549	552	554	557	558	557	557
Primary metal industries	625	617	607	601	596	598	597	593	589	589	586	582	581
Fabricated metal products	1,438	1,437	1,427	1,425	1,422	1,425	1,428	1,425	1,428	1,418	1,412	1,409	1,399
Industrial machinery and equipment	1,909	1,887	1,868	1,855	1,846	1,842	1,834	1,829	1,826	1,810	1,801	1,798	1,796
Computer and office equipment	325	322	317	315	315	313	308	304	301	296	296	295	296
Electronic and other electrical equipment	1,520	1,499	1,478	1,459	1,445	1,443	1,437	1,428	1,426	1,408	1,392	1,380	1,369
Electronic components and accessories	605	595	582	571	566	566	567	566	563	555	550	544	537
Transportation equipment	1,720	1,709	1,680	1,682	1,674	1,671	1,675	1,679	1,661	1,675	1,661	1,660	1,649
Motor vehicles and equipment	921	920	902	913	915	912	914	920	905	918	912	913	910
Aircraft and parts	452	449	437	427	419	416	416	411	409	407	400	396	390
Instruments and related products	825	822	818	816	813	811	807	805	803	799	798	793	792
Miscellaneous manufacturing	372	373	374	372	370	371	372	371	374	370	372	370	374
Nondurable goods	6,921	6,896	6,877	6,857	6,846	6,824	6,808	6,813	6,820	6,801	6,808	6,795	6,786
Food and kindred products	1,690	1,685	1,686	1,686	1,685	1,689	1,687	1,691	1,687	1,683	1,694	1,693	1,689
Tobacco products	34	34	34	33	34	33	34	34	35	38	37	37	37
Textile mill products	451	448	444	441	440	436	434	432	429	427	426	426	424
Apparel and other textile products	537	537	536	531	527	523	520	522	525	524	516	511	510
Paper and allied products	626	624	622	621	620	615	612	612	612	613	612	613	611
Printing and publishing	1,453	1,444	1,437	1,428	1,419	1,413	1,407	1,405	1,406	1,401	1,403	1,401	1,401
Chemicals and allied products	1,015	1,012	1,008	1,011	1,010	1,008	1,006	1,008	1,008	1,006	1,010	1,006	1,007
Petroleum and coal products	127	126	126	126	126	125	125	125	126	125	126	125	126
Rubber and misc. plastics products	932	930	928	924	929	927	928	929	936	929	927	926	926
Leather and leather products	56	56	56	56	56	55	55	55	56	55	57	57	55
Service-producing	106,734	106,629	106,741	106,665	106,726	106,775	106,832	106,875	106,978	107,112	107,081	107,221	107,232
Transportation and public utilities	6,907	6,856	6,850	6,837	6,814	6,799	6,793	6,790	6,780	6,765	6,725	6,726	6,716
Transportation	4,367	4,332	4,343	4,341	4,330	4,330	4,328	4,334	4,328	4,323	4,293	4,300	4,300
Railroad transportation	232	233	235	234	233	230	228	229	227	228	226	225	224
Local and interurban passenger transit	480	481	481	479	478	476	475	472	471	466	469	471	467
Trucking and warehousing	1,831	1,827	1,824	1,826	1,819	1,830	1,827	1,829	1,834	1,827	1,816	1,827	1,830
Water transportation	189	188	188	187	186	190	193	193	192	190	189	188	191
Transportation by air	1,187	1,159	1,171	1,171	1,172	1,162	1,165	1,172	1,167	1,176	1,160	1,156	1,152
Pipelines, except natural gas	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15
Transportation services	433	429	429	429	427	427	425	424	422	421	418	418	421
Communications and public utilities	2,540	2,524	2,507	2,496	2,484	2,469	2,465	2,456	2,452	2,442	2,432	2,426	2,416
Communications	1,689	1,679	1,660	1,652	1,643	1,628	1,626	1,615	1,608	1,597	1,588	1,584	1,580
Electric, gas, and sanitary services	851	845	847	844	841	841	839	841	844	845	844	842	836
Wholesale trade	6,693	6,702	6,702	6,689	6,681	6,678	6,681	6,681	6,679	6,671	6,663	6,657	6,652
Durable goods	3,952	3,951	3,940	3,924	3,912	3,908	3,916	3,915	3,914	3,905	3,897	3,893	3,891
Nondurable goods	2,741	2,751	2,762	2,765	2,769	2,770	2,765	2,766	2,765	2,766	2,766	2,764	2,761

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										
	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct. ^P	Nov. ^P
Retail trade	23,449	23,318	23,396	23,331	23,332	23,345	23,327	23,308	23,339	23,295	23,291	23,292	23,253
Building materials and garden supplies	1,049	1,050	1,049	1,048	1,053	1,061	1,068	1,066	1,067	1,066	1,067	1,071	1,081
General merchandise stores	2,877	2,853	2,856	2,892	2,901	2,915	2,897	2,884	2,885	2,850	2,856	2,851	2,831
Department stores	2,540	2,520	2,520	2,550	2,560	2,575	2,560	2,542	2,544	2,513	2,515	2,505	2,488
Food stores	3,448	3,430	3,421	3,402	3,392	3,392	3,397	3,394	3,388	3,392	3,392	3,387	3,386
Automotive dealers and service stations	2,434	2,438	2,438	2,430	2,426	2,429	2,434	2,432	2,437	2,443	2,438	2,438	2,433
New and used car dealers	1,126	1,131	1,133	1,134	1,131	1,129	1,133	1,128	1,127	1,130	1,131	1,131	1,128
Apparel and accessory stores	1,173	1,163	1,187	1,172	1,175	1,170	1,169	1,173	1,178	1,177	1,171	1,173	1,177
Furniture and home furnishings stores	1,156	1,156	1,138	1,143	1,143	1,141	1,146	1,148	1,153	1,154	1,153	1,158	1,160
Eating and drinking places	8,224	8,190	8,238	8,161	8,154	8,152	8,130	8,121	8,144	8,125	8,129	8,141	8,127
Miscellaneous retail establishments	3,088	3,038	3,069	3,083	3,088	3,085	3,086	3,090	3,087	3,088	3,085	3,073	3,058
Finance, insurance, and real estate	7,751	7,748	7,748	7,745	7,740	7,743	7,732	7,733	7,737	7,745	7,773	7,814	7,821
Finance	3,821	3,818	3,819	3,812	3,809	3,813	3,813	3,819	3,819	3,822	3,837	3,860	3,861
Depository institutions	2,068	2,070	2,076	2,072	2,074	2,075	2,073	2,071	2,073	2,075	2,078	2,082	2,083
Commercial banks	1,442	1,444	1,450	1,446	1,447	1,446	1,446	1,444	1,445	1,448	1,450	1,453	1,453
Savings institutions	260	261	262	263	264	264	264	264	263	263	264	264	261
Nondepository institutions	747	752	755	754	753	756	756	762	767	773	783	802	807
Mortgage bankers and brokers	349	352	356	359	357	360	359	366	372	374	382	401	406
Security and commodity brokers	745	734	729	726	722	723	723	723	718	714	714	713	709
Holding and other investment offices	261	262	259	260	260	259	261	263	261	260	262	263	262
Insurance	2,377	2,372	2,372	2,376	2,375	2,374	2,369	2,366	2,365	2,366	2,366	2,372	2,376
Insurance carriers	1,597	1,594	1,594	1,593	1,591	1,589	1,583	1,579	1,576	1,574	1,577	1,578	1,578
Insurance agents, brokers, and service	780	778	778	783	784	785	786	787	789	792	789	794	798
Real estate	1,553	1,558	1,557	1,557	1,556	1,556	1,550	1,548	1,553	1,557	1,570	1,582	1,584
Services¹	40,834	40,883	40,908	40,901	40,963	41,025	41,093	41,152	41,215	41,347	41,336	41,386	41,436
Agricultural services	860	865	865	868	872	857	856	857	862	863	874	873	880
Hotels and other lodging places	1,810	1,805	1,811	1,811	1,811	1,796	1,789	1,801	1,795	1,788	1,782	1,791	1,790
Personal services	1,266	1,284	1,290	1,282	1,289	1,286	1,279	1,285	1,282	1,285	1,287	1,289	1,287
Business services	9,277	9,265	9,231	9,207	9,237	9,312	9,330	9,332	9,325	9,395	9,330	9,320	9,310
Services to buildings	1,025	1,025	1,022	1,018	1,021	1,027	1,023	1,023	1,034	1,041	1,042	1,041	1,047
Personnel supply services	3,126	3,107	3,080	3,070	3,107	3,175	3,198	3,205	3,196	3,257	3,188	3,174	3,156
Help supply services	2,799	2,782	2,761	2,758	2,795	2,857	2,888	2,902	2,875	2,925	2,869	2,860	2,837
Computer and data processing services	2,221	2,219	2,213	2,208	2,198	2,190	2,190	2,191	2,193	2,191	2,190	2,193	2,194
Auto repair, services, and parking	1,259	1,259	1,262	1,262	1,260	1,261	1,262	1,265	1,266	1,266	1,266	1,261	1,268
Miscellaneous repair services	375	376	376	379	377	377	375	378	379	377	378	378	378
Motion pictures	577	574	581	574	572	574	578	581	584	588	595	591	588
Amusement and recreation services	1,685	1,680	1,669	1,649	1,635	1,611	1,621	1,631	1,649	1,662	1,638	1,640	1,635
Health services	10,502	10,530	10,551	10,575	10,602	10,611	10,626	10,660	10,687	10,711	10,729	10,753	10,780
Offices and clinics of medical doctors	2,025	2,029	2,033	2,041	2,046	2,044	2,050	2,061	2,067	2,075	2,079	2,085	2,088
Nursing and personal care facilities	1,866	1,871	1,876	1,875	1,879	1,883	1,883	1,887	1,888	1,893	1,896	1,900	1,906
Hospitals	4,153	4,164	4,174	4,184	4,193	4,199	4,207	4,221	4,233	4,244	4,247	4,255	4,269
Home health care services	640	641	643	642	643	643	644	643	646	646	651	655	655
Legal services	1,049	1,051	1,053	1,054	1,056	1,059	1,066	1,065	1,065	1,065	1,072	1,077	1,080
Educational services	2,458	2,463	2,473	2,485	2,489	2,501	2,518	2,511	2,529	2,538	2,550	2,566	2,581
Social services	3,121	3,135	3,149	3,155	3,162	3,167	3,164	3,165	3,181	3,203	3,199	3,204	3,211
Child day care services	721	723	723	722	723	725	722	726	726	736	731	731	730
Residential care	888	891	896	899	902	903	901	904	906	906	906	909	912
Museums and botanical and zoological gardens	109	110	110	109	109	109	108	109	109	108	108	107	107
Membership organizations	2,473	2,473	2,471	2,471	2,470	2,477	2,480	2,484	2,476	2,472	2,478	2,481	2,479
Engineering and management services	3,620	3,621	3,624	3,629	3,631	3,636	3,649	3,636	3,634	3,634	3,659	3,665	3,673
Engineering and architectural services	1,051	1,048	1,047	1,044	1,044	1,041	1,042	1,034	1,032	1,030	1,029	1,028	1,029
Management and public relations	1,182	1,184	1,192	1,193	1,191	1,202	1,209	1,204	1,214	1,211	1,224	1,224	1,229
Government	21,100	21,122	21,137	21,162	21,196	21,185	21,206	21,211	21,228	21,289	21,293	21,346	21,354
Federal	2,616	2,615	2,609	2,608	2,611	2,610	2,600	2,601	2,607	2,611	2,621	2,645	2,648
Federal, except Postal Service	1,776	1,776	1,776	1,777	1,782	1,784	1,777	1,783	1,790	1,792	1,810	1,836	1,846
State	4,925	4,932	4,935	4,937	4,940	4,942	4,945	4,935	4,950	4,948	4,958	4,958	4,959
Education	2,121	2,124	2,127	2,130	2,133	2,135	2,141	2,135	2,155	2,145	2,163	2,163	2,163
Other State government	2,804	2,808	2,808	2,807	2,807	2,807	2,804	2,800	2,795	2,803	2,795	2,795	2,796
Local	13,559	13,575	13,593	13,617	13,645	13,633	13,661	13,675	13,671	13,730	13,714	13,743	13,747
Education	7,710	7,723	7,732	7,746	7,767	7,754	7,770	7,755	7,788	7,837	7,808	7,829	7,826
Other local government	5,849	5,852	5,861	5,871	5,878	5,879	5,891	5,920	5,883	5,893	5,906	5,914	5,921

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 May

2003 estimates, all data will be converted to the North American Industry Classification System. See editor's note on the first page of this publication for additional information.

**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								
	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.
Total	64,242	64,090	63,947	63,872	63,980	63,955	63,957	63,956	63,928	63,940	63,947	64,032	64,005
Total private	52,334	52,165	51,994	51,928	51,997	51,957	51,935	51,929	51,874	51,903	51,943	51,916	51,906
Goods-producing	6,264	6,219	6,166	6,143	6,098	6,074	6,049	6,040	6,026	6,016	6,013	5,986	5,973
Mining	78	77	78	78	76	78	77	76	76	75	73	74	73
Construction	731	730	728	736	730	731	734	736	737	733	732	735	735
Manufacturing	5,455	5,412	5,360	5,329	5,292	5,265	5,238	5,228	5,213	5,208	5,208	5,177	5,165
Durable goods	2,771	2,742	2,709	2,691	2,658	2,643	2,629	2,627	2,616	2,606	2,598	2,581	2,566
Lumber and wood products	144	143	142	143	142	142	141	142	141	140	140	141	139
Furniture and fixtures	162	160	159	158	158	158	158	159	159	160	159	158	157
Stone, clay, and glass products	95	94	93	93	92	92	91	92	90	91	90	91	91
Primary metal industries	99	98	96	95	94	93	93	92	91	90	89	89	88
Fabricated metal products	328	326	322	322	320	319	318	318	317	316	317	316	316
Industrial machinery and equipment	426	420	413	407	402	399	398	397	395	393	393	389	387
Electronic and other electrical equipment	624	615	604	594	584	575	569	568	564	559	556	549	542
Transportation equipment	391	386	384	385	375	376	373	372	373	373	368	369	366
Instruments and related products	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Miscellaneous manufacturing	161	161	159	159	159	158	158	158	157	157	159	155	157
Nondurable goods	2,684	2,670	2,651	2,638	2,634	2,622	2,609	2,601	2,597	2,602	2,610	2,596	2,599
Food and kindred products	555	556	556	552	554	555	553	552	554	555	552	550	555
Tobacco products	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	12	14	13
Textile mill products	213	211	208	204	203	201	199	198	196	195	194	193	192
Apparel and other textile products	387	383	375	377	376	371	368	367	366	368	374	371	366
Paper and allied products	154	153	153	152	152	151	150	149	148	149	149	149	149
Printing and publishing	656	651	647	643	640	635	631	628	627	627	627	623	625
Chemicals and allied products	341	341	340	340	339	340	340	339	339	339	339	339	342
Petroleum and coal products	21	21	21	21	20	21	20	20	20	20	20	20	20
Rubber and misc. plastics products	315	312	309	308	308	307	307	308	307	309	313	308	307
Leather and leather products	31	31	31	30	31	30	30	29	29	29	30	29	30
Service-producing	57,978	57,871	57,781	57,729	57,882	57,881	57,908	57,916	57,902	57,924	57,934	58,046	58,032
Transportation and public utilities	2,206	2,176	2,143	2,124	2,108	2,098	2,080	2,071	2,066	2,059	2,065	2,057	2,040
Wholesale trade	2,091	2,080	2,057	2,073	2,085	2,078	2,073	2,074	2,066	2,074	2,077	2,069	2,069
Retail trade	12,338	12,316	12,278	12,190	12,257	12,251	12,246	12,236	12,192	12,203	12,207	12,183	12,186
Finance, insurance, and real estate	4,866	4,868	4,873	4,876	4,875	4,871	4,867	4,869	4,864	4,858	4,858	4,854	4,876
Services	24,569	24,506	24,477	24,522	24,574	24,585	24,620	24,639	24,660	24,693	24,723	24,767	24,762
Government	11,908	11,925	11,953	11,944	11,983	11,998	12,022	12,027	12,054	12,037	12,004	12,116	12,099
Federal	1,070	1,077	1,076	1,064	1,092	1,097	1,100	1,104	1,106	1,106	1,108	1,109	1,118
State	2,553	2,553	2,555	2,558	2,563	2,563	2,567	2,573	2,575	2,552	2,549	2,549	2,571
Local	8,285	8,295	8,322	8,322	8,328	8,338	8,355	8,350	8,373	8,379	8,347	8,458	8,410

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 editor's note on the first page 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										
	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct. ^P	Nov. ^P
Total private^c	89,973	89,771	89,780	89,738	89,606	89,661	89,633	89,673	89,716	89,712	89,698	89,745	89,608
Goods-producing	17,069	16,986	16,889	16,841	16,716	16,727	16,701	16,708	16,688	16,679	16,624	16,586	16,550
Mining	441	439	442	441	437	442	438	435	431	435	432	429	426
Construction	5,115	5,110	5,085	5,095	5,015	5,035	5,018	5,037	5,010	5,032	5,028	5,025	5,030
Manufacturing	11,513	11,437	11,362	11,305	11,264	11,250	11,245	11,236	11,247	11,212	11,164	11,132	11,094
Durable goods	6,809	6,753	6,690	6,653	6,625	6,620	6,619	6,603	6,609	6,591	6,539	6,520	6,492
Lumber and wood products	621	621	620	620	620	618	623	618	619	619	617	616	614
Furniture and fixtures	389	388	385	385	386	389	387	389	391	390	383	383	383
Stone, clay, and glass products	437	434	432	430	429	429	429	429	430	436	434	434	433
Primary metal industries	479	473	462	460	456	457	457	453	451	452	448	447	446
Fabricated metal products	1,064	1,061	1,057	1,055	1,054	1,056	1,058	1,056	1,061	1,051	1,047	1,048	1,037
Industrial machinery and equipment	1,156	1,140	1,126	1,117	1,112	1,110	1,103	1,102	1,102	1,094	1,088	1,084	1,084
Electronic and other electrical equipment	901	886	875	856	851	847	842	837	838	825	813	805	797
Transportation equipment	1,110	1,099	1,086	1,085	1,075	1,072	1,079	1,082	1,074	1,089	1,071	1,070	1,063
Motor vehicles and equipment	683	678	673	677	675	673	675	680	674	689	676	675	671
Instruments and related products	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
Miscellaneous manufacturing	248	249	248	247	247	247	248	247	250	248	250	248	250
Nondurable goods	4,704	4,684	4,672	4,652	4,639	4,630	4,626	4,633	4,638	4,621	4,625	4,612	4,602
Food and kindred products	1,247	1,244	1,243	1,242	1,238	1,243	1,245	1,249	1,244	1,244	1,250	1,245	1,247
Tobacco products	25	25	25	25	25	24	25	26	26	29	27	27	27
Textile mill products	377	371	368	365	363	360	358	357	355	353	351	351	350
Apparel and other textile products	412	412	412	406	402	401	400	401	403	402	398	393	388
Paper and allied products	476	474	473	472	472	468	465	466	465	465	464	464	463
Printing and publishing	760	755	752	744	738	738	734	734	734	730	732	731	729
Chemicals and allied products	556	552	549	550	550	548	550	551	551	549	550	550	550
Petroleum and coal products	90	90	91	91	91	90	91	90	91	89	90	90	90
Rubber and misc. plastics products	719	719	718	716	719	717	717	719	727	720	719	717	715
Leather and leather products	42	42	41	41	41	41	41	40	42	40	44	44	43
Service-producing^c	72,904	72,785	72,891	72,897	72,890	72,933	72,932	72,965	73,028	73,033	73,074	73,159	73,058
Transportation and public utilities^c	5,736	5,699	5,699	5,691	5,660	5,650	5,633	5,627	5,614	5,598	5,577	5,574	5,559
Wholesale trade	5,328	5,342	5,351	5,352	5,349	5,355	5,353	5,357	5,351	5,348	5,343	5,339	5,324
Retail trade	20,635	20,508	20,576	20,573	20,574	20,566	20,543	20,538	20,564	20,528	20,537	20,536	20,447
Finance, insurance, and real estate	5,641	5,633	5,629	5,631	5,628	5,650	5,641	5,631	5,628	5,640	5,672	5,708	5,721
Services	35,564	35,603	35,636	35,650	35,681	35,714	35,762	35,812	35,873	35,918	35,945	36,002	36,007

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.

^c = corrected. See editor's note for additional information.

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 editor's note on the first page 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	49.3	P49.9	P47.7	
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	45.1	P48.1	P45.5		
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	46.0	P46.8	P44.7				
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	37.3	P38.5	P40.6							
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	40.1	P42.3	P41.5	
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	34.6	P34.6	P32.0		
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	34.2	P32.4	P28.3				
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	20.2	P19.9	P24.3							

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 editor's note on the first page 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									
	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct. ^P
	Total ¹												
Alabama	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	1,897.7	1,891.7
Alaska	291.4	290.5	291.4	290.5	292.8	291.7	290.6	291.2	292.4	293.3	294.6	294.7	295.4
Arizona	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	2,235.9	2,252.3
Arkansas	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	1,148.7	1,150.7
California	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	14,645.6	14,665.4
Colorado	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	2,184.8	2,185.6
Connecticut	1,673.4	1,672.4	1,672.1	1,676.8	1,675.8	1,673.3	1,673.6	1,679.0	1,675.6	1,674.2	1,674.8	1,673.0	1,669.1
Delaware	418.1	418.3	418.2	415.5	415.8	416.6	414.6	416.0	417.8	416.3	416.1	414.8	410.5
District of Columbia	649.5	649.3	649.6	649.4	649.4	649.2	651.6	653.4	650.2	649.6	653.2	649.8	649.1
Florida	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	7,229.4	7,237.2
Georgia	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	3,866.9	3,856.3
Hawaii	550.1	546.0	545.5	548.1	547.3	549.0	544.8	550.8	554.8	549.9	549.4	550.2	551.9
Idaho	569.8	569.3	568.9	567.8	569.3	568.3	569.8	567.3	567.7	566.0	563.3	563.2	563.1
Illinois	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	5,919.0	5,915.0
Indiana	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	2,899.7	2,901.1
Iowa	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	1,467.5	1,462.0
Kansas	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	1,366.0	1,364.0
Kentucky	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	1,837.7	1,837.8
Louisiana	1,938.0	1,936.9	1,937.8	1,933.2	1,929.0	1,932.3	1,930.4	1,932.2	1,924.7	1,922.3	1,932.4	1,932.8	1,931.8
Maine	608.0	608.3	608.1	609.4	609.0	609.0	609.9	611.6	610.6	611.9	610.8	610.8	610.4
Maryland	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	2,462.7	2,468.9
Massachusetts	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	3,274.1
Michigan	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	4,540.7	4,532.7
Minnesota	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	2,644.2	2,646.1
Mississippi	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	1,130.3	1,130.7
Missouri	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	2,678.4	2,672.1
Montana	389.5	390.0	390.3	395.1	394.5	393.2	394.5	394.6	398.9	395.6	394.6	396.4	397.0
Nebraska	909.9	911.4	908.8	908.5	909.2	911.8	911.0	912.6	910.3	907.0	906.9	906.8	911.9
Nevada	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	1,068.8	1,076.8
New Hampshire	623.3	624.3	624.6	628.4	626.9	626.5	627.4	624.7	624.5	627.3	625.6	624.8	622.9
New Jersey	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	4,001.8	4,012.2
New Mexico	757.7	757.4	758.1	760.9	762.6	763.0	760.9	761.7	762.1	761.0	759.5	760.6	763.7
New York	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	8,539.2	8,540.7
North Carolina	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	3,895.5	3,884.3
North Dakota	330.9	330.9	331.0	331.2	330.7	330.5	329.6	331.0	331.2	328.9	329.8	331.0	330.2
Ohio	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	5,504.1	5,497.6
Oklahoma	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	1,521.5	1,520.2
Oregon	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	1,581.1	1,584.0
Pennsylvania	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	5,642.0	5,636.7
Rhode Island	477.6	477.6	477.9	480.1	479.7	480.3	483.3	484.6	483.7	483.0	481.4	481.3	480.6
South Carolina	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	1,834.3	1,837.7
South Dakota	379.7	377.8	376.3	376.0	376.1	375.4	378.1	381.1	382.2	381.4	380.1	378.4	377.2
Tennessee	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	2,697.5	2,696.2
Texas	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	9,422.3	9,415.0
Utah	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	1,063.4
Vermont	297.7	297.7	297.4	297.1	296.5	296.1	295.6	296.5	297.2	297.1	296.9	296.4	298.4
Virginia	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	3,495.9	3,497.5
Washington	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	2,633.0	2,640.6
West Virginia	731.5	733.6	734.6	733.4	736.8	736.7	734.2	731.5	727.2	723.2	731.8	727.2	726.2
Wisconsin	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	2,835.6	2,840.2
Wyoming	246.2	246.2	245.9	246.5	248.0	248.9	247.2	249.1	247.4	251.9	253.4	246.5	246.3

See footnotes at end of table.

**ESTABLISHMENT DATA
STATE EMPLOYMENT
SEASONALLY ADJUSTED**

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

(In thousands)

State	2001			2002									
	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct. ^P
	Construction												
Alabama	104.2	104.6	105.0	104.9	104.6	104.1	103.1	103.0	103.4	103.1	104.4	105.1	105.3
Alaska	14.8	14.4	14.8	15.2	15.0	15.1	15.2	14.9	15.2	15.2	15.6	15.7	15.5
Arizona	163.1	161.3	160.2	157.9	156.0	155.4	156.7	156.9	157.4	157.2	158.9	159.4	160.7
Arkansas	53.2	53.9	54.4	55.3	55.1	55.6	54.9	56.0	55.3	55.4	55.6	54.7	55.4
California	768.0	759.7	761.1	762.5	770.9	770.2	764.3	756.3	761.6	756.7	756.9	758.0	753.2
Colorado	168.1	167.8	167.0	163.6	161.6	158.7	163.3	164.3	167.6	164.6	163.9	163.6	166.5
Connecticut	64.8	64.5	64.8	65.2	66.0	65.4	64.0	64.3	64.0	64.5	65.2	64.8	64.3
Delaware	24.0	24.2	24.3	22.6	22.6	23.1	24.0	24.7	25.4	24.3	24.3	23.8	23.7
District of Columbia	10.7	10.6	10.6	9.9	9.9	9.8	9.7	9.6	10.1	9.9	9.9	10.2	10.4
Florida	408.5	403.3	403.1	402.3	403.4	404.9	405.0	407.9	408.4	410.1	410.1	412.2	418.5
Georgia	204.5	198.8	193.9	193.8	194.2	191.7	193.4	193.1	192.1	184.8	184.8	179.4	177.2
Hawaii ²	23.3	23.6	24.0	24.0	24.3	24.5	24.8	25.0	25.0	24.6	24.4	24.3	24.5
Idaho	37.3	37.3	37.3	35.7	35.9	35.7	35.9	35.4	35.4	34.8	34.3	33.7	33.6
Illinois	264.0	269.0	265.5	268.6	264.3	260.4	256.6	267.2	270.2	268.5	269.2	273.4	272.4
Indiana	146.1	147.3	147.0	147.5	144.8	141.4	138.4	139.5	141.8	140.8	139.9	142.1	142.6
Iowa	63.8	63.7	62.5	63.2	63.6	64.0	64.5	66.1	65.2	65.9	66.5	66.6	66.5
Kansas	64.7	64.9	65.3	63.4	64.2	65.2	65.6	66.5	67.5	68.9	68.5	67.8	68.3
Kentucky	89.0	89.1	89.5	88.1	89.5	88.2	87.6	87.5	88.8	89.6	90.9	91.4	91.3
Louisiana	123.1	123.8	124.0	123.9	121.5	120.9	120.8	123.1	120.7	118.7	121.1	122.6	122.1
Maine	29.5	29.6	29.7	29.9	30.1	29.8	29.5	29.5	29.9	30.2	30.3	30.1	30.0
Maryland	161.5	160.6	160.1	158.0	158.1	155.5	154.9	153.8	156.6	156.0	159.0	162.8	165.3
Massachusetts	138.4	139.2	140.2	139.9	140.9	140.9	142.4	139.8	139.9	139.7	139.0	139.8	138.8
Michigan	200.3	201.8	202.4	201.2	203.5	202.8	199.5	198.5	199.6	198.6	199.3	198.9	198.8
Minnesota	121.6	122.4	122.3	122.7	122.1	122.3	121.1	122.0	122.2	121.7	120.8	120.8	120.7
Mississippi	53.1	53.3	52.5	53.3	53.8	54.2	54.3	53.7	54.0	53.7	53.6	54.1	53.2
Missouri	142.1	142.6	143.5	140.9	140.9	139.2	139.1	136.7	138.5	139.3	140.3	136.3	133.5
Montana	20.2	20.5	20.5	21.2	21.2	19.6	19.9	20.5	21.3	21.3	21.0	21.6	22.0
Nebraska	42.0	42.5	41.8	41.8	41.3	42.8	42.9	42.7	42.9	42.1	41.6	41.2	41.5
Nevada	90.3	90.3	90.1	90.3	91.4	92.2	92.2	93.0	93.2	93.3	93.3	93.3	93.6
New Hampshire	27.3	27.8	27.8	27.2	27.3	27.3	26.9	27.3	27.4	27.5	27.7	27.9	27.8
New Jersey	160.8	161.7	162.9	163.6	163.0	162.4	161.1	161.5	161.6	161.5	161.9	162.7	162.2
New Mexico	45.6	45.7	45.8	46.3	45.6	44.8	43.2	43.3	44.3	44.0	44.2	44.0	44.2
New York	332.3	334.7	337.0	337.3	338.0	336.2	332.2	333.8	335.6	336.8	337.4	336.8	338.7
North Carolina	226.8	226.2	226.3	226.4	226.7	224.6	223.9	224.4	223.8	222.6	222.4	220.8	220.7
North Dakota	15.7	15.8	15.5	14.9	15.4	15.5	15.0	15.8	15.7	15.5	15.4	15.1	15.1
Ohio	235.8	236.3	234.8	235.1	232.9	231.3	229.0	229.9	230.1	227.9	230.3	229.9	229.0
Oklahoma	84.1	84.4	85.2	84.7	84.6	85.0	85.2	85.6	85.6	85.4	85.1	86.9	86.9
Oregon	75.5	73.7	74.6	74.3	74.6	74.0	74.6	73.0	73.4	72.9	73.6	73.3	73.8
Pennsylvania	249.5	247.3	248.3	248.4	249.2	250.1	249.0	251.8	248.9	251.3	252.7	252.2	251.9
Rhode Island	18.5	18.1	18.1	18.2	18.1	18.0	18.4	18.2	18.0	17.4	17.7	17.8	17.6
South Carolina	112.2	111.5	111.2	110.4	110.7	109.9	109.9	110.6	110.2	111.5	112.2	111.7	110.6
South Dakota	19.2	18.8	18.3	18.0	17.5	17.2	17.4	18.1	18.9	19.2	18.7	18.0	17.9
Tennessee	119.0	120.4	120.7	121.3	122.7	123.3	119.1	118.7	118.4	117.8	118.2	117.6	117.0
Texas	558.1	558.9	558.5	559.0	559.3	559.7	560.0	558.3	560.1	559.6	558.2	557.2	552.9
Utah	72.1	71.4	70.8	68.6	64.3	64.7	64.8	63.6	65.1	65.6	64.7	65.1	65.0
Vermont	14.8	14.8	14.8	14.6	15.0	14.9	15.0	15.0	15.5	15.3	15.4	15.3	15.4
Virginia	212.9	211.1	210.3	207.2	207.4	206.8	204.2	204.3	206.6	206.6	206.1	207.4	206.8
Washington	149.9	148.1	146.4	146.0	145.4	142.2	142.1	144.6	144.8	144.9	145.9	145.9	145.9
West Virginia	33.7	33.3	33.9	33.8	35.6	35.8	34.5	34.1	33.3	32.4	32.8	31.9	31.5
Wisconsin	121.0	120.4	120.5	121.4	119.6	122.3	121.1	123.4	125.1	125.1	123.8	124.2	122.4
Wyoming	18.0	17.8	17.4	17.5	18.3	19.1	18.2	18.2	18.3	18.1	18.1	18.1	18.4

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									
	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct. ^P
	Manufacturing												
Alabama	335.6	332.6	333.5	332.8	331.1	331.1	330.0	328.8	328.1	328.8	328.1	327.0	326.4
Alaska	14.1	13.4	13.2	12.1	13.4	13.6	11.7	12.2	12.0	13.6	13.6	13.6	14.0
Arizona	205.2	203.6	202.3	197.1	196.2	196.3	195.9	195.0	194.7	194.6	193.5	192.8	192.6
Arkansas	237.2	234.3	232.5	232.0	231.6	230.0	228.9	229.3	228.0	228.4	226.9	227.0	226.5
California	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	1,803.2	1,795.1
Colorado	193.4	193.1	192.3	189.7	188.4	187.0	185.7	185.7	185.4	185.7	184.4	183.9	183.4
Connecticut	248.4	247.3	246.5	246.0	245.0	244.3	243.6	243.2	241.4	241.0	240.4	239.5	237.9
Delaware	55.2	55.2	55.2	54.6	55.3	55.2	53.6	55.3	55.0	54.4	53.9	53.3	52.6
District of Columbia	11.2	11.2	11.1	11.0	11.4	11.2	11.0	11.1	10.9	11.0	10.9	11.0	10.8
Florida	458.1	454.8	452.2	452.3	450.1	449.5	448.7	448.3	446.4	445.5	443.8	443.1	441.7
Georgia	541.0	534.4	539.5	535.5	537.8	534.9	536.0	538.6	541.0	537.8	538.5	537.9	534.4
Hawaii	17.7	17.7	17.7	17.6	17.5	17.6	17.8	17.7	17.8	17.7	17.5	17.6	17.4
Idaho	74.0	73.2	72.6	71.9	71.7	71.1	71.4	71.1	71.0	70.4	70.7	71.3	71.5
Illinois	895.3	892.6	893.1	889.4	886.4	884.2	885.2	886.8	885.4	884.1	882.7	879.2	876.9
Indiana	630.5	626.6	623.4	619.4	617.0	620.3	620.0	619.7	618.4	621.2	619.9	619.3	618.7
Iowa	245.8	247.4	247.0	245.6	245.0	245.5	245.6	246.1	244.2	245.3	245.4	246.1	245.9
Kansas	204.9	204.1	203.8	199.8	199.8	199.6	199.9	200.5	200.4	197.7	199.8	199.9	200.2
Kentucky	299.5	301.6	300.6	301.2	299.8	299.8	300.5	300.5	299.5	298.1	299.9	299.0	298.5
Louisiana	180.8	179.7	179.4	176.8	177.2	177.3	176.8	178.7	176.5	176.7	178.4	177.5	176.4
Maine	78.8	78.3	78.0	77.3	77.0	76.4	76.4	75.7	76.1	76.1	75.2	74.8	74.8
Maryland	176.8	176.1	175.4	174.9	174.1	175.0	172.8	172.4	171.0	171.6	171.4	171.0	170.0
Massachusetts	414.1	412.1	409.7	409.1	407.9	407.2	404.3	403.3	402.2	402.1	399.2	397.8	397.3
Michigan	913.0	910.5	911.1	906.9	910.1	913.7	913.8	911.9	913.0	906.6	905.1	907.7	904.4
Minnesota	414.7	413.4	412.2	411.2	411.1	411.5	411.0	410.5	408.5	405.2	404.2	403.1	403.6
Mississippi	209.5	209.8	207.5	207.2	207.9	208.6	208.1	207.0	207.7	209.2	207.8	206.7	206.8
Missouri	365.1	367.5	365.6	363.0	361.4	361.6	363.4	360.7	360.5	360.7	362.4	359.4	356.6
Montana	23.6	23.5	23.5	23.6	23.4	23.1	23.2	23.5	23.6	23.6	23.8	23.6	23.3
Nebraska	116.2	115.2	115.0	114.2	113.6	113.9	112.8	112.9	112.8	112.6	112.3	112.5	112.9
Nevada	45.8	45.6	45.7	45.7	45.8	46.0	45.9	45.9	46.0	46.1	46.2	46.1	46.3
New Hampshire	101.6	101.4	100.9	101.0	100.1	99.4	99.6	99.6	99.6	100.9	99.0	99.4	99.0
New Jersey	442.7	438.7	438.0	431.2	430.8	430.3	426.5	425.4	424.1	424.1	423.2	420.9	422.2
New Mexico	42.3	42.0	42.3	42.2	42.4	42.6	42.3	42.0	41.8	42.5	41.3	40.4	39.4
New York	826.1	820.6	816.7	814.9	810.3	805.5	805.9	801.6	799.7	797.2	789.7	789.7	787.9
North Carolina	717.2	712.5	711.1	709.9	704.3	705.0	700.7	698.7	700.2	701.4	702.7	699.9	699.3
North Dakota	25.6	25.6	25.6	25.8	25.8	25.2	25.4	25.2	25.4	25.5	25.2	25.0	25.0
Ohio	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	997.3	997.0
Oklahoma	177.0	177.0	176.4	174.0	175.4	175.2	174.5	175.4	175.7	176.2	175.4	173.8	173.9
Oregon	232.2	230.0	228.4	225.2	224.3	223.0	223.9	225.8	225.9	227.8	226.5	226.9	228.7
Pennsylvania	874.0	867.6	864.0	857.9	857.9	856.4	853.8	849.3	849.0	848.5	846.5	846.1	844.5
Rhode Island	67.9	67.8	67.6	67.6	67.2	67.5	68.1	68.2	67.9	68.6	67.0	66.7	66.9
South Carolina	326.7	324.1	320.9	320.0	319.2	317.9	316.5	315.5	314.9	315.4	314.7	314.5	311.3
South Dakota	44.9	43.9	43.6	43.4	43.1	43.6	43.8	43.6	44.1	43.6	43.2	43.3	43.5
Tennessee	472.1	469.7	468.4	468.6	468.6	466.9	467.0	466.0	465.0	467.1	464.4	464.7	461.9
Texas	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	999.0	995.6
Utah	124.9	123.8	123.0	122.2	121.9	120.8	120.0	119.9	119.8	119.9	119.9	120.4	119.9
Vermont	46.7	46.5	46.1	45.6	44.9	45.0	44.7	44.5	44.7	45.1	44.0	44.0	43.9
Virginia	361.8	362.4	361.1	360.6	359.7	360.6	359.9	360.1	359.3	356.8	357.7	356.2	354.9
Washington	330.9	327.7	320.9	318.4	315.8	314.9	313.7	314.3	312.7	309.8	306.3	302.4	301.6
West Virginia	75.3	75.6	75.5	74.9	74.5	74.2	73.9	73.6	73.4	73.7	73.6	73.1	73.0
Wisconsin	579.8	577.1	575.8	570.7	569.0	566.6	566.7	565.8	569.9	568.8	569.1	570.2	570.2
Wyoming	11.1	11.2	11.1	11.0	11.1	11.1	11.2	10.9	10.9	10.6	10.6	10.6	10.6

See footnotes at end of table.

**ESTABLISHMENT DATA
STATE EMPLOYMENT
SEASONALLY ADJUSTED**

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

(In thousands)

State	2001			2002									
	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct. ^P
Transportation and public utilities													
Alabama	95.8	95.6	95.5	93.5	93.2	93.3	93.1	93.2	92.7	92.9	92.2	92.0	91.9
Alaska	28.1	28.1	28.1	28.0	28.2	28.0	28.2	27.9	27.5	27.7	27.6	27.6	27.5
Arizona	109.6	108.8	108.3	108.0	107.1	106.8	105.8	106.0	105.5	105.2	104.4	103.9	105.0
Arkansas	72.4	72.7	72.6	74.9	76.0	75.9	75.9	75.9	76.1	75.7	75.8	75.5	75.9
California	745.0	736.5	734.6	733.0	731.3	724.7	724.2	724.0	722.4	720.2	717.1	712.9	715.1
Colorado	141.1	138.7	136.2	138.2	136.6	136.3	137.0	138.0	136.9	134.9	132.8	132.9	133.4
Connecticut	77.2	77.2	77.3	76.6	76.4	76.0	76.7	76.5	76.6	75.2	74.9	76.2	74.7
Delaware	17.0	16.9	16.8	16.8	17.2	17.2	16.7	16.7	17.2	17.2	17.0	16.6	16.2
District of Columbia	17.6	17.4	18.3	17.9	18.0	17.6	17.2	17.3	17.4	17.2	17.2	17.1	17.0
Florida	364.5	358.1	352.8	355.3	355.8	355.0	354.6	355.4	353.5	353.6	353.0	352.4	351.2
Georgia	261.8	257.6	255.4	252.6	250.5	249.4	250.2	251.4	252.0	252.0	251.2	249.0	248.8
Hawaii	(³)	(³)	(³)	(³)	(³)	(³)	(³)	(³)	(³)	(³)	(³)	(³)	(³)
Idaho	27.8	27.9	27.8	27.6	27.6	27.6	27.8	27.5	27.6	27.4	27.3	27.1	27.1
Illinois	353.8	352.4	349.7	347.8	345.2	344.9	343.6	346.0	344.8	344.2	345.0	341.5	339.8
Indiana	145.8	145.8	145.1	146.3	143.8	142.4	142.2	142.4	141.9	142.0	141.1	140.3	140.8
Iowa	71.4	71.5	71.5	71.8	71.9	71.9	71.8	71.8	71.7	71.2	71.3	70.9	70.6
Kansas	90.3	90.0	89.9	89.7	89.3	89.2	88.7	88.7	88.4	88.0	87.5	87.5	87.7
Kentucky	107.4	107.3	107.2	106.5	106.1	106.0	106.0	106.1	105.3	106.1	106.2	105.6	105.0
Louisiana	117.7	117.7	117.6	118.4	117.8	117.7	117.9	117.2	117.5	117.2	116.2	117.0	116.4
Maine	24.5	24.5	24.4	24.7	24.5	24.4	24.5	24.7	24.7	24.7	24.7	24.4	24.2
Maryland	116.4	116.3	116.8	115.3	115.4	115.8	114.6	114.9	114.7	112.8	112.5	113.7	113.8
Massachusetts	141.9	140.3	139.7	139.6	139.5	139.6	139.8	139.0	138.9	138.9	138.4	137.6	138.1
Michigan	180.5	180.2	179.6	178.2	177.8	178.8	179.6	179.8	179.8	180.0	179.0	178.2	178.1
Minnesota	128.8	129.3	128.0	128.4	127.3	127.4	126.9	127.1	126.6	126.0	125.7	124.3	124.9
Mississippi	56.5	56.8	57.0	56.9	56.5	56.6	56.4	56.1	56.0	55.4	55.5	55.6	54.8
Missouri	173.1	173.1	172.2	171.0	169.8	168.0	168.2	168.5	166.3	168.9	167.6	169.5	169.5
Montana	21.6	21.6	21.6	21.8	21.6	21.8	22.0	21.8	21.9	21.9	21.6	21.5	21.6
Nebraska	57.6	57.4	57.4	57.4	56.8	56.8	56.4	57.0	57.0	56.9	56.8	57.0	57.7
Nevada	56.6	56.4	56.5	56.4	56.7	56.9	56.8	57.3	56.8	57.4	57.5	57.2	57.8
New Hampshire	21.2	21.3	21.1	21.2	21.2	21.1	21.0	21.0	20.7	20.6	20.5	20.4	20.5
New Jersey	267.7	265.3	265.4	265.7	264.9	263.4	262.9	262.7	262.1	261.9	261.2	261.0	260.4
New Mexico	37.3	37.0	36.8	36.8	37.3	37.5	37.6	37.5	37.0	36.6	36.0	35.2	35.1
New York	429.4	429.1	427.6	428.6	427.6	427.3	424.3	425.9	425.2	422.0	420.0	418.2	417.9
North Carolina	182.8	182.3	182.0	183.1	181.4	181.9	181.1	180.4	179.4	179.1	178.4	177.7	177.2
North Dakota	19.1	19.1	19.1	19.1	18.8	19.0	19.1	19.1	18.9	18.9	19.0	18.9	18.9
Ohio	247.4	247.1	246.7	247.7	247.3	247.4	247.2	247.2	246.3	245.9	244.3	244.7	244.2
Oklahoma	84.5	84.5	84.4	84.0	84.2	84.1	83.5	83.3	82.8	82.9	82.5	82.5	82.6
Oregon	78.6	78.3	78.0	78.6	78.7	77.5	77.3	77.7	77.6	77.6	77.1	77.1	76.8
Pennsylvania	300.0	298.5	297.0	296.5	294.6	294.0	292.6	292.8	292.9	292.8	292.2	291.4	291.6
Rhode Island	17.0	17.0	17.0	17.3	16.9	16.9	16.8	16.5	17.1	16.8	16.6	16.8	16.6
South Carolina	95.8	95.8	96.0	96.3	96.0	95.7	95.6	96.3	95.6	94.9	95.7	95.8	95.8
South Dakota	17.5	17.2	17.0	16.8	16.7	16.8	16.7	16.9	17.0	16.8	16.7	16.8	16.5
Tennessee	179.3	179.9	180.3	176.9	174.8	174.6	172.7	174.0	174.0	174.1	173.6	173.0	172.8
Texas	587.4	582.4	575.2	577.4	577.0	576.7	577.2	577.7	577.3	574.0	573.2	573.4	571.2
Utah	59.7	59.2	58.4	60.0	59.7	59.3	58.7	58.5	58.1	57.5	57.4	57.2	57.4
Vermont	12.2	12.2	12.2	12.3	12.0	12.1	12.1	12.0	12.1	12.2	12.3	12.4	12.4
Virginia	183.2	181.1	179.6	178.9	178.6	179.4	179.0	179.5	179.2	177.3	177.4	177.2	175.9
Washington	144.1	142.3	141.0	141.8	140.8	139.0	138.0	138.4	137.4	136.8	136.3	135.9	135.2
West Virginia	36.8	36.8	36.8	37.0	36.8	36.9	37.0	36.7	36.4	36.6	36.6	36.2	36.5
Wisconsin	132.2	132.3	132.1	132.3	132.2	131.7	130.8	131.1	130.6	130.9	131.2	130.7	131.0
Wyoming	14.1	14.1	14.1	14.4	14.1	13.9	14.0	13.9	13.9	13.8	14.0	14.1	14.0

See footnotes at end of table.

**ESTABLISHMENT DATA
STATE EMPLOYMENT
SEASONALLY ADJUSTED**

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

(in thousands)

State	2001			2002									
	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct. ^P
	Trade												
Alabama	438.8	436.2	433.4	434.4	435.6	435.1	436.3	437.4	436.7	436.9	435.7	434.3	432.9
Alaska	58.8	58.8	58.8	59.0	59.1	58.5	58.4	58.6	58.8	58.8	58.9	59.4	59.6
Arizona	534.7	535.3	535.3	533.6	534.9	535.5	537.2	537.7	539.3	538.6	536.9	533.9	533.3
Arkansas	265.4	265.1	263.9	264.7	265.5	266.9	266.0	266.7	265.8	265.6	266.3	265.4	265.5
California	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	3,370.9	3,377.3
Colorado	527.9	529.0	528.0	528.1	527.0	523.4	522.2	522.3	518.3	516.3	515.4	516.7	511.8
Connecticut	356.5	356.5	356.3	359.1	360.3	359.9	358.6	360.9	359.7	361.7	360.5	359.4	359.3
Delaware	91.3	91.2	91.5	91.0	91.2	91.3	91.4	91.4	91.7	91.7	91.7	90.9	90.2
District of Columbia	51.2	51.2	50.8	49.6	49.5	50.1	50.5	50.8	50.9	50.8	51.4	50.9	51.0
Florida	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	1,778.1	1,776.4
Georgia	963.6	957.0	946.8	948.9	946.1	943.6	951.4	949.0	944.3	942.7	938.6	940.5	929.4
Hawaii	134.2	132.2	132.4	132.6	132.6	132.9	132.6	132.9	133.0	132.3	132.4	132.7	133.1
Idaho	140.3	139.7	139.4	139.3	140.0	140.1	140.6	139.6	140.1	140.6	140.4	140.5	140.1
Illinois	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	1,336.1	1,332.9
Indiana	693.4	689.7	687.8	689.8	691.3	692.7	689.1	684.5	684.1	682.4	679.7	684.0	682.2
Iowa	349.0	348.8	348.0	349.4	348.7	348.4	348.0	346.8	346.9	346.8	348.1	347.0	345.5
Kansas	315.6	316.6	316.9	316.6	315.4	315.3	314.7	315.6	314.9	314.2	313.6	314.6	313.8
Kentucky	424.4	423.8	422.8	428.8	431.6	429.7	428.6	427.5	427.4	428.4	428.3	430.7	430.2
Louisiana	451.5	450.7	449.4	447.1	447.4	452.0	452.1	452.6	451.8	451.5	453.0	453.2	452.8
Maine	151.1	151.0	150.7	151.3	151.3	151.9	152.3	152.8	153.4	153.3	153.0	152.9	153.0
Maryland	553.9	552.6	551.9	552.1	550.2	552.5	550.2	550.0	548.3	547.8	545.8	547.0	546.7
Massachusetts	735.6	736.5	735.4	735.7	735.8	739.2	734.6	732.3	732.8	727.5	723.7	722.7	722.4
Michigan	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	1,048.1	1,042.9
Minnesota	629.6	629.1	627.0	630.4	630.9	631.2	630.3	630.1	625.9	625.6	623.7	625.4	626.7
Mississippi	251.5	251.9	250.3	250.4	251.9	251.6	251.7	250.9	251.7	251.1	250.1	248.9	248.6
Missouri	642.3	640.0	631.9	642.1	644.0	638.8	639.1	636.1	637.8	637.1	633.2	635.1	633.9
Montana	101.0	101.3	101.4	102.8	102.8	102.8	103.3	102.1	101.9	102.0	101.7	102.1	102.3
Nebraska	212.2	211.7	211.3	214.5	214.5	214.6	215.5	214.5	215.0	214.8	215.7	214.5	213.2
Nevada	222.0	221.7	221.9	223.7	224.6	226.2	227.4	228.0	228.0	227.4	227.2	227.3	227.3
New Hampshire	164.7	164.6	164.8	166.1	165.6	165.9	166.7	166.0	165.6	165.0	165.0	165.6	166.2
New Jersey	921.1	923.8	923.7	930.0	926.8	927.5	928.0	927.5	926.9	927.3	929.0	926.3	927.9
New Mexico	172.9	172.9	172.7	174.2	173.6	174.3	174.8	174.0	174.0	173.5	173.0	174.6	175.4
New York	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	1,716.0	1,721.2
North Carolina	886.6	886.5	886.9	887.5	885.9	885.9	887.4	884.1	888.9	887.3	888.1	888.0	884.8
North Dakota	81.7	81.7	81.8	82.1	81.8	82.3	81.2	81.4	81.5	81.1	81.5	81.7	81.6
Ohio	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	1,315.5
Oklahoma	343.5	344.3	344.6	343.8	342.8	344.5	346.4	344.8	344.8	345.4	344.7	344.9	344.8
Oregon	389.3	388.3	387.9	387.8	387.0	388.3	389.2	390.7	388.9	389.8	388.1	388.6	389.6
Pennsylvania	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	1,254.3	1,251.6
Rhode Island	107.4	107.6	107.7	108.5	109.0	109.0	108.8	109.3	108.9	108.8	108.8	108.6	108.8
South Carolina	432.5	435.8	434.2	437.8	438.8	439.8	440.9	438.7	437.7	438.3	436.1	435.9	436.1
South Dakota	93.8	94.1	93.9	94.3	94.9	94.6	94.3	94.7	94.6	94.5	93.8	93.8	93.6
Tennessee	637.2	637.6	638.3	639.7	638.9	640.6	637.2	636.5	632.1	631.6	631.9	632.9	632.7
Texas	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	2,237.5	2,236.4
Utah	249.7	248.2	247.4	249.9	251.1	248.8	248.5	248.6	246.2	245.5	245.7	245.7	245.1
Vermont	67.0	67.4	67.2	67.7	67.7	67.5	67.5	68.2	67.8	67.5	67.4	67.4	67.4
Virginia	765.2	763.2	758.8	767.2	761.6	761.0	760.1	761.1	761.5	761.4	762.0	762.2	759.5
Washington	628.8	627.0	624.4	629.4	627.8	628.1	626.5	625.3	625.1	625.3	623.5	621.9	621.7
West Virginia	161.2	161.2	161.7	161.1	162.4	161.6	161.1	159.8	158.7	159.1	158.6	159.0	159.7
Wisconsin	641.4	640.9	640.0	642.1	642.5	641.7	643.8	643.2	642.3	643.0	643.4	642.1	643.7
Wyoming	55.1	55.1	55.0	54.9	55.2	55.4	55.3	55.2	55.1	55.2	55.7	55.0	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									
	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct. ^P
	Finance, insurance, and real estate												
Alabama	92.3	92.1	92.0	92.3	92.1	92.2	92.2	92.5	92.3	92.2	91.9	91.9	92.1
Alaska	12.7	12.9	12.9	12.7	12.8	12.8	13.0	12.9	12.8	12.7	12.8	12.7	12.9
Arizona	151.3	151.4	151.3	151.2	150.9	151.0	150.7	149.1	149.3	148.9	148.6	148.7	148.8
Arkansas	46.1	46.1	46.2	46.5	46.5	46.5	46.4	46.6	46.8	46.9	47.0	46.9	47.0
California	848.8	850.7	851.0	850.6	848.5	846.1	846.9	846.5	845.9	844.7	842.4	844.9	847.7
Colorado	144.4	143.2	142.4	143.1	142.9	142.9	142.8	142.7	141.6	141.2	140.1	140.0	139.3
Connecticut	142.4	142.2	142.1	142.7	142.3	142.0	142.1	141.9	141.7	141.6	141.3	141.3	141.2
Delaware	52.1	52.1	52.0	51.8	51.8	51.6	51.2	50.8	50.8	50.9	50.8	50.4	49.9
District of Columbia	33.2	33.2	33.4	32.3	32.3	32.4	33.0	33.0	33.0	33.2	32.9	33.2	33.3
Florida	460.1	459.5	457.5	457.4	457.5	458.4	459.9	459.4	458.5	457.7	458.0	458.9	459.8
Georgia	207.5	206.0	206.2	206.4	207.6	206.7	206.7	206.3	206.4	205.1	204.1	204.7	205.8
Hawaii	32.9	32.9	32.8	33.0	33.0	32.9	32.8	33.0	33.1	33.1	33.0	33.0	33.0
Idaho	24.5	24.6	24.7	24.7	24.6	24.6	24.7	24.7	24.7	24.9	24.8	24.7	24.7
Illinois	404.8	405.3	404.6	402.6	401.9	401.9	402.8	402.1	400.0	400.9	401.6	402.3	403.3
Indiana	140.4	140.3	140.5	141.0	141.1	140.8	141.2	140.7	139.6	139.3	139.8	140.5	140.3
Iowa	89.3	89.5	89.6	90.2	90.6	90.6	90.6	90.2	90.2	90.3	90.7	91.0	91.3
Kansas	66.6	66.7	66.9	66.7	66.3	66.3	66.3	66.6	66.4	66.4	66.5	65.9	65.7
Kentucky	76.2	76.4	76.5	76.1	76.0	76.0	76.0	76.1	75.6	75.8	75.9	76.3	76.7
Louisiana	86.9	86.7	86.6	87.0	86.8	86.5	86.6	86.7	86.4	86.1	86.1	86.1	86.0
Maine	33.9	33.9	33.9	33.8	33.8	33.9	34.0	34.1	33.9	33.9	34.0	33.9	33.9
Maryland	143.2	143.1	143.2	141.9	141.6	141.5	142.1	142.1	142.0	141.9	141.4	141.7	141.9
Massachusetts	232.5	232.5	232.3	232.3	232.5	232.6	232.8	233.4	232.7	232.8	232.7	233.1	232.6
Michigan	210.4	210.4	210.6	209.3	210.0	210.1	210.3	211.1	211.1	210.9	211.4	212.3	212.8
Minnesota	165.4	165.1	165.1	165.7	165.7	165.4	165.9	165.9	165.9	166.0	165.8	166.8	166.8
Mississippi	43.6	43.7	43.7	43.4	42.4	42.3	42.2	42.1	41.9	41.9	41.9	41.6	41.6
Missouri	171.4	170.6	170.5	171.2	170.1	169.8	169.3	168.6	167.1	166.6	167.1	168.0	168.4
Montana	18.1	18.1	18.2	18.3	18.3	18.4	18.3	18.2	18.3	18.4	18.5	18.7	18.7
Nebraska	62.4	62.4	62.3	63.1	62.8	62.7	63.0	62.8	63.1	63.1	63.2	63.0	63.6
Nevada	50.2	50.1	50.1	50.3	50.6	50.9	51.1	51.1	51.4	51.7	51.7	51.9	51.9
New Hampshire	33.8	33.8	33.7	33.9	34.0	34.1	33.9	34.1	34.0	34.1	34.3	34.3	34.1
New Jersey	282.1	279.9	279.3	276.4	276.1	274.8	274.5	274.0	272.3	272.3	274.1	275.7	275.1
New Mexico	32.5	32.7	32.7	32.7	32.7	32.6	32.9	32.9	33.1	32.9	32.9	32.8	32.7
New York	722.0	724.7	722.0	721.1	717.2	717.3	717.3	718.5	716.0	716.2	713.9	715.6	715.6
North Carolina	190.3	190.3	190.1	189.1	188.3	188.2	187.7	188.3	188.9	188.6	188.4	188.7	188.9
North Dakota	17.2	17.2	17.3	17.4	17.3	17.3	17.3	17.1	17.2	17.2	17.2	17.2	17.3
Ohio	313.8	313.3	313.0	313.8	312.5	311.5	311.7	311.5	311.7	312.2	312.2	311.7	312.1
Oklahoma	75.1	75.2	75.4	75.2	75.9	75.8	75.5	75.8	75.9	76.0	76.2	76.3	76.5
Oregon	95.6	95.7	95.2	96.1	96.1	95.6	95.7	95.9	95.9	95.8	95.4	96.1	96.4
Pennsylvania	328.7	329.1	329.5	328.6	328.5	328.0	327.4	326.5	325.6	325.9	325.8	326.4	328.3
Rhode Island	32.5	32.7	32.9	33.4	33.5	33.7	33.6	33.8	33.5	33.4	33.6	33.7	33.6
South Carolina	84.9	84.3	84.4	85.2	85.1	85.0	84.5	84.9	85.1	85.3	85.1	84.8	85.8
South Dakota	28.0	28.0	28.0	28.0	28.0	27.8	27.8	28.2	28.1	27.9	28.2	28.2	28.1
Tennessee	133.0	133.0	133.1	133.9	133.4	133.0	132.7	132.3	131.5	131.8	131.9	131.8	131.9
Texas	534.2	533.5	532.0	531.3	530.3	530.6	530.3	530.4	530.1	528.2	529.1	529.9	530.0
Utah	60.1	60.0	60.1	60.3	60.3	59.8	59.8	59.6	59.0	59.3	59.6	59.4	59.3
Vermont	12.8	12.8	12.9	12.9	12.9	12.9	12.9	13.0	12.8	12.9	12.9	13.0	13.2
Virginia	193.4	193.9	194.2	194.3	193.0	192.9	193.1	193.5	192.8	192.8	193.3	192.8	193.6
Washington	143.5	143.9	143.9	144.2	144.5	144.2	144.1	143.5	143.3	143.4	143.1	143.7	144.4
West Virginia	29.8	29.7	29.7	29.8	30.0	29.5	29.6	29.3	29.5	29.3	29.6	29.7	29.7
Wisconsin	151.0	151.0	151.1	151.5	151.7	152.5	152.2	152.3	152.7	153.1	153.4	153.6	154.0
Wyoming	8.4	8.4	8.4	8.5	8.4	8.4	8.4	8.5	8.4	8.4	8.4	8.4	8.3

See footnotes at end of table.

