## EVPLOVMENT

## \&EARNINGS

In this issue:
Revisions in the evur.
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Revised sease:


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## BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS

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## Calendar of Features

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

## Household data

| Revised seasonally adjusted series | Jan. |
| :--- | :---: |
| Annual averages | Jan. |
| Earnings by detailed occupation | Jan. |
| Union affiliation | Jan. |
| Minimum wage data | Jan. |
| Employee absences |  |

Quarterly averages: Seasonally adjusted data, persons of Hispanic or Latino ethnicity, and weekly earnings data

## Establishment data

National annual averages:
Industry divisions (preliminary)

Industry detail
March, June

Women employees
March, June

National data revised to reflect new benchmarks
and new seasonal adjustment factors June
State and area annual averages May
Area definitions May
Region, State, and area labor force data
Annual averages
May

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## Editor's Note

With this issue, the household survey data "A tables" reflect: (1) the introduction of population controls based on the results of Census 2000 and the revision of all data back to January 2000 to reflect these new controls; (2) the introduction of an additional intercensal upward adjustment to population controls beginning in January 2003; (3) the introduction of modifications to the questions on race and Hispanic origin in the household survey to comply with the new standards for maintaining, collecting, and presenting Federal data on race and ethnicity; (4) the introduction of adjustments to both the second-stage and composite weighting procedures of the household survey to adapt to the new race/ ethnic classification system; (5) the introduction of the 2002 Census Bureau industry and occupational classification systems derived from the 2002 North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) and the 2000 Standard Occupational Classification (SOC) system; and (6) revisions to the "A tables" as a result of the changes described above. The revisions include, among other things, the addition of more detailed data for Hispanics and the initial publication of data for Asians. As a consequence of these changes, data for 2003 are not directly comparable with those for 2002 and earlier years. A comprehensive discussion of the changes and their effect on the household survey data appears in "Revisions to the Current Population Survey Effective in January 2003," beginning on page 4.

In addition, seasonally adjusted unemployment and other labor force data series from the household survey have been revised to reflect updated seasonal adjustment factors which incorporate the experience through December 2002. As a result, seasonally adjusted data for 1998-2002 are subject to revision. Revised current data appear in summary table A and in tables A-1 through A-12. The household data also reflect the introduction of the X-12 ARIMA software for use in seasonal adjustment, replacing X-11 ARIMA used since 1980, as well as other changes in seasonal adjustment procedures. The article, "Revision of Seasonally Adjusted Labor Force Series in 2003," beginning on page 24, discusses the effect of the revisions, describes the introduction of X-12 ARIMA and its impact on the data, and includes the new seasonal adjustment factors to be used to calculate the major civilian labor force series for January-June 2003.

Changes to region, division, State, and metropolitan area labor force series will be introduced in March 2003. For further information on the upcoming changes, see the box note on page 2.

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.

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# Employment and Unemployment Developments, January 2003 

Payroll employment rose by 143,000 in January, and the unemployment rate decreased to 5.7 percent. Employment in retail trade and construction increased after seasonal adjustment, but most other major industries were little changed.

## Unemployment

The unemployment rate fell to 5.7 percent in January; the number of unemployed persons was 8.3 million. The jobless rates for the major demographic groups were as follows: adult men ( 5.4 percent), adult women ( 4.7 percent), teenagers ( 16.8 percent), whites ( 5.1 percent), blacks or African Americans ( 10.3 percent), Asians ( 5.6 percent, not seasonally adjusted), and Hispanics or Latinos ( 7.8 percent). (See tables A-3, A-4, and A-13.)

## Total employment and the labor force

Total employment in January was 137.5 million. The employment-population ratio-the proportion of the population age 16 and older with jobs-was 62.5 percent. The civilian labor force in January was 145.8 million and the labor force participation rate was 66.3 percent. (See table A-3.)

## Persons not in the labor force

About 1.6 million persons (not seasonally adjusted) were marginally attached to the labor force in January. These were people who wanted and were available for work and had looked for a job sometime in the prior 12 months but were not counted as unemployed because they had not searched for work in the 4 weeks preceding the survey. The number of discouraged workers-a subset of the marginally attached who were not currently looking for work specifically because they believed no jobs were available for them-was 449,000 in January. (See table A-37.)

## Industry payroll employment

Total nonfarm payroll employment rose by 143,000 in January to 130.8 million, seasonally adjusted. This followed a decline of 156,000 (as revised) in December. Retail trade, which had accounted for much of December's loss, posted a large gain in January. (See table B-3.)
Retail trade employment rose by 101,000 over the month, after seasonal adjustment; this increase followed a drop of

99,000 in December. Employment in eating and drinking places accounted for a large share of the change in both months. In addition, holiday hiring in department stores and in miscellaneous retail establishments had been less than usual. As a result, there were relatively small layoffs in January and, therefore, employment increased over the month after seasonal adjustment.
Construction employment increased by 21,000 in January. Since its most recent peak in March 2001, however, this industry has lost 214,000 jobs. In January, special trades and heavy construction both added jobs. Job gains continued in mortgage banking; employment in this industry has grown by 38 percent, or 113,000 , since January 2001. Real estate employment edged down in January, but was up by 19,000 since January 2002.

The services industry added 35,000 jobs in January, somewhat below its trend over the prior 12 months. Health services added 18,000 jobs over the month. Employment in lodging places had a relatively large employment gain for the second month in a row. The industry has benefited from strength in winter recreation. Business services employment was down by 31,000 in January, reflecting widespread weakness in the industry.

Employment in air transportation increased by 22,000 in January, following a decline of similar size in December. Seasonal hiring by air courier services was weak during the fourth quarter; consequently, fewer workers than usual were laid off in January. As a result, employment rose after seasonal adjustment. Job losses continued in communications ( $-19,000$ ); since its most recent peak in April 2001, communications employment has decreased by 179,000 , or about 10 percent.

Following a loss of 80,000 jobs (as revised) in December, employment in manufacturing edged down by 16,000 in January. The average loss for the 2 months $(48,000)$ was about in line with the average monthly decline from August to November. Motor vehicles posted a gain of 11,000 in January, offsetting a loss of 9,000 in December. Job losses continued in industrial machinery, electronic equipment, and fabricated metals. Chemicals and apparel also lost jobs over the month.

Employment in mining declined by 5,000 in January, following a small gain in December. Since September 2001, the industry has lost 22,000 jobs, 3.9 percent of its total.

## Weekly hours

The average workweek for production or nonsupervisory workers on private nonfarm payrolls edged up by 0.1 hour in January to 34.2 hours, seasonally adjusted. The manufacturing workweek and overtime hours each were down by 0.1 hour to 40.8 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 increased by 0.3 percent in January to 148.1 (1982=100),
seasonally adjusted. The manufacturing index decreased by 0.2 percent over the month to 90.8 . (See table B-9.)

## Hourly and weekly earnings

Average hourly earnings of production or nonsupervisory workers on private nonfarm payrolls were unchanged in January at $\$ 14.98$, seasonally adjusted. Average weekly earnings rose by 0.3 percent to $\$ 512.32$. Over the year, average hourly earnings and average weekly earnings rose by 2.7 percent and 3.0 percent, respectively. (See table B-11.)

| Scheduled Release Dates |  |  |  |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Employment and unemployment data are scheduled for initial release on <br> the following dates: |  |  |  |
| Reference month | Release date | Reference month | Release date |
| February | March 7 | May | June 6 |
| March | April 4 | June | July 3 |
| April | May 2 | July | August 1 |

## Upcoming Changes to Local Area Labor Force Data Series

Effective with the release of January 2003 data in March 2003, the labor force data series for regions, divisions, States, the District of Columbia, the Los Angeles-Long Beach metropolitan area, and New York City shown in the C tables of this publication will be revised to incorporate population controls reflecting the results of Census 2000, revised seasonal adjustment factors, reestimation of models, and benchmarking to Current Population Survey annual averages. Labor force estimates for the remaining metropolitan areas will be revised to reflect updated inputs and new statewide estimates. Not seasonally adjusted data back to 2000 and seasonally adjusted data back to 1998 are subject to revision. Questions about these upcoming changes to the local area labor force data series can be directed to the Division of Local Area Unemployment Statistics at 202-691-6392.

## 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 Statelevel 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).

# Revisions to the Current Population Survey Effective in January 2003 

Mary Bowler, Randy E. Ilg, Stephen Miller, Ed Robison, and Anne Polivka

Effective with the release of January 2003 data, several changes were introduced into the Current Population Survey (CPS), also referred to as the "household survey." These revisions are as follows:

- The questions on race and Hispanic origin in the CPS were modified to comply with the new standards for maintaining, collecting, and presenting Federal data on race and ethnicity for Federal statistical agencies. A major change under those standards is that respondents may select more than one race when answering the survey. Respondents continued to be asked a separate question to determine if they are Hispanic, which is considered an ethnicity rather than a race. The ethnicity question was reworded to ask directly whether the respondent was Hispanic. Persons who report they are Hispanic also are classified separately in the race (or races) they consider themselves to be. Based on the evidence currently available, the new questions have little effect on the overall unemployment rate and those for most major worker groups. The jobless rate for Hispanics may be somewhat higher. (Most of the analysis presented in this article is based on data from a supplement to the CPS conducted in May 2002.)
- Population controls that reflect the results of Census 2000 were used in the monthly CPS estimation process. The new controls increased the size of the civilian noninstitutional population by about 3.5 million in May 2002. As a result, they also increased the estimated numbers of people unemployed and employed. Because the increases were roughly proportional, however, the overall unemployment rate did not change significantly. Data from January 2000 through December 2002 were revised to reflect

[^0]these new controls. Over and above these revisions, the U.S. Census Bureau introduced another large upward adjustment to the controls as part of its annual update of population estimates for 2003. These updated population estimates were not available in time to incorporate them into the revised population controls for January 2000 to December 2002. Thus, the data on employment and unemployment levels for January 2003 (and beyond) are not strictly comparable with those for earlier months. The unemployment rate and other ratios, however, were not substantially affected by the 2003 population control revisions.

- Improvements were introduced to both the secondstage and composite weighting procedures. These changes adapt the weighting procedures to the new race/ethnic classification system and enhance the stability over time of national and State/substate labor force estimates for demographic groups. Composite weights could not be calculated for the January 2003 data, however, because that procedure requires the use of both the current and the previous month's information. Because some people will have changed race/ethnic groups between December and January, compositing could not be done for January. The effect of compositing is different each month; thus, January estimates could not be adjusted to make them comparable with those for other months. The effect on the national unemployment rate is probably negligible.
- The CPS adopted the 2002 Census Bureau industry and occupational classification systems, which are derived from the 2002 North American Industry Classification System and the 2000 Standard Occupational Classification system. These new classification systems create breaks in the time series for occupational and industry data at all levels of aggregation.

The changes outlined above benchmark the CPS data to the results of Census 2000, improve the estimation procedures, and ensure that the data series produced from the survey reflect the evolving composition of the U.S.
population and the industry and occupational structure of the economy. This article provides an overview of the changes and discusses their impact on CPS data series. New procedures also were used to seasonally adjust CPS data series; seasonal adjustment is discussed in a separate article in this issue of Employment and Earnings.

## Changes in race and Hispanic origin data

Starting in January 2003, the CPS questions that inquire about race and Hispanic ethnicity were altered to follow new Office of Management and Budget (OMB) guidelines. In accordance with the new guidelines, the following changes were made to the CPS questions:

- Individuals now are asked whether they are of Hispanic ethnicity before being asked about their race. Prior to January 2003, individuals were asked their ethnic origin after they were asked about their race.
- Individuals are asked directly if they are Spanish, Hispanic, or Latino. (Spanish and Latino are terms often used interchangeably with Hispanic.) Previously, individuals were identified as Hispanic based on their, or their ancestors', country of origin.
- With respect to race, the response category, Asian and Pacific Islanders, was split into two categories: 1) Asian and 2) Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islanders.
- Individuals are allowed to choose more than one race category. Prior to January 2003, individuals who considered themselves to belong to more than one race were required to select a single primary race.
- The questions were reworded to indicate that individuals could select more than one race category and to convey more clearly that individuals should report their own perception of what their race is.

Figure 1 presents the question order and wording that were used prior to January 2003, along with the ordering and wording that are being used from January 2003 forward.

In order to implement the new race/ethnic guidelines, the new questions were asked for all individuals in the CPS sample in January 2003. Normally, the questions on race and ethnicity are asked only the first time an individual is included in the CPS sample. ${ }^{2}$ In addition to changes in the

[^1]survey questions, the editing and imputation components of the CPS processing system were altered to accommodate the possibility of individuals identifying themselves in more than one race.

To accommodate the new guidelines, the race categories that now appear in Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) publications are white (and no other race), black or African American (and no other race), and Asian (and no other race). The number of respondents in the remaining categoriesAmerican Indian or Alaska Native, Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islanders, and persons who selected more than one race category-was determined to be too small to develop employment and unemployment estimates of sufficient reliability for monthly publication. These groups are included in the estimates of total employment and unemployment. BLS continues to publish data separately for persons whose ethnicity is identified as Hispanic or Latino. Hispanics may be of any race. Table 1 shows the distribution of the civilian noninstitutional population aged 16 and older in May 2002 under the new race/ethnic categories.

## Change in population controls

The CPS is a multistage stratified probability sample of households designed to produce national and State estimates of the labor force characteristics of the civilian noninstitutional population of the United States aged 16 and older. The demographic characteristics of the CPS sample can differ from known population distributions due to sampling variability and differential nonresponse. To account for these differences, along with changes in the size of the population and subpopulations over time, the survey estimates of various subpopulation groups are weighted to agree with independent population controls developed by the Census Bureau. Because many demographic characteristics are closely correlated with labor force status, sample estimates are more accurate when weighting is done separately for specific age-sex-race groups than when a single population estimate for the sample as a whole is used. These population estimates are derived by taking population counts by age, sex, and race from the preceding decennial census and adjusting them monthly throughout the ensuing decade to take into account the aging of the population, death, and net migration. If the decennial census indicates that the population controls being used in the CPS are too high or too low, the controls are adjusted to bring them into line with the census results. This adjustment usually occurs 3 to 4 years after the census, and, if the adjustment is substantial, historical data will be revised. Thus, data for January 2000 through December 2002 were revised to reflect the higher population estimates from Census 2000 and higher rates of population growth since the census. At the start of the revision period (January 2000), the new controls raised the civilian noninstitutional population (CNP) by about 2.6 million. By December 2002, the CNP was 3.8 million higher than originally estimated.

Figure 1. Comparison of CPS questions on race and ethnicity ${ }^{1}$

| Prior to January 2003 | Starting in January 2003 |
| :---: | :---: |
| What is your race? <br> Respondents are shown a flash card with the following: <br> RACE <br> 1. White <br> 2. Black <br> 3. American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut <br> 4. Asian or Pacific Islander (Chinese, Filipino, Japanese, Asian Indian, Korean, Vietnamese, Laotian, Thai, Other Asian, Hawaiian, Samoan, other Pacific Islander) | Are you Spanish, Hispanic, or Latino? $\begin{aligned} & \text { Yes } \\ & \text { No } \end{aligned}$ |
| What is your origin or descent? ${ }^{2}$ <br> Respondents are shown a flash card with the following: <br> ORIGIN OR DESCENT | Please choose one or more races that you consider yourself to be <br> Respondents are shown a flash card with the following: <br> CHOOSE ONE OR MORE <br> White <br> Black or African American <br> American Indian or Alaska Native <br> Asian <br> Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander |

1 The question wording is slightly different when the questions are
asked during interviews by telephone.
The Census Bureau also conducts an annual review of the population controls and updates them based on current data and research. The population adjustments resulting from these annual reviews typically are introduced into the CPS in January. The adjustments sometimes can be substantial, and this was the case for January 2003. Information from the latest annual review was not available in time for incorporation into the already planned revisions of data for January 2000 to December 2002. Thus, the entire amount of this adjustment $(+941,000)$ was added to the civilian noninstitutional population in January 2003.

In addition to new population controls, changes were made in the weighting procedures to increase the precision of national and State estimates. These changes included altering the racial categories to which estimates are controlled, increasing the number of age and sex groups that are controlled, and including, for the first time, demographic controls within the 50 States and the District of Columbia. More information about changes in the weighting and processing procedures can be found below.
${ }^{2}$ Individuals whose answers were coded in categories 10 through 17 were classified as Hispanics.

Table 1. Civilian noninstitutional population 16 years and over by race and Hispanic or Latino ethnicity, May $2002{ }^{1}$
(Numbers in thousands)

| Race and Hispanic or Latino ethnicity | Number | Percent |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Race |  |  |
| Total, 16 years and over.. | 217,198 | 100.0 |
| White ${ }^{2}$. | 178,579 | 82.2 |
| Black or African American ${ }^{2}$ | 25,192 | 11.6 |
| Asian ${ }^{2}$ | 8,663 | 4.0 |
| Native Hawaiian or Other |  |  |
| Pacific Islander ${ }^{2}$. | 473 | . 2 |
| American Indian or Alaska Native ${ }^{2}$.......... | 1,419 | . 7 |
| More than one race selected..... | 2,872 | 1.3 |
| Hispanic or Latino ethnicity |  |  |
| Total, 16 years and over ........................... | 217,198 | 100.0 |
| Hispanic or Latino ................................. | 25,827 | 11.9 |
| Not Hispanic or Latino ............................ | 191,371 | 88.1 |

[^2]
## Impact on labor force estimates

Changes in the race and ethnicity categories, the introduction of Census 2000-based population controls, and the modifications of weighting procedures alter some CPS data series and, therefore, affect the comparability of those series over time. To gauge the extent to which these changes did (or did not) affect estimates, the Census Bureau and BLS sponsored a supplement to the CPS in May 2002. In the supplement, the new questions on race and Hispanic ethnicity were asked at the end of the interview. Data were then processed using the new editing and weighting procedures and the Census 2000-based population controls. Employment and unemployment estimates based on the new race/ethnic categories, weighting procedures, and population controls were compared with estimates based on the old race/ethnic criteria, weighting procedures, and population controls to gauge the "total combined effect" of the changes implemented in January 2003. (The total combined effect does not include the population adjustment of 941,000 taken in January 2003. That adjustment is discussed separately.)

The "total combined effect" can be disaggregated into two other effects that can be estimated from the May supplement--the effect of switching from 1990-based population controls to 2000 -based population controls (the "population control effect") and the effect of changing from pre-2003 race/ethnicity questions and weighting procedures to 2003 and beyond race/ethnicity questions and weighting procedures (the "new procedures effect"). CPS time series data were revised back to January 2000 to reflect the impact of using 2000-based population controls, but no revisions will be made to reflect new race/ethnicity questions or the new weighting procedures. It was decided that the information from the May supplement, while useful for gauging the effects of the changes to the race/ethnicity classification, was too limited for use in revising historical race and ethnicity data. The May results reflect only 1 month's data that were collected via supplement questions to the CPS. It is not known whether different results might be obtained when the new questions are used over a longer period in regular CPS production. BLS plans to conduct additional research on the impact of the new race and Hispanic ethnicity categories on the labor force estimates. Specifically, given the rotation scheme for the CPS sample, there will be several months in which it will be possible to match the same individuals across months and to examine their answers to both the old and new race and ethnicity questions. The results of this research, in combination with further analysis of the May supplement data, may aid individuals who examine CPS data historically. The "new procedures effect" represents the best gauge, at this time, of differences in employment and unemployment data due to the new race/ethnicity questions and weighting procedures.

Major findings. Table 2 shows the "total combined effect" on major labor force estimates for May 2002. Table 3 shows
the "new procedures effect"-that is, the effect when the change due to the use of Census 2000-based population controls is removed. As shown in the tables, both the "total combined effect" and the "new procedures effect" had minimal impact on the overall rates (unemployment rate, employment-to-population ratio, and labor force participation rate.) Generally, differences in rates were not statistically significant even for the major worker groups.

The most notable exception is for Hispanics. The "total combined effect" shows a higher unemployment rate, employment-to-population ratio, and labor force participation rate for Hispanics. Under the "new procedures effect," however, only the change in the unemployment rate (up by 0.4 percentage point) is statistically significant. The higher unemployment rate for Hispanics results because the new question identifies additional and different people as Hispanic. Even though the new question identifies more Hispanics than the old question, the size of the Hispanic population is not affected (when Census 2000-based population controls are used), because it is controlled to an independent population estimate. The change in the composition of those identified as Hispanic, however, is what causes the higher unemployment rate.

Data in table 3 show that the "new procedures effect" reduces the levels of population and employment for whites, blacks or African Americans, and Asians. For whites and blacks, these differences result from the exclusion of individuals who report more than one race from these groups. For Asians, the difference reflects the same restriction as well as the split of the old Asian and Pacific Islander category into the two separate categories-1) Asian and 2) Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander. When examining the "new procedures effect" for Hispanics it is important to note that the number of individuals identified as Hispanic is being controlled to the same 2000-based census population totals under each procedure. Hence, even though the new question identifies more survey respondents as Hispanic, the estimated size of the Hispanic population does not change.

Overall, the estimated numbers of people unemployed and employed are higher under the "total combined effect." Most of this change reflects the "population effect"-the shift to Census 2000-based population controls. (See table $4 .{ }^{3}$ ) Census 2000 found that the United States population was larger than previously estimated. As a result, the new population controls increase the size of the civilian noninstitutional population aged 16 and older-the universe for CPS employment and unemployment estimates-by about 3.5 million at the time of the May supplement. ${ }^{4}$ Hispanics and Asians account for a disproportionate share of this increase in the population. The population level for blacks is actually lower than

[^3]Table 2. Employment status of the population for selected labor force groups, May 2002 (Total combined effect) (Numbers in thousands)

| Employment status, sex, age, race, and Hispanic or Latino ethnicity | Old estimate ${ }^{1}$ <br> (1) | New estimate ${ }^{2}$ (2) | Total combined effect (2-1) | Statistically significant ${ }^{3}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| TOTAL |  |  |  |  |
| Civilian noninstitutional population ............................................... | 213,658 | 217,198 | 3,540 | $x$ |
| Civilian labor force ................................................................... | 142,772 | 145,005 | 2,233 | X |
| Participation rate .............................................................. | 66.8 | 66.8 | 0.0 |  |
| Employed ........................................................................... | 134,798 | 136,912 | 2,114 | X |
| Employment-population ratio ............................................. | 63.1 | 63.0 | -. 1 |  |
| Unemployed ........................................................................ | 7,974 | 8,093 | 119 | X |
| Unemployment rate .......................................................... | 5.6 | 5.6 | . 0 |  |
| Not in labor force.................................................................... | 70,886 | 72,193 | 1,307 | X |
| Men, 20 years and over |  |  |  |  |
| Civilian noninstitutional population ............................................... | 94,480 | 96,260 | 1,780 | $x$ |
| Civilian labor force ................................................................... | 72,449 | 73,958 | 1,509 | X |
| Participation rate .............................................................. | 76.7 | 76.8 | . 1 | X |
| Employed ............................................................................ | 68,894 | 70,337 | 1,443 | X |
| Employment-population ratio ............................................. | 72.9 | 73.1 | . 2 | X |
| Unemployed ........................................................................ | 3,555 | 3,621 | 66 | X |
| Unemployment rate ........................................................ | 4.9 | $\begin{array}{r}4.9 \\ \hline 202\end{array}$ | 0.0 | X |
| Not in labor force................................................................... | 22,031 | 22,302 | 271 | X |
| Women, 20 years and over |  |  |  |  |
| Civilian noninstitutional population ................................................ | 102,939 | 104,947 | 2,008 | $x$ |
| Civilian labor force................................................................... | 62,710 | 63,658 | 948 | X |
| Participation rate ............................................................... | 60.9 | 60.7 | -. 2 | $x$ |
| Employed ........................................................................... | 59,543 | 60,390 | 847 | X |
| Employment-population ratio ............................................. | 57.8 | 57.5 | -. 3 | X |
| Unemployed ........................................................................ | 3,167 | 3,268 | 101 | X |
| Unemployment rate .......................................................... | 5.1 | 5.1 | . 0 | X |
| Not in labor force.................................................................... | 40,229 | 41,289 | 1,060 | X |
| Both sexes, 16 to 19 years |  |  |  |  |
| Civilian noninstitutional population ............................................... | 16,239 | 15,992 | -247 | X |
| Civilian labor force ................................................................... | 7,613 | 7,389 | -224 | X |
| Participation rate ............................................................... | 46.9 | 46.2 | -. 7 | X |
| Employed .......................................................................... | 6,361 | 6,185 | -176 | X |
| Employment-population ratio ............................................. | 39.2 | 38.7 | -. 5 | X |
| Unemployed ........................................................................ | 1,251 | 1,204 | -47 | X |
| Unemployment rate ......................................................... | 16.4 | 16.3 | -.1 -24 |  |
| Not in labor force.................................................................. | 8,626 | 8,602 | -24 |  |
| WHITE ${ }^{4}$ |  |  |  |  |
| Civilian noninstitutional population ............................................... | 177,087 | 178,579 | 1,492 | X |
| Civilian labor force.................................................................. | 118,706 | 119,520 | 814 | X |
| Participation rate ............................................................... | 67.0 | 66.9 | -. 1 |  |
| Employed ............................................................................ | 112,901 | 113,716 | 815 | X |
| Employment-population ratio ............................................ | 63.8 | 63.7 | -. 1 |  |
| Unemployed ....................................................................... | 5,805 | 5,804 | -1 |  |
| Unemployment rate .......................................................... | 4.9 | 4.9 | . 0 |  |
| Not in labor force..................................................................... | 58,382 | 59,059 | 677 | X |
| BLACK OR AFRICAN AMERICAN ${ }^{4}$ |  |  |  |  |
| Civilian noninstitutional population ............................................... | 25,898 | 25,192 | -706 | $x$ |
| Civilian labor force ................................................................... | 17,019 | 16,497 | -522 | X |
| Participation rate .............................................................. | 65.7 | 65.5 | -. 2 |  |
| Employed .......................................................................... | 15,312 | 14,832 | -480 | X |
| Employment-population ratio ............................................ | 59.1 | 58.9 | -. 2 |  |
| Unemployed ........................................................................ | 1,707 | 1,665 | -42 |  |
| Unemployment rate .......................................................... | 10.0 | 10.1 | . 1 |  |
| Not in labor force .................................................................... | 8,879 | 8,695 | -184 | X |

Table 2. Employment status of the population for selected labor force groups, May 2002 (Total combined effect)Continued
(Numbers in thousands)

| Employment status, sex, age, race, and Hispanic or Latino ethnicity | Old estimate ${ }^{\text { }}$ <br> (1) | New estimate ${ }^{2}$ (2) | Total combined effect (2-1) | Statistically significant ${ }^{3}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| ASIAN ${ }^{4}$ |  |  |  |  |
| Civilian noninstitutional population ............................................. | 8,643 | 8,663 | 20 |  |
| Civilian labor force .............................................................. | 5,761 | 5,808 | 47 |  |
| Participation rate ........................................................... | 66.7 | 67.0 | . 3 |  |
| Employed ....................................................................... | 5,415 | 5,486 | 71 |  |
| Employment-population ratio .......................................... | 62.7 | 63.3 | . 6 |  |
| Unemployed .................................................................... | 346 | 322 | -24 |  |
| Unemployment rate ....................................................... | 6.0 | 5.5 | -. 5 |  |
| Not in labor force ................................................................ | 2,882 | 2,855 | -27 |  |
| HISPANIC OR LATINO ETHNICITY |  |  |  |  |
| Civilian noninstitutional population ............................................. | 23,797 | 25,827 | 2,030 | x |
| Civilian labor force ................................................................ | 15,976 | 17,770 | 1,794 | X |
| Participation rate ........................................................... | 67.1 | 68.8 | 1.7 | X |
| Employed ....................................................................... | 14,948 | 16,557 | 1,609 | X |
| Employment-population ratio .......................................... | 62.8 | 64.1 | 1.3 | X |
| Unemployed ...................................................................... | 1,028 | 1,213 | 185 | x |
| Unemployment rate ....................................................... | 6.4 | 6.8 | . 4 | X |
| Not in labor force .................................................................. | 7,821 | 8,058 | 237 | X |

${ }^{1}$ Estimates obtained using pre-January 2003 race/ethnic questions and weighting procedures and 1990 Census-based population controls adjusted for the estimated undercount.
${ }^{2}$ Estimates obtained using new race/ethnic questions and weighting procedures and Census 2000-based population controls, excluding the January 2003 population adjustment.
${ }^{3}$ An "x" indicates that a difference was statistically significant at a 90 percent level. Standard errors for these tests were generated using replicate weights in order to account for the complex design of the CPS. The standard errors on differences are smaller than the standard errors on corresponding monthly estimates and the standard errors for the estimate under either procedure due to the high correlation between the estimates for each procedure which arises because the same individuals were being used in both estimates.
${ }^{4}$ Old estimate based on the pre-January 2003 race question under which respondents could select only one race. New estimate based on the new race question that allows respondents to select more than one race. Categories shown under the new estimate exclude persons who selected more than one race. For old estimate, the Asian category included Pacific Islanders. For the new estimate, the Asian category does not include Native Hawaiians and other Pacific Islanders.
NOTE: Estimates for the above race groups (white, black or African American, and Asian) do not sum to totals because data are not presented for all races. In addition, persons whose ethnicity is identifed as Hispanic or Latino may be of any race and, therefore, are classified by ethnicity as well as by race.

Table 3. Employment status of the population for selected labor force groups, May 2002 (New procedures effect)
(Numbers in thousands)

| Employment status, sex, age, race, and Hispanic or Latino ethnicity | Old estimate ${ }^{\text {: }}$ <br> (1) | New estimate ${ }^{2}$ <br> (2) | New procedures effect (2-1) | Statistically significant ${ }^{3}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| TOTAL |  |  |  |  |
| Civilian noninstitutional population ............................................. | 217,198 | 217,198 | 0 |  |
| Civilian labor force ............................................................................................ | 145,044 | 145,005 | -39 |  |
| Participation rate ....................................................................................... | 66.8 | 66.8 | 0.0 |  |
| Employed ........................................................................ | 136,991 | 136,912 | -79 |  |
| Employment-population ratio .......................................... | 63.1 | 63.0 | -. 1 |  |
| Unemployed .................................................................... | 8,052 | 8,093 | 41 |  |
| Unemployment rate ....................................................... | 5.6 | 5.6 | . 0 |  |
| Not in labor force................................................................. | 72,154 | 72,193 | 39 |  |
| Men, 20 years and over |  |  |  |  |
| Civilian noninstitutional population .............................................. | 96,205 | 96,260 | 55 |  |
| Civilian labor force ............................................................... | 73,916 | 73,958 | 42 |  |
| Participation rate ........................................................... | 76.8 | 76.8 | . 0 |  |
| Employed ....................................................................... | 70,304 | 70,337 | 33 |  |
| Employment-population ratio .......................................... | 73.1 | 73.1 | . 0 |  |
| Unemployed .................................................................... | 3,613 | 3,621 | 8 |  |
| Unemployment rate ....................................................... | 4.9 | 4.9 | . 0 |  |
| Not in labor force................................................................. | 22,289 | 22,302 | 13 |  |
| Women, 20 years and over |  |  |  |  |
| Civilian noninstitutional population ............................................ | 104,980 | 104,947 | -33 |  |
| Civilian labor force ............................................................... | 63,656 | 63,658 | 2 |  |
| Participation rate ........................................................... | 60.6 | 60.7 | -. 1 |  |
| Employed ........................................................................ | 60,445 | 60,390 | -55 |  |
| Employment-population ratio .......................................... | 57.6 | 57.5 | -. 1 |  |
| Unemployed ..................................................................... | 3,211 | 3,268 | 57 | x |
| Unemployment rate ....................................................... | 5.0 | 5.1 | . 1 |  |
| Not in labor force ................................................................. | 41,324 | 41,289 | -35 |  |
| Both sexes, 16 to 19 years |  |  |  |  |
| Civilian noninstitutional population ............................................. | 16,013 | 15,992 | -21 |  |
| Civilian labor force ............................................................... | 7,471 | 7,389 | -82 | ${ }_{x}^{x}$ |
| Participation rate ........................................................... | 46.7 | 46.2 | -. 5 | X |
| Employed ....................................................................... | 6,243 | 6,185 | -58 |  |
| Employment-population ratio .......................................... | 39.0 | 38.7 | -. 3 |  |
| Unemployed .................................................................... | 1,228 | 1,204 | -24 |  |
| Unemployment rate ...................................................... | 16.4 | 16.3 | -. 1 |  |
| Not in labor force................................................................. | 8,542 | 8,602 | 60 |  |
| WHITE ${ }^{4}$ |  |  |  |  |
| Civilian noninstitutional population ............................................. | 179,524 | 178,579 | -945 | ${ }^{x}$ |
| Civilian labor force ............................................................... | 120,251 | 119,520 | -731 | $x$ |
| Participation rate ........................................................... | 67.0 | 66.9 | -. 1 |  |
| Employed ....................................................................... | 114,400 | 113,716 | -684 | X |
| Employment-population ratio .......................................... | 63.7 | 63.7 | . 0 |  |
| Unemployed .................................................................... | 5,851 | 5,804 | -47 |  |
| Unemployment rate ....................................................... | 4.9 | 4.9 | . 0 |  |
| Not in labor force................................................................. | 59,273 | 59,059 | -214 | X |
| BLACK OR AFRICAN AMERICAN ${ }^{4}$ |  |  |  |  |
| Civilian noninstitutional population ............................................. | 25,514 | 25,192 | -322 | x |
| Civilian labor force ............................................................... | 16,740 | 16,497 | -243 | X |
| Participation rate ........................................................... | 65.6 | 65.5 | -. 1 |  |
| Employed ....................................................................... | 15,066 | 14,832 | -234 | X |
| Employment-population ratio .......................................... | 59.0 | 58.9 | -1 |  |
| Unemployed .................................................................... | 1,675 | 1,665 | -10 |  |
| Unemployment rate ....................................................... | 10.0 | 10.1 | .1 |  |
| Not in labor force .................................................................. | 8,773 | 8,695 | -78 |  |

Table 3. Employment status of the population for selected labor force groups, May 2002 (New procedures effect)Continued
(Numbers in thousands)

| Employment status, sex, age, race, and Hispanic or Latino ethnicity | Old estimate <br> (1) | New estimate ${ }^{2}$ (2) | New procedures effect (2-1) | Statistically significant ${ }^{3}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| ASIAN ${ }^{4}$ |  |  |  |  |
| Civilian noninstitutional population ............................................. | 9,779 | 8,663 | -1,116 | $x$ |
| Civilian labor force .................................................................. | 6,531 | 5,808 | -723 | X |
| Participation rate ........................................................... | 66.8 | 67.0 | . 2 |  |
| Employed ....................................................................... | 6,140 | 5,486 | -654 | X |
| Employment-population ratio ........................................... | 62.8 | 63.3 | . 5 |  |
| Unemployed .................................................................... | 391 | 322 | -69 | X |
| Unemployment rate ....................................................... | 6.0 | 5.5 | -. 5 |  |
| Not in labor force................................................................. | 3,248 | 2,855 | -393 | X |
| HISPANIC OR LATINO ETHNICITY |  |  |  |  |
| Civilian noninstitutional population ............................................. | 25,827 | 25,827 | 0 |  |
| Civilian labor force ............................................................... | 17,700 | 17,770 | 70 |  |
| Participation rate ............................................................ | 68.5 | 68.8 | . 3 |  |
| Employed ....................................................................... | 16,567 | 16,557 | -10 |  |
| Employment-population ratio .......................................... | 64.1 | 64.1 | . 0 |  |
| Unemployed .................................................................... | 1,133 | 1,213 | 80 | x |
| Unemployment rate ....................................................... | 6.4 | 6.8 | . 4 | X |
| Not in labor force.................................................................. | 8,127 | 8,057 | -70 |  |

- Estimates obtained using pre-January 2003 race/ethnic questions and weighting procedures and Census 2000-based population controls, excluding the January 2003 population adjustment.
${ }^{2}$ Estimates obtained using new race/ethnic questions and weighting procedures and Census 2000-based population controls, excluding the January 2003 population adjustment.
${ }^{3} \mathrm{An}$ " $\mathrm{x}^{\prime \prime}$ indicates that a difference was statistically significant at a 90 percent level. Standard errors for these tests were generated using replicate weights in order to account for the complex design of the CPS. The standard errors on differences are smaller than the standard errors on corresponding monthly estimates and the standard errors for the estimate under either procedure due to the high correlation between the estimates for each procedure which arises because the same individuals were being used in both estimates.
${ }^{4}$ Old estimate based on the pre-January 2003 race question under which respondents could select only one race. New estimate based on the new race question that allows respondents to select more than one race. Categories shown under the new estimate exclude persons who selected more than one race. For the old estimate, the Asian category included Pacific Isianders. For the new estimate, the Asian category does not include Native Hawaiians and other Pacific Islanders.

NOTE: Estimates for the above race groups (white, black or African American, and Asian) do not sum to totals because data are not presented for all races. In addition, persons whose ethnicity is identifed as Hispanic or Latino may be of any race and, therefore, are classified by ethnicity as well as by race.

Table 4. Employment status of the population for selected labor force groups, May 2002 (Population control effect)
(Numbers in thousands)

| Employment status, sex, age, race, and Hispanic or Latino ethnicity | Old estimate ${ }^{\text { }}$ <br> (1) | New estimate ${ }^{2}$ <br> (2) | Population control effect (2-1) | Statistically significant ${ }^{3}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| TOTAL |  |  |  |  |
| Civilian noninstitutional population ................................................ | 213,658 | 217,198 | 3,540 | $x$ |
| Civilian labor force ................................................................... | 142,772 | 145,044 | 2,272 | X |
| Participation rate ............................................................... | 66.8 | 66.8 | 0.0 | $x$ |
| Employed | 134,798 | 136,991 | 2,193 | $X$ |
| Employment-population ratio | 63.1 | 63.1 | . 0 |  |
| Unemployed ........................................................................ | 7,974 | 8,052 | 78 | X |
| Unemployment rate | 5.6 | 5.6 | . 0 | X |
| Not in labor force | 70,886 | 72,154 | 1,268 | X |
| Men, 20 years and over |  |  |  |  |
| Civilian noninstitutional population ............................................... | 94,480 | 96,205 | 1,725 |  |
| Civilian labor force ................................................................... | 72,449 | 73,916 | 1,467 | $x$ |
| Participation rate ............................................................... | 76.7 | 76.8 | . 1 | X |
| Employed | 68,894 | 70,304 | 1,410 | $x$ |
| Employment-population ratio ............................................. | 72.9 | 73.1 | . 2 | X |
| Unemployed | 3,555 | 3,613 | 58 | X |
| Unemployment rate ......................................................... | 4.9 22031 | 4.9 22,289 | .0 258 |  |
| Not in labor force ................................................................... | 22,031 | 22,289 | 258 | X |
| Women, 20 years and over |  |  |  |  |
| Civilian noninstitutional population ............................................... | 102,939 | 104,980 | 2,041 | X |
| Civilian labor force................................................................... | 62,710 | 63,656 | 946 | X |
| Participation rate .............................................................. | 60.9 | 60.6 | -. 3 | X |
| Employed ......................................................................... | 59,543 | 60,445 | 902 | X |
| Employment-population ratio .............................................. | 57.8 | 57.6 | -. 2 | X |
| Unemployed ...................................................................... | 3,167 | 3,211 | 44 | X |
| Unemployment rate ......................................................... | 5.1 | 5.0 | -. 1 |  |
| Not in labor force ................................................................... | 40,229 | 41,324 | 1,095 | X |
| Both sexes, 16 to 19 years |  |  |  |  |
| Civilian noninstitutional population .............................................. | 16,239 | 16,013 | -226 | $x$ |
| Civilian labor force .................................................................... | 7,612 | 7,471 | -141 | X |
| Participation rate.............................................................. | 46.9 | 46.7 | -. 2 | X |
| Employed ........................................................................... | 6,361 | 6,243 | -118 | $X$ $X$ |
| Employment-population ratio ............................................ | 39.2 | 39.0 1228 | -. 2 | X |
| Unemployed ....................................................................... | 1,251 | 1,228 | -23 | X |
| Unemployment rate ............................................................ | 16.4 | 16.4 | . 0 |  |
| Not in labor force.................................................................... | 8,626 | 8,542 | -84 | $X$ |
| WHITE ${ }^{4}$ |  |  |  |  |
| Civilian noninstitutional population | 177,087 | 179,524 | 2,437 | $x$ |
| Civilian labor force | 118,706 | 120,251 670 | 1,545 0 | $x$ $X$ |
| Participation rate ............................................................ | 67.0 | 67.0 | . 0 | X |
| Employed ......................................................................... | 112,901 | 114,400 | 1,499 | $X$ $X$ |
| Employment-population ratio ........................................... | 63.8 5.805 | 63.7 | -. 1 | X |
| Unemployed ....................................................................... | 5,805 49 | 5,851 4.9 | 46 .0 | X X |
| Unemployment rate ............................................................................................................................ | 58,382 | 59,273 | 891 | X |
| BLACK OR AFRICAN AMERICAN ${ }^{4}$ |  |  |  |  |
| Civilian noninstitutional population ............................................... | 25,898 | 25,514 | -384 | $x$ |
| Civilian labor force .................................................................. | 17,019 | 16,740 | -279 | X |
| Participation rate .............................................................. | 65.7 | 65.6 | -. 1 | $x$ |
| Employed ......................................................................... | 15,312 | 15,066 | -246 | X |
| Employment-population ratio ........................................... | 59.1 | 59.0 | -.1 -32 | X |
| Unemployed ....................................................................... | 1,707 | 1,675 | -32 | X |
| Unemployment rate ........................................................ | 10.0 | 10.0 | .0 -106 |  |
| Not in labor force.................................................................... | 8,879 | 8,773 | -106 | X |

Table 4. Employment status of the population for selected labor force groups, May 2002 (Population control effect)Continued

| Employment status, sex, age, race, and Hispanic or Latino ethnicity | Old estimate ${ }^{\text {t }}$ <br> (1) | New estimate ${ }^{2}$ <br> (2) | Population control effect (2-1) | Statistically significant ${ }^{3}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| ASIAN ${ }^{4}$ |  |  |  |  |
| Civilian noninstitutional population ............................................. | 8,643 | 9,779 | 1,136 | $x$ |
| Civilian labor force ............................................................... | 5,761 | 6,531 | 770 | $x$ |
| Participation rate ........................................................... | 66.7 | 66.8 | . 1 | X |
| Employed ...................................................................... | 5,415 | 6,140 | 725 | X |
| Employment-population ratio .......................................... | 62.7 | 62.8 | . 1 | X |
| Unemployed .................................................................... | 346 | 391 | 45 | X |
| Unemployment rate ....................................................... | 6.0 | 6.0 | . 0 |  |
| Not in labor force ................................................................. | 2,882 | 3,248 | 366 | X |
| HISPANIC OR LATINO ETHNICITY |  |  |  |  |
| Civilian noninstitutional population ............................................. | 23,797 | 25,827 | 2,030 | x |
| Civilian labor force ............................................................... | 15,976 | 17,700 | 1,724 | $x$ |
| Participation rate ........................................................... | 67.1 | 68.5 | 1.4 | X |
| Employed ..................................................................... | 14,948 | 16,567 | 1,619 | X |
| Employment-population ratio ........................................... | 62.8 | 64.1 | 1.3 | X |
| Unemployed ................................................................... | 1,028 | 1,133 | 105 | X |
| Unemployment rate ....................................................... | 6.4 | 6.4 | . 0 |  |
| Not in labor force ................................................................. | 7,821 | 8,127 | 306 | X |

${ }^{1}$ Estimates obtained using pre-January 2003 race/ethnic questions and weighting procedures and 1990 Census-based population controls adjusted for the estimated undercount.
${ }^{2}$ Estimates obtained using pre-January 2003 race/ethnic questions and weighting procedures and Census 2000 -based population controls, excluding the January 2003 population adjustment.
${ }^{3}$ An " $x$ " indicates that a difference was statistically significant at a 90 percent level. Standard errors for these tests were generated using replicate weights in order to account for the complex design of the CPS. Since individuals did not change racial or ethnic classification in these comparisons, quite small differences can be detected as being statistically significant. In comparisons, when individuals did change classification due to questionnaire
changes the standard error on differences will be larger. Consequently, difterences due to change in population controls will be significant, when differences of a similar magnitude for procedural changes will not be significant.
${ }^{4}$ Old and new estimates based on the pre-January 2003 race question under which respondents could select only one race. For both the old and new estimates, the Asian category includes Pacific Islanders.
NOTE: Estimates for the above race groups (white, black or African American, and Asian) do not sum to totals because data are not presented for all races. In addition, persons whose ethnicity is identifed as Hispanic or Latino may be of any race and, therefore, are classified by ethnicity as well as by race.
previously estimated. The new population controls also change the age profile of the population. The number of teenagers is reduced, while the number of persons aged 20 and older is increased.

Because the switch to the Census 2000 population controls increased the number of employed and unemployed proportionately, the changes to the CPS resulted in no statistically significant differences in unemployment rates, employment-to-population ratios, and labor force participation rates overall and for most of the major worker groups.

Among Hispanics there was no statistically significant change in the unemployment rate due to the new population controls, but the employment-to-population ratio and the labor force participation rate rose by 1.3 percentage points and 1.4 percentage points, respectively. These measures rose for both adult Hispanic men and women, but the increases were larger for the men.

As noted above, data for January 2000 to December 2002 were revised to incorporate Census 2000-based population controls. This would have made the impact of the "population effect" transparent to users who were comparing data for January 2003 and beyond with data for January 2000 through December 2002. As part of its annual revision of intercensal population estimates, however, the Census Bureau determined that another upward adjustment should be made to the CPS controls. This adjustment reflects more current information and research on net migration. It was not possible prior to the release of data for January 2003 to include this additional adjustment in the revisions planned for the 2000 through 2002 period. Therefore, the entire amount $(+941,000)$ was added to the civilian noninstitutional population in January 2003. Based on a comparison of data for December 2002, the increase in population raised the estimated levels for the labor force $(+615,000)$, employment $(+576,000)$, and unemployment $(+38,000)$. However, the overall unemployment rate, employment-population ratio, and other percentages generally were not affected. (See table 5.) At this time, there are no plans to revise the January 2000 to December 2002 data to reflect this additional adjustment.

## Changes in weighting

Changes to both the second-stage weighting procedure and the composite weighting procedure were introduced to improve the stability over time of national and State/substate labor force estimates for demographic groups. A major change in the second-stage procedure is the addition of two new steps, called 0 A and 0 B . These steps, which take place only once at the beginning of the second-stage weighting process and are not iterated, were added to enhance the control for differences between the racial and ethnic composition of the sample and the racial and ethnic composition of the population, termed "undercoverage." Both the second-stage and composite procedures continue
to have three basic steps (State step, ethnicity step, and race step). In each successive step of the two procedures, the weights attached to responding persons are adjusted within State/substate/ethnicity/race/gender/age cells so that, in the case of second-stage weighting, estimates made from a monthly CPS data file can exactly match a set of independent monthly population controls prepared by the Census Bureau. In the case of composite weighting, there is an exact match at each step to a set of labor force estimates obtained from specialized composite estimation formulas that tend to improve estimates of monthly labor force levels and month-to-month changes.

New second-stage weighting procedure. The second-stage weighting procedure substantially reduces the variability of estimates and corrects, to some extent, for CPS undercoverage. (Undercoverage exists when the survey identifies fewer individuals in sampled households than would be predicted by the decennial census. Some groups, such as young black males, are particularly difficult to enumerate in household surveys.) Five sets of civilian noninstitutional population (CNP) estimates, including persons under 16 years of age, are used in different steps of the procedure. The race terms "white," "black," and "Asian" in this abbreviated presentation of the five steps include only single-race persons.

National coverage step (OA): National CNP controls for 34 white non-Hispanic, 26 black non-Hispanic, 18 Asian nonHispanic, 18 residual race non-Hispanic, 26 white Hispanic, and 4 non-white Hispanic age-gender categories.

State coverage step (OB): CNP controls for six nonblack age-gender cells in the Los Angeles-Long Beach metropolitan area, the balance of California, New York City, the balance of New York State, each of the remaining 48 States, and the District of Columbia. CNP controls for six black age-gender cells in the Los Angeles-Long Beach metropolitan area, the balance of California, New York City, the balance of New York State, the District of Columbia, and each of 21 States (Alabama, Arkansas, Connecticut, Delaware, Florida, Georgia, Illinois, Louisiana, Massachusetts, Maryland, Michigan, Missouri, Mississippi, North Carolina, New Jersey, Ohio, Pennsylvania, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, and Virginia); two CNP controls by gender in each of 14 States (Alaska, Arizona, Colorado, Indiana, Kansas, Kentucky, Minnesota, Nebraska, Nevada, Oklahoma, Rhode Island, Washington, Wisconsin, and West Virginia); and one CNP control in each of the remaining 13 States (Hawaii, Iowa, Idaho, Maine, Montana, North Dakota, New Hampshire, New Mexico, Oregon, South Dakota, Utah, Vermont, and Wyoming).
(1) State step: CNP controls for 6 age-gender cells in the Los Angeles-Long Beach metropolitan area, the balance

Table 5. Employment status of the population for selected labor force groups, December 2002
(2003 population adjustment effect)

| (Numbers in thousands) |  |
| ---: | :--- |
|  |  |
| Employment status, sex, age, race, |  |
| and Hispanic or Latino ethnicity |  |

Table 5. Employment status of the population for selected labor force groups, December 2002
(2003 population adjustment effect)-Continued

| Employment status, sex, age, race, and Hispanic or Latino ethnicity | Census 2000 population controls without adjustment ${ }^{1}$ (1) | Census 2000 population controls with adjustment ${ }^{2}$ (2) | Effect of population adjustment introduced in January 2003 (2-1) |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| BLACK OR AFRICAN AMERICAN |  |  |  |
| Civilian noninstitutional population ................................................................... | 25,784 | 25,784 | 0 |
| Civilian labor force ...................................................................................... | 16,805 | 16,801 | -4 |
| Participation rate .................................................................................. | 65.2 | 65.2 | . 0 |
| Employed .............................................................................................. | 15,011 | 15,009 | -2 |
| Employment-population ratio ................................................................. | 58.2 | 58.2 | 0.0 |
| Unemployed.......................................................................................... | 1,795 | 1,791 | -4 |
| Unemployment rate ............................................................................. | 10.7 | 10.7 | . 0 |
| Not in labor force....................................................................................... | 8,979 | 8,984 | 5 |
| HISPANIC OR LATINO ETHNICITY |  |  |  |
| Civilian noninstitutional population ................................................................... | 26,436 | 26,897 | 460 |
| Civilian labor force ...................................................................................... | 18,258 | 18,616 | 358 |
| Participation rate .................................................................................. | 69.1 | 69.2 | . 1 |
| Employed ............................................................................................. | 16,840 | 17,172 | 332 |
| Employment-population ratio ................................................................ | 63.7 | 63.8 | . 1 |
| Unemployed.......................................................................................... | 1,418 | 1,444 | 26 |
| Unemployment rate ............................................................................. | 7.8 | 7.8 | . 0 |
| Not in labor force ....................................................................................... | 8,178 | 8,281 | 103 |

1 Estimates obtained using pre-January 2003 race/ethnic questions and weighting procedures and Census 2000-based population controls, excluding the January 2003 population adjustment.
${ }^{2}$ Estimates obtained using pre-January 2003 race/ethnic questions and weighting procedures and Census 2000-based population controls, plus the

January 2003 population adjustment.
NOTE: Estimates for the above race groups (white and black or African American) do not sum to totals because data are not presented for all races. In addition, persons whose ethnicity is identified as Hispanic or Latino may be of any race and, therefore, are classified by ethnicity as well as by race.
of California, New York City, the balance of New York State, each of the remaining 48 States, and the District of Columbia.
(2) Ethnicity step: National CNP controls for 26 Hispanic and 26 non-Hispanic age-gender cells.
(3) Race step: National CNP controls for 34 white, 26 black, and 26 Asian-plus-residual-race age-gender cells.

All second-stage cells in steps $0 \mathrm{~A}, 1,2$, and 3 are further divided by rotation group pair. Except for those relating to the District of Columbia, all nonblack cells in step OB are further divided by rotation group pair. The black cells in step $0 B$ are not further divided by rotation group pair. In any given month, the CPS sample is divided into eight panels or rotation groups. One panel is in sample for the first time, one for the second time, and so forth. Each rotation group is referred to according to its month-in-sample (MIS), so that the first rotation group is designated as MIS 1, the second as MIS 2, and the eighth as MIS 8. The rotation group pairings based on MIS are: $(1,5)$; $(2,6) ;(3,7)$; and $(4,8)$. For cells divided by rotation group pair, person weights for each pair are adjusted so that the sum of weights equals one-fourth of the associated population control.

The national coverage step and the State coverage step (steps 0A and 0B) are executed just once. Steps 1, 2, and 3 are successively iterated ten times. After each step, the CPS weights add up to exactly match a set of population controls for the step, but the steps that follow "undo" the exact matching. By iterating steps 1 through 3 ten times, the system converges and all controls for the three steps are nearly exactly matched.

The independent population controls are prepared by projecting forward the resident population as enumerated on April 1, 2000. 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.

Changes in second-stage weighting. The old second-stage weighting procedure further divided all cells by rotation group. The new procedure pairs rotation groups in most cells (and combines all rotation groups in others). Pairing rotation groups allows finer cell detail. Because of known biases by month-in-sample and the structure of the composite estimator (used after second-stage weighting), it is usually not advisable to go farther than pairing the rotation groups.

Steps 1 through 3 are similar to the corresponding steps of the old second-stage weighting procedure. The old procedure had no 0 A or 0 B steps and iterated steps 1 through 3 six times. The new procedure increases the number of iterations of steps 1 through 3 to ten, which ensures a better convergence to population controls.

State step 1 is expanded to include the following substate areas: Los Angeles-Long Beach metropolitan area, the balance of California, New York City, and the balance of New York State. Step 1 now has six gender-by-age controls for each State/area (age groupings 1 to under 16 years, 16 to 44 years, and 45 years and older). The old procedure had a single population control for the CNP aged 16 years and older for each State and the District of Columbia.

Ethnicity step 2 has increased gender and age detail. The 26-cell detail for Hispanics now matches the cell detail for blacks in the race step. The old step had only five population controls for non-Hispanic but other "implied controls" could be derived by subtraction. The new step uses the same 26cell detail for non-Hispanics, and this eliminates implied controls and speeds convergence to population controls.

New race step 3 and the old step differ somewhat in white and black cell detail. The 26 -cell detail for Asian-plus-residual-race is markedly different from the 10 -cell detail for "other" race in the old step. In addition, all age groupings for this step are now consistent with those for the other steps in the second-step weighting procedure as well as with those for the new composite weighting procedure.

As discussed earlier, the national and State coverage steps-designated 0 A and 0 B , respectively-are entirely new. One of the chief purposes of second-stage weighting is to adjust for undercoverage of the CPS relative to the projected population controls. The undercoverage is known to vary by State, ethnicity, race, gender, and age. For example, CPS undercoverage is more severe for young black persons than for middle-aged blacks or young white persons. Analysis of the old second-stage procedure showed that there were interactions between coverage by ethnicity and race that were not properly handled by the separate ethnicity and race steps. The new 0A step overcomes the problem by combining ethnicity and race in a single dimension (white non-Hispanic, black non-Hispanic, Asian non-Hispanic, residual race non-Hispanic, white Hispanic, and non-white Hispanic). The new 0B step compensates for some remaining coverage differences by race.

The only step in second-stage weighting that has explicit Asian population controls is the new national coverage step OB (26 gender-by-age cells for Asian non-Hispanic). The step cannot be iterated, but still affords a substantial amount of approximate population control for Asians.

New composite weighting procedure. Composite estimation is applied only to categories of persons 16 years of age and older. Based on second-stage weights, composite estimators are made up of employment and unemployment within cells defined by geography or demographic group. No change has been made to the formula for composite estimation. Each cell has a population control, and the number of persons not in the labor force (NILF) for the cell is obtained by subtraction. The composite estimates of employed, unemployed, and NILF are then used as controls in the
composite weighting procedure. All eight rotation groups are combined for composite weighting.
(1) State step: A single cell for CNP aged 16 years and older is used for the Los Angeles-Long Beach metropolitan area, the balance of California, New York City, the balance of New York State, each of the remaining 48 States, and the District of Columbia.
(2) Ethnicity step: 10 Hispanic and 10 non-Hispanic age-gender cells.
(3) Race step: 22 white, 14 black, and 10 Asian-plus-residual-race age-gender cells.

Steps 1 through 3 are iterated ten times. In each successive step, weights attached to responding persons (all rotation groups combined, but split into employed, unemployed, and NILF) are adjusted within cells to exactly match the controls for employment, unemployment, and NILF. After each step, the CPS weights add up to exactly match a set of controls for the step, but the steps that follow "undo" the exact matching. By iterating steps 1 through 3 ten times, the system converges and all controls for the three steps are nearly exactly matched.

Changes in composite weighting. State step 1 is expanded to include the following substate areas: Los Angeles-Long Beach metropolitan area, the balance of California, New York City, and the balance of New York State.

Ethnicity step 2 has increased gender and age detail. The 10-cell detail for Hispanics is only slightly finer than the old 8 -cell detail. The old step, however, had only a single cell for non-Hispanics, whereas the new step uses the same 10 -cell detail for both groups.

Race step 3 differs somewhat in cell detail from the old step. An analysis of the old procedure showed that there were too many defined white and black cells that had too few unemployed responses. These cells were automatically collapsed, with results differing from month to month. The new step "precollapses" these cells, so that there are fewer defined black and white cells. The old procedure's four cells for "other" race is increased to 10 cells for Asian-plusresidual race. This is the same 10 -cell detail used in the ethnicity step. In general, all age groupings for the composite weighting steps are now consistent with each other and with the second-stage weighting steps.

## Conversion to the 2002 occupational and industry classification systems

In January 2003, the CPS adopted the 2002 Census Bureau occupational and industry classification systems, which are derived from the 2000 Standard Occupational Classification (SOC) system and the 2002 North American Industry Classification System (NAICS). CPS questions asked to obtain the occupational and industry information were not modified in any form; the information gathered was simply classified according to the new standards and definitions.

The composition of specific, or detailed, industry and occupational classifications in the new industry and occupational classification systems has been substantially changed, as has the structure for aggregating them into broad groups. Thus, use of the new classification systems creates breaks in existing data series at all levels of aggregation. For 2000-02, employment estimates using the new classification systems were derived by coding previously collected information. Some of these estimates will be available on the BLS Web site. A decision was made to link the new series for agriculture and nonagriculture to the existing series despite a significant change in the composition of agriculture because these categories are fundamental to labor force analysis.

The following discussion focuses on the classification differences at the major occupational and industry group level. Further research planned for 2003 will examine differences for detailed occupations and industries. The major occupational and industry categories, displayed by their 2002 and 1990 classification schemes, are presented in table 6.

Major occupational classification differences. The Standard Occupational Classification (SOC) is the Federal Government's standard for classifying occupational data for statistical purposes. Occupational information presented in the " A " tables of this publication is classified by the census occupational classification system, an adaptation of the SOC designed to meet the specific needs of classifying household data. The 2002 Census Bureau occupational classification system is based on the SOC first issued by the U.S. Office of Management and Budget in August 1998 and published in its final form in October 2000. The 1990 Census Bureau occupational classification previously in use was based on the 1980 SOC.

The major occupational groups of the new SOC and the derivative 2002 Census Bureau occupational classification place more emphasis on the type of work performed and less emphasis on skill or education level. For example, legal support workers such as paralegals and legal assistants now are grouped with lawyers and judges within the major group called "professional and related occupations"; previously, the support workers were classified in a different broad group. The move away from skill-based groupings is perhaps the most notable distinction between the 1990 and 2002 major occupational groups. A summary of some specific differences between the 1990 and 2002 major occupational groups used for the household survey data is provided below.s

Management, business, and financial operations occupations. Although the overall scope of this group did not

[^4]change significantly, historical comparability has been disrupted by the reclassification of some specific occupations. In particular, farmers and ranchers and farm, ranch, and other agricultural managers currently are classified in this group; in the 1990 classification, these occupations were included in the farming, forestry, and fishing group.

Professional and related occupations. There is little comparability between this group and the professional specialty group from the previous occupational classification system, even though the titles are quite similar. The scope of this occupational group has been expanded significantly to include many of the occupations that were previously categorized as technicians and related support in the 1990 classification.

Service occupations. Although the title remains unchanged from the 1990 classification, the scope of the occupational group has been significantly expanded under the new classification. This was partly due to the reclassification of grounds maintenance workers to this group; groundskeepers and gardeners previously were classified as farming, forestry, and fishing occupations.

Sales and related occupations. This group is relatively comparable with the sales occupations group in the 1990 classification. The scope of the group has been slightly reduced, primarily due to the reclassification of some occupations to the service occupations group.

Office and administrative support occupations. This group is fairly comparable with the administrative support, including clerical, group from the 1990 classification, although the scope has been somewhat expanded.

Farming, fishing, and forestry occupations. This is another case in which the group title is little changed, but the scope of the group has been greatly reduced. This is primarily because of the aforementioned reclassifications of grounds maintenance workers; farmers and ranchers; and farm, ranch, and agricultural managers to other major groupings.

Construction and extraction occupations. This is a new occupational grouping in the 2002 classification; there was no directly comparable group in the 1990 classification. The new group represents a realignment of various occupations that were previously categorized in separate groups, primarily the precision production, craft, and repair group and the handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers category.

Installation, maintenance, and repair occupations. This is another new occupational grouping that did not exist in the 1990 classification. This group combines selected occupa-
tions that, for the most part, were classified in the former precision production, craft, and repair group.

Production occupations. This new occupational group merges selected occupations that were previously included in the precision production, craft, and repair and operators, fabricators, and laborers groups.

Transportation and material moving occupations. Previously, this group was a component of the larger operators, fabricators, and laborers grouping. In the 2002 classification, the scope of the group has changed significantly. In particular, some transportation occupations that were previously categorized as technicians and related support in the 1990 classification are now part of this group.

Major industry classification differences. The North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) is the product of collaboration among Federal statistical agencies from Mexico, Canada, and the United States to provide a consistent framework for the collection, analysis, and dissemination of industrial statistics. The 2002 NAICS has been revised from the original 1997 version issued in the United States by the Office of Management and Budget. The 2002 Census Bureau industry classification used in the CPS is an adaptation of the 2002 NAICS. The 1990 Census Bureau industry classification previously used was based on the 1987 Standard Industrial Classification (SIC). The hierarchical structure of the 2002 NAICS and the derivative 2002 Census Bureau industry classification was developed in accordance with a single principle of aggregation, the principle that producing units that use similar production processes should be grouped together. This concept provides a framework for grouping industries that share the same production function. ${ }^{6}$ For example, goods-producing activities such as growing crops, raising animals, harvesting timber, and harvesting fish and other animals from farms, ranches, or the animals' natural habitats are grouped together under agriculture, forestry, fishing, and hunting. Under the 1990 classification, service-providing activities such as landscaping services and veterinary services were grouped with agriculture; under the 2002 Census Bureau classification, these services now are distributed among professional and business services. A summary of some specific differences between the 1990 and 2002 major industry groups used in the household survey data (A tables) is provided below. ${ }^{7}$

[^5]Agriculture, forestry, fishing, and hunting. Prior to implementation of the 2002 Census industry classification, forestry, fishing, hunting, and trapping were presented with the services group; now these industries are included with agriculture. Logging has been reclassified from the manufacturing sector to this group also. Despite these additions, the overall scope of this sector has been significantly reduced because veterinary services and landscaping services have been moved largely into the new professional and business services sector. In household data tabulations, the title "agriculture and related industries" will be used interchangeably with the full title "agriculture, forestry, fishing, and hunting."

Mining. This sector is still relatively comparable with the mining division in the 1990 classification. Some mining support activities, such as surveying and mapping, were moved to professional and technical services, however, the scope of the sector under the 2002 Census Bureau classification was little changed.

Construction. The scope of the construction sector has expanded slightly, due partly to the reclassification of some activities that were previously part of the former services (construction management services) and finance, insurance, and real estate divisions (land subdividers and developers).

Manufacturing. The manufacturing sector is not directly comparable with the 1990 classification. The scope has been reduced in part by the reclassification of logging to the agriculture, forestry, fishing, and hunting sector. In addition, newspaper, book, and other print media publishing was reclassified to the new information sector. Some research and development activities previously classified in manufacturing are now part of professional and technical services.

Wholesale and retail trade. The scope of the wholesale trade and retail trade industries was reduced in the 2002 classification. Within wholesale trade, various sales activities across many categories were redefined as retail in nature and moved to that sector. Within retail trade, food services and drinking places have been reclassified from retail to become part of the new leisure and hospitality group.

Transportation and utilities. This sector is not comparable with its counterpart in the 1990 classification primarily because communications were previously included; that industry now is part of the new information sector. The scope of this group has been further reduced with the reclassification of waste collection activities and travel agencies from transportation to the management, administrative, and waste services component of professional and business services. Within utilities, solid waste treatment and disposal, landfills, and remediation services have likewise been reclassified under the 2002 system.

Information. This new sector was created to combine activities that: 1) produce and distribute information and cultural products, 2) provide the means to transmit these products, as well as general communications, and 3) process data and information. ${ }^{8}$ It groups component industries that were classified in several different divisions in the 1990 classification, including publishing, broadcasting, telecommunications, motion picture and sound recording, and other information services.

Financial activities. The finance and insurance component of this sector is little changed from the 1990 classification. However, rental and leasing services, much of which was formerly classified in the services division, is now grouped here with real estate. These components include vehicle, appliance, and video rental, as well as commercial equipment and machinery rental and leasing. Overall, the scope of the new financial activities industry has expanded.

Professional and business services. This is a new industry grouping composed of two distinct subcategories. The professional and technical services component combines various professional, scientific, and technical services, many of which previously were classified in the former services division. It includes legal, accounting, architectural, and engineering services as well as computer systems design, scientific research, advertising, and veterinary services. The management, administrative, and waste services component combines business activities related to the management of companies and enterprises, such as holding companies and corporate offices, with administrative, support, and waste management and remediation services. Included in this latter group are temporary help and employee leasing services, travel agencies, security services, janitorial and landscaping services, and waste collection, disposal, and remediation services.

Education and health services. This new industry group includes industries previously classified in the health services and educational services categories of the 1990 services division classification. Social services also are part of this group.

Leisure and hospitality. This is another new industry group that comprises two fairly substantial categories. The arts, entertainment, and recreation component includes performing arts, spectator sports, museums, and recreational activities, including gambling. Accommodation and food services includes traveler accommodation and food services and drinking places; eating and drinking establishments previously were classified in retail trade.

Other services. This is a new miscellaneous concept that captures private households, repair services, and personal services.

[^6]Public administration. Public administration remains quite similar in scope to its counterpart in the 1990 classification.

The extent of changes to the 2002 Census Bureau occupational and industry classifications is further realized when employment estimates are compared, based on dualcoded responses, for the major occupational and industry groups. (See table 7.) As previously stated, there is little comparability and, thus, a lack of continuity, between the 2002 and 1990 classifications. Hence, any comparisons with historical data series are not possible without major adjustments. Table 7 shows the relative size of employment for each of the occupational and industry groups under the different classifications. It also displays the distribution of employment across the groups. The difficulty in trying to compare the distinctly different occupational and industry classifications is quite evident. The 2002 Census Bureau occupational and industry classification systems, however, do provide enhanced comparability between the CPS and other data sources. More importantly, they better reflect the current industry and occupational structure of the economy.
Annual average employment and unemployment estimates based on the new classification schemes will be available later in 2003 for years 2000 forward based on dual-coded survey responses. The estimates also will incorporate the Census 2000 -based population controls. Research is currently underway at BLS to help data users bridge the gap created by the breaks in occupational and industry series. Although conversion factors will provide some linkage between the old and new classifications, there undoubtedly will be some limitations to their uses.

Seasonally adjusted occupational and industry estimates at the broad level will not be available from the household survey until sufficient data have been collected to allow for seasonal adjustment of selected series. In the interim, only
employment and unemployment for occupations and industries generated on a not seasonally adjusted basis will be available.

## Changes in data presentation

The changes to the Current Population Survey described above have had an impact on the presentation of data in the household survey "A tables" section of this publication beginning with this issue. The principal changes are the introduction of data for Asians and the addition of more detailed data for persons of Hispanic or Latino ethnicity to many of the existing tables (tables A-13, A-15 to A-18, A-20, A-26, A-28, A-35, and A-38) and the introduction of industry and occupational data classified under the new industry and occupational classification systems (tables A-19 to A-21, A-25, A-27, A-29, A-30, and A-36). (Table numbers refer to the new table numbers used beginning with this issue. See below for additional information on table number changes.)

In addition, one table, "A-11. Unemployment rates by occupation, industry, and selected demographic characteristics, seasonally adjusted," has been discontinued because seasonally adjusted occupational and industry data are no longer available. Data on unemployment rates by marital status, formerly shown in this table, now appear in table A-10. Also, two new tables have been added: "A-14. Employment status of the Hispanic or Latino population by age and sex" and "A-32. Unemployed persons by reason for unemployment, race, and Hispanic or Latino ethnicity." The deletion and addition of tables resulted in a few changes in the table numbers of the existing tables. Specifically, old tables A-12 to A-14 have now been renumbered as tables A11 to A-13 and old tables A-32 to A-37 have now been renumbered as tables A-33 to A-38.

Table 6. Occupational and industry groupings based on the 2002 and 1990 census classification systems

| 2002 Occupational groups | 1990 Occupational groups |
| :---: | :---: |
| Management, professional, and related occupations Management, business, and financial operations occupations <br> Professional and related occupations <br> Service occupations <br> Sales and office occupations <br> Sales and related occupations <br> Office and administrative support occupations <br> Natural resources, construction, and maintenance occupations <br> Farming, fishing, and forestry occupations Construction and extraction occupations Installation, maintenance, and repair occupations <br> Production, transportation, and material moving occupations Production occupations Transportation and material moving occupations | Managerial and professional specialty <br> Excecutive, administrative, and managerial <br> Professional specialty <br> Technical, sales, and administrative support <br> Technicians and related support <br> Sales occupations <br> Administrative support, including clerical <br> Service occupations <br> Precision production, craft, and repair <br> Operators, fabricators, and laborers <br> Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors <br> Transportation and material moving occupations <br> Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers Farming, forestry, and fishing |
| 2002 Industry groups | 1990 Industry groups |
| Agriculture, forestry, fishing, and hunting Mining <br> Construction <br> Manufacturing <br> Wholesale and retail trade <br> Transportation and utilities <br> Information <br> Financial activities <br> Professional and business services <br> Education and health services <br> Leisure and hospitality <br> Other services <br> Public administration | Agriculture <br> Mining <br> Construction <br> Manufacturing <br> Transportation and public utilities <br> Wholesale and retail trade <br> Finance, insurance, and real estate <br> Services <br> Public administration |

Table 7. Number and distribution of employed persons based on the 2002 and 1990 occupational and industry classification systems, 2002 annual averages

| Major occupational group, 2002 system | Number | Percent | Major occupational group, 1990 system | Number | Percent |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Total ............................................... | 136,485 | 100.0 | Total ................................................ | 136,485 | 100.0 |
| Management, business, and financial operations occupations $\qquad$ | 19,823 | 14.5 | Executive, administrative, and managerial | 20,561 | 15.1 |
| Professional and related occupations ... | 27,358 | 20.0 | Professional specialty ....................... | 21,921 | 16.1 |
| Service occupations........................... | 21,766 | 15.9 | Technicians and related support .......... | 4,509 | 3.3 |
| Sales and related occupations ............. | 15,828 | 11.6 | Sales occupations .............................. | 16,254 | 11.9 |
| Office and administrative support occupations | 19,580 | 14.3 | Administrative support, including clerical $\qquad$ | 18,184 | 13.3 |
| Farming, fishing, and forestry occupations $\qquad$ | 1,040 | . 8 | Service occupations $\qquad$ <br> Precision production, craft, | 19,219 | 14.1 |
| Construction and extraction occupations | 7,898 | 5.8 | and repair $\qquad$ Operators, fabricators, and laborers | 14,660 17,697 | $\begin{aligned} & 10.7 \\ & 13.0 \end{aligned}$ |
| Installation, maintenance, and repair occupations | 4,623 | 3.4 | Farming, forestry, and fishing .............. | 3,480 | 2.5 |
| Production occupations ...................... | 10,081 | 7.4 |  |  |  |
| Transportation and material moving occupations | 8,488 | 6.2 |  |  |  |
| Major industry group, 2002 system | Number | Percent | Major industry group, 1990 system | Number | Percent |
| Total | 136,485 | 100.0 | Total .......... | 136,485 | 100.0 |
| Agriculture, forestry, fishing, and hunting $\qquad$ | 2,311 | 1.7 | Agriculture $\qquad$ <br> Mining $\qquad$ | 3,340 516 | 2.4 .4 |
| Mining .............................................. | 502 | . 4 | Construction.. | 9,669 | 7.1 |
| Construction..................................... | 9,981 | 7.3 | Manufacturing | 18,147 | 13.3 |
| Manufacturing ................................... | 17,233 | 12.6 | Transportation and public utilities ....... | 9,680 | 7.1 |
| Wholesale and retail trade .................. | 19,807 | 14.5 | Wholesale and retail trade .................. | 28,096 | 20.6 |
| Transportation and utilities ................... | 7,244 | 5.3 | Finance, insurance, and real estate .... | 9,125 | 6.7 |
| Information ....................................... | 3,690 | 2.7 | Services ......................................... | 51,727 | 37.9 |
| Financial activities ............................. | 9,565 | 7.0 | Public administration .......................... | 6,184 | 4.5 |
| Professional and business services ..... | 14,015 | 10.3 |  |  |  |
| Education and health services ............. | 27,624 | 20.2 |  |  |  |
| Leisure and hospitality ........................ | 11,541 | 8.5 |  |  |  |
| Other services .................................. | 6,665 | 4.9 |  |  |  |
| Public administration ........................... | 6,307 | 4.6 |  |  |  |

# Revision of Seasonally Adjusted Labor Force Series in 2003 

Richard B. Tiller and Thomas D. Evans

Short-run movements in labor force time series are strongly influenced by seasonality, which refers to nearly periodic fluctuations of about 1 year in duration that are associated with recurring calendar-related events such as weather, holidays, and the opening and closing of schools. Seasonal adjustment is the process of estimating and removing these fluctuations to yield a seasonally adjusted series. The reason for doing so is to make it easier for data users to observe fundamental changes in the level of the series, particularly those associated with general economic expansions and contractions.

While seasonal adjustment is feasible only if the seasonal effects are reasonably stable with respect to timing, direction, and magnitude, these effects are not necessarily fixed, but often evolve over time. These evolving patterns are estimated by the Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) using a procedure based on moving averages or filters that successively average a shifting timespan of data, thereby providing estimates of seasonal factors that change in a smooth fashion from one year to the next.
For observations in the middle of the series, a set of symmetric moving averages with fixed weights produce final seasonally adjusted estimates. A filter is referred to as being symmetric if it is centered around the time point being adjusted with an equal amount of data preceding and following that point. Obviously, this final adjustment can be made only when there is enough data beyond the time point in question to adjust with the symmetric filter.

To seasonally adjust recent data, shorter asymmetric filters with less desirable properties must be used. These filters are referred to as asymmetric because they use fewer observations after the reference point than preceding it. The weights for these filters vary depending on how many observations are available beyond the time point for which estimates are to be adjusted.

Revisions to a seasonally adjusted estimate for a given time point continue until enough future observations become available to use the symmetric weights. This effectively means waiting 5 years for a final adjustment when using standard seasonal adjustment options.

During the current year, limited use is made of new data to estimate seasonal factors. The seasonal factors are forecast

[^7]for the first 6 months of the year based on data ending in December of the last year. For the second half of the year, seasonal factor forecasts are prepared based on data through June of the current year. This limited use of current data tends to increase the size of the revision to the initial seasonally adjusted estimates compared with an alternative procedure, known as concurrent adjustment, which uses all available data to prepare a seasonally adjusted estimate of the most recent month's data.

A number of research studies, including a 1987 paper on the labor force series ${ }^{1}$ derived from the Current Population Survey (CPS), have indicated that the alternative practice of concurrent adjustment generally produces initial seasonally adjusted estimates requiring smaller revisions than those produced using projected factors. BLS is continuing to compute and evaluate concurrent adjustment for the labor force series.

At the end of each calendar year, BLS reestimates the seasonal factors for the CPS series by including another full year of data in the estimation process. Based on this annual reestimation, BLS issues the projected factors for the first 6 months of the new year as well as revised estimates of historical seasonally adjusted data for the last 5 years. Each year's data are generally subject to five revisions before the values are considered final.

The fifth and final revisions in the earliest of the 5 years are usually quite small, while the first-time revisions in the most recent year are usually much larger, although even these rarely alter the essential trends observed in the initial estimates for the major aggregate labor force series.

## Important Changes in 2003

Adoption of X-12 ARIMA, an improved seasonal adjustment program, and several major changes to the CPS affect how the seasonal adjustment of the labor force time series is conducted this year. As discussed below in more detail, these changes in the CPS will cause breaks in some of the labor force series, but in many cases they are adequately controlled for by using special options available in X-12.

[^8]
## Change in seasonal adjustment program

This year, the program used to seasonally adjust CPS data has been updated from X-11 ARIMA, used by BLS since 1980, to the X-12-ARIMA program. The adoption of X-12 has led to expanded use of a model-based approach to prior adjustments and the use of longer time series to develop ARIMA models and evaluate the quality of seasonal adjustment. The features and use of the program are discussed in more detail later in this article.

## New industry and occupational classification systems

The CPS industry and occupational series are based on new industry and occupational classification systems derived respectively from the 2002 North American Industry Classification System and the 2000 Standard Occupational Classification system. These new classification systems result in breaks in the time series for industry and occupational data. As a result, seasonally adjusted detailed industry and occupational estimates from the household survey will not be presented until enough data classified under the new systems become available to make a determination, based on diagnostic testing, that these estimates meet minimum quality standards. Selected series for agriculture and nonagricultural industries will continue to be seasonally adjusted.

The procedure for seasonally adjusting the total CPS civilian labor force, employment, and the unemployment rate will be affected by the change in industrial classification. In the past, adding up the directly seasonally adjusted estimates for eight age-sex-industry series yielded the seasonally adjusted total employment level. (See the section on aggregation procedures later in this article.) These eight series consisted of teenagers and adults by sex in agriculture and nonagricultural industries. Under the new industrial classification system, there is a major decline in the size of the agricultural sector due to a less inclusive definition of that sector. This has a major effect on total agricultural employment, and an even larger effect when agricultural employment is disaggregated by age and sex. For this reason, BLS is dropping the industry, age, and sex detail for deriving the seasonally adjusted total employment series.

With the loss of industry detail, employment for only four age-sex groups (teenage men, teenage women, men aged 20 years and over, and women aged 20 years and over) will be directly seasonally adjusted and the sum of these four groups will constitute the seasonally adjusted total employment level. The change in the procedure for adjusting total employment also affects estimates of the total labor force and the unemployment rate. Total unemployment, however, will not be affected because industry detail has not been used to derive this total.

The change in procedure for deriving total seasonally adjusted employment, using only the four age-sex groups, has little effect on the adjusted labor force series. For this reason, it is not necessary to revise adjusted total
employment, labor force, and the unemployment rate back beyond the usual revision period of 5 years.

Seventeen employment series based on aggregate industry levels-that is, agriculture and nonagricultural-will continue to be seasonally adjusted. These series relate to class of worker and part-time workers for those industries. CPS industry data series from January 2000 to December 2002 have been recoded to reflect the new industrial classification system. This will cause the break in the agricultural series to appear as a large drop in level between December 1999 and January 2000.

## New race and ethnicity classifications

The CPS questions on race and Hispanic origin have been modified to comply with the new standards for maintaining, collecting, and presenting Federal data on race and ethnicity. A major change is that respondents may select more than one race when answering the survey. Prior to January 2003, individuals who belonged to more than one race were forced to pick a single primary race. The CPS series for whites and blacks will now refer to persons who report, respectively, that they are white (and no other race) and black or African American (and no other race). Nationally, only 1.3 percent of the civilian noninstitutional population aged 16 years and older belonged to more than one race in May 2002, so this is not likely to have a major effect on the white and black series.

Unlike those for race, modifications to the questions for determining Hispanic status may have an effect on the Hispanic labor force series. Respondents will continue to be asked a separate question to determine if they are Hispanic, but this question has been altered in important ways. Prior to 2003 , respondents were first asked about their race and then asked to designate their or their ancestors' country of origin. Persons were than designated as Hispanic if their, or their ancestors', origins lay in certain countries. Respondents are now asked directly if they are Spanish, Hispanic, or Latino before being asked about their race.

BLS will continue to seasonally adjust Hispanic total employment and unemployment but will not introduce seasonally adjusted data for detailed age and sex categories at this time. The reason is that the new ethnicity question may change the composition of those who identify themselves as Hispanic and this may alter the seasonal patterns, particularly for specific age and sex categories. As more data become available, BLS will make a determination as to the feasibility of seasonally adjusting more detailed Hispanic series.

## New population controls

Also beginning in 2003, population controls based on Census 2000 will be used in the current monthly CPS estimation process. In addition, CPS data series from January 2000 through December 2002 have been revised to reflect the introduction of the Census 2000-based population controls. Revisions further back in time were not considered feasible, primarily because the 1990 census-based intercensal
population estimates were adjusted for the estimated undercount in the 1990 census, whereas the 2000 censusbased estimates have no undercount adjustment. This will cause a break to occur in some of the historical series between December 1999 and January 2000. In particular, there is a net increase in total population, due to increases in the number of Hispanics, adults, and whites that more than offset decreases in the number of teenagers and blacks.

## Effect of Changes

Normally, the only reason for making yearly revisions to seasonally adjusted series is to account for new information in the latest available data. This year, however, revisions also will be affected by the changes in the CPS and the adoption of the X-12 ARIMA seasonal adjustment program.

The changes introduced into the CPS this year affect the number of series that are directly seasonally adjusted. Prior to 2003, 182 series based on age, sex, industry, occupation, and other characteristics were directly seasonally adjusted; beginning in 2003,116 series are directly seasonally adjusted. Eighty-one series have been eliminated: most of these were related to industry and occupation. Fifteen aggregate series, previously derived from detailed series that are no longer seasonally adjusted, are now directly seasonally adjusted at the aggregate level.

In another change, the length of many of the series used for time series modeling has been extended. Models for six of the eight major labor force series are estimated using data beginning in 1976. (See table 1.) The revisions to the seasonally adjusted estimates, however, do not need to extend beyond 5 years because of the limited memory of X-12 filters. The purpose of using a longer time series is to improve the quality of the time series models used to support the seasonal adjustment process. (See the section on time series models below for further discussion.)

Another change concerns the use of prior adjustments to correct a series for outliers. Previously, prior adjustments were confined to special events occurring in 1994, 1997, and 1999. Additional prior adjustments have been added to account for the changes in the data beginning in 2000, as well as for special events that occur in the part of the series that has been extended to earlier years.
This year's revisions incorporate data through December 2002 and provide revised estimates for January 1998 through December 2002 for all previously seasonally adjusted labor force series. Table 2 contains the prior adjustment factors and the new projected seasonal factors to be applied during the first 6 months of 2003 to the eight component series used in the computation of the seasonally adjusted civilian labor force and unemployment rate. (See the section on aggregation procedures later in this article.) Projected factors for the last 6 months of 2003 will be published in the July issue of this publication.

An important criterion for evaluating alternative methods of seasonal adjustment is how close initial estimates are to subsequent revisions. Users of seasonally adjusted data are often most interested in current information. Thus, it is desirable that the initial seasonally adjusted estimates be as close as possible to the improved estimates made after more data become available. Even though the revisions currently being released for the 2002 seasonally adjusted data are not final, the first revisions are usually the largest, and often indicate the direction of subsequent revisions. This year, however, the revisions reflect both new observations and the changes in the CPS data discussed earlier.

Table 3 shows the civilian unemployment rates for 2002 as first computed and as revised. Rounded to one decimal place as published, the rates were unchanged in 4 of the 12 months, and changed by one-tenth of a percentage point in the remaining 8 months. Both the initial and revised series show the same overall rise in the rate from 5.6 percent in January to 6.0 percent in December.

Table 1. REGARIMA models used for the eight major civilian labor force components

| Series | Model | Transformation | Length of series |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Total employment: |  |  |  |
| Men, 20 years and over ..... | $(0,1,2)(0,1,1)$ | LOG | 1976-2002 |
| Women, 20 years and |  | LOG |  |
|  |  | LOG | 1976-2002 |
| Women, 16 to 19 years ...... | $(0,1,1)(0,1,1)$ | LOG | 1976-2002 |
| Total unemployment: |  |  |  |
| Men, 20 years and over ..... | $(0,1,3)(0,1,1)$ | LOG | 1990-2002 |
| Women, 20 years and over | $(1,1,0)(0,1,1)$ | LOG | 1990-2002 |
| Men, 16 to 19 years .......... | $(0,1,1)(0,1,1)$ | LOG | 1976-2002 |
| Women, 16 to 19 years ...... | $(0,1,1)(0,1,1)$ | LOG | 1976-2002 |

## Adjustment Methods and Procedures

As indicated earlier, the official seasonal adjustment procedure for the labor force series has been changed this year to X-12 ARIMA from the X-11 ARIMA program that had been in use by BLS since 1980.

Both X-12 and X-11 ARIMA are based on the widely used X-11 method developed at the U.S. Census Bureau in the 1960 s. ${ }^{2}$ X-11 ARIMA added to X-11 the ability to extend

[^9]Table 2. Prior adjustment and January-June 2003 seasonal adjustment factors for the eight major civilian labor force components

| Series | Mode of adjustment | Prior adjustment factors |  |  | Projected seasonal adjustment factors |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Pre- } \\ & 1990 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Pre- } \\ & 1994 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Pre- } \\ & 2000 \end{aligned}$ | January | February | March | April | May | June |
| Total employment: | Multiplicative Multiplicative Multiplicative Multiplicative | .975.939 | . 957 | $\begin{array}{r} .982 \\ .987 \end{array}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Men, 20 years and over .......... |  |  |  |  | . 986 | . 989 | . 991 | . 999 | 1.003 | 1.006 |
| Women, 20 years and over ...... |  |  |  |  | . 998 | 1.003 | 1.006 | 1.003 | 1.001 | . 993 |
| Men, 16 to 19 years ................ |  |  |  |  | . 897 | . 920 | . 947 | . 939 | . 985 | 1.133 |
| Women, 16 to 19 years ........... |  |  |  |  | . 935 | . 946 | . 944 | . 942 | . 954 | 1.115 |
| Total unemployment: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Men, 20 years and over .......... | Multiplicative Multiplicative Multiplicative Multiplicative |  |  |  | 1.216 | 1.183 | 1.148 | 1.009 | . 933 | . 938 |
| Women, 20 years and over ...... |  |  |  |  | 1.082 | 1.033 | 1.011 | . 947 | . 962 | 1.026 |
| Men, 16 to 19 years ............... |  |  |  |  | 1.033 | 1.024 | . 959 | . 881 | . 896 | 1.337 |
| Women, 16 to 19 years ........... |  |  |  |  | . 917 | . 928 | . 969 | . 894 | . 994 | 1.354 |

the time series with forward and backward extrapolations from Auto-Regressive Integrated Moving Average (ARIMA) models prior to seasonal adjustment. The X-11 algorithm for seasonal adjustment is then applied to the extended series. The use of forward and back ward extensions results in initial seasonal adjustments that are subject to smaller revisions, on average, when they are recalculated after future data become available.

Developed at the U.S. Census Bureau, the X-12 ARIMA program includes all the capabilities of the X-11 ARIMA program while also introducing major enhancements. These enhancements fall into three basic categories: (1) Enhanced ARIMA model selection and estimation, (2) detection and estimation of outlier, trading day, and holiday effects, and (3) new post-adjustment diagnostics.

For the majority of labor force series seasonally adjusted by BLS, the main steps of the seasonal adjustment process proceed in the following order:

- Times series modeling-a REGARIMA model (a combined regression and ARIMA model) is developed to account for the normal evolutionary behavior of the time series and to control for outliers and other special external effects that may exist in the series;
- Prior adjustments-given an adequate REGARIMA model, the series is modified by prior adjustments for external effects estimated from the regression part of the model and extrapolated forward 12 months by the ARIMA part of the model;
- X-11 decomposition-the modified and extrapolated series is decomposed into trend, seasonal, and irregular components using a series of moving averages developed in the X-11 part of the program to produce seasonal factors for implementing seasonal adjustment;
- Evaluation-a battery of diagnostic tests is produced to evaluate the quality of the final seasonal adjustment.

For two series, the seasonal adjustment process begins with special user-defined prior adjustments for Easter effects. (See section below on calendar adjustments.)

Table 3. Seasonally adjusted unemployment rates in 2002 and change due to revision

| Month | As first computed | As revised | Change |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| January | 5.6 | 5.6 | . 0 |
| February .................................... | 5.5 | 5.6 | 0.1 |
| March ........................................ | 5.7 | 5.7 | . 0 |
| April ........................................... | 6.0 | 5.9 | -. 1 |
| May .......................................... | 5.8 | 5.8 | . 0 |
| June .......................................... | 5.9 | 5.8 | -. 1 |
| July ........................................... | 5.9 | 5.8 | -. 1 |
| August ....................................... | 5.7 | 5.8 | . 1 |
| September ................................. | 5.6 | 5.7 | . 1 |
| October ..................................... | 5.7 | 5.8 | . 1 |
| November .................................. | 6.0 | 5.9 | -. 1 |
| December .................................. | 6.0 | 6.0 | . 0 |

## Time series modeling

Time series models play an important role in seasonal adjustment. They are used to identify and correct the series for aberrant observations and other external effects, as well as to extend the original series with backcasts and forecasts so that less asymmetric filters can be used at the beginning and end of the series.

ARIMA models ${ }^{3}$ are designed to make forecasts of a time series based only on its past values. While these models can represent a wide class of evolving time series patterns, they do not account for the presence of occasional outliers and other special external effects. An outlier represents a sudden break in the normal evolutionary behavior of a time series. Ignoring the existence of outliers may lead to serious distortions in the seasonally adjusted series.

[^10]A common form of outlier that presents a special problem for seasonal adjustment is an abrupt shift in level that may be either transitory or permanent. Three types are usually distinguished: (1) An additive change, which affects only a single observation, (2) a temporary change having an effect that diminishes to zero over several periods, and (3) a level shift or break in trend, which is a permanent increase or decrease in the underlying level of the series.

These three main types of outliers, as well as other types of external effects, may be handled by the time series modeling component of X-12. This is done by adding to the ARIMA model appropriately defined regression variables based on intervention analysis originally proposed by Box and Tiao ${ }^{4}$.

The combined regression and ARIMA model is referred to as a REGARIMA model and is represented by

$$
Y_{t}=\beta X_{t}+Z_{t}
$$

where $Y_{t}$ is the original series or a log transformation of it, $X_{t}$ is a set of fixed regression variables, $\beta$ the regression coefficients, and $Z_{t}$ is a standard seasonal ARIMA model described by the notation ( $p, d, q$ ) $(P, D, Q$ ), where $p$ is the number of regular (nonseasonal) autoregressive parameters; $d$ is the number of regular differences; $q$ is the number of regular moving average parameters; $P$ is the number of seasonal autoregressive parameters; $D$ is the number of seasonal differences; and $Q$ is the number of seasonal moving average parameters.

While the ARIMA model can theoretically be very complicated, in practice it takes a parsimonious form involving only a few estimated parameters. (See table 1.) There are well developed methods for determining the number and type of parameters and the degree of differencing appropriate for a given series.

With respect to specifying the regression component to control for outliers, X-12 offers two approaches. Major external events, such as breaks in trend, are usually associated with known events. In such cases, the user has sufficient prior information to specify special regression variables to estimate and control for these effects.

It is rare that prior information is available to locate and identify all of the aberrant observations that may exist in a time series. As a second approach to specifying the regression component, REGARIMA offers automatic outlier detection based on work by Chang, Tiao, and Chen. ${ }^{5}$ This is especially useful when a large number of series must be processed. Of course, both of these approaches may be combined so that readily available prior information can be directly used while unknown substantial outliers may still be discovered.
${ }^{4}$ G.E.P. Box and G.C. Tiao, "Intervention Analysis with Applications to Economic and Environmental Problems," Journal of the American Statistical Association, vol. 70, 1975, pp. 71-79.
${ }^{5}$ I. Chang, G.C. Tiao, and C. Chen, "Estimation of Time Series Parameters in the Presence of Outliers," Technometrics, vol. 30, 1988, pp. 193-204.

Model adequacy and length of series. The preference is to use relatively long series in fitting time series models but with some qualifications. Sometimes the relevance of data from the distant past for seasonal adjustment is questioned. The implied X-11 moving average does not use much more than 5 years of data before and after the central observation being adjusted. Using a sliding span of 10 years in length, never revising back more than 5 years at any point, is sufficient to obtain final revised seasonal factors.

Even though the X-12 filters have limited memory, there are reasons for using longer series. First, for homogenous time series, the more data used to identify and estimate a model, the more likely it will represent the structure of the data well and the more accurate the parameter estimates will be. The exact amount of data needed for time series modeling depends on the properties of the series involved. Arbitrarily truncating the series, however, may lead to more frequent changes in model identification and large changes to estimated parameters, which in turn may lead to larger-thannecessary revisions in forecasts.

Second, although level shifts and other types of outliers tend to occur more often in longer series, X-12 has the capability of automatically controlling for these effects.

Third, some very useful diagnostics available in X-12 typically require a minimum of 11 years of data, and, in some cases, as much as 14 years of data.

Fourth, attempting to fit longer series often provides useful insights into the properties of the series, including its overall quality and the effects of major changes in survey design.

Based on the above considerations, REGARIMA models are initially estimated for series beginning in 1976 where data of this length are available. Extensive use is made of intervention analysis to estimate the magnitude of known breaks in CPS series and of automatic outlier detection to identify and correct for the presence of additional aberrant observations.

Once a model is estimated, it is evaluated in terms of its adequacy for seasonal adjustment purposes. The criteria essentially require a model to fit the series well (no systematic patterns in the residuals) and to have low average forecasting errors for the last 3 years of the observed data. When there is a tradeoff between length of the series and the adequacy of the model, a shorter series is selected. If a shorter series is selected, the identification of the model is not changed with the addition of new data unless it fails diagnostic testing.

Acceptable REGARIMA models have been developed for all of the 116 labor force series that were directly adjusted at the end of 2002 . For each of the eight major civilian labor force components, table 1 presents the form of the ARIMA part of the model, the transformation selected, and the length of the series used to fit the model.

## Prior adjustments

The purpose of prior adjustments is to correct the original series for atypical observations and other external effects that otherwise would seriously distort the estimates of the
seasonal factors. These corrections, or prior adjustment factors, are subtracted from the original series if the seasonal adjustment is additive. If the seasonal adjustment is multiplicative, the original series is divided by these values.

Prior adjustment factors for CPS series may be based on special user-defined adjustments or handled more formally with REGARIMA modeling. Most of the prior adjustment factors for the labor force series are estimated directly from REGARIMA.

Level shifts. The most common type of outlier that occurs in CPS series is the permanent level shift. Most of these shifts have been due to noneconomic methodological changes related to revisions in population controls and major modifications to the CPS design. ${ }^{6}$ One notable economic level shift was due to the 2001 terrorist bombings. These are discussed briefly below.

Population estimates extrapolated from the latest decennial census are used in the second-stage estimation procedure to control CPS sample estimates to more accurate levels. These intercensal population estimates are regularly revised every 10 years to reflect the latest census data and, less frequently, on other occasions.

During the 1990s, three breaks occurred in the intercensal population estimates. Population controls based on the 1990 census, adjusted for the estimated undercount, were introduced into the CPS series in 1994, and in 1996 were extended back to 1990. In January 1997 and again in January 1999, the population controls were revised to reflect updated information on international migration.

The most recent population revisions, which reflect the 2000 census, were introduced with the release of data for January 2003 and were extended back to data beginning in January 2000. The nature and effect of these revisions have been discussed previously.

In 1994, major changes to the CPS were introduced, including a redesigned and automated questionnaire and revisions to some of the labor force concepts and definitions. For data beginning in 2000, as discussed above, new industry and occupational classifications were introduced into the CPS.

To test for the possibility that revisions to the population controls had important effects on those CPS series with large numerical revisions in 1990, 1997, 1999, or 2000, as well as to test for effects due to the 1994 redesign, each REGARIMA model was modified to include intervention variables for those years. The coefficients for these variables provide

[^11]estimates of the direction and magnitude of the intervention effects.

Intervention effects for 2000 were necessary for selected employment series primarily related to Hispanic, adult, and agricultural categories. These effects mainly reflect increases in adult and Hispanic employment due to the introduction of 2000 -based census population controls and the decline in agricultural employment caused by the change in the industry classification system.

A number of intervention effects previously identified in selected series for 1994, 1997, and 1999 were found to no longer be significant, and some additional interventions for 1990 and 1980 were added to account for the use of longer series.

For those series with significant intervention effects, the estimated level shifts were removed prior to seasonal adjustment, thereby providing a smooth link to the pre-1990, pre-1994, pre-1997, pre-1999, and pre-2000 data. The resulting "prior adjusted" series were then used to estimate the seasonal factors. These factors were applied to the original series, without prior adjustment, to obtain the seasonally adjusted series.

The prior adjustment factors used for all eight major civilian labor force component series are shown in table 2, together with the seasonal factors. Because all eight series are seasonally adjusted with the multiplicative mode, the prior adjustments also are multiplicative. That is, the original series is modified prior to seasonal adjustment by dividing it by its prior adjustment factor.

September 2001 effect. At the end of 2001, unemployed job losers and unemployed private wage and salary workers in the transportation and public utilities industry were identified as having had substantial upward level shifts 1 month after the September 11, 2001, terrorist bombings of the World Trade Center in New York City. (Because of the introduction of the new industry classification system, the seasonal adjustment of the second series was discontinued.) (See the January 2002 issue of this publication for more details.) Also, four additional series, related to workers employed part-time for economic reasons, were identified as having substantial upward shifts at the time of the bombings.

Calendar effects. Calendar effects refer to transitory level shifts in a series resulting from calendar events such as moving holidays or the differing composition of weekdays in a month between years. These effects have different influences on data for the same month across years, thereby distorting the normal seasonal patterns for the given month.

Two CPS series related to persons at work have significant effects in their April data due to the timing of Easter. These series are persons at work on part-time schedules for noneconomic reasons who usually work part time in all industries and in nonagricultural industries. These series were initially seasonally adjusted with multiplicative models using the moving-holiday extension of X-11 ARIMA
developed at BLS. This procedure has been adapted to X-12 ARIMA. A detailed discussion of the nature of the Easter effect in these series and of the procedure used to control for it was included in the January 1990 version of this article.

## X-11 Decomposition

The X-11 method of seasonal adjustment contained within the X-12-ARIMA procedure assumes that the original series is composed of three components-trend-cycle, seasonal, and irregular. Depending on the relationship between the original series and each of the components, the mode of seasonal adjustment may be additive or multiplicative. Formal tests are conducted to determine the appropriate mode of adjustment.
The multiplicative mode assumes that the absolute magnitudes of the components of the series are dependent on each other, which implies that the size of the seasonal component increases and decreases with the level of the series. With this mode, the monthly seasonal factors are ratios, with all positive values centered around 1 . The seasonally adjusted series values are computed by dividing each month's original value by the corresponding seasonal factor.

In contrast, the additive mode assumes that the absolute magnitudes of the components of the series are independent of each other, which implies that the size of the seasonal component is independent of the level of the series. In this case, the seasonal factors represent positive or negative deviations from the original series and are centered around zero. The seasonally adjusted series values are computed by subtracting from each month's original value the corresponding seasonal factor.

Given an appropriate choice for the mode of adjustment, the prior adjusted and forecasted series is seasonally adjusted by the $\mathrm{X}-11$ component of $\mathrm{X}-12$. X -11 applies a sequence of moving average and smoothing calculations to estimate the trend, seasonal, and irregular components. The method uses either a ratio-to- or difference-from-moving-average approach, depending on whether the multiplicative or additive model is used. For observations in the middle of the series, a set of fixed symmetric moving averages (filters) is used to produce final estimates. The implied length of the final filter under standard options is about 120 time points. That is, to obtain a final seasonally adjusted estimate for a single time point requires 5 years of monthly data preceding and following that time point. For recent data, asymmetric filters, with less desirable properties than symmetric filters, must be used.

All of the civilian labor force component series were adjusted using the multiplicative mode. In previous years, unemployed teenagers, nonagricultural employment, and some other series were additively adjusted. Formal testing for the mode of seasonal adjustment with REGARIMA resulted in the rejection of all additive adjustments in favor of multiplicative adjustments.

## Evaluation

A series should be seasonally adjusted if three conditions are satisfied: The series is seasonal, the seasonal effects can be estimated reliably, and no residual seasonality is left in the adjusted series. A variety of diagnostic tools is available in X-12 to test for these conditions. These include the $F$ tests from the original $\mathrm{X}-11$, the more extensive M and Q tests from X-11 ARIMA, and a set of tests first available in X-12. These X-12 tests include sliding span diagnostics, frequency spectrum estimates, and revision history statistics. If diagnostic testing shows that any of the three conditions fails to hold, a series is deemed not suitable for seasonal adjustment.

## Aggregation procedures

BLS directly seasonally adjusts 116 series based on age, sex, industry, occupation, education, and other characteristics. BLS also provides seasonally adjusted totals, subtotals, and ratios of selected series. It is possible to seasonally adjust an aggregate series either directly or indirectly by seasonally adjusting its components and adding the results, or dividing, in the case of ratios. Indirect and direct adjustments usually will not give identical results. This is because seasonal patterns vary across series, there are inherent nonlinearities in X-12, many series are multiplicatively adjusted, and some series are ratios.

BLS uses indirect seasonal adjustment for most of the major labor force aggregates. Besides retaining, so far as possible, the essential accounting relationships, the indirect approach is needed because many of the aggregates include components having different seasonal and trend characteristics that sometimes require different modes of adjustment.

Examples of indirectly seasonally adjusted series are the levels of total unemployment, employment, and labor force, and the unemployment rate for all civilian workers. These are produced by aggregation of some or all of the seasonally adjusted series for the eight major civilian labor force components. The seasonally adjusted level of total unemployment is the sum of the seasonally adjusted levels of unemployment for four age-sex groups-men and women 16 to 19 , and men and women 20 years and over. Likewise, seasonally adjusted civilian employment is the sum of the same four age-sex groups for employment in all industries. The seasonally adjusted civilian labor force is the sum of all eight components. The seasonally adjusted civilian unemployment rate is computed as the ratio of the total seasonally adjusted unemployment level to the total seasonally adjusted civilian labor force (expressed in percentage form).

A problem with producing seasonally adjusted estimates for a series by aggregation is that seasonal adjustment factors can not be directly computed and projected for that series. Implicit seasonal adjustment factors, however, can be calculated after the fact by taking the ratio of the unadjusted aggregate to the seasonally adjusted aggregate, or, for
additive implicit factors, the difference between those two aggregates.

## Availability of revised series

This issue of Employment and Earnings contains revised data for the most recent 12 months for many seasonally adjusted labor force series. These revisions replace the seasonally adjusted estimates previously published. Revised historical seasonally adjusted labor force data also are available in various forms on the BLS Internet site (www.bls.gov), including ftp access (ftp://ftp.bls.gov/pub/
special.requests/If/) to all of the revised data. The seasonally adjusted data last published for 1997 and earlier years were not further revised.

The January-June 2003 factors for any of the directly adjusted series beyond the eight major labor force components can be obtained from BLS upon request. Requests for the seasonal factors used for the labor force data should be addressed to the Division of Data Development and Publications, Office of Employment and Unemployment Statistics, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Washington, DC 20212.

Summary table A. Major labor force status categories, seasonally adjusted
(Numbers in thousands)

| Category | 2002 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 2003 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Jan. | Feb. | Mar. | Apr. | May | June | July | Aug. | Sept. | Oct. | Nov. | Dec. |  |
|  | Labor force status |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Civilian noninstitutional population .............. | 216,506 | 216,663 | 216,823 | 217,006 | 217,198 | 217,407 | 217,630 | 217,866 | 218,107 | 218,340 | 218,548 | 218,741 | 219,897 |
| Civilian labor force ................................ | 143,826 | 144,510 | 144,367 | 144,763 | 144,911 | 144,852 | 144,786 | 145,123 | 145,634 | 145,393 | 145,180 | 145,150 | 145,838 |
| Percent of population .......................... | 66.4 | 66.7 | 66.6 | 66.7 | 66.7 | 66.6 | 66.5 | 66.6 | 66.8 | 66.6 | 66.4 | 66.4 | 66.3 |
| Employed ......................................... | 135,791 | 136,450 | 136,143 | 136,196 | 136,487 | 136,383 | 136,343 | 136,757 | 137,312 | 136,988 | 136,542 | 136,439 | 137,536 |
| Percent of population ......................... | 62.7 | 63.0 | 62.8 | 62.8 | 62.8 | 62.7 | 62.6 | 62.8 | 63.0 | 62.7 | 62.5 | 62.4 | 62.5 |
| Unemployed ...................................... | 8,035 | 8,060 | 8,224 | 8,567 | 8,424 | 8,469 | 8,443 | 8,366 | 8,321 | 8,405 | 8,637 | 8,711 | 8,302 |
| Not in labor force | 72,679 | 72,153 | 72,456 | 72,243 | 72,287 | 72,556 | 72,844 | 72,743 | 72,473 | 72,947 | 73,369 | 73,591 | 74,059 |
|  | Unemployment rates |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| All workers .......................................... | 5.6 | 5.6 | 5.7 | 5.9 | 5.8 | 5.8 | 5.8 | 5.8 | 5.7 | 5.8 | 5.9 | 6.0 | 5.7 |
| Men, 20 years and over ........................ | 5.1 | 5.0 | 5.2 | 5.3 | 5.2 | 5.4 | 5.3 | 5.3 | 5.3 | 5.4 | 5.6 | 5.6 | 5.4 |
| Women, 20 years and over .................... | 4.8 | 5.0 | 5.0 | 5.3 | 5.2 | 5.1 | 5.1 | 5.0 | 5.0 | 5.2 | 5.0 | 5.2 | 4.7 |
| Both sexes, 16 to 19 years .................... | 16.3 | 16.0 | 16.6 | 16.9 | 17.0 | 16.9 | 17.0 | 16.9 | 16.2 | 15.1 | 16.8 | 16.4 | 16.8 |
| White .............................................. | 5.0 | 4.9 | 5.0 | 5.2 | 5.2 | 5.2 | 5.2 | 5.1 | 5.1 | 5.1 | 5.2 | 5.1 | 5.1 |
| Black or Atrican American | 9.8 | 9.7 | 10.4 | 10.8 | 10.1 | 10.6 | 9.9 | 9.9 | 9.8 | 9.9 | 10.8 | 11.2 | 10.3 |
| Hispanic or Latino ethnicity .................... | 7.7 | 7.0 | 7.3 | 7.9 | 7.1 | 7.4 | 7.5 | 7.6 | 7.5 | 7.8 | 7.8 | 7.9 | 7.8 |

NOTE: All data have been revised back to January 2000 to reflect the introduction of Census 2000-based population controls into the household survey. Beginning in January 2003, data also reflect an additional upward adjustment to population controls
and other changes to the survey. Seasonally adjusted data have been revised back to January 1998 based on the experience through December 2002. See the articles in this issue for additional information.

Summary table B. Employment, hours, and earnings of production or nonsupervisory workers on nonfarm payrolls, seasonally adjusted
(Numbers in thousands)

| Industry | 2002 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | $\frac{2003}{\text { Jan. }}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Jan. | Feb. | Mar. | Apr. | May | June | July | Aug. | Sept. | Oct. | Nov. | Dec. ${ }^{\text {P }}$ |  |
|  | Employment |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total | 130,871 | 130,706 | 130,701 | 130,680 | 130,702 | 130,736 | 130,790 | 130,913 | 130,829 | 130,898 | 130,817 | 130,661 | 130,804 |
| Total private | 109,734 | 109,544 | 109,505 | 109,495 | 109,496 | 109,525 | 109,562 | 109,624 | 109,536 | 109,549 | 109,453 | 109,299 | 109,438 |
| Goods-producing industries .............................. | 24,130 | 24,041 | 23,975 | 23,905 | 23,870 | 23,861 | 23,812 | 23,801 | 23,748 | 23,688 | 23,631 | 23,557 | 23,557 |
| Mining ........................................................ | 568 | 564 | 560 | 564 | 558 | 555 | 551 | 555 | 552 | 552 | 551 | 554 | 549 6.567 |
| Construction ................................................. | 6,615 | 6,597 | 6,593 | 6,541 | 6,541 | 6,549 | 6,519 | 6,556 | 6,556 | 6,544 | 6,543 | 6,546 | 6,567 |
| Manufacturing ............................................... | 16,947 | 16,880 | 16,822 | 16,800 | 16,771 | 16,757 | 16,742 | 16,690 | 16,640 | 16,592 | 16,537 | 16,457 | 16,441 |
| Service-producing industries ............................. | 106,741 | 106,665 | 106,726 | 106,775 | 106,832 | 106,875 | 106,978 | 107,112 | 107,081 | 107,210 | 107,186 | 107,104 | 107,247 |
| Transportation and public utilities ..................... | 6,850 | 6,837 | 6,814 | 6,799 | 6,793 | 6,790 | 6,780 | 6,765 | 6,725 | 6,727 | 6,721 | 6,686 | 6,690 |
| Wholesale trade ............................................. | 6,702 | 6,689 | 6,681 | 6,678 | 6,681 | 6,681 | 6,679 | 6,671 | 6,663 | 6,657 | 6,643 | 6,638 | 6,635 |
| Retail trade ................................................... | 23,396 | 23,331 | 23,332 | 23,345 | 23,327 | 23,308 | 23,339 | 23,295 | 23,291 | 23,289 | 23,247 | 23,148 | 23,249 |
| Finance, insurance, and real estate ................. | 7,748 | 7,745 | 7,740 | 7,743 | 7,732 | 7,733 | 7,737 | 7,745 | 7,773 | 7,803 | 7,807 | 7,814 | 7,816 |
| Services ....................................................... | 40,908 | 40,901 | 40,963 | 41,025 | 41,093 | 41,152 | 41,215 | 41,347 | 41,336 | 41,385 | 41,404 | 41,456 | 41,491 |
| Government ................................................. | 21,137 | 21,162 | 21,196 | 21,185 | 21,206 | 21,211 | 21,228 | 21,289 | 21,293 | 21,349 | 21,364 | 21,362 | 21,366 |
|  | Over-the-month change |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total ............................................................ | -19 | -165 | -5 | -21 | 22 | 34 | 54 | 123 | -84 | 69 | -81 | -156 | 143 |
| Total private ................................................. | -34 | -190 | -39 | -10 | 1 | 29 | 37 | 62 | -88 | 13 | -96 | -154 | 139 |
| Goods-producing industries .............................. | -131 | -89 | -66 | -70 | -35 | -9 | -49 | -11 | -53 | -60 | -57 | -74 | 0 |
| Mining ......................................................... | 3 | -4 | -4 | 4 | -6 | -3 | -4 | 4 | -3 | 0 | -1 | 3 | -5 |
| Construction .................................................. | -19 | -18 | -4 | -52 | 0 | 8 | -30 | 37 | 0 | -12 | -1 | 3 | 21 |
| Manufacturing ............................................... | -115 | -67 | -58 | -22 | -29 | -14 | -15 | -52 | -50 | -48 | -55 | -80 | -16 |
| Service-producing industries ............................. | 112 | -76 | 61 | 49 | 57 | 43 | 103 | 134 | -31 | 129 | -24 | -82 | 143 |
| Transportation and public utilities ..................... | -6 | -13 | -23 | -15 | -6 | -3 | -10 | -15 | -40 | 2 | -6 | -35 | 4 |
| Wholesale trade ............................................ | 0 | -13 | -8 | -3 | 3 | 0 | -2 | -8 | -8 | -6 | -14 | -5 | -3 |
| Retail trade ................................................... | 78 | -65 | 1 | 13 | -18 | -19 | 31 | -44 | -4 | -2 | -42 | -99 | 101 |
| Finance, insurance, and real estate ................. | 0 | -3 | -5 | 3 | -11 | 1 | 4 | 8 | 28 | 30 | 4 | 7 | 2 |
| Services ....................................................... | 25 | -7 | 62 | 62 | 68 | 59 | 63 | 132 | -11 | 49 | 19 | 52 | 35 |
| Government .................................................. | 15 | 25 | 34 | -11 | 21 | 5 | 17 | 61 | 4 | 56 | 15 | -2 | 4 |
|  | Hours of work' |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total private .................................................... | 34.1 | 34.2 | 34.2 | 34.2 | 34.2 | 34.3 | 34.0 | 34.1 | 34.2 | 34.2 | 34.2 | 34.1 | 34.2 |
| Manulacturing ............................................... | 40.6 | 40.7 | 41.0 | 40.9 | 40.9 | 41.1 | 40.7 | 40.9 | 40.8 | 40.7 | 40.6 | 40.9 | 40.8 |
| Overtime .................................................. | 3.9 | 3.9 | 4.1 | 4.2 | 4.2 | 4.3 | 4.0 | 4.2 | 4.1 | 4.1 | 4.0 | 4.2 | 4.1 |
|  | Indexes of aggregate weekly hours (1982=100) ${ }^{1}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total private .................................................... | 148.0 | 148.1 | 148.0 | 148.0 | 148.0 | 148.4 | 147.4 | 147.9 | $148.3$ | $148.1$ | $147.9$ | $147.6$ | $148.1$ |
| Manufacturing ................................................. | 93.0 | 92.8 | 93.0 | 92.9 | 92.8 | 93.2 | 92.3 | 92.5 | 91.9 | 91.5 | 90.8 | 91.0 | $90.8$ |
|  | Earnings ${ }^{1}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Average hourly eamings, total private: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Current dollars ............................................... | \$14.58 | \$14.61 | \$14.64 | \$14.66 | \$14.69 | \$14.74 | \$14.76 | \$14.83 | \$14.85 | \$14.90 | \$14.94 | \$14.98 | \$14.98 |
| Constant (1982) doliars ................................. | 8.14 | 8.13 | 8.12 | 8.09 | 8.11 | 8.13 | 8.13 | 8.14 | 8.14 | 8.15 | 8.16 | 8.18 | N.A. |
| Average weekly earnings, total private ................ | 497.18 | 499.66 | 500.69 | 501.37 | 502.40 | 505.58 | 501.84 | 505.70 | 507.87 | 509.58 | 510.95 | 510.82 | 512.32 |

${ }^{1}$ Data relate to private production or nonsupervisory workers.
${ }^{2}$ The Consumer Price Index for Uiban Wage Eamers and Clerical Workers (CPI-W) is used to deflate this series.
N.A. $=$ not available

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

Chart 1. Nonfarm payroll employment, seasonally adjusted, 1999-2003


Chart 2. Unemployment rate, seasonally adjusted, 1999-2003


NOTE: Beginning in 1999, data incorporate revisions in the population controls. Beginning in 2000 , data include the use of new population controls that reflect Census 2000 results. Beginning in January 2003, data reflect an additional upward adjustment to population controls and other changes to the survey. These changes affect comparability with data for prior periods. Data have been revised to reflect updated seasonal adjustment factors.