**ESTABLISHMENT DATA
STATE EMPLOYMENT
SEASONALLY ADJUSTED**

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

(In thousands)

State	2001			2002									
	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.P
	Services												
Alabama	481.9	482.2	481.7	480.1	481.3	481.3	481.7	482.7	483.3	482.6	481.9	482.2	481.0
Alaska	73.3	73.3	73.7	73.5	73.9	73.6	73.7	74.5	74.6	74.7	75.0	75.8	75.8
Arizona	705.5	700.8	699.2	706.5	705.0	706.9	705.4	708.3	707.5	704.4	709.0	709.4	713.8
Arkansas	278.5	278.7	278.4	280.0	279.4	280.3	280.1	280.4	280.0	279.0	280.1	279.4	279.0
California	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	4,678.9	4,684.4
Colorado	683.2	676.7	673.0	673.7	671.6	673.6	675.7	673.7	674.6	673.3	677.7	678.3	678.2
Connecticut	538.1	538.1	537.9	538.4	538.3	538.6	540.2	541.6	541.7	541.0	542.0	541.5	540.8
Delaware	122.3	122.3	122.0	122.3	121.5	122.5	122.4	122.3	122.1	122.0	122.6	123.0	122.6
District of Columbia	303.6	304.7	305.3	308.1	308.2	307.1	309.1	310.9	306.7	306.9	305.6	305.8	307.9
Florida	2,695.7	2,695.1	2,695.1	2,689.4	2,694.2	2,695.4	2,704.3	2,699.7	2,709.3	2,728.4	2,723.5	2,725.8	2,729.7
Georgia	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	1,136.9	1,146.2
Hawaii	184.7	183.5	183.5	184.2	184.0	184.5	184.4	184.1	185.3	185.1	186.5	186.7	186.9
Idaho	152.0	152.8	153.2	154.0	154.6	154.1	154.1	153.3	153.2	152.8	151.8	152.8	153.3
Illinois	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	1,837.4	1,842.3
Indiana	748.6	747.2	747.9	752.2	746.4	750.3	748.4	748.4	752.9	753.8	752.5	750.3	753.0
Iowa	394.8	394.6	394.8	395.2	395.3	393.0	393.4	394.5	391.6	392.7	393.6	395.3	392.7
Kansas	360.6	360.6	362.3	364.4	367.2	367.9	366.8	368.1	369.0	368.4	367.8	369.5	369.9
Kentucky	487.3	488.9	489.6	492.5	491.5	489.7	491.8	495.8	492.8	494.2	495.7	497.8	499.7
Louisiana	545.1	544.9	546.6	547.7	547.1	547.3	545.8	544.5	543.7	542.9	547.1	545.5	548.4
Maine	186.7	187.3	187.3	188.0	187.9	188.2	188.7	189.3	189.0	189.1	189.5	189.7	189.4
Maryland	862.1	862.1	862.3	858.9	855.8	853.6	857.8	860.4	859.0	856.2	857.4	861.0	865.4
Massachusetts	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	1,215.7
Michigan	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	1,292.5	1,293.9
Minnesota	787.3	787.1	785.8	791.8	791.3	791.0	792.7	792.9	792.5	792.9	792.0	792.4	794.2
Mississippi	270.3	269.5	269.4	271.0	271.2	272.3	272.0	271.2	273.6	273.6	273.3	273.3	272.6
Missouri	784.1	780.2	777.4	784.6	782.4	782.9	783.1	785.2	783.5	781.4	785.8	775.2	773.5
Montana	116.2	116.6	116.5	117.5	117.9	118.3	118.5	118.3	118.4	117.8	118.0	118.1	119.4
Nebraska	262.0	263.6	263.0	260.0	262.1	262.7	261.8	263.7	260.4	259.0	258.9	260.3	261.9
Nevada	444.3	445.1	447.6	451.4	453.4	455.6	457.1	458.9	457.3	455.7	454.1	453.9	458.9
New Hampshire	190.2	191.0	191.6	194.1	193.7	193.1	194.4	192.5	190.9	192.4	193.1	191.4	189.3
New Jersey	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	1,349.0	1,354.3
New Mexico	222.7	222.7	223.1	222.7	225.1	225.7	224.1	224.8	224.8	224.8	225.2	228.0	229.0
New York	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	3,068.0	3,072.4
North Carolina	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	1,068.8	1,060.0
North Dakota	94.0	94.0	94.2	93.9	94.1	94.2	94.3	93.9	94.4	93.9	94.0	94.2	93.8
Ohio	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	1,591.8	1,586.8
Oklahoma	438.3	439.8	440.0	436.5	435.4	441.0	442.1	441.0	441.3	441.3	443.6	444.8	441.8
Oregon	443.7	444.4	444.8	443.6	444.4	444.6	443.4	444.9	448.8	446.9	446.8	446.5	446.5
Pennsylvania	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	1,917.7	1,912.1
Rhode Island	169.5	169.6	169.8	170.1	170.1	170.7	172.9	174.4	173.6	172.9	172.4	171.8	171.5
South Carolina	465.4	462.7	461.7	464.1	464.7	464.2	466.5	467.6	467.9	467.4	467.0	469.5	475.3
South Dakota	101.5	101.5	101.4	101.5	101.6	101.9	103.5	105.1	104.3	103.7	104.0	103.0	102.5
Tennessee	758.0	759.5	760.4	773.4	772.6	771.5	769.4	769.8	769.0	770.3	772.2	773.2	772.1
Texas	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	2,741.7	2,739.3
Utah	314.0	313.9	314.2	323.9	324.2	320.5	318.9	319.3	317.4	316.4	314.5	311.7	314.1
Vermont	92.9	93.1	93.3	92.4	92.8	92.7	92.6	92.9	93.4	92.6	93.4	93.0	94.8
Virginia	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	1,157.8	1,160.9
Washington	766.1	765.5	764.5	767.8	766.4	765.5	764.6	767.3	767.3	768.4	766.7	765.5	770.3
West Virginia	230.9	232.6	232.5	234.1	234.2	235.0	234.8	234.7	234.5	235.3	236.6	235.2	233.2
Wisconsin	772.8	775.6	777.4	778.7	782.4	782.2	788.4	789.7	794.8	794.6	798.9	800.8	798.4
Wyoming	57.6	57.9	58.2	59.0	60.0	59.9	59.7	61.1	59.1	58.5	58.6	58.4	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									
	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct. ^P
	Government												
Alabama	354.1	354.3	354.2	354.2	354.2	354.5	354.4	352.3	352.0	346.3	355.3	356.8	353.7
Alaska	79.0	79.4	79.5	79.3	79.9	79.7	79.8	79.7	81.2	80.5	81.2	80.3	80.5
Arizona	380.6	382.2	381.4	386.3	383.6	382.7	382.9	375.8	388.9	387.4	392.2	379.4	389.6
Arkansas	194.6	195.0	195.4	196.6	196.1	196.5	196.8	197.2	196.4	195.2	195.2	195.9	197.5
California	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	2,453.5	2,469.2
Colorado	349.4	350.3	351.5	351.9	352.4	353.5	354.0	355.5	355.2	354.7	356.3	354.1	357.9
Connecticut	245.1	245.7	246.3	247.9	246.6	246.2	247.5	249.7	249.7	248.4	249.7	249.4	250.0
Delaware	56.2	56.4	56.4	56.4	56.2	55.7	55.3	54.8	55.6	55.8	55.8	56.8	55.3
District of Columbia	221.9	220.9	220.0	220.5	220.0	220.9	221.0	220.6	221.1	220.5	225.2	221.5	218.6
Florida	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	1,052.7	1,053.8
Georgia	607.1	607.8	609.5	609.2	603.9	605.2	603.5	607.6	605.5	608.9	610.5	611.0	607.3
Hawaii	116.3	116.8	116.8	118.2	117.4	117.8	113.6	119.2	121.5	118.0	116.6	117.2	118.4
Idaho	111.9	112.0	112.2	113.0	113.2	113.4	113.6	113.9	114.0	113.4	112.3	111.4	111.0
Illinois	842.1	841.5	843.3	848.8	843.6	844.7	841.5	845.1	843.6	846.2	844.8	839.9	838.5
Indiana	412.2	412.0	412.6	412.0	416.2	415.7	416.4	411.6	405.7	417.0	424.1	416.4	416.6
Iowa	247.6	247.6	247.3	246.5	247.3	245.9	245.5	245.1	245.5	247.2	247.3	248.5	247.4
Kansas	249.8	250.4	250.8	252.2	249.2	251.3	248.8	250.7	253.8	252.3	254.1	253.5	251.1
Kentucky	310.5	311.3	311.6	314.6	312.9	313.4	312.9	311.6	314.6	314.4	315.6	316.7	316.2
Louisiana	379.7	380.1	380.9	379.4	378.9	378.7	377.9	377.8	376.5	378.3	378.2	378.2	377.1
Maine	103.4	103.6	104.0	104.3	104.3	104.3	104.4	105.4	103.5	105.4	104.0	104.9	105.0
Maryland	456.1	458.0	458.5	456.4	459.5	460.9	460.2	459.3	459.2	435.7	457.4	463.8	464.1
Massachusetts	430.2	430.2	430.3	431.3	429.6	427.1	426.4	428.3	424.7	425.6	424.5	427.9	427.6
Michigan	690.5	689.7	691.2	699.9	698.3	698.3	696.0	695.2	686.9	690.5	696.8	695.2	694.0
Minnesota	403.0	401.4	402.6	404.0	405.8	405.4	402.2	405.3	406.5	412.1	407.0	405.8	403.5
Mississippi	240.5	240.1	239.6	242.8	242.3	242.2	241.5	239.7	240.6	244.3	243.2	244.8	247.8
Missouri	428.4	428.0	428.9	429.2	425.6	425.4	425.2	425.4	426.3	417.6	424.9	429.1	431.0
Montana	83.2	83.0	83.2	84.4	83.9	83.8	83.9	84.9	88.1	85.1	84.5	85.5	84.5
Nebraska	156.3	157.4	156.8	156.2	156.9	157.1	157.4	157.8	157.9	157.3	157.2	157.2	159.9
Nevada	127.5	127.9	128.1	127.7	128.8	129.3	129.0	130.5	128.6	130.2	131.5	130.1	132.2
New Hampshire	84.0	83.9	84.2	84.5	84.5	85.1	84.4	83.7	85.8	86.2	85.4	85.2	85.5
New Jersey	603.6	604.7	605.0	607.8	608.1	608.9	608.3	610.5	608.2	604.8	606.2	604.6	608.4
New Mexico	188.3	188.2	188.5	190.1	190.1	190.1	190.6	192.3	192.6	192.5	192.5	191.1	193.3
New York	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	1,489.9	1,481.9
North Carolina	631.8	634.0	633.7	635.6	637.7	639.1	637.8	641.5	616.6	641.9	647.6	647.7	649.4
North Dakota	73.9	73.8	73.7	74.1	73.8	73.3	73.6	74.7	74.5	73.4	74.1	75.5	75.0
Ohio	797.9	797.7	797.6	799.1	801.6	801.4	801.2	800.5	797.5	800.3	796.9	801.1	800.7
Oklahoma	297.1	299.4	298.6	300.0	300.5	300.9	301.4	302.0	301.4	299.0	299.3	299.6	301.1
Oregon	270.4	270.2	269.5	270.4	270.9	271.1	270.9	272.1	271.1	270.2	272.8	270.9	270.6
Pennsylvania	735.0	735.9	733.3	733.4	735.0	735.6	734.1	732.4	737.6	733.9	731.8	734.9	737.7
Rhode Island	64.6	64.6	64.6	64.8	64.7	64.3	64.5	64.0	64.5	64.8	65.1	65.7	65.4
South Carolina	319.4	319.0	317.8	314.0	313.9	313.0	313.1	313.8	310.2	306.3	319.6	320.6	321.3
South Dakota	73.6	73.1	73.1	73.2	73.5	72.8	73.8	73.7	74.4	74.9	74.7	74.4	74.3
Tennessee	401.6	402.2	402.1	402.6	404.4	403.7	405.8	405.8	403.0	406.6	408.4	400.6	404.0
Texas	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	1,627.6	1,633.2
Utah	190.8	191.4	192.1	193.5	190.7	190.9	190.8	192.0	192.5	193.7	194.7	195.8	195.4
Vermont	50.7	50.3	50.3	51.0	50.5	50.3	50.1	50.2	50.3	50.9	50.9	50.7	50.7
Virginia	631.7	632.7	632.5	636.0	629.4	632.2	634.6	637.0	637.7	636.2	633.2	632.4	636.0
Washington	510.6	510.1	511.3	514.6	515.5	514.6	516.3	517.9	514.3	516.3	516.1	514.7	518.4
West Virginia	140.6	141.1	141.1	139.2	140.1	140.5	140.5	141.4	140.3	136.1	142.8	141.4	141.5
Wisconsin	417.2	416.0	417.9	414.6	413.6	416.9	416.1	416.7	413.4	415.0	416.3	411.2	417.8
Wyoming	61.7	61.6	61.8	61.2	61.6	61.7	61.3	62.0	62.5	67.9	68.0	62.1	62.0

¹ Includes mining, not shown separately.

² Mining is combined with construction.

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

^P = preliminary.

NOTE: All State data currently reflect March 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 editor's note on the first page 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										
	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct. P	Nov. P
Total private^c	34.1	34.1	34.1	34.2	34.2	34.2	34.2	34.3	34.0	34.1	34.2	34.2	34.2
Goods-producing	40.2	40.2	40.3	40.4	40.5	40.4	40.3	40.5	40.0	40.3	40.3	40.1	40.0
Mining	43.5	43.8	43.0	43.4	43.3	42.4	43.0	43.3	42.7	43.3	42.8	42.8	43.1
Construction	39.3	39.1	39.5	39.4	39.1	39.0	38.7	39.0	38.2	38.6	38.8	38.4	38.2
Manufacturing	40.4	40.6	40.6	40.7	41.0	40.9	40.9	41.1	40.7	40.9	40.8	40.7	40.7
<i>Overtime hours</i>	3.8	3.8	3.9	3.9	4.1	4.2	4.2	4.3	4.0	4.2	4.1	4.1	4.1
Durable goods	40.6	40.9	41.0	41.1	41.3	41.4	41.3	41.5	41.0	41.2	41.3	41.2	41.0
<i>Overtime hours</i>	3.7	3.8	3.9	3.9	4.1	4.1	4.1	4.2	3.9	4.1	4.1	4.2	4.1
Lumber and wood products	40.7	41.0	40.5	40.9	41.1	40.8	40.8	41.0	41.2	41.0	41.1	41.0	40.6
Furniture and fixtures	38.8	39.2	40.1	40.3	40.6	40.8	40.4	40.2	40.1	40.3	40.2	39.7	39.6
Stone, clay, and glass products	43.6	43.4	43.8	44.1	43.6	43.8	43.4	43.7	43.2	43.3	43.4	43.4	43.0
Primary metal industries	43.0	43.7	43.6	43.8	44.4	44.3	44.1	44.6	44.1	44.3	44.2	44.6	44.5
Blast furnaces and basic steel products	43.9	44.4	44.5	44.8	45.5	45.1	45.6	46.1	45.5	45.8	46.0	46.3	46.3
Fabricated metal products	41.0	41.3	41.3	41.6	41.7	41.6	41.9	42.0	41.7	41.7	41.6	41.6	41.1
Industrial machinery and equipment	39.9	40.1	40.1	40.1	40.5	40.6	40.7	40.9	40.3	40.8	40.7	40.5	40.4
Electronic and other electrical equipment	39.0	39.4	38.7	38.9	39.4	39.5	39.4	39.4	38.7	38.7	38.8	38.3	38.7
Transportation equipment	41.6	41.9	42.7	42.3	42.4	42.6	42.3	42.5	41.7	42.2	42.6	42.5	42.1
Motor vehicles and equipment	42.5	43.2	44.3	43.7	43.9	44.4	44.2	44.1	42.9	43.8	44.3	44.4	43.9
Instruments and related products	40.6	40.6	40.5	40.4	40.6	40.4	40.4	40.9	40.4	40.7	40.8	40.7	40.7
Miscellaneous manufacturing	37.4	38.0	38.2	38.4	38.8	38.8	38.8	39.6	38.4	38.5	38.6	38.9	38.5
Nondurable goods	40.1	40.1	40.0	40.2	40.4	40.3	40.4	40.6	40.2	40.5	40.2	40.1	40.3
<i>Overtime hours</i>	3.9	3.9	4.0	3.9	4.2	4.3	4.3	4.3	4.2	4.2	4.0	4.0	4.1
Food and kindred products	41.0	40.9	41.0	41.0	41.4	41.2	41.2	41.6	41.0	41.3	40.8	40.8	41.3
Tobacco products	39.9	40.5	41.4	41.4	41.2	41.3	41.6	41.1	42.1	40.3	39.9	40.7	40.3
Textile mill products	39.3	40.0	40.2	40.9	41.4	41.5	41.4	41.5	41.6	41.8	41.2	41.0	41.0
Apparel and other textile products	36.9	36.9	36.7	36.7	37.4	37.1	37.0	37.0	36.8	36.8	36.9	36.6	37.0
Paper and allied products	41.3	41.3	41.1	41.5	41.5	41.6	41.9	41.6	41.2	41.7	41.4	41.3	41.4
Printing and publishing	37.8	37.8	37.3	37.4	37.5	37.2	37.5	37.7	37.3	37.7	37.5	37.5	37.3
Chemicals and allied products	41.9	41.9	41.9	41.9	42.0	41.8	42.3	42.5	42.1	42.6	42.4	41.9	42.1
Petroleum and coal products	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
Rubber and misc. plastics products	40.7	40.8	40.5	40.9	41.1	41.6	41.2	41.5	41.0	41.2	40.8	40.9	40.7
Leather and leather products	36.6	36.9	37.0	37.2	37.3	37.5	36.7	36.8	36.7	35.7	35.6	36.3	37.0
Service-producing^c	32.6	32.7	32.7	32.7	32.8	32.7	32.8	32.8	32.6	32.7	32.8	32.8	32.9
Transportation and public utilities^c	38.0	38.1	38.1	38.1	38.2	38.2	38.4	38.3	38.3	38.4	38.5	38.4	38.5
Wholesale trade	38.2	38.3	38.2	38.3	38.4	38.3	38.3	38.6	38.4	38.5	38.5	38.6	38.5
Retail trade	28.8	28.9	28.9	29.0	29.1	29.0	29.1	29.1	28.8	28.9	29.0	29.1	29.3
Finance, insurance, and real estate	36.0	36.0	36.1	36.2	36.2	36.1	36.1	36.0	36.0	36.2	36.1	36.0	36.1
Services	32.6	32.7	32.6	32.6	32.6	32.6	32.6	32.7	32.5	32.6	32.8	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.

^c = corrected. See editor's note for additional information.

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 editor's note on the first page 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										
	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct. ^P	Nov. ^P
Total private^c	148.1	148.1	148.0	148.1	148.0	148.0	148.0	148.4	147.4	147.9	148.3	148.1	148.1
Goods-producing	106.9	106.6	106.2	106.1	105.5	105.4	105.0	105.7	104.1	104.8	104.4	103.7	103.2
Mining	54.7	54.8	54.2	54.6	54.0	53.5	53.7	53.7	52.5	53.7	52.7	52.4	52.4
Construction	182.6	181.5	182.4	182.3	178.1	178.3	176.4	178.4	173.8	176.4	177.2	175.2	174.5
Manufacturing	93.8	93.6	93.0	92.8	93.0	92.9	92.8	93.2	92.3	92.5	91.9	91.4	91.0
Durable goods	96.6	96.4	95.7	95.4	95.5	95.5	95.4	95.6	94.5	94.8	94.2	93.6	92.8
Lumber and wood products	133.6	134.6	132.8	134.1	134.7	133.3	134.4	134.0	134.8	134.2	134.1	133.5	131.8
Furniture and fixtures	118.6	119.5	121.3	121.9	123.2	124.7	122.9	122.9	123.2	123.5	121.0	119.5	119.2
Stone, clay, and glass products	115.2	113.9	114.4	114.6	113.1	113.6	112.6	113.3	112.3	114.1	113.9	113.9	112.6
Primary metal industries	78.1	78.4	76.4	76.4	76.7	76.7	76.4	76.6	75.4	75.9	75.1	75.6	75.2
Blast furnaces and basic steel products	61.1	61.0	57.9	57.9	58.4	58.3	58.9	59.2	58.4	59.6	59.0	59.8	59.0
Fabricated metal products	108.4	108.8	108.4	109.0	109.2	109.1	110.1	110.2	109.9	108.9	108.2	108.3	105.9
Industrial machinery and equipment	85.1	84.3	83.3	82.6	83.1	83.1	82.8	83.1	81.9	82.3	81.7	81.0	80.8
Electronic and other electrical equipment	87.1	86.5	83.9	82.5	83.1	82.9	82.2	81.7	80.4	79.1	78.2	76.4	76.4
Transportation equipment	106.9	106.6	107.3	106.2	105.5	105.7	105.6	106.4	103.7	106.4	105.6	105.3	103.6
Motor vehicles and equipment	140.1	141.4	143.9	142.8	143.0	144.2	144.0	144.7	139.6	145.7	144.5	144.6	142.2
Instruments and related products	70.1	69.8	69.1	68.7	68.6	68.2	67.9	68.2	67.9	67.3	67.7	67.0	67.0
Miscellaneous manufacturing	87.3	89.1	89.2	89.3	90.2	90.2	90.6	92.1	90.4	89.9	90.8	90.8	90.6
Nondurable goods	90.0	89.8	89.3	89.3	89.6	89.3	89.4	89.9	89.1	89.4	88.9	88.4	88.5
Food and kindred products	115.2	114.7	114.8	114.8	115.5	115.4	115.6	117.1	114.9	115.8	114.9	114.5	116.1
Tobacco products	49.4	50.2	51.3	51.3	51.0	49.1	51.5	52.9	54.2	57.9	53.3	54.4	53.9
Textile mill products	61.6	61.7	61.5	62.0	62.4	62.1	61.6	61.6	61.4	61.3	60.1	59.8	59.6
Apparel and other textile products	44.6	44.6	44.4	43.7	44.1	43.7	43.4	43.5	43.5	43.4	43.1	42.2	42.1
Paper and allied products	95.8	95.4	94.8	95.5	95.5	94.9	95.0	94.5	93.4	94.5	93.7	93.4	93.5
Printing and publishing	110.9	110.2	108.3	107.4	106.8	106.0	106.2	106.8	105.7	106.2	106.0	105.8	105.0
Chemicals and allied products	95.2	94.5	94.0	94.2	94.4	93.6	95.1	95.7	94.8	95.6	95.3	94.2	94.6
Petroleum and coal products	71.9	71.5	71.8	71.8	70.9	67.9	70.9	70.7	71.6	69.4	72.9	72.2	71.9
Rubber and misc. plastics products	132.5	132.9	131.7	132.6	133.8	135.1	133.8	135.2	135.0	134.4	132.9	132.8	131.8
Leather and leather products	23.6	23.8	23.3	23.4	23.5	23.6	23.1	22.6	23.7	21.9	24.1	24.5	24.4
Service-producing^c	166.5	166.7	166.7	167.0	167.1	167.2	167.3	167.6	166.8	167.1	168.0	168.1	168.2
Transportation and public utilities^c	133.4	132.8	132.8	132.7	132.3	132.0	132.3	131.8	131.5	131.5	131.4	130.9	130.9
Wholesale trade	124.7	125.4	125.3	125.6	125.9	125.7	125.7	126.7	125.9	126.2	126.1	126.3	125.6
Retail trade	146.2	145.9	146.3	146.8	147.3	146.8	147.1	147.1	145.7	146.0	146.6	147.1	147.4
Finance, insurance, and real estate	140.2	140.0	140.3	140.8	140.7	140.9	140.6	140.0	139.9	141.0	141.4	141.9	142.6
Services	210.6	211.5	211.1	211.1	211.3	211.5	211.8	212.7	211.8	212.7	214.2	213.9	213.9

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

^P = preliminary.

^c = corrected. See editor's note for additional information.

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 editor's note on the first page 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		
	Sept. 2002	Oct. 2002 ^P	Nov. 2002 ^P	Nov. 2001 To Nov. 2002 ^P	Sept. 2002 To Oct. 2002 ^P	Oct. 2002 To Nov. 2002 ^P
Total	237,787	238,420	238,046	0.0	0.3	-0.2
Private sector	197,452	197,159	197,340	-1	-1	.1
Mining	1,226	1,229	1,230	-3.8	.2	.1
Construction	13,227	13,069	12,993	-4.1	-1.2	-6
Manufacturing	35,374	35,221	35,091	-3.1	-4	-4
Durable goods	21,049	20,944	20,797	-4.1	-5	-7
Nondurable goods	14,325	14,277	14,293	-1.6	-3	.1
Transportation and public utilities	13,495	13,427	13,456	-1.9	-5	.2
Wholesale trade	13,339	13,362	13,317	.2	.2	-3
Retail trade	35,123	35,245	35,428	.9	.3	.5
Finance, insurance, and real estate	14,604	14,650	14,717	1.1	.3	.5
Services	71,062	70,956	71,108	1.7	-1	.2
Government	40,335	41,262	40,706	.8	2.3	-1.3

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

^P = preliminary.

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										
	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct. P	Nov. P
Average hourly earnings													
Total private (in current dollars) ^c	\$14.51	\$14.55	\$14.58	\$14.61	\$14.64	\$14.66	\$14.69	\$14.74	\$14.76	\$14.83	\$14.85	\$14.89	\$14.93
Goods-producing	16.11	16.18	16.24	16.28	16.29	16.32	16.35	16.39	16.38	16.44	16.48	16.53	16.55
Mining	17.68	17.51	17.69	17.66	17.72	17.63	17.87	17.70	17.78	17.87	17.82	17.81	17.97
Construction	18.47	18.60	18.65	18.68	18.74	18.83	18.77	18.81	18.87	18.90	18.98	18.98	19.03
Manufacturing	15.03	15.08	15.13	15.17	15.19	15.19	15.27	15.31	15.28	15.34	15.35	15.44	15.44
Excluding overtime ²	14.36	14.39	14.42	14.46	14.45	14.43	14.53	14.56	14.57	14.59	14.62	14.70	14.72
Service-producing ^c	14.05	14.09	14.11	14.13	14.18	14.19	14.23	14.27	14.31	14.37	14.40	14.43	14.48
Transportation and public utilities ^c	16.99	17.04	17.09	17.11	17.21	17.21	17.26	17.31	17.27	17.28	17.36	17.38	17.45
Wholesale trade	15.98	16.07	16.10	16.19	16.23	16.11	16.12	16.15	16.14	16.28	16.29	16.29	16.34
Retail trade	9.90	9.89	9.90	9.92	9.95	9.97	9.99	10.06	10.05	10.09	10.10	10.11	10.12
Finance, insurance, and real estate	16.00	16.06	16.06	16.08	16.14	16.18	16.17	16.27	16.38	16.43	16.53	16.56	16.73
Services	14.94	14.98	15.01	15.04	15.08	15.13	15.16	15.19	15.26	15.30	15.34	15.39	15.43
Total private (in constant (1982) dollars)^{3, c}	8.09	8.14	8.14	8.13	8.12	8.09	8.11	8.13	8.13	8.14	8.14	8.14	(4)
Goods-producing	8.98	9.05	9.06	9.06	9.04	9.01	9.03	9.04	9.02	9.03	9.03	9.04	(4)
Service-producing ^c	7.84	7.88	7.87	7.87	7.87	7.83	7.86	7.87	7.88	7.89	7.89	7.89	(4)
Average weekly earnings													
Total private (in current dollars) ^c	494.79	496.16	497.18	499.66	500.69	501.37	502.40	505.58	501.84	505.70	507.87	509.24	510.61
Goods-producing	647.62	650.44	654.47	657.71	659.75	659.33	658.91	663.80	655.20	662.53	664.14	662.85	662.00
Mining	769.08	766.94	760.67	766.44	767.28	747.51	768.41	766.41	759.21	773.77	762.70	762.27	774.51
Construction	725.87	727.26	736.68	735.99	732.73	734.37	726.40	733.59	720.83	729.54	736.42	728.83	726.95
Manufacturing	607.21	612.25	614.28	617.42	622.79	621.27	624.54	629.24	621.90	627.41	626.28	628.41	628.41
Service-producing ^c	458.03	460.74	461.40	462.05	465.10	464.01	466.74	468.06	466.51	469.90	472.32	473.30	476.39
Transportation and public utilities ^c	645.62	649.22	651.13	651.89	657.42	657.42	662.78	662.97	661.44	663.55	668.36	667.39	671.83
Wholesale trade	610.44	615.48	615.02	620.08	623.23	617.01	617.40	623.39	619.78	626.78	627.17	628.79	629.09
Retail trade	285.12	285.82	286.11	287.68	289.55	289.13	290.71	292.75	289.44	291.60	292.90	294.20	296.52
Finance, insurance, and real estate	576.00	578.16	579.77	582.10	584.27	584.10	583.74	585.72	589.68	594.77	596.73	596.16	603.95
Services	487.04	489.85	489.33	490.30	491.61	493.24	494.22	496.71	495.95	498.78	503.15	503.25	504.56
Total private (in constant (1982) dollars)^{3, c}	275.96	277.49	277.44	278.21	277.85	276.69	277.42	278.86	276.34	277.70	278.28	278.43	(4)
Goods-producing	361.19	363.78	365.22	366.21	366.12	363.87	363.84	366.13	360.79	363.83	363.91	362.41	(4)
Service-producing ^c	255.45	257.68	257.48	257.27	258.10	256.08	257.73	258.17	256.89	258.05	258.81	258.78	(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.

^c = corrected. See editor's note for additional information.

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 editor's note on the first page 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				
		Oct. 2001	Nov. 2001	Sept. 2002	Oct. 2002P	Nov. 2002P	Oct. 2001	Nov. 2001	Sept. 2002	Oct. 2002P	Nov. 2002P
Total		132,288	132,089	131,207	131,808	131,908	-	-	-	-	-
Total private ^c		110,915	110,575	110,105	110,163	110,094	90,822	90,566	90,230	90,295	90,200
Mining		574	570	559	560	554	450	445	440	435	429
Metal mining	10	34.6	34.3	32.2	32.2	32.2	25.8	25.5	24.5	24.4	-
Iron ores	101	6.4	6.4	6.2	6.2	-	5.2	5.2	5.4	5.4	-
Copper ores	102	9.2	9.0	8.7	8.9	-	6.7	6.6	6.7	6.8	-
Coal mining	12	81.9	82.4	78.8	78.3	78.5	69.1	69.4	66.1	65.5	-
Bituminous coal and lignite mining	122	76.6	76.9	73.3	73.2	-	64.4	64.7	61.4	61.3	-
Oil and gas extraction	13	343.9	340.7	332.6	335.2	332.1	267.2	263.8	260.0	257.3	-
Crude petroleum and natural gas	131	126.2	126.7	119.7	119.7	-	74.7	75.0	71.2	70.0	-
Oil and gas field services	138	214.1	210.6	209.7	212.3	-	188.6	185.2	185.5	184.1	-
Nonmetallic minerals, except fuels	14	113.9	112.5	115.4	114.4	111.2	87.9	86.2	89.3	87.8	-
Crushed and broken stone	142	45.5	45.0	47.2	46.6	-	35.8	35.3	37.5	36.9	-
Sand and gravel	144	38.3	38.2	38.3	37.9	-	-	-	-	-	-
Chemical and fertilizer minerals	147	9.9	9.8	10.4	10.4	-	-	-	-	-	-
Construction		6,860	6,730	6,800	6,756	6,645	5,332	5,209	5,261	5,220	5,123
General building contractors	15	1,484.6	1,466.1	1,504.9	1,505.2	1,494.9	1,022.5	1,004.6	1,023.5	1,025.8	-
Residential building construction	152	767.7	759.3	803.0	802.2	-	509.4	502.3	533.7	533.2	-
Operative builders	153	32.8	32.9	32.8	33.4	-	14.2	13.9	13.7	14.8	-
Nonresidential building construction	154	684.1	673.9	669.1	669.6	-	498.9	488.4	476.1	477.8	-
Heavy construction, except building	16	991.8	954.4	967.7	957.7	912.8	830.3	796.0	806.8	796.3	-
Highway and street construction	161	327.2	305.1	330.5	318.1	-	271.7	249.9	274.6	263.0	-
Heavy construction, except highway	162	664.6	649.3	637.2	639.6	-	558.6	546.1	532.2	533.3	-
Special trade contractors	17	4,384.0	4,309.6	4,327.8	4,293.1	4,237.3	3,479.4	3,408.3	3,430.4	3,397.5	-
Plumbing, heating, and air conditioning	171	937.5	925.5	931.0	928.3	-	689.3	679.2	683.3	680.3	-
Painting and paper hanging	172	233.9	223.7	230.9	228.6	-	193.5	183.1	191.7	189.2	-
Electrical work	173	857.3	845.2	826.9	814.1	-	677.3	666.7	653.8	643.6	-
Masonry, stonework, and plastering	174	582.8	576.3	572.9	572.8	-	508.8	502.7	502.2	501.0	-
Carpentry and floor work	175	334.7	323.3	337.2	336.5	-	247.4	234.0	245.4	244.4	-
Roofing, siding, and sheet metal work	176	254.1	252.4	252.9	250.4	-	204.4	202.3	201.1	200.4	-
Manufacturing		17,342	17,181	16,720	16,648	16,575	11,665	11,538	11,249	11,190	11,123
Durable goods		10,346	10,245	9,856	9,811	9,768	6,895	6,820	6,565	6,534	6,502
Lumber and wood products	24	785.0	776.4	776.3	771.2	764.4	632.9	624.2	629.3	623.8	617.1
Logging	241	76.4	75.1	72.5	71.0	-	61.0	59.3	58.9	57.1	-
Sawmills and planing mills	242	170.1	169.0	170.5	168.3	-	146.3	144.6	146.4	144.7	-
Sawmills and planing mills, general	2421	132.8	131.5	133.8	131.9	-	113.4	111.9	114.3	112.9	-
Hardwood dimension and flooring mills	2426	35.5	35.7	34.8	34.5	-	31.5	31.3	30.6	30.4	-
Millwork, plywood, and structural members	243	329.3	325.8	331.7	330.4	-	260.9	258.4	264.6	262.8	-
Millwork	2431	124.4	124.3	123.2	122.1	-	94.1	94.2	93.3	92.0	-
Wood kitchen cabinets	2434	105.1	104.4	108.4	108.5	-	87.0	86.4	89.9	89.7	-
Hardwood veneer and plywood	2435	27.3	26.9	26.2	26.0	-	23.0	22.6	22.0	21.9	-
Softwood veneer and plywood	2436	25.3	24.8	24.6	24.5	-	22.0	21.4	21.4	21.3	-
Wood containers	244	55.6	54.4	55.7	55.9	-	45.6	44.5	46.6	46.7	-
Wood buildings and mobile homes	245	76.5	75.7	70.8	70.8	-	57.6	56.4	52.5	52.2	-
Mobile homes	2451	54.1	53.7	48.6	47.8	-	43.2	42.2	38.0	37.2	-
Miscellaneous wood products	249	77.1	76.4	75.1	74.8	-	61.5	61.0	60.3	60.3	-
Furniture and fixtures	25	498.2	492.5	488.1	485.1	482.9	391.3	386.6	382.6	380.6	379.0
Household furniture	251	253.9	252.0	250.8	249.3	-	212.9	211.1	208.6	208.0	-
Wood household furniture	2511	111.2	109.5	106.3	105.3	-	95.8	94.5	91.4	90.8	-
Upholstered household furniture	2512	83.6	83.5	86.7	86.8	-	69.8	69.6	72.4	72.4	-
Metal household furniture	2514	15.6	16.3	14.8	15.3	-	12.4	12.9	11.2	11.7	-
Mattresses and bedsprings	2515	35.0	34.2	34.5	33.6	-	27.8	26.9	27.6	26.8	-

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				
		Oct. 2001	Nov. 2001	Sept. 2002	Oct. 2002P	Nov. 2002P	Oct. 2001	Nov. 2001	Sept. 2002	Oct. 2002P	Nov. 2002P
Durable goods—Continued											
Furniture and fixtures—Continued											
Office furniture	252	68.5	67.1	63.3	62.9	—	47.1	45.7	41.6	41.2	—
Public building and related furniture	253	50.4	50.6	51.7	52.5	—	39.6	40.0	41.6	42.4	—
Partitions and fixtures	254	84.8	82.4	81.8	80.6	—	64.0	61.9	62.1	61.0	—
Miscellaneous furniture and fixtures	259	40.6	40.4	40.5	39.8	—	27.7	27.9	28.7	28.0	—
Stone, clay, and glass products	32	569.5	564.3	567.2	564.2	561.4	445.3	440.5	443.4	440.6	436.2
Flat glass	321	15.5	15.4	15.5	15.5	—	12.7	12.6	12.8	12.7	—
Glass and glassware, pressed or blown	322	62.2	62.0	59.5	59.5	—	48.5	49.2	48.8	48.6	—
Glass containers	3221	21.4	21.5	21.5	21.5	—	18.9	19.0	19.0	18.9	—
Pressed and blown glass, nec	3229	40.8	40.5	38.0	38.0	—	29.6	30.2	29.8	29.7	—
Products of purchased glass	323	62.3	61.9	61.2	61.9	—	47.6	47.6	47.3	48.1	—
Cement, hydraulic	324	18.8	18.6	19.7	19.6	—	13.6	13.3	14.1	14.0	—
Structural clay products	325	31.8	32.0	31.9	31.7	—	25.2	25.3	25.4	24.8	—
Pottery and related products	326	35.1	34.4	35.6	35.4	—	27.5	27.0	27.5	27.2	—
Concrete, gypsum, and plaster products	327	256.0	253.0	257.4	253.5	—	205.7	201.6	205.7	202.9	—
Concrete block and brick	3271	21.6	21.3	22.4	22.0	—	14.0	13.8	15.4	15.1	—
Concrete products, nec	3272	88.4	87.1	87.3	85.1	—	71.6	69.9	69.2	67.6	—
Ready-mixed concrete	3273	127.3	126.1	129.9	128.7	—	105.8	103.7	107.6	106.7	—
Misc. nonmetallic mineral products	329	67.1	66.2	64.0	63.9	—	49.2	48.6	46.5	46.6	—
Abrasive products	3291	15.6	15.6	14.5	14.6	—	11.1	11.1	10.4	10.5	—
Mineral wool	3296	22.5	22.0	21.6	21.4	—	—	—	—	—	—
Primary metal industries	33	637.0	625.8	588.7	584.4	582.5	490.7	480.1	451.4	449.7	447.0
Blast furnaces and basic steel products	331	205.2	203.2	188.2	187.9	187.5	158.3	156.2	144.7	145.2	143.8
Blast furnaces and steel mills	3312	137.6	136.8	124.1	124.1	—	106.7	105.6	95.5	96.3	—
Steel pipe and tubes	3317	29.3	28.6	28.0	27.9	—	22.3	21.6	21.3	21.3	—
Iron and steel foundries	332	112.0	110.0	102.0	100.4	—	92.7	90.5	84.1	82.8	—
Gray and ductile iron foundries	3321	70.1	68.9	65.9	64.6	—	58.9	57.5	55.0	53.8	—
Malleable iron foundries	3322	3.7	3.7	3.2	3.1	—	2.8	2.8	2.4	2.3	—
Steel foundries, nec	3325	23.5	23.0	21.3	21.1	—	19.7	19.3	18.1	18.0	—
Primary nonferrous metals	333	31.0	30.2	28.4	28.4	—	23.2	22.1	21.9	22.7	—
Primary aluminum	3334	18.1	18.0	17.0	17.2	—	14.3	13.9	13.9	14.8	—
Nonferrous rolling and drawing	335	163.5	158.9	149.4	148.1	—	120.5	116.2	110.3	109.6	—
Copper rolling and drawing	3351	20.3	20.1	20.6	20.4	—	16.3	16.0	16.7	16.5	—
Aluminum sheet, plate, and foil	3353	20.6	20.2	18.5	18.4	—	15.3	15.0	14.4	14.3	—
Nonferrous wire drawing and insulating	3357	70.0	67.4	60.2	59.9	—	49.0	46.4	41.5	41.6	—
Nonferrous foundries (castings)	336	86.2	84.4	81.8	80.7	—	67.9	66.8	63.1	62.1	—
Aluminum foundries	3365	22.5	21.6	20.6	20.3	—	17.3	16.8	14.3	14.1	—
Fabricated metal products	34	1,457.7	1,443.0	1,417.3	1,413.0	1,401.1	1,079.9	1,068.2	1,053.1	1,051.2	1,041.0
Metal cans and shipping containers	341	34.5	34.3	34.7	34.5	—	29.3	29.1	29.7	29.5	—
Metal cans	3411	27.6	27.5	28.2	28.0	—	23.9	23.8	24.4	24.3	—
Cutlery, handtools, and hardware	342	111.4	110.5	109.3	110.1	—	84.8	83.9	82.9	83.5	—
Hand and edge tools, and blades and handsaws	3423,5	43.0	42.6	40.8	41.6	—	32.8	32.4	31.3	31.8	—
Hardware, nec	3429	57.2	56.5	56.2	56.1	—	43.5	43.1	43.2	42.9	—
Plumbing and heating, except electric	343	57.3	56.5	55.9	55.8	—	39.6	39.1	39.6	39.6	—
Plumbing fixture fittings and trim	3432	22.1	22.0	21.7	21.8	—	15.6	15.7	15.8	15.8	—
Heating equipment, except electric	3433	19.0	18.9	18.5	18.5	—	13.1	13.0	12.9	13.1	—
Fabricated structural metal products	344	490.3	486.6	476.4	473.7	—	352.9	349.9	344.1	341.8	—
Fabricated structural metal	3441	94.3	93.1	90.5	90.2	—	67.0	65.6	63.1	63.2	—
Metal doors, sash, and trim	3442	84.9	84.0	85.8	85.8	—	63.0	61.9	64.3	64.0	—
Fabricated plate work (boiler shops)	3443	101.4	100.8	96.0	94.5	—	72.9	72.6	70.4	68.9	—
Sheet metal work	3444	122.6	121.4	117.3	116.7	—	91.8	91.2	88.3	87.8	—
Architectural metal work	3446	38.0	38.7	39.5	39.4	—	27.6	28.3	28.2	28.0	—
Screw machine products, bolts, etc	345	97.5	95.0	93.3	93.6	—	74.8	72.9	71.5	71.5	—
Screw machine products	3451	46.2	44.5	44.0	44.0	—	37.3	36.0	35.5	35.3	—
Bolts, nuts, rivets, and washers	3452	51.3	50.5	49.3	49.6	—	37.5	36.9	36.0	36.2	—
Metal forgings and stampings	346	225.1	224.0	217.5	217.2	—	176.5	176.0	170.9	170.7	—
Iron and steel forgings	3462	28.8	28.4	27.0	26.7	—	21.0	20.7	19.6	19.4	—
Automotive stampings	3465	110.6	110.1	107.6	107.9	—	91.3	90.8	88.6	89.0	—
Metal stampings, nec	3469	73.2	73.0	71.5	71.2	—	54.7	54.9	54.2	53.8	—
Metal services, nec	347	137.7	136.0	136.8	136.4	—	111.3	109.3	111.0	111.2	—
Plating and polishing	3471	80.6	79.3	78.1	77.7	—	66.7	65.1	64.5	64.4	—
Metal coating and allied services	3479	57.1	56.7	58.7	58.7	—	44.6	44.2	46.5	46.8	—

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				
		Oct. 2001	Nov. 2001	Sept. 2002	Oct. 2002P	Nov. 2002P	Oct. 2001	Nov. 2001	Sept. 2002	Oct. 2002P	Nov. 2002P
Durable goods—Continued											
Fabricated metal products—Continued											
Ordnance and accessories, nec	348	38.5	38.6	39.6	39.8	-	21.3	22.4	23.2	23.7	-
Ammunition, except for small arms, nec	3483	18.8	18.9	18.6	18.9	-	9.1	9.2	8.6	8.9	-
Miscellaneous fabricated metal products	349	265.4	261.5	253.8	251.9	-	189.4	185.6	180.2	179.7	-
Valves and pipe fittings, nec	3494	20.5	20.3	19.7	18.9	-	14.3	14.3	13.7	13.6	-
Misc. fabricated wire products	3496	51.7	51.4	50.7	50.0	-	37.8	37.5	37.2	36.6	-
Industrial machinery and equipment	35	1,927.4	1,902.4	1,794.4	1,791.0	1,789.4	1,167.1	1,149.6	1,083.5	1,080.1	1,078.2
Engines and turbines	351	78.7	79.2	74.1	72.3	-	50.4	50.8	47.4	46.0	-
Turbines and turbine generator sets	3511	26.3	26.7	24.7	24.3	-	14.5	14.8	13.8	13.6	-
Internal combustion engines, nec	3519	52.4	52.5	49.4	48.0	-	35.9	36.0	33.6	32.4	-
Farm and garden machinery	352	92.3	91.9	86.2	86.7	-	61.7	61.6	56.4	57.0	-
Farm machinery and equipment	3523	67.7	67.7	62.8	62.7	-	46.2	46.4	42.1	42.1	-
Construction and related machinery	353	220.2	215.6	203.5	203.8	-	135.6	130.7	124.2	122.3	-
Construction machinery	3531	76.1	75.4	72.8	72.0	-	49.1	47.6	47.8	46.2	-
Mining machinery	3532	14.0	14.1	13.6	13.6	-	8.3	8.5	8.3	8.3	-
Oil and gas field machinery	3533	48.2	46.0	42.9	43.0	-	29.6	27.2	25.4	25.5	-
Conveyors and conveying equipment	3535	35.6	35.0	32.3	33.2	-	18.7	18.4	16.5	16.2	-
Industrial trucks and tractors	3537	27.8	27.0	25.0	25.2	-	18.1	17.4	15.8	15.8	-
Metalworking machinery	354	293.7	291.0	271.9	273.1	-	200.9	197.3	184.7	185.7	-
Machine tools, metal cutting types	3541	34.1	33.7	30.7	31.2	-	20.1	19.5	17.8	18.6	-
Machine tools, metal forming types	3542	15.3	15.0	13.5	13.5	-	8.6	8.6	7.7	7.8	-
Special dies, tools, jigs, and fixtures	3544	143.8	142.0	137.4	137.7	-	107.0	104.6	100.8	101.2	-
Machine tool accessories	3545	43.4	43.8	41.1	40.8	-	29.5	29.5	27.5	27.2	-
Power driven handtools	3546	18.1	17.7	14.7	15.2	-	12.5	12.0	10.0	10.3	-
Special industry machinery	355	147.3	143.3	135.4	135.2	-	74.0	72.2	67.6	67.4	-
Textile machinery	3552	10.6	10.3	9.9	9.7	-	6.4	6.3	6.0	5.8	-
Printing trades machinery	3555	18.6	18.4	16.8	17.0	-	10.9	10.7	9.6	9.8	-
Food products machinery	3556	23.9	23.4	22.9	23.3	-	12.8	12.6	12.2	12.6	-
General industrial machinery	356	229.7	225.2	214.4	210.9	-	142.1	137.8	131.2	129.5	-
Pumps and pumping equipment	3561	27.7	27.7	27.3	27.1	-	15.1	15.0	14.8	14.6	-
Ball and roller bearings	3562	38.8	38.1	36.2	36.0	-	29.3	28.8	27.2	27.2	-
Air and gas compressors	3563	22.4	22.2	21.0	20.9	-	12.1	11.7	10.6	10.7	-
Blowers and fans	3564	33.7	32.2	30.1	28.5	-	22.6	21.3	19.6	18.6	-
Speed changers, drives, and gears	3566	15.4	15.4	14.0	13.1	-	11.3	11.4	10.7	10.5	-
Power transmission equipment, nec	3568	18.0	17.7	17.1	17.0	-	12.7	12.5	12.2	11.8	-
Computer and office equipment	357	327.6	323.5	294.7	294.5	295.1	117.0	116.5	103.3	103.8	-
Electronic computers	3571	178.2	175.6	158.2	157.1	-	63.5	62.4	55.3	55.1	-
Computer terminals, calculators, and office machines, nec	3575,8,9	49.1	48.3	42.6	43.2	-	18.0	17.9	14.9	15.2	-
Refrigeration and service machinery	358	191.9	188.8	185.7	184.8	-	129.9	128.1	124.4	123.7	-
Refrigeration and heating equipment	3585	131.9	128.9	127.2	126.6	-	94.7	93.0	90.9	90.3	-
Misc. industrial and commercial machinery	359	346.0	343.9	328.5	329.7	-	255.5	254.6	244.3	244.7	-
Carburetors, pistons, rings, valves	3592	21.8	21.7	19.1	18.8	-	17.2	17.2	15.4	15.1	-
Scales, balances, and industrial machinery, nec	3596,9	283.1	281.5	270.2	271.4	-	212.1	211.4	204.0	204.5	-
Electronic and other electrical equipment	36	1,539.7	1,518.8	1,390.9	1,379.3	1,367.6	914.5	902.2	811.4	804.3	798.2
Electric distribution equipment	361	75.5	74.1	68.3	67.7	-	49.7	48.3	44.3	43.5	-
Transformers, except electronic	3612	32.0	31.2	28.7	28.3	-	21.5	20.7	19.2	18.8	-
Switchgear and switchboard apparatus	3613	43.5	42.9	39.6	39.4	-	28.2	27.6	25.1	24.7	-
Electrical industrial apparatus	362	138.5	136.9	133.2	132.0	-	88.3	87.3	83.9	83.1	-
Motors and generators	3621	63.3	62.3	60.6	60.4	-	44.3	43.6	42.1	42.1	-
Relays and industrial controls	3625	52.9	52.5	50.8	50.1	-	28.5	28.4	27.0	26.4	-
Household appliances	363	103.3	103.0	99.5	99.3	-	82.9	82.1	79.5	78.7	-
Household refrigerators and freezers	3632	25.9	23.9	22.7	22.8	-	20.2	18.3	17.5	17.5	-
Household laundry equipment	3633	18.0	19.8	19.4	19.4	-	16.0	17.1	16.8	16.0	-
Electric housewares and fans	3634	18.2	18.4	17.8	17.8	-	13.4	13.7	13.0	13.0	-
Electric lighting and wiring equipment	364	164.9	163.8	155.0	155.0	-	117.9	117.6	110.5	110.9	-
Electric lamps	3641	17.9	17.8	17.4	17.0	-	13.9	13.9	13.4	12.9	-
Current-carrying wiring devices	3643	55.8	55.5	52.4	52.3	-	38.0	37.8	36.0	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				
		Oct. 2001	Nov. 2001	Sept. 2002	Oct. 2002P	Nov. 2002P	Oct. 2001	Nov. 2001	Sept. 2002	Oct. 2002P	Nov. 2002P
Durable goods—Continued											
Electronic and other electrical equipment—Continued											
Noncurrent-carrying wiring devices	3644	17.9	17.7	16.5	16.8	-	13.8	13.5	12.9	13.2	-
Residential lighting fixtures	3645	17.4	17.0	15.2	15.2	-	12.4	12.3	10.2	10.6	-
Household audio and video equipment	365	72.2	71.7	66.7	66.2	-	45.5	45.3	42.3	41.5	-
Household audio and video equipment	3651	49.1	48.3	44.2	43.6	-	28.2	27.7	25.7	24.8	-
Communications equipment	366	248.6	241.8	210.6	208.1	-	104.6	102.0	83.3	82.3	-
Telephone and telegraph apparatus	3661	108.3	103.1	83.0	82.1	-	45.1	43.5	31.3	30.9	-
Electronic components and accessories	367	611.7	604.0	546.8	541.2	536.1	337.4	332.9	291.1	288.6	-
Electron tubes	3671	18.6	18.2	16.2	15.7	-	13.4	13.0	11.4	11.3	-
Semiconductors and related devices	3674	284.0	281.3	259.6	256.8	-	117.2	116.0	102.3	101.0	-
Electronic components, nec	3679	138.0	137.1	123.6	122.2	-	86.9	86.9	77.3	76.2	-
Misc. electrical equipment and supplies	369	125.0	123.5	110.8	109.8	-	88.2	86.7	76.5	75.7	-
Storage batteries	3691	21.0	20.3	18.0	17.9	-	17.0	16.3	14.2	14.2	-
Engine electrical equipment	3694	56.8	56.2	48.6	48.0	-	44.0	43.4	37.2	36.6	-
Transportation equipment	37	1,724.0	1,723.6	1,664.1	1,656.2	1,652.9	1,112.4	1,114.5	1,072.6	1,067.8	1,068.7
Motor vehicles and equipment	371	917.7	924.1	915.3	908.6	913.0	680.5	686.9	677.5	671.4	675.4
Motor vehicles and car bodies	3711	331.6	340.3	334.8	329.5	-	223.7	232.9	228.4	223.4	-
Truck and bus bodies	3713	45.6	45.0	45.2	44.8	-	35.9	35.3	35.4	35.0	-
Motor vehicle parts and accessories	3714	496.7	496.0	487.3	485.8	-	386.3	385.1	375.6	374.5	-
Truck trailers	3715	26.9	25.4	27.3	27.5	-	20.4	19.0	21.0	21.0	-
Aircraft and parts	372	460.1	454.8	401.9	398.4	393.1	218.2	215.3	181.6	180.0	-
Aircraft	3721	232.1	229.6	201.2	199.2	-	88.3	86.6	70.1	69.3	-
Aircraft engines and engine parts	3724	99.8	99.1	91.1	90.2	-	49.0	48.6	43.8	43.2	-
Aircraft parts and equipment, nec	3728	128.2	126.1	109.6	109.0	-	80.9	80.1	67.7	67.5	-
Ship and boat building and repairing	373	157.6	158.8	156.8	159.8	-	117.8	118.3	115.5	118.4	-
Ship building and repairing	3731	96.1	99.0	95.4	98.9	-	67.1	68.7	65.1	68.2	-
Boat building and repairing	3732	61.5	59.8	61.4	60.9	-	50.7	49.6	50.4	50.2	-
Railroad equipment	374	28.6	28.2	28.1	28.0	-	19.3	19.0	19.9	19.8	-
Guided missiles, space vehicles, and parts	376	83.0	82.3	81.8	81.4	-	19.2	19.1	18.8	18.7	-
Guided missiles and space vehicles	3761	57.4	57.0	56.3	55.8	-	11.2	11.2	11.0	10.9	-
Miscellaneous transportation equipment	379	57.6	56.3	60.7	60.7	-	43.3	42.0	45.2	45.4	-
Travel trailers and campers	3792	21.6	20.9	25.1	25.3	-	18.4	17.9	22.1	22.3	-
Instruments and related products	38	828.4	822.3	796.7	791.9	789.0	404.6	402.0	386.2	383.4	383.4
Search and navigation equipment	381	151.8	150.9	146.4	145.7	-	37.1	37.4	34.5	34.2	-
Measuring and controlling devices	382	289.7	286.5	272.0	269.0	-	143.4	141.6	134.4	133.2	-
Environmental controls	3822	35.2	35.3	33.5	33.3	-	25.8	26.0	24.6	24.4	-
Process control instruments	3823	66.6	66.3	62.4	61.0	-	34.1	33.7	31.1	30.4	-
Instruments to measure electricity	3825	67.0	66.0	61.3	60.4	-	21.7	21.2	19.2	18.9	-
Medical instruments and supplies	384	288.0	286.4	287.4	286.6	-	169.9	169.0	166.5	165.4	-
Surgical and medical instruments	3841	112.3	112.5	113.3	112.5	-	70.9	71.0	68.9	67.7	-
Surgical appliances and supplies	3842	98.6	97.2	97.0	96.7	-	61.8	61.5	61.1	61.1	-
Ophthalmic goods	385	30.1	30.2	28.2	28.2	-	21.7	21.8	21.1	21.1	-
Photographic equipment and supplies	386	65.1	64.6	59.5	59.2	-	30.0	29.8	27.6	27.4	-
Watches, clocks, watchcases, and parts	387	3.7	3.7	3.2	3.2	-	2.5	2.4	2.1	2.1	-
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	39	379.2	375.7	372.5	374.3	376.7	255.8	251.6	251.3	252.3	252.8
Jewelry, silverware, and plated ware	391	45.5	45.4	44.3	44.5	-	29.4	29.2	28.5	28.7	-
Jewelry, precious metal	3911	36.3	36.2	34.8	35.2	-	22.8	22.6	21.8	22.0	-
Musical instruments	393	16.6	15.7	15.7	15.3	-	13.0	12.1	12.1	11.8	-
Toys and sporting goods	394	95.5	94.8	91.0	90.7	-	62.3	61.4	58.4	57.9	-
Dolls, games, toys, and children's vehicles	3942.4	26.7	26.4	24.8	24.6	-	16.2	15.6	15.6	15.0	-
Sporting and athletic goods, nec	3949	68.8	68.4	66.2	66.1	-	46.1	45.8	42.8	42.9	-
Pens, pencils, office, and art supplies	395	28.4	28.3	28.6	28.3	-	19.1	18.8	19.6	19.2	-
Costume jewelry and notions	396	17.2	16.4	16.2	16.4	-	12.5	11.9	11.7	12.1	-
Costume jewelry	3961	8.1	7.4	7.2	7.3	-	5.8	5.3	5.0	5.2	-
Miscellaneous manufactures	399	176.0	175.1	176.7	179.1	-	119.5	118.2	121.0	122.6	-
Signs and advertising specialties	3993	81.6	80.6	81.1	82.1	-	50.5	49.4	50.6	50.8	-

See footnotes at end of table.

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

(In thousands)

Industry	1987 SIC Code	All employees					Production workers ¹				
		Oct. 2001	Nov. 2001	Sept. 2002	Oct. 2002P	Nov. 2002P	Oct. 2001	Nov. 2001	Sept. 2002	Oct. 2002P	Nov. 2002P
Nondurable goods		6,996	6,936	6,864	6,837	6,807	4,770	4,718	4,684	4,656	4,621
Food and kindred products	20	1,719.3	1,697.7	1,740.2	1,725.6	1,699.0	1,277.3	1,254.3	1,293.0	1,277.5	1,255.6
Meat products	201	517.6	521.6	525.9	529.7	-	446.8	449.4	450.9	452.9	-
Meat packing plants	2011	150.6	151.7	150.0	151.6	-	126.3	126.6	124.0	124.8	-
Sausages and other prepared meats	2013	109.0	109.3	116.6	117.1	-	87.1	87.5	92.8	93.3	-
Poultry slaughtering and processing	2015	258.0	260.6	259.3	261.0	-	233.4	235.3	234.1	234.8	-
Dairy products	202	145.6	145.0	147.0	145.8	-	98.6	98.2	101.7	100.7	-
Cheese, natural and processed	2022	41.3	41.3	42.3	42.6	-	33.0	32.9	34.4	34.5	-
Fluid milk	2026	62.8	62.7	62.0	61.6	-	36.2	36.1	36.8	36.8	-
Preserved fruits and vegetables	203	233.8	218.0	245.5	223.6	-	198.2	182.4	209.1	188.1	-
Canned specialties	2032	15.9	16.3	14.8	15.1	-	13.0	13.3	11.7	12.0	-
Canned fruits and vegetables	2033	78.0	66.5	91.5	71.7	-	67.8	56.2	79.8	59.2	-
Frozen fruits and vegetables	2037	48.4	44.8	49.8	47.5	-	41.8	38.5	43.1	41.4	-
Grain mill products	204	121.8	121.2	120.4	121.1	-	86.5	86.2	87.0	87.3	-
Flour and other grain mill products	2041	17.8	17.9	18.2	18.7	-	11.4	11.4	11.7	12.0	-
Prepared feeds, nec	2048	36.2	36.1	36.5	36.7	-	22.6	22.6	22.7	22.7	-
Bakery products	205	201.6	204.4	204.2	204.4	-	136.6	139.0	138.9	139.5	-
Bread, cake, and related products	2051	141.5	143.8	142.6	142.3	-	85.5	86.8	85.8	86.0	-
Cookies, crackers, and frozen bakery products, except bread	2052,3	60.1	60.6	61.6	62.1	-	51.1	52.2	53.1	53.5	-
Sugar and confectionery products	206	98.4	96.3	95.4	102.3	-	75.8	73.7	69.9	75.9	-
Cane sugar	2061,2	10.8	11.8	11.5	13.5	-	7.9	8.9	7.7	9.3	-
Beet sugar	2063	10.7	8.5	6.1	9.4	-	9.6	7.5	5.1	8.3	-
Candy and other confectionery products	2064	48.1	48.0	48.7	49.1	-	36.7	36.5	36.2	36.4	-
Fats and oils	207	28.8	28.9	28.6	29.5	-	19.2	19.2	18.4	19.4	-
Beverages	208	188.8	187.1	190.6	188.0	-	85.8	83.8	86.5	84.4	-
Malt beverages	2082	32.1	32.1	31.3	30.3	-	19.3	19.2	18.4	17.7	-
Bottled and canned soft drinks	2086	97.3	97.4	96.3	95.6	-	33.1	33.2	33.1	32.5	-
Misc. food and kindred products	209	182.9	175.2	182.6	181.2	-	129.8	122.4	130.6	129.3	-
Tobacco products	21	35.2	35.4	37.9	37.9	38.2	26.2	26.5	28.8	28.6	28.9
Cigarettes	211	23.5	23.8	24.2	24.3	-	16.3	16.6	16.8	16.6	-
Textile mill products	22	459.8	451.0	429.4	426.7	424.7	385.3	377.2	355.7	353.4	351.0
Broadwoven fabric mills, cotton	221	51.9	51.2	48.6	48.3	-	45.8	45.2	43.0	42.7	-
Broadwoven fabric mills, synthetics	222	49.0	47.8	45.4	45.0	-	40.4	39.5	37.5	37.2	-
Broadwoven fabric mills, wool	223	7.2	7.0	4.6	4.6	-	5.8	5.6	3.4	3.5	-
Narrow fabric mills	224	17.0	17.2	16.0	15.6	-	13.8	13.8	13.2	12.8	-
Knitting mills	225	102.1	99.0	88.3	87.6	-	84.2	81.3	72.1	72.1	-
Women's hosiery, except socks	2251	12.0	12.0	11.3	11.3	-	10.2	10.1	9.6	9.8	-
Hosiery, nec	2252	29.9	29.3	26.9	26.1	-	26.6	26.0	23.2	22.6	-
Knit outerwear mills	2253	25.4	24.4	18.2	18.0	-	22.1	21.0	16.1	16.2	-
Weft knit fabric mills	2257	12.0	11.5	12.0	12.4	-	9.8	9.3	9.8	10.1	-
Textile finishing, except wool	226	51.8	51.2	49.8	48.8	-	43.6	42.9	40.8	39.7	-
Finishing plants, cotton	2261	23.5	23.2	22.1	21.1	-	20.6	20.1	18.4	17.4	-
Finishing plants, synthetics	2262	16.1	15.9	15.3	15.2	-	13.5	13.3	12.9	12.8	-
Carpets and rugs	227	62.5	62.2	62.9	63.4	-	53.9	53.5	51.0	51.4	-
Yarn and thread mills	228	68.1	66.9	65.6	65.2	-	60.1	59.0	58.0	57.5	-
Yarn spinning mills	2281	48.9	47.9	46.5	46.1	-	43.0	42.2	41.1	40.7	-
Throwing and winding mills	2282	14.1	14.0	14.0	14.0	-	12.5	12.3	12.3	12.1	-
Miscellaneous textile goods	229	50.2	48.5	48.2	48.2	-	37.7	36.4	36.7	36.5	-
Apparel and other textile products	23	548.5	539.7	519.5	513.1	512.4	420.9	413.0	402.5	394.7	389.1
Men's and boys' suits and coats	231	16.6	16.0	15.3	14.9	-	12.7	12.1	11.7	11.4	-
Men's and boys' furnishings	232	112.9	111.7	104.3	103.9	-	89.4	88.8	82.8	82.3	-
Men's and boys' shirts	2321	18.3	18.3	15.7	15.4	-	15.0	15.0	12.5	12.2	-
Men's and boys' trousers and slacks	2325	36.0	35.5	36.9	37.1	-	29.7	29.5	31.0	31.0	-
Men's and boys' work clothing	2326	22.1	21.8	19.6	19.8	-	18.4	18.1	16.1	16.3	-
Women's and misses' outerwear	233	156.3	151.5	149.2	147.6	-	116.8	112.4	114.1	110.9	-
Women's and misses' blouses and shirts	2331	9.9	8.7	9.1	9.1	-	7.1	6.0	6.4	6.4	-
Women's, juniors', and misses' dresses	2335	20.8	19.7	19.0	18.3	-	15.5	14.4	16.0	15.4	-
Women's and misses' suits and coats	2337	10.7	10.0	8.1	7.9	-	8.2	7.7	5.7	5.6	-
Women's and misses' outerwear, nec	2339	114.9	113.1	113.0	112.3	-	86.0	84.3	86.0	83.5	-
Women's and children's undergarments	234	16.0	16.0	13.3	13.0	-	11.5	11.6	9.4	9.1	-
Women's and children's underwear	2341	11.4	11.6	10.5	10.3	-	8.2	8.4	7.3	7.1	-
Brassieres, girdles, and allied garments	2342	4.6	4.4	2.8	2.7	-	3.3	3.2	2.1	2.0	-

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				
		Oct. 2001	Nov. 2001	Sept. 2002	Oct. 2002 ^P	Nov. 2002 ^P	Oct. 2001	Nov. 2001	Sept. 2002	Oct. 2002 ^P	Nov. 2002 ^P
Nondurable goods—Continued											
Apparel and other textile products—Continued											
Girls' and children's outerwear	236	10.5	11.0	9.3	9.5	—	7.7	8.1	6.7	6.8	—
Girls' and children's dresses and blouses	2361	5.6	5.6	4.6	4.9	—	4.1	4.1	3.3	3.4	—
Fur goods and misc. apparel and accessories	237,8	30.0	29.7	28.1	26.9	—	24.1	24.0	22.9	21.6	—
Misc. fabricated textile products	239	194.6	191.7	189.0	186.6	—	150.4	148.1	147.0	145.0	—
Curtains and draperies	2391	17.7	16.9	16.9	16.5	—	13.6	12.9	13.1	12.8	—
House furnishings, nec	2392	49.6	48.8	46.7	45.6	—	41.2	40.7	38.9	38.0	—
Automotive and apparel trimmings	2396	58.5	57.9	57.5	57.7	—	45.7	45.1	44.7	45.5	—
Paper and allied products	26	626.8	626.0	613.8	613.1	611.5	476.6	475.9	466.3	464.7	463.0
Paper mills	262	130.1	130.3	124.8	124.3	—	101.9	101.8	97.5	97.0	—
Paperboard mills	263	43.3	43.4	42.0	41.8	—	33.6	33.7	32.7	32.4	—
Paperboard containers and boxes	265	207.6	207.4	208.2	207.9	—	160.5	160.4	162.0	161.3	—
Corrugated and solid fiber boxes	2653	129.5	128.9	128.7	129.3	—	96.8	96.3	97.0	97.1	—
Sanitary food containers	2656	15.8	15.4	17.2	16.6	—	14.1	13.7	15.3	14.8	—
Folding paperboard boxes	2657	42.0	42.2	42.6	42.3	—	33.7	33.9	34.2	33.9	—
Misc. converted paper products	267	232.5	231.6	225.7	225.7	—	169.7	169.2	163.6	163.5	—
Paper, coated and laminated, nec	2672	44.2	43.9	43.9	43.8	—	19.5	19.3	19.3	19.2	—
Bags: plastics, laminated, and coated	2673	40.4	40.6	39.6	39.7	—	30.9	31.0	30.0	30.2	—
Envelopes	2677	22.0	22.2	21.3	21.2	—	16.9	17.0	16.3	16.2	—
Printing and publishing	27	1,464.7	1,457.2	1,402.0	1,404.2	1,406.9	767.8	763.6	733.0	734.0	733.0
Newspapers	271	417.4	416.4	405.3	405.4	—	137.3	137.1	133.1	133.0	—
Periodicals	272	143.4	142.7	134.0	133.8	—	47.7	47.1	46.2	46.5	—
Books	273	120.5	119.5	111.2	112.5	—	51.5	50.6	47.5	48.3	—
Book publishing	2731	84.5	83.8	79.0	79.3	—	24.9	24.3	24.4	24.5	—
Book printing	2732	36.0	35.7	32.2	33.2	—	26.6	26.3	23.1	23.8	—
Miscellaneous publishing	274	91.6	90.9	93.4	94.2	—	46.6	46.7	47.7	48.7	—
Commercial printing	275	532.6	529.6	510.3	511.6	—	371.2	369.6	352.6	352.8	—
Commercial printing, lithographic	2752	350.8	350.2	335.2	336.1	—	245.2	244.2	230.7	230.7	—
Commercial printing, nec	2759	162.2	160.5	155.5	155.7	—	112.2	111.6	108.6	108.7	—
Manifold business forms	276	38.2	38.8	37.1	36.0	—	25.7	26.2	25.8	24.8	—
Blankbooks and bookbinding	278	52.2	50.8	47.9	48.2	—	38.3	36.9	34.9	34.8	—
Printing trade services	279	43.5	43.3	39.8	39.6	—	29.6	29.7	27.3	27.4	—
Chemicals and allied products	28	1,017.8	1,015.1	1,007.5	1,006.0	1,007.3	556.1	556.4	548.4	550.3	551.3
Industrial inorganic chemicals	281	93.5	93.3	89.5	89.0	—	51.8	51.6	48.3	50.5	—
Industrial inorganic chemicals, nec	2819	49.0	48.8	47.3	47.8	—	27.0	26.8	26.2	26.4	—
Plastics materials and synthetics	282	143.5	141.7	136.9	135.6	—	96.6	95.5	92.1	91.2	—
Plastics materials and resins	2821	76.6	75.3	74.2	73.3	—	47.4	46.9	45.9	45.4	—
Organic fibers, noncellulosic	2824	37.3	36.8	34.0	33.8	—	31.0	30.5	28.3	28.1	—
Drugs	283	324.0	324.9	329.7	329.2	—	139.5	140.3	139.4	139.1	—
Pharmaceutical preparations	2834	251.3	252.3	255.8	256.1	—	111.9	112.6	110.7	110.8	—
Soap, cleaners, and toilet goods	284	153.9	154.6	152.5	152.9	—	95.0	96.8	95.4	95.3	—
Soap and other detergents	2841	40.5	40.3	39.8	40.0	—	23.5	23.6	22.4	22.0	—
Polishing, sanitation, and finishing preparations	2842,3	40.1	40.5	41.2	39.9	—	24.5	25.8	27.0	26.1	—
Toilet preparations	2844	73.3	73.8	71.5	73.0	—	47.0	47.4	46.0	47.2	—
Paints and allied products	285	49.4	48.9	48.7	48.4	—	26.0	26.1	26.4	26.2	—
Industrial organic chemicals	286	115.9	115.4	115.1	115.8	—	64.7	63.9	63.8	65.2	—
Cyclic crudes and intermediates	2865	18.0	18.0	17.9	18.1	—	9.4	9.4	9.0	9.3	—
Other industrial organic chemicals	2861,9	97.9	97.4	97.2	97.7	—	55.3	54.5	54.8	55.9	—
Agricultural chemicals	287	46.2	45.8	43.1	43.6	—	26.3	26.5	25.4	25.7	—
Miscellaneous chemical products	289	91.4	90.5	92.0	91.5	—	56.2	55.7	57.6	57.1	—
Petroleum and coal products	29	128.6	126.6	128.2	127.6	126.7	91.2	90.4	92.1	91.7	90.6
Petroleum refining	291	83.6	82.9	82.5	82.4	—	56.8	57.6	57.4	57.4	—
Asphalt paving and roofing materials	295	30.7	29.4	31.8	31.3	—	24.7	23.2	25.4	25.0	—
Rubber and misc. plastics products	30	939.6	930.7	929.0	926.6	924.2	726.6	718.0	720.2	717.5	714.5
Tires and inner tubes	301	73.5	72.4	72.3	71.3	—	56.2	55.2	54.7	53.7	—
Rubber and plastics footwear	302	4.1	3.8	3.8	3.3	—	3.1	2.9	2.7	2.4	—
Hose, belting, gaskets, and packing	305	67.6	66.2	63.2	63.0	—	53.4	52.2	50.2	49.8	—
Rubber and plastics hose and belting	3052	28.1	27.2	26.2	26.3	—	22.9	22.0	21.2	21.3	—
Fabricated rubber products, nec	306	96.9	96.5	96.5	95.9	—	73.2	71.9	72.8	72.8	—
Miscellaneous plastics products, nec	308	697.5	691.8	693.2	693.1	—	540.7	535.8	539.8	538.8	—

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				
		Oct. 2001	Nov. 2001	Sept. 2002	Oct. 2002P	Nov. 2002P	Oct. 2001	Nov. 2001	Sept. 2002	Oct. 2002P	Nov. 2002P
Nondurable goods—Continued											
Leather and leather products	31	56.1	57.0	56.5	56.5	56.1	42.1	42.5	43.9	44.0	43.8
Leather tanning and finishing	311	7.5	7.7	7.3	7.2	—	5.8	5.8	5.5	5.4	—
Footwear cut stock and footwear, except rubber	313,4	23.2	23.8	22.9	22.7	—	18.0	18.5	18.2	18.0	—
Men's footwear, except athletic	3143	13.8	14.9	14.4	14.5	—	10.3	11.3	11.2	11.2	—
Women's footwear, except athletic	3144	3.9	3.8	3.1	3.1	—	2.9	2.8	2.3	2.3	—
Luggage	316	7.7	7.0	5.9	5.8	—	6.1	5.5	3.9	3.8	—
Handbags and personal leather goods	317	6.3	7.5	10.0	10.3	—	4.6	5.5	9.3	9.8	—
Transportation and public utilities^c		7,019	6,951	6,776	6,770	6,754	5,837	5,783	5,625	5,622	5,607
Transportation		4,470	4,408	4,339	4,344	4,334	—	—	—	—	—
Railroad transportation	40	232.4	231.8	226.3	225.7	225.0	—	—	—	—	—
Local and interurban passenger transit	41	492.8	494.8	476.9	484.3	481.4	462.2	463.0	451.0	458.1	—
Local and suburban transportation	411	231.8	234.5	235.9	234.9	—	211.3	213.9	220.3	219.2	—
Taxicabs	412	31.3	31.0	31.0	31.2	—	—	—	—	—	—
Intercity and rural bus transportation	413	24.9	24.6	22.8	22.6	—	—	—	—	—	—
School buses	415	165.1	166.7	152.2	160.5	—	—	—	—	—	—
Trucking and warehousing	42	1,854.1	1,843.0	1,842.5	1,846.7	1,841.7	1,632.6	1,623.0	1,631.5	1,633.8	—
Trucking and courier services, except air	421	1,624.9	1,614.1	1,601.5	1,603.1	—	1,438.4	1,428.7	1,425.8	1,425.6	—
Public warehousing and storage	422	218.5	218.0	229.2	231.5	—	184.9	184.8	195.3	197.6	—
Water transportation	44	196.9	183.1	195.0	192.3	184.3	—	—	—	—	—
Water transportation of freight	441-4	38.3	37.3	37.6	37.6	—	—	—	—	—	—
Water transportation services	449	130.5	123.3	128.8	129.3	—	113.9	106.9	114.6	116.1	—
Transportation by air	45	1,234.8	1,207.0	1,162.3	1,160.6	1,167.6	—	—	—	—	—
Air transportation, scheduled	451	1,044.4	1,021.0	969.9	969.1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Air transportation, scheduled	4512	560.4	528.9	512.5	510.9	—	—	—	—	—	—
Airports, flying fields, and services	458	140.1	137.2	142.6	143.5	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pipelines, except natural gas	46	15.1	15.3	14.9	14.8	14.9	11.1	11.2	10.7	10.6	—
Transportation services	47	443.5	433.1	420.7	419.5	419.2	368.0	357.5	348.0	345.9	—
Passenger transportation arrangement	472	195.8	187.2	181.7	181.5	—	159.4	152.6	148.0	147.8	—
Travel agencies	4724	150.1	144.7	135.7	136.1	—	122.7	119.1	109.8	110.1	—
Freight transportation arrangement	473	192.8	192.3	183.6	183.9	—	159.8	158.0	151.9	151.5	—
Communications and public utilities		2,549	2,543	2,437	2,426	2,420	—	—	—	—	—
Communications ^c	48	1,696.2	1,693.1	1,592.8	1,583.8	1,584.1	1,238.7	1,237.6	1,138.9	1,130.8	—
Telephone communications ^c	481	1,177.1	1,171.1	1,077.9	1,068.3	—	839.0	835.3	743.6	736.6	—
Telephone communications, except radio ^c	4813	954.1	948.4	868.1	859.2	—	653.9	650.0	589.6	582.1	—
Radio and television broadcasting	483	247.9	248.7	244.9	243.6	—	201.8	202.7	197.7	196.6	—
Radio broadcasting stations	4832	112.9	114.0	110.9	110.3	—	—	—	—	—	—
Television broadcasting stations	4833	135.0	134.7	134.0	133.3	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cable and other pay television services	484	235.6	238.1	235.8	237.7	—	184.1	186.5	184.4	184.7	—
Electric, gas, and sanitary services	49	852.3	850.0	844.3	842.4	836.3	684.5	682.5	677.3	675.3	—
Electric services	491	361.6	361.7	360.2	360.1	—	288.6	289.1	286.5	286.4	—
Gas production and distribution	492	125.4	125.6	120.6	121.0	—	100.8	101.4	96.8	97.4	—
Combination utility services	493	147.4	146.6	142.7	141.9	—	118.7	117.8	115.6	114.9	—
Sanitary services	495	177.6	176.0	178.6	177.6	—	145.7	143.5	146.5	145.4	—
Wholesale trade		6,743	6,705	6,673	6,673	6,662	5,374	5,344	5,351	5,353	5,337
Durable goods	50	3,986	3,956	3,898	3,897	3,894	3,101	3,082	3,053	3,054	—
Motor vehicles, parts, and supplies	501	497.8	500.3	499.4	499.4	—	395.8	397.2	397.1	398.3	—
Automobiles and other motor vehicles	5012	159.2	159.6	160.9	161.6	—	—	—	—	—	—
Motor vehicle supplies and new parts	5013	264.3	265.3	266.6	267.6	—	—	—	—	—	—
Furniture and home furnishings	502	165.0	163.7	164.2	166.9	—	131.7	130.8	132.3	134.6	—
Furniture	5021	82.0	80.7	79.7	80.9	—	—	—	—	—	—
Home furnishings	5023	83.0	83.0	84.5	86.0	—	—	—	—	—	—

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				
		Oct. 2001	Nov. 2001	Sept. 2002	Oct. 2002P	Nov. 2002P	Oct. 2001	Nov. 2001	Sept. 2002	Oct. 2002P	Nov. 2002P
Wholesale trade—Continued											
Durable goods—Continued											
Lumber and other construction materials	503	283.9	281.5	288.1	289.9	-	237.1	235.8	242.3	245.2	-
Lumber, plywood, and millwork	5031	138.6	137.6	139.9	141.4	-	-	-	-	-	-
Construction materials, nec	5039	38.3	38.0	39.5	39.3	-	-	-	-	-	-
Professional and commercial equipment	504	908.5	897.1	878.7	877.0	-	679.0	672.2	661.8	660.9	-
Office equipment	5044	187.9	187.9	178.8	179.0	-	-	-	-	-	-
Computers, peripherals and software	5045	378.4	371.0	361.2	357.4	-	-	-	-	-	-
Medical and hospital equipment	5047	205.5	202.8	202.9	204.9	-	164.1	161.9	165.1	166.8	-
Metals and minerals, except petroleum	505	148.0	146.1	142.3	142.0	-	117.5	116.3	115.1	115.0	-
Electrical goods	506	551.5	546.0	520.2	520.4	-	395.3	390.4	376.0	374.4	-
Electrical apparatus and equipment	5063	224.7	224.5	217.4	218.4	-	-	-	-	-	-
Electrical appliances, television and radio sets	5064	41.6	41.3	42.4	43.0	-	-	-	-	-	-
Electronic parts and equipment	5065	285.2	280.2	260.4	259.0	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hardware, plumbing, and heating equipment	507	312.1	312.0	314.5	313.5	-	260.5	259.4	258.5	256.2	-
Hardware	5072	110.0	110.2	108.0	108.0	-	-	-	-	-	-
Plumbing and hydronic heating supplies	5074	124.4	124.7	123.6	122.9	-	-	-	-	-	-
Machinery, equipment, and supplies	508	811.1	799.4	772.3	771.5	-	648.8	641.7	622.4	622.8	-
Construction and mining machinery	5082	95.3	94.9	93.2	92.9	-	-	-	-	-	-
Farm and garden machinery	5083	116.1	115.3	117.9	116.6	-	-	-	-	-	-
Industrial machinery and equipment	5084	324.6	317.9	298.6	298.7	-	-	-	-	-	-
Industrial supplies	5085	145.4	142.0	139.8	139.2	-	-	-	-	-	-
Misc. wholesale trade durable goods	509	307.8	309.7	318.5	316.2	-	234.8	238.5	247.2	246.1	-
Scrap and waste materials	5093	102.5	102.9	104.9	104.1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nondurable goods	51	2,757	2,749	2,775	2,776	2,768	2,273	2,262	2,298	2,299	-
Paper and paper products	511	259.9	253.5	258.1	256.8	-	217.9	208.2	212.8	211.9	-
Stationery and office supplies	5112	154.3	148.3	153.1	151.4	-	-	-	-	-	-
Drugs, proprietaries, and sundries	512	275.2	278.9	288.6	289.3	-	233.2	238.7	252.5	253.1	-
Apparel, piece goods, and notions	513	197.7	196.5	198.1	200.4	-	159.8	158.5	166.3	166.7	-
Groceries and related products	514	935.4	931.8	933.6	929.8	-	791.6	786.1	790.3	786.7	-
Groceries, general line	5141	300.4	299.5	289.8	289.1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Meats and meat products	5147	54.9	55.6	56.8	55.2	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fresh fruits and vegetables	5148	99.5	99.1	97.5	97.5	-	-	-	-	-	-
Farm-product raw materials	515	97.0	94.3	89.0	92.5	-	81.5	79.1	73.3	76.1	-
Chemicals and allied products	516	160.9	160.4	158.7	158.5	-	117.7	117.5	114.6	115.4	-
Petroleum and petroleum products	517	142.5	144.6	142.4	142.9	-	119.5	122.2	120.9	121.2	-
Petroleum bulk stations and terminals	5171	54.4	55.1	56.9	56.1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Petroleum products, nec	5172	88.1	89.5	85.5	86.8	-	-	-	-	-	-
Beer, wine, and distilled beverages	518	167.2	167.5	175.8	175.2	-	133.9	134.2	142.6	142.2	-
Beer and ale	5181	105.0	104.9	108.0	108.0	-	-	-	-	-	-
Wine and distilled beverages	5182	62.2	62.6	67.8	67.2	-	-	-	-	-	-
Misc. wholesale trade nondurable goods	519	521.2	521.5	530.2	530.8	-	417.6	417.4	425.0	425.7	-
Farm supplies	5191	153.7	153.6	157.6	155.8	-	-	-	-	-	-
Retail trade		23,503	23,841	23,323	23,332	23,630	20,673	21,027	20,541	20,554	20,835
Building materials and garden supplies	52	1,049.2	1,040.0	1,068.0	1,069.2	1,071.0	889.3	878.5	914.7	915.1	-
Lumber and other building materials	521	689.1	684.7	716.8	716.8	-	595.9	588.4	632.1	632.4	-
Paint, glass, and wallpaper stores	523	63.8	63.3	61.7	62.2	-	45.5	45.3	43.8	43.8	-
Hardware stores	525	159.7	159.9	159.6	160.6	-	135.8	136.8	136.3	136.9	-
Retail nurseries and garden stores	526	100.2	96.7	97.4	96.4	-	84.0	80.6	78.0	77.2	-
General merchandise stores	53	2,916.0	3,111.1	2,813.9	2,869.9	3,051.4	2,709.2	2,906.4	2,616.4	2,671.6	-
Department stores	531	2,580.2	2,750.2	2,479.1	2,523.9	2,683.3	2,417.9	2,587.7	2,320.2	2,364.1	-
Variety stores	533	155.5	169.1	154.1	161.9	-	135.3	151.8	138.8	146.0	-
Miscellaneous general merchandise stores	539	180.3	191.8	180.7	184.1	-	156.0	166.9	157.4	161.5	-
Food stores	54	3,448.5	3,492.2	3,388.3	3,400.1	3,426.9	3,109.7	3,155.0	3,059.6	3,070.1	-
Grocery stores	541	3,046.9	3,079.3	3,007.2	3,015.6	-	2,762.6	2,797.9	2,731.5	2,738.5	-
Meat and fish markets	542	50.2	56.3	43.7	43.8	-	-	-	-	-	-
Retail bakeries	546	190.9	190.6	185.1	186.5	-	166.7	164.8	161.7	161.8	-
Automotive dealers and service stations	55	2,433.7	2,432.8	2,451.1	2,445.0	2,432.5	2,052.0	2,052.5	2,068.0	2,059.7	-
New and used car dealers	551	1,125.6	1,126.1	1,134.3	1,133.3	1,128.3	954.5	954.1	960.1	958.8	-
Auto and home supply stores	553	416.0	416.7	413.7	412.8	-	339.4	340.5	340.8	338.5	-

See footnotes at end of table.

**ESTABLISHMENT DATA
EMPLOYMENT
NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED**

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

(In thousands)

Industry	1987 SIC Code	All employees					Production workers ¹				
		Oct. 2001	Nov. 2001	Sept. 2002	Oct. 2002P	Nov. 2002P	Oct. 2001	Nov. 2001	Sept. 2002	Oct. 2002P	Nov. 2002P
Retail trade—Continued											
Automotive dealers and service stations—Continued											
Gasoline service stations	554	647.9	646.2	644.1	640.5	-	560.4	559.8	556.7	553.6	-
Automotive dealers, nec	559	13.8	12.9	13.2	12.8	-	11.3	10.4	10.9	10.5	-
Apparel and accessory stores	56	1,172.8	1,229.4	1,157.9	1,167.1	1,231.1	960.8	1,021.9	952.3	960.8	-
Men's and boys' clothing stores	561	79.4	82.2	76.3	76.6	-	65.0	68.0	63.8	64.6	-
Women's clothing stores	562	275.5	287.1	268.8	273.9	-	220.4	232.5	214.1	219.1	-
Family clothing stores	565	442.5	473.9	439.4	446.5	-	380.4	414.9	380.9	386.5	-
Shoe stores	566	192.6	196.9	190.6	186.7	-	148.7	155.1	147.4	143.6	-
Furniture and home furnishings stores	57	1,138.6	1,187.6	1,140.7	1,158.6	1,188.4	938.9	992.5	939.9	956.8	-
Furniture and home furnishings stores	571	577.8	595.5	586.8	594.8	-	475.2	494.6	485.5	494.8	-
Furniture stores	5712	322.3	327.0	329.9	331.8	-	-	-	-	-	-
Household appliance stores	572	72.5	72.5	70.3	70.9	-	57.8	58.3	56.8	57.1	-
Radio, television, and computer stores	573	488.3	519.6	483.6	492.9	-	405.9	439.6	397.6	404.9	-
Radio, television, and electronic stores	5731	229.3	240.6	231.3	236.0	-	190.0	200.1	190.6	194.0	-
Record and prerecorded tape stores	5735	72.0	82.5	61.8	62.4	-	61.3	73.8	50.4	51.0	-
Eating and drinking places	58	8,212.1	8,157.3	8,233.3	8,126.6	8,065.2	7,378.5	7,326.9	7,415.9	7,315.7	-
Miscellaneous retail establishments	59	3,132.4	3,190.7	3,069.3	3,095.5	3,163.2	2,634.3	2,693.4	2,573.9	2,604.6	-
Drug stores and proprietary stores	591	708.6	711.9	705.3	704.8	-	616.4	618.5	612.5	612.0	-
Liquor stores	592	114.6	115.6	115.7	115.2	-	-	-	-	-	-
Used merchandise stores	593	134.7	135.7	137.7	138.2	-	111.4	112.9	113.8	114.8	-
Miscellaneous shopping goods stores	594	1,108.1	1,133.7	1,075.3	1,086.1	-	928.7	957.1	901.2	914.2	-
Sporting goods and bicycle shops	5941	208.6	210.6	209.1	208.8	-	-	-	-	-	-
Book stores	5942	148.9	149.2	146.0	141.3	-	-	-	-	-	-
Stationery stores	5943	107.6	105.6	102.4	102.4	-	-	-	-	-	-
Jewelry stores	5944	156.0	159.2	150.9	151.1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gift, novelty, and souvenir shops	5947	252.4	260.7	239.3	243.5	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sewing, needlework, and piece goods	5949	51.4	52.2	49.4	50.2	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nonstore retailers	596	410.3	429.7	388.5	402.8	-	349.1	365.1	323.7	336.7	-
Catalog and mail-order houses	5961	284.1	304.9	266.9	281.4	-	-	-	-	-	-
Merchandising machine operators	5962	63.1	62.4	59.5	59.2	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fuel dealers	598	98.5	100.9	95.4	96.9	-	82.8	85.2	79.7	81.1	-
Retail stores, nec	599	557.6	563.2	551.4	551.5	-	452.0	461.0	450.3	453.7	-
Florists, tobacco stores, and newsstands	5992,3,4	154.1	157.3	153.3	153.7	-	-	-	-	-	-
Optical goods stores	5995	68.0	67.9	67.7	68.0	-	54.8	56.2	53.9	54.5	-
Miscellaneous retail stores, nec	5999	335.5	338.0	330.4	329.8	-	269.1	272.7	267.0	269.0	-
Finance, insurance, and real estate²		7,720	7,734	7,766	7,798	7,810	5,605	5,616	5,660	5,692	5,699
Finance		3,796	3,819	3,825	3,847	3,862	-	-	-	-	-
Depository institutions	60	2,050.9	2,063.9	2,071.0	2,073.1	2,079.9	1,479.0	1,487.9	1,489.0	1,489.0	-
Commercial banks	602	1,432.2	1,439.2	1,444.7	1,445.7	1,450.2	1,018.2	1,023.1	1,023.2	1,022.2	-
State commercial banks	6022	573.2	577.2	583.9	583.5	-	412.1	415.1	422.4	420.9	-
National and commercial banks, nec	6021,9	859.0	862.0	860.8	862.2	-	606.1	608.0	600.8	601.3	-
Savings institutions	603	255.1	259.5	262.1	261.0	260.8	-	-	-	-	-
Federal savings institutions	6035	146.7	149.2	147.4	146.7	-	-	-	-	-	-
Savings institutions, except federal	6036	108.4	110.3	114.7	114.3	-	-	-	-	-	-
Credit unions	606	205.8	207.5	212.7	213.0	-	163.6	165.2	170.7	171.0	-
Nondepository institutions	61	735.7	747.8	777.8	799.2	810.4	485.6	495.4	547.0	569.5	-
Personal credit institutions	614	225.4	227.5	223.6	226.3	-	121.9	123.6	124.2	127.0	-
Business credit institutions	615	150.6	150.8	152.5	152.5	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mortgage bankers and brokers	616	338.8	348.5	379.6	398.5	406.8	-	-	-	-	-
Security and commodity brokers	62	748.7	744.4	715.0	711.2	708.3	-	-	-	-	-
Security brokers and dealers	621	533.8	530.6	499.0	495.6	-	-	-	-	-	-
Commodity contracts brokers, dealers, and exchanges	622,3	28.5	28.5	26.2	26.1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Security and commodity services	628	186.4	185.3	189.8	189.5	-	122.2	120.8	123.7	123.5	-
Holding and other investment offices	67	260.5	262.4	261.0	263.1	263.3	-	-	-	-	-
Holding offices	671	113.2	113.4	112.7	110.9	-	-	-	-	-	-

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				
		Oct. 2001	Nov. 2001	Sept. 2002	Oct. 2002P	Nov. 2002P	Oct. 2001	Nov. 2001	Sept. 2002	Oct. 2002P	Nov. 2002P
Finance, insurance, and real estate—Continued											
Insurance	63,64	2,376	2,374	2,363	2,370	2,374	-	-	-	-	-
Insurance carriers	63	1,596.1	1,593.7	1,573.8	1,574.6	1,574.9	1,220.0	1,217.4	1,198.0	1,198.5	-
Life insurance	631	474.4	471.8	457.7	455.9	-	319.6	318.1	304.5	302.3	-
Medical service and health insurance	632	397.5	395.8	398.0	398.2	-	319.1	317.2	319.5	319.8	-
Hospital and medical service plans	6324	318.5	316.8	316.6	316.8	-	256.6	254.7	255.1	255.4	-
Fire, marine, and casualty insurance	633	542.6	543.1	531.5	532.2	-	436.2	436.5	426.2	426.6	-
Title insurance	636	80.6	82.4	81.5	82.7	-	-	-	-	-	-
Insurance agents, brokers, and service	64	779.8	780.6	789.1	795.4	799.2	-	-	-	-	-
Real estate	65	1,548	1,541	1,578	1,581	1,574	-	-	-	-	-
Real estate operators and lessors	651	595	594	601	601	-	-	-	-	-	-
Real estate agents and managers	653	776.9	774.6	793.4	793.5	-	-	-	-	-	-
Subdividers and developers	655	128.5	124.8	132.1	132.7	-	-	-	-	-	-
Services		41,154	40,863	41,488	41,626	41,464	35,886	35,604	36,103	36,229	36,047
Agricultural services	07	889.0	859.6	917.6	904.1	880.6	748.1	720.0	776.6	763.0	-
Veterinary services	074	230.1	230.3	237.3	237.5	-	194.3	194.5	200.9	200.9	-
Landscape and horticultural services	078	598.5	568.9	619.8	606.5	-	504.3	475.4	525.8	512.5	-
Hotels and other lodging places	70	1,809.6	1,733.1	1,833.9	1,787.6	1,715.3	-	-	-	-	-
Hotels and motels	701	1,750.5	1,680.3	1,768.8	1,730.2	-	1,535.7	1,472.0	1,554.2	1,517.6	-
Personal services	72	1,237.7	1,233.4	1,250.0	1,253.2	1,257.0	-	-	-	-	-
Laundry, cleaning, and garment services	721	430.9	430.1	424.2	423.4	-	374.7	374.4	368.8	366.8	-
Photographic studios, portrait	722	79.4	72.4	74.9	80.2	-	-	-	-	-	-
Beauty shops	723	441.7	445.7	457.4	456.9	-	392.2	396.1	408.2	408.0	-
Funeral service and crematories	726	103.1	103.3	105.7	104.3	-	-	-	-	-	-
Miscellaneous personal services	729	170.1	169.3	175.8	176.5	-	145.9	144.3	150.4	151.4	-
Business services	73	9,559.3	9,408.3	9,481.2	9,486.0	9,418.1	8,423.8	8,269.4	8,307.5	8,302.9	-
Advertising	731	291.6	289.1	284.1	283.0	-	209.1	205.8	197.1	196.3	-
Advertising agencies	7311	188.7	187.4	181.5	179.9	-	-	-	-	-	-
Credit reporting and collection	732	183.2	185.7	206.6	206.1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mailing, reproduction, and stenographic services	733	363.8	366.8	393.5	398.3	-	-	-	-	-	-
Photocopying and duplicating services	7334	92.9	93.5	97.5	97.4	-	74.0	74.3	78.6	78.4	-
Services to buildings	734	1,023.3	1,024.5	1,047.1	1,043.2	1,047.1	914.3	914.1	922.3	917.8	-
Disinfecting and pest control services	7342	95.9	94.3	102.2	101.1	-	77.0	73.3	70.2	69.1	-
Building maintenance services, nec	7349	927.4	930.2	944.9	942.1	-	837.3	840.8	852.1	848.7	-
Miscellaneous equipment rental and leasing	735	306.4	304.0	311.2	309.1	-	246.8	244.1	249.2	247.4	-
Medical equipment rental	7352	45.8	47.0	49.3	50.0	-	38.0	39.1	41.6	42.3	-
Heavy construction equipment rental	7353	59.5	59.0	57.7	58.1	-	50.7	50.3	49.0	49.4	-
Equipment rental and leasing, nec	7359	201.1	198.0	204.2	201.0	-	158.1	154.7	158.6	155.7	-
Personnel supply services	736	3,399.6	3,240.1	3,342.3	3,322.4	3,254.0	-	-	-	-	-
Employment agencies	7361	354.7	338.2	323.5	326.2	-	-	-	-	-	-
Help supply services	7363	3,044.9	2,901.9	3,018.8	2,996.2	2,925.3	2,924.0	2,782.6	2,902.9	2,879.8	-
Computer and data processing services	737	2,222.2	2,217.2	2,181.2	2,183.4	2,191.0	1,798.1	1,790.5	1,747.0	1,746.1	-
Computer programming services	7371	569.1	569.2	564.3	562.5	-	479.4	479.2	468.7	466.9	-
Prepackaged software	7372	319.5	317.4	324.4	324.8	-	-	-	-	-	-
Computer integrated systems design	7373	241.3	238.3	235.2	235.7	-	185.9	182.8	181.1	181.7	-
Data processing and preparation	7374	294.8	295.5	300.8	302.4	-	-	-	-	-	-
Information retrieval services	7375	225.5	226.9	219.6	219.8	-	182.9	184.9	182.2	181.4	-
Computer maintenance and repair	7378	55.4	56.1	56.2	56.7	-	44.1	44.9	43.6	45.0	-
Miscellaneous business services	738	1,769.2	1,780.9	1,715.2	1,740.5	-	1,555.6	1,566.5	1,500.0	1,522.1	-
Detective and armored car services	7381	624.1	634.3	616.7	612.6	-	579.5	590.6	572.8	568.5	-
Security systems services	7382	83.5	84.1	85.9	87.5	-	68.8	69.1	71.6	72.9	-
Photofinishing laboratories	7384	70.6	69.0	62.2	62.9	-	-	-	-	-	-
Auto repair, services, and parking	75	1,252.5	1,252.6	1,267.1	1,259.2	1,260.7	1,032.5	1,032.4	1,041.7	1,035.3	-
Automotive rentals, without drivers	751	217.4	212.2	215.2	213.3	-	178.5	173.6	177.4	175.4	-
Passenger car rental	7514	143.5	139.8	141.1	139.1	-	118.5	115.1	117.1	115.0	-
Automobile parking	752	79.1	79.6	79.5	79.0	-	68.9	69.8	68.2	67.7	-
Automotive repair shops	753	702.9	702.4	717.6	713.4	-	568.2	567.0	579.2	576.4	-
Automotive and tire repair shops	7532,4	246.7	247.4	250.5	251.6	-	201.3	201.8	204.5	205.6	-
General automotive repair shops	7538	308.5	309.0	319.4	317.5	-	250.1	249.6	258.2	256.9	-

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				
		Oct. 2001	Nov. 2001	Sept. 2002	Oct. 2002P	Nov. 2002P	Oct. 2001	Nov. 2001	Sept. 2002	Oct. 2002P	Nov. 2002P
Services—Continued											
Auto repair, services, and parking—Continued											
Automotive services, except repair	754	253.1	258.4	254.8	253.5	—	216.9	222.0	216.9	215.8	—
Carwashes	7542	135.0	139.5	136.3	135.3	—	118.7	122.9	119.4	118.4	—
Miscellaneous repair services	76	377.4	375.6	378.8	379.8	378.7	309.9	308.4	307.6	309.0	—
Electrical repair shops	762	115.3	116.2	124.0	122.7	—	—	—	—	—	—
Motion pictures	78	559.7	568.0	585.7	575.5	579.1	469.4	477.6	492.7	482.6	—
Motion picture production and services	781	253.9	250.8	266.9	265.5	—	207.9	205.0	216.1	214.6	—
Motion picture theaters	783	126.4	133.2	137.1	131.2	—	—	—	—	—	—
Video tape rental	784	162.3	166.8	162.8	159.7	—	135.5	139.2	136.1	133.0	—
Amusement and recreation services	79	1,650.3	1,518.5	1,706.3	1,594.9	1,483.6	1,440.9	1,314.0	1,498.2	1,390.9	—
Bowling centers	793	83.1	83.9	79.3	81.4	—	73.5	74.1	70.0	72.1	—
Misc. amusement and recreation services	799	1,207.4	1,089.5	1,258.1	1,165.9	—	1,064.7	949.8	1,114.4	1,028.9	—
Physical fitness facilities	7991	216.3	217.1	209.4	207.8	—	196.0	195.7	190.0	188.8	—
Membership sports and recreation clubs	7997	342.3	314.6	359.4	331.0	—	298.8	272.1	316.9	289.3	—
Health services	80	10,475.5	10,515.6	10,719.2	10,753.4	10,793.8	9,288.4	9,329.1	9,505.6	9,538.1	—
Offices and clinics of medical doctors	801	2,016.0	2,025.8	2,077.5	2,082.9	2,089.2	1,654.6	1,663.4	1,703.8	1,710.3	—
Offices and clinics of dentists	802	706.4	703.8	713.9	715.2	—	619.1	617.7	626.9	627.2	—
Offices and clinics of other health practitioners	804	458.4	460.2	469.7	471.8	—	381.8	383.3	390.7	392.7	—
Offices and clinics of chiropractors and optometrists	8041,2	189.5	191.8	192.7	193.6	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nursing and personal care facilities	805	1,863.3	1,869.7	1,896.4	1,900.8	1,909.1	1,679.2	1,684.4	1,708.7	1,712.0	—
Skilled nursing care facilities	8051	1,405.6	1,411.1	1,429.5	1,432.9	—	—	—	—	—	—
Intermediate care facilities	8052	218.8	218.7	222.5	224.4	—	196.5	196.1	199.4	201.3	—
Nursing and personal care, nec	8059	238.9	239.9	244.4	243.5	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hospitals	806	4,141.2	4,156.6	4,244.1	4,256.7	4,272.1	3,803.8	3,820.7	3,905.1	3,917.9	—
General medical and surgical hospitals	8062	3,818.8	3,832.2	3,910.0	3,920.9	—	—	—	—	—	—
Psychiatric hospitals	8063	74.2	74.8	76.2	76.7	—	—	—	—	—	—
Specialty hospitals, excluding psychiatric	8069	248.2	249.6	257.9	259.1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Medical and dental laboratories	807	224.2	224.9	230.5	230.5	—	—	—	—	—	—
Home health care services	808	640.0	644.6	651.2	656.6	659.9	588.6	594.5	597.9	603.2	—
Legal services	81	1,043.8	1,049.4	1,064.8	1,074.2	1,080.9	826.4	831.5	834.8	842.7	—
Educational services	82	2,609.9	2,641.6	2,503.8	2,727.3	2,769.4	—	—	—	—	—
Elementary and secondary schools	821	762.1	767.0	752.1	774.5	—	—	—	—	—	—
Colleges and universities	822	1,505.5	1,531.9	1,412.0	1,607.1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Vocational schools	824	106.1	107.5	105.2	109.7	—	—	—	—	—	—
Social services	83	3,122.1	3,138.9	3,177.7	3,211.9	3,226.4	2,695.8	2,710.5	2,742.2	2,772.3	—
Individual and family services	832	886.8	893.9	902.1	910.3	—	767.0	773.5	779.3	786.6	—
Job training and related services	833	391.4	392.4	399.5	402.0	—	337.3	338.0	343.3	345.9	—
Child day care services	835	735.1	737.1	730.4	744.9	745.9	646.4	648.2	640.7	653.7	—
Residential care	836	883.2	887.4	902.3	907.0	910.7	763.8	767.8	782.7	785.9	—
Social services, nec	839	225.6	228.1	243.4	247.7	—	181.3	183.0	196.2	200.2	—
Museums and botanical and zoological gardens	84	111.5	107.2	109.2	107.4	104.3	—	—	—	—	—
Membership organizations	86	2,458.9	2,457.4	2,459.4	2,467.9	2,464.3	—	—	—	—	—
Business associations	861	115.0	113.8	113.5	112.9	—	—	—	—	—	—
Professional organizations	862	71.8	72.1	72.9	73.2	—	51.8	52.1	53.1	53.0	—
Labor organizations	863	145.6	143.2	142.0	142.4	—	—	—	—	—	—
Civic and social associations	864	453.0	453.6	454.8	463.4	—	—	—	—	—	—
Engineering and management services	87	3,603.8	3,610.9	3,642.3	3,653.4	3,663.4	2,749.4	2,756.5	2,767.3	2,776.2	—
Engineering and architectural services	871	1,057.2	1,049.3	1,032.9	1,029.3	1,027.2	859.0	851.2	838.6	834.4	—
Engineering services	8711	801.5	796.4	785.5	782.6	—	657.9	652.8	644.0	640.9	—
Architectural services	8712	190.6	188.6	183.9	183.3	—	148.1	146.6	142.8	142.0	—
Surveying services	8713	65.1	64.3	63.5	63.4	—	53.0	51.8	51.8	51.5	—
Accounting, auditing, and bookkeeping	872	691.2	695.4	699.6	705.9	—	515.7	520.9	531.8	539.1	—

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				
		Oct. 2001	Nov. 2001	Sept. 2002	Oct. 2002 ^P	Nov. 2002 ^P	Oct. 2001	Nov. 2001	Sept. 2002	Oct. 2002 ^P	Nov. 2002 ^P
Services—Continued											
Engineering and management services—Continued											
Research and testing services	873	676.8	680.7	687.9	693.7	-	517.9	523.8	529.3	534.4	-
Commercial physical research	8731	256.5	256.7	264.3	265.9	-	179.7	183.2	191.1	192.5	-
Commercial nonphysical research	8732	141.2	144.6	138.2	142.3	-	116.4	119.3	113.1	116.6	-
Noncommercial research organizations	8733	166.7	167.2	172.9	172.5	-	130.6	130.1	133.8	133.0	-
Management and public relations	874	1,178.6	1,185.5	1,221.9	1,224.5	1,232.6	856.8	860.6	867.6	868.3	-
Management services	8741	318.8	320.2	325.0	325.5	-	237.6	238.0	237.2	238.6	-
Management consulting services	8742	470.1	473.8	491.1	492.2	-	325.6	327.2	323.9	323.5	-
Public relations services	8743	53.1	53.0	51.0	51.4	-	37.2	37.4	35.1	34.6	-
Services, nec	89	48.9	49.1	47.0	46.0	44.4	37.5	37.5	36.4	35.2	-
Government		21,373	21,514	21,102	21,645	21,814	-	-	-	-	-
Federal Government³		2,612	2,608	2,623	2,637	2,644	-	-	-	-	-
Executive, by agency ³		2,547.8	2,544.5	2,557.8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Department of Defense		617.6	616.2	616.3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Postal Service ⁴		841.7	844.0	807.7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other executive agencies		1,088.5	1,084.3	1,133.8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Legislative		30.5	30.3	30.9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Judicial		33.2	33.1	34.3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Federal Government, except Postal Service		1,769.8	1,763.9	1,815.3	1,830.5	1,835.5	-	-	-	-	-
Federal Government, by industry:											
Manufacturing activities		44.7	44.8	44.9	44.7	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ship building and repairing	3731	21.5	21.5	22.1	22.0	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transportation and public utilities, except Postal Service		13.4	13.4	13.4	13.4	-	-	-	-	-	-
Services		345.3	342.0	349.1	346.6	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hospitals	806	218.6	217.9	215.5	216.4	-	-	-	-	-	-
State government		5,056	5,069	4,945	5,086	5,103	-	-	-	-	-
Construction		89.1	89.1	88.1	87.8	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transportation and public utilities		51.7	51.5	52.7	52.2	-	-	-	-	-	-
Services		2,986.4	3,014.7	2,869.0	3,025.4	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hospitals	806	349.6	350.3	350.2	349.9	-	-	-	-	-	-
Education	82	2,255.3	2,283.4	2,138.4	2,299.1	2,326.4	-	-	-	-	-
Social services		217.5	217.0	211.6	211.1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Services, except hospitals, education, and social services		164.0	164.0	168.8	165.3	-	-	-	-	-	-
General administration, including executive, legislative, and judicial functions		1,928.6	1,913.9	1,934.8	1,920.6	-	-	-	-	-	-
State government, except education		2,800.5	2,785.8	2,806.2	2,786.9	2,776.7	-	-	-	-	-
Local government		13,705	13,837	13,534	13,922	14,067	-	-	-	-	-
Transportation and public utilities		487.8	489.9	492.9	492.4	-	-	-	-	-	-
Services		9,159.4	9,286.4	8,883.7	9,315.2	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hospitals	806	636.8	640.0	654.3	655.4	-	-	-	-	-	-
Education	82	7,946.7	8,079.2	7,640.1	8,074.9	8,205.8	-	-	-	-	-
Social services		150.9	151.1	151.8	152.2	-	-	-	-	-	-
Services, except hospitals, education, and social services		425.0	416.1	437.5	432.7	-	-	-	-	-	-
General administration, including executive, legislative, and judicial functions		4,057.4	4,060.8	4,157.0	4,114.5	-	-	-	-	-	-
Local government, except education		5,757.9	5,757.9	5,893.5	5,847.2	5,861.3	-	-	-	-	-

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

² 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.

^c = corrected. See editor's note for additional information.

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 editor's note on the first page 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	Aug. 2001	Sept. 2001	July 2002	Aug. 2002	Sept. 2002
Total	63,464	64,222	62,993	63,125	64,004
Total private	52,606	52,438	52,034	52,082	52,021
Goods-producing	6,360	6,304	6,022	6,045	6,013
Mining	79	78	75	75	73
Construction	747	744	752	754	747
Manufacturing	5,534	5,482	5,195	5,216	5,193
Durable goods	2,801	2,769	2,589	2,587	2,565
Lumber and wood products	145.5	145.1	141.5	142.9	140.2
Furniture and fixtures	164.3	161.0	158.2	158.2	156.5
Stone, clay, and glass products	96.2	94.8	90.2	92.0	91.3
Primary metal industries	101.3	99.6	88.8	89.7	88.7
Fabricated metal products	331.3	328.7	315.3	316.9	316.4
Industrial machinery and equipment	428.9	422.5	392.2	387.6	383.6
Electronic and other electrical equipment	633.1	623.1	552.8	546.4	540.8
Transportation equipment	395.2	391.9	364.9	371.8	367.5
Instruments and related products	343.4	339.9	327.5	324.3	322.2
Miscellaneous manufacturing	162.0	162.6	157.6	157.2	157.7
Nondurable goods	2,733	2,713	2,606	2,629	2,628
Food and kindred products	583.5	580.3	561.1	577.8	577.4
Tobacco products	11.4	11.6	10.6	13.6	13.9
Textile mill products	217.6	214.6	194.1	194.5	193.9
Apparel and other textile products	387.3	387.1	365.0	369.3	367.7
Paper and allied products	154.9	155.3	149.5	149.6	149.6
Printing and publishing	661.3	654.8	627.5	624.0	624.9
Chemicals and allied products	345.4	340.2	340.3	340.8	341.2
Petroleum and coal products	22.0	21.5	20.6	20.5	20.5
Rubber and misc. plastics products	317.6	316.0	308.1	309.5	308.7
Leather and leather products	32.2	31.5	29.0	29.7	29.9
Service-producing	57,104	57,918	56,971	57,080	57,991
Transportation and public utilities	2,205	2,227	2,046	2,041	2,060
Wholesale trade	2,101	2,093	2,083	2,073	2,074
Retail trade	12,451	12,357	12,249	12,262	12,207
Finance, insurance, and real estate	4,896	4,856	4,896	4,887	4,865
Services	24,593	24,601	24,738	24,774	24,802
Government	10,858	11,784	10,959	11,043	11,983
Federal	1,124	1,070	1,119	1,118	1,122
State	2,404	2,542	2,404	2,411	2,561
Local	7,330	8,172	7,436	7,514	8,300

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 editor's note on the first page 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		
	Oct. 2001	Sept. 2002	Oct. 2002P	Oct. 2001	Sept. 2002	Oct. 2002P	Oct. 2001	Sept. 2002	Oct. 2002P
Alabama	1,919.2	1,898.4	1,899.9	8.1	8.4	8.4	104.7	106.0	105.7
Birmingham	486.1	485.1	486.3	2.7	2.7	2.7	30.6	31.5	31.6
Huntsville	187.0	184.6	184.9	(1)	(1)	(1)	7.0	6.9	7.0
Mobile	230.1	227.7	227.3	(1)	(1)	(1)	17.3	17.5	17.3
Montgomery	166.3	164.6	165.1	(1)	(1)	(1)	9.1	9.3	9.3
Tuscaloosa	83.0	81.0	81.2	2.1	2.3	2.3	5.9	5.9	5.9
Alaska	292.1	307.5	296.3	10.9	10.1	9.9	16.5	18.8	17.3
Anchorage	139.2	143.7	142.1	2.7	2.6	2.5	8.5	9.6	8.9
Arizona	2,274.1	2,243.6	2,267.1	9.3	8.4	8.5	165.0	161.0	162.6
Phoenix-Mesa	1,600.7	1,575.1	1,591.8	2.3	2.3	2.3	121.6	119.1	120.9
Tucson	351.5	345.8	351.5	1.9	1.5	1.4	22.3	22.2	22.1
Arkansas	1,162.0	1,158.6	1,161.6	4.0	3.9	3.9	54.3	56.5	56.5
Fayetteville-Springdale-Rogers	162.0	166.2	168.0	(1)	(1)	(1)	7.6	7.6	7.6
Fort Smith	102.1	100.1	100.0	1.0	1.0	.9	4.6	4.3	4.3
Little Rock-North Little Rock	315.1	311.5	312.3	(1)	(1)	(1)	15.9	15.9	15.8
Pine Bluff	36.3	35.3	35.4	(1)	(1)	(1)	1.0	1.0	1.0
California	14,743.5	14,680.8	14,720.6	24.2	23.4	23.4	791.0	786.4	775.7
Bakersfield	203.1	202.6	204.5	9.1	8.6	8.6	12.8	12.6	12.8
Fresno	309.2	310.7	311.5	.4	.4	.4	18.4	18.3	18.4
Los Angeles-Long Beach	4,098.9	4,061.9	4,075.9	4.2	4.2	4.2	136.3	131.9	132.4
Modesto	151.8	155.2	151.2	(2)	(2)	(2)	11.5	10.2	10.4
Oakland	1,060.6	1,055.8	1,057.3	2.0	2.0	2.0	71.7	70.8	70.2
Orange County	1,424.9	1,419.7	1,420.5	.6	.7	.7	82.5	82.1	81.7
Riverside-San Bernardino	1,042.0	1,058.6	1,065.5	1.2	1.2	1.2	90.4	94.6	95.0
Sacramento	736.3	733.5	733.6	.4	.4	.4	55.6	56.4	55.4
Salinas	129.9	129.3	129.0	.2	.2	.2	6.7	6.3	6.3
San Diego	1,229.0	1,247.6	1,250.6	.3	.3	.3	74.8	77.2	76.9
San Francisco	1,062.6	1,029.2	1,031.0	.1	.1	.1	47.0	43.8	43.4
San Jose	991.7	958.6	959.8	.2	.2	.2	47.9	45.4	43.8
Santa Barbara-Santa Maria-Lompoc	167.4	165.3	167.2	.8	.8	.8	8.9	8.8	8.8
Santa Rosa	191.3	189.8	191.3	.3	.3	.3	13.9	13.9	13.8
Stockton-Lodi	195.4	198.6	199.0	.2	.2	.2	13.6	13.4	13.4
Vallejo-Fairfield-Napa	179.6	179.4	178.8	.7	.7	.7	14.7	14.2	14.1
Ventura	281.2	280.3	280.7	.9	.9	.9	15.8	15.4	15.4
Colorado	2,219.7	2,187.6	2,182.8	14.5	15.4	15.3	169.7	167.5	168.0
Boulder-Longmont	190.7	185.2	186.0	(1)	(1)	(1)	8.8	8.2	7.7
Colorado Springs	246.6	243.3	244.5	(1)	(1)	(1)	15.6	14.7	14.5
Denver	1,173.6	1,161.7	1,158.1	6.3	6.6	6.6	91.4	88.6	89.5
Connecticut	1,685.8	1,677.8	1,681.4	.9	.9	.9	66.7	67.8	66.1
Bridgeport	185.6	181.3	181.4	(1)	(1)	(1)	6.9	6.6	6.4
Danbury	88.2	86.5	86.9	(1)	(1)	(1)	4.2	4.2	4.2
Hartford	615.8	601.3	604.7	(1)	(1)	(1)	24.3	23.3	23.2
New Haven-Meriden	262.7	262.0	262.6	(1)	(1)	(1)	10.7	11.1	10.8
New London-Norwich	143.2	147.1	145.8	(1)	(1)	(1)	5.2	5.2	4.8
Stamford-Norwalk	207.1	203.7	203.4	(1)	(1)	(1)	6.4	6.6	6.5
Waterbury	85.4	85.4	85.5	(2)	(2)	(2)	3.8	3.8	3.8
Delaware	419.3	415.0	412.0	(1)	(1)	(1)	24.5	24.8	24.4
Dover	56.2	56.0	56.6	(2)	(2)	(2)	2.7	2.9	3.0
Wilmington-Newark	328.2	323.8	322.9	(2)	(2)	(2)	18.1	18.0	18.0
District of Columbia	653.1	652.0	652.8	.1	.1	.1	10.8	10.5	10.5
Washington PMSA	2,815.0	2,791.8	2,795.7	1.2	1.3	1.3	165.5	162.6	160.7
Florida	7,199.0	7,202.7	7,227.6	6.3	6.2	6.1	409.3	413.1	419.3
Daytona Beach	160.2	158.5	158.9	(2)	(2)	(2)	9.1	9.3	9.4
Fort Lauderdale	704.3	696.5	698.1	.2	.2	.2	47.0	46.7	47.3
Fort Myers-Cape Coral	176.3	177.5	178.0	(2)	(2)	(2)	18.0	18.7	18.2
Gainesville	122.8	122.5	123.8	(2)	(2)	(2)	4.5	4.3	4.3
Jacksonville	571.2	575.4	575.9	(2)	(2)	(2)	30.7	32.4	32.2
Lakeland-Winter Haven	184.6	184.8	184.9	2.2	2.2	2.2	10.9	12.6	12.2
Melbourne-Titusville-Palm Bay	191.1	188.0	187.6	(2)	(2)	(2)	11.6	11.5	11.4
Miami	1,030.9	1,043.4	1,046.9	.5	.5	.5	36.2	37.0	37.6
Orlando	908.9	906.9	906.6	(2)	(2)	(2)	50.5	48.9	49.0
Pensacola	155.3	155.4	155.7	(2)	(2)	(2)	12.6	12.4	12.4
Sarasota-Bradenton	283.1	279.3	278.7	(2)	(2)	(2)	16.7	15.9	16.2
Tallahassee	161.5	163.4	164.9	(2)	(2)	(2)	6.2	6.3	6.3
Tampa-St. Petersburg-Clearwater	1,230.2	1,228.3	1,231.1	.5	.4	.4	63.0	64.7	65.2
West Palm Beach-Boca Raton	512.5	514.3	516.3	(2)	(2)	(2)	33.6	33.6	33.5

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		
	Oct. 2001	Sept. 2002	Oct. 2002P	Oct. 2001	Sept. 2002	Oct. 2002P	Oct. 2001	Sept. 2002	Oct. 2002P
Alabama	336.1	327.7	326.9	96.1	92.3	92.2	440.0	433.7	434.0
Birmingham	49.5	46.8	46.9	31.0	29.8	29.7	115.8	115.8	116.6
Huntsville	34.3	33.2	33.0	4.9	4.8	4.8	38.5	37.3	37.2
Mobile	25.5	25.3	25.2	13.0	12.0	11.9	59.4	58.8	58.4
Montgomery	17.3	16.8	16.9	7.4	7.2	7.3	37.8	37.4	37.3
Tuscaloosa	13.0	12.1	12.1	2.6	2.4	2.4	18.5	17.7	17.7
Alaska	12.7	15.9	12.6	28.1	29.1	27.6	58.5	61.4	59.4
Anchorage	2.4	2.4	2.3	15.0	15.8	15.2	32.9	33.3	33.6
Arizona	205.1	193.2	192.5	109.8	104.3	105.2	534.9	527.8	533.4
Phoenix-Mesa	154.5	144.8	144.1	86.0	80.9	81.6	383.7	377.7	381.3
Tucson	33.9	32.0	32.0	11.0	10.6	10.7	72.3	69.9	71.2
Arkansas	237.5	227.1	226.9	73.3	76.3	76.9	266.6	266.3	266.8
Fayetteville-Springdale-Rogers	35.2	34.8	34.8	12.8	16.2	16.2	45.6	46.7	47.3
Fort Smith	27.4	26.3	26.3	6.4	6.5	6.5	20.4	20.3	20.3
Little Rock-North Little Rock	30.5	28.7	28.4	22.0	21.5	21.6	72.6	71.5	71.9
Pine Bluff	7.7	7.0	7.0	2.1	2.2	2.2	7.2	7.1	7.1
California	1,864.0	1,825.4	1,799.3	749.8	720.3	719.8	3,345.8	3,376.9	3,376.3
Bakersfield	12.2	12.1	12.0	11.3	10.7	10.6	44.9	45.8	45.6
Fresno	32.2	34.4	32.2	14.2	14.3	14.2	73.0	72.8	72.7
Los Angeles-Long Beach	597.6	580.0	577.3	249.1	248.7	248.2	905.5	903.6	902.7
Modesto	26.1	30.0	25.3	5.9	6.0	6.0	39.0	39.5	39.3
Oakland	118.3	115.9	115.2	63.5	62.1	62.0	237.4	235.9	235.3
Orange County	221.1	217.2	216.0	51.4	51.1	50.7	350.0	348.9	348.0
Riverside-San Bernardino	123.9	125.4	124.6	53.1	51.5	51.8	258.3	262.4	264.4
Sacramento	50.1	46.4	46.0	28.2	26.1	26.0	156.5	158.3	158.9
Salinas	10.5	9.9	9.5	5.0	4.7	4.6	33.4	33.8	33.7
San Diego	129.9	128.6	128.6	51.9	50.5	50.3	271.7	279.6	279.4
San Francisco	63.1	60.1	60.3	78.5	71.3	70.9	215.0	213.2	212.0
San Jose	240.8	226.1	223.3	29.6	27.6	27.3	189.3	186.6	186.1
Santa Barbara-Santa Maria-Lompoc	16.4	15.8	15.6	5.0	5.0	5.0	39.7	39.9	39.9
Santa Rosa	32.2	30.6	30.5	6.3	6.3	6.3	43.5	44.1	44.1
Stockton-Lodi	24.1	25.1	24.8	14.1	14.0	14.0	45.5	46.0	46.1
Vallejo-Fairfield-Napa	21.5	22.0	21.9	5.5	5.4	5.2	44.1	44.9	44.7
Ventura	41.2	41.0	40.9	11.1	11.2	11.0	66.1	66.5	66.2
Colorado	193.8	184.1	183.8	141.2	133.1	133.5	528.7	515.7	512.5
Boulder-Longmont	30.8	28.0	27.9	5.9	5.5	5.5	43.1	41.3	41.1
Colorado Springs	27.5	26.1	26.3	13.4	11.4	12.1	53.7	52.8	53.0
Denver	83.0	79.8	79.6	99.1	93.7	93.7	275.7	272.3	270.9
Connecticut	248.7	239.5	238.2	77.8	75.9	75.3	357.3	359.6	360.1
Bridgeport	35.7	34.3	34.0	8.2	8.2	8.3	40.8	39.8	39.7
Danbury	17.7	17.5	17.5	3.1	2.9	3.0	20.3	19.6	19.6
Hartford	88.7	85.4	85.1	28.2	27.4	27.7	119.3	115.3	115.4
New Haven-Meriden	36.5	35.6	35.2	16.3	16.0	16.0	53.0	52.4	52.6
New London-Norwich	22.5	22.8	22.8	6.3	6.1	6.1	27.6	29.7	29.0
Stamford-Norwalk	23.0	22.5	22.5	9.8	9.4	9.4	43.3	41.7	41.6
Waterbury	16.5	16.1	15.8	3.8	3.9	3.9	17.5	17.4	17.5
Delaware	55.2	53.3	52.6	17.2	16.5	16.4	91.4	91.7	90.3
Dover	6.2	5.6	5.6	2.1	2.4	2.3	12.3	12.6	12.5
Wilmington-Newark	40.9	40.2	39.7	15.1	14.4	14.6	67.9	67.5	67.5
District of Columbia	11.3	11.0	10.9	17.7	17.3	17.2	51.6	51.4	51.3
Washington PMSA	101.9	97.2	97.2	137.5	129.4	129.2	498.3	495.2	495.5
Florida	457.4	442.4	441.0	362.9	350.3	349.8	1,766.6	1,759.4	1,763.5
Daytona Beach	13.2	12.4	12.4	5.9	5.9	5.9	43.4	42.0	42.2
Fort Lauderdale	38.7	36.0	35.7	32.4	31.8	31.8	192.0	187.1	187.5
Fort Myers-Cape Coral	7.3	7.2	7.1	7.3	7.5	7.5	48.5	48.1	48.6
Gainesville	4.5	4.4	4.4	2.5	2.4	2.4	26.1	26.2	26.3
Jacksonville	37.5	37.7	37.7	39.7	38.2	38.2	132.9	133.5	133.5
Lakeland-Winter Haven	18.0	17.7	17.8	10.4	10.4	10.4	52.6	51.4	51.4
Melbourne-Titusville-Palm Bay	24.6	22.5	22.4	5.2	5.0	5.0	45.2	44.3	44.5
Miami	61.9	61.9	62.1	94.6	94.3	94.0	263.5	264.4	265.0
Orlando	54.4	51.9	51.8	44.8	41.9	41.9	221.4	220.4	220.7
Pensacola	8.8	8.6	8.6	6.0	5.9	6.0	39.3	39.2	39.2
Sarasota-Bradenton	21.2	21.0	20.8	5.5	5.1	5.1	63.0	62.1	62.5
Tallahassee	4.4	4.4	4.4	3.8	3.8	3.8	32.2	33.2	33.2
Tampa-St. Petersburg-Clearwater	85.9	83.8	83.2	55.3	52.6	52.4	269.9	270.2	269.9
West Palm Beach-Boca Raton	28.5	27.6	27.8	18.8	18.4	18.4	128.2	126.1	127.1

See footnotes at end of table.

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

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

(In thousands)

State and area	Finance, insurance, and real estate			Services			Government		
	Oct. 2001	Sept. 2002	Oct. 2002 ^P	Oct. 2001	Sept. 2002	Oct. 2002 ^P	Oct. 2001	Sept. 2002	Oct. 2002 ^P
Alabama	92.1	91.9	91.9	484.3	484.1	483.4	357.8	354.3	357.4
Birmingham	39.3	39.6	39.4	147.3	149.4	149.4	69.9	69.5	70.0
Huntsville	5.1	5.0	5.0	56.8	56.3	56.4	40.4	41.1	41.5
Mobile	10.8	10.7	10.8	69.1	69.1	69.3	35.0	34.3	34.4
Montgomery	10.0	9.7	9.7	46.9	46.9	46.9	37.8	37.3	37.7
Tuscaloosa	2.6	2.5	2.5	15.5	15.7	15.7	22.8	22.4	22.6
Alaska	12.7	13.0	12.9	72.5	78.6	75.0	80.2	80.6	81.6
Anchorage	7.6	7.6	7.6	40.6	42.5	41.8	29.5	29.9	30.2
Arizona	151.6	148.3	149.1	706.4	707.3	714.5	392.0	393.3	401.3
Phoenix-Mesa	127.4	123.7	124.4	512.7	512.3	517.8	212.5	214.3	219.4
Tucson	15.0	15.1	15.3	115.2	115.1	116.9	79.9	79.4	81.9
Arkansas	46.1	46.9	47.0	281.5	282.8	282.1	198.7	198.8	201.5
Fayetteville-Springdale-Rogers	5.7	5.9	5.9	33.8	33.3	33.7	21.3	21.7	22.5
Fort Smith	3.2	3.1	3.1	27.4	26.8	26.7	11.7	11.8	11.9
Little Rock-North Little Rock	17.7	17.8	18.0	93.9	94.3	94.1	62.5	61.8	62.5
Pine Bluff	1.3	1.3	1.3	8.7	8.5	8.5	8.3	8.2	8.3
California	847.7	845.2	846.6	4,699.9	4,692.9	4,698.5	2,421.1	2,410.3	2,481.0
Bakersfield	7.3	7.5	7.4	50.6	50.9	50.9	54.9	54.4	56.6
Fresno	14.9	14.7	14.7	80.0	79.9	79.8	76.1	75.9	79.1
Los Angeles-Long Beach	234.1	235.3	235.1	1,367.7	1,363.1	1,367.8	604.4	595.1	608.2
Modesto	5.0	5.1	5.1	39.1	39.6	39.6	25.2	24.8	25.5
Oakland	59.7	61.4	61.8	325.2	324.1	323.1	182.8	183.6	187.7
Orange County	112.5	113.8	113.7	452.9	453.0	452.8	153.9	152.9	156.9
Riverside-San Bernardino	34.2	34.6	34.8	276.6	282.7	284.3	204.3	206.2	209.4
Sacramento	48.9	48.2	48.1	204.4	203.3	203.7	192.2	194.4	195.1
Salinas	6.8	6.7	6.7	36.7	36.5	36.6	30.6	31.2	31.4
San Diego	71.3	72.4	72.4	412.4	423.8	422.3	216.7	215.2	220.4
San Francisco	106.0	102.2	102.2	421.6	408.4	410.3	131.3	130.1	131.8
San Jose	33.3	32.5	32.4	354.3	345.6	348.2	96.3	94.6	98.5
Santa Barbara-Santa Maria-Lompoc	8.2	8.1	8.0	52.9	52.8	52.9	35.5	34.1	36.2
Santa Rosa	10.8	10.7	10.7	55.3	55.9	55.9	29.0	28.0	29.7
Stockton-Lodi	9.3	9.9	9.9	48.9	50.0	49.8	39.7	40.0	40.8
Vallejo-Fairfield-Napa	7.1	7.2	7.2	50.0	49.0	48.9	36.0	36.0	36.1
Ventura	18.4	18.9	18.9	82.3	81.7	81.5	45.4	44.7	45.9
Colorado	143.4	139.2	138.3	672.6	677.6	667.3	355.8	355.0	364.1
Boulder-Longmont	7.4	7.1	7.2	65.6	65.7	65.8	29.1	29.4	30.8
Colorado Springs	14.9	15.4	15.5	81.4	82.7	81.4	40.1	40.2	41.7
Denver	92.6	90.9	91.1	364.3	366.0	360.9	161.2	163.8	165.8
Connecticut	142.2	141.2	141.1	541.7	544.2	544.0	250.5	248.7	255.7
Bridgeport	11.9	11.7	11.4	60.8	59.9	60.4	21.3	20.8	21.2
Danbury	5.6	5.6	5.5	25.4	25.1	25.2	11.9	11.6	11.9
Hartford	73.3	72.6	72.6	180.7	178.4	179.2	101.5	98.9	101.5
New Haven-Meriden	12.7	12.8	12.9	98.6	99.9	100.4	34.9	34.2	34.7
New London-Norwich	3.4	3.5	3.4	36.8	38.1	37.8	41.4	41.7	41.9
Stamford-Norwalk	27.5	27.9	27.9	78.1	77.1	76.7	19.0	18.5	18.8
Waterbury	3.6	3.6	3.7	27.5	28.0	28.1	12.7	12.6	12.7
Delaware	51.9	50.3	49.8	122.7	123.6	123.0	56.4	54.8	55.5
Dover	2.3	2.4	2.4	14.8	14.8	14.9	15.8	15.3	15.9
Wilmington-Newark	45.8	44.2	43.9	97.8	98.5	97.8	42.6	41.0	41.4
District of Columbia	33.2	33.3	33.3	307.3	307.6	311.6	221.1	220.8	217.9
Washington PMSA	153.3	152.5	152.2	1,148.8	1,143.1	1,143.5	608.5	610.5	616.2
Florida	459.3	458.4	458.9	2,684.0	2,712.2	2,718.8	1,053.2	1,060.7	1,070.2
Daytona Beach	6.5	6.4	6.4	57.6	58.0	58.0	24.5	24.5	24.6
Fort Lauderdale	50.9	50.3	50.2	247.6	246.0	246.6	95.5	98.4	98.8
Fort Myers-Cape Coral	10.3	10.4	10.5	57.7	57.9	58.2	27.0	27.5	27.7
Gainesville	6.3	6.4	6.3	37.6	37.7	37.8	41.3	41.1	42.3
Jacksonville	58.7	58.3	58.7	202.9	206.6	206.7	68.3	68.2	68.4
Lakeland-Winter Haven	9.6	9.4	9.4	54.3	55.0	55.1	26.6	26.1	26.4
Melbourne-Titusville-Palm Bay	6.5	6.7	6.6	70.9	70.5	70.1	26.9	27.5	27.6
Miami	67.6	66.8	66.8	355.1	364.9	365.3	151.5	153.6	155.6
Orlando	52.0	52.4	52.7	387.5	391.7	389.9	97.8	99.2	100.1
Pensacola	6.3	6.2	6.1	52.4	53.3	53.3	29.7	29.6	29.9
Sarasota-Bradenton	13.0	12.8	12.9	138.8	137.5	136.2	24.9	24.9	25.0
Tallahassee	6.3	6.4	6.4	48.0	49.7	49.8	60.4	59.4	60.8
Tampa-St. Petersburg-Clearwater	92.3	91.4	91.8	512.5	512.4	514.2	150.8	152.8	154.0
West Palm Beach-Boca Raton	37.3	38.0	38.2	207.1	211.1	211.5	59.0	59.5	59.8

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		
	Oct. 2001	Sept. 2002	Oct. 2002P	Oct. 2001	Sept. 2002	Oct. 2002P	Oct. 2001	Sept. 2002	Oct. 2002P
Georgia	3,952.9	3,864.9	3,866.1	7.8	7.5	7.2	206.6	181.8	179.4
Albany	56.8	55.3	55.5	(1)	(1)	(1)	2.9	2.7	2.8
Athens	72.5	73.5	74.5	(1)	(1)	(1)	3.1	3.4	3.5
Atlanta	2,195.3	2,128.9	2,133.5	2.1	1.8	1.9	125.0	103.0	105.9
Augusta-Aiken	199.4	194.1	197.1	(1)	(1)	(1)	13.5	12.6	12.3
Columbus	118.7	118.3	118.2	(1)	(1)	(1)	5.9	5.3	5.3
Macon	149.8	149.3	149.4	.7	.5	.6	5.9	7.9	8.3
Savannah	138.3	138.4	137.8	(1)	(1)	(1)	9.4	6.9	5.5
Hawaii	548.4	545.6	550.1	(1)	(1)	(1)	23.6	24.7	24.8
Honolulu	407.7	404.6	407.9	(1)	(1)	(1)	16.4	17.0	17.2
Idaho	577.3	571.3	570.1	2.0	1.8	1.8	39.6	36.3	35.6
Boise City	232.5	229.9	228.9	(1)	(1)	(1)	17.0	15.8	15.6
Illinois	6,016.2	5,940.2	5,950.2	10.3	9.5	9.0	277.2	288.9	285.2
Bloomington-Normal	92.9	91.5	91.9	(1)	(1)	(1)	3.7	3.9	3.8
Champaign-Urbana	107.8	103.8	107.2	(1)	(1)	(1)	3.7	3.9	3.9
Chicago	4,230.0	4,173.0	4,173.2	2.0	1.9	1.9	195.8	202.0	200.6
Davenport-Moline-Rock Island	183.2	183.6	182.1	(1)	(1)	(1)	9.2	9.3	9.4
Decatur	57.4	54.6	54.7	(1)	(1)	(1)	3.3	2.8	2.8
Kankakee	44.6	44.3	44.0	(1)	(1)	(1)	2.2	2.2	2.2
Peoria-Pekin	176.1	173.7	174.0	(1)	(1)	(1)	9.0	9.0	9.0
Rockford	176.4	176.4	176.1	(1)	(1)	(1)	8.0	8.4	8.3
Springfield	115.3	114.9	115.2	(1)	(1)	(1)	6.0	6.2	6.0
Indiana	2,954.8	2,925.9	2,931.8	6.7	7.0	7.0	150.9	148.3	147.4
Bloomington	67.1	66.0	67.3	(1)	(1)	(1)	3.2	2.9	2.9
Elkhart-Goshen	117.8	120.4	120.9	(1)	(1)	(1)	5.0	4.5	4.6
Evansville-Henderson	159.2	155.8	155.9	.9	1.0	1.0	11.9	10.3	10.4
Fort Wayne	268.8	268.9	268.8	(1)	(1)	(1)	13.3	14.2	13.6
Gary	260.1	253.0	253.0	(1)	(1)	(1)	16.8	16.1	16.1
Indianapolis	887.3	882.4	885.7	(1)	(1)	(1)	51.1	50.8	51.2
Kokomo	50.4	49.0	49.2	(1)	(1)	(1)	1.8	1.8	1.8
Lafayette	99.7	98.9	98.6	(1)	(1)	(1)	4.4	4.3	4.3
Muncie	58.8	57.9	58.7	(1)	(1)	(1)	2.6	2.4	2.4
South Bend	135.2	132.3	132.6	(1)	(1)	(1)	7.6	6.9	6.9
Terre Haute	69.0	68.9	69.1	(1)	(1)	(1)	3.7	3.6	3.6
Iowa	1,477.4	1,470.1	1,475.3	2.2	2.2	2.2	67.8	71.4	70.5
Cedar Rapids	122.4	118.0	120.5	(1)	(1)	(1)	7.5	8.2	8.0
Des Moines	290.9	291.1	294.1	(1)	(1)	(1)	15.3	17.7	17.4
Dubuque	51.4	51.7	51.7	(1)	(1)	(1)	2.1	2.5	2.5
Iowa City	76.2	75.8	76.8	(1)	(1)	(1)	2.6	2.7	2.6
Sioux City	66.1	65.9	66.4	(1)	(1)	(1)	2.8	3.3	3.2
Waterloo-Cedar Falls	74.0	71.8	72.3	(1)	(1)	(1)	2.9	2.6	2.6
Kansas	1,368.7	1,364.1	1,372.6	7.3	7.3	7.3	65.9	69.2	69.4
Lawrence	53.0	51.3	52.5	(1)	(1)	(1)	2.6	2.6	2.6
Topeka	104.2	103.3	103.0	(1)	(1)	(1)	4.9	5.3	5.1
Wichita	289.5	279.8	281.8	(1)	(1)	(1)	16.2	15.8	16.1
Kentucky	1,826.6	1,847.9	1,849.8	20.8	20.3	20.3	91.4	94.3	93.7
Lexington	290.3	289.7	292.4	.3	.3	.3	15.5	15.9	15.8
Louisville	583.3	583.7	584.1	.6	.6	.6	31.6	33.1	33.2
Owensboro	45.5	45.8	46.2	.1	.2	.2	3.8	3.9	3.9
Louisiana	1,947.7	1,934.6	1,941.0	53.2	52.4	52.6	124.2	123.0	123.1
Alexandria	56.3	56.6	56.9	.1	.1	.1	4.4	4.3	4.2
Baton Rouge	312.1	313.9	315.0	1.0	.9	.9	35.3	36.2	36.6
Houma	80.3	81.1	81.5	6.8	7.2	7.2	3.6	3.6	3.5
Lafayette	170.6	170.2	169.1	17.2	17.2	17.5	9.3	8.3	8.6
Lake Charles	88.6	86.7	86.4	.8	.8	.8	11.1	10.7	10.4
Monroe	74.8	74.9	74.9	.2	.1	.1	4.0	4.1	4.2
New Orleans	627.5	623.9	624.9	12.0	11.8	11.9	31.0	30.6	30.5
Shreveport-Bossier City	176.7	176.3	176.5	3.4	3.4	3.4	8.9	8.7	8.8
Maine	617.3	623.1	619.5	.1	.1	.1	31.1	32.0	31.5
Lewiston-Auburn	46.5	45.7	46.0	(2)	(2)	(2)	2.4	2.4	2.3
Portland	158.0	158.2	156.9	(2)	(2)	(2)	7.8	8.6	8.5