HOUSEHOLD DATA HISTORICAL

A-1. Employment status of the civilian noninstitutional population 16 years and over, 1969 to date
(Numbers in thousands)

| Year and month | Civilian noninstitutional population | Civilian labor force |  |  |  |  |  | Not in labor force |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | Percent of population | Employed |  | Unemployed |  |  |
|  |  | Number |  | Number | Percent of population | Number | Percent of labor force |  |
|  | Annual averages |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1969 | 134,335 | 80,734 | 60.1 | 77,902 | 58.0 | 2,832 | 3.5 | 53,602 |
| 1970 | 137,085 | 82,771 | 60.4 | 78,678 | 57.4 | 4,093 | 4.9 | 54,315 |
| 1971 .............. | 140,216 | 84,382 | 60.2 | 79,367 | 56.6 | 5,016 | 5.9 | 55,834 |
| 1972 ${ }^{1} . . . . . . . . . . .$. | 144,126 | 87,034 | 60.4 | 82,153 | 57.0 | 4,882 | 5.6 | 57,091 |
| $1973{ }^{1}$............. | 147,096 | 89,429 | 60.8 | 85,064 | 57.8 | 4,365 | 4.9 | 57,667 |
| 1974 ............... | 150,120 | 91,949 | 61.3 | 86,794 | 57.8 | 5,156 | 5.6 | 58,171 |
| 1975 | 153,153 | 93,774 | 61.2 | 85,846 | 56.1 | 7,929 | 8.5 | 59,377 |
| 1976 | 156,150 | 96,158 | 61.6 | 88,752 | 56.8 | 7,406 | 7.7 | 59,991 |
| 1977 .............. | 159,033 | 99,008 | 62.3 | 92,017 | 57.9 | 6,991 | 7.1 | 60,025 |
| $1978{ }^{1}$............. | 161,910 | 102,250 | 63.2 | 96,048 | 59.3 | 6,202 | 6.1 | 59,659 |
| 1979 ............... | 164,863 | 104,962 | 63.7 | 98,824 | 59.9 | 6,137 | 5.8 | 59,900 |
| 1980. | 167,745 | 106,940 | 63.8 | 99,302 | 59.2 | 7,637 | 7.1 | 60,806 |
| 1981 ............... | 170,130 | 108,670 | 63.9 | 100,397 | 59.0 | 8,273 | 7.6 | 61,460 |
| 1982 | 172,271 | 110,204 | 64.0 | 99,526 | 57.8 | 10,678 | 9.7 | 62,067 |
| 1983 | 174,215 | 111,550 | 64.0 | 100,834 | 57.9 | 10,717 | 9.6 | 62,665 |
| 1984 | 176,383 | 113,544 | 64.4 | 105,005 | 59.5 | 8,539 | 7.5 | 62,839 |
| 1985 ............... | 178,206 | 115,461 | 64.8 | 107,150 | 60.1 | 8,312 | 7.2 | 62,744 |
| $1986{ }^{1}$............. | 180,587 | 117,834 | 65.3 | 109,597 | 60.7 | 8,237 | 7.0 | 62,752 |
| 1987 | 182,753 | 119,865 | 65.6 | 112,440 | 61.5 | 7,425 | 6.2 | 62,888 |
| 1988 | 184,613 | 121,669 | 65.9 | 114,968 | 62.3 | 6,701 | 5.5 | 62,944 |
| 1989 ............... | 186,393 | 123,869 | 66.5 | 117,342 | 63.0 | 6,528 | 5.3 | 62,523 |
| $1990{ }^{1}$............. | 189,164 | 125,840 | 66.5 | 118,793 | 62.8 | 7,047 | 5.6 | 63,324 |
| 1991. | 190,925 | 126,346 | 66.2 | 117,718 | 61.7 | 8,628 | 6.8 | 64,578 |
| 1992 | 192,805 | 128,105 | 66.4 | 118,492 | 61.5 | 9,613 | 7.5 | 64,700 |
| 1993 .............. | 194,838 | 129,200 | 66.3 | 120,259 | 61.7 | 8,940 | 6.9 | 65,638 |
| 19941 | 196,814 | 131,056 | 66.6 | 123,060 | 62.5 | 7,996 | 6.1 | 65,758 |
| 1995. | 198,584 | 132,304 | 66.6 | 124,900 | 62.9 | 7,404 | 5.6 | 66,280 |
| 1996 | 200,591 | 133,943 | 66.8 | 126,708 | 63.2 | 7,236 | 5.4 | 66,647 |
| 19971 | 203,133 | 136,297 | 67.1 | 129,558 | 63.8 | 6,739 | 4.9 | 66,836 |
| $1998{ }^{1}$ | 205,220 | 137,673 | 67.1 | 131,463 | 64.1 | 6,210 | 4.5 | 67,547 |
| 19991 | 207,753 | 139,368 | 67.1 | 133,488 | 64.3 | 5,880 | 4.2 | 68,385 |
| $2000^{1}$ | 212,577 | 142,583 | 67.1 | 136,891 | 64.4 |  | 4.0 | 69,994 |
| 2001 ............... | 215,092 | 143,734 | 66.8 | 136,933 | 63.7 | 6,801 | 4.7 | 71,359 |
| 2002 ................ | 217,570 | 144,863 | 66.6 | 136,485 | 62.7 | 8,378 | 5.8 | 72,707 |
|  | Monthly data, seasonally adjusted ${ }^{2}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 2002: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| January ......... | 216,506 | 143,826 | 66.4 | 135,791 | 62.7 | 8,035 | 5.6 | 72,679 |
| February ....... | 216,663 | 144,510 | 66.7 | 136,450 | 63.0 | 8,060 | 5.6 | 72,153 |
| March ............ | 216,823 | 144,367 | 66.6 | 136,143 | 62.8 | 8,224 | 5.7 | 72,456 |
| April ............. | 217,006 | 144,763 | 66.7 | 136,196 | 62.8 | 8,567 | 5.9 | 72,243 |
| May .............. | 217,198 | 144,911 | 66.7 | 136,487 | 62.8 | 8,424 | 5.8 | 72,287 |
| June ............. | 217,407 | 144,852 | 66.6 | 136,383 | 62.7 | 8,469 | 5.8 | 72,556 |
| July .............. | 217,630 | 144,786 | 66.5 | 136,343 | 62.6 | 8,443 | 5.8 | 72,844 |
| August ......... | 217,866 | 145,123 | 66.6 | 136,757 | 62.8 | 8,366 | 5.8 | 72,743 |
| September .... | 218,107 | 145,634 | 66.8 | 137,312 | 63.0 | 8,321 | 5.7 | 72,473 |
| October ........ | 218,340 | 145,393 | 66.6 | 136,988 | 62.7 | 8,405 | 5.8 | 72,947 |
| November ..... | 218,548 | 145,180 | 66.4 | 136,542 | 62.5 | 8,637 | 5.9 | 73,369 |
| December ..... | 218,741 | 145,150 | 66.4 | 136,439 | 62.4 | 8,711 | 6.0 | 73,591 |
| 2003: January | 219,897 | 145,838 | 66.3 | 137,536 | 62.5 | 8,302 | 5.7 | 74,059 |

${ }^{1}$ 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.

NOTE: All data have been revised back to January 2000 to
reflect the introduction of Census 2000-based population controls into the household survey. Beginning in January 2003, data also reflect an additional upward adjustment to population controls and other changes to the survey. Seasonally adjusted data have been revised back to January 1998 based on the experience through December 2002. See the articles in this issue for additional information.

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 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Percent } \\ & \text { of } \\ & \text { population } \end{aligned}$ | Employed |  | Unemployed |  |  |
|  |  | Number |  | Number | Percent of population | Number | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Percent } \\ & \text { of } \\ & \text { labor } \\ & \text { force } \end{aligned}$ |  |
|  | Annual averages |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| MEN |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1991 | 91,278 | 69,168 | 75.8 | 64,223 | 70.4 | 4,946 | 7.2 | 22,110 |
| 1992 .............................. | 92,270 | 69,964 | 75.8 | 64,440 | 69.8 | 5,523 | 7.9 | 22,306 |
| 1993 | 93,332 | 70,404 | 75.4 | 65,349 | 70.0 | 5,055 | 7.2 | 22,927 |
| 19941 ............................ | 94,354 | 70,817 | 75.1 | 66,450 | 70.4 | 4,367 | 6.2 | 23,538 |
| 1995 | 95,178 | 71,360 | 75.0 | 67,377 | 70.8 | 3,983 | 5.6 | 23,818 |
| 1996 ... | 96,206 | 72,086 | 74.9 | 68,207 | 70.9 | 3,880 | 5.4 | 24,119 |
| 19971 | 97,715 | 73,261 | 75.0 | 69,685 | 71.3 | 3,577 | 4.9 | 24,454 |
| 19981. | 98,758 | 73,959 | 74.9 | 70,693 | 71.6 | 3,266 | 4.4 | 24,799 |
| 19991 ............................ | 99,722 | 74,512 | 74.7 | 71,446 | 71.6 | 3,066 | 4.1 | 25,210 |
| 20001 | 101,964 | 76,280 | 74.8 | 73,305 | 71.9 | 2,975 | 3.9 | 25,684 |
| 2001 | 103,282 | 76,886 | 74.4 | 73,196 | 70.9 | 3,690 | 4.8 | 26,396 |
| 2002 | 104,585 | 77,500 | 74.1 | 72,903 | 69.7 | 4.597 | 5.9 | 27,085 |
|  | Monthly data, seasonally adjusted ${ }^{2}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 2002: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| January | 104,030 | 76,977 | 74.0 | 72,562 | 69.8 | 4,415 | 5.7 | 27,053 |
| February ....................... | 104,114 | 77,175 | 74.1 | 72,821 | 69.9 | 4,355 | 5.6 | 26,938 |
| March .......................... | 104,198 | 77,240 | 74.1 | 72,719 | 69.8 | 4,521 | 5.9 | 26,958 |
| April. | 104,293 | 77,387 | 74.2 | 72,780 | 69.8 | 4,607 | 6.0 | 26,906 |
| May | 104,393 | 77,676 | 74.4 | 73,093 | 70.0 | 4,583 | 5.9 | 26,718 |
| June | 104,501 | 77,566 | 74.2 | 72,893 | 69.8 | 4,673 | 6.0 | 26,936 |
| July | 104,616 | 77,542 | 74.1 | 72,931 | 69.7 | 4,610 | 5.9 | 27,074 |
| August | 104,738 | 77,677 | 74.2 | 73,023 | 69.7 | 4,654 | 6.0 | 27,062 |
| September | 104,863 | 78,013 | 74.4 | 73,402 | 70.0 | 4,610 | 5.9 | 26,851 |
| October | 104,985 | 77,727 | 74.0 | 73,151 | 69.7 | 4,575 | 5.9 | 27,258 |
| November | 105,094 | 77,618 | 73.9 | 72,773 | 69.2 | 4,845 | 6.2 | 27,476 |
| December | 105,195 | 77,492 | 73.7 | 72,690 | 69.1 | 4,801 | 6.2 | 27,703 |
| 2003: <br> January $\qquad$ | 105,767 | 77,693 | 73.5 | 72,994 | 69.0 | 4,699 | 6.0 | 28,074 |
|  | Annual averages |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| WOMEN |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1991 ............................ | 99,646 | 57,178 | 57.4 | 53,496 | 53.7 | 3,683 | 6.4 | 42,468 |
| 1992 | 100,535 | 58,141 | 57.8 | 54,052 | 53.8 | 4,090 | 7.0 | 42,394 |
| 1993 | 101,506 | 58,795 | 57.9 | 54,910 | 54.1 | 3,885 | 6.6 | 42,711 |
| 19941 | 102,460 | 60,239 | 58.8 | 56,610 | 55.3 | 3,629 | 6.0 | 42,221 |
| 1995 | 103,406 | 60,944 | 58.9 | 57,523 | 55.6 | 3,421 | 5.6 | 42,462 |
| 1996 | 104,385 | 61,857 | 59.3 | 58,501 | 56.0 | 3,356 | 5.4 | 42,528 |
| 19971 | 105,418 | 63,036 | 59.8 | 59,873 | 56.8 | 3,162 | 5.0 | 42,382 |
| 19981 | 106,462 | 63,714 | 59.8 | 60,771 | 57.1 | 2,944 | 4.6 | 42,748 |
| 19991 | 108,031 | 64,855 | 60.0 | 62,042 | 57.4 | 2,814 | 4.3 | 43,175 |
| 20001 ............................ | 110,613 | 66,303 | 59.9 | 63,586 | 57.5 | 2,717 | 4.1 | 44,310 |
| 2001 .............................. | 111,811 | 66,848 | 59.8 | 63,737 | 57.0 | 3,111 | 4.7 | 44,962 |
| 2002 ............................. | 112,985 | 67,363 | 59.6 | 63,582 | 56.3 | 3,781 | 5.6 | 45,621 |
|  | Monthly data, seasonally adjusted ${ }^{2}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 2002: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| January ......................... | 112,476 | 66,850 | 59.4 | 63,229 | 56.2 | 3,620 | 5.4 | 45,627 |
| February ....................... | 112,549 | 67,334 | 59.8 | 63,629 | 56.5 | 3,706 | 5.5 | 45,215 |
| March ... | 112,626 | 67,127 | 59.6 | 63,423 | 56.3 | 3,704 | 5.5 | 45,499 |
| April ............................. | 112,713 | 67,376 | 59.8 | 63,416 | 56.3 | 3,960 | 5.9 | 45,337 |
| May ............................. | 112,805 | 67,235 | 59.6 | 63,394 | 56.2 | 3,841 | 5.7 | 45,569 |
| June | 112,906 | 67,286 | 59.6 | 63,490 | 56.2 | 3,796 | 5.6 | 45,620 |
| July | 113,014 | 67,244 | 59.5 | 63,412 | 56.1 | 3,832 | 5.7 | 45,770 |
| August ......................... | 113,127 | 67,446 | 59.6 | 63,734 | 56.3 | 3,712 | 5.5 | 45,681 |
| September ..................... | 113,243 | 67,621 | 59.7 | 63,910 | 56.4 | 3,711 | 5.5 | 45,622 |
| October ......................... | 113,355 | 67,667 | 59.7 | 63,837 | 56.3 | 3,829 | 5.7 | 45,689 |
| November ...................... | 113,455 | 67,562 | 59.5 | 63,769 | 56.2 | 3,792 | 5.6 | 45,893 |
| December ...................... | 113,546 | 67,658 | 59.6 | 63,749 | 56.1 | 3,909 | 5.8 | 45,888 |
| 2003: ${ }_{\text {January ....................... }}$ | 114,130 | 68,144 | 59.7 | 64,542 | 56.6 | 3,603 | 5.3 | 45,985 |

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.

The population figures are not adjusted for seasonal vaniation.
NOTE: All data have been revised back to January 2000 to reflect the introduction of Census 2000-based population controls into the household
survey. Beginning in January 2003, data also reflect an additional upward adjustment to population controls and other changes to the survey. Seasonally adjusted data have been revised back to January 1998 based on the experience through December 2002. See the articles in this issue for additional information.

A-3. Employment status of the civilian noninstitutional population by sex and age, seasonally adjusted
(Numbers in thousands)

| Employment status, sex, and age | 2002 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | $\frac{2003}{\text { Jan. }}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Jan. | Feb. | Mar. | Apr. | May | June | July | Aug. | Sept. | Oct. | Nov. | Dec. |  |
| TOTAL |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Civilian noninstitutional population ${ }^{1}$ | 216,506 | 216,663 | 216,823 | 217,006 | 217,198 | 217,407 | 217,630 | 217,866 | 218,107 | 218,340 | 218,548 | 218,741 | 219,897 |
| Civilian labor force | 143,826 | 144,510 | 144,367 | 144,763 | 144,911 | 144,852 | 144,786 | 145,123 | 145,634 | 145,393 | 145,180 | 145,150 | 145,838 |
| Percent of population | 66.4 | 66.7 | 66.6 | 66.7 | 66.7 | 66.6 | 66.5 | 66.6 | 66.8 | 66.6 | 66.4 | 66.4 | 66.3 |
| Employed ... | 135,791 | 136,450 | 136,143 | 136,196 | 136,487 | 136,383 | 136,343 | 136,757 | 137,312 | 136,988 | 136,542 | 136,439 | 137,536 |
| Employment-population ratio | 62.7 | 63.0 | 62.8 | 62.8 | 62.8 | 62.7 | 62.6 | 62.8 | 63.0 | 62.7 | 62.5 | 62.4 | 62.5 |
| Unemployed ... | 8,035 | 8,060 | 8,224 | 8,567 | 8,424 | 8,469 | 8,443 | 8,366 | 8,321 | 8,405 | 8,637 | 8,711 | 8,302 |
| Unemployment rate ... | 5.6 | 5.6 | 5.7 | 5.9 | 5.8 | 5.8 | 5.8 | 5.8 | 5.7 | 5.8 | 5.9 | 6.0 | 5.7 |
| Not in labor force | 72,679 | 72,153 | 72,456 | 72,243 | 72,287 | 72,556 | 72,844 | 72,743 | 72,473 | 72,947 | 73,369 | 73,591 | 74,059 |
| Persons who currently want a job | 4,836 | 4,455 | 4,658 | 4,581 | 4,795 | 4,713 | 4,900 | 4,628 | 4,702 | 4,542 | 4,727 | 4,546 | 4,676 |
| Men, 16 years and over |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Civilian noninstitutional population ${ }^{1}$ | 104,030 | 104,114 | 104,198 | 104,293 | 104,393 | 104,501 | 104,616 | 104,738 | 104,863 | 104,985 | 105,094 | 105,195 | 105,767 |
| Civilian labor force | 76,977 | 77,175 | 77,240 | 77,387 | 77,676 | 77,566 | 77,542 | 77,677 | 78,013 | 77,727 | 77,618 | 77,492 | 77,693 |
| Percent of population | 74.0 | 74.1 | 74.1 | 74.2 | 74.4 | 74.2 | 74.1 | 74.2 | 74.4 | 74.0 | 73.9 | 73.7 | 73.5 |
| Employed ... | 72,562 | 72,821 | 72,719 | 72,780 | 73,093 | 72,893 | 72,931 | 73,023 | 73,402 | 73,151 | 72,773 | 72,690 | 72,994 |
| Employment-population ratio | 69.8 | 69.9 | 69.8 | 69.8 | 70.0 | 69.8 | 69.7 | 69.7 | 70.0 | 69.7 | 69.2 | 69.1 | 69.0 |
| Unemployed | 4,415 | 4,355 | 4,521 | 4,607 | 4,583 | 4,673 | 4,610 | 4,654 | 4,610 | 4,575 | 4,845 | 4,801 | 4,699 |
| Unemployment rate | 5.7 | 5.6 | 5.9 | 6.0 | 5.9 | 6.0 | 5.9 | 6.0 | 5.9 | 5.9 | 6.2 | 6.2 | 6.0 |
| Not in labor force ........ | 27,053 | 26,938 | 26,958 | 26,906 | 26,718 | 26,936 | 27,074 | 27,062 | 26,851 | 27,258 | 27,476 | 27,703 | 28,074 |
| Men, 20 years and over |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Civilian noninstitutional population ${ }^{1}$ | 95,875 | 95,929 | 95,999 | 96,116 | 96,205 | 96,375 | 96,468 | 96,552 | 96,732 | 96,860 | 97,022 | 97,139 | 97,635 |
| Civilian labor force | 73,111 | 73,269 | 73,307 | 73,525 | 73,766 | 73,689 | 73,670 | 73,802 | 74,108 | 73,883 | 73,770 | 73,744 | 73,993 |
| Percent of population | 76.3 | 76.4 | 76.4 | 76.5 | 76.7 | 76.5 | 76.4 | 76.4 | 76.6 | 76.3 | 76.0 | 75.9 | 75.8 |
| Employed.. | 69,351 | 69,591 | 69,517 | 69,627 | 69,918 | 69,739 | 69,792 | 69,895 | 70,213 | 69,921 | 69,617 | 69,600 | 69,967 |
| Employment-population ratio | 72.3 | 72.5 | 72.4 | 72.4 | 72.7 | 72.4 | 72.3 | 72.4 | 72.6 | 72.2 | 71.8 | 71.6 | 71.7 |
| Unemployed | 3,760 | 3,678 | 3,789 | 3,898 | 3,848 | 3,950 | 3,879 | 3,906 | 3,895 | 3,962 | 4,153 | 4,145 | 4,026 |
| Unemployment rate | 5.1 | 5.0 | 5.2 | 5.3 | 5.2 | 5.4 | 5.3 | 5.3 | 5.3 | 5.4 | 5.6 | 5.6 | 5.4 |
| Not in labor force | 22,765 | 22,660 | 22,692 | 22,591 | 22,439 | 22,686 | 22,797 | 22,750 | 22,623 | 22,977 | 23,252 | 23,394 | 23,642 |
| Women, 16 years and over |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Civilian noninstitutional population ${ }^{1}$ | 112,476 | 112,549 | 112,626 | 112,713 | 112,805 | 112,906 | 113,014 | 113,127 | 113,243 | 113,355 | 113,455 | 113,546 | 114,130 |
| Civilian labor force | 66,850 | 67,334 | 67,127 | 67,376 | 67,235 | 67,286 | 67,244 | 67,446 | 67,621 | 67,667 | 67,562 | 67,658 | 68,144 |
| Percent of population | 59.4 | 59.8 | 59.6 | 59.8 | 59.6 | 59.6 | 59.5 | 59.6 | 59.7 | 59.7 | 59.5 | 59.6 | 59.7 |
| Employed... | 63,229 | 63,629 | 63,423 | 63,416 | 63,394 | 63,490 | 63,412 | 63,734 | 63,910 | 63,837 | 63,769 | 63,749 | 64,542 |
| Employment-population ratio | 56.2 | 56.5 | 56.3 | 56.3 | 56.2 | 56.2 | 56.1 | 56.3 | 56.4 | 56.3 | 56.2 | 56.1 | 56.6 |
| Unemployed | 3,620 | 3,706 | 3,704 | 3,960 | 3,841 | 3,796 | 3,832 | 3,712 | 3,711 | 3,829 | 3,792 | 3,909 | 3,603 |
| Unemployment rate | 5.4 | 5.5 | 5.5 | 5.9 | 5.7 | 5.6 | 5.7 | 5.5 | 5.5 | 5.7 | 5.6 | 5.8 | 5.3 |
| Not in labor force ......... | 45,627 | 45,215 | 45,499 | 45,337 | 45,569 | 45,620 | 45,770 | 45,681 | 45,622 | 45,689 | 45,893 | 45,888 | 45,985 |
| Women, 20 years and over |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Civilian noninstitutional population ${ }^{1}$.. | 104,553 | 104,668 | 104,752 | 104,871 | 104,977 | 105,089 | 105,190 | 105,334 | 105,421 | 105,509 | 105,594 | 105,678 | 106,235 |
| Civilian labor force | 63,093 | 63,603 | 63,314 | 63,616 | 63,551 | 63,556 | 63,534 | 63,760 | 63,858 | 63,975 | 63,921 | 64,036 | 64,479 |
| Percent of population | 60.3 | 60.8 | 60.4 | 60.7 | 60.5 | 60.5 | 60.4 | 60.5 | 60.6 | 60.6 | 60.5 | 60.6 | 60.7 |
| Employed | 60,058 | 60,441 | 60,161 | 60,237 | 60,262 | 60,320 | 60,262 | 60,581 | 60,675 | 60,668 | 60,697 | 60,676 | 61,443 |
| Employment-population ratio .. | 57.4 | 57.7 | 57.4 | 57.4 | 57.4 | 57.4 | 57.3 | 57.5 | 57.6 | 57.5 | 57.5 | 57.4 | 57.8 |
| Unemployed | 3,035 | 3,163 | 3,153 | 3,379 | 3,289 | 3,236 | 3,272 | 3,180 | 3,184 | 3,308 | 3,224 | 3,360 | 3,035 |
| Unemployment rate | 4.8 | 5.0 | 5.0 | 5.3 | 5.2 | 5.1 | 5.1 | 5.0 | 5.0 | 5.2 | 5.0 | 5.2 | 4.7 |
| Not in labor force ......... | 41,459 | 41,065 | 41,438 | 41,255 | 41,426 | 41,533 | 41,656 | 41,574 | 41,563 | 41,533 | 41,673 | 41,642 | 41,757 |
| Both sexes, 16 to 19 years |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Civilian noninstitutional population ${ }^{1}$...... | 16,078 | 16,065 | 16,073 | 16,019 | 16,017 | 15,943 | 15,972 | 15.980 | 15,954 | 15,971 | 15,933 | 15,925 | 16,027 |
| Civilian labor force | 7,623 | 7,637 | 7,746 | 7,622 | 7,594 | 7,607 | 7,581 | 7,561 | 7,667 | 7,535 | 7,489 | 7,369 | 7,366 |
| Percent of population.. | 47.4 | 47.5 | 48.2 | 47.6 | 47.4 | 47.7 | 47.5 | 47.3 | 48.1 | 47.2 | 47.0 | 46.3 | 46.0 |
| Employed.... | 6,382 | 6,418 | 6,464 | 6,331 | 6,307 | 6,324 | 6,289 | 6,280 | 6,425 | 6,400 | 6,228 | 6,164 | 6,125 |
| Employment-population ratio ... | 39.7 | 40.0 | 40.2 | 39.5 | 39.4 | 39.7 | 39.4 | 39.3 | 40.3 | 40.1 | 39.1 | 38.7 | 38.2 |
| Unemployed | 1,241 | 1,219 | 1,282 | 1,290 | 1,287 | 1,283 | 1,292 | 1,280 | 1,243 | 1,135 | 1,261 | 1,206 | 1,241 |
| Unemployment rate. | 16.3 | 16.0 | 16.6 | 16.9 | 17.0 | 16.9 | 17.0 | 16.9 | 16.2 | 15.1 | 16.8 | 16.4 | 16.8 |
| Not in labor force ............ | 8,455 | 8,428 | 8,327 | 8,397 | 8,422 | 8,337 | 8,391 | 8,419 | 8,287 | 8,436 | 8,444 | 8,555 | 8,661 |

1 The population figures are not adjusted for seasonal variation.
NOTE: All data have been revised back to January 2000 to reflect the introduction of Census 2000-based population controls into the household survey. Beginning in January 2003, data also reflect an additional upward adjustment to
population controls and other changes to the survey. Seasonally adjusted data have been revised back to January 1998 based on the experience through December 2002. See the articles in this issue for additional information.

A-4. Employment status of the civilian noninstitutional population by race, sex, age, and Hispanic or Latino ethnicity, seasonally adjusted
(Numbers in thousands)

| Employment status, race, sex, age, and Hispanic or Latino ethnicity | 2002 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | $\frac{2003}{\text { Jan. }}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Jan. | Feb. | Mar. | Apr. | May | June | July | Aug. | Sept. | Oct. | Nov. | Dec. |  |
| WHITE 1 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Civilian noninstitutional population ${ }^{2}$... | 179,079 | 179,178 | 179,279 | 179,398 | 179,524 | 179,665 | 179,816 | 179,979 | 180,146 | 180,306 | 180,450 | 180,580 | 180,460 |
| Civilian labor force ......................... | 119,474 | 120,020 | 119,863 | 120,059 | 120,197 | 120,152 | 120,272 | 120,449 | 120,502 | 120,479 | 120,345 | 120,093 | 120,084 |
| Percent of population | 66.7 | 67.0 | 66.9 | 66.9 | 67.0 | 66.9 | 66.9 | 66.9 | 66.9 | 66.8 | 66.7 | 66.5 | 66.5 |
| Employed .................. | 113,459 | 114,092 | 113,871 | 113,834 | 114,003 | 113,951 | 114,008 | 114,250 | 114,373 | 114,294 | 114,128 | 113,910 | 113,995 |
| Employment-population ratio | 63.4 | 63.7 | 63.5 | 63.5 | 63.5 | 63.4 | 63.4 | 63.5 | 63.5 | 63.4 | 63.2 | 63.1 | 63.2 |
| Unemployed ........................ | 6,015 | 5,928 | 5,992 | 6,225 | 6,195 | 6,201 | 6,264 | 6,199 | 6,129 | 6,184 | 6,218 | 6,184 | 6,089 |
| Unemployment rate | 5.0 | 4.9 | 5.0 | 5.2 | 5.2 | 5.2 | 5.2 | 5.1 | 5.1 | 5.1 | 5.2 | 5.1 | 5.1 |
| Not in labor force ........ | 59,605 | 59,157 | 59,416 | 59,339 | 59,327 | 59,513 | 59,545 | 59,530 | 59,644 | 59,828 | 60,104 | 60,487 | 60,376 |
| Men, 20 years and over |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Civilian labor force | 61,690 | 61,914 | 61,815 | 61,957 | 62,154 | 62,095 | 62,121 | 62,272 | 62,298 | 62,243 | 62,229 | 62,112 | 62,003 |
| Percent of population | 76.6 | 76.8 | 76.6 | 76.8 | 76.9 | 76.8 | 76.7 | 76.9 | 76.8 | 76.6 | 76.6 | 76.3 | 76.2 |
| Employed. | 58,823 | 59,164 | 58,988 | 58,985 | 59,197 | 59,129 | 59,160 | 59,273 | 59,328 | 59,246 | 59,127 | 59,053 | 58,994 |
| Employment-population ratio .. | 73.0 | 73.4 | 73.1 | 73.1 | 73.3 | 73.1 | 73.1 | 73.1 | 73.1 | 73.0 | 72.7 | 72.6 | 72.5 |
| Unemployed ............................... | 2,868 | 2,750 | 2,827 | 2,972 | 2,958 | 2,966 | 2,962 | 2,999 | 2,970 | 2,997 | 3,102 | 3,059 | 3,009 |
| Unemployment rate .................... | 4.6 | 4.4 | 4.6 | 4.8 | 4.8 | 4.8 | 4.8 | 4.8 | 4.8 | 4.8 | 5.0 | 4.9 | 4.9 |
| Women, 20 years and over |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Civilian labor force | 51,345 | 51,719 | 51,550 | 51,746 | 51,731 | 51,694 | 51,734 | 51,837 | 51,817 | 51,909 | 51,785 | 51,752 | 51,909 |
| Percent of population | 59.7 | 60.1 | 59.9 | 60.1 | 60.0 | 60.0 | 60.0 | 60.0 | 60.0 | 60.0 | 59.8 | 59.7 | 60.0 |
| Employed | 49,145 | 49,449 | 49,326 | 49,401 | 49,418 | 49,402 | 49,432 | 49,576 | 49,563 | 49,601 | 49,586 | 49,488 | 49,768 |
| Employment-population ratio .. | 57.2 | 57.5 | 57.3 | 57.4 | 57.4 | 57.3 | 57.3 | 57.4 | 57.3 | 57.3 | 57.3 | 57.1 | 57.5 |
| Unemployed | 2,201 | 2,269 | 2,223 | 2,346 | 2,313 | 2,292 | 2,302 | 2,261 | 2,255 | 2,308 | 2,199 | 2,264 | 2,141 |
| Unemployment rate .................... | 4.3 | 4.4 | 4.3 | 4.5 | 4.5 | 4.4 | 4.4 | 4.4 | 4.4 | 4.4 | 4.2 | 4.4 | 4.1 |
| Both sexes, 16 to 19 years |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Civilian labor force | 6,439 | 6,388 | 6,498 | 6,355 | 6,312 | 6,363 | 6,416 | 6,340 | 6,387 | 6,328 | 6,332 | 6,230 | 6,172 |
| Percent of population | 51.1 | 50.7 | 51.6 | 50.5 | 50.1 | 50.5 | 51.0 | 50.4 | 50.7 | 50.2 | 50.3 | 49.4 | 49.4 |
| Employed. | 5,492 | 5,479 | 5,557 | 5,449 | 5,388 | 5,420 | 5,416 | 5,401 | 5,482 | 5,448 | 5,415 | 5,369 | 5,232 |
| Employment-population ratio ........ | 43.6 | 43.5 | 44.1 | 43.3 | 42.8 | 43.0 | 43.0 | 42.9 | 43.5 | 43.3 | 43.0 | 42.6 | 41.9 |
| Unemployed .............................. | 947 | 909 | 941 | 907 | 925 | 943 | 1,001 | 939 | 905 | 880 | 917 | 861 | 940 |
| Unemployment rate | 14.7 | 14.2 | 14.5 | 14.3 | 14.6 | 14.8 | 15.6 | 14.8 | 14.2 | 13.9 | 14.5 | 13.8 | 15.2 |
| BLACK OR AFRICAN AMERICAN ${ }^{1}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Civilian noninstitutional population ${ }^{2}$... | 25,383 | 25,414 | 25,444 | 25,478 | 25,514 | 25,552 | 25,591 | 25,633 | 25,675 | 25,717 | 25,751 | 25,784 | 25,484 |
| Civilian labor force .......................... | 16,463 | 16,473 | 16,454 | 16,638 | 16,610 | 16,570 | 16,390 | 16,541 | 16,789 | 16,682 | 16,540 | 16,706 | 16,374 |
| Percent of population .................. | 64.9 | 64.8 | 64.7 | 65.3 | 65.1 | 64.8 | 64.0 | 64.5 | 65.4 | 64.9 | 64.2 | 64.8 | 64.3 |
| Employed | 14,849 | 14,876 | 14,746 | 14,843 | 14,928 | 14,816 | 14,763 | 14,907 | 15,148 | 15,027 | 14,754 | 14,827 | 14,684 |
| Employment-population ratio ........ | 58.5 | 58.5 | 58.0 | 58.3 | 58.5 | 58.0 | 57.7 | 58.2 | 59.0 | 58.4 | 57.3 | 57.5 | 57.6 |
| Unemployed | 1,614 | 1,597 | 1,708 | 1,795 | 1,682 | 1,754 | 1,627 | 1,634 | 1,641 | 1,656 | 1,786 | 1,879 | 1,690 |
| Unemployment rate .................... | 9.8 | 9.7 | 10.4 | 10.8 | 10.1 | 10.6 | 9.9 | 9.9 | 9.8 | 9.9 | 10.8 | 11.2 | 10.3 |
| Not in labor force .......................... | 8,921 | 8,940 | 8,990 | 8,840 | 8,903 | 8,982 | 9,201 | 9,092 | 8,886 | 9,034 | 9,211 | 9,078 | 9,110 |
| Men, 20 years and over |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Civilian labor force | 7,330 | 7,283 | 7,363 | 7,349 | 7,402 | 7,369 | 7,312 | 7,344 | 7,466 | 7,413 | 7,250 | 7,311 | 7,233 |
| Percent of populaticn .................. | 72.5 | 72.0 | 72.7 | 72.4 | 72.8 | 72.4 | 71.7 | 71.8 | 72.9 | 72.2 | 70.5 | 71.0 | 71.0 |
| Employed ......... | 6,687 | 6,653 | 6,668 | 6,679 | 6,755 | 6,613 | 6,636 | 6,672 | 6,762 | 6,682 | 6,480 | 6,543 | 6,489 |
| Employment-population ratio ........ | 66.2 | 65.8 | 65.8 | 65.8 | 66.4 | 64.9 | 65.0 | 65.3 | 66.0 | 65.1 | 63.0 | 63.6 | 63.7 |
| Unemployed ............................... | 643 | 630 | 695 | 670 | 647 | 756 | 676 | 671 | 704 | 731 | 770 | 768 | 744 |
| Unemployment rate .................... | 8.8 | 8.7 | 9.4 | 9.1 | 8.7 | 10.3 | 9.2 | 9.1 | 9.4 | 9.9 | 10.6 | 10.5 | 10.3 |
| Women, 20 years and over |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Civilian labor force ......................... | 8,273 | 8,289 | 8,208 | 8,360 | 8,326 | 8,307 | 8,278 | 8,348 | 8,422 | 8,390 | 8,442 | 8,540 | 8,327 |
| Percent of population ................... | 64.3 | 64.3 | 63.6 | 64.7 | 64.4 | 64.1 | 63.8 | 64.3 | 64.7 | 64.4 | 64.7 | 65.4 | 64.4 |
| Employed ................................... | 7,570 | 7,580 | 7,474 | 7,562 | 7,555 | 7,578 | 7,544 | 7,641 | 7,737 | 7,676 | 7,685 | 7,712 | 7,629 |
| Employment-population ratio ........ | 58.8 | 58.8 | 57.9 | 58.5 | 58.4 | 58.5 | 58.2 | 58.8 | 59.5 | 58.9 | 58.9 | 59.0 | 59.0 |
| Unemployed ............................... | 703 | 709 | 733 | 798 | 771 | 729 | 734 | 707 | 685 | 715 | 757 | 827 | 698 |
| Unemployment rate .................... | 8.5 | 8.6 | 8.9 | 9.5 | 9.3 | 8.8 | 8.9 | 8.5 | 8.1 | 8.5 | 9.0 | 9.7 | 8.4 |

See footnotes at end of table.

## A-4. Employment status of the civilian noninstitutional population by race, sex, age, and Hispanic or Latino ethnicity, seasonally adjusted - Continued

(Numbers in thousands)

| Employment status, race, sex, age, and Hispanic or Latino ethnicity | 2002 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 2003 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Jan. | Feb. | Mar. | Apr. | May | June | July | Aug. | Sept. | Oct. | Nov. | Dec. |  |
| BLACK OR AFRICAN AMERICAN-Continued ${ }^{1}$ <br> Both sexes, 16 to 19 years |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Civilian labor force ......................... | 860 | 901 | 883 | 928 | 882 | 894 | 800 | 849 | 901 | 879 | 849 | 855 | 813 |
| Percent of population .................. | 35.7 | 37.4 | 36.6 | 38.5 | 36.5 | 37.0 | 33.1 | 35.1 | 37.2 | 36.3 | 35.0 | 35.2 | 34.4 |
| Employed .................................... | 593 | 643 | 603 | 602 | 618 | 625 | 583 | 593 | 649 | 669 | 590 | 571 | 566 |
| Employment-population ratio ........ | 24.6 | 26.7 | 25.0 | 25.0 | 25.6 | 25.9 | 24.1 | 24.5 | 26.8 | 27.6 | 24.3 | 23.5 | 23.9 |
| Unemployed .............................. | 267 | 258 | 280 | 326 | 264 | 269 | 217 | 256 | 252 | 210 | 259 | 284 | 247 |
| Unemployment rate .................... | 31.1 | 28.7 | 31.7 | 35.2 | 29.9 | 30.1 | 27.1 | 30.1 | 28.0 | 23.9 | 30.5 | 33.2 | 30.4 |
| HISPANIC OR LATINO ETHNICITY |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Civilian noninstitutional population ${ }^{2}$... | 25,493 | 25,574 | 25,655 | 25,739 | 25,827 | 25,917 | 26,008 | 26,096 | 26,184 | 26,272 | 26,355 | 26,436 | 26,994 |
| Civilian labor force ......................... | 17,667 | 17,773 | 17,697 | 17,913 | 17,843 | 17,891 | 18,045 | 18,030 | 18,103 | 18,049 | 18,169 | 18,134 | 18,614 |
| Percent of population .................. | 69.3 | 69.5 | 69.0 | 69.6 | 69.1 | 69.0 | 69.4 | 69.1 | 69.1 | 68.7 | 68.9 | 68.6 | 69.0 |
| Employed ................................... | 16,300 | 16,522 | 16,405 | 16,498 | 16,581 | 16,573 | 16,685 | 16,664 | 16,739 | 16,637 | 16,755 | 16,708 | 17,155 |
| Employment-population ratio ....... | 63.9 | 64.6 | 63.9 | 64.1 | 64.2 | 63.9 | 64.2 | 63.9 | 63.9 | 63.3 | 63.6 | 63.2 | 63.5 |
| Unemployed .............................. | 1,368 | 1,251 | 1,292 | 1,415 | 1,261 | 1,318 | 1,360 | 1,366 | 1,363 | 1,412 | 1,414 | 1,425 | 1,459 |
| Unemployment rate .................... | 7.7 | 7.0 | 7.3 | 7.9 | 7.1 | 7.4 | 7.5 | 7.6 | 7.5 | 7.8 | 7.8 | 7.9 | 7.8 |
| Not in labor force ......................... | 7,826 | 7,801 | 7,959 | 7,827 | 7,984 | 8,026 | 7,963 | 8,066 | 8,082 | 8,223 | 8,186 | 8,303 | 8,380 |

1 Beginning in 2003, persons who selected this race group only; persons who selected more than one race group are excluded. Prior to 2003, persons who reported more than one race group were included in the group they identified as the main race. For more information, see the "Explanatory Notes and Estimates of Error" section of this publication.

2 The population figures are not adjusted for seasonal variation.
NOTE: Estimates for the above race groups (white and black or African American) do not sum to totals because data are not presented for all races. In
addition, persons whose ethnicity is identified as Hispanic or Latino may be of any race and, therefore, are classified by ethnicity as well as by race. All data have been revised back to January 2000 to reflect the introduction of Census 2000 -based population controls into the household survey. Beginning in January 2003, data also reflect an additional upward adjustment to population controls and other changes to the survey. Seasonally adjusted data have been revised back to January 1998 based on the experience through December 2002. See the articles in this issue for additional information.

## A-5. Employment status of the civilian noninstitutional population $\mathbf{2 5}$ years and over by educational attainment, seasonally adjusted

(Numbers in thousands)

| Educational attainment | 2002 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 2003 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Jan. | Feb. | Mar. | Apr. | May | June | July | Aug. | Sept. | Oct. | Nov. | Dec. |  |
| Less than a high school diploma |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Civilian labor torce | 12,619 | 12,703 | 12,672 | 12,834 | 12,752 | 12,778 | 12,449 | 12,392 | 12,381 | 12,461 | 12,541 | 12,607 | 12,542 |
| Participation rate | 43.6 | 44.9 | 44.1 | 44.2 | 44.0 | 44.0 | 44.5 | 44.6 | 44.6 | 44.9 | 44.9 | 44.6 | 43.7 |
| Employed | 11,597 | 11,654 | 11,650 | 11,704 | 11,674 | 11,757 | 11,377 | 11,335 | 11,404 | 11,375 | 11,417 | 11,470 | 11,471 |
| Employment-population ratio | 40.0 | 41.2 | 40.5 | 40.3 | 40.3 | 40.5 | 40.7 | 40.8 | 41.1 | 40.9 | 40.9 | 40.6 | 40.0 |
| Unemployed | 1,022 | 1,049 | 1,023 | 1,131 | 1,077 | 1,022 | 1,072 | 1,057 | 977 | 1,086 | 1,124 | 1,136 | 1,071 |
| Unemployment rate | 8.1 | 8.3 | 8.1 | 8.8 | 8.4 | 8.0 | 8.6 | 8.5 | 7.9 | 8.7 | 9.0 | 9.0 | 8.5 |
| High school graduates, no college ${ }^{1}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Civilian labor force | 37,463 | 37,834 | 37,430 | 37,492 | 37,566 | 37,579 | 37,864 | 37,949 | 38,198 | 37,966 | 37,967 | 37,797 | 37,856 |
| Participation rate | 63.7 | 64.5 | 63.9 | 64.4 | 64.4 | 64.4 | 64.9 | 64.2 | 64.3 | 64.0 | 63.5 | 63.6 | 63.5 |
| Employed .................................................... | 35,522 | 35,863 | 35,426 | 35,417 | 35,509 | 35,507 | 35,921 | 35,987 | 36,286 | 36,090 | 35,963 | 35,775 | 35,923 |
| Employment-population ratio | 60.4 | 61.2 | 60.4 | 60.9 | 60.9 | 60.8 | 61.6 | 60.9 | 61.0 | 60.9 | 60.2 | 60.2 | 60.2 |
| Unemployed | 1,940 | 1,970 | 2,004 | 2,075 | 2,057 | 2,072 | 1,942 | 1,962 | 1,912 | 1,876 | 2,004 | 2,021 | 1,933 |
| Unemployment rate | 5.2 | 5.2 | 5.4 | 5.5 | 5.5 | 5.5 | 5.1 | 5.2 | 5.0 | 4.9 | 5.3 | 5.3 | 5.1 |
| Less than a bachelor's degree ${ }^{2}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Civilian labor force | 33,671 | 33,433 | 33,405 | 33,408 | 33,404 | 33,445 | 33,571 | 33,594 | 33,818 | 33,884 | 33,890 | 33,831 | 34,186 |
| Participation rate .......................................... | 73.6 | 72.7 | 73.1 | 73.8 | 74.0 | 73.6 | 72.5 | 72.9 | 73.5 | 72.8 | 72.7 | 72.4 | 73.3 |
| Employed | 32,235 | 32,022 | 31,964 | 31,878 | 31,830 | 31,913 | 32,087 | 32,135 | 32,266 | 32,299 | 32,260 | 32,154 | 32,556 |
| Employment-population ratio ......................... | 70.5 | 69.7 | 70.0 | 70.4 | 70.5 | 70.2 | 69.3 | 69.7 | 70.1 | 69.4 | 69.2 | 68.8 | 69.8 |
| Unemployed | 1,436 | 1,411 | 1,441 | 1,530 | 1,574 | 1,531 | 1,485 | 1,459 | 1,552 | 1,585 | 1,630 | 1,677 | 1,630 |
| Unemployment rate ..................................... | 4.3 | 4.2 | 4.3 | 4.6 | 4.7 | 4.6 | 4.4 | 4.3 | 4.6 | 4.7 | 4.8 | 5.0 | 4.8 |
| Bachelor's degree and higher ${ }^{3}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Civilian labor force ........................................... | 37,705 | 38,256 | 38,420 | 38,809 | 38,818 | 38,695 | 38,490 | 38,664 | 38,664 | 38,622 | 38,476 | 38,652 | 38,778 |
| Participation rate | 78.9 | 78.9 | 79.2 | 78.8 | 78.4 | 78.4 | 77.5 | 78.1 | 78.2 | 78.5 | 79.0 | 79.2 | 78.8 |
| Employed | 36,630 | 37,167 | 37,336 | 37,660 | 37,657 | 37,549 | 37,348 | 37,578 | 37,536 | 37,458 | 37,344 | 37,530 | 37,626 |
| Employment-population ratio | 76.7 | 76.7 | 77.0 | 76.5 | 76.1 | 76.1 | 75.2 | 75.9 | 75.9 | 76.1 | 76.6 | 76.9 | 76.4 |
| Unemployed | 1,075 | 1,090 | 1,084 | 1,149 | 1,161 | 1,146 | 1,142 | 1,086 | 1,128 | 1,165 | 1,132 | 1,121 | 1,152 |
| Unemployment rate | 2.9 | 2.8 | 2.8 | 3.0 | 3.0 | 3.0 | 3.0 | 2.8 | 2.9 | 3.0 | 2.9 | 2.9 | 3.0 |

1 Includes high school diploma or equivalent.
2 Includes the categories, some coliege, no degree; and associate degree.
${ }^{3}$ Includes persons with bachelor's, master's, professional, and doctoral degrees.

NOTE: All data have been revised back to January 2000 to reflect the introduction of Census 2000-based population controls into the household
survey. Beginning in January 2003, data also reflect an additional upward adjustment to population controls and other changes to the survey. Seasonally adjusted data have been revised back to January 1998 based on the experience through December 2002. See the articles in this issue for additional information.

HOUSEHOLD DATA
SEASONALLY ADJUSTED
A-6. Employed and unemployed full- and part-time workers by sex and age, seasonally adjusted
(Numbers in thousands)

| Full- and part-time status, sex, and age | 2002 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | $\frac{2003}{\text { Jan. }}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Jan. | Feb. | Mar. | Apr. | May | June | July | Aug. | Sept. | Oct. | Nov. | Dec. |  |
| EMPLOYED |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Full-time workers | 112,530 | 112,804 | 112,586 | 112,336 | 112,398 | 112,270 | 112,327 | 112,740 | 113,375 | 113,458 | 112,828 | 112,856 | 112,823 |
| Men, 16 years and over | 65,104 | 65,161 | 65,143 | 65,089 | 65,200 | 65,109 | 65,019 | 65,213 | 65,423 | 65,593 | 65,235 | 65,145 | 65,057 |
| Men, 20 years and over | 63,875 | 63,960 | 63,873 | 63,822 | 63,925 | 63,915 | 63,923 | 64,074 | 64,388 | 64,341 | 64,006 | 63,947 | 64,035 |
| Women, 16 years and over .... | 47,437 | 47,606 | 47,467 | 47,265 | 47,232 | 47,121 | 47,239 | 47,504 | 47,825 | 47,839 | 47,660 | 47,763 | 47,875 |
| Women, 20 years and over .... | 46,574 | 46,763 | 46,578 | 46,410 | 46,402 | 46,357 | 46,424 | 46,711 | 46,940 | 47,004 | 46,908 | 47,023 | 47,088 |
| Both sexes, 16 to 19 years .... | 2,081 | 2,081 | 2,135 | 2,105 | 2,071 | 1,998 | 1,981 | 1,954 | 2,047 | 2,113 | 1,914 | 1,886 | 1,700 |
| Part-time workers | 23,068 | 23,558 | 23,510 | 23,804 | 24,107 | 24,192 | 24,235 | 24,133 | 23,901 | 23,635 | 23,765 | 23,629 | 24,400 |
| Men, 16 years and over | 7,447 | 7,635 | 7,588 | 7,708 | 7,880 | 7,820 | 7,932 | 7,803 | 7,767 | 7,606 | 7,627 | 7,616 | 7,931 |
| Men, 20 years and over. | 5,448 | 5,613 | 5,636 | 5,774 | 6,041 | 5,850 | 5,908 | 5,803 | 5,776 | 5,627 | 5,649 | 5,682 | 5,868 |
| Women, 16 years and over ... | 15,623 | 15,924 | 15,941 | 16,135 | 16,157 | 16,354 | 16,313 | 16,295 | 16,141 | 16,062 | 16,132 | 16,006 | 16,481 |
| Women, 20 years and over ... | 13,321 | 13,623 | 13,576 | 13,818 | 13,854 | 13,981 | 13,906 | 13,903 | 13,773 | 13,708 | 13,845 | 13,683 | 14,173 |
| Both sexes, 16 to 19 years ..... | 4,299 | 4,322 | 4,298 | 4,212 | 4,211 | 4,361 | 4,420 | 4,427 | 4,352 | 4,300 | 4,272 | 4,265 | 4,359 |
| UNEMPLOYED |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Looking for full-time work.. | 6,776 | 6,877 | 6,929 | 7,298 | 7,023 | 7,180 | 7,073 | 6,986 | 6,990 | 7,099 | 7,317 | 7,348 | 6,940 |
| Men, 16 years and over ..... | 3,883 | 3,867 | 3,966 | 4,164 | 3,945 | 4,024 | 3,896 | 3,997 | 4,078 | 4,056 | 4,289 | 4,267 | 4,129 |
| Men, 20 years and over. | 3,469 | 3,456 | 3,524 | 3,671 | 3,560 | 3,705 | 3,604 | 3,641 | 3,691 | 3,708 | 3,906 | 3,885 | 3,732 |
| Women, 16 years and over .... | 2,901 | 3,029 | 2,963 | 3,209 | 3,072 | 3,078 | 3,073 | 2,964 | 2,923 | 3,061 | 3,039 | 3,114 | 2,836 |
| Women, 20 years and over .... | 2,589 | 2,724 | 2,691 | 2,915 | 2,791 | 2,795 | 2,805 | 2,679 | 2,685 | 2,816 | 2,761 | 2,804 | 2,583 |
| Both sexes, 16 to 19 years .... | 718 | 697 | 715 | 712 | 671 | 681 | 665 | 665 | 614 | 576 | 650 | 659 | 625 |
| Looking for part-time work. | 1,275 | 1,232 | 1,298 | 1,288 | 1,389 | 1,283 | 1,376 | 1,389 | 1,336 | 1,305 | 1,281 | 1,331 | 1,380 |
| Men, 16 years and over ..... | 536 | 539 | 566 | 536 | 606 | 576 | 662 | 619 | 579 | 542 | 543 | 538 | 579 |
| Men, 20 years and over ......... | 285 | 247 | 256 | 214 | 283 | 240 | 285 | 264 | 248 | 254 | 216 | 257 | 292 |
| Women, 16 years and over | 740 | 686 | 730 | 768 | 755 | 706 | 742 | 773 | 753 | 766 | 754 | 800 | 797 |
| Women, 20 years and over | 454 | 443 | 466 | 487 | 488 | 444 | 471 | 515 | 486 | 486 | 455 | 513 | 471 |
| Both sexes, 16 to 19 years ........ | 537 | 542 | 576 | 587 | 619 | 600 | 621 | 610 | 602 | 565 | 609 | 562 | 617 |
| UNEMPLOYMENT RATES |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Full-time workers | 5.7 | 5.7 | 5.8 | 6.1 | 5.9 | 6.0 | 5.9 | 5.8 | 5.8 | 5.9 | 6.1 | 6.1 | 5.8 |
| Men, 16 years and over..... | 5.6 | 5.6 | 5.7 | 6.0 | 5.7 | 5.8 | 5.7 | 5.8 | 5.9 | 5.8 | 6.2 | 6.1 | 6.0 |
| Men, 20 years and over. | 5.2 | 5.1 | 5.2 | 5.4 | 5.3 | 5.5 | 5.3 | 5.4 | 5.4 | 5.4 | 5.8 | 5.7 | 5.5 |
| Women, 16 years and over ........ | 5.8 | 6.0 | 5.9 | 6.4 | 6.1 | 6.1 | 6.1 | 5.9 | 5.8 | 6.0 | 6.0 | 6.1 | 5.6 |
| Women, 20 years and over .... | 5.3 | 5.5 | 5.5 | 5.9 | 5.7 | 5.7 | 5.7 | 5.4 | 5.4 | 5.7 | 5.6 | 5.6 | 5.2 |
| Both sexes, 16 to 19 years | 25.7 | 25.1 | 25.1 | 25.3 | 24.5 | 25.4 | 25.1 | 25.4 | 23.1 | 21.4 | 25.4 | 25.9 | 26.9 |
| Part-time workers | 5.2 | 5.0 | 5.2 | 5.1 | 5.4 | 5.0 | 5.4 | 5.4 | 5.3 | 5.2 | 5.1 | 5.3 | 5.4 |
| Men, 16 years and over ........ | 6.7 | 6.6 | 6.9 | 6.5 | 7.1 | 6.9 | 7.7 | 7.3 | 6.9 | 6.7 | 6.6 | 6.6 | 6.8 |
| Men, 20 years and over ..... | 5.0 | 4.2 | 4.3 | 3.6 | 4.5 | 3.9 | 4.6 | 4.3 | 4.1 | 4.3 | 3.7 | 4.3 | 4.7 |
| Women, 16 years and over | 4.5 | 4.1 | 4.4 | 4.5 | 4.5 | 4.1 | 4.4 | 4.5 | 4.5 | 4.5 | 4.5 | 4.8 | 4.6 |
| Women, 20 years and over .... | 3.3 | 3.2 | 3.3 | 3.4 | 3.4 | 3.1 | 3.3 | 3.6 | 3.4 | 3.4 | 3.2 | 3.6 | 3.2 |
| Both sexes, 16 to 19 years ............ | 11.1 | 11.1 | 11.8 | 12.2 | 12.8 | 12.1 | 12.3 | 12.1 | 12.1 | 11.6 | 12.5 | 11.6 | 12.4 |

NOTE: Detail tor the data shown in this table will not necessarily add to totals because of the independent seasonal adjustment of the various series. All data have been revised back to January 2000 to reflect the introduction of Census 2000 -based population controls into the household survey. Beginning in January

2003, data also reflect an additional upward adjustment to population controls and other changes to the survey. Seasonally adjusted data have been revised back to January 1998 based on the experience through December 2002. See the articles in this issue for additional information.

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

(in thousands)

| Category | 2002 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | $\frac{2003}{\text { Jan. }}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Jan. | Feb. | Mar. | Apr. | May | June | July | Aug. | Sept. | Oct. | Nov. | Dec. |  |
| CLASS OF WORKER |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Agriculture and related industries ............ | 2,373 | 2,349 | 2,342 | 2,342 | 2,239 | 2,177 | 2,321 | 2,169 | 2,315 | 2,483 | 2,314 | 2,342 | 2,314 |
| Wage and salary workers ..................... | 1,274 | 1,282 | 1,277 | 1,312 | 1,254 | 1,242 | 1,355 | 1,201 | 1,310 | 1,394 | 1,219 | 1,260 | 1,195 |
| Self-employed workers ........................ | 1,052 | 1,022 | 1,033 | 994 | 959 | 955 | 959 | 959 | 974 | 1,040 | 1,060 | 1,038 | 1,071 |
| Nonagricultural industries ...................... | 133,339 | 134,161 | 133,760 | 133,948 | 134,324 | 134,103 | 134,094 | 134,552 | 134,979 | 134,537 | 134,206 | 134,080 | $135,142$ |
| Wage and salary workers ..................... | $\binom{1}{1}$ | $\binom{1}{1}$ | $(1)$ | $\binom{1}{1}$ | (1) | $\binom{1}{1}$ | $\binom{1}{1}$ | $\binom{1}{1}$ | $\binom{1}{1}$ | $\binom{1}{1}$ | ( ${ }^{1}$ ) | ( ${ }_{1}^{1}$ ) | $\binom{1}{1}$ |
| Private industries ........... | (1) | (1) | (1) | (1) | (1) | (1) | (1) | (1) | (1) | (1) | (1) | (1) | (1) |
| Industries except private households | 104,526 | 104,966 | 104,887 | 104,749 | 104,764 | 104,605 | 104,533 | 104,910 | 105,259 | 104,947 | 104,365 | 104,673 | 105,192 |
| Government ..................................... | 19,306 | 19,476 | 19,449 | 19,552 | 19,896 | 19,791 | 19,743 | 19,778 | 19,746 | 19,692 | 19,647 | 19,551 | 19,868 |
| Self-employed workers ........................ | $\left({ }^{1}\right)$ | $\left({ }^{1}\right)$ | ( ${ }^{1}$ ) | $\left({ }^{1}\right)$ | $\left({ }^{1}\right)$ | (') | ( ${ }^{1}$ ) | $\left({ }^{1}\right)$ | $\left({ }^{1}\right)$ | $\left({ }^{1}\right)$ | $\left({ }^{1}\right)$ | $\left({ }^{1}\right)$ | $\text { ( }{ }^{1} \text { ) }$ |
| PERSONS AT WORK PART TIME ${ }^{2}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| All industries: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Part time for economic reasons ............. | 4,122 | 4,289 | 4,132 | 4,210 | 4,097 | 3,982 | 4,139 | 4,308 | 4,356 | 4,343 | 4,329 | 4,273 | 4,643 |
| Slack work or business conditions ........ | 2,661 | 2,818 | 2,744 | 2,752 | 2,685 | 2,703 | 2,760 | 2,881 | 2,814 | 2,888 | 2,855 | 2,893 | 3,027 |
| Could only find part-time work ............. | 1,098 | 1,122 | 1,075 | 1,140 | 1,110 | 1,097 | 1,113 | 1,153 | 1,177 | 1,133 | 1,159 | 1,110 | 1,297 |
| Part time for noneconomic reasons ........ | 18,606 | 18,582 | 18,711 | 18,933 | 18,988 | 19,251 | 19,143 | 19,047 | 18,928 | 18,685 | 18,727 | 18,555 | 19,314 |
| Nonagricultural industries: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Part time for economic reasons ............. | 3,998 | 4,166 | 4,050 | 4,132 | 3,983 | 3,887 | 4,025 | 4,185 | 4,266 | 4,274 | 4,272 | 4,219 | 4,496 |
| Slack work or business conditions ........ | 2,599 | 2,730 | 2,686 | 2,690 | 2,611 | 2,629 | 2,689 | 2,806 | 2,755 | 2,857 | 2,816 | 2,854 | 2,947 |
| Could only find part-time work ............. | 1,084 | 1,114 | 1,059 | 1,129 | 1,087 | 1,099 | 1,103 | 1,143 | 1,172 | 1,122 | 1,158 | 1,097 | 1,267 |
| Part time for noneconomic reasons ........ | 18,246 | 18,181 | 18,359 | 18,560 | 18,636 | 18,985 | 18,741 | 18,668 | 18,555 | 18,347 | 18,361 | 18,197 | 18,984 |

1 Data not currently available due to an editing error when reconstructing revised senies.

2 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.

NOTE: Detail for the data shown in this table will not necessarily add to totals because of the independent seasonal adjustment of the various series. Industries
reflect the introduction of the 2002 Census industry classification system derived from the North American Industry Classification System into the Current Population Survey. All data have been revised back to January 2000 to reflect the introduction of Census 2000-based population controls into the household survey. Beginning in January 2003, data also reflect an additional upward adjustment to population controls and other changes to the survey. Seasonally adjusted data have been revised back to January 1998 based on the experience through December 2002. See the articles in this issue for additional information.

## SEASONALLY ADJUSTED

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

(In thousands)

| Age, sex, and marital status | 2002 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 2003 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Jan. | Feb. | Mar. | Apr. | May | June | July | Aug. | Sept. | Oct. | Nov. | Dec. |  |
| AGE AND SEX | 135,791 | 136,450 | 136,143 | 136,196 | 136,487 | 136,383 | 136,343 | 136,757 | 137,312 | 136,988 | 136,542 | 136,439 | 137,536 |
| Total, 16 years and over. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 16 to 19 years | 6,382 | 6,418 | 6,464 | 6,331 | 6,307 | 6,324 | 6,289 | 6,280 | 6,425 | 6,400 | 6,228 | 6,164 | 6,125 |
| 16 to 17 years | 2,333 | 2,375 | 2,451 | 2,330 | 2,260 | 2,328 | 2,338 | 2,321 | 2,358 | 2,347 | 2,256 | 2,258 | 2,446 |
| 18 to 19 years | 4,046 | 4,067 | 4,016 | 3,996 | 4,003 | 4,001 | 3,968 | 3,959 | 4,060 | 4,045 | 3,960 | 3,921 | 3,694 |
| 20 years and over | 129,409 | 130,031 | 129,679 | 129,864 | 130,180 | 130,059 | 130,054 | 130,476 | 130,888 | 130,589 | 130,314 | 130,275 | 131,410 |
| 20 to 24 years | 13,167 | 13,351 | 13,230 | 13,256 | 13,509 | 13,346 | 13,361 | 13,484 | 13,432 | 13,303 | 13,387 | 13,372 | 13,568 |
| 25 years and over | 116,286 | 116,751 | 116,384 | 116,573 | 116,684 | 116,697 | 116,713 | 117,099 | 117,406 | 117,271 | 116,856 | 116,892 | 117,876 |
| 25 to 54 years ... | 96,902 | 97,173 | 96,966 | 96,907 | 96,857 | 96,768 | 96,639 | 96,959 | 97,025 | 96,840 | 96,356 | 96,491 | 96,957 |
| 25 to 34 years | 30,319 | 30,306 | 30,361 | 30,363 | 30,343 | 30,416 | 30,412 | 30,365 | 30,365 | 30,323 | 29,961 | 30,139 | 30,369 |
| 35 to 44 years | 35,550 | 35,651 | 35,429 | 35,368 | 35,377 | 35,219 | 35,010 | 35,168 | 35,160 | 35,005 | 34,973 | 34,942 | 35,125 |
| 45 to 54 years | 31,033 | 31,215 | 31,176 | 31,176 | 31,137 | 31,133 | 31,217 | 31,425 | 31,500 | 31,512 | 31,422 | 31,411 | 31,463 |
| 55 years and over | 19,385 | 19,578 | 19,419 | 19,666 | 19,827 | 19,929 | 20,074 | 20,140 | 20,381 | 20,430 | 20,499 | 20,400 | 20,918 |
| Men, 16 years and over | 72,562 | 72,821 | 72,719 | 72,780 | 73,093 | 72,893 | 72,931 | 73,023 | 73,402 | 73,151 | 72,773 | 72,690 | 72,994 |
| 16 to 19 years. | 3,211 | 3,230 | 3,202 | 3,152 | 3,174 | 3,154 | 3,140 | 3,127 | 3,189 | 3,230 | 3,156 | 3,091 | 3,027 |
| 16 to 17 years | 1,125 | 1,118 | 1,144 | 1,148 | 1,137 | 1,147 | 1,139 | 1,101 | 1,134 | 1,142 | 1,113 | 1,102 | 1,203 |
| 18 to 19 years | 2,085 | 2,124 | 2,053 | 2,009 | 2,028 | 2,007 | 2,007 | 2,025 | 2,055 | 2,081 | 2,040 | 1,986 | 1,838 |
| 20 years and over | 69,351 | 69,591 | 69,517 | 69,627 | 69,918 | 69,739 | 69,792 | 69,895 | 70,213 | 69,921 | 69,617 | 69,600 | 69,967 |
| 20 to 24 years | 6,857 | 6,902 | 6,912 | 6,952 | 7,071 | 6,980 | 6,994 | 6,987 | 7,050 | 6,975 | 7,014 | 7,024 | 7,183 |
| 25 years and over | 62,525 | 62,749 | 62,574 | 62,680 | 62,852 | 62,758 | 62,807 | 62,957 | 63,077 | 62,938 | 62,562 | 62,579 | 62,814 |
| 25 to 54 years. | 51,980 | 52,154 | 52,039 | 51,977 | 52,038 | 51,909 | 51,888 | 52,019 | 52,066 | 51,873 | 51,569 | 51,566 | 51,687 |
| 25 to 34 years | 16,635 | 16,615 | 16,599 | 16,597 | 16,604 | 16,557 | 16,607 | 16,641 | 16,614 | 16,569 | 16,384 | 16,445 | 16,528 |
| 35 to 44 years | 19,063 | 19,120 | 19,042 | 19,013 | 19,079 | 18,979 | 18,755 | 18,892 | 18,953 | 18,804 | 18,748 | 18,749 | 18,824 |
| 45 to 54 years | 16,282 | 16,419 | 16,399 | 16,367 | 16,355 | 16,373 | 16,525 | 16,486 | 16,499 | 16,500 | 16,437 | 16,371 | 16,334 |
| 55 years and over. | 10,544 | 10,595 | 10,534 | 10,702 | 10,814 | 10,849 | 10,919 | 10,937 | 11,012 | 11,065 | 10,993 | 11,013 | 11,127 |
| Women, 16 years and over | 63,229 | 63,629 | 63,423 | 63,416 | 63,394 | 63,490 | 63,412 | 63,734 | 63,910 | 63,837 | 63,769 | 63,749 | 64,542 |
| 16 to 19 years. | 3,171 | 3,188 | 3,262 | 3,179 | 3,132 | 3,170 | 3,149 | 3,153 | 3,235 | 3,169 | 3,072 | 3,073 | 3,098 |
| 16 to 17 years | 1,209 | 1,257 | 1,307 | 1,182 | 1,123 | 1,181 | 1,200 | 1,220 | 1,224 | 1,204 | 1,143 | 1,156 | 1,243 |
| 18 to 19 years | 1,961 | 1,943 | 1,963 | 1,988 | 1,975 | 1,994 | 1,961 | 1,933 | 2,005 | 1,964 | 1,921 | 1,935 | 1,856 |
| 20 years and over. | 60,058 | 60,441 | 60,161 | 60,237 | 60,262 | 60,320 | 60,262 | 60,581 | 60,675 | 60,668 | 60,697 | 60,676 | 61,443 |
| 20 to 24 years | 6,310 | 6,449 | 6,318 | 6,303 | 6,438 | 6,366 | 6,368 | 6,497 | 6,382 | 6,328 | 6,373 | 6,348 | 6,385 |
| 25 years and over. | 53,762 | 54,002 | 53,811 | 53,894 | 53,833 | 53,939 | 53,906 | 54,142 | 54,328 | 54,332 | 54,293 | 54,313 | 55,062 |
| 25 to 54 years | 44,922 | 45,019 | 44,926 | 44,930 | 44,819 | 44,859 | 44,751 | 44,940 | 44,959 | 44,967 | 44,787 | 44,926 | 45,270 |
| 25 to 34 years | 13,684 | 13,691 | 13,762 | 13,766 | 13,739 | 13,859 | 13,805 | 13,725 | 13,751 | 13,754 | 13,577 | 13,693 | 13,841 |
| 35 to 44 years | 16,487 | 16,532 | 16,388 | 16,354 | 16,298 | 16,240 | 16,255 | 16,276 | 16,207 | 16,201 | 16,225 | 16,193 | 16,301 |
| 45 to 54 years | 14,751 | 14,796 | 14,777 | 14,809 | 14,782 | 14,760 | 14,692 | 14,939 | 15,001 | 15,012 | 14,985 | 15,039 | 15,129 |
| 55 years and over ..... | 8,840 | 8,984 | 8,885 | 8,964 | 9,013 | 9,080 | 9,155 | 9,202 | 9,369 | 9,365 | 9,506 | 9,387 | 9,792 |
| marital status |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Married men, spouse present | 43,804 | 44,210 | 44,190 | 44,021 | 44,306 | 44,037 | 44,150 | 44,235 | 44,129 | 44,245 | 44,093 | 44,005 | 44,401 |
| Married women, spouse present ...... | 33,820 | 34,291 | 34,074 | 34,052 | 34,015 | 34,050 | 34,035 | 34,278 | 34,479 | 34,322 | 34,264 | 34,189 | 34,525 |

NOTE: Detail for the data shown in this table will not necessarily add to totals because of the independent seasonal adjustment of the various series. All data have been revised back to January 2000 to reflect the introduction of Census 2000 -based population controls into the household survey. Beginning in January

2003, data also reflect an additional upward adjustment to population controls and other changes to the survey. Seasonally adjusted data have been revised back to January 1998 based on the experience through December 2002. See the articles in this issue for additional information.

A-9. Unemployed persons by age, sex, and marital status, seasonally adjusted
(In thousands)

| Age, sex, and marital status | 2002 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 2003 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Jan. | Feb. | Mar. | Apr. | May | June | July | Aug. | Sept. | Oct. | Nov. | Dec. |  |
| AGE AND SEX |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total, 16 years and over | 8,035 | 8,060 | 8,224 | 8,567 | 8,424 | 8,469 | 8,443 | 8,366 | 8,321 | 8,405 | 8,637 | 8,711 | 8,302 |
| 16 to 19 years | 1,241 | 1,219 | 1,282 | 1,290 | 1,287 | 1,283 | 1,292 | 1,280 | 1,243 | 1,135 | 1,261 | 1,206 | 1,241 |
| 16 to 17 years. | 525 | 488 | 541 | 563 | 578 | 568 | 572 | $\begin{aligned} & 555 \\ & 764 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 568 \\ & 663 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 453 \\ & 674 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 542 \\ & 715 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 481 \\ & 718 \end{aligned}$ | 546697 |
| 18 to 19 years | 714 | 698 | 717 | 733 | 720 | 723 | 728 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 20 years and over | 6,795 | 6,841 | 6,942 | $\begin{aligned} & 7,277 \\ & 1,456 \end{aligned}$ |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 7,151 \\ & 1,415 \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 7,079 \\ & 1,433 \end{aligned}$ | 7,269 | 7,377 | 7,505 | $\begin{aligned} & 7,061 \\ & 1,392 \end{aligned}$ |
| 20 to 24 years. | 1,401 | $\begin{aligned} & 1,401 \\ & 5,463 \end{aligned}$ | 1,481 |  |  |  |  |  |  | 1,502 | 1,455 | 1,4445,924 |  |
| 25 years and over | 5,394 |  | 5,460 | 5,898 | $\begin{aligned} & 1,356 \\ & 5,832 \end{aligned}$ | 1,387 5,852 | $\begin{aligned} & 1,415 \\ & 5,707 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1,428 \\ & 5,676 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1,433 \\ & 5,632 \end{aligned}$ | 5,768 | 5,884 |  | $\begin{aligned} & 1,392 \\ & 5,675 \end{aligned}$ |
| 25 to 54 years | 4,738 | $\begin{aligned} & 4,700 \\ & 1.817 \end{aligned}$ | 4,758 | 4,970 | 4,998 | 5,013 | 4,913 | 4,803 | $\begin{aligned} & 4,797 \\ & 1,853 \end{aligned}$ | 4,942 | 5,141 | 5,924 5,084 | 4,833 |
| 25 to 34 years | 1,859 |  | 1,845 | 1,939 | 1,886 | 1,947 | 1,854 | 1,908 |  | 1,859 | 1,967 | 1,980 | 1,921 |
| 35 to 44 years | 1,663 | 1,630 | 1,643 | 1,712 | 1,729 | 1,619 | 1,686 | 1,612 | $\begin{array}{r} 1,677 \\ 1,267 \\ 819 \end{array}$ | 1,787 | 1,818 | 1,747 | 1,657 |
| 45 to 54 years | 1,216704 | 1,253759 | $\begin{array}{r} 1,269 \\ 703 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 1,319 \\ 819 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 1,383 \\ 845 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 1,447 \\ 855 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 1,373 \\ 795 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 1,283 \\ 828 \end{array}$ |  | $\begin{array}{r} 1,296 \\ 823 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 1,356 \\ 778 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 1,356 \\ 892 \end{array}$ | 1,256890 |
| 55 years and over |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Men, 16 years and over | 4,415 | 4,355 | 4,521 | 4,607 | 4,583 | 4,673 | 4,610 | 4,654 | 4,610 | 4,575 | 4,845 | 4,801 | 4,699 |
| 16 to 19 years. | 655 | $\begin{aligned} & 676 \\ & 285 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 731 \\ & 303 \end{aligned}$ | 709 | $\begin{aligned} & 735 \\ & 342 \end{aligned}$ | 723 | 731 | 748 | 716 | 613 | 692 | 657 | 673 |
| 16 to 17 years |  |  |  | 291 |  | $\begin{aligned} & 323 \\ & 400 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 324 \\ & 400 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 331 \\ & 446 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 310 \\ & 401 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 237 \\ & 372 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 300 \\ & 392 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 251 \\ & 398 \end{aligned}$ | 287 |
| 18 to 19 years | 376 | 385 | 409 | 417 | 397 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 20 years and over | 3,760 | 3,678 | 3,789 | 3,898 | 3,848753 | $\begin{array}{r} 3,950 \\ 743 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 3,879 \\ 755 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 3,906 \\ 802 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 3,895 \\ 827 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 3,962 \\ 813 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 4,153 \\ 797 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 4,145 \\ 796 \end{array}$ | 4,026775 |
| 20 to 24 years .... | 792 | $\begin{array}{r} 779 \\ 2,911 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 842 \\ 2,947 \end{array}$ | 801 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 25 years and over | 2,969 |  |  | 3,110 | 3,144 | 3,236 | 3,106 | 3,097 | 3,062 | 3,153 | 3,3292,8751,110 | 3,309 | 3,256 |
| 25 to 54 years. | 2,547 | $\begin{array}{r} 2,465 \\ 938 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 2,557 \\ & 1,005 \end{aligned}$ | 2,636 | 2,642 | $\begin{aligned} & 2,734 \\ & 1,128 \end{aligned}$ | 2,646 | $\begin{aligned} & 2,628 \\ & 1,019 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 2,592 \\ & 1,000 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 2,695 \\ & 1,023 \end{aligned}$ |  | 2,8031,067 | 2,7481,091 |
| 25 to 34 years | 988 |  |  | 1,033 | $\begin{aligned} & 995 \\ & 879 \\ & 768 \\ & 501 \end{aligned}$ |  | 913 <br> 717 <br> 460 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 35 to 44 years | 882 | $\begin{aligned} & 841 \\ & 686 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 853 \\ & 699 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 882 \\ & 721 \\ & 474 \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 878 \\ & 730 \\ & 469 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 887 \\ & 705 \\ & 470 \end{aligned}$ | 966 | 1,010 | 939 | 932 |
| 45 to 54 years ... | 677 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 706 | 755 | 797 | 725 |
| 55 years and over | 422 | 446 | 390 |  |  |  |  |  |  | 459 | 454 | 505 | 507 |
| Women, 16 years and over | 3,620 | 3,706 | 3,704 | 3,960 | 3,841 | 3,796 | 3,832 | 3,712 | 3,711 | 3,829 | 3,792 | 3,909 | 3,603 |
| 16 to 19 years | 586 | 543 | 551 | 581 | 552 | 560 | 560 | 532 | 527 | 522 | 569 | 549 | 567 |
| 16 to 17 years.. | 240 | 203 | 238 | 272 | 236 | 245 | 247 | 223 | 258 | 216 | 242 | 231 | 259 |
| 18 to 19 years | 338 | 313 | 309 | 316 | 323 | 323 | 328 | 318 | 262 | 302 | 323 | 319 | 304 |
| 20 years and over | 3,035 | 3,163 | 3,153 | 3,379 | 3,289 | 3,236 | 3,272 | 3,180 | 3,184 | 3,308 | 3,224 | 3,360 | 3,035 |
| 20 to 24 years ..... | 609 | 622 | 639 | 655 | 603 | 644 | 660 | 626 | 606 | 689 | 658 | 648 | 617 |
| 25 years and over | 2,425 | 2,551 | 2,513 | 2,788 | 2,689 | 2,616 | 2,602 | 2,579 | 2,570 | 2,614 | 2,555 | 2,615 | 2,420 |
| 25 to 54 years | 2,191 | 2,235 | 2,201 | 2,335 | 2,356 | 2,279 | 2,266 | 2,175 | 2,205 | 2,247 | 2,265 | 2,280 | 2,085 |
| 25 to 34 years. | 871 | 879 | 840 | 906 | 891 | 820 | 839 | 889 | 853 | 836 | 857 | 913 | 830 |
| 35 to 44 years | 781 | 789 | 790 | 831 | 850 | 773 | 773 | 734 | 790 | 821 | 808 | 808 | 725 |
| 45 to 54 years ............... | 539 | 567 | 571 | 598 | 615 | 686 | 655 | 552 | 562 | 590 | 600 | 559 | 531 |
| MARITAL STATUS |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Married men, spouse present | 1,570 | 1,564 | 1,584 | 1,774 | 1,653 | 1,831 | 1,620 | 1,618 | 1,652 | 1,630 | 1,667 | 1,706 | 1,622 |
| Married women, spouse present | 1,209 | 1,342 | 1,312 | 1,362 | 1,374 | 1,345 | 1,331 | 1,291 | 1,300 | 1,342 | 1,343 | 1,348 | 1,176 |

NOTE: Detail for the data shown in this table will not necessarily add to totals because of the independent seasonal adjustment of the various series. All data have been revised back to January 2000 to reflect the introduction of Census 2000 -based population controls into the household survey. Beginning in January

2003, data also reflect an additional upward adjustment to population controls and other changes to the survey. Seasonally adjusted data have been revised back to January 1998 based on the experience through December 2002. See the articles in this issue for additional information.

A-10. Unemployment rates by age, sex, and marital status, seasonally adjusted
(Percent)

| Age, sex, and marital status | 2002 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 2003 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Jan. | Feb. | Mar. | Apr. | May | June | July | Aug. | Sept. | Oct. | Nov. | Dec. |  |
| AGE AND SEX |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total, 16 years and over ................ | 5.6 | 5.6 | 5.7 | 5.9 | 5.8 | 5.8 | 5.8 | 5.8 | 5.7 | 5.8 | 5.9 | 6.0 | 5.7 |
| 16 to 19 years ............................... | 16.3 | 16.0 | 16.6 | 16.9 | 17.0 | 16.9 | 17.0 | 16.9 | 16.2 | 15.1 | 16.8 | 16.4 | 16.8 |
| 16 to 17 years .............................. | 18.4 | 17.1 | 18.1 | 19.5 | 20.4 | 19.6 | 19.7 | 19.3 | 19.4 | 16.2 | 19.4 | 17.6 | 18.3 |
| 18 to 19 years ............................. | 15.0 | 14.7 | 15.2 | 15.5 | 15.3 | 15.3 | 15.5 | 16.2 | 14.0 | 14.3 | 15.3 | 15.5 | 15.9 |
| 20 years and over | 5.0 | 5.0 | 5.1 | 5.3 | 5.2 | 5.2 | 5.2 | 5.2 | 5.1 | 5.3 | 5.4 | 5.4 | 5.1 |
| 20 to 24 years .............................. | 9.6 | 9.5 | 10.1 | 9.9 | 9.1 | 9.4 | 9.6 | 9.6 | 9.6 | 10.1 | 9.8 | 9.7 | 9.3 |
| 25 years and over ........................ | 4.4 | 4.5 | 4.5 | 4.8 | 4.8 | 4.8 | 4.7 | 4.6 | 4.6 | 4.7 | 4.8 | 4.8 | 4.6 |
| 25 to 54 years ............................ | 4.7 | 4.6 | 4.7 | 4.9 | 4.9 | 4.9 | 4.8 | 4.7 | 4.7 | 4.9 | 5.1 | 5.0 | 4.7 |
| 25 to 34 years .......................... | 5.8 | 5.7 | 5.7 | 6.0 | 5.9 | 6.0 | 5.7 | 5.9 | 5.8 | 5.8 | 6.2 | 6.2 | 5.9 |
| 35 to 44 years .......................... | 4.5 | 4.4 | 4.4 | 4.6 | 4.7 | 4.4 | 4.6 | 4.4 | 4.6 | 4.9 | 4.9 | 4.8 | 4.5 |
| 45 to 54 years .......................... | 3.8 | 3.9 | 3.9 | 4.1 | 4.3 | 4.4 | 4.2 | 3.9 | 3.9 | 4.0 | 4.1 | 4.1 | 3.8 |
| 55 years and over ...................... | 3.5 | 3.7 | 3.5 | 4.0 | 4.1 | 4.1 | 3.8 | 4.0 | 3.9 | 3.9 | 3.7 | 4.2 | 4.1 |
| Men, 16 years and over ............... | 5.7 | 5.6 | 5.9 | 6.0 | 5.9 | 6.0 | 5.9 | 6.0 | 5.9 | 5.9 | 6.2 | 6.2 | 6.0 |
| 16 to 19 years ............................... | 16.9 | 17.3 | 18.6 | 18.4 | 18.8 | 18.6 | 18.9 | 19.3 | 18.3 | 16.0 | 18.0 | 17.5 | 18.2 |
| 16 to 17 years .............................. | 20.2 | 20.3 | 20.9 | 20.2 | 23.1 | 22.0 | 22.2 | 23.1 | 21.5 | 17.2 | 21.2 | 18.5 | 19.3 |
| 18 to 19 years ............................. | 15.3 | 15.3 | 16.6 | 17.2 | 16.4 | 16.6 | 16.6 | 18.1 | 16.3 | 15.2 | 16.1 | 16.7 | 17.6 |
| 20 years and over .......................... | 5.1 | 5.0 | 5.2 | 5.3 | 5.2 | 5.4 | 5.3 | 5.3 | 5.3 | 5.4 | 5.6 | 5.6 | 5.4 |
| 20 to 24 years .............................. | 10.4 | 10.1 | 10.9 | 10.3 | 9.6 | 9.6 | 9.7 | 10.3 | 10.5 | 10.4 | 10.2 | 10.2 | 9.7 |
| 25 years and over ........................ | 4.5 | 4.4 | 4.5 | 4.7 | 4.8 | 4.9 | 4.7 | 4.7 | 4.6 | 4.8 | 5.1 | 5.0 | 4.9 |
| 25 to 54 years ............................ | 4.7 | 4.5 | 4.7 | 4.8 | 4.8 | 5.0 | 4.9 | 4.8 | 4.7 | 4.9 | 5.3 | 5.2 | 5.0 |
| 25 to 34 years .......................... | 5.6 | 5.3 | 5.7 | 5.9 | 5.7 | 6.4 | 5.8 | 5.8 | 5.7 | 5.8 | 6.3 | 6.1 | 6.2 |
| 35 to 44 years .......................... | 4.4 | 4.2 | 4.3 | 4.4 | 4.4 | 4.3 | 4.6 | 4.4 | 4.5 | 4.9 | 5.1 | 4.8 | 4.7 |
| 45 to 54 years .......................... | 4.0 | 4.0 | 4.1 | 4.2 | 4.5 | 4.4 | 4.2 | 4.2 | 4.1 | 4.1 | 4.4 | 4.6 | 4.2 |
| 55 years and over ....................... | 3.8 | 4.0 | 3.6 | 4.2 | 4.4 | 4.4 | 4.0 | 4.1 | 4.1 | 4.0 | 4.0 | 4.4 | 4.4 |
| Women, 16 years and over .......... | 5.4 | 5.5 | 5.5 | 5.9 | 5.7 | 5.6 | 5.7 | 5.5 | 5.5 | 5.7 | 5.6 | 5.8 | 5.3 |
| 16 to 19 years ............................... | 15.6 | 14.6 | 14.4 | 15.5 | 15.0 | 15.0 | 15.1 | 14.4 | 14.0 | 14.1 | 15.6 | 15.2 | 15.5 |
| 16 to 17 years .............................. | 16.5 | 13.9 | 15.4 | 18.7 | 17.4 | 17.2 | 17.1 | 15.5 | 17.4 | 15.2 | 17.4 | 16.6 | 17.3 |
| 18 to 19 years .............................. | 14.7 | 13.9 | 13.6 | 13.7 | 14.1 | 14.0 | 14.3 | 14.1 | 11.5 | 13.3 | 14.4 | 14.2 | 14.1 |
| 20 years and over .......................... | 4.8 | 5.0 | 5.0 | 5.3 | 5.2 | 5.1 | 5.1 | 5.0 | 5.0 | 5.2 | 5.0 | 5.2 | 4.7 |
| 20 to 24 years .............................. | 8.8 | 8.8 | 9.2 | 9.4 | 8.6 | 9.2 | 9.4 | 8.8 | 8.7 | 9.8 | 9.4 | 9.3 | 8.8 |
| 25 years and over ........................ | 4.3 | 4.5 | 4.5 | 4.9 | 4.8 | 4.6 | 4.6 | 4.5 | 4.5 | 4.6 | 4.5 | 4.6 | 4.2 |
| 25 to 54 years ............................ | 4.7 | 4.7 | 4.7 | 4.9 | 5.0 | 4.8 | 4.8 | 4.6 | 4.7 | 4.8 | 4.8 | 4.8 | 4.4 |
| 25 to 34 years .......................... | 6.0 | 6.0 | 5.8 | 6.2 | 6.1 | 5.6 | 5.7 | 6.1 | 5.8 | 5.7 | 5.9 | 6.3 | 5.7 |
| 35 to 44 years .......................... | 4.5 | 4.6 | 4.6 | 4.8 | 5.0 | 4.5 | 4.5 | 4.3 | 4.6 | 4.8 | 4.7 | 4.8 | 4.3 |
| 45 to 54 years .......................... | 3.5 | 3.7 | 3.7 | 3.9 | 4.0 | 4.4 | 4.3 | 3.6 | 3.6 | 3.8 | 3.9 | 3.6 | 3.4 |
| MARITAL STATUS |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Married men, spouse present .......... | 3.5 | 3.4 | 3.5 | 3.9 | 3.6 | 4.0 | 3.5 | 3.5 | 3.6 | 3.6 | 3.6 | 3.7 | 3.5 |
| Married women, spouse present ...... | 3.5 | 3.8 | 3.7 | 3.8 | 3.9 | 3.8 | 3.8 | 3.6 | 3.6 | 3.8 | 3.8 | 3.8 | 3.3 |

NOTE: All data have been revised back to January 2000 to reflect the introduction of Census 2000-based population controls into the household survey. Beginning in January 2003, data also reflect an additional upward
adjustment to population controls and other changes to the survey. Seasonally adjusted data have been revised back to January 1998 based on the experience through December 2002. See the articles in this issue for additional information.

## A-11. Unemployed persons by reason for unemployment, seasonally adjusted

(Numbers in thousands)

| Reason | 2002 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | $\frac{2003}{\text { Jan. }}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Jan. | Feb. | Mar. | Apr. | May | June | July | Aug. | Sept. | Oct. | Nov. | Dec. |  |
| NUMBER OF UNEMPLOYED |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Job losers and persons who completed temporary jobs .. | 4,418 | 4,425 | 4,339 | 4,599 | 4,634 | 4,650 | 4,613 | 4,607 | 4,608 | 4,828 | 4,833 | 4,863 | 4,583 |
| On temporary layoff | 1,143 | 1,133 | 1,102 | 1,121 | 1,114 | 1,101 | 1,236 | 1,158 | 1,044 | 1,098 | 1,069 | 1,110 | 1,080 |
| Not on temporary layoff | 3,274 | 3,293 | 3,237 | 3,478 | 3,520 | 3,550 | 3,377 | 3,449 | 3,565 | 3,729 | 3,764 | 3,753 | 3,503 |
| Job leavers | 880 | 880 | 876 | 1,002 | 892 | 844 | 840 | 844 | 808 | 850 | 834 | 862 | 825 |
| Reentrants | 2,235 | 2,294 | 2,438 | 2,412 | 2,400 | 2,379 | 2,390 | 2,326 | 2,321 | 2,386 | 2,394 | 2,462 | 2,331 |
| New entrants | 495 | 499 | 539 | 530 | 503 | 544 | 547 | 587 | 542 | 494 | 586 | 534 | 616 |
| 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 |
| Job losers and persons who completed temporary jobs .. | 55.0 | 54.6 | 53.0 | 53.8 | 55.0 | 55.2 | 55.0 | 55.1 | 55.7 | 56.4 | 55.9 | 55.8 | 54.9 |
| On temporary layoff ................................................. | 14.2 | 14.0 | 13.5 | 13.1 | 13.2 | 13.1 | 14.7 | 13.8 | 12.6 | 12.8 | 12.4 | 12.7 | 12.9 |
| Not on temporary layoff ............................................ | 40.8 | 40.7 | 39.5 | 40.7 | 41.8 | 42.2 | 40.2 | 41.2 | 43.1 | 43.6 | 43.5 | 43.0 | 41.9 |
| Job leavers .............................................................. | 11.0 | 10.9 | 10.7 | 11.7 | 10.6 | 10.0 | 10.0 | 10.1 | 9.8 | 9.9 | 9.6 | 9.9 | 9.9 |
| Reentrants | 27.8 | 28.3 | 29.8 | 28.2 | 28.5 | 28.3 | 28.5 | 27.8 | 28.0 | 27.9 | 27.7 | 28.2 | 27.9 |
| New entrants ..................................................... | 6.2 | 6.2 | 6.6 | 6.2 | 6.0 | 6.5 | 6.5 | 7.0 | 6.5 | 5.8 | 6.8 | 6.1 | 7.4 |
| UNEMPLOYED AS A PERCENT OF THE CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Job losers and persons who completed temporary jobs .. | 3.1 | 3.1 | 3.0 | 3.2 | 3.2 | 3.2 | 3.2 | 3.2 | 3.2 | 3.3 | 3.3 | 3.4 | 3.1 |
| Job leavers ........................................................... | . 6 | . 6 | . 6 | . 7 | . 6 | . 6 | . 6 | . 6 | . 6 | . 6 | . 6 | . 6 | . 6 |
| Reentrants | 1.6 | 1.6 | 1.7 | 1.7 | 1.7 | 1.6 | 1.7 | 1.6 | 1.6 | 1.6 | 1.6 | 1.7 | 1.6 |
| New entrants | . 3 | . 3 | . 4 | . 4 | . 3 | . 4 | . 4 | . 4 | . 4 | . 3 | . 4 | . 4 | . 4 |

NOTE: All data have been revised back to January 2000 to reflect the introduction of Census 2000-based population controls into the household survey. Beginning in January 2003, data also reflect an additional upward adjustment to
population controls and other changes to the survey. Seasonally adjusted data have been revised back to January 1998 based on the experience through December 2002. See the articles in this issue for additional information.

## A-12. Unemployed persons by duration of unemployment, seasonally adjusted

(Numbers in thousands)

| Duration | 2002 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 2003 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Jan. | Feb. | Mar. | Apr. | May | June | July | Aug. | Sept. | Oct. | Nov. | Dec. |  |
| NUMBER OF UNEMPLOYED |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Less than 5 weeks | 2,991 | 2,932 | 3,041 | 2,934 | 2,900 | 2,786 | 2,903 | 2,895 | 2,782 | 2,797 | 2,912 | 2,860 | 2,772 |
| 5 to 14 weeks | 2,604 | 2,540 | 2,489 | 2,851 | 2,566 | 2,803 | 2,520 | 2,505 | 2,558 | 2,515 | 2,532 | 2,547 | 2,577 |
| 15 weeks and over | 2,561 | 2,609 | 2,685 | 2,810 | 2,911 | 3,045 | 2,955 | 2,891 | 3,019 | 3,099 | 3,143 | 3,296 | 3,140 |
| 15 to 26 weeks | 1,409 | 1,403 | 1,366 | 1,364 | 1,328 | 1,419 | 1,381 | 1,361 | 1,359 | 1,374 | 1,317 | 1,392 | 1,457 |
| 27 weeks and over ..... | 1,152 | 1,206 | 1,319 | 1,446 | 1,583 | 1,626 | 1,573 | 1,530 | 1,660 | 1,724 | 1,826 | 1,904 | 1,683 |
| Average (mean) duration, in weeks ........ | 14.6 | 15.0 | 15.4 | 16.3 | 16.8 | 17.1 | 16.6 | 16.3 | 17.8 | 17.6 | 17.9 | 18.4 | 18.4 |
| Median duration, in weeks .................... | 8.5 | 8.2 | 8.3 | 8.8 | 9.6 | 11.6 | 8.9 | 8.7 | 9.5 | 9.6 | 9.4 | 9.6 | 9.8 |
| PERCENT DISTRIBUTION |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total unemployed ............................... | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Less than 5 weeks | 36.7 | 36.3 | 37.0 | 34.1 | 34.6 | 32.3 | 34.6 | 34.9 | 33.3 | 33.2 | 33.9 | 32.9 | 32.6 |
| 5 to 14 weeks | 31.9 | 31.4 | 30.3 | 33.2 | 30.6 | 32.5 | 30.1 | 30.2 | 30.6 | 29.9 | 29.5 | 29.3 | 30.4 |
| 15 weeks and over ............................ | 31.4 | 32.3 | 32.7 | 32.7 | 34.7 | 35.3 | 35.3 | 34.9 | 36.1 | 36.8 | 36.6 | 37.9 | 37.0 |
| 15 to 26 weeks | 17.3 | 17.4 | 16.6 | 15.9 | 15.8 | 16.4 | 16.5 | 16.4 | 16.3 | 16.3 | 15.3 | 16.0 | 17.2 |
| 27 weeks and over .......................... | 14.1 | 14.9 | 16.1 | 16.8 | 18.9 | 18.8 | 18.8 | 18.5 | 19.9 | 20.5 | 21.3 | 21.9 | 19.8 |

NOTE: All data have been revised back to January 2000 to reflect the introduction of Census 2000-based population controls into the household survey. Beginning in January 2003, data also reflect an additional upward adjustment to
population controls and other changes to the survey. Seasonally adjusted data have been revised back to January 1998 based on the experience through December 2002. See the articles in this issue for additional information.

HOUSEHOLD DATA
NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED
A-13. Employment status of the civilian noninstitutional population by age, sex, and race
(Numbers in thousands)

| Age, sex, and race | January 2003 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Civilian noninstitutional population | Total | Percent of population | Civilian labor for |  |  |  | Notinlaborforce |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | Une | yed |  |
|  |  |  |  | Total | Percent of population | Number | Percent of labor force |  |
| TOTAL |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 219,897 | 145,301 | 66.1 | 135,907 | 61.8 | 9,395 | 6.5 | 74,596 |
| 16 years and over ................................................................. | 219,097 | 14,328 6,828 | 42.6 | 5,612 | 35.0 | 1,216 | 17.8 | 9,200 |
| 16 to 19 years ........................................................................ | 8,481 | 2,631 | 31.0 | 2,138 | 25.2 | 493 | 18.7 | 5,850 |
| 16 to 17 years 18 to 19 years $\qquad$ | 7,546 | 4,197 | 55.6 | 3,473 | 46.0 | 723 | 17.2 | 3,350 4,935 |
| 20 to 24 years ............................................................ | 19,667 | 14,732 | 74.9 | 13,200 96,361 | 67.1 78.4 | 1,532 5,635 | 10.4 5.5 | 20,934 |
| 25 to 54 years ......................................... | 122,930 | $\begin{array}{r}101,996 \\ 32,257 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 83.0 82.9 | 96,361 30,025 | 77.2 | 2,232 | 6.9 | 6,653 |
| 25 to 34 years ........................................ | 38,910 18,465 | 32,257 15,221 | 82.9 | -14,062 | 76.2 | 1,159 | 7.6 | 3,245 |
| 25 to 29 years ........................................... | 18,465 20,445 | 15,201 | 83.3 | 15,963 | 78.1 | 1,074 | 6.3 | 3,408 |
| 30 to 34 years ........................................................................ | 20,445 43,862 | -36,875 | 84.1 | 34,955 | 79.7 | 1,920 | 5.2 | 6,987 |
| 35 to 44 years ....................................................................... 35 to 39 years ......... | -21,212 | - 17,738 | 83.6 | 16,776 | 79.1 | 962 | 5.4 | 3,474 |
| 35 to 39 years ............................................................ | 22,651 | 19,137 | 84.5 | 18,179 | 80.3 | 958 | 5.0 | 3,514 |
| 45 to 54 years. | 40,158 | 32,865 | 81.8 | 31,382 | 78.1 79.5 | 1,483 843 | 4.5 | 7,293 3,534 |
| 45 to 49 years ....................................... | 21,376 18782 | 17,842 15,023 | 83.5 80.0 | 16,999 14,383 | 76.6 | 640 | 4.3 | 3,760 |
| 50 to 54 years ....................................... | 18,782 27,152 | 17,023 17,010 | 80.0 62.6 | 16,217 | 59.7 | 792 | 4.7 | 10,143 |
| 55 to 64 years ............................................ | 27,152 15,313 | 10,881 | 71.1 | 10,387 | 67.8 | 494 | 4.5 | 4,431 |
| 55 to 59 years ............................................... | 15,313 11,840 | 10,881 6.128. | 51.8 | 5,830 | 49.2 | 299 | 4.9 | 5,711 |
| 60 to 64 years ........................................ | 34,121 | 4,736 | 51.8 13.9 | 4,517 | 13.2 | 219 | 4.6 | 29,385 |
| 65 years and over ................................................................. | 34, $\mathbf{9}, 577$ | 4,768 2,668 | 27.9 | 2,521 | 26.3 | 147 | 5.5 | 6,909 |
| 65 to 69 years ...................................... | 8,501 | 1,198 | 14.1 | 1,150 | 13.5 | 48 | 4.0 | 7,303 |
|  | -16,042 | 870 | 5.4 | 845 | 5.3 | 24 | 2.8 | 15,173 |
| Men |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | 73.1 | 71,716 | 67.8 | 5,590 | 7.2 | 28,461 |
| 16 years and over .................................... | 105,767 8,133 | 7,3410 | 41.9 | 2,715 | 33.4 | 695 | 20.4 | 4,722 |
|  | 8,133 4,336 | 1,267 | 29.2 | 1,002 | 23.1 | 265 | 20.9 | 3,069 |
| 16 to 17 years ....................................... | 3,797 | 2,143 | 56.4 | 1,713 | 45.1 | 430 | 20.1 | 1,654 |
| 18 to 19 years ......................................................... | 9,798 | 7,821 | 79.8 | 6,936 | 70.8 | 885 | 11.3 | 1,977 |
| 25 to 54 years | 60,388 | 54,484 | 90.2 | 51,073 | 84.6 | 3,411 | 6.3 | 5,904 |
| 25 to 34 years ......................................... | 19,278 | 17,636 | 91.5 | 16,284 7 | 84.5 | 143 | 9.0 | 927 |
| 25 to 29 years ...................................... | 9,171 10,106 | 8,244 9,392 | 89.9 92.9 | 7,501 8,783 | 88.9 | 609 | 6.5 | 715 |
| 30 to 34 years ....................................... | 10,106 21.512 | 9,392 19,754 | 92.9 91.8 | 18,624 | 86.6 | 1,130 | 5.7 | 1.758 |
| 35 to 44 years ......................................................................... 35 to 39 years ........... | 21,512 10,412 | 9,754 9 9,654 | 92.7 | 18,624 9,112 | 87.5 | 541 | 5.6 | 758 1000 |
| 35 to 39 years <br> 40 to 44 years | 10,412 11,100 | 10,100 | 91.0 | 9,511 16,165 | 85.7 82.5 | 589 929 | 5.8 5.4 | 1,000 |
| 45 to 54 years ........................................ | 19,598 | 17,094 0 | 87.2 89.0 | $\begin{array}{r}16,165 \\ 8,783 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 82.5 84.0 | 525 | 5.6 | 1,148 |
| 45 to 49 years ...................................... | 10,456 9 | 9,308 7,787 | 88.2 | 8,783 7,382 | 80.7 | 404 | 5.2 | 1,356 |
| 50 to 54 years ...................................... | 9,143 13,027 | 8,979 | 68.9 | 8,504 | 65.3 | 475 | 5.3 | 4,048 |
| 55 to 64 years ............................................... | 13,389 | 5,710 | 77.3 | 5,424 | 73.4 | 286 | 5.0 | 1,678 |
| 55 to 59 years ................................................................... 60 to 64 years ......... | 5.638 | 3,269 | 58.0 | 3,080 | 54.6 | 189 | 5.8 4.7 | 1,369 11,810 |
| 65 years and over ............................................ | 14,422 | 2,612 1,463 | 18.1 32.9 | 2,489 $\mathbf{1 , 3 7 9}$ | 17.3 31.0 | 123 84 | 5.8 | 2,982 |
| 65 to 69 years ....................................... | 4,446 3,796 | 1,463 682 | 18.0 | 660 | 17.4 | 22 | 3.3 | 3,114 |
| 70 to 74 years ..................................................................... | 3,180 $\mathbf{6 , 1 8 0}$ | 466 | 7.5 | 450 | 7.3 | 17 | 3.6 | 5,714 |
| Women |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  | 56.2 | 3,804 | 5.6 | 46.135 |
| 16 years and over ........................................ | 114,130 | 67,995 3,417 | 43.3 | 2,897 | 36.7 | 520 | 15.2 | 4,477 |
| 16 to 19 years ......................................... | 7,895 4,145 | 3,417 1,364 | 32.9 | 1,137 | 27.4 | 227 | 16.7 | 2,781 |
| 16 to 17 years .................................................. | 3,749 | 2,053 | 54.8 | 1,760 | 46.9 | 293 | 14.3 | 1,696 |
| 20 to 24 years ................................................................ | 9,869 | 6,911 | 70.0 | 6,264 | 63.5 | 647 2,224 | 9.4 4.7 | 15,030 |
| 25 to 54 years .......................................... | 62,542 | 47.512 14.621 | 76.0 74.5 | 45,289 13,741 | 72.4 70.0 | -280 | 6.0 | 5,012 |
| 25 to 34 years ........................................ | 19,632 | 14,621 6,976 | 75.1 | 6,561 | 70.6 | 415 | 6.0 | 2,318 |
| 25 to 29 years ...................................... | 9,294 10,338 | 7,645 | 73.9 | 7,180 | 69.5 | 465 | 6.1 | 2,694 |
| 30 to 34 years ...................................... | 22,350 | 17,121 | 76.6 | 16,331 | 73.1 | 790 | 4.6 | 5,229 |
| 35 to 44 years ....................................... | 22,350 10,800 | 8,085 | 74.9 | 7,664 | 71.0 | 421 | 5.2 | 2,715 |
| 35 to 39 years ...................................... | 11,550 | 9,036 | 78.2 | 8,667 | 75.0 | 369 | 4.1 | 2,514 |
| 40 to 44 years ....................................................................... | 20,560 | 15,770 | 76.7 | 15,216 | 74.0 | 554 | 3.5 | 4,789 |
| 45 to 54 years ............................................................. 45 | 10,920 | 8,534 | 78.2 | 8,216 | 75.2 | 319 | 3.7 | 2,386 |
| 45 to 49 years .......................................... 50 | 9,640 | 7,236 | 75.1 | 7.001 | 72.6 | 235 | 3.3 | 2,404 |
| 55 to 64 years .......................................... | 14,125 | 8,030 | 56.9 | 7.713 | 62.6 | 208 | 4.0 | 2,753 |
| 55 to 59 years ........................................ | 7,924 6,202 | 5,171 $\mathbf{2 , 8 6 0}$ | 46.1 | 4,963 $\mathbf{2 , 7 5 0}$ | 44.3 | 110 | 3.8 | 3,342 |
| 60 to 64 years ........................................ | 7,202 19,699 | 2,860 | 10.8 | 2,028 | 10.3 | 96 | 4.5 | 17,575 |
| 65 years and over ..................................... | 19,699 5,132 | 1,205 | 23.5 | 1,142 | 22.3 | 62 | 5.2 | 3,927 |
| 65 to 69 years ........................................ | 4,705 | +516 | 11.0 | 490 | 10.4 | 26 | 5.0 | 4,189 |
| 70 to 74 years ........................................................... | 9,862 | 404 | 4.1 | 396 | 4.0 | 8 | 2.0 | 9,459 |

See footnotes at end of table.

A-13. Employment status of the civilian noninstitutional population by age, sex, and race - Continued

| Age, sex, and race | Jaruary 2003 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Civilian noninstitutional population | Civilian labor force |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | Une | yed |  |
|  |  | Total |  | Total | Percent of population | Number | $\begin{gathered} \text { Percent } \\ \text { of } \\ \text { labor } \\ \text { force } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { in } \\ & \text { labor } \\ & \text { force } \end{aligned}$ |
| WHITE 1 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 180,460 | 119,712 | 66.3 | 112,735 | 62.5 | 6,978 |  | 60,748 |
| 16 years and over 16 to 19 years .. | 12,487 | 5,719 | 45.8 | 4,788 | 38.3 | 930 | 16.3 | 6,769 |
| 1610 to 17 years. | 6,585 | 2,244 | 34.1 | 1,846 | 28.0 | 398 533 | 17.7 15.3 | 4,341 2,428 |
| 18 to 19 years | 5,903 | 3,475 | 58.9 | 2,942 10,819 | 49.8 70.1 | 533 1,120 | 15.3 9.4 | 3,500 |
| 20 to 24 years. | 15,439 $\mathbf{9 9 , 4 5 5}$ | 11,939 83,223 | 87.3 | 10,819 79,114 | 79.5 | 4,110 | 4.9 | 16,231 |
| 25 to 54 years... | 99,455 30,737 | 83,223 $\mathbf{2 5 , 7 7 6}$ | 83.7 83.9 | 79,114 24,199 | 79.5 78.7 | 1,577 | 6.1 | 4,961 |
|  | 30,537 14,532 | 25,76 12,180 | 83.9 83.8 | 11,375 | 78.3 | 806 | 6.6 | 2,351 2 |
| $\begin{aligned} & 25 \text { to } 29 \text { years ........................... } \\ & 30 \text { to } 34 \text { years .... } \end{aligned}$ | 16,205 | 13,596 | 83.9 | 12,824 | 79.1 | 771 | 5.7 | 2,610 |
| 35 to 44 years.. | 35,506 | 29,972 | 84.4 | 28,565 | 80.5 79.6 | 1,407 698 | 4.7 4.9 | 5,534 $\mathbf{2 , 7 8 3}$ |
| 35 to 39 years ................ | 17,038 | 14,255 15717 | 83.7 85.1 | 13,558 15.008 | 79.6 81.3 | 709 | 4.5 | 2,751 |
| 40 to 44 years | 18,468 33,212 | 15,717 $\mathbf{2 7 , 4 7 5}$ | 85.7 | 15,008 | 79.3 | 1,126 | 4.1 | 5,737 |
| 45 to 54 years. | 33,212 17,594 | 27,475 14,849 | 84.4 | 14,210 | 80.8 | 639 | 4.3 | 2,745 |
|  | 15,618 | 12,626 | 80.8 | 12,140 | 77.7 | 486 | 3.9 | 2,992 |
| 55 to 64 years.. | 23,126 13,075 | 14,679 9.409 | 63.5 72.0 | 14,064 9,034 | 60.8 69.1 | 614 375 | 4.2 | 3,667 |
| 55 to 59 years... | 13,075 10,050 | 9,409 5,270 | 72.0 52.4 | 5,030 | 50.1 | 239 | 4.5 | 4,781 |
| ${ }_{6} 60$ to 64 years ... | 29,953 | 4,152 | 13.9 | 3,949 | 13.2 | 203 | 4.9 | 25,800 |
| 65 years and over... 65 to 69 years .... | 8,171 | 2,313 | 28.3 | 2,179 | 26.7 | 134 | 5.8 | 5,857 |
| 70 to 74 years ..... | 7,418 | 1,081 758 | 14.6 5.3 | 1,033 738 | 13.9 5.1 | 21 | 2.7 | 13,606 |
| 75 years and over .............. | 14,364 | 758 | 5.3 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Men |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 87,791 | 64,776 | 73.8 | 60,490 | 68.9 | 4,286 | 6.6 | 23,015 |
| 16 years and over <br> 16 to 19 years .. | 6,373 | 2,860 | 44.9 | 2,326 | 36.5 | 534 | 18.7 | 3,513 |
| 16 to 17 years... | 3,368 | 1,089 1 | 32.3 58.9 | 879 1.447 | 26.1 48.2 | 210 324 | 19.3 18.3 | 1,234 |
| 18 to 19 years .......... | 3,006 | 1,771 6,444 | 88.6 | 5,742 | 73.6 | 702 | 10.9 | 1,357 |
| 20 to 24 years ...... | 49,642 | 45,397 | 91.4 | 42,818 | 86.3 | 2,579 | 5.7 | 4,245 |
| 25 to 54 years. | 15,529 | 14,467 | 93.2 | 13,462 | 86.7 | 1,005 | 6.9 | 1,061 |
| 25 to 29 years | 7,370 | 67888 | 92.1 | 6,242 | 84.7 | 546 459 | 8.0 | 480 |
| 30 to 34 years .......... | 8,159 17688 | 7,679 16.410 | 99.1 | - 7 1,220 | 888.0 | 848 | 5.2 | 1,278 |
| 35 to 44 years.. | 17,688 8,504 | 76,410 7,956 | 93.6 | 7,554 | 88.8 | 402 | 5.1 | 548 |
| 35 to 39 years | 8,504 9,184 | 8,454 | 92.1 | 8,007 | 87.2 | 446 | 5.3 | 730 |
| 40 to 44 years | 16,425 | 14,520 | 88.4 | 13,795 | 84.0 | 725 | 5.0 | 1,905 |
| 45 to 49 years | 8,723 | 7,861 | 90.1 | 7,444 | 85.3 | 417 308 | 5.3 4.6 | 1,043 |
| 50 to 54 years | 7,702 11,214 | 6,659 7,787 | 86.5 69.4 | 7,433 | 66.3 | 354 | 4.5 | 3,426 |
| 55 to 64 years. | 11,2 6,391 | 4,984 | 78.0 | 4,777 | 74.7 | 207 | 4.2 | 1,407 |
| 55 to 59 years 60 to 64 years | 4,823 | 2,804 | 58.1 | 2,656 | 55.1 | 147 | 5.3 | 2,019 |
| 65 years and over | 12,762 | 2,287 | 17.9 | 2,170 | 17.0 | 117 | 5.1 6.4 | 10,475 |
| 65 to 69 years. | 3,829 3,339 | 1,272 601 | 33.2 18.0 | 1,190 579 | 17.0 17.3 | 22 | 3.7 | 2,737 |
| 70 to 74 years | 3,339 5,594 | 601 414 | 18.4 7 | 400 | 7.2 | 13 | 3.2 | 5,181 |
| Women |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 92,669 | 54,936 | 59.3 | 52,245 | 56.4 | 2,692 | 4.9 | 37,732 |
| 16 to 19 years | 6,114 | 2,858 | 46.8 | 2,462 | 40.3 | 396 187 | 13.9 16.2 | 3,256 2,063 |
| 16 to 17 years .......... | 3,217 <br> 897 | 1,154 1,704 | 35.9 58.8 | 967 1,495 | 30.1 51.6 | 187 209 | 12.3 | 1,193 |
| 18 to 19 years .................. | 2.897 | 1,704 5,495 | 71.9 | 5,076 | 66.5 | 419 | 7.6 | 2,144 |
| 20 to 24 years .................. | - 49,813 | 37,826 | 75.9 | 36,296 | 72.9 | 1,531 | 4.0 | 11,987 |
| 25 to 34 years ................... | 15,208 | 11,309 | 74.4 | 10,737 | 70.6 | 572 | 5.1 | 3,899 |
| 25 to 29 years ................ | 7,162 | 5,392 | 75.3 73.5 | 5,133 5 | 71.7 697 | 260 312 | 4.8 5.3 | 2,129 |
| 30 to 34 years ................ | 8,046 | 5,917 | 73.5 | 5,604 13,004 | 73.0 | 559 | 4.1 | 4,255 |
| 35 to 44 years ................. | 17,818 8,534 | 13,562 6,299 | 76.8 73.8 | 13,004 6,003 | 70.3 | 296 | 4.7 | 2,234 |
| 35 to 39 years .................... | 8,534 9,284 | 7,263 | 78.2 | 7,001 | 75.4 | 263 | 3.6 | 2,021 |
| 40 to 44 years ............... | 16,787 | 12,955 | 77.2 | 12,555 | 74.8 | 400 | 3.1 | 3,832 |
| 45 to 54 years .................. | 8,871 | 6,988 | 78.8 | 6,766 | 76.3 | 222 | 3.2 | 1,883 |
| 50 to 54 years | 7,916 | 5,967 | 75.4 | 5,789 | 73.1 | 178 | 3.0 | 1,949 |
| 55 to 64 years ................. | 11,912 | 6,891 | 57.9 | 6,631 | 65.7 | 168 | 3.8 | 2,260 |
| 55 to 59 years .. | 6,685 5,227 | 4,425 2,466 | 66.2 47.2 | 4,257 2,374 | 45.4 | 92 | 3.7 | 2,761 |
| 60 to 64 years ................. | 5,227 17.191 | 1,466 1,866 | 10.9 | 1,780 | 10.4 | 86 | 4.6 | 15,325 |
| 65 years and over ............. | 17,191 4,342 | 1,866 1,042 | 24.0 | 989 | 22.8 | 53 | 5.1 | 3,300 |
| 65 to 69 years .... 70 to 74 years ... | 4,079 | 479 | 11.7 | 453 | 11.1 | $\stackrel{26}{7}$ | 5.4 | 3,600 8,426 |
| 75 years and over ............................ | 8,770 | 345 | 3.9 | 337 | 3.8 | 7 | 2.1 | 8,426 |

See footnotes at end of table

A-13. Employment status of the civilian noninstitutional population by age, sex, and race - Continued
(Numbers in thousands)

| Age, sex, and race | January 2003 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Civilian noninstitutional population | Total | Percent of population | Civilian labor for |  | Unemployed |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Not } \\ & \text { in } \\ & \text { labor } \\ & \text { force } \end{aligned}$ |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  | Total | Percent of population | Number | $\begin{gathered} \text { Percent } \\ \text { of } \\ \text { labor } \\ \text { force } \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ |  |
| BLACK OR AFRICAN AMERICAN 1 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | 18,270 | 63.8 | 14,496 | 56.9 | 1,774 | 10.9 | 9,214 |
| 16 years and over ................................................................. 16 to 19 years .......... | 25,484 $\mathbf{2 , 3 6 4}$ | 18,270 712 | 30.1 | 14,483 174 | $\begin{array}{r}21.3 \\ \hline 135\end{array}$ | 210 64 | 29.4 | 1,651 1.055 |
| 16 to 17 years ............................................................... | 1,293 | 238 475 | 18.4 44.3 | 174 329 | 13.5 30.7 | 64 146 | 26.7 30.8 | 1,055 596 |
| 18 to 19 years ......................................... | 1,071 2,749 | 475 1,797 | 44.3 65.4 | 174 1,477 | 30.7 53.7 | 1420 320 | 17.8 | 952 |
| 20 to 24 years ........................................... | 2,749 $\mathbf{1 4 , 9 1 5}$ | 1,797 11,894 | 65.4 | 10,789 | 72.3 | 1,105 | 9.3 | 3,021 |
| 25 to 54 years .................................................. | 14,915 4,956 | 1,894 3,998 | 79.7 | 3,517 | 71.0 | 481 | 12.0 | 958 |
| 25 to 34 years ................................................................... 25 to 29 years ......... | 4,956 $\mathbf{2 , 3 9 1}$ | 1,985 | 78.8 | 1,608 | 67.3 | 276 | 14.7 | 506 452 |
| 25 to 29 years ............................................ ${ }^{\text {a }}$ 30 to 34 years ..................... | 2,565 | $\begin{array}{r}1,113 \\ \hline 4,165\end{array}$ | 82.4 | 1,909 | 74.4 75 | 204 391 | 9.7 8.8 | 452 932 |
| 35 to 44 years ......................................... | 5,397 | 4,465 $\mathbf{2} 241$ | 82.7 84.5 | 4,074 $\mathbf{2 , 0 3 7}$ | 75.5 76.8 | 394 | 8.1 | 411 |
| 35 to 39 years ........................................ | 2,652 2745 | 2,241 $\mathbf{2 , 2 2 4}$ | 84.5 81.0 | 2,037 2,037 | 74.2 | 187 | 8.4 | 521 |
| 40 to 44 years ................................................................. | 2,745 4,562 | 3,431 | 75.2 | 3,198 | 70.1 | 233 | 8.8 | 1,131 |
| 45 to 54 years ......................................................... | 2,491 | 1,937 | 77.8 | 1,800 | 72.2 | 137 | 7.1 | 554 |
| 50 to 54 years ....................................................... | 2,071 | 1,494 | 72.1 56.8 | 1,399 1,366 | 67.5 52.0 | 96 126 | 8.4 | 577 1,137 |
| 55 to 64 years .......................................... | 2,628 1,444 | 1,492 $\mathbf{9 3 6}$ | 56.8 64.9 | 1,366 848 | 58.7 | 89 | 9.5 | 508 |
| 55 to 59 years ........................................ | 1,444 1,184 | 936 555 | 64.9 46.9 | 5 | 43.7 | 37 | 6.7 | 629 |
| 60 to 64 years ............................................................................ | 1,184 2,828 | 375 | 13.3 | 362 | 12.8 | 13 | 3.4 | 2,453 |
| 65 years and over .......................................................... 65 to 69 years ...... | ${ }^{2} 903$ | 221 | 24.4 | 212 | 23.5 | 9 | 4.0 | 683 |
| 70 to 74 years .................................................. | 723 | 85 69 | 11.7 5.8 | 85 65 | 11.7 5.4 | 4 | ( ${ }^{\overline{2}}$ ) | 1,132 |
| 75 years and over ................................... | 1,201 | 69 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Men |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | 7,605 | 67.0 | 6,649 | 58.6 | 956 | 12.6 | 3,748 |
| 16 years and over ...................................................... | 1,168 | 7,605 | 29.7 | 231 | 19.8 | 116 | 33.5 | 821 |
| 16 to 19 years <br> 16 to 17 years | 658 | 112 | 17.1 | 78 | 11.8 | 34 | 30.7 | 545 |
| 18 to 19 years ....................................................... | 510 | 235 | 46.0 | 153 | 30.0 56.7 | 82 151 | 34.9 17.3 | 276 400 |
| 20 to 24 years ......................................... | 1,273 6,665 | 873 5,458 | 86.6 81.9 | 4,852 | 72.8 | 606 | 11.1 | 1,207 |
| 25 to 54 years ............................................................................... | 6,665 | $\mathbf{5}, 458$ 1,844 | 81.9 83.9 | 4,590 | 72.4 | 253 | 13.7 | 354 |
| 25 to 34 years ................................................ | 2,197 1,060 | 1,845 | 79.8 | 700 | 66.0 | 146 | 17.3 | 214 |
|  | 1,137 | 998 | 87.8 | 891 | 78.3 | 108 | 10.8 | 139 363 |
| 35 to 44 years ......................................... | 2,406 1174 | 2,043 | 84.9 | 1,831 930 | 76.1 79.2 | 108 | 10.4 | 135 |
| 35 to 39 years ......................................................... | 1,174 | 1,004 | 81.5 | 901 | 73.1 | 103 | 10.3 | 228 |
| 40 to 44 y years ............................................................... | 2,062 | 1,572 | 76.2 | 1,431 | 69.4 | 140 | 8.9 | 490 |
| 45 to 49 years ...................................... | 1,128 | 890 | 78.9 | 816 | 72.4 | 74 | 8.3 | 238 |
| 50 to 54 years ....................................... | 934 | 782 | 63.2 | 615 655 | 65.9 | 78 | 10.7 | 427 |
| 55 to 64 years ....................................... | 1,161 627 | 443 | 63.2 | 388 | 61.9 | 55 | 12.4 | 184 |
| 55 to 59 years ....................................... | 533 | 290 | 54.4 | 267 | 50.0 | 23 | 8.0 | 243 |
| 60 to 64 years ............................................................. | 1,087 | 194 | 17.9 | 190 | 17.5 | 4 | 2.3 | 893 |
| 65 to 69 years ......................................... | 401 | 109 | 27.2 | 108 | 26.9 | 1 | 1.1 | 238 |
| 70 to 74 years...... 75 years and over | 292 394 | 54 31 | 18.5 7.8 | 28 | 18.5 7.0 | 3 | $\left({ }^{2}\right)$ | 363 |
| Women |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | 918 | 9.4 | 5,466 |
| 16 years and over ........................................ | 14,130 | $\begin{array}{r}8,665 \\ \hline 65\end{array}$ | 61.3 30.6 | $\begin{array}{r}7,847 \\ \hline 272\end{array}$ | 55.5 22.8 | 93 | 25.5 | 830 |
| 16 to 19 years ......................................... | 1,195 | 365 126 | 30.6 19.8 | 27 96 | 15.2 | 29 | 23.2 | 510 |
| 16 to 17 years .................................................. | 635 560 | 1240 240 | 42.8 | 176 | 31.4 | 64 | 26.8 | 320 |
| 18 to 19 years ........................................ | 1,476 | 924 | 62.6 | 755 | 51.2 | 169 | 18.3 | 552 |
| 20 to 24 years ...................................................................................... 25 to 54 years ........ | 8,250 | 6,436 | 78.0 | 5,937 | 72.0 | 499 | 7.8 | 1,814 |
| 25 to 34 years .................................................................... | 2,759 | 2,154 | 78.1 | 1,927 | 69.8 | 227 131 | 10.6 12.6 | 292 |
| 25 to 29 years ....................................... | 1,331 1,428 | 1,039 1,115 | 78.1 | 1,018 | 71.3 | 97 | 8.7 | 313 |
| 30 to 34 years ........................................ | 1,428 $\mathbf{2 , 9 9 1}$ | 1,115 2,422 | 78.1 81.0 | 2,243 | 75.0 | 180 | 7.4 | 569 |
|  | 1,478 | 1,202 | 81.3 | 1,107 | 74.9 | 96 | 8.0 | 276 |
| 40 to 44 years ............................................ | 1,513 | 1,220 1 1859 | 80.6 74.4 | 1,136 1,767 | 75.1 70.7 | 84 93 | 6.9 5.0 | -641 |
| 45 to 54 years ........................................ | 1,500 1,363 | 1,859 1,047 | 74.4 76.8 | +983 | 72.1 | 64 | 6.1 | 316 |
| 45 to 49 years ...................................... | 1,363 1,137 | +812 | 71.4 | 783 | 68.9 | 29 | 3.6 | 325 |
| 50 to 54 years ...................................... | 1,468 | 758 | 51.7 | 711 | 48.4 | 48 | 6.3 | 709 |
| 55 to 64 years ........................................ | +817 | 493 | 60.4 | 460 | 56.3 | 34 | 6.9 | 323 |
| 55 to 59 years ...................................................................... | 651 | 265 | 40.7 | 251 | 38.6 | 14 | 5.3 | 386 |
| 601064 years ........................................................... | 1,741 | 181 | 10.4 | 172 | 9.9 | 8 | 4.5 | 1,560 |
| 65 years a 65 to 69 years ........................................................ | 502 | 111 | 22.2 | 104 | 20.7 | 8 | 6.8 | 391 |
| 70 to 74 years | 431 | 31 | 7.1 | 31 | 7.1 | - | ( ${ }^{-}$ | 401 |
| 75 years and over ................................... | 807 | 38 | 4.8 | 38 | 4.7 | 1 | (2) | 769 |

A-13. Employment status of the civilian noninstitutional population by age, sex, and race - Continued
(Numbers in thousands)

| Age, sex, and race | January 2003 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Civilian noninstitutional population | Civilian labor force |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | Total | Percent of population | Employed |  | Unemployed |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Not } \\ & \text { in } \\ & \text { labor } \\ & \text { force } \end{aligned}$ |
|  |  |  |  | Total | Percent of population | Number | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Percent } \\ & \text { of } \\ & \text { labor } \\ & \text { force } \end{aligned}$ |  |
| ASIAN 1 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 16 years and over | 8,992 | 6,036 | 67.1 | 5,698 | 63.4 | 338 | 5.6 | 2,956 |
| 16 to 19 years | 587 | 164 | 27.9 | 128 | 21.8 | 36 | 21.7 | 423 |
| 16 to 17 years ........................................... | 289 | 55 | 19.0 | 46 | 15.8 | 9 | 17.1 | 234 |
| 18 to 19 years ........................................... | 298 | 109 | 36.5 | 82 | 27.7 | 26 | 24.1 | 189 |
| 20 to 24 years ............................................ | 880 | 567 | 64.4 | 535 | 60.8 | 32 | 5.6 | 314 |
| 25 to 54 years ............................................ | 5,645 | 4,555 | 80.7 | 4,314 | 76.4 | 241 | 5.3 | 1,091 |
| 25 to 34 years ............................................ | 2,151 | 1.642 | 76.3 | 1,550 | 72.1 | 91 | 5.6 | 510 |
| 25 to 29 years .......................................... | 981 | 719 | 73.3 | 680 | 69.3 | 39 | 5.4 | 262 |
| 30 to 34 years ........................................ | 1,170 | 923 | 78.8 | 870 | 74.4 | 52 | 5.7 | 248 |
| 35 to 44 years ........................................... | 1,914 | 1,604 | 83.8 | 1,540 | 80.5 | 64 | 4.0 | 310 |
| 35 to 39 years | 986 | 825 | 83.7 | 794 | 80.5 | 31 | 3.8 | 161 |
| 40 to 44 years ....................................... | 928 | 779 | 83.9 | 746 | 80.4 | 33 | 4.2 | 149 |
| 45 to 54 years .......................................... | 1,580 | 1,309 | 82.9 | 1,224 | 77.4 | 86 | 6.5 | 271 |
| 45 to 49 years ....................................... | 886 | 726 | 81.9 | 676 | 76.2 | 50 | 6.9 | 161 |
| 50 to 54 years ......................................... | 694 | 584 | 84.1 | 548 | 79.0 | 36 | 6.1 | 110 |
| 55 to 64 years .......................................... | 949 | 601 | 63.4 | 571 | 60.2 | 30 | 5.0 | 348 |
| 55 to 59 years ........................................ | 554 | 377 | 68.2 | 366 | 66.1 | 12 | 3.1 | 176 |
| 60 to 64 years ......................................... | 395 | 224 | 56.6 | 205 | 52.0 | 18 | 8.1 | 171 |
| 65 years and over ...................................... | 930 | 150 | 16.1 | 150 | 16.1 | - | - | 781 |
| 65 to 69 years .......................................... | 345 | 103 | 29.9 | 103 | 29.9 | - | - | 242 |
| 70 to 74 years .......................................... | 253 | 21 | 8.5 | 21 | 8.5 | - | - | 231 |
| 75 years and over ................................... | 332 | 25 | 7.5 | 25 | 7.5 | - | - | 307 |

1 Beginning in 2003, persons who selected this race group only; persons who selected more than one race group are excluced. Prior to 2003, persons who reported For more information, see the "Explanatory Notes and Estimates of Error" section of this publication.

2 Data not shown where base is less than 75,000 .
NOTE: Estimates for the above race groups do not sum to totals because data are not
presented for all races. Al data have been revised back to January 2000 to reflect the introduction of Census 2000-based population controls into the household survey. Beginning in January 2003, data also reflect an additional upward adjustment to population controls and other changes to the survey. See the article, "Revisions to the information.

## A-14. Employment status of the Hispanic or Latino population by age and sex

(Numbers in thousands)

| Age and sex | January 2003 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Civilian noninsil-tutional population | Total | Percentofpopulation | Civilian labor for |  | Unemployed |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Not } \\ & \text { in } \\ & \text { labor } \\ & \text { force } \end{aligned}$ |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  | Total | Percent of population | Number | $\begin{gathered} \text { Percent } \\ \text { of } \\ \text { labor } \\ \text { force } \end{gathered}$ |  |
| HISPANIC OR LATINO ETHNICITY |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 16 years and over ....................................... | 26,994 | 18,540 | 68.7 | 16,908 | 62.6 | 1,632 | 8.8 | 8,454 |
| 16 to 19 years ........................................... | 2,517 | 943 | 37.5 | 696 | 27.6 | 247 | 26.2 | 1,574 |
| 16 to 17 years ......................................... | 1,305 | 286 | 21.9 | 186 | 14.3 | 100 | 35.0 | 1,018 |
| 18 to 19 years .......................................... | 1,212 | 656 | 54.2 | 510 | 42.0 | 147 | 22.4 | 556 |
| 20 to 24 years ........................................... | 3,522 | 2,749 | 78.0 | 2,442 | 69.3 | 307 | 11.2 | 773 |
| 25 to 54 years ........................................... | 16,955 | 13,401 | 79.0 | 12,434 | 73.3 | 967 | 7.2 | 3,554 |
| 25 to 34 years ......................................... | 7,353 | 5,835 | 79.3 | 5,371 | 73.0 | 463 | 7.9 | 1,519 |
| 25 to 29 years ....................................... | 3,740 | 2,939 | 78.6 | 2,698 | 72.1 | 241 | 8.2 | 801 |
| 30 to 34 yөars ........................................ | 3,613 | 2,895 | 80.1 | 2,673 | 74.0 | 222 | 7.7 | 718 |
| 35 to 44 years ....................................... | 5,859 | 4,787 | 81.7 | 4,496 | 76.7 | 290 | 6.1 | 1,072 |
| 35 to 39 yөars ........................................ | 3,170 | 2,561 | 80.8 | 2,394 | 75.5 | 167 | 6.5 | 609 |
| 40 to 44 years ....................................... | 2,689 | 2,226 | 82.8 | 2,103 | 78.2 | 124 | 5.6 | 463 |
| 45 to 54 years.. | 3,743 | 2,780 | 74.3 | 2,566 | 68.6 | 213 | 7.7 | 963 |
| 45 to 49 years | 2,125 | 1,648 | 77.5 | 1.523 | 71.7 | 124 | 7.5 | 478 |
| 50 to 54 years | 1,618 | 1,132 | 70.0 | 1,043 | 64.5 | 89 | 7.9 | 486 |
| 55 to 64 years .. | 2,031 | 1,182 | 58.2 | 1,102 | 54.3 | 80 | 6.8 | 849 |
| 55 to 59 years .......................................... | 1,195 | 766 | 64.1 | 720 | 60.3 | 46 | 6.1 | 429 |
| 60 to 64 years | 836 | 416 | 49.7 | 382 | 45.7 | 34 | 8.1 | 420 |
| 65 years and over ...................................... | 1,970 | 266 | 13.5 | 235 | 11.9 | 31 | 11.8 | 1,704 |
| 65 to 69 years ......................................... | 657 | 155 | 23.5 | 137 | 20.9 | 18 | 11.4 | 503 |
| 70 to 74 years... | 539 | 81 | 15.0 | 70 | 13.0 | 11 | 13.5 | 458 |
| 75 years and over ..................................... | 774 | 30 | 3.9 | 27 | 3.5 | 3 | ( ${ }^{1}$ | 744 |
| Men |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 16 years and over ....................................... | 13,803 | 11,023 | 79.9 | 10,088 | 73.1 | 935 | 8.5 | 2,780 |
| 16 to 19 years ......................................... | 1,291 | 535 | 41.4 | 385 | 29.8 | 151 | 28.2 | 756 |
| 16 to 17 years .......................................... | 655 | 147 | 22.5 | 91 | 13.9 | 56 | 38.0 | 508 |
| 18 to 19 years ......................................... | 636 | 388 | 61.0 | 293 | 46.1 | 95 | 24.4 | 248 |
| 20 to 24 years .......................................... | 1,904 | 1,686 | 88.5 | 1,531 | 80.4 | 154 | 9.2 | 218 |
| 25 to 54 years ........................................ | 8,816 | 7,996 | 90.7 | 7,413 | 84.1 | 583 | 7.3 | 820 |
| 25 to 34 years ........................................ | 3,940 | 3,663 | 93.0 | 3,360 | 85.3 | 302 | 8.3 | 278 |
| 25 to 29 years ....................................... | 2,028 | 1,883 | 92.9 | 1,721 | 84.9 | 162 | 8.6 | 145 |
| 30 to 34 years ...................................... | 1,913 | 1,780 | 93.0 | 1,639 | 85.7 | 140 | 7.9 | 133 |
| 35 to 44 years ...................................... | 3,018 | 2,787 | 92.3 | 2,630 | 87.1 | 157 | 5.6 | 231 |
| 35 to 39 years ....................................... | 1,648 | 1,536 | 93.2 | 1,449 | 87.9 | 88 | 5.7 | 112 |
| 40 to 44 years ...................................... | 1,370 | 1,251 | 91.3 | 1,181 | 86.2 | 69 | 5.6 | 119 |
| 45 to 54 years ......................................... | 1,857 | 1,546 | 83.3 | 1,423 | 76.6 | 123 | 8.0 | 311 |
| 45 to 49 yөars ....................................... | 1,064 | 912 | 85.7 | 840 | 79.0 | 72 | 7.9 | 152 |
| 50 to 54 years ........................................ | 793 | 634 | 79.9 | 583 | 73.5 | 51 | 8.1 | 159 |
| 55 to 64 years .......................................... | 959 | 643 | 67.1 | 609 | 63.5 | 35 | 5.4 | 316 |
| 55 to 59 years ......................................... | 573 | 413 | 72.1 | 400 | 69.8 | 13 | 3.1 | 160 |
| 60 to 64 years .......................................... | 385 | 230 | 59.7 | 208 | 54.1 | 22 | 9.4 | 155 |
| 65 years and over ..................................... | 833 | 163 | 19.6 | 150 | 18.0 | 13 | 7.9 | 670 |
| 65 to 69 years ........................................ | 271 | 86 | 31.6 | 75 | 27.8 | 10 | 12.0 | 185 |
| 70 to 74 years ....................................... | 243 | 51 | 20.9 | 51 24 | 20.9 7.5 | 3 | ( ${ }^{1}$ ) | 192 |
| 75 years and over ................................... | 319 | 26 | 8.3 | 24 | 7.5 | 3 | ( ${ }^{1}$ | 292 |
| Women |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 16 years and over ........................................ | 13,191 | 7,517 | 57.0 | 6,820 | 51.7 | 697 | 9.3 | 5,674 |
| 16 to 19 years .......................................... | 1,225 | 407 | 33.3 | 311 | 25.4 | 96 | 23.6 | 818 |
| 16 to 17 years ......................................... | 649 | 139 | 21.4 | 95 | 14.6 | 44 | 31.8 | 511 |
| 18 to 19 years ............................................ | 576 | 268 | 46.6 | 216 | 37.6 | 52 | 19.4 | 307 |
| 20 to 24 years .......................................... | 1,618 | 1,063 | 65.7 | 911 | 56.3 | 152 | 14.3 | 555 |
| 25 to 54 years .......................................... | 8,139 | 5,405 | 66.4 | 5,021 | 61.7 | 384 | 7.1 | 2,734 |
| 25 to 34 years ......................................... | 3,413 | 2,172 | 63.6 | 2.011 | 58.9 | 161 | 7.4 | 1,241 |
| 25 to 29 years ....................................... | 1,713 | 1,056 | 61.7 | 977 | 57.1 | 79 | 7.5 | 656 |
| 30 to 34 years ........................................ | 1,700 | 1,116 | 65.6 | 1,034 | 60.8 | 82 | 7.4 | 585 |
| 35 to 44 years ......................................... | 2,840 | 2,000 | 70.4 | 1,866 | 65.7 | 133 | 6.7 | 841 |
| 35 to 39 years ....................................... | 1,521 | 1,024 | 67.3 | 945 | 62.1 | 79 | 7.7 | 497 |
| 40 to 44 years ....................................... | 1,319 | 975 | 73.9 | 921 | 69.8 | 54 | 5.5 | 344 |
| 45 to 54 years ......................................... | 1,885 | 1,233 | 65.4 | 1,143 | 60.6 | 90 | 7.3 | 652 |
| 45 to 49 years ....................................... | 1,061 | 735 | 69.3 | 683 | 64.4 | 52 | 7.1 | 326 |
| 50 to 54 years ....................................... | 825 | 498 | 60.4 | 460 | 55.8 | 38 | 7.6 | 327 |
| 55 to 64 years .......................................... | 1,072 | 539 | 50.3 | 493 | 46.0 | 46 | 8.5 | 533 |
| 55 to 59 years ......................................... | 621 | 353 | 56.8 | 320 | 51.4 | 33 | 9.5 | 268 |
| 60 to 64 years ......................................... | 451 | 186 | 41.2 | 174 | 38.5 | 12 | 6.6 | 265 |
| 65 years and over ..................................... | 1,137 | 103 | 9.0 | 85 | 7.4 | 18 | 17.8 | 1,034 |
| 65 to 69 years ......................................... | 386 | 69 | 17.9 | 62 | 16.0 | 7 | $\left(\begin{array}{l}1 \\ 1\end{array}\right.$ | 317 |
| 70 to 74 years ......................................... | 296 | 30 | 10.2 | 19 | 6.5 | 11 | (1) | 266 |
| 75 years and over .................................... | 455 | 4 | . 8 | 4 | . 8 | - | - | 452 |

${ }^{1}$ Data not shown where base is less than 75,000 .
NOTE: Persons whose ethnicity is identified as Hispanic or Latino may be of any race. Al data have been revised back to January 2000 to reflect the introduction of Census 2000 -based population controls into the household survey. Beginning in January 2003,
data also reflect an additional upward adjustment to population controls and other changes to the survey. See the article, "Revisions to the Current Population Survey Effective in January $2003^{\prime \prime}$ in this issue for additional information.

A-15. Employment status of the civilian noninstitutional population by race, sex, age, and Hispanic or Latino ethnicity
(Numbers in thousands)

| Employment status, race, and Hispanic or Latino ethnicity | Total |  | Men, 20 years and over |  | Women, 20 years and over |  | Both sexes, 16 to 19 years |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Jan. } \\ & 2002 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Jan. } \\ & 2003 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Jan. } \\ & 2002 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Jan. } \\ & 2003 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Jan. } \\ & 2002 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Jan. } \\ & 2003 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Jan. } \\ & 2002 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Jan. } \\ & 2003 \end{aligned}$ |
| total |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Civilian noninstitutional population | 216,506 | 219,897 | 95,875 | 97,635 | 104,553 | 106,235 | 16,078 | 16,027 |
| Civilian labor force | 143,228 | 145,301 | 72,964 | 73,896 | 63,205 | 64,578 | 7,059 | 6,828 |
| Percent of population. | 66.2 | 66.1 | 76.1 | 75.7 | 60.5 | 60.8 | 43.9 | 42.6 |
| Employed | 134,177 | 135,907 | 68,408 | 69,001 | 59,927 | 61,294 | 5,843 | 5,612 |
| Unemployed | 9,051 | 9,395 | 4,556 | 4,895 | 3,278 | 3,284 | 1,216 | 1,216 |
| Unemployment rate ..... | 6.3 | 6.5 | 6.2 | 6.6 | 5.2 | 5.1 | 17.2 | 17.8 |
| Not in labor force .................................... | 73,278 | 74,596 | 22,911 | 23,739 | 41,348 | 41,657 | 9,019 | 9,200 |
| White ${ }^{1}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Civilian noninstitutional population | 179,079 | 180,460 | 80,530 | 81,418 | 85,945 | 86,555 | 12,604 | 12,487 |
| Civilian labor force .................... | 119,052 | 119,712 | 61,565 | 61,915 | 51,527 | 52,078 | 5,960 | 5,719 |
| Percent of population ... | 66.5 | 66.3 | 76.5 | 76.0 | 60.0 | 60.2 | 47.3 | 45.8 |
| Employed | 112,188 | 112,735 | 58,002 | 58,164 | 49,161 | 49,783 | 5,025 | 4,788 |
| Unemployed | 6,865 | 6,978 | 3,564 | 3,752 | 2,366 | 2,295 | 935 | 930 |
| Unemployment rate | 5.8 | 5.8 | 5.8 | 6.1 | 4.6 | 4.4 | 15.7 | 16.3 |
| Not in labor force .............. | 60,027 | 60,748 | 18,964 | 19,503 | 34,419 | 34,476 | 6,644 | 6,769 |
| Black or African American ${ }^{1}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Civilian noninstitutional population | 25,383 | 25,484 | 10,103 | 10,185 | 12,873 | 12,935 | 2,407 | 2,364 |
| Civilian labor force ........... | 16,337 | 16,270 | 7,336 | 7,258 | 8,244 | 8,299 | 757 | 712 |
| Percent of population | 64.4 | 63.8 | 72.6 | 71.3 | 64.0 | 64.2 | 31.5 | 30.1 |
| Employed ... | 14,658 | 14,496 | 6,612 | 6,419 | 7.517 | 7,575 | 529 | 503 |
| Unemployed | 1,679 | 1,774 | 724 | 840 | 727 | 724 | 229 | 210 |
| Unemployment rate | 10.3 | 10.9 | 9.9 | 11.6 | 8.8 | 8.7 | 30.2 | 29.4 |
| Not in labor force ........ | 9,046 | 9,214 | 2,768 | 2,927 | 4,629 | 4,636 | 1,649 | 1,651 |
| Asian ${ }^{1}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Civilian noninstitutional population | 9,725 | 8,992 | 4,217 | 3,944 | 4,667 | 4,461 | 841 | 587 |
| Civilian labor force | 6,408 | 6,036 | 3,292 | 3,149 | 2,842 | 2,723 | 274 | 164 |
| Percent of population | 65.9 | 67.1 | 78.1 | 79.8 | 60.9 | 61.0 | 32.6 | 27.9 |
| Employed. | 6,050 | 5,698 | 3,108 | 2,993 | 2,704 | 2,576 | 238 | 128 |
| Unemployed | 358 | 338 | 184 | 156 | 138 | 147 | 36 | 36 |
| Unemployment rate | 5.6 | 5.6 | 5.6 | 4.9 | 4.8 | 5.4 | 13.1 | 21.7 |
| Not in labor force ........................................ | 3,317 | 2,956 | 924 | 795 | 1,825 | 1,737 | 567 | 423 |
| Hispanic or Latino ethnicity |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Civilian noninstitutional population | 25,493 | 26,994 | 11,679 | 12,511 | 11,306 | 11,966 | 2,508 | 2,517 |
| Civilian labor force .................. | 17,594 | 18,540 | 9,754 | 10,488 | 6,764 | 7,110 | 1,076 | 943 |
| Percent of population ................................. | 69.0 | 68.7 | 83.5 | 83.8 | 59.8 | 59.4 | 42.9 | 37.5 |
| Employed ................. | 16,071 | 16,908 | 9,013 | 9,703 | 6,196 | 6,509 | 863 | 696 |
| Unemployed | 1,523 | 1,632 | 741 | 785 | 569 | 601 | 213 | 247 |
| Unemployment rate | 8.7 | 8.8 | 7.6 | 7.5 | 8.4 | 8.4 | 19.8 | 26.2 |
| Not in labor force ............................... | 7,899 | 8,454 | 1,925 | 2,023 | 4,542 | 4,857 | 1,432 | 1,574 |

${ }^{1}$ Beginning in 2003, persons who selected this race group only; persons who selected more than one race group are excluded. Prior to 2003, persons who reported more than one race group were included in the group they identified as the main race. For more information, see the "Explanatory Notes and Estimates of Error" section of this publication.
NOTE: Estimates for the above race groups (white, black or African American, and Asian) do not sum to totals because data are not presented for all races. In
addition, persons whose ethnicity is identified as Hispanic or Latino may be of any race and, therefore, are classified by ethnicity as well as by race. All data have been revised back to January 2000 to reflect the introduction of Census 2000-based popukation controls into the household survey. Beginning in January 2003, data also reflect an additional upward adjustment to population controls and other changes to the survey. See the article, "Revisions to the Current Population Survey Effective in January $2003^{\prime \prime}$ in this issue for additional information.

A-16. Employment status of the civilian noninstitutional population 16 to 24 years of age by school enrollment, educational attainment, sex, race, and Hispanic or Latino ethnicity
(Numbers in thousands)

| Enrollment status, educational attainment, race, and Hispanic or Latino ethnicity | January 2003 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Civilian noninstitutional population | Civilian labor foree |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | Total | Percent of population | Employed |  |  | Unemployed |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  | Total | Full time | Part time | Total | Looking full-time work | Looking for parttime work | Percent of tabor force |
| TOTAL ENROLLED |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total, 16 to 24 years ........................................ | 20,072 | 8,892 | 44.3 | 7,940 | 1,718 | 6,222 | 952 | 202 | 750 | 10.7 |
| 16 to 19 years .............................................. | 13,197 | 4,856 | 36.8 | 4,168 | 427 | 3,741 | 688 | 92 | 596 | 14.2 |
| 20 to 24 years ........................................................................... | 6,875 | 4.036 | 58.7 | 3,772 | 1,291 | 2,482 | 264 | 109 | 155 | 6.5 |
| Men .... | 9,937 | 4,174 | 42.0 | 3,671 | 876 | 2,795 | 503 | 121 | 382 | 12.0 |
| Women | 10,135 | 4,718 | 46.6 | 4,269 | 842 | 3,427 | 449 | 81 | 368 | 9.5 |
| High school .................................................. | 10,268 | 3,355 | 32.7 | 2,808 | 166 | 2,641 | 548 | 69 | 479 | 16.3 |
| College | 9,804 | 5.537 | 56.5 | 5,133 | 1,552 | 3,581 | 404 | 132 | 272 | 7.3 |
| Full-time students ......................................... | 8,384 | 4,327 | 51.6 | 3,997 | 839 | 3,158 | 329 | 99 | 231 | 7.6 |
| Part-time students ........................................ | 1,420 | 1,210 | 85.2 | 1,135 | 713 | 422 | 75 | 34 | 41 | 6.2 |
| White ${ }^{1}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total, 16 to 24 years ........................................ | 15,561 | 7,353 | 47.3 | 6,614 | 1,364 | 5,250 | 739 | 145 | 593 | 10.0 |
| 16 to 19 years .............................................. | 10,274 | 4,104 | 39.9 | 3,562 | 339 | 3,223 | 542 | 68 | 474 | 13.2 |
| 20 to 24 years ............................................ | 5,287 | 3,249 | 61.5 | 3,052 | 1,025 | 2,027 | 197 | 77 | 120 | 6.1 |
| Men .......................................................... | 7,715 | 3,439 | 44.6 | 3,040 | 689 | 2,351 | 399 | 87 | 312 | 11.6 |
| Women | 7,846 | 3,914 | 49.9 | 3,574 | 675 | 2,899 | 340 | 58 | 282 | 8.7 |
| High school ................................................. | 7,905 | 2,845 | 36.0 | 2,411 | 109 | 2,302 | 434 | 54 | 381 | 15.3 |
| College ..................................................... | 7.656 | 4,507 | 58.9 | 4,203 | 1,254 | 2,948 | 304 | 92 | 213 | 6.8 |
| Full-time students ........................................ | 6,511 | 3.517 | 54.0 | 3,269 | 655 | 2,614 | 248 | 67 | 181 | 7.0 |
| Par-time students ....................................... | 1,145 | 990 | 86.4 | 933 | 599 | 334 | 57 | 24 | 32 | 5.7 |
| Black or African American 1 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total, 16 to 24 years ........................................ | 2,841 | 914 | 32.2 | 768 | 208 | 560 | 146 | 42 | 104 | 16.0 |
| 16 to 19 years ............................................. | 1,940 | 469 | 24.2 | 368 | 61 | 307 | 101 | 20 | 80 | 21.5 |
| 20 to 24 years ............................................. | 901 | 445 | 49.4 | 400 | 147 | 253 | 45 | 22 | 24 | 10.1 |
| Men .......................................................... | 1,387 | 430 | 31.0 | 360 | 96 | 264 | 70 | 32 | 38 | 16.3 |
| Women ............. | 1,454 | 484 | 33.3 | 408 | 112 | 296 | 76 | 10 | 66 | 15.7 |
| High school .................................................. | 1,617 | 316 | 19.5 | 230 | 35 | 195 | 86 | 15 | 72 | 27.3 |
| College ................................................................................ | 1,224 | 598 | 48.9 | 538 | 173 | 366 | 60 | 27 | 32 | 10.0 |
| Full-tirne students ......................................... | 1,047 | 460 | 44.0 | 411 | 101 | 311 | 49 | 25 | 24 | 10.7 |
| Part-time students ....................................... | 177 | 138 | 77.8 | 127 | 72 | 55 | 11 | 2 | 8 | 7.7 |
| Aslan ${ }^{1}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total, 16 to 24 years ........................................ | 1,037 | 362 | 34.9 | 327 | 92 | 235 | 36 | 6 | 30 | 9.8 |
| 16 to 19 years ............................................. | 542 | 132 | 24.4 | 104 | 13 | 90 | 29 | 3 | 26 | 21.7 |
| 20 to 24 years ............................................ | 495 | 230 | 46.4 | 223 | 78 | 145 | 7 | 3 | 4 | 3.0 |
| Men ... | 503 | 201 | 40.0 | 175 | 61 | 114 | 26 |  | 26 | 12.8 |
| Women ..................................................... | 534 | 161 | 30.2 | 151 | 30 | 121 | 10 | 6 | 4 | 6.1 |
| High school ................................................. | 385 | 85 | 22.1 | 72 | 13 | 59 | 13 | - | 13 | 15.5 |
| College ..................................................... | 652 | 277 | 42.5 | 255 | 78 | 176 | 23 | 6 | 17 | 8.1 |
| Full-time students ......................................... | 590 | 225 | 38.1 | 202 | 47 | 156 | 23 | 6 | 17 | 10.0 |
| Part-time students ....................................... | 62 | 52 | $\left({ }^{2}\right)$ | 52 | 32 | 21 | - | - | - | - |
| Hispanic or Latino Ethnichty |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total, 16 to 24 years ....................................... |  | 961 | 36.9 | 828 | 270 | 558 | 132 | 27 | 106 | 13.8 |
| 16 to 19 years ............................................. | 1,848 | 486 | 26.3 | 392 | 65 | 327 | 94 | 9 | 84 | 19.3 |
| 20 to 24 years ............................................. | 758 | 475 | 62.7 | 436 | 205 | 231 | 39 | 17 | 21 | 8.1 |
| Men ........................................................... | 1,285 | 467 | 36.3 | 410 | 164 | 247 | 56 | 8 | 48 | 12.1 |
| Women ..................................................... | 1,320 | 494 | 37.4 | 418 | 107 | 311 | 76 | 18 | 58 | 15.4 |
| High school .................................................. | 1,555 | 335 | 21.5 | 250 | 35 | 215 | 85 | 10 | 75 | 25.4 |
| College ..................................................... | 1,051 | 626 | 59.6 | 579 | 235 | 343 | 48 | 17 | 31 | 7.6 |
| Full-time students ......................................... | 848 | 460 | 54.3 | 423 | 128 | 294 | 38 | 11 | 27 | 8.2 |
| Par-time students ....................................... | 203 | 166 | 82.0 | 156 | 107 | 49 | 10 | 6 | 4 | 6.0 |

[^12]A-16. Employment status of the civilian noninstitutional population 16 to $\mathbf{2 4}$ years of age by school enrollment, educational attainment, sex, race, and Hispanic or Latino ethnicity - Continued
(Numbers in thousands)

| Enrollment status, educational attainment, race, and Hispanic or Latino ethnicity | January 2003 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Civilian noninstitutional population | TotalPercent of <br> popula- <br> tion |  | Civilian labor force |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  | Employed |  |  | Unemployed |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  | Total | Full time | Part time | Total | Looking for full-time work | Looking for parttime work | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Percent } \\ & \text { of } \\ & \text { labor } \\ & \text { foree } \end{aligned}$ |
| TOTAL NOT ENROLLED |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total, 16 to 24 years ......................................... | 15,622 | 12,667 | 81.1 | 10,871 | 8,768 | 2,103 | 1,796 | 1,662 | 134 | 14.2 |
| 16 to 19 years ............................................... | 2,830 | 1,972 | 69.7 | 1,444 | 881 | 563 | 528 | 467 | 60 | 26.8 |
| 20 to 24 years ............................................. | 12,791 | 10,695 | 83.6 | 9,427 | 7,887 | 1,540 | 1,268 | 1,194 | 74 | 11.9 |
| Men | 7,993 | 7,057 | 88.3 | 5,979 | 5,103 | 876 | 1,078 | 1,021 | 56 | 15.3 |
| Women ........................................................ | 7,628 | 5,611 | 73.5 | 4,892 | 3,665 | 1,227 | 718 | 641 | 78 | 12.8 |
| Less than a high school diploma ........................... | 4,044 | 2,714 | 67.1 | 2,099 | 1,586 | 513 | 615 | 562 | 54 | 22.7 |
| High school graduates, no college ....................... | 6,579 | 5,422 | 82.4 | 4,640 | 3,713 | 927 | 782 | 744 | 38 | 14.4 |
| Less than a bachelor's degree ............................ | 3,337 | 2,966 | 88.9 | 2,683 | 2,170 | 513 | 283 | 246 | 36 | 9.5 |
| Bachelor's degree and higher .............................. | 1,662 | 1,565 | 94.2 | 1,449 | 1,299 | 150 | 116 | 110 | 6 | 7.4 |
| Whitet |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total, 16 to 24 years ........................................ | 12,366 | 10,305 | 83.3 | 8,993 | 7,342 | 1,652 | 1,312 | 1,217 | 95 | 12.7 |
| 16 to 19 years ............................................... | 2,214 | 1,615 | 73.0 | 1,226 | 759 | 468 | 389 | 339 | 50 | 24.1 |
| 20 to 24 years .............................................. | 10,153 | 8,690 | 85.6 | 7,767 | 6,583 | 1,184 | 923 | 878 | 45 | 10.6 |
| Men | 6,459 | 5,866 | 90.8 | 5,029 | 4,336 | 692 | 837 | 806 | 31 | 14.3 |
| Women ....................................................... | 5,907 | 4,440 | 75.2 | 3,965 | 3,005 | 960 | 475 | 411 | 64 | 10.7 |
| Less than a high school diploma | 3,175 | 2,234 | 70.4 | 1,777 | 1,365 | 412 | 457 | 422 | 35 | 20.5 |
| High school graduates, no college | 5,132 | 4,362 | 85.0 | 3,805 | 3,095 | 710 | 557 | 526 | 31 | 12.8 |
| Less than a bachelor's degree | 2,698 | 2,421 | 89.7 | 2,223 | 1,813 | 410 | 198 | 176 | 22 | 8.2 |
| Bachelor's degree and higher .............................. | 1,361 | 1,288 | 94.6 | 1,189 | 1,069 | 120 | 99 | 93 | 6 | 7.7 |
| Black or African American ${ }^{1}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total, 16 to 24 years ........................................ | 2,271 | 1,595 | 70.2 | 1,211 | 913 | 298 | 384 | 355 | 29 | 24.1 |
| 16 to 19 years ............................................. | 424 | 244 | 57.5 | 135 | 64 | 71 | 109 | 102 | 6 | 44.6 |
| 20 to 24 years ............................................ | 1,848 | 1,352 | 73.2 | 1,077 | 849 | 228 | 275 | 252 | 23 | 20.4 |
| Men | 1,054 | 790 | 74.9 | 592 | 462 | 131 | 198 | 182 | 16 | 25.0 |
| Women ....................................................... | 1,217 | 805 | 66.2 | 619 | 451 | 168 | 186 | 173 | 13 | 23.1 |
| Less than a high school diploma .......................... | 685 | 361 | 52.7 | 239 | 161 | 78 | 122 | 107 | 15 | 33.8 |
| High school graduates, no college ........................ | 1,032 | 752 | 72.8 | 564 | 412 | 152 | 188 | 181 | 6 | 24.9 |
| Less than a bachelor's degree ............................ | 428 | 360 | 84.2 | 295 | 236 | 59 | 64 | 56 | 8 | 17.9 |
| Bachelor's degree and higher .............................. | 126 | 123 | 97.2 | 113 | 103 | 10 | 10 | 10 | - | 8.1 |
| Asian 1 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total, $\mathbf{1 6}$ to $\mathbf{2 4}$ years | 430 | 368 |  |  |  | 58 | 31 | 29 | 3 |  |
| 16 to 19 years | 45 | 31 | $(2)$ | 24 | 21 | 4 | 7 | 4 | 3 | $\left({ }^{2}\right)$ |
| 20 to 24 years ............................................... | 385 | 337 | 87.5 | 312 | 258 | 54 | 25 | 25 | - | 7.3 |
| Men .......................................................... | 220 | 202 | 91.9 | 198 | 180 | 18 | 4 | 1 | 3 | 2.0 |
| Women ....................................................... | 210 | 166 | 78.9 | 139 | 99 | 40 | 28 | 28 | - | 16.6 |
| Less than a high school diploma .......................... | 62 | 50 | $\left({ }^{2}\right)$ | 33 | 20 | 13 | 17 | 14 | 3 | (2) |
| High school graduates, no college ........................ | 132 | 112 | 84.8 | 106 | 96 | 10 | 5 | 5 | - | 4.8 |
| Less than a bachelor's degree ............................ | 103 | 89 | 86.9 | 84 | 60 | 24 | 5 | 5 | - | 6.0 |
| Bachelor's degree and higher .............................. | 134 | 117 | 87.3 | 113 | 102 | 11 | 4 | 4 | - | 3.3 |
| Hispanic or Latino Ethnicity |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total, 16 to 24 years ......................................... | 3,433 | 2,730 | 79.5 | 2,309 | 1,931 | 378 | 421 | 393 | 28 | 15.4 |
| 16 to 19 years ............................................. | 669 | 457 | 68.3 | 304 | 223 | 81 | 153 | 138 | 15 | 33.5 |
| 20 to 24 years ............................................. | 2,764 | 2,274 | 82.3 | 2,005 | 1,708 | 297 | 268 | 254 | 14 | 11.8 |
| Men ........................................................... | 1,910 | 1,754 | 91.8 | 1,505 | 1,323 | 182 | 249 | 237 | 12 | 14.2 |
| Women ....................................................... | 1,523 | 976 | 64.1 | 804 | 607 | 196 | 173 | 156 | 16 | 17.7 |
| Less than a high school diploma .......................... | 1,582 | 1,163 | 73.5 | 946 | 792 | 153 | 217 | 206 | 11 | 18.7 |
| High schooi graduates, no college ....................... | 1,256 | 1,054 | 83.9 | 908 | 776 | 132 | 146 | 142 | 4 | 13.8 |
| Less than a bachelor's degree ............................ | 495 | 429 | 86.7 | 380 | 306 | 74 | 49 | 36 | 13 | 11.4 |
| Bachelor's degree and higher ............................. | 100 | 84 | 83.7 | 75 | 56 | 19 | 9 | 9 | - | 10.9 |

[^13]and Asian) do not sum to totals because data are not presented for all races. In addition, persons whose ethnicity is identified as Hispanic or Latino may be of any race and, theretore, are classified by ethnicity as well as by race. All data have been revised back to January 2000 to reflect the introduction of Census 2000 -based population controls into the household survey. Beginning in January 2003, data also reflect an additional upward adjustment to population controls and other changes to the survey. See the article, "Revisions to the Current Population Survey Effective in January 2003" in this issue tor additional information.

A-17. Employment status of the civilian noninstitutional population 25 years and over by educational attainment, sex, race, and Hispanic or Latino ethnicity
(Numbers in thousands)

| Sex, race, and Hispanic or Latino ethnicity | Less than a high school diploma |  | High school graduates, no college |  | Less than a bachelor's degree |  |  |  |  |  | Bachelor's degree and higher 1 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | Total | Some college, no degree |  | Associate degree |  |  |  |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Jan. } \\ & 2002 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Jan. } \\ & 2003 \end{aligned}$ |  |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Jan. } \\ 2002 \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Jan. } \\ & 2003 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Jan. } \\ & 2002 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Jan. } \\ & 2003 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Jan. } \\ & 2002 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Jan. } \\ & 2003 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Jan. } \\ & 2002 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Jan. } \\ & 2003 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Jan. } \\ & 2002 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Jan. } \\ & 2003 \end{aligned}$ |
| TOTAL |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Civilian labor force | 12,712 | 12,631 | 37,861 | 38,224 | 33,541 | 34,100 | 21,863 | 22,589 | 11,678 | 11,510 | 37,706 | 38,787 |
| Percent of population | 43.9 | 44.0 | 64.4 | 64.1 | 73.4 | 73.1 | 71.3 | 71.2 | 77.6 | 77.2 | 78.9 | 78.8 |
| Employed ................... | 11,445 | 11,305 | 35,530 | 35,895 | 31,993 | 32,343 | 20,752 | 21,284 | 11,241 | 11,059 | 36,557 | 37,553 |
| Employment-population ratio | 39.5 | 39.4 | 60.4 | 60.2 | 70.0 | 69.3 | 67.7 | 67.1 | 74.7 | 74.1 | 76.5 | 76.3 |
| Unemployed ........................ | 1,267 | 1,326 | 2,331 | 2,330 | 1,548 | 1,756 | 1,111 | 1,305 | 437 | 451 | 1,149 | 1,234 |
| Unemployment rate .. | 10.0 | 10.5 | 6.2 | 6.1 | 4.6 | 5.2 | 5.1 | 5.8 | 3.7 | 3.9 | 3.0 | 3.2 |
| Men |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Civilian labor force | 7,759 | 7,981 | 20,341 | 20,239 | 16,767 | 16,986 | 11,295 | 11,637 | 5,472 | 5,348 | 20,575 | 20,869 |
| Percent of population | 56.3 | 56.9 | 74.6 | 73.5 | 80.6 | 79.6 | 78.5 | 77.7 | 85.4 | 84.1 | 83.9 | 83.7 |
| Employed .................. | 7,010 | 7,094 | 19,018 | 18,851 | 15,865 | 15,956 | 10,665 | 10,870 | 5,200 | 5,087 | 19,896 | 20,164 |
| Employment-population ratio . | 50.8 | 50.6 | 69.7 | 68.5 | 76.3 | 74.8 | 74.1 | 72.6 | 81.2 | 80.0 | 81.1 | 80.8 |
| Unemployed ................. | 750 9.7 | 887 11.1 | 1,324 6.5 | 1,388 6.9 | 903 5.4 | 1,030 6.1 | 630 5.6 | 768 6.6 | 272 5.0 | 262 4.9 | 679 3.3 | 705 3.4 |
| Women |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Civilian labor force | 4,953 | 4,650 | 17,519 | 17,985 | 16,774 | 17,114 | 10,568 | 10,952 | 6,206 | 6,162 | 17,131 | 17,917 |
| Percent of population | 32.6 | 31.7 | 55.5 | 56.0 | 67.3 | 67.6 | 64.9 | 65.3 | 71.8 | 72.0 | 73.7 | 73.8 |
| Employed | 4,435 | 4,211 | 16,512 | 17,043 | 16,128 | 16,387 | 10,087 | 10,414 | 6,041 | 5,973 | 16,661 | 17,388 |
| Employment-population ratio | 29.2 | 28.7 | 52.3 | 53.1 | 64.7 | 64.7 | 62.0 | 62.1 | 69.9 | 69.8 | 71.7 | 71.6 |
| Unemployed ....................... | 518 | 439 | 1,008 | 942 | 646 | 727 | 481 | 537 | 165 | 189 | 471 | 529 |
| Unemployment rate | 10.4 | 9.4 | 5.8 | 5.2 | 3.9 | 4.2 | 4.6 | 4.9 | 2.7 | 3.1 | 2.7 | 3.0 |
| White ${ }^{2}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Civilian labor force | 10,170 | 10,192 | 31,571 | 31,575 | 27,699 | 27,959 | 17,828 | 18,314 | 9,870 | 9,646 | 31,885 | 32,328 |
| Percent of population | 44.0 | 44.4 | 63.8 | 63.4 | 72.6 | 72.5 | 70.1 | 70.3 | 77.7 | 76.9 | 78.8 | 78.5 |
| Employed .................. | 9,231 | 9,233 | 29,786 | 29,876 | 26,546 | 26,654 | 17,014 | 17,363 | 9,532 | 9,290 | 30,933 | 31,365 |
| Employment-population ratio | 39.9 | 40.2 | 60.2 | 60.0 | 69.6 | 69.1 | 66.9 | 66.7 | 75.1 | 74.0 | 76.4 | 76.1 |
| Unemployed ........................ | 939 | 959 | 1,784 | 1,699 | 1,152 | 1,306 | 814 | 951 | 338 | 355 | 951 | 963 |
| Unemployment rate .............. | 9.2 | 9.4 | 5.7 | 5.4 | 4.2 | 4.7 | 4.6 | 5.2 | 3.4 | 3.7 | 3.0 | 3.0 |
| Black or African American ${ }^{2}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Civilian labor force | 1,819 | 1,597 | 4,691 | 4,801 | 4,368 | 4,355 | 3,128 | 3,111 | 1,240 | 1,243 | 2,854 | 3,008 |
| Percent of population | 42.8 | 39.5 | 67.4 | 67.4 | 79.2 | 78.3 | 79.1 | 77.2 | 79.5 | 81.3 | 81.4 | 82.6 |
| Employed .................. | 1,540 | 1,312 | 4,252 | 4,306 | 4,082 | 4,016 | 2,906 | 2,844 | 1,176 | 1,172 | 2,763 | 2,882 |
| Employment-population ratio | 36.2 | 32.4 | 61.1 | 60.4 | 74.0 | 72.3 | 73.5 | 70.6 | 75.3 | 76.6 | 78.8 | 79.2 |
| Unemployed ........... | 279 | 284 | 439 | 495 | 286 | 338 | 222 | 267 | 64 | 71 | 91 | 126 |
| Unemployment rate ......... | 15.3 | 17.8 | 9.4 | 10.3 | 6.5 | 7.8 | 7.1 | 8.6 | 5.2 | 5.7 | 3.2 | 4.2 |
| Asian ${ }^{2}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Civilian labor force | 497 | 493 | 1,140 | 999 | 1,143 | 910 | 675 | 582 | 468 | 328 | 2,773 | 2,903 |
| Percent of population | 46.5 | 50.1 | 65.7 | 66.7 | 72.4 | 69.0 | 71.9 | 69.0 | 73.1 | 68.9 | 78.2 | 78.0 |
| Employed .................. | 466 | 451 | 1,087 | 923 | 1,064 | 879 | 624 | 558 | 440 | 322 | 2,669 | 2,781 |
| Employment-population ratio . | 43.7 | 45.9 | 62.7 | 61.6 | 67.4 | 66.6 | 66.5 | 66.1 | 68.8 | 67.6 | 75.3 | 74.7 |
| Unemployed ....................... | 31 | 42 | 53 | 76 | 79 | 31 | 51 | 24 | 28 | +6 | 104 | 122 |
| Unemployment rate ... | 6.2 | 8.5 | 4.6 | 7.6 | 6.9 | 3.4 | 7.6 | 4.2 | 5.9 | 1.9 | 3.8 | 4.2 |
| Hispanic or Latino ethnicity |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Civilian labor force | 4,994 | 5,244 | 4,099 | 4,368 | 2,918 | 3,161 | 2,016 | 2,245 | 902 | 915 | 1,789 | 2,076 |
| Percent of population | 60.6 | 60.1 | 74.8 | 74.5 | 82.2 | 80.0 | 81.7 | 80.8 | 83.1 | 78.3 | 83.7 | 85.6 |
| Employed ................... | 4,520 | 4,707 | 3,832 | 4,110 | 2,767 | 2,962 | 1,909 | 2,094 | 858 | 868 | 1,692 | 1,990 |
| Employment-population ratio . | 54.8 | 54.0 | 69.9 | 70.1 | 77.9 | 75.0 | 77.4 | 75.4 | 79.0 | 74.2 | 79.2 | 82.1 |
| Unemployed ....................... | 475 | 537 | 267 | 258 | 151 | 198 | 107 | 151 | 44 | 47 | 96 | 85 |
| Unemployment rate ............ | 9.5 | 10.2 | 6.5 | 5.9 | 5.2 | 6.3 | 5.3 | 6.7 | 4.9 | 5.2 | 5.4 | 4.1 |

1 Includes persons with bachelor's, master's, professional, and doctoral degrees.
2 Beginning in 2003, persons who selected this race group only; persons who selected more than one race group are excluded. Prior to 2003, persons who reported more than one race group were included in the group they identified as the main race. For more information, see the "Explanatory Notes and Estimates of Error" section of this publication.

NOTE: Estimates for the above race groups (white, black or Atrican American, and Asian) do not sum to totals because data are not presented for all races. In
addition, persons whose ethnicity is identified as Hispanic or Latino may be of any race and, therefore, are classified by ethnicity as well as by race. All data have been revised back to January 2000 to reflect the introduction of Census 2000-based population controls into the household survey. Beginning in January 2003, data also reflect an additional upward adjustment to population controls and other changes to the survey. See the article, "Revisions to the Current Population Survey Effective in January $2003^{\prime \prime}$ in this issue for additional information.

A-18. Employed and unemployed full- and part-time workers by age, sex, race, and Hispanic or Latino ethnicity
(In thousands)

| Age, sex, race, and Hispanic or Latino ethnicity | January 2003 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 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 ${ }^{2}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Not } \\ & \text { at } \\ & \text { work } \end{aligned}$ |  |  |
|  |  | 35 hours or more | 1 to 34 hours for economic or noneconomic reasons |  |  | Part time for economic reasons | ```Part time for noneconomic reasons``` |  |  |  |
| TOTAL |  |  |  | 2,820 | 24,830 | 3,350 | 20,029 | 1,451 | 7,872 | 1,523 |
| Total, 16 years and over | 111,0771,308 | 1,058 | 9,352227 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 16 to 19 years .................. |  |  |  | 23 | 4,304 | 282 | 3,851 | 171 | 560 | 1656382 |
| 16 to 17 years | 103 | 67 | 35 | - | 2,035 | 32 | 1,906 | 98 | 110 |  |
| 18 to 19 years | 1,205 | 991 | 191 | 23 | 2,268 | 250 | 1,945 | 74 | 449 | 274 |
| 20 years and over | 109,769 | 97,8478,053 | 9,125 | 2,797 | 20,527 | 3,068 | 16,178 | 1,280 | 7,312 | 867 |
| 20 to 24 years ... | $\begin{array}{r} 9,178 \\ 100,590 \end{array}$ |  | 926 | 199 | 4,021 | 677 | 3,154 | 191 | 1,304 | 228 |
| 25 years and over |  | $\begin{aligned} & 89,793 \\ & 75,926 \end{aligned}$ | 8,199 | 2,597 | 16,505 | 2,391 | 13,025 | 1,089 | 6,008 | 638 |
| 25 to 54 years .... | $\begin{array}{r} 100,590 \\ 84,777 \\ 15,813 \end{array}$ |  | 6,762 | 2,088 | 11,584 | 2,027 | 8,855 | 703 | 5,198 | 437 |
| 55 years and over. |  | 13,867 | 1,437 | 509 | 4,921 | 365 | 4,170 | 387 | . 811 | 201 |
| Men, 16 years and over | 63,621 | 57,405 | $\begin{array}{r} 4,740 \\ 135 \end{array}$ | 1,4759 | $\begin{aligned} & 8,095 \\ & 1,971 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 1,586 \\ 173 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 6,065 \\ & 1,715 \end{aligned}$ | 444 | 4,906 | 684333 |
| 16 to 19 years | 744 | 60056,806 |  |  |  |  |  | 84 | 362 |  |
| 20 years and over | 62,877 |  | $\begin{array}{r} 135 \\ 4,606 \end{array}$ | 1,466 | $\begin{aligned} & 1,971 \\ & 6,124 \end{aligned}$ | $1,413$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1,715 \\ & 4,350 \end{aligned}$ | 360 | 4,543779 | 351 |
| 20 to 24 years ... | 5,23 | 4,637 | $\begin{array}{r} 497 \\ 4,108 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 102 \\ 1,365 \end{array}$ | 1,700 | $\begin{array}{r} 365 \\ 1,049 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1,283 \\ & 3,068 \end{aligned}$ | 53308 |  | 106 |
| 25 years and over | $\begin{aligned} & 57,642 \\ & 48,582 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 52,169 \\ & 44,113 \end{aligned}$ |  |  | 4,424 |  |  |  | 3,764 | 246 |
| 25 to 54 years ... |  |  | $\begin{array}{r} 3,402 \\ 707 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 1,068 \\ 297 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 2,491 \\ & 1,933 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 867 \\ & 181 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1,468 \\ & 1,599 \end{aligned}$ | 155 | 3,265 | 147 |
| 55 years and over | 9,059 | $\begin{array}{r} 44,113 \\ 8,056 \end{array}$ |  |  |  |  |  | 153 | 499 | 99 |
| Women, 16 years and over | 47,456 | $\begin{array}{r} 41,499 \\ 458 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 4,611 \\ 92 \end{array}$ | 1,34514 |  | $\begin{array}{r} 1,764 \\ 109 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 13,964 \\ 2,136 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 1,007 \\ 88 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 2,966 \\ 197 \end{array}$ | 839323 |
| 16 to 19 years ....................... |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 20 years and over |  | $\begin{array}{r} 458 \\ 41,041 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 92 \\ 4,519 \end{array}$ | 1,331 | $\begin{array}{r} 2,332 \\ 14,403 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 109 \\ 1,655 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 2,136 \\ 11,828 \end{array}$ | 920 | $\begin{array}{r} 197 \\ 2,768 \end{array}$ | 516 |
| 20 to 24 years | 3,942 | 3,417 | 428 | 98 | 12,081 | 312 | 9,957 | 138 | 524 |  |
| 25 years and over | 42,94936,1956,754 | $\begin{array}{r} 37,624 \\ 31,814 \\ 5,811 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 4,091 \\ 3,360 \\ 731 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 1,233 \\ 1,021 \\ 212 \end{array}$ |  | 1,343 |  | 782 | 2,244 | 123 393 |
| 25 to 54 years. |  |  |  |  | 9,094 | 1,159 | 7,387 | 548 | 1,933 | 291 |
| 55 years and over |  |  |  |  | 2,987 | 183 | 2,570 | 234 | 311 | 102 |
| White ${ }^{3}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Men, 16 years and over | 53,773 | $\begin{array}{r} 48,557 \\ 517 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 3,977 \\ 93 \end{array}$ | 1,2399 | $\begin{aligned} & 6,717 \\ & 1,707 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 1,271 \\ 154 \end{array}$ | 5,0701,485 | 37668 | 3,759271 | 527 |
| 16 to 19 years ...... | $\begin{array}{r} 619 \\ 53,154 \end{array}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 263 |
| 20 years and over |  | $\begin{array}{r} 517 \\ 48,040 \end{array}$ | $3,884$ | 1,230 | $\begin{aligned} & 1,707 \\ & 5,010 \end{aligned}$ | $1,117$ | 3,584 | 309 | 3,487 | 264 |
| 20 to 24 years | 4,406 | $\begin{array}{r} 3,908 \\ 44,131 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 414 \\ 3,470 \end{array}$ | 841,146 | 1,336 | $\begin{aligned} & 288 \\ & 829 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1,010 \\ & 2,574 \end{aligned}$ | 38270 | 622 | 80 |
| 25 years and over | 48,747 |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 3,674 \\ & 1,921 \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 2,865 \\ & 2,474 \end{aligned}$ | 185 |
| 25 to 54 years | 40,897 | $\begin{array}{r} 37,135 \\ 6,996 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 2,875 \\ 595 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 887 \\ 259 \end{array}$ |  | 679 | $1,113$ | $\begin{aligned} & 129 \\ & 141 \end{aligned}$ |  | 104 |
| 55 years and over | 7,850 |  |  |  | 1,753 | 150 | 1,461 |  | 391 | 80 |
| Women, 16 years and over | 37,893 | 33,019 | 3,768 | 1,106 | 14,351 | 1,335 | 12,158 | 859 | 2,015 | 677 |
| 16 to 19 years ...................... | 479 | 378 | 89 | 12 | 1,984 | 80 | 1,819 | 84 | 136 | 260 |
| 20 years and over | 37,415 | 32,641 | 3,679 | 1,094 | 12,368 | 1,255 | 10,338 | 774 | 1,879 | 416 |
| 20 to 24 years ... | 3,201 | 2,774 | 350 | 78 | 1,875 | 243 | 1,535 | 97 | 333 | 85 |
| 25 years and over | 34,213 | 29,868 | 3,330 | 1,016 | 10,493 | 1,012 | 8,803 | 677 | 1,546 | 331 |
| 25 to 54 years ... | 28,477 | 24,940 | 2,703 | 834 | 7,818 | 854 | 6,512 | 453 | 1,295 | 236 |
| 55 years and over | 5,736 | 4,928 | 627 | 182 | 2,674 | 159 | 2,291 | 225 | 251 | 95 |
| Black or African American ${ }^{3}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Men, 16 years and over ............ | 5,817 | 5,213 | 469 | 135 | 832 | 196 | 584 | 52 | 866 | 90 |
| 16 to 19 years .................. | 63 | - 41 | 22 | - | 168 | 18 | 140 | 11 | 78 | 38 |
| 20 years and over | 5,754 | 5,172 | 447 | 135 | 664 | 178 | 445 | 41 | 788 | 52 |
| 20 to 24 years .... | 495 | 438 | 51 | 6 | 227 | 46 | 171 | 9 | 135 | 16 |
| 25 years and over ....................... | 5,260 | 4,734 | 396 | 130 | 437 | 132 | 274 | 32 | 653 | 35 |
| 25 to 54 years ..... | 4,532 | 4,111 | 320 | 102 | 320 | 108 | 190 | 22 | 580 | 25 |
| 55 years and over ........................ | 727 | 624 | 76 | 28 | 117 | 23 | 84 | 10 | 73 | 10 |
| Women, 16 years and over .............. | 6,423 | 5,682 | 591 | 150 | 1,424 | 272 | 1,075 | 77 | 698 | 120 |
| 16 to 19 years ................................ | 63 | 60 | - | 2 | , 209 | 19 | 186 | 3 | 45 | 49 |
| 20 years and over ............ | 6,360 | 5,622 | 590 | 148 | 1,215 | 253 | 889 | 73 | 653 | 71 |
| 20 to 24 years .... | 501 | 432 | 53 | 16 | 255 | 33 | 200 | 21 | 139 | 30 |
| 25 years and over | 5,859 | 5,190 | 538 | 131 | 960 | 220 | 689 | 52 | 515 | 41 |
| 25 to 54 years..... | 5,188 | 4,605 | 460 | 124 | 748 | 201 | 505 | 43 | 464 | 35 |
| 55 years and over ..................... | 671 | 585 | 78 | 8 | 212 | 19 | 184 | 9 | 50 | 6 |

See footnotes at end of table.

## HOUSEHOLD DATA

NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED
A-18. Employed and unemployed full- and part-time workers by age, sex, race, and Hispanic or Latino ethnicity - Continued
(In thousands)

| Age, sex, race, and Hispanic or Latino ethnicity | January 2003 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 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 | At work ${ }^{2}$ |  |  | Not at work |  |  |
|  |  | $\begin{gathered} 35 \\ \text { hours } \\ \text { or } \\ \text { more } \end{gathered}$ | 1 to 34 hours for economic or noneconomic reasons |  | Total | Part time for economic reasons | ```Part time for noneconomic reasons``` |  |  |  |
| Asian ${ }^{3}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 1411 | 42 |
| Men, 16 years and over | $\begin{array}{r} 2,751 \\ 31 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 2,527 \\ 18 \end{array}$ | 15713 | -67 | 31845 | 45 | 26741 | 73 |  |  |
| 16 to 19 years .................. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 26 |
| 20 years and over | 2,720 | 2,509 | 145 | 67 | 273 | 44 | 226 | 3 | 140 | 16 |
| 20 to 24 years ...... | 210 | 182 | 20 | 8 | 87 | 10 | 75 | 3 | - 140 | 214 |
| 25 years and over. | 2,510 | 2,327 | 108 | 59 | 185 | 34 | 151 | 1 |  |  |
| 25 to 54 years ...... | 2,126 | 1,967 |  | 51 | 155 | 312 | 123 |  | 121 | 95 |
| 55 years and over .................... | 384 | 360 | 16 | 9 | 31 |  | 28 | 1 | 19 |  |
| Women, 16 years and over | 2,079 | 1,892 | 134 | 53 | 54949 | 951 | 41248 | - 43 | 1416 | 13 |
| 16 to 19 years .............. |  | 1,888 | - |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 20 years and over ......... | 2,076 |  | 134 | 53 | 501 | 1 94 | 364 | 43 | ${ }_{6}^{6}$ | 11 |
| 20 to 24 years ...... | 126 | 1,89 | 6 |  | $112$ | 2569 | 73 291 | 14 | 27 108 | 29 |
| 25 years and over ....................... | $\begin{array}{r} 1,706 \\ 244 \end{array}$ | 1,769 | 128 | 53 | 389 |  | 291 | 28 | 108 |  |
| 25 to 54 years ............. |  | $\begin{array}{r} 1,556 \\ 212 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 112 \\ 16 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 37 \\ & 16 \end{aligned}$ | 327 | 654 | 23358 | -28 | 102 | $-9$ |
| 55 years and over .................... |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Hispanic or Latino ethnicity |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Men, 16 years and over .............. | 9,148 | 8,230 | 731 | 187 | 940 | 403 | 152 | 31 | 847 | 88 |
| 16 to 19 years ............................... | 194 | 168 | 26 | - | 190 |  |  | _ |  |  |
| 20 years and over ........................... | 8,953 | 8,062 | 705 | 187 | 750 | 364 | 355 | 31 | 744 | 40 |
| 20 to 24 years .............................. | 1,293 | 1,167 | 111 | 14 | 238 | 104 | 135220 | - 31 | 142 | 13 |
| 25 years and over ........................ | 7,661 | 6,894 | 594 | 173 | 511 |  |  |  |  |  |
| 25 to 54 years ........................... | 6,984676 | $\begin{array}{r} 6,266 \\ 629 \end{array}$ | 564 | 15518 | 429 | 24219 | 165 | 22 | 561 | 22 |
| 55 years and over ...................... |  |  | 30 |  | 82 |  | 55 | 8 | 42 |  |
| Women, 16 years and over |  | $\begin{array}{r} 4,686 \\ 76 \end{array}$ | 418 | 155 | 1,561 | 349 | 1,135 | 77 | 570 | 12751 |
| 16 to 19 years ....... | 935,166 |  | 14 |  | 218 | 13 | 193942 | 12 | 45 |  |
| 20 years and over ............... |  | 4,611 | 404 | 151 | 1,343 | 336 |  | 66 | 525 | 76 |
| 20 to 24 years .................................... | $\begin{array}{r} 621 \\ 4,545 \\ 4,104 \\ 441 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 557 \\ 4,053 \\ 3,656 \\ 397 \end{array}$ | 51 | $\begin{array}{r} 13 \\ 139 \\ 129 \\ 9 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 290 \\ 1,053 \\ 916 \\ 137 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 54 \\ 282 \\ 257 \\ 25 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 225 \\ & 717 \\ & 611 \\ & 106 \end{aligned}$ | 11 | 130 | 23 |
| 25 years and over. |  |  | 353 |  |  |  |  | 55 | 395 | 53 |
| 25 to 54 years ........ |  |  | 319 |  |  |  |  | 49 | 339 | 467 |
| 55 years and over .................... |  |  | 34 |  |  |  |  | 6 | 57 |  |

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.

3 Beginning in 2003, persons who selected this race group only; persons who selected more than one race group are excluded. Prior to 2003, persons who reported more than one race group were included in the group they identified as the main race. For more information, see the "Explanatory Notes and Estimates of Error section of this publication.

NOTE: Estimates for the above race groups (white, black or African American, and Asian) do not sum to totals because data are not presented for all races. In addition, persons whose ethnicity is identified as Hispanic or Latino may be of any race and, therefore, are classified by ethnicity as well as by race. All data have been revised back to January 2000 to reflect the introduction of Census 2000 -based population controls into the household survey. Beginning in January 2003, data also reflect an additional upward adjustment to population controls and other changes to the survey. See the article, "Revisions to the Current Population Survey Effective in January 2003" in this issue for additional information.

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

(In thousands)

| Occupation | Total |  | Men |  |  |  | Women |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 16 years and over |  | 16 years and over |  | 20 years and over |  | 16 years and over |  | 20 years and over |  |
|  | Jan. <br> 2002 | Jan. <br> 2003 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Jan. } \\ & 2002 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Jan. } \\ & 2003 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Jan. } \\ & 2002 \end{aligned}$ | Jan. <br> 2003 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Jan. } \\ & 2002 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Jan. } \\ & 2003 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Jan. } \\ & 2002 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Jan. } \\ & 2003 \end{aligned}$ |
| Total | 134,177 | 135,907 | 71,285 | 71,716 | 68,408 | 69,001 | 62,892 | 64,191 | 59,927 | 61,294 |
| Management, professional, and related occupations | 46,795 | 47,715 | 23,412 | 23,460 | 23,244 | 23,338 | 23,383 | 24,255 | 23,134 | 24,039 |
| Management, business, and financial operations occupations | 19,778 | 19,746 | 11,573 | 11,383 | 11,529 | 11,362 | 8,204 | 8,363 | 8,150 | 8,349 |
| Management occupations ............................ | 14,473 | 14,324 | 9,235 | 8,966 | 9,197 | 8,951 | 5,238 | 5,358 | 5,193 | 5,353 |
| Business and financial operations occupations | 5,305 | 5,422 | 2,338 | 2,417 | 2,332 | 2,411 | 2,967 | 3,005 | 2,957 | 2,996 |
| Professional and related occupations ............... | 27,017 | 27,969 | 11,839 | 12,077 | 11,714 | 11,975 | 15,179 | 15,892 | 14,984 | 15,690 |
| Computer and mathematical occupations | 3,051 | 3,278 | 2,165 | 2,355 | 2,150 | 2,341 | 886 | 923 | 886 | 916 |
| Architecture and engineering occupations | 2,764 | 2,716 | 2,380 | 2,326 | 2,363 | 2,323 | 384 | 390 | 383 | 386 |
| Life, physical, and social science occupations | 1,301 | 1,283 | 750 | 732 | 749 | 732 | 551 | 551 | 545 | 545 |
| Community and social services occupations... | 2,055 | 2,088 | 783 | 798 | 778 | 787 | 1,271 | 1,290 | 1,266 | 1,284 |
| Legal occupations | 1,419 | 1,385 | 770 | 722 | 770 | 722 | 648 | 663 | 644 | 660 |
| Education, training, and library occupations | 7,622 | 7,979 | 1,911 | 2,053 | 1,882 | 2,025 | 5,711 | 5,926 | 5,630 | 5,842 |
| Arts, design, entertainment, sports, and media occupations ................. | 2,630 | 2,669 | 1,469 | 1,415 | 1,425 | 1,379 | 1,162 | 1,254 | 1,097 | 1,192 |
| Healthcare practitioner and technical occupations ............... | 6,176 | 6,570 | 1,611 | 1,675 | 1,597 | 1,666 | 4,565 | 4,895 | 4,534 | 4,865 |
| Service occupations | 20,770 | 21,593 | 8,975 | 9,273 | 8,056 | 8,351 | 11,795 | 12,320 | 10,766 | 11,259 |
| Healthcare support occupations | 2,572 | 2,963 | 246 | 296 | 239 | 278 | 2,326 | 2,666 | 2,234 | 2,580 |
| Protective service occupations | 2,700 | 2,717 | 2,132 | 2,160 | 2,101 | 2,116 | 568 | 557 | 548 | 528 |
| Food preparation and serving related occupations | 6,728 | 7,115 | 2,990 | 3,217 | 2,333 | 2,564 | 3,738 | 3,898 | 3,094 | 3,200 |
| Building and grounds cleaning and maintenance occupations ................ | 4,667 | 4,497 | 2,814 | 2,677 | 2,681 | 2,552 | 1,853 | 1,820 | 1,790 | 1,781 |
| Personal care and service occupations ............................................. | 4,104 | 4,301 | 794 | 923 | 702 | 843 | 3,310 | 3,378 | 3,100 | 3,170 |
| Sales and office occupations | 35,314 | 35,375 | 12,644 | 12,655 | 11,775 | 11,799 | 22,671 | 22,720 | 21,145 | 21,271 |
| Sales and related occupations | 15,559 | 15,974 | 8,054 | 8,020 | 7,539 | 7,488 | 7,504 | 7,955 | 6,536 | 7,045 |
| Office and administrative support occupations ...................................... | 19,756 | 19,401 | 4,589 | 4,635 | 4,236 | 4,310 | 15,166 | 14,766 | 14,609 | 14,227 |
| Natural resources, construction, and maintenance occupations ............... | 13,021 | 13,402 | 12,364 | 12,756 | 11,928 | 12,422 | 658 | 646 | 629 | 614 |
| Farming, fishing, and forestry occupations. | 921 | 889 | 680 | 672 | 613 | 616 | 242 | 218 | 215 | 203 |
| Construction and extraction occupations | 7,623 | 7,505 | 7,434 | 7,286 | 7,158 | 7,109 | 189 | 219 | 189 | 206 |
| Installation, maintenance, and repair occupations ............................... | 4,477 | 5,009 | 4,250 | 4,799 | 4,157 | 4,696 | 227 | 210 | 224 | 205 |
| Production, transportation, and material moving occupations | 18,276 | 17,821 | 13,890 | 13,572 | 13,405 | 13,092 | 4,386 | 4,250 | 4,252 | 4,111 |
| Production occupations ................................................................. | 10,226 | 9,726 | 7,013 | 6,676 | 6,864 | 6,522 | 3,213 | 3,050 | 3,141 | 2,986 |
| Transportation and material moving occupations ................................ | 8,050 | 8,095 | 6,876 | 6,895 | 6,541 | 6,570 | 1,173 | 1,200 | 1,111 | 1,125 |

NOTE: Occupations reflect the introduction of the 2002 Census occupation classification system derived from the 2000 Standard Occupational Classification system into the Current Population Survey. Data are based on Census 2000-based population controls. Beginning in January 2003, data also reflect an additional
upward adjustment to population controls and other changes to the survey. See the article, "Revisions to the Current Population Survey Eftective in January 2003" in this issue for additional information.

## A-20. Employed persons by occupation, race, Hispanic or Latino ethnicity, and sex

(Percent distribution)

| Occupation, race, and Hispanic or Latirıo ethnicity | Total |  | Men |  | Women |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Jan. } \\ & 2002 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Jan. } \\ & 2003 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Jan. } \\ & 2002 \end{aligned}$ | Jan. <br> 2003 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Jan. } \\ & 2002 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Jan. } \\ & 2003 \end{aligned}$ |
| TOTAL |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total, 16 years and over (thousands) | 134,177 | 135,907 | 71,285 | 71,716 | 62,892 | 64,191 |
| Percent .................................................................................................... | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Management, professional, and related occupations | 34.9 | 35.1 | 32.8 | 32.7 | 37.2 | 37.8 |
| Management, business, and financial operations occupations ......................... | 14.7 | 14.5 | 16.2 | 15.9 | 13.0 | 13.0 |
| Professional and related occupations ........................................................... | 20.1 | 20.6 | 16.6 | 16.8 | 24.1 | 24.8 |
| Service occupations | 15.5 | 15.9 | 12.6 | 12.9 | 18.8 | 19.2 |
| Sales and office occupations | 26.3 | 26.0 | 17.7 | 17.6 | 36.0 | 35.4 |
| Sales and related occupations | 11.6 | 11.8 | 11.3 | 11.2 | 11.9 | 12.4 |
| Office and administrative support occupations | 14.7 | 14.3 | 6.4 | 6.5 | 24.1 | 23.0 |
| Natural resources, construction, and maintenance occupations | 9.7 | 9.9 | 17.3 | 17.8 | 1.0 | 1.0 |
| Farming, fishing, and forestry occupations ....................... | . 7 | . 7 | 1.0 | . 9 | . 4 | . 3 |
| Construction and extraction occupations ... | 5.7 | 5.5 | 10.4 | 10.2 | . 3 | . 3 |
| Installation, maintenance, and repair occupations | 3.3 | 3.7 | 6.0 | 6.7 | 4 | . 3 |
| Production, transportation, and material moving occupations .............................. | 13.6 | 13.1 | 19.5 | 18.9 | 7.0 | 6.6 |
| Production occupations ............................................. | 7.6 | 7.2 | 9.8 | 9.3 | 5.1 | 4.8 |
| Transportation and material moving occupations | 6.0 | 6.0 | 9.6 | 9.6 | 1.9 | 1.9 |
| White ${ }^{1}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total, 16 years and over (thousands) | 112,188 | 112,735 | 60,464 | 60,490 | 51,723 | 52,245 |
| Percent. | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Management, professional, and related occupations | 35.8 | 35.7 | 33.8 | 33.3 | 38.3 | 38.6 |
| Management, business, and financial operations occupations Professional and related occupations | 15.7 | 15.2 | 17.3 | 16.7 | 13.7 | 13.4 |
|  | 20.2 | 20.6 | 16.5 | 16.6 | 24.6 | 25.2 |
| Service occupations ................................................................................... | 14.4 | 14.8 | 11.6 | 11.9 | 17.7 | 18.0 |
| Sales and office occupations | 26.3 | 26.2 | 17.5 | 17.6 | 36.5 | 36.2 |
| Sales and related occupations ...... | 11.9 | 12.1 | 11.6 | 11.6 | 12.1 | 12.7 |
| Office and administrative support occupations .............................................. | 14.4 | 14.1 | 5.9 | 6.0 | 24.4 | 23.5 |
| Natural resources, construction, and maintenance occupations .......................... | 10.4 | 10.6 | 18.3 | 18.9 | 1.1 | 1.1 |
| Farming, fishing, and forestry occupations ............................................ | . 7 | . 7 | 1.0 | 1.0 | . 4 | . 4 |
| Construction and extraction occupations ....... | 6.1 | 6.0 | 11.0 | 10.9 | . 3 | . 4 |
| Installation, maintenance, and repair occupations | 3.5 | 3.9 | 6.3 | 7.0 | 4 | . 3 |
| Production, transportation, and material moving occupations ............................. | 13.1 | 12.7 | 18.8 | 18.3 | 6.4 | 6.2 |
| Production occupations <br> Transportation and material moving occupations | 7.4 | 6.9 | 9.6 | 9.2 | 4.7 | 4.3 |
|  | 5.7 | 5.7 | 9.2 | 9.1 | 1.7 | 1.9 |
| Black or African American ${ }^{1}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total, 16 years and over (thousands) | $\begin{array}{r} 14,658 \\ 100.0 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 14,496 \\ 100.0 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 6,896 \\ & 100.0 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 6,649 \\ 100.0 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 7,762 \\ & 100.0 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 7,847 \\ & 100.0 \end{aligned}$ |
| Percent ..................................... |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Management, professional, and related occupations ......................................... | 24.9 | 27.2 | 19.8 | 22.5 | 29.3 | 31.1 |
| Management, business, and financial operations occupations Professional and related occupations | 8.6 | 9.4 | 7.8 | 9.0 | 9.2 | 9.8 |
|  | 16.3 | 17.8 | 12.0 | 13.5 | 20.1 | 21.4 |
| Service occupations .................................................................................... | 23.0 | 23.2 | 20.2 | 20.1 | 25.5 | 25.9 |
| Sales and office occupations | 27.7 | 26.5 | 19.0 | 18.1 | 35.5 | 33.5 |
| Sales and related occupations $\qquad$ Office and administrative support occupations $\qquad$ | 9.9 | 9.8 | 8.8 | 8.6 | 10.8 | 10.8 |
|  | 17.9 | 16.7 | 10.2 | 9.5 | 24.7 | 22.7 |
| Natural resources, construction, and maintenance occupations ............................ | 6.4 | 6.5 | 13.0 | 13.2 | . 6 | . 8 |
| Farming, fishing, and forestry occupations Construction and extraction occupations | . 3 | 2 | . 6 | . 5 | . 1 | - |
|  | 3.8 | 3.2 | 7.9 | 6.7 | . 2 | . 3 |
| Installation, maintenance, and repair occupations .......................................... | 2.3 | 3.0 | 4.6 | 6.0 | . 3 | . 5 |
| Production, transportation, and material moving occupations ............................. | 18.0 | 16.6 | 28.0 | 26.0 | 9.1 | 8.6 |
|  | 9.0 | 8.2 | 12.1 | 10.4 | 6.2 | 6.3 |
| Production occupations <br> Trarisportation and material moving occupations | 9.0 | 8.5 | 15.8 | 15.6 | 2.9 | 2.4 |

See footnotes at end of table

A-20. Employed persons by occupation, race, Hispanic or Latino ethnicity, and sex - Continued
(Percent distribution)

| Occupation, race, and Hispanic or Latino ethnicity | Total |  | Men |  | Women |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Jan. } \\ & 2002 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Jan. } \\ & 2003 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Jan. } \\ & 2002 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Jan. } \\ & 2003 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Jan. } \\ & 2002 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Jan. } \\ & 2003 \end{aligned}$ |
| Asian ${ }^{1}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total, 16 years and over (thousands) | 6,050 | 5,698 | 3,216 | 3,069 | 2,834 | 2,628 |
| Percent ........... | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Management, professional, and related occupations | 43.4 | 46.1 | 46.3 | 47.7 | 40.2 | 44.2 |
| Management, business, and financial operations occupations .......................... | 14.3 | 16.4 | 15.7 | 16.8 | 12.8 | 15.9 |
| Protessional and related occupations ........................................................... | 29.1 | 29.7 | 30.6 | 30.9 | 27.4 | 28.3 |
| Service occupations .......................... | 16.4 | 16.8 | 13.6 | 13.4 | 19.6 | 20.7 |
| Sales and office occupations | 23.8 | 21.4 | 18.7 | 17.9 | 29.6 | 25.4 |
| Sales and related occupations ................................................................... | 11.0 | 11.1 | 10.8 | 10.4 | 11.3 | 12.1 |
| Office and administrative support occupations | 12.7 | 10.2 | 7.9 | 7.6 | 18.3 | 13.3 |
| Natural resources, construction, and maintenance occupations | 4.6 | 3.6 | 7.9 | 6.3 | . 8 | . 4 |
| Farming, fishing, and forestry occupations ........................... | . 4 | . 2 | . 5 | . 2 | . 3 | . 1 |
| Construction and extraction occupations ... | 2.1 | 1.6 | 3.8 | 3.0 | - | . 1 |
| Installation, maintenance, and repair occupations | 2.1 | 1.8 | 3.5 | 3.2 | . 4 | . 2 |
| Production, transportation, and material moving occupations .............................. | 11.8 | 12.1 | 13.5 | 14.6 | 9.9 | 9.2 |
| Production occupations | 8.3 | 8.5 | 8.2 | 8.7 | 8.5 | 8.3 |
| Transportation and material moving occupations ........................................... | 3.4 | 3.7 | 5.3 | 5.9 | 1.3 | 1.0 |
| Hispanic or Latino ethnicity |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total, 16 years and over (thousands) | 16,071 | 16,908 | 9,478 | 10,088 | 6,593 | 6,820 |
| Percent ......................................... | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Management, professional, and related occupations ........................................ | 17.2 | 18.3 | 14.1 | 15.7 | 21.6 | 22.2 |
| Management, business, and financial operations occupations | 6.9 | 7.2 | 6.6 | 6.7 | 7.4 | 7.8 |
| Professional and related occupations | 10.3 | 11.1 | 7.5 | 8.9 | 14.3 | 14.4 |
| Service occupations | 23.9 | 23.4 | 20.8 | 20.1 | 28.4 | 28.4 |
| Sales and office occupations .... | 22.0 | 22.7 | 13.7 | 14.5 | 34.0 | 34.7 |
| Sales and related occupations | 9.5 | 9.4 | 7.1 | 7.6 | 13.0 | 12.1 |
| Office and administrative support occupations | 12.5 | 13.2 | 6.6 | 6.9 | 21.0 | 22.6 |
| Natural resources, construction, and maintenance occupations ........................... | 16.7 | 15.7 | 26.7 | 24.8 | 2.4 | 2.3 |
| Farming, fishing, and forestry occupations | 2.0 | 1.7 | 2.4 | 2.1 | 1.5 | 1.2 |
| Construction and extraction occupations .............. | 11.0 | 10.0 | 18.4 | 16.4 | . 4 | . 6 |
| Installation, maintenance, and repair occupations | 3.7 | 4.0 | 5.9 | 6.2 | . 5 | . 6 |
| Production, transportation, and material moving occupations | 20.1 | 19.9 | 24.7 | 24.9 | 13.5 | 12.4 |
| Production occupations | 12.1 | 11.0 | 13.3 | 12.5 | 10.3 | 8.9 |
| Transportation and material moving occupations ................. | 8.1 | 8.8 | 11.4 | 12.4 | 3.3 | 3.5 |

[^14]as by race. Occupations reflect the introduction of the 2002 Census occupation classification system derived from the 2000 Standard Occupational Classification system into the Current Population Survey. Data are based on Census 2000 -based population controls. Beginning in January 2003, data also reflect an additional upward adjustment to population controls and other changes to the survey. See the article, "Revisions to the Current Population Survey Effective in January 2003" in this issue for additional information.

## A-21. Employed persons by Industry and occupation

(In thousands)

| Industry | January 2003 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Total } \\ & \text { em- } \\ & \text { ployed } \end{aligned}$ | Management, professional, and related occupations |  | Service occupations |  | Sales and office occupations |  | Natural resources, construction, and maintenance occupations |  |  | Production, transportation, and material moving occupations |  |
|  |  | Management, business, and financial operations occupations | Professional and related occupations | Protective service occupations | Service occupations, except protective | Sales and related occupations | Office and adminis- trative support occupa- tions | Farming, fishing, and forestry occupations | Construction and extraction occupations | Installation, maintenance, and repair occupations | Production occupations | Transportation and material moving occupations |
| Agriculture, forestry, fishing, and hunting $\qquad$ | 2,134 | 1,138 | 36 | 13 | 47 | 2 | 76 | 718 | 9 | 31 | 12 | 52 |
| Mining ............................ | 558 | 70 | 70 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 45 | - | 185 | 55 | 34 | 83 |
| Construction ................... | 9,424 | 1,359 | 251 | 8 | 39 | 90 | 584 | 7 | 6,166 | 444 | 184 | 292 |
| Manufacturing .................. | 17,256 | 2,524 | 2,190 | 41 | 213 | 679 | 1,830 | 65 | 358 | 796 | 7,166 | 1,394 |
| Durable goods ............... | 10,893 | 1,603 | 1,594 | 27 | 93 | 340 | 1,148 | 15 | 271 | 510 | 4,564 | 728 |
| Nondurable goods .......... | 6,363 | 921 | 596 | 14 | 120 | 339 | 682 | 50 | 87 | 286 | 2,603 | 666 |
| Wholesale and retail trade | 20,078 | 1,390 | 944 | 52 | 472 | 10,290 | 3,165 | 75 | 118 | 925 | 734 | 1,915 |
| Wholesale trade ............. | 4,120 | 550 | 157 | 10 | 19 | 1,457 | 738 | 64 | 30 | 173 | 141 | 783 |
| Retail trade ................... | 15,958 | 840 | 787 | 43 | 453 | 8,833 | 2,426 | 11 | 88 | 752 | 593 | 1,132 |
| Transportation and utilities | 6,772 | 719 | 305 | 56 | 310 | 116 | 1,615 | 2 | 140 | 519 | 249 | 2,743 |
| Information ...................... | 3,728 | 729 | 1,059 | 16 | 87 | 435 | 765 | - | 24 | 422 | 119 | 72 |
| Financial activities ........... | 9,598 | 3,308 | 643 | 48 | 340 | 2,291 | 2,618 | - | 87 | 141 | 39 | 84 |
| Professional and business services | 13,670 | 3,047 | 4,288 | 533 | 1,671 | 681 | 2,361 | 5 | 155 | 216 | 299 | 413 |
| Education and health services | 28,664 | 2,361 | 15,225 | 134 | 6,118 | 144 | 3,798 | 2 | 88 | 190 | 223 | 383 |
| Leisure and hospitality ...... | 11,243 | 1,393 | 724 | 136 | 7,088 | 811 | 527 | 2 | 57 | 100 | 118 | 285 |
| Other services ................ | 6,552 | 536 | 852 | 8 | 2,307 | 392 | 637 | - | 25 | 1,010 | 473 | 310 |
| Other services, except private households | 5,860 | 533 | 851 | 8 | 1,644 | 390 | 634 | - | 21 | 1,010 | 471 | 298 |
| Private households ......... | 692 | 4 |  |  | 663 | 2 | 3 |  | 4 | 1,010 | 2 | 12 |
| Public administration ........ | 6,231 | 1,171 | 1,383 | 1,667 | 178 | 40 | 1,381 | 14 | 93 | 159 | 77 | 68 |

NOTE: Industries and occupations reflect the introduction of the 2002 Census industry and occupation classification systems derived from the 2002 North American Industry Classification System and the 2000 Standard Occupational Classification system into the Current Population Survey. Data are based on

Census 2000-based population controls. Beginning in January 2003, data also reflect an additional upward adjustment to population controls and other changes to the survey. See the article, "Revisions to the Current Population Survey Effective in January 2003" in this issue for additional information.

A-22. Employed persons in agriculture and related and in nonagricultural industries by age, sex, and class of worker
(In thousands)


NOTE: Industries reflect the introduction of the 2002 Census industry classification system derived from the North American Industry Classification System into the Current Population Survey. All data have been revised back to January 2000 to reflect the introduction of Census 2000-based population
controls into the household survey. Beginning in January 2003, data also reflect an additional upward adjustment to population controls and other changes to the survey. See the article, "Revisions to the Current Population Survey Effective in January 2003" in this issue for additional information.

HOUSEHOLD DATA
NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED
A-23. Persons at work in agriculture and related and in nonagricultural industries by hours of work

| Hours of work | January 2003 |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Thousands of persons |  |  | Percent distribution |  |  |
|  | All industries | Agriculture and related industries | Nonagricultural industries | All industries | Agriculture and related industries | Nonagricultural industries |
| Total, 16 years and over ..................................................... | 131,635 | 1,980 | 129,655 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| 1 to 34 hours | 31,915 | 633 | 31,282 | 24.2 | 32.0 | 24.1 |
| 1 to 4 hours ....................................................................... | 1,349 | 42 | 1,307 | 1.0 | 2.1 | 1.0 |
| 5 to 14 hours | 5,475 | 194 | 5,281 | 4.2 | 9.8 | 4.1 |
| 15 to 29 hours | 15,865 | 261 | 15,604 | 12.1 | 13.2 | 12.0 |
| 30 to 34 hours | 9,226 | 136 | 9,090 | 7.0 | 6.9 | 7.0 |
| 35 hours and over ............................................................... | 99,721 | 1,347 | 98,374 | 75.8 | 68.0 | 75.9 |
| 35 to 39 hours | 8,986 | 82 | 8,904 | 6.8 | 4.1 | 6.9 |
| 40 hours | 54,542 | 518 | 54,024 | 41.4 | 26.1 | 41.7 |
| 41 hours and over | 36,193 | 747 | 35,446 | 27.5 | 37.7 | 27.3 |
| 41 to 48 hours | 13,285 | 124 | 13,161 | 10.1 | 6.2 | 10.2 |
| 49 to 59 hours ....................................................................... | 13,528 | 223 | 13,306 | 10.3 | 11.3 | 10.3 |
| 60 hours and over ............................................................. | 9,380 | 401 | 8,979 | 7.1 | 20.2 | 6.9 |
| Average hours, total at work | 38.8 | 40.3 | 38.7 | - | - | - |
| Average hours, persons who usually work full time ..................... | 42.7 | 46.3 | 42.7 | - | - | - |

NOTE: Industries reflect the introduction of the 2002 Census industry classification system derived from the North American Industry Classification System into the Current Population Survey. All data have been revised back to January 2000 to reflect the introduction of Census 2000 -based population
controls into the household survey. Beginning in January 2003, data also reflect an additional upward adjustment to population controls and other changes to the survey. See the article, "Revisions to the Current Population Survey Effective in January $2003^{\prime \prime}$ in this issue for additional information.

A-24. Persons at work 1 to $\mathbf{3 4}$ hours in all and in nonagricultural industries by reason for working less than $\mathbf{3 5}$ hours and usual full- or part-time status
(Numbers in thousands)

| Reason for working less than 35 hours | January 2003 |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 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 .................................................................. | 31,915 | 9,352 | 22,563 | 31,282 | 9,119 | 22,162 |
| Economic reasons | 5,135 | 1,946 | 3,189 | 5,003 | 1,846 | 3,158 |
| Slack work or business conditions ...................................................... | 3,566 | 1,681 | 1,885 | 3,494 | 1,619 | 1,875 |
| Could only find part-time work | 1,245 | - | 1,245 | 1,224 | - | 1,224 |
| Seasonal work ........................................................................... | 191 | 133 | 59 | 154 | 95 | 59 |
| Job started or ended during week ...................................................... | 132 | 132 | - | 132. | 132 | - |
| Noneconomic reasons ....................................................................... | 26,780 | 7,406 | 19,374 | 26,278 | 7,273 | 19,005 |
| Child-care problems ....................................................................... | 754 | 117 | 637 | 752 | 116 | 636 |
| Other family or personal obligations | 5,684 | 753 | 4,931 | 5,595 | 745 | 4,850 |
| Health or medical limitations | 723 | - | 723 | 702 | - | 702 |
| In school or training ......................................................................... | 6,603 | 110 | 6,494 | 6,550 | 110 | 6,440 |
| Retired or Social Security limit on earnings ......................................... | 1,948 | - | 1,948 | 1,847 | - | 1,847 |
| Vacation or personal day ................................................................. | 2,274 | 2,274 | - | 2,237 | 2,237 | - |
| Holiday, legal or religious ................................................................. | 257 | 257 | - | 251 | 251 | - |
| Weather-related curtailment .............................................................. | 1,073 | 1,073 | - | 1,036 | 1,036 | - |
| All other reasons ............................................................................. | 7,463 | 2,822 | 4,641 | 7,308 | 2,779 | 4,529 |
| Average hours: |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Economic reasons ......................................................................... | 22.5 | 23.7 | 21.8 | 22.6 | 23.9 | 21.8 |
| Other reasons .................................................................................. | 21.0 | 25.5 | 19.3 | 21.1 | 25.6 | 19.3 |

NOTE: Industries reflect the introduction of the 2002 Census industry classification system derived from the North American Industry Classification System into the Current Population Survey. All data have been revised back to January 2000 to reflect the introduction of Census 2000-based population
controls into the household survey. Beginning in January 2003, data also reflect an additional upward adjustment to population controls and other changes to the survey. See the article, "Revisions to the Current Population Survey Effective in January 2003" in this issue for additional information.

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

| Industry and class of worker | January 2003 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 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 .................................................. | 129,655 | 31,282 | 5,003 | 7,273 | 19,005 | 98,374 | 38.7 | 42.7 |
| Wage and salary workers .................................................... | 121,049 | 28,294 | 4,387 | 6,727 | 17,179 | 92,756 | 38.8 | 42.6 |
| Mining ......................................................................... | 546 | 49 | 11 | 20 | 19 | 497 | 47.0 | 48.2 |
| Construction ................................................................. | 9,017 | 1,791 | 679 | 629 | 483 | 7,226 | 39.8 | 41.6 |
| Manufacturing ................................................................ | 16,860 | 1,795 | 435 | 865 | 495 | 15,066 | 42.1 | 42.9 |
| Durable goods ............................................................. | 10,654 | 1,051 | 207 | 584 | 260 | 9,603 | 42.2 | 42.9 |
| Nondurable goods ........................................................ | 6,206 | 743 | 228 | 281 | 235 | 5,463 | 41.8 | 42.9 |
| Wholesale and retail trade ............................................... | 19,447 | 5,637 | 828 | 971 | 3,838 | 13,811 | 37.7 | 43.0 |
| Transportation and utilities .............................................. | 6,531 | 1,012 | 191 | 370 | 450 | 5,519 | 42.0 | 43.9 |
| Information | 3,627 | 719 | 110 | 213 | 395 | 2,908 | 39.7 | 42.6 |
| Financial activities ......................................................... | 9,371 | 1,704 | 171 | 585 | 948 | 7,667 | 40.0 | 42.6 |
| Professional and business services .................................. | 13,231 | 3,071 | 659 | 695 | 1,718 | 10,159 | 39.2 | 43.2 |
| Education and health services ......................................... | 27,748 | 8,021 | 642 | 1,748 | 5,631 | 19,728 | 37.2 | 42.1 |
| Leisure and hospitality .................................................... | 10,871 | 4,540 | 905 | 444 | 3,192 | 6,331 | 34.1 | 42.4 |
| Other services ............................................................. | 6,335 | 2,132 | 332 | 272 | 1,528 | 4,203 | 36.5 | 43.3 |
| Other services, except private households ........................ | 5,673 | 1,743 | 243 | 248 | 1,252 | 3,930 | 37.5 | 43.5 |
| Private households ...................................................... | 662 | 389 | 89 | 24 | 276 | 273 | 28.4 | 40.1 |
| Public administration ..................................................... | 6,070 | 812 | 42 | 462 | 308 | 5,258 | 40.9 | 42.2 |
| Self-employed workers ...................................................... | 8,550 | 2,948 | 611 | 542 4 | 1,795 30 | 5,601 17 | ${ }^{37.7}$ | 44.5 |
| Unpaid family workers .................................................... | 56 | 40 | 6 | 4 | 30 | 17 | $\left({ }^{(1)}\right.$ | () |

1 Data not shown where base is less than 75,000
NOTE: Industries reflect the introduction of the 2002 Census industry classification system derived from the North American Industry Classification System into the Current Population Survey. Data are based on Census

2000-based population controls. Beginning in January 2003, data also reflect an additional upward adjustment to population controls and other changes to the survey. See the article, "Revisions to the Current Population Survey Effective in January 2003" in this issue for additional information.

## HOUSEHOLD DATA

NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED
A-26. Persons at work in nonagricultural industries by age, sex, race, Hispanic or Latino ethnicity, marital status, and usual full- or part-time status
(Numbers in thousands)

| Age, sex, race, Hispanic or Latino ethnicity, and marital status | January 2003 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 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 | 129,655 | 31,282 | 5,003 | 7,273 | 19,005 | 98,374 | 38.7 | 42.7 |
| 16 to 19 years ................. | 5,351 | 4,237 | 365 | 123 | 3,749 | 1,113 | 21.8 | 37.8 |
| 16 to 17 years. | 2,004 | 1,928 | 40 | 24 | 1,864 | +76 | 15.3 | 34.8 |
| 18 to 19 years. | 3,346 | 2,309 | 325 | 99 | 1,885 | 1,037 | 25.6 | 38.1 |
| 20 years and over | 124,305 | 27,044 | 4,639 | 7,150 | 15,255 | 97,260 | 39.5 | 42.7 |
| 20 to 24 years ... | 12,671 | 4,547 | 905 3734 | 646 6504 | 2,995 | 8,125 89 | 34.8 | 40.6 429 |
| 25 years and over ..................................................... | 111,633 | 22,498 | 3,734 | 6,504 | 12,260 | 89,135 75,429 | 40.0 | 42.9 43.0 |
| 25 55 to 54 years and over | 92,398 19,236 | 16,969 5,529 | 3,154 580 | 5,406 1,098 | 8,409 3,851 | 75,429 13,707 | 40.6 37.3 | 43.0 42.4 |
| Men, 16 years and over | 68,323 | 11,718 | 2,701 | 3,341 | 5,675 | 56,605 | 41.4 | 44.0 |
| 16 to 19 years ................ | 2,570 | 1,952 | 229 | 63 | 1,660 | 618 | 23.0 | 38.3 |
| 16 to 17 years | 920 | 876 | 27 | 16 | 832 | 45 | 16.2 | 34.5 |
| 18 to 19 years | 1,649 | 1,076 | 202 | 47 | 827 | 573 | 26.7 | 38.7 |
| 20 years and over | 65,753 | 9,766 | 2,472 | 3,278 | 4,016 | 55,987 | 42.1 | 44.0 |
| 20 to 24 years ... | 6,667 | 2,033 | 535 | 296 | 1,201 | 4,634 | 36.3 | 41.3 |
| 25 years and over | 59,086 | 7,733 | 1,937 | 2,982 | 2,814 | 51,353 | 42.7 | 44.3 |
| 25 to 54 years | 48,963 | 5,479 | 1,614 | 2,495 | 1,370 | 43,484 | 43.4 | 44.4 |
| 55 years and over | 10,123 | 2,254 | 322 | 487 | 1,445 | 7,869 | 39.8 | 43.7 |
| Women, 16 years and over .......................................... | 61,333 | 19,564 | 2,303 | 3,932 | 13,329 | 41,769 | 35.8 | 41.0 |
| 16 to 19 years ............................................................... | 2,781 | 2,285 | 136 | 60 | 2,090 | 495 | 20.6 | 37.2 |
| 16 to 17 years | 1,084 | 1,053 | 13 | 8 | 1,032 | 31 | 14.5 | 35.3 |
| 18 to 19 years. | 1,697 | 1,233 | 123 | 53 | 1,058 | 464 | 24.6 | 37.3 |
| 20 years and over | 58,552 | 17,278 | 2,167 | 3,872 | 11,240 | 41,274 | 36.5 | 41.0 |
| 20 to 24 years ..... | 6,005 | 2,514 | , 370 | 350 | 1,794 | 3,491 37 | 33.1 | 39.7 |
| 25 years and over | 52,547 | 14,764 11,490 | 1,797 1,540 | 3,522 | 9,445 7,039 | 37,783 31,945 | 36.9 374 | 41.1 |
| 25 to 54 years..... 55 years and over | 43,434 9,113 | 11,490 3,275 | 1,540 | 2,911 | 7,039 $\mathbf{2 , 4 0 6}$ | 31,945 5,838 | 37.4 34.5 | 41.2 40.7 |
| Race and Hispanic or Latino ethnicity |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| White, 16 years and over 1 | 107,267 | 26,275 | 3,974 | 5,983 | 16,317 | 80,992 | 38.8 | 42.9 |
| Men ........................................................................... | 57,486 | 9,712 | 2,197 | 2,781 | 4,734 | 47,774 | 41.6 | 44.2 |
| Women | 49,781 | 16,563 | 1,777 | 3,202 | 11,583 | 33,218 | 35.5 | 41.0 |
| Black or African American, 16 years and over 1 | 14,045 | 3,096 | 643 | 861 | 1,592 | 10,950 | 38.3 | 41.2 |
| Men . | 6,425 | 1,213 | 302 | 350 511 | , 5631 | 5,212 $\mathbf{5 , 7 3 7}$ | 39.6 372 | 42.1 40.4 |
| Women | 7,620 | 1,882 | 341 | 511 | 1,031 | 5,737 | 37.2 | 40.4 |
| Asian, 16 years and over 1 | 5,512 | 1,084 | 186 | 240 | 659 | 4,427 | 39.7 | 43.0 |
| Men .................................. | 2,983 | 450 | 79 | 122 | 249 | 2,532 | 41.2 | 43.6 |
| Women ....................................................................................................... | 2,529 | 634 | 106 | 118 | 410 | 1,895 | 37.9 | 42.2 |
| Hispanic or Latino, 16 years and over ........................... | 16,144 | 3,360 | 1,068 | 724 | 1,568 | 12,784 | 38.4 | 41.2 |
| Men .... | 9,614 | 1,528 | 643 | 416 | 469 | 8,085 | 40.0 | 41.8 |
| Women | 6,530 | 1,832 | 425 | 308 | 1,099 | 4,698 | 36.1 | 40.3 |
| Marital status |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Men, 16 years and over: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Married, spouse present .............................................. | 41,803 | 4,848 | 1,107 | 1,980 | 1,761 | 36,955 | 43.4 | 44.8 |
| Widowed, divorced, or separated ................................... | 8,208 | 1,395 | 441 | 482 | 472 | 6,813 | 41.2 | 43.1 |
| Never married ............................................................ | 18,312 | 5,475 | 1,153 | 880 | 3,443 | 12,837 | 36.8 | 42.1 |
| Women, 16 years and over: |  | 10,327 | 967 | 2,109 | 7,251 | 22,656 | 36.0 | 41.0 |
| Widowed, divorced, or separated .............................................................. | 12,554 | 10,217 | 557 | 2,941 | 1,719 | 9,337 | 37.8 | 41.3 |
| Never married .......................... | 15,795 | 6,020 | 778 | 882 | 4,360 | 9,775 | 33.8 | 40.7 |

1 Beginning in 2003, persons who selected this race group only; persons who selected more than one race group are excluded. Prior to 2003, persons who reported more than one race group were included in the group they identified as the main race. For more information, see the "Explanatory Notes and Estimates of Error" section of this publication.
NOTE: Estimates for the above race groups (white, black or African American, and Asian) do not sum to totals because data are not presented for all races. In addition, persons whose ethnicity is identified as Hispanic or Latino may be of any race and, therefore, are classified by ethnicity as well as by race.

Nonagricultural industries reflect the introduction of the 2002 Census industry classification system derived from the 2002 North American Industry Classification System into the Current Population Survey. All data have been revised back to January 2000 to reflect the introduction of Census 2000-based population controls into the household survey. Beginning in January 2003, data also reflect an additional upward adjustment to population controls and other changes to the survey. See the article, "Revisions to the Current Population Survey Effective in January 2003" in this issue for additional information.

## A-27. Persons at work by occupation, sex, and usual full- or part-time status

(Numbers in thousands)

| Occupation and sex | January 2003 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Total at work | Worked 1 to 34 hours |  |  |  | Worked 35 hours or more | Average hours |  |
|  |  | Total | For economic reasons | For noneconomic reasons |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  | Usually work full time | Usually work part time |  | at work | usually work full time |
| Total, 16 years and over ........................................................... | 131,635 | 31,915 | 5,135 | 7,406 | 19,374 | 99,721 | 38.8 | 42.7 |
| Management, professional, and related occupations | 46,221 | 8,855 | 894 | 2,663 | 5,298 | 37,366 | 41.0 | 44.1 |
| Management, business, and financial operations occupations | 19,156 | 2,638 | 316 | 990 | 1,332 | 16,518 | 43.5 | 45.5 |
| Professional and related occupations ............................................ | 27,065 | 6,217 | 577 | 1,673 | 3,967 | 20,848 | 39.2 | 43.0 |
| Service occupations ..................................................................... | 20,830 | 7,964 | 1,392 | 1,006 | 5,567 | 12,865 | 34.4 | 41.5 |
| Sales and office occupations | 34,321 | 9,571 | 1,145 | 1,941 | 6,485 | 24,750 | 37.2 | 41.9 |
| Sales and related occupations | 15,447 | 4,483 | 669 | 673 | 3,141 | 10,964 | 38.1 | 43.9 |
| Office and administrative support occupations ................................ | 18,874 | 5,088 | 476 | 1,268 | 3,344 | 13,786 | 36.4 | 40.4 |
| Natural resources, construction, and maintenance occupations ${ }^{1}$......... | 12,952 | 2,293 | 867 | 836 | 590 | 10,659 | 40.2 | 41.8 |
| Construction and extraction occupations ....................................... | 7,198 | 1,481 | 653 | 542 | 286 | 5,716 | 39.2 | 40.8 |
| Installation, maintenance, and repair occupations ........................... | 4,908 | 569 | 144 | 238 | 186 | 4,339 | 41.9 | 43.0 |
| Production, transportation, and material moving occupations ............... | 17,312 | 3,232 | 837 | 960 | 1,434 | 14,080 | 40.0 | 42.4 |
| Production occupations .............................................................. | 9,489 | 1,490 | 394 | 604 | 492 | 7,999 | 40.2 | 41.6 |
| Transportation and material moving occupations ............................. | 7,823 | 1,742 | 443 | 356 | 943 | 6,081 | 39.9 | 43.5 |
| Men, 16 years and over | 69,797 | 12,104 | 2,811 | 3,439 | 5,854 | 57,693 | 41.4 | 44.0 |
| Management, professional, and related occupations .......................... | 22,876 | 2,871 | 468 | 1,065 | 1,339 | 20,005 | 44.1 | 46.0 |
| Management, business, and financial operations occupations | 11,085 | 1,080 | 203 | 462 | 416 | 10,005 | 45.9 | 47.1 |
| Professional and related occupations ............................................ | 11,792 | 1,791 | 265 | 603 | 923 | 10,001 | 42.4 | 44.9 |
| Service occupations ..................................................................... | 8,978 | 2,550 | 550 | 430 | 1,570 | 6,428 | 37.3 | 42.5 |
| Sales and office occupations | 12,388 | 2,383 | 378 | 468 | 1,536 | 10,005 | 40.9 | 44.6 |
| Sales and related occupations .................................................... | 7,838 | 1,397 | 220 | 237 | 939 | 6,441 | 42.4 | 46.1 |
| Office and administrative support occupations ................................ | 4,550 | 986 | 158 | 231 | 597 | 3,564 | 38.5 | 42.0 |
| Natural resources, construction, and maintenance occupations ${ }^{1}$......... | 12,335 | 2,123 | 828 | 790 | 505 | 10,212 | 40.4 | 41.8 |
| Construction and extraction occupations ........................................ | 6,991 | 1,416 | 636 | 520 | 260 | 5,576 | 39.3 | 40.8 |
| Installation, maintenance, and repair occupations ........................... | 4,704 | 535 | 139 | 223 | 173 | 4,169 | 42.0 | 43.1 |
| Production, transportation, and material moving occupations ............... | 13,220 | 2,177 | 586 | 686 | 905 | 11,043 | 41.0 | 43.0 |
| Production occupations .............................................................. | 6,547 | 811 | 226 | 384 | 202 | 5,735 | 41.3 | 42.2 |
| Transportation and material moving occupations ....................................................................... | 6,673 | 1,365 | 360 | 302 | 703 | 5,308 | 40.6 | 43.9 |
| Women, 16 years and over ....................................................... | 61,838 | 19,810 | 2,324 | 3,967 | 13,520 | 42,028 | 35.8 | 41.0 |
| Management, professional, and related occupations ......................... | 23,344 | 5,984 | 426 | 1,598 | 3,960 | 17,360 | 38.0 | 42.0 |
| Management, business, and financial operations occupations .......... | 8,071 | 1,557 | 114 | 528 | 916 | 6,513 | 40.2 | 43.1 |
| Professional and related occupations ............................................ | 15,273 | 4,426 | 312 | 1,070 | 3,044 | 10,847 | 36.8 | 41.3 |
| Service occupations | 11,852 | 5,414 | 842 | 576 | 3,997 | 6,438 | 32.2 | 40.4 |
| Sales and office occupations | 21,933 | 7,188 | 767 | 1,472 | 4,949 | 14,745 | 35.0 | 40.2 |
| Sales and related occupations | 7,609 | 3,086 | 449 | 435 | 2,202 | 4,523 | 33.8 | 41.0 |
| Office and administrative support occupations | 14,324 | 4,102 | 318 | 1,037 | 2,746 | 10,222 | 35.7 | 39.9 |
| Natural resources, construction, and maintenance occupations ${ }^{1}$.. | 616 | 169 | 39 | 45 | 85 | 447 | 37.2 | 40.8 |
| Construction and extraction occupations ....................................... | 206 | 66 | 17 | 22 | 26 | 141 | 36.5 | 39.8 |
| Installation, maintenance, and repair occupations ........................... | 204 | 34 | 5 | 15 | 14 | 170 | 39.7 | 41.3 |
| Production, transportation, and material moving occupations ............... | 4,092 | 1,055 | 251 | 274 | 530 | 3,037 | 37.0 | 40.4 |
| Production occupations .............................................................. | 2,942 | 678 | 168 | 220 | 290 | 2,264 | 37.7 | 40.2 |
| Transportation and material moving occupations ............................. | 1,150 | 377 | 83 | 54 | 240 | 774 | 35.4 | 41.0 |

1 Includes farming, fishing, and forestry occupations, not shown separately.
NOTE: Occupations reflect the introduction of the 2002 Census occupation classification system derived from the 2000 Standard Occupational Classification system into the Current Population Survey. Data are based on

Census 2000 -based population controls. Beginning in January 2003, data also reflect an additional upward adjustment to population controls and other changes to the survey. See the article, "Revisions to the Current Population Survey Effective in January 2003" in this issue for additional information.

A-28. Unemployed persons by marital status, race, Hispanic or Latino ethnicity, age, and sex

| Marital status, race, Hispanic or Latino ethnicity, and age | Men |  |  |  | Women |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Thousands of persons |  | Unemployment rates |  | Thousands of persons |  | Unemployment rates |  |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Jan. } \\ & 2002 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Jan. } \\ & 2003 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Jan. } \\ & 2002 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Jan. } \\ & 2003 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Jan. } \\ & 2002 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Jan. } \\ & 2003 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Jan. } \\ & 2002 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Jan. } \\ & 2003 \end{aligned}$ |
| Total, 16 years and over | 5,235 | 5,590 | 6.8 | 7.2 | 3,816 | 3,804 | 5.7 | 5.6 |
| Married, spouse present ... | 1,996 | 2,066 | 4.4 | 4.5 | 1,319 | 1,279 | 3.7 | 3.6 |
| Widowed, divorced, or separated | 730 | 847 | 7.7 | 8.9 | 846 | 867 | 6.2 | 6.2 |
| Never married | 2,508 | 2,678 | 11.6 | 12.3 | 1,651 | 1,658 | 9.3 | 9.2 |
| White, 16 years and over 1 | 4,063 | 4,286 | 6.3 | 6.6 | 2,802 | 2,692 | 5.1 | 4.9 |
| Married, spouse present ...... | 1,648 | 1,641 | 4.2 | 4.2 | 1,060 | 986 | 3.5 | 3.2 |
| Widowed, divorced, or separated | 588 | 656 | 7.5 | 8.3 | 673 | 659 | 6.2 | 6.0 |
| Never married ........................... | 1,827 | 1,988 | 10.5 | 11.4 | 1,069 | 1,047 | 8.1 | 7.9 |
| Black or African American, 16 years and over ${ }^{1}$........... | 861 | 956 | 11.1 | 12.6 | 818 | 818 | 9.5 | 9.4 |
| Married, spouse present ............................................. | 229 | 247 | 6.4 | 6.8 | 157 | 163 | 5.5 | 5.6 |
| Widowed, divorced, or separated ................................. | 113 | 151 | 9.3 | 13.2 | 146 | 153 | 6.5 | 6.7 |
| Never married .......................................................... | 519 | 558 | 17.4 | 19.7 | 515 | 502 | 14.7 | 14.4 |
| Asian, 16 years and over 1 | 214 | 183 | 6.2 | 5.6 | 144 | 155 | 4.8 | 5.6 |
| Married, spouse present ....... | 83 | 108 | 4.0 | 5.3 | 78 | 90 | 4.6 | 5.4 |
| Widowed, divorced, or separated ................................. | 16 | 8 | 6.1 | 3.6 | 16 | 18 | 3.4 | 4.6 |
| Never married .......................................................... | 115 | 67 | 10.5 | 6.7 | 49 | 47 | 6.2 | 6.4 |
| Hispanic or Latino, 16 years and over ......................... | 844 | 935 | 8.2 | 8.5 | 679 | 697 | 9.3 | 9.3 |
| Married, spouse present ............................................. | 338 | 382 | 6.0 | 6.4 | 275 | 271 | 7.6 | 7.2 |
| Widowed, divorced, or separated ................................ | 108 | 119 | 8.9 | 8.8 | 132 | 159 | 9.9 | 10.2 |
| Never married ........................................................... | 397 | 435 | 11.3 | 11.8 | 272 | 266 | 11.9 | 12.1 |
| Total, 25 years and over ........................................... | 3,654 | 4,010 | 5.6 | 6.1 | 2,642 | 2,637 | 4.7 | 4.6 |
| Married, spouse present ............................................. | 1,885 | 1,980 | 4.3 | 4.4 | 1,200 | 1,171 | 3.5 | 3.4 |
| Widowed, divorced, or separated ................................. | 707 | 816 | 7.6 | 8.8 | 786 | 806 | 5.9 | 5.9 |
| Never married .......................................................... | 1,062 | 1,213 | 8.9 | 10.1 | 656 | 659 | 7.1 | 7.0 |
| White, 25 years and over ${ }^{1}$...................................... | 2,875 | 3,050 | 5.2 | 5.5 | 1,952 | 1,877 | 4.2 | 4.0 |
| Married, spouse present ............................................. | 1,552 | 1,563 | 4.1 | 4.1 | 960 | 907 | 3.3 | 3.1 |
| Widowed, divorced, or separated ................................. | 568 | 631 | 7.4 | 8.3 | 618 | 612 | 5.9 | 5.8 |
| Never married ........................................................... | 755 | 856 | 8.1 | 9.1 | 373 | 358 | 5.8 | 5.5 |
| Black or African American, 25 years and over ${ }^{1}$........... | 558 | 688 | 8.6 | 10.8 | 538 | 556 | 7.4 | 7.5 |
| Married, spouse present ............................................. | 220 | 242 | 6.3 | 6.9 | 147 | 142 | 5.4 | 5.1 |
| Widowed, divorced, or separated ................................. | 109 | 145 | 9.2 | 12.9 | 141 | 139 | 6.4 | 6.2 |
| Never married .......................................................... | 229 | 301 | 12.7 | 17.4 | 250 | 274 | 10.8 | 11.8 |
| Asian, 25 years and over ${ }^{1}$........................................ | 156 | 153 | 5.2 | 5.4 | 111 | 117 | 4.3 | 4.8 |
| Married, spouse present ............................................ | 83 | 108 | 4.1 | 5.4 | 75 | 90 | 4.5 | 5.6 |
| Widowed, divorced, or separated ................................. | 16 | 8 | 6.3 | 3.7 | 16 | 18 | 3.5 | 4.6 |
| Never married ........................................................... | 57 | 38 | 8.3 | 6.0 | 20 | 10 | 4.6 | 2.1 |
| Hispanic or Latino, 25 years and over ........................ | 553 | 630 | 6.8 | 7.2 | 436 | 448 | 7.7 | 7.4 |
| Married, spouse present ............................................. | 295 | 360 | 5.6 | 6.4 | 234 | 237 | 7.0 | 6.9 |
| Widowed, divorced, or separated ................................. | 99 | 109 | 8.7 | 8.5 | 104 | 144 | 8.3 | 9.7 |
| Never married ........................................................... | 159 | 161 | 9.1 | 8.3 | 99 | 67 | 9.0 | 6.0 |

${ }^{1}$ Beginning in 2003, persons who selected this race group only; persons who selected more than one race group are excluded. Prior to 2003, persons who reported more than one race group were included in the group they identified as the main race. For more information, see the "Explanatory Notes and Estimates of Error' section of this publication.

NOTE: Estimates for the above race groups (white, black or African American, and Asian) do not sum to totals because data are not presented for all races. In addition, persons whose ethnicity is identified as Hispanic
or Latino may be of any race and, therefore, are classified by ethnicity as well as by race. All data have been revised back to January 2000 to reflect the introduction of Census 2000-based population controls into the household survey. Beginning in January 2003, data also reflect an additional upward adjustment to population controls and other changes to the survey. See the article, "Revisions to the Current Population Survey Effective in January 2003 " in this issue for additional information.