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		
	Oct. 2001	Sept. 2002	Oct. 2002 ^P	Oct. 2001	Sept. 2002	Oct. 2002 ^P	Oct. 2001	Sept. 2002	Oct. 2002 ^P
Georgia	541.6	538.5	535.0	263.0	250.7	249.8	966.8	936.8	932.3
Albany	7.5	7.4	7.2	3.5	3.5	3.5	13.2	12.8	12.8
Athens	10.3	9.4	9.4	2.0	1.9	1.9	16.9	17.2	17.2
Atlanta	211.5	205.9	205.0	188.9	178.8	177.6	565.0	540.0	537.8
Augusta-Aiken	27.8	27.1	27.0	17.3	16.8	16.8	41.6	41.3	41.2
Columbus	18.5	19.1	19.1	3.7	3.9	3.9	25.0	24.0	23.9
Macon	19.0	19.2	18.4	5.6	5.2	5.0	33.5	32.2	32.2
Savannah	16.6	17.3	17.3	9.4	9.8	9.7	34.5	34.0	34.5
Hawaii	17.7	17.5	17.4	41.0	38.7	38.6	133.4	132.3	132.3
Honolulu	13.8	13.8	13.5	32.1	29.8	29.6	95.7	94.6	94.4
Idaho	74.6	72.0	72.1	28.3	27.5	27.6	140.9	141.8	140.7
Boise City	35.8	34.4	34.0	12.1	12.3	12.1	56.0	56.5	55.7
Illinois	896.2	881.4	877.4	355.2	342.5	341.2	1,352.8	1,335.0	1,336.7
Bloomington-Normal	7.4	7.2	7.1	2.8	2.4	2.4	18.9	18.5	18.5
Champaign-Urbana	12.2	11.9	11.8	4.1	4.2	4.3	22.7	22.2	22.6
Chicago	599.5	591.3	590.0	261.2	251.5	249.9	940.7	926.6	927.8
Davenport-Moline-Rock Island	29.9	29.6	28.5	10.4	10.1	10.2	47.1	46.4	46.6
Decatur	12.9	11.3	11.2	4.5	4.6	4.5	12.9	12.6	12.6
Kankakee	6.7	6.2	6.2	2.6	2.6	2.6	11.7	11.5	11.5
Peoria-Pekin	33.5	32.7	32.6	10.0	9.8	9.8	39.6	39.7	39.7
Rockford	44.5	44.9	44.8	8.5	8.2	8.2	38.0	37.8	37.8
Springfield	4.1	4.2	4.1	4.8	4.9	4.9	23.7	23.5	23.7
Indiana	631.3	621.5	619.6	146.4	141.6	141.4	698.3	685.5	686.7
Bloomington	6.1	5.8	5.8	1.7	1.6	1.6	15.4	15.2	15.5
Elkhart-Goshen	56.4	59.7	60.0	2.9	2.7	2.7	22.2	21.6	21.5
Evansville-Henderson	30.9	30.5	30.4	7.7	7.6	7.5	38.5	37.5	37.4
Fort Wayne	64.8	64.0	63.7	14.3	14.1	14.1	65.7	64.8	65.3
Gary	42.9	38.4	38.2	15.1	14.8	14.8	62.8	60.7	60.9
Indianapolis	122.2	120.6	118.9	56.0	56.5	56.6	224.8	225.4	226.1
Kokomo	18.0	17.6	17.5	1.2	.9	.9	11.8	11.7	11.8
Lafayette	21.8	22.1	21.9	2.2	2.1	2.1	20.0	19.6	19.6
Muncie	8.7	8.7	8.8	3.4	3.2	3.2	13.7	13.4	13.5
South Bend	20.1	21.1	21.2	5.0	4.8	4.8	33.3	32.3	32.5
Terre Haute	11.0	11.3	11.3	2.7	2.7	2.7	18.7	18.4	18.6
Iowa	246.1	246.2	246.1	71.7	71.0	71.0	350.4	348.9	346.8
Cedar Rapids	21.1	20.3	20.2	10.8	9.5	9.9	26.3	24.8	24.9
Des Moines	22.8	23.4	23.0	14.7	14.5	14.9	71.8	72.6	73.1
Dubuque	10.6	10.2	10.2	1.8	1.8	1.8	12.7	12.7	12.6
Iowa City	5.5	5.5	5.4	3.2	3.4	3.6	15.1	15.0	15.2
Sioux City	14.3	14.4	14.4	3.5	3.5	3.5	15.7	15.4	15.5
Waterloo-Cedar Falls	14.7	14.7	14.6	2.5	2.3	2.3	17.6	17.4	17.3
Kansas	204.6	199.6	199.9	90.8	87.9	88.2	316.4	314.0	314.5
Lawrence	5.5	5.4	5.4	2.0	1.9	1.9	12.0	11.3	11.5
Topeka	9.2	9.3	9.3	6.2	5.5	5.4	22.7	22.3	22.3
Wichita	72.7	66.5	66.3	11.7	11.2	11.4	62.2	62.2	62.5
Kentucky	300.1	299.3	299.1	108.0	105.8	105.6	425.9	431.2	432.0
Lexington	45.7	44.5	44.7	12.2	12.3	12.4	64.4	64.0	65.0
Louisville	83.9	83.1	83.1	46.6	45.1	45.0	139.0	137.7	138.6
Owensboro	6.6	6.3	6.4	2.1	2.1	2.1	10.9	10.8	11.0
Louisiana	182.3	178.2	177.9	118.0	117.2	116.7	453.0	453.2	454.1
Alexandria	3.8	3.7	3.6	3.5	3.3	3.4	12.8	12.9	13.0
Baton Rouge	24.9	24.4	24.5	14.9	15.1	15.1	73.2	73.8	73.9
Houma	8.2	8.1	8.1	9.6	9.4	9.4	18.3	18.5	19.0
Lafayette	12.7	13.0	12.8	10.1	9.9	9.7	43.7	44.4	44.1
Lake Charles	10.6	10.3	10.3	4.9	4.8	4.5	20.0	19.4	19.5
Monroe	8.2	8.1	8.1	4.2	4.2	4.2	17.1	17.0	16.7
New Orleans	45.4	44.0	44.0	40.9	39.6	39.6	153.7	156.6	156.7
Shreveport-Bossier City	16.8	16.1	16.0	8.2	8.4	8.4	40.1	40.6	40.6
Maine	78.9	75.2	74.9	24.9	24.9	24.6	153.4	158.1	155.3
Lewiston-Auburn	6.9	6.5	6.5	1.9	1.8	1.8	12.1	11.3	11.6
Portland	13.5	13.1	12.8	7.5	7.5	7.4	45.5	43.6	44.5

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		
	Oct. 2001	Sept. 2002	Oct. 2002 ^P	Oct. 2001	Sept. 2002	Oct. 2002 ^P	Oct. 2001	Sept. 2002	Oct. 2002 ^P
Georgia	206.9	205.1	205.2	1,149.2	1,138.0	1,146.2	611.0	606.5	611.0
Albany	1.7	1.6	1.7	16.3	15.5	15.7	11.7	11.8	11.8
Athens	2.4	2.4	2.4	17.4	18.4	19.1	20.4	20.8	21.0
Atlanta	142.0	138.9	138.8	685.4	683.6	687.4	275.4	276.9	279.1
Augusta-Aiken	6.2	6.5	6.5	53.1	52.6	53.1	39.9	37.2	40.2
Columbus	8.7	8.8	9.0	35.5	35.3	35.2	21.4	21.9	21.8
Macon	8.6	8.8	8.8	42.5	42.0	42.3	34.0	33.5	33.8
Savannah	4.6	4.7	4.7	43.7	45.4	45.9	20.1	20.3	20.2
Hawaii	32.8	33.0	32.9	184.2	185.8	186.3	115.7	113.6	117.8
Honolulu	26.6	26.6	26.5	130.6	132.6	132.6	92.5	90.2	94.1
Idaho	24.5	24.7	24.7	152.4	155.4	153.6	115.0	111.8	114.0
Boise City	11.7	11.7	11.6	63.0	63.6	63.3	36.9	35.6	36.6
Illinois	403.1	401.5	401.5	1,866.5	1,846.6	1,847.8	854.9	834.8	851.4
Bloomington-Normal	20.0	20.1	20.1	23.7	23.8	24.0	16.4	15.6	16.0
Champaign-Urbana	4.3	4.4	4.4	22.9	22.2	22.1	37.9	35.0	38.1
Chicago	311.4	310.1	309.2	1,408.6	1,388.4	1,392.4	510.8	501.2	501.4
Davenport-Moline-Rock Island	8.2	8.5	8.5	51.9	53.5	52.6	26.5	26.2	26.3
Decatur	2.1	2.1	2.1	14.9	14.8	14.7	6.8	6.4	6.8
Kankakee	1.9	1.9	1.9	11.9	12.3	12.1	7.6	7.6	7.5
Peoria-Pekin	8.0	7.9	8.1	54.9	53.8	53.9	21.1	20.8	20.9
Rockford	7.6	7.8	7.6	50.3	50.5	50.2	19.5	18.8	19.2
Springfield	7.4	7.3	7.3	36.9	36.8	36.7	32.4	32.0	32.5
Indiana	140.1	140.1	140.0	755.8	756.3	759.8	425.3	425.6	429.9
Bloomington	2.6	2.6	2.6	15.4	15.5	15.5	22.7	22.4	23.4
Elkhart-Goshen	2.9	2.9	2.9	20.2	20.6	20.7	8.2	8.4	8.5
Evansville-Henderson	8.3	8.5	8.6	45.1	44.1	44.3	15.9	16.3	16.3
Fort Wayne	14.9	14.9	14.9	66.8	66.4	66.5	29.0	30.5	30.7
Gary	8.9	8.9	8.9	75.9	76.4	76.2	37.7	37.7	37.9
Indianapolis	61.8	60.7	60.7	256.2	253.1	255.7	115.2	115.3	116.5
Kokomo	1.7	1.6	1.5	8.5	8.0	8.1	7.4	7.4	7.6
Lafayette	3.9	3.8	3.8	18.0	17.9	17.7	29.4	29.1	29.2
Muncie	2.1	2.1	2.1	16.0	15.8	15.9	12.3	12.3	12.8
South Bend	6.4	6.4	6.4	48.2	46.6	46.3	14.6	14.2	14.5
Terre Haute	2.5	2.5	2.5	18.3	18.4	18.4	12.1	12.0	12.0
Iowa	89.0	90.8	91.0	398.1	394.1	395.8	252.1	245.5	251.9
Cedar Rapids	7.7	8.1	8.1	36.5	35.0	36.7	12.5	12.1	12.7
Des Moines	41.9	41.6	41.6	87.0	83.9	86.4	37.4	37.4	37.7
Dubuque	2.1	2.1	2.1	18.1	18.5	18.4	4.0	3.9	4.1
Iowa City	2.6	2.5	2.6	16.9	16.1	16.3	30.3	30.6	31.1
Sioux City	2.7	2.7	2.7	19.0	18.6	18.9	8.1	8.0	8.2
Waterloo-Cedar Falls	3.3	3.2	3.2	19.9	19.7	19.9	13.1	11.9	12.4
Kansas	66.5	65.8	65.6	361.8	371.1	371.1	255.4	249.2	256.6
Lawrence	1.6	1.6	1.6	13.6	13.8	13.9	15.7	14.7	15.6
Topeka	7.1	6.8	6.7	32.1	32.2	32.3	22.0	21.9	21.9
Wichita	12.0	11.5	11.5	77.7	76.9	76.9	37.0	35.7	37.1
Kentucky	76.0	76.4	76.5	490.1	502.8	502.7	314.3	317.8	319.9
Lexington	10.3	10.2	10.3	83.1	83.4	84.4	58.8	59.1	59.5
Louisville	34.4	34.4	34.5	174.0	175.5	174.6	73.2	74.2	74.5
Owensboro	1.9	1.9	1.9	12.2	12.5	12.6	7.9	8.1	8.1
Louisiana	87.0	86.1	86.1	545.8	546.6	548.9	384.2	377.9	381.6
Alexandria	2.5	2.5	2.5	16.1	16.8	16.9	13.2	13.0	13.2
Baton Rouge	16.7	16.8	16.8	83.2	84.0	84.0	62.9	62.7	63.2
Houma	2.2	2.3	2.3	17.2	17.2	17.2	14.4	14.8	14.8
Lafayette	6.6	6.7	6.6	46.7	46.2	45.7	24.3	24.5	24.1
Lake Charles	2.7	2.6	2.6	24.9	24.4	24.6	13.6	13.7	13.7
Monroe	6.2	6.2	6.2	21.3	21.9	21.9	13.6	13.3	13.5
New Orleans	31.5	31.2	31.2	208.1	207.5	207.8	104.9	102.6	103.2
Shreveport-Bossier City	6.6	6.7	6.7	60.4	60.3	60.3	32.3	32.1	32.3
Maine	33.8	33.9	33.8	188.3	193.8	190.9	106.8	105.1	108.4
Lewiston-Auburn	2.6	2.9	2.9	15.2	15.4	15.4	5.4	5.4	5.5
Portland	14.0	14.6	14.4	50.2	51.9	49.7	19.5	18.9	19.6

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		
	Oct. 2001	Sept. 2002	Oct. 2002P	Oct. 2001	Sept. 2002	Oct. 2002P	Oct. 2001	Sept. 2002	Oct. 2002P
Maryland	2,490.4	2,471.2	2,489.0	1.6	1.7	1.7	164.1	166.9	167.8
Baltimore PMSA	1,270.2	1,257.3	1,269.4	(1)	(1)	(1)	75.7	75.2	75.6
Baltimore City	405.0	398.9	400.9	(1)	(1)	(1)	12.3	12.4	12.3
Suburban Maryland-D.C.	927.5	921.6	929.2	(1)	(1)	(1)	72.0	74.4	75.4
Massachusetts	3,344.1	3,290.5	3,301.9	1.6	1.6	1.6	143.9	146.0	144.3
Barnstable-Yarmouth	65.8	69.0	66.7	(1)	(1)	(1)	3.6	3.6	3.6
Boston	2,045.2	2,010.4	2,016.2	.7	.8	.8	83.6	84.7	83.7
Brockton	100.6	99.1	99.2	(2)	(2)	(2)	5.4	5.5	5.4
Fitchburg-Leominster	52.7	52.2	52.2	(2)	(2)	(2)	2.2	2.3	2.3
Lawrence	164.0	162.4	162.1	(2)	(2)	(2)	7.5	7.3	6.9
Lowell	132.4	129.4	130.5	(1)	(1)	(1)	6.9	7.3	7.4
New Bedford	66.4	66.3	66.0	(2)	(2)	(2)	3.0	3.0	2.9
Pittsfield	42.2	42.5	42.3	.1	.1	.1	2.1	2.1	2.0
Springfield	267.5	266.3	269.1	.1	.1	.1	9.7	9.8	9.7
Worcester	237.1	236.8	238.0	.2	.1	.1	9.5	9.4	9.4
Michigan	4,622.5	4,566.4	4,589.3	8.1	8.0	7.9	212.9	211.5	211.6
Ann Arbor	290.4	288.1	291.7	(1)	(1)	(1)	12.2	12.9	12.7
Benton Harbor	73.8	72.4	73.0	(1)	(1)	(1)	2.6	2.8	2.8
Detroit	2,158.1	2,119.4	2,133.0	1.1	1.2	1.2	87.6	89.0	89.0
Flint	166.6	159.9	160.3	(1)	(1)	(1)	7.2	6.9	6.5
Grand Rapids-Muskegon-Holland	590.1	585.4	586.7	(1)	(1)	(1)	29.9	30.3	30.3
Jackson	63.7	64.2	64.1	(1)	(1)	(1)	3.3	3.4	3.2
Kalamazoo-Battle Creek	220.0	217.6	220.9	(1)	(1)	(1)	9.9	10.7	10.8
Lansing-East Lansing	243.4	238.8	241.5	(1)	(1)	(1)	12.0	11.4	11.3
Saginaw-Bay City-Midland	182.0	175.9	177.2	(1)	(1)	(1)	10.5	9.8	9.8
Minnesota	2,682.4	2,652.6	2,671.4	6.2	5.9	5.9	131.8	132.4	130.4
Duluth-Superior	117.2	117.5	118.3	3.2	3.0	3.0	5.0	5.3	5.2
Minneapolis-St. Paul	1,752.4	1,742.2	1,750.5	(2)	(2)	(2)	85.6	87.2	86.1
Rochester	87.7	86.7	87.1	(1)	(1)	(1)	4.0	3.8	3.8
St. Cloud	96.3	93.7	95.3	(1)	(1)	(1)	4.7	4.9	4.8
Mississippi	1,136.7	1,134.0	1,137.0	5.7	5.3	5.3	54.0	55.1	54.2
Jackson	231.0	231.3	232.5	(1)	(1)	(1)	12.4	12.5	12.1
Missouri	2,738.5	2,690.9	2,699.1	5.1	5.8	5.7	147.0	142.2	138.4
Kansas City	992.6	984.9	988.2	(1)	(1)	(1)	55.0	55.0	56.1
St. Louis	1,323.8	1,304.4	1,306.1	(1)	(1)	(1)	80.0	78.7	75.0
Springfield	170.5	173.4	173.6	(1)	(1)	(1)	9.2	9.6	9.7
Montana	394.8	403.8	402.3	5.8	5.4	5.4	22.1	23.9	24.0
Billings	67.6	69.2	69.2	(1)	(1)	(1)	4.1	4.3	4.1
Missoula	52.6	53.3	53.5	(1)	(1)	(1)	3.0	3.1	3.0
Nebraska	915.9	908.1	917.7	1.3	1.2	1.3	43.8	43.7	43.3
Lincoln	155.5	155.3	156.8	(1)	(1)	(1)	7.5	7.2	7.2
Omaha	427.1	421.4	423.2	(1)	(1)	(1)	23.8	24.8	24.8
Nevada	1,053.2	1,080.4	1,083.2	9.8	9.0	8.8	91.8	95.3	95.0
Las Vegas	776.5	799.4	802.5	1.5	1.4	1.4	72.7	75.2	74.9
Reno	198.6	201.5	202.4	.4	.4	.4	16.2	16.7	16.7
New Hampshire	628.0	627.4	627.2	.5	.6	.5	28.0	28.9	28.4
Manchester	107.8	105.6	106.2	(1)	(1)	(1)	5.4	5.5	5.4
Nashua	99.3	99.5	99.3	(1)	(1)	(1)	3.5	3.9	3.9
Portsmouth-Rochester	127.2	125.2	126.5	(1)	(1)	(1)	4.2	4.5	4.4
New Jersey	4,040.6	4,004.0	4,029.3	1.7	1.7	1.7	167.0	168.7	168.3
Atlantic-Cape May	189.7	200.0	191.3	(1)	(1)	(1)	9.9	10.7	10.9
Bergen-Passaic	669.4	656.2	662.1	(1)	(1)	(1)	27.9	28.1	27.8
Camden	504.4	503.0	507.1	(1)	(1)	(1)	24.3	24.7	24.3
Jersey City	264.7	259.6	261.4	(1)	(1)	(1)	6.1	6.6	6.5
Middlesex-Somerset-Hunterdon	683.8	674.5	681.8	(1)	(1)	(1)	25.7	25.7	25.7
Monmouth-Ocean	398.9	405.9	402.3	(1)	(1)	(1)	24.5	24.3	23.3
Newark	1,021.1	1,005.5	1,013.4	(1)	(1)	(1)	41.0	41.9	41.7
Trenton	226.0	218.9	222.3	(1)	(1)	(1)	5.6	5.7	6.0
Vineland-Millville-Bridgeton	60.5	60.1	60.3	(1)	(1)	(1)	2.5	2.5	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		
	Oct. 2001	Sept. 2002	Oct. 2002P	Oct. 2001	Sept. 2002	Oct. 2002P	Oct. 2001	Sept. 2002	Oct. 2002P
Maryland	177.2	171.2	170.4	117.1	113.8	114.6	555.6	548.8	548.6
Baltimore PMSA	96.3	95.0	94.6	63.7	61.1	61.5	283.3	279.6	280.4
Baltimore City	26.3	25.6	25.2	21.4	21.0	21.2	56.0	53.5	53.3
Suburban Maryland-D.C.	43.5	40.7	40.8	38.2	38.7	39.1	200.4	196.0	197.2
Massachusetts	415.5	399.3	398.7	143.6	139.9	139.8	739.0	726.3	725.5
Barnstable-Yarmouth	2.4	2.5	2.6	3.1	3.4	3.3	22.5	24.4	23.0
Boston	207.9	199.6	199.1	90.1	87.0	86.5	423.7	417.1	418.2
Brockton	11.2	10.6	10.5	4.7	4.4	4.5	32.3	31.3	31.3
Fitchburg-Leominster	11.6	11.1	11.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	13.3	13.3	13.4
Lawrence	35.8	33.6	33.4	5.9	5.6	5.6	37.9	38.0	38.3
Lowell	29.0	26.6	26.5	8.1	8.2	8.5	28.2	27.6	27.9
New Bedford	12.5	11.8	11.7	3.3	3.1	3.1	17.7	18.2	18.0
Pittsfield	6.1	5.9	5.9	1.4	1.4	1.5	10.1	10.1	10.0
Springfield	35.9	34.4	34.5	10.8	10.1	10.2	61.6	60.8	61.3
Worcester	35.9	34.8	34.7	11.5	11.5	11.8	50.8	49.8	49.9
Michigan	914.5	912.3	906.1	181.5	179.6	179.0	1,077.3	1,049.4	1,050.9
Ann Arbor	50.6	51.5	51.1	7.0	6.7	6.6	57.9	56.3	56.6
Benton Harbor	19.1	18.9	18.8	3.5	3.5	3.5	16.6	15.9	16.1
Detroit	427.5	423.8	421.6	96.6	95.0	94.4	500.2	485.1	488.5
Flint	29.1	27.4	26.9	6.6	6.3	6.3	42.4	40.4	40.8
Grand Rapids-Muskegon-Holland	151.0	152.0	151.0	22.2	22.1	22.1	146.6	145.0	145.3
Jackson	10.4	11.2	11.1	3.8	3.9	3.9	15.5	15.5	15.4
Kalamazoo-Battle Creek	47.7	47.5	47.4	7.6	7.6	8.3	49.5	49.1	49.2
Lansing-East Lansing	25.5	25.0	24.6	7.1	6.9	7.0	52.7	51.7	52.2
Saginaw-Bay City-Midland	35.9	33.8	34.2	7.1	6.9	6.9	45.6	43.8	44.1
Minnesota	416.3	405.8	405.3	130.2	125.9	126.3	632.3	626.1	628.9
Duluth-Superior	7.9	7.8	7.8	8.9	8.9	8.9	27.8	27.3	27.4
Minneapolis-St. Paul	263.4	259.2	259.2	91.5	89.8	89.2	411.7	405.9	408.3
Rochester	12.1	11.0	10.9	2.8	2.8	2.9	15.7	15.4	15.7
St. Cloud	17.0	17.3	17.3	3.6	3.6	3.6	26.1	24.3	24.4
Mississippi	210.6	207.7	208.0	56.8	55.8	55.1	251.6	248.6	248.7
Jackson	19.5	19.0	19.3	18.1	16.5	16.8	53.7	53.7	54.4
Missouri	366.6	360.4	358.2	173.9	169.5	170.3	648.0	637.6	639.7
Kansas City	101.2	101.8	101.5	87.0	85.0	84.5	234.1	234.9	237.0
St. Louis	170.4	168.9	168.0	88.2	85.4	84.8	311.0	305.6	306.1
Springfield	21.1	20.5	20.4	11.9	11.4	11.6	47.1	49.8	49.7
Montana	24.1	23.9	23.8	21.8	21.7	21.8	101.3	104.3	102.6
Billings	3.5	3.5	3.4	4.5	4.7	4.7	20.3	21.1	21.1
Missoula	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.4	3.4	3.4	14.1	14.4	14.4
Nebraska	116.3	112.6	113.0	57.4	57.0	57.5	213.5	214.4	214.5
Lincoln	17.4	16.9	17.0	8.7	8.5	8.5	32.6	33.0	33.0
Omaha	37.6	37.3	37.2	31.3	30.5	30.8	103.0	100.2	99.8
Nevada	45.9	46.3	46.4	56.7	57.5	57.9	223.0	228.4	228.4
Las Vegas	25.5	26.0	26.1	42.8	43.5	43.7	168.0	172.3	172.6
Reno	14.5	14.6	14.6	12.3	12.4	12.6	44.3	44.6	44.9
New Hampshire	101.2	98.9	98.6	21.6	20.8	20.8	165.7	165.6	167.1
Manchester	13.3	12.6	12.5	6.7	6.3	6.3	26.7	26.2	26.8
Nashua	27.2	27.8	27.5	2.3	1.8	1.8	25.4	24.9	25.1
Portsmouth-Rochester	17.6	16.8	17.0	4.3	4.3	4.3	34.1	33.4	33.6
New Jersey	443.8	422.2	423.0	269.6	261.8	262.2	923.1	929.2	929.9
Atlantic-Cape May	5.8	5.3	5.3	6.6	6.8	6.6	40.0	44.5	39.7
Bergen-Passaic	94.0	89.1	89.8	37.6	36.4	36.2	179.5	179.8	181.3
Camden	52.5	50.2	50.4	22.9	22.6	23.1	130.5	131.8	131.3
Jersey City	23.6	23.8	23.4	33.2	30.3	30.7	53.7	53.6	53.3
Middlesex-Somerset-Hunterdon	90.6	87.9	88.0	48.9	47.5	47.5	157.9	153.9	154.9
Monmouth-Ocean	18.9	18.2	18.1	21.8	22.2	22.4	102.9	105.6	104.4
Newark	126.8	117.7	117.9	84.3	80.7	81.0	205.1	204.6	206.0
Trenton	16.9	16.5	16.5	8.2	8.3	8.4	37.1	36.6	37.0
Vineland-Millville-Bridgeton	10.9	10.7	10.7	3.4	3.4	3.5	13.5	13.5	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		
	Oct. 2001	Sept. 2002	Oct. 2002P	Oct. 2001	Sept. 2002	Oct. 2002P	Oct. 2001	Sept. 2002	Oct. 2002P
Maryland	143.0	141.8	141.8	866.1	865.3	869.7	465.7	461.7	474.4
Baltimore PMSA	77.3	77.1	77.2	452.3	449.5	453.7	221.6	219.8	226.4
Baltimore City	32.4	31.7	31.8	171.7	169.5	171.3	84.9	85.2	85.8
Suburban Maryland-D.C.	53.7	52.9	52.8	330.5	329.9	330.0	189.2	189.0	193.9
Massachusetts	232.2	232.9	232.4	1,231.6	1,216.8	1,225.4	436.7	427.7	434.2
Barnstable-Yarmouth	3.7	4.0	3.9	21.8	22.8	21.9	8.7	8.3	8.4
Boston	173.2	173.2	172.5	821.4	809.1	812.5	244.6	238.9	242.9
Brockton	3.4	3.6	3.5	26.1	26.2	26.3	17.5	17.5	17.7
Fitchburg-Leominster	1.5	1.5	1.5	13.4	13.4	13.3	8.7	8.6	8.7
Lawrence	6.5	6.1	6.1	50.8	51.6	51.4	19.6	20.2	20.4
Lowell	4.1	4.1	4.1	39.4	39.6	39.4	16.7	16.0	16.7
New Bedford	2.0	2.1	2.0	16.9	17.1	17.0	11.0	11.0	11.3
Pittsfield	2.0	2.1	2.1	15.0	15.4	15.2	5.4	5.4	5.5
Springfield	14.3	14.9	14.9	84.7	85.3	86.6	50.4	50.9	51.8
Worcester	14.1	14.6	14.7	81.2	82.6	83.0	33.9	34.0	34.4
Michigan	209.9	212.1	212.3	1,304.8	1,301.5	1,304.3	713.5	692.0	717.2
Ann Arbor	10.7	10.8	10.7	73.9	74.0	73.4	78.1	75.9	80.6
Benton Harbor	2.4	2.4	2.4	19.9	19.5	19.6	9.7	9.4	9.8
Detroit	111.5	112.8	112.8	690.7	677.3	682.0	242.9	235.2	243.5
Flint	6.2	6.0	6.0	48.6	47.5	47.9	26.5	25.4	25.9
Grand Rapids-Muskegon-Holland	23.8	23.0	23.1	155.9	153.1	152.8	60.7	59.9	62.1
Jackson	2.0	2.0	2.0	17.6	17.7	17.9	11.1	10.5	10.6
Kalamazoo-Battle Creek	9.8	9.7	9.9	58.1	58.3	59.4	37.4	34.7	35.9
Lansing-East Lansing	15.5	15.6	15.6	60.9	60.4	60.6	69.7	67.8	70.2
Saginaw-Bay City-Midland	7.0	7.2	7.1	51.3	50.8	50.7	24.6	23.6	24.4
Minnesota	164.9	166.8	166.3	790.5	795.6	797.4	410.2	394.1	410.9
Duluth-Superior	4.6	4.8	4.8	35.6	36.7	36.7	24.2	23.7	24.5
Minneapolis-St. Paul	131.4	132.8	132.6	527.7	529.6	530.7	240.4	237.0	243.7
Rochester	2.3	2.3	2.3	42.9	43.8	43.8	7.9	7.6	7.7
St. Cloud	3.6	3.8	3.8	27.5	27.0	27.6	13.8	12.8	13.8
Mississippi	43.5	41.3	41.5	271.4	274.1	273.7	243.1	246.1	250.5
Jackson	14.6	14.4	14.3	63.4	65.6	65.7	49.3	49.6	49.9
Missouri	171.2	168.0	168.2	792.2	780.5	781.8	434.5	426.9	436.8
Kansas City	71.2	70.7	70.6	304.9	304.1	302.9	139.2	133.4	135.6
St. Louis	84.4	85.2	85.6	427.8	424.5	425.6	162.0	156.1	161.0
Springfield	9.1	9.1	9.2	49.1	49.6	49.2	23.0	23.4	23.8
Montana	18.0	18.6	18.6	115.8	119.9	118.9	85.9	86.1	87.2
Billings	3.4	3.5	3.5	23.5	24.0	24.0	8.3	8.1	8.4
Missoula	2.1	2.2	2.2	16.8	17.0	17.1	10.0	10.0	10.2
Nebraska	62.2	62.9	63.4	264.1	260.3	264.0	157.3	156.0	160.7
Lincoln	11.4	12.3	12.3	42.3	41.7	42.2	35.6	35.7	36.6
Omaha	35.9	34.8	34.7	142.5	141.7	142.1	53.0	52.1	53.8
Nevada	50.2	52.0	51.9	445.5	461.2	459.8	130.3	130.7	135.0
Las Vegas	38.5	40.1	40.0	341.4	354.6	354.1	86.1	86.3	89.7
Reno	9.1	9.4	9.4	76.2	77.8	77.3	25.6	25.6	26.5
New Hampshire	33.7	34.2	34.0	190.9	192.7	189.9	86.4	85.7	87.9
Manchester	8.2	8.5	8.5	35.6	34.8	34.7	11.9	11.7	12.0
Nashua	6.2	6.3	6.3	24.8	24.9	24.7	9.9	9.9	10.0
Portsmouth-Rochester	6.3	6.2	6.3	36.3	36.1	35.8	24.4	23.9	25.1
New Jersey	281.1	275.4	274.1	1,344.6	1,355.7	1,355.7	609.7	589.3	614.4
Atlantic-Cape May	5.8	6.4	6.1	90.8	95.0	91.5	30.8	31.3	31.2
Bergen-Passaic	36.4	34.7	34.4	218.0	216.4	215.7	76.0	71.7	76.9
Camden	29.0	29.5	29.5	161.0	162.9	162.8	84.2	81.3	85.7
Jersey City	41.4	39.7	39.8	67.7	68.1	68.3	39.0	37.5	39.4
Middlesex-Somerset-Hunterdon	50.1	46.7	46.3	223.8	229.0	229.7	86.8	83.8	89.7
Monmouth-Ocean	20.6	20.8	20.8	143.4	147.9	145.3	66.8	66.9	68.0
Newark	80.9	80.3	80.5	337.0	336.9	337.7	146.0	143.4	148.6
Trenton	14.1	13.8	13.8	83.2	80.5	82.3	60.9	57.5	58.3
Vineland-Milville-Bridgeton	2.0	1.9	1.9	13.4	13.4	13.4	14.8	14.7	15.0

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		
	Oct. 2001	Sept. 2002	Oct. 2002P	Oct. 2001	Sept. 2002	Oct. 2002P	Oct. 2001	Sept. 2002	Oct. 2002P
New Mexico	762.4	766.0	768.4	16.1	14.6	14.6	46.6	45.2	45.2
Albuquerque	359.9	360.4	360.7	(1)	(1)	(1)	23.9	23.3	22.6
Las Cruces	59.0	59.5	59.7	(1)	(1)	(1)	3.2	3.3	3.3
Santa Fe	76.0	77.6	77.4	(1)	(1)	(1)	4.6	4.3	4.3
New York	8,648.0	8,543.8	8,608.8	5.1	5.4	5.4	350.6	359.1	357.4
Albany-Schenectady-Troy	465.7	464.7	467.6	.7	.7	.7	18.7	19.3	19.1
Binghamton	119.1	116.6	116.7	(1)	(1)	(1)	4.5	4.9	4.7
Buffalo-Niagara Falls	562.1	553.9	560.0	(1)	(1)	(1)	21.9	22.6	21.9
Dutchess County	118.9	118.4	119.5	(1)	(1)	(1)	5.5	6.1	5.8
Elmira	43.3	41.8	42.1	(1)	(1)	(1)	2.1	2.0	1.9
Glens Falls	51.1	52.2	51.1	(1)	(1)	(1)	2.2	2.5	2.3
Nassau-Suffolk	1,238.8	1,231.5	1,242.3	(1)	(1)	(1)	65.4	65.4	65.2
New York PMSA	4,225.0	4,146.9	4,181.7	(1)	(1)	(1)	163.8	159.4	159.9
New York City	3,663.5	3,590.0	3,618.6	.2	.2	.2	129.2	124.5	125.2
Newburgh	134.1	134.4	135.2	(1)	(1)	(1)	5.8	6.1	6.0
Rochester	555.2	543.5	548.7	.5	.4	.4	22.1	21.7	21.3
Rockland County	111.6	111.2	112.2	(1)	(1)	(1)	5.8	5.6	5.6
Syracuse	357.1	353.5	356.3	(1)	(1)	(1)	15.3	16.2	16.1
Utica-Rome	136.0	134.5	135.8	(1)	(1)	(1)	3.8	4.0	3.8
Westchester County	425.8	421.3	426.3	(1)	(1)	(1)	26.2	26.8	26.7
North Carolina	3,921.3	3,904.0	3,920.6	4.0	4.0	4.0	227.9	223.4	221.8
Asheville	112.5	114.5	114.8	(1)	(1)	(1)	7.4	7.3	7.3
Charlotte-Gastonia-Rock Hill	843.0	848.7	856.1	(1)	(1)	(1)	55.1	54.6	53.9
Greensboro-Winston-Salem-High Point	655.6	647.4	653.3	(1)	(1)	(1)	33.7	33.7	33.5
Raleigh-Durham-Chapel Hill	699.3	698.6	705.4	(1)	(1)	(1)	42.8	41.6	41.2
North Dakota	334.8	333.3	334.0	3.9	3.7	3.7	17.3	17.1	16.7
Bismarck	52.7	53.0	53.3	(1)	(1)	(1)	3.0	3.1	3.1
Fargo-Moorhead	106.2	105.8	106.2	(1)	(1)	(1)	6.2	6.7	6.5
Grand Forks	49.7	48.8	49.7	(1)	(1)	(1)	2.6	2.8	2.6
Ohio	5,589.9	5,526.3	5,542.8	12.9	12.3	12.4	248.5	242.7	241.4
Akron	329.9	328.4	330.3	.6	.6	.6	14.8	14.8	14.8
Canton-Massillon	188.4	188.3	188.3	.6	.6	.6	9.2	8.8	8.8
Cincinnati	886.1	878.8	879.1	.8	.8	.8	42.7	42.0	41.3
Cleveland-Lorain-Elyria	1,159.3	1,151.2	1,154.4	.8	.8	.8	48.2	49.9	49.7
Columbus	892.8	885.3	889.9	.7	.6	.6	41.5	42.6	42.6
Dayton-Springfield	480.9	473.4	477.6	.2	.2	.2	17.6	16.7	17.0
Hamilton-Middletown	135.2	132.5	133.9	(1)	(1)	(1)	8.8	8.6	8.7
Lima	79.5	77.3	77.8	(1)	(1)	(1)	3.6	3.5	3.6
Mansfield	80.6	80.0	79.4	(1)	(1)	(1)	2.7	3.1	3.0
Steubenville-Weirton	50.2	49.7	50.2	.4	.3	.3	1.7	2.2	2.2
Toledo	330.0	325.3	326.1	.2	.2	.2	17.2	17.7	17.7
Youngstown-Warren	240.5	236.0	234.9	.6	.5	.5	11.0	10.3	10.2
Oklahoma	1,519.7	1,526.3	1,529.4	31.1	32.5	32.5	64.6	67.8	67.4
Enid	23.4	23.8	23.7	.7	.6	.6	.7	.8	.8
Lawton	39.1	39.8	39.6	.1	.1	.1	1.6	1.6	1.5
Oklahoma City	545.4	549.6	550.2	7.6	7.6	7.6	23.8	25.4	25.4
Tulsa	409.6	409.7	410.2	6.1	5.7	5.7	20.8	21.7	21.3
Oregon	1,606.4	1,588.8	1,603.3	1.9	1.8	1.7	79.3	77.9	77.5
Eugene-Springfield	143.7	141.8	144.4	.2	.2	.2	6.8	6.6	6.5
Medford-Ashland	76.8	74.9	76.6	.1	.1	.1	3.8	3.9	4.0
Portland-Vancouver	962.0	947.5	952.4	.9	.9	.8	53.3	53.0	53.2
Salem	139.7	140.9	140.3	.3	.3	.3	7.1	6.9	6.8
Pennsylvania	5,719.2	5,659.5	5,678.6	19.4	19.5	19.5	259.1	263.9	261.5
Allentown-Bethlehem-Easton	290.1	286.3	285.5	(1)	(1)	(1)	13.0	13.1	13.0
Altoona	60.2	61.1	60.6	(1)	(1)	(1)	2.9	3.0	3.0
Erie	134.9	135.1	135.1	(1)	(1)	(1)	5.3	5.7	5.6
Harrisburg-Lebanon-Carlisle	364.3	364.5	364.4	(1)	(1)	(1)	14.3	14.5	14.1
Johnstown	88.3	86.0	86.5	(1)	(1)	(1)	4.7	4.8	4.9
Lancaster	229.2	230.6	230.7	(1)	(1)	(1)	14.8	15.1	14.8
Philadelphia PMSA	2,416.5	2,384.2	2,384.2	(1)	(1)	(1)	108.4	107.9	108.1
Philadelphia City	687.8	684.7	685.2	(1)	(1)	(1)	12.2	11.8	11.7
Pittsburgh	1,137.6	1,129.8	1,133.3	4.0	3.8	3.8	58.8	60.9	59.7
Reading	170.7	171.6	171.4	(1)	(1)	(1)	8.9	9.1	8.8
Scranton-Wilkes-Barre-Hazleton	287.6	283.0	285.1	(1)	(1)	(1)	12.3	12.2	11.8
Sharon	50.9	50.3	50.6	(1)	(1)	(1)	2.2	2.1	2.1
State College	73.5	72.2	73.6	(1)	(1)	(1)	2.6	2.6	2.6
Williamsport	55.9	55.5	56.0	(1)	(1)	(1)	2.2	2.1	2.1
York	171.3	169.1	169.1	(1)	(1)	(1)	10.4	10.4	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		
	Oct. 2001	Sept. 2002	Oct. 2002 ^P	Oct. 2001	Sept. 2002	Oct. 2002 ^P	Oct. 2001	Sept. 2002	Oct. 2002 ^P
New Mexico	43.1	41.6	40.2	37.8	35.3	35.6	173.4	175.7	175.9
Albuquerque	27.7	26.3	25.8	20.2	19.3	19.3	84.0	84.4	85.1
Las Cruces	3.2	3.4	3.4	2.1	2.1	2.1	12.1	12.1	12.1
Santa Fe	1.8	1.7	1.7	1.2	1.1	1.1	15.1	15.8	15.6
New York	832.7	797.8	794.1	434.2	423.6	422.4	1,734.5	1,724.8	1,729.0
Albany-Schenectady-Troy	36.2	34.8	34.7	20.2	20.0	20.2	96.2	96.5	96.7
Binghamton	22.1	19.5	19.3	5.4	5.4	5.4	24.7	25.0	25.2
Buffalo-Niagara Falls	81.7	79.3	79.4	28.1	26.7	26.8	128.9	127.7	128.5
Dutchess County	17.8	17.4	17.3	4.8	4.8	4.7	23.2	23.2	23.4
Elmira	7.9	7.4	7.4	1.7	1.6	1.6	10.6	10.4	10.5
Glens Falls	7.0	7.1	7.1	1.7	1.8	1.8	11.9	12.3	11.9
Nassau-Suffolk	108.0	103.8	103.4	59.8	57.9	58.7	312.1	312.0	312.7
New York PMSA	276.7	267.5	265.0	238.6	227.4	226.7	732.8	730.6	735.7
New York City	226.7	218.6	216.3	208.9	197.8	196.8	612.2	611.5	615.0
Newburgh	11.5	11.2	11.2	6.9	6.9	7.0	36.8	37.1	37.0
Rochester	107.3	101.5	101.1	20.1	18.7	18.7	117.6	116.4	117.0
Rockland County	11.8	11.6	11.4	6.3	6.3	6.3	25.9	25.8	26.2
Syracuse	45.9	43.7	43.5	21.6	19.7	19.7	83.3	84.1	84.8
Utica-Rome	18.0	17.3	17.3	4.3	4.1	4.1	28.6	28.4	28.4
Westchester County	36.3	35.3	35.2	22.8	22.6	22.9	90.0	88.6	89.9
North Carolina	717.6	700.6	699.7	183.5	178.1	177.9	891.4	888.4	889.6
Asheville	16.5	16.8	16.7	4.7	4.7	4.7	27.9	27.5	27.5
Charlotte-Gastonia-Rock Hill	124.8	126.1	126.3	56.4	55.9	55.6	200.5	198.5	199.5
Greensboro-Winston-Salem-High Point	146.9	146.5	146.8	36.7	35.5	35.5	144.2	142.5	142.8
Raleigh-Durham-Chapel Hill	84.8	81.0	80.6	32.9	32.1	32.4	141.9	140.4	140.9
North Dakota	25.9	25.2	25.3	19.2	18.8	19.0	81.5	81.1	81.4
Bismarck	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.3	3.2	3.3	12.6	12.7	12.7
Fargo-Moorhead	8.7	8.4	8.5	5.2	4.9	5.0	29.3	29.2	29.2
Grand Forks	4.1	3.7	3.8	2.0	2.0	2.1	13.2	13.0	13.2
Ohio	1,010.5	999.0	997.0	250.5	246.6	247.3	1,330.4	1,314.5	1,318.7
Akron	60.6	59.7	59.7	15.1	15.2	15.0	82.9	82.7	83.0
Canton-Massillon	43.8	42.7	42.2	4.7	4.7	4.7	46.0	46.1	46.1
Cincinnati	134.8	131.2	131.1	48.6	47.3	47.3	219.0	217.8	218.4
Cleveland-Lorain-Elyria	201.4	201.2	201.3	48.0	47.6	47.2	264.2	259.5	260.5
Columbus	89.5	87.9	87.9	42.7	41.8	41.7	228.1	226.3	226.3
Dayton-Springfield	86.9	84.6	84.7	20.8	20.2	20.2	110.3	109.7	110.1
Hamilton-Middletown	21.2	20.9	20.9	4.9	4.7	4.7	36.2	35.1	35.2
Lima	18.5	17.7	17.8	3.1	2.9	2.9	18.4	17.9	18.0
Manfield	22.2	21.8	21.7	3.5	3.3	3.3	18.2	17.7	17.5
Steubenville-Weirton	12.2	11.9	12.0	2.7	2.5	2.4	9.8	9.5	9.5
Toledo	57.2	57.7	56.8	16.6	16.3	16.5	79.7	77.1	77.3
Youngstown-Warren	47.0	44.5	44.2	10.6	10.6	10.6	60.9	60.5	60.3
Oklahoma	177.1	174.2	174.0	84.5	82.7	82.5	343.9	344.9	345.2
Enid	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.0	1.9	2.0	6.1	6.3	6.2
Lawton	3.8	3.8	3.8	1.6	1.6	1.6	8.6	8.5	8.4
Oklahoma City	50.3	48.0	47.4	25.7	25.1	25.2	127.2	128.0	128.2
Tulsa	56.5	56.7	56.9	35.5	35.1	35.2	91.4	89.1	89.3
Oregon	234.7	231.6	231.2	79.2	78.1	77.4	392.4	392.3	392.8
Eugene-Springfield	21.6	21.9	21.7	4.3	4.3	4.3	35.1	35.4	35.5
Medford-Ashland	8.5	8.5	8.5	3.8	3.9	3.9	23.3	22.0	22.7
Portland-Vancouver	142.6	136.6	135.3	55.5	53.0	52.9	230.9	229.7	227.6
Salem	17.7	18.5	17.6	5.0	4.9	4.8	29.2	29.7	29.3
Pennsylvania	874.1	848.6	844.6	302.9	294.0	294.2	1,269.8	1,251.8	1,255.3
Allentown-Bethlehem-Easton	53.4	50.8	49.8	16.8	17.3	17.5	63.2	62.9	62.5
Altoona	9.5	9.2	9.2	4.5	4.4	4.3	16.2	16.3	16.2
Erie	31.4	30.4	30.3	4.9	4.6	4.6	29.8	29.6	29.5
Harrisburg-Lebanon-Carlisle	42.1	40.1	39.8	27.4	26.7	27.2	79.7	80.6	80.5
Johnstown	11.3	10.3	9.9	5.6	5.5	5.6	20.2	19.5	19.6
Lancaster	55.1	55.1	54.8	8.9	9.0	9.0	55.6	55.4	55.5
Philadelphia PMSA	283.2	274.3	273.4	113.8	111.7	111.9	529.4	523.8	525.6
Philadelphia City	52.1	51.1	51.0	35.4	33.7	33.7	118.7	117.6	117.6
Pittsburgh	134.6	132.5	132.2	72.4	69.2	69.1	260.5	257.4	257.6
Reading	39.5	39.1	38.5	8.8	8.5	8.5	38.3	38.2	38.3
Scranton-Wilkes-Barre-Hazleton	52.0	50.8	50.8	17.8	17.8	17.8	67.6	67.1	67.1
Sharon	10.5	10.4	10.2	2.1	2.0	2.0	13.2	12.9	13.0
State College	7.6	7.5	7.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	13.7	13.9	14.1
Williamsport	14.0	13.7	13.7	1.8	1.8	1.9	13.6	13.8	13.9
York	44.9	43.5	43.4	8.9	8.6	8.6	41.4	40.8	41.2

See footnotes at end of table.

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

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

(In thousands)

State and area	Finance, insurance, and real estate			Services			Government		
	Oct. 2001	Sept. 2002	Oct. 2002 ^P	Oct. 2001	Sept. 2002	Oct. 2002 ^P	Oct. 2001	Sept. 2002	Oct. 2002 ^P
New Mexico	32.5	32.8	32.7	222.3	229.0	228.6	190.6	191.8	195.6
Albuquerque	19.5	19.3	19.3	114.9	117.1	117.2	69.7	70.7	71.4
Las Cruces	1.9	2.0	2.0	16.7	16.9	16.9	19.8	19.7	19.9
Santa Fe	3.7	3.8	3.8	23.3	24.0	23.9	26.3	26.9	27.0
New York	721.1	717.0	714.8	3,082.5	3,068.0	3,093.9	1,487.3	1,448.1	1,491.8
Albany-Schenectady-Troy	26.0	26.0	26.2	155.5	156.9	158.2	112.2	110.5	111.8
Binghamton	4.5	4.5	4.5	33.4	33.2	33.0	24.5	24.1	24.6
Buffalo-Niagara Falls	31.0	31.2	31.3	175.7	175.8	176.5	94.8	90.6	95.6
Dutchess County	4.7	4.9	4.8	39.4	39.9	40.2	23.5	22.1	23.3
Elmira	1.4	1.4	1.4	12.2	11.8	12.0	7.4	7.2	7.3
Glens Falls	2.0	2.0	2.0	15.6	16.6	15.6	10.7	9.9	10.4
Nassau-Suffolk	80.6	81.7	81.9	415.7	419.6	420.5	197.2	191.1	199.9
New York PMSA	500.1	492.9	490.8	1,665.3	1,639.8	1,664.1	647.7	629.3	639.5
New York City	467.7	460.5	458.5	1,461.1	1,436.2	1,458.3	557.5	540.7	548.3
Newburgh	5.5	5.5	5.5	37.6	38.4	38.1	30.0	29.2	30.4
Rochester	21.7	22.0	22.2	178.5	180.6	180.9	87.4	82.2	87.1
Rockland County	4.7	4.9	4.9	36.8	37.0	37.3	20.3	20.0	20.5
Syracuse	17.3	17.2	17.1	109.6	108.6	110.1	64.1	64.0	65.0
Utica-Rome	8.0	8.1	8.1	44.6	44.5	45.2	28.7	28.1	28.9
Westchester County	26.5	26.3	26.1	159.0	157.9	160.0	65.0	63.8	65.5
North Carolina	190.5	189.2	189.1	1,056.1	1,072.1	1,069.1	650.3	648.2	669.4
Asheville	3.3	3.4	3.4	36.3	38.5	38.5	16.4	16.3	16.7
Charlotte-Gastonia-Rock Hill	67.8	67.3	67.5	229.7	232.1	232.5	108.7	114.2	120.8
Greensboro-Winston-Salem-High Point	35.2	33.7	33.7	185.8	188.6	190.2	73.1	66.9	70.8
Raleigh-Durham-Chapel Hill	32.0	32.8	32.7	232.9	237.7	239.5	132.0	133.0	138.1
North Dakota	17.2	17.2	17.2	94.5	94.3	94.3	75.3	75.9	76.4
Bismarck	2.5	2.5	2.5	17.2	17.6	17.4	10.9	10.7	10.9
Fargo-Moorhead	7.6	7.6	7.6	33.1	33.3	33.4	16.1	15.7	16.0
Grand Forks	1.4	1.3	1.3	13.1	13.1	13.1	13.3	12.9	13.6
Ohio	313.4	312.0	311.8	1,612.2	1,606.1	1,599.5	811.5	793.1	814.7
Akron	15.2	15.4	15.5	91.1	91.4	91.3	49.6	48.6	50.4
Canton-Massillon	7.1	7.2	7.2	55.7	56.9	57.1	21.3	21.3	21.6
Cincinnati	56.7	57.2	57.0	279.6	280.0	278.7	103.9	102.5	104.5
Cleveland-Lorain-Elyria	82.4	81.7	81.5	363.5	363.3	363.8	150.8	147.2	149.6
Columbus	78.3	77.9	78.2	266.0	263.9	265.0	146.0	144.3	147.6
Dayton-Springfield	18.1	18.4	18.5	153.1	149.8	151.1	73.9	73.8	75.8
Hamilton-Middletown	8.1	8.0	8.0	32.6	32.8	32.8	23.4	22.4	23.6
Lima	2.1	2.2	2.2	23.0	22.9	22.7	10.8	10.2	10.6
Mansfield	2.6	2.6	2.6	20.0	20.2	20.0	11.4	11.3	11.3
Stuebenville-Weirton	1.3	1.3	1.3	15.7	15.5	15.9	6.4	6.5	6.6
Toledo	11.4	11.2	11.4	97.4	97.1	96.4	50.3	48.0	49.8
Youngstown-Warren	8.8	8.8	8.9	68.5	68.5	67.7	33.1	32.3	32.5
Oklahoma	75.2	76.0	76.6	440.1	447.5	444.0	303.2	300.7	307.2
Enid	1.1	1.1	1.1	6.5	6.6	6.5	3.8	4.0	4.0
Lawton	1.9	2.0	2.0	9.8	10.4	10.3	11.7	11.8	11.9
Oklahoma City	29.6	30.1	30.3	174.7	180.6	179.8	106.5	104.8	106.3
Tulsa	22.2	22.2	22.3	131.7	134.7	133.6	45.4	44.5	45.9
Oregon	95.7	96.7	96.5	446.8	451.0	449.6	276.4	259.4	276.6
Eugene-Springfield	7.5	7.6	7.6	41.4	41.9	41.9	26.8	23.9	26.7
Medford-Ashland	3.2	3.4	3.5	22.3	22.8	22.6	11.8	10.3	11.3
Portland-Vancouver	64.9	64.0	64.1	286.3	288.1	288.7	127.6	122.2	129.8
Salem	6.9	7.2	7.1	33.9	34.4	34.7	39.6	39.0	39.7
Pennsylvania	326.9	326.1	326.3	1,920.3	1,925.4	1,927.4	746.7	730.2	749.8
Allentown-Bethlehem-Easton	14.8	14.9	14.9	95.7	95.1	95.2	33.2	32.2	32.6
Altoona	1.8	1.9	1.9	16.5	17.3	17.0	8.8	9.0	9.0
Erie	5.7	5.9	5.9	41.3	42.8	42.6	16.5	16.1	16.6
Harrisburg-Lebanon-Carlisle	24.0	24.5	24.7	108.1	109.3	108.6	68.7	68.8	69.5
Johnstown	4.2	4.2	4.2	27.7	27.3	27.7	14.6	14.4	14.6
Lancaster	10.5	10.6	10.7	63.7	64.8	64.7	20.6	20.6	21.2
Philadelphia PMSA	170.1	167.9	168.2	900.5	898.7	901.7	311.1	299.9	309.3
Philadelphia City	50.1	49.9	50.1	301.2	301.4	302.1	118.1	119.2	119.0
Pittsburgh	65.6	65.4	65.2	415.1	417.6	419.0	126.6	123.0	126.7
Reading	8.6	8.3	8.5	46.5	48.7	48.6	20.1	19.7	20.2
Scranton-Wilkes-Barre-Hazleton	13.4	13.4	13.4	88.1	86.2	87.7	36.4	35.5	36.5
Sharon	1.6	1.7	1.7	15.4	15.4	15.6	5.9	5.8	6.0
State College	2.2	2.2	2.2	15.2	15.2	15.1	29.7	28.3	29.6
Williamsport	2.5	2.4	2.3	15.1	15.2	15.5	6.7	6.5	6.6
York	4.8	4.9	4.8	44.0	44.6	44.0	16.9	16.3	16.7

See footnotes at end of table.

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

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

(In thousands)

State and area	Total			Mining			Construction		
	Oct. 2001	Sept. 2002	Oct. 2002P	Oct. 2001	Sept. 2002	Oct. 2002P	Oct. 2001	Sept. 2002	Oct. 2002P
Rhode Island	485.3	486.3	488.3	.2	.2	.2	19.5	19.0	18.6
Providence-Fall River-Warwick	540.0	538.9	541.7	.3	.2	.2	21.3	20.8	20.6
South Carolina	1,844.6	1,842.4	1,844.5	1.6	1.5	1.5	112.7	112.3	111.2
Charleston-North Charleston	250.0	253.7	253.2	(1)	(1)	(1)	20.9	21.3	21.6
Columbia	295.9	294.9	296.7	(1)	(1)	(1)	16.9	16.8	16.5
Greenville-Spartanburg-Anderson	489.2	491.0	493.1	(1)	(1)	(1)	30.8	32.5	33.2
South Dakota	381.7	378.1	379.0	1.2	.9	.8	20.1	19.3	18.8
Rapid City	51.6	51.6	50.3	(1)	(1)	(1)	4.0	3.8	3.7
Sioux Falls	116.8	118.3	118.0	(1)	(1)	(1)	6.3	6.5	6.2
Tennessee	2,724.6	2,715.2	2,716.5	4.1	3.8	3.8	121.4	120.8	119.2
Chattanooga	236.6	235.5	235.8	(1)	(1)	(1)	9.9	9.8	9.9
Johnson City-Kingsport-Bristol	198.4	195.9	195.9	(1)	(1)	(1)	11.6	11.8	11.8
Knoxville	348.4	348.9	347.7	.6	.5	.5	16.9	17.2	17.0
Memphis	597.6	588.0	586.5	(1)	(1)	(1)	26.1	25.6	24.8
Nashville	690.2	690.7	691.9	(1)	(1)	(1)	33.6	34.2	34.0
Texas	9,500.9	9,443.8	9,453.0	163.6	156.3	156.9	561.8	560.5	556.4
Abilene	54.4	53.4	53.3	.9	.9	1.0	2.3	2.4	2.3
Amarillo	98.6	97.5	97.7	.7	.7	.7	5.2	4.9	4.8
Austin-San Marcos	673.8	672.8	676.1	1.8	1.7	1.7	40.4	39.7	39.6
Beaumont-Port Arthur	158.1	157.8	158.1	.8	.8	.8	15.8	15.9	16.0
Brazoria	78.6	78.5	78.8	1.6	1.5	1.6	11.5	11.3	11.5
Brownsville-Harlingen-San Benito	111.1	111.6	111.6	(1)	(1)	(1)	4.5	4.5	4.5
Bryan-College Station	80.0	77.1	77.8	.9	.9	.9	3.6	3.6	3.6
Corpus Christi	159.5	161.0	161.2	2.3	2.3	2.3	13.0	14.3	14.2
Dallas	1,990.2	1,980.4	1,983.7	9.1	9.1	9.1	106.8	106.6	106.1
El Paso	255.0	254.4	254.7	(1)	(1)	(1)	11.8	12.2	12.3
Ft. Worth-Arlington	795.6	793.9	792.8	4.4	4.6	4.6	45.0	46.3	45.0
Galveston-Texas City	86.8	86.2	86.3	.5	.4	.4	4.0	4.1	4.0
Houston	2,123.4	2,122.5	2,123.1	69.0	66.3	66.9	159.7	161.7	161.1
Killeen-Temple	103.8	103.3	103.4	(1)	(1)	(1)	4.7	4.7	4.6
Laredo	70.7	71.8	72.1	1.3	1.2	1.2	2.3	2.3	2.2
Longview-Marshall	93.0	91.5	91.9	4.2	4.1	4.0	4.6	4.8	4.8
Lubbock	125.2	124.1	126.4	.1	.1	.1	5.0	5.0	5.0
McAllen-Edinburg-Mission	162.2	166.6	167.3	1.6	1.6	1.6	8.2	8.6	8.6
Odessa-Midland	106.5	105.2	105.2	12.6	12.5	12.4	5.7	5.5	5.4
San Angelo	44.6	45.5	45.4	.9	1.0	1.1	2.2	2.1	2.1
San Antonio	730.2	734.0	734.3	2.3	2.4	2.4	41.6	44.3	44.2
Sherman-Denison	44.3	43.4	43.4	(1)	(1)	(1)	2.8	2.8	2.8
Texarkana	53.1	52.7	52.7	(1)	(1)	(1)	2.8	2.8	2.8
Tyler	84.9	86.7	86.7	1.4	1.4	1.4	3.3	3.4	3.4
Victoria	37.5	37.2	37.4	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.0	2.1	2.1
Waco	100.9	100.1	100.0	(1)	(1)	(1)	5.5	5.7	5.6
Wichita Falls	60.2	59.4	59.4	1.0	1.0	1.0	2.0	2.0	2.0
Utah	1,086.9	1,070.7	1,071.0	7.8	7.2	7.2	74.8	68.8	67.5
Provo-Orem	156.1	152.8	153.7	(1)	(1)	(1)	11.2	10.9	10.9
Salt Lake City-Ogden	719.5	710.4	709.7	2.5	2.2	2.2	46.9	44.7	43.7
Vermont	302.1	298.1	302.8	.7	.7	.7	15.8	16.5	16.4
Barre-Montpelier	34.3	34.9	34.9	(1)	(1)	(1)	1.7	1.7	1.7
Burlington	109.5	108.7	109.4	(1)	(1)	(1)	5.4	5.8	5.7
Virginia	3,530.1	3,505.6	3,516.3	10.2	9.9	9.9	215.4	210.8	209.1
Bristol	39.8	39.5	39.6	(1)	(1)	(1)	1.4	1.4	1.4
Charlottesville	88.0	85.8	86.3	(1)	(1)	(1)	5.2	5.3	5.1
Danville	46.2	44.9	44.7	(1)	(1)	(1)	2.5	2.3	2.3
Lynchburg	100.9	99.0	100.4	(1)	(1)	(1)	6.5	6.8	7.0
Norfolk-Virginia Beach-Newport News	708.7	713.0	710.1	(1)	(1)	(1)	43.3	42.1	42.3
Northern Virginia	1,167.1	1,164.1	1,166.4	.7	.6	.6	74.7	75.7	74.9
Richmond-Petersburg	561.2	557.1	559.7	(1)	(1)	(1)	36.1	35.6	35.4
Roanoke	146.5	144.3	145.1	(1)	(1)	(1)	8.9	8.7	8.8
Washington	2,700.1	2,652.7	2,663.9	3.4	3.2	3.2	156.5	155.0	152.5
Seattle-Bellevue-Everett	1,393.1	1,354.3	1,354.3	1.1	1.1	1.1	80.8	79.2	78.0
Spokane	199.2	192.9	193.4	(1)	(1)	(1)	12.1	10.9	10.7
Tacoma	245.0	248.2	249.6	.3	.3	.3	16.5	19.3	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	Manufacturing			Transportation and public utilities			Wholesale and retail trade		
	Oct. 2001	Sept. 2002	Oct. 2002P	Oct. 2001	Sept. 2002	Oct. 2002P	Oct. 2001	Sept. 2002	Oct. 2002P
Rhode Island	68.8	67.6	67.8	17.4	17.1	17.0	108.3	109.9	109.7
Providence-Fall River-Warwick	88.2	86.4	86.5	19.1	18.7	18.6	124.8	126.6	126.8
South Carolina	326.9	313.2	311.5	96.2	95.9	96.2	432.6	438.7	436.2
Charleston-North Charleston	21.3	22.0	21.8	13.6	13.6	13.4	60.3	60.7	60.4
Columbia	29.6	28.9	29.4	14.7	13.9	14.4	66.8	66.9	65.7
Greenville-Spartanburg-Anderson	119.2	115.0	113.9	24.4	25.4	25.6	120.8	115.1	115.0
South Dakota	45.2	43.1	43.9	17.7	16.7	16.7	93.6	93.6	93.2
Rapid City	4.2	3.7	3.8	2.4	2.3	2.3	14.7	15.0	14.3
Sioux Falls	13.1	13.2	13.4	7.0	6.8	6.9	29.1	29.2	29.3
Tennessee	472.8	465.4	462.6	179.9	173.7	173.3	641.2	636.0	636.7
Chattanooga	42.7	40.5	40.3	20.1	20.3	20.4	50.8	50.8	51.2
Johnson City-Kingsport-Bristol	43.9	42.2	42.4	8.0	7.5	7.5	46.9	47.2	47.1
Knoxville	45.5	45.4	44.6	16.3	15.4	15.6	94.7	94.9	94.9
Memphis	58.0	55.1	54.7	68.6	66.6	65.2	149.7	147.0	147.6
Nashville	92.0	90.0	89.8	38.5	38.5	38.4	167.3	167.1	168.2
Texas	1,036.2	1,001.3	998.4	588.8	574.0	572.9	2,253.9	2,237.3	2,237.9
Abilene	3.2	3.0	2.9	2.4	2.3	2.3	14.2	13.8	13.8
Amarillo	9.0	9.1	9.1	4.9	4.8	4.8	27.1	27.4	27.2
Austin-San Marcos	74.7	68.9	68.6	21.1	20.4	20.6	154.0	154.0	154.8
Beaumont-Port Arthur	22.0	21.3	21.3	8.4	8.1	8.3	35.3	35.9	35.8
Brazoria	14.1	13.5	13.5	2.9	3.0	3.0	16.1	15.9	15.9
Brownsville-Harlingen-San Benito	11.2	10.6	10.3	5.5	5.4	5.4	26.3	27.4	27.4
Bryan-College Station	5.4	5.2	5.2	1.3	1.2	1.2	16.2	16.0	16.1
Corpus Christi	13.0	12.9	12.9	7.9	8.0	8.1	35.9	36.0	36.0
Dallas	233.9	230.4	229.9	139.9	138.3	137.6	493.6	487.2	487.6
El Paso	34.6	32.9	32.6	14.9	14.1	14.1	60.3	60.9	61.1
Ft. Worth-Arlington	107.4	105.1	104.9	79.6	79.0	78.9	196.9	195.2	194.3
Galveston-Texas City	7.7	7.4	7.4	3.7	3.7	3.7	19.6	19.9	19.8
Houston	213.4	210.6	210.3	153.8	145.3	145.0	477.1	479.3	480.4
Killeen-Temple	8.9	8.6	8.7	3.7	3.8	3.9	25.2	25.2	25.1
Laredo	1.5	1.4	1.4	12.2	12.0	12.0	18.1	18.9	19.0
Longview-Marshall	16.2	15.7	15.6	4.2	4.1	4.3	24.1	23.8	23.8
Lubbock	7.0	7.0	7.0	8.5	8.4	8.4	33.5	33.7	34.0
McAllen-Edinburg-Mission	11.0	10.2	9.9	6.3	6.6	6.5	42.2	43.1	43.0
Odessa-Midland	7.1	6.9	6.9	5.3	5.1	5.1	27.9	27.4	27.6
San Angelo	4.6	4.8	4.8	2.5	2.3	2.3	10.3	10.3	10.2
San Antonio	53.5	52.9	52.9	35.6	34.4	34.1	177.5	175.2	174.9
Sherman-Denison	8.1	7.3	7.4	1.9	2.0	2.0	9.7	9.5	9.4
Texarkana	5.8	5.7	5.7	3.0	2.8	2.8	13.8	13.5	13.5
Tyler	11.3	12.3	12.2	3.6	3.5	3.4	22.9	23.0	22.8
Victoria	3.1	3.0	3.0	1.7	1.7	1.7	9.7	9.4	9.4
Waco	14.5	14.0	14.0	4.5	4.4	4.4	22.5	22.6	22.6
Wichita Falls	8.0	7.5	7.5	2.6	2.6	2.6	14.2	14.0	14.0
Utah	125.4	120.6	120.4	60.4	57.9	58.1	250.0	246.5	245.5
Provo-Orem	18.8	17.5	17.5	2.6	2.5	2.5	33.7	33.2	33.2
Salt Lake City-Ogden	79.1	76.1	75.8	47.3	45.7	45.7	166.1	163.6	163.5
Vermont	46.9	44.1	44.1	12.3	12.5	12.5	67.7	67.9	68.1
Barre-Montpelier	3.9	3.8	3.8	1.2	1.2	1.2	7.0	7.1	7.1
Burlington	19.0	17.3	17.3	4.9	5.0	5.0	23.6	23.7	23.8
Virginia	363.3	357.2	356.4	184.6	177.7	177.1	770.0	761.9	764.1
Bristol	8.5	8.1	8.1	1.4	1.3	1.3	11.6	11.5	11.6
Charlottesville	5.8	5.8	5.8	2.5	2.6	2.6	17.6	17.2	17.3
Danville	14.3	14.2	14.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	9.5	8.8	8.8
Lynchburg	21.6	21.7	21.8	3.6	3.5	3.6	21.9	21.3	21.3
Norfolk-Virginia Beach-Newport News	68.7	69.1	69.1	33.8	32.6	32.5	165.1	164.0	163.7
Northern Virginia	40.1	39.3	39.3	78.4	71.7	71.1	231.9	230.8	232.3
Richmond-Petersburg	56.4	55.4	55.4	28.5	28.4	28.4	127.6	125.9	126.1
Roanoke	18.0	17.1	17.1	9.4	9.3	9.4	37.7	36.3	36.3
Washington	335.1	308.2	305.8	145.6	138.1	136.8	632.1	627.3	625.0
Seattle-Bellevue-Everett	193.4	174.7	174.1	85.7	82.4	80.6	321.2	315.1	313.3
Spokane	19.9	18.0	17.8	7.9	7.5	7.4	49.8	48.0	48.0
Tacoma	22.3	21.2	21.1	10.5	10.6	10.8	58.4	57.3	57.4

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		
	Oct. 2001	Sept. 2002	Oct. 2002P	Oct. 2001	Sept. 2002	Oct. 2002P	Oct. 2001	Sept. 2002	Oct. 2002P
Rhode Island	32.6	33.8	33.7	173.0	174.0	175.1	65.5	64.7	66.2
Providence-Fall River-Warwick	34.1	35.1	35.1	183.7	184.1	185.2	68.5	67.0	68.7
South Carolina	84.8	85.4	85.7	467.7	476.1	478.2	322.1	319.3	324.0
Charleston-North Charleston	9.5	9.8	9.8	75.3	76.3	76.0	49.1	50.0	50.2
Columbia	23.9	24.0	24.0	69.8	70.5	72.3	74.2	73.9	74.4
Greenville-Spartanburg-Anderson	16.9	16.7	17.0	110.3	117.8	118.9	66.8	68.5	69.5
South Dakota	28.0	28.2	28.0	101.5	103.3	102.5	74.4	73.0	75.1
Rapid City	3.2	3.1	2.8	16.0	16.8	16.1	7.1	6.9	7.3
Sioux Falls	15.2	15.3	15.1	35.6	36.6	36.5	10.5	10.7	10.6
Tennessee	133.0	132.1	132.0	763.9	780.9	778.3	408.3	402.5	410.6
Chattanooga	17.0	17.2	17.2	61.6	62.5	62.2	34.5	34.4	34.6
Johnson City-Kingsport-Bristol	8.0	7.9	7.9	49.2	48.7	48.6	30.8	30.6	30.6
Knoxville	15.6	15.5	15.5	101.7	102.8	102.2	57.1	57.2	57.4
Memphis	30.1	30.1	30.1	179.2	178.6	177.3	85.9	85.0	86.8
Nashville	42.0	41.9	41.8	228.4	231.0	230.7	88.4	88.0	89.0
Texas	534.4	530.9	530.2	2,745.1	2,752.6	2,746.6	1,617.1	1,630.9	1,653.7
Abilene	2.5	2.5	2.5	19.4	19.0	19.0	9.5	9.5	9.5
Amarillo	5.3	5.2	5.1	28.6	29.0	29.0	17.8	16.4	17.0
Austin-San Marcos	34.0	34.4	34.3	202.8	203.1	203.7	145.0	150.6	152.8
Beaumont-Port Arthur	5.2	5.2	5.1	43.0	44.2	44.0	27.6	26.4	26.8
Brazoria	2.0	2.1	2.1	15.4	16.0	16.0	15.0	15.2	15.2
Brownsville-Harlingen-San Benito	3.9	3.9	3.9	32.6	33.3	33.3	27.1	26.5	26.8
Bryan-College Station	2.7	2.8	2.8	17.5	17.3	16.8	32.4	30.1	31.2
Corpus Christi	6.4	6.4	6.3	50.0	49.8	49.8	31.0	31.3	31.6
Dallas	158.2	156.9	157.2	621.6	622.9	624.0	227.1	229.0	232.2
El Paso	11.2	11.3	11.3	62.9	62.4	62.3	59.3	60.6	61.0
Ft. Worth-Arlington	41.4	41.5	41.5	216.7	218.2	217.9	104.2	104.0	105.7
Galveston-Texas City	5.5	5.3	5.3	19.9	20.1	20.0	25.9	25.3	25.7
Houston	115.8	115.7	115.5	659.0	665.9	664.4	275.6	277.7	279.5
Killeen-Temple	4.3	4.3	4.3	28.3	28.6	28.4	28.7	28.1	28.4
Laredo	2.9	3.0	3.0	15.5	15.8	15.7	16.9	17.2	17.6
Longview-Marshall	3.6	3.6	3.6	23.7	23.5	23.6	12.4	11.9	12.2
Lubbock	6.5	6.5	6.5	37.1	37.0	37.2	27.5	26.4	28.2
McAllen-Edinburg-Mission	5.8	6.0	6.0	44.2	47.2	47.3	42.9	43.3	44.4
Odessa-Midland	4.1	4.1	4.1	25.3	25.4	25.2	18.5	18.3	18.5
San Angelo	1.8	1.8	1.8	13.0	13.3	13.2	9.3	9.9	9.9
San Antonio	52.0	51.7	51.7	234.0	237.4	236.5	133.7	135.7	137.6
Sherman-Denison	2.9	3.0	3.0	12.7	12.7	12.6	6.2	6.1	6.2
Texarkana	1.8	1.9	1.9	14.7	14.6	14.5	11.2	11.4	11.5
Tyler	4.3	4.4	4.4	26.2	26.8	26.7	11.9	11.9	12.4
Victoria	1.6	1.6	1.6	10.2	10.2	10.2	6.8	6.8	7.0
Waco	6.3	6.4	6.3	30.8	29.9	29.7	16.8	17.1	17.4
Wichita Falls	2.3	2.3	2.3	16.7	17.1	17.1	13.4	12.9	12.9
Utah	60.4	59.5	59.6	314.9	316.1	315.0	193.2	194.1	197.7
Provo-Orem	5.0	5.1	5.1	62.6	62.1	62.3	22.2	21.5	22.2
Salt Lake City-Ogden	49.4	49.0	48.9	205.7	206.9	205.7	122.5	122.2	124.2
Vermont	12.7	13.0	13.1	92.7	92.2	94.6	53.3	51.2	53.3
Barre-Montpelier	2.7	2.8	2.8	9.2	9.4	9.4	8.6	8.9	8.9
Burlington	5.2	5.4	5.5	33.4	33.9	33.8	18.0	17.6	18.3
Virginia	192.5	193.0	192.7	1,154.3	1,167.3	1,163.1	639.8	627.8	643.9
Bristol	1.2	1.3	1.3	9.7	9.9	9.9	6.0	6.0	6.0
Charlottesville	5.1	5.1	5.1	23.4	22.8	23.2	28.4	27.0	27.2
Danville	1.5	1.5	1.5	11.1	11.2	11.2	6.3	5.9	5.9
Lynchburg	4.3	4.3	4.3	30.0	29.1	29.5	13.0	12.3	12.9
Norfolk-Virginia Beach-Newport News	36.0	36.6	36.3	214.2	220.0	216.2	147.6	148.6	150.0
Northern Virginia	64.4	64.7	64.7	485.0	487.2	486.4	191.9	194.1	197.1
Richmond-Petersburg	52.1	51.6	51.7	154.6	156.2	156.2	105.9	104.0	106.5
Roanoke	10.5	10.3	10.3	44.0	44.1	44.2	18.0	18.5	19.0
Washington	143.2	144.1	144.1	769.7	776.2	774.2	514.5	500.6	522.3
Seattle-Bellevue-Everett	88.7	87.6	87.6	424.2	418.0	417.1	198.0	196.2	202.4
Spokane	11.3	11.4	11.3	64.6	65.1	65.1	33.6	32.0	33.1
Tacoma	13.2	13.4	13.3	71.5	74.1	74.2	52.3	52.0	53.6

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		
	Oct. 2001	Sept. 2002	Oct. 2002 ^P	Oct. 2001	Sept. 2002	Oct. 2002 ^P	Oct. 2001	Sept. 2002	Oct. 2002 ^P
West Virginia	738.4	729.1	732.7	23.3	21.0	21.2	36.5	34.3	34.2
Charleston	136.9	134.6	135.9	2.7	2.1	2.1	7.3	7.3	7.2
Huntington-Ashland	123.3	121.8	123.1	.9	.8	.8	5.9	4.9	4.8
Parkersburg-Marietta	70.1	69.1	69.8	.4	.4	.4	3.4	3.7	3.8
Wheeling	67.7	66.7	67.3	1.8	1.8	1.7	2.8	2.5	2.5
Wisconsin	2,846.5	2,854.3	2,868.3	3.2	3.1	3.1	129.4	132.5	130.9
Appleton-Oshkosh-Neenah	207.6	206.8	207.7	(1)	(1)	(1)	12.8	13.9	13.8
Eau Claire	77.5	77.0	77.9	(1)	(1)	(1)	3.8	4.3	4.3
Green Bay	148.7	147.9	148.3	(1)	(1)	(1)	9.4	8.4	8.0
Janesville-Beloit	70.1	70.3	70.7	(1)	(1)	(1)	3.3	3.4	3.3
Kenosha	54.8	55.1	56.0	(1)	(1)	(1)	2.6	3.1	3.2
La Crosse	73.6	74.8	75.7	(1)	(1)	(1)	2.6	3.6	3.5
Madison	297.8	298.5	299.8	(1)	(1)	(1)	13.6	13.5	13.2
Milwaukee-Waukesha	863.3	861.4	867.3	(1)	(1)	(1)	35.3	34.8	35.0
Racine	81.4	82.6	82.6	(1)	(1)	(1)	3.9	4.1	4.2
Sheboygan	62.8	61.6	61.0	(1)	(1)	(1)	2.8	2.6	2.5
Wausau	69.8	70.8	71.3	(1)	(1)	(1)	3.0	2.9	2.9
Wyoming	250.3	252.9	250.5	20.6	20.1	20.1	19.5	20.1	20.0
Casper	33.5	33.0	33.8	2.4	2.0	2.0	2.1	2.2	2.2
Puerto Rico	994.4	995.9	1,001.3	1.4	1.3	1.3	70.7	69.1	69.6
Caguas	71.4	70.4	71.3	(1)	(1)	(1)	4.0	3.6	3.7
Mayaguez	69.3	67.2	67.7	(1)	(1)	(1)	5.7	5.2	5.2
Ponce	78.6	80.6	80.9	(1)	(1)	(1)	6.0	6.1	6.1
San Juan-Bayamon	637.5	645.1	647.8	.7	.6	.6	48.5	49.7	49.8
Virgin Islands	43.6	42.0	42.1	(1)	(1)	(1)	4.0	2.3	2.2

See footnotes at end of table.

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

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

(In thousands)

State and area	Manufacturing			Transportation and public utilities			Wholesale and retail trade		
	Oct. 2001	Sept. 2002	Oct. 2002 ^P	Oct. 2001	Sept. 2002	Oct. 2002 ^P	Oct. 2001	Sept. 2002	Oct. 2002 ^P
West Virginia	75.5	73.3	73.1	36.9	36.3	36.6	161.3	159.5	159.8
Charleston	9.1	8.5	8.5	8.7	8.2	8.2	30.8	30.4	30.7
Huntington-Ashland	12.9	12.9	12.8	6.8	6.6	6.6	30.9	30.1	30.4
Parkersburg-Marietta	12.0	11.5	11.6	2.6	2.6	2.6	18.1	17.5	17.8
Wheeling	6.0	6.0	6.1	2.4	2.3	2.3	16.5	15.9	16.2
Wisconsin	580.0	572.8	570.6	134.3	132.3	133.0	645.8	645.0	647.9
Appleton-Oshkosh-Neenah	57.4	55.2	55.0	9.7	9.9	10.0	45.6	45.0	45.3
Eau Claire	11.9	11.3	11.1	3.4	3.3	3.4	20.7	20.5	20.7
Green Bay	28.2	28.1	27.8	11.1	11.3	11.4	33.4	34.3	34.4
Janesville-Beloit	17.8	17.7	17.5	3.6	3.6	3.6	16.8	16.7	16.7
Kenosha	11.3	11.4	11.4	2.2	2.1	2.1	13.8	13.7	13.7
La Crosse	10.3	10.1	10.1	3.8	4.0	4.0	19.1	19.1	19.2
Madison	30.6	30.4	30.4	10.6	10.5	10.6	63.5	63.1	63.2
Milwaukee-Waukesha	162.1	159.0	158.8	39.6	39.7	39.8	183.8	182.1	181.8
Racine	21.4	21.4	21.4	2.6	2.6	2.6	17.7	17.6	17.5
Sheboygan	25.5	24.6	24.3	1.9	1.8	1.8	11.0	10.9	10.9
Wausau	18.2	18.1	18.2	4.3	4.2	4.3	18.0	18.9	19.1
Wyoming	11.5	10.6	11.0	14.1	14.1	14.0	55.2	56.4	55.4
Casper	1.7	1.8	1.8	1.6	1.6	1.6	8.7	8.8	8.8
Puerto Rico	132.4	128.5	128.7	33.6	32.8	33.6	218.0	212.2	214.6
Caguas	15.2	15.7	15.7	1.7	1.5	1.7	17.7	16.9	17.0
Mayaguez	14.4	12.3	12.3	1.2	1.2	1.4	11.8	11.2	11.1
Ponce	8.1	8.2	8.2	2.3	2.1	2.1	14.0	13.9	14.1
San Juan-Bayamon	66.0	66.6	66.8	25.9	25.4	25.8	144.0	139.9	141.5
Virgin Islands	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.5	2.5	2.5	9.5	9.7	9.7

See footnotes at end of table.

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

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

(In thousands)

State and area	Finance, insurance, and real estate			Services			Government		
	Oct. 2001	Sept. 2002	Oct. 2002 ^P	Oct. 2001	Sept. 2002	Oct. 2002 ^P	Oct. 2001	Sept. 2002	Oct. 2002 ^P
West Virginia	29.8	29.6	29.7	233.0	235.8	235.2	142.1	139.3	142.9
Charleston	7.6	7.6	7.6	46.3	46.1	46.5	24.4	24.4	25.1
Huntington-Ashland	4.9	5.1	5.2	38.8	39.5	40.0	22.2	21.9	22.5
Parkersburg-Marietta	2.9	2.9	2.9	20.9	21.2	21.1	9.8	9.3	9.6
Wheeling	2.8	2.9	2.9	25.0	25.1	25.3	10.4	10.2	10.3
Wisconsin	150.8	153.7	153.8	778.6	808.0	804.0	424.4	406.8	425.0
Appleton-Oshkosh-Neenah	9.5	9.6	9.7	48.3	50.3	49.7	24.4	22.8	24.2
Eau Claire	2.8	2.9	2.9	22.3	22.5	22.7	12.5	12.2	12.8
Green Bay	10.7	10.3	10.3	38.1	38.1	38.3	17.8	17.4	18.1
Janesville-Beloit	2.0	2.1	2.1	17.6	18.0	18.4	8.9	8.7	9.0
Kenosha	1.4	1.4	1.4	14.3	13.8	14.3	9.2	9.6	9.8
La Crosse	3.3	3.6	3.6	23.2	23.7	24.0	11.3	10.7	11.3
Madison	23.4	24.0	24.1	79.0	84.4	84.1	77.1	72.6	74.2
Milwaukee-Waukesha	58.3	58.7	58.7	288.8	296.5	297.0	95.4	90.5	96.1
Racine	2.4	2.4	2.4	23.0	23.8	23.6	10.3	10.6	10.7
Sheboygan	2.0	2.0	2.0	13.0	13.2	12.7	6.7	6.5	6.7
Wausau	4.7	4.7	4.7	13.8	14.1	14.1	7.9	7.8	7.9
Wyoming	8.4	8.4	6.3	57.3	60.9	57.8	63.7	62.3	63.9
Casper	1.2	1.3	1.3	10.1	10.1	10.2	5.7	5.2	5.9
Puerto Rico	47.5	47.1	46.9	218.0	223.0	223.4	272.8	281.9	283.2
Caguas	1.6	1.4	1.4	14.3	14.5	14.7	16.9	16.8	17.1
Mayaguez	2.1	2.0	1.9	14.2	15.2	15.4	19.9	20.1	20.4
Ponce	2.3	2.3	2.3	20.2	20.6	20.7	25.7	27.4	27.4
San Juan-Bayamon	38.0	37.8	37.6	146.5	150.3	149.8	167.9	174.8	175.9
Virgin Islands	1.9	1.9	1.9	11.3	10.6	10.7	12.2	12.8	12.9

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 editor's note on the first page 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				
		Oct. 2001	Nov. 2001	Sept. 2002	Oct. 2002 ^P	Nov. 2002 ^P	Oct. 2001	Nov. 2001	Sept. 2002	Oct. 2002 ^P	Nov. 2002 ^P
Total private^c		34.0	34.0	34.5	34.1	34.0	-	-	-	-	-
Goods-producing		40.4	40.3	40.8	40.3	40.1	-	-	-	-	-
Mining		43.6	43.4	43.2	43.1	42.9	-	-	-	-	-
Metal mining	10	43.3	43.0	43.6	43.5	-	-	-	-	-	
Iron ores	101	42.7	41.0	40.9	41.1	-	-	-	-	-	
Copper ores	102	45.4	45.6	44.0	44.6	-	-	-	-	-	
Coal mining	12	47.5	47.1	48.0	48.0	-	-	-	-	-	
Bituminous coal and lignite mining	122	47.5	47.0	48.2	48.2	-	-	-	-	-	
Oil and gas extraction	13	41.1	41.2	40.3	40.2	-	-	-	-	-	
Crude petroleum and natural gas	131	40.5	40.6	37.7	38.4	-	-	-	-	-	
Oil and gas field services	138	41.7	41.8	41.5	41.1	-	-	-	-	-	
Nonmetallic minerals, except fuels	14	48.1	47.1	48.3	47.7	-	-	-	-	-	
Crushed and broken stone	142	47.6	46.1	48.2	47.4	-	-	-	-	-	
Construction		39.7	39.1	39.5	39.0	38.0	-	-	-	-	
General building contractors	15	38.7	38.6	38.6	37.9	-	-	-	-	-	
Residential building construction	152	36.9	36.7	36.6	36.1	-	-	-	-	-	
Operative builders	153	38.6	38.8	36.4	35.3	-	-	-	-	-	
Nonresidential building construction	154	40.5	40.6	41.0	40.0	-	-	-	-	-	
Heavy construction, except building	16	44.6	43.3	45.1	44.0	-	-	-	-	-	
Highway and street construction	161	45.5	43.0	46.8	44.5	-	-	-	-	-	
Heavy construction, except highway	162	44.2	43.5	44.2	43.8	-	-	-	-	-	
Special trade contractors	17	38.9	38.3	38.5	38.1	-	-	-	-	-	
Plumbing, heating, and air conditioning	171	39.3	38.6	39.1	38.9	-	-	-	-	-	
Painting and paper hanging	172	38.6	38.3	38.9	39.2	-	-	-	-	-	
Electrical work	173	39.3	38.8	39.2	39.0	-	-	-	-	-	
Masonry, stonework, and plastering	174	36.6	36.1	36.1	35.2	-	-	-	-	-	
Carpentry and floor work	175	38.1	38.6	38.3	38.4	-	-	-	-	-	
Roofing, siding, and sheet metal work	176	35.6	35.3	35.9	35.1	-	-	-	-	-	
Manufacturing		40.6	40.7	41.3	40.9	41.0	4.0	4.0	4.5	4.2	4.2
Durable goods		40.9	40.9	41.7	41.3	41.2	3.8	3.8	4.5	4.2	4.2
Lumber and wood products	24	41.0	40.9	41.7	41.3	40.7	5.0	5.1	5.2	5.1	-
Logging	241	42.6	41.7	44.3	43.2	-	6.8	6.1	7.4	6.9	-
Sawmills and planing mills	242	40.8	40.5	42.1	41.6	-	4.2	4.1	4.7	4.7	-
Sawmills and planing mills, general	2421	41.2	40.8	42.2	41.8	-	4.9	4.5	5.0	5.0	-
Hardwood dimension and flooring mills	2426	39.7	39.5	41.7	40.9	-	1.7	2.6	4.0	3.7	-
Millwork, plywood, and structural members	243	42.2	42.7	42.9	42.8	-	6.4	7.0	6.0	6.3	-
Millwork	2431	42.6	42.7	42.7	43.2	-	8.8	9.4	7.6	7.4	-
Wood kitchen cabinets	2434	44.1	45.2	44.3	44.9	-	5.2	6.7	4.9	6.2	-
Hardwood veneer and plywood	2435	41.2	41.7	42.4	41.4	-	3.8	3.7	4.1	4.1	-
Softwood veneer and plywood	2436	36.4	37.1	39.2	37.2	-	5.4	5.0	5.8	5.3	-
Wood containers	244	39.2	39.1	40.2	38.7	-	3.3	3.2	4.3	3.1	-
Wood buildings and mobile homes	245	35.6	34.7	34.9	35.1	-	2.3	1.8	2.1	2.2	-
Mobile homes	2451	34.9	34.1	33.0	33.0	-	2.6	2.1	2.3	2.2	-
Miscellaneous wood products	249	40.8	40.2	40.3	39.4	-	2.9	2.9	3.4	2.8	-
Furniture and fixtures	25	38.8	39.0	40.8	39.7	39.6	2.6	2.4	3.4	2.4	-
Household furniture	251	37.7	37.9	38.6	37.8	-	2.2	2.0	2.0	1.6	-
Wood household furniture	2511	37.9	37.8	38.2	37.9	-	2.7	2.3	2.3	2.1	-
Upholstered household furniture	2512	36.9	37.2	37.3	36.9	-	1.0	0.9	0.7	0.8	-
Metal household furniture	2514	44.6	44.8	43.5	43.3	-	4.1	4.7	2.6	2.2	-
Mattresses and bedsprings	2515	38.2	39.4	41.1	37.2	-	2.7	3.1	4.4	1.6	-
Office furniture	252	38.4	38.3	40.1	39.7	-	3.0	3.1	2.7	2.5	-
Public building and related furniture	253	41.5	41.3	46.2	44.3	-	1.5	1.5	3.6	2.4	-
Partitions and fixtures	254	42.0	42.0	46.2	43.7	-	4.1	3.5	7.1	4.2	-
Miscellaneous furniture and fixtures	259	36.6	36.2	39.0	38.2	-	2.7	3.6	5.7	4.6	-

See footnotes at end of table.

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

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

Industry	1987 SIC Code	Average hourly earnings					Average weekly earnings				
		Oct. 2001	Nov. 2001	Sept. 2002	Oct. 2002P	Nov. 2002P	Oct. 2001	Nov. 2001	Sept. 2002	Oct. 2002P	Nov. 2002P
Total private^c		\$14.49	\$14.54	\$14.92	\$14.91	\$14.96	\$492.66	\$494.36	\$514.74	\$508.43	\$508.64
Goods-producing		16.13	16.16	16.58	16.60	16.60	651.65	651.25	676.46	668.98	665.66
Mining		17.72	17.61	17.80	17.79	17.89	772.59	764.27	768.96	766.75	767.48
Metal mining	10	19.03	19.02	19.03	18.85	—	824.00	817.86	829.71	819.98	—
Iron ores	101	22.29	22.18	21.94	21.39	—	951.78	909.38	897.35	879.13	—
Copper ores	102	16.02	16.04	15.99	16.03	—	727.31	731.42	703.56	714.94	—
Coal mining	12	19.29	19.42	19.84	19.67	—	916.28	914.68	952.32	944.16	—
Bituminous coal and lignite mining	122	19.43	19.57	20.01	19.80	—	922.93	919.79	964.48	954.36	—
Oil and gas extraction	13	17.88	17.66	17.65	17.71	—	734.87	727.59	711.30	711.94	—
Crude petroleum and natural gas	131	24.00	23.79	24.43	24.50	—	972.00	965.87	921.01	940.80	—
Oil and gas field services	138	15.42	15.15	15.21	15.21	—	643.01	633.27	631.22	625.13	—
Nonmetallic minerals, except fuels	14	15.73	15.65	16.34	16.32	—	756.61	737.12	789.22	778.46	—
Crushed and broken stone	142	15.16	14.83	15.88	15.99	—	721.62	683.66	765.42	757.93	—
Construction		18.57	18.54	19.10	19.12	19.09	737.23	724.91	754.45	745.68	725.42
General building contractors	15	18.06	18.06	18.58	18.54	—	698.92	697.12	717.19	702.67	—
Residential building construction	152	16.97	16.97	17.24	17.06	—	626.19	622.80	630.98	615.87	—
Operative builders	153	17.89	18.18	18.24	18.38	—	690.55	705.38	663.94	648.81	—
Nonresidential building construction	154	19.09	19.08	19.93	20.05	—	773.15	774.65	817.13	802.00	—
Heavy construction, except building	16	18.08	17.90	18.58	18.60	—	806.37	775.07	837.96	818.40	—
Highway and street construction	161	18.56	18.03	19.04	18.96	—	844.48	775.29	891.07	843.72	—
Heavy construction, except highway	162	17.85	17.84	18.34	18.42	—	788.97	776.04	810.63	806.80	—
Special trade contractors	17	18.85	18.84	19.40	19.44	—	733.27	721.57	746.90	740.66	—
Plumbing, heating, and air conditioning	171	19.16	19.17	19.62	19.73	—	752.99	739.96	767.14	767.50	—
Painting and paper hanging	172	17.07	17.20	17.51	17.84	—	658.90	658.76	681.14	699.33	—
Electrical work	173	21.30	21.23	22.13	21.90	—	837.09	823.72	867.50	854.10	—
Masonry, stonework, and plastering	174	18.05	18.20	18.83	18.76	—	660.63	657.02	679.76	660.35	—
Carpentry and floor work	175	19.18	19.04	19.51	19.60	—	730.76	734.94	747.23	752.64	—
Roofing, siding, and sheet metal work	176	16.39	16.52	16.80	16.68	—	583.48	583.16	603.12	585.47	—
Manufacturing		14.97	15.07	15.40	15.42	15.48	607.78	613.35	636.02	630.68	634.68
Durable goods		15.46	15.55	15.89	15.95	16.03	632.31	636.00	662.61	658.74	660.44
Lumber and wood products	24	12.37	12.40	12.63	12.60	12.59	507.17	507.16	526.67	520.38	512.41
Logging	241	14.52	14.16	14.78	15.09	—	618.55	590.47	654.75	651.89	—
Sawmills and planing mills	242	12.24	12.32	12.57	12.51	—	499.39	498.96	529.20	520.42	—
Sawmills and planing mills, general	2421	12.64	12.72	13.02	12.96	—	520.77	518.98	549.44	541.73	—
Hardwood dimension and flooring mills	2426	10.78	10.89	10.93	10.86	—	427.97	430.16	455.78	444.17	—
Millwork, plywood, and structural members	243	12.43	12.54	12.66	12.62	—	524.55	535.46	543.11	540.14	—
Millwork	2431	12.72	12.85	12.99	12.95	—	541.87	548.70	554.67	559.44	—
Wood kitchen cabinets	2434	12.08	12.19	12.18	12.17	—	532.73	550.99	539.57	546.43	—
Hardwood veneer and plywood	2435	11.45	11.66	12.06	11.81	—	471.74	486.22	511.34	488.93	—
Softwood veneer and plywood	2436	14.98	14.76	15.31	15.13	—	545.27	547.60	600.15	562.84	—
Wood containers	244	10.30	10.36	10.39	10.39	—	403.76	405.08	417.68	402.09	—
Wood buildings and mobile homes	245	12.07	12.08	12.31	12.34	—	429.69	419.18	429.62	433.13	—
Mobile homes	2451	12.20	12.19	12.36	12.25	—	425.78	415.68	407.88	404.25	—
Miscellaneous wood products	249	11.88	11.87	12.30	12.06	—	484.70	477.17	495.69	475.16	—
Furniture and fixtures	25	12.42	12.45	12.74	12.67	12.74	481.90	485.55	519.79	503.00	504.50
Household furniture	251	11.66	11.68	12.00	11.99	—	439.58	442.67	463.20	453.22	—
Wood household furniture	2511	11.18	11.27	11.52	11.45	—	423.72	426.01	440.06	433.96	—
Upholstered household furniture	2512	12.28	12.20	12.59	12.66	—	453.13	453.84	469.61	467.15	—
Metal household furniture	2514	10.58	10.72	10.80	10.81	—	471.87	480.26	469.80	468.07	—
Mattresses and bedsprings	2515	12.54	12.60	12.98	12.93	—	479.03	496.44	533.48	481.00	—
Office furniture	252	13.25	13.28	13.25	13.31	—	508.80	508.62	531.33	528.41	—
Public building and related furniture	253	13.62	13.82	14.22	13.85	—	565.23	570.77	656.96	613.56	—
Partitions and fixtures	254	13.42	13.33	13.39	13.35	—	563.64	559.86	618.62	583.40	—
Miscellaneous furniture and fixtures	259	12.44	12.54	13.03	12.97	—	455.30	479.03	508.17	495.45	—

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				
		Oct. 2001	Nov. 2001	Sept. 2002	Oct. 2002P	Nov. 2002P	Oct. 2001	Nov. 2001	Sept. 2002	Oct. 2002P	Nov. 2002P
Durable goods—Continued											
Stone, clay, and glass products	32	44.2	43.8	44.6	43.9	43.2	6.1	6.0	7.0	6.6	—
Flat glass	321	39.0	37.4	39.1	37.9	—	2.8	2.9	2.9	2.6	—
Glass and glassware, pressed or blown	322	42.9	43.9	43.4	43.8	—	4.7	5.0	5.5	6.0	—
Glass containers	3221	44.6	44.3	45.2	45.5	—	5.3	5.0	6.0	6.2	—
Pressed and blown glass, nec	3229	41.9	43.7	42.2	42.7	—	4.4	5.0	5.2	5.9	—
Products of purchased glass	323	42.3	43.5	43.1	42.3	—	4.3	5.8	8.8	8.2	—
Cement, hydraulic	324	44.5	47.1	45.3	44.5	—	4.9	7.1	5.5	5.5	—
Structural clay products	325	39.9	40.2	40.9	40.7	—	6.9	6.6	6.2	6.7	—
Pottery and related products	326	40.3	40.1	41.5	41.1	—	4.3	3.9	4.8	5.1	—
Concrete, gypsum, and plaster products	327	47.3	46.0	47.6	46.5	—	8.1	7.5	8.7	7.9	—
Concrete block and brick	3271	43.3	41.3	43.8	41.7	—	4.2	3.7	5.5	4.1	—
Concrete products, nec	3272	44.0	43.5	43.7	42.4	—	7.7	7.1	7.4	6.9	—
Ready-mixed concrete	3273	50.0	48.4	50.4	49.3	—	9.2	8.6	10.3	9.1	—
Misc. nonmetallic mineral products	329	41.2	41.3	41.1	40.6	—	3.5	3.3	3.5	3.2	—
Abrasive products	3291	41.2	42.1	44.0	41.9	—	1.0	1.0	1.4	1.1	—
Primary metal industries	33	43.3	43.4	44.5	44.5	44.9	5.7	5.7	6.8	6.6	—
Blast furnaces and basic steel products	331	44.2	44.3	46.4	46.0	46.7	6.1	5.8	7.6	7.2	—
Blast furnaces and steel mills	3312	45.1	45.0	47.5	47.3	—	6.5	6.0	8.2	7.7	—
Steel pipe and tubes	3317	43.7	44.7	45.8	44.5	—	7.1	7.4	8.5	7.8	—
Iron and steel foundries	332	43.2	43.6	44.5	44.4	—	5.4	5.9	6.8	6.3	—
Gray and ductile iron foundries	3321	43.1	43.5	44.6	44.8	—	5.3	5.7	6.6	6.4	—
Malleable iron foundries	3322	50.5	50.8	55.5	52.8	—	3.9	3.1	5.2	6.2	—
Steel foundries, nec	3325	43.8	45.4	45.3	44.9	—	6.7	8.2	9.5	8.0	—
Primary nonferrous metals	333	44.0	45.6	46.5	48.5	—	9.8	10.4	14.7	15.4	—
Primary aluminum	3334	43.3	45.6	46.8	49.7	—	10.7	11.5	18.6	19.3	—
Nonferrous rolling and drawing	335	42.8	43.1	42.8	42.8	—	5.9	5.9	6.4	6.2	—
Copper rolling and drawing	3351	42.1	42.5	43.8	43.4	—	4.7	5.0	6.1	5.6	—
Aluminum sheet, plate, and foil	3353	42.1	43.2	42.9	40.6	—	9.6	10.6	8.9	8.2	—
Nonferrous wire drawing and insulating	3357	43.9	43.6	41.3	42.3	—	4.9	5.0	4.9	4.6	—
Nonferrous foundries (castings)	336	41.4	41.0	42.8	43.1	—	3.8	3.7	4.5	4.7	—
Aluminum foundries	3365	44.1	44.4	46.0	46.8	—	3.6	4.4	4.5	5.5	—
Fabricated metal products	34	41.3	41.4	41.9	41.8	41.5	3.6	3.6	4.2	4.0	—
Metal cans and shipping containers	341	44.6	45.2	46.2	45.1	—	7.0	6.9	8.4	7.8	—
Metal cans	3411	45.6	46.0	46.1	44.3	—	7.3	7.2	8.9	8.2	—
Cutlery, handtools, and hardware	342	41.0	40.2	40.4	40.9	—	2.9	2.9	3.1	3.1	—
Hand and edge tools, and blades and handsaws	3423,5	43.5	42.4	41.3	42.2	—	3.5	3.3	3.3	3.6	—
Hardware, nec	3429	39.3	38.8	39.8	40.0	—	2.5	2.7	3.1	3.0	—
Plumbing and heating, except electric	343	42.2	41.4	40.5	40.5	—	3.6	2.7	3.0	2.8	—
Plumbing fixture fittings and trim	3432	40.4	40.4	38.5	38.8	—	2.1	2.2	2.2	1.9	—
Heating equipment, except electric	3433	42.3	41.3	39.3	40.7	—	3.8	3.1	2.4	2.9	—
Fabricated structural metal products	344	41.7	42.3	42.6	42.3	—	4.2	4.4	4.7	4.3	—
Fabricated structural metal	3441	41.5	42.1	43.2	41.9	—	5.7	5.6	6.6	5.6	—
Metal doors, sash, and trim	3442	42.1	43.3	43.1	43.3	—	4.4	4.5	5.2	4.8	—
Fabricated plate work (boiler shops)	3443	43.2	43.7	44.0	43.6	—	4.8	5.1	5.2	4.8	—
Sheet metal work	3444	41.3	41.2	41.6	41.8	—	3.1	3.5	3.3	3.3	—
Architectural metal work	3446	39.4	39.8	40.2	41.0	—	3.8	3.5	3.8	4.5	—
Screw machine products, bolts, etc	345	38.0	37.3	38.7	38.8	—	2.3	2.0	3.3	3.2	—
Screw machine products	3451	38.8	37.5	38.7	39.2	—	2.3	1.9	2.4	2.6	—
Bolts, nuts, rivets, and washers	3452	37.3	37.1	38.6	38.4	—	2.3	2.2	4.2	3.7	—
Metal forgings and stampings	346	42.6	42.6	44.0	43.8	—	3.4	3.5	4.6	4.5	—
Iron and steel forgings	3462	41.4	41.0	41.6	40.0	—	3.5	3.4	3.5	3.1	—
Automotive stampings	3465	43.6	44.1	47.5	47.1	—	3.1	3.5	5.8	5.5	—
Metal stampings, nec	3469	39.9	39.8	38.3	39.0	—	3.2	3.1	2.7	3.2	—
Metal services, nec	347	39.0	38.8	39.8	39.7	—	3.8	3.8	5.4	4.9	—
Plating and polishing	3471	39.6	39.5	39.7	39.7	—	3.7	3.8	4.7	4.4	—
Metal coating and allied services	3479	38.2	37.8	40.0	39.8	—	4.0	3.9	6.4	5.6	—
Ordnance and accessories, nec	348	41.5	42.6	41.9	41.6	—	2.6	2.5	2.7	2.5	—
Ammunition, except for small arms, nec	3483	42.9	44.5	43.4	43.5	—	3.2	3.3	3.0	2.6	—
Misc. fabricated metal products	349	41.3	41.2	41.4	41.6	—	3.0	3.0	2.9	2.9	—
Valves and pipe fittings, nec	3494	35.4	35.2	33.2	33.5	—	2.2	2.1	1.9	1.8	—
Misc. fabricated wire products	3496	38.6	39.4	37.3	38.0	—	1.9	2.2	1.8	1.9	—

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				
		Oct. 2001	Nov. 2001	Sept. 2002	Oct. 2002 ^P	Nov. 2002 ^P	Oct. 2001	Nov. 2001	Sept. 2002	Oct. 2002 ^P	Nov. 2002 ^P
Durable goods—Continued											
Stone, clay, and glass products	32	\$15.09	\$15.13	\$15.69	\$15.79	\$15.65	\$666.98	\$662.69	\$699.77	\$693.18	\$676.08
Flat glass	321	18.81	19.40	18.37	18.79	—	733.59	725.56	718.27	712.14	—
Glass and glassware, pressed or blown	322	17.35	17.56	18.05	18.11	—	744.32	770.88	783.37	793.22	—
Glass containers	3221	18.09	18.07	19.12	19.24	—	806.81	800.50	864.22	875.42	—
Pressed and blown glass, nec	3229	16.85	17.24	17.32	17.35	—	706.02	753.39	730.90	740.85	—
Products of purchased glass	323	13.22	13.48	13.83	13.74	—	559.21	586.38	596.07	581.20	—
Cement, hydraulic	324	18.80	19.06	20.20	20.12	—	836.60	897.73	915.06	895.34	—
Structural clay products	325	11.90	11.92	11.94	12.02	—	474.81	479.18	488.35	489.21	—
Pottery and related products	326	13.00	12.98	13.33	13.42	—	523.90	520.50	553.20	551.56	—
Concrete, gypsum, and plaster products	327	15.18	15.04	15.83	15.95	—	718.01	691.84	753.51	741.68	—
Concrete block and brick	3271	13.98	14.30	15.64	15.82	—	605.33	590.59	685.03	659.69	—
Concrete products, nec	3272	12.88	13.04	13.14	13.34	—	566.72	567.24	574.22	565.62	—
Ready-mixed concrete	3273	16.67	16.27	17.16	17.21	—	833.50	787.47	864.86	848.45	—
Misc. nonmetallic mineral products	329	14.68	14.96	15.50	15.46	—	604.82	617.85	637.05	627.68	—
Abrasive products	3291	12.96	12.79	13.00	13.47	—	533.95	538.46	572.00	564.39	—
Primary metal industries	33	17.08	17.24	17.54	17.61	17.69	739.56	748.22	780.53	783.65	794.28
Blast furnaces and basic steel products	331	20.52	20.66	20.96	21.02	21.23	906.98	915.24	972.54	966.92	991.44
Blast furnaces and steel mills	3312	22.38	22.54	22.93	22.92	—	1,009.34	1,014.30	1,089.18	1,084.12	—
Steel pipe and tubes	3317	16.41	16.32	16.36	16.62	—	717.12	729.50	749.29	739.59	—
Iron and steel foundries	332	15.87	16.14	16.32	16.43	—	685.58	703.70	726.24	729.49	—
Gray and ductile iron foundries	3321	17.08	17.40	17.39	17.55	—	736.15	756.90	775.59	786.24	—
Malleable iron foundries	3322	16.21	15.25	15.45	16.59	—	818.61	774.70	857.48	875.95	—
Steel foundries, nec	3325	14.10	14.31	14.39	14.21	—	617.58	649.67	651.87	638.03	—
Primary nonferrous metals	333	19.71	20.17	19.77	19.92	—	867.24	919.75	919.31	966.12	—
Primary aluminum	3334	20.23	20.74	20.42	20.55	—	875.96	945.74	955.66	1,021.33	—
Nonferrous rolling and drawing	335	15.50	15.52	15.95	15.92	—	663.40	668.91	682.66	681.38	—
Copper rolling and drawing	3351	16.20	16.56	17.52	17.49	—	682.02	703.80	767.38	759.07	—
Aluminum sheet, plate, and foil	3353	19.26	19.31	19.33	19.30	—	810.85	834.19	829.26	783.58	—
Nonferrous wire drawing and insulating	3357	14.60	14.63	15.02	14.93	—	640.94	637.87	620.33	631.54	—
Nonferrous foundries (castings)	336	13.41	13.50	13.89	13.97	—	555.17	553.50	594.49	602.11	—
Aluminum foundries	3365	13.02	13.26	13.85	13.93	—	574.18	588.74	637.10	651.92	—
Fabricated metal products	34	14.33	14.42	14.80	14.84	14.96	591.83	596.99	620.12	620.31	620.84
Metal cans and shipping containers	341	17.49	17.59	17.97	18.06	—	780.05	795.07	830.21	814.51	—
Metal cans	3411	18.52	18.59	19.15	19.35	—	844.51	855.14	882.82	857.21	—
Cutlery, handtools, and hardware	342	13.56	13.54	13.91	13.85	—	555.96	544.31	561.96	566.47	—
Hand and edge tools, and blades and handsaws	3423,5	13.34	13.33	13.95	13.69	—	580.29	565.19	576.14	577.72	—
Hardware, nec	3429	14.21	14.17	14.24	14.22	—	558.45	549.80	566.75	568.80	—
Plumbing and heating, except electric	343	12.88	12.82	13.43	13.36	—	543.54	530.75	543.92	541.08	—
Plumbing fixture fittings and trim	3432	12.47	12.50	13.17	13.09	—	503.79	505.00	507.05	507.89	—
Heating equipment, except electric	3433	13.38	13.44	14.37	14.06	—	565.97	555.07	564.74	572.24	—
Fabricated structural metal products	344	13.78	13.84	14.04	14.01	—	574.63	585.43	598.10	592.62	—
Fabricated structural metal	3441	13.83	13.96	14.10	14.14	—	573.95	587.72	609.12	592.47	—
Metal doors, sash, and trim	3442	12.01	11.88	12.23	12.21	—	505.62	514.40	527.11	528.69	—
Fabricated plate work (boiler shops)	3443	15.32	15.20	15.09	15.05	—	661.82	664.24	663.96	656.18	—
Sheet metal work	3444	14.06	14.28	14.66	14.59	—	580.68	588.34	609.86	609.86	—
Architectural metal work	3446	13.65	13.77	14.22	14.43	—	537.81	548.05	571.64	591.63	—
Screw machine products, bolts, etc	345	14.73	14.82	15.39	15.56	—	559.74	552.79	595.59	603.73	—
Screw machine products	3451	14.11	14.23	14.42	14.54	—	547.47	533.63	558.05	569.97	—
Bolts, nuts, rivets, and washers	3452	15.37	15.41	16.35	16.58	—	573.30	571.71	631.11	636.67	—
Metal forgings and stampings	346	16.71	16.98	17.66	17.89	—	711.85	723.35	777.04	783.58	—
Iron and steel forgings	3462	15.47	15.49	16.28	16.22	—	640.46	635.09	677.25	648.80	—
Automotive stampings	3465	18.80	19.32	19.90	20.23	—	819.68	852.01	945.25	952.83	—
Metal stampings, nec	3469	14.11	14.03	14.42	14.61	—	562.99	558.39	552.29	569.79	—
Metal services, nec	347	12.44	12.55	12.87	12.86	—	485.16	486.94	512.23	510.54	—
Plating and polishing	3471	11.75	11.80	12.30	12.22	—	465.30	466.10	488.31	485.13	—
Metal coating and allied services	3479	13.50	13.70	13.66	13.75	—	515.70	517.86	546.40	547.25	—
Ordnance and accessories, nec	348	15.65	15.43	15.66	15.79	—	649.48	657.32	656.15	656.86	—
Ammunition, except for small arms, nec	3483	17.30	17.36	17.81	17.75	—	742.17	772.52	772.95	772.13	—
Misc. fabricated metal products	349	13.97	13.99	14.34	14.39	—	576.96	576.39	593.68	598.62	—
Valves and pipe fittings, nec	3494	14.57	14.80	15.63	15.64	—	515.78	520.96	518.92	523.94	—
Misc. fabricated wire products	3496	12.53	12.43	12.99	13.00	—	483.66	489.74	484.53	494.00	—

See footnotes at end of table.

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

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

Industry	1987 SIC Code	Average weekly hours					Average overtime hours				
		Oct. 2001	Nov. 2001	Sept. 2002	Oct. 2002P	Nov. 2002P	Oct. 2001	Nov. 2001	Sept. 2002	Oct. 2002P	Nov. 2002P
Durable goods—Continued											
Industrial machinery and equipment	35	40.2	40.1	40.8	40.4	40.6	3.4	3.5	3.9	3.7	—
Engines and turbines	351	42.0	42.9	44.3	43.6	—	3.4	4.2	5.1	3.5	—
Turbines and turbine generator sets	3511	46.8	49.0	45.2	45.1	—	4.6	5.9	3.5	3.2	—
Internal combustion engines, nec	3519	40.1	40.4	43.9	43.0	—	2.9	3.5	5.8	3.6	—
Farm and garden machinery	352	38.4	37.6	38.7	38.1	—	3.5	2.8	3.3	2.8	—
Farm machinery and equipment	3523	39.1	37.9	39.6	38.6	—	4.4	3.4	4.2	3.6	—
Construction and related machinery	353	41.4	41.1	41.3	41.0	—	4.4	3.8	4.7	4.4	—
Construction machinery	3531	38.4	38.5	38.5	38.0	—	2.4	2.6	1.8	1.1	—
Mining machinery	3532	44.6	43.9	41.2	43.1	—	6.9	6.2	5.1	5.9	—
Oil and gas field machinery	3533	47.1	45.9	46.5	45.8	—	7.0	4.8	9.2	8.4	—
Conveyors and conveying equipment	3535	43.0	43.1	44.6	44.4	—	5.4	5.9	8.5	8.6	—
Industrial trucks and tractors	3537	36.3	36.8	36.9	35.9	—	0.7	0.5	0.8	0.7	—
Metalworking machinery	354	39.9	39.8	40.5	40.1	—	3.6	4.0	4.3	4.0	—
Machine tools, metal cutting types	3541	40.6	41.2	40.8	40.7	—	2.2	2.6	2.1	2.1	—
Machine tools, metal forming types	3542	34.8	35.0	34.0	33.3	—	1.9	2.0	2.0	2.3	—
Special dies, tools, jigs, and fixtures	3544	40.5	40.5	40.9	40.2	—	4.6	5.3	5.2	4.7	—
Machine tool accessories	3545	39.4	39.5	40.4	41.2	—	2.9	2.8	4.1	4.2	—
Power driven handtools	3546	37.9	38.1	39.4	39.8	—	1.6	1.7	2.0	2.3	—
Special industry machinery	355	40.5	40.1	40.0	40.4	—	3.7	3.5	3.6	4.5	—
Textile machinery	3552	35.8	36.1	36.8	38.7	—	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.3	—
Printing trades machinery	3555	37.9	37.6	40.3	41.3	—	1.8	1.7	5.9	8.7	—
Food products machinery	3556	43.7	43.8	42.4	41.8	—	5.9	6.2	8.2	9.4	—
General industrial machinery	356	40.3	40.4	41.0	40.2	—	2.6	2.6	3.2	2.7	—
Pumps and pumping equipment	3561	38.9	39.6	40.4	39.0	—	2.6	2.9	3.7	2.9	—
Ball and roller bearings	3562	38.3	39.0	40.9	39.7	—	2.5	3.1	4.4	4.0	—
Air and gas compressors	3563	47.8	47.5	48.0	47.6	—	2.3	2.3	2.5	2.5	—
Blowers and fans	3564	41.5	40.6	41.4	39.9	—	2.7	2.4	2.8	2.3	—
Speed changers, drives, and gears	3566	35.7	37.5	35.4	33.8	—	2.5	3.0	3.7	3.2	—
Power transmission equipment, nec	3568	45.8	45.3	42.8	41.5	—	3.9	3.7	4.1	3.0	—
Computer and office equipment	357	37.8	38.4	40.1	40.8	—	1.2	1.5	2.0	2.5	—
Electronic computers	3571	37.7	38.0	41.8	43.0	—	0.1	0.1	0.5	0.7	—
Computer terminals, calculators, and office machines, nec	3575,8,9	39.4	42.2	39.6	39.7	—	2.9	4.5	4.2	6.4	—
Refrigeration and service machinery	358	38.8	39.0	40.3	39.3	—	2.9	3.5	4.7	3.9	—
Refrigeration and heating equipment	3585	38.9	39.1	40.7	39.3	—	3.4	4.1	5.7	4.6	—
Misc. industrial and commercial machinery	359	41.3	41.1	41.2	40.7	—	4.5	4.5	4.2	4.0	—
Carburetors, pistons, rings, valves	3592	40.6	39.7	43.6	42.7	—	4.0	4.0	5.4	5.3	—
Scales, balances, and industrial machinery, nec ..	3596,9	41.5	41.2	41.2	40.7	—	4.7	4.6	4.1	3.9	—
Electronic and other electrical equipment	36	39.3	39.5	39.2	38.5	39.2	2.5	2.6	2.8	2.6	—
Electric distribution equipment	361	38.4	39.2	39.4	40.0	—	3.3	3.3	2.8	3.4	—
Transformers, except electronic	3612	36.5	38.2	38.3	38.3	—	1.9	1.9	1.4	1.3	—
Switchgear and switchboard apparatus	3613	39.9	39.9	40.3	41.2	—	4.4	4.4	3.9	5.0	—
Electrical industrial apparatus	362	40.3	40.6	40.2	40.0	—	2.5	2.7	3.0	2.6	—
Motors and generators	3621	41.1	41.5	40.8	39.8	—	3.0	3.2	3.2	2.6	—
Relays and industrial controls	3625	39.0	39.3	38.6	39.9	—	2.1	2.3	2.5	2.2	—
Household appliances	363	38.6	37.9	37.2	37.0	—	1.5	1.4	1.2	1.6	—
Household refrigerators and freezers	3632	32.5	31.2	33.4	32.6	—	1.0	0.4	0.7	0.2	—
Household laundry equipment	3633	42.8	43.0	40.2	40.2	—	1.8	1.8	1.3	1.3	—
Electric housewares and fans	3634	38.7	39.1	38.0	38.8	—	3.3	4.3	3.7	7.2	—
Electric lighting and wiring equipment	364	38.6	39.5	39.9	39.5	—	3.6	4.0	4.9	4.2	—
Electric lamps	3641	40.9	41.6	41.5	41.9	—	3.1	3.9	3.8	3.5	—
Current-carrying wiring devices	3643	38.8	40.3	40.2	40.1	—	3.4	3.9	4.1	3.6	—
Noncurrent-carrying wiring devices	3644	36.9	35.9	36.5	37.7	—	3.6	2.7	3.4	3.6	—
Residential lighting fixtures	3645	36.5	37.1	36.6	36.2	—	0.8	1.3	1.2	1.2	—
Household audio and video equipment	365	37.8	37.3	36.1	35.4	—	2.6	2.6	1.9	1.8	—
Household audio and video equipment	3651	39.4	39.9	37.6	35.8	—	2.1	2.9	2.3	1.9	—
Communications equipment	366	39.6	39.8	38.8	38.3	—	1.7	2.0	1.7	1.6	—
Telephone and telegraph apparatus	3661	35.9	35.5	33.9	34.0	—	0.9	1.0	0.4	0.4	—
Electronic components and accessories	367	39.3	39.4	39.1	38.0	—	2.5	2.6	2.8	2.4	—
Electron tubes	3671	44.4	43.3	44.9	44.6	—	1.7	1.8	2.1	1.8	—
Semiconductors and related devices	3674	39.8	39.6	35.8	34.5	—	2.8	2.8	2.2	1.7	—
Electronic components, nec	3679	41.0	40.7	42.6	41.6	—	2.3	2.5	3.4	2.8	—
Misc. electrical equipment and supplies	369	40.5	41.2	40.9	40.3	—	2.2	2.5	3.4	2.8	—
Storage batteries	3691	40.4	40.9	42.4	40.7	—	2.5	2.6	2.9	2.4	—
Engine electrical equipment	3694	42.0	42.9	42.2	41.9	—	1.6	2.0	2.2	2.0	—

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				
		Oct. 2001	Nov. 2001	Sept. 2002	Oct. 2002P	Nov. 2002P	Oct. 2001	Nov. 2001	Sept. 2002	Oct. 2002P	Nov. 2002P
Durable goods—Continued											
Industrial machinery and equipment	35	\$16.07	\$16.16	\$16.58	\$16.53	\$16.58	\$646.01	\$648.02	\$676.46	\$667.81	\$673.15
Engines and turbines	351	18.55	18.58	20.11	19.61	—	779.10	797.08	890.87	855.00	—
Turbines and turbine generator sets	3511	21.21	21.40	22.20	21.72	—	992.63	1,048.60	1,003.44	979.57	—
Internal combustion engines, nec	3519	17.29	17.18	19.23	18.68	—	693.33	694.07	844.20	803.24	—
Farm and garden machinery	352	15.45	15.45	15.94	15.76	—	593.28	580.92	616.88	600.46	—
Farm machinery and equipment	3523	16.42	16.44	17.10	17.03	—	642.02	623.08	677.16	657.36	—
Construction and related machinery	353	14.89	14.90	15.39	15.35	—	616.45	612.39	635.61	629.35	—
Construction machinery	3531	15.49	15.68	15.47	15.32	—	594.82	603.68	595.60	582.16	—
Mining machinery	3532	15.30	15.22	15.04	14.94	—	682.38	668.16	619.65	643.91	—
Oil and gas field machinery	3533	14.37	14.66	16.19	16.05	—	676.83	672.89	752.84	735.09	—
Conveyors and conveying equipment	3535	14.76	14.38	14.60	14.61	—	634.68	619.78	651.16	648.68	—
Industrial trucks and tractors	3537	13.64	13.51	14.26	14.46	—	495.13	497.17	526.19	519.11	—
Metalworking machinery	354	17.19	17.29	17.50	17.43	—	685.88	688.14	708.75	698.94	—
Machine tools, metal cutting types	3541	16.31	16.48	16.65	16.52	—	662.19	678.98	679.32	672.36	—
Machine tools, metal forming types	3542	17.32	17.65	17.94	17.84	—	602.74	617.75	609.96	594.07	—
Special dies, tools, jigs, and fixtures	3544	18.17	18.31	18.28	18.24	—	735.89	741.56	747.65	733.25	—
Machine tool accessories	3545	14.64	14.60	14.89	14.92	—	576.82	576.70	601.56	614.70	—
Power driven handtools	3546	13.50	13.57	14.35	14.26	—	511.65	517.02	565.39	567.55	—
Special industry machinery	355	16.24	16.21	16.96	17.02	—	657.72	650.02	678.40	687.61	—
Textile machinery	3552	12.56	12.72	13.41	13.54	—	449.65	459.19	493.49	524.00	—
Printing trades machinery	3555	17.85	17.90	18.91	18.98	—	676.52	673.04	762.07	783.87	—
Food products machinery	3556	16.17	16.38	17.13	17.08	—	706.63	717.44	726.31	713.94	—
General industrial machinery	356	15.22	15.26	15.90	15.93	—	613.37	616.50	651.90	640.39	—
Pumps and pumping equipment	3561	16.54	16.34	17.04	17.26	—	643.41	647.06	688.42	673.14	—
Ball and roller bearings	3562	15.64	15.84	16.29	16.28	—	599.01	617.76	666.26	646.32	—
Air and gas compressors	3563	15.90	15.49	16.24	16.30	—	760.02	735.78	779.52	775.88	—
Blowers and fans	3564	12.75	12.58	13.35	13.21	—	529.13	510.75	552.69	527.08	—
Speed changers, drives, and gears	3566	16.70	17.12	17.62	17.48	—	596.19	642.00	623.75	590.82	—
Power transmission equipment, nec	3568	14.00	13.86	14.80	14.76	—	641.20	627.86	633.44	612.54	—
Computer and office equipment	357	18.74	19.20	19.74	19.72	—	708.37	737.28	791.57	804.58	—
Electronic computers	3571	21.05	21.81	21.94	21.94	—	793.59	828.78	917.09	943.42	—
Computer terminals, calculators, and office machines, nec	3575,8,9	16.47	16.70	17.44	16.99	—	648.92	704.74	690.62	674.50	—
Refrigeration and service machinery	358	14.29	14.30	14.55	14.54	—	554.45	557.70	586.37	571.42	—
Refrigeration and heating equipment	3585	14.44	14.39	14.67	14.67	—	561.72	562.65	597.07	576.53	—
Misc. industrial and commercial machinery	359	15.61	15.67	15.88	15.81	—	644.69	644.04	654.26	643.47	—
Carburetors, pistons, rings, valves	3592	16.00	16.00	16.58	16.89	—	649.60	635.20	722.89	721.20	—
Scales, balances, and industrial machinery, nec ..	3596,9	15.61	15.68	15.84	15.74	—	647.82	646.02	652.61	640.62	—
Electronic and other electrical equipment	36	14.78	14.88	15.05	15.07	15.11	580.85	587.76	589.96	580.20	592.31
Electric distribution equipment	361	14.79	14.84	15.24	15.33	—	567.94	581.73	600.46	613.20	—
Transformers, except electronic	3612	13.64	13.70	13.76	13.87	—	497.86	523.34	527.01	531.22	—
Switchgear and switchboard apparatus	3613	15.60	15.66	16.32	16.36	—	622.44	624.83	657.70	674.03	—
Electrical industrial apparatus	362	14.25	14.36	14.57	14.71	—	574.28	583.02	585.71	588.40	—
Motors and generators	3621	13.23	13.25	13.28	13.47	—	543.75	549.88	541.82	536.11	—
Relays and industrial controls	3625	16.32	16.47	17.00	17.02	—	636.48	647.27	656.20	679.10	—
Household appliances	363	12.92	12.98	13.35	13.32	—	498.71	491.94	496.62	492.84	—
Household refrigerators and freezers	3632	14.89	14.95	15.06	15.07	—	483.93	466.44	503.00	491.28	—
Household laundry equipment	3633	11.59	12.23	12.34	12.34	—	496.05	525.89	496.07	496.07	—
Electric housewares and fans	3634	13.13	13.14	13.59	13.50	—	508.13	513.77	516.42	523.80	—
Electric lighting and wiring equipment	364	14.38	14.58	14.83	14.78	—	555.07	575.91	591.72	583.81	—
Electric lamps	3641	18.64	18.89	20.64	20.55	—	762.38	785.82	856.56	861.05	—
Current-carrying wiring devices	3643	14.86	15.01	14.90	14.88	—	576.57	604.90	598.98	596.69	—
Noncurrent-carrying wiring devices	3644	12.56	12.56	12.87	12.73	—	463.46	450.90	469.76	479.92	—
Residential lighting fixtures	3645	11.95	12.09	12.53	12.66	—	436.18	448.54	458.60	458.29	—
Household audio and video equipment	365	13.63	13.56	14.04	14.33	—	515.21	505.79	506.84	507.28	—
Household audio and video equipment	3651	12.72	12.84	12.74	12.86	—	501.17	512.32	479.02	460.39	—
Communications equipment	366	15.38	15.26	15.37	15.28	—	609.05	607.35	596.36	585.22	—
Telephone and telegraph apparatus	3661	15.99	15.43	15.58	15.07	—	574.04	547.77	528.16	512.38	—
Electronic components and accessories	367	15.73	15.87	15.86	15.84	—	618.19	625.28	620.13	601.92	—
Electron tubes	3671	15.41	15.21	15.79	15.68	—	684.20	658.59	708.97	699.33	—
Semiconductors and related devices	3674	21.08	21.44	21.73	21.91	—	838.98	849.02	777.93	755.90	—
Electronic components, nec	3679	12.95	12.98	13.45	13.35	—	530.95	528.29	572.97	555.36	—
Misc. electrical equipment and supplies	369	13.80	13.98	14.62	14.74	—	558.90	575.98	597.96	594.02	—
Storage batteries	3691	16.72	16.73	17.42	17.50	—	675.49	684.26	738.61	712.25	—
Engine electrical equipment	3694	12.85	13.23	13.79	13.94	—	539.70	567.57	581.94	584.09	—

See footnotes at end of table.

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

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

Industry	1987 SIC Code	Average weekly hours					Average overtime hours				
		Oct. 2001	Nov. 2001	Sept. 2002	Oct. 2002 ^P	Nov. 2002 ^P	Oct. 2001	Nov. 2001	Sept. 2002	Oct. 2002 ^P	Nov. 2002 ^P
Durable goods—Continued											
Transportation equipment	37	41.7	41.9	43.1	42.7	42.4	4.1	4.2	5.6	5.3	—
Motor vehicles and equipment	371	42.6	42.9	45.0	44.5	44.1	4.2	4.3	6.7	6.4	—
Motor vehicles and car bodies	3711	43.1	42.5	44.8	44.7	—	5.7	5.5	9.3	8.9	—
Truck and bus bodies	3713	42.5	43.1	44.3	44.3	—	3.8	3.9	5.1	4.0	—
Motor vehicle parts and accessories	3714	42.4	43.1	45.4	44.6	—	3.6	3.9	5.7	5.4	—
Truck trailers	3715	44.3	44.9	45.6	45.8	—	2.0	2.0	4.1	5.2	—
Aircraft and parts	372	42.4	42.1	40.8	40.8	—	4.5	4.3	3.9	3.8	—
Aircraft	3721	41.0	41.1	38.8	38.8	—	3.8	3.9	3.2	3.2	—
Aircraft engines and engine parts	3724	43.8	43.5	43.0	42.2	—	6.2	5.9	5.9	5.8	—
Aircraft parts and equipment, nec	3728	43.1	42.3	41.5	41.9	—	4.2	3.8	3.3	3.2	—
Ship and boat building and repairing	373	37.2	36.6	37.7	37.3	—	3.4	3.4	3.8	3.9	—
Ship building and repairing	3731	38.3	37.6	38.4	38.6	—	4.5	4.5	4.8	5.3	—
Boat building and repairing	3732	35.7	35.3	36.7	35.6	—	1.9	1.8	2.5	1.9	—
Railroad equipment	374	39.9	39.8	41.7	41.5	—	3.2	3.5	3.9	3.5	—
Guided missiles, space vehicles, and parts	376	41.9	42.8	41.4	42.4	—	7.4	7.0	3.9	3.9	—
Guided missiles and space vehicles	3761	42.8	43.8	42.0	42.0	—	11.9	11.4	5.7	5.7	—
Misc. transportation equipment	379	38.0	39.2	40.6	39.9	—	1.6	1.6	1.9	1.8	—
Travel trailers and campers	3792	36.7	40.1	41.3	40.6	—	1.0	0.9	1.0	1.0	—
Instruments and related products	38	40.6	40.8	40.8	40.7	41.0	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.9	—
Search and navigation equipment	381	38.6	37.9	39.4	38.9	—	2.2	2.5	2.4	2.1	—
Measuring and controlling devices	382	40.8	41.3	41.7	41.8	—	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.9	—
Environmental controls	3822	40.6	42.0	40.8	41.6	—	3.8	5.0	3.0	3.8	—
Process control instruments	3823	39.8	38.8	40.3	40.9	—	2.4	1.4	2.1	2.4	—
Instruments to measure electricity	3825	38.7	39.4	40.3	40.7	—	1.9	2.1	1.5	1.2	—
Medical instruments and supplies	384	40.9	41.0	40.6	40.1	—	3.1	3.0	2.9	3.0	—
Surgical and medical instrument	3841	42.4	42.6	41.9	41.6	—	3.8	3.7	3.4	3.8	—
Surgical appliances and supplies	3842	40.0	39.9	39.1	38.5	—	3.3	3.1	3.0	2.8	—
Ophthalmic goods	385	45.9	44.4	42.4	44.0	—	1.8	2.2	1.8	1.8	—
Photographic equipment and supplies	386	37.3	38.6	39.2	38.9	—	3.1	2.9	4.3	3.8	—
Watches, clocks, watchcases, and parts	387	36.0	38.3	35.2	36.2	—	1.6	3.3	0.5	1.0	—
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	39	37.4	37.4	38.6	38.9	38.6	1.7	1.7	2.1	2.4	—
Jewelry, silverware, and plated ware	391	36.9	35.7	36.0	37.3	—	2.0	1.8	1.5	1.9	—
Jewelry, precious metal	3911	35.6	34.4	34.0	35.4	—	2.3	2.1	1.5	2.0	—
Musical instruments	393	39.6	39.9	41.3	42.0	—	1.1	1.1	1.3	1.3	—
Toys and sporting goods	394	38.8	39.1	39.3	40.6	—	1.5	1.5	1.2	1.4	—
Dolls, games, toys, and children's vehicles	3942.4	37.3	37.5	34.8	37.6	—	2.5	1.9	0.8	0.6	—
Sporting and athletic goods, nec	3949	39.3	39.7	41.0	41.6	—	1.2	1.3	1.4	1.7	—
Pens, pencils, office, and art supplies	395	38.2	37.5	36.9	36.6	—	2.3	1.4	2.4	2.6	—
Costume jewelry and notions	396	36.1	35.7	36.9	37.6	—	1.0	0.8	1.5	1.1	—
Costume jewelry	3961	34.4	35.8	43.4	42.1	—	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.3	—
Miscellaneous manufactures	399	36.5	36.9	38.8	38.7	—	1.7	2.0	2.7	3.1	—
Signs and advertising specialties	3993	38.3	38.4	42.5	42.7	—	1.9	2.0	3.9	4.6	—
Nondurable goods		40.3	40.4	40.7	40.3	40.6	4.3	4.2	4.5	4.2	4.3
Food and kindred products	20	41.8	41.6	41.8	41.4	41.9	5.9	5.6	5.9	5.3	—
Meat products	201	41.8	41.4	41.1	40.6	—	5.2	5.2	4.7	4.2	—
Meat packing plants	2011	46.6	46.3	44.2	44.0	—	7.8	7.5	6.1	5.9	—
Sausages and other prepared meats	2013	41.5	41.6	40.4	39.6	—	5.3	5.7	5.5	4.6	—
Poultry slaughtering and processing	2015	39.3	38.7	39.8	39.1	—	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.1	—
Dairy products	202	40.7	41.6	42.3	41.8	—	4.1	4.8	4.7	4.4	—
Cheese, natural and processed	2022	41.3	44.3	45.6	45.5	—	2.7	3.7	3.7	3.4	—
Fluid milk	2026	41.4	42.0	42.8	41.6	—	4.9	5.4	5.7	4.9	—
Preserved fruits and vegetables	203	42.3	42.0	43.1	42.2	—	7.9	6.7	9.5	7.6	—
Canned specialties	2032	43.5	45.7	44.6	44.2	—	5.4	5.3	4.9	4.7	—
Canned fruits and vegetables	2033	44.7	43.2	45.7	45.2	—	11.6	8.6	13.5	10.8	—
Frozen fruits and vegetables	2037	44.8	44.5	45.4	45.7	—	8.2	7.1	11.2	9.1	—
Grain mill products	204	44.6	44.4	43.6	43.4	—	7.1	7.2	6.1	5.7	—
Flour and other grain mill products	2041	48.8	47.8	49.7	48.1	—	11.7	11.7	9.9	9.2	—
Prepared feeds, nec	2048	39.4	38.8	39.4	39.3	—	5.0	4.8	4.2	3.6	—

See footnotes at end of table.