## A-29. Unemployed persons by occupation and sex

| Occupation | Thousands of persons |  | Unemployment rates |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Total |  | Total |  | Men |  | Women |  |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Jan. } \\ & 2002 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Jan. } \\ & 2003 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Jan. } \\ & 2002 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Jan. } \\ & 2003 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Jan. } \\ & 2002 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Jan. } \\ & 2003 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Jan. } \\ & 2002 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Jan. } \\ & 2003 \end{aligned}$ |
| Total, 16 years and over ${ }^{1}$............................................................. | 9,051 | 9,395 | 6.3 | 6.5 | 6.8 | 7.2 | 5.7 | 5.6 |
| Management, professional, and related occupations ............................... | 1,479 | 1,603 | 3.1 | 3.2 | 3.3 | 3.4 | 2.8 | 3.1 |
| Management, business, and financial operations occupations ................ | 636 | 673 | 3.1 | 3.3 | 3.2 | 3.2 | 2.9 | 3.4 |
| Management occupations <br> Business and financial operations occupations | 458 | 510 | 3.1 | 3.4 | 3.2 | 3.4 | 2.9 | 3.4 |
|  | 177 | 163 | 3.2 | 2.9 | 3.6 | 2.5 | 3.0 | 3.3 |
| Professional and related occupations .................................................. | 843 | 929 | 3.0 | 3.2 | 3.4 | 3.6 | 2.7 | 2.9 |
| Computer and mathematical occupations .......................................... | 158 | 196 | 4.9 | 5.6 | 5.4 | 5.8 | 3.7 | 5.2 |
| Architecture and engineering occupations ......................................... | 123 | 135 | 4.2 | 4.8 | 4.0 | 4.4 | 5.7 | 7.0 |
| Life, physical, and social science occupations .................................... | 35 | 55 | 2.6 | 4.1 | 1.6 | 4.6 | 4.0 | 3.6 |
| Community and social services occupations ...................................... | 42 | 47 | 2.0 | 2.2 | 1.7 | 2.4 | 2.2 | 2.1 |
| Legal occupations ......................................................................... | 38 | 32 | 2.6 | 2.2 | 2.3 | 2.0 | 3.0 | 2.5 |
| Education, training, and library occupations ....................................... | 161 | 181 | 2.1 | 2.2 | 2.4 | 1.6 | 2.0 | 2.4 |
| Arts, design, entertainment, sports, and media occupations .................. | 182 | 194 | 6.5 | 6.8 | 5.5 | 5.4 | 7.6 | 8.3 |
| Healthcare practitioner and technical occupations ............................... | 105 | 90 | 1.7 | 1.3 | 1.3 | . 7 | 1.8 | 1.6 |
| Service occupations ......................................................................... | 1,637 | 1,730 | 7.3 | 7.4 | 7.9 | 8.7 | 6.8 | 6.4 |
| Healthcare support occupations ............................................................ | 165 | 165 | 6.0 | 5.3 | 7.8 | 5.9 | 5.9 | 5.2 |
| Protective service occupations ........................................................ | 106 | 127 | 3.8 | 4.5 | 3.5 | 3.8 | 4.9 | 7.0 |
| Food preparation and serving related occupations ................................ | 585 | 701 | 8.0 | 9.0 | 8.3 | 9.9 | 7.8 | 8.2 |
| Building and grounds cleaning and maintenance occupations ................. | 553 | 518 | 10.6 | 10.3 | 11.2 | 11.7 | 9.6 | 8.3 |
| Personal care and service occupations .............................................. | 227 | 219 | 5.2 | 4.8 | 6.1 | 7.6 | 5.0 | 4.1 |
| Sales and office occupations ............................................................... | 2,098 | 2,073 | 5.6 | 5.5 | 5.7 | 5.7 | 5.6 | 5.4 |
| Sales and related occupations ......................................................... | 913 | 992 | 5.5 | 5.8 | 4.4 | 4.7 | 6.7 | 7.0 |
| Office and administrative support occupations ..................................... | 1,185 | 1,080 | 5.7 | 5.3 | 7.9 | 7.5 | 5.0 | 4.5 |
| Natural resources, construction, and maintenance occupations ................ | 1,558 | 1,674 | 10.7 | 11.1 | 10.3 | 10.9 | 18.0 | 14.2 |
| Farming, fishing, and forestry occupations ............................................ | 192 | 145 | 17.2 | 14.0 | 15.1 | 12.0 | 22.7 | 19.9 |
| Construction and extraction occupations ............................................ | 1,125 | 1,216 | 12.9 | 13.9 | 12.5 | 14.0 | 24.6 | 12.7 |
|  | 240 | 313 | 5.1 | 5.9 | 5.1 | 5.7 | 4.7 | 9.3 |
| Production, transportation, and material moving occupations .................... | 1,844 | 1,767 | 9.2 | 9.0 | 8.3 | 8.6 | 11.7 | 10.5 |
| Production occupations <br> Transportation and material moving occupations | 982 | 915 | 8.8 | 8.6 | 7.4 | 7.7 | 11.6 | 10.5 |
|  | 862 | 852 | 9.7 | 9.5 | 9.2 | 9.4 | 12.1 | 10.3 |
| No previous work experience ............................................................. | 421 | 521 | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| 16 to 19 years ............................................................................... | 249 | 316 | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| 20 to 24 years | 88 | 101 | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| 25 years and over | 84 | 105 | - | - | - | - | - | - |

1 Includes a small number of persons whose last job was in the Armed Forces.
NOTE: Occupations reflect the introduction of the 2002 Census occupation classification system derived from the 2000 Standard Occupational Classification system into the Current Population Survey. Data are based on

Census 2000-based population controls. Beginning in January 2003, data also reflect an additional upward adjustment to population controls and other changes to the survey. See the article, "Revisions to the Current Population Survey Effective in January $2003^{n}$ in this issue for additional information.

## HOUSEHOLD DATA

 NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTEDA-30. Unemployed persons by industry and sex

| Industry | Thousands of persons |  | Unemployment rates |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Total |  | Total |  | Men |  | Women |  |
|  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Jan. } \\ 2002^{1} \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Jan. } \\ & 2003 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Jan. } \\ & 2002 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Jan. } \\ & 2003 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Jan. } \\ & 2002 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Jan. } \\ & 2003 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Jan. } \\ & 2002 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Jan. } \\ & 2003 \end{aligned}$ |
| Total, 16 years and over | 9,051 | 9,395 | 6.3 | 6.5 | 6.8 | 7.2 | 5.7 | 5.6 |
| Nonagricultural private wage and salary workers .................................... | 7,686 | 7,820 | 6.9 | 7.0 | 7.4 | 7.8 | 6.3 | 6.0 |
| Mining | 33 | 54 | 7.0 | 9.0 | 6.0 | 8.1 | (2) | 15.0 |
| Construction | 1,211 | 1,196 | 13.6 | 14.0 | 13.8 | 14.9 | 11.4 | 6.0 |
| Manufacturing .................................................................................. | 1,377 | 1,302 | 7.4 | 7.2 | 6.7 | 6.7 | 9.1 | 8.3 |
| Durable goods | 918 | 896 | 7.9 | 7.8 | 7.7 | 7.1 | 8.5 | 9.5 |
| Nonmetallic mineral products | 42 | 57 | 7.7 | 9.2 | 5.9 | 8.9 | 12.7 | 10.7 |
| Primary and fabricated metal products | 174 | 147 | 8.1 | 6.8 | 8.9 | 6.6 | 5.3 | 7.6 |
| Machinery manufacturing | 115 | 86 | 8.0 | 6.0 | 8.1 | 6.0 | 7.8 | 6.2 |
| Computer and electronic products | 165 | 149 | 9.2 | 8.6 | 8.4 | 8.0 | 10.8 | 9.8 |
| Electrical equipment and appliances | 63 | 29 | 9.9 | 4.6 | 10.2 | 4.8 | 9.2 | 4.2 |
| Transportation equipment . | 158 | 212 | 6.1 | 8.5 | 5.2 | 7.2 | 8.6 | 12.5 |
| Wood products .......... | 35 | 60 | 8.0 | 11.0 | 8.6 | 12.3 | $\left({ }^{2}\right)$ | 4.9 |
| Furniture and fixtures | 52 | 61 | 6.8 | 8.5 | 7.5 | 4.8 | 4.8 | 15.9 |
| Miscellaneous manufacturing ........................................................ | 114 | 96 | 9.0 | 7.7 | 8.6 | 6.9 | 9.7 | 8.8 |
| Nondurable goods | 459 | 406 | 6.7 | 6.1 | 4.8 | 5.7 | 9.7 | 6.9 |
| Food manufacturing | 116 | 117 | 6.8 | 7.1 | 5.1 | 7.7 | 99.7 | 6.1 |
| Beverage and tobacco products | 12 | 2 | 4.8 | . 9 | 5.0 | $-7$ | (2) | $\left({ }^{2}\right)$ |
| Textile, apparel, and leather | 123 | 86 | 9.5 | 8.5 | 6.2 | 7.4 | 12.0 | 9.3 |
| Paper and printing | 86 | 78 | 6.2 | 5.9 | 3.5 | 4.9 | 11.6 | 8.0 |
| Petroleum and coal products | 8 | 14 | 4.3 | 8.9 | 5.2 | 9.5 | $\left({ }^{2}\right)$ | (2) |
| Chemicals. | 68 | 41 | 5.7 | 3.1 | 5.0 | 3.5 | 6.9 | 2.4 |
| Plastic and rubber products .... | 45 | 67 | 5.2 | 7.5 | 4.3 | 6.6 | 7.1 | 9.2 |
| Wholesale and retail trade | 1,212 | 1,342 | 6.3 | 6.7 | 6.1 | 6.2 | 6.6 | 7.3 |
| Wholesale trade | 195 | 251 | 5.1 | 6.0 | 4.6 | 4.8 | 5.9 | 8.9 |
| Retail trade | 1,017 | 1,091 | 6.6 | 6.8 | 6.5 | 6.7 | 6.8 | 7.0 |
| Transportation and utilities | 368 | 331 | 6.6 | 6.3 | 6.0 | 6.9 | 8.5 | 4.1 |
| Transportation and warehousing | 342 | 308 | 7.3 | 7.0 | 6.6 | 7.8 | 9.4 | 4.4 |
| Utilities | 25 | 23 | 3.0 | 2.7 | 3.0 | 2.7 | 2.9 | 2.7 |
| Information ${ }^{3}$ | 255 | 243 | 7.1 | 6.7 | 7.4 | 6.3 | 6.8 | 7.2 |
| Publishing, except Internet ...... | 25 | 31 | 2.9 | 3.5 | 1.7 | 3.7 | 4.4 | 3.4 |
| Motion picture and sound recording industries | 25 | 45 | 7.9 | 11.8 | 11.5 | 15.3 | 3.1 | 4.3 |
| Broadcasting, except internet | 23 | 27 | 4.2 | 5.5 | 1.6 | 2.5 | 8.6 | 10.1 |
| Telecommunications | 143 | 120 | 8.8 | 8.0 | 9.6 | 6.3 | 7.9 | 10.7 |
| Internet service providers and data processing services | - | 3 | - | 1.7 | - | . 5 | - | 3.1 |
| Other information services ................ | 39 | 15 | 16.4 | 7.0 | 19.8 | 8.8 | 11.1 | 4.1 |
| Financial activities | 267 | 327 | 3.0 | 3.6 | 2.7 | 3.4 | 3.2 | 3.8 |
| Finance and insurance | 173 | 225 | 2.7 | 3.4 | 2.1 | 3.4 | 3.0 | 3.5 |
| Finance ... | 121 | 152 | 2.9 | 3.7 | 2.5 | 3.6 | 3.2 | 3.7 |
| Insurance | 52 | 74 | 2.2 | 3.0 | 1.3 | 2.9 | 2.7 | 3.1 |
| Real estate and rental and leasing | 94 | 101 | 4.0 | 4.2 | 4.1 | 3.6 | 3.8 | 5.0 |
| Real estate ............................................................................... | 58 | 86 | 3.0 | 4.5 | 3.0 | 3.5 | 3.1 | 5.5 |
| Rental and leasing services ......................................................... | 36 | 15 | 7.8 | 3.2 | 7.6 | 3.9 | 8.0 | 1.7 |
| Professional and business services | 1,120 | 1,112 | 8.9 | 8.9 | 8.6 | 9.8 | 9.2 | 7.7 |
| Professional and technical services | 427 | 372 | 5.6 | 5.1 | 5.5 | 5.4 | 5.8 | 4.9 |
| Management, administrative, and waste services ${ }^{3}$............................ | 692 | 740 | 13.8 | 14.1 | 13.4 | 15.4 | 14.3 | 12.1 |
| Administrative and support services ................................................ | 669 | 718 | 14.5 | 14.8 | 14.5 | 16.4 | 14.5 | 12.5 |
| Waste management and remediation services ................................. | 23 | 21 | 6.9 | 5.8 | 6.2 | 7.0 | 10.8 | - |
| Education and health services | 586 | 559 | 3.5 | 3.2 | 3.8 | 2.4 | 3.4 | 3.4 |
| Educational services | 119 | 127 | 3.6 | 3.9 | 4.8 | 2.5 | 3.0 | 4.5 |
| Health care and social assistance | 467 | 432 | 3.4 | 3.0 | 3.3 | 2.3 | 3.5 | 3.2 |
| Hospitals ................. | 108 | 84 | 2.3 | 1.7 | 2.7 | 1.6 | 2.2 | 1.7 |
| Health services, except hospitals ................................................... | 279 | 276 | 4.0 | 3.8 | 3.9 | 2.8 | 4.0 | 4.0 |
| Social assistance ...... | 80 | 72 | 4.3 | 3.6 | 3.3 | 2.6 | 4.5 | 3.7 |

See footnotes at end of table.

A-30. Unemployed persons by industry and sex - Continued

| Industry | Thousands of persons |  | Unemployment rates |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Total |  | Total |  | Men |  | Women |  |
|  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Jan. } \\ 2002^{1} \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Jan. } \\ & 2003 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Jan. } \\ & 2002 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Jan. } \\ & 2003 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Jan. } \\ & 2002 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Jan. } \\ & 2003 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Jan. } \\ & 2002 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Jan. } \\ & 2003 \end{aligned}$ |
| Leisure and hospitality | 947 | 1,049 | 8.6 | 9.3 | 8.3 | 9.5 | 8.9 | 9.2 |
| Arts, entertainment, and recreation | 175 | 201 | 9.5 | 11.1 | 10.9 | 14.0 | 7.9 | 7.5 |
| Accomodation and food services. | 771 | 848 | 8.4 | 9.0 | 7.6 | 8.5 | 9.1 | 9.5 |
| Accomodation | 157 | 153 | 9.7 | 10.1 | 6.8 | 7.9 | 11.7 | 11.6 |
| Food services and drinking places | 614 | 695 | 8.1 | 8.8 | 7.8 | 8.6 | 8.4 | 9.0 |
| Other services ................................................................................ | 304 | 304 | 5.1 | 5.3 | 5.9 | 6.4 | 4.4 | 4.2 |
| Other services, except private households | 258 | 247 | 5.0 | 4.9 | 5.7 | 6.1 | 4.1 | 3.5 |
| Repair and maintenance ............................................................. | 127 | 127 | 7.5 | 7.6 | 7.4 | 8.0 | 8.1 | 5.4 |
| Personal and laundry services ..................................................... | 63 | 50 | 4.1 | 3.4 | 4.1 | 3.5 | 4.1 | 3.3 |
| Membership associations and organizations ................................... | 68 | 70 | 3.5 | 3.7 | 3.4 | 4.2 | 3.5 | 3.4 |
| Private households .............................................................................................. | 45 | 57 | 5.6 | 7.6 | ${ }^{2}$ ) | $\left({ }^{2}\right)$ | 5.1 | 6.3 |
| Agricultural and related private wage and salary workers ......................... | 195 | 159 | 14.8 | 13.2 | 14.0 | 12.1 | 17.6 | 16.7 |
| Government workers ......................................................................... | 486 | 571 | 2.4 | 2.8 | 2.8 | 3.3 | 2.2 | 2.4 |
| Self-employed and unpaid family workers ............................................. | 263 | 324 | 2.7 | 3.0 | 3.0 | 3.3 | 2.3 | 2.6 |
| No previous work experience ............................................................. | 421 | 521 | - | - | - | - | - | - |

1 Industry detail will not sum to total because of minor changes in the industry classification system between 2002 and 2003.

2 Data not shown where base is less than 75,000.
3 Includes other industries, not shown separately.
NOTE: Industries reflect the introduction of the 2002 Census industry classification system derived from the North American Industry Classification

System into the Current Population Survey. Data are based on Census 2000-based population controls. Beginning in January 2003, data also reflect an additional upward adjustment to population controls and other changes to the survey. See the article, "Revisions to the Current Population Survey Effective in January 2003" in this issue for additional information.

A-31. Unemployed persons by reason for unemployment, sex and age
(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 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Jan. } \\ & 2002 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Jan. } \\ & 2003 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Jan. } \\ & 2002 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Jan. } \\ & 2003 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Jan. } \\ & 2002 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Jan. } \\ & 2003 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Jan. } \\ & 2002 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Jan. } \\ & 2003 \end{aligned}$ |
| NUMBER OF UNEMPLOYED |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total unemployed | 9,051 | 9,395 | 4,556 | 4,895 | 3,278 | 3,284 | 1,216 | 1,216 |
| Job losers and persons who completed temporary jobs ...... | 5,449 | 5,641 | 3,337 | 3,628 | 1,839 | 1,731 | 273 | 282 |
| On temporary layoff ..................................................... | 1,794 | 1,698 | 1,217 | 1,180 | 495 | 412 | 81 | 106 |
| Not on temporary layoff | 3,655 | 3,943 | 2,120 | 2,448 | 1,343 | 1,319 | 192 | 176 |
| Permanent job losers ................................................. | 2,796 | 2,884 | 1,639 | 1,778 | 1,048 | 1,010 | 109 | 96 |
| Persons who completed temporary jobs ....................... | 860 | 1,059 | 481 | 670 | 295 | 310 | 84 | 80 |
| Job leavers .................................................................. | 893 | 841 | 407 | 402 | 371 | 368 | 115 | 71 |
| Reentrants .................................................................. | 2,288 | 2,392 | 760 | 779 | 948 | 1,066 | 580 | 547 |
| New entrants ............................................................... | 421 | 521 | 52 | 86 | 120 | 119 | 249 | 316 |
| PERCENT DISTRIBUTION |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total unemployed ...................................................... | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Job losers and persons who completed temporary jobs ..... | 60.2 | 60.0 | 73.3 | 74.1 | 56.1 | 52.7 | 22.5 | 23.2 |
| On temporary layoff .................................................... | 19.8 | 18.1 | 26.7 | 24.1 | 15.1 | 12.6 | 6.7 | 8.7 |
| Not on temporary layoff .............................................. | 40.4 | 42.0 | 46.5 | 50.0 | 41.0 | 40.2 | 15.8 | 14.4 |
| Job leavers ................................................................. | 9.9 | 9.0 | 8.9 | 8.2 | 11.3 | 11.2 | 9.4 | 5.9 |
| Reentrants | 25.3 | 25.5 | 16.7 | 15.9 | 28.9 | 32.4 | 47.7 | 45.0 |
| New entrants ............................................................. | 4.7 | 5.5 | 1.1 | 1.8 | 3.7 | 3.6 | 20.5 | 26.0 |
| UNEMPLOYED AS A PERCENT OF THE CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Job losers and persons who completed temporary jobs ..... | 3.8 | 3.9 | 4.6 | 4.9 | 2.9 | 2.7 | 3.9 | 4.1 |
| Job leavers ................................................................ | . 6 | . 6 | . 6 | . 5 | . 6 | . 6 | 1.6 | 1.0 |
| Reentrants ................................................................. | 1.6 | 1.6 | 1.0 | 1.1 | 1.5 | 1.7 | 8.2 | 8.0 |
| New entrants .............................................................. | . 3 | . 4 | . 1 | . 1 | . 2 | . 2 | 3.5 | 4.6 |

NOTE: All data have been revised back to January 2000 to reflect the introduction of Census 2000-based population controls into the household survey. Beginning in January 2003, data also reflect an additional upward
adjustment to population controls and other changes to the survey. See the article, 'Revisions to the Current Population Survey Effective in January 2003" in this issue for additional information.

A-32. Unemployed persons by reason for unemployment, race, and Hispanic or Latino ethnicity
(Numbers in thousands)

| Reason | White ${ }^{1}$ |  | Black or African American 1 |  | Asian ${ }^{1}$ |  | Hispanic or Latino ethnicity |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Jan. } \\ & 2002 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Jan. } \\ & 2003 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Jan. } \\ & 2002 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Jan. } \\ & 2003 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Jan. } \\ & 2002 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Jan. } \\ & 2003 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Jan. } \\ & 2002 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Jan. } \\ & 2003 \end{aligned}$ |
| NUMBER OF UNEMPLOYED |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total unemployed | 6,865 | 6,978 | 1,679 | 1,774 | 358 | 338 | 1,523 | 1,632 |
| Job losers and persons who completed temporary jobs ...... | 4,286 | 4,345 | 882 | 976 | 204 | 177 | 897 | 968 |
| On temporary layoft .................................................... | 1,482 | 1,452 | 212 | 174 | 57 | 40 | 340 | 317 |
| Not on temporary layoff ................................................ | 2,804 | 2,893 | 670 | 801 | 147 | 137 | 557 | 651 |
| Permanent job losers. | 2,156 | 2,195 | 485 | 507 | 131 | 114 | 371 | 428 |
| Persons who completed temporary jobs ....................... | 648 | 698 | 185 | 294 | 16 | 24 | 187 | 223 |
| Job leavers .................................................................. | 729 | 661 | 116 | 110 | 39 | 36 | 132 | 144 |
| Reentrants | 1,574 | 1,677 | 570 | 539 | 87 | 64 | 389 | 402 |
| New entrants ............................................................... | 276 | 295 | 112 | 148 | 28 | 61 | 104 | 118 |
| PERCENT DISTRIBUTION |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total unemployed ..................................................... | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Job losers and persons who completed temporary jobs ..... | 62.4 | 62.3 | 52.5 | 55.0 | 56.9 | 52.4 | 58.9 | 59.3 |
| On temporary layoff ................................................... | 21.6 | 20.8 | 12.6 | 9.8 | 15.8 | 11.8 | 22.3 | 19.4 |
| Not on temporary layoff .............................................. | 40.8 | 41.5 | 39.9 | 45.2 | 41.1 | 40.6 | 36.6 | 39.9 |
| Job leavers ................................................................. | 10.6 | 9.5 | 6.9 | 6.2 | 11.0 | 10.6 | 8.7 | 8.8 |
| Reentrants ................................................................. | 22.9 | 24.0 | 34.0 | 30.4 | 24.4 | 18.9 | 25.6 | 24.6 |
| New entrants ............................................................. | 4.0 | 4.2 | 6.6 | 8.3 | 7.7 | 18.1 | 6.8 | 7.2 |
| UNEMPLOYED AS A PERCENT OF THE CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Job losers and persons who completed temporary jobs ..... | 3.6 | 3.6 | 5.4 | 6.0 | 3.2 | 2.9 | 5.1 | 5.2 |
| Job leavers ................................................................ | . 6 | . 6 | . 7 | . 7 | . 6 | . 6 | . 8 | . 8 |
| Reentrants ................................................................. | 1.3 | 1.4 | 3.5 | 3.3 | 1.4 | 1.1 | 2.2 | 2.2 |
| New entrants ............................................................. | . 2 | . 2 | . 7 | . 9 | . 4 | 1.0 | . 6 | . 6 |

[^15]Latino may be of any race and, therefore, are classified by ethnicity as well as by race. All data have been revised back to January 2000 to reflect the introduction of Census 2000-based population controls into the household survey. Beginning in January 2003, data also reflect an additional upward adjustment to population controls and other changes to the survey. See the article, "Revisions to the Current Population Survey Effective in January 2003" in this issue for additional information.

## HOUSEHOLD DATA

NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED
A-33. Unemployed persons by reason for unemployment, sex, age, and duration of unemployment
(Percent distribution)

| Reason, sex, and age | January 2003 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 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 ..................................................... | 9,395 | 100.0 | 34.8 | 29.9 | 35.3 | 15.9 | 19.5 |
| Job losers and persons who completed temporary jobs ........... | 5,641 | 100.0 | 34.5 | 30.9 | 34.5 | 15.5 | 19.1 |
| On temporary layoff .................................................. | 1,698 | 100.0 | 51.5 | 38.9 | 9.6 | 7.2 | 2.4 |
| Not on temporary layoff ..................................................... | 3,943 | 100.0 | 27.2 | 27.5 | 45.3 | 19.0 | 26.3 |
| Permanent job losers ...................................................... | 2,884 | 100.0 | 23.3 | 27.8 | 49.0 | 21.0 | 27.9 |
| Persons who completed temporary jobs ............................. | 1,059 | 100.0 | 38.0 | 26.7 | 35.3 | 13.4 | 21.9 |
| Job leavers ................................................................... | 841 | 100.0 | 34.7 | 33.1 | 32.3 | 16.3 | 16.0 |
| Reentrants ...................................................................... | 2,392 | 100.0 | 36.5 | 28.1 | 35.4 | 15.0 | 20.4 |
| New entrants .................................................................. | 521 | 100.0 | 30.0 | 21.1 | 48.8 | 24.0 | 24.8 |
| Men, 20 years and over ...................................................... | 4,895 | 100.0 | 31.9 | 31.6 | 36.5 | 16.0 | 20.5 |
| Job losers and persons who completed temporary jobs ........... | 3,628 | 100.0 | 32.5 | 33.0 | 34.5 | 15.2 | 19.3 |
| On temporary layoff ......................................................... | 1,180 | 100.0 | 46.4 | 44.2 | 9.4 | 7.4 | 1.9 |
| Not on temporary layoff ..................................................... | 2,448 | 100.0 | 25.8 | 27.6 | 46.7 | 19.0 | 27.7 |
| Permanent job losers ......................... | 1,778 670 | 100.0 100.0 | 23.5 31.8 | 27.0 29.1 | 49.5 39.1 | 21.2 13.0 | 28.3 26.1 |
| Job leavers ................................... | 402 | 100.0 | 23.4 | 36.3 | 40.3 | 17.1 | 23.2 |
| Reentrants . | 779 | 100.0 | 35.4 | 23.1 | 41.5 | 17.0 | 24.5 |
| New entrants | 86 | 100.0 | 13.8 | 26.8 | 59.4 | 36.0 | 23.4 |
| Women, 20 years and over | 3,284 | 100.0 | 33.3 | 29.0 | 37.8 | 16.0 | 21.7 |
| Job losers and persons who completed temporary jobs ........... | 1,731 | 100.0 | 33.3 | 28.4 | 38.3 | 17.0 | 21.4 |
| On temporary layoff ..... | 412 | 100.0 | 59.0 | 29.1 | 11.9 | 7.7 | 4.2 |
| Not on temporary layoff .................................................... | 1,319 | 100.0 | 25.2 | 28.2 | 46.6 | 19.9 | 26.7 |
| Permanent job losers ................................................... | 1,010 | 100.0 | 19.5 | 29.4 | 51.1 | 21.8 | 29.3 |
| Persons who completed temporary jobs ............................ | 310 | 100.0 | 43.9 | 24.4 | 31.8 | 13.5 | 18.3 |
| Job leavers ................................................................... | 368 | 100.0 | 43.4 | 30.2 | 26.4 | 15.9 | 10.4 |
| Reentrants ....................................................................... | 1,066 | 100.0 | 32.4 | 30.6 | 37.0 | 13.6 | 23.4 |
| New entrants ................................................................. | 119 | 100.0 | 10.6 | 17.7 | 71.6 | 24.9 | 46.8 |
| Both sexes, 16 to 19 years .................................................. | 1,216 | 100.0 | 50.6 | 25.5 | 23.9 | 14.9 | 9.1 |
| Job losers and persons who completed temporary jobs ........... | 282 | 100.0 | 68.3 | 20.1 | 11.6 | 9.3 | 2.3 |
| On temporary layoff ........................................................ | 106 | 100.0 | 77.7 | 18.7 | 3.6 | 3.6 | - 3 |
| Not on temporary layoff .................................................. | 176 | 100.0 | 62.5 | 21.0 | 16.5 | 12.8 | 3.7 |
| Permanent job losers .................................................... | 96 | 100.0 | 58.4 | 25.5 | 16.1 | 9.3 | 6.8 |
| Persons who completed temporary jobs ............................ | 80 | 100.0 | ${ }^{67.4}$ | ${ }_{(15.6}^{15}$ | 17.0 | 17.0 | $\overline{1}$ |
| Job leavers ........................................................................................................................................ | 547 | 100.0 | ${ }_{46.2}$ | 30.4 | 23.4 | 14.7 | 8.7 |
| New entrants ........................................................................... | 316 | 100.0 | 41.8 | 20.9 | 37.3 | 20.3 | 17.0 |

1 Data not shown where base is less than 75,000
NOTE: All data have been revised back to January 2000 to reflect the introduction of Census 2000-based population controls into the household survey. Beginning in January 2003, data also reflect an additional upward
adjustment to population controls and other changes to the survey. See the article, "Revisions to the Current Population Survey Effective in January 2003" in this issue for additional information.

A-34. 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 |  |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Jan. } \\ & 2002 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Jan. } \\ & 2003 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Jan. } \\ & 2002 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Jan. } \\ & 2003 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Jan. } \\ & 2002 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Jan. } \\ & 2003 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Jan. } \\ & 2002 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Jan. } \\ & 2003 \end{aligned}$ |
| Total, 16 years and over | 9,051 | 9,395 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 7,637 | 7,872 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Less than 5 weeks. | 3,522 | 3,269 | 38.9 | 34.8 | 2,712 | 2,440 | 35.5 | 31.0 |
| 5 to 14 weeks | 2,831 | 2,806 | 31.3 | 29.9 | 2,487 | 2,419 | 32.6 | 30.7 |
| 5 to 10 weeks | 1,857 | 1,848 | 20.5 | 19.7 | 1,629 | 1,596 | 21.3 | 20.3 |
| 11 to 14 weeks | 974 | 958 | 10.8 | 10.2 | 858 | 823 | 11.2 | 10.5 |
| 15 weeks and over | 2,698 | 3,320 | 29.8 | 35.3 | 2,438 | 3,013 | 31.9 | 38.3 |
| 15 to 26 weeks ... | 1,447 | 1,492 | 16.0 | 15.9 | 1,286 | 1,316 | 16.8 | 16.7 |
| 27 weeks and over | 1,251 | 1,828 | 13.8 | 19.5 | 1,152 | 1,698 | 15.1 | 21.6 |
| 27 to 51 weeks ... | 722 | 855 | 8.0 | 9.1 | 680 | 807 | 8.9 | 10.3 |
| 52 weeks and over ...... | 529 | 973 | 5.8 | 10.4 | 472 | 891 | 6.2 | 11.3 |
| Average (mean) duration, in weeks . | 14.1 | 17.8 | - | - | 15.0 | 19.1 | - | - |
| Median duration, in weeks .............. | 8.1 | 9.3 | - | - | 8.8 | 10.2 | - | - |

NOTE: All data have been revised back to January 2000 to reflect the introduction of Census 2000-based population controls into the household survey. Beginning in January 2003, data also reflect an additional upward
adjustment to population controls and other changes to the survey. See the article, "Revisions to the Current Population Survey Effective in January $2003^{\prime \prime}$ in this issue for additional information.

A-35. Unemployed persons by age, sex, race, Hispanic or Latino ethnicity, marital status, and duration of unemployment

| Sex, age, race, Hispanic or Latino ethnicity and marital status | January 2003 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Thousands of persons |  |  |  |  |  | Weeks |  |
|  | Total | Less than 5 weeks | 5 to 14 weeks | 15 weeks and over |  |  | Average (mean) duration | Median duration |
|  |  |  |  | Total | 15 to 26 weeks | 27 weeks and over |  |  |
| TOTAL |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total, 16 years and over | 9,395 | 3,269 | 2,806 | 3,320 | 1,492 | 1,828 | 17.8 | 9.3 |
| 16 to 19 years ................................................... | 1,216 | 615 | 310 | 291 | 181 | 110 | 10.7 | 4.5 |
| 20 to 24 years ................................................. | 1,532 | 599 | 526 | 406 | 238 | 169 | 13.0 | 7.9 |
| 25 to 34 years | 2,232 | 777 | 694 | 761 | 328 | 433 | 17.1 | 9.2 |
| 35 to 44 years ................................................... | 1,920 | 596 | 573 | 751 | 312 | 439 | 19.5 | 10.0 |
| 45 to 54 years .................................................... | 1,483 | 408 | 433 | 641 | 245 | 397 | 23.0 | 11.9 |
| 55 to 64 years | 792 | 219 | 197 | 377 | 156 | 220 | 23.9 | 13.2 |
| 65 years and over .............................................. | 219 | 54 | 72 | 93 | 32 | 61 | 24.7 | 11.2 |
| Men, 16 years and over ..................................... | 5,590 | 1,908 | 1,725 | 1,957 | 879 | 1,078 | 17.7 | 9.1 |
| 16 to 19 years .................................................... | 695 | 347 | 180 | 168 | 95 | 73 | 11.1 | 4.6 |
| 20 to 24 years | 885 | 350 | 326 | 210 | 125 | 85 | 11.9 | 7.4 |
| 25 to 34 years ................................................... | 1,352 | 488 | 416 | 449 | 186 | 263 | 16.8 | 8.7 |
| 35 to 44 years .................................................. | 1,130 | 355 | 348 | 427 | 178 | 248 | 19.5 | 9.4 |
| 45 to 54 years | 929 | 207 | 296 | 426 | 184 | 242 | 23.9 | 12.8 |
| 55 to 64 years | 475 | 130 | 116 | 228 | 92 | 136 | 23.9 | 13.4 |
| 65 years and over .............................................. | 123 | 31 | 43 | 49 | 20 | 30 | 20.4 | 9.5 |
| Women, 16 years and over ................................ | 3,804 | 1,361 | 1,081 | 1,363 | 612 | 750 | 17.8 | 9.7 |
| 16 to 19 years ................................................... | 520 | 268 | 130 | 123 | 86 | 37 | 10.1 | 4.4 |
| 20 to 24 years ................................................... | 647 | 250 | 201 | 197 | 113 | 84 | 14.5 | 8.8 |
| 25 to 34 years .................................................... | 880 | 289 | 279 | 312 | 142 | 170 | 17.6 | 9.9 |
| 35 to 44 years ... | 790 | 241 | 225 | 324 | 134 | 190 | 19.5 | 11.1 |
| 45 to 54 years ................................................... | 554 | 201 | 137 | 216 | 61 | 154 | 21.5 | 10.7 |
| 55 to 64 years .................................................. | 318 | 89 | 80 | 148 | 64 | 84 | 23.9 | 13.0 |
| 65 years and over ............................................... | 96 | 23 | 29 | 44 | 13 | 31 | 30.1 | 13.4 |
| Race and Hispanic or Latino ethnicity |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| White, 16 years and over ${ }^{1}$ | 6,978 | 2,588 | 2,121 | 2,268 | 1,053 | 1,216 | 16.5 | 8.6 |
| Men | 4,286 | 1,549 | 1,378 | 1,359 | 633 | 726 | 16.2 | 8.5 |
| Women | 2,692 | 1,039 | 743 | 910 | 420 | 490 | 16.9 | 8.8 |
| Black or African American, 16 years and over ${ }^{1}$..... | 1,774 | 498 | 485 | 791 | 340 | 451 | 21.7 | 12.5 |
| Men .................................................................. | 956 | 257 | 231 | 468 | 186 | 282 | 23.9 | 14.0 |
| Women ............................................................ | 818 | 240 | 255 | 323 | 154 | 169 | 19.1 | 11.7 |
| Asian, 16 years and over ${ }^{1}$................................ | 338 | 79 | 109 | 151 | 49 | 101 | 23.9 | 10.6 |
| Men ................................................................. | 183 | 43 | 65 | 76 | 33 | 42 | 21.4 | 10.2 |
| Women | 155 | 36 | 44 | 75 | 16 | 59 | 26.8 | 13.0 |
| Hispanic or Latino ethnicity, 16 years and over ...... | 1,632 | 620 | 508 | 504 | 261 | 244 | 15.5 | 8.2 |
| Men .............................................................. | 935 | 386 | 326 | 223 | 122 | 101 | 13.3 | 6.8 |
| Women .......................................................... | 697 | 234 | 182 | 281 | 139 | 142 | 18.4 | 10.7 |
| Marital status |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Men, 16 years and over: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Married, spouse present ...................................... | 2,066 | 687 | 611 | 767 | 326 | 441 | 19.3 | 9.2 |
| Widowed, divorced, or separated ......................... | 847 | 228 | 280 | 338 | 172 | 167 | 19.3 | 10.9 |
| Never married ................................................... | 2,678 | 992 | 834 | 851 | 382 | 470 | 16.0 | 8.5 |
| Women, 16 years and over: |  |  |  | 500 | 222 | 278 | 18.7 |  |
| Widowed, divorced, or separated ....................................................... | 1,279 | 253 | 272 | 343 | 127 | 216 | 21.4 | 11.5 |
| Never married ................................................... | 1,658 | 670 | 467 | 520 | 263 | 257 | 15.4 | 8.4 |

[^16]may be of any race and, therefore, are classified by ethnicity as well as by race. All data have been revised back to January 2000 to reflect the introduction of Census 2000-based population controls into the household survey. Beginning in January 2003, data also reflect an additional upward adjustment to population controls and other changes to the survey. See the article, "Revisions to the Current Population Survey Effective in January 2003" in this issue for additional information.

HOUSEHOLD DATA
NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED
A-36. Unemployed persons by occupation, industry, and duration of unemployment

| Occupation and industry | January 2003 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Thousands of persons |  |  |  |  |  | Weeks |  |
|  | Total | $\begin{gathered} \text { Less } \\ \text { than } \\ 5 \text { weeks } \end{gathered}$ | 5 to 14 weeks | 15 weeks and over |  |  | Average (mean) duration | Median duration |
|  |  |  |  | Total | 15 to 26 weeks | 27 weeks and over |  |  |
| OCCUPATION <br> Management, professional, and related occupations $\qquad$ Management, business, and financial operations occupations $\qquad$ <br> Professional and related occupations $\qquad$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 1,603 | 467 | 418 | 718 | 293 | 425 | 21.9 | 12.7 |
|  | 673 | 178 | 176 | 320 | 128 | 192 | 23.5 | 13.8 |
|  | 929 | 289 | 242 | 398 | 165 | 233 | 20.7 | 11.5 |
| Service occupations ........................................................ | 1,730 | 621 | 614 | 495 | 254 | 241 | 15.2 | 8.6 |
| Sales and office occupations .............................................. | 2,073 | 816 | 563 | 694 | 296 | 398 | 16.8 | 8.4 |
| Sales and related occupations ......................................... | 992 | 442 | 276 | 273 | 101 | 173 | 15.2 | 7.3 |
| Office and administrative support occupations ..................... | 1,080 | 373 | 287 | 421 | 196 | 225 | 18.3 | 9.8 |
| Natural resources, construction, and maintenance occupations | 1,674 | 616 | 614 | 444 | 240 | 205 | 13.7 | 7.6 |
| Farming, fishing, and forestry occupations .......................... | 145 | 38 | 56 | 51 | 21 | 29 | 18.0 | 9.8 |
| Construction and extraction occupations ............................ | 1,216 | 473 | 460 | 284 | 160 | 124 | 12.3 | 6.9 |
| Installation, maintenance, and repair occupations ............... | 313 | 104 | 98 | 110 | 58 | 52 | 17.1 | 9.4 |
| Production, transportation, and material moving occupations .. | 1,767 | 587 | 473 | 708 | 281 | 427 | 20.2 | 10.3 |
| Production occupations .................................................. | 915 | 277 | 207 | 431 | 163 | 268 | 23.0 | 13.1 |
| Transportation and material moving occupations ................. | 852 | 310 | 266 | 277 | 118 | 158 | 17.1 | 8.5 |
| INDUSTRY ${ }^{1}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Agniculture and related industries ....................................... | 169 | 43 | 60 | 66 | 28 | 38 |  | $10.0$ |
| Mining ............................................................................. | 54 | 20 | 16 | 18 | 10 | 8 | $\left({ }^{2}\right)$ | $\left({ }^{2}\right)$ |
| Construction | 1,207 | 449 | 452 | 306 | 182 | 124 | 12.6 | 7.3 |
| Manufacturing .................................................................. | 1,305 | 346 | 334 | 625 | 222 | 403 | 24.2 | 13.5 |
| Durable goods ............................................................... | 896 | 246 | 217 | 433 | 148 | 285 | 24.5 | 13.7 |
| Nondurable goods | 409 | 100 | 117 | 192 | 74 | 118 | 23.6 | 13.2 |
| Wholesale and retail trade | 1,349 | 530 | 389 | 430 | 181 | 249 | 16.6 | 8.2 |
| Transportation and utilities ................................................ | 366 | 139 | 98 | 128 | 45 | 83 | 19.5 | 9.2 |
| Information ..................................................................... | 251 | 69 | 56 | 127 | 41 | 86 | 25.9 | 14.9 |
| Financial activities | 329 | 117 | 101 | 110 | 48 | 62 | 16.8 | 10.4 |
| Professional and business services ................................... | 1,125 | 365 | 367 | 393 | 176 | 217 | 17.1 | 9.6 |
| Education and health services | 792 | 308 | 234 | 249 | 109 | 140 | 15.9 | 8.5 |
| Leisure and hospitality ...................................................... | 1,097 | 428 | 337 | 331 | 189 | 142 | 14.7 | 8.4 |
| Other services ............................................................... | 304 | 139 | 72 | 93 | 47 | 46 | 15.9 | 7.6 11.5 |
| Public administration | 175 | 50 | 55 | 70 | 35 | 35 | 18.9 | 11.5 |
| No previous work experience ............................................. | 521 | 157 | 110 | 254 | 125 | 129 | 22.5 | 14.0 |

1 Includes wage and salary workers only.
2 Data not shown where base is less than 75,000 .
NOTE: Industries and occupations reflect the introduction of the 2002 Census industry and occupation classification systems derived from the 2002 North American Industry Classification System and the 2000 Standard Occupational Classification system into the Current Population Survey. Data
are based on Census 2000-based population controls. Beginning in January 2003, data also reflect an additional upward adjustment to population controls and other changes to the survey. See the article, "Revisions to the Current Population Survey Effective in January $2003^{\prime \prime}$ in this issue for additional information.

## A-37. Persons not in the labor force by desire and availability for work, age, and sex

(In thousands)

| Category | Total |  | Age |  |  |  |  |  | Sex |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Jan. } \\ & 2002 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Jan. } \\ & 2003 \end{aligned}$ | 16 to 24 years |  | 25 to 54 years |  | 55 years and over |  | Men |  | Women |  |
|  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Jan. } \\ & 2002 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Jan. } \\ & 2003 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Jan. } \\ & 2002 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Jan. } \\ & 2003 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Jan. } \\ & 2002 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Jan. } \\ & 2003 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Jan. } \\ & 2002 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Jan. } \\ & 2003 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Jan. } \\ & 2002 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Jan. } \\ & 2003 \end{aligned}$ |
| Total not in the labor force | 73,278 | 74,596 | 13,796 | 14,135 | 20,071 | 20,934 | 39,411 | 39,527 | 27,510 | 28,461 | 45,768 | 46,135 |
| Do not want a job now ${ }^{1}$ | 68,340 | 69,817 | 12,083 | 12,384 | 17,810 | 18,756 | 38,447 | 38,676 | 25,337 | 26,252 | 43,003 | 43,565 |
| Want a job ${ }^{1}$................. | 4,938 | 4,779 | 1,713 | 1,751 | 2,261 | 2,177 | 965 | 851 | 2,173 | 2,209 | 2,766 | 2,570 |
| Did not search for work in previous year ....................... | 2,908 | 2,684 | 921 | 964 | 1,244 | 1,120 | 743 | 601 | 1,252 | 1,200 | 1,656 | 1,484 |
| Searched for work in previous year ${ }^{2}$............................ | 2,031 | 2,095 | 792 | 786 | 1,017 | 1,058 | 222 | 250 | 921 | 1,009 | 1,110 | 1,086 |
| Not available to work now ......................................... | 498 | 497 | 218 | 215 | 237 | 244 | 43 | 39 | 159 | 201 | 339 | 296 |
| Available to work now ............................................... | 1,532 | 1,598 | 574 | 572 | 780 | 814 | 179 | 211 | 762 | 808 | 771 | 790 |
| Reason not currently looking: Discouragement over job prospects ${ }^{3}$..................... | 328 | 449 | 86 | 117 | 190 | 270 | 52 | 62 | 206 | 243 | 122 | 205 |
| Reasons other than discouragement ....................... | 1,205 | 1,149 | 488 | 455 | 590 | 544 | 127 | 150 | 556 | 564 | 649 | 584 |
| Family responsibilities ........................................ | 159 | 153 | 30 | 39 | 108 | 94 | 21 | 20 | 50 | 32 | 110 | 120 |
| In school or training ........................................... | 302 | 243 | 247 | 219 | 55 | 23 | - | - | 160 | 128 | 142 | 114 |
| III health or disability ........................................... | 105 | 125 | 15 | 11 | 68 | 93 | 22 | 21 | 49 | 60 | 55 | 65 |
| Other ${ }^{4}$ | 631 | 628 | 198 | 186 | 351 | 334 | 81 | 109 | 295 | 344 | 335 | 285 |

$t$ 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.
NOTE: All data have been revised back to January 2000 to reflect the introduction of Census 2000-based population controls into the household survey. Beginning in January 2003, data also reflect an additional upward adjustment to population controls and other changes to the survey. See the article, "Revisions to the Current Population Survey Effective in January 2003" in this issue for additional information.

## A-38. 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 |  |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Jan. } \\ & 2002 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Jan. } \\ & 2003 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Jan. } \\ & 2002 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Jan. } \\ & 2003 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Jan. } \\ & 2002 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Jan. } \\ & 2003 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Jan. } \\ & 2002 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Jan. } \\ & 2003 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Jan. } \\ & 2002 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Jan. } \\ & 2003 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Jarı. } \\ & 2002 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Jan. } \\ & 2003 \end{aligned}$ |
| AGE |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total, 16 years and over 2 ......................................... | 7,018 | 7,180 | 5.2 | 5.3 | 3,672 | 3,519 | 5.2 | 4.9 | 3,347 | 3,662 | 5.3 | 5.7 |
| 16 to 19 years ........................................................... | 227 | 190 | 3.9 | 3.4 | 89 | 49 | 3.1 | 1.8 | 138 | 141 | 4.6 | 4.9 |
| 20 years and over ..................................................... | 6,791 | 6,991 | 5.3 | 5.4 | 3,583 | 3,470 | 5.2 | 5.0 | 3,209 | 3,520 | 5.4 | 5.7 |
| 20 to 24 years .......................................................... | 678 | 694 | 5.3 | 5.3 | 294 | 287 | 4.4 | 4.1 | 385 | 407 | 6.2 | 6.5 |
| 25 years and over .................................................... | 6,113 | 6,296 | 5.3 | 5.4 | 3,289 | 3,183 | 5.3 | 5.1 | 2,824 | 3,114 | 5.3 | 5.7 |
| 25 to 54 years .... | 5,262 | 5,378 | 5.5 | 5.6 | 2,822 | 2,699 | 5.5 | 5.3 | 2,439 | 2,679 | 5.4 | 5.9 |
| 55 years and over | 851 | 918 | 4.4 | 4.4 | 467 | 483 | 4.5 | 4.4 | 384 | 435 | 4.4 | 4.5 |
| 55 to 64 years ....................................................... | 707 | 768 | 4.7 | 4.7 | 384 | 396 | 4.8 | 4.7 | 323 | 372 | 4.6 | 4.8 |
| 65 years and over ................................................. | 145 | 150 | 3.4 | 3.3 | 83 | 87 | 3.5 | 3.5 | 61 | 63 | 3.4 | 3.1 |
| RACE AND HISPANIC OR LATINO ETHNICITY |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| White ${ }^{3}$.................................................................... | 6,008 | 6,132 | 5.4 | 5.4 | 3,171 | 3,021 | 5.2 | 5.0 | 2,837 | 3,112 | 5.5 | 6.0 |
| Black or African American ${ }^{3}$....................................... | 714 | 668 | 4.9 | 4.6 | 359 | 336 | 5.2 | 5.1 | 355 | 332 | 4.6 | 4.2 |
| Asian ${ }^{3}$.................................................................... | 235 | 187 | 3.9 | 3.3 | 100 | 77 | 3.1 | 2.5 | 135 | 110 | 4.7 | 4.2 |
| Hispanic or Latino ethnicity .......................................... | 536 | 619 | 3.3 | 3.7 | 348 | 358 | 3.7 | 3.6 | 188 | 260 | 2.9 | 3.8 |
| MARITAL STATUS |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Married, spouse present ............................................. | 3,903 | 4,095 | 5.0 | 5.2 | 2,361 | 2,311 | 5.4 | 5.3 | 1,542 | 1,783 | 4.5 | 5.1 |
| Widowed, divorced, or separated ................................. | 1,322 | 1,235 | 6.1 | 5.7 | 479 | 359 | 5.5 | 4.2 | 842 | 876 | 6.6 | 6.7 |
| Never married .......................................................... | 1,794 | 1,850 | 5.1 | 5.2 | 831 | 848 | 4.3 | 4.4 | 962 | 1,002 | 6.0 | 6.1 |
| FULL- OR PART-TIME STATUS |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Primary job full time, secondary job part time .................. | 3,881 | 3,844 | - | - | 2,214 | 2,153 | - | - | 1,667 | 1,692 | - | - |
| Primary and secondary jobs both part time .................... | 1,522 | 1,600 | - | - | 484 | 417 | - | - | 1,039 | 1,182 | - | - |
| Primary and secondary jobs both full time ...................... | 226 | 231 | - | - | 146 | 155 | - | - | 80 | 76 | - | - |
| Hours vary on primary or secondary job ......................... | 1,367 | 1,465 | - | - | 819 | 772 | - | - | 549 | 693 | - | - |

[^17]American, and Asian) do not sum to totals because data are not presented for all races. In addition, persons whose ethnicity is identified as Hispanic or Latino may be of any race and, therefore, are classified by ethnicity as well as by race. All data have been revised back to January 2000 to reflect the introduction of Census 2000-based population controls into the household survey. Beginning in January 2003, data also reflect an additional upward adjustment to population controls and other changes to the survey. See the article, 'Revisions to the Current Population Survey Effective in January 2003" in this issue for additional information.

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

ESTABLISHMENT DATA
HISTORICAL EMPLOYMENT
B-1. Employees on nonfarm payrolis by major industry, 1952 to date
(In thousands)

| Year and month | Total | Total private | Goods-producing |  |  |  | Service-producing |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Transpor- |  |  |  |  |  | vemmen |  |
|  |  |  | Total | Mining | Construction | Manufacturing | Total | and public utilities | sale trade | Retail trade | and real estate | Services | Federal | State | Local |
|  | Annual averages |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 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 | 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 |
| $1960^{2}$ | 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 | B,758 |
| 1976 | 79,382 | 64,511 | 23,352 | 779 | 3.576 | 18,997 | 56,030 | 4,582 | 4,562 | 13,193 | 4,271 | 14,551 | 2,733 | 3,273 | 8,865 |
| 1977 | 82,471 | 67,344 | 24,346 | 813 | 3,851 | 19,682 | 58,125 | 4,713 | 4,723 | 13,792 | 4,467 | 15,302 | 2,727 | 3,377 | 9,023 |
| 1978 | 86,697 | 71,026 | 25,585 | 851 | 4,229 | 20,505 | 61,113 | 4,923 | 4,985 | 14,556 | 4,724 | 16,252 | 2,753 | 3,474 | 9,446 |
| 1979 | 89,823 | 73,876 | 26,461 | 958 | 4,463 | 21,040 | 63,363 | 5,136 | 5,221 | 14,972 | 4,975 | 17,112 | 2,773 | 3,541 | 9,765 |
| 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 |  |
| 1981 | 91,152 | 75,121 | 25,497 | 1,139 | 4,188 | 20,170 | 65,655 | 5,165 | 5,375 | 15,171 | 5,298 | 18,615 | 2,772 | 3,640 | 9,619 |
| 1982 | 89,544 | 73,707 | 23,812 | 1,128 | 3,904 | 18,780 | 65,732 | 5,081 | 5,295 | 15,158 | 5,340 | 19,021 | 2,739 | 3,640 | 9,458 |
| 1983 | 90,152 | 74,282 | 23,330 | 952 | 3,946 | 18,432 | 66,821 | 4,952 | 5,283 | 15,587 | 5,466 | 19,664 | 2,774 | 3,662 | 9,434 |
| 1984 | 94,408 | 78,384 | 24,718 | 966 | 4,380 | 19,372 | 69,690 | 5,156 | 5,568 | 16,512 | 5,684 | 20,746 | 2,807 | 3,734 | 9,482 |
| 1985 | 97,387 | 80,992 | 24,842 | 927 | 4,668 | 19,248 | 72,544 | 5,233 | 5,727 | 17,315 | 5,948 | 21,927 | 2,875 | 3,832 | 9,687 |
| 1986 | 99,344 | 82,651 | 24,533 | 777 | 4.810 | 18,947 | 74,811 | 5,247 | 5,761 | 17,880 | 6,273 | 22,957 | 2,899 | 3,893 | 9,901 |
| 1987 | 101,958 | 84,948 | 24,674 | 717 | 4,958 | 18,999 | 77,284 | 5,362 | 5,848 | 18,422 | 6,533 | 24,110 | 2,943 | 3,967 | 10,100 |
| 1988 | 105,209 | 87,823 | 25,125 | 713 | 5,098 | 19,314 | 80,084 | 5,512 | 6,030 | 19,023 | 6,630 | 25,504 | 2,971 | 4,076 | 10,339 |
| 1989 | 107,884 | 90,105 | 25,254 | 692 | 5,171 | 19,391 | 82,630 | 5,614 | 6,187 | 19,475 | 6,668 | 26,907 | 2,988 | 4,182 | 10,609 |
| 1990 | 109,403 | 91,098 | 24,905 | 709 | 5,120 | 19,076 | 84,497 | 5,777 | 6,173 | 19,601 | 6,709 | 27,934 | 3,085 | 4,305 | 10,914 |
| 1991. | 108,249 | 89,847 | 23,745 | 689 | 4,650 | 18,406 | 84,504 | 5,755 | 6,081 | 19,284 | 6,646 | 28,336 | 2,966 | 4,355 | 11,081 |
| 1992 .. | 108,601 | 89,956 | 23,231 | 635 | 4.492 | 18,104 | 85,370 | 5,718 | 5,997 | 19,356 | 6,602 | 29,052 | 2,969 | 4,408 | 11,267 |
| 1993 | 110,713 | 91,872 | 23,352 | 610 | 4,668 | 18,075 | 87,361 | 5,811 | 5,981 | 19,773 | 6,757 | 30,197 | 2,915 | 4,488 | 11,438 |
| 1994 | 114,163 | 95,036 | 23,908 | 601 | 4,986 | 18,321 | 90,256 | 5,984 | 6,162 | 20,507 | 6,896 | 31,579 | 2,870 | 4,576 | 11,682 |
| 1995 | 117,191 | 97,885 | 24,265 | 581 | 5,160 | 18,524 | 92,925 | 6,132 | 6,378 | 21,187 | 6,806 | 33,117 | 2,822 | 4,635 | 11,849 |
| 1996 | 119,608 | 100,189 | 24,493 | 580 | 5,418 | 18,495 | 95,115 | 6,253 | 6,482 | 21,597 | 6,911 | 34,454 | 2,757 | 4,606 | 12,056 |
| 1997 | 122,690 | 103,133 | 24,962 | 596 | 5,691 | 18,675 | 97,727 | 6,408 | 6,648 | 21,966 | 7,109 | 36,040 | 2,699 | 4,582 | 12,276 |
| 1998 | 125,865 | 106,042 | 25,414 | 590 | 6,020 | 18,805 | 100,451 | 6,611 | 6,800 | 22,295 | 7,389 | 37,533 | 2,686 | 4,612 | 12,525 |
| 1999 | 128,916 | 108,709 | 25,507 | 539 | 6,415 | 18,552 | 103,409 | 6,834 | 6,911 | 22,848 | 7,555 | 39,055 | 2,669 | 4,709 | 12,829 |
| 2000 | 131,720 | 111.018 | 25,669 | 543 | 6,653 | 18,473 | 106,051 | 7,031 | 6,947 | 23,337 | 7,578 | 40,457 | 2,777 | 4,786 | 13,139 |
| 2001 2002 .................... | 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 |
|  | 130,790 | 109,530 | 23,836 | 557 | 6,556 | 16,724 | 106,953 | 6,773 | 6,671 | 23,306 | 7,760 | 41,183 | 2,620 | 4,947 | 13,694 |
|  | Monthly data, seasonally adjusted |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 2002: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| January | 130,871130,706 | 109,734 | 24,130 | 568 | 6,615 | 16,947 | 106,741 | $\begin{aligned} & 6,850 \\ & 6,837 \end{aligned}$ | 6,702 | 23,396 | 7,748 | 40,908 | 2,609 | 4,935 13,593 |  |
| February ....... |  | 109,544 | 24,041 | $\begin{aligned} & 564 \\ & 560 \end{aligned}$ | 6,597 | 16,880 | 106,665 |  | 6,6896,681 | 23,331 | 7,7457,740 | 40,901 | 2,608 | 4,937 13,617 <br> 4,940 13,645 |  |
| March ........... | $\begin{aligned} & 130,706 \\ & 130,701 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 109,505 \\ & 109,495 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 23,975 \\ & 23,905 \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 6,593 \\ & 6,541 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 16,822 \\ & 16,800 \end{aligned}$ | 106,726106,775 | $\begin{aligned} & 6,837 \\ & 6,814 \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 23,332 \\ & 23,345 \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 40,963 \\ & 41,025 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 2,611 \\ & 2,610 \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  |
| April ............. | 130,680130,702 |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 560 \\ & 564 \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  | 6,799 6 | $\begin{aligned} & 6,681 \\ & 6,678 \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 7,740 \\ & 7,743 \end{aligned}$ |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 4,940 \\ & 4,942 \end{aligned}$ | 13,645 13,633 |
| May .............. |  | $\begin{aligned} & 109,495 \\ & 109,496 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 23,905 \\ 23,870 \end{array}$ | 5558 | $\begin{aligned} & 6,541 \\ & 6,541 \end{aligned}$ | 16,77116,757 | $\begin{aligned} & 106,775 \\ & 106,832 \end{aligned}$ | 6,793 | 6,681 | 23,327 | 7,732 | $\begin{aligned} & 41,025 \\ & 41,093 \end{aligned}$ | 2,600 | 4,9454,935 | 13,633 13,661 13 |
| June ..... | 130,736 | 109,496 109,525 | 23,870 | 555551555 | 6,549 |  | 106,875 | 6,790 | 6,681 | 23,308 | 7,733 | 41,15241,215 | 2,6012,607 |  | 13,681 13,675 |
| July | 130,790130,913 | 109,562 | 23,812 |  | 6,5196,556 | 16,757 16,742 |  | 6,780 | 6,679 | 23,339 | 7,737 |  |  | 4,950 | 13,67113,730 |
| August ..... |  | 109,624 | $\begin{aligned} & 23,801 \\ & 23,748 \end{aligned}$ | 555 |  | 16,69016,640 | 107,112 | 6,765 | 6,671 | 23,295 | 7,745 | 41,347 | 2,611 | 4,948 |  |
| September .... | 130,829 |  |  | 552 | 6,556 |  | 107.081 | 6,725 | 6,663 | 23,291 | 7.773 | 41,336 | 2,621 | 4,958 | 13,730 13,714 |
| October ...... | 130,898 | 109,549 | $\begin{aligned} & 23,688 \\ & 23,631 \end{aligned}$ |  | 6,544 | 16,592 | 107,210 | 6,727 | 6,657 | 23,289 | 7,803 | 41,385 | 2,649 | 4,955 | 13,745 |
| November | 130,817 | 109,453 |  | 551 | 6,543 | 16,537 | 107,186 | 6,721 | 6,643 | 23,247 | 7,807 | 41,404 | 2,661 | 4,961 | 13,742 |
| DecemberP ... | 130,661 | 109,299 | 23,557 | 554 | 6,546 | 16,457 | 107,104 | 6,686 | 6,638 | 23,148 | 7,814 | 41,456 | 2,665 | 4,954 | 13,743 |
| 2003: January ${ }^{\text {P }}$....... | 130,804 | 109,438 | 23,557 | 549 | 6,567 | 16,441 | 107,247 | 6,690 | 6,635 | 23,249 | 7,816 | 41,491 | 2,671 | 4,927 | 13,768 |

[^18]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.

B-2. Average hours and earnings of production or nonsupervisory workers ${ }^{1}$ on private nonfarm payrolls by major industry, 1964 to date

| Year and month | Total private ${ }^{1}$ |  |  | Mining |  |  | Construction |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Weekly hours | Hourly earnings | Weekly earnings | Weekly hours | Hourly earnings | Weekly earnings | Weekly hours | Hourly earnings | Weekly earnings |
|  | Annual averages |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1964 | 38.7 | \$2.36 | \$91.33 | 41.9 | \$2.81 | \$117.74 | 37.2 | \$3.55 | \$132.06 |
| 1965 | 38.8 | 2.46 | 95.45 | 42.3 | 2.92 | 123.52 | 37.4 | 3.70 | 138.38 |
| 1966 | 38.6 | 2.56 | 98.82 | 42.7 | 3.05 | 130.24 | 37.6 | 3.89 | 146.26 |
| 1967 | 38.0 | 2.68 | 101.84 | 42.6 | 3.19 | 135.89 | 37.7 | 4.11 | 154.95 |
| 1968 | 37.8 | 2.85 | 107.73 | 42.6 | 3.35 | 142.71 | 37.3 | 4.41 | 164.49 |
| 1969 | 37.7 | 3.04 | 114.61 | 43.0 | 3.60 | 154.80 | 37.9 | 4.79 | 181.54 |
| 1970 | 37.1 | 3.23 | 119.83 | 42.7 | 3.85 | 164.40 | 37.3 | 5.24 | 195.45 |
| 1971 | 36.9 | 3.45 | 127.31 | 42.4 | 4.06 | 172.14 | 37.2 | 5.69 | 211.67 |
| 1972 | 37.0 | 3.70 | 136.90 | 42.6 | 4.44 | 189.14 | 36.5 | 6.06 | 221.19 |
| 1973 | 36.9 | 3.94 | 145.39 | 42.4 | 4.75 | 201.40 | 36.8 | 6.41 | 235.89 |
| 1974 | 36.5 | 4.24 | 154.76 | 41.9 | 5.23 | 219.14 | 36.6 | 6.81 | 249.25 |
| 1975 | 36.1 | 4.53 | 163.53 | 41.9 | 5.95 | 249.31 | 36.4 | 7.31 | 266.08 |
| 1976 | 36.1 | 4.86 | 175.45 | 42.4 | 6.46 | 273.90 | 36.8 | 7.71 | 283.73 |
| 1977 | 36.0 | 5.25 | 189.00 | 43.4 | 6.94 | 301.20 | 36.5 | 8.10 | 295.65 |
| 1978 | 35.8 | 5.69 | 203.70 | 43.4 | 7.67 | 332.88 | 36.8 | 8.66 | 318.69 |
| 1979 | 35.7 | 6.16 | 219.91 | 43.0 | 8.49 | 365.07 | 37.0 | 9.27 | 342.99 |
| 1980 | 35.3 | 6.66 | 235.10 | 43.3 | 9.17 | 397.06 | 37.0 | 9.94 | 367.78 |
| 1981 | 35.2 | 7.25 | 255.20 | 43.7 | 10.04 | 438.75 | 36.9 | 10.82 | 399.26 |
| 1982 | 34.8 | 7.68 | 267.26 | 42.7 | 10.77 | 459.88 | 36.7 | 11.63 | 426.82 |
| 1983 | 35.0 | 8.02 | 280.70 | 42.5 | 11.28 | 479.40 | 37.1 | 11.94 | 442.97 |
| 1984 | 35.2 | 8.32 | 292.86 | 43.3 | 11.63 | 503.58 | 37.8 | 12.13 | 458.51 |
| 1985 | 34.9 | 8.57 | 299.09 | 43.4 | 11.98 | 519.93 | 37.7 | 12.32 | 464.46 |
| 1986 | 34.8 | 8.76 | 304.85 | 42.2 | 12.46 | 525.81 | 37.4 | 12.48 | 466.75 |
| 1987 | 34.8 | 8.98 | 312.50 | 42.4 | 12.54 | 531.70 | 37.8 | 12.71 | 480.44 |
| 1988 | 34.7 | 9.28 | 322.02 | 42.3 | 12.80 | 541.44 | 37.9 | 13.08 | 495.73 |
| 1989 | 34.6 | 9.66 | 334.24 | 43.0 | 13.26 | 570.18 | 37.9 | 13.54 | 513.17 |
| 1990 | 34.5 | 10.01 | 345.35 | 44.1 | 13.68 | 603.29 | 38.2 | 13.77 | 526.01 |
| 1991 | 34.3 | 10.32 | 353.98 | 44.4 | 14.19 | 630.04 | 38.1 | 14.00 | 533.40 |
| 1992 | 34.4 | 10.57 | 363.61 | 43.9 | 14.54 | 638.31 | 38.0 | 14.15 | 537.70 |
| 1993 | 34.5 | 10.83 | 373.64 | 44.3 | 14.60 | 646.78 | 38.5 | 14.38 | 553.63 |
| 1994 | 34.7 | 11.12 | 385.86 | 44.8 | 14.88 | 666.62 | 38.9 | 14.73 | 573.00 |
| 1995 | 34.5 | 11.43 | 394.34 | 44.7 | 15.30 | 683.91 | 38.9 | 15.09 | 587.00 |
| 1996 | 34.4 | 11.82 | 406.61 | 45.3 | 15.62 | 707.59 | 39.0 | 15.47 | 603.33 |
| 1997 | 34.6 | 12.28 | 424.89 | 45.4 | 16.15 | 733.21 | 39.0 | 16.04 | 625.56 |
| 1998 | 34.6 | 12.78 | 442.19 | 43.9 | 16.91 | 742.35 | 38.9 | 16.61 | 646.13 |
| 1999 | 34.5 | 13.24 | 456.78 | 43.2 | 17.05 | 736.56 | 39.1 | 17.19 | 672.13 |
| 2000 | 34.5 | 13.76 | 474.72 | 43.1 | 17.22 | 742.18 | 39.3 | 17.88 | 702.68 |
| 2001 | 34.2 | 14.31 | 489.40 | 43.5 | 17.56 | 763.86 | 39.3 | 18.34 | 720.76 |
| 2002 P | 34.1 | 14.77 | 503.66 | 42.9 | 17.77 | 762.33 | 38.8 | 18.87 | 732.16 |
|  | Monthly data, not seasonally adjusted |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 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 ..... | 34.1 | 14.92 | 508.77 | 43.0 | 17.81 | 765.83 | 39.0 | 19.14 | 746.46 |
| November | 34.0 | 14.97 | 508.98 | 42.9 | 17.81 | 764.05 | 38.0 | 19.06 | 724.28 |
| December ${ }^{\text {p }}$ | 34.4 | 15.05 | 517.72 | 42.4 | 17.85 | 756.84 | 37.8 | 19.23 | 726.89 |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { 2003: } \\ & \text { January } \end{aligned}$ | 33.7 | 15.05 | 507.19 | 41.9 | 18.07 | 757.13 | 38.2 | 18.97 | 724.65 |

[^19]B-2. Average hours and earnings of production or nonsupervisory workers ${ }^{1}$ on private nonfarm payrolls by major industry, 1964 to date-Continued

| Year and month | Manufacturing |  |  |  | Transportation and public utilities |  |  | Wholesale trade |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Weekly hours | Hourly earnings | Hourly earnings, excluding overtime | Weekly earnings | Weekly hours | Hourly earnings | Weekly earnings | Weekly hours | Hourly earnings | Weekly earnings |
|  | Annual averages |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1964 | 40.7 | \$2.53 | \$2.43 | \$102.97 | 41.1 | \$2.89 | \$118.78 | 40.7 | \$2.52 | \$102.56 |
| 1965 | 41.2 | 2.61 | 2.50 | 107.53 | 41.3 | 3.03 | 125.14 | 40.8 | 2.60 | 106.08 |
| 1966 | 41.4 | 2.71 | 2.59 | 112.19 | 41.2 | 3.11 | 128.13 | 40.7 | 2.73 | 111.11 |
| 1967 | 40.6 | 2.82 | 2.71 | 114.49 | 40.5 | 3.23 | 130.82 | 40.3 | 2.87 | 115.66 |
| 1968 | 40.7 | 3.01 | 2.88 | 122.51 | 40.6 | 3.42 | 138.85 | 40.1 | 3.04 | 121.90 |
| 1969 | 40.6 | 3.19 | 3.05 | 129.51 | 40.7 | 3.63 | 147.74 | 40.2 | 3.23 | 129.85 |
| 1970 .......................... | 39.8 | 3.35 | 3.23 | 133.33 | 40.5 | 3.85 | 155.93 | 39.9 | 3.43 | 136.86 |
| 1971 | 39.9 | 3.57 | 3.45 | 142.44 | 40.1 | 4.21 | 168.82 | 39.4 | 3.64 | 143.42 |
| 1972 | 40.5 | 3.82 | 3.66 | 154.71 | 40.4 | 4.65 | 187.86 | 39.4 | 3.85 | 151.69 |
| 1973 | 40.7 | 4.09 | 3.91 | 166.46 | 40.5 | 5.02 | 203.31 | 39.2 | 4.07 | 159.54 |
| 1974 | 40.0 | 4.42 | 4.25 | 176.80 | 40.2 | 5.41 | 217.48 | 38.8 | 4.38 | 169.94 |
| 1975 | 39.5 | 4.83 | 4.67 | 190.79 | 39.7 | 5.88 | 233.44 | 38.6 | 4.72 | 182.19 |
| 1976 | 40.1 | 5.22 | 5.02 | 209.32 | 39.8 | 6.45 | 256.71 | 38.7 | 5.02 | 194.27 |
| 1977 | 40.3 | 5.68 | 5.44 | 228.90 | 39.9 | 6.99 | 278.90 | 38.8 | 5.39 | 209.13 |
| 1978 | 40.4 | 6.17 | 5.91 | 249.27 | 40.0 | 7.57 | 302.80 | 38.8 | 5.88 | 228.14 |
| 1979 | 40.2 | 6.70 | 6.43 | 269.34 | 39.9 | 8.16 | 325.58 | 38.8 | 6.39 | 247.93 |
| 1980 | 39.7 | 7.27 | 7.02 | 288.62 | 39.6 | 8.87 | 351.25 | 38.4 | 6.95 | 266.88 |
| 1981. | 39.8 | 7.99 | 7.72 | 318.00 | 39.4 | 9.70 | 382.18 | 38.5 | 7.55 | 290.68 |
| 1982 | 38.9 | 8.49 | 8.25 | 330.26 | 39.0 | 10.32 | 402.48 | 38.3 | 8.08 | 309.46 |
| 1983 | 40.1 | 8.83 | 8.52 | 354.08 | 39.0 | 10.79 | 420.81 | 38.5 | 8.54 | 328.79 |
| 1984 | 40.7 | 9.19 | 8.82 | 374.03 | 39.4 | 11.12 | 438.13 | 38.5 | 8.88 | 341.88 |
| 1985 | 40.5 | 9.54 | 9.16 | 386.37 | 39.5 | 11.40 | 450.30 | 38.4 | 9.15 | 351.36 |
| 1986 | 40.7 | 9.73 | 9.34 | 396.01 | 39.2 | 11.70 | 458.64 | 38.3 | 9.34 | 357.72 |
| 1987 | 41.0 | 9.91 | 9.48 | 406.31 | 39.2 | 12.03 | 471.58 | 38.1 | 9.59 | 365.38 |
| 1988 | 41.1 | 10.19 | 9.73 | 418.81 | 38.2 | 12.24 | 467.57 | 38.1 | 9.98 | 380.24 |
| 1989 | 41.0 | 10.48 | 10.02 | 429.68 | 38.3 | 12.57 | 481.43 | 38.0 | 10.39 | 394.82 |
| 1990 .......................... | 40.8 | 10.83 | 10.37 | 441.86 | 38.4 | 12.92 | 496.13 | 38.1 | 10.79 | 411.10 |
| 1991 | 40.7 | 11.18 | 10.71 | 455.03 | 38.1 | 13.20 | 502.92 | 38.1 | 11.15 | 424.82 |
| 1992 | 41.0 | 11.46 | 10.95 | 469.86 | 38.3 | 13.43 | 514.37 | 38.2 | 11.39 | 435.10 |
| 1993 | 41.4 | 11.74 | 11.18 | 486.04 | 39.3 | 13.55 | 532.52 | 38.2 | 11.74 | 448.47 |
| 1994 | 42.0 | 12.07 | 11.43 | 506.94 | 39.7 | 13.78 | 547.07 | 38.4 | 12.06 | 463.10 |
| 1995 | 41.6 | 12.37 | 11.74 | 514.59 | 39.4 | 14.13 | 556.72 | 38.3 | 12.43 | 476.07 |
| 1996 | 41.6 | 12.77 | 12.12 | 531.23 | 39.6 | 14.45 | 572.22 | 38.3 | 12.87 | 492.92 |
| 1997 | 42.0 | 13.17 | 12.45 | 553.14 | 39.7 | 14.92 | 592.32 | 38.4 | 13.45 | 516.48 |
| 1998 | 41.7 | 13.49 | 12.79 | 562.53 | 39.5 | 15.31 | 604.75 | 38.3 | 14.07 | 538.88 |
| 1999 | 41.7 | 13.90 | 13.17 | 579.63 | 38.7 | 15.69 | 607.20 | 38.3 | 14.59 | 558.80 |
| 2000 | 41.6 | 14.37 | 13.62 | 597.79 | 38.4 | 16.19 | 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 |
| 2002p | 40.9 | 15.30 | 14.56 | 625.77 | 38.3 | 17.29 | 662.21 | 38.4 | 16.21 | 622.46 |
|  | Monthly data, not seasonally adjusted |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 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 .... | 40.9 | 15.42 | 14.66 | 630.68 | 38.3 | 17.38 | 665.65 | 38.4 | 16.27 | 624.77 |
| November | 40.9 | 15.48 | 14.72 | 633.13 | 38.4 | 17.52 | 672.77 | 38.5 | 16.33 | 628.71 |
| DecemberP | 41.5 | 15.58 | 14.78 | 646.57 | 38.7 | 17.49 | 676.86 | 38.9 | 16.49 | 641.46 |
| 2003: ${ }_{\text {January }}$ P .................. | 40.4 | 15.55 | 14.83 | 628.22 | 37.8 | 17.48 | 660.74 | 37.9 | 16.33 | 618.91 |

See footnotes at end of table.

B-2. Average hours and earnings of production or nonsupervisory workers ${ }^{1}$ on private nonfarm payrolls by major industry, 1964 to date-Continued

| Year and month | Retail trade |  |  | Finance, insurance, and real estate |  |  | Services |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Weekly hours | Hourly earnings | Weekly earnings | Weekly hours | Hourly earnings | Weekly earnings | Weekly hours | Hourly earnings | Weekly earnings |
|  | Annual averages |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1964 | 37.0 | \$1.75 | \$64.75 | 37.3 | \$2.30 | \$85.79 | 36.1 | \$1.94 | \$70.03 |
| 1965 | 36.6 | 1.82 | 66.61 | 37.2 | 2.39 | 88.91 | 35.9 | 2.05 | 73.60 |
| 1966 | 35.9 | 1.91 | 68.57 | 37.3 | 2.47 | 92.13 | 35.5 | 2.17 | 77.04 |
| 1967 | 35.3 | 2.01 | 70.95 | 37.1 | 2.58 | 95.72 | 35.1 | 2.29 | 80.38 |
| 1968 | 34.7 | 2.16 | 74.95 | 37.0 | 2.75 | 101.75 | 34.7 | 2.42 | 83.97 |
| 1969 | 34.2 | 2.30 | 78.66 | 37.1 | 2.93 | 108.70 | 34.7 | 2.61 | 90.57 |
| 1970 | 33.8 | 2.44 | 82.47 | 36.7 | 3.07 | 112.67 | 34.4 | 2.81 | 96.66 |
| 1971 | 33.7 | 2.60 | 87.62 | 36.6 | 3.22 | 117.85 | 33.9 | 3.04 | 103.06 |
| 1972 | 33.4 | 2.75 | 91.85 | 36.6 | 3.36 | 122.98 | 33.9 | 3.27 | 110.85 |
| 1973 | 33.1 | 2.91 | 96.32 | 36.6 | 3.53 | 129.20 | 33.8 | 3.47 | 117.29 |
| 1974 | 32.7 | 3.14 | 102.68 | 36.5 | 3.77 | 137.61 | 33.6 | 3.75 | 126.00 |
| 1975 | 32.4 | 3.36 | 108.86 | 36.5 | 4.06 | 148.19 | 33.5 | 4.02 | 134.67 |
| 1976 | 32.1 | 3.57 | 114.60 | 36.4 | 4.27 | 155.43 | 33.3 | 4.31 | 143.52 |
| 1977 | 31.6 | 3.85 | 121.66 | 36.4 | 4.54 | 165.26 | 33.0 | 4.65 | 153.45 |
| 1978 | 31.0 | 4.20 | 130.20 | 36.4 | 4.89 | 178.00 | 32.8 | 4.99 | 163.67 |
| 1979 | 30.6 | 4.53 | 138.62 | 36.2 | 5.27 | 190.77 | 32.7 | 5.36 | 175.27 |
| 1980 | 30.2 | 4.88 | 147.38 | 36.2 | 5.79 | 209.60 | 32.6 | 5.85 | 190.71 |
| 1981 | 30.1 | 5.25 | 158.03 | 36.3 | 6.31 | 229.05 | 32.6 | 6.41 | 208.97 |
| 1982 | 29.9 | 5.48 | 163.85 | 36.2 | 6.78 | 245.44 | 32.6 | 6.92 | 225.59 |
| 1983 | 29.8 | 5.74 | 171.05 | 36.2 | 7.29 | 263.90 | 32.7 | 7.31 | 239.04 |
| 1984 | 29.8 | 5.85 | 174.33 | 36.5 | 7.63 | 278.50 | 32.6 | 7.59 | 247.43 |
| 1985 | 29.4 | 5.94 | 174.64 | 36.4 | 7.94 | 289.02 | 32.5 | 7.90 | 256.75 |
| 1986 | 29.2 | 6.03 | 176.08 | 36.4 | 8.36 | 304.30 | 32.5 | 8.18 | 265.85 |
| 1987 | 29.2 | 6.12 | 178.70 | 36.3 | 8.73 | 316.90 | 32.5 | 8.49 | 275.93 |
| 1988 | 29.1 | 6.31 | 183.62 | 35.9 | 9.06 | 325.25 | 32.6 | 8.88 | 289.49 |
| 1989 | 28.9 | 6.53 | 188.72 | 35.8 | 9.53 | 341.17 | 32.6 | 9.38 | 305.79 |
| 1990. | 28.8 | 6.75 | 194.40 | 35.8 | 9.97 | 356.93 | 32.5 | 9.83 | 319.48 |
| 1991 | 28.6 | 6.94 | 198.48 | 35.7 | 10.39 | 370.92 | 32.4 | 10.23 | 331.45 |
| 1992 | 28.8 | 7.12 | 205.06 | 35.8 | 10.82 | 387.36 | 32.5 | 10.54 | 342.55 |
| 1993 | 28.8 | 7.29 | 209.95 | 35.8 | 11.35 | 406.33 | 32.5 | 10.78 | 350.35 |
| 1994 | 28.9 | 7.49 | 216.46 | 35.8 | 11.83 | 423.51 | 32.5 | 11.04 | 358.80 |
| 1995 | 28.8 | 7.69 | 221.47 | 35.9 | 12.32 | 442.29 | 32.4 | 11.39 | 369.04 |
| 1996 | 28.8 | 7.99 | 230.11 | 35.9 | 12.80 | 459.52 | 32.4 | 11.79 | 382.00 |
| 1997 | 28.9 | 8.33 | 240.74 | 36.1 | 13.34 | 481.57 | 32.6 | 12.28 | 400.33 |
| 1998 | 29.0 | 8.74 | 253.46 | 36.4 | 14.07 | 512.15 | 32.6 | 12.84 | 418.58 |
| 1999 | 29.0 | 9.09 | 263.61 | 36.2 | 14.62 | 529.24 | 32.6 | 13.37 | 435.86 |
| 2000 ..... | 28.9 | 9.46 | 273.39 | 36.4 | 15.14 | 551.10 | 32.7 | 13.93 | 455.51 |
| 2001 | 28.9 | 9.77 | 282.35 | 36.1 | 15.80 | 570.38 | 32.7 | 14.67 | 479.71 |
| $2002{ }^{\text {P }}$ | 29.0 | 10.04 | 291.16 | 36.1 | 16.35 | 590.24 | 32.6 | 15.24 | 496.82 |
|  | Monthly data, not seasonally adjusted |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 2002: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| January .......... | 28.1 | \$9.96 | \$279.88 | 35.8 | \$16.07 |  | 32.2 | \$15.14 |  |
| 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 ..... | 28.9 | 10.14 | 293.05 | 35.8 | 16.53 | 591.77 | 32.6 | 15.40 | 502.04 |
| November | 28.8 | 10.15 | 292.32 | 36.0 | 16.68 | 600.48 | 32.6 | 15.52 | 505.95 |
| December ${ }^{\text {P }}$ | 29.5 | 10.19 | 300.61 | 36.7 | 16.83 | 617.66 | 32.8 | 15.68 | 514.30 |
| 2003: January ${ }^{p}$ | 28.2 | 10.23 | 288.49 | 36.0 | 16.79 | 604.44 | 32.3 | 15.63 | 504.85 |

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.
$\mathrm{p}=$ 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
EMPLOYMENT
SEASONALLY ADJUSTED
B-3. Employees on nonfarm payrolls by major industry and selected component groups, seasonaliy adjusted
(In thousands)

| Industry | 2002 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 2003 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Jan. | Feb. | Mar. | Apr. | May | June | July | Aug. | Sept. | Oct. | Nov. | Dec. ${ }^{\text {p }}$ | Jan. ${ }^{\text {P }}$ |
| Total | 130,871 | 130,706 | 130,701 | 130,680 | 130,702 | 130,736 | 130,790 | 130,913 | 130,829 | 130,898 | 130,817 | 130,661 | 130,804 |
| Total private | 109,734 | 109,544 | 109,505 | 109,495 | 109,496 | 109,525 | 109,562 | 109,624 | 109,536 | 109,549 | 109,453 | 109,299 | 109,438 |
| Goods-producing | 24,130 | 24,041 | 23,975 | 23,905 | 23,870 | 23,861 | 23,812 | 23,801 | 23,748 | 23,688 | 23,631 | 23,557 | 23,557 |
| Mining | 568 | 564 | 560 | 564 | 558 | 555 | 551 | 555 | 552 | 552 | 551 | 554 | 549 |
| Metal mining | 33 | 32 | 32 | 32 | 32 | 32 | 33 | 32 | 32 | 32 | 32 | 32 | 31 |
| Coal mining | 82 | 82 | 81 | 81 | 80 | 80 | 79 | 79 | 79 | 78 | 78 | 78 | 76 |
| Oil and gas extraction | 342 | 339 | 336 | 339 | 334 | 333 | 329 | 333 | 330 | 331 | 332 | 336 | 335 |
| Nonmetallic minerals, except fuels | 111 | 111 | 111 | 112 | 112 | 110 | 110 | 111 | 111 | 111 | 109 | 108 | 107 |
| Construction | 6,615 | 6,597 | 6,593 | 6,541 | 6,541 | 6,549 | 6,519 | 6,556 | 6,556 | 6,544 | 6,543 | 6,546 | 6,567 |
| General building contractors | 1,459 | 1,458 | 1,462 | 1,452 | 1,454 | 1,454 | 1,445 | 1,460 | 1,469 | 1,475 | 1,480 | 1,475 | 1,472 |
| Heavy construction, except building ..... | 919 | 914 | 908 | 901 | 908 | 910 | 899 | 898 | 898 | 893 | 885 | 880 | 892 |
| Special trade contractors .................... | 4,237 | 4,225 | 4,223 | 4,188 | 4,179 | 4,185 | 4,175 | 4,198 | 4,189 | 4,176 | 4,178 | 4,191 | 4,203 |
| Manufacturing | 16,947 | 16,880 | 16,822 | 16,800 | 16,771 | 16,757 | 16,742 | 16,690 | 16,640 | 16,592 | 16,537 | 16,457 | 16,441 |
| Durable goods | 10,070 | 10,023 | 9,976 | 9,976 | 9,963 | 9,944 | 9,922 | 9,889 | 9,832 | 9,800 | 9,757 | 9,700 | 9,689 |
| Lumber and wood products | 771 | 771 | 769 | 767 | 770 | 767 | 766 | 768 | 764 | 764 | 761 | 759 | 761 |
| Furniture and fixtures | 492 | 491 | 491 | 497 | 494 | 495 | 495 | 495 | 488 | 488 | 486 | 480 | 479 |
| Stone, clay, and glass products | 555 | 551 | 550 | 551 | 549 | 552 | 554 | 557 | 558 | 557 | 556 | 553 | 556 |
| Primary metal industries .......... | 607 | 601 | 596 | 598 | 597 | 593 | 589 | 589 | 586 | 582 | 582 | 579 | 580 |
| Fabricated metal products | 1,427 | 1,425 | 1,422 | 1,425 | 1,428 | 1,425 | 1,428 | 1,418 | 1,412 | 1,409 | 1,400 | 1,392 | 1,389 |
| Industrial machinery and equipment ... | 1,868 | 1,855 | 1,846 | 1,842 | 1,834 | 1,829 | 1,826 | 1,810 | 1,801 | 1,797 | 1,790 | 1,780 | 1,771 |
| Computer and office equipment ....... | 317 | 315 | 315 | 313 | 308 | 304 | 301 | 296 | 296 | 295 | 293 | 291 | 289 |
| Electronic and other electrical equipment | 1,478 | 1,459 | 1,445 | 1,443 | 1,437 | 1,428 | 1,426 | 1,408 | 1,392 | 1,381 | 1,368 | 1,360 | 1,351 |
| Electronic components and accessories | 582 | 571 | 566 | 566 | 567 | 566 | 563 | 555 | 550 | 544 | 536 | 531 | 528 |
| Transportation equipment | 1,680 | 1,682 | 1,674 | 1,671 | 1,675 | 1,679 | 1,661 | 1,675 | 1,661 | 1,659 | 1,648 | 1,639 | 1,641 |
| Motor vehicles and equipment | 902 | 913 | 915 | 912 | 914 | 920 | 905 | 918 | 912 | 914 | 909 | 900 | 911 |
| Aircraft and parts | 437 | 427 | 419 | 416 | 416 | 411 | 409 | 407 | 400 | 396 | 392 | 392 | 389 |
| Instruments and related products | 818 | 816 | 813 | 811 | 807 | 805 | 803 | 799 | 798 | 793 | 792 | 789 | 793 |
| Miscellaneous manufacturing ...... | 374 | 372 | 370 | 371 | 372 | 371 | 374 | 370 | 372 | 370 | 374 | 369 | 368 |
| Nondurable goods | 6,877 | 6,857 | 6,846 | 6,824 | 6,808 | 6,813 | 6,820 | 6,801 | 6,808 | 6,792 | 6,780 | 6,757 | 6,752 |
| Food and kindred products | 1,686 | 1,686 | 1,685 | 1,689 | 1,687 | 1,691 | 1,687 | 1,683 | 1,694 | 1,690 | 1,687 | 1,689 | 1,692 |
| Tobacco products . | 34 | 33 | 34 | 33 | 34 | 34 | 35 | 38 | 37 | 37 | 36 | 36 | 35 |
| Textile mill products | 444 | 441 | 440 | 436 | 434 | 432 | 429 | 427 | 426 | 426 | 422 | 422 | 421 |
| Apparel and other textile products | 536 | 531 | 527 | 523 | 520 | 522 | 525 | 524 | 516 | 510 | 509 | 506 | 503 |
| Paper and allied products ................. | 622 | 621 | 620 | 615 | 612 | 612 | 612 | 613 | 612 | 614 | 613 | 608 | 608 |
| Printing and publishing ..................... | 1,437 | 1,428 | 1,419 | 1,413 | 1,407 | 1,405 | 1,406 | 1,401 | 1,403 | 1,401 | 1,400 | 1,394 | 1,393 |
| Chemicals and allied products | 1,008 | 1,011 | 1,010 | 1,008 | 1,006 | 1,008 | 1,008 | 1,006 | 1,010 | 1,006 | 1,007 | 1,007 | 1,003 |
| Petroleum and coal products ............. | 126 | 126 | 126 | 125 | 125 | 125 | 126 | 125 | 126 | 125 | 126 | 125 | 126 |
| Rubber and misc. plastics products .... | 928 | 924 | 929 | 927 | 928 | 929 | 936 | 929 | 927 | 926 | 925 | 917 | 918 |
| Leather and leather products ............. | 56 | 56 | 56 | 55 | 55 | 55 | 56 | 55 | 57 | 57 | 55 | 53 | 53 |
| Service-producing | 106,741 | 106,665 | 106,726 | 106,775 | 106,832 | 106,875 | 106,978 | 107,112 | 107,081 | 107,210 | 107,186 | 107,104 | 107,247 |
| Transportation and public utilities | 6,850 | 6,837 | 6,814 | 6,799 | 6,793 | 6,790 | 6,780 | 6,765 | 6,725 | 6,727 | 6,721 | 6,686 | 6,690 |
| Transportation | 4,343 | 4,341 | 4,330 | 4,330 | 4,328 | 4,334 | 4,328 | 4,323 | 4,293 | 4,300 | 4,300 | 4,274 | 4,297 |
| Railroad transportation .............. | 235 | 234 | 233 | 230 | 228 | 229 | 227 | 228 | 226 | 225 | 225 | 224 | 222 |
| Local and interurban passenger transit | 481 | 479 | 478 | 476 | 475 | 472 | 471 | 466 | 469 | 471 | 467 | 465 | 466 |
| Trucking and warehousing | 1,824 | 1,826 | 1,819 | 1,830 | 1,827 | 1,829 | 1,834 | 1,827 | 1,816 | 1,826 | 1,829 | 1,828 | 1,829 |
| Water transportation .. | 188 | 187 | 186 | 190 | 193 | 193 | 192 | 190 | 189 | 189 | 192 | 191 | 191 |
| Transportation by air ... | 1,171 | 1,171 | 1,172 | 1,162 | 1,165 | 1,172 | 1,167 | 1,176 | 1,160 | 1,156 | 1,151 | 1,128 | 1,150 |
| Pipelines, except natural gas | 15 | 15 | 15 | 15 | 15 | 15 | 15 | 15 | 15 | 15 | 15 | 15 | 16 |
| Transportation services | 429 | 429 | 427 | 427 | 425 | 424 | 422 | 421 | 418 | 418 | 421 | 423 | 423 |
| Communications and public utilities | 2,507 | 2,496 | 2,484 | 2,469 | 2,465 | 2,456 | 2,452 | 2,442 | 2,432 | 2,427 | 2,421 | 2,412 | 2,393 |
| Communications .......................... | 1,660 | 1,652 | 1,643 | 1,628 | 1,626 | 1,615 | 1,608 | 1,597 | 1,588 | 1,585 | 1,583 | 1,576 | 1,557 |
| Electric, gas, and sanitary services .. | 847 | 844 | 841 | 841 | 839 | 841 | 844 | 845 | 844 | 842 | 838 | 836 | 836 |
| Wholesale trade | 6,702 | 6,689 | 6,681 | 6,678 | 6,681 | 6,681 | 6,679 | 6,671 | 6,663 | 6,657 | 6,643 | 6,638 | 6,635 |
| Durable goods | 3,940 | 3,924 | 3,912 | 3,908 | 3,916 | 3,915 | 3,914 | 3,905 | 3,897 | 3,893 | 3,885 | 3,881 | 3,878 |
| Nondurable goods | 2,762 | 2,765 | 2,769 | 2,770 | 2,765 | 2,766 | 2,765 | 2,766 | 2,766 | 2,764 | 2,758 | 2,757 | 2,757 |

See footnotes at end of table.

# ESTABLISHMENT DATA EMPLOYMENT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED 

B-3. Employees on nonfarm payrolis by major industry and selected component groups, seasonally adjusted-Continued
(In thousands)

| Industry | 2002 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 2003 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Jan. | Feb | Mar. | Apr. | May | June | July | Aug. | Sept. | Oct. | Nov. | Dec. ${ }^{\text {P }}$ | Jan. ${ }^{\text {P }}$ |
| Retail trade | 23,396 | 23,331 | 23,332 | 23,345 | 23,327 | 23,308 | 23,339 | 23,295 | 23,291 | 23,289 | 23,247 | 23,148 | 23,249 |
| Building materials and garden supplies | 1,049 | 1,048 | 1,053 | 1,061 | 1,068 | 1,066 | 1,067 | 1,066 | 1,067 | 1,071 | 1,078 | 1,077 | 1,087 |
| General merchandise stores ............... | 2,856 | 2,892 | 2,901 | 2,915 | 2,897 | 2,884 | 2,885 | 2,850 | 2,856 | 2,851 | 2,828 | 2,819 | 2,830 |
| Department stores | 2,520 | 2,550 | 2,560 | 2,575 | 2,560 | 2,542 | 2,544 | 2,513 | 2,515 | 2,506 | 2,491 | 2,487 | 2,500 |
| Food stores ... | 3,421 | 3,402 | 3,392 | 3,392 | 3,397 | 3,394 | 3,388 | 3,392 | 3,392 | 3,386 | 3,382 | 3,364 | 3,368 |
| Automotive dealers and service stations | 2,438 | 2,430 | 2,426 | 2,429 | 2,434 | 2,432 | 2,437 | 2,443 | 2,438 | 2,438 | 2,430 | 2,419 | 2,412 |
| New and used car dealers | 1,133 | 1,134 | 1,131 | 1,129 | 1,133 | 1,128 | 1,127 | 1,130 | 1,131 | 1,131 | 1,128 | 1,122 | 1,117 |
| Apparel and accessory stores | 1,187 | 1,172 | 1,175 | 1,170 | 1,169 | 1,173 | 1,178 | 1,177 | 1,171 | 1,174 | 1,172 | 1,174 | 1,173 |
| Furniture and home furnishings stores | 1,138 | 1,143 | 1,143 | 1,141 | 1,146 | 1,148 | 1,153 | 1,154 | 1,153 | 1,156 | 1,165 | 1,176 | 1,160 |
| Eating and drinking places | 8,238 | 8,161 | 8,154 | 8,152 | 8,130 | 8,121 | 8,144 | 8,125 | 8,129 | 8,140 | 8,129 | 8,063 | 8,136 |
| Miscellaneous retail establishments | 3,069 | 3,083 | 3,088 | 3,085 | 3,086 | 3,090 | 3,087 | 3,088 | 3,085 | 3,073 | 3,063 | 3,056 | 3,083 |
| Finance, insurance, and real estate | 7,748 | 7,745 | 7,740 | 7,743 | 7,732 | 7,733 | 7,737 | 7,745 | 7,773 | 7,803 | 7,807 | 7,814 | 7,816 |
| Finance | 3,819 | 3,812 | 3,809 | 3,813 | 3,813 | 3,819 | 3,819 | 3,822 | 3,837 | 3,853 | 3,854 | 3,860 | 3,865 |
| Depository institutions | 2,076 | 2,072 | 2,074 | 2,075 | 2,073 | 2,071 | 2,073 | 2,075 | 2,078 | 2,080 | 2,082 | 2,079 | 2,080 |
| Commercial banks ... | 1,450 | 1,446 | 1,447 | 1,446 | 1,446 | 1,444 | 1,445 | 1,448 | 1,450 | 1,452 | 1,451 | 1,449 | 1,451 |
| Savings institutions | 262 | 263 | 264 | 264 | 264 | 264 | 263 | 263 | 264 | 263 | 261 | 261 | 260 |
| Nondepository institutions | 755 | 754 | 753 | 756 | 756 | 762 | 767 | 773 | 783 | 797 | 801 | 809 | 814 |
| Mortgage bankers and brokers | 356 | 359 | 357 | 360 | 359 | 366 | 372 | 374 | 382 | 396 | 400 | 407 | 413 |
| Security and commodity brokers | 729 | 726 | 722 | 723 | 723 | 723 | 718 | 714 | 714 | 713 | 709 | 709 | 711 |
| Holding and other investment offices | 259 | 260 | 260 | 259 | 261 | 263 | 261 | 260 | 262 | 263 | 262 | 263 | 260 |
| Insurance | 2,372 | 2,376 | 2,375 | 2,374 | 2,369 | 2,366 | 2,365 | 2,366 | 2,366 | 2,371 | 2,373 | 2,374 | 2,375 |
| Insurance carriers | 1,594 | 1,593 | 1,591 | 1,589 | 1,583 | 1,579 | 1,576 | 1,574 | 1,577 | 1,578 | 1,578 | 1,577 | 1,578 |
| insurance agents, brokers, and service $\qquad$ | 778 | 783 | 784 | 785 | 786 | 787 | 789 | 792 | 789 | 793 | 795 | 797 | 797 |
| Real estate | 1,557 | 1,557 | 1,556 | 1,556 | 1,550 | 1,548 | 1,553 | 1,557 | 1,570 | 1,579 | 1,580 | 1,580 | 1,576 |
| Services ${ }^{1}$ | 40,908 | 40,901 | 40,963 | 41,025 | 41,093 | 41,152 | 41,215 | 41,347 | 41,336 | 41,385 | 41,404 | 41,456 | 41,491 |
| Agricultrual services | 865 | 868 | 872 | 857 | 856 | 857 | 862 | 863 | 874 | 874 | 880 | 878 | 883 |
| Hotels and other lodging places | 1,811 | 1,811 | 1,811 | 1,796 | 1,789 | 1,801 | 1,795 | 1,788 | 1,782 | 1,791 | 1,792 | 1,808 | 1,823 |
| Personal services | 1,290 | 1,282 | 1,289 | 1,286 | 1,279 | 1,285 | 1,282 | 1,285 | 1,287 | 1,288 | 1,283 | 1,291 | 1,281 |
| Business services | 9,231 | 9,207 | 9,237 | 9,312 | 9,330 | 9,332 | 9,325 | 9,395 | 9,330 | 9,324 | 9,309 | 9,303 | 9,272 |
| Services to buildings | 1,022 | 1,018 | 1,021 | 1,027 | 1,023 | 1,023 | 1,034 | 1.041 | 1,042 | 1,041 | 1,045 | 1,043 | 1,036 |
| Personnel supply services | 3,080 | 3,070 | 3,107 | 3,175 | 3,198 | 3,205 | 3,196 | 3,257 | 3,188 | 3,178 | 3,152 | 3,170 | 3,160 |
| Help supply services ............. | 2,761 | 2,758 | 2,795 | 2,857 | 2,888 | 2,902 | 2,875 | 2,925 | 2,869 | 2,865 | 2,838 | 2,861 | 2,859 |
| Computer and data processing services | 2,213 | 2,208 | 2,198 | 2,190 | 2,190 | 2,191 | 2,193 | 2,191 | 2,190 | 2,196 | 2,195 | 2,187 | 2,188 |
| Auto repair, services, and parking | 1,262 | 1,262 | 1,260 | 1,261 | 1,262 | 1,265 | 1,266 | 1,266 | 1,266 | 1,262 | 1,263 | 1,266 | 1,268 |
| Miscellaneous repair services .. | 376 | 379 | 377 | 377 | 375 | 378 | 379 | 377 | 378 | 378 | 378 | 376 | 379 |
| Motion pictures | 581 | 574 | 572 | 574 | 578 | 581 | 584 | 588 | 595 | 591 | 590 | 584 | 581 |
| Amusement and recreation services | 1,669 | 1,649 | 1,635 | 1,611 | 1,621 | 1,631 | 1,649 | 1,662 | 1,638 | 1,640 | 1,630 | 1,650 | 1,659 |
| Health services | 10,551 | 10,575 | 10,602 | 10,611 | 10,626 | 10,660 | 10,687 | 10,711 | 10,729 | 10,755 | 10,777 | 10,786 | 10,804 |
| Offices and clinics of medical doctors | 2,033 | 2,041 | 2,046 | 2,044 | 2,050 | 2,061 | 2,067 | 2,075 | 2,079 | 2,085 | 2,088 | 2,092 | 2,089 |
| Nursing and personal care facilities .. | 1,876 | 1,875 | 1,879 | 1,883 | 1,883 | 1,887 | 1,888 | 1,893 | 1,896 | 1,899 | 1,905 | 1,904 | 1,906 |
| Hospitals | 4,174 | 4,184 | 4,193 | 4,199 | 4,207 | 4,221 | 4,233 | 4,244 | 4,247 | 4,256 | 4,267 | 4,268 | 4,276 |
| Home health care services | 643 | 642 | 643 | 643 | 644 | 643 | 646 | 646 | 651 | 655 | 656 | 656 | 660 |
| Legal services | 1,053 | 1,054 | 1,056 | 1,059 | 1,066 | 1,065 | 1,065 | 1,065 | 1,072 | 1,077 | 1,079 | 1,081 | 1,085 |
| Educational services | 2,473 | 2,485 | 2,489 | 2,501 | 2,518 | 2,511 | 2,529 | 2,538 | 2,550 | 2,560 | 2,574 | 2,583 | 2,594 |
| Social services | 3,149 | 3,155 | 3,162 | 3,167 | 3,164 | 3,165 | 3,181 | 3,203 | 3,199 | 3,201 | 3,208 | 3,209 | 3,222 |
| Child day care services | 723 | 722 | 723 | 725 | 722 | 726 | 726 | 736 | 731 | 730 | 728 | 726 | 729 |
| Residential care ........... | 896 | 899 | 902 | 903 | 901 | 904 | 904 | 906 | 906 | 909 | 912 | 915 | 912 |
| Museums and botanical and zoological gardens | 110 | 109 | 109 | 109 | 108 | 109 | 109 | 108 | 108 | 107 | 107 | 106 | 107 |
| Membership organizations | 2,471 | 2,471 | 2,470 | 2,477 | 2,480 | 2,484 | 2,476 | 2,472 | 2,478 | 2,480 | 2,478 | 2,477 | 2,472 |
| Engineering and management services | 3,624 | 3,629 | 3,631 | 3,636 | 3,649 | 3,636 | 3,634 | 3,634 | 3,659 | 3,666 | 3,667 | 3,669 | 3,673 |
| Engineering and architectural services | 1,047 | 1,044 | 1,044 | 1,041 | 1,042 | 1,034 | 1,032 | 1,030 | 1,029 | 1,027 | 1,028 | 1,027 | 1,021 |
| Management and public relations ....... | 1,192 | 1,193 | 1,191 | 1,202 | 1,209 | 1,204 | 1,214 | 1,211 | 1,224 | 1,226 | 1,228 | 1,230 | 1,237 |
| Government | 21,137 | 21,162 | 21,196 | 21,185 | 21,206 | 21,211 | 21,228 | 21,289 | 21,293 | 21,349 | 21,364 | 21,362 | 21,366 |
| Federal | 2,609 | 2,608 | 2,611 | 2,610 | 2,600 | 2,601 | 2,607 | 2,611 | 2,621 | 2,649 | 2,661 | 2,665 | 2,671 |
| Federal, except Postal Service | 1,776 | 1,777 | 1,782 | 1,784 | 1,777 | 1,783 | 1,790 | 1,792 | 1,810 | 1,840 | 1,853 | 1,857 | 1,859 |
| State | 4,935 | 4,937 | 4,940 | 4,942 | 4,945 | 4,935 | 4,950 | 4,948 | 4,958 | 4,955 | 4,961 | 4,954 | 4,927 |
| Education | 2,127 | 2,130 | 2,133 | 2,135 | 2,141 | 2,135 | 2,155 | 2,145 | 2,163 | 2,160 | 2,165 | 2,166 | 2,142 |
| Other State government | 2,808 | 2,807 | 2,807 | 2,807 | 2,804 | 2,800 | 2,795 | 2,803 | 2,795 | 2,795 | 2,796 | 2,788 | 2,785 |
| Local | 13,593 | 13,617 | 13,645 | 13,633 | 13,661 | 13,675 | 13,671 | 13,730 | 13,714 | 13,745 | 13,742 | 13,743 | 13,768 |
| Education | 7,732 | 7,746 | 7,767 | 7,754 | 7,770 | 7,755 | 7,788 | 7,837 | 7,808 | 7,829 | 7,820 | 7,814 | 7,832 |
| Other local government | 5,861 | 5,871 | 5,878 | 5,879 | 5,891 | 5,920 | 5,883 | 5,893 | 5,906 | 5,916 | 5,922 | 5,929 | 5,936 |

1 includes other industries, not shown separately
$\rho=$ 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 payrolis 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. | Nov. |
| Total | 63,947 | 63,872 | 63,980 | 63,955 | 63,957 | 63,956 | 63,928 | 63,940 | 63,947 | 64,032 | 64,005 | 64,066 | 64,040 |
| Total private | 51,994 | 51,928 | 51,997 | 51,957 | 51,935 | 51,929 | 51,874 | 51,903 | 51,943 | 51,916 | 51,906 | 51,932 | 51,898 |
| Goods-producing | 6,166 | 6,143 | 6,098 | 6,074 | 6,049 | 6,040 | 6,026 | 6,016 | 6,013 | 5,986 | 5,973 | 5,950 | 5,930 |
| Mining | 78 | 78 | 76 | 78 | 77 | 76 | 76 | 75 | 73 | 74 | 73 | 73 | 73 |
| Construction | 728 | 736 | 730 | 731 | 734 | 736 | 737 | 733 | 732 | 735 | 735 | 738 | 738 |
| Manufacturing ............................................ | 5,360 | 5,329 | 5,292 | 5,265 | 5,238 | 5,228 | 5,213 | 5,208 | 5,208 | 5,177 | 5,165 | 5,139 | 5,119 |
| Durable goods | 2,709 | 2,691 | 2,658 | 2,643 | 2,629 | 2,627 | 2,616 | 2,606 | 2,598 | 2,581 | 2,566 | 2,554 | 2,536 |
| Lumber and wood products | 142 | 143 | 142 | 142 | 141 | 142 | 141 | 140 | 140 | 141 | 139 | 139 | 138 |
| Furniture and fixtures. | 159 | 158 | 158 | 158 | 158 | 159 | 159 | 160 | 159 | 158 | 157 | 156 | 155 |
| Stone, clay, and glass products | 93 | 93 | 92 | 92 | 91 | 92 | 90 | 91 | 90 | 91 | 91 | 91 | 91 |
| Primary metal industries | 96 | 95 | 94 | 93 | 93 | 92 | 91 | 90 | 89 | 89 | 88 | 88 | 88 |
| Fabricated metal products | 322 | 322 | 320 | 319 | 318 | 318 | 317 | 316 | 317 | 316 | 316 | 315 | 312 |
| Industrial machinery and equipment | 413 | 407 | 402 | 399 | 398 | 397 | 395 | 393 | 393 | 389 | 387 | 387 | 384 |
| Electronic and other electrical equipment | 604 | 594 | 584 | 575 | 569 | 568 | 564 | 559 | 556 | 549 | 542 | 538 | 528 |
| Transportation equipment | 384 | 385 | 375 | 376 | 373 | 372 | 373 | 373 | 368 | 369 | 366 | 364 | 363 |
| Instruments and related products | (1) | (1) | (1) | (1) | (1) | (1) | (1) | (1) | (1) | (1) | (1) | (1) | (1) |
| Miscellaneous manufacturing ..... | 159 | 159 | 159 | 158 | 158 | 158 | 157 | 157 | 159 | 155 | 157 | 156 | 157 |
| Nondurable goods | 2,651 | 2,638 | 2,634 | 2,622 | 2,609 | 2,601 | 2,597 | 2,602 | 2,610 | 2,596 | 2,599 | 2,585 | 2,583 |
| Food and kindred products | 556 | 552 | 554 | 555 | 553 | 552 | 554 | 555 | 552 | 550 | 555 | 552 | 552 |
| Tobacco products | 11 | 11 | 11 | 11 | 11 | 11 | 11 | 11 | 12 | 14 | 13 | 13 | 13 |
| Textile mill products | 208 | 204 | 203 | 201 | 199 | 198 | 196 | 195 | 194 | 193 | 192 | 192 | 190 |
| Apparel and other textile products | 375 | 377 | 376 | 371 | 368 | 367 | 366 | 368 | 374 | 371 | 366 | 359 | 360 |
| Paper and allied products ......... | 153 | 152 | 152 | 151 | 150 | 149 | 148 | 149 | 149 | 149 | 149 | 150 | 148 |
| Printing and publishing | 647 | 643 | 640 | 635 | 631 | 628 | 627 | 627 | 627 | 623 | 625 | 624 | 625 |
| Chemicals and allied products | 340 | 340 | 339 | 340 | 340 | 339 | 339 | 339 | 339 | 339 | 342 | 339 | 340 |
| Petroleum and coal products . | 21 | 21 | 20 | 21 | 20 | 20 | 20 | 20 | 20 | 20 | 20 | 20 | 20 |
| Rubber and misc. plastics products | 309 | 308 | 308 | 307 | 307 | 308 | 307 | 309 | 313 | 308 | 307 | 306 | 306 |
| Leather and leather products | 31 | 30 | 31 | 30 | 30 | 29 | 29 | 29 | 30 | 29 | 30 | 30 | 29 |
| Service-producing | 57,781 | 57,729 | 57,882 | 57,881 | 57,908 | 57,916 | 57,902 | 57,924 | 57,934 | 58,046 | 58,032 | 58,116 | 58,110 |
| Transportation and public utillies | 2,143 | 2,124 | 2,108 | 2,098 | 2,080 | 2,071 | 2,066 | 2,059 | 2,065 | 2,057 | 2,040 | 2,043 | 2,034 |
| Wholesale trade | 2,057 | 2,073 | 2,085 | 2,078 | 2,073 | 2,074 | 2,066 | 2,074 | 2,077 | 2,069 | 2,069 | 2,070 | 2,055 |
| Retail trade | 12,278 | 12,190 | 12,257 | 12,251 | 12,246 | 12,236 | 12,192 | 12,203 | 12,207 | 12,183 | 12,186 | 12,169 | 12,137 |
| Finance, insurance, and real estate | 4,873 | 4,876 | 4,875 | 4,871 | 4,867 | 4,869 | 4,864 | 4,858 | 4,858 | 4,854 | 4,876 | 4,896 | 4,899 |
| Services | 24,477 | 24,522 | 24,574 | 24,585 | 24,620 | 24,639 | 24,660 | 24,693 | 24,723 | 24,767 | 24,762 | 24,804 | 24,843 |
| Government | 11,953 | 11,944 | 11,983 | 11,998 | 12,022 | 12,027 | 12,054 | 12,037 | 12,004 | 12,116 | 12,099 | 12,134 | 12,142 |
| Federal | 1,076 | 1,064 | 1,092 | 1,097 | 1,100 | 1,104 | 1,106 | 1,106 | 1,108 | 1,109 | 1,118 | 1,133 | 1,139 |
| State | 2,555 | 2,558 | 2,563 | 2,563 | 2,567 | 2,573 | 2,575 | 2,552 | 2,549 | 2,549 | 2,571 | 2,574 | 2,581 |
| Local ...... | 8,322 | 8,322 | 8,328 | 8,338 | 8,355 | 8,350 | 8,373 | 8,379 | 8,347 | 8,458 | 8,410 | 8,427 | 8,422 |

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 <br> EMPLOYMENT <br> SEASONALLY ADJUSTED

B-5. Production or nonsupervisory workers ${ }^{1}$ on private nonfarm payrolls by major industry and manufacturing group, seasonally adjusted
(In thousands)


[^20]$\rho=$ 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
DIFFUSION INDEXES
SEASONALLY ADJUSTED

B-6. Diffusion indexes of employment change, seasonally adjusted
(Percent)

${ }^{1}$ 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.
${ }^{\mathrm{p}}=$ 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 Classificaton System. See editor's note on the first page of this publication for additional information.