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

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

Industry	1987 SIC Code	Average hourly earnings					Average weekly earnings				
		Oct. 2001	Nov. 2001	Sept. 2002	Oct. 2002 ^P	Nov. 2002 ^P	Oct. 2001	Nov. 2001	Sept. 2002	Oct. 2002 ^P	Nov. 2002 ^P
Durable goods—Continued											
Transportation equipment	37	\$19.41	\$19.54	\$20.04	\$20.31	\$20.54	\$809.40	\$818.73	\$863.72	\$867.24	\$870.90
Motor vehicles and equipment	371	19.83	19.96	20.71	21.11	21.45	844.76	856.28	931.95	939.40	945.95
Motor vehicles and car bodies	3711	24.61	24.61	25.59	26.14	—	1,060.69	1,045.93	1,146.43	1,168.46	—
Truck and bus bodies	3713	17.36	17.68	17.59	17.49	—	737.80	762.01	779.24	774.81	—
Motor vehicle parts and accessories	3714	17.89	18.04	18.81	19.24	—	758.54	777.52	853.97	858.10	—
Truck trailers	3715	12.14	12.41	12.74	12.93	—	537.80	557.21	580.94	592.19	—
Aircraft and parts	372	21.35	21.45	21.86	21.86	—	905.24	903.05	891.89	891.89	—
Aircraft	3721	24.13	24.21	24.59	24.76	—	989.33	995.03	954.09	960.69	—
Aircraft engines and engine parts	3724	20.96	21.07	21.84	21.64	—	918.05	916.55	939.12	913.21	—
Aircraft parts and equipment, nec	3728	18.71	18.79	19.23	19.24	—	806.40	794.82	798.05	806.16	—
Ship and boat building and repairing	373	15.00	15.22	15.29	15.34	—	558.00	557.05	576.43	572.18	—
Ship building and repairing	3731	16.46	16.64	16.55	16.72	—	630.42	625.66	635.52	645.39	—
Boat building and repairing	3732	12.92	13.12	13.59	13.31	—	461.24	463.14	498.75	473.84	—
Railroad equipment	374	18.37	18.53	18.59	18.74	—	732.96	737.49	775.20	777.71	—
Guided missiles, space vehicles, and parts	376	21.64	21.65	22.21	22.06	—	906.72	926.62	919.49	935.34	—
Guided missiles and space vehicles	3761	22.93	23.05	23.58	23.58	—	981.40	1,009.59	990.36	990.36	—
Misc. transportation equipment	379	13.10	12.93	13.15	13.33	—	497.80	506.86	533.89	531.87	—
Travel trailers and campers	3792	12.33	12.13	12.65	12.88	—	452.51	486.41	522.45	522.93	—
Instruments and related products	38	14.97	14.98	15.40	15.45	15.36	607.78	611.18	628.32	628.82	629.76
Search and navigation equipment	381	19.23	19.31	19.97	19.92	—	742.28	731.85	786.82	774.89	—
Measuring and controlling devices	382	15.22	15.26	15.51	15.60	—	620.98	630.24	646.77	652.08	—
Environmental controls	3822	12.33	12.24	12.55	12.64	—	500.60	514.08	512.04	525.82	—
Process control instruments	3823	15.51	15.65	15.81	15.94	—	617.30	607.22	637.14	651.95	—
Instruments to measure electricity	3825	17.95	18.45	18.60	18.62	—	694.67	726.93	749.58	757.83	—
Medical instruments and supplies	384	13.88	13.81	14.30	14.34	—	567.69	566.21	580.58	575.03	—
Surgical and medical instrument	3841	13.02	12.82	13.26	13.12	—	552.05	546.13	555.59	545.79	—
Surgical appliances and supplies	3842	14.08	14.18	14.36	14.54	—	563.20	565.78	561.48	559.79	—
Ophthalmic goods	385	11.39	11.22	11.97	12.08	—	522.80	498.17	507.53	531.52	—
Photographic equipment and supplies	386	18.52	18.68	19.01	19.11	—	690.80	721.05	745.19	743.38	—
Watches, clocks, watchcases, and parts	387	11.00	11.29	12.18	12.24	—	396.00	432.41	428.74	443.09	—
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	39	12.24	12.35	12.44	12.43	12.51	457.78	461.89	480.18	483.53	482.89
Jewelry, silverware, and plated ware	391	12.56	12.82	13.06	13.09	—	463.46	457.67	470.16	488.26	—
Jewelry, precious metal	3911	12.59	12.92	13.25	13.26	—	448.20	444.45	450.50	469.40	—
Musical instruments	393	11.50	11.35	11.55	11.38	—	455.40	452.87	477.02	477.96	—
Toys and sporting goods	394	12.03	12.09	12.36	12.11	—	466.76	472.72	485.75	491.67	—
Dolls, games, toys, and children's vehicles	3942,4	12.59	12.82	12.23	11.70	—	469.61	480.75	425.60	439.92	—
Sporting and athletic goods, nec	3949	11.85	11.86	12.40	12.24	—	465.71	470.84	508.40	509.18	—
Pens, pencils, office, and art supplies	395	11.98	11.90	12.91	13.00	—	457.64	446.25	476.38	475.80	—
Costume jewelry and notions	396	11.15	11.20	11.16	10.82	—	402.52	399.84	434.12	406.83	—
Costume jewelry	3961	10.26	10.25	9.63	9.49	—	352.94	366.95	417.94	399.53	—
Miscellaneous manufactures	399	12.52	12.67	12.49	12.62	—	456.98	467.52	484.61	488.39	—
Signs and advertising specialties	3993	14.22	14.25	13.98	14.18	—	544.63	547.20	594.15	605.49	—
Nondurable goods		14.26	14.36	14.69	14.66	14.71	574.68	580.14	597.88	590.80	597.23
Food and kindred products	20	12.89	13.10	13.26	13.23	13.24	538.80	544.96	554.27	547.72	554.76
Meat products	201	10.73	10.80	11.01	10.96	—	448.51	447.12	452.51	444.98	—
Meat packing plants	2011	11.59	11.59	11.70	11.79	—	540.09	536.62	517.14	518.76	—
Sausages and other prepared meats	2013	12.20	12.27	12.57	12.49	—	506.30	510.43	507.83	494.60	—
Poultry slaughtering and processing	2015	9.60	9.70	9.98	9.84	—	377.28	375.39	397.20	384.74	—
Dairy products	202	15.00	15.29	15.31	15.18	—	610.50	636.06	647.61	634.52	—
Cheese, natural and processed	2022	13.22	13.46	13.48	13.32	—	545.99	596.28	614.69	606.06	—
Fluid milk	2026	15.84	16.11	16.00	15.96	—	655.78	676.62	684.80	663.94	—
Preserved fruits and vegetables	203	12.28	12.60	12.68	12.80	—	519.44	529.20	546.51	540.16	—
Canned specialties	2032	16.37	16.50	15.71	15.67	—	712.10	754.05	700.67	692.61	—
Canned fruits and vegetables	2033	12.34	12.95	12.79	13.05	—	551.60	559.44	584.50	589.86	—
Frozen fruits and vegetables	2037	12.49	12.60	12.65	12.77	—	559.55	560.70	574.31	583.59	—
Grain mill products	204	15.64	15.76	15.66	15.42	—	697.54	699.74	682.78	669.23	—
Flour and other grain mill products	2041	14.10	14.22	13.54	13.46	—	688.08	679.72	672.94	647.43	—
Prepared feeds, nec	2048	13.33	13.55	13.16	12.95	—	525.20	525.74	518.50	508.94	—

See footnotes at end of table.

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

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

Industry	1987 SIC Code	Average weekly hours					Average overtime hours				
		Oct. 2001	Nov. 2001	Sept. 2002	Oct. 2002 ^P	Nov. 2002 ^P	Oct. 2001	Nov. 2001	Sept. 2002	Oct. 2002 ^P	Nov. 2002 ^P
Nondurable goods—Continued											
Food and kindred products—Continued											
Bakery products	205	40.5	40.1	41.1	40.6	-	4.0	3.8	4.2	3.8	-
Bread, cake, and related products	2051	40.3	39.9	40.1	39.6	-	4.0	3.9	4.0	3.5	-
Cookies, crackers, and frozen bakery products, except bread	2052,3	40.9	40.3	42.7	42.2	-	3.9	3.6	4.5	4.4	-
Sugar and confectionery products	206	43.2	43.7	44.4	45.0	-	8.8	7.7	8.1	10.5	-
Cane sugar	2061,2	58.6	61.3	65.5	64.3	-	16.0	18.0	16.6	18.3	-
Beet sugar	2063	39.2	41.5	41.7	41.8	-	6.2	4.0	3.7	7.1	-
Candy and other confectionery products	2064	40.7	40.6	41.1	41.2	-	5.2	5.0	7.6	8.5	-
Fats and oils	207	42.6	43.1	43.5	43.2	-	6.3	6.3	7.8	6.9	-
Beverages	208	44.3	44.8	45.2	45.4	-	5.4	6.0	6.1	5.5	-
Malt beverages	2082	44.9	47.4	49.1	48.6	-	5.5	7.6	5.4	5.3	-
Bottled and canned soft drinks	2086	44.9	46.3	44.9	46.2	-	5.1	6.8	6.1	5.4	-
Misc. food and kindred products	209	38.3	38.2	37.5	37.5	-	7.0	5.3	4.9	4.9	-
Tobacco products	21	40.3	40.2	40.2	40.9	40.4	2.6	3.5	3.2	2.8	-
Cigarettes	211	43.0	44.4	43.5	43.6	-	3.6	4.4	4.4	3.7	-
Textile mill products	22	39.3	39.5	41.5	40.8	41.1	3.5	3.5	4.0	3.7	-
Broadwoven fabric mills, cotton	221	38.5	37.7	39.2	38.7	-	2.7	2.6	3.0	2.8	-
Broadwoven fabric mills, synthetics	222	38.2	39.3	42.4	41.2	-	3.7	4.1	3.9	3.5	-
Broadwoven fabric mills, wool	223	39.7	38.8	41.8	41.1	-	0.5	0.5	1.2	1.1	-
Narrow fabric mills	224	40.4	37.6	37.8	37.4	-	4.5	2.2	1.4	2.2	-
Knitting mills	225	38.8	40.0	41.3	40.0	-	4.3	4.0	5.7	5.6	-
Women's hosiery, except socks	2251	38.1	38.8	43.7	40.0	-	1.6	3.0	4.3	2.2	-
Hosiery, nec	2252	34.5	36.4	36.8	35.8	-	1.5	2.0	2.4	2.1	-
Knit outerwear mills	2253	42.8	45.5	44.3	42.6	-	9.3	7.0	11.3	12.4	-
Weft knit fabric mills	2257	35.5	35.6	36.5	35.5	-	2.2	2.0	1.6	1.6	-
Textile finishing, except wool	226	41.6	41.3	41.3	41.3	-	5.0	5.4	4.7	4.3	-
Finishing plants, cotton	2261	45.5	45.4	44.4	44.6	-	6.1	6.6	6.8	6.2	-
Finishing plants, synthetics	2262	41.1	40.3	40.9	41.9	-	3.2	3.3	3.2	3.2	-
Carpets and rugs	227	39.6	40.4	43.0	43.1	-	1.9	2.5	2.5	2.4	-
Yarn and thread mills	228	39.2	38.0	41.7	40.8	-	3.4	3.0	4.0	3.6	-
Yarn spinning mills	2281	37.9	36.9	40.5	39.6	-	3.8	3.4	4.1	3.6	-
Throwing and winding mills	2282	44.1	41.8	46.4	46.2	-	2.4	2.0	3.9	3.7	-
Miscellaneous textile goods	229	39.6	40.9	42.5	41.8	-	2.9	3.7	4.5	3.5	-
Apparel and other textile products	23	36.5	37.0	36.7	36.4	37.1	1.6	1.7	2.0	1.8	-
Men's and boys' suits and coats	231	34.4	35.7	36.5	37.8	-	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.1	-
Men's and boys' furnishings	232	37.1	36.4	36.3	35.6	-	1.7	1.7	2.5	2.5	-
Men's and boys' shirts	2321	32.5	33.9	33.3	32.1	-	0.1	0.2	0.4	0.5	-
Men's and boys' trousers and slacks	2325	34.9	33.3	32.9	32.6	-	1.3	0.7	0.6	0.8	-
Men's and boys' work clothing	2326	36.7	34.4	34.8	35.1	-	4.1	4.8	7.7	5.8	-
Women's and misses' outerwear	233	35.8	36.9	35.8	35.0	-	0.5	0.5	0.9	0.6	-
Women's and misses' blouses and shirts	2331	31.5	32.4	29.6	29.1	-	0.7	1.2	1.6	1.7	-
Women's, juniors', and misses' dresses	2335	43.0	44.3	44.0	43.6	-	1.2	1.3	1.5	1.2	-
Women's and misses' suits and coats	2337	34.6	37.3	40.2	37.2	-	0.1	0.1	2.0	0.7	-
Women's and misses' outerwear, nec	2339	34.9	35.9	34.4	33.7	-	0.4	0.4	0.6	0.4	-
Women's and children's undergarments	234	31.9	31.0	32.7	33.3	-	0.6	0.5	1.1	1.1	-
Women's and children's underwear	2341	33.8	33.4	33.4	34.3	-	0.9	0.7	1.4	1.4	-
Brassieres, girdles, and allied garments	2342	27.2	24.8	30.1	29.6	-	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.1	-
Girls' and children's outerwear	236	39.5	41.2	42.8	41.5	-	1.2	1.5	3.0	1.8	-
Girls' and children's dresses and blouses	2361	41.9	43.4	43.1	44.1	-	0.7	0.8	1.3	1.4	-
Fur goods and misc. apparel and accessories	237,8	33.9	34.2	33.7	34.0	-	3.4	4.0	2.7	1.4	-
Misc. fabricated textile products	239	37.5	38.2	38.2	38.3	-	2.3	2.6	2.7	2.5	-
Curtains and draperies	2391	35.2	34.5	34.5	32.7	-	0.2	0.5	0.1	0.1	-
House furnishings, nec	2392	38.4	38.7	38.9	38.1	-	2.0	2.2	2.2	1.8	-
Automotive and apparel trimmings	2396	38.3	39.9	38.9	39.2	-	2.6	2.9	3.1	3.0	-
Paper and allied products	26	41.7	41.8	42.1	41.5	41.9	5.2	5.0	5.5	5.2	-
Paper mills	262	43.0	42.9	42.1	41.6	-	6.2	6.1	6.0	5.7	-
Paperboard mills	263	39.5	38.6	40.0	38.8	-	6.8	6.3	6.7	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				
		Oct. 2001	Nov. 2001	Sept. 2002	Oct. 2002 ^P	Nov. 2002 ^P	Oct. 2001	Nov. 2001	Sept. 2002	Oct. 2002 ^P	Nov. 2002 ^P
Nondurable goods—Continued											
Food and kindred products—Continued											
Bakery products	205	\$14.23	\$14.45	\$14.97	\$14.85	—	\$576.32	\$579.45	\$615.27	\$602.91	—
Bread, cake, and related products	2051	14.25	14.39	14.76	14.66	—	574.28	574.16	591.88	580.54	—
Cookies, crackers, and frozen bakery products, except bread	2052,3	14.19	14.54	15.28	15.14	—	580.37	585.96	652.46	638.91	—
Sugar and confectionery products	206	15.08	15.00	15.77	15.53	—	651.46	655.50	700.19	698.85	—
Cane sugar	2061,2	15.63	15.52	16.04	15.46	—	915.92	951.38	1,050.62	994.08	—
Beet sugar	2063	16.12	16.62	17.89	16.05	—	631.90	689.73	746.01	670.89	—
Candy and other confectionery products	2064	15.01	14.92	15.55	15.93	—	610.91	605.75	639.11	656.32	—
Fats and oils	207	12.50	12.80	12.93	12.36	—	532.50	551.68	562.46	533.95	—
Beverages	208	17.82	18.28	18.01	18.14	—	789.43	818.94	814.05	823.56	—
Malt beverages	2082	24.64	25.28	24.06	24.14	—	1,106.34	1,198.27	1,181.35	1,173.20	—
Bottled and canned soft drinks	2086	15.71	16.15	16.36	16.58	—	705.38	747.75	734.56	766.00	—
Misc. food and kindred products	209	11.54	11.90	11.87	11.92	—	441.98	454.58	445.13	447.00	—
Tobacco products	21	20.71	21.46	20.61	20.29	\$20.40	834.61	862.69	828.52	829.86	\$824.16
Cigarettes	211	26.35	26.59	27.51	27.48	—	1,133.05	1,180.60	1,196.69	1,198.13	—
Textile mill products	22	11.34	11.40	11.80	11.74	11.82	445.66	450.30	489.70	478.99	485.80
Broadwoven fabric mills, cotton	221	11.46	11.49	11.80	11.65	—	441.21	433.17	462.56	450.86	—
Broadwoven fabric mills, synthetics	222	12.57	12.60	12.91	12.86	—	480.17	495.18	547.38	529.83	—
Broadwoven fabric mills, wool	223	11.50	11.75	12.20	12.22	—	456.55	455.90	509.96	502.24	—
Narrow fabric mills	224	10.91	10.92	11.21	11.17	—	440.76	410.59	423.74	417.76	—
Knitting mills	225	10.65	10.69	11.04	11.12	—	413.22	427.60	455.95	444.80	—
Women's hosiery, except socks	2251	9.10	9.15	9.17	9.17	—	346.71	355.02	400.73	366.80	—
Hosiery, nec	2252	10.36	10.43	10.84	10.72	—	357.42	379.65	398.91	383.78	—
Knit outerwear mills	2253	11.20	11.29	12.21	12.53	—	479.36	513.70	540.90	533.78	—
Weft knit fabric mills	2257	11.12	11.13	11.32	11.47	—	394.76	396.23	413.18	407.19	—
Textile finishing, except wool	226	11.71	11.82	11.93	11.82	—	487.14	488.17	492.71	488.17	—
Finishing plants, cotton	2261	11.10	11.18	11.26	11.18	—	505.05	507.57	499.94	498.63	—
Finishing plants, synthetics	2262	12.85	13.16	13.44	13.03	—	528.14	530.35	549.70	545.96	—
Carpets and rugs	227	10.99	11.01	11.89	11.82	—	435.20	444.80	511.27	509.44	—
Yarn and thread mills	228	10.78	10.79	11.12	11.12	—	422.58	410.02	463.70	453.70	—
Yarn spinning mills	2281	10.64	10.64	10.94	10.89	—	403.26	392.62	443.07	431.24	—
Throwing and winding mills	2282	10.98	10.94	11.48	11.59	—	484.22	457.29	532.67	535.46	—
Miscellaneous textile goods	229	12.52	12.70	13.02	12.78	—	495.79	519.43	553.35	534.20	—
Apparel and other textile products	23	9.44	9.49	9.94	9.98	9.96	344.56	351.13	364.80	363.27	369.52
Men's and boys' suits and coats	231	9.56	9.59	9.56	9.37	—	328.86	342.36	348.94	354.19	—
Men's and boys' furnishings	232	8.70	8.83	9.15	9.16	—	322.77	321.41	332.15	326.10	—
Men's and boys' shirts	2321	8.60	8.84	8.96	9.13	—	279.50	299.68	298.37	293.07	—
Men's and boys' trousers and slacks	2325	8.76	8.96	9.28	9.32	—	305.72	298.37	305.31	303.83	—
Men's and boys' work clothing	2326	8.72	9.09	9.50	9.21	—	320.02	312.70	330.60	323.27	—
Women's and misses' outerwear	233	8.66	8.54	9.15	9.21	—	310.03	315.13	327.57	322.35	—
Women's and misses' blouses and shirts	2331	8.76	9.18	9.25	9.25	—	275.94	297.43	273.80	269.18	—
Women's, juniors', and misses' dresses	2335	10.25	10.07	10.31	10.37	—	440.75	446.10	453.64	452.13	—
Women's and misses' suits and coats	2337	8.56	8.54	10.08	10.63	—	296.18	318.54	405.22	395.44	—
Women's and misses' outerwear, nec	2339	8.31	8.17	8.79	8.83	—	290.02	293.30	302.38	297.57	—
Women's and children's undergarments	234	9.46	9.42	9.86	9.61	—	301.77	292.02	322.42	320.01	—
Women's and children's underwear	2341	9.26	9.28	9.57	9.31	—	312.99	309.95	319.64	319.33	—
Brassieres, girdles, and allied garments	2342	10.05	9.91	10.97	10.84	—	273.36	245.77	330.20	320.86	—
Girls' and children's outerwear	236	8.51	8.44	8.93	8.78	—	336.15	347.73	382.20	364.37	—
Girls' and children's dresses and blouses	2361	8.47	8.24	8.27	8.11	—	354.89	357.62	356.44	357.65	—
Fur goods and misc. apparel and accessories	237,8	9.02	8.93	9.31	9.19	—	305.78	305.41	313.75	312.46	—
Misc. fabricated textile products	239	10.52	10.67	11.09	11.17	—	394.50	407.59	423.64	427.81	—
Curtains and draperies	2391	8.79	8.73	8.49	8.25	—	309.41	301.19	292.91	269.78	—
House furnishings, nec	2392	9.55	9.60	9.78	9.69	—	366.72	371.52	380.44	369.19	—
Automotive and apparel trimmings	2396	12.64	13.23	13.99	14.16	—	484.11	527.88	544.21	555.07	—
Paper and allied products	26	17.14	17.19	17.66	17.60	17.65	714.74	718.54	743.49	730.40	739.54
Paper mills	262	22.09	22.15	23.40	23.30	—	949.87	950.24	985.14	969.28	—
Paperboard mills	263	22.38	22.46	22.44	22.53	—	884.01	866.96	897.60	874.16	—

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				
		Oct. 2001	Nov. 2001	Sept. 2002	Oct. 2002P	Nov. 2002P	Oct. 2001	Nov. 2001	Sept. 2002	Oct. 2002P	Nov. 2002P
Nondurable goods—Continued											
Paper and allied products—Continued											
Paperboard containers and boxes	265	41.8	41.9	42.6	42.2	—	4.4	4.1	5.3	4.7	—
Corrugated and solid fiber boxes	2653	40.8	40.7	41.9	41.5	—	4.2	3.5	4.8	4.2	—
Sanitary food containers	2656	41.4	43.5	41.4	40.1	—	4.9	5.7	5.8	5.5	—
Folding paperboard boxes	2657	43.2	43.8	43.8	43.2	—	4.6	5.4	5.9	5.4	—
Misc. converted paper products	267	41.0	41.3	41.7	41.0	—	5.0	5.0	5.3	4.9	—
Paper, coated and laminated, nec	2672	44.9	45.2	43.9	42.5	—	3.6	3.4	3.3	2.4	—
Bags: plastics, laminated, and coated	2673	37.2	37.6	39.6	38.6	—	8.0	8.4	8.0	7.5	—
Envelopes	2677	39.7	39.7	38.6	38.3	—	3.8	3.8	2.1	2.3	—
Printing and publishing	27	38.1	38.4	38.0	37.7	37.9	3.4	3.2	3.2	3.1	—
Newspapers	271	32.8	34.2	33.3	33.1	—	1.4	1.9	1.6	1.4	—
Periodicals	272	37.5	38.3	37.4	36.0	—	8.1	7.7	5.9	5.7	—
Books	273	40.1	40.8	41.3	39.7	—	4.3	3.5	3.2	2.2	—
Book publishing	2731	38.7	40.2	40.2	39.4	—	1.1	1.3	1.3	0.8	—
Book printing	2732	41.3	41.3	42.4	40.1	—	7.3	5.5	5.3	3.6	—
Miscellaneous publishing	274	33.7	33.6	31.6	31.4	—	2.8	2.3	1.8	2.2	—
Commercial printing	275	40.0	39.8	40.0	39.8	—	3.7	3.5	3.5	3.5	—
Commercial printing, lithographic	2752	39.6	39.6	40.1	39.8	—	3.1	3.2	3.1	3.1	—
Commercial printing, nec	2759	41.2	40.5	40.4	40.3	—	5.3	4.4	4.8	4.7	—
Manifold business forms	276	38.1	37.4	35.7	36.2	—	2.1	1.5	3.5	3.6	—
Blankbooks and bookbinding	278	38.6	38.8	38.5	38.9	—	2.7	2.1	2.6	3.4	—
Printing trade services	279	41.6	42.6	41.2	40.7	—	4.5	4.2	5.5	4.1	—
Chemicals and allied products	28	42.0	42.1	42.7	41.9	42.2	4.7	4.7	5.9	5.6	—
Industrial inorganic chemicals	281	39.4	39.8	40.6	39.0	—	4.0	4.1	4.3	3.8	—
Industrial inorganic chemicals, nec	2819	42.4	43.0	42.8	41.9	—	5.0	5.4	5.4	4.7	—
Plastics materials and synthetics	282	41.8	41.6	42.9	42.4	—	4.5	4.6	5.6	5.3	—
Plastics materials and resins	2821	42.9	43.0	45.2	44.4	—	4.2	4.7	5.9	5.0	—
Organic fibers, noncellulosic	2824	40.0	39.2	39.9	39.5	—	5.3	4.6	5.5	5.6	—
Drugs	283	43.0	43.2	43.2	42.1	—	5.2	5.5	6.1	5.6	—
Pharmaceutical preparations	2834	42.3	42.6	43.0	41.4	—	4.5	4.9	5.8	5.4	—
Soap, cleaners, and toilet goods	284	40.1	40.0	41.1	40.4	—	4.1	3.4	4.6	3.8	—
Soap and other detergents	2841	44.1	44.1	47.8	46.4	—	4.4	3.9	4.6	3.3	—
Polishing, sanitation, and finishing preparations ..	2842,3	34.6	34.5	36.1	35.0	—	3.1	2.3	3.2	2.5	—
Toilet preparations	2844	40.9	40.9	40.8	40.5	—	4.4	3.8	5.5	4.7	—
Paints and allied products	285	38.6	37.8	41.0	40.7	—	4.4	5.0	7.2	7.9	—
Industrial organic chemicals	286	44.1	45.9	44.9	43.2	—	4.8	5.8	6.7	6.1	—
Cyclic crudes and intermediates	2865	39.4	39.3	43.4	38.0	—	3.4	3.6	7.9	5.2	—
Other industrial organic chemicals	2861,9	44.9	47.0	45.1	44.1	—	5.0	6.2	6.5	6.2	—
Agricultural chemicals	287	41.4	41.1	40.0	39.8	—	3.3	3.3	2.7	2.9	—
Miscellaneous chemical products	289	44.7	43.8	45.2	45.9	—	6.7	5.0	9.1	10.2	—
Petroleum and coal products	29	41.7	42.0	43.1	42.2	42.1	6.2	6.3	5.5	5.2	—
Petroleum refining	291	41.3	41.3	41.4	40.8	—	6.6	6.8	6.2	6.1	—
Asphalt paving and roofing materials	295	41.0	41.6	44.3	43.4	—	5.6	5.5	4.3	4.2	—
Rubber and misc. plastics products	30	40.6	40.8	41.1	40.9	40.8	3.3	3.5	3.8	3.6	—
Tires and inner tubes	301	44.5	44.7	44.7	44.8	—	5.3	5.4	5.9	5.9	—
Rubber and plastics footwear	302	41.6	41.0	39.3	41.7	—	2.6	1.7	1.5	1.3	—
Hose, belting, gaskets, and packing	305	39.5	39.9	40.0	40.0	—	2.8	3.1	3.5	3.0	—
Rubber and plastics hose and belting	3052	39.7	39.6	41.2	41.2	—	2.6	2.5	2.9	2.6	—
Fabricated rubber products, nec	306	40.7	40.8	40.7	41.0	—	3.2	3.4	4.0	4.1	—
Miscellaneous plastics products, nec	308	40.3	40.5	40.9	40.6	—	3.2	3.3	3.6	3.4	—
Leather and leather products	31	36.4	36.9	35.7	36.5	37.3	1.4	1.6	0.8	0.8	—
Leather tanning and finishing	311	42.8	42.1	39.8	40.9	—	4.7	3.8	3.5	3.5	—
Footwear cut stock and footwear, except rubber	313,4	39.0	40.2	39.9	39.8	—	0.6	1.1	0.6	0.6	—
Men's footwear, except athletic	3143	37.5	38.8	38.3	37.1	—	0.9	1.7	0.7	0.6	—
Women's footwear, except athletic	3144	41.8	43.6	43.0	45.9	—	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.7	—
Luggage	316	29.0	29.3	26.9	27.9	—	0.7	1.1	0.0	0.0	—
Handbags and personal leather goods	317	31.7	31.5	29.9	32.3	—	3.3	3.3	0.1	0.2	—
Service-producing ^c		32.5	32.5	33.0	32.7	32.7	—	—	—	—	—
Transportation and public utilities ^c		37.9	37.9	38.9	38.3	38.4	—	—	—	—	—

See footnotes at end of table.

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

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

Industry	1987 SIC Code	Average hourly earnings					Average weekly earnings				
		Oct. 2001	Nov. 2001	Sept. 2002	Oct. 2002P	Nov. 2002P	Oct. 2001	Nov. 2001	Sept. 2002	Oct. 2002P	Nov. 2002P
Nondurable goods—Continued											
Paper and allied products—Continued											
Paperboard containers and boxes	265	\$14.71	\$14.77	\$15.18	\$15.06	—	\$614.88	\$618.86	\$646.67	\$635.53	—
Corrugated and solid fiber boxes	2653	14.64	14.69	15.11	14.87	—	597.31	597.88	633.11	617.11	—
Sanitary food containers	2656	14.75	14.92	15.26	15.50	—	610.65	649.02	631.76	621.55	—
Folding paperboard boxes	2657	15.71	15.82	16.57	16.60	—	678.67	692.92	725.77	717.12	—
Misc. converted paper products	267	14.69	14.75	15.19	15.09	—	602.29	609.18	633.42	618.69	—
Paper, coated and laminated, nec	2672	18.43	18.49	19.42	19.07	—	827.51	835.75	852.54	810.48	—
Bags: plastics, laminated, and coated	2673	13.41	13.54	13.44	13.43	—	498.85	509.10	532.22	518.40	—
Envelopes	2677	13.11	13.13	13.70	13.71	—	520.47	521.26	528.82	525.09	—
Printing and publishing	27	14.93	14.91	15.32	15.32	\$15.34	568.83	572.54	582.16	577.56	\$581.39
Newspapers	271	14.37	14.33	14.69	14.60	—	471.34	490.09	489.18	483.26	—
Periodicals	272	16.09	16.04	16.58	16.81	—	603.38	614.33	620.09	605.16	—
Books	273	15.71	15.60	16.46	16.18	—	629.97	636.48	679.80	642.35	—
Book publishing	2731	14.84	14.81	15.36	15.06	—	574.31	595.36	617.47	593.36	—
Book printing	2732	16.47	16.31	17.57	17.32	—	680.21	673.60	744.97	694.53	—
Miscellaneous publishing	274	14.50	14.30	14.49	14.84	—	488.65	480.48	457.88	465.98	—
Commercial printing	275	15.24	15.24	15.54	15.58	—	609.60	606.55	621.60	620.08	—
Commercial printing, lithographic	2752	15.36	15.39	15.50	15.52	—	608.26	609.44	621.55	617.70	—
Commercial printing, nec	2759	14.79	14.76	15.34	15.40	—	609.35	597.78	619.74	620.62	—
Manifold business forms	276	14.79	14.92	16.13	15.75	—	563.50	558.01	575.84	570.15	—
Blankbooks and bookbinding	278	11.54	11.45	11.60	11.65	—	445.44	444.26	446.60	453.19	—
Printing trade services	279	17.35	17.17	18.15	17.83	—	721.76	731.44	747.78	725.68	—
Chemicals and allied products	28	18.74	18.83	19.45	19.30	19.51	787.08	792.74	830.52	808.67	823.32
Industrial inorganic chemicals	281	20.07	20.06	20.19	20.09	—	790.76	798.39	819.71	783.51	—
Industrial inorganic chemicals, nec	2819	21.56	21.60	21.48	21.52	—	914.14	928.80	919.34	901.69	—
Plastics materials and synthetics	282	19.55	19.57	20.61	20.55	—	817.19	814.11	884.17	871.32	—
Plastics materials and resins	2821	22.05	22.17	23.50	23.28	—	945.95	953.31	1,062.20	1,033.63	—
Organic fibers, noncellulosic	2824	16.39	16.15	16.69	16.85	—	655.60	633.08	665.93	665.58	—
Drugs	283	18.43	18.54	19.33	19.07	—	792.49	800.93	835.06	802.85	—
Pharmaceutical preparations	2834	17.93	18.12	19.05	18.70	—	758.44	771.91	819.15	774.18	—
Soap, cleaners, and toilet goods	284	16.58	16.56	17.21	16.95	—	664.86	662.40	707.33	684.78	—
Soap and other detergents	2841	20.91	20.44	21.15	20.61	—	922.13	901.40	1,010.97	956.30	—
Polishing, sanitation, and finishing preparations	2842,3	14.05	14.16	13.94	14.07	—	486.13	488.52	503.23	492.45	—
Toilet preparations	2844	15.37	15.58	16.67	16.38	—	628.63	637.22	680.14	663.39	—
Paints and allied products	285	16.45	16.56	17.80	18.02	—	634.97	625.97	729.80	733.41	—
Industrial organic chemicals	286	21.87	22.11	22.90	22.57	—	964.47	1,014.85	1,028.21	975.02	—
Cyclic crudes and intermediates	2865	23.77	24.22	23.75	23.68	—	936.54	951.85	1,030.75	899.84	—
Other industrial organic chemicals	2861,9	21.59	21.81	22.76	22.41	—	969.39	1,025.07	1,026.48	988.28	—
Agricultural chemicals	287	20.42	20.74	21.38	21.22	—	845.39	852.41	855.20	844.56	—
Miscellaneous chemical products	289	16.96	17.04	16.90	17.10	—	758.11	746.35	763.88	784.89	—
Petroleum and coal products	29	22.23	22.38	22.46	22.48	22.54	926.99	939.96	968.03	948.66	948.93
Petroleum refining	291	25.03	25.32	25.81	25.65	—	1,033.74	1,045.72	1,068.53	1,046.52	—
Asphalt paving and roofing materials	295	18.34	17.93	17.70	17.86	—	751.94	745.89	784.11	775.12	—
Rubber and misc. plastics products	30	13.53	13.57	13.74	13.77	13.76	549.32	553.66	564.71	563.19	561.41
Tires and inner tubes	301	19.95	20.14	20.66	20.63	—	887.78	900.26	923.50	924.22	—
Rubber and plastics footwear	302	7.78	7.91	8.82	8.79	—	323.65	324.31	346.63	366.54	—
Hose, belting, gaskets, and packing	305	13.67	13.85	14.34	14.12	—	539.97	552.62	573.60	564.80	—
Rubber and plastics hose and belting	3052	13.41	13.67	14.30	14.16	—	532.38	541.33	589.16	583.39	—
Fabricated rubber products, nec	306	13.36	13.27	13.51	13.68	—	543.75	541.42	549.86	560.88	—
Miscellaneous plastics products, nec	308	12.84	12.87	12.98	13.02	—	517.45	521.24	530.88	528.61	—
Leather and leather products	31	10.24	10.20	10.04	10.08	10.24	372.74	376.38	358.43	367.92	381.95
Leather tanning and finishing	311	12.62	12.54	12.65	12.68	—	540.14	527.93	503.47	518.61	—
Footwear cut stock and footwear, except rubber	313,4	9.76	9.69	9.89	10.03	—	380.64	389.54	394.61	399.19	—
Men's footwear, except athletic	3143	10.14	10.00	10.13	10.33	—	380.25	388.00	387.98	383.24	—
Women's footwear, except athletic	3144	8.90	8.93	9.05	9.19	—	372.02	389.35	389.15	421.82	—
Luggage	316	9.50	9.60	9.12	9.60	—	275.50	281.28	245.33	267.84	—
Handbags and personal leather goods	317	10.47	10.38	9.11	9.03	—	331.90	326.97	272.39	291.67	—
Service-producing ^c		14.00	14.06	14.45	14.44	14.50	455.00	456.95	476.85	472.19	474.15
Transportation and public utilities ^c		16.93	17.01	17.40	17.38	17.46	641.65	644.68	676.86	665.65	670.46

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				
		Oct. 2001	Nov. 2001	Sept. 2002	Oct. 2002 ^P	Nov. 2002 ^P	Oct. 2001	Nov. 2001	Sept. 2002	Oct. 2002 ^P	Nov. 2002 ^P
Transportation and public utilities—Continued											
Local and interurban passenger transit	41	32.5	32.7	33.7	33.5	-	-	-	-	-	-
Local and suburban transportation	411	37.0	37.4	37.1	36.3	-	-	-	-	-	-
Trucking and warehousing	42	39.8	40.0	40.9	40.3	-	-	-	-	-	-
Trucking and courier services, except air	421	39.8	39.8	40.9	40.3	-	-	-	-	-	-
Public warehousing and storage	422	39.6	41.0	40.5	39.7	-	-	-	-	-	-
Water transportation:											
Water transportation services	449	35.3	36.0	35.7	36.2	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pipelines, except natural gas	46	40.5	41.7	44.7	44.2	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transportation services	47	35.3	35.5	36.2	35.3	-	-	-	-	-	-
Passenger transportation arrangement	472	35.1	35.1	35.1	34.3	-	-	-	-	-	-
Travel agencies	4724	35.4	35.6	35.7	34.9	-	-	-	-	-	-
Freight transportation arrangement	473	34.2	34.7	35.7	34.8	-	-	-	-	-	-
Communications ^c	48	39.8	39.5	40.3	39.7	-	-	-	-	-	-
Telephone communications ^c	481	39.8	39.3	40.3	39.5	-	-	-	-	-	-
Telephone communications, except radio ^c	4813	39.7	39.2	40.2	39.5	-	-	-	-	-	-
Radio and television broadcasting	483	34.2	34.4	36.5	35.2	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cable and other pay television services	484	46.8	46.5	45.4	46.3	-	-	-	-	-	-
Electric, gas, and sanitary services	49	42.7	42.3	42.6	42.3	-	-	-	-	-	-
Electric services	491	43.5	43.1	42.3	42.0	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gas production and distribution	492	41.5	40.4	41.6	41.5	-	-	-	-	-	-
Combination utility services	493	43.4	43.7	41.1	41.0	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sanitary services	495	42.2	41.5	45.7	45.1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Wholesale trade		38.0	38.3	38.9	38.4	38.5	-	-	-	-	-
Durable goods	50	38.1	38.4	39.4	38.8	-	-	-	-	-	-
Motor vehicles, parts, and supplies	501	34.8	35.3	35.6	34.5	-	-	-	-	-	-
Furniture and home furnishings	502	37.3	37.5	38.5	37.5	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lumber and other construction materials	503	39.8	38.9	39.5	39.0	-	-	-	-	-	-
Professional and commercial equipment	504	38.3	39.5	41.6	40.6	-	-	-	-	-	-
Medical and hospital equipment	5047	38.6	39.1	42.0	41.2	-	-	-	-	-	-
Metals and minerals, except petroleum	505	40.3	40.5	40.9	41.6	-	-	-	-	-	-
Electrical goods	506	37.0	37.6	37.3	37.0	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hardware, plumbing, and heating equipment	507	39.6	40.4	42.6	42.0	-	-	-	-	-	-
Machinery, equipment, and supplies	508	39.0	38.6	40.0	39.3	-	-	-	-	-	-
Misc. wholesale trade durable goods	509	37.9	38.0	38.1	37.9	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nondurable goods	51	37.8	38.1	38.2	37.8	-	-	-	-	-	-
Paper and paper products	511	32.8	34.4	33.9	32.9	-	-	-	-	-	-
Drugs, proprietaries, and sundries	512	39.1	37.6	37.1	36.7	-	-	-	-	-	-
Apparel, piece goods, and notions	513	39.4	39.7	39.6	39.6	-	-	-	-	-	-
Groceries and related products	514	39.4	39.9	40.1	39.7	-	-	-	-	-	-
Farm-product raw materials	515	33.8	32.1	32.5	33.7	-	-	-	-	-	-
Chemicals and allied products	516	40.4	40.2	44.4	42.9	-	-	-	-	-	-
Petroleum and petroleum products	517	38.2	37.5	37.3	37.1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Beer, wine, and distilled beverages	518	38.3	38.5	39.1	38.6	-	-	-	-	-	-
Misc. wholesale trade nondurable goods	519	36.1	36.8	36.0	36.1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Retail trade		28.6	28.5	29.1	28.9	28.9	-	-	-	-	-
Building materials and garden supplies	52	36.4	34.9	37.6	37.1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lumber and other building materials	521	38.2	36.1	39.5	38.9	-	-	-	-	-	-
Paint, glass, and wallpaper stores	523	37.4	37.2	37.3	36.5	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hardware stores	525	30.5	30.1	29.9	29.6	-	-	-	-	-	-
Retail nurseries and garden stores	526	33.7	33.5	36.7	36.7	-	-	-	-	-	-

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				
		Oct. 2001	Nov. 2001	Sept. 2002	Oct. 2002 ^P	Nov. 2002 ^P	Oct. 2001	Nov. 2001	Sept. 2002	Oct. 2002 ^P	Nov. 2002 ^P
Transportation and public utilities—Continued											
Local and interurban passenger transit	41	\$12.49	\$12.59	\$12.94	\$12.80	—	\$405.93	\$411.69	\$436.08	\$428.80	—
Local and suburban transportation	411	13.42	13.60	14.01	13.88	—	496.54	508.64	519.77	503.84	—
Trucking and warehousing	42	14.13	14.12	14.45	14.45	—	562.37	564.80	591.01	582.34	—
Trucking and courier services, except air	421	14.29	14.27	14.54	14.55	—	568.74	567.95	594.69	586.37	—
Public warehousing and storage	422	12.75	12.76	13.58	13.42	—	504.90	523.16	549.99	532.77	—
Water transportation:											
Water transportation services	449	22.71	23.32	23.45	24.14	—	801.66	839.52	837.17	873.87	—
Pipelines, except natural gas	46	24.37	24.49	24.99	25.00	—	986.99	1,021.23	1,117.05	1,105.00	—
Transportation services	47	15.64	15.97	16.16	16.16	—	552.09	566.94	584.99	570.45	—
Passenger transportation arrangement	472	15.45	15.57	15.98	15.91	—	542.30	546.51	560.90	545.71	—
Travel agencies	4724	15.92	16.01	16.65	16.51	—	563.57	569.96	594.41	576.20	—
Freight transportation arrangement	473	16.63	17.17	17.28	17.15	—	568.75	595.80	616.90	596.82	—
Communications ^c	48	18.82	18.91	19.67	19.48	—	749.04	746.95	792.70	773.36	—
Telephone communications ^c	481	19.22	19.44	20.21	19.88	—	764.96	763.99	814.46	785.26	—
Telephone communications, except radio ^c	4813	19.81	19.99	21.15	20.83	—	786.46	783.61	850.23	822.79	—
Radio and television broadcasting	483	19.32	19.19	19.93	20.02	—	660.74	660.14	727.45	704.70	—
Cable and other pay television services	484	16.65	16.41	17.38	17.53	—	779.22	763.07	789.05	811.64	—
Electric, gas, and sanitary services	49	22.48	22.56	22.99	22.78	—	959.90	954.29	979.37	963.59	—
Electric services	491	23.14	23.15	24.45	24.17	—	1,006.59	997.77	1,034.24	1,015.14	—
Gas production and distribution	492	21.67	21.72	21.58	21.47	—	899.31	877.49	897.73	891.01	—
Combination utility services	493	26.41	26.17	28.05	27.52	—	1,146.19	1,143.63	1,152.85	1,128.32	—
Sanitary services	495	19.38	19.79	18.61	18.68	—	817.84	821.29	850.48	842.47	—
Wholesale trade		15.95	15.96	16.36	16.25	\$16.35	606.10	611.27	636.40	624.00	\$629.48
Durable goods	50	16.81	16.79	17.21	17.10	—	640.46	644.74	678.07	663.48	—
Motor vehicles, parts, and supplies	501	14.81	15.03	15.19	15.08	—	515.39	530.56	540.76	520.26	—
Furniture and home furnishings	502	15.42	15.49	15.37	15.19	—	575.17	580.88	591.75	569.63	—
Lumber and other construction materials	503	15.41	15.38	15.90	15.84	—	613.32	598.28	628.05	617.76	—
Professional and commercial equipment	504	20.99	20.97	21.78	21.61	—	803.92	828.32	906.05	877.37	—
Medical and hospital equipment	5047	19.88	19.67	19.71	19.73	—	767.37	769.10	827.82	812.88	—
Metals and minerals, except petroleum	505	15.66	15.70	16.56	16.43	—	631.10	635.85	677.30	683.49	—
Electrical goods	506	16.65	16.49	16.80	16.86	—	616.05	620.02	626.64	623.82	—
Hardware, plumbing, and heating equipment	507	15.41	15.28	15.57	15.54	—	610.24	617.31	663.28	652.68	—
Machinery, equipment, and supplies	508	16.50	16.45	16.76	16.60	—	643.50	634.97	670.40	652.38	—
Misc. wholesale trade durable goods	509	13.33	13.19	13.23	13.22	—	505.21	501.22	504.06	501.04	—
Nondurable goods	51	14.76	14.83	15.20	15.11	—	557.93	565.02	580.64	571.16	—
Paper and paper products	511	14.14	14.57	14.60	14.66	—	463.79	501.21	494.94	482.31	—
Drugs, proprietaries, and sundries	512	19.83	20.07	21.33	20.62	—	775.35	754.63	791.34	756.75	—
Apparel, piece goods, and notions	513	13.55	13.52	13.36	13.34	—	533.87	536.74	529.06	528.26	—
Groceries and related products	514	14.90	14.94	15.21	15.19	—	587.06	596.11	609.92	603.04	—
Farm-product raw materials	515	11.39	11.46	11.85	11.87	—	384.98	367.87	385.13	400.02	—
Chemicals and allied products	516	16.78	16.81	16.51	16.53	—	677.91	675.76	733.04	709.14	—
Petroleum and petroleum products	517	14.18	14.19	14.38	14.39	—	541.68	532.13	536.37	533.87	—
Beer, wine, and distilled beverages	518	16.53	16.60	16.99	16.91	—	633.10	639.10	664.31	652.73	—
Misc. wholesale trade nondurable goods	519	11.76	11.72	12.16	12.21	—	424.54	431.30	437.76	440.78	—
Retail trade		9.87	9.91	10.15	10.13	10.13	282.28	282.44	295.37	292.76	292.76
Building materials and garden supplies	52	12.08	12.29	12.23	12.30	—	439.71	428.92	459.85	456.33	—
Lumber and other building materials	521	12.67	13.03	12.78	12.88	—	483.99	470.38	504.81	501.03	—
Paint, glass, and wallpaper stores	523	12.10	11.89	12.27	12.35	—	452.54	442.31	457.67	450.78	—
Hardware stores	525	9.47	9.52	9.93	9.96	—	288.84	286.55	296.91	294.82	—
Retail nurseries and garden stores	526	10.66	10.82	10.49	10.43	—	359.24	362.47	384.98	382.78	—

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				
		Oct. 2001	Nov. 2001	Sept. 2002	Oct. 2002P	Nov. 2002P	Oct. 2001	Nov. 2001	Sept. 2002	Oct. 2002P	Nov. 2002P
Retail trade—Continued											
General merchandise stores	53	28.6	28.6	29.6	29.3	-	-	-	-	-	-
Department stores	531	28.5	28.5	29.5	29.3	-	-	-	-	-	-
Variety stores	533	28.4	28.3	30.0	29.1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Misc. general merchandise stores	539	30.5	30.5	30.7	30.1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Food stores	54	30.2	30.2	30.1	29.8	-	-	-	-	-	-
Grocery stores	541	30.3	30.4	30.1	29.8	-	-	-	-	-	-
Retail bakeries	546	30.1	30.2	30.5	30.6	-	-	-	-	-	-
Automotive dealers and service stations	55	36.2	36.1	35.9	35.6	-	-	-	-	-	-
New and used car dealers	551	36.5	36.9	37.0	36.7	-	-	-	-	-	-
Auto and home supply stores	553	38.3	37.3	37.6	37.4	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gasoline service stations	554	34.9	34.9	33.8	33.4	-	-	-	-	-	-
Automotive dealers, nec	559	34.6	36.1	34.7	34.9	-	-	-	-	-	-
Apparel and accessory stores	56	25.0	24.9	26.1	26.0	-	-	-	-	-	-
Men's and boys' clothing stores	561	27.3	27.2	27.8	27.7	-	-	-	-	-	-
Women's clothing stores	562	23.1	23.5	26.5	26.1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Family clothing stores	565	26.1	26.0	27.4	27.4	-	-	-	-	-	-
Shoe stores	566	23.8	23.1	23.1	22.7	-	-	-	-	-	-
Furniture and home furnishings stores	57	31.8	31.6	33.0	32.3	-	-	-	-	-	-
Furniture and home furnishings stores	571	32.7	32.8	33.5	32.8	-	-	-	-	-	-
Household appliance stores	572	32.0	32.8	30.8	30.0	-	-	-	-	-	-
Radio, television, and computer stores	573	30.8	30.1	32.8	32.1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Radio, television, and electronic stores	5731	30.5	31.6	32.1	31.3	-	-	-	-	-	-
Record and prerecorded tape stores	5735	23.9	22.4	25.6	25.1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Eating and drinking places²	58	24.8	24.7	25.3	25.1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Miscellaneous retail establishments	59	29.3	29.1	29.9	29.5	-	-	-	-	-	-
Drug stores and proprietary stores	591	28.3	28.2	28.7	28.2	-	-	-	-	-	-
Used merchandise stores	593	29.2	28.7	28.8	28.1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Miscellaneous shopping goods stores	594	27.2	27.1	28.1	27.5	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nonstore retailers	596	34.1	34.0	34.7	34.5	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fuel dealers	598	36.6	36.7	37.0	37.4	-	-	-	-	-	-
Retail stores, nec	599	30.3	29.9	31.3	30.7	-	-	-	-	-	-
Optical goods stores	5995	31.8	31.6	31.9	32.0	-	-	-	-	-	-
Miscellaneous retail stores, nec	5999	31.3	30.8	33.2	32.0	-	-	-	-	-	-
Finance, insurance, and real estate³		35.8	35.9	36.7	35.8	35.9	-	-	-	-	-
Depository institutions	60	34.6	34.8	36.2	35.3	-	-	-	-	-	-
Commercial banks	602	34.3	34.6	36.0	35.1	-	-	-	-	-	-
State commercial banks	6022	34.1	33.9	35.8	34.6	-	-	-	-	-	-
National and commercial banks, nec	6021,9	34.5	35.0	36.2	35.5	-	-	-	-	-	-
Credit unions	606	35.4	35.5	36.4	35.5	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nondepository institutions	61	35.9	35.9	36.2	34.7	-	-	-	-	-	-
Personal credit institutions	614	36.2	37.0	38.1	36.9	-	-	-	-	-	-
Security and commodity brokers:											
Security and commodity services	628	36.2	35.9	37.6	36.6	-	-	-	-	-	-
Insurance carriers	63	38.2	38.5	39.1	38.3	-	-	-	-	-	-
Life insurance	631	38.9	39.0	39.9	38.8	-	-	-	-	-	-
Medical service and health insurance	632	38.6	38.6	38.8	38.6	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hospital and medical service plans	6324	39.9	39.7	40.5	40.3	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fire, marine, and casualty insurance	633	37.0	37.9	38.1	37.1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Services		32.5	32.5	32.9	32.6	32.6	-	-	-	-	-
Agricultural services	07	34.5	34.3	34.9	34.2	-	-	-	-	-	-

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				
		Oct. 2001	Nov. 2001	Sept. 2002	Oct. 2002 ^P	Nov. 2002 ^P	Oct. 2001	Nov. 2001	Sept. 2002	Oct. 2002 ^P	Nov. 2002 ^P
Retail trade—Continued											
General merchandise stores	53	\$9.90	\$10.02	\$10.45	\$10.38	—	\$283.14	\$286.57	\$309.32	\$304.13	—
Department stores	531	10.07	10.20	10.68	10.60	—	287.00	290.70	315.06	310.58	—
Variety stores	533	7.67	7.62	7.83	7.80	—	217.83	215.65	234.90	226.98	—
Misc. general merchandise stores	539	9.24	9.37	9.52	9.51	—	281.82	285.79	292.26	286.25	—
Food stores	54	10.11	10.14	10.25	10.25	—	305.32	306.23	308.53	305.45	—
Grocery stores	541	10.17	10.21	10.28	10.27	—	308.15	310.38	309.43	306.05	—
Retail bakeries	546	9.55	9.51	10.01	10.06	—	287.46	287.20	305.31	307.84	—
Automotive dealers and service stations	55	12.88	12.97	13.46	13.22	—	466.26	468.22	483.21	470.63	—
New and used car dealers	551	17.11	17.26	17.89	17.34	—	624.52	636.89	661.93	636.38	—
Auto and home supply stores	553	11.69	11.72	11.93	11.93	—	447.73	437.16	448.57	446.18	—
Gasoline service stations	554	5.87	5.88	5.98	5.99	—	204.86	205.21	202.12	200.07	—
Automotive dealers, nec	559	14.48	14.21	14.69	14.60	—	501.01	512.98	509.74	509.54	—
Apparel and accessory stores	56	9.81	9.70	9.86	9.91	—	245.25	241.53	257.35	257.66	—
Men's and boys' clothing stores	561	10.10	10.14	9.60	9.77	—	275.73	275.81	266.88	270.63	—
Women's clothing stores	562	10.17	10.08	10.01	10.08	—	234.93	236.88	265.27	263.09	—
Family clothing stores	565	9.80	9.56	9.80	9.78	—	255.78	248.56	268.52	267.97	—
Shoe stores	566	9.18	9.29	9.56	9.74	—	218.48	214.60	220.84	221.10	—
Furniture and home furnishings stores	57	13.37	13.07	13.63	13.49	—	425.17	413.01	449.79	435.73	—
Furniture and home furnishings stores	571	12.24	12.34	12.72	12.64	—	400.25	404.75	426.12	414.59	—
Household appliance stores	572	13.02	13.32	14.09	13.78	—	416.64	436.90	433.97	413.40	—
Radio, television, and computer stores	573	14.84	13.92	14.70	14.51	—	457.07	418.99	482.16	465.77	—
Radio, television, and electronic stores	5731	13.32	12.35	13.24	12.91	—	406.26	390.26	425.00	404.08	—
Record and prerecorded tape stores	5735	8.57	8.10	8.72	8.77	—	204.82	181.44	223.23	220.13	—
Eating and drinking places ²	58	7.18	7.18	7.34	7.39	—	178.06	177.35	185.70	185.49	—
Miscellaneous retail establishments	59	10.74	10.79	11.12	11.08	—	314.68	313.99	332.49	326.86	—
Drug stores and proprietary stores	591	11.83	12.17	12.29	12.17	—	334.79	343.19	352.72	343.19	—
Used merchandise stores	593	8.86	8.83	8.59	8.62	—	258.71	253.42	247.39	242.22	—
Miscellaneous shopping goods stores	594	9.75	9.75	10.20	10.12	—	265.20	264.23	286.62	278.30	—
Nonstore retailers	596	11.34	11.29	11.63	11.65	—	386.69	383.86	403.56	401.93	—
Fuel dealers	598	14.00	14.11	14.16	14.24	—	512.40	517.84	523.92	532.58	—
Retail stores, nec	599	10.76	10.68	11.24	11.24	—	326.03	319.33	351.81	345.07	—
Optical goods stores	5995	12.48	12.62	12.88	12.69	—	396.86	398.79	410.87	406.08	—
Miscellaneous retail stores, nec	5999	11.12	11.00	11.65	11.67	—	348.06	338.80	386.78	373.44	—
Finance, insurance, and real estate³		15.91	15.97	16.57	16.52	\$16.70	569.58	573.32	608.12	591.42	\$599.53
Depository institutions	60	12.33	12.44	12.72	12.76	—	426.62	432.91	460.46	450.43	—
Commercial banks	602	11.75	11.87	12.16	12.22	—	403.03	410.70	437.76	428.92	—
State commercial banks	6022	11.53	11.68	11.99	12.03	—	393.17	395.95	429.24	416.24	—
National and commercial banks, nec	6021,9	11.89	11.99	12.27	12.35	—	410.21	419.65	444.17	438.43	—
Credit unions	606	11.99	12.05	12.51	12.42	—	424.45	427.78	455.36	440.91	—
Nondepository institutions	61	17.77	17.91	19.11	19.28	—	637.94	642.97	691.78	669.02	—
Personal credit institutions	614	13.53	13.62	14.25	14.03	—	489.79	503.94	542.93	517.71	—
Security and commodity brokers: Security and commodity services	628	23.70	23.81	24.62	24.38	—	857.94	854.78	925.71	892.31	—
Insurance carriers	63	18.38	18.43	19.20	19.06	—	702.12	709.56	750.72	730.00	—
Life insurance	631	17.02	16.96	17.81	17.76	—	662.08	661.44	710.62	689.09	—
Medical service and health insurance	632	17.04	17.12	17.58	17.63	—	657.74	660.83	682.10	680.52	—
Hospital and medical service plans	6324	17.37	17.48	17.83	17.90	—	693.06	693.96	722.12	721.37	—
Fire, marine, and casualty insurance	633	20.16	20.20	21.03	20.76	—	745.92	765.58	801.24	770.20	—
Services		14.87	14.99	15.36	15.39	15.49	483.28	487.18	505.34	501.71	504.97
Agricultural services	07	11.45	11.57	11.94	11.94	—	395.03	396.85	416.71	408.35	—

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				
		Oct. 2001	Nov. 2001	Sept. 2002	Oct. 2002 ^P	Nov. 2002 ^P	Oct. 2001	Nov. 2001	Sept. 2002	Oct. 2002 ^P	Nov. 2002 ^P
Services—Continued											
Agricultural services—Continued											
Veterinary services	074	28.5	28.4	28.7	28.3	-	-	-	-	-	-
Landscape and horticultural services	078	37.1	37.0	37.6	36.8	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hotels and other lodging places:											
Hotels and motels ²	701	29.4	29.1	30.7	30.6	-	-	-	-	-	-
Personal services:											
Laundry, cleaning, and garment services	721	33.9	34.0	33.5	34.0	-	-	-	-	-	-
Beauty shops ²	723	27.7	28.0	27.8	27.9	-	-	-	-	-	-
Miscellaneous personal services	729	29.8	29.7	28.2	27.8	-	-	-	-	-	-
Business services	73	33.6	33.6	33.9	33.7	-	-	-	-	-	-
Advertising	731	34.2	34.5	34.6	34.0	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mailing, reproduction, and stenographic services:											
Photocopying and duplicating services	7334	34.7	35.2	36.2	35.8	-	-	-	-	-	-
Services to buildings	734	28.8	28.8	29.0	28.9	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disinfecting and pest control services	7342	36.3	36.2	38.3	36.1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Building maintenance services, nec	7349	28.2	28.2	28.2	28.3	-	-	-	-	-	-
Miscellaneous equipment rental and leasing	735	37.6	37.2	38.7	38.2	-	-	-	-	-	-
Medical equipment rental	7352	36.3	37.1	36.6	36.1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Heavy construction equipment rental	7353	41.3	40.8	42.0	42.2	-	-	-	-	-	-
Equipment rental and leasing, nec	7359	36.8	36.1	38.1	37.4	-	-	-	-	-	-
Personnel supply services:											
Help supply services	7363	32.3	32.5	32.5	32.9	-	-	-	-	-	-
Computer and data processing services	737	38.0	38.1	38.5	38.2	-	-	-	-	-	-
Computer programming services	7371	37.4	37.8	39.2	38.5	-	-	-	-	-	-
Computer integrated systems design	7373	39.4	39.7	39.1	37.5	-	-	-	-	-	-
Information retrieval services	7375	38.8	38.5	35.9	37.5	-	-	-	-	-	-
Computer maintenance and repair	7378	36.9	37.0	38.1	37.4	-	-	-	-	-	-
Miscellaneous business services	738	32.8	32.5	32.7	32.2	-	-	-	-	-	-
Detective and armored car services	7381	34.7	34.5	34.4	33.5	-	-	-	-	-	-
Security systems services	7382	36.0	36.0	37.9	38.0	-	-	-	-	-	-
Auto repair, services, and parking	75	34.7	34.8	35.3	35.0	-	-	-	-	-	-
Automotive rentals, without drivers	751	33.8	34.1	34.1	34.2	-	-	-	-	-	-
Passenger car rental	7514	32.9	33.0	33.0	33.4	-	-	-	-	-	-
Automobile parking	752	33.0	33.2	33.7	32.8	-	-	-	-	-	-
Automotive repair shops	753	36.7	36.8	37.2	37.3	-	-	-	-	-	-
Automotive and tire repair shops	7532,4	37.8	37.9	38.0	38.2	-	-	-	-	-	-
General automotive repair shops	7538	35.4	35.6	36.3	36.4	-	-	-	-	-	-
Automotive services, except repair	754	30.7	30.8	31.5	30.2	-	-	-	-	-	-
Carwashes	7542	27.4	27.5	28.3	26.3	-	-	-	-	-	-
Miscellaneous repair services	76	37.2	37.2	37.6	37.5	-	-	-	-	-	-
Motion pictures	78	30.7	30.7	30.1	30.1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Motion picture production and services	781	40.2	39.2	36.5	37.5	-	-	-	-	-	-
Video tape rental	784	23.8	23.5	26.7	24.4	-	-	-	-	-	-
Amusement and recreation services	79	25.2	25.3	25.2	25.7	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bowling centers	793	25.1	25.1	25.7	25.3	-	-	-	-	-	-
Misc. amusement and recreation services	799	24.7	24.8	24.8	25.1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Physical fitness facilities	7991	16.6	16.8	16.3	16.8	-	-	-	-	-	-
Membership sports and recreation clubs	7997	27.2	27.2	27.8	27.3	-	-	-	-	-	-
Health services	80	33.1	33.2	33.5	33.1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Offices and clinics of medical doctors	801	32.9	32.9	33.4	32.9	-	-	-	-	-	-
Offices and clinics of dentists	802	27.7	28.1	27.6	27.4	-	-	-	-	-	-
Offices and clinics of other health practitioners	804	30.2	30.2	30.2	30.1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nursing and personal care facilities	805	32.4	32.6	33.1	32.4	-	-	-	-	-	-
Intermediate care facilities	8052	31.2	31.5	32.5	31.7	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hospitals	806	35.0	35.1	35.3	35.1	-	-	-	-	-	-

See footnotes at end of table.