# ESTABLISHMENT DATA STATE EMPLOYMENT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED 

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

(In thousands)

| State | 2001 | 2002 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Dec. | Jan. | Feb. | Mar. | Apr. | May | June | July | Aug. | Sept. | Oct. | Nov. | Dec. ${ }^{\text {P }}$ |
|  | Total ${ }^{1}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Alabama | 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 | 1,892.8 | 1,891.3 | 1,892.4 |
| Alaska | 291.4 | 290.5 | 292.8 | 291.7 | 290.6 | 291.2 | 292.4 | 293.3 | 294.6 | 294.7 | 295.0 | 295.9 | 295.4 |
| Arizona | 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 | 2,251.1 | 2,260.3 | 2,251.1 |
| Arkansas | 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 | 1,149.9 | 1,149.4 | 1,149.6 |
| California | 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 | 14,657.5 | 14,645.8 | 14,630.4 |
| Colorado | 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 | 2,184.4 | 2,177.8 | 2,174.0 |
| Connecticut | 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 | 1,665.9 | 1,662.8 |
| Delaware | 418.2 | 415.5 | 415.8 | 416.6 | 414.6 | 416.0 | 417.8 | 416.3 | 416.1 | 414.8 | 410.9 | 411.0 | 408.8 |
| District of Columbia | 649.6 | 649.4 | 649.4 | 649.2 | 651.6 | 653.4 | 650.2 | 649.6 | 653.2 | 649.8 | 649.7 | 652.2 | 648.9 |
| Florida | 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 | 7,240.8 | 7,239.4 | 7,230.6 |
| Georgia | 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 | 3,852.8 | 3,863.2 | 3,849.0 |
| Hawaii | 545.5 | 548.1 | 547.3 | 549.0 | 544.8 | 550.8 | 554.8 | 549.9 | 549.4 | 550.2 | 552.6 | 553.1 | 554.6 |
| Idaho | 568.9 | 567.8 | 569.3 | 568.3 | 569.8 | 567.3 | 567.7 | 556.0 | 563.3 | 563.2 | 564.6 | 562.2 | 562.2 |
| illinois | 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 | 5,913.9 | 5,907.7 | 5,893.5 |
| Indiana | 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 | 2,905.9 | 2,904.3 | 2,900.6 |
| lowa | 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 | 1,462.2 | 1,463.7 | 1,460.0 |
| Kansas | 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 | 1,363.9 | 1,363.2 | 1,363.8 |
| Kentucky | 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 | 1,837.7 | 1,839.4 | 1,839.8 |
| Louisiana | 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 | 1,932.7 | 1,929.9 | 1,931.1 |
| Maine | 608.1 | 609.4 | 609.0 | 609.0 | 609.9 | 611.6 | 610.6 | 611.9 | 610.8 | 610.8 | 610.4 | 610.5 | 610.3 |
| Maryland | 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 | 2,467.8 | 2,473.1 | 2,478.3 |
| Massachusetts | 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 | 3,274.0 | 3,270.4 | 3,259.5 |
| Michigan | 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 | 4,534.8 | 4,535.7 | 4,516.0 |
| Minnesota | 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 | 2,643.9 | 2,646.6 | 2,636.5 |
| Mississippi | 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 | 1,131.2 | 1,129.8 | 1,131.6 |
| Missouri | 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 | 2,669.5 | 2,661.8 | 2,655.3 |
| Montana | 390.3 | 395.1 | 394.5 | 393.2 | 394.5 | 394.6 | 398.9 | 395.6 | 394.6 | 396.4 | 397.5 | 398.7 | 397.7 |
| Nebraska | 908.8 | 908.5 | 909.2 | 911.8 | 911.0 | 912.6 | 910.3 | 907.0 | 906.9 | 906.8 | 911.2 | 912.9 | 913.1 |
| Nevada | 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 | 1,075.6 | 1,075.2 |
| New Hampshire | 624.6 | 628.4 | 626.9 | 626.5 | 627.4 | 624.7 | 624.5 | 627.3 | 625.6 | 624.8 | 622.7 | 624.0 | 621.4 |
| New Jersey | 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 | 4,009.7 | 4,013.5 | 4,009.4 |
| New Mexico | 758.1 | 760.9 | 762.6 | 763.0 | 760.9 | 761.7 | 762.1 | 761.0 | 759.5 | 760.6 | 763.0 | 765.7 | 764.2 |
| New York | 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 | 8,538.1 | 8,531.0 | 8,524.2 |
| North Carolina | 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 | 3,887.2 | 3,879.4 | 3,877.2 |
| North Dakota | 331.0 | 331.2 | 330.7 | 330.5 | 329.6 | 331.0 | 331.2 | 328.9 | 329.8 | 331.0 | 329.9 | 330.3 | 331.0 |
| Onio | 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 | 5,504.3 | 5,503.7 | 5,493.5 |
| Okianoma | 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 | 1,520.1 | 1,521.9 | 1,521.3 |
| Oregon | 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 | 1,585.4 | 1,585.2 | 1,586.6 |
| Pennsylvania ................................... | 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 | 5,638.9 | 5,638.4 | 5,629.9 |
| Rhode Island | 477.9 | 480.1 | 479.7 | 480.3 | 483.3 | 484.6 | 483.7 | 483.0 | 481.4 | 481.3 | 481.5 | 482.5 | 481.7 |
| South Carolina | 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 | 1,834.8 | 1,832.8 | 1,828.4 |
| South Dakota | 376.3 | 376.0 | 376.1 | 375.4 | 378.1 | 381.1 | 382.2 | 381.4 | 380.1 | 378.4 | 376.5 | 376.0 | 375.1 |
| Tennessee | 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 | 2,696.1 | 2,699.0 | 2,697.6 |
| Texas | 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 | 9,411.4 | 9,410.6 | 9,410.6 |
| Utan | 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 | 1,063.8 | 1,062.7 | 1,061.8 |
| Vermont .......................................... | 297.4 | 297.1 | 296.5 | 296.1 | 295.6 | 296.5 | 297.2 | 297.1 | 296.9 | 296.4 | 298.5 | 298.3 | 298.3 |
| Virginia | 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 | 3,500.1 | 3,499.1 | 3,492.0 |
| Washington | 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 | 2,635.7 | 2,641.8 | 2,643.0 |
| West Virginia | 734.6 | 733.4 | 736.8 | 736.7 | 734.2 | 731.5 | 727.2 | 723.2 | 731.8 | 727.2 | 726.3 | 726.5 | 726.8 |
| Wisconsin ....................................... | 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 | 2,838.9 | 2,842.6 | 2,837.3 |
| Wyoming ......................................... | 245.9 | 246.5 | 248.0 | 248.9 | 247.2 | 249.1 | 247.4 | 251.9 | 253.4 | 246.5 | 246.6 | 247.7 | 247.2 |

See footnotes at end of table

B-7. Employees on nonfarm payrolls by State and major industry, seasonally adjusted - Continued
(In thousands)

| State | 2001 | 2002 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Dec. | Jan. | Feb. | Mar. | Apr. | May | June | July | Aug. | Sept. | Oct. | Nov. | Dec. ${ }^{\text {P }}$ |
|  | Construction |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Alabama | 105.0 | 104.9 | 104.6 | 104.1 | 103.1 | 103.0 | 103.4 | 103.1 | 104.4 | 105.1 | 105.6 | 105.6 | 105.5 |
| Alaska | 14.8 | 15.2 | 15.0 | 15.1 | 15.2 | 14.9 | 15.2 | 15.2 | 15.6 | 15.7 | 15.5 | 15.2 | 15.4 |
| Arizona | 160.2 | 157.9 | 156.0 | 155.4 | 156.7 | 156.9 | 157.4 | 157.2 | 158.9 | 159.4 | 161.1 | 162.8 | 162.6 |
| Arkansas | 54.4 | 55.3 | 55.1 | 55.6 | 54.9 | 56.0 | 55.3 | 55.4 | 55.6 | 54.7 | 55.3 | 55.2 | 56.0 |
| California | 761.1 | 762.5 | 770.9 | 770.2 | 764.3 | 756.3 | 761.6 | 756.7 | 756.9 | 758.0 | 753.1 | 750.4 | 749.8 |
| Colorado | 167.0 | 163.6 | 161.6 | 158.7 | 163.3 | 164.3 | 167.6 | 164.6 | 163.9 | 163.6 | 163.6 | 161.7 | 159.5 |
| Connecticut | 64.8 | 65.2 | 66.0 | 65.4 | 64.0 | 64.3 | 64.0 | 64.5 | 65.2 | 64.8 | 64.2 | 64.0 | 63.5 |
| Delaware ${ }^{2}$ | 24.3 | 22.6 | 22.6 | 23.1 | 24.0 | 24.7 | 25.4 | 24.3 | 24.3 | 23.8 | 23.9 | 24.3 | 23.7 |
| District of Columbia | 10.6 | 9.9 | 9.9 | 9.8 | 9.7 | 9.6 | 10.1 | 9.9 | 9.9 | 10.2 | 10.3 | 10.2 | 10.1 |
| Florida ............... | 403.1 | 402.3 | 403.4 | 404.9 | 405.0 | 407.9 | 408.4 | 410.1 | 410.1 | 412.2 | 419.2 | 420.4 | 419.9 |
| Georgia | 193.9 | 193.8 | 194.2 | 191.7 | 193.4 | 193.1 | 192.1 | 184.8 | 184.8 | 179.4 | 176.2 | 175.6 | 179.4 |
| Hawaii ${ }^{2}$ | 24.0 | 24.0 | 24.3 | 24.5 | 24.8 | 25.0 | 25.0 | 24.6 | 24.4 | 24.3 | 24.6 | 24.5 | 24.9 |
| Idaho | 37.3 | 35.7 | 35.9 | 35.7 | 35.9 | 35.4 | 35.4 | 34.8 | 34.3 | 33.7 | 33.6 | 32.9 | 33.2 |
| Illinois | 265.5 | 268.6 | 264.3 | 260.4 | 256.6 | 267.2 | 270.2 | 268.5 | 269.2 | 273.4 | 271.0 | 274.0 | 269.9 |
| Indiana | 147.0 | 147.5 | 144.8 | 141.4 | 138.4 | 139.5 | 141.8 | 140.8 | 139.9 | 142.1 | 141.7 | 142.5 | 142.7 |
| lowa | 62.5 | 63.2 | 63.6 | 64.0 | 64.5 | 66.1 | 65.2 | 65.9 | 66.5 | 66.6 | 66.7 | 67.4 | 66.5 |
| Kansas | 65.3 | 63.4 | 64.2 | 65.2 | 65.6 | 66.5 | 67.5 | 68.9 | 68.5 | 67.8 | 68.2 | 67.3 | 67.8 |
| Kentucky | 89.5 | 88.1 | 89.5 | 88.2 | 87.6 | 87.5 | 88.8 | 89.6 | 90.9 | 91.4 | 91.3 | 91.9 | 92.6 |
| Louisiana | 124.0 | 123.9 | 121.5 | 120.9 | 120.8 | 123.1 | 120.7 | 118.7 | 121.1 | 122.6 | 122.0 | 121.4 | 122.7 |
| Maine ...... | 29.7 | 29.9 | 30.1 | 29.8 | 29.5 | 29.5 | 29.9 | 30.2 | 30.3 | 30.1 | 30.0 | 30.2 | 29.9 |
| Maryland | 160.1 | 158.0 | 158.1 | 155.5 | 154.9 | 153.8 | 156.6 | 156.0 | 159.0 | 162.8 | 166.3 | 170.2 | 171.3 |
| Massachusetts | 140.2 | 139.9 | 140.9 | 140.9 | 142.4 | 139.8 | 139.9 | 139.7 | 139.0 | 139.8 | 138.7 | 138.9 | 136.9 |
| Michigan | 202.4 | 201.2 | 203.5 | 202.8 | 199.5 | 198.5 | 199.6 | 198.6 | 199.3 | 198.9 | 198.0 | 199.1 | 197.5 |
| Minnesota | 122.3 | 122.7 | 122.1 | 122.3 | 121.1 | 122.0 | 122.2 | 121.7 | 120.8 | 120.8 | 120.5 | 120.2 | 120.0 |
| Mississippi | 52.5 | 53.3 | 53.8 | 54.2 | 54.3 | 53.7 | 54.0 | 53.7 | 53.6 | 54.1 | 54.0 | 54.3 | 55.0 |
| Missouri | 143.5 | 140.9 | 140.9 | 139.2 | 139.1 | 136.7 | 138.5 | 139.3 | 140.3 | 136.3 | 133.2 | 132.5 | 131.2 |
| Montana | 20.5 | 21.2 | 21.2 | 19.6 | 19.9 | 20.5 | 21.3 | 21.3 | 21.0 | 21.6 | 21.9 | 21.7 | 21.7 |
| Nebraska | 41.8 | 41.8 | 41.3 | 42.8 | 42.9 | 42.7 | 42.9 | 42.1 | 41.6 | 41.2 | 41.5 | 42.2 | 42.8 |
| Nevada | 90.1 | 90.3 | 91.4 | 92.2 | 92.2 | 93.0 | 93.2 | 93.3 | 93.3 | 93.3 | 93.7 | 93.4 | 92.9 |
| New Hampshire ................................ | 27.8 | 27.2 | 27.3 | 27.3 | 26.9 | 27.3 | 27.4 | 27.5 | 27.7 | 27.9 | 27.7 | 27.8 | 27.3 |
| New Jersey ...................................... | 162.9 | 163.6 | 163.0 | 162.4 | 161.1 | 161.5 | 161.6 | 161.5 | 161.9 | 162.7 | 162.1 | 162.6 | 162.9 |
| New Mexico ..................................... | 45.8 | 46.3 | 45.6 | 44.8 | 43.2 | 43.3 | 44.3 | 44.0 | 44.2 | 44.0 | 44.3 | 44.5 | 44.3 |
| New York | 337.0 | 337.3 | 338.0 | 336.2 | 332.2 | 333.8 | 335.6 | 336.8 | 337.4 | 336.8 | 338.5 | 339.0 | 340.7 |
| North Carolina | 226.3 | 226.4 | 226.7 | 224.6 | 223.9 | 224.4 | 223.8 | 222.6 | 222.4 | 220.8 | 220.7 | 220.4 | 220.6 |
| North Dakota | 15.5 | 14.9 | 15.4 | 15.5 | 15.0 | 15.8 | 15.7 | 15.5 | 15.4 | 15.1 | 15.1 | 15.2 | 15.2 |
| Ohio | 234.8 | 235.1 | 232.9 | 231.3 | 229.0 | 229.9 | 230.1 | 227.9 | 230.3 | 229.9 | 228.8 | 231.7 | 231.5 |
| Oklahoma | 65.2 | 64.7 | 64.6 | 65.0 | 65.2 | 65.6 | 65.6 | 65.4 | 65.1 | 66.9 | 66.8 | 66.7 | 66.7 |
| Oregon.. | 74.6 | 74.3 | 74.6 | 74.0 | 74.6 | 73.0 | 73.4 | 72.9 | 73.6 | 73.3 | 74.6 | 74.1 | 75.6 |
| Pennsylvania | 248.3 | 248.4 | 249.2 | 250.1 | 249.0 | 251.8 | 248.9 | 251.3 | 252.7 | 252.2 | 251.2 | 249.1 | 250.2 |
| Rhode island | 18.1 | 18.2 | 18.1 | 18.0 | 18.4 | 18.2 | 18.0 | 17.4 | 17.7 | 17.8 | 17.6 | 18.3 | 18.1 |
| South Carolina ................................. | 111.2 | 110.4 | 110.7 | 109.9 | 109.9 | 110.6 | 110.2 | 111.5 | 112.2 | 111.7 | 110.6 | 111.2 | 110.3 |
| South Dakota .................................... | 18.3 | 18.0 | 17.5 | 17.2 | 17.4 | 18.1 | 18.9 | 19.2 | 18.7 | 18.0 | 17.9 | 18.3 | 17.9 |
| Tennessee ....................................... | 120.7 | 121.3 | 122.7 | 123.3 | 119.1 | 118.7 | 118.4 | 117.8 | 118.2 | 117.6 | 117.0 | 118.2 | 118.4 |
| Texas .............................................. | 558.5 | 559.0 | 559.3 | 559.7 | 560.0 | 558.3 | 560.1 | 559.6 | 558.2 | 557.2 | 555.4 | 556.2 | 558.3 |
| Utah ................................................................................. | 70.8 | 68.6 | 64.3 | 64.7 | 64.8 | 63.6 | 65.1 | 65.6 | 64.7 | 65.1 | 64.8 | 65.0 | 65.5 |
| Vermont .......................................... | 14.8 | 14.6 | 15.0 | 14.9 | 15.0 | 15.0 | 15.5 | 15.3 | 15.4 | 15.3 | 15.4 | 15.2 | 15.2 |
| Virginia ............................................ | 210.3 | 207.2 | 207.4 | 206.8 | 204.2 | 204.3 | 206.6 | 206.6 | 206.1 | 207.4 | 207.9 | 206.4 | 205.4 |
| Washington ..................................... | 146.4 | 146.0 | 145.4 | 142.2 | 142.1 | 144.6 | 144.8 | 144.9 | 145.9 | 145.9 | 146.3 | 146.1 | 146.0 |
| West Virginia .................................. | 33.9 | 33.8 | 35.6 | 35.8 | 34.5 | 34.1 | 33.3 | 32.4 | 32.8 | 31.9 | 31.5 | 31.6 | 32.1 |
| Wisconsin ........................................ | 120.5 | 121.4 | 119.6 | 122.3 | 121.1 | 123.4 | 125.1 | 125.1 | 123.8 | 124.2 | 122.7 | 123.5 | 123.7 |
| Wyoming ......................................... | 17.4 | 17.5 | 18.3 | 19.1 | 18.2 | 18.2 | 18.3 | 18.1 | 18.1 | 18.1 | 18.3 | 18.9 | 19.0 |

See footnotes at end of table.

B-7. Employees on nonfarm payrolls by State and major industry, seasonally adjusted - Continued
(In thousands)

| State | 2001 | 2002 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Dec. | Jan. | Feb. | Mar. | Apr. | May | June | July | Aug. | Sept. | Oct. | Nov. | Dec. ${ }^{\text {P }}$ |
|  | Manufacturing |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Alabama | 333.5 | 332.8 | 331.1 | 331.1 | 330.0 | 328.8 | 328.1 | 328.8 | 328.1 | 327.0 | 326.6 | 325.9 | 326.7 |
| Alaska | 13.2 | 12.1 | 13.4 | 13.6 | 11.7 | 12.2 | 12.0 | 13.6 | 13.6 | 13.6 | 13.8 | 14.1 | 12.9 |
| Arizona | 202.3 | 197.1 | 196.2 | 196.3 | 195.9 | 195.0 | 194.7 | 194.6 | 193.5 | 192.8 | 192.5 | 191.0 | 191.2 |
| Arkansas | 232.5 | 232.0 | 231.6 | 230.0 | 228.9 | 229.3 | 228.0 | 228.4 | 226.9 | 227.0 | 226.2 | 225.1 | 224.9 |
| California | 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 | 1,794.2 | 1,786.2 | 1,784.1 |
| Colorado | 192.3 | 189.7 | 188.4 | 187.0 | 185.7 | 185.7 | 185.4 | 185.7 | 184.4 | 183.9 | 183.9 | 183.9 | 183.3 |
| Connecticut | 246.5 | 246.0 | 245.0 | 244.3 | 243.6 | 243.2 | 241.4 | 241.0 | 240.4 | 239.5 | 237.8 | 236.6 | 236.4 |
| Delaware | 55.2 | 54.6 | 55.3 | 55.2 | 53.6 | 55.3 | 55.0 | 54.4 | 53.9 | 53.3 | 52.5 | 52.4 | 52.3 |
| District of Columbia | 11.1 | 11.0 | 11.4 | 11.2 | 11.0 | 11.1 | 10.9 | 11.0 | 10.9 | 11.0 | 10.8 | 11.1 | 11.0 |
| Florida | 452.2 | 452.3 | 450.1 | 449.5 | 448.7 | 448.3 | 446.4 | 445.5 | 443.8 | 443.1 | 440.8 | 442.3 | 441.1 |
| Georgia | 539.5 | 535.5 | 537.8 | 534.9 | 536.0 | 538.6 | 541.0 | 537.8 | 538.5 | 537.9 | 531.2 | 530.6 | 523.7 |
| Hawaii.. | 17.7 | 17.6 | 17.5 | 17.6 | 17.8 | 17.7 | 17.8 | 17.7 | 17.5 | 17.6 | 17.3 | 17.2 | 17.1 |
| Idano. | 72.6 | 71.9 | 71.7 | 71.1 | 71.4 | 71.1 | 71.0 | 70.4 | 70.7 | 71.3 | 71.7 | 70.3 | 69.8 |
| llinois | 893.1 | 889.4 | 886.4 | 884.2 | 885.2 | 886.8 | 885.4 | 884.1 | 882.7 | 879.2 | 877.0 | 874.2 | 870.3 |
| indiana | 623.4 | 619.4 | 617.0 | 620.3 | 620.0 | 619.7 | 618.4 | 621.2 | 619.9 | 619.3 | 619.2 | 618.8 | 615.6 |
| Jowa | 247.0 | 245.6 | 245.0 | 245.5 | 245.6 | 246.1 | 244.2 | 245.3 | 245.4 | 246.1 | 245.5 | 245.3 | 244.7 |
| Kansas | 203.8 | 199.8 | 199.8 | 199.6 | 199.9 | 200.5 | 200.4 | 197.7 | 199.8 | 199.9 | 200.2 | 199.3 | 199.0 |
| Kentucky | 300.6 | 301.2 | 299.8 | 299.8 | 300.5 | 300.5 | 299.5 | 298.1 | 299.9 | 299.0 | 298.5 | 299.1 | 299.3 |
| Louisiana | 179.4 | 176.8 | 177.2 | 177.3 | 176.8 | 178.7 | 176.5 | 176.7 | 178.4 | 177.5 | 175.8 | 175.6 | 175.6 |
| Maine | 78.0 | 77.3 | 77.0 | 76.4 | 76.4 | 75.7 | 76.1 | 76.1 | 75.2 | 74.8 | 74.6 | 74.1 | 73.9 |
| Maryland | 175.4 | 174.9 | 174.1 | 175.0 | 172.8 | 172.4 | 171.0 | 171.6 | 171.4 | 171.0 | 170.4 | 170.2 | 169.3 |
| Massachusetts | 409.7 | 409.1 | 407.9 | 407.2 | 404.3 | 403.3 | 402.2 | 402.1 | 399.2 | 397.8 | 396.6 | 395.5 | 394.6 |
| Michigan | 911.1 | 906.9 | 910.1 | 913.7 | 913.8 | 911.9 | 913.0 | 906.6 | 905.1 | 907.7 | 905.7 | 906.5 | 900.1 |
| Minnesota | 412.2 | 411.2 | 411.1 | 411.5 | 411.0 | 410.5 | 408.5 | 405.2 | 404.2 | 403.1 | 403.4 | 402.8 | 398.9 |
| Mississippi | 207.5 | 207.2 | 207.9 | 208.6 | 208.1 | 207.0 | 207.7 | 209.2 | 207.8 | 206.7 | 206.9 | 206.0 | 206.6 |
| Missouri | 365.6 | 363.0 | 361.4 | 361.6 | 363.4 | 360.7 | 360.5 | 360.7 | 362.4 | 359.4 | 359.1 | 358.1 | 357.9 |
| Montana | 23.5 | 23.6 | 23.4 | 23.1 | 23.2 | 23.5 | 23.6 | 23.6 | 23.8 | 23.6 | 23.6 | 23.1 | 22.8 |
| Nebraska | 115.0 | 114.2 | 113.6 | 113.9 | 112.8 | 112.9 | 112.8 | 112.6 | 112.3 | 112.5 | 112.9 | 113.0 | 112.5 |
| Nevada ... | 45.7 | 45.7 | 45.8 | 46.0 | 45.9 | 45.9 | 46.0 | 46.1 | 46.2 | 46.1 | 46.3 | 46.4 | 46.3 |
| New Hampshire ....... | 100.9 | 101.0 | 100.1 | 99.4 | 99.6 | 99.6 | 99.6 | 100.9 | 99.0 | 99.4 | 99.0 | 98.3 | 97.8 |
| New Jersey | 438.0 | 431.2 | 430.8 | 430.3 | 426.5 | 425.4 | 424.1 | 424.1 | 423.2 | 420.9 | 421.4 | 419.5 | 419.1 |
| New Mexico | 42.3 | 42.2 | 42.4 | 42.6 | 42.3 | 42.0 | 41.8 | 42.5 | 41.3 | 40.4 | 39.6 | 39.4 | 39.3 |
| New York | 816.7 | 814.9 | 810.3 | 805.5 | 805.9 | 801.6 | 799.7 | 797.2 | 789.7 | 789.7 | 787.6 | 784.0 | 780.0 |
| North Carolina | 711.1 | 709.9 | 704.3 | 705.0 | 700.7 | 698.7 | 700.2 | 701.4 | 702.7 | 699.9 | 699.8 | 695.2 | 693.0 |
| North Dakota | 25.6 | 25.8 | 25.8 | 25.2 | 25.4 | 25.2 | 25.4 | 25.5 | 25.2 | 25.0 | 25.0 | 25.0 | 25.2 |
| Ohio ....... | 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 | 996.6 | 994.5 | 990.3 |
| Oklahoma | 176.4 | 174.0 | 175.4 | 175.2 | 174.5 | 175.4 | 175.7 | 176.2 | 175.4 | 173.8 | 173.8 | 173.5 | 172.9 |
| Oregon | 228.4 | 225.2 | 224.3 | 223.0 | 223.9 | 225.8 | 225.9 | 227.8 | 226.5 | 226.9 | 228.7 | 229.9 | 227.2 |
| Pennsylvania | 864.0 | 857.9 | 857.9 | 856.4 | 853.8 | 849.3 | 849.0 | 848.5 | 846.5 | 846.1 | 845.1 | 842.8 | 839.5 |
| Rhode Island | 67.6 | 67.6 | 67.2 | 67.5 | 68.1 | 68.2 | 67.9 | 68.6 | 67.0 | 66.7 | 67.2 | 67.0 | 66.8 |
| South Carolina | 320.9 | 320.0 | 319.2 | 317.9 | 316.5 | 315.5 | 314.9 | 315.4 | 314.7 | 314.5 | 311.2 | 307.6 | 305.5 |
| South Dakota . | 43.6 | 43.4 | 43.1 | 43.6 | 43.8 | 43.6 | 44.1 | 43.6 | 43.2 | 43.3 | 43.3 | 43.2 | 42.9 |
| Tennessee | 468.4 | 468.6 | 468.6 | 466.9 | 467.0 | 466.0 | 465.0 | 467.1 | 464.4 | 464.7 | 461.8 | 460.6 | 456.3 |
| Texas | 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 | 996.4 | 994.6 | 991.1 |
| Utan. | 123.0 | 122.2 | 121.9 | 120.8 | 120.0 | 119.9 | 119.8 | 119.9 | 119.9 | 120.4 | 119.3 | 118.4 | 119.1 |
| Vermont | 46.1 | 45.6 | 44.9 | 45.0 | 44.7 | 44.5 | 44.7 | 45.1 | 44.0 | 44.0 | 43.9 | 43.9 | 43.9 |
| Virginia .... | 361.1 | 360.6 | 359.7 | 360.6 | 359.9 | 360.1 | 359.3 | 356.8 | 357.7 | 356.2 | 355.2 | 356.8 | 355.7 |
| Washington | 320.9 | 318.4 | 315.8 | 314.9 | 313.7 | 314.3 | 312.7 | 309.8 | 306.3 | 302.4 | 301.7 | 299.4 | 299.6 |
| West Virginia | 75.5 | 74.9 | 74.5 | 74.2 | 73.9 | 73.6 | 73.4 | 73.7 | 73.6 | 73.1 | 72.5 | 72.1 | 71.9 |
| Wisconsin | 575.8 | 570.7 | 569.0 | 566.6 | 566.7 | 565.8 | 569.9 | 568.8 | 569.1 | 570.2 | 570.0 | 568.7 | 565.6 |
| Wyoming .... | 11.1 | 11.0 | 11.1 | 11.1 | 11.2 | 10.9 | 10.9 | 10.6 | 10.6 | 10.6 | 10.6 | 10.7 | 10.5 |

See footnotes at end of table

ESTABLISHMENT DATA
STATE EMPLOYMENT
SEASONALLY ADJUSTED
B-7. Employees on nonfarm payrolls by State and major industry, seasonally adjusted - Continued
(In thousands)

| State | 2001 | 2002 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Dec. | Jan. | Feb. | Mar. | Apr. | May | June | July | Aug. | Sept. | Oct. | Nov. | Dec. ${ }^{\text {p }}$ |
|  | Transportation and public utilities |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Alabama | 95.5 | 93.5 | 93.2 | 93.3 | 93.1 | 93.2 | 92.7 | 92.9 | 92.2 | 92.0 | 92.1 | 91.8 | 91.9 |
| Alaska | 28.1 | 28.0 | 28.2 | 28.0 | 28.2 | 27.9 | 27.5 | 27.7 | 27.6 | 27.6 | 27.4 | 27.6 | 27.6 |
| Arizona | 108.3 | 108.0 | 107.1 | 106.8 | 105.8 | 106.0 | 105.5 | 105.2 | 104.4 | 103.9 | 104.0 | 104.0 | 103.2 |
| Arkansas | 72.6 | 74.9 | 76.0 | 75.9 | 75.9 | 75.9 | 76.1 | 75.7 | 75.8 | 75.5 | 75.8 | 76.1 | 76.0 |
| California | 734.6 | 733.0 | 731.3 | 724.7 | 724.2 | 724.0 | 722.4 | 720.2 | 717.1 | 712.9 | 714.9 | 713.1 | 710.1 |
| Colorado | 136.2 | 138.2 | 136.6 | 136.3 | 137.0 | 138.0 | 136.9 | 134.9 | 132.8 | 132.9 | 133.5 | 132.5 | 130.0 |
| Connecticut | 77.3 | 76.6 | 76.4 | 76.0 | 76.7 | 76.5 | 76.6 | 75.2 | 74.9 | 76.2 | 74.9 | 74.1 | 74.0 |
| Delaware | 16.8 | 16.8 | 17.2 | 17.2 | 16.7 | 16.7 | 17.2 | 17.2 | 17.0 | 16.6 | 16.2 | 16.1 | 16.0 |
| District of Columbia | 18.3 | 17.9 | 18.0 | 17.6 | 17.2 | 17.3 | 17.4 | 17.2 | 17.2 | 17.1 | 17.0 | 16.9 | 17.1 |
| Florida ............. | 352.8 | 355.3 | 355.8 | 355.0 | 354.6 | 355.4 | 353.5 | 353.6 | 353.0 | 352.4 | 350.5 | 347.7 | 347.9 |
| Georgia | ${ }^{255.4}$ | 252.6 | 250.5 | 249.4 | 250.2 | 251.4 3 | $252.0$ | 252.0 | 251.2 3 | 249.0 | 249.2 | 250.8 | 250.7 |
| Hawaii. | (3) | ( ${ }^{3}$ ) | (3) | ${ }^{3}$ ) | $\left(^{3}\right)$ | (3) | $\left(^{3}\right)$ | ( ${ }^{3}$ ) | ( ${ }^{3}$ ) | (3) | ${ }^{3}$ ) | ( ${ }^{3}$ ) | (3) |
| ddaho | 27.8 | 27.6 | 27.6 | 27.6 | 27.8 | 27.5 | 27.6 | 27.4 | 27.3 | 27.1 | 27.1 | 27.2 | 27.5 |
| llinois | 349.7 | 347.8 | 345.2 | 344.9 | 343.6 | 346.0 | 344.8 | 344.2 | 345.0 | 341.5 | 341.8 | 343.0 | 342.8 |
| Indiana | 145.1 | 146.3 | 143.8 | 142.4 | 142.2 | 142.4 | 141.9 | 142.0 | 141.1 | 140.3 | 140.9 | 141.4 | 140.3 |
| lowa | 71.5 | 71.8 | 71.9 | 71.9 | 71.8 | 71.8 | 71.7 | 71.2 | 71.3 | 70.9 | 70.7 | 71.0 | 70.7 |
| Kansas | 89.9 | 89.7 | 89.3 | 89.2 | 88.7 | 88.7 | 88.4 | 88.0 | 87.5 | 87.5 | 87.7 | 88.2 | 88.1 |
| Kentucky | 107.2 | 106.5 | 106.1 | 106.0 | 106.0 | 106.1 | 105.3 | 106.1 | 106.2 | 105.6 | 104.8 | 104.6 | 104.8 |
| Louisiana | 117.6 | 118.4 | 117.8 | 117.7 | 117.9 | 117.2 | 117.5 | 117.2 | 116.2 | 117.0 | 116.7 | 116.8 | 116.8 |
| Maine | 24.4 | 24.7 | 24.5 | 24.4 | 24.5 | 24.7 | 24.7 | 24.7 | 24.7 | 24.4 | 24.2 | 24.1 | 24.0 |
| Maryland | 116.8 | 115.3 | 115.4 | 115.8 | 114.6 | 114.9 | 114.7 | 112.8 | 112.5 | 113.7 | 112.0 | 112.1 | 112.6 |
| Massachusetts | 139.7 | 139.6 | 139.5 | 139.6 | 139.8 | 139.0 | 138.9 | 138.9 | 138.4 | 137.6 | 137.7 | 137.0 | 136.6 |
| Michigan | 179.6 | 178.2 | 177.8 | 178.8 | 179.6 | 179.8 | 179.8 | 180.0 | 179.0 | 178.2 | 178.1 | 177.6 | 176.9 |
| Minnesota | 128.0 | 128.4 | 127.3 | 127.4 | 126.9 | 127.1 | 126.6 | 126.0 | 125.7 | 124.3 | 124.2 | 125.1 | 124.9 |
| Mississippi | 57.0 | 56.9 | 56.5 | 56.6 | 56.4 | 56.1 | 56.0 | 55.4 | 55.5 | 55.6 | 55.0 | 55.1 | 55.0 |
| Missouri | 172.2 | 171.0 | 169.8 | 168.0 | 168.2 | 168.5 | 166.3 | 168.9 | 167.6 | 169.5 | 167.9 | 166.4 | 166.3 |
| Montana | 21.6 | 21.8 | 21.6 | 21.8 | 22.0 | 21.8 | 21.9 | 21.9 | 21.6 | 21.5 | 21.6 | 21.5 | 21.5 |
| Nebraska | 57.4 | 57.4 | 56.8 | 56.8 | 56.4 | 57.0 | 57.0 | 56.9 | 56.8 | 57.0 | 58.0 | 58.4 | 58.4 |
| Nevada | 56.5 | 56.4 | 56.7 | 56.9 | 56.8 | 57.3 | 56.8 | 57.4 | 57.5 | 57.2 | 57.8 | 56.6 | 56.6 |
| New Hampshire | 21.1 | 21.2 | 21.2 | 21.1 | 21.0 | 21.0 | 20.7 | 20.6 | 20.5 | 20.4 | 20.4 | 20.6 | 20.3 |
| New Jersey. | 265.4 | 265.7 | 264.9 | 263.4 | 262.9 | 262.7 | 262.1 | 261.9 | 261.2 | 261.0 | 260.2 | 259.3 | 258.7 |
| New Mexico | 36.8 | 36.8 | 37.3 | 37.5 | 37.6 | 37.5 | 37.0 | 36.6 | 36.0 | 35.2 | 35.1 | 35.0 | 34.8 |
| New York | 427.6 | 428.6 | 427.6 | 427.3 | 424.3 | 425.9 | 425.2 | 422.0 | 420.0 | 418.2 | 417.9 | 417.3 | 416.8 |
| North Carolina | 182.0 | 183.1 | 181.4 | 181.9 | 181.1 | 180.4 | 179.4 | 179.1 | 178.4 | 177.7 | 177.2 | 176.0 | 175.3 |
| North Dakota . | 19.1 | 19.1 | 18.8 | 19.0 | 19.1 | 19.1 | 18.9 | 18.9 | 19.0 | 18.9 | 18.9 | 19.0 | 19.3 |
| Ohio ....... | 246.7 | 247.7 | 247.3 | 247.4 | 247.2 | 247.2 | 246.3 | 245.9 | 244.3 | 244.7 | 244.2 | 244.3 | 244.2 |
| Oklahoma | 84.4 | 84.0 | 84.2 | 84.1 | 83.5 | 83.3 | 82.8 | 82.9 | 82.5 | 82.5 | 82.5 | 82.4 | 82.2 |
| Oregon ... | 78.0 | 78.6 | 78.7 | 77.5 | 77.3 | 77.7 | 77.6 | 77.6 | 77.1 | 77.1 | 76.8 | 76.6 | 76.6 |
| Pennsylvania | 297.0 | 296.5 | 294.6 | 294.0 | 292.6 | 292.8 | 292.9 | 292.8 | 292.2 | 291.4 | 291.8 | 290.4 | 288.6 |
| Rhode Island | 17.0 | 17.3 | 16.9 | 16.9 | 16.8 | 16.5 | 17.1 | 16.8 | 16.6 | 16.8 | 16.6 | 16.7 | 16.7 |
| South Carolina | 96.0 | 96.3 | 96.0 | 95.7 | 95.6 | 96.3 | 95.6 | 94.9 | 95.7 | 95.8 | 95.7 | 95.9 | 97.2 |
| South Dakota | 17.0 | 16.8 | 16.7 | 16.8 | 16.7 | 16.9 | 17.0 | 16.8 | 16.7 | 16.8 | 16.4 | 16.5 | 16.7 |
| Tennessee . | 180.3 | 176.9 | 174.8 | 174.6 | 172.7 | 174.0 | 174.0 | 174.1 | 173.6 | 173.0 | 172.8 | 173.0 | 173.2 |
| Texas. | 575.2 | 577.4 | 577.0 | 576.7 | 577.2 | 577.7 | 577.3 | 574.0 | 573.2 | 573.4 | 569.9 | 567.3 | 565.8 |
| Utah... | 58.4 | 60.0 | 59.7 | 59.3 | 58.7 | 58.5 | 58.1 | 57.5 | 57.4 | 57.2 | 57.3 | 57.6 | 57.0 |
| Vermont | 12.2 | 12.3 | 12.0 | 12.1 | 12.1 | 12.0 | 12.1 | 12.2 | 12.3 | 12.4 | 12.4 | 12.4 | 12.2 |
| Virginia | 179.6 | 178.9 | 178.6 | 179.4 | 179.0 | 179.5 | 179.2 | 177.3 | 177.4 | 177.2 | 176.3 | 177.3 | 176.1 |
| Washington ... | 141.0 | 141.8 | 140.8 | 139.0 | 138.0 | 138.4 | 137.4 | 136.8 | 136.3 | 135.9 | 135.8 | 135.6 | 136.0 |
| West Virginia .......... | 36.8 | 37.0 | 36.8 | 36.9 | 37.0 | 36.7 | 36.4 | 36.6 | 36.6 | 36.2 | 35.9 | 35.6 | 35.6 |
| Wisconsin ..... | 132.1 | 132.3 | 132.2 | 131.7 | 130.8 | 131.1 | 130.6 | 130.9 | 131.2 | 130.7 | 130.6 | 130.8 | 130.2 |
| Wyoming ................... | 14.1 | 14.4 | 14.1 | 13.9 | 14.0 | 13.9 | 13.9 | 13.8 | 14.0 | 14.1 | 14.0 | 14.0 | 13.9 |

See footnotes at end of table.

B-7. Employees on nonfarm payrolls by State and major industry, seasonally adjusted - Continued
(in thousands)

| State | 2001 | 2002 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Dec. | Jan. | Feb. | Mar. | Apr. | May | June | July | Aug. | Sept. | Oct. | Nov. | Dec. ${ }^{\text {P }}$ |
|  | Trade |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Alabama | 433.4 | 434.4 | 435.6 | 435.1 | 436.3 | 437.4 | 436.7 | 436.9 | 435.7 | 434.3 | 432.8 | 431.3 | 430.3 |
| Alaska | 58.8 | 59.0 | 59.1 | 58.5 | 58.4 | 58.6 | 58.8 | 58.8 | 58.9 | 59.4 | 58.8 | 59.1 | 59.0 |
| Arizona | 535.3 | 533.6 | 534.9 | 535.5 | 537.2 | 537.7 | 539.3 | 538.6 | 536.9 | 533.9 | 533.6 | 537.3 | 535.8 |
| Arkansas | 263.9 | 264.7 | 265.5 | 266.9 | 266.0 | 266.7 | 265.8 | 265.6 | 266.3 | 265.4 | 265.6 | 265.4 | 264.8 |
| Califomia | 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 | 3,372.8 | 3,370.4 | 3,360.0 |
| Colorado | 528.0 | 528.1 | 527.0 | 523.4 | 522.2 | 522.3 | 518.3 | 516.3 | 515.4 | 516.7 | 511.4 | 512.3 | 514.3 |
| Connecticut | 356.3 | 359.1 | 360.3 | 359.9 | 358.6 | 360.9 | 359.7 | 361.7 | 360.5 | 359.4 | 359.3 | 358.9 | 358.3 |
| Delaware | 91.5 | 91.0 | 91.2 | 91.3 | 91.4 | 91.4 | 91.7 | 91.7 | 91.7 | 90.9 | 90.8 | 90.5 | 89.7 |
| District of Columbia | 50.8 | 49.6 | 49.5 | 50.1 | 50.5 | 50.8 | 50.9 | 50.8 | 51.4 | 50.9 | 51.0 | 50.7 | 50.1 |
| Florida ............ | 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 | 1,775.6 | 1,768.0 | 1,762.1 |
| Georgia | 946.8 | 948.9 | 946.1 | 943.6 | 951.4 | 949.0 | 944.3 | 942.7 | 938.6 | 940.5 | 928.7 | 925.9 | 928.8 |
| Hawail | 132.4 | 132.6 | 132.6 | 132.9 | 132.6 | 132.9 | 133.0 | 132.3 | 132.4 | 132.7 | 133.4 | 133.5 | 134.2 |
| Idaho | 139.4 | 139.3 | 140.0 | 140.1 | 140.6 | 139.6 | 140.1 | 140.6 | 140.4 | 140.5 | 140.1 | 139.7 | 138.1 |
| Illinois | 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 | 1,333.9 | 1,324.2 | 1,320.0 |
| Indiana | 687.8 | 689.8 | 691.3 | 692.7 | 689.1 | 684.5 | 684.1 | 682.4 | 679.7 | 684.0 | 682.6 | 681.2 | 680.4 |
| lowa . | 348.0 | 349.4 | 348.7 | 348.4 | 348.0 | 346.8 | 346.9 | 346.8 | 348.1 | 347.0 | 345.7 | 346.0 | 344.9 |
| Kansas | 316.9 | 316.6 | 315.4 | 315.3 | 314.7 | 315.6 | 314.9 | 314.2 | 313.6 | 314.6 | 313.9 | 314.3 | 313.9 |
| Kentucky | 422.8 | 428.8 | 431.6 | 429.7 | 428.6 | 427.5 | 427.4 | 428.4 | 428.3 | 430.7 | 430.3 | 428.2 | 427.5 |
| Louisiana | 449.4 | 447.1 | 447.4 | 452.0 | 452.1 | 452.6 | 451.8 | 451.5 | 453.0 | 453.2 | 452.9 | 450.3 | 449.3 |
| Maine | 150.7 | 151.3 | 151.3 | 151.9 | 152.3 | 152.8 | 153.4 | 153.3 | 153.0 | 152.9 | 153.0 | 152.7 | 153.4 |
| Maryland | 551.9 | 552.1 | 550.2 | 552.5 | 550.2 | 550.0 | 548.3 | 547.8 | 545.8 | 547.0 | 546.9 | 545.4 | 545.7 |
| Massachusetts | 735.4 | 735.7 | 735.8 | 739.2 | 734.6 | 732.3 | 732.8 | 727.5 | 723.7 | 722.7 | 723.2 | 719.5 | 715.9 |
| Michigan | 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 | 1,047.3 | 1,044.3 | 1,036.4 |
| Minnesota | 627.0 | 630.4 | 630.9 | 631.2 | 630.3 | 630.1 | 625.9 | 625.6 | 623.7 | 625.4 | 627.3 | 625.8 | 625.5 |
| Mississippi | 250.3 | 250.4 | 251.9 | 251.6 | 251.7 | 250.9 | 251.7 | 251.1 | 250.1 | 248.9 | 248.5 | 247.8 | 248.4 |
| Missouri | 631.9 | 642.1 | 644.0 | 638.8 | 639.1 | 636.1 | 637.8 | 637.1 | 633.2 | 635.1 | 632.5 | 631.0 | 625.7 |
| Montana | 101.4 | 102.8 | 102.8 | 102.8 | 103.3 | 102.1 | 101.9 | 102.0 | 101.7 | 102.1 | 102.4 | 103.2 | 103.1 |
| Nebraska | 211.3 | 214.5 | 214.5 | 214.6 | 215.5 | 214.5 | 215.0 | 214.8 | 215.7 | 214.5 | 213.4 | 214.0 | 212.3 |
| Nevada | 221.9 | 223.7 | 224.6 | 226.2 | 227.4 | 227.7 | 228.0 | 227.4 | 227.2 | 227.3 | 227.4 | 228.0 | 227.6 |
| New Hampshire | 164.8 | 166.1 | 165.6 | 165.9 | 166.7 | 166.0 | 165.6 | 165.0 | 165.0 | 165.6 | 165.3 | 165.3 | 164.8 |
| New Jersey ...................................... | 923.7 | 930.0 | 926.8 | 927.5 | 928.0 | 927.5 | 926.9 | 927.3 | 929.0 | 926.3 | 927.6 | 929.5 | 926.8 |
| New Mexico ..................................... | 172.7 | 174.2 | 173.6 | 174.3 | 174.8 | 174.0 | 174.0 | 173.5 | 173.0 | 174.6 | 175.7 | 175.8 | 175.5 |
| New York | 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 | 1,721.1 | 1,714.5 | 1,711.1 |
| North Carolina | 886.9 | 887.5 | 885.9 | 885.9 | 887.4 | 884.1 | 888.9 | 887.3 | 888.1 | 888.0 | 884.8 | 883.5 | 880.4 |
| North Dakota ... | 81.8 | 82.1 | 81.8 | 82.3 | 81.2 | 81.4 | 81.5 | 81.1 | 81.5 | 81.7 | 81.6 | 81.6 | 80.9 |
| Ohio | 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 | 1,317.3 | 1,315.9 | 1,314.0 |
| Oklahoma | 344.6 | 343.8 | 342.8 | 344.5 | 346.4 | 344.8 | 344.8 | 345.4 | 344.7 | 344.9 | 344.9 | 345.4 | 344.8 |
| Oregon | 387.9 | 387.8 | 387.0 | 388.3 | 389.2 | 390.7 | 388.9 | 389.8 | 388.1 | 388.6 | 389.2 | 387.4 | 387.7 |
| Pennsylvania | 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 | 1,251.7 | 1,254.9 | 1,256.1 |
| Rhode Island | 107.7 | 108.5 | 109.0 | 109.0 | 108.8 | 109.3 | 108.9 | 108.8 | 108.8 | 108.6 | 109.2 | 108.9 | 108.9 |
| South Carolina | 434.2 | 437.8 | 438.8 | 439.8 | 440.9 | 438.7 | 437.7 | 438.3 | 436.1 | 435.9 | 435.6 | 435.5 | 434.6 |
| South Dakota | 93.9 | 94.3 | 94.9 | 94.6 | 94.3 | 94.7 | 94.6 | 94.5 | 93.8 | 93.8 | 93.2 | 92.9 | 92.7 |
| Tennessee | 638.3 | 639.7 | 638.9 | 640.6 | 637.2 | 636.5 | 632.1 | 631.6 | 631.9 | 632.9 | 632.3 | 633.0 | 633.3 |
| Texas | 2,240.3 | 2,249.2 | 2,251,8 | 2,254.3 | 2,252.5 | 2,253.7 | 2,251.5 | 2,245.3 | 2,238.6 | 2,237.5 | 2,231.0 | 2,229.5 | 2,230.0 |
| Utah ................................................ | 247.4 | 249.9 | 251.1 | 248.8 | 248.5 | 248.6 | 246.2 | 245.5 | 245.7 | 245.7 | 245.2 | 245.5 | 244.0 |
| Vermont ........................................... | 67.2 | 67.7 | 67.7 | 67.5 | 67.5 | 68.2 | 67.8 | 67.5 | 67.4 | 67.4 | 67.5 | 67.8 | 67.5 |
| Virginia .. | 758.8 | 767.2 | 761.6 | 761.0 | 760.1 | 761.1 | 761.5 | 761.4 | 762.0 | 762.2 | 757.6 | 757.3 | 756.0 |
| Washington | 624.4 | 629.4 | 627.8 | 628.1 | 626.5 | 625.3 | 625.1 | 625.3 | 623.5 | 621.9 | 622.2 | 621.4 | 619.8 |
| West Virginia | 161.7 | 161.1 | 162.4 | 161.6 | 161.1 | 159.8 | 158.7 | 159.1 | 158.6 | 159.0 | 159.4 | 159.0 | 159.0 |
| Wisconsin | 640.0 | 642.1 | 642.5 | 641.7 | 643.8 | 643.2 | 642.3 | 643.0 | 643.4 | 642.1 | 641.7 | 640.8 | 642.3 |
| Wyoming ......................................... | 55.0 | 54.9 | 55.2 | 55.4 | 55.3 | 55.2 | 55.1 | 55.2 | 55.7 | 55.0 | 55.4 | 55.1 | 54.9 |

See footnotes at end of table

ESTABLISHMENT DATA
STATE EMPLOYMENT
SEASONALLY ADJUSTED

B-7. Employees on nonfarm payrolls by State and major industry, seasonally adjusted - Continued
(In thousands)

| State | 2001 | 2002 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Dec. | Jan. | Feb. | Mar. | Apr. | May | June | July | Aug. | Sept. | Oct. | Nov. | Dec. ${ }^{\text {P }}$ |
|  | Finance, insurance, and real estate |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Alabama | 92.0 | 92.3 | 92.1 | 92.2 | 92.2 | 92.5 | 92.3 | 92.2 | 91.9 | 91.9 | 92.2 | 92.0 | 91.9 |
| Alaska | 12.9 | 12.7 | 12.8 | 12.8 | 13.0 | 12.9 | 12.8 | 12.7 | 12.8 | 12.7 | 12.9 | 12.9 | 12.8 |
| Arizona | 151.3 | 151.2 | 150.9 | 151.0 | 150.7 | 149.1 | 149.3 | 148.9 | 148.6 | 148.7 | 148.3 | 148.3 | 148.1 |
| Arkansas | 46.2 | 46.5 | 46.5 | 46.5 | 46.4 | 46.6 | 46.8 | 46.9 | 47.0 | 46.9 | 47.0 | 47.1 | 47.0 |
| California | 851.0 | 850.6 | 848.5 | 846.1 | B46.9 | 846.5 | 845.9 | 844.7 | 842.4 | 844.9 | 848.5 | 851.0 | 850.8 |
| Colorado | 142.4 | 143.1 | 142.9 | 142.9 | 142.8 | 142.7 | 141.6 | 141.2 | 140.1 | 140.0 | 139.3 | 139.6 | 139.3 |
| Connecticut | 142.1 | 142.7 | 142.3 | 142.0 | 142.1 | 141.9 | 141.7 | 141.6 | 141.3 | 141.3 | 141.2 | 141.0 | 140.5 |
| Delaware | 52.0 | 51.8 | 51.8 | 51.6 | 57.2 | 50.8 | 50.8 | 50.9 | 50.8 | 50.4 | 49.8 | 50.1 | 49.3 |
| District of Columbia | 33.4 | 32.3 | 32.3 | 32.4 | 33.0 | 33.0 | 33.0 | 33.2 | 32.9 | 33.2 | 33.3 | 33.1 | 33.2 |
| Florida | 457.5 | 457.4 | 457.5 | 458.4 | 459.9 | 459.4 | 458.5 | 457.7 | 458.0 | 458.9 | 459.8 | 460.0 | 458.2 |
| Georgia | 206.2 | 206.4 | 207.6 | 206.7 | 206.7 | 206.3 | 206.4 | 205.1 | 204.1 | 204.7 | 204.5 | 205.0 | 201.3 |
| Hawaii | 32.8 | 33.0 | 33.0 | 32.9 | 32.8 | 33.0 | 33.1 | 33.1 | 33.0 | 33.0 | 32.9 | 32.8 | 32.9 |
| Idaho | 24.7 | 24.7 | 24.6 | 24.6 | 24.7 | 24.7 | 24.7 | 24.9 | 24.8 | 24.7 | 24.8 | 24.7 | 24.7 |
| Illinois | 404.6 | 402.6 | 401.9 | 401.9 | 402.8 | 402.1 | 400.0 | 400.9 | 401.6 | 402.3 | 402.7 | 404.3 | 403.4 |
| Indiana | 140.5 | 141.0 | 141.1 | 140.8 | 141.2 | 140.7 | 139.6 | 139.3 | 139.8 | 140.5 | 140.7 | 141.2 | 140.5 |
| lowa | 89.6 | 90.2 | 90.6 | 90.6 | 90.6 | 90.2 | 90.2 | 90.3 | 90.7 | 91.0 | 91.4 | 91.0 | 91.1 |
| Kansas | 66.9 | 66.7 | 66.3 | 66.3 | 66.3 | 66.6 | 66.4 | 66.4 | 66.5 | 65.9 | 65.8 | 66.0 | 65.9 |
| Kentucky | 76.5 | 76.1 | 76.0 | 76.0 | 76.0 | 76.1 | 75.6 | 75.8 | 75.9 | 76.3 | 76.7 | 76.8 | 76.8 |
| Louisiana | 86.6 | 87.0 | 86.8 | 86.5 | 86.6 | 86.7 | 86.4 | 86.1 | 86.1 | 86.1 | 86.0 | 86.1 | 86.4 |
| Maine | 33.9 | 33.8 | 33.8 | 33.9 | 34.0 | 34.1 | 33.9 | 33.9 | 34.0 | 33.9 | 33.9 | 34.0 | 34.1 |
| Maryiand | 143.2 | 141.9 | 141.6 | 141.5 | 142.1 | 142.1 | 142.0 | 141.9 | 141.4 | 141.7 | 141.8 | 141.7 | 142.6 |
| Massachusetts | 232.3 | 232.3 | 232.5 | 232.6 | 232.8 | 233.4 | 232.7 | 232.8 | 232.7 | 233.1 | 233.0 | 232.7 | 232.5 |
| Michigan | 210.6 | 209.3 | 210.0 | 210.1 | 210.3 | 211.1 | 211.1 | 210.9 | 211.4 | 212.3 | 212.7 | 213.3 | 213.1 |
| Minnesota | 165.1 | 165.7 | 165.7 | 165.4 | 165.9 | 165.9 | 165.9 | 166.0 | 165.8 | 166.8 | 166.5 | 166.5 | 165.9 |
| Mississippi .. | 43.7 | 43.4 | 42.4 | 42.3 | 42.2 | 42.1 | 41.9 | 41.9 | 41.9 | 41.6 | 41.6 | 41.5 | 41.3 |
| Missouri | 170.5 | 171.2 | 170.1 | 169.8 | 169.3 | 168.6 | 167.1 | 166.6 | 167.1 | 168.0 | 168.1 | 167.3 | 167.0 |
| Montana | 18.2 | 18.3 | 18.3 | 18.4 | 18.3 | 18.2 | 18.3 | 18.4 | 18.5 | 18.7 | 18.8 | 18.7 | 18.9 |
| Nebraska | 62.3 | 63.1 | 62.8 | 62.7 | 63.0 | 62.8 | 63.1 | 63.1 | 63.2 | 63.0 | 63.1 | 63.3 | 63.1 |
| Nevada | 50.1 | 50.3 | 50.6 | 50.9 | 51.1 | 51.9 | 51.4 | 51.7 | 51.7 | 51.9 | 51.9 | 51.9 | 52.2 |
| New Hampshire | 33.7 | 33.9 | 34.0 | 34.1 | 33.9 | 34.1 | 34.0 | 34.1 | 34.3 | 34.3 | 34.2 | 34.3 | 34.1 |
| New Jersey ...................................... | 279.3 | 276.4 | 276.1 | 274.8 | 274.5 | 274.0 | 272.3 | 272.3 | 274.1 | 275.7 | 275.5 | 276.3 | 276.8 |
| New Mexico ..................................... | 32.7 | 32.7 | 32.7 | 32.6 | 32.9 | 32.9 | 33.1 | 32.9 | 32.9 | 32.8 | 32.6 | 32.9 | 32.6 |
| New York | 722.0 | 721.1 | 717.2 | 717.3 | 717.3 | 718.5 | 716.0 | 716.2 | 713.9 | 715.6 | 716.0 | 717.1 | 714.9 |
| North Carolina | 190.1 | 189.1 | 188.3 | 188.2 | 187.7 | 188.3 | 188.9 | 188.6 | 188.4 | 188.7 | 188.9 | 189.2 | 189.2 |
| North Dakota . | 17.3 | 17.4 | 17.3 | 17.3 | 17.3 | 17.1 | 17.2 | 17.2 | 17.2 | 17.2 | 17.2 | 17.1 | 17.1 |
| Onio | 313.0 | 313.8 | 312.5 | 311.5 | 311.7 | 311.5 | 311.7 | 312.2 | 312.2 | 311.7 | 311.9 | 312.5 | 312.3 |
| Oklahoma | 75.4 | 75.2 | 75.9 | 75.8 | 75.5 | 75.8 | 75.9 | 76.0 | 76.2 | 76.3 | 76.3 | 76.5 | 76.6 |
| Oregon | 95.2 | 96.1 | 96.1 | 95.6 | 95.7 | 95.9 | 95.9 | 95.8 | 95.4 | 96.1 | 96.4 | 96.1 | 96.4 |
| Pennsylvania .................................. | 329.5 | 328.6 | 328.5 | 328.0 | 327.4 | 326.5 | 325.6 | 325.9 | 325.8 | 326.4 | 328.3 | 328.8 | 328.4 |
| Rhode Island ................................... | 32.9 | 33.4 | 33.5 | 33.7 | 33.6 | 33.8 | 33.5 | 33.4 | 33.6 | 33.7 | 33.6 | 33.7 | 33.8 |
| South Carolina | 84.4 | 85.2 | 85.1 | 85.0 | 84.5 | 84.9 | 85.1 | 85.3 | 85.1 | 84.8 | 85.8 | 85.8 | 85.7 |
| South Dakota | 28.0 | 28.0 | 28.0 | 27.8 | 27.8 | 28.2 | 28.1 | 27.9 | 28.2 | 28.2 | 28.1 | 28.1 | 27.8 |
| Tennessee | 133.1 | 133.9 | 133.4 | 133.0 | 132.7 | 132.3 | 131.5 | 131.8 | 131.9 | 131.8 | 132.0 | 131.8 | 131.8 |
| Texas | 532.0 | 531.3 | 530.3 | 530.6 | 530.3 | 530.4 | 530.1 | 528.2 | 529.1 | 529.9 | 530.4 | 530.7 | 530.1 |
|  | 60.1 | 60.3 | 60.3 | 59.8 | 59.8 | 59.6 | 59.0 | 59.3 | 59.6 | 59.4 | 59.3 | 59.6 | 60.3 |
| Vermont ........................................... | 12.9 | 12.9 | 12.9 | 12.9 | 12.9 | 13.0 | 12.8 | 12.9 | 12.9 | 13.0 | 13.2 | 13.2 | 13.2 |
| Virginia ............................................ | 194.2 | 194.3 | 193.0 | 192.9 | 193.1 | 193.5 | 192.8 | 192.8 | 193.3 | 192.8 | 194.4 | 193.8 | 194.3 |
| Washington.. | 143.9 | 144.2 | 144.5 | 144.2 | 144.1 | 143.5 | 143.3 | 143.4 | 143.1 | 143.7 | 144.3 | 144.6 | 144.6 |
| West Virginia | 29.7 | 29.8 | 30.0 | 29.5 | 29.6 | 29.3 | 29.5 | 29.3 | 29.6 | 29.7 | 29.7 | 29.9 | 29.9 |
| Wisconsin | 151.1 | 151.5 | 151.7 | 152.5 | 152.2 | 152.3 | 152.7 | 153.1 | 153.4 | 153.6 | 154.0 | 154.2 | 153.9 |
| Wyorning ......................................... | 8.4 | 8.5 | 8.4 | 8.4 | 8.4 | 8.5 | 8.4 | 8.4 | 8.4 | 8.4 | 8.4 | 8.4 | 8.4 |

See footnotes at end of table

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

(In thousands)

| State | 2001 | 2002 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Dec. | Jan. | Feb. | Mar. | Apr. | May | June | July | Aug. | Sept. | Oct. | Nov. | Dec. ${ }^{\text {P }}$ |
|  | Services |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Alabama | 481.7 | 480.1 | 481.3 | 481.3 | 481.7 | 482.7 | 483.3 | 482.6 | 481.9 | 482.2 | 481.5 | 482.2 | 482.9 |
| Alaska | 73.7 | 73.5 | 73.9 | 73.6 | 73.7 | 74.5 | 74.6 | 74.7 | 75.0 | 75.8 | 76.0 | 76.1 | 76.6 |
| Arizona | 699.2 | 706.5 | 705.0 | 706.9 | 705.4 | 708.3 | 707.5 | 704.4 | 709.0 | 709.4 | 712.9 | 712.1 | 711.1 |
| Arkansas | 278.4 | 280.0 | 279.4 | 280.3 | 280.1 | 280.4 | 280.0 | 279.0 | 280.1 | 279.4 | 278.8 | 278.9 | 278.7 |
| California | 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 | 4,683.6 | 4,680.5 | 4,682.4 |
| Colorado | 673.0 | 673.7 | 671.6 | 673.6 | 675.7 | 673.7 | 674.6 | 673.3 | 677.7 | 678.3 | 679.4 | 673.3 | 673.0 |
| Connecticut | 537.9 | 538.4 | 538.3 | 538.6 | 540.2 | 541.6 | 541.7 | 541.0 | 542.0 | 541.5 | 541.0 | 539.8 | 539.6 |
| Delaware | 122.0 | 122.3 | 121.5 | 122.5 | 122.4 | 122.3 | 122.1 | 122.0 | 122.6 | 123.0 | 122.5 | 122.1 | 121.7 |
| District of Columbia | 305.3 | 308.1 | 308.2 | 307.1 | 309.1 | 310.9 | 306.7 | 306.9 | 305.6 | 305.8 | 308.5 | 310.0 | 308.4 |
| Florida | 2,695.4 | 2,689.4 | 2,694.2 | 2,695.4 | 2,704.3 | 2,699.7 | 2,709.3 | 2,728.4 | 2,723.5 | 2,725.8 | 2,733.1 | 2,734.6 | 2,735.2 |
| Georgia | 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 | 1,145.9 | 1,158.1 | 1,148.3 |
| Hawaii . | 183.5 | 184.2 | 184.0 | 184.5 | 184.4 | 184.1 | 185.3 | 185.1 | 186.5 | 186.7 | 187.1 | 188.7 | 188.7 |
| Idaho | 153.2 | 154.0 | 154.6 | 154.1 | 154.1 | 153.3 | 153.2 | 152.8 | 151.8 | 152.8 | 153.2 | 153.3 | 154.0 |
| Hlinois | 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 | 1,839.2 | 1,840.9 | 1,838.1 |
| Indiana | 747.9 | 752.2 | 746.4 | 750.3 | 748.4 | 748.4 | 752.9 | 753.8 | 752.5 | 750.3 | 754.5 | 750.7 | 750.8 |
| Iowa | 394.8 | 395.2 | 395.3 | 393.0 | 393.4 | 394.5 | 391.6 | 392.7 | 393.6 | 395.3 | 392.9 | 392.9 | 392.4 |
| Kansas | 362.3 | 364.4 | 367.2 | 367.9 | 366.8 | 368.1 | 369.0 | 368.4 | 367.8 | 369.5 | 369.7 | 369.3 | 370.2 |
| Kentucky | 489.6 | 492.5 | 491.5 | 489.7 | 491.8 | 495.8 | 492.8 | 494.2 | 495.7 | 497.8 | 499.7 | 501.1 | 501.5 |
| Louisiana | 546.6 | 547.7 | 547.1 | 547.3 | 545.8 | 544.5 | 543.7 | 542.9 | 547.1 | 545.5 | 547.8 | 546.7 | 546.1 |
| Maine | 187.3 | 188.0 | 187.9 | 188.2 | 188.7 | 189.3 | 189.0 | 189.1 | 189.5 | 189.7 | 189.6 | 189.8 | 189.7 |
| Maryland | 862.3 | 858.9 | 855.8 | 853.6 | 857.8 | 860.4 | 859.0 | 856.2 | 857.4 | 861.0 | 864.0 | 867.5 | 873.5 |
| Massachusetts | 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 | 1,215.4 | 1,217.2 | 1,214.6 |
| Michigan | 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 | 1,293.0 | 1,296.9 | 1,297.1 |
| Minnesota | 785.8 | 791.8 | 791.3 | 791.0 | 792.7 | 792.9 | 792.5 | 792.9 | 792.0 | 792.4 | 792.9 | 792.6 | 792.6 |
| Mississippi | 269.4 | 271.0 | 271.2 | 272.3 | 272.0 | 271.2 | 273.6 | 273.6 | 273.3 | 273.3 | 273.0 | 272.2 | 272.8 |
| Missouri | 777.4 | 784.6 | 782.4 | 782.9 | 783.1 | 785.2 | 783.5 | 781.4 | 785.8 | 775.2 | 774.6 | 773.6 | 774.4 |
| Montana | 116.5 | 117.5 | 117.9 | 118.3 | 118.5 | 118.3 | 118.4 | 117.8 | 118.0 | 118.1 | 119.3 | 119.9 | 119.1 |
| Nebraska | 263.0 | 260.0 | 262.1 | 262.7 | 261.8 | 263.7 | 260.4 | 259.0 | 258.9 | 260.3 | 261.5 | 261.8 | 263.0 |
| Nevada | 447.6 | 451.4 | 453.4 | 455.6 | 457.1 | 458.9 | 457.3 | 455.7 | 454.1 | 453.9 | 458.1 | 457.5 | 457.7 |
| New Hampshire | 191.6 | 194.1 | 193.7 | 193.1 | 194.4 | 192.5 | 190.9 | 192.4 | 193.1 | 191.4 | 1903 | 191.4 | 191.2 |
| New Jersey | 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 | 1,352.6 | 1,354.4 | 1,354.3 |
| New Mexico | 223.1 | 222.7 | 225.1 | 225.7 | 224.1 | 224.8 | 224.8 | 224.8 | 225.2 | 228.0 | 229.8 | 231.5 | 231.7 |
| New York | 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 .0 | 3,075.7 | 3,077.6 |
| North Carolina | 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 | 1,069.4 | 1,066.8 | 1,066.5 |
| North Dakota | 94.2 | 93.9 | 94.1 | 94.2 | 94.3 | 93.9 | 94.4 | 93.9 | 94.0 | 94.2 | 94.1 | 94.3 | 94.8 |
| Ohio | 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 | 1,592.1 | 1,592.9 | 1,590.4 |
| Okiahoma | 440.0 | 436.5 | 435.4 | 441.0 | 442.1 | 441.0 | 441.3 | 441.3 | 443.6 | 444.8 | 442.2 | 443.4 | 444.4 |
| Oregon...... | 444.8 | 443.6 | 444.4 | 444.6 | 443.4 | 444.9 | 448.8 | 446.9 | + 446.8 | 446.5 | 448.7 | 448.4 | 450.4 |
| Pennsylvania | 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 | 1.914 .1 | 1,913.0 | 1,911.1 |
| Rhode island | 169.8 | 170.1 | 170.1 | 170.7 | 172.9 | 174.4 | 173.6 | 172.9 | 172.4 | 171.8 | 171.5 | 171.7 | 171.4 |
| South Carolina | 461.7 | 464.1 | 464.7 | 464.2 | 466.5 | 467.6 | 467.9 | 467.4 | 467.0 | 469.5 | 473.3 | 474.6 | 472.6 |
| South Dakota | 101.4 | 101.5 | 101.6 | 101.9 | 103.5 | 105.1 | 104.3 | 103.7 | 104.0 | 103.0 | 102.6 | 102.4 | 102.3 |
| Tennessee | 760.4 | 773.4 | 772.6 | 771.5 | 769.4 | 769.8 | 769.0 | 770.3 | 772.2 | 773.2 | 772.1 | 773.8 | 774.7 |
| Texas | 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 | 2,739.5 | 2,741.0 | 2,742.4 |
| Utah | 314.2 | 323.9 | 324.2 | 320.5 | 318.9 | 319.3 | 317.4 | 316.4 | 314.5 | 311.7 | 314.6 | 312.3 | 311.1 |
| Vermont | 93.3 | 92.4 | 92.8 | 92.7 | 92.6 | 92.9 | 93.4 | 92.6 | 93.4 | 93.0 | 94.8 | 94.3 | 94.6 |
| Virginia | 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 | 1,162.2 | 1,162.0 | 1,162.9 |
| Washington | 764.5 | 767.8 | 766.4 | 765.5 | 764.6 | 767.3 | 767.3 | 768.4 | 766.7 | 765.5 | 770.4 | 773.2 | 774.9 |
| West Virginia | 232.5 | 234.1 | 234.2 | 235.0 | 234.8 | 234.7 | 234.5 | 235.3 | 236.6 | 235.2 | 234.4 | 234.7 | 235.0 |
| Wisconsin | 777.4 | 778.7 | 782.4 | 782.2 | 788.4 | 789.7 | 794.8 | 794.6 | 798.9 | 800.8 | 797.1 | 798.8 | 798.8 |
| Wyoming | 58.2 | 59.0 | 60.0 | 59.9 | 59.7 | 61.1 | 59.1 | 58.5 | 58.6 | 58.4 | 58.3 | 58.9 | 58.8 |

B-7. Employees on nonfarm payrolls by State and major industry, seasonally adjusted - Continued
(in thousands)

| State | 2001 | 2002 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Dec. | Jan. | Feb. | Mar. | Apr. | May | June | July | Aug. | Sept. | Oct. | Nov. | Dec. ${ }^{\text {p }}$ |
|  | Government |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Alabama | 354.2 | 354.2 | 354.2 | 354.5 | 354.4 | 352.3 | 352.0 | 346.3 | 355.3 | 356.8 | 353.7 | 354.2 | 354.8 |
| Alaska | 79.5 | 79.3 | 79.9 | 79.7 | 79.8 | 79.7 | 81.2 | 80.5 | 81.2 | 80.3 | 81.0 | 81.2 | 81.4 |
| Arizona | 381.4 | 386.3 | 383.6 | 382.7 | 382.9 | 375.8 | 388.9 | 387.4 | 392.2 | 379.4 | 390.2 | 396.5 | 391.1 |
| Arkansas | 195.4 | 196.6 | 196.1 | 196.5 | 196.8 | 197.2 | 196.4 | 195.2 | 195.2 | 195.9 | 197.3 | 197.6 | 198.3 |
| California | 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 | 2,466.9 | 2,470.7 | 2,469.6 |
| Colorado | 351.5 | 351.9 | 352.4 | 353.5 | 354.0 | 355.5 | 355.2 | 354.7 | 356.3 | 354.1 | 358.2 | 359.4 | 359.6 |
| Connecticut | 246.3 | 247.9 | 246.6 | 246.2 | 247.5 | 249.7 | 249.7 | 248.4 | 249.7 | 249.4 | 249.9 | 250.7 | 249.7 |
| Delaware | 56.4 | 56.4 | 56.2 | 55.7 | 55.3 | 54.8 | 55.6 | 55.8 | 55.8 | 56.8 | 55.2 | 55.5 | 56.1 |
| District of Columbia | 220.0 | 220.5 | 220.0 | 220.9 | 221.0 | 220.6 | 221.1 | 220.5 | 225.2 | 221.5 | 218.7 | 220.1 | 218.9 |
| Fiorida .................. | 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 | 1,055.7 | 1,060.3 | 1,060.1 |
| Georgia .......................................... | 609.5 | 609.2 | 603.9 | 605.2 | 603.5 | 607.6 | 605.5 | 608.9 | 610.5 | 611.0 | 609.8 | 609.9 | 609.4 |
| Hawaii .............................................. | 116.8 | 118.2 | 117.4 | 117.8 | 113.6 | 119.2 | 121.5 | 118.0 | 116.6 | 117.2 | 118.7 | 117.5 | 118.2 |
| Idaho. | 112.2 | 113.0 | 113.2 | 113.4 | 113.6 | 113.9 | 114.0 | 113.4 | 112.3 | 111.4 | 112.3 | 112.4 | 113.3 |
| Hlinois | 843.3 | 848.8 | 843.6 | 844.7 | 841.5 | 845.1 | 843.6 | 846.2 | 844.8 | 839.9 | 839.2 | 837.8 | 839.6 |
| Indiana | 412.6 | 412.0 | 416.2 | 415.7 | 416.4 | 411.6 | 405.7 | 417.0 | 424.1 | 416.4 | 419.4 | 421.7 | 423.3 |
| Jowa | 247.3 | 246.5 | 247.3 | 245.9 | 245.5 | 245.1 | 245.5 | 247.2 | 247.3 | 248.5 | 247.2 | 248.1 | 247.7 |
| Kansas | 250.8 | 252.2 | 249.2 | 251.3 | 248.8 | 250.7 | 253.8 | 252.3 | 254.1 | 253.5 | 251.1 | 251.5 | 251.5 |
| Kentucky | 311.6 | 314.6 | 312.9 | 313.4 | 312.9 | 311.6 | 314.6 | 314.4 | 315.6 | 316.7 | 316.2 | 317.4 | 317.1 |
| Louisiana | 380.9 | 379.4 | 378.9 | 378.7 | 377.9 | 377.8 | 376.5 | 378.3 | 378.2 | 378.2 | 378.3 | 380.2 | 380.1 |
| Maine | 104.0 | 104.3 | 104.3 | 104.3 | 104.4 | 105.4 | 103.5 | 104.5 | 104.0 | 104.9 | 105.0 | 105.5 | 105.2 |
| Maryland .......................................... | 458.5 | 456.4 | 459.5 | 460.9 | 460.2 | 459.3 | 459.2 | 435.7 | 457.4 | 463.8 | 464.7 | 464.5 | 461.7 |
| Massachusetts ................................. | 430.3 | 431.3 | 429.6 | 427.1 | 426.4 | 428.3 | 424.7 | 425.6 | 424.5 | 427.9 | 427.8 | 428.0 | 426.9 |
| Michigan | 691.2 | 699.9 | 698.3 | 698.3 | 696.0 | 695.2 | 686.9 | 690.5 | 696.8 | 695.2 | 692.2 | 690.4 | 687.0 |
| Minnesota | 402.6 | 404.0 | 405.8 | 405.4 | 402.2 | 405.3 | 406.5 | 412.1 | 407.0 | 405.8 | 403.3 | 408.0 | 403.4 |
| Mississippi | 239.6 | 242.8 | 242.3 | 242.2 | 241.5 | 239.7 | 240.6 | 244.3 | 243.2 | 244.8 | 247.0 | 247.6 | 247.3 |
| Missouri | 428.9 | 429.2 | 425.6 | 425.4 | 425.2 | 425.4 | 426.3 | 417.6 | 424.9 | 429.1 | 428.4 | 427.3 | 427.0 |
| Montana | 83.2 | 84.4 | 83.9 | 83.8 | 83.9 | 84.9 | 88.1 | 85.1 | 84.5 | 85.5 | 84.7 | 85.2 | 85.0 |
| Nebraska | 156.8 | 156.2 | 156.9 | 157.1 | 157.4 | 157.8 | 157.9 | 157.3 | 157.2 | 157.2 | 159.6 | 159.0 | 159.9 |
| Nevada | 128.1 | 127.7 | 128.8 | 129.3 | 129.0 | 130.5 | 128.6 | 130.2 | 131.5 | 130.1 | 132.7 | 132.9 | 133.1 |
| New Hampshire ................................ | 84.2 | 84.5 | 84.5 | 85.1 | 84.4 | 83.7 | 85.8 | 86.2 | 85.4 | 85.2 | 85.3 | 85.8 | 85.4 |
| New Jersey ...................................... | 605.0 | 607.8 | 608.1 | 608.9 | 608.3 | 610.5 | 608.2 | 604.8 | 606.2 | 604.6 | 608.6 | 610.2 | 609.2 |
| New Mexico | 188.5 | 190.1 | 190.1 | 190.1 | 190.6 | 192.3 | 192.6 | 192.5 | 192.5 | 191.1 | 191.4 | 192.3 | 191.7 |
| New York | 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 | 1,479.9 | 1,478.2 | 1,478.2 |
| North Carolina | 633.7 | 635.6 | 637.7 | 639.1 | 637.8 | 641.5 | 616.6 | 641.9 | 647.6 | 647.7 | 642.4 | 644.3 | 648.2 |
| North Dakota | 73.7 | 74.1 | 73.8 | 73.3 | 73.6 | 74.7 | 74.5 | 73.4 | 74.1 | 75.5 | 74.5 | 74.5 | 74.8 |
| Ohio . | 797.6 | 799.1 | 801.6 | 801.4 | 801.2 | 800.5 | 797.5 | 800.3 | 796.9 | 801.1 | 801.1 | 799.7 | 798.5 |
| Oklahoma | 298.6 | 300.0 | 300.5 | 300.9 | 301.4 | 302.0 | 301.4 | 299.0 | 299.3 | 299.6 | 301.0 | 301.6 | 301.4 |
| Oregon ...... | 269.5 | 270.4 | 270.9 | 271.1 | 270.9 | 272.1 | 271.1 | 270.2 | 272.8 | 270.9 | 269.4 | 271.1 | 270.4 |
| Pennsylvania | 733.3 | 733.4 | 735.0 | 735.6 | 734.1 | 732.4 | 737.6 | 733.9 | 731.8 | 734.9 | 737.8 | 740.5 | 737.4 |
| Rhode Island | 64.6 | 64.8 | 64.7 | 64.3 | 64.5 | 64.0 | 64.5 | 64.8 | 65.1 | 65.7 | 65.6 | 66.0 | 65.8 |
| South Carotina | 317.8 | 314.0 | 313.9 | 313.0 | 313.1 | 313.8 | 310.2 | 306.3 | 319.6 | 320.6 | 321.1 | 320.7 | 321.0 |
| South Dakota | 73.1 | 73.2 | 73.5 | 72.8 | 73.8 | 73.7 | 74.4 | 74.9 | 74.7 | 74.4 | 74.2 | 73.7 | 73.9 |
| Tennessee | 402.1 | 402.6 | 404.4 | 403.7 | 405.8 | 405.8 | 403.0 | 406.6 | 408.4 | 400.6 | 404.3 | 404.9 | 406.2 |
| Texas | 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 | 1,632.5 | 1,635.1 | 1,636.4 |
| Utah | 192.1 | 193.5 | 190.7 | 190.9 | 190.8 | 192.0 | 192.5 | 193.7 | 194.7 | 195.8 | 196.0 | 197.0 | 197.6 |
| Vermont | 50.3 | 51.0 | 50.5 | 50.3 | 50.1 | 50.2 | 50.3 | 50.9 | 50.9 | 50.7 | 50.7 | 50.8 | 51.0 |
| Virginia ............................................ | 632.5 | 636.0 | 629.4 | 632.2 | 634.6 | 637.0 | 637.7 | 636.2 | 633.2 | 632.4 | 636.5 | 635.5 | 631.7 |
| Washington . | 511.3 | 514.6 | 515.5 | 514.6 | 516.3 | 517.9 | 514.3 | 516.3 | 516.1 | 514.7 | 511.9 | 518.5 | 519.0 |
| West Virginia ................................... | 141.1 | 139.2 | 140.1 | 140.5 | 140.5 | 141.4 | 140.3 | 136.1 | 142.8 | 141.4 | 142.0 | 142.4 | 142.4 |
| Wisconsin ........................................ | 417.9 | 414.6 | 413.6 | 416.9 | 416.1 | 416.7 | 413.4 | 415.0 | 416.3 | 411.2 | 420.1 | 423.0 | 420.0 |
| Wyoming ......................................... | 61.8 | 61.2 | 61.6 | 61.7 | 61.3 | 62.0 | 62.5 | 67.9 | 68.0 | 62.1 | 62.2 | 62.6 | 62.7 |

I 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.
$\rho=$ 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.

B-8. Average weekly hours of production or nonsupervisory workers ${ }^{1}$ on private nonfarm payrolls by major industry and manufacturing group, seasonally adjusted

| Industry | 2002 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | $\frac{2003}{\text { Jan. } p}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Jan. | Feb. | Mar | Apr. | May | June | July | Aug. | Sept. | Oct. | Nov. | Dec. ${ }^{\text {p }}$ |  |
| Total private | 34.1 | 34.2 | 34.2 | 34.2 | 34.2 | 34.3 | 34.0 | 34.1 | 34.2 | 34.2 | 34.2 | 34.1 | 34.2 |
| Goods-producing | 40.3 | 40.4 | 40.5 | 40.4 | 40.3 | 40.5 | 40.0 | 40.3 | 40.3 | 40.1 | 39.9 | 40.2 | 40.5 |
| Mining | 43.0 | 43.4 | 43.3 | 42.4 | 43.0 | 43.3 | 42.7 | 43.3 | 42.8 | 42.7 | 43.1 | 42.2 | 42.7 |
| Construction | 39.5 | 39.4 | 39.1 | 39.0 | 38.7 | 39.0 | 38.2 | 38.6 | 38.8 | 38.4 | 38.2 | 38.4 | 39.6 |
| Manufacturing | 40.6 | 40.7 | 41.0 | 40.9 | 40.9 | 41.1 | 40.7 | 40.9 | 40.8 | 40.7 | 40.6 | 40.9 | 40.8 |
| Overtime hours | 3.9 | 3.9 | 4.1 | 4.2 | 4.2 | 4.3 | 4.0 | 4.2 | 4.1 | 4.1 | 4.0 | 4.2 | 4.1 |
| Durable goods | 41.0 | 41.1 | 41.3 | 41.4 | 41.3 | 41.5 | 41.0 | 41.2 | 41.3 | 41.2 | 41.0 | 41.3 | 41.3 |
| Overtime hours | 3.9 | 3.9 | 4.1 | 4.1 | 4.1 | 4.2 | 3.9 | 4.1 | 4.1 | 4.2 | 4.0 | 4.2 | 4.1 |
| Lumber and wood products | 40.5 | 40.9 | 41.1 | 40.8 | 40.8 | 41.0 | 41.2 | 41.0 | 41.1 | 41.0 | 40.6 | 41.3 | 41.1 |
| Furniture and fixtures | 40.1 | 40.3 | 40.6 | 40.8 | 40.4 | 40.2 | 40.1 | 40.3 | 40.2 | 39.6 | 39.5 | 40.7 | 40.6 |
| Stone, clay, and glass products | 43.8 | 44.1 | 43.6 | 43.8 | 43.4 | 43.7 | 43.2 | 43.3 | 43.4 | 43.4 | 42.9 | 43.1 | 43.4 |
| Primary metal industries | 43.6 | 43.8 | 44.4 | 44.3 | 44.1 | 44.6 | 44.1 | 44.3 | 44.2 | 44.7 | 44.3 | 44.7 | 44.0 |
| Blast furnaces and basic steel products | 44.5 | 44.8 | 45.5 | 45.1 | 45.6 | 46.1 | 45.5 | 45.8 | 46.0 | 46.2 | 45.4 | 46.8 | 44.4 |
| Fabricated metal products | 41.3 | 41.6 | 41.7 | 41.6 | 41.9 | 42.0 | 41.7 | 41.7 | 41.6 | 41.6 | 41.3 | 41.3 | 41.6 |
| Industrial machinery and equipment | 40.1 | 40.1 | 40.5 | 40.6 | 40.7 | 40.9 | 40.3 | 40.8 | 40.7 | 40.5 | 40.3 | 40.6 | 40.9 |
| Electronic and other electrical equipment | 38.7 | 38.9 | 39.4 | 39.5 | 39.4 | 39.4 | 38.7 | 38.7 | 38.8 | 38.3 | 38.7 | 38.9 | 38.2 |
| Transportation equipment . | 42.7 | 42.3 | 42.4 | 42.6 | 42.3 | 42.5 | 41.7 | 42.2 | 42.6 | 42.6 | 42.2 | 42.6 | 43.0 |
| Motor vehicles and equipment | 44.3 | 43.7 | 43.9 | 44.4 | 44.2 | 44.1 | 42.9 | 43.8 | 44.3 | 44.4 | 44.0 | 44.5 | 45.2 |
| Instruments and related products | 40.5 | 40.4 | 40.6 | 40.4 | 40.4 | 40.9 | 40.4 | 40.7 | 40.8 | 40.7 | 40.6 | 41.0 | 40.6 |
| Miscellaneous manfacturing | 38.2 | 38.4 | 38.8 | 38.8 | 38.8 | 39.6 | 38.4 | 38.5 | 38.6 | 38.9 | 38.5 | 38.7 | 38.9 |
| Nondurable goods | 40.0 | 40.2 | 40.4 | 40.3 | 40.4 | 40.6 | 40.2 | 40.5 | 40.2 | 40.1 | 40.1 | 40.4 | 40.0 |
| Overtime hours | 4.0 | 3.9 | 4.2 | 4.3 | 4.3 | 4.3 | 4.2 | 4.2 | 4.0 | 4.1 | 4.0 | 4.2 | 4.1 |
| Food and kindred products | 41.0 | 41.0 | 41.4 | 41.2 | 41.2 | 41.6 | 41.0 | 41.3 | 40.8 | 40.8 | 41.0 | 41.3 | 40.7 |
| Tobacco products | 41.4 | 41.4 | 41.2 | 41.3 | 41.6 | 41.1 | 42.1 | 40.3 | 39.9 | 40.4 | 39.6 | 39.7 | 39.5 |
| Textile mill products | 40.2 | 40.9 | 41.4 | 41.5 | 41.4 | 41.5 | 41.6 | 41.8 | 41.2 | 40.9 | 40.9 | 41.2 | 40.9 |
| Apparel and other textile products | 36.7 | 36.7 | 37.4 | 37.1 | 37.0 | 37.0 | 36.8 | 36.8 | 36.9 | 36.6 | 36.6 | 36.7 | 36.2 |
| Paper and allied products | 41.1 | 41.5 | 41.5 | 41.6 | 41.9 | 41.6 | 41.2 | 41.7 | 41.4 | 41.3 | 41.5 | 41.6 | 41.6 |
| Printing and publishing | 37.3 | 37.4 | 37.5 | 37.2 | 37.5 | 37.7 | 37.3 | 37.7 | 37.5 | 37.4 | 37.1 | 37.8 | 37.7 |
| Chemicals and allied products | 41.9 | 41.9 | 42.0 | 41.8 | 42.3 | 42.5 | 42.1 | 42.6 | 42.4 | 42.2 | 42.2 | 42.1 | 41.5 |
| Petroleum and coal products .. | (2) | (2) | (2) | (2) | (2) | (2) | (2) | (2) | (2) | (2) | (2) | (2) | (2) |
| Rubber and misc. plastics products | 40.5 | 40.9 | 41.1 | 41.6 | 41.2 | 41.5 | 41.0 | 41.2 | 40.8 | 40.9 | 40.7 | 40.8 | 40.4 |
| Leather and leather products | 37.0 | 37.2 | 37.3 | 37.5 | 36.7 | 36.8 | 36.7 | 35.7 | 35.6 | 36.3 | 37.0 | 37.1 | 37.5 |
| Service-producing | 32.7 | 32.7 | 32.8 | 32.7 | 32.8 | 32.8 | 32.6 | 32.7 | 32.8 | 32.8 | 32.9 | 32.8 | 32.8 |
| Transportation and public utilities | 38.1 | 38.1 | 38.2 | 38.2 | 38.4 | 38.3 | 38.3 | 38.4 | 38.5 | 38.4 | 38.5 | 38.2 | 38.3 |
| Wholesale trade | 38.2 | 38.3 | 38.4 | 38.3 | 38.3 | 38.6 | 38.4 | 38.5 | 38.5 | 38.6 | 38.5 | 38.5 | 38.3 |
| Retail trade | 28.9 | 29.0 | 29.1 | 29.0 | 29.1 | 29.1 | 28.8 | 28.9 | 29.0 | 29.1 | 29.2 | 29.2 | 29.0 |
| Finance, insurance, and real estate .................. | 36.1 | 36.2 | 36.2 | 36.1 | 36.1 | 36.0 | 36.0 | 36.2 | 36.1 | 36.0 | 36.2 | 36.0 | 36.3 |
| Services | 32.6 | 32.6 | 32.6 | 32.6 | 32.6 | 32.7 | 32.5 | 32.6 | 32.8 | 32.7 | 32.7 | 32.6 | 32.7 |

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

2 This series is not published seasonally adjusted because the seasonal components, which are small relative to the trend-cycle and irregular components, can not be separated with sufficient precision.
$p=$ preliminary.
NOTE: Establishment survey estimates currently reflect March 2001 benchmark levels. When more recent benchmark data are introduced with the release of May 2003 estimates, all data will be converted to the North American Industry Classification System. See editor's note on the first page of this publication for additional information.

B-9. Indexes of aggregate weekly hours of production or nonsupervisory workers ${ }^{1}$ on private nonfarm payrolls by major industry and manufacturing group, seasonally adjusted
(1982=100)

| Industry | 2002 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | $\frac{2003}{\text { Jan. } p}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Jan. | Feb. | Mar. | Apr. | May | June | July | Aug. | Sept. | Oct. | Nov. | Dec.p |  |
| Total private | 148.0 | 148.1 | 148.0 | 148.0 | 148.0 | 148.4 | 147.4 | 147.9 | 148.3 | 148.1 | 147.9 | 147.6 | 148.1 |
| Goods-producing ............................................ | 106.2 | 106.1 | 105.5 | 105.4 | 105.0 | 105.7 | 104.1 | 104.8 | 104.4 | 103.7 | 103.0 | 103.3 | 104.0 |
| Mining | 54.2 | 54.6 | 54.0 | 53.5 | 53.7 | 53.7 | 52.5 | 53.7 | 52.7 | 52.3 | 52.3 | 51.5 | 51.9 |
| Construction | 182.4 | 182.3 | 178.1 | 178.3 | 176.4 | 178.4 | 173.8 | 176.4 | 177.2 | 175.2 | 174.4 | 175.3 | 180.4 |
| Manufacturing | 93.0 | 92.8 | 93.0 | 92.9 | 92.8 | 93.2 | 92.3 | 92.5 | 91.9 | 91.5 | 90.8 | 91.0 | 90.8 |
| Durabie goods | 95.7 | 95.4 | 95.5 | 95.5 | 95.4 | 95.6 | 94.5 | 94.8 | 94.2 | 93.7 | 92.7 | 92.9 | 93.0 |
| Lumber and wood products | 132.8 | 134.1 | 134.7 | 133.3 | 134.4 | 134.0 | 134.8 | 134.2 | 134.1 | 133.8 | 131.8 | 134.1 | 133.6 |
| Furniture and fixtures .......... | 121.3 | 121.9 | 123.2 | 124.7 | 122.9 | 122.9 | 123.2 | 123.5 | 121.0 | 119.2 | 118.9 | 120.9 | 120.0 |
| Stone, clay, and glass products | 114.4 | 114.6 | 113.1 | 113.6 | 112.6 | 113.3 | 112.3 | 114.1 | 113.9 | 113.9 | 112.3 | 112.0 | 113.1 |
| Primary metal industries ... | 76.4 | 76.4 | 76.7 | 76.7 | 76.4 | 76.6 | 75.4 | 75.9 | 75.1 | 75.7 | 75:1 | 75.4 | 74.4 |
| Blast furnaces and basic steel products | 57.9 | 57.9 | 58.4 | 58.3 | 58.9 | 59.2 | 58.4 | 59.6 | 59.0 | 59.3 | 57.9 | 60.1 | 57.0 |
| Fabricated metal products ............. | 108.4 | 109.0 | 109.2 | 109.1 | 110.1 | 110.2 | 109.9 | 108.9 | 108.2 | 108.3 | 106.5 | 106.1 | 106.4 |
| Industrial machinery and equipment ................. | 83.3 | 82.6 | 83.1 | 83.1 | 82.8 | 83.1 | 81.9 | 82.3 | 81.7 | 81.0 | 80.2 | 80.2 | 80.3 |
| Electronic and other electrical equipment .......... | 83.9 | 82.5 | 83.1 | 82.9 | 82.2 | 81.7 | 80.4 | 79.1 | 78.2 | 76.5 | 76.4 | 76.3 | 74.5 |
| Transportation equipment | 107.3 | 106.2 | 105.5 | 105.7 | 105.6 | 106.4 | 103.7 | 106.4 | 105.6 | 105.5 | 103.7 | 104.2 | 106.8 |
| Motor vehicles and equipment | 143.9 | 142.8 | 143.0 | 144.2 | 144.0 | 144.7 | 139.6 | 145.7 | 144.5 | 144.6 | 142.3 | 142.8 | 147.3 |
| Instruments and related products | 69.1 | 68.7 | 68.6 | 68.2 | 67.9 | 68.2 | 67.9 | 67.3 | 67.7 | 67.0 | 66.7 | 66.8 | 66.8 |
| Miscellaneous manfacturing ........ | 89.2 | 89.3 | 90.2 | 90.2 | 90.6 | 92.1 | 90.4 | 89.9 | 90.8 | 90.8 | 90.6 | 89.2 | 90.1 |
| Nondurable goods | 89.3 | 89.3 | 89.6 | 89.3 | 89.4 | 89.9 | 89.1 | 89.4 | 88.9 | 88.4 | 88.2 | 88.4 | 87.6 |
| Food and kindred products | 114.8 | 114.8 | 115.5 | 115.4 | 115.6 | 117.1 | 114.9 | 115.8 | 114.9 | 114.2 | 114.9 | 116.0 | 114.7 |
| Tobacco products ... | 51.3 | 51.3 | 51.0 | 49.1 | 51.5 | 52.9 | 54.2 | 57.9 | 53.3 | 54.0 | 52.9 | 51.1 | 50.9 |
| Textile mill products | 61.5 | 62.0 | 62.4 | 62.1 | 61.6 | 61.6 | 61.4 | 61.3 | 60.1 | 59.8 | 59.5 | 59.9 | 59.8 |
| Apparel and other textile products | 44.4 | 43.7 | 44.1 | 43.7 | 43.4 | 43.5 | 43.5 | 43.4 | 43.1 | 42.2 | 42.1 | 41.9 | 41.1 |
| Paper and allied products | 94.8 | 95.5 | 95.5 | 94.9 | 95.0 | 94.5 | 93.4 | 94.5 | 93.7 | 93.6 | 94.1 | 93.3 | 92.9 |
| Printing and publishing | 108.3 | 107.4 | 106.8 | 106.0 | 106.2 | 106.8 | 105.7 | 106.2 | 106.0 | 105.7 | 104.3 | 105.6 | 105.2 |
| Chemicals and allied products | 94.0 | 94.2 | 94.4 | 93.6 | 95.1 | 95.7 | 94.8 | 95.6 | 95.3 | 94.8 | 94.7 | 94.8 | 93.3 |
| Petroleum and coal products .. | 71.8 | 71.8 | 70.9 | 67.9 | 70.9 | 70.7 | 71.6 | 69.4 | 72.9 | 72.0 | 71.2 | 70.8 | 71.3 |
| Rubber and misc. plastics products | 131.7 | 132.6 | 133.8 | 135.1 | 133.8 | 135.2 | 135.0 | 134.4 | 132.9 | 132.8 | 131.6 | 131.0 | 129.9 |
| Leather and leather products ............ | 23.3 | 23.4 | 23.5 | 23.6 | 23.1 | 22.6 | 23.7 | 21.9 | 24.1 | 24.5 | 23.9 | 22.8 | 23.0 |
| Service-producing ........................................... | 166.7 | 167.0 | 167.1 | 167.2 | 167.3 | 167.6 | 166.8 | 167.1 | 168.0 | 168.0 | 168.0 | 167.5 | 167.8 |
| Transportation and public utilities | 132.8 | 132.7 | 132.3 | 132.0 | 132.3 | 131.8 | 131.5 | 131.5 | 131.4 | 130.9 | 131.1 | 129.7 | 129.8 |
| Wholesale trade | 125.3 | 125.6 | 125.9 | 125.7 | 125.7 | 126.7 | 125.9 | 126.2 | 126.1 | 126.3 | 125.6 | 125.6 | 124.8 |
| Retail trade | 146.3 | 146.8 | 147.3 | 146.8 | 147.1 | 147.1 | 145.7 | 146.0 | 146.6 | 147.0 | 146.9 | 146.3 | 146.0 |
| Finance, insurance, and real estate .................. | 140.3 | 140.8 | 140.7 | 140.9 | 140.6 | 140.0 | 139.9 | 141.0 | 141.4 | 141.6 | 142.8 | 141.8 | 143.2 |
| Services | 211.1 | 211.1 | 211.3 | 211.5 | 211.8 | 212.7 | 211.6 | 212.7 | 214.2 | 213.9 | 213.8 | 213.5 | 214.4 |

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.
$p=$ 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.

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 |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Nov. } \\ & 2002 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Dec. } \\ 2002^{\mathrm{p}} \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Jan. } \\ 2003^{\text {P }} \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Jan. } 2002 \\ \text { To } \\ \text { Jan. } 2003^{\circ} \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Nov. } 2002 \\ & \text { To } \\ & \text { Dec. } 2002^{\text {p }} \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Dec. } 2002 \\ \text { To } \\ \text { Jan. } 2003^{p} \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ |
| Total ....................................... | 237,814 | 236,401 | 237,268 | -0.1 | -0.6 | 0.4 |
| Private sector | 197,089 | 196,784 | 197,167 | -. 1 | -. 2 | 2 |
| Mining ................................................... | 1,226 | 1,215 | 1,215 | -4.3 | -. 9 | . 1 |
| Construction ..... | 12,997 | 13,071 | 13,523 | -. 5 | . 6 | 3.5 |
| Manufacturing ............ | 35,026 | 35,031 | 34,915 | -2.7 | . 0 | -. 3 |
| Durable goods | 20,781 | 20,777 | 20,759 | -3.3 | . 0 | -. 1 |
| Nondurable goods ................................ | 14,245 | 14,254 | 14,156 | -1.8 | . 1 | -. 7 |
| Transportation and public utilities ............... | 13,486 | 13,323 | 13,341 | -2.0 | -1.2 | . 1 |
| Wholesale trade | 13,299 | 13,289 | 13,214 | -. 7 | -. 1 | -. 6 |
| Retail trade ........................................... | 35,298 | 35,148 | 35,059 | -. 3 | . 4 | -. 3 |
| Finance, insurance, and real estate ........... | 14,719 | 14,696 | 14,770 | 1.6 | -. 2 | . 5 |
| Services ............................................... | 71,038 | 71,010 | 71,129 | 1.5 | . 0 | . 2 |
| Government ............................................. | 40,725 | 39,617 | 40,101 | . 1 | -2.7 | 1.2 |

1 Total hours paid for 1 week in the month, seasonally adjusted, multiplied by 52 .
${ }^{\mathbf{P}}=$ 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:
tpo:/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 workers ${ }^{1}$ on private nonfarm payrolls by major industry, seasonally adjusted

| Industry | 2002 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | $\frac{2003}{\text { Jan. }^{P}}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Jan. | Feb. | Mar. | Apr. | May | June | July | Aug. | Sept. | Oct. | Nov. | Dec. ${ }^{\text {P }}$ |  |
|  | Average hourly earnings |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total private (in current dollars) | \$14.58 | \$14.61 | \$14.64 | \$14.66 | \$14.69 | \$14.74 | \$14.76 | \$14.83 | \$14.85 | \$14.90 | \$14.94 | \$14.98 | \$14.98 |
| Goods-producing ....................................... | 16.24 | 16.28 | 16.29 | 16.32 | 16.35 | 16.39 | 16.38 | 16.44 | 16.48 | 16.54 | 16.54 | 16.61 | 16.62 |
| Mining | 17.69 | 17.66 | 17.72 | 17.63 | 17.87 | 17.70 | 17.78 | 17.87 | 17.82 | 17.83 | 17.89 | 17.78 | 17.94 |
| Construction | 18.65 | 18.68 | 18.74 | 18.83 | 18.77 | 18.81 | 18.87 | 18.90 | 18.98 | 19.00 | 19.00 | 19.14 | 18.98 |
| Manufacturing | 15.13 | 15.17 | 15.19 | 15.19 | 15.27 | 15.31 | 15.28 | 15.34 | 15.35 | 15.44 | 15.44 | 15.48 | 15.53 |
| Excluding overtime ${ }^{2}$ | 14.42 | 14.46 | 14.45 | 14.43 | 14.53 | 14.56 | 14.57 | 14.59 | 14.62 | 14.70 | 14.71 | 14.72 | 14.78 |
| Service-producing | 14.11 | 14.13 | 14.18 | 14.19 | 14.23 | 14.27 | 14.31 | 14.37 | 14.40 | 14.44 | 14.50 | 14.53 | 14.52 |
| Transportation and public utilities | 17.09 | 17.11 | 17.21 | 17.21 | 17.26 | 17.31 | 17.27 | 17.28 | 17.36 | 17.38 | 17.51 | 17.46 | 17.42 |
| Wholesale trade | 16.10 | 16.19 | 16.23 | 16.11 | 16.12 | 16.15 | 16.14 | 16.28 | 16.29 | 16.31 | 16.32 | 16.38 | 16.29 |
| Retall trade | 9.90 | 9.92 | 9.95 | 9.97 | 9.99 | 10.06 | 10.05 | 10.09 | 10.10 | 10.12 | 10.14 | 10.19 | 10.15 |
| Finance, insurance, and real estate ..... | 16.06 | 16.08 | 16.14 | 16.18 | 16.17 | 16.27 | 16.38 | 16.43 | 16.53 | 16.57 | 16.71 | 16.74 | 16.78 |
| Services .................................................... | 15.01 | 15.04 | 15.08 | 15.13 | 15.16 | 15.19 | 15.26 | 15.30 | 15.34 | 15.40 | 15.46 | 15.49 | 15.49 |
| Total private (in constant (1982) dollars) ${ }^{3}$........ | 8.14 | 8.13 | 8.12 | 8.09 | 8.11 | 8.13 | 8.13 | 8.14 | 8.14 | 8.15 | 8.16 | 8.18 | (4) |
| Goods-producing ...................................... | 9.06 | 9.06 | 9.04 | 9.01 | 9.03 | 9.04 | 9.02 | 9.03 | 9.03 | 9.04 | 9.03 | 9.07 | (4) |
| Service-producing | 7.87 | 7.87 | 7.87 | 7.83 | 7.86 | 7.87 | 7.88 | 7.89 | 7.89 | 7.90 | 7.92 | 7.93 | (4) |
|  | Average weekly earnings |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total private (in current dollars) ....................... | 497.18 | 499.66 | 500.69 | 501.37 | 502.40 | 505.58 | 501.84 | 505.70 | 507.87 | 509.58 | 510.95 | 510.82 | 512.32 |
| Goods-producing | 654.47 | 657.71 | 659.75 | 659.33 | 658.91 | 663.80 | 655.20 | 662.53 | 664.14 | 663.25 | 659.95 | 667.72 | 673.11 |
| Mining | 760.67 | 766.44 | 767.28 | 747.51 | 768.41 | 766.41 | 759.21 | 773.77 | 762.70 | 761.34 | 771.06 | 750.32 | 766.04 |
| Construction | 736.68 | 735.99 | 732.73 | 734.37 | 726.40 | 733.59 | 720.83 | 729.54 | 736.42 | 729.60 | 725.80 | 734.98 | 751.61 |
| Manufacturing ........................................... | 614.28 | 617.42 | 622.79 | 621.27 | 624.54 | 629.24 | 621.90 | 627.41 | 626.28 | 628.41 | 626.86 | 633.13 | 633.62 |
| Service-producing | 461.40 | 462.05 | 465.10 | 464.01 | 466.74 | 468.06 | 466.51 | 469.90 | 472.32 | 473.63 | 477.05 | 476.58 | 476.26 |
| Transportation and public utilities ............... | 651.13 | 651.89 | 657.42 | 657.42 | 662.78 | 662.97 | 661.44 | 663.55 | 668.36 | 667.39 | 674.14 | 666.97 | 667.19 |
| Wholesale trade | 615.02 | 620.08 | 623.23 | 617.01 | 617.40 | 623.39 | 619.78 | 626.78 | 627.17 | 629.57 | 628.32 | 630.63 | 623.91 |
| Retail trade | 286.11 | 287.68 | 289.55 | 289.13 | 290.71 | 292.75 | 289.44 | 291.60 | 292.90 | 294.49 | 296.09 | 297.55 | 294.35 |
| Finance, insurance, and real estate ............. | 579.77 | 582.10 | 584.27 | 584.10 | 583.74 | 585.72 | 589.68 | 594.77 | 596.73 | 596.52 | 604.90 | 602.64 | 609.11 |
| Services ....................................... | 489.33 | 490.30 | 491.61 | 493.24 | 494.22 | 496.71 | 495.95 | 498.78 | 503.15 | 503.58 | 505.54 | 504.97 | 506.52 |
| Total private (in constant (1982) dollars) ${ }^{3}$ | 277.44 | 278.21 | 277.85 | 276.69 | 277.42 | 278.86 | 276.34 | 277.70 | 278.28 | 278.61 | 279.06 | 278.83 | (4) |
| Goods-producing | 365.22 | 366.21 | 366.12 | 363.87 | 363.84 | 366.13 | 360.79 | 363.83 | 363.91 | 362.63 | 360.43 | 364.48 | (4) |
| Service-producing | 257.48 | 257.27 | 258.10 | 256.08 | 257.73 | 258.17 | 256.89 | 258.05 | 258.81 | 258.96 | 260.54 | 260.14 | (4) |

${ }^{1}$ Data relate to production workers in mining and manufacturing; construction workers in construction; and nonsupervisory workers in transportation and public utilities; wholesale and retail trade; finance, insurance, and real estate; and services.
${ }^{2}$ Derived by assuming that overtime hours are paid at the rate of time and one-half.
${ }^{3}$ The Consumer Price Index for Urban Wage Earners and Clerical Workers (CPI-W) is used to deflate these series.

4 Not available.
P = preliminary.
NOTE: Establishment survey estimates currently reflect March 2001 benchmark levels. When more recent benchmark data are introduced with the release of May 2003 estimates, all data will be converted to the North American Industry Classification System. See editor's note on the first page of this publication for additional information.

## ESTABLISHMENT DATA <br> EMPLOYMENT <br> NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED

B-12. Employees on nonfarm payrolls by detalled industry
(In thousands)

| Industry | $\begin{gathered} 1987 \\ \text { SIC } \\ \text { Code } \end{gathered}$ | All employees |  |  |  |  | Production workers ${ }^{1}$ |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Dec. $2001$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Jan. } \\ & 2002 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Nov. } \\ & 2002 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Dec. } \\ & 2002^{p} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Jan. } \\ 2003^{p} \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Dec. } \\ & 2001 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Jan. } \\ & 2002 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Nov. } \\ & 2002 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Dec. } \\ & 2002^{p} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Jan. } \\ 2003 \mathrm{p} \end{gathered}$ |
| Total |  | 131,703 | 128,833 | 131,850 | 131,457 | 128,735 | - | - | - | - | - |
| Total private |  | 110,247 | 107,783 | 110,026 | 109,751 | 107,455 | 90,239 | 87,914 | 90,166 | 89,910 | 87,688 |
| Mining |  | 562 | 556 | 554 | 551 | 537 | 437 | 432 | 428 | 426 | 414 |
| Metal mining | 10 | 32.5 | 32.3 | 31.9 | 31.9 | 30.9 | 23.9 | 23.9 | 24.3 | 24.5 | - |
| Iron ores | 101 | 5.5 | 5.9 | 6.1 | 6.1 | - | 4.4 | 4.8 | 5.4 | 5.3 | - |
| Copper ores | 102 | 8.9 | 8.7 | 8.6 | 8.7 | - | 6.5 | 6.5 | 6.6 | 6.9 | - |
| Coal mining | 12 | 82.9 | 82.3 | 78.6 | 78.3 | 76.7 | 70.0 | 69.4 | 65.9 | 65.5 | - |
| Bituminous coal and lignite mining | 122 | 77.4 | 76.9 | 73.4 | 72.9 | - | 65.1 | 64.8 | 61.6 | 61.0 | - |
| Oil and gas extraction | 13 | 338.8 | 338.8 | 331.9 | 335.0 | 331.1 | 260.9 | 260.7 | 252.5 | 255.1 | - |
| Crude petroleum and natural gas | 131 | 127.5 | 127.2 | 119.0 | 119.8 | - | 75.5 | 76.0 | 68.8 | 69.9 | - |
| Oil and gas field services ............. | 138 | 207.9 | 208.4 | 209.7 | 212.0 | - | 181.8 | 181.3 | 180.5 | 181.9 | - |
| Nonmetallic minerals, except fuels | 14 | 108.1 | 102.9 | 111.4 | 105.5 | 98.7 | 82.5 | 77.6 | 85.6 | 80.4 | - |
| Crushed and broken stone ......... | 142 | 43.0 | 40.8 | 44.3 | 41.4 | - | 33.6 | 31.4 | 35.3 | 32.6 | - |
| Sand and gravel | 144 | 36.0 | 33.5 | 37.4 | 35.4 | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Chemical and fertilizer minerals | 147 | 9.7 | 9.7 | 10.3 | 10.1 | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Construction |  | 6,532 | 6,174 | 6,649 | 6,451 | 6,128 | 5,010 | 4,683 | 5,120 | 4,922 | 4,613 |
| General building contractors | 15 | 1,448.7 | 1,391.8 | 1,493.5 | 1,466.6 | 1,405.6 | 982.9 | 934.9 | 1,017.6 | 989.5 | - |
| Residential building construction | 152 | 747.2 | 718.4 | 800.6 | 783.0 | - | 489.5 | 466.0 | 535.0 | 515.1 | - |
| Operative builders ...................... | 153 | 32.2 | 30.3 | 33.5 | 33.8 | - | 13.1 | 12.2 | 14.8 | 15.1 | - |
| Nonresidential building construction | 154 | 669.3 | 643.1 | 659.4 | 649.8 | - | 480.3 | 456.7 | 467.8 | 459.3 | - |
| Heavy construction, except building | 16 | 884.2 | 792.3 | 913.5 | 843.1 | 765.8 | 727.3 | 641.8 | 755.4 | 686.7 | - |
| Highway and street construction ... | 161 | 262.7 | 217.0 | 293.0 | 250.3 | - | 208.5 | 166.3 | 239.2 | 198.3 | - |
| Heavy construction, except highway ....................... | 162 | 621.5 | 575.3 | 620.5 | 592.8 | - | 518.8 | 475.5 | 516.2 | 488.4 | - |
| Special trade contractors | 17 | 4,199.2 | 3,989.6 | 4,241.6 | 4,141.0 | 3,956.2 | 3,299.5 | 3,105.9 | 3,346.7 | 3,246.0 | - |
| Plumbing, heating, and air conditioning | 171 | 926.8 | 901.4 | 921.9 | 918.0 | - | 677.6 | 655.0 | 674.3 | 669.1 | - |
| Painting and paper hanging .................. | 172 | 212.4 | 193.7 | 222.6 | 207.9 | - | 173.1 | 155.5 | 183.0 | 169.1 | - |
| Electrical work ........ | 173 | 836.2 | 811.4 | 816.8 | 815.9 | - | 659.1 | 634.1 | 643.5 | 643.3 | - |
| Masonry, stonework, and plastering | 174 | 567.4 | 535.7 | 564.5 | 545.4 | - | 490.2 | 463.1 | 493.6 | 473.4 | - |
| Carpentry and floor work ................ | 175 | 315.9 | 309.5 | 333.7 | 326.4 | - | 228.7 | 224.9 | 241.5 | 235.9 | - |
| Roofing, siding, and sheet metal work ..................... | 176 | 241.3 | 221.0 | 249.8 | 241.3 | - | 191.9 | 173.4 | 199.5 | 189.0 | - |
| Manufacturing |  | 17,087 | 16,844 | 16,560 | 16,477 | 16,341 | 11,451 | 11,267 | 11,115 | 11,042 | 10,943 |
| Durable goods ................................................... |  | 10,189 | 10,022 | 9,759 | 9,717 | 9,633 | 6,770 | 6,643 | 6,496 | 6,459 | 6,395 |
| Lumber and wood products | 24 | 768.7 | 757.5 | 763.5 | 757.5 | 746.4 | 618.8 | 607.8 | 617.1 | 610.7 | 601.0 |
| Logging | 241 | 72.0 | 69.2 | 69.7 | 68.0 | - | 56.7 | 54.3 | 56.0 | 54.9 | - |
| Sawmills and planing mills | 242 | 168.2 | 166.9 | 165.7 | 165.0 | - | 144.2 | 143.2 | 142.1 | 141.0 | - |
| Sawmills and planing mills, general | 2421 | 130.8 | 130.4 | 129.9 | 129.2 | - | 111.5 | 111.3 | 110.9 | 110.0 | - |
| Hardwood dimension and flooring mills ... | 2426 | 35.5 | 34.6 | 34.1 | 34.1 | - | 31.2 | 30.4 | 29.9 | 29.8 | - |
| Millwork, plywood, and structural members . | 243 | 322.7 | 320.6 | 328.9 | 327.5 | - | 256.6 | 253.8 | 261.9 | 259.8 | - |
| Millwork ............................................... | 2431 | 122.2 | 121.6 | 122.2 | 121.2 | - | 92.6 | 91.3 | 92.3 | 91.0 | - |
| Wood kitchen cabinets | 2434 | 104.2 | 104.1 | 108.9 | 109.8 | - | 86.7 | 86.3 | 90.8 | 91.1 | - |
| Hardwood veneer and plywood | 2435 | 26.5 | 25.7 | 26.0 | 25.4 | - | 22.4 | 21.7 | 21.8 | 21.3 | - |
| Softwood veneer and plywood. | 2436 | 24.7 | 24.8 | 24.1 | 23.4 | - | 21.3 | 21.4 | 20.6 | 20.0 | - |
| Wood containers . | 244 | 54.9 | 53.0 | 55.4 | 55.6 | - | 44.8 | 43.4 | 46.1 | 45.9 | - |
| Wood buildings and mobile homes | 245 | 75.4 | 73.5 | 68.6 | 66.4 | - | 56.2 | 53.6 | 50.6 | 48.8 | - |
| Mobile homes ........................ | 2451 | 53.5 | 51.9 | 46.5 | 44.4 | - | 42.0 | 39.7 | 35.9 | 34.2 | - |
| Miscellaneous wood products | 249 | 75.5 | 74.3 | 75.2 | 75.0 | - | 60.3 | 59.5 | 60.4 | 60.3 | - |
| Furniture and fixtures | 25 | 493.3 | 489.8 | 482.9 | 478.3 | 474.8 | 387.6 | 382.5 | 379.2 | 376.9 | 373.1 |
| Household furniture | 251 | 252.8 | 251.5 | 249.3 | 248.4 | - | 212.1 | 210.0 | 208.2 | 207.4 | - |
| Wood household furniture | 2511 | 109.6 | 108.2 | 105.2 | 103.9 | - | 94.6 | 92.6 | 90.7 | 89.4 | - |
| Upholstered househoid furniture | 2512 | 84.5 | 84.7 | 86.5 | 86.3 | - | 70.5 | 71.0 | 72.0 | 72.2 | - |
| Metal household furniture . | 2514 | 16.4 | 16.7 | 15.7 | 16.0 | - | 13.2 | 13.2 | 12.1 | 12.4 | - |
| Mattresses and bedsprings ............................... | 2515 | 34.0 | 33.7 | 33.6 | 34.0 | - | 26.8 | 26.5 | 26.7 | 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 | $\begin{gathered} 1987 \\ \text { SIC } \\ \text { Code } \end{gathered}$ | All employees |  |  |  |  | Production workers ${ }^{1}$ |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Dec. <br> 2001 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Jan. } \\ & 2002 \end{aligned}$ | Nov. 2002 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Dec. } \\ & 2002^{p} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Jan. } \\ 2003 \mathrm{P} \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \mathrm{Dec} . \\ & 2001 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Jan. } \\ & 2002 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Nov. } \\ & 2002 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Dec. } \\ 2002 \mathrm{p} \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Jan. } \\ 2003 \mathrm{p} \end{gathered}$ |
| Durable goods-Continued |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Furniture and fixtures-Continued |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Office furniture | 252 | 66.9 | 67.7 | 62.0 | 61.4 | - | 45.1 | 45.2 | 41.1 | 41.1 | - |
| Public building and related furniture | 253 | 51.0 | 49.8 | 51.5 | 51.6 | - | 40.6 | 39.5 | 41.4 | 41.3 | - |
| Partitions and fixtures | 254 | 82.1 | 80.2 | 79.9 | 77.3 | - | 61.8 | 59.7 | 60.5 | 59.6 | - |
| Miscellaneous furniture and fixtures | 259 | 40.5 | 40.6 | 40.2 | 39.6 | - | 28.0 | 28.1 | 28.0 | 27.5 | - |
| Stone, clay, and glass products | 32 | 554.6 | 536.8 | 560.2 | 550.6 | 535.4 | 430.3 | 415.4 | 436.4 | 425.8 | 412.9 |
| Flat glass ............................ | 321 | 15.4 | 15.3 | 15.4 | 15.3 | - | 12.5 | 12.5 | 12.7 | 12.6 | - |
| Glass and glassware, pressed or blown | 322 | 62.5 | 61.0 | 60.0 | 60.1 | - | 49.2 | 48.7 | 49.3 | 49.1 | - |
| Glass containers ............................. | 3221 | 21.8 | 21.7 | 21.9 | 21.9 | - | 19.4 | 19.2 | 19.3 | 19.2 | - |
| Pressed and blown glass, nec | 3229 | 40.7 | 39.3 | 38.1 | 38.2 | - | 29.8 | 29.5 | 30.0 | 29.9 | - |
| Products of purchased glass. | 323 | 61.0 | 61.0 | 61.2 | 60.9 | - | 46.7 | 46.7 | 47.8 | 47.4 | - |
| Cement, hydraulic ............... | 324 | 18.7 | 18.6 | 19.5 | 19.7 | - | 13.5 | 13.3 | 14.0 | 14.0 | - |
| Structural clay products | 325 | 32.2 | 30.4 | 31.3 | 31.3 | - | 25.7 | 24.0 | 24.5 | 24.3 | - |
| Pottery and related products | 326 | 34.1 | 33.5 | 34.8 | 34.2 | - | 26.6 | 26.2 | 27.2 | 26.7 | - |
| Concrete, gypsum, and plaster products | 327 | 244.7 | 233.6 | 250.2 | 242.0 | - | 193.4 | 183.7 | 198.4 | 190.1 | - |
| Concrete block and brick ................... | 3271 | 21.1 | 20.3 | 21.4 | 20.4 | - | 13.9 | 13.5 | 14.2 | 13.4 | - |
| Concrete products, nec | 3272 | 85.0 | 82.3 | 85.6 | 85.0 | - | 67.8 | 65.1 | 67.3 | 66.6 | - |
| Ready-mixed concrete | 3273 | 120.1 | 112.6 | 125.7 | 119.2 | - | 97.6 | 91.0 | 103.5 | 96.7 | - |
| Misc. nonmetallic mineral products | 329 | 64.7 | 62.5 | 64.1 | 64.1 | - | 47.4 | 45.5 | 46.7 | 46.6 | - |
| Abrasive products | 3291 | 15.5 | 15.2 | 14.5 | 14.5 | - | 11.1 | 11.1 | 10.6 | 10.5 | - |
| Mineral wool | 3296 | 21.9 | 21.7 | 22.2 | 22.3 | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Primary metal industries | 33 | 619.2 | 606.2 | 582.8 | 581.1 | 578.9 | 475.6 | 462.7 | 447.5 | 447.1 | 444.8 |
| Blast furnaces and basic steel products | 331 | 200.1 | 190.4 | 186.5 | 186.9 | 184.9 | 154.4 | 145.2 | 143.9 | 144.6 | 142.8 |
| Blast furnaces and steel mills ............ | 3312 | 134.4 | 125.8 | 123.6 | 123.7 | - | 104.5 | 96.1 | 95.4 | 96.0 |  |
| Steel pipe and tubes | 3317 | 28.0 | 27.2 | 27.3 | 27.7 | - | 21.1 | 20.5 | 21.3 | 21.6 | - |
| Iron and steel foundries | 332 | 108.9 | 107.6 | 100.5 | 98.8 | - | 89.6 | 88.7 | 82.7 | 80.8 | - |
| Gray and ductile iron foundries | 3321 | 68.8 | 67.9 | 64.5 | 63.8 | - | 57.3 | 56.5 | 53.5 | 52.8 | - |
| Malleable iron foundries ......... | 3322 | 3.6 | 3.4 | 3.1 | 3.1 | - | 2.8 | 2.5 | 2.4 | 2.3 | - |
| Steel foundries, nec | 3325 | 22.5 | 22.3 | 21.0 | 19.9 | - | 18.9 | 19.0 | 17.9 | 16.8 | - |
| Primary nonferrous metals | 333 | 29.3 | 29.0 | 28.4 | 28.0 | - | 21.5 | 21.5 | 22.5 | 22.4 | - |
| Primary aluminum ........... | 3334 | 17.5 | 17.2 | 17.2 | 16.9 | - | 13.6 | 13.6 | 14.7 | 14.4 | - |
| Nonferrous rolling and drawing | 335 | 157.8 | 156.9 | 147.3 | 147.3 | - | 115.6 | 115.0 | 108.6 | 109.3 | - |
| Copper rolling and drawing .... | 3351 | 20.4 | 19.9 | 20.5 | 20.2 | - | 16.2 | 16.0 | 16.3 | 16.3 | - |
| Aluminum sheet, plate, and foil | 3353 | 19.5 | 19.5 | 18.5 | 18.5 | - | 14.6 | 14.8 | 14.3 | 14.4 | - |
| Nonferrous wire drawing and insulating ............... | 3357 | 66.9 | 66.5 | 59.2 | 59.0 | - | 46.2 | 46.0 | 40.9 | 41.0 | - |
| Nonferrous foundries (castings) ........................... | 336 | 83.7 | 82.6 | 80.5 | 80.7 | - | 66.0 | 63.8 | 62.0 | 62.3 | - |
| Aluminum foundries ........................................... | 3365 | 21.4 | 21.1 | 20.3 | 20.4 | - | 16.4 | 14.9 | 14.2 | 14.2 | - |
| Fabricated metal products .................................... | 34 | 1,442.4 | 1,424.8 | 1,402.1 | 1,397.1 | 1,385.3 | 1,066.2 | 1,053.6 | 1,041.9 | 1,037.7 | 1,027.4 |
| Metal cans and shipping containers ....................... | 341 | 34.0 | 34.5 | 34.3 | 34.4 | 1,385.3 | 28.9 | 29.5 | 29.4 | 29.3 | - |
| Metal cans | 3411 | 27.4 | 27.9 | 28.0 | 27.8 | - | 23.8 | 24.2 | 24.3 | 24.0 | - |
| Cutlery, handtools, and hardware | 342 | 110.6 | 109.2 | 109.1 | 109.5 | - | 83.8 | 82.9 | 82.8 | 82.8 | - |
| Hand and edge tools, and blades and handsaws | 3423,5 | 42.4 | 41.6 | 40.8 | 41.3 | - | 32.3 | 31.7 | 31.2 | 31.5 | - |
| Hardware, nec ............................................... | 3429 | 56.8 | 56.1 | 56.1 | 55.6 | - | 43.1 | 42.7 | 42.7 | 42.1 | - |
| Plumbing and heating, except electric .................... | 343 | 56.1 | 55.4 | 55.8 | 55.6 | - | 38.5 | 37.8 | 39.4 | 39.3 | - |
| Plumbing fixture fittings and trim ......................... | 3432 | 21.9 | 21.8 | 22.1 | 22.0 | - | 15.5 | 15.3 | 16.0 | 15.8 | - |
| Heating equipment, except electric | 3433 | 18.7 | 18.3 | 18.3 | 18.3 | - | 12.7 | 12.3 | 12.9 | 13.0 | - |
| Fabricated structural metal products | 344 | 486.8 | 481.0 | 467.6 | 465.0 | - | 350.0 | 344.9 | 336.3 | 334.3 | - |
| Fabricated structural metal ........... | 3441 | 93.6 | 92.8 | 89.9 | 89.7 | - | 66.1 | 65.7 | 62.7 | 62.4 | - |
| Metal doors, sash, and trim ......... | 3442 | 83.5 | 82.4 | 84.5 | 84.1 | - | 61.2 | 60.6 | 62.7 | 62.0 | - |
| Fabricated plate work (boiler shops) | 3443 | 100.6 | 100.4 | 93.0 | 91.6 | - | 72.4 | 71.7 | 67.3 | 66.7 | - |
| Sheet metal work ... | 3444 | 121.7 | 120.1 | 115.6 | 115.6 | - | 91.8 | 89.8 | 87.2 | 87.4 | - |
| Architectural metal work | 3446 | 38.6 | 38.1 | 39.2 | 38.4 | - | 27.9 | 27.7 | 28.0 | 27.1 | - |
| Screw machine products, bolts, etc | 345 | 94.6 | 94.1 | 92.7 | 92.6 | - | 72.0 | 72.1 | 70.9 | 71.1 | - |
| Screw machine products ......... | 3451 | 44.2 | 44.2 | 44.0 | 43.9 | - | 35.4 | 35.5 | 35.4 | 35.4 | - |
| Bolts, nuts, rivets, and washers .......................... | 3452 | 50.4 | 49.9 | 48.7 | 48.7 | - | 36.6 | 36.6 | 35.5 | 35.7 | - |
| Metal forgings and stampings ............................... | 346 | 224.6 | 218.9 | 218.4 | 216.9 | - | 176.3 | 171.6 | 172.0 | 170.7 | - |
| Iron and steel forgings | 3462 | 28.1 | 28.2 | 26.5 | 26.2 | - | 20.5 | 20.5 | 19.2 | 19.1 | - |
| Automotive stampings | 3465 | 111.3 | 106.5 | 109.1 | 109.0 | - | 91.5 | 87.5 | 90.1 | 90.0 | - |
| Metal stampings, nec | 3469 | 72.7 136.0 | 71.8 134 | 71.4 | 70.4 | - | 54.8 | 54.1 | 54.1 | 53.1 | - |
| Metal services, nec ..... | 347 | 136.0 | 134.9 | 133.9 | 133.7 | - | 109.3 | 108.8 | 109.3 | 108.8 | - |
| Plating and polishing | 3471 | 79.1 | 78.3 | 76.0 | 75.8 | - | 64.8 | 64.3 | 63.3 | 63.2 | - |
| Metal coating and allied services ......................... | 3479 | 56.9 | 56.6 | 57.9 | 57.9 | - | 44.5 | 44.5 | 46.0 | 45.6 | - |

See footnotes at end of table.