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

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

Industry	1987 SIC Code	Average hourly earnings					Average weekly earnings				
		Oct. 2001	Nov. 2001	Sept. 2002	Oct. 2002P	Nov. 2002P	Oct. 2001	Nov. 2001	Sept. 2002	Oct. 2002P	Nov. 2002P
Services—Continued											
Agricultural services—Continued											
Veterinary services	074	\$11.58	\$11.66	\$12.30	\$12.28	—	\$330.03	\$331.14	\$353.01	\$347.52	—
Landscape and horticultural services	078	11.47	11.60	11.91	11.91	—	425.54	429.20	447.82	438.29	—
Hotels and other lodging places:											
Hotels and motels ²	701	10.02	10.13	10.25	10.30	—	294.59	294.78	314.68	315.18	—
Personal services:											
Laundry, cleaning, and garment services	721	9.49	9.53	9.89	9.94	—	321.71	324.02	331.32	337.96	—
Beauty shops ²	723	10.64	10.78	10.84	10.79	—	294.73	301.84	301.35	301.04	—
Miscellaneous personal services	729	11.55	11.68	11.83	11.79	—	344.19	346.90	333.61	327.76	—
Business services											
Advertising	731	19.87	19.90	20.13	19.80	—	679.55	686.55	696.50	673.20	—
Mailing, reproduction, and stenographic services:											
Photocopying and duplicating services	7334	13.53	13.53	13.37	13.31	—	469.49	476.26	483.99	476.50	—
Services to buildings											
Disinfecting and pest control services	7342	12.89	12.80	13.62	13.76	—	467.91	463.36	521.65	496.74	—
Building maintenance services, nec	7349	8.81	8.80	9.07	9.01	—	248.44	248.16	255.47	254.98	—
Miscellaneous equipment rental and leasing											
Medical equipment rental	7352	13.99	14.24	14.19	14.40	—	507.84	528.30	519.35	519.84	—
Heavy construction equipment rental	7353	19.70	19.83	20.84	21.14	—	813.61	809.06	875.28	892.11	—
Equipment rental and leasing, nec	7359	13.29	13.42	13.53	13.53	—	489.07	484.46	515.49	506.02	—
Personnel supply services:											
Help supply services	7363	11.65	11.85	11.90	11.91	—	376.30	385.13	386.75	391.84	—
Computer and data processing services	737	24.93	24.92	25.72	25.63	—	947.34	949.45	990.22	979.07	—
Computer programming services	7371	28.68	28.52	29.43	29.23	—	1,072.63	1,078.06	1,153.66	1,125.35	—
Computer integrated systems design	7373	24.18	23.79	25.23	26.11	—	952.69	944.46	986.49	979.13	—
Information retrieval services	7375	16.38	16.61	18.34	17.71	—	635.54	639.49	658.41	664.13	—
Computer maintenance and repair	7378	17.15	16.87	18.20	18.24	—	632.84	624.19	693.42	682.18	—
Miscellaneous business services											
Detective and armored car services	7381	9.59	9.63	9.91	9.96	—	332.77	332.24	340.90	333.66	—
Security systems services	7382	15.43	15.42	15.74	16.26	—	555.48	555.12	596.55	617.88	—
Auto repair, services, and parking											
Automotive rentals, without drivers	751	11.71	11.91	11.92	12.13	—	395.80	406.13	406.47	414.85	—
Passenger car rental	7514	10.74	11.01	10.77	11.01	—	353.35	363.33	355.41	367.73	—
Automobile parking	752	9.54	9.46	9.79	9.84	—	314.82	314.07	329.92	322.75	—
Automotive repair shops	753	14.02	14.08	14.36	14.40	—	514.53	518.14	534.19	537.12	—
Automotive and tire repair shops	7532,4	14.89	14.92	15.27	15.28	—	562.84	565.47	580.26	583.70	—
General automotive repair shops	7538	13.58	13.66	13.91	13.98	—	480.73	486.30	504.93	508.87	—
Automotive services, except repair	754	9.63	9.61	9.96	10.01	—	295.64	295.99	313.74	302.30	—
Carwashes	7542	7.98	8.03	8.10	8.21	—	218.65	220.83	229.23	215.92	—
Miscellaneous repair services											
Motion pictures	78	16.05	15.64	15.49	15.59	—	492.74	480.15	466.25	469.26	—
Motion picture production and services	781	21.76	21.82	21.53	21.25	—	874.75	855.34	785.85	796.88	—
Video tape rental	784	7.87	7.94	8.49	8.51	—	187.31	186.59	226.68	207.64	—
Amusement and recreation services											
Bowling centers	793	8.44	8.50	8.85	8.87	—	211.84	213.35	227.45	224.41	—
Misc. amusement and recreation services	799	10.04	10.27	10.29	10.44	—	247.99	254.70	255.19	262.04	—
Physical fitness facilities	7991	10.39	10.40	10.84	11.02	—	172.47	174.72	176.69	185.14	—
Membership sports and recreation clubs	7997	10.79	10.94	10.97	11.15	—	293.49	297.57	304.97	304.40	—
Health services											
Offices and clinics of medical doctors	801	16.12	16.28	16.96	17.03	—	530.35	535.61	566.46	560.29	—
Offices and clinics of dentists	802	16.53	16.66	17.36	17.35	—	457.88	468.15	479.14	475.39	—
Offices and clinics of other health practitioners	804	13.78	13.85	14.22	14.18	—	416.16	418.27	429.44	426.82	—
Nursing and personal care facilities	805	11.45	11.49	11.80	11.83	—	370.98	374.57	390.58	383.29	—
Intermediate care facilities	8052	10.91	10.94	11.25	11.24	—	340.39	344.61	365.63	356.31	—
Hospitals	806	17.78	17.95	18.74	18.85	—	622.30	630.05	661.52	661.64	—

See footnotes at end of table.

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

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

Industry	1987 SIC Code	Average weekly hours					Average overtime hours				
		Oct. 2001	Nov. 2001	Sept. 2002	Oct. 2002P	Nov. 2002P	Oct. 2001	Nov. 2001	Sept. 2002	Oct. 2002P	Nov. 2002P
Services—Continued											
Health services—Continued											
Home health care services	808	29.7	29.7	30.2	29.8	-	-	-	-	-	-
Legal services	81	34.9	34.9	35.6	34.7	-	-	-	-	-	-
Social services	83	31.0	31.2	31.7	31.1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Individual and family services	832	30.9	31.2	31.5	30.9	-	-	-	-	-	-
Job training and related services	833	30.3	30.5	30.8	30.5	-	-	-	-	-	-
Child day care services	835	30.0	29.8	30.2	30.0	-	-	-	-	-	-
Residential care	836	32.1	32.6	33.1	32.2	-	-	-	-	-	-
Social services, nec	839	31.9	32.1	32.8	32.2	-	-	-	-	-	-
Membership organizations:											
Professional organizations	862	35.1	35.1	35.8	35.0	-	-	-	-	-	-
Engineering and management services	87	36.7	36.7	37.0	36.4	-	-	-	-	-	-
Engineering and architectural services	871	38.6	38.5	39.2	38.9	-	-	-	-	-	-
Engineering services	8711	38.9	38.9	39.5	39.2	-	-	-	-	-	-
Architectural services	8712	37.8	37.3	38.1	37.7	-	-	-	-	-	-
Surveying services	8713	37.2	36.9	37.7	37.4	-	-	-	-	-	-
Accounting, auditing, and bookkeeping	872	35.7	35.6	35.8	35.1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Research and testing services	873	36.0	35.9	35.7	35.0	-	-	-	-	-	-
Commercial physical research	8731	38.6	38.9	38.3	37.5	-	-	-	-	-	-
Commercial nonphysical research	8732	28.7	28.5	27.4	27.4	-	-	-	-	-	-
Noncommercial research organizations	8733	36.1	36.0	36.8	35.9	-	-	-	-	-	-
Management and public relations	874	36.0	36.1	36.4	35.8	-	-	-	-	-	-
Management services	8741	35.6	35.8	36.4	35.5	-	-	-	-	-	-
Management consulting services	8742	35.9	35.9	36.5	35.6	-	-	-	-	-	-
Public relations services	8743	34.5	35.2	31.6	32.0	-	-	-	-	-	-
Services, nec	89	35.2	35.2	35.8	35.7	-	-	-	-	-	-

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				
		Oct. 2001	Nov. 2001	Sept. 2002	Oct. 2002 ^P	Nov. 2002 ^P	Oct. 2001	Nov. 2001	Sept. 2002	Oct. 2002 ^P	Nov. 2002 ^P
Services—Continued											
Health services—Continued											
Home health care services	808	\$12.79	\$12.86	\$12.99	\$12.99	—	\$379.86	\$381.94	\$392.30	\$387.10	—
Legal services	81	21.15	21.20	21.94	21.64	—	738.14	739.88	781.06	750.91	—
Social services	83	10.46	10.49	10.93	10.88	—	324.26	327.29	346.48	338.37	—
Individual and family services	832	10.97	10.98	11.40	11.26	—	338.97	342.58	359.10	347.93	—
Job training and related services	833	10.11	10.09	10.53	10.49	—	306.33	307.75	324.32	319.95	—
Child day care services	835	9.14	9.17	9.53	9.55	—	274.20	273.27	287.81	286.50	—
Residential care	836	10.58	10.60	11.03	11.05	—	339.62	345.56	365.09	355.81	—
Social services, nec	839	12.94	12.98	13.63	13.50	—	412.79	416.66	447.06	434.70	—
Membership organizations:											
Professional organizations	862	20.23	20.19	21.04	21.12	—	710.07	708.67	753.23	739.20	—
Engineering and management services	87	20.12	20.20	20.91	20.81	—	738.40	741.34	773.67	757.48	—
Engineering and architectural services	871	22.02	21.97	22.60	22.59	—	849.97	845.85	885.92	878.75	—
Engineering services	8711	22.85	22.75	23.36	23.40	—	888.87	884.98	922.72	917.28	—
Architectural services	8712	20.35	20.45	21.26	20.98	—	769.23	762.79	810.01	790.95	—
Surveying services	8713	16.02	15.90	16.49	16.47	—	595.94	586.71	621.67	615.98	—
Accounting, auditing, and bookkeeping	872	17.07	17.38	18.06	17.88	—	609.40	618.73	646.55	627.59	—
Research and testing services	873	20.50	20.60	21.65	21.57	—	738.00	739.54	772.91	754.95	—
Commercial physical research	8731	23.50	23.55	24.65	24.54	—	907.10	916.10	944.10	920.25	—
Commercial nonphysical research	8732	15.07	14.81	15.81	15.18	—	432.51	422.09	433.19	415.93	—
Noncommercial research organizations	8733	23.84	24.01	24.59	25.04	—	860.62	864.36	904.91	898.94	—
Management and public relations	874	19.66	19.77	20.42	20.29	—	707.76	713.70	743.29	726.38	—
Management services	8741	17.60	17.70	18.04	17.84	—	626.56	633.66	656.66	633.32	—
Management consulting services	8742	21.87	22.00	23.20	22.84	—	785.13	789.80	846.80	813.10	—
Public relations services	8743	19.20	18.90	19.13	18.93	—	662.40	665.28	604.51	605.76	—
Services, nec	89	19.36	19.16	20.32	20.41	—	681.47	674.43	727.46	728.64	—

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.

^C = corrected. See editor's note for additional information.

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 editor's note on the first page of this publication for additional information.

**ESTABLISHMENT DATA
EARNINGS
NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED**

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

Industry	Oct. 2001	Nov. 2001	Sept. 2002	Oct. 2002 ^P	Nov. 2002 ^P
Manufacturing	\$14.27	\$14.37	\$14.60	\$14.66	\$14.73
Durable goods	14.78	14.86	15.08	15.18	15.26
Lumber and wood products	11.66	11.67	11.90	11.87	(2)
Furniture and fixtures	12.03	12.07	12.23	12.30	(2)
Stone, clay, and glass products	14.12	14.17	14.56	14.68	(2)
Primary metal industries	16.02	16.18	16.29	16.39	(2)
Fabricated metal products	13.73	13.81	14.09	14.17	(2)
Industrial machinery and equipment	15.41	15.48	15.82	15.81	(2)
Electronic and other electrical equipment	14.33	14.40	14.52	14.58	(2)
Transportation equipment	18.51	18.61	18.82	19.12	(2)
Instruments and related products	14.46	14.47	14.88	14.93	(2)
Miscellaneous manufacturing	11.97	12.07	12.11	12.07	(2)
Nondurable goods	13.54	13.66	13.91	13.93	\$13.97
Food and kindred products	12.03	12.27	12.39	12.43	(2)
Tobacco products	20.08	20.55	19.83	19.61	(2)
Textile mill products	10.86	10.92	11.25	11.23	(2)
Apparel and other textile products	9.23	9.27	9.68	9.75	(2)
Paper and allied products	16.14	16.21	16.58	16.56	(2)
Printing and publishing	14.29	14.31	14.70	14.72	(2)
Chemicals and allied products	17.74	17.83	18.20	18.09	(2)
Petroleum and coal products	20.70	20.82	21.11	21.17	(2)
Rubber and misc. plastics products	13.00	13.02	13.14	13.19	(2)
Leather and leather products	10.04	9.98	9.93	9.97	(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 editor's note on the first page 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				
	Oct. 2001	Nov. 2001	Sept. 2002	Oct. 2002 ^P	Nov. 2002 ^P	Oct. 2001	Nov. 2001	Sept. 2002	Oct. 2002 ^P	Nov. 2002 ^P
Total private:										
Current dollars ^c	\$14.49	\$14.54	\$14.92	\$14.91	\$14.96	\$492.66	\$494.36	\$514.74	\$508.43	\$508.64
Constant (1982) dollars ^c	8.07	8.11	8.17	8.15	(2)	274.31	275.72	281.74	277.83	(2)
Mining:										
Current dollars	17.72	17.61	17.80	17.79	\$17.89	772.59	764.27	768.96	766.75	\$767.48
Constant (1982) dollars	9.87	9.82	9.74	9.72	(2)	430.17	426.25	420.89	418.99	(2)
Construction:										
Current dollars	18.57	18.54	19.10	19.12	\$19.09	737.23	724.91	754.45	745.68	\$725.42
Constant (1982) dollars	10.34	10.34	10.45	10.45	(2)	410.48	404.30	412.94	407.48	(2)
Manufacturing:										
Current dollars	14.97	15.07	15.40	15.42	\$15.48	607.78	613.35	636.02	630.68	\$634.68
Constant (1982) dollars	8.34	8.40	8.43	8.43	(2)	338.41	342.08	348.12	344.63	(2)
Transportation and public utilities:										
Current dollars ^c	16.93	17.01	17.40	17.38	\$17.46	641.65	644.68	676.86	665.65	\$670.46
Constant (1982) dollars ^c	9.43	9.49	9.52	9.50	(2)	357.27	359.55	370.48	363.74	(2)
Wholesale trade:										
Current dollars	15.95	15.96	16.36	16.25	\$16.35	606.10	611.27	636.40	624.00	\$629.48
Constant (1982) dollars	8.88	8.90	8.95	8.88	(2)	337.47	340.92	348.33	340.98	(2)
Retail trade:										
Current dollars	9.87	9.91	10.15	10.13	\$10.13	282.28	282.44	295.37	292.76	\$292.76
Constant (1982) dollars	5.50	5.53	5.56	5.54	(2)	157.17	157.52	161.67	159.98	(2)
Finance, insurance, and real estate:										
Current dollars	15.91	15.97	16.57	16.52	\$16.70	569.58	573.32	608.12	591.42	\$599.53
Constant (1982) dollars	8.86	8.91	9.07	9.03	(2)	317.14	319.75	332.85	323.18	(2)
Services:										
Current dollars	14.87	14.99	15.36	15.39	\$15.49	483.28	487.18	505.34	501.71	\$504.97
Constant (1982) dollars	8.28	8.36	8.41	8.41	(2)	269.09	271.71	276.60	274.16	(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.

^c = corrected. See editor's note for additional information.

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 editor's note on the first page 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		
	Oct. 2001	Sept. 2002	Oct. 2002P	Oct. 2001	Sept. 2002	Oct. 2002P	Oct. 2001	Sept. 2002	Oct. 2002P
Alabama	40.6	41.0	40.1	\$13.29	\$13.33	\$13.34	\$539.57	\$546.53	\$534.93
Birmingham	41.8	42.7	42.3	14.01	13.86	13.95	585.62	591.82	590.09
Mobile	43.6	43.1	42.2	14.74	14.96	14.83	642.66	644.78	625.83
Alaska	40.5	34.2	29.3	14.84	15.14	17.61	601.02	517.79	515.97
Arizona	39.7	39.8	39.3	13.43	13.94	14.02	533.17	554.81	550.99
Arkansas	39.9	40.7	40.2	12.43	12.79	12.79	495.96	520.55	514.16
Fayetteville-Springdale-Rogers	40.0	39.9	39.1	12.79	12.76	12.87	511.60	509.12	503.22
Fort Smith	37.6	41.1	41.4	12.11	13.20	13.37	455.34	542.52	553.52
Little Rock-North Little Rock	40.7	40.4	38.8	12.97	13.25	13.34	527.88	535.30	517.59
Pine Bluff	40.5	40.8	39.3	13.14	14.62	14.88	532.17	596.50	584.78
California	40.9	40.9	40.6	14.84	15.04	15.07	606.96	615.14	611.84
Bakersfield	41.3	41.3	40.5	14.16	14.11	14.10	584.81	582.74	571.05
Fresno	40.2	41.0	40.3	12.45	12.29	12.42	500.49	503.89	500.53
Los Angeles-Long Beach	41.3	40.9	40.8	13.43	13.65	13.65	554.66	558.29	556.92
Modesto	39.8	39.8	39.6	14.34	14.41	14.47	570.73	573.52	573.01
Oakland	43.0	42.9	42.8	16.69	17.42	17.33	717.67	747.32	741.72
Orange County	42.5	41.2	41.1	13.66	13.71	13.77	580.55	564.85	565.95
Riverside-San Bernardino	41.6	41.3	41.5	12.82	12.85	12.84	533.31	530.71	532.86
Sacramento	40.2	41.0	40.4	15.13	15.26	15.23	608.23	625.66	615.29
Salinas	41.8	41.3	42.3	15.19	15.03	15.22	634.94	620.74	643.81
San Diego	39.5	39.7	39.4	13.94	14.23	14.25	550.63	564.93	561.45
San Francisco	39.6	39.1	39.1	15.18	15.33	15.37	601.13	599.40	600.97
San Jose	40.2	40.6	40.0	18.45	18.77	18.72	741.69	762.06	748.80
Santa Barbara-Santa Maria-Lompoc	39.4	41.1	41.2	15.12	15.27	15.22	595.73	627.60	627.06
Santa Rosa	39.3	38.8	38.4	15.76	15.83	15.96	619.37	614.20	612.86
Stockton-Lodi	42.1	40.1	40.4	13.51	13.50	13.43	568.77	541.35	542.57
Vallejo-Fairfield-Napa	40.7	40.3	41.4	16.73	16.79	16.97	680.91	676.64	702.56
Ventura	42.4	43.4	43.2	13.17	13.43	13.36	558.41	582.86	577.15
Colorado	38.8	40.7	41.1	15.42	15.99	15.86	598.30	650.79	651.85
Denver	40.8	42.2	42.5	14.20	14.34	14.16	579.36	605.15	601.80
Connecticut	42.6	42.4	42.6	16.24	16.20	16.18	691.82	686.88	689.27
Bridgeport	42.1	42.7	42.9	15.50	16.21	16.35	652.55	692.17	701.42
Danbury	39.5	39.8	39.8	15.39	16.09	15.76	607.91	640.38	627.25
Hartford	42.7	43.0	42.7	17.18	17.85	17.93	733.59	767.55	765.61
New Haven-Meriden	42.7	42.9	43.2	16.30	16.00	15.80	696.01	686.40	682.56
New London-Norwich	41.5	41.0	41.1	17.61	18.35	18.25	730.82	752.35	750.08
Stamford-Norwalk	43.0	41.7	40.5	13.67	14.50	15.08	587.81	604.65	610.74
Waterbury	41.3	40.2	40.8	15.40	16.01	16.17	636.02	643.60	659.74
Delaware	41.2	43.7	43.2	16.62	16.84	16.57	684.74	735.91	715.82
Dover	39.4	38.6	38.7	15.02	14.78	14.76	591.79	570.51	571.21
Wilmington-Newark	43.1	44.7	44.0	20.02	19.86	19.93	862.86	887.74	876.92
District of Columbia:									
Washington PMSA	39.2	42.7	42.2	15.95	15.45	15.49	625.24	659.72	653.68
Florida	42.1	41.2	41.0	12.91	13.63	13.77	543.51	561.56	564.57
Georgia	40.7	43.8	43.3	12.98	13.07	12.94	528.29	572.47	560.30
Atlanta	38.6	39.5	39.3	14.11	14.22	13.87	544.65	561.69	545.09
Savannah	43.8	49.2	49.5	16.33	17.52	17.18	715.25	861.98	850.41
Hawaii	36.9	37.6	35.9	14.47	14.27	14.40	533.94	536.55	516.96
Honolulu	36.7	36.6	35.0	14.18	13.59	14.01	520.41	497.39	490.35
Idaho	37.8	38.7	39.5	15.55	16.17	15.78	587.79	625.78	623.31
Illinois	40.5	40.8	40.5	14.62	14.69	14.61	592.11	599.35	591.71
Bloomington-Normal	40.0	40.0	39.7	20.23	21.18	21.19	809.20	847.20	841.24
Champaign-Urbana	39.7	40.0	38.6	13.52	13.89	14.00	536.74	555.60	540.40
Chicago	40.5	40.5	40.1	14.44	14.50	14.46	584.82	587.25	579.85
Davenport-Moline-Rock Island	40.7	39.7	39.3	16.09	16.17	15.88	654.86	641.95	624.08
Decatur	39.1	41.3	41.6	16.90	17.01	16.96	660.79	702.51	705.54
Kankakee	41.1	40.9	40.5	16.09	16.80	16.92	661.30	687.12	685.26
Peoria-Pekin	41.2	39.7	40.3	17.15	17.51	17.38	706.58	695.15	700.41
Rockford	40.4	40.7	41.0	16.85	17.27	17.06	680.74	702.89	699.46
Springfield	40.0	40.8	40.2	13.51	13.18	13.34	540.40	537.74	536.27

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		
	Oct. 2001	Sept. 2002	Oct. 2002P	Oct. 2001	Sept. 2002	Oct. 2002P	Oct. 2001	Sept. 2002	Oct. 2002P
Indiana	40.8	41.4	41.0	\$16.33	\$16.79	\$16.81	\$666.26	\$695.11	\$689.21
Bloomington	37.8	38.7	38.8	14.65	13.82	13.69	553.77	534.83	531.17
Elkhart-Goshen	37.0	38.3	38.4	15.29	16.24	16.30	565.73	621.99	625.92
Evansville-Henderson	41.7	42.1	41.8	16.13	16.23	15.70	672.62	683.28	656.26
Fort Wayne	40.0	41.4	40.9	15.85	16.64	16.68	634.00	688.90	682.21
Gary	40.9	42.4	42.0	21.12	21.15	21.32	863.81	896.76	895.44
Indianapolis	44.2	43.9	43.9	15.58	15.63	15.63	688.64	686.16	686.16
Kokomo	43.8	47.4	47.8	24.57	26.39	26.94	1,076.17	1,250.89	1,287.73
Lafayette	43.0	41.6	42.7	16.24	15.70	15.68	698.32	653.12	669.54
Muncie	45.2	45.5	45.5	14.50	14.75	14.78	655.40	671.13	672.49
South Bend	40.5	40.7	41.0	12.87	13.60	13.31	521.24	553.52	545.71
Terre Haute	41.9	42.0	41.0	14.74	15.14	15.36	617.61	635.88	629.76
Iowa	42.0	41.9	41.8	14.87	15.41	15.35	624.54	645.68	641.63
Cedar Rapids	40.8	42.9	42.3	19.29	19.91	19.64	787.03	854.14	830.77
Des Moines	39.9	43.6	43.8	16.62	15.99	16.24	663.14	697.16	711.31
Dubuque	37.9	35.8	35.2	15.57	16.21	16.01	590.10	580.32	563.55
Sioux City	43.1	46.7	46.2	12.30	13.01	13.11	530.13	607.57	605.68
Kansas	40.0	41.5	41.4	15.43	16.27	16.20	617.20	675.21	670.68
Topeka	39.4	40.8	41.7	18.77	19.45	19.11	739.54	793.56	796.89
Wichita	40.7	40.5	41.0	18.05	18.28	18.16	734.64	740.34	744.56
Kentucky	41.1	41.8	41.6	15.35	15.67	15.71	630.89	655.01	653.54
Lexington	40.4	39.5	38.9	14.60	15.53	15.59	589.84	613.44	606.45
Louisville	42.1	41.8	41.3	17.49	18.22	18.30	736.33	761.60	755.79
Louisiana	42.2	43.3	42.6	16.03	16.14	15.93	676.47	698.86	678.62
Baton Rouge	42.5	43.1	43.2	17.73	18.79	18.27	753.53	809.85	789.26
New Orleans	42.3	43.4	43.6	15.55	16.16	16.14	657.77	701.34	703.70
Shreveport-Bossier City	41.1	40.6	39.1	15.71	15.74	15.37	645.68	639.04	600.97
Maine	40.8	42.4	42.1	15.43	15.90	16.05	629.54	674.16	675.71
Lewiston-Auburn	39.4	40.6	40.2	14.03	14.84	14.56	552.78	602.50	585.31
Portland	42.7	44.1	44.3	12.64	13.37	13.11	539.73	589.62	580.77
Maryland	40.8	40.9	40.7	15.40	16.45	16.43	628.32	672.81	668.70
Baltimore PMSA	39.8	41.6	41.5	15.91	17.11	17.12	633.22	711.78	710.48
Massachusetts	40.7	41.3	40.7	15.50	15.76	15.69	630.85	650.89	638.58
Boston	39.5	40.7	39.9	16.90	16.88	16.79	667.55	687.02	669.92
Springfield	40.0	40.3	40.2	14.44	14.47	14.44	577.60	583.14	580.49
Worcester	40.6	41.2	41.4	15.08	15.11	15.07	612.25	622.53	623.90
Michigan	41.5	43.1	42.6	19.80	20.52	20.65	821.70	884.41	879.69
Ann Arbor	43.5	44.4	43.4	21.60	23.02	23.00	939.60	1,022.09	998.20
Detroit	42.9	43.9	43.5	21.70	22.31	22.24	930.93	979.41	967.44
Flint	41.5	43.6	43.4	26.04	27.04	27.58	1,080.66	1,178.94	1,196.97
Grand Rapids-Muskegon-Holland	39.1	40.1	40.1	15.96	16.19	16.36	624.04	649.22	656.04
Jackson	40.9	41.1	40.2	14.35	15.15	15.01	586.92	622.67	603.40
Kalamazoo-Battle Creek	44.8	42.3	42.8	15.15	15.46	15.35	678.72	653.96	656.98
Lansing East Lansing	40.4	39.6	40.0	21.93	22.59	23.04	885.97	894.56	921.60
Saginaw-Bay City-Midland	42.1	42.5	41.9	21.68	22.05	22.11	912.73	937.13	926.41
Minnesota	39.7	40.1	39.3	15.51	15.72	15.89	615.75	630.37	624.48
Duluth-Superior	39.9	40.7	41.8	14.68	15.88	15.92	585.73	646.32	665.46
Minneapolis-St. Paul	40.5	40.6	40.4	16.28	16.28	16.34	659.34	660.97	660.14
St. Cloud	41.6	43.1	42.0	14.88	15.34	15.01	619.01	661.15	630.42
Mississippi	39.5	40.2	38.7	12.20	12.58	12.61	481.90	505.72	488.01
Jackson	41.0	46.3	44.1	13.35	13.23	13.42	547.35	612.55	591.82
Missouri	41.2	40.1	40.0	14.85	15.43	15.69	611.82	618.74	627.60
Kansas City	43.7	43.4	43.7	17.46	17.68	17.62	763.00	767.31	769.99
St. Louis	42.1	42.1	42.4	16.91	17.68	17.96	711.91	744.33	761.50
Springfield	40.4	39.7	40.4	12.62	12.78	12.65	509.85	507.37	511.06
Montana	39.7	39.2	39.3	14.85	14.48	14.21	589.55	567.62	558.45
Nebraska	40.6	41.0	39.8	13.58	13.68	13.76	551.35	560.88	547.65
Lincoln	41.7	41.4	41.2	15.26	15.26	15.16	636.34	631.76	624.59
Omaha	41.6	42.5	41.5	15.11	15.13	15.67	628.58	643.03	650.31
Nevada	42.7	40.5	39.6	14.12	14.81	14.87	602.92	599.81	588.85
Las Vegas	43.4	41.1	39.9	13.43	13.94	13.85	582.86	572.93	552.62

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		
	Oct. 2001	Sept. 2002	Oct. 2002 ^P	Oct. 2001	Sept. 2002	Oct. 2002 ^P	Oct. 2001	Sept. 2002	Oct. 2002 ^P
New Hampshire	40.8	43.9	43.2	\$13.65	\$13.79	\$13.80	\$556.92	\$605.38	\$596.16
Manchester	37.8	38.9	39.2	15.97	15.99	16.11	603.67	622.01	631.51
Nashua	39.6	35.0	34.6	14.08	14.03	14.13	557.57	491.05	488.90
Portsmouth-Rochester	39.8	43.1	43.9	13.72	14.39	14.18	546.06	620.21	622.50
New Jersey	41.3	40.8	41.0	15.90	15.93	16.06	656.67	649.94	658.46
New Mexico	38.9	40.1	38.7	13.56	13.75	13.88	527.48	551.38	537.16
Albuquerque	39.2	38.1	37.2	14.36	15.21	15.45	562.91	579.50	574.74
New York	40.2	40.8	40.8	14.87	15.25	15.25	597.77	622.20	622.20
Albany-Schenectady-Troy	40.8	42.4	42.3	15.36	15.67	15.56	626.69	664.41	658.19
Binghamton	39.4	41.3	40.5	11.28	11.41	11.32	444.43	471.23	458.46
Buffalo-Niagara Falls	41.7	42.8	42.8	18.65	19.19	19.14	777.71	821.33	819.19
Dutchess County	38.7	37.7	38.2	13.48	14.18	14.12	521.68	534.59	539.38
Elmira	40.2	41.5	41.6	13.58	13.82	13.99	545.92	573.53	581.98
Nassau-Suffolk	39.1	39.2	38.9	13.65	13.66	13.71	533.72	535.47	533.32
New York PMSA	39.1	38.9	38.9	14.33	14.51	14.57	560.30	564.44	566.77
New York City	38.4	37.9	37.9	14.24	14.44	14.46	546.82	547.28	548.03
Newburgh	39.7	38.6	39.0	12.41	12.66	12.40	492.68	488.68	483.60
Rochester	40.5	42.0	42.1	17.01	17.17	17.36	688.91	721.14	730.86
Rockland County	43.7	42.9	42.9	17.28	17.26	17.34	755.14	740.45	743.89
Syracuse	40.7	41.4	40.7	16.05	16.13	16.13	653.24	667.78	656.49
Utica-Rome	39.0	39.2	39.1	12.97	13.11	13.17	505.83	513.91	514.95
Westchester County	42.7	44.4	44.0	13.96	14.16	14.37	596.09	628.70	632.28
North Carolina	39.1	41.0	40.6	13.43	13.66	13.69	525.11	560.06	555.81
Asheville	37.5	38.1	39.2	12.37	12.31	12.43	463.88	469.01	487.26
Charlotte-Gastonia-Rock Hill	38.7	40.0	40.2	13.98	14.38	14.39	541.03	575.20	578.48
Greensboro--Winston-Salem--High Point	40.3	41.0	40.1	13.31	13.40	13.41	536.39	549.40	537.74
Raleigh-Durham-Chapel Hill	38.8	43.4	42.2	14.94	14.61	14.86	579.67	634.07	627.09
North Dakota	39.3	40.7	41.0	12.85	12.89	12.79	505.01	524.62	524.39
Fargo-Moorhead	40.7	39.1	39.2	13.04	13.40	13.87	530.73	523.94	543.70
Ohio	41.4	41.6	41.3	17.29	17.35	17.31	715.81	721.76	714.90
Akron	39.9	41.0	40.9	14.81	14.85	14.85	590.92	608.85	607.37
Canton-Massillon	40.3	39.2	38.6	14.76	15.92	15.79	594.83	624.06	609.49
Cincinnati	42.5	42.3	42.3	17.14	16.92	17.10	728.45	715.72	723.33
Cleveland-Lorain-Elyria	41.1	41.8	41.8	16.79	17.11	17.10	690.07	715.20	714.78
Columbus	41.4	41.1	40.6	15.61	15.61	15.59	646.25	641.57	632.95
Dayton-Springfield	42.1	42.7	42.3	18.02	18.45	18.29	758.64	787.82	773.67
Hamilton-Middletown	46.4	44.5	45.6	19.33	19.42	19.44	896.91	864.19	886.46
Lima	40.2	41.2	41.1	18.74	19.28	19.36	753.35	794.34	795.70
Mansfield	43.1	43.1	44.9	17.88	18.73	19.07	770.63	807.26	856.24
Steubenville-Weirton	42.9	43.3	43.0	18.24	19.51	20.09	782.50	844.78	863.87
Toledo	43.9	44.0	43.9	20.38	20.79	21.04	894.68	914.76	923.66
Youngstown-Warren	40.8	41.6	41.3	19.24	19.72	20.02	784.99	820.35	826.83
Oklahoma	37.3	39.1	38.8	12.98	13.94	13.84	484.15	545.05	536.99
Oklahoma City	37.5	40.4	39.5	14.43	15.46	14.92	541.13	624.58	589.34
Tulsa	41.5	41.8	41.6	15.26	14.62	14.55	633.29	611.12	605.28
Oregon	39.5	41.3	40.3	15.98	16.19	16.04	631.21	668.65	646.41
Eugene-Springfield	39.8	41.3	41.0	15.30	16.59	16.09	608.94	685.17	659.69
Medford-Ashland	39.4	43.7	42.2	15.12	15.48	14.95	595.73	676.48	630.89
Portland-Vancouver	38.2	38.2	37.9	15.94	16.48	16.47	608.91	629.54	624.21
Salem	36.6	38.6	37.7	12.97	12.57	12.69	474.70	485.20	478.41
Pennsylvania	41.5	41.7	41.7	14.88	15.06	15.04	617.52	628.00	627.17
Allentown-Bethlem-Easton	41.3	41.6	41.5	15.20	15.10	15.11	627.76	628.16	627.07
Aitona	38.9	38.9	38.7	12.92	13.54	13.37	502.59	526.71	517.42
Erie	44.0	44.9	44.1	15.83	15.58	15.51	696.52	699.54	683.99
Harrisburg-Lebanon-Carlisle	40.6	42.2	41.5	15.17	15.95	15.98	615.90	673.09	663.17
Johnstown	38.5	39.9	40.0	12.03	12.06	12.13	463.16	481.19	485.20
Lancaster	40.0	39.8	39.7	14.83	14.85	14.85	593.20	591.03	589.55
Philadelphia PMSA	40.3	41.3	41.8	16.49	17.00	17.05	664.55	702.10	712.69
Pittsburgh	41.7	43.0	42.1	15.45	15.80	15.81	644.27	679.40	665.60
Reading	40.5	41.9	40.7	15.12	15.25	15.25	612.36	638.98	620.68
Scranton--Wilkes-Barre--Hazleton	40.7	40.1	40.3	13.31	13.64	13.71	541.72	546.96	552.51
Sharon	39.2	40.5	39.1	15.23	15.64	15.60	597.02	633.42	609.96
State College	40.7	39.8	40.2	13.20	13.64	13.78	537.24	542.87	553.96
Williamsport	41.7	40.9	43.1	12.47	12.68	12.80	520.00	518.61	551.68
York	41.8	42.0	42.6	15.71	16.02	16.02	656.68	672.84	682.45
Rhode Island	40.3	40.3	40.1	12.24	12.30	12.27	493.27	495.69	492.03
Providence-Fall River-Warwick	41.0	41.5	41.3	12.40	12.48	12.46	508.40	517.92	514.60

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		
	Oct. 2001	Sept. 2002	Oct. 2002 ^P	Oct. 2001	Sept. 2002	Oct. 2002 ^P	Oct. 2001	Sept. 2002	Oct. 2002 ^P
South Carolina	42.0	42.1	42.0	\$11.24	\$11.82	\$11.83	\$472.08	\$497.62	\$496.86
South Dakota	41.0	42.8	43.6	11.78	12.05	12.11	482.98	515.74	528.00
Rapid City	39.0	35.5	35.1	10.87	12.44	12.32	423.93	441.62	432.43
Sioux Falls	44.0	43.8	45.1	11.89	12.22	12.08	523.16	535.24	544.81
Tennessee	38.9	40.1	39.2	13.35	13.58	13.62	519.32	544.56	533.90
Chattanooga	38.3	40.1	39.4	12.67	12.74	12.82	485.26	510.87	505.11
Johnson City-Kingsport-Bristol	36.6	38.7	37.2	12.97	12.60	12.77	474.70	487.62	475.04
Knoxville	41.3	40.8	39.3	13.13	13.33	13.61	542.27	543.86	534.87
Memphis	41.1	40.4	40.8	14.01	14.42	14.38	575.81	582.57	586.70
Nashville	38.0	38.9	39.1	14.41	14.82	14.95	547.58	576.50	584.55
Texas	42.6	42.2	41.9	12.60	12.74	12.70	536.76	537.63	532.13
Dallas	42.4	42.7	42.6	12.56	12.62	12.57	532.54	538.87	535.48
Ft. Worth-Arlington	41.7	41.0	41.3	13.61	13.47	13.56	567.54	552.27	560.03
Houston	44.6	42.9	42.4	14.54	14.54	14.57	648.48	623.77	617.77
San Antonio	45.0	45.7	45.7	10.55	10.50	10.55	474.75	479.85	482.14
Utah	38.3	38.7	38.0	13.94	14.48	14.35	533.90	560.38	545.30
Salt Lake City-Ogden	35.8	37.0	35.7	13.96	14.75	14.52	499.77	545.75	518.36
Vermont	39.3	39.7	39.7	14.43	14.47	14.48	567.10	574.46	574.86
Burlington	40.9	40.4	40.4	14.95	15.15	15.12	611.46	612.06	610.85
Virginia	41.5	43.3	42.9	14.32	14.91	14.93	594.28	645.60	640.50
Bristol	43.4	41.1	41.1	12.57	12.65	12.32	545.54	519.92	506.35
Charlottesville	44.6	41.2	41.8	12.66	13.20	13.14	564.64	543.84	549.25
Danville	39.1	42.6	42.6	14.17	14.55	14.55	554.05	619.83	619.83
Lynchburg	42.0	44.9	43.8	13.40	13.89	14.10	562.80	623.66	617.56
Northern Virginia	38.7	40.2	39.4	15.17	15.90	16.06	587.08	639.18	632.76
Richmond-Petersburg	43.5	42.8	43.2	18.16	18.23	18.29	789.96	780.24	790.13
Roanoke	39.1	39.9	39.1	15.94	15.62	15.56	623.25	623.24	608.40
Washington	40.6	40.4	41.0	17.69	18.18	18.18	718.21	734.47	745.38
West Virginia	41.0	41.5	40.9	15.02	15.57	15.49	615.82	646.16	633.54
Charleston	47.2	46.5	45.7	17.68	18.40	18.13	834.50	855.60	828.54
Huntington-Ashland	43.4	42.8	42.1	15.60	16.02	16.04	677.04	685.66	675.28
Parkersburg-Marietta	42.4	41.6	41.2	18.62	18.86	19.18	789.49	784.58	790.22
Wheeling	39.7	39.1	38.9	18.42	18.71	18.47	731.27	731.56	718.48
Wisconsin	40.6	41.6	41.4	15.46	15.79	15.80	627.68	656.86	654.12
Appleton-Oshkosh-Neenah	42.3	42.6	41.4	17.19	18.11	18.14	727.14	771.49	751.00
Eau Claire	40.2	41.7	41.9	14.16	14.31	14.48	569.23	596.73	606.71
Green Bay	39.1	41.5	40.9	15.43	15.62	15.76	603.31	648.23	644.58
Janesville-Beloit	44.4	42.8	42.8	19.98	21.61	21.94	887.11	924.91	939.03
Kenosha	37.0	36.9	36.9	16.80	17.87	18.35	621.60	659.40	677.12
La Crosse	38.3	38.9	38.8	13.43	13.15	13.11	514.37	511.54	508.67
Madison	34.0	40.8	40.0	15.19	14.44	14.57	516.46	589.15	582.80
Milwaukee-Waukesha	41.4	42.0	41.8	15.68	16.05	16.10	649.15	674.10	672.98
Racine	39.7	42.5	42.5	17.38	16.49	16.77	689.99	700.83	712.73
Sheboygan	42.0	40.4	40.6	15.07	15.43	16.12	632.94	623.37	654.47
Wausau	41.1	40.1	40.5	14.98	15.61	15.57	615.68	625.96	630.59
Wyoming	37.9	38.1	36.9	16.67	17.07	17.07	631.79	650.37	629.88
Puerto Rico	40.8	41.3	41.2	10.05	10.39	10.44	410.04	429.11	430.13
Virgin Islands	42.0	43.5	45.1	20.52	20.59	19.85	861.84	895.67	895.24

^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 editor's note on the first page 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									
	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.P
NORTHEAST													
Civilian labor force	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	26,718.9	26,740.7
Employed	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	25,323.4	25,312.2
Unemployed	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	1,395.5	1,428.6
Unemployment rate	4.8	5.0	5.1	5.1	5.2	5.3	5.4	5.4	5.4	5.4	5.3	5.2	5.3
New England													
Civilian labor force	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	7,355.9	7,375.5
Employed	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	7,024.3
Unemployed	296.4	307.4	311.5	299.7	295.9	297.6	317.9	308.2	317.7	324.8	343.9	347.1	351.1
Unemployment rate	4.1	4.3	4.3	4.1	4.0	4.1	4.3	4.2	4.3	4.4	4.7	4.7	4.8
Middle Atlantic													
Civilian labor force	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	19,363.0	19,365.3
Employed	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	18,314.6	18,287.9
Unemployed	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	1,048.4	1,077.4
Unemployment rate	5.1	5.2	5.3	5.5	5.6	5.7	5.8	5.8	5.8	5.7	5.6	5.4	5.6
SOUTH													
Civilian labor force	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	50,247.8	50,226.4
Employed	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	47,582.5	47,593.5
Unemployed	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	2,665.3	2,632.9
Unemployment rate	5.2	5.4	5.6	5.3	5.4	5.5	5.6	5.5	5.3	5.4	5.4	5.3	5.2
South Atlantic													
Civilian labor force	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	26,197.3	26,173.4
Employed	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	24,888.0	24,890.7
Unemployed	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	1,309.3	1,282.8
Unemployment rate	5.0	5.2	5.4	5.1	5.2	5.3	5.4	5.3	5.1	5.1	5.1	5.0	4.9
East South Central													
Civilian labor force	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	8,321.7	8,333.3
Employed	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	7,881.2	7,897.9
Unemployed	454.1	466.7	478.9	465.2	463.8	487.4	476.5	461.7	445.9	454.7	438.7	440.6	435.3
Unemployment rate	5.5	5.7	5.8	5.6	5.5	5.8	5.7	5.5	5.4	5.5	5.3	5.3	5.2
West South Central													
Civilian labor force	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	15,728.7	15,719.7
Employed	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	14,813.3	14,804.8
Unemployed	827.1	864.1	887.3	863.7	872.8	869.6	924.0	942.6	885.6	903.4	915.5	915.5	914.8
Unemployment rate	5.3	5.6	5.7	5.5	5.6	5.6	5.9	6.0	5.7	5.8	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									
	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct. ^P
MIDWEST													
Civilian labor force	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	34,086.4	34,083.6
Employed	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	32,308.0	32,290.0
Unemployed	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	1,778.4	1,793.6
Unemployment rate	4.9	5.0	5.1	5.1	5.1	5.3	5.4	5.3	5.4	5.5	5.3	5.2	5.3
East North Central													
Civilian labor force	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	23,503.4	23,497.0
Employed	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	22,166.7	22,146.4
Unemployed	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	1,336.7	1,350.6
Unemployment rate	5.2	5.4	5.5	5.6	5.6	5.8	5.9	5.8	5.9	6.0	5.8	5.7	5.7
West North Central													
Civilian labor force	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	10,583.0	10,586.6
Employed	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	10,141.3	10,143.5
Unemployed	429.5	432.8	436.9	427.4	437.2	456.6	464.2	442.6	455.6	469.6	445.1	441.8	443.1
Unemployment rate	4.1	4.1	4.2	4.0	4.1	4.3	4.4	4.2	4.3	4.4	4.2	4.2	4.2
WEST													
Civilian labor force	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	32,714.7	32,775.1
Employed	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	30,690.6	30,783.7
Unemployed	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	2,024.1	1,991.4
Unemployment rate	5.8	6.1	6.2	6.3	6.2	6.3	6.3	6.2	6.2	6.2	6.1	6.2	6.1
Mountain													
Civilian labor force	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	9,342.0	9,363.4
Employed	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	8,846.9	8,872.0
Unemployed	462.9	489.5	513.3	524.3	535.1	525.8	509.7	499.3	502.5	510.3	493.0	495.1	491.5
Unemployment rate	5.0	5.3	5.6	5.6	5.7	5.6	5.5	5.3	5.4	5.5	5.3	5.3	5.2
Pacific													
Civilian labor force	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	23,372.7	23,411.6
Employed	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	21,911.7
Unemployed	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	1,529.0	1,499.9
Unemployment rate	6.1	6.4	6.4	6.6	6.4	6.6	6.6	6.5	6.5	6.5	6.5	6.5	6.4

^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									
	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.P
Alabama													
Civilian labor force	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	2,151.5	2,157.1
Employed	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	2,029.9	2,035.8
Unemployed	123.5	127.7	129.8	113.8	118.2	129.1	121.0	122.9	115.9	122.6	122.2	121.6	121.2
Unemployment rate	5.7	5.9	6.0	5.3	5.5	6.0	5.6	5.7	5.4	5.7	5.7	5.7	5.6
Alaska													
Civilian labor force	322.4	322.0	322.1	328.6	328.3	329.5	329.7	328.7	330.6	330.9	332.2	333.8	332.6
Employed	302.8	302.4	302.6	309.3	309.4	308.8	308.1	308.9	308.5	308.6	307.8	308.9	309.9
Unemployed	19.6	19.6	19.5	19.4	18.9	20.8	21.6	19.8	22.0	22.3	24.4	24.9	22.7
Unemployment rate	6.1	6.1	6.0	5.9	5.7	6.3	6.6	6.0	6.7	6.7	7.3	7.5	6.8
Arizona													
Civilian labor force	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	2,498.2	2,499.2
Employed	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	2,356.2	2,355.7
Unemployed	129.3	136.8	142.3	144.0	148.4	145.6	142.7	142.6	150.7	150.0	144.1	141.9	143.5
Unemployment rate	5.3	5.6	5.8	5.8	6.0	5.9	5.7	5.7	6.0	6.0	5.7	5.7	5.7
Arkansas													
Civilian labor force	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	1,288.7	1,291.8
Employed	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	1,225.8
Unemployed	64.6	65.9	66.9	61.6	63.2	66.5	68.6	67.7	66.5	66.4	64.5	64.4	66.0
Unemployment rate	5.3	5.4	5.5	4.8	4.9	5.2	5.3	5.3	5.2	5.2	5.0	5.0	5.1
California													
Civilian labor force	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	17,556.7	17,614.1
Employed	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	16,427.6	16,492.5
Unemployed	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	1,129.1	1,121.5
Unemployment rate	5.9	6.1	6.1	6.4	6.2	6.5	6.5	6.4	6.5	6.4	6.4	6.4	6.4
Colorado													
Civilian labor force	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	2,370.8	2,375.0
Employed	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	2,247.8	2,251.2
Unemployed	103.0	112.5	118.8	134.2	136.8	133.4	126.0	122.4	117.4	121.8	121.0	123.0	123.8
Unemployment rate	4.5	4.9	5.1	5.6	5.7	5.6	5.3	5.2	5.0	5.2	5.1	5.2	5.2
Connecticut													
Civilian labor force	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	1,720.1	1,723.9
Employed	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	1,651.8
Unemployed	64.2	66.7	69.1	60.1	59.6	60.5	65.4	64.2	61.3	65.3	68.1	70.4	72.1
Unemployment rate	3.8	3.9	4.0	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.8	3.7	3.6	3.8	4.0	4.1	4.2
Delaware													
Civilian labor force	420.1	419.7	419.7	418.2	419.6	418.9	420.2	417.8	415.5	415.6	414.3	412.4	412.3
Employed	406.3	405.7	405.2	402.4	405.1	402.8	402.8	400.5	398.2	399.4	398.4	395.5	396.3
Unemployed	13.8	14.0	14.5	15.8	14.5	16.1	17.5	17.3	17.3	16.2	15.9	16.9	16.0
Unemployment rate	3.3	3.3	3.4	3.8	3.5	3.8	4.2	4.1	4.2	3.9	3.8	4.1	3.9
District of Columbia													
Civilian labor force	276.9	276.4	275.6	275.9	274.9	274.7	275.7	274.9	273.3	272.5	270.2	270.4	267.4
Employed	258.5	257.7	258.0	257.4	255.5	256.4	258.1	256.8	256.2	256.1	254.1	254.1	251.3
Unemployed	18.4	18.7	17.6	18.6	19.4	18.4	17.6	18.0	17.1	16.4	16.1	16.4	16.2
Unemployment rate	6.6	6.8	6.4	6.7	7.0	6.7	6.4	6.6	6.3	6.0	6.0	6.1	6.0
Florida													
Civilian labor force	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	7,811.5	7,792.3
Employed	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	7,398.3	7,392.5
Unemployed	417.7	434.9	466.5	414.5	430.1	417.7	412.4	412.6	411.1	419.5	435.7	413.2	399.8
Unemployment rate	5.4	5.6	6.0	5.3	5.5	5.4	5.3	5.3	5.3	5.4	5.6	5.3	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									
	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.P
Georgia													
Civilian labor force	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	4,230.8	4,223.9
Employed	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	4,033.0	4,030.5
Unemployed	177.1	185.7	186.5	192.5	189.3	192.3	193.2	198.8	197.2	194.8	196.1	197.7	193.4
Unemployment rate	4.3	4.5	4.5	4.6	4.5	4.6	4.6	4.7	4.7	4.6	4.6	4.7	4.6
Hawaii													
Civilian labor force	610.1	611.0	609.0	608.1	604.6	602.4	599.1	597.5	594.7	597.9	594.0	596.1	593.3
Employed	577.1	576.1	575.1	579.4	575.9	574.5	573.2	572.2	571.0	572.2	570.4	571.1	569.5
Unemployed	33.1	34.9	33.9	28.7	28.7	27.8	26.0	25.3	23.7	25.7	23.6	25.1	23.8
Unemployment rate	5.4	5.7	5.6	4.7	4.7	4.6	4.3	4.2	4.0	4.3	4.0	4.2	4.0
Idaho													
Civilian labor force	689.6	691.4	693.3	690.8	692.8	692.4	689.3	687.0	689.9	689.4	689.6	686.5	687.1
Employed	654.3	654.7	655.4	652.4	654.7	654.4	653.4	652.7	654.2	652.4	653.2	649.4	649.4
Unemployed	35.3	36.7	37.9	38.3	38.2	38.0	35.9	34.2	35.7	37.0	36.4	37.1	37.7
Unemployment rate	5.1	5.3	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.2	5.0	5.2	5.4	5.3	5.4	5.5
Illinois													
Civilian labor force	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	6,244.9	6,249.9
Employed	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	5,848.5	5,828.7
Unemployed	363.1	373.2	376.4	374.7	368.3	387.8	403.0	397.0	396.3	419.7	391.4	396.4	421.2
Unemployment rate	5.7	5.9	6.0	5.9	5.8	6.1	6.4	6.3	6.3	6.7	6.2	6.3	6.7
Indiana													
Civilian labor force	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	3,157.3	3,148.4
Employed	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	2,999.1	2,989.9
Unemployed	154.9	158.9	159.9	155.9	161.2	154.1	159.9	155.8	158.7	160.0	165.0	158.2	158.5
Unemployment rate	5.0	5.1	5.1	5.0	5.1	4.9	5.1	5.0	5.1	5.1	5.2	5.0	5.0
Iowa													
Civilian labor force	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	1,630.5	1,625.3
Employed	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	1,559.6
Unemployed	59.2	59.0	59.9	53.0	55.1	54.7	58.4	57.8	59.2	65.2	60.7	63.2	65.7
Unemployment rate	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.3	3.4	3.4	3.6	3.6	3.6	4.0	3.7	3.9	4.0
Kansas													
Civilian labor force	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	1,456.8	1,458.4
Employed	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	1,389.7	1,391.2
Unemployed	60.6	61.3	61.1	63.3	64.1	64.1	64.4	62.5	64.5	67.7	65.9	67.1	67.2
Unemployment rate	4.4	4.5	4.4	4.4	4.4	4.4	4.5	4.3	4.5	4.7	4.5	4.6	4.6
Kentucky													
Civilian labor force	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	1,991.1	1,986.2
Employed	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	1,886.6	1,888.9
Unemployed	118.8	119.7	122.6	107.8	104.4	106.5	106.7	107.9	104.3	105.5	104.5	104.5	97.3
Unemployment rate	6.0	6.1	6.2	5.4	5.2	5.3	5.3	5.4	5.2	5.3	5.2	5.2	4.9
Louisiana													
Civilian labor force	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	1,984.2
Employed	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	1,890.2	1,869.7
Unemployed	127.9	134.4	137.4	119.6	120.8	113.6	116.5	131.0	124.4	113.3	119.6	118.9	114.5
Unemployment rate	6.2	6.5	6.7	5.9	5.9	5.6	5.8	6.5	6.1	5.6	5.9	5.9	5.8
Maine													
Civilian labor force	685.1	686.0	684.1	682.8	683.3	684.9	685.0	681.6	684.0	687.3	686.5	684.1	692.5
Employed	655.6	656.6	654.9	656.8	656.6	657.0	657.5	656.4	656.8	658.3	659.2	656.2	664.3
Unemployed	29.5	29.4	29.2	26.0	26.7	27.9	27.4	25.2	27.2	29.0	27.3	27.8	28.2
Unemployment rate	4.3	4.3	4.3	3.8	3.9	4.1	4.0	3.7	4.0	4.2	4.0	4.1	4.1
Maryland													
Civilian labor force	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	2,904.6	2,908.6
Employed	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	2,787.6	2,795.6
Unemployed	123.5	126.7	126.7	136.3	133.9	156.2	158.5	139.8	121.6	122.2	125.0	117.0	113.1
Unemployment rate	4.3	4.4	4.4	4.7	4.6	5.3	5.4	4.8	4.2	4.2	4.3	4.0	3.9

See footnotes at end of table.

**STATE LABOR FORCE DATA
SEASONALLY ADJUSTED**

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

(Numbers in thousands)

State	2001			2002									
	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.P
Massachusetts													
Civilian labor force	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	3,383.0	3,385.0
Employed	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	3,208.3
Unemployed	138.6	145.3	146.6	147.4	147.8	145.4	160.1	150.6	162.5	165.5	175.6	177.3	176.7
Unemployment rate	4.2	4.4	4.4	4.4	4.4	4.3	4.7	4.5	4.8	4.9	5.2	5.2	5.2
Michigan													
Civilian labor force	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	5,141.3	5,125.4
Employed	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	4,842.4	4,836.6
Unemployed	302.9	317.3	321.6	341.1	295.3	312.2	312.9	320.5	340.3	343.5	322.2	299.0	288.8
Unemployment rate	5.8	6.1	6.2	6.5	5.7	6.0	6.1	6.2	6.6	6.6	6.2	5.8	5.6
Minnesota													
Civilian labor force	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	2,850.9	2,853.7
Employed	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	2,736.4	2,741.0
Unemployed	109.1	110.7	114.1	116.2	120.7	124.9	123.1	120.8	114.7	123.8	124.8	114.6	112.7
Unemployment rate	3.9	3.9	4.0	4.1	4.2	4.4	4.3	4.2	4.0	4.3	4.4	4.0	3.9
Mississippi													
Civilian labor force	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	1,302.5	1,316.3
Employed	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	1,228.7
Unemployed	77.4	82.4	84.3	86.0	84.7	87.3	94.4	87.3	86.5	85.5	79.3	77.0	87.6
Unemployment rate	6.0	6.3	6.5	6.5	6.4	6.6	7.1	6.7	6.6	6.5	6.1	5.9	6.7
Missouri													
Civilian labor force	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	2,944.3	2,945.5
Employed	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	2,803.0	2,802.0
Unemployed	146.5	146.7	143.8	139.5	141.3	154.1	155.1	141.4	160.6	155.6	139.7	141.3	143.5
Unemployment rate	4.9	5.0	4.9	4.7	4.8	5.2	5.2	4.8	5.4	5.3	4.7	4.8	4.9
Montana													
Civilian labor force	462.2	463.0	463.1	473.1	473.9	472.5	472.1	470.2	473.2	469.2	469.8	470.1	474.1
Employed	441.1	441.7	441.4	453.1	453.2	450.7	450.5	450.5	451.7	447.8	451.1	451.6	453.7
Unemployed	21.1	21.3	21.7	19.9	20.7	21.9	21.6	19.6	21.5	21.4	18.7	18.4	20.4
Unemployment rate	4.6	4.6	4.7	4.2	4.4	4.6	4.6	4.2	4.6	4.6	4.0	3.9	4.3
Nebraska													
Civilian labor force	930.2	931.7	930.9	954.5	956.5	957.3	955.7	954.9	953.0	951.9	948.9	951.9	954.9
Employed	900.5	901.4	899.6	922.4	923.6	922.5	918.5	919.1	919.1	918.0	916.3	918.8	924.3
Unemployed	29.7	30.4	31.3	32.1	32.9	34.8	37.2	35.8	33.9	33.9	32.6	33.1	30.6
Unemployment rate	3.2	3.3	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.6	3.9	3.7	3.6	3.6	3.4	3.5	3.2
Nevada													
Civilian labor force	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	1,046.0	1,051.8
Employed	969.3	970.9	972.4	987.2	989.5	994.5	993.1	995.3	993.9	995.2	993.0	994.6	1,005.0
Unemployed	68.0	69.7	72.4	65.9	64.5	61.5	58.2	58.3	58.1	57.2	52.8	51.3	46.8
Unemployment rate	6.6	6.7	6.9	6.3	6.1	5.8	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.4	5.0	4.9	4.5
New Hampshire													
Civilian labor force	688.8	689.8	688.6	709.3	708.1	707.4	707.2	709.2	711.0	711.2	713.8	713.2	716.6
Employed	661.8	662.4	661.7	681.0	680.0	678.4	678.7	678.2	678.8	681.3	680.3	681.2	682.2
Unemployed	27.0	27.4	26.9	28.3	28.1	29.0	28.4	31.0	32.2	29.9	33.5	32.0	34.4
Unemployment rate	3.9	4.0	3.9	4.0	4.0	4.1	4.0	4.4	4.5	4.2	4.7	4.5	4.8
New Jersey													
Civilian labor force	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	4,260.3	4,266.7
Employed	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	4,031.5	4,030.1
Unemployed	195.5	200.6	203.4	207.5	222.4	237.6	237.3	232.9	238.4	232.7	225.6	228.7	236.6
Unemployment rate	4.7	4.8	4.8	4.9	5.2	5.6	5.6	5.5	5.6	5.5	5.3	5.4	5.5

See footnotes at end of table.

STATE LABOR FORCE DATA
SEASONALLY ADJUSTED

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

(Numbers in thousands)

State	2001			2002									
	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.P
New Mexico													
Civilian labor force	838.8	839.2	839.5	858.5	861.3	860.5	856.5	856.7	861.3	860.4	856.6	859.5	864.9
Employed	797.2	796.7	796.9	806.3	808.3	808.4	805.1	804.6	807.4	806.5	804.1	807.7	814.4
Unemployed	41.5	42.4	42.7	52.2	53.1	52.1	51.4	52.1	54.0	53.9	52.5	51.8	50.5
Unemployment rate	4.9	5.1	5.1	6.1	6.2	6.1	6.0	6.1	6.3	6.3	6.1	6.0	5.8
New York													
Civilian labor force	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	8,990.2	8,996.9
Employed	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	8,489.8	8,482.3
Unemployed	474.7	495.5	506.2	514.2	528.1	531.8	547.3	554.2	549.1	544.3	528.8	500.5	514.6
Unemployment rate	5.4	5.6	5.7	5.8	5.9	5.9	6.1	6.2	6.1	6.1	5.9	5.6	5.7
North Carolina													
Civilian labor force	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	3,971.0	3,960.2
Employed	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	3,726.1	3,721.3
Unemployed	244.2	259.4	261.5	257.0	251.5	264.8	275.8	274.1	267.4	272.3	249.6	244.9	238.8
Unemployment rate	6.1	6.5	6.5	6.4	6.3	6.6	6.9	6.9	6.7	6.8	6.3	6.2	6.0
North Dakota													
Civilian labor force	338.0	338.5	339.0	339.3	339.6	339.3	340.0	339.1	336.7	336.8	336.2	339.2	337.9
Employed	328.8	328.7	328.5	329.1	329.6	328.6	327.7	327.1	325.9	325.2	325.6	327.2	325.6
Unemployed	9.2	9.8	10.5	10.2	9.9	10.7	12.2	12.0	10.8	11.6	10.6	12.0	12.3
Unemployment rate	2.7	2.9	3.1	3.0	2.9	3.1	3.6	3.5	3.2	3.5	3.2	3.5	3.7
Ohio													
Civilian labor force	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	5,894.9	5,904.2
Employed	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	5,567.0	5,571.8
Unemployed	268.8	279.0	280.9	299.3	321.5	342.2	346.7	349.3	334.5	339.4	327.3	327.9	332.4
Unemployment rate	4.6	4.7	4.8	5.1	5.4	5.8	5.8	5.9	5.7	5.7	5.6	5.6	5.6
Oklahoma													
Civilian labor force	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	1,689.0	1,683.0
Employed	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	1,618.2	1,613.9
Unemployed	71.4	74.8	78.5	71.7	71.5	71.2	75.9	77.3	74.2	72.4	73.5	70.8	69.2
Unemployment rate	4.3	4.4	4.7	4.2	4.2	4.2	4.4	4.5	4.3	4.3	4.3	4.2	4.1
Oregon													
Civilian labor force	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	1,804.2	1,802.2
Employed	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	1,682.3	1,675.6
Unemployed	129.3	138.5	139.0	145.3	145.4	142.8	135.7	130.3	129.0	131.1	127.2	122.0	126.6
Unemployment rate	7.2	7.7	7.8	8.1	8.1	7.9	7.5	7.2	7.2	7.3	7.0	6.8	7.0
Pennsylvania													
Civilian labor force	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	6,112.5	6,101.7
Employed	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	5,793.3	5,775.5
Unemployed	301.8	306.7	308.9	340.6	337.2	339.7	329.3	346.7	326.2	332.6	327.3	319.2	326.2
Unemployment rate	5.0	5.0	5.1	5.6	5.5	5.6	5.4	5.7	5.4	5.4	5.3	5.2	5.3
Rhode Island													
Civilian labor force	502.9	502.0	501.8	507.7	508.9	508.0	505.0	506.1	505.4	508.7	511.1	508.4	508.6
Employed	479.0	477.4	476.7	482.4	487.4	486.6	482.0	482.4	484.5	487.0	486.4	482.7	482.4
Unemployed	23.9	24.6	25.1	25.3	21.5	21.4	23.0	23.7	20.9	21.7	24.8	25.7	26.2
Unemployment rate	4.8	4.9	5.0	5.0	4.2	4.2	4.6	4.7	4.1	4.3	4.8	5.1	5.2
South Carolina													
Civilian labor force	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	2,009.4	2,015.0
Employed	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	1,901.7	1,903.3
Unemployed	114.3	115.5	118.0	108.4	111.6	120.8	115.3	110.8	109.6	103.9	108.3	107.7	111.6
Unemployment rate	5.9	5.9	6.1	5.4	5.6	6.0	5.8	5.6	5.5	5.2	5.4	5.4	5.5
South Dakota													
Civilian labor force	406.5	406.2	407.2	409.6	411.1	410.9	411.7	411.5	411.8	411.5	410.5	409.4	410.8
Employed	391.4	391.4	391.1	396.7	398.0	397.6	397.9	399.2	399.9	399.6	399.7	398.9	399.8
Unemployed	15.2	14.8	16.2	13.0	13.2	13.3	13.8	12.3	11.9	11.9	10.8	10.5	11.0
Unemployment rate	3.7	3.6	4.0	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.4	3.0	2.9	2.9	2.6	2.6	2.7

See footnotes at end of table.