# ESTABLISHMENT DATA <br> EMPLOYMENT <br> NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED 

B-12. Employees on nonfarm payrolls by detailed industry-Continued
(In thousands)

| Industry | $\begin{aligned} & 1987 \\ & \text { SIC } \\ & \text { Code } \end{aligned}$ | All employees |  |  |  |  | Production workers ${ }^{1}$ |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Dec. } \\ & 2001 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Jan. } \\ & 2002 \end{aligned}$ | Nov. 2002 | $\begin{gathered} \text { Dec. } \\ 2002^{p} \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Jan. } \\ 2003^{\rho} \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Dec. } \\ & 2001 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Jan. } \\ & 2002 \end{aligned}$ | Nov. 2002 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Dec. } \\ & 2002 \mathrm{p} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Jan. } \\ 2003^{p} \end{gathered}$ |
| Durable goods-Continued |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Fabricated metal products-Continued |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Ordnance and accessories, nec | 348 | 38.6 | 38.6 | 39.8 | 40.1 | - | 22.5 | 22.5 | 23.6 | 23.8 | - |
| Ammunition, except for small arms, nec | 3483 | 18.9 | 18.8 | 18.8 | 18.9 | - | 9.1 | 9.0 | 8.8 | 8.8 | - |
| Miscellaneous fabricated metal products | 349 | 261.1 | 258.2 | 250.5 | 249.3 | - | 184.9 | 183.5 | 178.2 | 177.6 | - |
| $V$ alves and pipe fittings, nec | 3494 | 20.0 | 20.0 | 18.8 | 18.7 | - | 14.0 | 14.0 | 13.4 | 13.5 | - |
| Misc. fabricated wire products | 3496 | 51.5 | 51.4 | 50.5 | 50.4 | - | 37.7 | 37.7 | 37.1 | 36.9 | - |
| Industrial machinery and equipment | 35 | 1,888.3 | 1,870.5 | 1,782.9 | 1,780.3 | 1,769.6 | 1,140.0 | 1,128.3 | 1,073.7 | 1,071.4 | 1,064.5 |
| Engines and turbines ................. | 351 | 78.7 | 79.2 | 71.9 | 72.0 | - | 50.7 | 50.9 | 45.8 | 46.0 | - |
| Turbines and turbine generator sets | 3511 | 26.8 | 26.6 | 23.7 | 22.6 | - | 14.9 | 14.9 | 13.2 | 12.2 | - |
| Internal combustion engines, nec | 3519 | 51.9 | 52.6 | 48.2 | 49.4 | - | 35.8 | 36.0 | 32.6 | 33.8 | - |
| Farm and garden machinery | 352 | 92.0 | 92.8 | 87.9 | 86.8 | - | 61.8 | 62.5 | 58.3 | 57.5 | - |
| Farm machinery and equipment .......................... | 3523 | 67.7 | 67.8 | 63.1 | 61.5 | - | 46.4 | 46.7 | 42.7 | 41.6 | - |
| Construction and related machinery | 353 | 211.4 | 210.6 | 203.2 | 203.9 | - | 127.7 | 127.5 | 121.0 | 121.6 | - |
| Construction machinery .. | 3531 | 73.7 | 74.0 | 71.1 | 71.1 | - | 46.9 | 47.3 | 44.3 | 44.5 | - |
| Mining machinery | 3532 | 13.9 | 14.2 | 13.6 | 13.7 | - | 8.6 | 8.7 | 8.2 | 8.4 | - |
| Oil and gas fieid machinery | 3533 | 45.0 | 45.4 | 42.9 | 42.7 | - | 26.3 | 26.6 | 25.0 | 24.9 | - |
| Conveyors and conveying equipment | 3535 | 35.0 | 34.1 | 33.0 | 33.7 | - | 18.0 | 17.7 | 16.9 | 17.1 | - |
| Industrial trucks and tractors | 3537 | 26.5 | 25.9 | 25.6 | 25.7 | - | 16.8 | 16.3 | 16.2 | 16.2 | - |
| Metalworking machinery | 354 | 289.8 | 285.9 | 271.9 | 270.9 | - | 196.8 | 194.4 | 185.1 | 183.9 | - |
| Machine tools, metal cutting types | 3541 | 33.2 | 32.5 | 31.2 | 30.8 | - | 19.5 | 19.1 | 18.5 | 18.3 | - |
| Machine tools, metal forming types | 3542 | 14.9 | 14.7 | 13.7 | 13.7 | - | 8.5 | 8.4 | 8.2 | 8.1 | - |
| Special dies, tools, jigs, and fixtures | 3544 | 143.1 | 142.2 | 137.6 | 137.2 | - | 105.6 | 105.0 | 100.8 | 100.3 | - |
| Machine tool accessories ............... | 3545 | 43.3 | 43.2 | 41.0 | 40.4 | - | 29.2 | 28.7 | 27.3 | 26.9 | - |
| Power driven handtools | 3546 | 17.0 | 16.4 | 14.4 | 14.4 | - | 11.3 | 11.1 | 9.9 | 9.6 | - |
| Special industry machinery | 355 | 141.7 | 139.8 | 135.2 | 134.8 | - | 71.2 | 69.6 | 67.5 | 67.4 | - |
| Textile machinery | 3552 | 10.2 | 9.7 | 9.9 | 9.8 | - | 6.3 | 5.8 | 6.0 | 5.9 | - |
| Printing trades machinery | 3555 | 17.9 | 17.7 | 16.8 | 16.8 | - | 10.3 | 10.2 | 9.6 | 9.6 | - |
| Food products machinery | 3556 | 23.1 | 22.9 | 23.3 | 23.3 | - | 12.4 | 12.2 | 12.5 | 12.5 | - |
| General industrial machinery | 356 | 224.1 | 222.9 | 211.2 | 211.9 | - | 137.1 | 136.5 | 129.4 | 129.3 | - |
| Pumps and pumping equipment | 3561 | 27.6 | 27.3 | 27.1 | 27.2 | - | 14.7 | 14.7 | 14.7 | 14.5 | - |
| Ball and roller bearings | 3562 | 37.7 | 37.2 | 36.0 | 36.0 | - | 28.6 | 28.2 | 27.2 | 27.1 | - |
| Air and gas compressors | 3563 | 22.2 | 22.1 | 20.9 | 20.9 | - | 11.7 | 11.7 | 10.8 | 10.7 | - |
| Blowers and fans.. | 3564 | 32.2 | 32.2 | 29.0 | 29.1 | - | 21.2 | 21.2 | 18.8 | 18.9 | - |
| Speed changers, drives, and gears | 3566 | 15.2 | 15.3 | 13.1 | 13.1 | - | 11.2 | 11.4 | 10.4 | 10.1 | - |
| Power transmission equipment, nec | 3568 | 17.7 | 17.5 | 16.7 | 16.6 | - | 12.5 | 12.4 | 11.6 | 11.5 | - |
| Computer and office equipment | 357 | 321.7 | 318.2 | 291.9 | 291.1 | 288.8 | 115.4 | 113.8 | 102.6 | 102.5 | - |
| Electronic computers ....... | 3571 | 174.7 | 171.6 | 154.4 | 152.8 | - | 62.0 | 60.8 | 53.6 | 52.9 | - |
| Computer terminals, calculators, and office machines, nec | 3575,8,9 | 47.6 | 48.2 | 43.0 | 42.7 | - | 17.6 | 17.6 | 15.2 | 15.0 | - |
| Refrigeration and service machinery ..................... | 358 | 188.6 | 187.8 | 182.9 | 183.6 | - | 127.6 | 126.9 | 123.0 | 123.7 | _ |
| Refrigeration and heating equipment | 3585 | 128.7 | 128.3 | 124.9 | 126.5 | - | 93.2 | 92.9 | 89.6 | 91.1 | - |
| Misc. industrial and commercial machinery | 359 | 340.3 | 333.3 | 326.8 | 325.3 | - | 251.7 | 246.2 | 241.0 | 239.5 | - |
| Carburetors, pistons, rings, valves | 3592 | 21.4 | 21.1 | 18.6 | 18.3 | - | 17.1 | 16.9 | 15.0 | 14.7 | - |
| Scales, balances, and industrial machinery, nec | 3596,9 | 278.6 | 272.3 | 268.9 | 267.7 | - | 209.1 | 203.8 | 201.1 | 199.9 | - |
| Electronic and other electrical equipment | 36 | 1,505.2 | 1,479.1 | 1,366.9 | 1,363.8 | 1,352.4 | 890.7 | 877.1 | 797.7 | 795.4 | 788.2 |
| Electric distribution equipment | 361 | 73.9 | 73.4 | 67.1 | 67.6 |  | 47.9 | 47.5 | 43.5 | 43.5 | - |
| Transformers, except electronic | 3612 | 31.4 | 31.3 | 28.1 | 28.1 | - | 20.6 | 20.7 | 18.8 | 18.6 | - |
| Switchgear and switchboard apparatus | 3613 | 42.5 | 42.1 | 39.0 | 39.5 | - | 27.3 | 26.8 | 24.7 | 24.9 | - |
| Electrical industrial apparatus | 362 | 135.6 | 135.9 | 131.4 | 130.9 | - | 86.7 | 86.5 | 82.8 | 82.6 | - |
| Motors and generators | 3621 | 62.3 | 62.3 | 60.2 | 60.0 | - | 43.6 | 43.7 | 42.0 | 42.0 | - |
| Relays and industrial controls. | 3625 | 51.7 | 51.9 | 49.7 | 49.6 | - | 28.1 | 27.8 | 26.3 | 26.2 | - |
| Household appliances | 363 | 100.0 | 101.9 | 97.7 | 98.1 | - | 80.2 | 81.5 | 77.2 | 77.3 | - |
| Household refrigerators and freezers | 3632 | 20.8 | 24.5 | 21.5 | 22.6 | - | 16.2 | 18.9 | 16.4 | 17.2 | - |
| Household laundry equipment | 3633 | 19.6 | 19.0 | 19.1 | 18.4 | - | 17.0 | 16.6 | 15.8 | 15.3 | - |
| Electric housewares and fans | 3634 | 18.6 | 18.1 | 17.8 | 17.7 | - | 13.8 | 13.5 | 13.0 | 12.9 | - |
| Electric lighting and wiring equipment | 364 | 164.0 | 161.3 | 154.7 | 156.0 | - | 116.5 | 115.5 | 110.5 | 111.2 | - |
| Electric lamps | 3641 | 17.8 | 17.6 | 16.9 | 16.9 | - | 13.9 | 13.6 | 12.9 | 12.9 | - |
| Current-carrying wiring devices | 3643 | 55.4 | 54.1 | 52.3 | 52.8 | - | 37.4 | 37.2 | 35.7 | 35.9 | - |

See footnotes at end of table.

B-12. Employees on nonfarm payrolls by detailed industry-Continued
(In thousands)

| Industry | $\begin{aligned} & 1987 \\ & \text { SIC } \\ & \text { Code } \end{aligned}$ | All employees |  |  |  |  | Production workers ${ }^{1}$ |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Dec. } \\ & 2001 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Jan. } \\ & 2002 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Nov. } \\ & 2002 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Dec. } \\ & 2002^{p} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Jan. } \\ & 2003 \mathrm{p} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Dec. } \\ & 2001 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Jan. } \\ & 2002 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Nov. } \\ & 2002 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Dec. } \\ & 2002 \mathrm{p} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Jan. } \\ 2003 \mathrm{p} \end{gathered}$ |
| Durable goods-Continued |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Electronic and other electrical equipment-Continued |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Noncurrent-carrying wiring devices ..................... | 3644 | 17.9 | 17.7 | 16.8 | 16.8 | - | 13.7 | 13.6 | 13.1 | 13.0 | - |
| Residential lighting fixtures ....... | 3645 | 17.0 | 16.5 | 15.2 | 15.5 | - | 12.2 | 11.9 | 10.5 | 10.8 | - |
| Household audio and video equipment .................. | 365 | 70.5 | 69.8 | 66.5 | 66.4 | - | 44.1 | 43.9 | 42.6 | 42.7 | - |
| Household audio and video equipment | 3651 | 48.1 | 47.8 | 43.6 | 43.6 | - | 27.6 | 27.3 | 24.9 | 25.0 | - |
| Communications equipment ................. | 366 | 239.1 | 230.5 | 204.4 | 202.8 | - | 99.8 | 96.2 | 80.9 | 80.5 | - |
| Telephone and telegraph apparatus | 3661 | 100.7 | 95.1 | 78.9 | 77.9 | - | 42.1 | 39.5 | 29.8 | 28.8 | - |
| Electronic components and accessories | 367 | 600.0 | 586.5 | 535.5 | 532.7 | 528.7 | 330.1 | 322.0 | 284.8 | 282.2 | - |
| Electron tubes | 3671 | 17.7 | 17.2 | 15.7 | 15.5 | - | 12.6 | 12.2 | 11.2 | 11.0 | - |
| Semiconductors and related devices | 3674 | 279.6 | 273.6 | 254.5 | 252.7 | - | 115.2 | 113.1 | 99.9 | 98.7 | - |
| Electronic components, nec ...... | 3679 | 136.1 | 133.6 | 121.2 | 121.6 | - | 86.6 | 84.8 | 75.6 | 76.1 | - |
| Misc. electrical equipment and supplies | 369 | 122.1 | 119.8 | 109.6 | 109.3 | - | 85.4 | 84.0 | 75.4 | 75.4 | - |
| Storage batteries ............................................. | 3691 | 19.9 | 19.5 | 17.4 | 17.5 | - | 16.0 | 15.9 | 13.8 | 14.2 | - |
| Engine electrical equipment .............................. | 3694 | 55.8 | 54.4 | 48.2 | 48.1 | - | 42.9 | 41.9 | 36.7 | 36.6 | - |
| Transportation equipment ...................................... | 37 | 1,720.4 | 1,670.1 | 1,652.1 | 1,648.9 | 1,634.0 | 1,108.3 | 1,071.7 | 1,066.9 | 1,065.6 | 1,056.3 |
| Motor vehicles and equipment .............................. | 371 | 927.8 | 895.0 | 911.8 | 910.1 | 899.8 | 686.5 | 661.1 | 674.1 | 673.8 | 664.2 |
| Motor vehicles and car bodies ............................. | 3711 | 343.0 | 318.0 | 333.6 | 334.1 | - | 231.8 | 214.9 | 227.0 | 228.3 | - |
| Truck and bus bodies | 3713 | 45.0 | 46.0 | 43.8 | 43.1 | - | 35.3 | 36.3 | 34.2 | 33.5 | - |
| Motor vehicle parts and accessories ................... | 3714 | 496.7 | 488.9 | 486.0 | 484.8 | - | 385.2 | 376.9 | 374.6 | 374.1 | - |
| Truck trailers .................................................... | 3715 | 25.4 | 24.3 | 27.3 | 26.6 | - | 19.2 | 17.8 | 20.8 | 20.0 | - |
| Aircraft and parts | 372 | 451.1 | 436.3 | 395.0 | 393.7 | 387.9 | 210.6 | 203.4 | 178.5 | 178.4 | - |
| Aircraft | 3721 | 228.5 | 219.5 | 196.6 | 196.1 | - | 85.4 | 80.1 | 68.5 | 68.3 | - |
| Aircraft engines and engine parts | 3724 | 97.8 | 96.5 | 90.3 | 90.1 | - | 46.3 | 48.3 | 43.8 | 43.7 | - |
| Aircraft parts and equipment, nec | 3728 | 124.8 | 120.3 | 108.1 | 107.5 | - | 78.9 | 75.0 | 66.2 | 66.4 | - |
| Ship and boat building and repairing | 373 | 157.1 | 154.9 | 158.8 | 157.7 | - | 118.4 | 115.1 | 117.9 | 116.4 | - |
| Ship building and repairing ................................ | 3731 | 98.4 | 98.0 | 97.8 | 96.7 | - | 69.2 | 67.4 | 67.5 | 65.9 | - |
| Boat building and repairing | 3732 | 58.7 | 56.9 | 61.0 | 61.0 | - | 49.2 | 47.7 | 50.4 | 50.5 | - |
| Railroad equipment | 374 | 26.9 | 26.5 | 27.9 | 27.5 | - | 18.0 | 17.6 | 19.6 | 19.2 | - |
| Guided missiles, space vehicles, and parts | 376 | 82.2 | 82.1 | 79.9 | 80.9 | - | 19.0 | 19.1 | 18.6 | 19.9 | - |
| Guided missiles and space vehicles ......... | 3761 | 57.0 | 56.7 | 54.2 | 54.9 | - | 11.2 | 11.2 | 10.7 | 11.8 | - |
| Miscellaneous transportation equipment | 379 | 56.4 | 56.4 | 59.1 | 59.5 | - | 42.1 | 41.8 | 43.8 | 43.5 | - |
| Travel trailers and campers ................ | 3792 | 21.4 | 21.7 | 25.8 | 26.3 | - | 18.5 | 18.8 | 22.7 | 23.0 | - |
| Instruments and related products | 38 | 822.1 | 816.9 | 789.0 | 788.6 | 791.9 | 402.2 | 399.6 | 382.4 | 381.3 | 385.0 |
| Search and navigation equipment | 381 | 150.9 | 150.8 | 143.9 | 145.2 | - | 37.1 | 36.6 | 33.6 | 33.8 | - |
| Measuring and controlling devices | 382 | 285.2 | 282.4 | 267.7 | 266.5 | - | 140.8 | 139.6 | 133.3 | 133.1 | - |
| Environmental controls | 3822 | 35.2 | 35.1 | 33.0 | 32.3 | - | 26.0 | 26.0 | 24.1 | 23.7 | - |
| Process control instruments | 3823 | 66.0 | 66.2 | 60.8 | 60.9 | - | 33.4 | 33.7 | 30.3 | 30.4 | - |
| Instruments to measure electricity | 3825 | 65.4 | 64.0 | 59.1 | 58.6 | - | 21.0 | 20.2 | 18.8 | 18.7 | - |
| Medical instruments and supplies .. | 384 | 288.3 | 287.8 | 287.2 | 286.9 | - | 170.5 | 170.4 | 165.4 | 164.4 | - |
| Surgical and medical instruments | 3841 | 113.1 | 113.2 | 113.1 | 113.9 | - | 71.9 | 72.0 | 68.2 | 68.1 | - |
| Surgical appliances and supplies | 3842 | 97.6 | 97.5 | 96.2 | 95.6 | - | 61.8 | 61.2 | 60.6 | 60.0 | - |
| Ophthalmic goods | 385 | 29.9 | 29.5 | 28.4 | 28.2 | - | 21.9 | 21.5 | 21.0 | 20.8 | - |
| Photographic equipment and supplies | 386 | 64.4 | 63.1 | 58.7 | 58.7 | - | 29.7 | 29.3 | 27.2 | 27.3 | - |
| Watches, clocks, watchcases, and parts | 387 | 3.4 | 3.3 | 3.1 | 3.1 | - | 2.2 | 2.2 | 1.9 | 1.9 | - |
| Miscellaneous manufacturing industries | 39 | 374.9 | 370.3 | 377.0 | 370.9 | 364.1 | 249.9 | 244.5 | 253.6 | 246.7 | 241.9 |
| Jewelry, silverware, and plated ware. | 391 | 44.5 | 43.6 | 44.9 | 44.1 | - | 28.3 | 27.4 | 29.3 | 28.4 | - |
| Jeweliy, precious metal ................. | 3911 | 35.4 | 34.7 | 35.6 | 35.0 | - | 21.9 | 21.1 | 22.7 | 22.0 | - |
| Musical instruments ....... | 393 | 15.9 | 15.8 | 15.6 | 15.6 | - | 12.2 | 12.1 | 12.1 | 12.0 | - |
| Toys and sporting goods | 394 | 94.7 | 93.5 | 92.0 | 92.5 | - | 60.5 | 58.9 | 58.9 | 59.0 | - |
| Dolls, games, toys, and children's vehicles | 3942,4 | 26.2 | 25.6 | 25.0 | 25.5 | - | 15.2 | 14.7 | 15.4 | 15.8 | - |
| Sporting and athletic goods, nec .............. | 3949 | 68.5 | 67.9 | 67.0 | 67.0 | - | 45.3 | 44.2 | 43.5 | 43.2 | - |
| Pens, pencils, office, and art supplies | 395 | 28.4 | 28.6 | 28.2 | 27.5 | - | 19.0 | 19.1 | 19.0 | 18.7 | - |
| Costume jewelry and notions | 396 | 16.3 | 15.6 | 15.9 | 15.9 | - | 11.7 | 11.2 | 11.6 | 11.5 | - |
| Costume jewelry ............. | 3961 | 7.2 | 6.5 | 7.1 | 7.0 | - | 5.0 | 4.5 | 4.9 | 4.9 | - |
| Miscellaneous manufactures | 399 | 175.1 | 173.2 | 180.4 | 175.3 | - | 118.2 | 115.8 | 122.7 | 117.1 | - |
| Signs and advertising specialties ........................ | 3993 | 80.3 | 80.7 | 82.9 | 81.8 | - | 48.8 | 49.6 | 51.1 | 50.2 | - |

See footnotes at end of table.

# ESTABLISHMENT DATA EMPLOYMENT NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED 

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

(In thousands)


See footnotes at end of table.

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

(In thousands)

| Industry | $\begin{gathered} 1987 \\ \text { SIC } \\ \text { Code } \end{gathered}$ | All employees |  |  |  |  | Production workers ${ }^{1}$ |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Dec. } \\ & 2001 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Jan. } \\ & 2002 \end{aligned}$ | Nov. 2002 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Dec. } \\ & 2002 \mathrm{p} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Jan. } \\ 2003^{p} \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Dec. } \\ & 2001 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Jan. } \\ & 2002 \end{aligned}$ | Nov. 2002 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Dec. } \\ & 2002^{p} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Jan. } \\ 2003^{p} \end{gathered}$ |
| Nondurable goods-Continued |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Apparel and other textile products-Continued |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Girls' and children's outerwear | 236 | 10.7 | 10.1 | 8.9 | 8.9 | - | 7.8 | 7.3 | 6.3 | 6.3 | - |
| Girls' and children's dresses and blouses | 2361 | 5.5 | 4.9 | 4.8 | 4.8 | - | 4.0 | 3.5 | 3.4 | 3.3 | - |
| Fur goods and misc. apparel and accessories | 237,8 | 29.3 | 28.1 | 27.0 | 26.3 | - | 23.7 | 22.7 | 21.7 | 21.0 | - |
| Misc. fabricated textile products ................. | 239 | 191.1 | 189.0 | 184.9 | 183.0 | - | 147.7 | 146.1 | 142.8 | 141.2 | - |
| Curtains and draperies | 2391 | 16.6 | 16.0 | 16.5 | 16.4 | - | 12.5 | 12.1 | 13.2 | 12.9 | - |
| House furnishings, nec | 2392 | 48.4 | 47.9 | 45.9 | 45.9 | - | 40.2 | 39.8 | 38.1 | 38.2 | - |
| Automotive and apparel trimmings | 2396 | 57.5 | 57.2 | 55.5 | 55.1 | - | 44.6 | 44.5 | 42.9 | 42.0 | - |
| Paper and allied products | 26 | 625.7 | 621.4 | 613.6 | 611.1 | 606.8 | 475.1 | 472.2 | 464.8 | 462.1 | 457.7 |
| Paper mills | 262 | 130.4 | 129.9 | 124.0 | 124.0 | - | 102.1 | 101.8 | 96.7 | 96.8 | - |
| Paperboard mills | 263 | 43.3 | 42.9 | 41.9 | 41.6 | - | 33.8 | 33.3 | 32.3 | 31.9 | - |
| Paperboard containers and boxes | 265 | 206.7 | 205.9 | 209.1 | 206.3 | - | 159.6 | 159.4 | 162.5 | 159.4 | - |
| Comugated and solid fiber boxes ......................... | 2653 | 128.0 | 128.7 | 129.8 | 128.5 | - | 95.4 | 96.4 | 97.6 | 96.0 | - |
| Sanitary food containers ............. | 2656 | 15.8 | 15.6 | 17.2 | 17.2 | - | 14.2 | 14.1 | 15.3 | 15.4 | - |
| Folding paperboard boxes | 2657 | 42.6 | 42.1 | 42.5 | 42.4 | - | 34.1 | 33.8 | 34.2 | 33.9 | - |
| Misc. converted paper products | 267 | 231.9 | 229.6 | 225.2 | 225.8 | - | 168.7 | 167.0 | 162.8 | 163.5 | - |
| Paper, coated and laminated, nec | 2672 | 44.4 | 44.1 | 44.0 | 44.1 | - | 19.6 | 19.5 | 19.5 | 19.5 | - |
| Bags: plastics, laminated, and coated | 2673 | 40.3 | 39.8 | 39.4 | 39.4 | - | 30.9 | 30.4 | 29.8 | 30.1 | - |
| Envelopes | 2677 | 22.5 | 22.7 | 21.1 | 20.9 | - | 17.1 | 17.5 | 16.1 | 16.0 | - |
| Printing and publishing | 27 | 1,453.3 | 1,434.5 | 1,406.3 | 1,404.3 | 1,392.1 | 762.6 | 749.6 | 732.4 | 731.9 | 721.1 |
| Newspapers ..... | 271 | 416.6 | 411.7 | 408.5 | 409.4 | - | 137.7 | 135.4 | 133.6 | 134.0 | - |
| Periodicals . | 272 | 141.8 | 141.1 | 135.7 | 135.9 | - | 47.2 | 47.6 | 46.7 | 47.1 | - |
| Books | 273 | 118.5 | 116.6 | 113.1 | 113.5 | - | 51.3 | 50.4 | 48.5 | 48.8 | - |
| Book publishing | 2731 | 82.6 | 80.6 | 79.5 | 80.0 | - | 24.8 | 24.2 | 24.3 | 24.1 | - |
| Book printing ................................................... | 2732 | 35.9 | 36.0 | 33.6 | 33.5 | - | 26.5 | 26.2 | 24.2 | 24.7 | - |
| Miscellaneous publishing ..................................... | 274 | 90.9 | 91.3 | 95.0 | 94.2 | - | 46.7 | 46.9 | 48.5 | 48.6 | - |
| Commercial printing . | 275 | 529.5 | 521.7 | 509.8 | 508.5 | - | 369.3 | 362.1 | 352.1 | 352.8 | - |
| Commercial printing, lithographic | 2752 | 350.0 | 344.8 | 335.1 | 333.6 | - | 244.1 | 238.6 | 230.5 | 230.7 | - |
| Commercial printing, nec .................................. | 2759 | 160.5 | 158.0 | 155.3 | 155.9 | - | 111.4 | 109.6 | 108.6 | 109.6 | - |
| Manifold business forms ...................................... | 276 | 39.0 | 38.5 | 35.3 | 36.0 | - | 26.5 | 26.3 | 24.3 | 24.5 | - |
| Blankbooks and bookbinding | 278 | 50.6 | 50.4 | 47.2 | 46.9 | - | 36.7 | 36.5 | 34.3 | 34.1 | - |
| Printing trade services ........................................ | 279 | 42.9 | 41.7 | 39.0 | 38.7 | - | 29.3 | 28.6 | 27.1 | 26.7 | - |
| Chemicals and allied products ................................ | 28 | 1,011.0 | 1,005.1 | 1,007.0 | 1,005.7 | 998.9 | 551.2 | 548.8 | 550.1 | 549.4 | 548.6 |
| Industrial inorganic chemicals .............................. | 281 | 92.7 | 91.6 | 88.5 | 87.7 | - | 51.2 | 50.3 | 49.2 | 47.6 | - |
| Industrial inorganic chemicals, nec ....................... | 2819 | 48.2 | 47.4 | 47.4 | 47.3 | - | 26.5 | 26.0 | 26.1 | 26.1 | - |
| Plastics materials and synthetics ........................... | 282 | 139.0 | 139.7 | 134.3 | 134.0 | - | 93.2 | 93.9 | 90.2 | 90.2 | - |
| Plastics materials and resins | 2821 | 74.9 | 75.0 | 73.0 | 72.9 | - | 46.5 | 46.4 | 45.1 | 45.2 | - |
| Organic fibers, noncellulosic | 2824 | 34.9 | 35.5 | 32.8 | 32.6 | - | 28.6 | 29.3 | 27.3 | 27.2 | - |
| Drugs .............................................................. | 283 | 325.0 | 325.9 | 329.7 | 329.6 | - | 139.5 | 140.2 | 139.7 | 139.9 | - |
| Pharmaceutical preparations .............................. | 2834 | 252.8 | 253.6 | 256.4 | 256.0 | - | 112.0 | 112.6 | 111.6 | 111.3 | - |
| Soap, cleaners, and toilet goods .......................... | 284 | 153.1 | 149.5 | 154.6 | 153.7 | - | 95.1 | 93.0 | 96.7 | 96.0 | - |
| Soap and other detergents ................................ | 2841 | 39.6 | 39.0 | 40.2 | 39.7 | - | 23.1 | 22.4 | 22.3 | 22.0 | - |
| Polishing, sanitation, and finishing preparations .... | 2842,3 | 40.7 | 39.9 | 41.2 | 41.2 | - | 25.2 | 25.3 | 27.6 | 27.2 | - |
| Toilet preparations ........................................... | 2844 | 72.8 | 70.6 | 73.2 | 72.8 | - | 46.8 | 45.3 | 46.8 | 46.8 | - |
| Paints and allied products ................................... | 285 | 48.7 | 48.4 | 49.8 | 50.3 | - | 25.9 | 25.9 | 27.1 | 27.1 | - |
| Industrial organic chemicals ................................ | 286 | 116.0 | 114.1 | 115.6 | 116.2 | - | 64.2 | 63.6 | 64.3 | 65.1 | - |
| Cyclic crudes and intermediates .......................... | 2865 | 17.8 | 17.5 | 18.0 | 18.1 | - | 9.2 | 9.0 | 9.1 | 9.2 | - |
| Oher industrial organic chemicals ....................... | 2861,9 | 98.2 | 96.6 | 97.6 | 98.1 | - | 55.0 | 54.6 | 55.2 | 55.9 | - |
| Agricultural chemicals ......................................... | 287 | 45.9 | 45.5 | 43.7 | 43.7 | - | 26.5 | 26.8 | 25.6 | 26.0 | - |
| Miscellaneous chemical products ......................... | 289 | 90.6 | 90.4 | 90.8 | 90.5 | - | 55.6 | 55.1 | 57.3 | 57.5 | - |
| Petroleum and coal products .................................. | 29 | 124.3 | 121.0 | 125.8 | 123.4 | 120.8 | 88.4 | 86.4 | 90.1 | 88.0 | 85.5 |
| Petroleum refining ............................................. | 291 | 82.6 | 81.7 | 81.6 | 81.8 | - | 57.7 | 57.8 | 56.7 | 56.7 | - |
| Asphalt paving and roofing materials .................... | 295 | 27.2 | 25.2 | 30.6 | 28.0 | - | 21.0 | 19.0 | 24.2 | 22.1 | - |
| Rubber and misc. plastics products .......................... | 30 | 930.5 | 924.8 | 923.0 | 916.8 | 914.9 | 718.9 | 714.4 | 713.6 | 708.5 | 707.0 |
| Tires and inner tubes .......................................... | 301 | 72.3 | 72.5 | 70.9 | 70.7 | - | 55.1 | 55.1 | 53.4 | 53.3 | - |
| Rubber and plastics footwear ............................... | 302 | 3.9 | 4.3 | 3.3 | 3.3 | - | 2.9 | 3.2 | 2.3 | 2.2 | - |
| Hose, belting, gaskets, and packing ...................... | 305 | 66.5 | 66.1 | 62.9 | 63.3 | - | 52.6 | 52.3 | 49.7 | 50.2 | - |
| Rubber and plastics hose and belting .................. | 3052 | 27.4 | 27.3 | 26.2 | 26.4 | - | 22.3 | 22.2 | 21.1 | 21.4 | - |
| Fabricated rubber products, nec ............................ | 306 | 96.6 | 96.2 | 96.3 | 94.8 | - | 72.7 | 71.7 | 72.7 | 71.6 | - |
| Miscellaneous plastics products, nec ..................... | 308 | 691.2 | 685.7 | 689.6 | 684.7 | - | 535.6 | 532.1 | 535.5 | 531.2 | - |

See footnotes at end of table.

B-12. Employees on nonfarm payrolls by detailed industry-Continued
(In thousands)

| Industry | $\begin{aligned} & 1987 \\ & \text { SIC } \\ & \text { Code } \end{aligned}$ | All employees |  |  |  |  | Production workers ${ }^{1}$ |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Dec. } \\ & 2001 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Jan. } \\ & 2002 \end{aligned}$ | Nov. 2002 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Dec. } \\ & \text { 2002p } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Jan. } \\ 2003^{\mathrm{P}} \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Dec. } \\ & 2001 \end{aligned}$ | Jan. <br> 2002 | Nov. 2002 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Dec. } \\ & 2002 p \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Jan. } \\ 2003^{p} \end{gathered}$ |
| Nondurable goods-Continued |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Leather and leather products .................................. | 31 | 55.7 | 55.0 | 55.6 | 53.0 | 52.6 | 41.2 | 40.3 | 43.1 | 40.0 | 39.5 |
| Leather tanning and finishing | 311 | 7.5 | 7.6 | 7.2 | 7.0 | - | 5.6 | 5.7 | 5.4 | 5.3 | - |
| Footwear cut stock and footwear, except rubber ...... | 313,4 | 23.2 | 23.4 | 21.9 | 21.5 | - | 17.9 | 18.1 | 17.1 | 16.4 | - |
| Men's footwear, except athletic ........................... | 3143 | 14.6 | 14.4 | 14.4 | 14.4 | - | 11.0 | 10.8 | 11.0 | 10.9 | - |
| Women's footwear, except athletic ...................... | 3144 | 3.8 | 3.6 | 3.1 | 3.3 | - | 2.9 | 2.7 | 2.4 | 2.5 | - |
| Luggage | 316 | 6.8 | 6.7 | 5.6 | 4.7 | - | 5.2 | 5.2 | 3.7 | 2.8 | - |
| Handbags and personal leather goods | 317 | 7.1 | 6.4 | 10.3 | 9.4 | - | 5.2 | 4.1 | 9.8 | 8.5 | - |
| Transportation and public utilities ........................... |  | 6,918 | 6,787 | 6,759 | 6,734 | 6,621 | 5,750 | 5,628 | 5,615 | 5,597 | 5,486 |
| Transportation |  | 4,394 | 4,290 | 4,335 | 4,321 | 4,237 | - | - | - | - | - |
| Railroad transportation | 40 | 233.1 | 231.9 | 226.1 | 224.0 | 221.1 | - | - | - | - | - |
| Local and interurban passenger transit | 41 | 498.1 | 489.6 | 481.3 | 481.7 | 475.0 | 468.2 | 462.3 | 453.9 | 454.5 | - |
| Local and suburban transportation. | 411 | 235.8 | 235.1 | 234.5 | 233.8 | - | 215.6 | 218.0 | 218.3 | 216.8 | - |
| Taxicabs | 412 | 30.9 | 30.6 | 31.4 | 31.6 | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Intercity and rural bus transportation | 413 | 26.8 | 23.5 | 22.8 | 23.9 | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| School buses | 415 | 167.8 | 165.0 | 158.5 | 158.8 | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Trucking and warehousing | 42 | 1,828.9 | 1,790.2 | 1,840.4 | 1,827.6 | 1,791.2 | 1,607.1 | 1,566.6 | 1,629.2 | 1,614.3 | - |
| Trucking and courier services, except air | 421 | 1,601.3 | 1,564.9 | 1,598.9 | 1,586.0 | , | 1,414.3 | 1,376.6 | 1,424.1 | 1,410.5 | - |
| Public warehousing and storage ............ | 422 | 217.1 | 214.9 | 229.5 | 229.6 | - | 183.7 | 181.0 | 194.6 | 193.4 | - |
| Water transportation | 44 | 182.6 | 176.5 | 185.1 | 184.1 | 177.7 | - | - | - | - | - |
| Water transportation of freight .............................. | 441-4 | 38.2 | 37.2 | 37.0 | 37.2 | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Water transportation services ............................... | 449 | 121.9 | 118.1 | 126.8 | 126.4 | - | 105.9 | 102.5 | 113.0 | 112.6 | - |
| Transportation by air | 45 | 1,207.7 | 1,161.5 | 1,167.0 | 1,168.0 | 1,141.3 | - | - | - | - | - |
| Air transportation, scheduled | 451 | 1,021.4 | 975.6 | 974.4 | 976.7 | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Air transportation, scheduled | 4512 | 510.3 | 505.5 | 508.4 | 505.2 | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Airports, flying fields, and services ........................ | 458 | 137.0 | 137.4 | 144.7 | 144.3 | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Pipelines, except natural gas ................................. | 46 | 15.3 | 14.9 | 15.4 | 15.3 | 15.5 | 11.1 | 10.8 | 11.1 | 11.1 | - |
| Transportation services ........................................ | 47 | 428.7 | 425.3 | 419.3 | 420.1 | 415.5 | 353.8 | 348.6 | 346.9 | 346.7 | - |
| Passenger transportation arrangement .................. | 472 | 184.1 | 182.5 | 179.6 | 177.9 | - | 149.6 | 147.4 | 145.9 | 143.8 | - |
| Travel agencies ............................................... | 4724 | 143.0 | 141.0 | 135.3 | 134.1 | - | 117.4 | 115.0 | 109.3 | 107.3 | - |
| Freight transportation arrangement ....................... | 473 | 189.8 | 188.3 | 185.4 | 187.1 | - | 155.6 | 153.0 | 154.5 | 155.4 | - |
| Communications and public utilities .......................... |  | 2,524 | 2,497 | 2,424 | 2,413 | 2,384 | - | - | - | - | - |
| Communications | 48 | 1,677.9 | 1,653.0 | 1,586.2 | 1,576.0 | 1,551.5 | 1,228.4 | 1,209.9 | 1,138.2 | 1,131.4 | - |
| Telephone communications | 481 | 1,156.8 | 1,135.6 | 1,067.1 | 1,055.7 | - | 826.5 | 809.7 | 738.3 | 729.0 | - |
| Telephone communications, except radio ............. | 4813 | 937.7 | 923.8 | 855.5 | 843.4 | - | 645.6 | 635.2 | 582.3 | 572.9 | - |
| Radio and television broadcasting ... | 483 | 249.1 | 246.4 | 246.4 | 247.6 | - | 202.6 | 199.5 | 199.7 | 201.3 | - |
| Radio broadcasting stations | 4832 | 114.9 | 113.9 | 111.7 | 113.0 | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Television broadcasting stations ......................... | 4833 | 134.2 | 132.5 | 134.7 | 134.6 | - | 186.0 | 187.4 | 1872 | -78. | - |
| Cable and other pay television services ................. | 484 | 236.7 | 235.7 | 239.4 | 239.2 | - | 186.0 | 187.4 | 187.2 | 188.1 | - |
| Electric, gas, and sanitary services ......................... | 49 | 845.9 | 844.4 | 838.1 | 836.8 | 832.9 | 677.1 | 676.8 | 672.1 | 670.9 | - |
| Electric services ..................... | 491 | 361.7 | 361.8 | 359.2 | 358.2 | - | 288.7 | 288.6 | 286.1 | 285.9 | - |
| Gas production and distribution | 492 | 122.9 | 122.4 | 120.2 | 120.7 | - | 99.0 | 98.8 | 96.5 | 96.4 | - |
| Combination utility services ................................. | 493 | 145.7 | 146.2 | 141.4 | 141.2 | - | 117.0 | 118.5 | 115.1 | 115.0 | - |
| Sanitary services ............................................... | 495 | 175.5 | 174.1 | 175.9 | 175.5 | - | 141.7 | 140.4 | 143.7 | 143.3 | - |
| Wholesale trade ..................................................... |  | 6,714 | 6,652 | 6,653 | 6,647 | 6,585 | 5,351 | 5,307 | 5,334 | 5,330 | 5,276 |
| Durable goods ...................................................... | 50 | 3,956 | 3,921 | 3,888 | 3,884 | 3,857 | 3,080 | 3,060 | 3,044 | 3,039 | - |
| Motor vehicles, parts, and supplies ......................... | 501 | 499.6 | 499.3 | 499.8 | 500.2 | - | 395.6 | 398.2 | 398.3 | 398.6 | - |
| Automobiles and other motor vehicles ................... | 5012 | 159.8 | 158.9 | 162.2 | 162.7 | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Motor vehicle supplies and new parts | 5013 | 265.7 | 266.3 | 267.1 | 266.7 | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Furniture and home furnishings . | 502 | 165.6 | 164.7 | 164.9 | 164.1 | - | 132.6 | 132.0 | 132.0 | 131.2 | - |
| Furniture ........................................................... | 5021 | 80.6 | 81.0 | 79.3 | 79.2 | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Home furnishings ............................................... | 5023 | 85.0 | 83.7 | 85.6 | 84.9 | - | - | - | - | - | - |

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 | $\begin{gathered} 1987 \\ \text { SIC } \\ \text { Code } \end{gathered}$ | All employees |  |  |  |  | Production workers ${ }^{1}$ |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Dec. } \\ & 2001 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Jan. } \\ & 2002 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Nov. } \\ & 2002 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Dec. } \\ & 2002^{p} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Jan. } \\ 2003^{p} \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Dec. } \\ & 2001 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Jan. } \\ & 2002 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Nov. } \\ & 2002 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Dec. } \\ 2002 \mathrm{p} \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Jan. } \\ \text { 2003p } \end{gathered}$ |
| Wholesale trade-Continued Durable goods-Continued |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Lumber and other construction materials | 503 | 279.6 | 275.5 | 287.2 | 282.0 | - | 233.5 | 229.9 | 242.7 | 238.1 | - |
| Lumber, plywood, and millwork | 5031 | 136.6 | 135.5 | 140.4 | 138.4 | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Construction materials, nec | 5039 | 38.6 | 37.2 | 38.9 | 38.5 | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Professional and commercial equipment | 504 | 898.3 | 894.5 | 876.8 | 878.9 | - | 672.4 | 670.9 | 659.6 | 660.9 | - |
| Office equipment | 5044 | 186.9 | 187.9 | 177.6 | 178.0 | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Computers, peripherals and software | 5045 | 372.7 | 370.1 | 359.3 | 361.3 | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Medical and hospital equipment | 5047 | 202.7 | 200.7 | 204.3 | 204.9 | - | 161.7 | 161.4 | 165.7 | 166.8 | - |
| Metals and minerals, except petroleum | 505 | 145.6 | 143.8 | 142.4 | 144.1 | - | 116.0 | 114.8 | 115.4 | 117.4 | - |
| Electrical goods ............................... | 506 | 547.6 | 538.4 | 519.9 | 519.5 | - | 390.6 | 385.2 | 375.9 | 376.0 | - |
| Electrical apparatus and equipment | 5063 | 225.9 | 221.6 | 217.7 | 218.6 | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Electrical appliances, television and radio sets | 5064 | 41.9 | 41.7 | 43.4 | 43.8 | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Electronic parts and equipment ..................... | 5065 | 279.8 | 275.1 | 258.8 | 257.1 | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Hardware, plumbing, and heating equipment | 507 | 310.4 | 309.7 | 312.4 | 312.3 | - | 258.5 | 259.2 | 256.3 | 256.3 | - |
| Hardware | 5072 | 108.8 | 108.0 | 106.9 | 107.8 | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Plumbing and hydronic heating supplies | 5074 | 124.1 | 122.7 | 122.7 | 122.6 | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Machinery, equipment, and supplies | 508 | 801.0 | 789.4 | 767.6 | 763.0 | - | 642.4 | 633.3 | 618.2 | 614.3 | - |
| Construction and mining machinery | 5082 | 94.8 | 94.5 | 94.0 | 94.1 | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Farm and garden machinery | 5083 | 116.1 | 114.4 | 113.7 | 112.6 | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Industrial machinery and equipment | 5084 | 318.1 | 313.3 | 297.4 | 295.5 | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Industrial supplies | 5085 | 143.6 | 140.1 | 138.9 | 137.8 | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Misc. wholesale trade durable goods | 509 | 308.6 | 306.1 | 317.2 | 319.4 | - | 238.2 | 236.3 | 245.8 | 246.0 | - |
| Scrap and waste materials | 5093 | 103.6 | 103.3 | 104.7 | 104.6 | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Nondurable goods | 51 | 2,758 | 2,731 | 2,765 | 2,763 | 2,728 | 2,271 | 2,247 | 2,290 | 2,291 | - |
| Paper and paper products | 511 | 263.2 | 259.1 | 252.5 | 254.5 | - | 219.7 | 215.5 | 205.0 | 208.0 | - |
| Stationery and office supplies | 5112 | 157.8 | 155.2 | 146.0 | 148.0 | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Drugs, proprietaries, and sundries | 512 | 281.4 | 279.5 | 291.9 | 291.5 | - | 239.5 | 238.3 | 256.0 | 256.8 | - |
| Apparel, piece goods, and notions | 513 | 199.2 | 196.8 | 199.0 | 198.9 | - | 163.0 | 161.8 | 165.6 | 165.7 | - |
| Groceries and related products | 514 | 928.0 | 918.3 | 924.4 | 925.4 | - | 781.1 | 772.7 | 782.7 | 784.4 | - |
| Groceries, general line | 5141 | 297.9 | 295.0 | 287.2 | 284.5 | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Meats and meat products | 5147 | 55.6 | 55.5 | 54.4 | 55.2 | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Fresh fruits and vegetables | 5148 | 100.3 | 97.8 | 98.1 | 98.4 | - | - | $\overline{-}$ | - | - | - |
| Farm-product raw materials | 515 | 91.5 | 90.7 | 90.4 | 87.3 | - | 76.4 | 74.9 | 74.7 | 71.9 | - |
| Chemicals and allied products | 516 | 159.2 | 158.4 | 159.1 | 158.7 | - | 115.0 | 114.7 | 116.6 | 116.6 | - |
| Petroleum and petroleum products | 517 | 146.2 | 144.7 | 143.8 | 144.7 | - | 124.1 | 123.2 | 122.2 | 122.7 | - |
| Petroleum bulk stations and terminals | 5171 | 56.0 | 55.1 | 55.7 | 56.7 | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Petroleum products, nec | 5172 | 90.2 | 89.6 | 88.1 | 88.0 | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Beer, wine, and distilled beverages | 518 | 168.3 | 167.3 | 175.2 | 175.5 | - | 135.3 | 134.5 | 142.1 | 142.1 | - |
| Beer and ale | 5181 | 105.3 | 104.7 | 108.1 | 108.1 | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Wine and distilled beverages | 5182 | 63.0 | 62.6 | 67.1 | 67.4 | - | - | $\square$ | - | - | - |
| Misc. wholesale trade nondurable goods | 519 | 521.0 | 516.2 | 529.0 | 526.2 | - | 416.7 | 411.7 | 424.9 | 422.4 | - |
| Farm supplies .................................................. | 5191 | 152.1 | 153.6 | 153.2 | 150.6 | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Retail trade ............................................................ |  | 23,969 | 22,997 | 23,623 | 23,790 | 22,817 | 21,167 | 20,209 | 20,832 | 21,011 | 20,045 |
| Building materials and garden supplies | 52 | 1,036.4 | 994.6 | 1,068.0 | 1,061.3 | 1,025.7 | 874.1 | 835.5 | 912.0 | 905.8 | - |
| Lumber and other building materials | 521 | 682.3 | 669.0 | 715.5 | 710.2 | - | 585.8 | 573.3 | 628.5 | 622.0 | - |
| Paint, glass, and wallpaper stores | 523 | 62.9 | 61.8 | 63.1 | 62.7 | - | 44.8 | 44.2 | 44.5 | 44.3 | - |
| Hardware stores | 525 | 160.2 | 157.0 | 161.9 | 162.8 | - | 136.7 | 133.3 | 138.0 | 139.4 | - |
| Retail nurseries and garden stores | 526 | 96.4 | 75.1 | 94.2 | 94.0 | - | 80.7 | 60.6 | 75.4 | 76.3 | - |
| General merchandise stores | 53 | 3,157.0 | 2,854.2 | 3,048.3 | 3,118.4 | 2,828.7 | 2,952.3 | 2,651.1 | 2,845.0 | 2,915.3 | - |
| Department stores ............................................... | 531 | 2,782.8 | 2,517.0 | 2,686.3 | 2,744.3 | 2,489.3 | 2,621.7 | 2,354.7 | 2,524.5 | 2,583.3 | - |
| Variety stores | 533 | 175.9 | 153.7 | 169.5 | 177.1 | - | 157.3 | 136.9 | 150.5 | 158.0 | - |
| Miscellaneous general merchandise stores .............. | 539 | 198.3 | 183.5 | 192.5 | 197.0 | - | 173.3 | 159.5 | 170.0 | 174.0 | - |
| Food stores | 54 | 3,496.2 | 3,409.7 | 3,423.4 | 3,432.3 | 3,360.3 | 3,159.7 | 3,073.8 | 3,096.1 | 3,102.8 | - |
| Grocery stores | 541 | 3,074.9 | 3,027.4 | 3,032.4 | 3,033.8 | - | 2,793.5 | 2,745.9 | 2,759.9 | 2,758.8 | - |
| Meat and fish markets | 542 | 57.9 | 45.0 | 45.5 | 46.4 | - |  |  |  |  | - |
| Retail bakeries | 546 | 192.9 | 186.8 | 188.0 | 190.4 | - | 166.8 | 161.5 | 163.0 | 165.4 | - |
| Automotive dealers and service stations | 55 | 2,429.3 | 2,408.9 | 2,428.8 | 2,410.0 | 2,385.3 | 2,046.8 | 2,025.4 | 2,045.9 | 2,028.0 | - |
| New and used car dealers | 551 | 1,127.9 | 1,125.4 | 1,128.5 | 1,119.5 | 1,110.9 | 955.5 | 952.6 | 953.1 | 945.1 | - |
| Auto and home supply stores ................................. | 553 | 412.0 | 404.1 | 409.7 | 405.2 | - | 337.0 | 327.7 | 335.4 | 330.7 | - |

See footnotes at end of table.

B-12. Employees on nonfarm payrolls by detailed industry-Continued
(In thousands)

| Industry | $\begin{gathered} 1987 \\ \text { SIC } \\ \text { Code } \end{gathered}$ | All employees |  |  |  |  | Production workers ${ }^{1}$ |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Dec. <br> 2001 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Jan. } \\ & 2002 \end{aligned}$ | Nov. <br> 2002 | $\begin{gathered} \text { Dec. } \\ 2002^{p} \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Jan. } \\ 2003 \mathrm{p} \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Dec. } \\ & 2001 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Jan. } \\ & 2002 \end{aligned}$ | Nov. 2002 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Dec. } \\ & 2002^{p} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Jan. } \\ 2003 \text { p } \end{gathered}$ |
| Retail trade-Continued |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Automotive dealers and service stations-Continued |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Gasoline service stations | 554 | 646.1 | 637.8 | 635.6 | 632.0 | - | 558.2 | 550.0 | 549.9 | 546.7 | - |
| Automotive dealers, nec | 559 | 13.1 | 12.4 | 12.1 | 12.0 | - | 10.6 | 10.0 | 9.9 | 9.8 | - |
| Apparel and accessory stores | 56 | 1,261.5 | 1,186.3 | 1,225.9 | 1,272.9 | 1,171.7 | 1,054.8 | 980.0 | 1,017.1 | 1,062.2 | - |
| Men's and boys' clothing stores | 561 | 86.7 | 82.9 | 80.4 | 88.7 | - | 73.2 | 68.2 | 68.3 | 77.6 | - |
| Women's clothing stores .......... | 562 | 287.9 | 272.0 | 287.5 | 294.0 | - | 233.1 | 220.1 | 233.9 | 239.7 | - |
| Family clothing stores | 565 | 491.2 | 451.7 | 480.9 | 502.7 | - | 432.4 | 393.3 | 418.6 | 440.4 | - |
| Shoe stores .............. | 566 | 203.2 | 193.7 | 189.3 | 199.0 | - | 161.6 | 150.2 | 145.8 | 153.6 | - |
| Furniture and home furnishings stores | 57 | 1,210.5 | 1,150.3 | 1,192.8 | 1,226.7 | 1,170.7 | 1,018.3 | 953.4 | 991.6 | 1,026.7 | - |
| Furniture and nome furnishings stores | 571 | 603.4 | 579.1 | 610.4 | 622.0 | - | 504.8 | 481.7 | 510.7 | 522.6 | - |
| Furniture stores .... | 5712 | 330.0 | 323.9 | 335.4 | 339.7 | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Household appliance stores | 572 | 73.0 | 72.7 | 72.1 | 72.7 | - | 58.4 | 58.2 | 58.6 | 58.7 | - |
| Radio, television, and computer stores | 573 | 534.1 | 498.5 | 510.3 | 532.0 | - | 455.1 | 413.5 | 422.3 | 445.4 | - |
| Radio, television, and electronic stores | 5731 | 246.5 | 231.7 | 247.1 | 255.1 | - | 206.1 | 189.3 | 204.0 | 211.8 | - |
| Record and prerecorded tape stores ..................... | 5735 | 88.7 | 74.7 | 66.9 | 75.9 | - | 80.5 | 63.3 | 56.2 | 66.5 | - |
| Eating and drinking places ..................................... | 58 | 8,145.3 | 7,920.5 | 8,067.5 | 8,018.2 | 7,789.0 | 7,321.0 | 7,104.7 | 7,258.6 | 7,216.2 | - |
| Miscellaneous retail establishments .......................... | 59 | 3,233.1 | 3,072.6 | 3,168.1 | 3,250.5 | 3,086.0 | 2,739.8 | 2,584.6 | 2,665.2 | 2,753.6 | - |
| Drug stores and proprietary stores | 591 | 712.3 | 704.8 | 706.9 | 717.3 | - | 620.2 | 612.9 | 612.7 | 625.9 | - |
| Liquor stores .................. | 592 | 116.7 | 113.1 | 115.3 | 118.1 | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Used merchandise stores | 593 | 135.6 | 133.1 | 140.1 | 139.8 | - | 112.1 | 109.9 | 116.0 | 115.6 | - |
| Miscellaneous shopping goods stores ..................... | 594 | 1,173.0 | 1,089.1 | 1,125.9 | 1,181.0 | - | 998.4 | 917.6 | 949.1 | 1,005.8 | - |
| Sporting goods and bicycle shops ......................... | 5941 | 213.4 | 202.6 | 209.7 | 217.9 | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Book stores | 5942 | 156.7 | 148.1 | 144.6 | 153.1 | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Stationery stores | 5943 | 106.9 | 106.6 | 101.9 | 103.9 | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Jewelry stores | 5944 | 164.2 | 155.4 | 156.4 | 164.1 | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Gift, novelty, and souvenir shops ......................... | 5947 | 270.9 | 240.8 | 253.4 | 264.8 | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Sewing, needlework, and piece goods ................... | 5949 | 52.1 | 50.3 | 52.0 | 51.1 | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Nonstore retailers ............................................... | 596 | 426.9 | 384.4 | 420.7 | 426.8 | - | 362.7 | 319.7 | 353.8 | 361.2 | - |
| Catalog and mail-order houses | 5961 | 301.0 | 261.4 | 300.4 | 305.7 | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Merchandising machine operators | 5962 | 62.6 | 61.6 | 58.4 | 59.0 | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Fuel dealers | 598 | 102.4 | 103.2 | 101.9 | 104.3 | - | 86.7 | 87.9 | 86.0 | 87.8 | - |
| Retail stores, nec | 599 | 566.2 | 544.9 | 557.3 | 563.2 | - | 464.4 | 444.1 | 455.5 | 462.9 | - |
| Florists, tobacco stores, and newsstands ................ | 5992,3,4 | 161.5 | 152.4 | 156.0 | 159.1 | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Optical goods stores | 5995 | 68.1 | 67.4 | 67.4 | 68.3 | - | 56.2 | 55.6 | 53.5 | 54.9 | - |
| Miscellaneous retail stores, nec | 5999 | 336.6 | 325.1 | 333.9 | 335.8 | - | 272.3 | 260.6 | 271.2 | 274.8 | - |
| Finance, insurance, and real estate ${ }^{2}$....................... |  | 7,735 | 7,694 | 7,796 | 7,808 | 7,778 | 5,616 | 5,578 | 5,690 | 5,694 | 5,669 |
| Finance |  | 3,821 | 3,806 | 3,854 | 3,867 | 3,862 | - | - | - | - | - |
| Depository institutions | 60 | 2,071.0 | 2,074.0 | 2,078.5 | 2,080.3 | 2,080.9 | 1,493.1 | 1,494.1 | 1,494.0 | 1,496.9 | - |
| Commercial banks | 602 | 1,443.6 | 1,447.1 | 1,448.4 | 1,449.8 | 1,450.4 | 1,027.0 | 1,028.0 | 1,026.0 | 1,028.7 | - |
| State commercial banks | 6022 | 579.0 | 581.0 | 584.2 | 585.2 | - | 416.9 | 418.0 | 422.1 | 424.4 | - |
| National and commercial banks, nec | 6021,9 | 864.6 | 866.1 | 864.2 | 864.6 | - | 610.1 | 610.0 | 603.9 | 604.3 | - |
| Savings institutions ......................... | 603 | 261.1 | 262.6 | 261.0 | 261.5 | 261.9 | - | - | - | - | - |
| Federal savings institutions | 6035 | 149.9 | 150.2 | 147.0 | 146.7 | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Savings institutions, except federal | 6036 | 111.2 | 112.4 | 114.0 | 114.8 | - | - | - | - | 7 | - |
| Credit unions .............................. | 606 | 207.9 | 208.6 | 215.0 | 215.8 | - | 165.2 | 166.0 | 172.7 | 172.6 | - |
| Nondepository institutions | 61 | 754.0 | 752.6 | 803.4 | 813.7 | 816.2 | 499.7 | 499.3 | 569.5 | 578.3 | - |
| Personal credit institutions | 614 | 229.5 | 228.7 | 227.9 | 229.2 | - | 124.5 | 125.2 | 126.2 | 127.2 | - |
| Business credit institutions | 615 | 151.3 | 149.6 | 152.3 | 154.1 | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Mortgage bankers and brokers | 616 | 352.1 | 353.5 | 401.3 | 408.3 | 412.4 | - | - | - | - | - |
| Security and commodity brokers | 62 | 733.1 | 723.4 | 709.0 | 707.7 | 706.6 | - | - | - | - | - |
| Security brokers and dealers ..... | 621 | 520.3 | 514.3 | 493.0 | 490.5 | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Commodity contracts brokers, dealers, and exhanges | 622,3 | 28.1 | 27.4 | 26.3 | 26.5 | - | - | 19 | 122 | 123 | - |
| Security and commodity services .................................................................. | 628 | 184.7 | 181.7 | 189.7 | 190.7 | - | 120.0 | 119.4 | 122.4 | 123.0 | - |
| Holding and other investment offices ...................... | 67 | 262.9 | 256.3 | 263.5 | 264.8 | 258.4 | - | - | - | - | - |
| Holding offices | 671 | 115.7 | 114.3 | 111.1 | 111.9 | - | - | - | - | - | - |

See footnotes at end of table.

ESTABLISHMENT DATA EMPLOYMENT
NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED

## B-12. Employees on nonfarm payrolis by detailed industry-Continued

(In thousands)

| Industry | $\begin{aligned} & 1987 \\ & \text { SIC } \\ & \text { Code } \end{aligned}$ | All employees |  |  |  |  | Production workers ${ }^{1}$ |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Dec. } \\ & 2001 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Jan. } \\ & 2002 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Nov. } \\ & 2002 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Dec. } \\ & 2002^{p} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Jan. } \\ & 2003 \mathrm{P} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Dec. } \\ & 2001 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Jan. } \\ & 2002 \end{aligned}$ | Nov. 2002 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Dec. } \\ & 2002 \mathrm{p} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Jan. } \\ \text { 2003p } \end{gathered}$ |
| Finance, insurance, and real estate-Continued Insurance | 63,64 | 2,372 | 2,365 | 2,372 | 2,374 | 2,370 | - | - | - | - | - |
| Insurance carriers | 63 | 1,592.6 | 1,590.0 | 1,575.8 | 1,575.7 | 1,575.1 | 1,218.7 | 1,214.3 | 1,199.6 | 1,199.6 | - |
| Life insurance | 631 | 471.2 | 469.6 | 454.1 | 452.0 | - | 317.2 | 314.8 | 300.8 | 299.3 | - |
| Medical service and health insurance | 632 | 396.2 | 397.4 | 399.6 | 400.8 | - | 319.2 | 320.2 | 320.7 | 321.9 | - |
| Hospital and medical service plans | 6324 | 317.1 | 316.7 | 317.8 | 318.7 | - | 256.4 | 256.5 | 256.0 | 257.0 | - |
| Fire, marine, and casualty insurance | 633 | 541.2 | 538.6 | 533.2 | 533.0 | - | 435.5 | 433.5 | 428.1 | 427.6 | - |
| Title insurance .............................. | 636 | 82.9 | 81.6 | 83.8 | 85.2 | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Insurance agents, brokers, and service | 64 | 779.7 | 774.5 | 796.6 | 798.2 | 794.4 | - | - | - | - | - |
| Real estate | 65 | 1,542 | 1,523 | 1,570 | 1,567 | 1,546 | - | - | - | - | - |
| Real estate operators and lessors | 651 | 597 | 586 | 598 | 596 | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Real estate agents and managers | 653 | 775.6 | 769.2 | 788.2 | 788.7 | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Subdividers and developers ......... | 655 | 121.9 | 118.8 | 130.8 | 128.4 | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Services ............................................................... |  | 40,730 | 40,079 | 41,432 | 41,293 | 40,648 | 35,457 | 34,810 | 36,032 | 35,888 | 35,242 |
| Agricultural services | 07 | 799.6 | 740.0 | 880.4 | 814.7 | 761.0 | 662.8 | 606.2 | 738.4 | 676.3 | - |
| Veterinary services | 074 | 231.8 | 231.4 | 237.1 | 236.9 | - | 196.0 | 195.8 | 200.3 | 200.7 | - |
| Landscape and horticultural services ...................... | 078 | 506.8 | 448.4 | 583.0 | 518.0 | - | 416.1 | 360.9 | 488.4 | 426.4 | - |
| Hotels and other lodging places | 70 | 1,720.5 | 1,701.2 | 1,717.0 | 1,723.1 | 1,708.0 | - | - | - | 1, - | - |
| Hotels and motels | 701 | 1,669.7 | 1,652.4 | 1,665.8 | 1,675.8 | - | 1,463.0 | 1,447.1 | 1,454.3 | 1,464.4 | - |
| Personal services | 72 | 1,270.9 | 1,341.7 | 1,253.1 | 1,278.1 | 1,331.1 | - | - 7 | - | - | - |
| Laundry, cleaning, and garment services | 721 | 430.3 | 426.1 | 423.7 | 425.3 | - | 373.6 | 370.7 | 367.6 | 369.1 | - |
| Photographic studios, portrait | 722 | 70.8 | 62.6 | 81.0 | 73.7 | - | $-$ | - | - | - | - |
| Beauty shops | 723 | 450.4 | 445.1 | 457.6 | 457.4 | - | 400.0 | 395.5 | 406.9 | 407.0 | - |
| Funeral service and crematories | 726 | 104.7 | 104.4 | 103.9 | 104.5 | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Miscellaneous personal services | 729 | 202.1 | 290.9 | 175.1 | 205.4 | - | 171.8 | 251.0 | 150.4 | 178.0 | - |
| Business services | 73 | 9,326.0 | 9,029.2 | 9,417.2 | 9,345.0 | 9,058.0 | 8,182.2 | 7,879.0 | 8,232.9 | 8,161.5 | - |
| Advertising ... | 731 | 287.9 | 287.1 | 284.4 | 285.0 | - | 204.7 | 202.4 | 198.5 | 200.1 | - |
| Advertising agencies | 7311 | 185.8 | 184.3 | 180.5 | 180.5 | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Credit reporting and collection | 732 | 187.6 | 191.4 | 209.0 | 208.7 | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Mailing, reproduction, and stenographic services ...... | 733 | 373.4 | 368.0 | 401.0 | 402.5 | - | $\overline{7}$ | - | $\stackrel{-}{7}$ | - | - |
| Photocopying and duplicating services .................. | 7334 | 94.6 | 93.6 | 97.9 | 98.1 | - | 74.3 | 74.3 | 79.6 | 80.2 | - |
| Services to buildings | 734 | 1,019.3 | 1,007.7 | 1,044.7 | 1,038.6 | 1,021.8 | 904.6 | 894.2 | 920.4 | 915.1 | - |
| Disinfecting and pest control services | 7342 | 94.2 | 93.8 | 99.5 | 98.5 | - | 70.2 | 68.9 | 67.8 | 66.5 | - |
| Building maintenance services, nec . | 7349 | 925.1 | 913.9 | 945.2 | 940.1 | - | 834.4 | 825.3 | 852.6 | 848.6 | - |
| Miscellaneous equipment rental and leasing | 735 | 300.9 | 295.5 | 306.0 | 302.1 | - | 240.0 | 234.6 | 243.4 | 239.8 | - |
| Medical equipment rental ................ | 7352 | 47.6 | 47.4 | 50.3 | 50.0 | - | 39.6 | 39.4 | 42.5 | 42.0 | - |
| Heavy construction equipment rental | 7353 | 59.5 | 57.9 | 57.2 | 56.5 | - | 51.0 | 49.3 | 48.6 | 48.0 | - |
| Equipment rental and leasing, nec .... | 7359 | 193.8 | 190.2 | 198.5 | 195.6 | - | 149.4 | 145.9 | 152.3 | 149.8 | - |
| Personnel supply services .................................... | 736 | 3,149.6 | 2,913.7 | 3,250.7 | 3,194.8 | 2,964.4 | - | - | - | - | - |
| Employment agencies ......................................... | 7361 | 330.5 | 307.1 | 324.6 | 315.9 | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Help supply services .......................................... | 7363 | 2,819.1 | 2,606.6 | 2,926.1 | 2,878.9 | 2,663.4 | 2,705.8 | 2,491.5 | 2,809.8 | 2,761.3 | - |
| Computer and data processing services | 737 | 2,222.9 | 2,212.3 | 2,191.4 | 2,191.5 | 2,191.9 | 1,793.3 | 1,775.3 | 1,754.9 | 1,753.0 | - |
| Computer programming services .......................... | 7371 | 569.0 | 569.0 | 564.2 | 562.4 | - | 478.4 | 476.5 | 466.5 | 463.3 | - |
| Prepackaged software ........................................ | 7372 | 315.4 | 319.4 | 324.9 | 325.0 | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Computer integrated systems design ..................... | 7373 | 239.9 | 236.2 | 235.6 | 237.2 | - | 184.0 | 181.5 | 182.1 | 184.1 | - |
| Data processing and preparation | 7374 | 298.2 | 299.1 | 302.6 | 301.2 | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Information retrieval services ................................ | 7375 | 227.4 | 224.8 | 222.8 | 221.6 | - | 185.7 | 185.5 | 185.0 | 182.8 | - |
| Computer maintenance and repair | 7378 | 56.7 | 56.0 | 56.9 | 56.7 | - | 45.3 | 44.3 | 45.3 | 44.9 | - |
| Miscellaneous business services | 738 | 1,784.4 | 1,753.5 | 1,730.0 | 1,721.8 | - | 1,569.5 | 1,540.4 | 1,508.7 | 1,503.0 | - |
| Detective and armored car services | 7381 | 637.9 | 628.8 | 606.3 | 606.6 | - | 593.8 | 584.7 | 561.1 | 563.0 | - |
| Security systems services ................................... | 7382 | 86.5 | 85.9 | 89.3 | 89.2 | - | 71.7 | 71.2 | 74.3 | 73.9 | - |
| Photofinishing laboratories .................................. | 7384 | 68.9 | 61.6 | 63.2 | 62.1 | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Auto repair, services, and parking ............................ | 75 | 1,252.1 | 1,252.7 | 1,256.0 | 1,259.0 | 1,256.4 | 1,031.7 | 1,031.7 | 1,031.3 | 1,033.1 | - |
| Automotive rentals, without drivers .......................... | 751 | 211.4 | 210.2 | 211.1 | 211.3 | - | 172.9 | 172.0 | 173.4 | 173.6 | - |
| Passenger car rental .. | 7514 | 139.1 | 138.2 | 138.2 | 139.2 | - | 114.5 | 113.9 | 114.2 | 115.0 | - |
| Automobile parking .. | 752 | 81.2 | 79.0 | 79.5 | 80.4 | - | 71.0 | 68.8 | 67.8 | 68.8 | - |
| Automotive repair shops ....................................... | 753 | 702.7 | 703.6 | 713.6 | 713.2 | - | 567.5 | 568.1 | 575.9 | 574.5 | - |
| Automotive and tire repair shops ........................... | 7532,4 | 248.5 | 248.7 | 251.2 | 251.2 | - | 203.0 | 202.9 | 205.2 | 205.3 | - |
| General automotive repair shops ......................... | 7538 | 309.2 | 309.9 | 319.0 | 319.5 | - | 249.9 | 250.6 | 257.9 | 257.0 | - |

See footnotes at end of table.

## ESTABLISHMENT DATA <br> EMPLOYMENT <br> NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED

B-12. Employees on nonfarm payrolls by detailed industry-Continued
(In thousands)

| Industry | $\begin{gathered} 1987 \\ \text { SIC } \\ \text { Code } \end{gathered}$ | All employees |  |  |  |  | Production workers ${ }^{1}$ |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Dec. } \\ & 2001 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Jan. } \\ & 2002 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Nov. } \\ & 2002 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Dec. } \\ 2002^{p} \end{gathered}$ | Jan. <br> 2003 P | Dec. <br> 2001 | Jan. <br> 2002 | Nov. $2002$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Dec. } \\ 2002^{p} \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Jan. } \\ 2003^{p} \end{gathered}$ |
| Services-Continued |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Auto repair, services, and parking-Continued |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Automotive services, except repair | 754 | 256.8 | 259.9 | 251.8 | 254.1 | - | 220.3 | 222.8 | 214.2 | 216.2 | - |
| Carwashes .............................. | 7542 | 138.5 | 142.9 | 135.3 | 138.9 | - | 121.6 | 126.1 | 118.3 | 121.6 | - |
| Miscellaneous repair services | 76 | 375.0 | 371.8 | 378.4 | 375.9 | 375.1 | 307.2 | 304.0 | 306.8 | 304.4 | - |
| Electrical repair shops | 762 | 116.7 | 116.6 | 121.2 | 119.4 | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Motion pictures | 78 | 575.1 | 575.5 | 581.2 | 585.4 | 578.4 | 484.8 | 489.1 | 489.2 | 494.4 | - |
| Motion picture production and services | 781 | 253.0 | 253.1 | 265.1 | 262.4 | - | 206.1 | 206.6 | 215.2 | 213.1 | - |
| Motion picture theaters | 783 | 136.6 | 135.5 | 135.6 | 139.9 | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Video tape rental ........ | 784 | 168.5 | 170.1 | 160.8 | 163.6 | - | 142.0 | 146.9 | 133.8 | 136.7 | - |
| Amusement and recreation services | 79 | 1,505.8 | 1,440.8 | 1,479.1 | 1,480.1 | 1,434.1 | 1,303.2 | 1,242.7 | 1,272.7 | 1,277.8 | - |
| Bowling centers | 793 | 85.4 | 83.4 | 81.5 | 81.7 | - | 75.7 | 73.6 | 72.2 | 72.6 | - |
| Misc. amusement and recreation services | 799 | 1,078.8 | 1,034.7 | 1,055.3 | 1,067.9 | - | 939.5 | 899.3 | 915.1 | 928.6 | - |
| Physical fitness facilities | 7991 | 215.5 | 214.2 | 209.6 | 209.5 | - | 194.5 | 193.8 | 189.1 | 189.5 | - |
| Membership sports and recreation clubs | 7997 | 304.2 | 261.5 | 297.8 | 288.1 | - | 262.2 | 221.5 | 257.1 | 247.8 | - |
| Health services | 80 | 10544.9 | 10527.5 | 10790.9 | 10802.1 | 10777.4 | 9,358.7 | 9,345.9 | 9,577.3 | 9,582.8 | - |
| Offices and clinics of medical doctors | 801 | 2,033.2 | 2,030.0 | 2,089.7 | 2,096.8 | 2,085.5 | 1,670.0 | 1,669.3 | 1,715.6 | 1,722.4 | - |
| Offices and clinics of dentists | 802 | 707.3 | 703.1 | 718.0 | 718.0 | - | 621.2 | 617.9 | 629.8 | 630.0 | - |
| Offices and clinics of other health practitioners | 804 | 461.9 | 459.9 | 473.8 | 474.4 | - | 384.9 | 382.0 | 394.5 | 394.1 | - |
| Offices and clinics of chiropractors and optometrists | 8041,2 | 192.3 | 191.9 | 193.8 | 194.1 | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Nursing and personal care facilities | 805 | 1,874.6 | 1,871.3 | 1,908.1 | 1,907.2 | 1,901.3 | 1,690.7 | 1,687.9 | 1,721.4 | 1,719.2 | - |
| Skilled nursing care facilities | 8051 | 1,413.3 | 1,409.8 | 1,438.2 | 1,437.8 | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Intermediate care facilities ... | 8052 | 220.3 | 219.8 | 224.7 | 224.9 | - | 197.6 | 197.5 | 201.8 | 202.0 | - |
| Nursing and personal care, nec | 8059 | 241.0 | 241.7 | 245.2 | 244.5 | - | - | - | - | $\stackrel{-}{4}$ | - |
| Hospitals | 806 | 4,168.2 | 4,172.1 | 4,270.0 | 4,272.7 | 4,270.7 | 3,831.6 | 3,837.6 | 3,931.7 | 3,933,4 | - |
| General medical and surgical hospitals | 8062 | 3,842.5 | 3,846.6 | 3,932.2 | 3,933.4 | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Psychiatric hospitals | 8063 | 75.1 | 75.2 | 76.3 | 77.1 | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Specialty hospitals, excluding psychiatric | 8069 | 250.6 | 250.3 | 261.5 | 262.2 | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Medical and dental laboratories | 807 | 224.9 | 224.2 | 230.3 | 232.8 | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Home health care services | 808 | 643.2 | 636.9 | 660.6 | 658.7 | 657.8 | 592.3 | 586.2 | 607.7 | 603.8 | - |
| Legal services | 81 | 1,052.5 | 1,047.3 | 1,079.7 | 1,082.2 | 1,080.0 | 832.8 | 828.1 | 845.8 | 847.7 | - |
| Educational services | 82 | 2,589.1 | 2,395.0 | 2,762.6 | 2,711.2 | 2,510.6 | - | - | - | - | - |
| Elementary and secondary schoois | 821 | 766.9 | 756.3 | 783.1 | 780.2 | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Colleges and universities | 822 | 1,486.7 | 1,310.1 | 1,631.3 | 1,583.8 | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Vocational schools .... | 824 | 104.4 | 102.9 | 110.6 | 110.4 | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Social services | 83 | 3,149.6 | 3,135.3 | 3,222.6 | 3,223.1 | 3,208.1 | 2,719.5 | 2,703.9 | 2,782.6 | 2,781.6 | - |
| Individual and family services | 832 | 900.8 | 895.8 | 916.1 | 916.2 | - | 779.5 | 773.9 | 792.5 | 792.3 | - |
| Job training and related services | 833 | 392.8 | 389.5 | 402.0 | 401.0 | - | 338.6 | 335.4 | 345.8 | 345.1 | - |
| Child day care services | 835 | 737.2 | 729.4 | 744.3 | 740.4 | 737.7 | 648.3 | 641.5 | 653.5 | 648.8 | - |
| Residential care | 836 | 889.8 | 891.6 | 910.7 | 913.8 | 909.1 | 769.6 | 770.2 | 789.9 | 792.6 | - |
| Social services, nec | 839 | 229.0 | 229.0 | 249.5 | 251.7 | - | 183.5 | 182.9 | 200.9 | 202.8 | - |
| Museums and botanical and zoological gardens. | 84 | 106.8 | 100.1 | 104.2 | 103.1 | 97.7 | - | - | - | - | - |
| Membership organizations | 86 | 2,462.1 | 2,436.6 | 2,463.5 | 2,466.1 | 2,437.2 | - | - | - | - | - |
| Business associations | 861 | 114.5 | 110.7 | 112.2 | 111.5 |  | - | - | - |  | - |
| Professional organizations | 862 | 72.7 | 72.6 | 73.4 | 74.0 | - | 52.6 | 52.4 | 53.2 | 53.6 | - |
| Labor organizations | 863 | 147.3 | 137.5 | 143.0 | 146.9 | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Civic and social associations | 864 | 453.9 | 440.8 | 460.0 | 458.7 | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Engineering and management services | 87 | 3,607.8 | 3,593.4 | 3,657.6 | 3,655.5 | 3,647.9 | 2,749.9 | 2,737.9 | 2,781.3 | 2,775.9 | - |
| Engineering and architectural services | 871 | 1,042.3 | 1,036.3 | 1,026.0 | 1,021.3 | 1,012.3 | 844.2 | 838.7 | 830.8 | 825.7 | - |
| Engineering services | 8711 | 791.0 | 786.8 | 780.6 | 777.0 | - | 646.8 | 642.6 | 638.5 | 634.5 | - |
| Architectural services | 8712 | 187.9 | 187.3 | 182.1 | 181.9 | - | 146.2 | 145.7 | 140.7 | 140.5 | - |
| Surveying services | 8713 | 63.4 | 62.2 | 63.3 | 62.4 | - | 51.2 | 50.4 | 51.6 | 50.7 | - |
| Accounting, auditing, and bookkeeping | 872 | 702.6 | 708.2 | 705.9 | 709.9 | - | 527.8 | 534.7 | 540.9 | 545.4 | - |

See footnotes at end of table.

## B-12. Employees on nonfarm payrolls by detailed Industry-Continued

(In thousands)


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.
$\rho=$ 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.


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

(In thousands)

| industry | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Oct. } \\ & 2001 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Nov. } \\ & 2001 \end{aligned}$ | Sept. 2002 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Oct. } \\ & 2002 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Nov. } \\ & 2002 \end{aligned}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Total | 64,576 | 64,710 | 64,004 | 64,570 | 64,842 |
| Total private | 52,405 | 52,429 | 52,021 | 52,172 | 52,315 |
| Goods-producing | 6,257 | 6,194 | 6,013 | 5,987 | 5,953 |
| Mining | 78 | 78 | 73 | 73 | 73 |
| Construction | 742 | 733 | 747 | 748 | 742 |
| Manufacturing | 5,437 | 5,383 | 5,193 | 5,166 | 5,138 |
| Durable goods | 2,743 | 2,714 | 2,565 | 2,555 | 2,538 |
| Lumber and wood products | 144.2 | 143.2 | 140.2 | 139.6 | 139.3 |
| Furniture and fixtures | 158.9 | 158.3 | 156.5 | 154.9 | 153.9 |
| Stone, clay, and glass products | 94.7 | 93.6 | 91.3 | 91.6 | 92.0 |
| Primary metal industries | 98.1 | 96.2 | 88.7 | 88.1 | 87.7 |
| Fabricated metal products | 326.6 | 323.2 | 316.4 | 315.7 | 312.7 |
| Industrial machinery and equipment | 417.6 | 411.1 | 383.6 | 384.8 | 382.0 |
| Electronic and other electrical equipment | 614.3 | 605.2 | 540.8 | 537.2 | 528.4 |
| Transportation equipment | 386.2 | 385.6 | 367.5 | 364.1 | 364.0 |
| Instruments and related products | 339.1 | 336.9 | 322.2 | 320.1 | 319.4 |
| Miscellaneous manfacturing .......... | 162.8 | 160.8 | 157.7 | 158.7 | 158.8 |
| Nondurable goods | 2,694 | 2,669 | 2,628 | 2,611 | 2,600 |
| Food and kindred products | 570.9 | 561.3 | 577.4 | 567.2 | 557.8 |
| Tobacco products | 11.6 | 11.7 | 13.9 | 14.0 | 13.7 |
| Textile mill products | 211.7 | 209.3 | 193.9 | 192.6 | 191.1 |
| Apparel and other textile products | 385.9 | 379.3 | 367.7 | 362.2 | 363.0 |
| Paper and allied products | 153.4 | 153.4 | 149.6 | 150.0 | 149.0 |
| Printing and publishing ... | 654.0 | 651.4 | 624.9 | 627.8 | 629.2 |
| Chemicals and allied products | 341.5 | 340.3 | 341.2 | 339.5 | 340.1 |
| Petroleum and coal products | 21.5 | 21.1 | 20.5 | 20.5 | 19.9 |
| Rubber and misc. plastics products | 312.8 | 310.2 | 308.7 | 307.5 | 306.8 |
| Leather and leather products .......... | 30.7 | 30.6 | 29.9 | 29.8 | 29.1 |
| Service-producing ............... | 58,319 | 58,516 | 57,991 | 58,583 | 58,889 |
| Transportation and public utilities | 2,188 | 2,157 | 2,060 | 2,057 | 2,048 |
| Wholesale trade | 2,085 | 2,066 | 2,074 | 2,073 | 2,063 |
| Retail trade | 12,367 | 12,578 | 12,207 | 12,215 | 12,427 |
| Finance, insurance, and real estate | 4,850 | 4,866 | 4,865 | 4,880 | 4,894 |
| Services | 24,658 | 24,568 | 24,802 | 24,960 | 24,930 |
| Government | 12,171 | 12,281 | 11,983 | 12,398 | 12,527 |
| Federal | 1,072 | 1,076 | 1,122 | 1,133 | 1,142 |
| State | 2,622 | 2,633 | 2,561 | 2,642 | 2,657 |
| Local | 8,477 | 8,572 | 8,300 | 8,623 | 8,728 |

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.

B-14. Employees on nonfarm payrolls in States and selected areas by major industry
(In thousands)

| State and area | Total |  |  | Mining |  |  | Constuction |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Dec. } \\ & 2001 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Nov. } \\ & 2002 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Dec. } \\ 2002 \mathrm{p} \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Dec. } \\ & 2001 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Nov. } \\ & 2002 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Dec. } \\ & 2002^{\mathrm{p}} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Dec. } \\ & 2001 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Nov. } \\ & 2002 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Dec. } \\ 2002^{\mathrm{p}} \end{gathered}$ |
| Alabama | 1,915.6 | 1,904.0 | 1,903.9 | 8.4 | 8.3 | 8.4 | 103.9 | 104.8 | 104.4 |
| Birmingham | 487.3 | 486.9 | 485.7 | 2.7 | 2.7 | 2.7 | 30.5 | 31.2 | 31.1 |
| Huntsville | 186.5 | 184.5 | 184.8 | (1) | $\binom{1}{1}$ | $\binom{1}{1}$ | 6.9 | 6.9 | 7.0 |
| Mobile | 229.6 | 228.4 | 228.8 | (1) | (1) | $\binom{1}{1}$ | 17.5 | 17.3 | 17.6 |
| Montgomery ............................................................. | 165.8 | 166.4 | 165.5 | (') | (1) | (1) | 9.0 | 9.3 | 8.8 |
| Tuscaloosa ............................................................. | 82.7 | 81.6 | 81.3 | 2.3 | 2.3 | 2.3 | 5.7 | 5.9 | 5.9 |
| Alaska | 279.8 | 287.2 | 283.9 | 10.1 | 9.7 | 9.5 | 12.9 | 14.6 | 13.4 |
| Anchorage | 137.7 | 139.9 | 140.0 | 2.7 | 2.5 | 2.4 | 6.5 | 7.3 | 7.0 |
| Arizona | 2,283.0 | 2,284.9 | 2,286.9 | 9.1 | 8.3 | 8.0 | 159.2 | 162.1 | 161.5 |
| Phoenix-Mesa .......................................................... | 1,605.4 | 1,606.6 | 1,604.9 | 2.3 | 2.2 | 2.1 | 117.0 | 120.3 | 119.3 |
| Tucson .................................................................... | 354.1 | 353.9 | 356.1 | 1.8 | 1.4 | 1.3 | 21.4 | 22.4 | 22.5 |
| Arkansas | 1,155.2 | 1,160.2 | 1,157.3 | 4.1 | 4.0 | 3.9 | 53.5 | 55.2 | 55.1 |
| Fayetteville-Springdale-Rogers ................................... | 161.4 | 168.1 | 167.5 | ( ${ }^{1}$ ) | ( ${ }^{1}$ ) | ( ${ }^{1}$ ) | 7.5 | 7.5 | 7.5 |
| Fort Smith .............................................................. | 101.2 | 99.9 | 99.4 | ${ }^{1} 1.0$ | ${ }^{1} .9$ | ${ }^{1.0}$ | 4.6 | 4.3 | 4.2 |
| Little Rock-North Little Rock | 314.6 | 312.3 | 311.7 | $\binom{1}{1}$ | $\binom{1}{1}$ | $\left(\begin{array}{l}1 \\ 1 \\ 1\end{array}\right)$ | 15.7 | 15.4 | 15.6 |
| Pine Bluff ................................................................. | 36.2 | 35.5 | 35.6 | (1) | $\left({ }^{1}\right)$ | (1) | 1.0 | . 9 | . 9 |
| California | 14,779.6 | 14,752.2 | 14,757.8 | 24.0 | 23.4 | 23.5 | 757.7 | 759.5 | 746.6 |
| Bakersfield | 204.9 | 207.6 | 208.7 | 9.0 | 8.6 | 8.5 | 12.4 | 12.6 | 12.5 |
| Fresno | 308.0 | 310.1 | 309.3 | . 4 | . 4 | . 4 | 18.0 | 18.1 | 18.0 |
| Los Angeles-Long Beach | 4,115.4 | 4,092.9 | 4,097.2 | 4.2 | 4.1 | 4.1 | 133.7 | 129.6 | 129.7 |
| Modesto ........................ | 151.8 | 150.6 | 151.7 | $\left({ }^{2}\right)$ | ( ${ }^{2}$ ) | (2) | 10.9 | 10.2 | 10.0 |
| Oakiand | 1,060.8 | 1,057.9 | 1,059.0 | 2.0 | 2.0 | 2.0 | 68.3 | 68.5 | 67.7 |
| Orange County | 1,434.1 | 1,425.1 | 1,425.5 | . 7 | . 7 | . 7 | 81.6 | 82.3 | 83.0 |
| Riverside-San Bemardino | 1,059.1 | 1,076.5 | 1,081.1 | 1.2 | 1.2 | 1.2 | 89.5 | 94.5 | 93.5 |
| Sacramento | 739.1 | 736.2 | 735.8 | . 4 | . 4 | . 4 | 53.1 | 55.6 | 54.6 |
| Salinas | 129.6 | 129.3 | 129.1 | . 2 | . 2 | . 2 | 6.0 | 6.1 | 6.1 |
| San Diego | 1,239.4 | 1,255.4 | 1,257.2 | . 3 | . 3 | . 3 | 74.0 | 76.1 | 76.1 |
| San Francisco | 1,060.1 | 1,036.8 | 1,037.4 | . 1 | . 1 | . 1 | 45.1 | 42.6 | 41.8 |
| San Jose .... | 984.6 | 952.4 | 950.5 | . 2 | . 2 | . 2 | 45.3 | 41.9 | 40.7 |
| Santa Barbara-Santa Maria-Lompoc ............................ | 167.7 | 167.3 | 167.1 | . 8 | . 8 | . 8 | 8.8 | 8.8 | 8.7 |
| Santa Rosa .............................................................. | 189.9 | 189.9 | 189.8 | . 3 | . 3 | . 3 | 13.2 | 13.4 | 13.1 |
| Stockton-Lodi | 193.4 | 197.1 | 196.5 | . 2 | . 2 | . 2 | 12.2 | 13.0 | 12.7 |
| Vallejo-Fairfield-Napa ............................................... | 177.1 | 178.2 | 176.2 | . 7 | . 7 | . 7 | 13.9 | 13.4 | 13.0 |
| Ventura .................................................................. | 282.4 | 284.1 | 284.5 | . 9 | . 9 | 1.0 | 15.2 | 15.1 | 15.2 |
| Colorado | 2,228.1 | 2,188.3 | 2,196.1 | 14.7 | 15.2 | 15.1 | 162.4 | 161.4 | 154.9 |
| Boulder-Longmont .................................................... | 191.5 | 184.9 | 185.8 | (1) | $\binom{1}{1}$ | $\binom{1}{1}$ | 8.2 | 7.3 | 7.1 |
| Colorado Springs ..................................................... | 248.7 | 245.5 | 244.3 1 | (1) | ( ${ }^{1}$ ) 6 | $\left({ }^{1}\right)$ | 15.4 | 14.7 | 14.9 |
| Denver ........ | 1,164.8 | 1,160.1 | 1,159.1 | 6.2 | 6.6 | 6.7 | 86.5 | 85.2 | 81.5 |
| Connecticut | 1,697.6 | 1,685.3 | 1,688.7 | (1). 9 | ${ }^{1}{ }^{.8}$ | ${ }^{1} .8$ | 64.4 | 64.7 | 63.1 |
| Bridgeport ............................................................... | 186.6 | 180.9 | 180.9 | (1) |  | $\binom{1}{1}$ | 6.6 | 6.3 | 6.0 |
| Danbury .................................................................. | 89.3 | 87.4 | 88.0 | $\binom{1}{1}$ | $\binom{1}{1}$ | $\binom{1}{1}$ | 4.1 | 4.1 | 4.1 |
| Hattord | 616.2 | 604.3 | 604.5 | (1) | (1) | (1) | 22.9 | 22.1 | 21.4 |
| New Haven-Meriden | 265.3 | 265.1 | 265.1 | (1) | (1) | (1) | 10.1 | 10.5 | 10.1 |
| New London-Norwich | 143.4 | 145.0 | 144.7 | $(1)$ | $\binom{1}{1}$ | (1) | 5.2 | 4.7 | 4.6 |
| Stamford-Norwalk . | 209.2 | 203.4 | 204.7 | $\left(\begin{array}{l}1 \\ \text { 2 }\end{array}\right.$ | $\left(\begin{array}{l}1 \\ 1\end{array}\right.$ | $\left(\begin{array}{l}1 \\ \text { 2 }\end{array}\right.$ | 6.5 | 6.4 | 6.3 |
| Waterbury ............................................................... | 86.1 | 85.7 | 85.9 | $\left({ }^{2}\right)$ | (2) | (2) | 3.6 | 3.7 | 3.4 |
| Delaware ................................................................... | 421.5 | 412.8 | 412.4 | (1) | $\left(\begin{array}{l}1 \\ 2\end{array}\right.$ |  | 24.2 | 24.5 | 23.8 |
| Dover ..................................................................... | 56.5 | 56.8 | 56.6 | $\binom{2}{2}$ | $\binom{2}{2}$ | $\binom{2}{2}$ | 2.7 17.7 | 2.8 | 2.7 |
| Wilmington-Newark ................................................... | 330.3 | 323.8 | 324.0 | (2) | (2) | (2) | 17.7 | 17.9 | 17.4 |
| District of Columbla ................................................... | 654.2 | 655.8 | 653.6 | .1 | . 1 | . 1 | 10.4 | 10.1 | 9.9 |
| Washington PMSA ................................................... | 2,822.9 | 2,794.2 | 2,791.6 | 1.0 | 1.3 | 1.2 | 161.5 | 159.8 | 157.9 |
| Florida | 7,249.3 | 7,279.0 | 7,311.1 | 6.3 | 6.1 | 6.1 | 403.7 | 422.3 | 420.4 |
| Daytona Beach ........................................................ | 159.7 | 159.7 | 160.0 | (2) | ${ }^{2}$ ) | ( ${ }^{2}$ ) | 9.1 | 9.5 | 9.5 |
| Fort Lauderdale ........................................................ | 707.4 | 698.9 | 703.0 | (2) 2 | (2) 2 | (2) | 45.4 | 45.7 | 45.7 |
| Fort Myers-Cape Coral | 180.5 | 180.9 | 182.4 | $\binom{2}{2}$ | $\binom{2}{2}$ | (2) | 18.1 | 18.5 | 18.5 |
| Gainesville ................................................................ | 122.9 | 124.7 | 124.3 | $\left({ }^{2}\right)$ | (2) | (2) | 4.3 | 4.3 | 4.3 |
| Jacksonville ............................................................ | 574.9 | 578.6 | 579.4 | (2) | (2) | (2) | 30.4 | 32.3 | 32.0 |
| Lakeland-Winter Haven | 185.7 | 186.2 | 187.2 | 2.2 | 2.2 | 2.2 | 10.8 | 12.3 | 12.4 |
| Melbourne-Titusville-Palm Bay .................................... | 192.0 | 188.4 | 188.3 | (2) | (2) | (2) | 11.7 | 11.3 | 11.3 |
| Miami ..................................................................... | 1,044.6 | 1,057.5 | 1,063.1 | . .5 | (2). 5 | (2) 5 | 36.0 | 38.0 | 38.0 |
| Orando | 909.1 | 911.1 | 913.6 | $\left(\begin{array}{c}2 \\ 2\end{array}\right.$ | $\left(\begin{array}{l}2 \\ \text { 2 }\end{array}\right.$ | $\left(\begin{array}{l}2 \\ 2\end{array}\right.$ | 48.0 | 49.7 | 49.6 |
| Pensacola ............................................................... | 155.8 | 155.3 | 155.8 | $\left(\begin{array}{l}2 \\ \text { 2 }\end{array}\right.$ | $\left(\begin{array}{l}2 \\ \text { 2 }\end{array}\right.$ | (2) | 12.5 | 12.2 | 12.2 |
| Sarasota-Bradenton ................................................. | 286.2 | 281.4 | 282.8 | $\left({ }^{2}\right)$ | $\left(\begin{array}{l}2 \\ \text { ) }\end{array}\right.$ | $(2)$ | 16.7 | 16.0 | 16.2 |
| Tallahassee ............................................................ | 162.7 | 165.9 | 165.8 | ${ }^{2}$ ) | $\left.{ }^{2}\right)$ | (2) | 6.2 | 6.3 | 6.3 |
| Tampa-St. Petersburg-Clearwater ................................ | 1,235.2 | 1,238.3 | 1,240.9 | $.5$ | (2) .4 | (2) 4 | 62.0 | 65.9 | 66.2 |
| West Palm Beach-Boca Raton .................................... | 520.3 | 523.5 | 526.9 | $\left(^{2}\right)$ | (2) | (2) | 33.4 | 33.1 | 33.2 |

See footnotes at end of table.

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 |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Dec. } \\ & 2001 \end{aligned}$ | Nov. 2002 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Dec. } \\ & 2002^{\text {p }} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Dec. } \\ & 2001 \end{aligned}$ | Nov. <br> 2002 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Dec. } \\ & \text { 2002p } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Dec. } \\ & 2001 \end{aligned}$ | Nov. 2002 | $\begin{gathered} \text { Dec. } \\ 2002^{p} \end{gathered}$ |
| Alabama | 334.2 | 327.0 | 327.4 | 95.4 | 92.0 | 91.8 | 442.9 | 437.7 | 439.6 |
| Birmingham | 49.2 | 46.3 | 46.2 | 30.7 | 29.7 | 29.4 | 117.0 | 116.9 | 117.3 |
| Huntsville ... | 33.9 | 32.9 | 32.9 | 4.9 | 4.8 | 4.6 | 38.6 | 37.5 | 37.7 |
| Mobile .. | 25.6 | 25.4 | 25.4 | 12.9 | 11.9 | 11.8 | 59.4 | 59.0 | 59.4 |
| Montgomery | 17.1 | 17.1 | 17.0 | 7.4 | 7.3 | 7.3 | 37.8 | 38.2 | 38.3 |
| Tuscaloosa. | 12.6 | 12.0 | 11.9 | 2.6 | 2.4 | 2.4 | 18.9 | 18.0 | 18.0 |
| Alaska | 7.6 | 9.3 | 7.4 | 26.4 | 26.4 | 26.0 | 58.3 | 58.5 | 58.5 |
| Anchorage ............................................................ | 2.3 | 2.2 | 2.2 | 14.9 | 14.8 | 14.8 | 33.2 | 33.2 | 33.3 |
| Arizona | 202.4 | 190.6 | 191.3 | 109.4 | 104.2 | 104.3 | 551.3 | 546.0 | 552.0 |
| Phoenix-Mesa | 152.6 | 143.0 | 142.7 | 85.2 | 80.9 | 81.1 | 395.6 | 390.5 | 394.5 |
| Tucson .......... | 33.4 | 31.4 | 31.8 | 11.2 | 10.7 | 10.7 | 74.2 | 73.2 | 73.9 |
| Arkansas | 233.1 | 226.0 | 225.5 | 73.8 | 77.0 | 77.3 | 268.2 | 269.3 | 269.1 |
| Fayetteville-Springdale-Rogers | 34.9 | 34.6 | 34.5 | 13.2 | 16.2 | 16.3 | 45.7 | 48.0 | 47.9 |
| Fort Smith .......................... | 27.0 | 26.4 | 26.4 | 6.4 | 6.4 | 6.4 | 20.6 | 20.7 | 20.6 |
| Little Rock-North Little Rock | 30.0 | 27.9 | 27.5 | 21.9 | 21.6 | 21.5 | 73.5 | 72.8 | 73.5 |
| Pine Bluff ............................................................... | 7.7 | 7.2 | 7.2 | 2.1 | 2.2 | 2.2 | 7.4 | 7.2 | 7.3 |
| California | 1,838.2 | 1,783.9 | 1,779.0 | 736.7 | 715.8 | 712.2 | 3,435.7 | 3,420.5 | 3,459.7 |
| Bakerstield | 12.1 | 11.8 | 12.0 | 11.3 | 10.9 | 11.0 | 46.2 | 46.6 | 46.9 |
| Fresno | 30.4 | 30.7 | 30.3 | 14.2 | 14.1 | 14.0 | 74.4 | 73.8 | 74.0 |
| Los Angeles-Long Beach | 595.0 | 577.3 | 576.5 | 248.1 | 248.4 | 249.6 | 927.0 | 915.5 | 922.3 |
| Modesto ........................ | 24.9 | 23.6 | 23.7 | 5.9 | 5.9 | 5.9 | 40.3 | 40.2 | 40.5 |
| Oakland | 117.4 | 113.9 | 113.6 | 63.3 | 61.8 | 61.5 | 241.6 | 239.3 | 240.8 |
| Orange County | 220.6 | 214.6 | 213.2 | 52.6 | 50.6 | 50.6 | 357.9 | 351.7 | 353.7 |
| Riverside-San Bemardino | 123.6 | 124.9 | 124.9 | 53.6 | 52.4 | 52.6 | 266.6 | 269.7 | 273.2 |
| Sacramento | 48.3 | 45.5 | 45.4 | 28.2 | 25.7 | 25.5 | 159.8 | 159.8 | 160.1 |
| Salinas | 10.3 | 9.6 | 9.6 | 4.8 | 4.7 | 4.5 | 33.9 | 34.3 | 34.6 |
| San Diego | 129.8 | 127.3 | 127.3 | 51.5 | 50.5 | 50.5 | 278.7 | 283.6 | 284.9 |
| San Francisco | 62.5 | 60.6 | 60.4 | 73.5 | 71.7 | 71.2 | 220.5 | 215.3 | 217.8 |
| San Jose ....... | 236.2 | 221.3 | 220.4 | 29.7 | 27.3 | 27.4 | 191.6 | 187.2 | 188.3 |
| Santa Barbara-Santa Maria-Lompoc ............................ | 16.0 | 15.2 | 15.3 | 5.0 | 5.0 | 5.0 | 40.5 | 40.3 | 40.7 |
| Santa Rosa ............................................................. | 30.9 | 29.3 | 29.2 | 6.4 | 6.3 | 6.3 | 44.2 | 44.5 | 44.8 |
| Stockton-Lodi | 22.8 | 22.9 | 22.2 | 13.5 | 13.6 | 13.4 | 46.6 | 46.4 | 46.7 |
| Vallejo-Fairfield-Napa | 21.3 | 21.9 | 21.8 | 5.6 | 5.5 | 5.3 | 45.4 | 45.4 | 45.7 |
| Ventura .................... | 40.5 | 40.7 | 40.5 | 11.1 | 10.8 | 10.8 | 67.7 | 68.3 | 69.2 |
| Colorado | 192.5 | 184.2 | 183.6 | 138.5 | 134.2 | 132.3 | 541.4 | 520.4 | 527.1 |
| Boulder-Longmont | 30.8 | 28.2 | 28.4 | 6.0 | 5.6 | 5.5 | 43.9 | 41.3 | 42.0 |
| Colorado Springs ...................................................... | 27.2 | 26.3 | 25.7 | 13.5 | 12.2 | 11.3 | 55.3 | 53.2 | 53.7 |
| Denver ............... | 82.4 | 79.6 | 79.7 | 95.5 | 94.3 | 94.2 | 278.4 | 275.5 | 278.7 |
| Connecticut | 247.3 | 237.5 | 237.2 | 78.2 | 74.7 | 74.9 | 369.9 | 365.9 | 372.0 |
| Bridgeport | 35.5 | 33.4 | 33.4 | 8.1 | 8.2 | 8.2 | 42.4 | 40.6 | 41.1 |
| Danbury . | 17.7 | 17.5 | 17.4 | 3.0 | 3.0 | 3.0 | 21.3 | 20.2 | 20.8 |
| Hantord. | 87.5 | 84.9 | 84.8 | 28.0 | 27.6 | 27.5 | 122.1 | 116.1 | 117.4 |
| New Haven-Meriden | 36.7 | 35.5 | 35.6 | 16.3 | 15.9 | 15.9 | 54.5 | 53.3 | 53.9 |
| New London-Norwich | 22.6 | 22.9 | 22.9 | 6.2 | 6.0 | 6.0 | 28.4 | 29.3 | 29.3 |
| Stamford-Norwalk ... | 23.2 | 22.3 | 22.3 | 9.9 | 9.3 | 9.3 | 44.5 | 42.1 | 43.0 |
| Waterbury ............................................................... | 16.4 | 15.7 | 15.5 | 3.8 | 3.9 | 3.8 | 18.3 | 17.9 | 18.2 |
| Delaware | 55.3 | 52.5 | 52.4 | 16.8 | 16.1 | 16.0 | 93.6 | 91.3 | 91.8 |
| Dover | 6.1 | 5.4 | 5.4 | 2.1 | 2.3 | 2.3 | 12.5 | 12.8 | 13.0 |
| Wilmington-Newark .................................................. | 41.2 | 39.9 | 39.7 | 14.7 | 13.7 | 13.7 | 70.1 | 68.3 | 68.0 |
| District of Columbia | 11.2 | 11.2 | 11.1 | 18.4 | 17.1 | 17.2 | 52.1 | 51.6 | 51.4 |
| Washington PMSA .................................................. | 101.6 | 96.1 | 94.6 | 136.9 | 128.4 | 129.1 | 508.2 | 496.3 | 499.5 |
| Florida ....................................................................... | 454.0 | 443.3 | 442.9 | 359.3 | 348.0 | 354.2 | 1,811.7 | 1,789.7 | 1,811.5 |
| Daytona Beach | 13.1 | 12.4 | 12.4 | 5.7 | 5.9 | 5.9 | 43.6 | 42.4 | 42.6 |
| Fort Lauderdale ........................................................ | 38.0 | 36.0 | 35.9 | 32.4 | 31.6 | 32.0 | 196.3 | 189.0 | 191.9 |
| Fort Myers-Cape Coral .............................................. | 7.3 | 7.2 | 7.1 | 7.3 | 7.5 | 7.6 | 50.9 | 49.7 | 50.7 |
| Gainesville ... | 4.5 | 4.4 | 4.4 | 2.4 | 2.4 | 2.4 | 25.9 | 26.5 | 26.6 |
| Jacksonville | 37.5 | 37.8 | 37.9 | 39.3 | 38.3 | 38.3 | 136.1 | 135.0 | 135.6 |
| Lakeland-Winter Haven ............................................. | 17.9 | 17.5 | 17.5 | 10.5 | 10.3 | 10.3 | 53.7 | 52.1 | 52.9 |
| Melboume-Titusville-Palm Bay .................................... | 23.8 | 22.5 | 22.4 | 5.2 | 5.1 | 5.1 | 46.6 | 44.7 | 45.1 |
| Miami ..................................................................... | 61.0 | 61.7 | 61.6 | 94.9 | 94.4 | 95.6 | 273.5 | 270.0 | 274.5 |
| Oriando .................................................................. | 53.5 | 52.0 | 52.0 | 44.2 | 42.0 | 42.6 | 225.4 | 223.6 | 225.9 |
| Pensacola | 8.8 | 8.8 | 8.9 | 5.9 | 5.9 | 6.0 | 40.1 | 39.5 | 40.0 |
| Sarasota-Bradenton ................................................ | 21.2 | 20.6 | 20.6 | 5.4 | 5.0 | 5.0 | 64.9 | 64.5 | 65.4 |
| Tallahassee ............................................................ | 4.2 | 4.4 | 4.4 | 3.9 | 3.8 | 3.8 | 32.5 | 33.3 | 33.6 |
| Tampa-St. Petersburg-Clearwater ............................... | 85.6 | 83.4 | 83.3 | 55.2 | 52.6 | 53.3 | 275.0 | 273.1 | 275.1 |
| West Palm Beach-Boca Raton .................................... | 28.6 | 28.6 | 28.5 | 18.5 | 18.3 | 18.4 | 132.2 | 128.8 | 131.5 |

See footnotes at end of table.

B-14. Employees on nonfarm payrolis in States and selected areas by major industry - Continued
(In thousands)

| State and area | Finance, insurance, and real estate |  |  | Services |  |  | Government |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Dec. } \\ & 2001 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Nov. } \\ & 2002 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Dec. } \\ 2002^{p} \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Dec. } \\ & 2001 \end{aligned}$ | Nov. $2002$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Dec. } \\ 2002^{p} \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Dec. } \\ & 2001 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Nov. } \\ & 2002 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Dec. } \\ 2002^{p} \end{gathered}$ |
| Alabama | 92.1 | 92.0 | 92.0 | 481.0 | 483.6 | 481.9 | 357.9 | 358.6 | 358.4 |
| Birmingham | 39.3 | 39.5 | 39.5 | 148.1 | 149.5 | 148.3 | 69.8 | 71.1 | 71.2 |
| Huntsville | 5.1 | 5.0 | 5.0 | 56.5 | 55.8 | 55.9 | 40.6 | 41.6 | 41.7 |
| Mobile | 10.7 | 10.7 | 10.7 | 68.4 | 69.4 | 69.4 | 35.1 | 34.7 | 34.5 |
| Montgornery | 9.9 | 9.7 | 9.8 | 46.8 | 47.0 | 46.6 | 37.8 | 37.8 | 37.7 |
| Tuscaloosa ............................................................. | 2.5 | 2.5 | 2.5 | 15.5 | 15.6 | 15.5 | 22.6 | 22.9 | 22.8 |
| Alaska | 12.8 | 12.7 | 12.7 | 71.3 | 73.7 | 74.1 | 80.4 | 82.3 | 82.3 |
| Anchorage ............................................................... | 7.7 | 7.6 | 7.6 | 40.7 | 41.9 | 42.2 | 29.7 | 30.4 | 30.5 |
| Arizona | 152.3 | 148.9 | 149.1 | 705.0 | 714.9 | 716.8 | 394.3 | 409.9 | 403.9 |
| Phoenix-Mesa | 127.9 | 124.1 | 124.3 | 511.8 | 519.3 | 520.9 | 213.0 | 226.3 | 220.0 |
| Tucson .................................................................... | 15.1 | 15.3 | 15.4 | 115.1 | 116.8 | 117.3 | 81.9 | 82.7 | 83.2 |
| Arkansas | 46.4 | 47.1 | 47.2 | 276.8 | 279.5 | 277.1 | 199.3 | 202.1 | 202.1 |
| Fayetteville-Springdale-Rogers | 5.7 | 6.0 | 6.0 | 33.1 | 33.5 | 33.3 | 21.3 | 22.3 | 22.0 |
| Fort Smith .............. | 3.1 | 3.1 | 3.1 | 26.9 | 26.1 | 25.8 | 11.6 | 12.0 | 11.9 |
| Little Rock-North Little Rock | 17.7 | 17.9 | 17.8 | 93.3 | 94.0 | 93.3 | 62.5 | 62.7 | 62.5 |
| Pine Bluff | 1.3 | 1.3 | 1.3 | 8.5 | 8.5 | 8.5 | 8.2 | 8.2 | 8.2 |
| Calfornia | 851.0 | 850.6 | 850.7 | 4,689.7 | 4,694.5 | 4,687.1 | 2,446.6 | 2,504.0 | 2,499.0 |
| Bakersfield | 7.4 | 7.5 | 7.7 | 50.7 | 51.2 | 51.4 | 55.8 | 58.4 | 58.7 |
| Fresno | 14.9 | 14.8 | 15.0 | 79.4 | 79.7 | 79.3 | 76.3 | 78.5 | 78.3 |
| Los Angeles-Long Beach .......................................... | 234.6 | 235.4 | 235.8 | 1,362.9 | 1,368.0 | 1,365.2 | 609.9 | 614.6 | 614.0 |
| Modesto ..................... | 4.9 | 5.1 | 5.2 | 39.4 | 39.9 | 40.4 | 25.5 | 25.7 | 26.0 |
| Oakland | 60.2 | 62.0 | 62.4 | 325.5 | 323.6 | 324.7 | 182.5 | 186.8 | 186.3 |
| Orange County | 113.1 | 114.5 | 114.6 | 452.0 | 450.5 | 450.0 | 155.6 | 160.2 | 159.7 |
| Riverside-San Bemardino | 34.5 | 35.6 | 35.7 | 280.1 | 285.8 | 287.1 | 210.0 | 212.4 | 212.9 |
| Sacramento | 49.2 | 48.2 | 48.2 | 206.6 | 205.6 | 206.6 | 193.5 | 195.4 | 195.0 |
| Salinas | 6.9 | 6.6 | 6.6 | 36.0 | 36.4 | 36.1 | 31.5 | 31.4 | 31.4 |
| San Diego | 71.5 | 72.8 | 72.6 | 413.7 | 421.9 | 422.5 | 219.9 | 222.9 | 223.0 |
| San Francisco | 104.4 | 101.8 | 101.2 | 420.9 | 410.3 | 410.2 | 133.1 | 134.4 | 134.7 |
| San Jose | 33.3 | 32.6 | 32.6 | 350.8 | 342.8 | 342.2 | 97.5 | 99.1 | 98.7 |
| Santa Barbara-Santa Maria-Lompoc | 8.3 | 8.2 | 8.2 | 52.9 | 53.0 | 52.8 | 35.4 | 36.0 | 35.6 |
| Santa Rosa | 10.8 | 10.7 | 10.7 | 55.0 | 56.0 | 56.1 | 29.1 | 29.4 | 29.3 |
| Stockton-Lodi . | 9.5 | 9.9 | 9.9 | 48.9 | 50.1 | 50.2 | 39.7 | 41.0 | 41.2 |
| Vallejo-Fairfield-Napa ................................................ | 7.2 | 7.4 | 7.4 | 47.4 | 47.9 | 46.7 | 35.6 | 36.0 | 35.6 |
| Ventura ................................................................... | 18.4 | 19.3 | 19.4 | 82.0 | 82.1 | 82.3 | 46.6 | 46.9 | 46.1 |
| Colorado | 143.1 | 139.2 | 140.0 | 677.5 | 666.6 | 677.0 | 358.0 | 367.1 | 366.1 |
| Boulder-Longmont | 7.5 | 7.2 | 7.1 | 65.9 | 65.2 | 65.6 | 29.2 | 30.1 | 30.1 |
| Colorado Springs . | 15.1 | 15.6 | 15.8 | 81.3 | 81.0 | 80.3 | 40.9 | 42.5 | 42.6 |
| Denver ................ | 91.1 | 91.8 | 91.4 | 361.3 | 359.2 | 359.5 | 163.4 | 167.9 | 167.4 |
| Connecticut | 142.4 | 140.9 | 140.8 | 541.7 | 542.5 | 543.4 | 252.8 | 258.3 | 256.5 |
| Bridgeport | 12.0 | 11.5 | 11.5 | 60.6 | 59.6 | 59.5 | 21.4 | 21.3 | 21.2 |
| Danbury | 5.6 | 5.5 | 5.5 | 25.4 | 25.0 | 25.1 | 12.2 | 12.1 | 12.1 |
| Hartord | 73.4 | 72.6 | 72.6 | 180.3 | 178.1 | 178.6 | 102.0 | 102.9 | 102.2 |
| New Haven-Meriden | 12.8 | 13.0 | 12.9 | 99.5 | 101.8 | 101.5 | 35.4 | 35.1 | 35.2 |
| New London-Norwich | 3.4 | 3.4 | 3.5 | 36.3 | 37.4 | 37.3 | 41.3 | 41.3 | 41.1 |
| Stamford-Norwalk | 27.9 | 28.0 | 28.2 | 78.1 | 76.3 | 76.6 | 19.1 | 19.0 | 19.0 |
| Waterbury .............. | 3.6 | 3.7 | 3.7 | 27.7 | 28.0 | 28.2 | 12.7 | 12.8 | 13.1 |
| Delaware | 51.8 | 49.8 | 49.2 | 122.4 | 122.3 | 122.1 | 57.4 | 56.3 | 57.1 |
| Dover | 2.3 | 2.4 | 2.4 | 15.0 | 15.2 | 15.2 | 15.8 | 15.9 | 15.6 |
| Wilmingion-Newark .................................................. | 45.6 | 43.8 | 44.1 | 97.8 | 97.8 | 98.0 | 43.2 | 42.4 | 43.1 |
| District of Columbla .................................................... | 33.5 | 33.2 | 33.3 | 308.3 | 313.7 | 311.5 | 220.2 | 218.8 | 219.1 |
| Washington PMSA ................................................... | 153.9 | 152.5 | 152.9 | 1,145.6 | 1,141.1 | 1,138.8 | 614.2 | 618.7 | 617.5 |
| Florida | 458.8 | 459.5 | 459.6 | 2,697.3 | 2,729.1 | 2,735.2 | 1,058.2 | 1,081.0 | 1,081.2 |
| Daytona Beach ......................................................... | 6.5 | 6.6 | 6.6 | 57.1 | 58.3 | 58.6 | 24.6 | 24.6 | 24.4 |
| Fort Lauderdale | 50.7 | 50.1 | 50.1 | 247.3 | 246.5 | 246.7 | 97.1 | 99.8 | 100.5 |
| Fort Myers-Cape Coral | 10.5 | 10.7 | 10.9 | 58.9 | 58.9 | 59.0 | 27.3 | 28.2 | 28.4 |
| Gainesvilie | 6.3 | 6.4 | 6.4 | 37.5 | 37.7 | 37.6 | 42.0 | 43.0 | 42.6 |
| Jacksonville | 58.6 | 58.5 | 58.6 | 203.7 | 207.1 | 207.3 | 68.8 | 69.1 | 69.2 |
| Lakeland-Winter Haven .............................................. | 9.5 | 9.5 | 9.5 | 54.4 | 55.6 | 55.7 | 26.7 | 26.7 | 26.7 |
| Melboume-Titusville-Palm Bay | 6.6 | 6.7 | 6.7 | 70.8 | 70.3 | 69.9 | 27.2 | 27.8 | 27.8 |
| Miami | 67.1 | 66.6 | 66.5 | 358.8 | 366.6 | 367.2 | 152.8 | 159.7 | 159.2 |
| Orlando | 52.4 | 52.6 | 52.5 | 386.8 | 389.5 | 389.3 | 98.3 | 101.2 | 101.2 |
| Pensacola ............................................................... | 6.2 | 6.0 | 6.1 | 52.3 | 52.9 | 52.6 | 29.8 | 29.8 | 29.8 |
| Sarasota-Bradenton .................................................. | 13.1 | 12.9 | 13.0 | 139.5 | 137.0 | 137.1 | 25.4 | 25.4 | 25.5 |
| Tallahassee ............................................................. | 6.4 | 6.5 | 6.4 | 48.5 | 49.8 | 50.0 | 60.8 | 61.6 | 61.1 |
| Tampa-St. Petersburg-Clearwater ................................ | 92.4 | 92.3 | 92.3 | 512.1 | 514.7 | 514.4 | 152.4 | 155.9 | 155.9 |
| West Paim Beach-Boca Raton .................................... | 37.5 | 38.3 | 38.2 | 211.4 | 215.9 | 217.4 | 58.7 | 60.5 | 59.7 |

See footnotes at end of table.