**STATE LABOR FORCE DATA
SEASONALLY ADJUSTED**

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

(Numbers in thousands)

State	2001			2002									
	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.P
Tennessee													
Civilian labor force	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	2,876.6	2,873.7
Employed	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	2,739.2	2,744.6
Unemployed	134.4	137.0	142.2	157.6	156.5	164.5	154.5	143.6	139.2	141.1	132.6	137.4	129.2
Unemployment rate	4.7	4.8	5.0	5.4	5.4	5.7	5.3	5.0	4.8	4.9	4.6	4.8	4.5
Texas													
Civilian labor force	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	10,741.9	10,760.6
Employed	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	10,080.6	10,095.4
Unemployed	563.1	589.1	604.4	610.7	617.4	618.4	662.9	666.5	620.6	651.2	657.9	661.3	665.2
Unemployment rate	5.4	5.6	5.7	5.7	5.8	5.8	6.2	6.2	5.8	6.1	6.1	6.2	6.2
Utah													
Civilian labor force	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	1,139.7	1,139.8
Employed	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	1,081.7
Unemployed	53.6	58.9	66.1	59.3	63.7	62.7	61.9	58.4	53.4	59.0	57.6	60.9	58.1
Unemployment rate	4.8	5.2	5.9	5.2	5.5	5.4	5.4	5.1	4.7	5.2	5.0	5.3	5.1
Vermont													
Civilian labor force	335.9	336.3	336.5	345.3	345.5	345.9	345.8	346.2	347.9	347.3	348.1	347.2	348.9
Employed	322.8	323.3	321.9	332.8	333.3	332.4	332.3	332.6	334.2	333.9	333.5	333.4	335.3
Unemployed	13.1	14.0	14.6	12.6	12.2	13.5	13.6	13.6	13.7	13.4	14.6	13.8	13.6
Unemployment rate	3.9	4.2	4.3	3.6	3.5	3.9	3.9	3.9	3.9	3.9	4.2	4.0	3.9
Virginia													
Civilian labor force	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	3,778.3	3,783.2
Employed	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	3,631.8	3,639.4
Unemployed	155.5	165.1	167.6	157.0	155.4	159.3	175.7	155.8	142.9	150.9	155.4	146.5	143.8
Unemployment rate	4.2	4.5	4.5	4.2	4.1	4.2	4.6	4.1	3.8	4.0	4.1	3.9	3.8
Washington													
Civilian labor force	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	3,081.8	3,069.5
Employed	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	2,853.9	2,864.1
Unemployed	207.2	216.0	221.3	229.2	214.1	207.1	219.0	215.1	205.4	214.7	219.3	227.9	205.4
Unemployment rate	6.9	7.2	7.4	7.6	7.0	6.8	7.2	7.1	6.8	7.1	7.2	7.4	6.7
West Virginia													
Civilian labor force	831.7	833.8	832.5	814.2	817.7	814.9	814.9	812.9	812.1	809.4	809.8	808.9	810.6
Employed	793.4	795.4	794.4	772.1	772.0	767.0	766.0	762.7	760.0	759.0	761.9	759.9	760.5
Unemployed	38.3	38.5	38.1	42.0	45.6	47.9	49.0	50.1	52.1	50.4	47.9	49.0	50.1
Unemployment rate	4.6	4.6	4.6	5.2	5.6	5.9	6.0	6.2	6.4	6.2	5.9	6.1	6.2
Wisconsin													
Civilian labor force	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	3,064.9	3,069.0
Employed	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	2,909.8	2,919.4
Unemployed	142.3	146.0	147.2	158.0	178.4	175.9	167.0	145.5	148.9	144.8	160.0	155.1	149.6
Unemployment rate	4.7	4.9	4.9	5.2	5.8	5.7	5.4	4.8	4.9	4.8	5.2	5.1	4.9
Wyoming													
Civilian labor force	272.7	272.9	273.0	270.8	270.7	271.5	272.7	272.3	272.9	270.6	270.2	271.3	271.5
Employed	261.6	261.8	261.5	260.4	260.9	261.0	260.7	260.7	261.2	260.7	260.4	260.7	260.8
Unemployed	11.0	11.2	11.5	10.4	9.8	10.5	12.0	11.6	11.7	10.0	9.8	10.5	10.7
Unemployment rate	4.0	4.1	4.2	3.9	3.6	3.9	4.4	4.3	4.3	3.7	3.6	3.9	3.9
Puerto Rico													
Civilian labor force	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	1,360.5
Employed	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	1,204.8
Unemployed	156.6	153.0	146.3	146.8	184.6	169.2	166.6	166.5	175.9	175.6	166.2	166.2	155.7
Unemployment rate	11.9	11.6	11.2	11.1	13.5	12.5	12.3	12.4	12.9	13.0	12.1	12.1	11.4

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			
	September		October		September		October		September		October	
	2001	2002	2001	2002P	2001	2002	2001	2002P	2001	2002	2001	2002P
Alabama	2,145.5	2,149.0	2,159.8	2,163.2	120.9	123.7	130.0	128.5	5.6	5.8	6.0	5.9
Anniston	51.8	51.3	52.3	51.9	2.9	2.9	3.4	3.1	5.6	5.6	6.4	6.1
Auburn-Opelika	51.1	50.5	51.5	51.3	2.0	2.1	2.8	2.2	4.0	4.2	5.5	4.3
Birmingham	475.0	482.5	478.6	486.0	17.8	21.6	20.1	22.4	3.7	4.5	4.2	4.6
Decatur	73.0	71.2	73.3	71.9	4.2	4.6	4.7	4.6	5.8	6.4	6.4	6.4
Dothan	66.8	67.8	67.3	68.3	3.1	2.9	3.3	3.0	4.6	4.2	4.8	4.4
Florence	65.8	64.5	66.6	64.1	5.3	6.2	6.9	6.1	8.0	9.6	10.3	9.6
Gadsden	48.0	46.7	47.6	47.0	3.0	2.6	3.2	2.8	6.2	5.7	6.7	6.0
Huntsville	177.9	178.2	178.7	179.6	6.3	7.5	7.1	8.1	3.5	4.2	4.0	4.5
Mobile	273.1	273.5	274.9	274.4	16.0	16.4	17.4	16.8	5.9	6.0	6.3	6.1
Montgomery	164.1	165.5	166.1	167.0	7.3	7.8	7.9	8.4	4.4	4.7	4.8	5.0
Tuscaloosa	85.4	82.9	84.3	83.6	5.2	2.9	3.0	3.0	6.1	3.5	3.6	3.6
Alaska	323.1	334.0	322.4	331.9	16.9	21.1	18.2	21.0	5.2	6.3	5.7	6.3
Anchorage	142.8	148.4	145.8	150.0	5.5	7.1	5.8	6.8	3.8	4.8	4.0	4.6
Arizona	2,453.3	2,510.0	2,460.0	2,509.6	133.6	151.5	132.1	146.9	5.4	6.0	5.4	5.9
Flagstaff	66.8	64.3	65.8	63.4	2.9	3.0	2.8	3.0	4.4	4.7	4.3	4.7
Phoenix-Mesa	1,640.3	1,679.4	1,650.9	1,681.8	77.7	90.8	80.0	90.8	4.7	5.4	4.8	5.4
Tucson	397.5	405.0	399.0	406.8	15.6	18.0	16.1	17.5	3.9	4.4	4.0	4.3
Yuma	67.2	69.9	63.6	67.7	20.5	21.0	16.0	17.2	30.5	30.0	25.2	25.4
Arkansas	1,222.3	1,283.2	1,218.0	1,280.1	56.9	57.0	52.0	52.9	4.7	4.4	4.3	4.1
Fayetteville-Springdale-Rogers	152.6	166.8	153.6	168.0	3.3	3.5	3.1	3.2	2.2	2.1	2.0	1.9
Fort Smith	96.4	99.4	96.6	99.3	3.9	3.9	3.7	3.8	4.0	3.9	3.8	3.9
Jonesboro	42.4	44.5	42.4	44.4	1.8	1.8	1.7	1.7	4.3	4.0	3.9	3.7
Little Rock-North Little Rock	297.1	310.4	295.8	309.4	12.0	12.3	10.6	11.1	4.1	4.0	3.6	3.6
Pine Bluff	35.3	36.5	35.1	36.5	2.6	2.8	2.3	2.6	7.5	7.6	6.7	7.1
California	17,450.3	17,594.9	17,518.7	17,660.8	950.0	1,092.0	998.0	1,087.2	5.4	6.2	5.7	6.2
Bakersfield	297.0	301.3	295.8	299.7	24.9	27.8	27.4	30.3	8.4	9.2	9.3	10.1
Chico-Paradise	87.6	91.2	88.2	92.6	5.0	5.6	5.1	5.7	5.7	6.1	5.7	6.1
Fresno	453.4	452.4	437.0	439.8	46.5	49.1	52.6	57.5	10.3	10.9	12.0	13.1
Los Angeles-Long Beach	4,926.9	4,915.5	4,923.2	4,915.0	300.0	329.6	304.3	298.7	6.1	6.7	6.2	6.1
Merced	84.2	82.8	84.1	82.6	8.4	8.4	8.9	9.1	10.0	10.1	10.6	11.1
Modesto	216.1	218.6	212.3	215.1	17.1	18.7	19.5	22.1	7.9	8.6	9.2	10.3
Oakland	1,266.7	1,288.5	1,280.0	1,298.5	60.1	76.8	64.6	77.2	4.7	6.0	5.0	5.9
Orange County	1,535.0	1,554.8	1,552.6	1,565.6	51.7	63.2	55.9	63.0	3.4	4.1	3.6	4.0
Redding	76.9	77.2	78.2	78.9	4.5	4.9	4.5	5.0	5.8	6.3	5.7	6.4
Riverside-San Bernardino	1,567.0	1,623.2	1,587.6	1,644.8	84.0	98.0	85.6	99.4	5.4	6.0	5.4	6.0
Sacramento	831.6	843.0	836.6	849.5	34.4	43.5	35.7	44.8	4.1	5.2	4.3	5.3
Salinas	196.6	196.9	194.7	194.5	10.7	12.5	11.0	12.9	5.4	6.4	5.7	6.6
San Diego	1,424.9	1,471.1	1,440.2	1,484.7	49.8	62.0	53.7	62.9	3.5	4.2	3.7	4.2
San Francisco	981.0	966.1	988.9	969.3	44.1	53.4	49.3	52.4	4.5	5.5	5.0	5.4
San Jose	1,003.5	991.5	1,014.2	999.7	62.9	78.1	70.0	79.4	6.3	7.9	6.9	7.9
San Luis Obispo-Atascadero-Paso Robles	118.4	121.5	120.5	123.8	3.1	3.9	3.2	4.1	2.6	3.2	2.7	3.3
Santa Barbara-Santa Maria-Lompoc	202.2	202.8	203.2	204.5	6.1	7.8	6.4	7.9	3.0	3.9	3.1	3.9
Santa Cruz-Watsonville	144.4	145.4	145.0	145.4	6.2	8.3	7.5	8.7	4.3	5.7	5.2	6.0
Santa Rosa	265.3	268.8	266.9	270.9	7.9	11.0	8.4	11.1	3.0	4.1	3.1	4.1
Stockton-Lodi	268.7	273.7	267.5	275.0	19.5	21.9	20.9	23.4	7.3	8.0	7.8	8.5
Vallejo-Fairfield-Napa	272.4	276.9	272.6	276.3	10.2	13.5	10.8	13.5	3.8	4.9	4.0	4.9
Ventura	422.7	424.3	425.2	425.7	22.6	24.6	20.9	23.0	5.3	5.8	4.9	5.4
Visalia-Tulare-Porterville	169.3	166.0	169.0	166.6	22.5	20.7	24.2	23.6	13.3	12.4	14.3	14.1
Yolo	93.6	93.3	94.2	94.5	3.0	3.7	3.2	3.9	3.2	4.0	3.4	4.1
Yuba City	59.7	59.6	57.6	57.5	5.2	5.6	5.3	6.1	8.7	9.4	9.1	10.6
Colorado	2,328.7	2,394.2	2,328.5	2,389.5	91.8	119.6	100.1	119.3	3.9	5.0	4.3	5.0
Boulder-Longmont	191.9	195.0	193.6	196.3	7.7	10.0	8.2	9.8	4.0	5.1	4.3	5.0
Colorado Springs	266.5	274.3	268.9	276.4	13.5	15.8	13.8	15.6	5.1	5.8	5.1	5.6
Denver	1,171.6	1,199.0	1,168.2	1,192.2	45.8	62.6	51.1	61.9	3.9	5.2	4.4	5.2
Fort Collins-Loveland	150.2	155.9	151.0	155.5	5.5	7.0	5.7	6.9	3.7	4.5	3.8	4.4
Grand Junction	59.1	62.4	58.7	61.8	2.1	2.5	2.1	2.5	3.6	4.0	3.6	4.0
Greeley	90.4	96.5	91.2	96.7	3.7	5.1	3.9	5.1	4.0	5.3	4.3	5.3
Pueblo	58.9	60.0	59.0	59.6	2.9	3.6	3.2	3.6	5.0	6.1	5.4	6.1
Connecticut	1,696.7	1,706.5	1,707.4	1,721.3	52.8	61.8	57.3	66.1	3.1	3.6	3.4	3.8
Bridgeport	213.8	211.5	214.3	213.1	8.7	9.6	9.6	10.2	4.1	4.5	4.5	4.8
Danbury	107.3	107.3	108.1	108.2	2.7	2.9	2.9	3.0	2.5	2.7	2.7	2.8
Hartford	577.8	577.5	582.7	584.6	18.2	22.0	19.5	23.8	3.1	3.8	3.3	4.1
New Haven-Meriden	272.8	277.7	274.9	280.5	7.9	9.7	8.6	10.2	2.9	3.5	3.1	3.6
New London-Norwich	153.7	160.0	153.8	159.8	3.8	4.9	4.1	5.4	2.5	3.1	2.7	3.4
Stamford-Norwalk	190.3	189.7	191.2	190.9	4.5	4.8	5.0	5.1	2.3	2.5	2.6	2.7
Waterbury	112.8	114.3	113.6	115.1	5.0	5.4	5.5	5.8	4.4	4.7	4.9	5.0
Delaware	413.8	407.4	416.6	409.0	13.3	16.2	12.5	14.7	3.2	4.0	3.0	3.6
Dover	71.7	71.1	72.3	72.3	2.4	2.6	2.1	2.5	3.4	3.6	3.0	3.4
Wilmington-Newark	306.6	303.6	310.3	303.7	10.5	13.3	10.0	11.9	3.4	4.4	3.2	3.9

See footnotes at end of table.

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

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

(Numbers in thousands)

State and area	Civilian labor force				Unemployed							
					Number				Percent of labor force			
	September		October		September		October		September		October	
	2001	2002	2001	2002 ^P	2001	2002	2001	2002 ^P	2001	2002	2001	2002 ^P
District of Columbia	276.6	269.4	277.0	267.5	18.2	16.1	18.3	16.0	6.6	6.0	6.6	6.0
Washington	2,749.0	2,795.4	2,752.9	2,791.5	97.4	99.3	104.3	92.8	3.5	3.6	3.8	3.3
Florida	7,730.3	7,839.2	7,768.5	7,823.4	401.2	433.5	430.3	416.2	5.2	5.5	5.5	5.3
Daytona Beach	196.7	197.2	197.0	196.9	9.0	10.5	9.9	10.2	4.6	5.3	5.0	5.2
Fort Lauderdale	819.8	826.0	828.2	824.4	43.2	49.1	49.1	48.2	5.3	5.9	5.9	5.8
Fort Myers-Cape Coral	191.8	197.1	193.2	196.7	7.0	8.6	7.6	8.4	3.7	4.3	3.9	4.3
Fort Pierce-Port St. Lucie	132.5	134.9	132.5	134.4	12.9	11.9	11.5	10.6	9.7	8.8	8.6	7.9
Fort Walton Beach	85.6	87.8	83.7	86.1	2.7	2.5	2.9	2.5	3.2	2.9	3.4	2.9
Gainesville	108.6	109.1	108.8	109.9	2.9	2.7	2.9	2.6	2.7	2.5	2.7	2.4
Jacksonville	573.6	587.3	575.7	583.9	26.0	29.9	27.1	28.4	4.5	5.1	4.7	4.9
Lakeland-Winter Haven	207.3	207.7	206.4	207.0	15.8	14.8	14.2	13.0	7.6	7.1	6.9	6.3
Melbourne-Titusville-Palm Bay	214.0	212.8	214.5	211.4	10.3	11.6	11.5	11.4	4.8	5.4	5.4	5.4
Miami	1,084.2	1,109.7	1,096.1	1,106.7	77.6	81.8	88.2	79.9	7.2	7.4	8.0	7.2
Naples	108.6	116.1	111.1	118.6	6.4	6.9	6.1	6.4	5.9	6.0	5.4	5.4
Ocala	99.0	99.3	99.0	99.1	4.6	4.8	4.8	4.6	4.7	4.9	4.8	4.7
Orlando	914.3	923.1	919.7	918.5	39.7	46.4	47.3	44.5	4.3	5.0	5.1	4.8
Panama City	64.9	65.7	64.1	64.8	3.1	3.1	3.6	3.5	4.7	4.7	5.6	5.4
Pensacola	171.3	172.7	171.4	172.4	7.6	7.1	7.6	6.9	4.4	4.1	4.5	4.0
Punta Gorda	52.4	55.9	53.0	56.6	2.0	2.5	2.0	2.4	3.8	4.5	3.7	4.2
Sarasota-Bradenton	290.5	291.3	291.8	289.9	10.3	11.7	10.4	11.0	3.6	4.0	3.6	3.8
Tallahassee	152.9	156.2	153.2	157.4	4.8	5.4	5.0	5.4	3.2	3.5	3.3	3.4
Tampa-St. Petersburg-Clearwater	1,278.1	1,288.9	1,278.0	1,289.3	50.8	58.8	54.3	57.0	4.0	4.6	4.2	4.4
West Palm Beach-Boca Raton	546.0	554.6	549.8	553.7	36.0	36.1	36.6	34.1	6.6	6.5	6.7	6.2
Georgia	4,105.2	4,221.4	4,141.9	4,238.2	172.2	204.5	183.0	199.6	4.2	4.8	4.4	4.7
Albany	53.8	54.4	53.8	54.5	2.9	2.8	2.8	2.6	5.4	5.1	5.3	4.8
Athens	72.9	76.5	73.1	77.8	2.3	2.2	2.3	2.1	3.1	2.9	3.2	2.7
Atlanta	2,269.5	2,330.6	2,289.0	2,340.2	87.3	118.5	93.5	114.9	3.8	5.1	4.1	4.9
Augusta-Aiken	199.7	206.1	203.9	209.1	10.1	10.4	10.0	9.7	5.1	5.0	4.9	4.6
Columbus	124.4	128.9	125.0	129.2	6.4	7.2	6.8	7.2	5.2	5.6	5.4	5.6
Macon	144.0	148.7	145.2	149.0	5.8	6.4	5.8	6.3	4.0	4.3	4.0	4.2
Savannah	136.0	142.9	136.2	142.4	4.4	5.5	4.4	5.2	3.2	3.9	3.2	3.7
Hawaii	601.8	590.8	607.7	591.3	27.5	25.4	32.3	23.5	4.6	4.3	5.3	4.0
Honolulu	426.6	417.6	430.4	418.5	17.5	16.4	20.4	15.2	4.1	3.9	4.8	3.6
Idaho	691.4	690.5	690.2	688.1	28.8	31.0	29.4	31.7	4.2	4.5	4.3	4.6
Boise City	250.6	249.4	250.9	247.4	10.1	11.7	10.6	11.8	4.0	4.7	4.2	4.8
Pocatello	40.6	40.2	40.9	40.3	1.7	2.1	1.8	2.1	4.3	5.1	4.4	5.2
Illinois	6,323.1	6,224.2	6,333.1	6,234.8	329.5	369.9	323.5	377.0	5.2	5.9	5.1	6.0
Bloomington-Normal	91.8	90.7	92.7	91.3	1.9	2.1	1.7	2.2	2.0	2.4	1.9	2.4
Champaign-Urbana	98.3	96.3	100.7	99.6	2.4	2.7	2.4	2.9	2.5	2.8	2.3	2.9
Chicago	4,228.6	4,169.8	4,233.4	4,166.7	227.7	261.6	224.5	263.0	5.4	6.3	5.3	6.3
Davenport-Moline-Rock Island	185.1	185.9	183.8	185.8	7.9	7.7	7.5	9.7	4.3	4.2	4.1	5.2
Decatur	56.9	54.9	57.1	54.9	3.1	4.2	3.3	4.1	5.4	7.7	5.7	7.5
Kankakee	51.4	51.9	51.9	51.6	2.7	3.4	2.5	3.3	5.2	6.5	4.9	6.4
Peoria-Pekin	183.6	179.2	182.9	180.4	7.5	8.3	7.4	9.4	4.1	4.6	4.0	5.2
Rockford	196.1	193.5	194.9	194.2	13.1	13.5	12.5	14.2	6.7	7.0	6.4	7.3
Springfield	105.5	105.1	105.8	105.6	3.7	4.5	3.7	4.7	3.5	4.3	3.5	4.5
Indiana	3,109.2	3,152.9	3,128.8	3,155.3	132.7	146.0	143.7	148.0	4.3	4.6	4.6	4.7
Bloomington	61.6	62.8	63.0	64.0	2.0	1.8	2.0	1.7	3.2	2.8	3.2	2.7
Elkhart-Goshen	94.7	97.2	95.3	97.8	5.0	4.0	5.8	4.2	5.2	4.1	6.1	4.3
Evansville-Henderson	158.1	157.9	158.0	158.4	5.9	6.4	5.9	6.6	3.7	4.1	3.7	4.1
Fort Wayne	262.2	268.3	264.8	268.5	12.5	12.5	13.5	12.5	4.8	4.7	5.1	4.6
Gary	292.1	292.7	294.0	291.6	14.4	16.6	15.1	16.2	4.9	5.7	5.1	5.5
Indianapolis	866.5	887.6	870.9	890.7	30.6	40.3	33.2	40.9	3.5	4.5	3.8	4.6
Kokomo	50.3	49.4	50.2	49.5	2.9	2.7	2.9	2.7	5.9	5.5	5.8	5.4
Lafayette	94.3	95.9	94.8	96.3	2.9	3.3	3.1	3.8	3.1	3.4	3.3	4.0
Muncie	59.9	61.1	60.3	61.7	2.4	2.9	2.5	2.9	3.9	4.7	4.1	4.7
South Bend	135.9	135.5	136.7	135.8	6.3	6.2	6.8	6.2	4.6	4.6	5.0	4.5
Terre Haute	70.0	72.1	70.8	72.4	3.4	3.7	3.7	3.7	4.9	5.1	5.2	5.1
Iowa	1,595.3	1,627.7	1,597.2	1,622.5	49.6	55.8	47.7	53.6	3.1	3.4	3.0	3.3
Cedar Rapids	115.3	115.3	114.6	116.7	3.6	4.9	3.5	4.6	3.1	4.2	3.0	4.0
Des Moines	262.2	270.5	261.0	271.1	6.3	8.3	6.4	8.0	2.4	3.1	2.5	2.9
Dubuque	48.4	49.9	48.1	49.2	2.3	1.7	1.6	1.4	4.7	3.4	3.4	2.9
Iowa City	72.3	74.4	72.3	74.7	1.9	2.2	1.7	2.1	2.6	3.0	2.3	2.8
Sioux City	63.8	65.7	63.4	65.6	1.9	2.3	1.8	2.1	2.9	3.6	2.8	3.2
Waterloo-Cedar Falls	68.5	68.5	68.2	68.3	2.9	2.6	2.5	2.5	4.2	3.8	3.6	3.7

See footnotes at end of table.

STATE AND AREA LABOR FORCE DATA
NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED

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

(Numbers in thousands)

State and area	Civilian labor force				Unemployed							
					Number				Percent of labor force			
	September		October		September		October		September		October	
	2001	2002	2001	2002P	2001	2002	2001	2002P	2001	2002	2001	2002P
Kansas	1,365.7	1,441.4	1,379.5	1,455.2	55.1	62.8	60.4	66.7	4.0	4.4	4.4	4.6
Lawrence	55.2	58.7	57.3	60.0	2.3	2.4	2.6	2.5	4.1	4.1	4.5	4.1
Topeka	87.9	92.3	88.2	92.4	3.6	3.7	3.9	4.0	4.0	4.1	4.4	4.3
Wichita	274.2	288.3	277.6	291.3	10.7	16.4	12.1	17.2	3.9	5.7	4.3	5.9
Kentucky	1,953.1	1,980.6	1,963.4	1,980.8	101.2	96.3	114.2	95.3	5.2	4.9	5.8	4.8
Lexington	260.5	266.5	262.4	268.6	9.3	9.0	9.8	9.0	3.6	3.4	3.8	3.3
Louisville	556.8	570.3	561.5	569.5	24.6	26.1	28.9	25.8	4.4	4.6	5.1	4.5
Owensboro	49.4	50.9	49.4	50.8	2.5	2.6	2.4	2.4	5.0	5.1	4.9	4.7
Louisiana	2,051.0	2,005.4	2,070.1	1,994.8	120.7	117.0	125.5	114.2	5.9	5.8	6.1	5.7
Alexandria	59.0	58.7	60.2	58.5	3.3	3.2	3.4	3.1	5.7	5.5	5.6	5.4
Baton Rouge	310.3	306.2	314.3	304.2	16.8	16.5	17.5	16.2	5.4	5.4	5.6	5.3
Houma	94.0	93.3	94.8	93.8	3.4	3.4	3.5	3.5	3.6	3.7	3.7	3.7
Lafayette	179.9	176.4	182.4	174.9	9.9	9.6	10.6	9.4	5.5	5.4	5.8	5.4
Lake Charles	90.8	87.0	91.7	85.8	5.5	5.1	5.5	4.6	6.1	5.8	6.0	5.4
Monroe	73.5	71.9	74.4	71.5	4.0	3.4	4.1	3.5	5.5	4.7	5.5	4.9
New Orleans	614.4	593.5	616.6	587.4	33.1	31.9	34.3	30.6	5.4	5.4	5.6	5.2
Shreveport-Bossier City	185.8	181.2	187.7	180.0	11.6	11.8	12.6	11.8	6.3	6.5	6.7	6.5
Maine	686.4	686.3	687.1	694.8	25.2	24.2	26.8	25.8	3.7	3.5	3.9	3.7
Bangor	52.2	52.3	53.4	53.7	1.4	1.3	1.4	1.3	2.6	2.4	2.7	2.5
Lewiston-Auburn	52.9	52.6	53.9	53.5	2.1	1.9	2.3	2.1	4.0	3.7	4.2	3.9
Portland	137.8	138.5	139.2	140.1	3.3	3.4	3.7	3.6	2.4	2.4	2.7	2.6
Maryland	2,856.0	2,910.6	2,864.5	2,917.9	118.7	114.7	124.5	112.2	4.2	3.9	4.3	3.8
Baltimore	1,338.4	1,363.1	1,345.2	1,370.5	63.1	60.2	64.6	59.2	4.7	4.4	4.8	4.3
Cumberland	44.5	43.4	45.5	44.4	2.6	2.1	2.8	2.1	5.9	4.8	6.1	4.7
Hagerstown	69.3	70.2	70.2	71.2	2.5	2.5	2.8	2.6	3.6	3.6	3.9	3.6
Massachusetts	3,278.5	3,361.1	3,296.7	3,376.0	133.6	177.9	129.1	167.7	4.1	5.3	3.9	5.0
Barnstable-Yarmouth	79.1	82.4	76.9	80.4	2.1	2.6	2.0	2.5	2.6	3.2	2.6	3.1
Boston	1,815.2	1,849.9	1,829.7	1,859.9	69.1	92.0	67.6	85.4	3.8	5.0	3.7	4.6
Brockton	129.6	133.0	130.9	134.2	5.4	7.4	5.2	6.9	4.2	5.6	3.9	5.2
Fitchburg-Leominster	66.5	68.9	66.8	69.0	3.8	5.2	3.5	4.9	5.7	7.6	5.3	7.0
Lawrence	216.0	221.7	215.8	222.9	13.7	17.0	12.8	17.2	6.3	7.7	6.0	7.7
Lowell	175.8	179.9	178.1	181.6	8.9	12.1	8.7	11.3	5.1	6.7	4.9	6.2
New Bedford	79.1	81.7	79.1	81.8	4.3	5.6	4.1	5.3	5.4	6.9	5.2	6.5
Pittsfield	37.9	39.3	37.7	39.3	1.5	1.9	1.3	1.8	3.9	4.9	3.5	4.6
Springfield	279.8	290.2	282.9	294.9	10.7	14.3	10.0	14.2	3.8	4.9	3.5	4.8
Worcester	250.1	259.7	252.3	261.8	11.3	15.0	10.8	14.2	4.5	5.8	4.3	5.4
Michigan	5,145.6	5,117.0	5,191.7	5,134.8	261.5	274.6	271.2	259.6	5.1	5.4	5.2	5.1
Ann Arbor	309.4	310.9	315.7	314.1	9.5	10.0	10.9	9.1	3.1	3.2	3.5	2.9
Benton Harbor	84.6	83.3	85.7	84.0	4.7	4.3	4.7	4.0	5.5	5.1	5.5	4.7
Detroit	2,293.8	2,275.4	2,317.2	2,284.8	117.0	127.8	122.0	120.1	5.1	5.6	5.3	5.3
Flint	189.3	182.9	190.8	182.4	14.2	14.1	14.3	13.3	7.5	7.7	7.5	7.3
Grand Rapids-Muskegon-Holland	624.4	624.5	629.4	625.8	32.9	36.1	34.2	34.5	5.3	5.8	5.4	5.5
Jackson	81.1	80.7	80.3	80.4	4.4	4.8	4.7	4.5	5.4	5.9	5.8	5.6
Kalamazoo-Battle Creek	238.0	237.4	241.0	240.7	11.2	11.0	11.1	10.5	4.7	4.6	4.6	4.4
Lansing-East Lansing	247.1	246.3	251.6	248.8	8.2	8.3	8.2	7.9	3.3	3.4	3.2	3.2
Saginaw-Bay City-Midland	200.9	196.4	202.8	197.2	10.5	11.1	10.4	10.4	5.2	5.6	5.1	5.3
Minnesota	2,824.4	2,852.8	2,839.7	2,862.9	100.6	111.7	97.0	99.3	3.6	3.9	3.4	3.5
Duluth-Superior	127.3	129.8	128.9	129.9	5.3	5.0	5.4	4.6	4.2	3.8	4.2	3.5
Minneapolis-St. Paul	1,772.6	1,796.1	1,790.9	1,806.9	63.6	73.1	63.4	65.2	3.6	4.1	3.5	3.6
Rochester	78.2	79.6	79.1	80.1	1.9	2.8	1.9	2.6	2.5	3.5	2.4	3.3
St. Cloud	101.4	102.1	103.1	104.0	3.4	4.1	3.1	3.6	3.4	4.0	3.0	3.5
Mississippi	1,283.3	1,291.8	1,292.0	1,311.8	72.3	73.8	76.3	86.4	5.6	5.7	5.9	6.6
Biloxi-Gulfport-Pascagoula	173.1	173.9	172.6	177.6	7.7	8.3	7.9	10.0	4.4	4.8	4.6	5.6
Hattiesburg	51.9	50.4	52.1	52.4	1.7	2.0	2.0	2.5	3.3	4.1	3.8	4.7
Jackson	231.0	226.6	232.2	231.1	8.5	9.3	9.1	10.6	3.7	4.1	3.9	4.6
Missouri	2,953.8	2,931.5	2,965.7	2,945.2	135.3	135.3	134.2	132.2	4.6	4.6	4.5	4.5
Columbia	86.9	85.2	87.4	87.1	1.7	1.7	1.5	1.6	1.9	2.0	1.7	1.8
Joplin	83.1	80.6	83.9	81.9	4.0	3.9	3.5	3.8	4.9	4.8	4.2	4.7
Kansas City	1,003.8	1,034.1	1,008.5	1,037.8	44.9	51.4	44.6	52.3	4.5	5.0	4.4	5.0
St. Joseph	52.8	50.6	51.4	51.0	3.0	2.5	2.7	2.6	5.8	4.9	5.2	5.0
St. Louis LMA	1,350.2	1,343.1	1,359.9	1,343.7	64.7	67.0	68.5	65.0	4.8	5.0	5.0	4.8
Springfield	172.8	179.6	174.2	179.9	6.0	6.6	5.5	6.5	3.5	3.7	3.2	3.6
Montana	460.4	467.9	459.4	470.7	17.2	14.5	18.7	18.0	3.7	3.1	4.1	3.8
Billings	69.8	73.0	68.7	74.1	2.1	1.9	2.3	2.2	3.0	2.6	3.4	3.0
Great Falls	36.2	36.1	36.6	36.2	1.5	1.1	1.6	1.4	4.2	3.2	4.3	3.8
Missoula	54.0	56.4	52.3	57.0	1.6	1.4	1.7	1.8	2.9	2.5	3.2	3.1

See footnotes at end of table.

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

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

(Numbers in thousands)

State and area	Civilian labor force				Unemployed							
					Number				Percent of labor force			
	September		October		September		October		September		October	
	2001	2002	2001	2002P	2001	2002	2001	2002P	2001	2002	2001	2002P
Nebraska	920.5	941.6	930.1	952.7	25.3	28.9	28.1	28.7	2.7	3.1	3.0	3.0
Lincoln	145.6	147.9	144.9	149.0	3.9	4.3	4.2	4.4	2.7	2.9	2.9	3.0
Omaha	393.6	399.7	395.6	400.7	11.9	13.5	12.9	13.5	3.0	3.4	3.3	3.4
Nevada	1,033.1	1,053.1	1,042.8	1,056.8	53.2	51.4	67.8	47.5	5.1	4.9	6.5	4.5
Las Vegas	810.9	832.3	819.7	833.9	43.5	42.9	57.8	39.9	5.4	5.2	7.1	4.8
Reno	185.6	188.9	185.4	189.6	7.2	7.3	7.4	6.7	3.9	3.9	4.0	3.5
New Hampshire	680.7	704.4	684.9	711.4	25.2	29.9	23.9	31.3	3.7	4.2	3.5	4.4
Manchester	107.5	109.7	108.8	111.3	4.1	4.8	4.2	5.0	3.8	4.4	3.9	4.4
Nashua	106.4	110.7	106.9	111.7	4.9	6.3	4.9	6.6	4.6	5.7	4.6	5.9
Portsmouth-Rochester	129.4	132.6	130.2	134.6	3.6	5.3	3.6	5.5	2.8	4.0	2.8	4.1
New Jersey	4,154.4	4,229.5	4,190.2	4,257.5	183.2	224.3	187.1	226.9	4.4	5.3	4.5	5.3
Atlantic-Cape May	172.0	176.7	165.4	171.0	8.1	9.7	8.6	10.4	4.7	5.5	5.2	6.1
Bergen-Passaic	648.2	652.4	655.3	659.4	30.2	34.6	31.0	34.6	4.7	5.3	4.7	5.2
Jersey City	277.1	287.4	288.0	289.6	18.5	21.2	19.3	21.4	6.7	7.4	6.7	7.4
Middlesex-Somerset-Hunterdon	654.0	669.3	665.1	677.7	23.7	30.8	24.0	30.7	3.6	4.6	3.6	4.5
Monmouth-Ocean	529.1	545.7	526.8	543.9	20.4	25.6	21.0	26.1	3.9	4.7	4.0	4.8
Newark	1,004.1	1,018.5	1,014.6	1,028.6	46.7	57.4	47.9	57.7	4.6	5.6	4.7	5.6
Trenton	176.3	177.9	179.3	181.1	6.4	8.8	6.5	8.7	3.7	4.9	3.6	4.8
Vineland-Millville-Bridgeton	61.3	62.6	61.6	63.2	4.2	4.7	4.0	4.9	6.9	7.5	6.5	7.7
New Mexico	834.5	855.7	841.7	866.2	39.5	50.2	39.9	48.2	4.7	5.9	4.7	5.6
Albuquerque	368.5	379.9	371.9	386.3	15.2	20.4	15.5	19.6	4.1	5.4	4.2	5.1
Las Cruces	71.2	73.6	72.2	75.4	4.2	4.8	4.3	4.6	5.9	6.5	5.9	6.1
Santa Fe	74.7	77.7	74.9	78.7	1.9	2.2	1.9	2.2	2.5	2.9	2.6	2.8
New York	8,774.3	8,916.8	8,803.7	8,977.0	450.5	490.5	462.3	502.0	5.1	5.5	5.3	5.6
Albany-Schenectady-Troy	437.9	449.9	440.2	450.6	13.7	15.2	13.7	13.9	3.1	3.4	3.1	3.1
Binghamton	120.3	121.4	120.3	120.3	5.5	6.6	5.6	6.0	4.6	5.5	4.7	4.9
Buffalo-Niagara Falls	541.2	550.9	546.2	552.9	28.5	29.6	28.3	26.7	5.3	5.4	5.2	4.8
Dutchess County	119.5	122.7	119.7	123.2	4.5	5.1	4.3	4.6	3.7	4.1	3.6	3.7
Elmira	41.3	41.2	41.7	41.3	2.5	2.5	2.4	2.3	6.0	6.1	5.8	5.7
Glens Falls	58.3	59.0	57.2	57.6	2.0	2.2	2.0	2.0	3.4	3.7	3.6	3.4
Jamestown	64.5	65.3	64.1	64.8	3.6	3.5	3.5	3.2	5.6	5.4	5.5	4.9
Nassau-Suffolk	1,384.4	1,421.2	1,393.5	1,426.9	51.3	58.1	51.4	53.3	3.7	4.1	3.7	3.7
New York	4,118.0	4,162.8	4,126.1	4,215.7	251.1	275.3	263.9	304.5	6.1	6.6	6.4	7.2
New York City	3,482.1	3,511.2	3,485.4	3,559.4	226.9	249.7	240.5	281.0	6.5	7.1	6.9	7.9
Newburgh	175.0	180.1	176.0	180.4	6.9	7.3	6.9	6.8	3.9	4.1	3.9	3.8
Rochester	551.7	558.1	554.2	558.8	27.2	30.8	27.0	28.2	4.9	5.5	4.9	5.0
Syracuse	354.1	360.9	355.9	361.4	17.0	17.6	16.7	16.1	4.8	4.9	4.7	4.5
Utica-Rome	136.8	140.0	137.9	140.4	5.8	6.2	5.6	5.5	4.3	4.4	4.0	3.9
North Carolina	3,994.2	3,973.2	4,026.2	3,978.0	220.0	232.2	239.6	234.3	5.5	5.8	6.0	5.9
Asheville	110.7	112.0	111.2	111.9	3.9	3.8	4.1	3.9	3.5	3.4	3.7	3.5
Charlotte-Gastonia-Rock Hill	802.3	817.1	814.0	822.3	42.0	45.8	45.3	45.9	5.2	5.6	5.6	5.6
Fayetteville	118.5	116.2	119.9	116.3	6.1	6.6	6.7	6.6	5.1	5.7	5.6	5.6
Goldensboro	50.1	48.5	50.0	48.2	2.5	2.5	2.8	2.5	4.9	5.1	5.5	5.2
Greensboro—Winston-Salem—High Point	639.6	635.0	644.8	639.5	35.0	35.3	36.1	35.7	5.5	5.6	5.6	5.6
Greenville	69.1	67.7	69.8	67.7	4.0	4.1	4.3	4.0	5.8	6.0	6.2	5.9
Hickory-Morganton-Lenoir	183.6	178.3	184.3	177.2	13.1	12.8	14.3	13.4	7.2	7.2	7.8	7.5
Jacksonville	48.8	48.7	48.9	48.3	2.1	2.5	2.4	2.6	4.3	5.2	4.9	5.4
Raleigh-Durham-Chapel Hill	657.6	669.5	667.3	675.0	24.4	31.6	28.1	32.4	3.7	4.7	4.2	4.8
Rocky Mount	68.1	66.1	68.1	65.7	4.9	6.0	5.6	6.1	7.2	9.0	8.2	9.3
Wilmington	117.3	117.1	116.8	115.5	5.7	6.7	6.3	6.7	4.8	5.7	5.4	5.8
North Dakota	339.6	340.1	337.1	335.6	6.4	8.8	6.1	8.0	1.9	2.6	1.8	2.4
Bismarck	54.0	54.8	53.3	53.7	0.9	1.2	0.8	1.1	1.7	2.3	1.6	2.1
Fargo-Moorhead	106.0	107.0	105.9	106.0	1.4	1.9	1.3	1.9	1.3	1.7	1.2	1.8
Grand Forks	52.5	53.1	52.5	52.4	1.1	1.7	0.9	1.2	2.0	3.3	1.8	2.3
Ohio	5,871.8	5,892.0	5,910.6	5,921.8	253.5	319.4	252.0	311.0	4.3	5.4	4.3	5.3
Akron	369.0	370.7	370.8	372.4	16.2	18.7	15.4	18.0	4.4	5.1	4.2	4.8
Canton-Massillon	207.4	210.6	208.3	210.5	8.0	11.2	7.9	10.9	3.8	5.3	3.8	5.2
Cincinnati	867.1	869.8	870.4	870.6	34.8	40.9	35.0	38.9	4.0	4.7	4.0	4.5
Cleveland-Lorain-Elyria	1,128.0	1,136.9	1,137.8	1,142.0	55.5	70.6	57.6	68.2	4.9	6.2	5.1	6.0
Columbus	875.3	884.3	882.1	890.6	27.1	40.8	26.4	38.9	3.1	4.6	3.0	4.4
Dayton-Springfield	479.7	479.8	484.5	485.2	21.5	26.4	21.0	25.7	4.5	5.5	4.3	5.3
Hamilton-Middletown	197.5	196.5	199.3	198.1	6.6	8.7	6.6	8.2	3.3	4.4	3.3	4.1
Lima	76.5	75.2	77.0	76.3	3.7	4.1	3.6	4.6	4.8	5.5	4.7	6.0
Mansfield	84.1	84.0	84.5	84.1	5.0	5.7	4.8	5.8	5.9	6.8	5.7	6.9
Steubenville-Weirton	55.7	54.2	55.7	54.6	2.5	2.4	2.2	2.5	4.5	4.4	4.0	4.6
Toledo	324.4	326.9	328.0	329.8	14.8	19.7	14.4	20.4	4.6	6.0	4.4	6.2
Youngstown-Warren	278.3	274.0	277.6	272.7	15.5	17.3	14.8	16.9	5.6	6.3	5.3	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			
	September		October		September		October		September		October	
	2001	2002	2001	2002 ^P	2001	2002	2001	2002 ^P	2001	2002	2001	2002 ^P
Oklahoma	1,670.7	1,688.3	1,691.7	1,697.0	64.7	68.5	72.0	70.2	3.9	4.1	4.3	4.1
Enid	26.0	26.1	26.1	25.9	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.7	2.6	2.7	3.0	2.5
Lawton	40.7	41.0	41.0	41.0	1.3	1.2	1.5	1.2	3.2	2.9	3.6	2.9
Oklahoma City	555.4	556.9	562.4	560.7	23.1	20.8	25.0	21.5	4.2	3.7	4.5	3.8
Tulsa	421.1	426.4	427.4	429.6	14.8	20.1	17.2	20.8	3.5	4.7	4.0	4.8
Oregon	1,807.8	1,814.3	1,798.6	1,800.9	115.5	113.0	117.3	114.6	6.4	6.2	6.5	6.4
Corvallis	39.3	39.7	40.3	40.9	1.2	1.3	1.2	1.3	3.2	3.3	3.0	3.2
Eugene-Springfield	165.3	166.1	165.6	166.6	11.4	9.4	11.2	9.6	6.9	5.7	6.7	5.8
Medford-Ashland	93.8	93.5	93.7	93.3	5.2	5.0	5.1	4.9	5.5	5.4	5.4	5.2
Portland-Vancouver	1,071.0	1,077.0	1,072.6	1,075.2	72.2	74.7	75.1	75.1	6.7	6.9	7.0	7.0
Salem	175.8	177.1	173.2	173.8	10.4	9.3	10.7	9.8	5.9	5.3	6.2	5.6
Pennsylvania	6,079.1	6,102.4	6,087.6	6,096.5	278.9	304.1	282.1	302.8	4.6	5.0	4.6	5.0
Allentown-Bethlehem-Easton	324.5	324.8	326.3	323.7	14.6	16.7	15.8	16.6	4.5	5.1	4.9	5.1
Allentown	64.1	64.3	63.2	63.4	3.5	3.2	3.5	3.2	5.4	5.0	5.5	5.0
Erie	140.4	142.9	141.1	142.1	7.7	8.7	7.8	8.5	5.5	6.1	5.5	6.0
Harrisburg-Lebanon-Carlisle	353.9	354.7	351.6	353.1	12.6	12.3	12.1	12.2	3.6	3.5	3.5	3.5
Johnstown	101.7	100.4	102.0	100.6	5.4	5.7	5.5	6.0	5.3	5.7	5.4	5.9
Lancaster	251.1	256.7	251.9	256.7	8.0	8.3	8.1	8.6	3.2	3.3	3.2	3.4
Philadelphia	2,543.7	2,553.8	2,547.2	2,554.4	116.2	136.7	115.0	134.6	4.6	5.4	4.5	5.3
Pittsburgh	1,173.3	1,180.4	1,173.7	1,178.3	46.7	54.6	47.6	54.8	4.0	4.6	4.1	4.7
Reading	185.8	190.3	186.6	190.3	8.9	10.8	9.7	11.6	4.8	5.7	5.2	6.1
Scranton-Wilkes-Barre-Hazleton	307.6	307.0	310.6	308.1	15.7	15.2	16.1	15.5	5.1	4.9	5.2	5.0
Sharon	58.6	57.9	58.5	57.9	2.5	2.1	2.5	2.2	4.3	3.7	4.2	3.8
State College	68.2	68.9	69.7	69.9	1.8	2.0	2.1	2.0	2.7	2.8	3.0	2.8
Williamsport	58.4	58.1	58.2	58.5	3.5	3.2	3.3	3.1	5.9	5.4	5.7	5.3
York	199.1	197.2	198.5	196.3	9.3	8.8	9.1	8.7	4.7	4.5	4.6	4.4
Rhode Island	504.2	509.8	505.0	510.2	21.9	24.7	22.7	24.9	4.3	4.8	4.5	4.9
Providence-Fall River-Warwick	573.1	581.8	576.0	584.0	25.5	29.7	26.0	29.7	4.5	5.1	4.5	5.1
South Carolina	1,944.5	2,007.2	1,937.4	2,005.0	111.8	107.6	111.2	108.4	5.8	5.4	5.7	5.4
Charleston-North Charleston	271.8	283.4	269.8	281.6	10.5	10.3	10.7	10.3	3.9	3.6	4.0	3.7
Columbia	271.2	280.5	270.0	281.3	9.3	9.5	8.5	9.5	3.4	3.4	3.1	3.4
Florence	61.6	63.6	61.4	63.9	3.6	4.1	3.3	4.2	5.8	6.4	5.4	6.6
Greenville-Spartanburg-Anderson	498.5	518.8	498.2	519.8	26.0	26.2	25.8	26.6	5.2	5.0	5.2	5.1
Myrtle Beach	104.0	108.4	101.8	106.6	4.0	3.7	4.2	4.1	3.8	3.4	4.1	3.9
Sumter	46.9	48.2	46.7	48.2	3.7	3.2	3.5	3.2	7.8	6.7	7.5	6.7
South Dakota	405.2	408.9	407.8	411.9	12.3	8.7	14.0	10.1	3.0	2.1	3.4	2.5
Rapid City	49.1	49.6	48.9	48.3	1.5	1.0	1.7	1.2	3.0	2.0	3.5	2.4
Sioux Falls	105.9	110.3	106.6	110.0	2.4	1.9	2.7	2.3	2.2	1.8	2.5	2.1
Tennessee	2,838.0	2,889.0	2,854.8	2,892.7	122.9	130.1	130.6	123.6	4.3	4.5	4.6	4.3
Chattanooga	233.0	239.0	234.0	239.2	8.2	8.4	8.0	8.0	3.5	3.5	3.4	3.3
Clarksville-Hopkinsville	90.0	93.2	93.0	93.3	4.2	4.3	7.8	4.0	4.7	4.7	8.4	4.3
Jackson	59.1	60.5	59.8	60.2	2.7	3.1	2.9	2.8	4.6	5.1	4.8	4.7
Johnson City-Kingsport-Bristol	225.9	227.5	226.5	228.2	11.4	11.0	11.4	10.0	5.0	4.8	5.0	4.4
Knoxville	364.9	372.1	365.9	371.1	10.8	10.2	11.2	10.6	3.0	2.7	3.1	2.9
Memphis	570.0	573.7	571.7	572.6	24.9	28.9	26.4	27.1	4.4	5.0	4.6	4.7
Nashville	677.7	698.8	682.6	699.0	22.6	26.3	23.9	24.4	3.3	3.8	3.5	3.5
Texas	10,494.3	10,747.8	10,529.6	10,772.5	544.3	667.2	528.4	626.7	5.2	6.2	5.0	5.8
Abilene	57.1	56.7	57.1	56.5	2.1	2.4	2.0	2.2	3.7	4.2	3.5	3.8
Amarillo	111.5	112.8	112.4	113.2	3.4	4.3	3.5	4.0	3.0	3.8	3.1	3.6
Austin-San Marcos	754.9	773.0	761.1	777.6	36.2	42.5	35.5	39.4	4.8	5.5	4.7	5.1
Beaumont-Port Arthur	176.4	178.9	176.3	178.9	14.9	14.8	13.4	13.6	8.4	8.3	7.6	7.6
Brazoria	107.4	111.2	108.0	110.7	6.7	8.5	6.1	7.5	6.2	7.7	5.6	6.8
Brownsville-Harlingen-San Benito	133.0	136.2	133.3	136.5	12.7	14.4	12.7	13.9	9.5	10.6	9.5	10.2
Bryan-College Station	77.8	78.3	80.4	79.5	1.3	1.4	1.2	1.4	1.7	1.8	1.5	1.7
Corpus Christi	173.9	177.9	173.2	178.3	10.0	11.0	9.3	10.2	5.7	6.2	5.4	5.7
Dallas	2,014.8	2,059.7	2,025.1	2,065.1	114.0	142.8	113.2	134.1	5.7	6.9	5.6	6.5
El Paso	286.4	286.6	284.2	288.2	25.5	23.9	23.2	24.3	8.9	8.4	8.1	8.4
Fort Worth-Arlington	933.9	953.8	934.8	956.1	41.9	56.8	42.6	53.5	4.5	6.0	4.6	5.6
Galveston-Texas City	117.1	119.8	117.5	119.9	7.5	9.4	7.1	8.4	6.4	7.8	6.0	7.0
Houston	2,215.4	2,275.6	2,221.2	2,274.4	101.9	135.2	97.7	126.8	4.6	5.9	4.4	5.6
Killeen-Temple	116.4	118.4	117.2	118.9	5.3	6.0	5.2	5.9	4.5	5.1	4.4	5.0
Laredo	75.1	77.8	75.3	77.9	4.9	5.3	4.6	5.0	6.6	6.8	6.1	6.4
Longview-Marshall	102.4	103.6	102.8	104.2	5.5	7.0	5.5	6.4	5.4	6.8	5.3	6.1
Lubbock	126.2	129.6	129.0	133.1	3.0	3.7	2.7	3.4	2.4	2.8	2.1	2.6
McAllen-Edinburg-Mission	203.4	213.2	203.5	215.1	25.5	27.0	22.6	25.0	12.5	12.7	11.1	11.6
Odessa-Midland	121.1	124.3	121.4	123.9	5.0	7.7	4.6	7.0	4.1	6.2	3.8	5.6
San Angelo	50.4	51.7	50.1	51.7	1.5	1.9	1.4	1.8	3.0	3.8	2.9	3.6
San Antonio	793.4	813.9	795.8	814.5	33.0	41.8	33.9	39.7	4.2	5.1	4.3	4.9
Sherman-Denison	50.1	49.9	50.1	49.5	3.2	3.2	3.2	2.9	6.3	6.5	6.4	5.9
Texarkana	55.3	56.4	55.3	56.6	2.4	2.9	2.3	2.7	4.4	5.1	4.2	4.7

See footnotes at end of table.

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

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

(Numbers in thousands)

State and area	Civilian labor force				Unemployed							
					Number				Percent of labor force			
	September		October		September		October		September		October	
	2001	2002	2001	2002P	2001	2002	2001	2002P	2001	2002	2001	2002P
Texas—Continued												
Tyler	92.0	95.3	93.9	95.5	4.0	4.2	5.1	3.8	4.4	4.4	5.4	4.0
Victoria	44.0	45.1	44.0	45.2	1.9	2.4	1.7	2.2	4.4	5.3	3.9	4.8
Waco	101.5	102.2	101.6	102.4	3.9	4.6	3.9	4.2	3.9	4.5	3.8	4.1
Wichita Falls	63.2	64.7	63.5	65.0	2.2	3.9	2.0	3.6	3.6	6.0	3.2	5.5
Utah	1,119.6	1,140.7	1,128.5	1,146.8	48.8	57.5	51.4	55.3	4.4	5.0	4.6	4.8
Provo-Orem	174.0	176.5	175.6	178.3	6.6	8.0	6.9	7.5	3.8	4.6	4.0	4.2
Salt Lake City-Ogden	710.3	725.1	721.4	727.9	32.0	37.7	33.6	36.6	4.5	5.2	4.7	5.0
Vermont	336.2	347.7	336.2	348.2	10.9	12.1	11.2	11.8	3.3	3.5	3.3	3.4
Burlington	103.2	107.1	102.7	106.2	2.8	3.3	2.8	3.3	2.7	3.1	2.8	3.1
Virginia	3,682.4	3,771.8	3,687.2	3,770.3	148.0	154.5	152.0	141.8	4.0	4.1	4.1	3.8
Charlottesville	77.9	78.4	77.9	78.9	1.8	1.9	1.6	1.8	2.3	2.4	2.1	2.3
Danville	58.5	57.5	58.5	56.8	5.2	4.3	5.4	3.6	8.9	7.5	9.1	6.4
Lynchburg	104.6	106.7	105.4	107.4	5.5	5.5	5.3	4.9	5.2	5.2	5.0	4.6
Norfolk-Virginia Beach-Newport News	756.9	781.3	754.0	775.7	30.1	33.7	29.4	30.6	4.0	4.3	3.9	3.9
Richmond-Petersburg	527.7	539.4	528.8	540.1	23.3	23.3	22.3	21.3	4.4	4.3	4.2	3.9
Roanoke	128.8	131.6	130.1	132.1	3.8	4.4	4.2	4.2	3.0	3.3	3.2	3.2
Washington	2,947.1	3,046.9	3,003.5	3,084.9	176.0	204.8	198.9	197.3	6.0	6.7	6.6	6.4
Bellingham	78.7	79.6	81.1	80.7	5.0	4.7	5.7	4.5	6.4	5.9	7.0	5.6
Bremerton	90.3	95.6	92.0	97.2	5.2	5.9	5.8	5.8	5.8	6.1	6.4	5.9
Olympia	96.4	101.3	98.8	103.8	5.2	5.5	5.8	5.5	5.4	5.5	5.9	5.3
Richland-Kennewick-Pasco	94.4	102.7	96.2	104.1	5.5	5.6	5.8	5.5	5.8	5.5	6.0	5.3
Seattle-Bellevue-Everett	1,329.2	1,361.9	1,354.3	1,376.2	70.9	91.5	82.3	87.7	5.3	6.7	6.1	6.4
Spokane	201.4	204.6	206.0	207.8	11.8	12.8	13.4	12.3	5.9	6.2	6.5	5.9
Tacoma	322.8	342.2	327.9	347.8	20.2	24.7	23.0	24.2	6.3	7.2	7.0	7.0
Yakima	112.3	113.8	113.6	115.3	8.5	7.9	8.7	7.3	7.6	7.0	7.7	6.3
West Virginia	832.4	808.8	827.3	807.5	34.6	44.0	33.6	44.7	4.2	5.4	4.1	5.5
Charleston	138.3	133.0	137.0	131.8	5.0	6.4	4.9	6.3	3.6	4.8	3.6	4.8
Huntington-Ashland	138.5	134.7	138.1	135.3	8.1	7.3	8.4	6.9	5.9	5.4	6.1	5.1
Parkersburg-Marietta	76.7	75.7	76.9	76.3	3.0	4.0	2.8	4.2	3.9	5.3	3.6	5.5
Wheeling	74.2	72.7	74.5	73.5	2.8	3.1	2.5	3.5	3.7	4.2	3.4	4.8
Wisconsin	2,980.8	3,049.3	2,993.0	3,054.2	112.4	130.7	122.2	126.0	3.8	4.3	4.1	4.1
Appleton-Oshkosh-Neenah	227.6	232.1	228.4	232.3	7.2	9.8	8.1	9.1	3.2	4.2	3.6	3.9
Eau Claire	82.6	84.0	83.6	84.9	3.1	3.1	3.3	3.0	3.8	3.7	3.9	3.6
Green Bay	137.5	141.4	139.7	141.7	4.6	5.7	5.1	5.7	3.4	4.0	3.7	4.0
Janesville-Beloit	78.5	79.6	78.7	79.7	4.8	4.3	4.5	4.0	6.2	5.4	5.7	5.0
Kenosha	80.8	83.2	81.7	84.0	3.3	4.0	4.0	3.9	4.1	4.8	4.9	4.6
La Crosse	72.7	75.2	73.0	76.0	2.2	2.4	2.3	2.3	3.1	3.2	3.1	3.0
Madison	272.8	279.5	274.2	280.2	4.8	6.3	5.3	5.9	1.8	2.3	1.9	2.1
Milwaukee-Waukesha	805.4	824.9	812.0	826.2	35.8	42.8	38.5	40.8	4.4	5.2	4.7	4.9
Racine	92.2	94.5	92.4	94.1	5.7	5.8	6.1	5.7	6.2	6.2	6.6	6.0
Sheboygan	63.0	62.7	63.1	62.0	2.0	2.5	2.6	2.4	3.2	4.0	4.1	3.9
Wausau	73.8	76.0	73.8	76.6	2.1	2.6	2.2	2.5	2.9	3.4	3.0	3.2
Wyoming	272.7	271.7	273.6	272.7	9.4	9.0	9.4	9.2	3.5	3.3	3.4	3.4
Casper	34.7	34.2	35.6	35.4	1.3	1.4	1.2	1.4	3.6	4.0	3.5	4.0
Cheyenne	41.6	41.4	41.8	41.9	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.3
Puerto Rico	1,301.9	1,357.3	1,303.5	1,349.7	164.2	170.5	164.9	162.2	12.6	12.6	12.7	12.0
Aguadilla	46.4	47.8	46.4	47.8	8.9	8.6	8.7	8.3	19.2	17.9	18.7	17.3
Arecibo	51.8	54.0	51.9	53.6	8.3	9.2	8.4	8.8	16.0	17.0	16.2	16.5
Caguas	120.1	124.7	120.6	124.8	13.4	14.1	13.6	13.5	11.2	11.3	11.3	10.8
Mayaguez	90.6	91.8	90.8	91.4	14.4	13.6	14.1	13.0	15.9	14.8	15.6	14.2
Ponce	109.6	116.2	108.7	115.2	16.5	17.7	16.3	17.0	15.0	15.2	15.0	14.7
San Juan-Bayamon	721.5	756.5	723.1	753.5	74.0	73.6	74.9	69.4	10.2	9.7	10.4	9.2

P = preliminary.

NOTE: Data refer to place of residence. Data for Puerto Rico are derived from a monthly household survey similar to the Current Population Survey. 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 layoff from full-time jobs. The *part-time labor force* consists of employed persons who usually work part time and unemployed persons who are seeking or are on layoff from part-time jobs. Unemployment rates for full- and part-time workers are calculated using the concepts of the *full-* and *part-time labor force*.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

HISTORICAL COMPARABILITY

Changes in concepts and methods

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

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

- In 1953, the current 4-8-4 rotation system was adopted, whereby households are interviewed for 4 consecutive months, leave the sample for 8 months, and then return to the sample for the same 4 months of the following year. Before this system was introduced, households were interviewed for 6 consecutive months and then replaced. The new system provided some year-to-year overlap in the sample, thereby improving measurement over time.

- In 1955, the survey reference week was changed to the calendar week including the 12th day of the month, for greater consistency with the reference period used for other labor-related statistics. Previously, the calendar week containing the 8th day of the month had been used as the reference week.

- In 1957, the employment definition was modified slightly as a result of a comprehensive interagency review of labor force concepts and methods. Two relatively small groups of persons classified as employed, under “with a job but not at work,” were assigned to different classifications. Persons on layoff with definite instructions to return to work within 30 days of the layoff date, and persons volunteering that they were waiting to start a new wage and salary job within 30 days of interview, were, for the most part, reassigned to the unemployed classification. The only exception was the small subgroup in school during the reference week but waiting to start new jobs, which was transferred to not in the labor force.

- In 1967, more substantive changes were made as a result of the recommendations of the President’s Committee to Appraise Employment and Unemployment Statistics (the Gordon Committee). The principal improvements were as follows:

- a) A 4-week job search period and specific questions on jobseeking activity were introduced. Previously, the questionnaire was ambiguous as to the period for jobseeking, and there were no specific questions concerning job search methods.

- b) An availability test was introduced whereby a person must be currently available for work in order to be classified as unemployed. Previously, there was no such requirement. This revision to the concept mainly affected students, who, for example, may begin to look for summer jobs in the spring although they will not be available until June or July. Such persons, until 1967, had been classified as unemployed but since have been assigned to the “not in the labor force” category.

- c) Persons “with a job but not at work” because of strikes, bad weather, etc., who volunteered that they were looking for work were shifted from unemployed status to employed.

- d) The lower age limit for official statistics on employment, unemployment, and other labor force concepts was raised from 14 to 16 years. Historical data for most major series have been revised to provide consistent information based on the new minimum age limit.

- e) New questions were added to obtain additional information on persons not in the labor force, including those referred to as “discouraged workers,” defined as persons who indicate that they want a job but are not currently looking because they believe there are no jobs available or none for which they would qualify.

- f) New “probing” questions were added to the questionnaire in order to increase the reliability of information on hours of work, duration of unemployment, and self-employment.

- In 1994, major changes to the Current Population Survey (CPS) were introduced, which included a complete redesign of the questionnaire and the use of computer-assisted interviewing for the entire survey. In addition, there were revisions to some of the labor force concepts and definitions, including the implementation of some changes recommended in 1979 by the National Commission on Employment and Unemployment Statistics (NCEUS, also known as the Levitan Commission). Some of the major changes to the survey were:

- a) The introduction of a redesigned and automated questionnaire. The CPS questionnaire was totally redesigned in order to obtain more accurate, comprehensive, and relevant information, and to take advantage of state-of-the-art computer interviewing techniques.

- b) The addition of two, more objective, criteria to the definition of discouraged workers. Prior to 1994, to be classified as a discouraged worker, a person must have wanted a job and been reported as not currently looking because of a belief that no jobs were available or that there were none for which he or she would qualify. Beginning in 1994, persons classified as discouraged must also have looked for a job within the past year (or since their last job, if they worked during the year), and must have been available for work during the reference week (a direct question on availability was added in 1994; prior to 1994, availability had been inferred from responses to other questions). These changes were made because the NCEUS and others felt that the previous definition of discouraged workers was too subjective, relying mainly on an individual’s stated desire for a job and not on prior testing of the labor market.

- c) Similarly, the identification of persons employed part time for economic reasons (working less than 35 hours in the reference week because of poor business conditions or because of an inability to find full-time work) was tightened by adding two new criteria for persons who usually work part time: They must want and be available for full-time work. Previously, such information was inferred. (Persons who usually work full time but worked part time for an economic reason during the reference week are assumed to meet these criteria.)

- d) Specific questions were added about the expectation of recall for persons who indicate that they are on layoff. To be classified as “on temporary layoff,” persons must ex-

pect to be recalled to their jobs. Previously, the questionnaire did not include explicit questions about the expectation of recall.

e) Persons volunteering that they were waiting to start a new job within 30 days must have looked for work in the 4 weeks prior to the survey in order to be classified as unemployed. Previously, such persons did not have to meet the job search requirement in order to be included among the unemployed.

For additional information on changes in CPS concepts and methods, see “The Current Population Survey: Design and Methodology,” Technical Paper 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.

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

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.

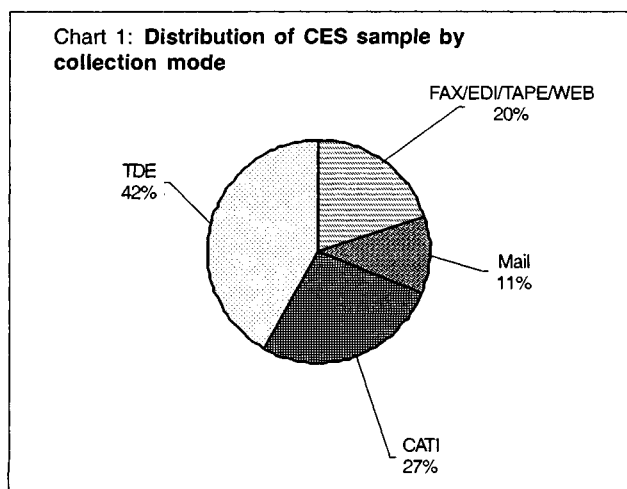
All data on employment, hours, and earnings for the Nation (beginning with August 1990 data) and for States and areas (beginning with January 1990 data) are classified in accordance with the *1987 Standard Industrial Classification Manual* (SIC), U.S. Office of Management and Budget.

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.



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	-2.2	.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 “swapping” procedure in which sample members selected in the previous year are used in lieu of new sample members. As a result of the swap procedure, the amount of sample overlap from year to year is increased. A sample is selected from the first-quarter frame using the random sampling procedures. If a new sample member is selected during random sampling, a check is made for a previously selected unit that was not selected in the new sample. The previously selected unit must be within the same State, industry, and size class and must have the same PRN date as the originally selected unit. Newly selected units are replaced until all suitable replacements are exhausted. The units are generally available for swapping due to changes in the MSA, SIC, and size of units.

As a result of the swap procedure, approximately 90 percent of the Current Employment Statistics Sample Redesign (CES-R) sample overlaps from one year to the next. Before the

swap procedure was implemented, approximately 35,000 new UI accounts were selected each year during the annual update. With the swap procedure, this number is reduced by as much as 40 percent, or 15,000 units.

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

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

In the case of large, multiple-worksites 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
Nondurable goods	1,821	.30	.07	2,899	.35	.12	4,687	.49	.18
Food and kindred products	8,151	.09	.02	13,093	.12	.03	22,553	.19	.05
Tobacco products	5,559	.20	.04	9,393	.25	.06	11,524	.37	.11
Textile mill products	574	.54	.28	1,190	.49	.60	1,683	1.01	.50
Apparel and other textile products	1,594	.23	.04	2,339	.32	.04	4,045	.56	.12
Paper and allied products	3,005	.28	.05	5,237	.38	.06	8,449	.65	.11
Printing and publishing	1,537	.23	.06	2,602	.26	.08	5,936	.43	.14
Chemicals and allied products	3,230	.20	.05	5,133	.26	.08	9,212	.39	.13
Petroleum and coal products	2,250	.24	.09	4,517	.33	.12	9,090	.54	.19
Rubber and miscellaneous plastics products	982	.88	.25	1,568	1.48	.36	2,583	2.12	.59
Leather and leather products	2,422	.19	.04	4,018	.24	.06	6,267	.38	.09
Transportation and public utilities	701	.46	.09	1,305	.65	.14	2,636	1.00	.20
Transportation	11,250	.14	.05	14,618	.19	.08	33,196	.32	.35
Railroad transportation	8,522	.18	.06	12,582	.24	.09	32,813	.40	.51
Local and interurban passenger transit ..	2,275	(¹)	(¹)	4,551	(¹)	(¹)	4,551	(¹)	(¹)
Trucking and warehousing	3,603	.46	.11	7,366	.58	.15	10,584	1.02	.22
Water transportation	5,446	.27	.08	8,282	.35	.12	20,873	.58	1.05
Transportation by air	2,491	.69	.25	4,388	.96	.41	4,714	1.53	.53
Pipelines, except natural gas	3,814	.44	.14	6,858	.60	.20	19,545	.82	.59
Transportation services	108	.78	.47	185	1.45	.55	442	1.78	.73
Communications and public utilities	2,392	.33	.15	3,872	.44	.21	6,680	.78	.36
Communications	3,966	.19	.07	8,247	.26	.11	21,528	.40	.21
Electric, gas, and sanitary services	3,289	.25	.09	7,573	.33	.13	20,401	.57	.30
Wholesale trade	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.

INDEX TO STATISTICAL TABLES

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

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**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
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