B-14. Employees on nonfarm payrolls in States and selected areas by major industry - Continued
(In thousands)

| State and area | Total |  |  | Mining |  |  | Construction |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Dec. <br> 2001 | Nov. <br> 2002 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Dec. } \\ & 2002^{p} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Dec. } \\ & 2001 \end{aligned}$ | Nov. <br> 2002 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Dec. } \\ & 2002^{p} \end{aligned}$ | Dec. <br> 2001 | Nov. <br> 2002 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Dec. } \\ & 2002^{p} \end{aligned}$ |
| Georgia | 3,924.6 | 3,880.0 | 3,881.0 | 7.9 | 7.3 | 7.4 | 193.9 | 175.9 | 179.2 |
| Abany ... | 56.5 | 55.7 | 55.8 | (1) | (1) | ( ${ }^{1}$ ) | 3.0 | 2.7 | 2.8 |
| Athens. | 74.3 | 75.5 | 75.6 | (1) | (1) | $\left({ }^{1}\right)$ | 3.2 | 3.5 | 3.5 |
| Atlanta | 2,168.3 | 2,144.4 | 2,145.5 | 2.1 | 1.8 | ${ }^{1} 1.8$ | 114.6 | 103.6 | 104.3 |
| Augusta-Aiken | 200.9 | 198.6 | 198.1 | $(1)$ | (1) | $(1)$ | 13.2 | 12.2 | 12.0 |
| Columbus ................................................................... | 121.2 | 118.3 | 118.5 | ( ${ }^{1}$ ) | (1) | $\left({ }^{1}\right)$ | 5.8 | 5.2 | 5.2 |
| Macon | 150.9 | 150.0 | 150.5 | . 7 | . 5 | . 5 | 6.0 | 7.5 | 7.7 |
| Savannah | 136.5 | 138.8 | 139.6 | (1) | (1) | ( ${ }^{1}$ ) | 7.6 | 5.3 | 5.5 |
| Hawaii | 552.0 | 556.7 | 561.1 | (1) | (1) | $\left(\begin{array}{l}1 \\ \text { 1 }\end{array}\right.$ | 24.1 | 24.7 | 25.0 |
| Honolulu .................................................................... | 411.0 | 413.3 | 417.1 | (1) | (1) | (1) | 16.7 | 17.3 | 17.4 |
| Idaho | 571.7 | 568.5 | 565.3 | 1.7 | 1.7 | 1.6 | 36.2 | 33.7 | 32.2 |
| Boise City ..................................................................................................... | 232.6 | 229.3 | 228.6 | (1) | (1) | (1) | 16.4 | 15.3 | 15.0 |
| Illinois | 5,989.7 | 5,946.7 | 5,924.0 | 9.9 | 9.4 | 9.4 | 258.5 | 277.1 | 262.4 |
| Bloomington-Normal | 93.6 | 92.6 | 92.7 | (1) | (1) | (1) | 3.4 | 3.7 | 3.4 |
| Champaign-Urbana | 107.8 | 107.9 | 108.0 | (1) | ( ${ }^{1}$ ) | (1) | 3.6 | 3.8 | 3.6 |
| Chicago | 4,201.1 | 4,166.3 | 4,143.7 | 1.9 | (1) 1.9 |  | 184.4 | 196.2 | 182.8 |
| Davenport-Moline-Rock Island | 181.9 | 183.3 | 181.3 | (1) | (1) | (1) | 7.7 | 9.1 | 8.5 |
| Decatur ........... | 57.0 | 55.0 | 55.1 | (1) | (1) | (1) | 2.9 | 2.8 | 2.8 |
| Kankakee | 44.1 | 44.1 | 43.7 | (1) | (1) | (1) | 1.7 | 2.1 | 1.7 |
| Peoria-Pekin | 173.4 | 173.9 | 173.0 | (1) | $(1)$ | (1) | 8.1 | 8.8 | 8.5 |
| Rockiord | 176.1 | 176.5 | 176.6 | (1) | (1) | (1) | 7.3 | 8.3 | 8.0 |
| Springtield ........................................................... | 114.6 | 115.3 | 115.0 | (1) | (1) | (1) | 5.5 | 6.1 | 5.7 |
| Indiana | 2,937.6 | 2,935.2 | 2,926.7 | 6.6 | 6.9 | 6.9 | 142.8 | 144.5 | 138.4 |
| Bloomington .... | 66.7 | 67.4 | 66.9 | (1) | (1) | (1) | 3.1 | 2.8 | 2.9 |
| Elkhar-Goshen | 116.3 | 120.6 | 121.5 | (1) | ( ${ }^{1}$ ) | (1) | 4.6 | 4.4 | 4.4 |
| Evansville-Henderson | 157.9 | 156.6 | 155.6 | . 9 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 11.1 | 10.4 | 10.1 |
| Fort Wayne | 267.9 | 269.0 | 267.4 | $(1)$ | (1) | (1) | 13.0 | 13.2 | 12.4 |
| Gary ...... | 258.6 | 254.0 | 253.3 | (1) | (1) | (1) | 15.9 | 16.1 | 15.4 |
| Indianapolis ... | 886.5 | 882.7 | 879.5 | (1) | (1) | (1) | 49.2 | 48.9 | 46.0 |
| Kokomo | 50.1 | 49.8 | 49.5 | (1) | (1) | (1) | 1.7 | 1.9 | 1.8 |
| Lafayette .......... | 98.5 | 98.6 | 97.4 | (1) | (1) | (1) | 4.1 | 4.2 | 4.2 |
| Muncie ... | 58.7 | 58.8 | 58.8 | (1) | (1) | (1) | 2.4 | 2.4 | 2.5 |
| South Bend | 134.5 | 132.9 | 132.9 | (1) | (1) | $\left(\begin{array}{l}1 \\ 1\end{array}\right.$ | 6.8 | 6.7 | 6.5 |
| Terre Haute ............................................... | 68.8 | 69.5 | 69.4 | (1) | (1) | $\left({ }^{1}\right)$ | 3.3 | 3.6 | 3.4 |
| lowa | 1,475.7 | 1.478 .9 | 1,473.0 | 2.1 | 2.1 | 2.0 | 60.6 | 69.5 | 64.5 |
| Cedar Rapids | 122.4 | 121.4 | 120.3 | (1) | (1) | $\binom{1}{1}$ | 7.2 | 8.1 | 7.8 |
| Des Moines ... | 290.7 | 292.5 | 293.4 | (1) | (1) | $\left(\begin{array}{l}1 \\ 1\end{array}\right.$ | 14.3 | 17.3 | 16.9 |
| Dubuque | 51.8 | 51.8 | 52.1 | (1) | (1) | (1) | 2.1 | 2.4 | 2.4 |
| Iowa City ..... | 76.4 | 76.9 | 76.4 | (1) | (1) | (1) | 2.5 | 2.5 | 2.5 |
| Sioux City ........................................................... | 66.5 | 67.3 | 67.0 | (1) | $(1)$ | (1) | 2.6 | 3.0 | 3.0 |
| Waterioo-Cedar Falls ............................................... | 73.4 | 72.9 | 72.1 | (1) | ( ${ }^{1}$ ) | ( ${ }^{1}$ ) | 2.3 | 2.6 | 2.4 |
| Kansas | 1,371.8 | 1,374.9 | 1,372.7 | 7.2 | 7.2 | 7.3 | 62.5 | 66.9 | 64.9 |
| Lawrence | 53.1 | 52.8 | 52.5 | (1) | (1) | (1) | 2.5 | 2.6 | 2.7 |
| Topeka .... | 104.7 | 103.3 | 103.1 | $\left({ }^{1}\right)$ | (1) | (1) | 4.8 | 5.0 | 4.8 |
| Wichita ........ | 288.7 | 281.5 | 281.0 | ( ${ }^{1}$ | $\left({ }^{1}\right)$ | ( ${ }^{1}$ | 15.6 | 16.1 | 15.4 |
| Kentucky | 1,831.7 | 1,854.6 | 1,852.9 | 20.7 | 20.4 | 20.2 | 88.8 | 93.1 | 91.9 |
| Lexington | 288.9 | 293.5 | 291.8 | . 3 | . 3 | . 3 | 15.3 | 15.7 | 15.4 |
| Louisville. | 583.8 | 583.4 | 583.7 | . 6 | . 6 | . 6 | 31.6 | 33.0 | 32.8 |
| Owensboro .......................................................... | 45.6 | 46.2 | 46.2 | . 1 | . 2 | . 2 | 3.8 | 3.9 | 3.9 |
| Louislana | 1,952.4 | 1,942.6 | 1,946.5 | 53.3 | 52.6 | 54.0 | 123.1 | 121.8 | 121.8 |
| Alexandria | 56.7 | 57.0 | 57.2 | . 1 | . 1 | . 1 | 4.4 | 4.2 | 4.1 |
| Baton Rouge . | 313.9 | 315.2 | 313.1 | 1.0 | . 9 | . 9 | 35.7 | 35.7 | 35.4 |
| Houma | 80.2 | 81.5 | 81.8 | 6.6 | 7.1 | 7.2 | 3.4 | 3.5 | 3.6 |
| Latayette .......................................................... | 171.6 | 170.3 | 170.0 | 17.0 | 17.1 | 17.5 | 9.3 | 8.7 | 8.6 |
| Lake Charles | 88.6 | 87.0 | 87.4 | . 8 | 8 | 8 | 10.9 | 10.8 | 10.9 |
| Monroe | 75.1 | 75.5 | 75.4 | . 1 | . 1 | . 1 | 3.9 | 4.1 | 4.0 |
| New Orleans. | 629.8 | 626.0 | 625.8 | 12.0 | 11.8 | 12.0 | 30.1 | 30.4 | 29.8 |
| Shreveport-Bossier City ........................................... | 175.0 | 177.1 | 176.7 | 3.4 | 3.3 | 3.4 | 8.6 | 8.8 | 8.6 |
| Maine .................................................................... | 611.7 | 615.5 | 613.6 | . 1 | . 1 | . 1 | 28.9 | 30.7 | 29.1 |
| Lewiston-Aubum | 47.2 | 46.2 | 46.4 | ( ${ }^{2}$ ) | $\left({ }^{2}\right)$ | (2) | 2.3 | 2.2 | 2.2 |
| Portand ................................................................ | 159.0 | 158.1 | 158.7 | $\left({ }^{2}\right)$ | ( ${ }^{2}$ ) | $\left({ }^{2}\right)$ | 7.6 | 8.6 | 8.3 |

See footnotes at end of table.

B-14. Employees on nonfarm payrolis in States and selected areas by major industry - Continued
(in thousands)

| State and area | Manufacturing |  |  | Transportation and public utilities |  |  | Wholesale and retail trade |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Dec. } \\ & 2001 \end{aligned}$ | Nov. <br> 2002 | $\begin{gathered} \text { Dec. } \\ 2002^{p} \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Dec. } \\ & 2001 \end{aligned}$ | Nov. <br> 2002 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Dec. } \\ & \text { 2002p } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Dec. } \\ & 2001 \end{aligned}$ | Nov. <br> 2002 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Dec. } \\ & \text { 2002p } \end{aligned}$ |
| Georgia | 540.8 | 530.1 | 525.0 | 255.3 | 250.3 | 250.4 | 972.9 | 940.2 | 953.6 |
| Abany . | 7.4 | 7.2 | 7.1 | 3.3 | 3.4 | 3.4 | 13.1 | 13.1 | 13.3 |
| Athens ................................................................. | 10.3 | 9.6 | 9.5 | 2.0 | 1.9 | 2.0 | 17.7 | 17.9 | 18.0 |
| Atianta | 210.4 | 204.1 | 203.8 | 182.2 | 177.0 | 176.6 | 570.8 | 542.4 | 546.8 |
| Augusta-Aiken | 27.4 | 27.2 | 27.0 | 17.3 | 16.8 | 16.8 | 43.5 | 42.4 | 42.4 |
| Columbus ...... | 19.6 | 18.6 | 18.6 | 3.7 | 3.9 | 3.9 | 25.6 | 24.5 | 24.6 |
| Macon ...... | 19.6 | 18.3 | 18.5 | 5.6 | 5.1 | 4.9 | 33.9 | 33.4 | 33.5 |
| Savannah ............................................................ | 16.0 | 17.1 | 17.0 | 9.1 | 9.8 | 10.0 | 35.4 | 34.9 | 35.4 |
| Hawaii | 17.7 | 17.1 | 17.0 | 38.3 | 38.9 | 38.6 | 134.8 | 134.8 | 136.6 |
| Honolulu .............................................................. | 13.9 | 13.4 | 13.4 | 29.5 | 29.9 | 29.7 | 97.1 | 96.2 | 97.6 |
| Idaho | 72.8 | 70.7 | 69.9 | 27.8 | 27.5 | 27.5 | 142.3 | 141.9 | 141.1 |
| Boise City | 35.3 | 33.7 | 33.5 | 12.1 | 12.3 | 12.3 | 57.5 | 56.3 | 56.5 |
| Illinois | 893.7 | 875.1 | 870.7 | 350.6 | 344.0 | 343.5 | 1,373.6 | 1,345.5 | 1,354.0 |
| Bloomington-Normal | 7.3 | 7.2 | 7.3 | 2.7 | 2.4 | 2.5 | 19.5 | 19.2 | 19.4 |
| Champaign-Urbana .. | 11.9 | 11.8 | 11.9 | 4.1 | 4.3 | 4.3 | 23.1 | 23.0 | 23.6 |
| Chicago ..... | 596.9 | 587.2 | 584.0 | 257.6 | 249.9 | 248.7 | 952.5 | 933.0 | 940.2 |
| Davenpor-Moline-Rock Island | 29.3 | 29.7 | 28.1 | 10.3 | 10.1 | 10.0 | 48.0 | 46.9 | 47.5 |
| Decatur .. | 12.8 | 11.2 | 11.3 | 4.5 | 4.5 | 4.5 | 13.0 | 13.0 | 13.1 |
| Kankakee | 6.6 | 6.2 | 6.1 | 2.6 | 2.6 | 2.6 | 12.0 | 11.6 | 11.8 |
| Peoria-Pekin | 33.1 | 32.5 | 32.2 | 10.0 | 9.9 | 9.8 | 39.3 | 39.5 | 39.4 |
| Rockford ...... | 44.8 | 44.7 | 44.8 | 8.5 | 8.2 | 8.2 | 38.2 | 38.0 | 38.1 |
| Springfield ................................................................ | 4.2 | 4.1 | 4.2 | 4.9 | 4.9 | 4.8 | 23.7 | 23.8 | 23.9 |
| Indiana | 623.2 | 617.3 | 615.2 | 145.8 | 141.5 | 141.0 | 706.2 | 695.5 | 698.2 |
| Bloomington | 6.1 | 5.8 | 5.7 | 1.7 | 1.6 | 1.6 | 15.7 | 15.6 | 15.7 |
| Elkhar-Goshen | 55.0 | 59.8 | 60.2 | 2.7 | 2.8 | 2.8 | 22.2 | 21.7 | 21.9 |
| Evansville-Henderson .............................................. | 30.8 | 30.1 | 30.1 | 7.7 | 7.6 | 7.5 | 39.2 | 38.0 | 38.0 |
| Fort Wayne .................. | 63.8 | 63.4 | 63.2 | 14.5 | 14.1 | 14.1 | 66.4 | 65.8 | 65.7 |
| Gary ............. | 41.6 | 38.0 | 37.7 | 15.0 | 14.8 | 14.8 | 63.4 | 61.6 | 62.0 |
| Indianapolis ........................................................... | 120.5 | 119.1 | 118.8 | 57.9 | 56.6 | 56.1 | 227.5 | 227.5 | 228.3 |
| Kokomo ..... | 17.9 | 17.8 | 17.6 | 1.2 | 9 | . 9 | 12.0 | 12.1 | 12.2 |
| Latayette | 21.9 | 21.7 | 21.7 | 2.1 | 2.1 | 2.0 | 20.2 | 19.8 | 19.6 |
| Muncie .. | 8.7 | 8.7 | 8.7 | 3.3 | 3.2 | 3.2 | 14.1 | 13.6 | 13.7 |
| South Bend ............................................................... | 20.2 | 20.9 | 20.9 | 5.0 | 4.8 | 4.8 | 33.7 | 33.0 | 32.9 |
| Terre Haute .............................................................. | 11.1 | 11.3 | 11.3 | 2.7 | 2.7 | 2.6 | 19.0 | 18.8 | 19.1 |
| lowa | 246.9 | 245.0 | 244.5 | 71.8 | 71.2 | 71.0 | 354.8 | 350.5 | 351.7 |
| Cedar Rapids | 20.9 | 20.2 | 20.1 | 10.7 | 9.7 | 9.6 | 26.8 | 25.7 | 25.6 |
| Des Moines | 22.9 | 23.0 | 23.2 | 14.7 | 14.5 | 14.5 | 73.9 | 74.2 | 74.4 |
| Dubuque | 10.5 | 10.1 | 10.1 | 1.9 | 1.8 | 1.8 | 12.8 | 12.9 | 12.9 |
| lowa City | 5.5 | 5.6 | 5.5 | 3.3 | 3.5 | 3.5 | 15.2 | 15.1 | 15.0 |
| Sioux City | 14.2 | 14.5 | 14.3 | 3.6 | 3.6 | 3.5 | 16.1 | 15.7 | 15.7 |
| Waterloo-Cedar Falls ............................................... | 14.7 | 14.9 | 14.8 | 2.6 | 2.3 | 2.5 | 17.9 | 17.3 | 17.2 |
| Kansas | 203.5 | 198.8 | 198.7 | 89.9 | 88.6 | 88.1 | 321.7 | 318.2 | 318.8 |
| Lawrence | 5.4 | 5.4 | 5.4 | 2.1 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 12.3 | 11.4 | 11.2 |
| Topeka | 9.4 | 9.3 | 9.3 | 6.0 | 5.5 | 5.4 | 23.2 | 22.7 | 22.8 |
| Wichita ........ | 71.8 | 65.1 | 65.0 | 11.6 | 11.7 | 11.6 | 63.0 | 62.9 | 63.2 |
| Kentucky | 302.0 | 299.8 | 300.8 | 107.9 | 105.3 | 105.5 | 433.1 | 435.8 | 437.8 |
| Lexington | 45.4 | 45.0 | 45.1 | 12.1 | 12.5 | 12.5 | 65.3 | 65.5 | 65.8 |
| Louisville | 84.1 | 83.2 | 83.0 | 46.8 | 44.8 | 45.0 | 139.2 | 137.4 | 138.4 |
| Owensboro ....................................................... | 6.5 | 6.4 | 6.4 | 2.1 | 2.1 | 2.1 | 11.0 | 11.1 | 11.1 |
| Louisiana ............................................................... | 180.1 | 176.5 | 176.3 | 118.0 | 117.0 | 117.1 | 459.1 | 455.7 | 458.9 |
| Alexandria ....................................................... | 3.7 | 3.7 | 3.7 | 3.4 | 3.3 | 3.4 | 13.2 | 13.1 | 13.2 |
| Baton Rouge ....................................................... | 25.0 | 24.5 | 24.5 | 15.0 | 15.3 | 15.2 | 74.9 | 74.6 | 75.4 |
| Houma ............................................................ | 8.1 | 8.2 | 8.2 | 9.5 | 9.4 | 9.3 | 18.6 | 18.8 | 19.0 |
| Latayette. | 12.7 | 12.8 | 12.9 | 10.4 | 9.8 | 9.7 | 44.4 | 44.5 | 44.1 |
| Lake Charles | 10.5 | 10.3 | 10.3 | 4.9 | 4.6 | 4.6 | 20.2 | 19.8 | 20.1 |
| Monroe ....................................................... | 8.2 | 8.2 | 8.2 | 4.4 | 4.2 | 4.2 | 17.0 | 17.3 | 17.4 |
| New Orieans | 45.2 | 44.0 | 43.8 | 40.0 | 39.5 | 39.5 | 157.0 | 157.3 | 157.9 |
| Shrevepor-Bossier City ............................................... | 16.3 | 16.0 | 16.0 | 8.3 | 8.5 | 8.4 | 40.2 | 41.2 | 41.2 |
| Maine .................................................................... | 78.7 | 75.0 | 74.5 | 24.5 | 24.2 | 24.1 | 152.6 | 154.9 | 155.2 |
| Lewiston-Auburn ...................................................... | 6.9 | 6.6 | 6.5 | 1.8 | 1.8 | 1.8 | 12.5 | 11.9 | 12.0 |
| Portand ................................................................... | 13.7 | 12.8 | 12.8 | 7.3 | 7.3 | 7.3 | 46.9 | 45.3 | 46.0 |

See footnotes at end of table.

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

(In thousands)


See tootnotes at end of table.

B-14. Employees on nonfarm payrolls in States and selected areas by major industry - Continued
(In thousands)

| State and area | Total |  |  | Mining |  |  | Construction |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Dec. } \\ & 2001 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Nov. } \\ & 2002 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Dec. } \\ & 2002^{\mathrm{p}} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Dec. } \\ & 2001 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Nov. } \\ & 2002 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Dec. } \\ 2002^{\mathrm{p}} \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Dec. } \\ & 2001 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Nov. } \\ & 2002 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Dec. } \\ 2002^{p} \end{gathered}$ |
| Maryland | 2,495.4 | 2,497.0 | 2,503.8 | 4.7 | 1.6 | 1.6 | 158.7 | 170.5 | 169.6 |
| Battimore PMSA | 1,276.3 | 1,272.4 | 1,276.1 | $\binom{1}{1}$ | $\binom{1}{1}$ | $\left(\begin{array}{l}1 \\ 1\end{array}\right.$ | 73.7 | 76.3 | 76.7 |
| Baltimore City | 404.3 | 399.3 | 401.3 | (1) | ( ${ }^{1}$ ) | (1) | 11.8 | 12.0 | 11.7 |
| Suburban Maryland-D.C. ........................................... | 927.5 | 932.5 | 934.3 | (1) | $\left({ }^{1}\right)$ | (1) | 69.4 | 77.4 | 76.4 |
| Massachusetts ........................................................... | 3,339.8 | 3,298.3 | 3,290.8 | (1.5 | 1.6 | 1.5 | 139.8 | 142.4 | 136.5 |
| Barnstable-Yarmouth | 63.2 | 64.7 | 63.8 | (1) | ( ${ }^{1}$ ) | $\left({ }^{1}\right)$ | 3.6 | 3.6 | 3.6 |
| Boston | 2,045.7 | 2,019.0 | 2,016.4 | . 7 | . 8 | ${ }^{2} .8$ | 80.7 | 83.0 | 79.7 |
| Brockton | 100.7 | 99.3 | 99.5 | $\left(\begin{array}{l}2 \\ 2\end{array}\right.$ | $\left(\begin{array}{l}2 \\ 2\end{array}\right.$ | $\binom{2}{2}$ | 5.3 | 5.4 | 5.4 |
| Fitchburg-Leominster ................................................. | 52.5 | 52.1 | 52.1 | $\binom{2}{2}$ | $\binom{2}{2}$ | $\binom{2}{2}$ | 2.1 | 2.2 | 2.2 |
| Lawrence ................................................................ | 164.5 | 162.6 | 163.0 | $\binom{2}{1}$ | $\binom{2}{1}$ | (2) | 7.1 | 6.8 | 6.6 |
| Lowell | 131.7 | 131.0 | 130.6 | $\left(\begin{array}{l}1 \\ \text { ) }\end{array}\right.$ | $\left({ }^{1}\right)$ | $\binom{1}{2}$ | 6.6 | 7.3 | 7.0 |
| New Bedford | 66.5 | 66.2 | 66.3 | $\left({ }^{2}\right)$ | (2) | (2) | 2.8 | 3.0 | 2.8 |
| Pittsfield .. | 42.4 | 42.4 | 42.5 | . 1 | . 1 | . 1 | 2.0 | 2.0 | 1.9 |
| Springfield | 267.0 | 269.8 | 269.0 | . 1 | . 1 | . 1 | 9.0 | 9.4 | 8.9 |
| Worcester . | 239.4 | 238.0 | 238.9 | . 2 | . 1 | . 1 | 9.1 | 9.3 | 9.0 |
| Michigan | 4,607.2 | 4,587.6 | 4,565.9 | 7.4 | 7.8 | 7.7 | 199.0 | 204.9 | 194.1 |
| Ann Arbor | 292.2 | 294.6 | 293.8 | $\binom{1}{1}$ | (1) | $\binom{1}{1}$ | 12.3 | 13.2 | 12.6 |
| Benton Harbor | 72.8 | 73.1 | 73.0 | ( ${ }^{1}$ ) | (1) | ( ${ }^{1}$ ) | 2.6 | 2.9 | 2.7 |
| Detroit | 2,164.1 | 2,130.4 | 2,125.1 | 1.1 | 1.2 | 1.2 | 85.2 | 85.9 | 80.7 |
| Flint | 167.6 | 161.0 | 160.4 | $\left(\begin{array}{l}1 \\ 1\end{array}\right.$ | $\binom{1}{1}$ | $\binom{1}{1}$ | 7.1 | 6.3 | 6.2 |
| Grand Rapids-Muskegon-Holland | 590.1 | 588.3 | 587.4 | $\binom{1}{1}$ | $(1)$ | $\binom{1}{1}$ | 27.4 | 29.9 | 28.3 |
| Jackson ................................... | 63.9 | 65.0 | 64.7 | $\binom{1}{1}$ | $\binom{1}{1}$ | $\binom{1}{1}$ | 3.0 | 3.3 | 3.2 |
| Kalamazoo-Batte Croek | 220.3 | 219.5 | 218.2 | $\binom{1}{1}$ | $\binom{1}{1}$ | $\binom{1}{1}$ | 9.6 | 10.6 | 10.2 |
| Lansing-East Lansing | 240.1 | 241.2 | 240.3 | $\binom{1}{1}$ | (1) | $\binom{1}{1}$ | 9.2 | 11.2 | 10.6 |
| Saginaw-Bay City-Midland | 181.3 | 177.6 | 176.5 | (1) | $\left({ }^{1}\right)$ | $\left({ }^{1}\right)$ | 9.8 | 10.0 | 9.6 |
| Minnesota | 2,664.4 | 2,670.7 | 2,652.7 | 5.3 | 5.7 | 5.2 | 116.6 | 123.6 | 114.4 |
| Duluth-Superior | 116.7 | 118.0 | 117.4 | 3.0 | 3.0 | 2.9 | 4.2 | 4.8 | 4.3 |
| Minneapolis-St. Paul | 1,751.2 | 1,756.2 | 1,749.5 | $\binom{2}{1}$ | $\binom{2}{1}$ | $\binom{2}{1}$ | 79.0 | 83.8 | 79.3 |
| Rochester | 87.2 | 87.5 | 87.1 | (1) | $\binom{1}{1}$ | $\binom{1}{1}$ | 3.6 | 3.7 | 3.5 |
| St. Cloud . | 96.0 | 94.9 | 94.6 | (1) | ( ${ }^{1}$ ) | (1) | 4.0 | 4.4 | 3.9 |
| Mississippi ................................................................ | 1,132.2 | 1,136.4 | 1,137.6 | ${ }^{1} 5.5$ | 5.3 | 5.2 | 52.5 | 54.7 | 54.9 |
| Jackson .................................................................. | 231.9 | 232.3 | 231.6 | ( ${ }^{1}$ ) | ( ${ }^{1}$ ) | ( ${ }^{1}$ | 12.4 | 12.1 | 12.2 |
| Missouri ..................................................................... | 2,716.6 | 2,688.9 | 2,676.9 | 5.2 | 5.6 | 5.8 | 141.6 | 134.3 | 129.1 |
| Kansas City | 995.9 | 986.2 | 989.6 | $\binom{1}{1}$ | $\binom{1}{1}$ | $\binom{1}{1}$ | 54.0 | 54.5 | 54.5 |
| St. Louis ... | 1,324.9 | 1,304.6 | 1,305.1 | (1) | (1) | $\binom{1}{1}$ | 75.9 | 73.6 | 71.1 |
| Springfield | 170.3 | 173.6 | 172.8 | (1) | ( ${ }^{1}$ ) | ( ${ }^{1}$ ) | 9.1 | 9.6 | 9.7 |
| Montana | 391.0 | 401.0 | 398.1 | 5.3 | 5.4 | 5.5 | 19.6 | 22.5 | 20.8 |
| Billings | 67.5 | 69.0 | 68.8 | (1) | $\binom{1}{1}$ | $\binom{1}{1}$ | 3.5 | 4.0 | 3.7 |
| Missoula | 52.6 | 54.0 | 53.3 | (1) | (1) | (1) | 2.6 | 2.9 | 2.7 |
| Nebraska ................................................................... | 915.8 | 922.3 |  | 1.2 | 1.2 | 1.1 | 40.8 | 42.6 | 41.7 |
| Lincoln .................................................................... | 154.2 | 156.8 | 157.2 | $\binom{1}{1}$ | (1) | $\binom{1}{1}$ | 7.0 | 7.0 | 6.9 |
| Omaha | 428.1 | 424.4 | 423.5 | (1) | (1) | ( ${ }^{1}$ ) | 22.0 | 24.0 | 23.6 |
| Nevada | 1,055.7 | 1,084.0 | 1,081.4 | 9.5 | 8.9 | 8.8 | 90.2 | 94.4 | 93.0 |
| Las Vegas | 780.9 | 804.6 | 802.5 | 1.5 | 1.4 | 1.4 | 72.4 | 75.1 | 74.6 |
| Reno ........ | 198.4 | 202.5 | 202.6 | . 4 | . 4 | . 4 | 15.2 | 16.2 | 15.6 |
| New Hampshire. .......................................................... | 630.9 | 627.5 | 627.9 | (1). 5 | (1). 5 | (1). 5 | 27.8 | 28.1 | 27.4 |
| Manchester ............................................................. | 108.3 | 106.6 | 107.9 | ( ${ }^{1}$ ) | (1) | $\binom{1}{1}$ | 5.2 | 5.2 | 5.2 |
| Nashua ................................................................... | 100.7 | 99.9 | 100.2 | $\binom{1}{1}$ | (1) | $\binom{1}{1}$ | 3.3 | 3.8 | 3.8 |
| Porsmouth-Rochester ................................................. | 127.8 | 126.1 | 125.8 | (1) | (1) | (1) | 4.2 | 4.3 | 4.3 |
| New Jersey ................................................................. | 4,061.6 | 4,043.4 | 4,047.4 | 1.7 | 1.7 | 1.6 | 163.9 | 166.8 | 164.0 |
| Atantic-Cape May ..................................................... | 183.8 | 188.8 | 188.3 | $\binom{1}{1}$ | $\binom{1}{1}$ | $\binom{1}{1}$ | 10.0 | 10.7 | 11.0 |
| Bergen-Passaic ....................................................... | 674.9 | 666.6 | 667.8 | $\binom{1}{1}$ | $\binom{1}{1}$ | $\binom{1}{4}$ | 27.9 | 27.5 | 26.3 |
| Camden | 511.7 | 510.0 | 512.2 | $\binom{1}{1}$ | (1) | $\binom{1}{1}$ | 23.8 | 24.4 | 23.4 |
| Jersey City .............................................................. | 264.8 | 262.9 | 262.9 | $\binom{1}{1}$ | (1) | (1) | 6.1 | 6.1 | 5.7 |
| Middlesex-Somerset-Hunterdon .................................. | 686.4 | 685.0 | 687.2 | (1) | $\binom{1}{1}$ | (1) | 24.6 | 25.0 | 24.9 |
| Monmouth-Ocean .................................................... | 401.8 | 403.6 | 405.4 | $\binom{1}{1}$ | $\binom{1}{1}$ | $\binom{1}{1}$ | 24.3 | 23.5 | 22.4 |
| Newark | 1,028.2 | 1,019.6 | 1,021.8 | (1) | $\binom{1}{1}$ | $\binom{1}{1}$ | 40.8 | 41.4 | 40.6 |
| Trenton | 227.9 | 224.7 | 225.2 | (1) | $\binom{1}{1}$ | (1) | 5.3 | 5.9 | 5.9 |
| Vineland-Millville-Bridgeton ........................................ | 60.4 | 60.2 | 59.9 | ( ${ }^{1}$ ) | ( ${ }^{1}$ ) | ( ${ }^{1}$ ) | 2.4 | 2.3 | 2.2 |

See footnotes at end of table.

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 |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Dec. } \\ & 2001 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Nov. } \\ & 2002 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Dec. } \\ 2002^{p} \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Dec. } \\ & 2001 \end{aligned}$ | Nov. <br> 2002 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Dec. } \\ & 2002^{2} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Dec. } \\ & 2001 \end{aligned}$ | Nov. <br> 2002 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Dec. } \\ & 2002^{p} \end{aligned}$ |
| Maryland | 176.0 | 170.6 | 169.9 | 118.7 | 112.5 | 114.6 | 565.0 | 553.0 | 558.7 |
| Baltimore PMSA | 96.0 | 94.0 | 93.3 | 64.2 | 60.8 | 61.3 | 288.8 | 283.4 | 285.2 |
| Baltimore City | 26.4 | 25.2 | 25.1 | 21.4 | 20.8 | 21.2 | 55.2 | 53.0 | 53.2 |
| Suburban Maryland-D.C. | 43.1 | 40.5 | 40.6 | 39.2 | 38.1 | 39.2 | 203.3 | 198.6 | 200.0 |
| Massachusetts | 411.1 | 396.8 | 395.7 | 140.9 | 137.8 | 137.7 | 755.9 | 730.2 | 735.7 |
| Barnstable-Yarmouth . | 2.5 | 2.5 | 2.5 | 2.9 | 3.1 | 3.0 | 21.6 | 22.3 | 22.2 |
| Boston | 205.5 | 198.0 | 197.3 | 88.1 | 85.6 | 85.7 | 436.5 | 423.8 | 428.4 |
| Brockton | 11.0 | 10.3 | 10.3 | 4.7 | 4.5 | 4.5 | 32.6 | 31.5 | 31.5 |
| Fitchburg-Leominster. | 11.5 | 10.9 | 10.9 | 4.9 | 2.0 | 2.0 | 13.7 | 13.7 | 13.8 |
| Lawrence ........... | 34.9 | 33.3 | 32.9 | 5.8 | 5.6 | 5.6 | 39.2 | 38.9 | 39.4 |
| Lowell ... | 28.1 | 26.1 | 26.0 | 8.0 | 8.4 | 8.4 | 28.6 | 28.4 | 28.5 |
| New Bediord. | 12.4 | 11.8 | 11.8 | 3.1 | 3.0 | 3.0 | 18.3 | 18.1 | 18.3 |
| Pitssield. | 6.2 | 5.9 | 6.0 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 10.3 | 10.1 | 10.2 |
| Springrieid. | 35.0 | 34.5 | 34.0 | 11.6 | 10.3 | 11.0 | 62.9 | 62.2 | 62.6 |
| Worcester ............................................................ | 36.0 | 34.3 | 34.1 | 11.4 | 11.7 | 11.7 | 52.4 | 50.7 | 51.3 |
| Michigan | 918.4 | 907.4 | 907.3 | 180.1 | 178.0 | 177.3 | 1,089.1 | 1,061.8 | 1,065.4 |
| Ann Arbor | 51.7 | 51.6 | 51.8 | 7.0 | 6.6 | 6.6 | 58.7 | 56.7 | 57.3 |
| Benton Harbor | 18.5 | 18.8 | 18.8 | 3.5 | 3.5 | 3.6 | 16.7 | 16.3 | 16.4 |
| Detroit .... | 431.9 | 424.4 | 425.6 | 95.7 | 94.1 | 93.7 | 506.5 | 491.8 | 495.7 |
| Flint | 29.0 | 27.0 | 26.8 | 6.5 | 6.4 | 6.3 | 43.8 | 41.8 | 42.0 |
| Grand Rapids-Muskegon-Holland | 151.5 | 150.2 | 150.4 | 22.1 | 22.1 | 22.1 | 150.0 | 147.6 | 148.3 |
| Jackson | 10.9 | 11.3 | 11.3 | 3.8 | 3.9 | 3.8 | 15.8 | 15.7 | 15.7 |
| Kalamazoo-Battle Creek | 47.5 | 47.8 | 47.9 | 7.7 | 7.7 | 7.7 | 51.0 | 49.7 | 49.5 |
| Lansing-East Lansing .. | 25.2 | 24.4 | 24.4 | 7.0 | 6.9 | 6.9 | 54.1 | 53.1 | 53.1 |
| Saginaw-Bay City-Midland ....................................... | 35.4 | 33.6 | 33.4 | 7.1 | 7.0 | 7.0 | 47.0 | 44.8 | 44.7 |
| Minnesota | 411.9 | 402.3 | 398.7 | 127.9 | 125.0 | 124.7 | 641.4 | 637.1 | 639.7 |
| Duluth-Superior | 7.9 | 7.6 | 7.6 | 8.8 | 8.9 | 8.9 | 28.1 | 27.7 | 27.9 |
| Minneapolis-St. Paul | 262.1 | 258.7 | 257.2 | 89.4 | 89.4 | 88.4 | 419.3 | 413.3 | 415.5 |
| Rochester ............ | 11.6 | 10.8 | 10.5 | 2.8 | 3.0 | 3.0 | 16.2 | 16.0 | 16.2 |
| St. Cloud | 16.8 | 17.2 | 17.2 | 3.6 | 3.6 | 3.6 | 26.5 | 24.8 | 24.8 |
| Mississippi | 208.1 | 206.4 | 207.0 | 57.1 | 55.2 | 55.1 | 254.4 | 250.2 | 252.4 |
| Jackson | 19.3 | 19.4 | 19.4 | 18.2 | 16.6 | 16.2 | 54.6 | 54.7 | 55.1 |
| Missouri | 367.7 | 359.9 | 360.1 | 172.9 | 167.7 | 167.0 | 646.2 | 642.2 | 640.1 |
| Kansas City | 101.3 | 101.3 | 101.4 | 86.5 | 83.7 | 82.6 | 239.8 | 237.7 | 238.5 |
| St. Louis . | 173.3 | 167.4 | 167.1 | 88.1 | 83.9 | 83.8 | 315.0 | 306.2 | 308.0 |
| Springtield ........................................................... | 20.9 | 20.4 | 20.3 | 12.4 | 11.5 | 11.7 | 47.1 | 50.1 | 49.4 |
| Montana | 23.8 | 23.5 | 23.0 | 21.8 | 21.6 | 21.7 | 102.0 | 103.1 | 103.6 |
| Billings ... | 3.4 | 3.4 | 3.4 | 4.5 | 4.5 | 4.6 | 20.7 | 21.2 | 21.2 |
| Missoula ............... | 3.2 | 3.1 | 3.1 | 3.3 | 3.3 | 3.3 | 14.4 | 14.6 | 14.6 |
| Nebraska | 115.1 | 112.9 | 112.6 | 57.5 | 58.3 | 58.5 | 216.8 | 217.6 | 218.0 |
| Lincoln | 16.9 | 16.9 | 16.9 | 8.4 | 8.4 | 8.4 | 32.9 | 33.0 | 33.3 |
| Omaha ................. | 37.5 | 36.9 | 36.9 | 31.4 | 31.2 | 31.4 | 104.1 | 101.6 | 102.0 |
| Nevada | 45.5 | 46.3 | 46.1 | 56.6 | 56.8 | 56.7 | 227.2 | 231.5 | 233.2 |
| Las Vegas. | 25.4 | 26.1 | 26.1 | 42.8 | 42.6 | 42.5 | 171.3 | 175.2 | 176.4 |
| Reno ........ | 14.4 | 14.6 | 14.6 | 12.3 | 12.6 | 12.6 | 45.2 | 45.4 | 45.6 |
| New Hampshire | 101.5 | 98.4 | 98.4 | 21.6 | 20.8 | 20.7 | 168.5 | 167.6 | 168.6 |
| Manchester ...................................................... | 13.2 | 12.7 | 12.7 | 6.8 | 6.3 | 6.5 | 27.6 | 27.0 | 27.7 |
| Nashua | 28.1 | 27.6 | 27.4 | 2.4 | 1.8 | 1.8 | 26.2 | 25.5 | 26.0 |
| Portsmouth-Rochester | 17.4 | 17.0 | 17.1 | 4.3 | 4.2 | 4.1 | 34.8 | 33.5 | 33.7 |
| New Jersey ............................................................. | 438.4 | 421.0 | 419.3 | 267.8 | 261.4 | 261.0 | 950.8 | 942.2 | 953.8 |
| Atlantic-Cape May | 5.5 | 5.4 | 5.3 | 6.5 | 6.5 | 6.5 | 38.0 | 39.5 | 39.4 |
| Bergen-Passaic ................................................ | 92.5 | 89.6 | 88.9 | 37.3 | 36.2 | 35.9 | 185.0 | 184.8 | 189.1 |
| Camden. | 52.6 | 50.6 | 50.6 | 23.4 | 23.0 | 23.4 | 136.9 | 134.8 | 137.3 |
| Jersey City | 23.1 | 23.3 | 22.8 | 33.2 | 30.5 | 30.5 | 54.8 | 55.0 | 55.8 |
| Middlesex-Somerset-Hunterdon ................................ | 90.0 | 87.8 | 88.7 | 48.4 | 47.4 | 47.0 | 162.7 | 158.1 | 160.6 |
| Monmouth-Ocean ............................................. | 18.6 | 18.0 | 18.0 | 21.9 | 22.4 | 22.4 | 105.9 | 106.9 | 109.1 |
| Newark | 125.6 | 118.0 | 118.0 | 82.3 | 80.4 | 80.2 | 211.4 | 209.4 | 212.5 |
| Trenton. | 16.8 | 16.4 | 16.1 | 8.2 | 8.4 | 8.4 | 38.6 | 38.5 | 39.6 |
| Vineland-Millville-Bridgeton | 10.6 | 10.3 | 10.2 | 3.4 | 3.4 | 3.4 | 13.6 | 13.6 | 13.7 |

See footnotes at end of table.

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 |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Dec. } \\ & 2001 \end{aligned}$ | Nov. <br> 2002 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Dec. } \\ & \text { 2002p } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Dec. } \\ & 2001 \end{aligned}$ | Nov. <br> 2002 | $\begin{gathered} \text { Dec. } \\ 2002^{p} \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Dec. } \\ & 2001 \end{aligned}$ | Nov. $2002$ | $\begin{aligned} & \mathrm{Dec} . \\ & 2002^{p} \end{aligned}$ |
| Maryland. | 143.4 | 141.7 | 142.7 | 861.7 | 870.1 | 872.6 | 470.2 | 477.0 | 474.1 |
| Baltimore PMSA ... | 77.2 | 77.2 | 77.5 | 452.9 | 455.6 | 458.5 | 223.5 | 225.1 | 223.6 |
| Baltimore City ...... | 32.2 | 31.6 | 31.5 | 171.4 | 172.4 | 173.1 | 85.9 | 84.3 | 85.5 |
| Suburban Maryland-D.C. ..................................... | 53.9 | 52.9 | 53.0 | 327.3 | 330.0 | 330.5 | 191.3 | 195.0 | 194.6 |
| Massachusetts | 232.6 | 232.7 | 232.7 | 1,219.5 | 1,220.9 | 1,215.8 | 438.5 | 435.9 | 435.2 |
| Barnstable-Yamouth | 3.6 | 3.8 | 3.8 | 20.2 | 21.0 | 20.5 | 8.8 | 8.4 | 8.2 |
| Boston ................... | 173.3 | 172.4 | 172.3 | 815.9 | 811.7 | 809.4 | 245.0 | 243.7 | 242.8 |
| Brockton .......... | 3.4 | 3.6 | 3.6 | 26.0 | 26.2 | 26.3 | 17.7 | 17.8 | 17.9 |
| Fitchburg-Leominster ..................................... | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 13.1 | 13.1 | 12.9 | 8.7 | 8.7 | 8.8 |
| Lawrence .......................................................... | 6.6 | 6.2 | 6.3 | 50.9 | 51.1 | 51.4 | 20.0 | 20.7 | 20.8 |
| Lowell | 4.0 | 4.1 | 4.1 | 39.4 | 39.6 | 39.4 | 17.0 | 17.1 | 17.2 |
| New Bedford | 2.0 | 2.1 | 2.1 | 17.0 | 16.9 | 17.0 | 10.9 | 11.3 | 11.3 |
| Pittsfeld ....... | 2.0 | 2.1 | 2.1 | 14.9 | 15.0 | 15.0 | 5.4 | 5.7 | 5.7 |
| Springlield ............................................................ | 14.5 | 15.0 | 15.1 | 83.6 | 85.7 | 85.2 | 50.3 | 52.6 | 52.1 |
| Worcester ............................................................. | 14.5 | 14.8 | 15.1 | 81.3 | 82.6 | 83.0 | 34.5 | 34.5 | 34.6 |
| Michigan | 210.0 | 212.6 | 212.6 | 1,290.1 | 1,296.9 | 1,293.2 | 713.1 | 718.2 | 708.3 |
| Ann Arbor | 10.6 | 10.8 | 10.6 | 73.0 | 73.8 | 73.5 | 78.9 | 81.9 | 81.4 |
| Benton Harbor | 2.5 | 2.4 | 2.4 | 19.3 | 19.4 | 19.4 | 9.7 | 9.8 | 9.7 |
| Detroit .... | 111.5 | 113.0 | 113.5 | 688.1 | 675.4 | 673.9 | 244.1 | 244.6 | 240.8 |
| Flint ... | 6.2 | 6.0 | 5.9 | 48.4 | 47.5 | 47.2 | 26.6 | 26.0 | 26.0 |
| Grand Rapids-Muskegon-Holland ......... | 23.7 | 22.9 | 22.8 | 154.8 | 153.5 | 154.1 | 60.6 | 62.1 | 61.4 |
| Jackson ............................................................. | 2.0 | 2.0 | 2.0 | 17.2 | 18.1 | 18.0 | 11.2 | 10.7 | 10.7 |
| Kalamazoo-Battle Creek ...................................... | 9.8 | 9.8 | 9.8 | 57.3 | 58.1 | 57.4 | 37.4 | 35.8 | 35.7 |
| Lansing-East Lansing ... | 15.3 | 15.7 | 15.7 | 59.9 | 60.5 | 60.7 | 69.4 | 69.4 | 68.9 |
| Saginaw-Bay City-Midland | 7.1 | 7.1 | 7.2 | 50.5 | 50.8 | 51.0 | 24.4 | 24.3 | 23.6 |
| Minnesota | 164.9 | 166.2 | 165.7 | 783.4 | 791.8 | 790.2 | 413.0 | 419.0 | 414.1 |
| Duluth-Superior | 4.6 | 4.7 | 4.8 | 35.6 | 36.6 | 36.6 | 24.5 | 24.7 | 24.4 |
| Minneapolis-St. Paul ............................................... | 131.7 | 132.5 | 132.3 | 526.6 | 528.5 | 528.1 | 242.5 | 249.4 | 248.1 |
| Rochester ............................................................. | 2.3 | 2.3 | 2.3 | 42.7 | 43.5 | 43.8 | 8.0 | 8.2 | 7.8 |
| St. Cloud .............................................................. | 3.6 | 3.8 | 3.8 | 27.3 | 27.2 | 27.3 | 14.2 | 13.9 | 14.0 |
| Mississippi | 43.8 | 41.3 | 41.4 | 269.0 | 273.6 | 272.3 | 241.8 | 249.7 | 249.3 |
| Jackson ...................................................................... | 14.7 | 14.2 | 14.3 | 63.2 | 65.3 | 65.0 | 49.5 | 50.0 | 49.4 |
| Missouri ............................................................... | 170.1 | 166.8 | 166.7 | 776.2 | 775.8 | 773.4 | 436.7 | 436.6 | 434.7 |
| Kansas City ......................................................... | 71.0 | 70.2 | 70.0 | 302.9 | 303.1 | 306.5 | 140.4 | 135.7 | 136.1 |
| St. Louis ............................................................ | 85.0 | 85.9 | 86.5 | 423.7 | 424.4 | 425.7 | 163.9 | 163.2 | 162.9 |
| Springtield | 9.1 | 9.2 | 9.2 | 48.9 | 48.8 | 48.8 | 22.8 | 24.0 | 23.7 |
| Montana | 18.3 | 18.7 | 19.0 | 115.2 | 118.1 | 117.8 | 85.0 | 88.1 | 86.7 |
| Billings ...... | 3.4 | 3.5 | 3.5 | 23.5 | 24.1 | 24.0 | 8.5 | 8.3 | 8.4 |
| Missoula .............................................................. | 2.2 | 2.2 | 2.2 | 16.7 | 17.2 | 17.0 | 10.2 | 10.7 | 10.4 |
| Nebraska | 62.2 | 63.3 | 63.0 | 264.0 | 264.7 | 264.1 | 158.2 | 161.7 | 161.2 |
| Lincoln | 11.4 | 12.4 | 12.3 | 41.7 | 42.2 | 42.4 | 35.9 | 36.9 | 37.0 |
| Omaha ................................................................................ | 36.2 | 34.7 | 34.7 | 143.6 | 141.8 | 141.6 | 53.3 | 54.2 | 53.3 |
| Nevada | 50.2 | 52.0 | 52.2 | 445.2 | 458.0 | 455.0 | 131.3 | 136.1 | 136.4 |
| Las Vegas ............................................................. | 38.5 | 40.1 | 40.3 | 342.6 | 353.4 | 350.4 | 86.4 | 90.7 | 90.8 |
| Reno .................................................................... | 9.2 | 9.4 | 9.4 | 75.4 | 77.3 | 77.5 | 26.3 | 26.6 | 26.9 |
| New Hampshire ...................................................... | 33.8 | 34.2 | 34.2 | 190.1 | 189.1 | 189.7 | 87.1 | 88.8 | 88.4 |
| Manchester ........................................................ | 8.2 | 8.4 | 8.4 | 35.3 | 34.7 | 35.0 | 12.0 | 12.3 | 12.4 |
| Nashua ............................................................. | 6.2 | 6.3 | 6.3 | 24.4 | 24.9 | 24.6 | 10.1 | 10.0 | 10.3 |
| Portsmouth-Rochester .......................................... | 6.4 | 6.2 | 6.3 | 36.4 | 35.4 | 35.2 | 24.3 | 25.5 | 25.1 |
| New Jersey ............................................................ | 278.6 | 275.1 | 276.1 | 1,342.3 | 1,351.7 | 1,348.9 | 618.1 | 623.5 | 622.7 |
| Atlantic-Cape May ........................................................................ | 5.8 | 6.1 | 6.0 | 87.0 | 89.3 | 88.7 | 31.0 | 31.3 | 31.4 |
| Bergen-Passaic ..................................................... | 36.9 | 34.7 | 34.8 | 218.0 | 215.4 | 215.0 | 77.3 | 78.4 | 77.8 |
| Camden ........................................................... | 29.3 | 30.0 | 30.1 | 160.6 | 161.7 | 162.5 | 85.1 | 85.5 | 84.9 |
| Jersey City. | 39.7 | 39.5 | 39.4 | 68.6 | 68.7 | 68.9 | 39.3 | 39.8 | 39.8 |
| Middlesex-Somerset-Hunterdon | 48.9 | 46.6 | 47.1 | 223.7 | 229.3 | 229.1 | 88.1 | 90.8 | 89.8 |
| Monmouth-Ocean | 20.5 | 20.7 | 20.7 | 143.1 | 143.7 | 144.8 | 67.5 | 68.4 | 68.0 |
| Newark ........................................................... | 81.0 | 80.4 | 80.1 | 338.4 | 338.7 | 338.9 | 148.7 | 151.3 | 151.5 |
| Trenton ................................................................ | 13.8 | 13.8 | 13.7 | 83.4 | 82.7 | 82.8 | 61.8 | 59.0 | 58.7 |
| Vineland-Millville-Bridgeton ........................................ | 1.9 | 2.0 | 2.0 | 13.4 | 13.3 | 13.2 | 15.1 | 15.3 | 15.2 |

See footnotes at end of table.

B-14. Employees on nonfarm payrolis in States and selected areas by major industry - Continued
(In thousands)

| State and area | Total |  |  | Mining |  |  | Construction |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Dec. } \\ & 2001 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Nov. } \\ & 2002 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Dec. } \\ 2002^{p} \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Dec. } \\ & 2001 \end{aligned}$ | Nov. 2002 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Dec. } \\ & 2002^{p} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Dec. } \\ & 2001 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Nov. } \\ & 2002 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Dec. } \\ 2002^{\mathrm{p}} \end{gathered}$ |
| New Mexico | 763.8 | 769.7 | 769.8 | 16.1 | 14.3 | 14.2 | 45.5 | 44.8 | 44.0 |
| Albuquerque | 362.9 | 360.5 | 361.5 | (1) | (1) | (1) | 23.4 | 22.1 | 21.7 |
| Las Cruces. | 58.8 | 60.3 | 60.1 | (1) | $\left(\begin{array}{l}1 \\ 1\end{array}\right.$ | (1) | 3.1 | 3.3 | 3.3 |
| Santa Fe | 75.6 | 77.8 | 78.1 | $\left({ }^{1}\right)$ | ( ${ }^{1}$ ) | ( ${ }^{1}$ ) | 4.3 | 4.3 | 4.1 |
| New York | 8,679.0 | 8,627.0 | 8,634.2 | 4.6 | 5.3 | 4.7 | 336.5 | 350.6 | 340.4 |
| Albany-Schenectady-Troy ........................................ | 467.4 | 469.8 | 469.0 | . 6 | . 7 | . 5 | 17.3 | 18.8 | 17.7 |
| Binghamton ............................................................ | 118.0 | 116.1 | 115.2 | (1) | (1) | ( ${ }^{1}$ ) | 3.9 | 4.4 | 4.0 |
| Buffalo-Niagara Falls | 560.9 | 560.6 | 558.7 | $\binom{1}{1}$ | (1) | $\binom{1}{1}$ | 19.3 | 20.9 | 20.3 |
| Dutchess County . | 119.1 | 119.6 | 119.2 | $\left(\begin{array}{l}1 \\ 1\end{array}\right.$ | ( ${ }^{1}$ ) | (1) | 5.4 | 5.7 | 5.5 |
| Elmira ............... | 43.7 | 42.5 | 42.6 | $\binom{1}{1}$ | (1) | $\binom{1}{1}$ | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.8 |
| Glens Falls | 49.9 | 49.6 | 49.2 | (1) | (1) | (1) | 2.0 | 2.1 | 2.0 |
| Nassau-Suffolk | 1,253.7 | 1,243.8 | 1,250.0 | $\binom{1}{1}$ | (1) | (1) | 64.1 | 64.7 | 63.6 |
| New York PMSA | 4,256.0 | 4,200.7 | 4,210.9 | ( ${ }^{1}$ ) | (1) | ( ${ }^{1}$ ) | 160.2 | 157.9 | 156.1 |
| New York City . | 3,689.0 | 3,635.7 | 3,645.6 | (1) 2 | ${ }^{1} .2$ | ${ }^{1}$. 2 | 126.0 | 123.5 | 122.3 |
| Newburgh ....... | 134.8 | 135.2 | 135.0 | (1) | (1) | ( ${ }^{1}$ ) | 5.7 | 5.9 | 5.9 |
| Rochester | 552.4 | 547.9 | 545.7 | . 5 | . 4 | . 4 | 20.3 | 20.8 | 19.8 |
| Rockland County | 113.1 | 112.5 | 113.0 | (1) | (1) | $\left(\begin{array}{l}1 \\ 1\end{array}\right.$ | 5.6 | 5.5 | 5.4 |
| Syracuse | 355.4 | 355.5 | 354.3 | (1) | (1) | (1) | 13.8 | 15.5 | 14.5 |
| Utica-Rome | 136.1 | 135.4 | 135.3 | (1) | $\binom{1}{1}$ | (1) | 3.3 | 3.6 | 3.3 |
| Westchester County | 429.8 | 428.6 | 428.4 | ( ${ }^{1}$ ) | ( ${ }^{1}$ ) | ( ${ }^{1}$ ) | 26.2 | 26.4 | 26.0 |
| North Carolina | 3,921.6 | 3,923.3 | 3,917.2 | 3.9 | 4.0 | 4.0 | 225.9 | 221.1 | 220.2 |
| Asheville | 113.1 | 115.8 | 115.7 | $\binom{1}{1}$ | $\binom{1}{1}$ | (1) | 7.4 | 7.4 | 7.4 |
| Charlotte-Gastonia-Rock Hill | 839.9 | 857.9 | 854.5 | (1) | $\binom{1}{1}$ | (1) | 54.7 | 53.5 | 53.3 |
| Greensboro--Winston-Salem--High Point . | 658.9 | 652.6 | 656.8 | (1) | (1) | $\binom{1}{1}$ | 33.5 | 32.4 | 32.1 |
| Raleigh-Durham-Chapel Hill ..................... | 704.0 | 704.2 | 704.5 | (1) | (1) | (1) | 42.5 | 41.1 | 40.4 |
| North Dakota | 332.4 | 333.2 | 332.4 | 3.7 | 3.6 | 3.6 | 13.9 | 15.4 | 13.6 |
| Bismarck | 53.0 | 53.3 | 53.5 | (1) | (1) | $\binom{1}{1}$ | 2.7 | 3.0 | 2.8 |
| Fargo-Moorhead | 105.3 | 105.8 | 105.5 | $\binom{1}{1}$ | (1) | (1) | 5.2 | 6.0 | 5.4 |
| Grand Forks ....... | 49.7 | 49.9 | 49.8 | (1) | (1) | ( ${ }^{1}$ ) | 2.2 | 2.5 | 2.2 |
| Ohio .......................................................................... | 5,600.1 | 5,559.1 | 5,558.5 | 12.7 | 12.3 | 12.3 | 233.0 | 239.5 | 229.7 |
| Akron | 328.4 | 330.7 | 330.6 | . 6 | . 6 | . 6 | 13.8 | 14.4 | 14.3 |
| Canton-Massillon | 188.8 | 189.2 | 189.0 | . 6 | . 6 | . 6 | 8.7 | 8.8 | 8.4 |
| Cincinnati | 886.0 | 881.3 | 880.3 | 8 | . 7 | . 8 | 40.9 | 40.6 | 39.2 |
| Cleveland-Lorain-Elyria | 1,158.4 | 1,153.8 | 1,151.2 | . 8 | . 8 | . 8 | 45.2 | 48.5 | 46.5 |
| Columbus | 892.0 | 891.4 | 889.5 | . 7 | . 6 | . 6 | 38.6 | 41.6 | 38.9 |
| Dayton-Springfield | 481.3 | 478.1 | 477.4 | . 2 | . 2 | . 2 | 17.1 | 16.8 | 16.4 |
| Hamilton-Middletown | 135.5 | 134.2 | 134.4 | $\binom{1}{1}$ | $\binom{1}{1}$ | $\binom{1}{1}$ | 8.5 | 8.7 | 8.5 |
| Lima. | 79.3 | 78.0 | 78.8 | (1) | $\binom{1}{1}$ | ( ${ }^{1}$ ) | 36 | 3.4 | 3.4 |
| Mansfield | 80.1 | 79.8 | 79.9 | ( ${ }^{1}$ ) | ( ${ }^{1}$ ) | ( ${ }^{1}$ ) | 2.7 | 2.9 | 2.8 |
| Steubenville-Weiton | 50.4 | 50.3 | 49.7 | . 4 | . 3 | . 2 | 1.8 | 2.3 | 2.2 |
| Toledo. | 328.5 | 328.0 | 326.8 | . 2 | . 2 | . 2 | 15.8 | 16.8 | 15.6 |
| Youngstown-Warren | 240.5 | 236.3 | 236.4 | . 5 | . 5 | . 5 | 10.1 | 10.1 | 10.2 |
| Oklahoma | 1.527 .5 | 1,534.2 | 1,532.6 | 31.1 | 32.3 | 32.0 | 64.8 | 67.0 | 66.3 |
| Enid | 23.6 | 23.7 | 23.7 | . 7 | . 6 | . 6 | . 8 | . 8 | . 8 |
| Lawton. | 39.4 | 39.7 | 39.8 | . 1 | . 1 | . 1 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 |
| Oklahoma City | 547.4 | 553.1 | 553.5 | 7.5 | 7.6 | 7.6 | 23.9 | 25.4 | 25.2 |
| Tulsa .............. | 410.6 | 411.0 | 411.0 | 6.1 | 5.7 | 5.7 | 20.0 | 21.3 | 21.4 |
| Oregon | 1,591.4 | 1,602.9 | 1,595.9 | 1.6 | 1.6 | 1.6 | 72.8 | 75.3 | 73.7 |
| Eugene-Springfield | 143.4 | 146.0 | 146.0 | . 2 | . 2 | . 1 | 6.3 | 6.5 | 6.2 |
| Mediord-Ashland ... | 76.2 | 77.1 | 76.5 | . 1 | . 1 | . 1 | 3.6 | 4.0 | 4.0 |
| Portland-Vancouver | 960.2 | 954.6 | 951.8 | . 8 | . 8 | . 8 | 50.4 | 51.6 | 50.4 |
| Salem .................................................................... | 136.4 | 138.4 | 137.2 | . 3 | . 3 | . 2 | 6.7 | 6.4 | 6.3 |
| Pennsylvania | 5,709.1 | 5,689.6 | 5,674.6 | 18.9 | 19.2 | 18.6 | 242.1 | 254.6 | 243.9 |
| Allentown-Bethlehem-Easton | 289.5 | 285.5 | 285.9 | $\binom{1}{1}$ | $\binom{1}{1}$ | $\binom{1}{1}$ | 12.8 | 12.8 | 12.5 |
| Altoona | 60.3 | 60.4 | 60.4 | $\binom{1}{1}$ | $(1)$ | $\left(\begin{array}{l}1 \\ \text { 1 }\end{array}\right.$ | 2.7 | 2.9 | 2.8 |
| Erie | 134.6 | 134.8 | 133.8 | (1) | $\left(\begin{array}{l}1 \\ \hline\end{array}\right.$ | $\binom{1}{1}$ | 4.8 | 5.5 | 5.1 |
| Harrisburg-Lebanon-Carlisle | 365.5 | 364.7 | 364.3 | $\binom{1}{1}$ | (1) | $\binom{1}{1}$ | 13.7 | 13.8 | 13.5 |
| Johnstown ........................ | 86.9 | 86.1 | 86.0 | (1) | (i) | $\binom{1}{1}$ | 4.1 | 4.5 | 4.1 |
| Lancaster ... | 229.8 | 231.7 | 232.5 | (1) | (1) | (1) | 14.6 | 14.8 | 14.7 |
| Philadelphia PMSA | 2,432.6 | 2,413.7 | 2,421.2 | $\binom{1}{1}$ | (1) | $\binom{1}{1}$ | 105.8 | 107.2 | 105.7 |
| Philadelphia City . | 692.6 | 690.0 | 689.7 | ( ${ }^{1}$ | (1) | ( ${ }^{1}$ ) | 11.9 | 11.6 | 11.4 |
| Pittsburgh | 1,130.8 | 1,134.3 | 1,126.3 | ${ }^{1} 4.0$ | ${ }^{1} 3.8$ | ${ }^{1} 3.8$ | 52.1 | 58.0 | 53.2 |
| Reading ................................................................. | 172.3 | 170.9 | 171.1 | $\binom{1}{1}$ | (1) | $\left({ }^{1}{ }^{1}\right.$ | 8.4 | 8.6 | 8.4 |
| Scranton--Wilkes-Barre--Hazleton ............................... | 286.7 | 284.2 | 282.3 | (1) | (1) | (1) | 11.3 | 11.4 | 10.7 |
| Sharon | 50.4 | 50.6 | 50.2 | $\binom{1}{1}$ | $\binom{1}{1}$ | $\binom{1}{1}$ | 1.6 | 1.8 | 1.5 |
| State College . | 71.4 | 74.8 | 71.8 | $\binom{1}{1}$ | (1) | $(1)$ | 2.4 | 2.5 | 2.3 |
| Williamsport ... | 55.7 | 55.6 | 55.4 | $\binom{1}{1}$ | (1) | $\binom{1}{1}$ | 1.9 | 2.0 | 1.9 |
| York.. | 171.0 | 168.8 | 169.1 | ( ${ }^{1}$ ) | (1) | (1) | 9.9 | 10.1 | 9.8 |

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 |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Dec. } \\ & 2001 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Nov. } \\ & 2002 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Dec. } \\ 2002^{\text {p }} \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Dec. } \\ & 2001 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Nov. } \\ & 2002 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Dec. } \\ & \text { 2002p } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Dec. } \\ & 2001 \end{aligned}$ | Nov. <br> 2002 | $\begin{gathered} \text { Dec. } \\ 2002^{p} \end{gathered}$ |
| New Mexico | 42.1 | 39.3 | 39.1 | 37.7 | 35.7 | 35.6 | 175.7 | 177.6 | 178.6 |
| Albuquerque ..................................................... | 28.0 | 25.4 | 25.3 | 20.4 | 19.3 | 19.5 | 85.9 | 85.6 | 86.5 |
| Las Cruces ....................................................... | 3.2 | 3.3 | 3.3 | 2.1 | 2.1 | 2.1 | 12.3 | 12.3 | 12.5 |
| Santa Fe .............................................................. | 1.8 | 1.7 | 1.7 | 1.1 | 1.1 | 1.1 | 15.3 | 15.6 | 16.0 |
| New York | 820.0 | 789.3 | 783.5 | 430.9 | 420.2 | 420.0 | 1,786.3 | 1,750.1 | 1,772.6 |
| Albany-Schenectady-Troy | 35.4 | 34.4 | 34.2 | 20.1 | 20.1 | 20.2 | 99.1 | 98.3 | 99.8 |
| Binghamton ................... | 21.4 | 18.7 | 18.7 | 5.3 | 5.4 | 5.4 | 25.6 | 25.4 | 25.4 |
| Buffalo-Niagara Falls ......................................... | 82.9 | 78.8 | 78.7 | 27.9 | 26.6 | 26.6 | 133.4 | 131.3 | 132.9 |
| Dutchess County .................................................... | 17.7 | 17.2 | 17.3 | 4.8 | 4.8 | 4.8 | 24.0 | 23.6 | 24.1 |
| Elmira ............... | 7.8 | 7.6 | 7.5 | 1.7 | 1.6 | 1.6 | 11.2 | 10.7 | 10.9 |
| Glens Falls | 7.1 | 6.9 | 6.8 | 1.6 | 1.7 | 1.6 | 11.8 | 11.8 | 11.9 |
| Nassau-Suffoik | 108.2 | 103.2 | 102.5 | 60.9 | 58.3 | 59.0 | 324.7 | 317.8 | 321.6 |
| New York PMSA. | 272.3 | 263.6 | 260.1 | 234.5 | 226.7 | 226.6 | 759.1 | 747.8 | 758.6 |
| New York City ....... | 222.7 | 214.9 | 211.6 | 205.0 | 196.9 | 196.6 | 632.9 | 625.0 | 633.0 |
| Newburgh ............ | 11.5 | 11.1 | 11.1 | 6.9 | 6.9 | 6.8 | 37.6 | 37.3 | 37.5 |
| Rochester .......... | 105.7 | 100.4 | 100.0 | 20.1 | 18.4 | 18.3 | 120.4 | 118.4 | 119.6 |
| Rockland County ... | 11.7 | 11.6 | 11.6 | 6.3 | 6.3 | 6.3 | 27.3 | 26.6 | 27.2 |
| Syracuse .... | 45.1 | 43.0 | 42.9 | 21.4 | 19.5 | 19.5 | 85.1 | 85.4 | 86.2 |
| Utica-Rome | 18.2 | 17.3 | 17.3 | 4.3 | 4.1 | 4.1 | 28.7 | 28.4 | 28.5 |
| Westchester County .................................................. | 35.9 | 35.3 | 35.1 | 22.6 | 22.9 | 23.0 | 94.0 | 91.8 | 93.7 |
| North Carolina | 714.0 | 697.2 | 696.0 | 182.9 | 176.5 | 176.2 | 906.4 | 897.0 | 899.9 |
| Asheville .. | 16.5 | 16.9 | 16.9 | 4.7 | 4.7 | 4.8 | 28.4 | 27.7 | 27.8 |
| Charlotte-Gastonia-Rock Hill | 121.9 | 125.4 | 124.7 | 55.6 | 55.6 | 55.4 | 202.7 | 201.2 | 202.2 |
| Greensboro--Winston-Salem--High Point ....... | 147.2 | 146.7 | 146.5 | 36.7 | 35.2 | 34.9 | 145.8 | 143.5 | 143.6 |
| Raleigh-Durham-Chapel Hill ...................................... | 86.4 | 80.1 | 80.6 | 32.9 | 32.3 | 32.2 | 145.3 | 142.4 | 143.9 |
| North Dakota | 25.4 | 25.0 | 25.0 | 19.2 | 19.1 | 19.4 | 83.3 | 82.7 | 82.4 |
| Bismarck .......... | 3.2 | 3.1 | 3.1 | 3.3 | 3.3 | 3.4 | 12.9 | 13.1 | 13.1 |
| Fargo-Moorhead ..................................................... | 8.3 | 8.4 | 8.4 | 5.2 | 5.0 | 5.1 | 30.0 | 29.5 | 29.6 |
| Grand Forks ..................................................................... | 3.8 | 3.7 | 3.7 | 2.0 | 2.1 | 2.0 | 13.7 | 13.4 | 13.4 |
| Ohio ................................................................ | 1,010.1 | 996.5 | 996.0 | 248.4 | 246.5 | 245.8 | 1,366.8 | 1,335.5 | 1,354.2 |
| Akron ............................................................. | 60.1 | 59.6 | 59.4 | 15.0 | 15.1 | 15.1 | 84.8 | 83.8 | 84.9 |
| Canton-Massillon ..................................................... | 43.4 | 42.4 | 42.4 | 4.8 | 4.7 | 4.7 | 46.5 | 46.7 | 47.0 |
| Cincinnati | 134.6 | 130.7 | 130.8 | 48.4 | 47.3 | 47.5 | 222.4 | 220.7 | 220.5 |
| Cleveland-Lorain-Elyria ............................................ | 202.5 | 200.7 | 200.8 | 47.5 | 47.0 | 47.3 | 270.2 | 262.8 | 264.7 |
| Columbus | 89.0 | 87.9 | 88.2 | 42.1 | 41.5 | 41.3 | 232.6 | 228.7 | 229.2 |
| Dayton-Springtield ... | 87.2 | 84.3 | 84.2 | 20.5 | 20.1 | 20.0 | 112.4 | 111.6 | 112.0 |
| Hamilton-Middletown | 21.3 | 21.1 | 21.6 | 5.0 | 4.7 | 4.7 | 36.4 | 35.2 | 35.3 |
| Lima | 18.2 | 17.8 | 18.1 | 3.0 | 3.0 | 3.0 | 18.6 | 18.3 | 18.6 |
| Manstield | 21.9 | 21.7 | 21.5 | 3.4 | 3.3 | 3.4 | 18.0 | 17.8 | 17.8 |
| Steubenville-Weinton | 12.1 | 12.1 | 12.1 | 2.7 | 2.5 | 2.4 | 10.0 | 9.7 | 9.6 |
| Toledo ................... | 56.5 | 57.7 | 57.2 | 16.1 | 16.2 | 16.1 | 81.7 | 79.1 | 80.1 |
| Youngstown-Warren ................................................. | 46.8 | 44.7 | 44.7 | 10.7 | 10.7 | 10.6 | 62.0 | 60.9 | 61.4 |
| Oklahoma | 176.5 | 173.6 | 173.0 | 84.5 | 82.4 | 82.3 | 351.8 | 350.9 | 352.0 |
| Enid ..... | 2.5 | 2.5 | 2.5 | 2.0 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 6.2 | 6.3 | 6.3 |
| Lawton | 3.8 | 3.8 | 3.8 | 1.6 | 1.6 | 1.6 | 8.8 | 8.6 | 8.7 |
| Oklahoma City ....................................................... | 49.0 | 47.5 | 47.4 | 25.9 | 25.3 | 25.2 | 129.9 | 129.8 | 130.6 |
| Tulsa .................................................................. | 57.0 | 56.6 | 56.7 | 35.6 | 35.3 | 35.5 | 92.9 | 90.6 | 90.7 |
| Oregon | 225.2 | 228.5 | 224.0 | 78.2 | 77.1 | 76.8 | 399.2 | 395.9 | 398.0 |
| Eugene-Springtield | 20.9 | 21.9 | 21.9 | 4.3 | 4.3 | 4.3 | 36.4 | 36.5 | 37.1 |
| Medford-Ashland ... | 8.3 | 8.3 | 8.0 | 3.8 | 3.9 | 3.9 | 23.5 | 23.4 | 23.3 |
| Portland-Vancouver ................................................ | 139.9 | 135.4 | 134.7 | 55.6 | 52.9 | 52.9 | 235.1 | 230.9 | 232.4 |
| Salem ................................................................. | 14.9 | 15.7 | 14.7 | 5.0 | 4.7 | 4.8 | 29.8 | 30.2 | 30.2 |
| Pennsylvania ....................................................... | 864.5 | 841.4 | 840.0 | 299.2 | 293.0 | 290.6 | 1,303.0 | 1,274.1 | 1,287.5 |
| Alentown-Bethlehem-Easton .................................... | 52.4 | 49.7 | 49.6 | 16.7 | 17.4 | 17.4 | 65.1 | 63.2 | 64.4 |
| Altoona ............................................................. | 9.3 | 9.0 | 9.1 | 4.4 | 4.3 | 4.3 | 16.6 | 16.4 | 16.5 |
| Ene ................................................................. | 31.5 | 30.4 | 30.3 | 4.8 | 4.5 | 4.5 | 30.0 | 29.7 | 29.8 |
| Harrisburg-Lebanon-Carisle | 42.0 | 39.6 | 39.5 | 27.4 | 26.9 | 27.0 | 82.3 | 81.8 | 82.4 |
| Johnstown ......................................................... | 10.7 | 9.6 | 9.7 | 5.7 | 5.5 | 5.6 | 20.1 | 19.5 | 19.6 |
| Lancaster ............................................................. | 54.9 | 55.0 | 55.3 | 8.9 | 8.9 | 8.9 | 56.8 | 56.1 | 57.0 |
| Philadelphia PMSA ................................................. | 281.5 | 273.6 | 273.7 | 113.4 | 112.1 | 112.4 | 548.1 | 534.3 | 543.0 |
| Philadeiphia City .................................................... | 52.0 | 50.8 | 50.8 | 34.4 | 33.8 | 33.8 | 121.5 | 119.3 | 120.2 |
| Pittsburgh .............................................................. | 135.4 | 132.1 | 132.2 | 71.1 | 68.9 | 68.6 | 265.7 | 260.1 | 260.3 |
| Reading | 39.6 | 38.1 | 38.4 | 8.9 | 8.6 | 8.7 | 39.5 | 38.7 | 39.0 |
| Scranton-Wikes-Barre--Hazleton .............................. | 51.4 | 50.4 | 50.1 | 18.0 | 17.8 | 17.8 | 69.3 | 67.5 | 68.2 |
| Sharon ....... | 10.3 | 10,2 | 10.1 | 2.0 | 2.0 | 2.0 | 13.5 | 13.2 | 13.2 |
| State College | 7.3 | 7.5 | 7.3 | 2.4 | 2.4 | 2.4 | 13.8 | 14.2 | 14.2 |
| Williamsport .. | 13.8 | 13.5 | 13.5 | 1.8 | 1.8 | 1.8 | 14.1 | 14.7 | 14.1 |
| York | 44.9 | 43.0 | 43.3 | 8.7 | 8.6 | 8.6 | 42.1 | 41.7 | 42.2 |

See footnotes at end of table.

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 |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Dec. } \\ & 2001 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Nov. } \\ & 2002 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Dec. } \\ 2002^{p} \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Dec. } \\ & 2001 \end{aligned}$ | Nov. <br> 2002 | $\begin{gathered} \text { Dec. } \\ 2002^{p} \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Dec. } \\ & 2001 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Nov. } \\ & 2002 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Dec. } \\ 2002^{p} \end{gathered}$ |
| New Mexico | 32.8 | 32.8 | 32.7 | 223.2 | 230.4 | 231.7 | 190.7 | 194.8 | 193.9 |
| Albuquerque | 19.5 | 18.9 | 19.0 | 114.8 | 117.4 | 117.4 | 70.9 | 71.8 | 72.1 |
| Las Cruces | 1.9 | 2.0 | 2.0 | 16.7 | 16.9 | 16.9 | 19.5 | 20.4 | 20.0 |
| Santa Fe | 3.7 | 3.8 | 3.8 | 23.3 | 24.0 | 24.2 | 26.1 | 27.3 | 27.2 |
| New York | 722.7 | 715.8 | 715.5 | 3,079.4 | 3,094.2 | 3,099.1 | 1,498.6 | 1,501.5 | 1,498.4 |
| Albany-Schenectady-Troy .......................................... | 26.2 | 26.2 | 26.2 | 156.5 | 158.6 | 158.8 | 112.2 | 112.7 | 111.6 |
| Binghamton ........ | 4.5 | 4.4 | 4.4 | 33.2 | 33.0 | 33.1 | 24.1 | 24.8 | 24.2 |
| Butialo-Niagara Falls ................................................ | 31.2 | 31.4 | 31.5 | 173.6 | 175.9 | 175.2 | 92.6 | 95.7 | 93.5 |
| Dutchess County ...................................................... | 4.6 | 4.8 | 4.7 | 39.4 | 40.1 | 39.7 | 23.2 | 23.4 | 23.1 |
| Elmira ............... | 1.4 | 1.4 | 1.4 | 12.2 | 12.0 | 11.9 | 7.5 | 7.3 | 7.5 |
| Glens Falls | 2.0 | 2.0 | 2.0 | 14.4 | 14.5 | 14.3 | 11.0 | 10.6 | 10.6 |
| Nassau-Suffolk | 80.2 | 81.7 | 81.6 | 415.8 | 417.5 | 419.6 | 199.8 | 200.6 | 202.1 |
| New York PMSA | 500.7 | 491.5 | 491.3 | 1,672.5 | 1,671.2 | 1.673 .9 | 656.7 | 642.0 | 644.3 |
| New York City ......................................................... | 468.1 | 459.3 | 459.0 | 1,468.7 | 1,466.2 | 1,469.8 | 565.4 | 549.7 | 553.1 |
| Newburgh .. | 5.5 | 5.5 | 5.4 | 37.4 | 37.9 | 37.7 | 30.2 | 30.6 | 30.6 |
| Rochester . | 21.8 | 22.2 | 22.3 | 175.8 | 179.7 | 178.6 | 87.8 | 87.6 | 86.7 |
| Rockland County ...................................................... | 4.8 | 4.8 | 4.9 | 37.0 | 37.1 | 37.2 | 20.4 | 20.6 | 20.4 |
| Syracuse ............ | 17.2 | 17.0 | 17.0 | 108.7 | 109.2 | 109.3 | 64.1 | 65.9 | 64.9 |
| Utica-Rome | 8.0 | 8.0 | 7.9 | 44.7 | 45.1 | 45.1 | 28.9 | 28.9 | 29.1 |
| Westchester County ................................................. | 26.6 | 26.2 | 26.2 | 158.7 | 159.5 | 158.6 | 65.8 | 66.5 | 65.8 |
| North Carolina | 189.9 | 189.0 | 189.0 | 1,049.4 | 1,071.9 | 1,068.0 | 649.2 | 666.6 | 663.9 |
| Asheville | 3.3 | 3.4 | 3.4 | 36.7 | 39.0 | 38.9 | 16.1 | 16.7 | 16.5 |
| Charlotte-Gastonia-Rock Hill | 67.4 | 67.7 | 67.5 | 228.7 | 233.9 | 233.0 | 108.9 | 120.6 | 118.4 |
| Greensboro-Winston-Salem--High Point ...................... | 35.2 | 33.7 | 33.7 | 186.1 | 189.9 | 194.9 | 74.4 | 71.2 | 71.1 |
| Raleigh-Durham-Chapel Hill ....................................... | 32.5 | 33.0 | 33.2 | 232.2 | 240.6 | 239.8 | 132.2 | 134.7 | 134.4 |
| North Dakota | 17.4 | 17.1 | 17.3 | 93.8 | 94.3 | 94.3 | 75.7 | 76.0 | 76.8 |
| Bismarck | 2.5 | 2.5 | 2.5 | 17.3 | 17.4 | 17.5 | 11.1 | 10.9 | 11.1 |
| Fargo-Moorhead | 7.7 | 7.5 | 7.6 | 32.8 | 33.5 | 33.3 | 16.1 | 15.9 | 16.1 |
| Grand Forks .............................................................. | 1.4 | 1.3 | 1.4 | 13.1 | 13.1 | 13.2 | 13.5 | 13.8 | 13.9 |
| Ohio | 313.4 | 312.3 | 312.7 | 1,598.0 | 7,596.1 | 1,588.8 | 817.7 | 820.4 | 819.0 |
| Akron | 15.2 | 15.3 | 15.4 | 90.6 | 91.0 | 91.0 | 48.3 | 50.9 | 49.9 |
| Canton-Massillon ...................................................... | 7.2 | 7.1 | 7.1 | 56.0 | 57.3 | 57.4 | 21.6 | 21.6 | 21.4 |
| Cincinnati | 57.0 | 56.9 | 56.8 | 277.3 | 278.8 | 279.5 | 104.6 | 105.6 | 105.2 |
| Cleveland-Lorain-Elyria | 82.5 | 81.8 | 81.5 | 358.0 | 361.6 | 359.3 | 151.7 | 150.6 | 150.3 |
| Columbus | 78.1 | 77.8 | 77.9 | 262.9 | 264.3 | 263.7 | 148.0 | 149.0 | 149.7 |
| Dayton-Springtield | 18.3 | 18.7 | 18.8 | 151.0 | 150.5 | 149.5 | 74.6 | 75.9 | 76.3 |
| Hamilton-Middletown | 8.0 | 8.0 | 8.0 | 32.8 | 32.6 | 32.6 | 23.5 | 23.9 | 23.7 |
| Lima | 2.2 | 2.2 | 2.2 | 22.9 | 22.7 | 22.8 | 10.8 | 10.6 | 10.7 |
| Mansfield | 2.5 | 2.5 | 2.6 | 19.8 | 20.0 | 20.0 | 11.8 | 11.6 | 11.8 |
| Steubenville-Weinon | 1.3 | 1.3 | 1.3 | 15.6 | 15.6 | 15.4 | 6.5 | 6.5 | 6.5 |
| Toledo ... | 11.4 | 11.3 | 11.2 | 96.1 | 96.3 | 95.8 | 50.7 | 50.4 | 50.6 |
| Youngstown-Warren .................................................. | 8.9 | 8.9 | 8.8 | 67.9 | 67.0 | 67.1 | 33.6 | 33.5 | 33.1 |
| Oklahoma .................................................................. | 75.6 | 76.5 | 76.8 | 438.5 | 443.4 | 442.6 | 304.7 | 308.1 | 307.6 |
| Enid ....................................................................... | 1.1 | 1.1 | 1.1 | 6.4 | 6.5 | 6.5 | 3.9 | 4.0 | 4.0 |
| Lawton | 2.0 | 2.0 | 2.1 | 9.8 | 10.2 | 10.2 | 11.8 | 11.9 | 11.8 |
| Oklahoma City | 29.8 | 30.3 | 30.4 | 174.4 | 180.0 | 180.1 | 107.0 | 107.2 | 107.0 |
| Tulsa ...................................................................... | 22.3 | 22.3 | 22.3 | 130.7 | 133.8 | 133.2 | 46.0 | 45.4 | 45.5 |
| Oregon ..................................................................... | 95.1 | 96.0 | 96.3 | 444.9 | 450.2 | 450.4 | 274.4 | 278.3 | 275.1 |
| Eugene-Springtield ................................................... | 7.6 | 7.6 | 7.6 | 41.0 | 41.5 | 41.4 | 26.7 | 27.5 | 27.4 |
| Medford-Ashland ..................................................... | 3.3 | 3.5 | 3.5 | 22.0 | 22.2 | 22.2 | 11.6 | 11.7 | 11.5 |
| Portland-Vancouver .................................................. | 64.6 | 64.3 | 64.4 | 285.1 | 288.3 | 286.6 | 128.7 | 130.4 | 129.6 |
| Salem .................................................................... | 6.9 | 7.2 | 7.2 | 33.0 | 34.4 | 34.1 | 39.8 | 39.5 | 39.7 |
| Pennsylvanla | 328.2 | 326.8 | 327.1 | 1,903.5 | 1,920.7 | 1,913.0 | 749.7 | 759.8 | 753.9 |
| Allentown-Bethlehem-Easton ...................................... | 14.9 | 14.8 | 14.9 | 94.3 | 94.1 | 93.8 | 33.3 | 33.5 | 33.3 |
| Altoona ................................................................... | 1.8 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 16.5 | 16.8 | 16.7 | 9.0 | 9.1 | 9.1 |
| Erie ........................................................................ | 5.8 | 6.0 | 5.9 | 41.1 | 42.2 | 41.7 | 16.6 | 16.5 | 16.5 |
| Hamisburg-Lebanon-Carlisie ...................................... | 23.9 | 24.8 | 24.7 | 107.0 | 107.8 | 107.5 | 69.2 | 70.0 | 69.7 |
| Johnstown ............................................................... | 4.2 | 4.2 | 4.3 | 27.4 | 27.8 | 28.1 | 14.7 | 15.0 | 14.6 |
| Lancaster | 10.6 | 10.6 | 10.7 | 63.2 | 64.9 | 64.6 | 20.8 | 21.4 | 21.3 |
| Philadelphia PMSA | 170.1 | 168.2 | 168.5 | 901.1 | 904.0 | 903.6 | 312.6 | 314.3 | 314.3 |
| Philadelphia City ....................................................... | 50.5 | 49.9 | 49.9 | 303.5 | 304.2 | 302.8 | 118.8 | 120.4 | 120.8 |
| Pittsburgh .............................................................. | 65.5 | 65.1 | 65.0 | 410.5 | 417.6 | 415.6 | 126.5 | 128.7 | 127.6 |
| Reading .................................................................. | 8.6 | 8.4 | 8.4 | 47.1 | 48.0 | 47.9 | 20.2 | 20.5 | 20.3 |
| Scranton--Wilkes-Barre--Hazleton ............................... | 13.3 | 13.3 | 13.3 | 86.4 | 87.1 | 86.0 | 37.0 | 36.7 | 36.2 |
| Sharon .................................................................... | 1.6 | 1.7 | 1.7 | 15.4 | 15.6 | 15.6 | 6.0 | 6.1 | 6.1 |
| State College ............................................................ | 2.2 | 2.2 | 2.2 | 15.2 | 15.2 | 15.0 | 28.1 | 30.8 | 28.4 |
| Wiliamsport ............................................................ | 2.4 | 2.3 | 2.3 | 15.0 | 15.3 | 15.2 | 6.7 | 6.6 | 6.6 |
| York ...................................................................... | 4.8 | 4.8 | 4.8 | 43.5 | 43.9 | 43.7 | 17.1 | 16.7 | 16.7 |

See footnotes at end of table.

B-14. Employees on nonfarm payrolls in States and selected areas by major industry - Continued
(In thousands)

| State and area | Total |  |  | Mining |  |  | Construction |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Dec. } \\ & 2001 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Nov. } \\ & 2002 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Dec. } \\ & 2002^{p} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Dec. } \\ & 2001 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Nov. } \\ & 2002 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Dec. } \\ & \text { 2002p } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Dec. } \\ & 2001 \end{aligned}$ | Nov. $2002$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Dec. } \\ 2002^{p} \end{gathered}$ |
| Rhode island | 484.2 | 489.8 | 487.9 | . 2 | . 2 | . 2 | 18.1 | 18.6 | 18.1 |
| Providence-Fall River-Warwick ................................. | 540.0 | 543.5 | 541.7 | . 2 | . 2 | . 2 | 19.6 | 20.6 | 20.1 |
| South Carolina | 1,836.4 | 1,840.3 | 1,836.5 | 1.6 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 110.8 | 111.1 | 109.9 |
| Charleston-North Charleston | 249.8 | 254.5 | 254.5 | (1) | (1) | (1) | 20.6 | 21.9 | 21.5 |
| Columbia ............................................... | 295.0 | 297.7 | 297.1 | (1) | (1) | (1) | 16.1 | 16.0 | 15.6 |
| Greenville-Spartanburg-Anderson .................. | 489.4 | 495.2 | 492.5 | (1) | (1) | (1) | 31.0 | 33.2 | 32.9 |
| South Dakota | 376.5 | 377.0 | 375.4 | . 9 | . 8 | . 8 | 17.1 | 18.2 | 16.7 |
| Rapid City | 49.9 | 50.2 | 49.6 | (1) | $\left(\begin{array}{l}1 \\ 1\end{array}\right.$ | (1) | 3.2 | 3.5 | 3.2 |
| Sioux Falls | 116.8 | 118.5 | 118.1 | (1) | ( ${ }^{1}$ ) | ( ${ }^{1}$ | 5.7 | 6.1 | 5.6 |
| Tennessee ........................................................ | 2,735.1 | 2,723.4 | 2,725.1 | 3.6 | 3.7 | 3.7 | 120.3 | 118.7 | 118.0 |
| Chattanooga | 238.3 | 235.5 | 235.9 | $(1)$ | $\binom{1}{1}$ | (1) | 9.8 | 9.8 | 9.8 |
| Johnson City-Kingsport-Bristol | 198.5 | 197.0 | 196.6 | ( ${ }^{1}$ ) | (1) | (1) | 11.6 | 11.7 | 11.6 |
| Knoxville . | 348.3 | 348.3 | 346.2 | . 5 | . 5 | . 5 | 16.6 | 17.0 | 16.3 |
| Memphis.. | 599.1 | 587.9 | 587.2 | (1) | (1) | (1) | 25.5 | 24.6 | 24.3 |
| Nashville ............................................................. | 692.3 | 693.2 | 695.0 | ( ${ }^{1}$ ) | (1) | ( ${ }^{1}$ | 33.1 | 33.6 | 33.6 |
| Texas | 9,508.4 | 9,469.4 | 9,481.7 | 162.7 | 156.2 | 156.7 | 553.7 | 555.1 | 553.4 |
| Abilene | 54.4 | 53.5 | 53.8 | . 9 | 9 | 1.0 | 2.3 | 2.4 | 2.3 |
| Amarill | 99.3 | 97.8 | 98.1 | 7 | . 7 | . 7 | 5.1 | 4.7 | 4.7 |
| Austin-San Marcos | 675.5 | 678.8 | 676.9 | 1.8 | 1.7 | 1.7 | 39.9 | 39.2 | 39.0 |
| Beaumont-Port Arthur ............................................. | 159.7 | 159.5 | 159.7 | . 8 | . 8 | . 7 | 15.6 | 16.1 | 16.2 |
| Brazoria | 80.0 | 78.8 | 78.6 | 1.6 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 11.7 | 11.4 | 11.2 |
| Brownsville-Harlingen-San Benito .............................. | 112.3 | 111.9 | 111.8 | ( ${ }^{1}$ | ( ${ }^{1}$ | ( ${ }^{1}$ | 4.4 | 4.5 | 4.5 |
| Bryan-College Station | 80.1 | 80.3 | 79.7 | . 9 | . 9 | . 9 | 3.6 | 3.5 | 3.5 |
| Corpus Christi ... | 160.7 | 162.0 | 162.4 | 2.3 | 2.4 | 2.4 | 13.5 | 14.4 | 14.4 |
| Dallas | 1,994.6 | 1,984.8 | 1,989.4 | 9.2 | 9.1 | 9.2 | 104.4 | 105.1 | 104.0 |
| El Paso | 256.4 | 254.8 | 254.9 | ( ${ }^{1}$ ) | ( ${ }^{1}$ | (1) | 12.0 | 12.3 | 12.3 |
| Ft. Worth-Arlington | 801.4 | 794.5 | 796.1 | 4.4 | 4.6 | 4.6 | 44.9 | 45.4 | 45.4 |
| Galveston-Texas City | 87.4 | 86.7 | 86.5 | . 5 | . 5 | . 4 | 4.0 | 4.0 | 4.0 |
| Houston | 2,131.5 | 2,128.7 | 2,136.0 | 69.3 | 66.8 | 67.0 | 158.6 | 161.2 | 161.0 |
| Killeen-Temple | 104.4 | 103.7 | 103.8 | ( ${ }^{1}$ ) | $\left({ }^{1}\right)$ | ( ${ }^{1}$ ) | 4.6 | 4.6 | 4.6 |
| Laredo . | 71.2 | 72.7 | 72.9 | 1.2 | 1.2 | 1.2 | 2.2 | 2.2 | 2.1 |
| Longview-Marshall | 93.4 | 92.0 | 92.3 | 4.1 | 4.0 | 4.0 | 4.6 | 4.8 | 4.8 |
| Lubbock | 124.9 | 126.4 | 125.9 | . 1 | . 1 | . 1 | 4.9 | 4.9 | 4.9 |
| McAllen-Edinburg-Mission | 166.2 | 170.2 | 171.9 | 1.6 | 1.6 | 1.5 | 8.4 | 8.6 | 8.7 |
| Odessa-Midland | 106.1 | 105.6 | 105.7 | 12.3 | 12.4 | 12.4 | 5.5 | 5.5 | 5.3 |
| San Angelo .... | 45.0 | 45.3 | 45.6 | . 9 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 2.2 | 2.2 | 2.2 |
| San Antonio | 731.7 | 735.8 | 736.9 | 2.3 | 2.4 | 2.4 | 41.5 | 44.6 | 44.9 |
| Sherman-Denison | 44.2 | 43.8 | 43.8 | (1) | (1) | (1) | 2.9 | 2.8 | 2.9 |
| Texarkana | 53.6 | 53.2 | 53.2 | (1) | ( ${ }^{1}$ ) | ( ${ }^{1}$ ) | 2.8 | 2.8 | 2.8 |
| Tyler .... | 85.9 | 87.0 | 87.1 | 1.3 | 1.4 | 1.4 | 3.4 | 3.3 | 3.3 |
| Victoria | 37.6 | 37.7 | 37.6 | 2.4 | 2.4 | 2.4 | 1.9 | 2.1 | 2.1 |
| Waco | 100.9 | 100.6 | 100.8 | $\left({ }^{1}\right)$ | ( ${ }^{1}$ ) | $\left({ }^{1}\right)$ | 5.4 | 5.5 | 5.5 |
| Wichita Falls | 60.4 | 59.6 | 59.8 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 2.0 | 2.0 | 2.0 |
| Utah ..... | 1,086.1 | 1,073.9 | 1,074.2 | 7.7 | 7.3 | 7.2 | 69.7 | 66.6 | 64.5 |
| Provo-Orem | 155.4 | 154.6 | 154.3 | (1) | (1) | (1) | 10.8 | 10.8 | 10.5 |
| Salt Lake City-Ogden .............................................. | 722.7 | 710.1 | 710.9 | 2.4 | 2.1 | 2.1 | 43.4 | 42.5 | 41.3 |
| Vermont | 303.2 | 300.4 | 304.1 | . 6 | . 7 | . 7 | 14.7 | 15.8 | 15.1 |
| Barre-Montpelier ................................................... | 34.7 | 34.6 | 34.9 | (1) | (1) | (1) | 1.5 | 1.6 | 1.5 |
| Burlington ............................................................. | 109.9 | 108.5 | 109.5 | (1) | (1) | (1) | 5.3 | 5.4 | 5.3 |
| Virginia | 3,529.3 | 3,525.4 | 3,518.6 | 10.2 | 10.0 | 9.9 | 208.8 | 206.8 | 203.8 |
| Bristol .. | 40.1 | 40.3 | 40.2 | (1) | $\left({ }^{1}\right)$ | (1) | 1.4 | 1.4 | 1.4 |
| Charlottesville | 88.2 | 87.7 | 87.8 | (1) | (1) | (1) | 5.2 | 5.1 | 5.2 |
| Oanville | 45.8 | 45.1 | 44.7 | (1) | (1) | (1) | 2.3 | 2.3 | 2.2 |
| Lynchburg ............................................................. | 100.7 | 100.4 | 100.0 | (1) | (1) | (1) | 6.4 | 6.8 | 6.8 |
| Nortolk-Virginia Beach-Newport News ......................... | 707.3 | 714.1 | 713.8 | (1) | (1) | (1) | 41.1 | 42.2 | 41.7 |
| Northem Virginia | 1,163.2 | 1,169.0 | 1,171,2 | . 7 | ${ }^{.} 6$ | . 6 | 72.3 | 74.8 | 73.2 |
| Richmond-Petersburg | 564.4 | 563.3 | 564.2 | $\binom{1}{1}$ | (1) | $(1)$ | 37.0 | 35.8 | 35.5 |
| Roanoke ............................................................... | 146.5 | 144.9 | 144.1 | (1) | (1) | ( ${ }^{1}$ | 9.0 | 8.7 | 8.6 |
| Washington ............................................................ | 2,669.1 | 2,668.9 | 2,655.9 | 3.1 | 3.0 | 3.0 | 143.4 | 147.5 | 142.9 |
| Seatte-Bellevue-Everett .......................................... | 1,378.9 | 1,360.3 | 1,356.8 | 1.0 | 1.1 | 1.0 | 75.7 | 76.1 | 74.9 |
| Spokane .............................................................. | 195.5 | 194.2 | 193.6 | ( ${ }^{1}$ ) | ( ${ }^{1}$ ) | (1) | 10.0 | 10.4 | 9.8 |
| Tacoma ............................................................... | 242.8 | 250.0 | 249.8 | . 2 | . 3 | . 3 | 15.5 | 18.3 | 18.1 |

See footnotes at end of table.

B-14. Employees on nonfarm payrolls in States and selected areas by major industry - Continued
(In thousands)

| State and area | Manufacturing |  |  | Transportation and public utilities |  |  | Wholesale and retail trade |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Dec. 2001 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Nov. } \\ & 2002 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Dec. } \\ 2002^{p} \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Dec. } \\ & 2001 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Nov. } \\ & 2002 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Dec. } \\ & 2002^{\mathrm{p}} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Dec. } \\ & 2001 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Nov. } \\ & 2002 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Dec. } \\ & \text { 2002 } \end{aligned}$ |
| Rhode Island | 68.5 | 68.0 | 67.7 | 17.2 | 16.9 | 16.9 | 110.4 | 110.8 | 111.5 |
| Providence-Fall River-Warwick .... | 87.2 | 86.3 | 86.0 | 18.9 | 18.5 | 18.4 | 129.0 | 128.4 | 128.9 |
| South Carolina | 321.5 | 308.2 | 306.0 | 96.6 | 96.0 | 97.8 | 439.6 | 437.9 | 440.0 |
| Charleston-North Charleston | 21.4 | 21.8 | 22.1 | 13.8 | 13.2 | 13.3 | 60.6 | 61.0 | 61.9 |
| Columbia | 28.9 | 29.0 | 29.0 | 14.5 | 15.0 | 15.1 | 67.7 | 66.7 | 66.8 |
| Greenville-Spartanburg-Anderson .............................. | 118.9 | 112.6 | 112.1 | 24.6 | 25.9 | 26.2 | 121.4 | 117.0 | 117.3 |
| South Dakota | 43.9 | 43.7 | 43.2 | 17.2 | 16.4 | 16.9 | 94.4 | 93.2 | 93.3 |
| Rapid City ... | 4.2 | 3.9 | 3.8 | 2.3 | 2.2 | 2.2 | 14.4 | 14.3 | 14.3 |
| Sioux Falls | 13.1 | 13.5 | 13.3 | 6.8 | 6.7 | 6.8 | 29.5 | 29.7 | 29.6 |
| Tennessee | 469.8 | 460.5 | 457.6 | 180.4 | 173.5 | 173.3 | 657.9 | 645.9 | 652.7 |
| Chattanooga | 42.5 | 40.0 | 40.1 | 20.3 | 20.5 | 20.5 | 52.3 | 51.7 | 51.9 |
| Johnson City-Kingsport-Bristol ................................... | 43.9 | 42.5 | 42.5 | 8.1 | 7.5 | 7.5 | 47.1 | 47.4 | 47.2 |
| Knoxville .... | 46.0 | 44.8 | 44.9 | 16.2 | 15.6 | 15.5 | 95.9 | 95.3 | 95.2 |
| Memphis ............................................................ | 56.5 | 54.6 | 54.1 | 68.7 | 65.2 | 65.2 | 153.3 | 149.4 | 150.8 |
| Nashville | 91.9 | 89.5 | 89.4 | 38.9 | 38.3 | 38.5 | 170.6 | 170.5 | 172.0 |
| Texas | 1,027.5 | 996.2 | 993.4 | 580.8 | 570.7 | 571.5 | 2,289.8 | 2,257.6 | 2,278.5 |
| Abilene . | 3.1 | 2.9 | 2.9 | 2.4 | 2.3 | 2.3 | 14.4 | 14.0 | 14.1 |
| Amarillo.. | 9.0 | 9.1 | 9.1 | 4.9 | 4.8 | 4.9 | 27.7 | 27.6 | 27.7 |
| Austin-San Marcos | 73.7 | 68.6 | 68.2 | 21.1 | 20.5 | 20.5 | 157.8 | 156.7 | 158.5 |
| Beaumont-Port Arthur | 21.9 | 21.4 | 21.4 | 8.5 | 8.2 | 8.3 | 35.8 | 35.9 | 36.2 |
| Brazoria | 14.1 | 13.5 | 13.4 | 3.2 | 3.0 | 3.0 | 16.6 | 15.9 | 16.1 |
| Brownsville-Harlingen-San Benito | 11.1 | 10.3 | 10.1 | 5.5 | 5.3 | 5.3 | 27.0 | 27.8 | 27.9 |
| Bryan-Coilege Station ............................................. | 5.4 | 5.4 | 5.3 | 1.3 | 1.2 | 1.2 | 16.4 | 16.2 | 16.2 |
| Corpus Christi ........................................................ | 12.9 | 12.8 | 12.7 | 8.0 | 8.0 | 8.1 | 36.4 | 36.4 | 36.7 |
| Dallas ................................................................ | 232.7 | 228.4 | 227.3 | 140.5 | 137.7 | 138.3 | 500.7 | 492.5 | 497.2 |
| El Paso | 34.2 | 31.9 | 31.6 | 14.8 | 14.0 | 14.1 | 62.1 | 62.0 | 62.4 |
| Ft. Worth-Arlington | 107.0 | 104.8 | 105.0 | 79.6 | 77.9 | 77.7 | 203.0 | 195.9 | 198.2 |
| Galveston-Texas City | 7.8 | 7.4 | 7.5 | 3.8 | 3.8 | 3.8 | 20.0 | 19.7 | 19.8 |
| Houston | 212.3 | 210.4 | 210.4 | 149.3 | 145.2 | 145.0 | 491.3 | 484.3 | 491.0 |
| Killeen-Temple | 8.9 | 8.6 | 8.6 | 3.8 | 3.9 | 3.9 | 25.6 | 25.5 | 25.5 |
| Laredo ... | 1.5 | 1.4 | 1.4 | 12.1 | 12.0 | 12.0 | 18.7 | 19.3 | 19.5 |
| Longview-Marshail ... | 16.0 | 15.5 | 15.5 | 4.2 | 4.2 | 4.2 | 24.7 | 24.3 | 24.4 |
| Lubbock ............. | 7.0 | 7.1 | 7.1 | 8.5 | 8.4 | 8.5 | 33.8 | 34.0 | 34.1 |
| McAllen-Edinburg-Mission ........................................ | 11.1 | 10.0 | 10.1 | 6.4 | 6.5 | 6.6 | 44.3 | 44.4 | 45.4 |
| Odessa-Midand | 7.0 | 6.9 | 6.9 | 5.2 | 5.1 | 5.3 | 28.3 | 27.8 | 28.1 |
| San Angelo | 4.8 | 4.8 | 4.8 | 2.5 | 2.2 | 2.3 | 10.5 | 10.3 | 10.3 |
| San Antonio | 53.6 | 52.5 | 52.4 | 35.7 | 34.4 | 34.4 | 180.8 | 176.6 | 178.4 |
| Sherman-Denison | 7.7 | 7.4 | 7.3 | 1.9 | 2.0 | 2.0 | 9.9 | 9.5 | 9.5 |
| Texarkana .. | 5.7 | 5.6 | 5.6 | 3.0 | 2.8 | 2.8 | 14.1 | 13.7 | 13.8 |
| Tyler ..... | 11.3 | 12.3 | 12.3 | 3.6 | 3.6 | 3.6 | 23.7 | 23.0 | 23.0 |
| Victoria | 3.1 | 3.1 | 3.0 | 1.7 | 1.7 | 1.7 | 9.9 | 9.5 | 9.6 |
| Waco | 14.5 | 13.9 | 13.9 | 4.5 | 4.4 | 4.4 | 22.9 | 22.9 | 23.0 |
| Wichita Falis | 8.0 | 7.4 | 7.4 | 2.6 | 2.6 | 2.7 | 14.5 | 14.1 | 14.2 |
| Utah | 123.5 | 119.2 | 119.5 | 59.3 | 58.2 | 57.9 | 254.8 | 249.9 | 251.3 |
| Provo-Orem .... | 17.4 | 17.2 | 17.0 | 2.6 | 2.5 | 2.5 | 34.5 | 34.0 | 34.3 |
| Salt Lake City-Ogden ................. | 78.7 | 74.6 | 74.7 | 46.6 | 45.5 | 45.2 | 170.4 | 166.0 | 167.7 |
| Vermont | 46.4 | 44.1 | 44.2 | 12.3 | 12.4 | 12.3 | 68.6 | 68.2 | 68.9 |
| Barre-Montpelier | 4.0 | 3.8 | 3.9 | 1.2 | 1.2 | 1.2 | 7.1 | 7.1 | 7.2 |
| Burlington ........................................................... | 18.7 | 17.3 | 17.5 | 4.8 | 4.8 | 4.8 | 24.2 | 23.8 | 24.1 |
| Virginia | 362.2 | 358.1 | 356.7 | 179.8 | 177.5 | 176.3 | 780.5 | 773.8 | 777.2 |
| Bristol | 8.4 | 8.1 | 8.1 | 1.3 | 1.3 | 1.3 | 12.0 | 12.1 | 12.1 |
| Charlottesville | 6.0 | 5.8 | 5.8 | 2.5 | 2.6 | 2.6 | 17.8 | 17.5 | 17.6 |
| Danville | 13.9 | 14.1 | 13.8 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 9.6 | 9.1 | 9.2 |
| Lynchburg | 21.6 | 21.7 | 21.7 | 3.6 | 3.5 | 3.5 | 22.1 | 21.6 | 21.5 |
| Nortolk-Virginia Beach-Newport News ........................ | 68.3 | 69.1 | 69.1 | 33.2 | 32.6 | 32.7 | 167.1 | 167.9 | 167.9 |
| Northern Virginia .................................................. | 40.0 | 39.1 | 39.0 | 73.2 | 71.5 | 71.0 | 237.1 | 234.6 | 238.6 |
| Richmond-Petersburg ................................................ | 56.3 | 55.9 | 56.0 | 28.5 | 28.4 | 28.6 | 130.3 | 127.5 | 128.6 |
| Roanoke ............................................................... | 18.0 | 17.1 | 17.0 | 9.3 | 9.3 | 9.3 | 37.9 | 36.2 | 36.3 |
| Washington ........................................................... | 319.3 | 300.7 | 298.0 | 142.1 | 136.7 | 137.1 | 637.8 | 631.3 | 633.0 |
| Seatte-Bellevue-Everett ........................................... | 187.0 | 172.7 | 172.5 | 83.1 | 80.9 | 80.8 | 323.6 | 317.1 | 319.0 |
|  | 18.7 | 17.5 | 17.7 | 7.8 | 7.5 | 7.5 | 50.2 | 48.2 | 48.5 |
| Tacoma | 21.7 | 20.8 | 20.6 | 10.5 | 10.6 | 10.7 | 58.8 | 58.4 | 58.9 |

See footnotes at end of table

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 |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Dec. } \\ & 2001 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Nov. } \\ & 2002 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Dec. } \\ & 2002^{p} \end{aligned}$ | Dec. <br> 2001 | Nov. <br> 2002 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Dec. } \\ & 2002^{2} \end{aligned}$ | Dec. <br> 2001 | Nov. <br> 2002 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Dec. } \\ & 2002^{p} \end{aligned}$ |
| Rhode island | 33.0 | 33.9 | 33.9 | 171.0 | 174.4 | 172.6 | 65.8 | 67.0 | 67.0 |
| Providence-Fall River-Warwick ................................. | 34.5 | 35.4 | 35.3 | 181.7 | 184.6 | 183.3 | 68.9 | 69.5 | 69.5 |
| South Carolina ........................................................... | 84.2 | 85.5 | 85.5 | 459.5 | 474.1 | 470.2 | 322.6 | 326.0 | 325.6 |
| Charieston-North Charleston ................................. | 9.4 | 9.6 | 9.5 | 74.7 | 76.4 | 75.3 | 49.3 | 50.6 | 50.9 |
| Columbia ........................ | 23.9 | 23.6 | 23.7 | 69.4 | 72.8 | 72.2 | 74.5 | 74.6 | 74.7 |
| Greenville-Spartanburg-Anderson .............................. | 16.9 | 16.8 | 16.8 | 109.7 | 119.5 | 117.2 | 66.9 | 70.2 | 70.0 |
| South Dakota | 27.9 | 27.9 | 27.7 | 100.6 | 101.9 | 101.5 | 74.5 | 74.9 | 75.3 |
| Rapid City ................................................................... | 3.1 | 2.9 | 2.9 | 15.8 | 16.2 | 16.1 | 6.9 | 7.2 | 7.1 |
| Sioux Falls ........................................................... | 15.3 | 15.0 | 15.0 | 35.9 | 36.9 | 37.2 | 10.5 | 10.6 | 10.6 |
| Tennessee | 133.2 | 132.0 | 131.9 | 760.8 | 776.9 | 774.7 | 409.1 | 412.2 | 413.2 |
| Chattanooga | 17.0 | 17.2 | 17.1 | 61.5 | 61.6 | 61.7 | 34.9 | 34.7 | 34.8 |
| Johnson City-Kingspor-Bristol | 8.1 | 7.9 | 7.9 | 48.6 | 49.0 | 48.9 | 31.1 | 31.0 | 31.0 |
| Knoxville ............................. | 15.5 | 15.5 | 15.6 | 100.1 | 102.2 | 100.8 | 57.5 | 57.4 | 57.4 |
| Memphis .. | 30.0 | 30.2 | 30.1 | 178.8 | 176.7 | 176.4 | 86.3 | 87.2 | 86.3 |
| Nashville ........................................................ | 41.7 | 41.6 | 41.5 | 227.6 | 230.5 | 229.8 | 88.5 | 89.2 | 90.2 |
| Texas | 532.3 | 530.3 | 530.4 | 2,737.0 | 2,739.8 | 2,737.5 | 1,624.6 | 1,663.5 | 1,660.3 |
| Abilene | 2.5 | 2.5 | 2.6 | 19.3 | 18.9 | 19.0 | 9.5 | 9.6 | 9.6 |
| Amarillo | 5.4 | 5.1 | 5.1 | 28.6 | 28.7 | 28.8 | 17.9 | 17.1 | 17.1 |
| Austin-San Marcos | 34.1 | 34.3 | 34.4 | 203.4 | 204.2 | 204.0 | 143.7 | 153.6 | 150.6 |
| Beaumont-Port Arthur ......................................... | 5.3 | 5.2 | 5.2 | 43.9 | 44.3 | 44.3 | 27.9 | 27.6 | 27.4 |
| Brazoria .............. | 2.0 | 2.1 | 2.1 | 15.7 | 15.9 | 15.8 | 15.1 | 15.5 | 15.5 |
| Brownsville-Harlingen-San Benito ........................ | 3.9 | 3.9 | 3.9 | 33.1 | 33.5 | 33.6 | 27.3 | 26.6 | 26.5 |
| Bryan-College Station ................... | 2.7 | 2.8 | 2.8 | 17.4 | 17.2 | 17.2 | 32.4 | 33.1 | 32.6 |
| Corpus Christi ............ | 6.4 | 6.3 | 6.4 | 50.0 | 49.8 | 49.9 | 31.2 | 31.9 | 31.8 |
| Dallas | 157.3 | 157.0 | 156.9 | 619.6 | 621.0 | 620.9 | 230.2 | 234.0 | 235.6 |
| El Paso | 11.2 | 11.3 | 11.3 | 62.8 | 62.4 | 62.2 | 59.3 | 60.9 | 61.0 |
| Ft. Worth-Arlington ........................................ | 41.6 | 41.6 | 41.6 | 215.9 | 217.4 | 216.6 | 105.0 | 106.9 | 107.0 |
| Galveston-Texas City | 5.5 | 5.3 | 5.3 | 19.9 | 20.1 | 20.0 | 25.9 | 25.9 | 25.7 |
| Houston ................ | 115.7 | 115.3 | 115.6 | 659.6 | 665.0 | 665.3 | 275.4 | 280.5 | 280.7 |
| Killeen-Temple .................................................. | 4.3 | 4.3 | 4.4 | 28.4 | 28.2 | 28.3 | 28.8 | 28.6 | 28.5 |
| Laredo | 2.9 | 3.1 | 3.1 | 15.6 | 15.8 | 15.9 | 17.0 | 17.7 | 17.7 |
| Longview-Marshall | 3.6 | 3.6 | 3.7 | 23.8 | 23.4 | 23.4 | 12.4 | 12.2 | 12.3 |
| Lubbock ............... | 6.5 | 6.5 | 6.5 | 36.7 | 37.3 | 36.9 | 27.4 | 28.1 | 27.8 |
| McAllen-Edinburg-Mission. | 5.9 | 6.0 | 6.1 | 44.9 | 47.7 | 47.9 | 43.6 | 45.4 | 45.6 |
| Odessa-Midland ... | 4.1 | 4.1 | 4.0 | 25.2 | 25.1 | 25.2 | 18.5 | 18.7 | 18.5 |
| San Angelo .... | 1.8 | 1.8 | 1.8 | 13.1 | 13.1 | 13.2 | 9.2 | 9.9 | 10.0 |
| San Antonio .- | 51.8 | 51.7 | 51.7 | 232.0 | 235.5 | 234.9 | 134.0 | 138.1 | 137.8 |
| Sherman-Denison. | 2.9 | 3.0 | 3.0 | 12.6 | 12.8 | 12.8 | 6.3 | 6.3 | 6.3 |
| Texarkana ........ | 1.8 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 14.7 | 14.6 | 14.6 | 11.5 | 11.8 | 11.7 |
| Tyler ........... | 4.4 | 4.3 | 4.4 | 26.3 | 26.7 | 26.7 | 11.9 | 12.4 | 12.4 |
| Victoria | 1.6 | 1.6 | 1.6 | 10.1 | 10.2 | 10.2 | 6.9 | 7.1 | 7.0 |
| Waco | 6.4 | 6.3 | 6.3 | 30.3 | 30.2 | 30.3 | 16.9 | 17.4 | 17.4 |
| Wichita Falls | 2.3 | 2.3 | 2.3 | 16.6 | 17.2 | 17.2 | 13.4 | 13.0 | 13.0 |
| Utah | 60.6 | 60.0 | 60.8 | 316.4 | 312.6 | 313.3 | 194.1 | 200.1 | 199.7 |
| Provo-Orem | 5.0 | 5.1 | 5.2 | 62.8 | 62.7 | 62.5 | 22.3 | 22.3 | 22.3 |
| Salt Lake City-Ogden | 49.7 | 49.0 | 49.2 | 208.0 | 204.5 | 205.0 | 123.5 | 125.9 | 125.7 |
| Vermont | 12.9 | 13.1 | 13.2 | 94.4 | 92.3 | 95.7 | 53.3 | 53.8 | 54.0 |
| Barre-Montpelier ..................................................... | 2.8 | 2.8 | 2.8 | 9.4 | 9.3 | 9.5 | 8.7 | 8.8 | 8.8 |
| Burlington ................................................................ | 5.3 | 5.5 | 5.6 | 33.0 | 33.1 | 33.3 | 18.6 | 18.6 | 18.9 |
| Virginia | 194.1 | 193.6 | 194.2 | 1,151.5 | 1,157.1 | 1,159.2 | 642.2 | 648.5 | 641.3 |
| Bristol | 1.2 | 1.3 | 1.3 | 9.7 | 10.0 | 10.0 | 6.1 | 6.1 | 6.0 |
| Charlottesville | 5.0 | 5.2 | 5.1 | 23.4 | 23.0 | 23.0 | 28.3 | 28.5 | 28.5 |
| Danville ................................................................ | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 11.2 | 11.1 | 11.1 | 6.3 | 6.0 | 5.9 |
| Lynchburg ............................................................ | 4.3 | 4.2 | 4.1 | 29.6 | 29.5 | 29.4 | 13.1 | 13.1 | 13.0 |
| Nortolk-Virginia Beach-Newport News ......................... | 36.4 | 36.8 | 37.1 | 213.0 | 214.4 | 214.5 | 148.2 | 151.1 | 150.8 |
| Northem Virginia -......................................................... | 64.6 | 64.7 | 65.2 | 482.1 | 485.6 | 485.4 | 193.2 | 198.1 | 198.2 |
| Richmond-Petersburg ............................................... | 52.5 | 51.7 | 51.7 | 153.5 | 155.4 | 155.4 | 106.3 | 108.6 | 108.4 |
| Roanoke ............................................................... | 10.5 | 10.3 | 10.3 | 43.7 | 43.9 | 43.9 | 18.1 | 19.4 | 18.7 |
| Washington ............................................................ | 143.9 | 144.5 | 144.6 | 762.6 | 772.4 | 772.6 | 516.9 | 532.8 | 524.7 |
| Seattie-Bellevue-Everett ............................................ | 88.8 | 87.9 | 87.9 | 419.1 | 417.8 | 418.5 | 200.6 | 206.7 | 202.2 |
| Spokane .............................................................. | 11.3 | 11.4 | 11.3 | 64.1 | 64.8 | 64.7 | 33.4 | 34.4 | 34.1 |
| Tacoma ................................................................... | 13.2 | 13.4 | 13.4 | 70.0 | 74.1 | 73.9 | 52.9 | 54.1 | 53.9 |

See footnotes at end of table.

B-14. Employees on nonfarm payrolls in States and selected areas by major industry - Continued
(In thousands)

| State and area | Total |  |  | Mining |  |  | Construction |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Dec. <br> 2001 | Nov. $2002$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Dec. } \\ & 2002^{2} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Dec. } \\ & 2000 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Nov. } \\ & 2002 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Dec. } \\ & \text { 2002P } \end{aligned}$ | Dec. $2001$ | Nov. <br> 2002 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Dec. } \\ & 2002^{p} \end{aligned}$ |
| West Virginia | 741.1 | 735.2 | 733.5 | 23.5 | 21.3 | 21.0 | 33.8 | 33.4 | 32.1 |
| Charlestor | 136.7 | 136.2 | 135.3 | 2.7 | 2.3 | 2.1 | 6.7 | 7.1 | 6.5 |
| Huntington-Ashland | 123.5 | 122.9 | 123.7 | . 9 | . 8 | . 8 | 5.6 | 4.5 | 4.6 |
| Parkersburg-Marieta | 70.3 | 70.3 | 70.0 | . 4 | . 4 | 4 | 3.3 | 3.9 | 3.7 |
| Wheeling ............................................................. | 67.8 | 67.0 | 67.1 | 1.8 | 1.7 | 1.7 | 2.5 | 2.4 | 2.5 |
| Wisconsin | 2,836.0 | 2,870.0 | 2,856.0 | 2.5 | 3.0 | 2.6 | 117.3 | 128.0 | 120.3 |
| Appleton-Oshkosh-Neenah ..................................... | 206.8 | 209.0 | 208.4 | (1) | (1) | (1) | 11.8 | 13.8 | 13.1 |
| Eau Claire ........................................................... | 76.8 | 78.5 | 77.4 | (1) | (1) | (1) | 3.3 | 4.0 | 3.5 |
| Green Bay ...... | 148.4 | 149.3 | 148.0 | (1) | (1) | (1) | 8.3 | 8.1 | 7.7 |
| Janesville-Beloit | 70.1 | 70.9 | 70.9 | (1) | (1) | (1) | 3.2 | 3.2 | 3.2 |
| Kenosha ...... | 55.3 | 56.7 | 56.1 | (1) | (1) | (1) | 2.9 | 3.2 | 3.1 |
| La Crosse | 74.2 | 75.8 | 75.0 | (1) | (1) | (1) | 2.8 | 3.4 | 3.0 |
| Madison ........ | 294.6 | 304.6 | 301.7 | (1) | (1) | (1) | 11.1 | 13.3 | 12.2 |
| Milwaukee-Waukesha .............................................. | 863.6 | 866.4 | 865.1 | (1) | (1) | (1) | 33.0 | 33.6 | 31.6 |
| Racine | 81.8 | 82.4 | 82.4 | (1) | (1) | (1) | 3.7 | 4.1 | 3.9 |
| Sheboygan | 62.1 | 61.0 | 60.7 | (1) | $(1)$ | (1) | 2.4 | 2.5 | 2.4 |
| Wausau ..... | 70.3 | 71.7 | 71.9 | (1) | (1) | (1) | 2.5 | 2.8 | 2.6 |
| Wyoming .............................................................. | 243.8 | 246.4 | 245.0 | 19.7 | 19.1 | 18.8 | 16.1 | 18.6 | 17.4 |
| Casper ............................................................... | 33.4 | 33.4 | 33.4 | 2.2 | 2.0 | 2.0 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.8 |
| Puerto Rico | 1,018.2 | 1,004.0 | 1,021.8 | 1.4 | 1.3 | 1.3 | 72.3 | 68.6 | 70.5 |
| Caguas .............................................................. | 72.9 | 71.8 | 72.7 | (1) | (1) | (1) | 4.0 | 3.6 | 3.6 |
| Mayaguez | 70.4 | 68.0 | 68.8 | (1) | (1) | (1) | 5.7 | 4.8 | 4.6 |
| Ponce | 81.4 | 81.9 | 83.1 | (1) | (1) | (1) | 6.4 | 5.9 | 5.7 |
| San Juan-Bayamon ................................................ | 650.2 | 649.7 | 660.8 | . 6 | . 6 | . 6 | 48.8 | 50.1 | 51.4 |
| Virgin Islands .......................................................... | 44.1 | 42.2 | 42.4 | ( ${ }^{1}$ | ( ${ }^{1}$ ) | ( ${ }^{1}$ | 3.9 | 2.4 | 2.3 |

See footnotes at end of table.

B-14. Employees on nonfarm payrolis in States and selected areas by major industry - Continued
(in thousands)

| State and area | Manufacturing |  |  | Transportation and public utilities |  |  | Wholesale and retail trade |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Dec. <br> 2001 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Nov. } \\ & 2002 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Dec. } \\ & 2002^{p} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Dec. } \\ & 2001 \end{aligned}$ | Nov. <br> 2002 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Dec. } \\ & \text { 2002p } \end{aligned}$ | Dec. 2001 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Nov. } \\ & 2002 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Dec. } \\ & 2002^{p} \end{aligned}$ |
| West Virginia | 75.6 | 72.3 | 72.0 | 37.0 | 35.9 | 35.8 | 164.9 | 161.5 | 162.2 |
| Charleston ...................................................... | 9.1 | 8.3 | 8.4 | 8.7 | 8.2 | 8.2 | 31.4 | 31.1 | 30.9 |
| Huntington-Ashiand ........................................... | 13.0 | 12.8 | 12.7 | 6.8 | 6.6 | 6.5 | 30.8 | 30.5 | 31.0 |
| Parkersburg-Marietta .............................................................................. | 11.8 | 11.6 | 11.5 | 2.6 | 2.6 | 2.6 | 18.5 | 17.9 | 17.9 |
| Wheeling ............................................................. | 5.9 | 5.9 | 6.0 | 2.4 | 2.3 | 2.3 | 16.6 | 16.2 | 16.2 |
| Wisconsin | 574.9 | 567.7 | 564.9 | 134.0 | 132.0 | 132.2 | 654.9 | 653.7 | 657.3 |
| Appleton-Oshkosh-Neenah ...................................... | 57.1 | 54.8 | 54.9 | 9.7 | 9.9 | 10.0 | 45.7 | 46.0 | 46.1 |
| Eau Claire ........................................................... | 11.7 | 11.2 | 11.2 | 3.3 | 3.3 | 3.3 | 21.1 | 21.1 | 21.0 |
| Green Bay ........ | 28.0 | 28.1 | 28.1 | 11.1 | 11.3 | 11.3 | 34.2 | 35.0 | 35.2 |
| Janesville-Beloit ................................................................................. | 17.6 | 17.5 | 17.4 | 3.5 | 3.6 | 3.6 | 16.9 | 17.0 | 16.8 |
| Kenosha .............................................................. | 11.2 | 11.6 | 11.3 | 2.2 | 2.1 | 2.1 | 14.0 | 14.0 | 13.9 |
| La Crosse | 10.0 | 10.1 | 10.0 | 3.6 | 3.9 | 3.9 | 19.3 | 19.5 | 19.5 |
| Madison | 29.4 | 30.2 | 30.1 | 10.5 | 10.6 | 10.6 | 65.0 | 64.3 | 64.7 |
| Milwaukee-Waukesha ............................... | 161.0 | 158.5 | 158.2 | 39.7 | 39.9 | 40.0 | 187.2 | 185.1 | 187.1 |
| Racine .............................................................. | 21.3 | 21.6 | 21.6 | 2.5 | 2.6 | 2.5 | 18.3 | 17.7 | 17.9 |
| Sheboygan ............................................................ | 25.1 | 24.0 | 23.9 | 1.8 | 1.8 | 1.8 | 11.1 | 11.1 | 11.0 |
| Wausau ............................................................... | 18.1 | 18.0 | 18.1 | 4.2 | 4.3 | 4.3 | 18.8 | 19.6 | 19.9 |
| Wyoming ....... | 11.2 | 11.1 | 10.6 | 14.1 | 14.1 | 13.9 | 54.8 | 54.6 | 54.7 |
| Casper .................................................................. | 1.8 | 1.8 | 1.8 | 1.6 | 1.6 | 1.6 | 8.9 | 8.9 | 8.9 |
| Puerto Rico .......................................................... | 131.0 | 129.0 | 128.9 | 33.7 | 33.2 | 32.7 | 227.4 | 217.7 | 224.3 |
| Caguas .................................................................................. | 15.1 | 15.6 | 15.4 | 1.7 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 18.9 | 17.7 | 18.0 |
| Mayaguez ........................................................... | 14.0 | 12.2 | 12.3 | 1.2 | 1.2 | 1.2 | 12.2 | 11.3 | 11.9 |
| Ponce ................................................................ | 8.1 | 8.3 | 8.4 | 2.2 | 2.1 | 2.1 | 14.9 | 14.8 | 14.9 |
| San Juan-Bayamon ................................................ | 65.6 | 67.0 | 67.3 | 25.8 | 25.7 | 25.5 | 148.5 | 143.5 | 147.3 |
| Virgin islands .......................................................... | 2.2 | 2.2 | 2.2 | 2.5 | 2.4 | 2.4 | 9.8 | 9.8 | 9.9 |

See footnotes at end of table.

ESTABLISHMENT DATA STATE AND AREA EMPLOYMENT NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED

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

| State and area | Finance, insurance, and real estate |  |  | Services |  |  | Government |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Dec. <br> 2001 | Nov. 2002 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Dec. } \\ & 2002^{p} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Dec. } \\ & 2001 \end{aligned}$ | Nov. 2002 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Dec. } \\ & 2002^{p} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Dec. } \\ & 2001 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Nov. } \\ & 2002 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Dec. } \\ 2002 \mathrm{P} \end{gathered}$ |
| West Virginla | 29.6 | 29.8 | 29.8 | 233.8 | 236.5 | 236.4 | 142.9 | 144.5 | 144.2 |
| Charleston ............................................................... | 7.5 | 7.6 | 7.6 | 46.1 | 46.2 | 46.4 | 24.5 | 25.4 | 25.2 |
| Huntington-Ashland ................................................... | 5.0 | 5.1 | 5.2 | 38.9 | 39.8 | 39.8 | 22.5 | 22.8 | 23.1 |
| Parkersburg-Marietta .................................................. | 2.9 | 2.9 | 2.9 | 21.0 | 21.3 | 21.3 | 9.8 | 9.7 | 9.7 |
| Wheeling .................................................................. | 2.9 | 2.9 | 2.9 | 25.2 | 25.2 | 25.1 | 10.5 | 10.4 | 10.4 |
| Wisconsin .................................................................. | 151.2 | 153.9 | 154.0 | 776.6 | 798.0 | 798.0 | 424.6 | 433.7 | 426.8 |
| Appleton-Oshkosh-Neenah ........................................ | 9.5 | 9.7 | 9.8 | 48.6 | 49.6 | 50.1 | 24.4 | 25.2 | 24.5 |
| Eau Claire ............................................................... | 2.9 | 3.0 | 3.0 | 22.2 | 22.6 | 22.5 | 12.3 | 13.4 | 12.8 |
| Grean Bay ............................................................... | 10.7 | 10.3 | 10.2 | 38.2 | 38.5 | 37.7 | 17.9 | 18.2 | 17.8 |
| Janesville-Beloit ......................................................... | 2.0 | 2.1 | 2.1 | 17.8 | 18.4 | 18.6 | 9.0 | 9.0 | 9.1 |
| Kenosha .................................................................. | 1.4 | 1.4 | 1.4 | 14.5 | 14.5 | 14.5 | 9.1 | 10.0 | 9.8 |
| La Crosse ................................................................. | 3.4 | 3.6 | 3.6 | 23.6 | 23.9 | 23.9 | 11.6 | 11.4 | 11.1 |
| Madison ................................................................... | 23.4 | 24.1 | 24.1 | 79.3 | 83.8 | 83.9 | 75.9 | 78.4 | 76.0 |
| Milwaukee-Waukesha ............................................... | 58.3 | 58.7 | 58.9 | 288.6 | 294.3 | 293.6 | 95.8 | 96.3 | 95.7 |
| Racine | 2.5 | 2.4 | 2.5 | 23.0 | 23.2 | 23.2 | 10.5 | 10.8 | 10.8 |
| Sheboygan ............................................................. | 2.0 | 2.0 | 2.0 | 12.9 | 12.7 | 12.9 | 6.8 | 6.8 | 6.7 |
| Wausau ................................................................... | 4.7 | 4.7 | 4.7 | 13.9 | 14.1 | 14.1 | 8.0 | 8.1 | 8.1 |
| Wyoming | 8.4 | 8.4 | 8.4 | 55.9 | 56.2 | 56.6 | 63.6 | 64.3 | 64.6 |
| Casper ....................................................................... | 1.3 | 1.3 | 1.3 | 9.9 | 10.1 | 10.1 | 5.8 | 5.8 | 5.9 |
| Puerto Rico ................................................................ | 47.8 | 46.9 | 47.3 | 221.8 | 223.8 | 225.8 | 282.8 | 283.5 | 291.0 |
| Caguas .................................................................. | 1.7 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 13.9 | 14.6 | 14.8 | 17.6 | 17.3 | 17.9 |
| Mayaguez ............................................................... | 2.2 | 2.0 | 2.0 | 14.4 | 15.9 | 15.6 | 20.7 | 20.6 | 21.2 |
| Ponce ................................................................... | 2.3 | 2.3 | 2.4 | 20.4 | 21.0 150.2 | 21.3 | 27.1 | 27.5 | 28.3 |
| San Juan-Bayamon ................................................... | 38.3 | 37.5 | 38.0 | 149.2 | 150.2 | 150.9 | 173.4 | 175.1 | 179.8 |
| Virgin lsiands ............................................................. | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 11.6 | 10.8 | 11.1 | 12.2 | 12.7 | 12.6 |

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 additonal 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 workers ${ }^{1}$ on private nonfarm payrolls by detailed industry

| Industry | 1987 SIC Code | Average weekly hours |  |  |  |  | Average overtime hours |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Dec. } \\ & 2001 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Jan. } \\ & 2002 \end{aligned}$ | Nov. <br> 2002 | $\begin{gathered} \text { Dec. } \\ 2002^{p} \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Jan. } \\ 2003^{p} \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Dec. } \\ & 2001 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Jan. } \\ & 2002 \end{aligned}$ | Nov. <br> 2002 | $\begin{gathered} \text { Dec. } \\ 2002^{p} \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Jan. } \\ 2003^{\mathrm{p}} \end{gathered}$ |
| Total private |  | 34.4 | 33.6 | 34.0 | 34.4 | 33.7 | - | - | - | - | - |
| Goods-producing ................................................. |  | 40.5 | 39.9 | 40.1 | 40.4 | 39.8 | - | - | - | - | - |
| Mining |  | 43.9 | 42.2 | 42.9 | 42.4 | 41.9 | - | - | - | - | - |
| Metal mining | 10 | 43.5 | 44.1 | 42.6 | 42.9 | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Iron ores | 101 | 37.3 | 39.8 | 39.4 | 39.4 | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Copper ores | 102 | 46.3 | 47.1 | 43.3 | 43.6 | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Coal mining | 12 | 47.9 | 47.3 | 47.9 | 47.1 | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Bituminous coal and lignite mining .. | 122 | 48.0 | 47.3 | 47.8 | 47.1 | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Oil and gas extraction | 13 | 42.0 | 39.9 | 40.2 | 40.0 | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Crude petroleum and natural gas | 131 | 40.4 | 39.7 | 39.7 | 38.4 | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Oil and gas field services | 138 | 42.9 | 40.2 | 40.7 | 40.9 | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Nonmetallic minerals, except fuels | 14 | 46.6 | 45.2 | 46.6 | 46.2 | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Crushed and broken stone | 142 | 46.6 | 44.1 | 43.4 | 43.5 | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Construction ...................................................... |  | 38.5 | 38.5 | 38.0 | 37.8 | 38.2 | - | - | - | - | - |
| General building contractors | 15 | 38.3 | 38.2 | 37.8 | 37.6 | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Residential building construction | 152 | 36.4 | 35.6 | 35.9 | 35.8 | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Operative builders | 153 | 38.4 | 38.7 | 33.3 | 35.2 | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Nonresidential building construction | 154 | 40.2 | 40.9 | 40.2 | 39.7 | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Heavy construction, except building | 16 | 41.6 | 42.7 | 42.1 | 41.0 | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Highway and street construction | 161 | 39.0 | 40.8 | 41.7 | 39.1 | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Heavy construction, except highway | 162 | 42.6 | 43.4 | 42.2 | 41.8 | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Special trade contractors | 17 | 37.8 | 37.8 | 37.2 | 37.1 | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Plumbing, heating, and air conditioning .................. | 171 | 39.1 | 39.0 | 38.1 | 38.5 | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Painting and paper hanging .................................. | 172 | 38.1 | 37.3 | 38.1 | 37.8 | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Electrical work ................................................... | 173 | 39.3 | 38.6 | 38.3 | 38.7 | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Masonry, stonework, and plastering | 174 | 35.7 | 35.6 | 34.3 | 34.7 | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Carpentry and floor work | 175 | 37.5 | 37.9 | 37.5 | 37.6 | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Roofing, siding, and sheet metal work .................... | 176 | 34.0 | 34.5 | 33.2 | 32.8 | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Manufacturing ..................................................... |  | 41.2 | 40.4 | 40.9 | 41.5 | 40.4 | 4.1 | 3.7 | 4.2 | 4.5 | 3.9 |
| Durable goods ................................................. |  | 41.6 | 40.8 | 41.2 | 41.9 | 40.9 | 4.1 | 3.7 | 4.1 | 4.5 | 3.9 |
| Lumber and wood products | 24 | 40.9 | 39.9 | 40.7 | 41.2 | 40.1 | 4.9 | 4.2 | 4.8 | 5.1 | - |
| Logging ........... | 241 | 41.3 | 43.1 | 40.8 | 41.6 | - | 5.8 | 7.3 | 6.0 | 5.9 | - |
| Sawmills and planing mills | 242 | 41.6 | 40.5 | 40.6 | 41.4 | - | 4.6 | 4.4 | 4.4 | 4.4 | - |
| Sawmills and planing mills, general .................... | 2421 | 41.6 | 40.6 | 40.3 | 41.3 | - | 5.0 | 4.9 | 4.6 | 4.6 | - |
| Hardwood dimension and flooring mills ............... | 2426 | 41.9 | 40.3 | 41.6 | 41.7 | - | 3.4 | 2.8 | 3.8 | 4.0 | - |
| Millwork, plywood, and structural members ........... | 243 | 42.2 | 40.7 | 42.5 | 42.8 | - | 6.5 | 4.7 | 6.1 | 6.5 | - |
| Millwork ......................................................... | 2431 | 42.3 | 41.0 | 42.5 | 42.8 | - | 8.6 | 6.0 | 7.3 | 7.8 | - |
| Wood kitchen cabinets | 2434 | 44.3 | 42.4 | 44.2 | 45.3 | - | 6.0 | 4.1 | 5.7 | 7.0 | - |
| Hardwood veneer and plywood | 2435 | 41.8 | 41.8 | 41.8 | 40.8 | - | 4.1 | 3.8 | 4.5 | 3.5 | - |
| Softwood veneer and plywood | 2436 | 37.7 | 36.7 | 38.3 | 39.0 | - | 5.3 | 5.0 | 5.4 | 5.3 | - |
| Wood containers | 244 | 39.9 | 38.5 | 38.8 | 39.1 | - | 3.7 | 2.8 | 3.2 | 3.6 | - |
| Wood buildings and mobile homes ...................... | 245 | 35.0 | 33.8 | 33.8 | 34.5 | - | 1.6 | 1.4 | 1.9 | 2.6 | - |
| Mobile homes ................................................ | 2451 | 34.0 | 32.7 | 31.9 | 32.5 | - | 1.8 | 1.6 | 1.8 | 2.8 | - |
| Miscellaneous wood products ............................ | 249 | 39.9 | 38.8 | 40.0 | 40.1 | - | 2.5 | 2.6 | 2.9 | 3.0 | - |
| Furniture and fixtures ........................................... | 25 | 39.9 | 40.0 | 39.5 | 41.3 | 40.1 | 3.0 | 3.2 | 2.1 | 3.1 | - |
| Household furniture .......................................... | 251 | 39.0 | 39.2 | 37.9 | 40.2 | - | 2.5 | 2.8 | 1.7 | 2.6 | - |
| Wood household furniture ................................ | 2511 | 38.3 | 39.3 | 37.2 | 39.3 | - | 2.9 | 3.1 | 1.8 | 2.9 | - |
| Upholstered household furniture ........................ | 2512 | 39.7 | 38.5 | 37.2 | 39.8 | - | 1.8 | 1.3 | 0.7 | 1.3 | - |
| Metal household furniture ................................. | 2514 | 45.5 | 46.1 | 44.2 | 46.7 | - | 5.3 | 7.8 | 3.1 | 4.2 | - |
| Mattresses and bedsprings ............................. | 2515 | 38.9 | 40.2 | 39.6 | 41.6 | - | 2.4 | 3.6 | 3.0 | 4.6 | - |
| Office furniture ................................................. | 252 | 40.2 | 41.2 | 40.2 | 41.8 | - | 4.2 | 4.5 | 2.9 | 4.2 | - |
| Public building and related furniture ..................... | 253 | 41.8 | 40.3 | 43.6 | 45.2 | - | 1.8 | 2.4 | 1.5 | 2.7 | - |
| Partitions and fixtures ........................................ | 254 | 41.8 | 43.3 | 42.2 | 43.7 | - | 4.5 | 4.8 | 3.3 | 4.9 | - |
| Misceilaneous furniture and fixtures ..................... | 259 | 39.5 | 36.7 | 37.7 | 37.6 | - | 3.4 | 2.0 | 2.4 | 2.5 | - |

See footnotes at end of table.

# ESTABLISHMENT DATA <br> HOURS AND EARNINGS <br> NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED 

B-15. Average hours and earnings of production or nonsupervisory workers ${ }^{1}$ on private nonfarm payrolls by detailed industry-Continued

| Industry | $\begin{aligned} & 1987 \\ & \text { SIC } \\ & \text { Code } \end{aligned}$ | Average hourly earnings |  |  |  |  | Average weekly earnings |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Dec. } \\ & 2001 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Jan. } \\ & 2002 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Nov. } \\ & 2002 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Dec. } \\ 2002^{p} \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Jan. } \\ 2003^{p} \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Dec. } \\ & 2001 \end{aligned}$ | Jan. <br> 2002 | Nov. 2002 | $\begin{gathered} \text { Dec. } \\ 2002^{p} \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Jan. } \\ & 2003 \rho \end{aligned}$ |
| Total private |  | \$14.61 | \$14.64 | \$14.97 | \$15.05 | \$15.05 | \$502.58 | \$491.90 | \$508.98 | \$517.72 | \$507.19 |
| Goods-producing |  | 16.23 | 16.17 | 16.59 | 16.67 | 16.56 | 657.32 | 645.18 | 665.26 | 673.47 | 659.09 |
| Mining ................................................................ |  | 17.58 | 17.89 | 17.81 | 17.85 | 18.07 | 771.76 | 754.96 | 764.05 | 756.84 | 757.13 |
| Metal mining | 10 | 18.65 | 18.79 | 19.08 | 18.90 | - | 811.28 | 828.64 | 812.81 | 810.81 | - |
| Iron ores | 101 | 21.40 | 22.45 | 22.37 | 21.60 | - | 798.22 | 893.51 | 881.38 | 851.04 | - |
| Copper ores | 102 | 15.97 | 15.89 | 16.02 | 16.02 | - | 739.41 | 748.42 | 693.67 | 698.47 | - |
| Coal mining | 12 | 19.46 | 19.61 | 19.79 | 19.73 | - | 932.13 | 927.55 | 947.94 | 929.28 | - |
| Bituminous coal and lignite mining | 122 | 19.58 | 19.70 | 19.95 | 19.93 | - | 939.84 | 931.81 | 953.61 | 938.70 | - |
| Oil and gas extraction | 13 | 17.57 | 18.02 | 17.75 | 17.82 | - | 737.94 | 719.00 | 713.55 | 712.80 | - |
| Crude petroleum and natural gas | 131 | 24.37 | 24.29 | 24.68 | 24.60 | - | 984.55 | 964.31 | 979.80 | 944.64 | - |
| Oii and gas field services ............ | 138 | 14.81 | 15.33 | 15.08 | 15.28 | - | 635.35 | 616.27 | 613.76 | 624.95 | - |
| Nonmetallic minerals, except fuels | 14 | 15.68 | 15.62 | 16.09 | 16.06 | - | 730.69 | 706.02 | 749.79 | 741.97 | - |
| Crushed and broken stone | 142 | 14.97 | 14.72 | 15.38 | 15.35 | - | 697.60 | 649.15 | 667.49 | 667.73 |  |
| Construction |  | 18.69 | 18.56 | 19.06 | 19.23 | 18.97 | 719.57 | 714.56 | 724.28 | 726.89 | 724.65 |
| General building contractors | 15 | 18.18 | 18.15 | 18.56 | 18.80 | - | 696.29 | 693.33 | 701.57 | 706.88 | - |
| Residential building construction | 152 | 17.05 | 16.96 | 17.19 | 17.37 | - | 620.62 | 603.78 | 617.12 | 621.85 | - |
| Operative builders ..................... | 153 | 18.17 | 18.20 | 18.22 | 18.47 | - | 697.73 | 704.34 | 606.73 | 650.14 | - |
| Nonresidential building construction | 154 | 19.22 | 19.21 | 19.97 | 20.25 | - | 772.64 | 785.69 | 802.79 | 803.93 | - |
| Heavy construction, except building | 16 | 17.78 | 17.56 | 18.34 | 18.32 | - | 739.65 | 749.81 | 772.11 | 751.12 | - |
| Highway and street construction | 161 | 17.70 | 17.31 | 18.34 | 18.15 | - | 690.30 | 706.25 | 764.78 | 709.67 | - |
| Heavy construction, except highway ..................... | 162 | 17.81 | 17.64 | 18.34 | 18.38 | - | 758.71 | 765.58 | 773.95 | 768.28 | - |
| Special trade contractors | 17 | 19.06 | 18.92 | 19.41 | 19.57 | - | 720.47 | 715.18 | 722.05 | 726.05 | - |
| Plumbing, heating, and air conditioning | 171 | 19.35 | 19.23 | 19.54 | 19.85 | - | 756.59 | 749.97 | 744.47 | 764.23 | - |
| Painting and paper hanging ................. | 172 | 17.26 | 17.06 | 17.82 | 17.65 | - | 657.61 | 636.34 | 678.94 | 667.17 | - |
| Electrical work .. | 173 | 21.47 | 21.25 | 22.09 | 22.25 | - | 843.77 | 820.25 | 846.05 | 861.08 | - |
| Masonry, stonework, and plastering | 174 | 18.32 | 18.19 | 18.75 | 18.80 | - | 654.02 | 647.56 | 643.13 | 652.36 | - |
| Carpentry and floor work ................ | 175 | 19.43 | 19.27 | 19.83 | 19.80 | - | 728.63 | 730.33 | 743.63 | 744.48 | - |
| Roofing, siding, and sheet metal work | 176 | 16.73 | 16.71 | 16.65 | 16.62 | - | 568.82 | 576.50 | 552.78 | 545.14 | - |
| Manufacturing ..................................................... |  | 15.17 | 15.15 | 15.48 | 15.58 | 15.55 | 625.00 | 612.06 | 633.13 | 646.57 | 628.22 |
| Durable goods ................................................. |  | 15.66 | 15.61 | 16.01 | 16.09 | 16.03 | 651.46 | 636.89 | 659.61 | 674.17 | 655.63 |
| Lumber and wood products | 24 | 12.42 | 12.38 | 12.57 | 12.66 | 12.60 | 507.98 | 493.96 | 511.60 | 521.59 | 505.26 |
| Logging | 241 | 14.25 | 14.00 | 14.83 | 14.83 | - | 588.53 | 603.40 | 605.06 | 616.93 | - |
| Sawmills and planing mills | 242 | 12.35 | 12.35 | 12.58 | 12.62 | - | 513.76 | 500.18 | 510.75 | 522.47 | - |
| Sawmills and planing mills, general | 2421 | 12.77 | 12.76 | 13.05 | 13.07 | - | 531.23 | 518.06 | 525.92 | 539.79 | - |
| Hardwood dimension and flooring mills | 2426 | 10.87 | 10.86 | 10.98 | 11.05 | - | 455.45 | 437.66 | 456.77 | 460.79 | - |
| Millwork, plywood, and structural members | 243 | 12.56 | 12.50 | 12.59 | 12.73 | - | 530.03 | 508.75 | 535.08 | 544.84 | - |
| Millwork ............ | 2431 | 12.73 | 12.79 | 12.90 | 13.05 | - | 538.48 | 524.39 | 548.25 | 558.54 | - |
| Wood kitchen cabinets | 2434 | 12.29 | 12.10 | 12.17 | 12.38 | - | 544.45 | 513.04 | 537.91 | 560.81 | - |
| Hardwood veneer and plywood | 2435 | 11.79 | 11.74 | 11.86 | 11.83 | - | 492.82 | 490.73 | 495.75 | 482.66 | - |
| Softwood veneer and plywood. | 2436 | 14.86 | 14.80 | 15.10 | 15.32 | - | 560.22 | 543.16 | 578.33 | 597.48 | - |
| Wood containers ..................... | 244 | 10.32 | 10.45 | 10.32 | 10.41 | - | 411.77 | 402.33 | 400.42 | 407.03 | - |
| Wood buildings and mobile homes | 245 | 12.09 | 11.94 | 12.52 | 12.48 | - | 423.15 | 403.57 | 423.18 | 430.56 | - |
| Mobile homes | 2451 | 12.19 | 12.06 | 12.52 | 12.44 | - | 414.46 | 394.36 | 399.39 | 404.30 | - |
| Miscellaneous wood products | 249 | 12.03 | 12.03 | 12.04 | 12.20 | - | 480.00 | 466.76 | 481.60 | 489.22 | - |
| Furniture and fixtures | 25 | 12.56 | 12.61 | 12.78 | 12.82 | 12.80 | 501.14 | 504.40 | 504.81 | 529.47 | 513.28 |
| Household furniture | 251 | 11.82 | 11.92 | 12.05 | 12.21 | - | 460.98 | 467.26 | 456.70 | 490.84 | - |
| Wood household furniture | 2511 | 11.35 | 11.38 | 11.50 | 11.68 | - | 434.71 | 447.23 | 427.80 | 459.02 | - |
| Upholstered household furniture ....................... | 2512 | 12.40 | 12.46 | 12.64 | 12.79 | - | 492.28 | 479.71 | 470.21 | 509.04 | - |
| Metal household furniture | 2514 | 10.73 | 11.03 | 10.78 | 10.87 | - | 488.22 | 508.48 | 476.48 | 507.63 | - |
| Mattresses and bedsprings | 2515 | 12.78 | 12.98 | 13.38 | 13.48 | - | 497.14 | 521.80 | 529.85 | 560.77 | - |
| Office furniture ................... | 252 | 13.40 | 13.42 | 13.38 | 13.53 | - | 538.68 | 552.90 | 537.88 | 565.55 | - |
| Public building and related furniture | 253 | 13.51 | 13.96 | 14.26 | 13.90 | - | 564.72 | 562.59 | 621.74 | 628.28 | - |
| Partitions and fixtures ................... | 254 | 13.72 | 13.47 | 13.48 | 13.44 | - | 573.50 | 583.25 | 568.86 | 587.33 | - |
| Miscelianeous furniture and fixtures .................... | 259 | 12.49 | 12.37 | 12.99 | 13.09 | - | 493.36 | 453.98 | 489.72 | 492.18 | - |

See footnotes at end of table.

B-15. Average hours and earnings of production or nonsupervisory workers ${ }^{1}$ on private nonfarm payrolls by detailed industry-Continued

| Industry | $\begin{gathered} 1987 \\ \text { SIC } \\ \text { Code } \end{gathered}$ | Average weekly hours |  |  |  |  | Average overtime hours |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Dec. } \\ & 2001 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Jan. } \\ & 2002 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Nov. } \\ & 2002 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Dec. } \\ 2002^{p} \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Jan. } \\ 2003 \mathrm{p} \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Dec. } \\ & 2001 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Jan. } \\ & 2002 \end{aligned}$ | Nov. <br> 2002 | $\begin{gathered} \text { Dec. } \\ 2002^{p} \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Jan. } \\ 2003^{p} \end{gathered}$ |
| Durable goods-Continued |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Stone, clay, and glass products | 32 | 43.0 | 42.7 | 43.1 | 42.7 | 42.0 | 5.4 | 5.1 | 5.8 | 5.6 | - |
| Flat glass ........ | 321 | 38.4 | 37.6 | 39.4 | 39.2 | - | 2.9 | 2.7 | 2.9 | 2.7 | - |
| Glass and glassware, pressed or blown ............... | 322 | 43.5 | 43.1 | 43.3 | 43.2 | - | 4.6 | 4.5 | 6.1 | 6.0 | - |
| Glass containers ............................................. | 3221 | 44.7 | 44.5 | 45.4 | 45.7 | - | 5.2 | 4.9 | 6.3 | 6.7 | - |
| Pressed and blown glass, nec | 3229 | 42.8 | 42.2 | 42.0 | 41.6 | - | 4.2 | 4.3 | 5.9 | 5.5 | - |
| Products of purchased glass | 323 | 44.6 | 42.9 | 42.0 | 42.8 | - | 7.1 | 5.6 | 6.5 | 8.2 | - |
| Cement, hydraulic | 324 | 45.1 | 47.1 | 45.3 | 45.5 | - | 5.5 | 7.1 | 6.0 | 6.0 | - |
| Structural clay products | 325 | 41.4 | 40.3 | 40.7 | 39.8 | - | 6.8 | 6.3 | 6.4 | 5.6 | - |
| Pottery and related products | 326 | 41.4 | 40.6 | 41.1 | 42.3 | - | 4.6 | 4.1 | 5.1 | 5.4 | - |
| Concrete, gypsum, and plaster products | 327 | 43.6 | 43.9 | 44.9 | 43.5 | - | 6.0 | 5.9 | 6.6 | 5.7 | - |
| Concrete block and brick ................... | 3271 | 40.6 | 40.0 | 41.6 | 39.4 | - | 4.0 | 3.6 | 3.4 | 2.6 | - |
| Concrete products, nec | 3272 | 43.3 | 42.7 | 41.2 | 41.4 | - | 6.8 | 6.2 | 5.3 | 5.4 | - |
| Ready-mixed concrete | 3273 | 44.0 | 45.2 | 47.4 | 44.9 | - | 5.9 | 6.2 | 7.9 | 6.4 | - |
| Misc. nonmetallic mineral products | 329 | 42.7 | 40.9 | 40.3 | 41.2 | - | 3.6 | 3.1 | 3.1 | 4.0 | - |
| Abrasive products | 3291 | 41.6 | 41.5 | 42.1 | 43.7 | - | 1.0 | 0.6 | 1.3 | 1.6 | - |
| Primary metal industries | 33 | 44.4 | 43.5 | 44.7 | 45.4 | 44.0 | 6.3 | 5.7 | 6.7 | 6.8 | - |
| Blast furnaces and basic steel products | 331 | 44.3 | 44.2 | 45.8 | 46.6 | 44.3 | 6.1 | 6.0 | 7.2 | 6.9 | - |
| Blast furnaces and steel mills | 3312 | 44.3 | 45.1 | 47.1 | 47.5 | - | 5.6 | 5.8 | 7.7 | 7.1 | - |
| Steel pipe and tubes | 3317 | 47.1 | 45.4 | 43.8 | 45.9 | - | 12.0 | 10.5 | 7.6 | 8.9 | - |
| Iron and steel foundries | 332 | 46.1 | 44.1 | 44.3 | 44.7 | - | 6.8 | 5.8 | 6.4 | 7.0 | - |
| Gray and ductile iron foundries | 3321 | 47.1 | 44.3 | 44.8 | 45.0 | - | 7.0 | 5.8 | 6.3 | 6.7 | - |
| Malleable iron foundries | 3322 | 51.5 | 52.5 | 51.0 | 52.9 | - | 3.3 | 4.2 | 4.7 | 6.9 | - |
| Steel foundries, nec | 3325 | 46.3 | 45.0 | 45.2 | 45.4 | - | 8.6 | 7.6 | 8.9 | 9.6 | - |
| Primary nonferrous metals | 333 | 46.8 | 46.2 | 50.2 | 51.0 | - | 12.5 | 11.8 | 16.3 | 15.5 | - |
| Primary aluminum | 3334 | 46.2 | 45.3 | 51.4 | 53.8 | - | 15.3 | 13.6 | 20.1 | 19.4 | - |
| Nonferrous rolling and drawing | 335 | 43.6 | 42.4 | 43.3 | 43.9 | - | 6.4 | 5.7 | 6.4 | 6.6 | - |
| Copper rolling and drawing ............................... | 3351 | 45.3 | 42.7 | 42.1 | 44.2 | - | 5.6 | 5.1 | 4.5 | 5.4 | - |
| Aluminum sheet, plate, and foil | 3353 | 44.7 | 41.8 | 42.4 | 42.9 | - | 10.0 | 9.0 | 8.8 | 8.6 | - |
| Nonferrous wire drawing and insulating | 3357 | 42.8 | 42.3 | 43.2 | 43.0 | - | 4.8 | 4.6 | 4.8 | 4.7 | - |
| Nonferrous foundries (castings) .......................... | 336 | 42.4 | 41.9 | 43.0 | 44.3 | - | 4.2 | 3.3 | 4.4 | 5.1 | - |
| Aluminum foundries ........................................ | 3365 | 45.1 | 42.5 | 45.5 | 47.9 | - | 4.2 | 2.7 | 4.4 | 6.5 | - |
| Fabricated metal products | 34 | 42.2 | 41.2 | 41.7 | 42.3 | 41.3 | 3.9 | 3.7 | 3.8 | 4.3 | - |
| Metal cans and shipping containers | 341 | 44.6 | 43.6 | 45.7 | 46.2 | - | 6.4 | 6.3 | 8.1 | 7.7 | - |
| Metal cans ................................. | 3411 | 45.3 | 44.1 | 45.4 | 46.6 | - | 6.8 | 6.7 | 8.6 | 8.5 | - |
| Cutlery, handtools, and hardware | 342 | 41.8 | 41.5 | 41.2 | 41.0 | - | 3.8 | 3.5 | 3.0 | 2.7 | - |
| Hand and edge tools, and blades and handsaws | 3423,5 | 42.9 | 41.9 | 43.1 | 42.5 | - | 3.8 | 3.4 | 3.6 | 2.6 | - |
| Hardware, nec .............................................. | 3429 | 41.2 | 42.0 | 39.7 | 40.3 | - | 4.2 | 4.0 | 2.7 | 3.0 | - |
| Plumbing and heating, except electric .................. | 343 | 42.8 | 41.7 | 40.7 | 42.1 | - | 3.4 | 3.3 | 3.0 | 3.4 | - |
| Plumbing fixture fittings and trim ....................... | 3432 | 41.0 | 41.3 | 38.5 | 39.7 | - | 2.3 | 2.6 | 1.9 | 2.3 | - |
| Heating equipment, except electric .................... | 3433 | 42.6 | 39.7 | 41.4 | 43.4 | - | 3.0 | 2.1 | 3.8 | 4.8 | - |
| Fabricated structural metal products .................... | 344 | 43.1 | 42.0 | 42.3 | 42.9 | - | 4.7 | 4.2 | 4.2 | 4.8 | - |
| Fabricated structural metal ............ | 3441 | 43.1 | 42.3 | 41.5 | 42.3 | - | 6.3 | 6.6 | 5.6 | 5.5 | - |
| Metal doors, sash, and trim | 3442 | 43.3 | 41.0 | 43.5 | 44.2 | - | 4.1 | 3.2 | 4.4 | 4.5 | - |
| Fabricated plate work (boiler shops) | 3443 | 44.9 | 44.6 | 43.5 | 44.4 | - | 5.7 | 5.3 | 4.6 | 6.3 | - |
| Sheet metal work | 3444 | 42.6 | 41.8 | 41.9 | 42.0 | - | 4.0 | 3.5 | 3.3 | 3.8 | - |
| Architectural metal work | 3446 | 38.7 | 38.1 | 40.1 | 41.2 | - | 3.3 | 2.9 | 3.8 | 4.1 | - |
| Screw machine products, bolts, etc | 345 | 38.7 | 37.3 | 38.3 | 39.0 | - | 2.3 | 2.1 | 3.0 | 3.1 | - |
| Screw machine products | 3451 | 39.5 | 38.4 | 38.2 | 38.9 | - | 2.4 | 2.1 | 2.2 | 2.4 | - |
| Bolts, nuts, rivets, and washers | 3452 | 38.0 | 36.2 | 38.5 | 39.2 | - | 2.1 | 2.0 | 3.8 | 3.8 | - |
| Metal forgings and stampings ............................. | 346 | 43.2 | 42.9 | 43.4 | 44.1 | - | 3.8 | 3.8 | 4.1 | 4.7 | - |
| Iron and steel forgings | 3462 | 42.5 | 41.4 | 39.0 | 42.4 | - | 4.1 | 3.5 | 2.1 | 4.0 | - |
| Automotive stampings | 3465 | 45.2 | 45.1 | 46.3 | 46.8 | - | 4.0 | 3.9 | 5.1 | 5.3 | - |
| Metal stampings, nec . | 3469 | 39.3 | 38.8 | 39.1 | 39.3 | - | 3.1 | 3.1 | 2.9 | 3.4 | - |
| Metal services, nec ... | 347 | 39.9 | 38.2 | 39.3 | 40.6 | - | 4.1 | 4.6 | 4.5 | 5.7 | - |
| Plating and polishing | 3471 | 40.7 | 38.4 | 39.7 | 40.8 | - | 4.0 | 3.3 | 4.3 | 4.7 | - |
| Metal coating and allied services .... | 3479 | 38.8 | 37.9 | 38.7 | 40.3 | - | 4.2 | 6.4 | 4.8 | 7.2 | - |
| Ordnance and accessories, nec ..... | 348 | 43.6 | 42.8 | 40.9 | 41.2 | - | 2.8 | 2.5 | 2.3 | 2.6 | - |
| Ammunition, except for small arms, nec | 3483 | 45.0 | 45.4 | 42.9 | 42.8 | - | 3.8 | 3.2 | 2.7 | 2.6 | - |
| Misc. fabricated metal products.. | 349 | 42.0 | 40.8 | 41.5 | 41.9 | - | 3.2 | 2.6 | 2.9 | 3.1 | - |
| Valves and pipe fittings, nec ............................. | 3494 | 35.1 | 34.5 | 33.3 | 33.7 | - | 1.8 | 1.3 | 1.5 | 1.6 | - |
| Misc. fabricated wire products .......................... | 3496 | 40.2 | 39.2 | 38.5 | 38.7 | - | 2.3 | 2.3 | 2.1 | 2.0 | - |

See footnotes at end of table.

# ESTABLISHMENT DATA <br> HOURS AND EARNINGS NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED 

B-15. Average hours and earnings of production or nonsupervisory workers ${ }^{\dagger}$ on private nonfarm payrolls by detailed industry-Continued

| Industry | $\begin{gathered} 1987 \\ \text { SIC } \\ \text { Code } \end{gathered}$ | Average hourly earnings |  |  |  |  | Average weekly earnings |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Dec. } \\ & 2001 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Jan. } \\ & 2002 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Nov. } \\ & 2002 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Dec. } \\ 2002^{p} \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Jan. } \\ 2003^{\mathrm{p}} \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Dec. } \\ & 2001 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Jan. } \\ & 2002 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Nov. } \\ & 2002 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Dec. } \\ 2002^{p} \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Jan. } \\ 2003^{p} \end{gathered}$ |
| Durable goods-Continued |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Stone, clay, and glass products | 32 | \$15.10 | \$15.12 | \$15.69 | \$15.74 | \$15.68 | \$649.30 | \$645.62 | \$676.24 | \$672.10 | \$658.56 |
| Flat glass ............................ | 321 | 18.77 | 19.19 | 19.16 | 18.42 | - | 720.77 | 721.54 | 754.90 | 722.06 | - |
| Glass and glassware, pressed or blown | 322 | 17.67 | 17.73 | 18.10 | 18.29 | - | 768.65 | 764.16 | 783.73 | 790.13 |  |
| Glass containers | 3221 | 18.24 | 18.05 | 19.27 | 19.25 | - | 815.33 | 803.23 | 874.86 | 879.73 |  |
| Pressed and blown glass, nec | 3229 | 17.29 | 17.51 | 17.29 | 17.61 | - | 740.01 | 738.92 | 726.18 | 732.58 |  |
| Products of purchased glass | 323 | 13.73 | 13.64 | 13.61 | 13.93 | - | 612.36 | 585.16 | 571.62 | 596.20 | - |
| Cement, hydraulic ... | 324 | 18.94 | 18.81 | 20.53 | 20.10 | - | 854.19 | 885.95 | 930.01 | 914.55 | - |
| Structural clay products | 325 | 11.98 | 11.84 | 12.04 | 12.32 | - | 495.97 | 477.15 | 490.03 | 490.34 | - |
| Pottery and related products | 326 | 12.95 | 13.06 | 13.51 | 13.69 | - | 536.13 | 530.24 | 555.26 | 579.09 | - |
| Concrete, gypsum, and plaster products | 327 | 14.89 | 14.90 | 15.70 | 15.60 | - | 649.20 | 654.11 | 704.93 | 678.60 | - |
| Concrete block and brick ................. | 3271 | 14.40 | 14.48 | 15.84 | 16.40 | - | 584.64 | 579.20 | 658.94 | 646.16 | - |
| Concrete products, nec | 3272 | 12.90 | 12.89 | 13.21 | 13.27 | - | 558.57 | 550.40 | 544.25 | 549.38 | - |
| Ready-mixed concrete | 3273 | 16.22 | 16.21 | 16.87 | 16.75 | - | 713.68 | 732.69 | 799.64 | 752.08 | - |
| Misc. nonmetallic mineral products | 329 | 15.15 | 15.07 | 15.57 | 15.83 | - | 646.91 | 616.36 | 627.47 | 652.20 | - |
| Abrasive products | 3291 | 12.82 | 12.87 | 13.24 | 13.34 | - | 533.31 | 534.11 | 557.40 | 582.96 | - |
| Primary metal industries | 33 | 17.19 | 17.15 | 17.64 | 17.67 | 17.80 | 763.24 | 746.03 | 788.51 | 802.22 | 783.20 |
| Blast furnaces and basic steel products | 331 | 20.53 | 20.53 | 21.05 | 21.09 | 21.56 | 909.48 | 907.43 | 964.09 | 982.79 | 955.11 |
| Blast furnaces and steel mills | 3312 | 22.25 | 22.40 | 22.87 | 22.91 | - | 985.68 | 1,010.24 | 1,077.18 | 1,088.22 | - |
| Steel pipe and tubes | 3317 | 16.98 | 16.71 | 16.70 | 16.98 | - | 799.76 | 758.63 | 731.46 | 779.38 | - |
| Iron and steel foundries | 332 | 16.18 | 16.20 | 16.68 | 16.72 | - | 745.90 | 714.42 | 738.92 | 747.38 | - |
| Gray and ductile iron foundries | 3321 | 17.39 | 17.48 | 17.88 | 17.90 | - | 819.07 | 774.36 | 801.02 | 805.50 | - |
| Malleable iron foundries | 3322 | 15.18 | 15.28 | 16.71 | 17.16 | - | 781.77 | 802.20 | 852.21 | 907.76 | - |
| Steel foundries, nec | 3325 | 14.19 | 14.14 | 14.36 | 14.40 | - | 657.00 | 636.30 | 649.07 | 653.76 | - |
| Primary nonferrous metals | 333 | 19.66 | 19.76 | 19.99 | 20.00 | - | 920.09 | 912.91 | 1,003.50 | 1,020.00 | - |
| Primary aluminum ............. | 3334 | 20.24 | 20.26 | 20.52 | 20.33 | - | 935.09 | 917.78 | 1,054.73 | 1,093.75 | - |
| Nonferrous rolling and drawing | 335 | 15.79 | 15.59 | 15.84 | 15.96 | - | 688.44 | 661.02 | 685.87 | 700.64 | - |
| Copper rolling and drawing ... | 3351 | 16.90 | 16.56 | 17.34 | 17.33 | - | 765.57 | 707.11 | 730.01 | 765.99 | - |
| Aluminum sheet, plate, and foil | 3353 | 19.49 | 19.09 | 19.16 | 19.20 | - | 871.20 | 797.96 | 812.38 | 823.68 | - |
| Nonferrous wire drawing and insulating | 3357 | 14.63 | 14.68 | 14.82 | 14.93 | - | 626.16 | 620.96 | 640.22 | 641.99 | - |
| Nonferrous foundries (castings) ...... | 336 | 13.46 | 13.45 | 13.94 | 13.86 | - | 570.70 | 563.56 | 599.42 | 614.00 | - |
| Aluminum foundries ............... | 3365 | 13.25 | 13.24 | 13.83 | 14.04 | - | 597.58 | 562.70 | 629.27 | 672.52 | - |
| Fabricated metal products | 34 | 14.56 | 14.57 | 14.90 | 14.98 | 14.93 | 614.43 | 600.28 | 621.33 | 633.65 | 616.61 |
| Metal cans and shipping containers | 341 | 17.80 | 17.82 | 18.01 | 18.07 | - | 793.88 | 776.95 | 823.06 | 834.83 | - |
| Metal cans | 3411 | 18.82 | 18.87 | 19.11 | 19.15 | - | 852.55 | 832.17 | 867.59 | 892.39 | - |
| Cutlery, handtools, and hardware | 342 | 13.75 | 13.82 | 13.85 | 13.95 | - | 574.75 | 573.53 | 570.62 | 571.95 | - |
| Hand and edge tools, and blades and handsaws | 3423,5 | 13.57 | 13.77 | 13.75 | 13.78 | - | 582.15 | 576.96 | 592.63 | 585.65 | - |
| Hardware, nec .............................................. | 3429 | 14.36 | 14.27 | 14.26 | 14.46 | - | 591.63 | 599.34 | 566.12 | 582.74 | - |
| Plumbing and heating, except electric | 343 | 12.91 | 13.10 | 13.33 | 13.40 | - | 552.55 | 546.27 | 542.53 | 564.14 | - |
| Plumbing fixture fittings and trim ..... | 3432 | 12.49 | 12.86 | 12.99 | 13.26 | - | 512.09 | 531.12 | 500.12 | 526.42 | - |
| Heating equipment, except electric | 3433 | 13.54 | 13.45 | 14.09 | 13.93 | - | 576.80 | 533.97 | 583.33 | 604.56 | - |
| Fabricated structural metal products | 344 | 14.00 | 13.95 | 14.12 | 14.23 | - | 603.40 | 585.90 | 597.28 | 610.47 | - |
| Fabricated structural metal | 3441 | 14.00 | 14.17 | 14.31 | 14.32 | - | 603.40 | 599.39 | 593.87 | 605.74 | - |
| Metal doors, sash, and trim | 3442 | 12.04 | 12.07 | 12.33 | 12.34 | - | 521.33 | 494.87 | 536.36 | 545.43 | - |
| Fabricated plate work (boiler shops) | 3443 | 15.33 | 15.19 | 15.39 | 15.45 | - | 688.32 | 677.47 | 669.47 | 685.98 | - |
| Sheet metal work | 3444 | 14.48 | 14.32 | 14.61 | 14.73 | - | 616.85 | 598.58 | 612.16 | 618.66 | - |
| Architectural metal work | 3446 | 14.11 | 14.04 | 14.27 | 14.71 | - | 546.06 | 534.92 | 572.23 | 606.05 | - |
| Screw machine products, bolts, etc | 345 | 14.93 | 15.06 | 15.39 | 15.55 | - | 577.79 | 561.74 | 589.44 | 606.45 | - |
| Screw machine products | 3451 | 14.41 | 14.29 | 14.45 | 14.50 | - | 569.20 | 548.74 | 551.99 | 564.05 | - |
| Bolts, nuts, rivets, and washers | 3452 | 15.46 | 15.86 | 16.33 | 16.58 | - | 587.48 | 574.13 | 628.71 | 649.94 | - |
| Metal forgings and stampings. | 346 | 17.25 | 17.19 | 17.99 | 18.00 | - | 745.20 | 737.45 | 780.77 | 793.80 | - |
| Iron and steel forgings | 3462 | 15.77 | 15.57 | 16.19 | 16.66 | - | 670.23 | 644.60 | 631.41 | 706.38 | - |
| Automotive stampings | 3465 | 19.57 | 19.43 | 20.43 | 20.18 | - | 884.56 | 876.29 | 945.91 | 944.42 | - |
| Metal stampings, nec | 3469 | 14.22 | 14.33 | 14.65 | 14.95 | - | 558.85 | 556.00 | 572.82 | 587.54 | - |
| Metal services, nec ..... | 347 | 12.51 | 12.67 | 12.91 | 13.01 | - | 499.15 | 483.99 | 507.36 | 528.21 | - |
| Plating and polishing | 3471 | 11.86 | 12.02 | 12.28 | 12.21 | - | 482.70 | 461.57 | 487.52 | 498.17 | - |
| Metal coating and allied services | 3479 | 13.50 | 13.63 | 13.80 | 14.13 | - | 523.80 | 516.58 | 534.06 | 569.44 | - |
| Ordnance and accessories, nec | 348 | 15.41 | 15.66 | 16.15 | 16.03 | - | 671.88 | 670.25 | 660.54 | 660.44 | - |
| Ammunition, except for small arms, nec | 3483 | 17.31 | 17.59 | 18.02 | 17.91 | - | 778.95 | 798.59 | 773.06 | 766.55 | - |
| Misc. fabricated metal products. | 349 | 14.08 | 14.02 | 14.33 | 14.48 | - | 591.36 | 572.02 | 594.70 | 606.71 | - |
| Valves and pipe fittings, nec... | 3494 | 14.80 | 14.83 | 15.41 | 15.47 | - | 519.48 | 511.64 | 513.15 | 521.34 | - |
| Misc. fabricated wire products. | 3496 | 12.59 | 12.46 | 12.87 | 12.89 | - | 506.12 | 488.43 | 495.50 | 498.84 | - |

See footnotes at end of table.

B-15. Average hours and earnings of production or nonsupervisory workers ${ }^{1}$ on private nonfarm payrolis by detailed industry-Continued

| Industry | $\begin{aligned} & 1987 \\ & \text { SIC } \\ & \text { Code } \end{aligned}$ | Average weekly hours |  |  |  |  | Average overtime hours |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Dec. } \\ & 2001 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Jan. } \\ & 2002 \end{aligned}$ | Nov. 2002 | $\begin{gathered} \text { Dec. } \\ 2002^{p} \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Jan. } \\ \text { 2003P } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Dec. } \\ & 2001 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Jan. } \\ & 2002 \end{aligned}$ | Nov. <br> 2002 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Dec. } \\ & \text { 2002p } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Jan. } \\ \text { 2003p } \end{gathered}$ |
| Durable goods-Continued |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Industrial machinery and equipment | 35 | 40.9 | 40.3 | 40.5 | 41.3 | 40.8 | 3.8 | 3.3 | 3.9 | 4.2 | - |
| Engines and turbines .................. | 351 | 44.0 | 42.9 | 43.4 | 42.8 | - | 4.8 | 3.8 | 3.5 | 4.0 | - |
| Turbines and turbine generator sets | 3511 | 48.5 | 47.6 | 46.2 | 42.7 | - | 6.1 | 4.1 | 3.7 | 2.7 | - |
| Internal combustion engines, nec ... | 3519 | 42.1 | 41.0 | 42.2 | 42.9 | - | 4.3 | 3.7 | 3.4 | 4.5 | - |
| Farm and garden machinery .... | 352 | 38.8 | 38.4 | 38.8 | 39.2 | - | 3.4 | 3.4 | 3.1 | 3.1 | - |
| Farm machinery and equipment | 3523 | 39.2 | 38.8 | 39.5 | 39.5 | - | 4.2 | 4.1 | 4.0 | 4.0 | - |
| Construction and related machinery | 353 | 42.7 | 41.8 | 41.1 | 41.7 | - | 4.6 | 4.3 | 5.2 | 4.3 | - |
| Construction machinery ....... | 3531 | 40.8 | 40.1 | 37.4 | 39.3 | - | 3.8 | 3.0 | 2.2 | 2.6 | - |
| Mining machinery | 3532 | 44.1 | 43.2 | 43.3 | 43.0 | - | 5.6 | 5.2 | 6.2 | 5.7 | - |
| Oil and gas field machinery | 3533 | 48.0 | 46.3 | 46.8 | 45.7 | - | 5.9 | 5.9 | 9.8 | 7.2 | - |
| Conveyors and conveying equipment | 3535 | 43.1 | 43.1 | 45.5 | 43.9 | - | 5.9 | 6.1 | 9.3 | 5.8 | - |
| Industrial trucks and tractors ............ | 3537 | 38.0 | 36.7 | 35.6 | 36.9 | - | 0.6 | 0.5 | 0.8 | 0.8 | - |
| Metalworking machinery . | 354 | 40.4 | 40.1 | 40.2 | 41.3 | - | 4.4 | 4.2 | 4.3 | 5.1 | - |
| Machine tools, metal cutting types | 3541 | 40.9 | 40.3 | 40.8 | 42.0 | - | 2.5 | 2.2 | 2.3 | 2.8 | - |
| Machine tools, metal forming types. | 3542 | 36.0 | 33.5 | 33.5 | 34.4 | - | 2.3 | 1.6 | 2.3 | 2.6 | - |
| Special dies, tools, jigs, and fixtures | 3544 | 41.3 | 40.8 | 40.5 | 42.0 | - | 5.7 | 5.6 | 5.1 | 6.3 | - |
| Machine tool accessories ... | 3545 | 39.6 | 40.2 | 41.3 | 41.7 | - | 3.0 | 2.9 | 4.2 | 4.6 | - |
| Power driven handtools | 3546 | 36.9 | 38.8 | 38.2 | 40.2 | - | 2.0 | 1.8 | 2.0 | 1.6 | - |
| Special industry machinery | 355 | 41.1 | 39.7 | 40.2 | 40.8 | - | 3.9 | 3.2 | 4.2 | 4.3 | - |
| Textile machinery .......... | 3552 | 36.9 | 36.5 | 38.9 | 36.7 | - | 0.4 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.3 | - |
| Printing trades machinery | 3555 | 38.8 | 38.5 | 39.8 | 39.4 | - | 2.2 | 2.4 | 6.4 | 5.5 | - |
| Food products machinery | 3556 | 44.5 | 43.6 | 41.9 | 43.1 | - | 4.8 | 5.3 | 9.7 | 10.7 | - |
| General industrial machinery | 356 | 41.0 | 40.1 | 40.9 | 41.9 | - | 2.9 | 2.8 | 3.0 | 3.5 | - |
| Pumps and pumping equipment | 3561 | 39.8 | 38.2 | 40.5 | 41.6 | - | 3.0 | 2.6 | 3.3 | 3.2 | - |
| Ball and roller bearings ............. | 3562 | 39.6 | 39.4 | 40.6 | 41.4 | - | 3.9 | 4.2 | 4.4 | 4.8 | - |
| Air and gas compressors | 3563 | 47.8 | 45.6 | 49.3 | 49.3 | - | 2.2 | 1.7 | 2.9 | 3.2 | - |
| Blowers and fans | 3564 | 41.4 | 41.9 | 40.5 | 42.6 | - | 2.4 | 3.1 | 2.4 | 4.0 | - |
| Speed changers, drives, and gears | 3566 | 38.4 | 35.2 | 35.5 | 37.5 | - | 3.6 | 2.0 | 3.4 | 4.2 | - |
| Power transmission equipment, nec | 3568 | 46.2 | 44.3 | 41.0 | 42.8 | - | 3.9 | 3.8 | 2.9 | 4.0 | - |
| Computer and office equipment | 357 | 38.8 | 40.0 | 39.6 | 40.5 | - | 1.7 | 1.2 | 2.4 | 2.4 | - |
| Electronic computers ............. | 3571 | 38.0 | 41.5 | 40.8 | 42.7 | - | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.3 | 0.3 | - |
| Computer terminals, calculators, and office machines, nec $\qquad$ | 3575,8,9 | 41.3 | 40.6 | 39.5 | 37.7 | - | 4.4 | 3.2 | 6.4 | 4.6 | - |
| Refrigeration and service machinery ................... | 358 | 39.8 | 39.4 | 39.3 | 40.5 | - | 3.7 | 3.1 | 4.1 | 4.9 | - |
| Refrigeration and heating equipment | 3585 | 39.8 | 39.8 | 39.3 | 40.3 | - | 4.3 | 3.6 | 4.7 | 5.7 | - |
| Misc. industrial and commercial machinery | 359 | 41.5 | 40.5 | 40.9 | 41.9 | - | 4.3 | 3.4 | 4.0 | 4.4 | - |
| Carburetors, pistons, rings, valves .................. | 3592 | 41.6 | 42.0 | 42.8 | 43.4 | - | 4.8 | 4.6 | 5.4 | 5.6 | - |
| Scales, balances, and industrial machinery, nec .. | 3596,9 | 41.5 | 40.2 | 41.0 | 42.0 | - | 4.3 | 3.3 | 3.9 | 4.2 | - |
| Electronic and other electrical equipment | 36 | 40.3 | 38.6 | 39.2 | 39.8 | 38.2 | 3.0 | 2.3 | 2.9 | 3.1 | - |
| Electric distribution equipment .............. | 361 | 40.5 | 39.1 | 40.5 | 41.6 | - | 4.2 | 2.8 | 3.4 | 4.5 | - |
| Transformers, except electronic | 3612 | 39.1 | 38.4 | 39.3 | 39.7 | - | 2.4 | 2.0 | 1.8 | 2.0 | - |
| Switchgear and switchboard apparatus | 3613 | 41.5 | 39.6 | 41.4 | 43.0 | - | 5.5 | 3.4 | 4.7 | 6.4 | - |
| Electrical industrial apparatus ............... | 362 | 41.5 | 39.9 | 40.6 | 41.4 | - | 3.2 | 2.4 | 3.1 | 3.7 | - |
| Motors and generators ........ | 3621 | 41.2 | 40.2 | 41.2 | 41.4 | - | 3.0 | 2.4 | 3.1 | 3.4 | _ |
| Relays and industrial controls | 3625 | 41.2 | 39.5 | 39.5 | 40.7 | - | 3.5 | 1.7 | 2.7 | 3.7 | - |
| Household appliances ............. | 363 | 40.0 | 37.3 | 37.6 | 39.8 | - | 1.6 | 1.0 | 2.0 | 1.8 | - |
| Household refrigerators and freezers ................. | 3632 | 33.3 | 31.7 | 32.1 | 36.6 | - | 1.0 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 1.1 | - |
| Household laundry equipment .......................... | 3633 | 43.5 | 43.1 | 42.0 | 41.0 | - | 0.9 | 1.2 | 2.7 | 0.9 | - |
| Electric housewares and fans | 3634 | 38.0 | 37.2 | 38.4 | 39.1 | - | 4.7 | 2.9 | 7.2 | 6.8 | - |
| Electric lighting and wiring equipment | 364 | 40.4 | 38.5 | 40.1 | 40.2 | - | 4.9 | 3.9 | 4.5 | 4.5 | - |
| Electric lamps .............................. | 3641 | 41.5 | 38.1 | 41.9 | 41.9 | - | 4.2 | 2.5 | 3.5 | 4.3 | - |
| Current-carrying wiring devices | 3643 | 41.1 | 39.4 | 40.3 | 40.1 | - | 4.4 | 3.3 | 3.1 | 3.1 | - |
| Noncurrent-carrying wiring devices | 3644 | 37.6 | 36.0 | 37.1 | 38.8 | - | 3.7 | 3.2 | 3.2 | 3.7 | - |
| Residential lighting fixtures .............. | 3645 | 36.3 | 36.7 | 38.6 | 38.0 | - | 1.2 | 1.0 | 1.8 | 1.6 | - |
| Household audio and video equipment ................. | 365 | 38.0 | 37.7 | 37.1 | 35.8 | - | 2.5 | 2.3 | 3.8 | 2.0 | - |
| Household audio and video equipment | 3651 | 40.7 | 39.5 | 38.6 | 37.1 | - | 3.1 | 2.6 | 4.5 | 2.7 | - |
| Communications equipment ................. | 366 | 40.6 | 38.5 | 38.7 | 38.6 | - | 2.3 | 1.4 | 1.7 | 2.2 | - |
| Telephone and telegraph apparatus. | 3661 | 35.5 | 34.8 | 34.2 | 35.0 | - | 1.2 | 0.8 | 0.4 | 0.7 | - |
| Electronic components and accessories | 367 | 40.2 | 38.6 | 38.7 | 39.5 | - | 2.9 | 2.4 | 2.6 | 3.0 | - |
| Electron tubes | 3671 | 45.0 | 42.7 | 44.9 | 43.9 | - | 1.7 | 1.7 | 1.9 | 1.7 | - |
| Serniconductors and related devices | 3674 | 40.0 | 37.9 | 34.8 | 35.6 | - | 3.0 | 2.3 | 2.0 | 2.1 | - |
| Electronic components, nec | 3679 | 41.4 | 40.6 | 42.9 | 43.4 | - | 2.5 | 2.3 | 3.4 | 3.8 | - |
| Misc. electrical equipment and supplies | 369 | 40.7 | 39.1 | 40.9 | 41.3 | - | 2.1 | 1.7 | 3.2 | 3.4 | - |
| Storage batteries ........................... | 3691 | 40.6 | 37.4 | 43.5 | 44.7 | - | 2.4 | 1.6 | 3.4 | 3.7 | - |
| Engine electrical equipment | 3694 | 42.1 | 41.0 | 42.3 | 42.3 | - | 1.9 | 1.7 | 2.5 | 2.1 | - |

See footnotes at end of table.

# ESTABLISHMENT DATA <br> HOURS AND EARNINGS NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED 

B-15. Average hours and earnings of production or nonsupervisory workers ${ }^{1}$ on private nonfarm payrolls by detailed industry-Continued

| Industry | $\begin{aligned} & 1987 \\ & \text { SIC } \\ & \text { Code } \end{aligned}$ | Average hourly earnings |  |  |  |  | Average weekly earnings |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Dec. } \\ & 2001 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Jan. } \\ & 2002 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Nov. } \\ & 2002 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Dec. } \\ \text { 2002p } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Jan. } \\ 2003^{P} \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Dec. } \\ & 2001 \end{aligned}$ | Jan. <br> 2002 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Nov. } \\ & 2002 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Dec. } \\ \text { 2002P } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Jan. } \\ 2003 \mathrm{P} \end{gathered}$ |
| Durable goods-Continued |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Industrial machinery and equipment | 35 | \$16.32 | \$16.31 | \$16.56 | \$16.66 | \$16.70 | \$667.49 | \$657.29 | \$670.68 | \$688.06 | \$681.36 |
| Engines and turbines | 351 | 19.09 | 18.61 | 19.85 | 19.85 | - | 839.96 | 798.37 | 861.49 | 849.58 | - |
| Turbines and turbine generator sets | 3511 | 21.79 | 21.36 | 22.10 | 21.76 | - | 1,056.82 | 1,016.74 | 1,021.02 | 929.15 | - |
| Internal combustion engines, nec | 3519 | 17.80 | 17.29 | 18.85 | 19.17 | - | 749.38 | 708.89 | 795.47 | 822.39 | - |
| Farm and garden machinery | 352 | 15.47 | 15.73 | 15.75 | 15.50 | - | 600.24 | 604.03 | 611.10 | 607.60 | - |
| Farm machinery and equipment | 3523 | 16.47 | 16.77 | 17.03 | 16.89 | - | 645.62 | 650.68 | 672.69 | 667.16 | - |
| Construction and related machinery | 353 | 15.13 | 15.19 | 15.42 | 15.54 | - | 646.05 | 634.94 | 633.76 | 648.02 | - |
| Construction machinery | 3531 | 15.73 | 15.89 | 15.58 | 15.78 | - | 641.78 | 637.19 | 582.69 | 620.15 | - |
| Mining machinery | 3532 | 15.16 | 15.30 | 15.04 | 15.03 | - | 668.56 | 660.96 | 651.23 | 646.29 | - |
| Oil and gas field machinery | 3533 | 15.24 | 15.30 | 16.18 | 16.39 | - | 731.52 | 708.39 | 757.22 | 749.02 | - |
| Conveyors and conveying equipment | 3535 | 14.69 | 14.30 | 14.45 | 14.66 | - | 633.14 | 616.33 | 657.48 | 643.57 | - |
| Industrial trucks and tractors ............. | 3537 | 13.52 | 13.57 | 14.58 | 14.52 | - | 513.76 | 498.02 | 519.05 | 535.79 | - |
| Metalworking machinery | 354 | 17.43 | 17.37 | 17.57 | 17.74 | - | 704.17 | 696.54 | 706.31 | 732.66 |  |
| Machine tools, metal cutting types | 3541 | 16.45 | 16.48 | 16.59 | 16.80 | - | 672.81 | 664.14 | 676.87 | 705.60 | - |
| Machine tools, metal forming types | 3542 | 17.82 | 17.88 | 18.14 | 18.43 | - | 641.52 | 598.98 | 607.69 | 633.99 | - |
| Special dies, tools, jigs, and fixtures | 3544 | 18.41 | 18.39 | 18.42 | 18.63 | - | 760.33 | 750.31 | 746.01 | 782.46 | - |
| Machine tool accessories | 3545 | 14.58 | 14.50 | 14.86 | 14.83 | - | 577.37 | 582.90 | 613.72 | 618.41 | - |
| Power driven handtools | 3546 | 14.17 | 13.90 | 14.42 | 14.11 | - | 522.87 | 539.32 | 550.84 | 567.22 | - |
| Special industry machinery | 355 | 16.60 | 16.60 | 16.97 | 17.00 | - | 682.26 | 659.02 | 682.19 | 693.60 | - |
| Textile machinery ........... | 3552 | 13.05 | 13.01 | 13.66 | 13.70 | - | 481.55 | 474.87 | 531.37 | 502.79 | - |
| Printing trades machinery | 3555 | 18.03 | 18.13 | 18.92 | 18.88 | - | 699.56 | 698.01 | 753.02 | 743.87 | - |
| Food products machinery | 3556 | 16.43 | 16.52 | 17.07 | 16.99 | - | 731.14 | 720.27 | 715.23 | 732.27 | - |
| General industrial machinery | 356 | 15.31 | 15.35 | 15.88 | 15.98 | - | 627.71 | 615.54 | 649.49 | 669.56 | - |
| Pumps and pumping equipment | 3561 | 16.52 | 16.78 | 17.14 | 16.87 | - | 657.50 | 641.00 | 694.17 | 701.79 | - |
| Ball and roiler bearings | 3562 | 15.81 | 15.98 | 16.31 | 16.32 | - | 626.08 | 629.61 | 662.19 | 675.65 | - |
| Air and gas compressors | 3563 | 15.29 | 15.44 | 16.24 | 16.40 | - | 730.86 | 704.06 | 800.63 | 808.52 | - |
| Blowers and fans | 3564 | 12.65 | 12.63 | 13.30 | 13.56 | - | 523.71 | 529.20 | 538.65 | 577.66 | - |
| Speed changers, drives, and gears | 3566 | 17.11 | 16.81 | 17.42 | 17.65 | - | 657.02 | 591.71 | 618.41 | 661.88 | - |
| Power transmission equipment, nec | 3568 | 13.98 | 14.29 | 14.70 | 14.69 | - | 645.88 | 633.05 | 602.70 | 628.73 | - |
| Computer and office equipment | 357 | 19.26 | 19.90 | 19.57 | 19.73 | - | 747.29 | 796.00 | 774.97 | 799.07 | - |
| Electronic computers | 3571 | 21.78 | 22.79 | 21.99 | 22.30 | - | 827.64 | 945.79 | 897.19 | 952.21 | - |
| Computer terminals, calculators, and office machines, nec. | 3575,8,9 | 17.17 | 16.43 | 17.01 | 16.92 | - | 709.12 | 667.06 | 671.90 | 637.88 | - |
| Refrigeration and service machinery | 358 | 14.39 | 14.28 | 14.64 | 14.69 | - | 572.72 | 562.63 | 575.35 | 594.95 | - |
| Refrigeration and heating equipment | 3585 | 14.50 | 14.34 | 14.78 | 14.82 | - | 577.10 | 570.73 | 580.85 | 597.25 | - |
| Misc. industrial and commercial machinery | 359 | 15.83 | 15.54 | 15.84 | 16.02 | - | 656.95 | 629.37 | 647.86 | 671.24 | - |
| Carburetors, pistons, rings, valves | 3592 | 16.54 | 16.02 | 16.99 | 16.87 | - | 688.06 | 672.84 | 727.17 | 732.16 | - |
| Scales, balances, and industrial machinery, nec .. | 3596,9 | 15.78 | 15.49 | 15.74 | 15.94 | - | 654.87 | 622.70 | 645.34 | 669.48 | - |
| Electronic and other electrical equipment | 36 | 14.97 | 14.86 | 15.08 | 15.20 | 15.06 | 603.29 | 573.60 | 591.14 | 604.96 | 575.29 |
| Electric distribution equipment | 361 | 15.02 | 14.88 | 15.24 | 15.35 | - | 608.31 | 581.81 | 617.22 | 638.56 | - |
| Transformers, except electronic | 3612 | 13.69 | 13.66 | 13.99 | 14.01 | - | 535.28 | 524.54 | 549.81 | 556.20 | - |
| Switchgear and switchboard apparatus | 3613 | 15.97 | 15.80 | 16.15 | 16.28 | - | 662.76 | 625.68 | 668.61 | 700.04 | - |
| Electrical industrial apparatus | 362 | 14.60 | 14.47 | 14.53 | 14.75 | - | 605.90 | 577.35 | 589.92 | 610.65 | - |
| Motors and generators | 3621 | 13.54 | 13.42 | 13.20 | 13.41 | - | 557.85 | 539.48 | 543.84 | 555.17 | - |
| Relays and industrial controls | 3625 | 16.69 | 16.53 | 17.00 | 17.31 | - | 687.63 | 652.94 | 671.50 | 704.52 | - |
| Household appliances | 363 | 13.07 | 13.00 | 13.34 | 13.61 | - | 522.80 | 484.90 | 501.58 | 541.68 | - |
| Household refrigerators and freezers | 3632 | 15.08 | 14.69 | 15.22 | 15.70 | - | 502.16 | 465.67 | 488.56 | 574.62 | - |
| Household laundry equipment | 3633 | 12.06 | 11.97 | 12.06 | 11.94 | - | 524.61 | 515.91 | 506.52 | 489.54 | - |
| Electric housewares and fans. | 3634 | 13.40 | 13.19 | 13.64 | 13.69 | - | 509.20 | 490.67 | 523.78 | 535.28 | - |
| Electric lighting and wiring equipment | 364 | 14.66 | 14.53 | 14.80 | 14.85 | - | 592.26 | 559.41 | 593.48 | 596.97 | - |
| Electric lamps ....................... | 3641 | 19.13 | 19.14 | 20.75 | 20.94 | - | 793.90 | 729.23 | 869.43 | 877.39 | - |
| Current-carrying wiring devices | 3643 | 14.95 | 14.68 | 14.86 | 14.87 | - | 614.45 | 578.39 | 598.86 | 596.29 | - |
| Noncurrent-carrying wiring devices | 3644 | 12.57 | 12.63 | 12.90 | 12.75 | - | 472.63 | 454.68 | 478.59 | 494.70 | - |
| Residential lighting fixtures | 3645 | 12.37 | 12.39 | 12.36 | 12.55 | - | 449.03 | 454.71 | 477.10 | 476.90 | - |
| Household audio and video equipment | 365 | 13.60 | 13.74 | 14.31 | 14.13 | - | 516.80 | 518.00 | 530.90 | 505.85 | - |
| Household audio and video equipment ............... | 3651 | 12.93 | 12.89 | 12.92 | 12.82 | - | 526.25 | 509.16 | 498.71 | 475.62 | - |
| Communications equipment ............ | 366 | 15.32 | 15.30 | 15.60 | 15.71 | - | 621.99 | 589.05 | 603.72 | 606.41 | - |
| Telephone and telegraph apparatus | 3661 | 15.49 | 15.62 | 15.65 | 15.33 | - | 549.90 | 543.58 | 535.23 | 536.55 | - |
| Electronic components and accessories .............. | 367 | 15.89 | 15.82 | 15.73 | 16.03 | - | 638.78 | 610.65 | 608.75 | 633.19 | - |
| Electron tubes | 3671 | 15.22 | 15.43 | 15.63 | 15.75 | - | 684.90 | 658.86 | 701.79 | 691.43 | - |
| Semiconductors and related devices | 3674 | 21.63 | 21.44 | 21.77 | 22.15 | - | 865.20 | 812.58 | 757.60 | 788.54 | - |
| Electronic components, nec ............................. | 3679 | 12.97 | 12.98 | 13.28 | 13.50 | - | 536.96 | 526.99 | 569.71 | 585.90 | - |
| Misc. electrical equipment and supplies | 369 | 14.22 | 13.86 | 15.17 | 14.75 | - | 578.75 | 541.93 | 620.45 | 609.18 | - |
| Storage batteries | 3691 | 16.78 | 16.36 | 17.54 | 17.37 | - | 681.27 | 611.86 | 762.99 | 776.44 | - |
| Engine electrical equipment | 3694 | 13.57 | 13.01 | 14.69 | 13.82 | - | 571.30 | 533.41 | 621.39 | 584.59 | - |

See footnotes at end of table.

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

| Industry | $\begin{gathered} 1987 \\ \text { SIC } \\ \text { Code } \end{gathered}$ | Average weekly hours |  |  |  |  | Average overtime hours |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Dec. } \\ & 2001 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Jan. } \\ & 2002 \end{aligned}$ | Nov. 2002 | $\begin{gathered} \text { Dec. } \\ 2002^{p} \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Jan. } \\ 2003 \mathrm{p} \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Dec. } \\ & 2001 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Jan. } \\ & 2002 \end{aligned}$ | Nov. <br> 2002 | $\begin{gathered} \text { Dec. } \\ 2002^{p} \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Jan. } \\ 2003 \text { P } \end{gathered}$ |
| Durable goods-Continued |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Transportation equipment .................................... | 37 | 42.7 | 42.3 | 42.5 | 43.5 | 42.6 | 4.8 | 4.5 | 5.2 | 6.0 | - |
| Motor vehicles and equipment ............................. | 371 | 44.2 | 43.6 | 44.2 | 45.4 | 44.4 | 5.4 | 5.0 | 6.0 | 7.1 | - |
| Motor vehicles and car bodies ........................... | 3711 | 44.1 | 44.0 | 44.0 | 45.9 | - | 7.2 | 7.3 | 8.1 | 10.4 | - |
| Truck and bus bodies | 3713 | 44.0 | 43.5 | 45.4 | 46.1 | - | 4.7 | 3.3 | 5.3 | 5.8 | - |
| Motor vehicle parts and accessories .................. | 3714 | 44.5 | 43.4 | 44.4 | 45.4 | - | 4.7 | 4.2 | 5.2 | 5.7 | - |
| Truck trailers .................................................. | 3715 | 44.6 | 46.8 | 45.8 | 46.5 | - | 1.7 | 1.5 | 4.5 | 5.0 | - |
| Aircraft and parts | 372 | 41.8 | 41.8 | 40.7 | 40.6 | - | 4.2 | 3.8 | 4.0 | 4.2 | - |
| Aircraft .......................................................... | 3721 | 41.1 | 40.9 | 38.9 | 37.9 | - | 3.5 | 3.7 | 3.3 | 3.5 | - |
| Aircraft engines and engine parts ....................... | 3724 | 41.3 | 42.6 | 41.7 | 42.8 | - | 5.6 | 4.6 | 6.1 | 6.0 | - |
| Aircraft parts and equipment, nec ....................... | 3728 | 42.9 | 42.1 | 42.0 | 41.9 | - | 4.1 | 3.5 | 3.4 | 3.8 | - |
| Ship and boat building and repairing .................... | 373 | 37.1 | 37.2 | 37.1 | 38.2 | - | 3.5 | 3.8 | 3.6 | 4.1 | - |
| Ship building and repairing ............................... | 3731 | 37.7 | 37.9 | 38.1 | 39.6 | - | 4.6 | 4.9 | 4.8 | 5.5 | - |
| Boat building and repairing | 3732 | 36.2 | 36.2 | 35.8 | 36.4 | - | 1.9 | 2.3 | 2.1 | 2.4 | - |
| Railroad equipment ......................................... | 374 | 42.1 | 40.2 | 41.5 | 42.8 | - | 4.7 | 3.0 | 3.8 | 4.4 | - |
| Guided missiles, space vehicles, and parts ........... | 376 | 44.2 | 41.8 | 42.4 | 42.6 | - | 7.4 | 5.4 | 3.9 | 3.9 | - |
| Guided missiles and space vehicles ................... | 3761 | 45.3 | 43.6 | 42.0 | 42.0 | - | 11.4 | 8.5 | 5.7 | 5.7 | - |
| Misc. transportation equipment ........................... | 379 | 39.6 | 39.5 | 40.0 | 40.9 | - | 1.9 | 1.6 | 1.9 | 2.3 | - |
| Travel trailers and campers | 3792 | 41.1 | 42.7 | 40.7 | 41.6 | - | 1.5 | 1.7 | 1.1 | 1.7 | - |
| Instruments and related products ......................... | 38 | 41.3 | 40.6 | 40.9 | 41.7 | 40.4 | 3.3 | 2.7 | 2.8 | 3.4 | - |
| Search and navigation equipment ....................... | 381 | 39.0 | 38.6 | 39.0 | 39.1 | - | 2.8 | 2.5 | 2.4 | 2.4 | - |
| Measuring and controlling devices ...................... | 382 | 42.0 | 41.2 | 42.1 | 42.9 | - | 3.3 | 2.4 | 2.9 | 3.2 | - |
| Environmental controls ....... | 3822 | 41.9 | 42.3 | 41.9 | 42.7 | - | 5.0 | 3.9 | 4.1 | 5.0 | - |
| Process control instruments | 3823 | 40.1 | 39.5 | 41.0 | 42.2 | - | 1.8 | 1.5 | 1.9 | 2.6 | - |
| Instruments to measure electricity ..................... | 3825 | 41.2 | 40.1 | 40.1 | 40.3 | - | 2.2 | 1.1 | 1.4 | 1.4 | - |
| Medical instruments and supplies ....................... | 384 | 41.6 | 40.8 | 40.6 | 41.8 | - | 3.7 | 3.1 | 3.1 | 3.9 | - |
| Surgical and medical instrument | 3841 | 43.8 | 42.9 | 41.9 | 44.0 | - | 4.7 | 4.2 | 3.7 | 5.2 |  |
| Surgical appliances and supplies ...................... | 3842 | 39.8 | 39.2 | 39.3 | 40.0 | - | 3.8 | 2.8 | 2.9 | 3.2 | - |
| Ophthalmic goods ............................................. | 385 | 43.6 | 42.1 | 41.9 | 41.5 | - | 1.9 | 1.5 | 1.4 | 1.3 | - |
| Photographic equipment and supplies ................. | 386 | 38.0 | 38.3 | 38.2 | 38.0 | - | 3.1 | 2.9 | 2.7 | 3.4 | - |
| Watches, clocks, watchcases, and parts ............... | 387 | 38.2 | 38.2 | 38.9 | 40.0 | - | 3.2 | 3.2 | 2.1 | 4.2 | - |
| Miscellaneous manufacturing industries ................. | 39 | 38.5 | 37.7 | 38.6 | 39.1 | 38.2 | 1.9 | 1.7 | 2.1 | 2.3 | - |
| Jewelry, silverware, and plated ware .................... | 391 | 36.8 | 35.3 | 35.9 | 36.8 | - | 1.6 | 1.0 | 1.4 | 1.9 | - |
| Jewelry, precious metal | 3911 | 35.5 | 33.7 | 34.1 | 35.4 | - | 1.7 | 0.9 | 1.5 | 2.2 | - |
| Musical instruments .......................................... | 393 | 40.8 | 40.9 | 41.0 | 41.5 | - | 1.1 | 0.9 | 1.2 | 1.4 | - |
| Toys and sporting goods | 394 | 39.6 | 38.7 | 41.6 | 42.1 | - | 1.6 | 1.1 | 1.7 | 2.2 | - |
| Dolls, games, toys, and children's vehicles | 3942,4 | 37.3 | 35.8 | 38.5 | 38.3 | - | 2.2 | 0.9 | 1.0 | 1.0 | - |
| Sporting and athletic goods, nec ....................... | 3949 | 40.4 | 39.7 | 42.7 | 43.5 | - | 1.4 | 1.1 | 2.0 | 2.6 | - |
| Pens, pencils, office, and art supplies .................. | 395 | 38.7 | 38.0 | 36.2 | 38.7 | - | 3.0 | 2.1 | 2.6 | 1.9 | - |
| Costume jewelry and notions ............................ | 396 | 37.3 | 36.3 | 38.0 | 39.4 | - | 1.1 | 0.7 | 1.2 | 1.8 | - |
| Costume jewelry ............................................ | 3961 | 38.5 | 37.7 | 43.0 | 42.7 | - | 1.0 | 0.8 | 0.5 | 0.3 | - |
| Miscellaneous manufactures .............................. | 399 | 38.1 | 37.6 | 38.1 | 38.0 | - | 2.2 | 2.3 | 2.6 | 2.7 | - |
| Signs and advertising specialties ...................... | 3993 | 39.9 | 39.1 | 42.5 | 42.3 | - | 2.6 | 2.8 | 3.9 | 4.2 | - |
| Nondurable goods ............................................. |  | 40.7 | 39.8 | 40.5 | 40.9 | 39.8 | 4.1 | 3.8 | 4.2 | 4.4 | 3.9 |
| Food and kindred products .................................. | 20 | 41.5 | 40.6 | 41.6 | 41.8 | 40.3 | 5.2 | 4.9 | 5.3 | 5.2 | - |
| Meat products ................................................. | 201 | 41.5 | 41.0 | 41.3 | 41.3 | - | 4.8 | 4.6 | 4.9 | 4.8 | - |
| Meat packing plants ........................................ | 2011 | 45.4 | 42.5 | 44.2 | 44.3 | - | 6.7 | 4.7 | 5.7 | 5.6 | - |
| Sausages and other prepared meats ................. | 2013 | 41.9 | 41.3 | 40.0 | 41.3 | - | 5.6 | 5.5 | 4.6 | 6.3 | - |
| Poultry slaughtering and processing .................. | 2015 | 39.2 | 40.1 | 40.3 | 39.7 | - | 3.4 | 4.3 | 4.6 | 3.8 | - |
| Dairy products ................................................ | 202 | 41.0 | 40.9 | 42.4 | 42.9 | - | 4.2 | 4.0 | 4.9 | 5.0 | - |
| Cheese, natural and processed ......................... | 2022 | 43.2 | 42.3 | 44.6 | 46.1 | - | 3.3 | 2.7 | 3.4 | 4.1 | - |
| Fluid milk ...................................................... | 2026 | 41.3 | 41.4 | 42.6 | 43.0 | - | 4.6 | 4.5 | 5.4 | 5.1 | - |
| Preserved fruits and vegetables .......................... | 203 | 42.1 | 40.8 | 41.4 | 41.6 | - | 7.0 | 6.2 | 6.5 | 6.8 | - |
| Canned specialties ......................................... | 2032 | 45.0 | 43.1 | 44.1 | 44.0 | - | 4.9 | 3.2 | 4.5 | 4.5 | - |
| Canned fruits and vegetables ........................... | 2033 | 43.1 | 42.6 | 41.5 | 42.1 | - | 7.9 | 8.0 | 6.5 | 7.7 | - |
| Frozen fruits and vegetables ............................ | 2037 | 44.9 | 42.1 | 46.1 | 46.1 | - | 8.5 | 6.4 | 9.0 | 9.0 | - |
| Grain mill products ............................................ | 204 | 43.6 | 42.8 | 43.4 | 43.1 | - | 6.6 | 6.0 | 5.7 | 5.3 | - |
| Flour and other grain mill products ..................... | 2041 | 49.3 | 46.4 | 48.9 | 48.1 | - | 10.4 | 8.2 | 9.9 | 8.1 | - |
| Prepared feeds, nec ....................................... | 2048 | 38.3 | 37.7 | 38.1 | 38.2 | - | 4.4 | 4.2 | 3.7 | 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 workers ${ }^{1}$ on private nonfarm payrolls by detailed industry-Continued

| Industry | $\begin{gathered} 1987 \\ \text { SIC } \\ \text { Code } \end{gathered}$ | Average hourly earnings |  |  |  |  | Average weekly earnings |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Dec. } \\ & 2001 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Jan. } \\ & 2002 \end{aligned}$ | Nov. $2002$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Dec. } \\ \text { 2002p } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Jan. } \\ 2003 \mathrm{P} \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Dec. } \\ & 2001 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Jan. } \\ & 2002 \end{aligned}$ | Nov. 2002 | $\begin{gathered} \text { Dec. } \\ 2002^{p} \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Jan. } \\ 2003^{p} \end{gathered}$ |
| Durable goods-Continued |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Transportation equipment ... | 37 | \$19.71 | \$19.57 | \$20.54 | \$20.52 | \$20.23 | \$841.62 | \$827.81 | \$872.95 | \$892.62 | \$861.80 |
| Motor vehicles and equipment | 371 | 20.19 | 19.99 | 21.43 | 21.41 | 20.91 | 892.40 | 871.56 | 947.21 | 972.01 | 928.40 |
| Motor vehicles and car bodies | 3711 | 24.93 | 24.92 | 26.52 | 26.48 | - | 1,099.41 | 1,096.48 | 1,166.88 | 1,215.43 | - |
| Truck and bus bodies | 3713 | 17.66 | 17.42 | 18.12 | 17.68 | - | 777.04 | 757.77 | 822.65 | 815.05 | - |
| Motor vehicle parts and accessories | 3714 | 18.25 | 18.05 | 19.53 | 19.38 | - | 812.13 | 783.37 | 867.13 | 879.85 | - |
| Truck trailers. | 3715 | 12.36 | 12.36 | 12.63 | 12.99 | - | 551.26 | 578.45 | 578.45 | 604.04 | - |
| Aircraft and parts | 372 | 21.42 | 21.56 | 21.98 | 21.74 | - | 895.36 | 901.21 | 894.59 | 882.64 | - |
| Aircraft | 3721 | 24.20 | 24.54 | 24.87 | 24.25 | - | 994.62 | 1,003.69 | 967.44 | 919.08 | - |
| Aircraft engines and engine parts | 3724 | 21.01 | 20.76 | 21.80 | 22.46 | - | 867.71 | 884.38 | 909.06 | 961.29 | - |
| Aircraft parts and equipment, nec | 3728 | 18.78 | 18.98 | 19.33 | 18.91 | - | 805.66 | 799.06 | 811.86 | 792.33 | - |
| Ship and boat building and repairing | 373 | 15.30 | 15.33 | 15.38 | 15.55 | - | 567.63 | 570.28 | 570.60 | 594.01 | - |
| Ship building and repairing ............ | 3731 | 16.65 | 16.58 | 16.74 | 16.96 | - | 627.71 | 628.38 | 637.79 | 671.62 | - |
| Boat building and repairing | 3732 | 13.33 | 13.48 | 13.44 | 13.55 | - | 482.55 | 487.98 | 481.15 | 493.22 |  |
| Railroad equipment | 374 | 18.96 | 18.38 | 19.04 | 19.10 | - | 798.22 | 738.88 | 790.16 | 817.48 |  |
| Guided missiles, space vehicles, and parts | 376 | 22.00 | 21.89 | 21.93 | 21.90 | - | 972.40 | 915.00 | 929.83 | 932.94 | - |
| Guided missiles and space vehicles | 3761 | 23.41 | 23.08 | 23.58 | 23.58 | - | 1,060.47 | 1,006.29 | 990.36 | 990.36 | - |
| Misc. transportation equipment | 379 | 13.36 | 13.12 | 13.18 | 13.35 | - | 529.06 | 518.24 | 527.20 | 546.02 | - |
| Travel trailers and campers | 3792 | 12.64 | 12.17 | 12.64 | 12.86 | - | 519.50 | 519.66 | 514.45 | 534.98 | - |
| Instruments and related products | 38 | 15.09 | 15.09 | 15.44 | 15.53 | 15.58 | 623.22 | 612.65 | 631.50 | 647.60 | 629.43 |
| Search and navigation equipment ....................... | 381 | 19.40 | 19.23 | 20.10 | 20.41 | - | 756.60 | 742.28 | 783.90 | 798.03 | - |
| Measuring and controlling devices ...................... | 382 | 15.34 | 15.36 | 15.58 | 15.78 | - | 644.28 | 632.83 | 655.92 | 676.96 | - |
| Environmental controls | 3822 | 12.37 | 12.36 | 12.70 | 12.87 | - | 518.30 | 522.83 | 532.13 | 549.55 | - |
| Process control instruments | 3823 | 15.55 | 15.62 | 15.83 | 16.10 | - | 623.56 | 616.99 | 649.03 | 679.42 | - |
| Instruments to measure electricity | 3825 | 18.48 | 18.40 | 18.39 | 18.51 | - | 761.38 | 737.84 | 737.44 | 745.95 | - |
| Medical instruments and supplies ... | 384 | 13.95 | 14.00 | 14.31 | 14.36 | - | 580.32 | 571.20 | 580.99 | 600.25 | - |
| Surgical and medical instrument | 3841 | 12.91 | 13.04 | 13.32 | 13.10 | - | 565.46 | 559.42 | 558.11 | 576.40 | - |
| Surgical appliances and supplies | 3842 | 14.39 | 14.43 | 14.37 | 14.67 | - | 572.72 | 565.66 | 564.74 | 586.80 | - |
| Ophthalmic goods ...................... | 385 | 11.29 | 11.20 | 11.93 | 11.79 | - | 492.24 | 471.52 | 499.87 | 489.29 | - |
| Photographic equipment and supplies | 386 | 18.91 | 18.62 | 19.31 | 19.09 | - | 718.58 | 713.15 | 737.64 | 725.42 | - |
| Watches, clocks, watchcases, and parts ............... | 387 | 11.29 | 11.29 | 11.89 | 11.82 | - | 431.28 | 431.28 | 462.52 | 472.80 | - |
| Miscellaneous manufacturing industries | 39 | 12.39 | 12.46 | 12.45 | 12.54 | 12.54 | 477.02 | 469.74 | 480.57 | 490.31 | 479.03 |
| Jewelry, silverware, and plated ware .................... | 391 | 12.92 | 12.90 | 13.24 | 13.20 | - | 475.46 | 455.37 | 475.32 | 485.76 | - |
| Jewelry, precious metal ................................... | 3911 | 13.03 | 13.05 | 13.47 | 13.41 | - | 462.57 | 439.79 | 459.33 | 474.71 | - |
| Musical instruments | 393 | 11.52 | 11.61 | 11.66 | 11.57 | - | 470.02 | 474.85 | 478.06 | 480.16 | - |
| Toys and sporting goods .......................... | 394 | 12.12 | 12.11 | 12.15 | 12.15 | - | 479.95 | 468.66 | 505.44 | 511.52 | - |
| Dolls, games, toys, and children's vehicles | 3942,4 | 12.72 | 12.49 | 12.13 | 11.81 | - | 474.46 | 447.14 | 467.01 | 452.32 | - |
| Sporting and athletic goods, nec ....................... | 3949 | 11.93 | 11.99 | 12.16 | 12.26 | - | 481.97 | 476.00 | 519.23 | 533.31 | - |
| Pens, pencils, office, and art supplies .................. | 395 | 12.32 | 12.43 | 13.26 | 13.36 | - | 476.78 | 472.34 | 480.01 | 517.03 | - |
| Costume jewelry and notions ........... | 396 | 11.35 | 11.34 | 10.88 | 10.96 | - | 423.36 | 411.64 | 413.44 | 431.82 | - |
| Costume jewelry ......... | 3961 | 10.46 | 10.45 | 9.45 | 9.50 | - | 402.71 | 393.97 | 406.35 | 405.65 | - |
| Miscellaneous manufactures | 399 | 12.63 | 12.75 | 12.54 | 12.74 | - | 481.20 | 479.40 | 477.77 | 484.12 | - |
| Signs and advertising specialties ...................... | 3993 | 14.32 | 14.22 | 14.07 | 14.23 | - | 571.37 | 556.00 | 597.98 | 601.93 | - |
| Nondurable goods .............................................. |  | 14.45 | 14.47 | 14.71 | 14.84 | 14.84 | 588.12 | 575.91 | 595.76 | 606.96 | 590.63 |
| Food and kindred products | 20 | 13.17 | 13.14 | 13.26 | 13.40 | 13.36 | 546.56 | 533.48 | 551.62 | 560.12 | 538.41 |
| Meat products | 201 | 10.85 | 10.86 | 10.93 | 11.09 | - | 450.28 | 445.26 | 451.41 | 458.02 | - |
| Meat packing plants ........................................ | 2011 | 11.50 | 11.43 | 11.71 | 11.80 | - | 522.10 | 485.78 | 517.58 | 522.74 | - |
| Sausages and other prepared meats ................. | 2013 | 12.47 | 12.52 | 12.62 | 12.74 | - | 522.49 | 517.08 | 504.80 | 526.16 | - |
| Poultry slaughtering and processing .................. | 2015 | 9.80 | 9.90 | 9.79 | 9.97 | - | 384.16 | 396.99 | 394.54 | 395.81 | - |
| Dairy products ........................ | 202 | 15.04 | 15.09 | 15.42 | 15.33 | - | 616.64 | 617.18 | 653.81 | 657.66 | - |
| Cheese, natural and processed ......................... | 2022 | 13.40 | 13.40 | 13.49 | 13.67 | - | 578.88 | 566.82 | 601.65 | 630.19 | - |
| Fluid milk ...................................................... | 2026 | 15.71 | 15.74 | 16.20 | 15.77 | - | 648.82 | 651.64 | 690.12 | 678.11 | - |
| Preserved fruits and vegetables ......................... | 203 | 12.85 | 12.74 | 12.94 | 13.34 | - | 540.99 | 519.79 | 535.72 | 554.94 | - |
| Canned specialties | 2032 | 16.24 | 15.30 | 15.90 | 15.65 | - | 730.80 | 659.43 | 701.19 | 688.60 | - |
| Canned fruits and vegetables | 2033 | 13.30 | 13.28 | 13.33 | 14.01 | - | 573.23 | 565.73 | 553.20 | 589.82 | - |
| Frozen fruits and vegetables | 2037 | 13.03 | 12.95 | 12.67 | 13.37 | - | 585.05 | 545.20 | 584.09 | 616.36 | - |
| Grain mill products ...... | 204 | 15.68 | 15.65 | 15.77 | 15.76 | - | 683.65 | 669.82 | 684.42 | 679.26 | - |
| Flour and other grain mill products | 2041 | 13.89 | 13.74 | 13.78 | 13.48 | - | 684.78 | 637.54 | 673.84 | 648.39 | - |
| Prepared feeds, nec ....................................... | 2048 | 13.26 | 13.41 | 13.10 | 13.27 | - | 507.86 | 505.56 | 499.11 | 506.91 | - |

See footnotes at end of table.

B-15. Average hours and earnings of production or nonsupervisory workers ${ }^{1}$ on private nonfarm payrolls by detailed industry-Continued

| Industry | $\begin{gathered} 1987 \\ \text { SIC } \\ \text { Code } \end{gathered}$ | Average weekly hours |  |  |  |  | Average overtime hours |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Dec. } \\ & 2001 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Jan. } \\ & 2002 \end{aligned}$ | Nov. <br> 2002 | $\begin{gathered} \text { Dec. } \\ 2002^{p} \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Jan. } \\ 2003^{p} \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Dec. } \\ & 2001 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Jan. } \\ & 2002 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Nov. } \\ & 2002 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Dec. } \\ 2002^{p} \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \text { Jan. } \\ 2003^{p} \end{array}$ |
| Nondurable goods-Continued |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Bakery products ............................... | 205 | 39.9 | 37.9 | 40.0 | 40.5 | - | 3.7 | 3.1 | 3.4 | 3.4 | - |
| Bread, cake, and related products | 2051 | 39.6 | 37.3 | 39.5 | 39.8 | - | 3.7 | 2.8 | 3.4 | 3.3 | - |
| Cookies, crackers, and frozen bakery products, except bread $\qquad$ | 2052,3 | 40.3 | 38.8 | 40.9 | 41.7 | - | 3.6 | 3.6 | 3.5 | 3.6 | - |
| Sugar and confectionery products ....................... | 206 | 43.7 | 43.7 | 45.3 | 44.9 | - | 6.9 | 6.3 | 8.9 | 8.4 | - |
| Cane sugar | 2061,2 | 59.6 | 59.7 | 72.2 | 68.8 | - | 15.6 | 14.9 | 21.6 | 19.3 | - |
| Beet sugar | 2063 | 43.3 | 44.2 | 42.2 | 43.2 | - | 3.8 | 4.9 | 4.4 | 4.0 | - |
| Candy and other confectionery products | 2064 | 40.6 | 41.3 | 40.8 | 40.9 | - | 5.0 | 5.5 | 8.1 | 7.9 | - |
| Fats and oils.. | 207 | 43.0 | 42.6 | 43.1 | 43.8 | - | 6.0 | 5.6 | 8.2 | 7.9 | - |
| Beverages | 208 | 45.2 | 43.5 | 45.8 | 46.3 | - | 5.2 | 5.2 | 5.5 | 5.2 | - |
| Malt beverages | 2082 | 47.4 | 45.0 | 52.6 | 52.8 | - | 7.4 | 6.8 | 7.5 | 6.3 | - |
| Bottled and canned soft drinks | 2086 | 46.6 | 44.9 | 46.0 | 46.1 | - | 5.4 | 5.6 | 6.8 | 6.5 | - |
| Misc. food and kindred products | 209 | 37.8 | 36.6 | 37.9 | 38.5 | - | 5.2 | 5.2 | 4.7 | 4.8 | - |
| Tobacco products | 21 | 41.2 | 40.3 | 39.7 | 40.3 | 39.0 | 3.9 | 4.1 | 2.6 | 3.5 | - |
| Cigarettes | 211 | 44.5 | 43.2 | 42.8 | 42.5 | - | 5.0 | 5.3 | 3.7 | 4.8 | - |
| Textile mill products | 22 | 40.4 | 39.9 | 41.0 | 41.6 | 40.8 | 3.5 | 3.6 | 3.9 | 4.1 | - |
| Broadwoven fabric mills, cotton | 221 | 37.6 | 37.6 | 39.1 | 38.6 | - | 2.5 | 2.7 | 2.9 | 2.7 | - |
| Broadwoven fabric mills, synthetics | 222 | 40.3 | 40.5 | 41.6 | 42.9 | - | 4.0 | 4.1 | 3.6 | 4.0 | - |
| Broadwoven fabric mills, wool | 223 | 39.2 | 37.9 | 42.9 | 43.3 | - | 0.8 | 0.6 | 1.5 | 1.5 | - |
| Narrow fabric mills | 224 | 38.2 | 39.2 | 38.1 | 36.3 | - | 2.4 | 1.6 | 2.5 | 1.5 | - |
| Knitting mills | 225 | 38.8 | 37.7 | 40.5 | 39.9 | - | 3.5 | 4.2 | 6.1 | 6.2 | - |
| Women's hosiery, except socks | 2251 | 38.4 | 35.5 | 42.3 | 39.8 | - | 1.4 | 1.6 | 3.6 | 3.4 | - |
| Hosiery, nec | 2252 | 34.4 | 33.7 | 38.6 | 37.5 | - | 1.6 | 1.6 | 3.3 | 2.9 | - |
| Knit outerwear mills | 2253 | 43.2 | 42.2 | 40.1 | 40.5 | - | 6.1 | 9.5 | 11.8 | 13.1 | - |
| Wett knit fabric mills | 2257 | 36.2 | 36.8 | 35.9 | 35.7 | - | 2.2 | 1.9 | 1.6 | 1.6 | - |
| Textile finishing, except wool | 226 | 41.6 | 40.7 | 41.0 | 42.7 | - | 5.4 | 4.8 | 4.5 | 5.3 | - |
| Finishing plants, cotton ...... | 2261 | 45.8 | 45.8 | 44.0 | 46.5 | - | 7.2 | 7.1 | 6.5 | 7.7 | - |
| Finishing plants, synthetics | 2262 | 40.0 | 39.6 | 41.8 | 42.3 | - | 2.9 | 2.4 | 3.2 | 3.8 | - |
| Carpets and rugs | 227 | 47.2 | 44.3 | 43.5 | 45.3 | - | 3.3 | 3.3 | 2.8 | 2.6 | - |
| Yarn and thread mills | 228 | 38.3 | 39.4 | 40.6 | 41.9 | - | 3.3 | 3.8 | 3.2 | 3.8 | - |
| Yarn spinning mills | 2281 | 38.0 | 38.7 | 39.7 | 40.6 | - | 3.9 | 4.3 | 3.3 | 3.6 | - |
| Throwing and winding mills | 2282 | 40.2 | 42.5 | 45.2 | 46.8 | - | 2.0 | 2.8 | 3.1 | 4.2 | - |
| Miscellaneous textile goods | 229 | 41.4 | 40.8 | 41.9 | 42.4 | - | 3.9 | 3.2 | 4.0 | 4.3 | - |
| Apparel and other textile products ......................... | 23 | 37.3 | 36.1 | 36.7 | 37.1 | 35.8 | 1.9 | 1.6 | 1.9 | 2.2 | - |
| Men's and boys' suits and coats .......................... | 231 | 36.3 | 35.3 | 37.4 | 38.6 | - | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 0.1 | - |
| Men's and boys' furnishings | 232 | 37.7 | 36.1 | 35.7 | 36.6 | - | 2.0 | 1.7 | 2.5 | 2.8 | - |
| Men's and boys' shirts ..................................... | 2321 | 32.7 | 32.5 | 32.5 | 33.8 | - | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.6 | 0.3 | - |
| Men's and boys' trousers and slacks .................. | 2325 | 35.3 | 32.8 | 32.5 | 32.7 | - | 1.8 | 0.5 | 0.8 | 0.7 | - |
| Men's and boys' work clothing ........................... | 2326 | 36.0 | 36.3 | 35.2 | 35.5 | - | 4.1 | 5.7 | 5.7 | 5.3 | - |
| Women's and misses' outerwear ......................... | 233 | 36.6 | 35.9 | 35.8 | 35.2 | - | 0.7 | 0.5 | 0.7 | 0.7 | - |
| Women's and misses' blouses and shirts ............ | 2331 | 31.8 | 29.1 | 28.8 | 27.9 | - | 1.6 | 1.7 | 1.5 | 0.8 | - |
| Women's, juniors', and misses' dresses .............. | 2335 | 44.7 | 43.9 | 42.5 | 41.7 | - | 2.0 | 1.0 | 0.8 | 0.5 | - |
| Women's and misses' suits and coats | 2337 | 38.6 | 40.6 | 39.3 | 38.9 | - | 0.4 | 0.4 | 2.7 | 0.9 | - |
| Women's and misses' outerwear, nec ................. | 2339 | 35.3 | 34.5 | 34.8 | 34.3 | - | 0.4 | 0.3 | 0.5 | 0.7 | - |
| Women's and children's undergarments ............... | 234 | 30.9 | 31.2 | 34.2 | 34.3 | - | 0.5 | 0.6 | 1.4 | 1.4 | - |
| Women's and children's underwear ................... | 2341 | 33.0 | 34.4 | 34.8 | 35.3 | - | 0.8 | 0.8 | 1.7 | 1.6 | - |
| Brassieres, girdles, and allied garments | 2342 | 25.5 | 23.6 | 32.1 | 30.2 | - | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.3 | 0.5 | - |
| Girls' and children's outerwear | 236 | 41.2 | 42.3 | 43.0 | 44.1 | - | 1.7 | 2.1 | 2.1 | 3.3 | - |
| Girls' and children's dresses and blouses ........... | 2361 | 44.0 | 44.3 | 43.8 | 45.3 | - | 1.1 | 0.7 | 2.1 | 3.9 | - |
| Fur goods and misc. apparel and accessories ....... | 237,8 | 34.0 | 32.9 | 34.6 | 33.4 | - | 4.1 | 1.8 | 2.7 | 2.2 | - |
| Misc. fabricated textile products .......................... | 239 | 38.9 | 37.1 | 38.1 | 39.2 | - | 2.7 | 2.6 | 2.6 | 3.2 | - |
| Curtains and draperies ................................... | 2391 | 34.8 | 35.1 | 32.9 | 32.5 | - | 0.5 | 0.3 | 0.4 | 0.5 | - |
| House furnishings, nec .................................... | 2392 | 39.5 | 39.0 | 38.5 | 40.8 | - | 2.2 | 2.2 | 2.1 | 3.6 | - |
| Automotive and apparel trimmings ..................... | 2396 | 40.7 | 37.9 | 39.5 | 39.7 | - | 3.2 | 2.8 | 3.0 | 3.3 | - |
| Paper and allied products ................................... | 26 | 42.0 | 41.3 | 42.0 | 42.3 | 41.6 | 4.9 | 4.6 | 5.2 | 5.4 | - |
| Paper mills ..................................................... | 262 | 43.4 | 43.1 | 42.0 | 42.4 | - | 5.8 | 5.6 | 5.7 | 5.8 | - |
| Paperboard mills .............................................. | 263 | 38.6 | 38.9 | 39.2 | 39.6 | - | 5.7 | 6.3 | 6.4 | 6.4 | - |

See footnotes at end of table.

# ESTABLISHMENT DATA HOURS AND EARNINGS NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED 

B-15. Average hours and earnings of production or nonsupervisory workers ${ }^{1}$ on private nonfarm payroils by detailed industry-Continued

| Industry | $\begin{gathered} 1987 \\ \text { SIC } \\ \text { Code } \end{gathered}$ | Average hourly earnings |  |  |  |  | Average weekly earnings |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Dec. } \\ & 2001 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Jan. } \\ & 2002 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Nov. } \\ & 2002 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Dec. } \\ 2002^{p} \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Jan. } \\ 2003^{P} \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Dec. } \\ & 2001 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Jan. } \\ & 2002 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Nov. } \\ & 2002 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Dec. } \\ 2002^{p} \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Jan. } \\ 2003 \mathrm{P} \end{gathered}$ |
| Nondurable goods-Continued <br> Food and kindred products--Continued |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Bakery products ............................... | 205 | \$14.64 | \$14.57 | \$14.71 | \$14.90 | $\cdots$ | \$584.14 | \$552.20 | \$588.40 | \$603.45 | - |
| Bread, cake, and related products | 2051 | 14.50 | 14.35 | 14.60 | 14.79 | - | 574.20 | 535.26 | 576.70 | 588.64 | - |
| Cookies, crackers, and frozen bakery products, except bread | 2052,3 | 14.86 | 14.91 | 14.89 | 15.06 | - | 598.86 | 578.51 | 609.00 | 628.00 | - |
| Sugar and confectionery products | 206 | 15.11 | 15.48 | 15.54 | 15.36 | - | 660.31 | 676.48 | 703.96 | 689.66 | - |
| Cane sugar | 2061,2 | 15.36 | 15.48 | 14.64 | 14.35 | - | 915.46 | 924.16 | 1,057.01 | 987.28 | - |
| Beet sugar | 2063 | 16.32 | 17.03 | 16.27 | 16.28 | - | 706.66 | 752.73 | 686.59 | 703.30 | - |
| Candy and other confectionery products | 2064 | 15.17 | 15.64 | 16.18 | 15.94 | - | 615.90 | 645.93 | 660.14 | 651.95 | - |
| Fats and oils | 207 | 12.84 | 12.84 | 12.67 | 12.90 | - | 552.12 | 546.98 | 546.08 | 565.02 | - |
| Beverages | 208 | 18.23 | 18.10 | 18.16 | 18.27 | - | 824.00 | 787.35 | 831.73 | 845.90 | - |
| Malt beverages | 2082 | 25.59 | 25.30 | 24.95 | 25.03 | - | 1,212.97 | 1,138.50 | 1,312.37 | 1,321.58 | - |
| Bottled and canned soft drinks | 2086 | 16.12 | 16.02 | 15.85 | 16.07 | - | 751.19 | 719.30 | 729.10 | 740.83 | - |
| Misc. food and kindred products | 209 | 12.20 | 12.24 | 12.04 | 12.17 | - | 461.16 | 447.98 | 456.32 | 468.55 | - |
| Tobacco products | 21 | 21.37 | 21.21 | 20.37 | 20.62 | \$21.17 | 880.44 | 854.76 | 808.69 | 830.99 | \$825.63 |
| Cigarettes | 211 | 26.83 | 26.69 | 27.52 | 27.77 | - | 1,193.94 | 1,153.01 | 1,177.86 | 1,180.23 | - |
| Textile mill products | 22 | 11.53 | 11.66 | 11.81 | 11.84 | 11.94 | 465.81 | 465.23 | 484.21 | 492.54 | 487.15 |
| Broadwoven fabric mills, cotton | 221 | 11.51 | 11.73 | 11.66 | 11.74 | - | 432.78 | 441.05 | 455.91 | 453.16 | - |
| Broadwoven fabric mills, synthetics | 222 | 12.62 | 12.68 | 12.94 | 12.83 | - | 508.59 | 513.54 | 538.30 | 550.41 | - |
| Broadwoven fabric mills, wool | 223 | 11.87 | 11.83 | 12.40 | 12.54 | - | 465.30 | 448.36 | 531.96 | 542.98 | - |
| Narrow fabric mills | 224 | 11.03 | 11.16 | 11.12 | 11.19 | - | 421.35 | 437.47 | 423.67 | 406.20 | - |
| Knitting milis | 225 | 10.82 | 11.10 | 11.27 | 11.32 | - | 419.82 | 418.47 | 456.44 | 451.67 | - |
| Women's hosiery, except socks | 2251 | 8.99 | 9.19 | 9.32 | 9.53 | - | 345.22 | 326.25 | 394.24 | 379.29 | - |
| Hosiery, nec | 2252 | 10.48 | 10.75 | 10.99 | 11.10 | - | 360.51 | 362.28 | 424.21 | 416.25 | - |
| Knit outerwear mills | 2253 | 11.84 | 12.23 | 12.94 | 12.82 | - | 511.49 | 516.11 | 518.89 | 519.21 | - |
| Wett knit fabric mills | 2257 | 11.17 | 11.24 | 11.49 | 11.41 | - | 404.35 | 413.63 | 412.49 | 407.34 | - |
| Textile finishing, except wool | 226 | 11.80 | 11.84 | 11.88 | 11.99 | - | 490.88 | 481.89 | 487.08 | 511.97 | - |
| Finishing plants, cotton | 2261 | 11.19 | 11.49 | 11.20 | 11.32 | - | 512.50 | 526.24 | 492.80 | 526.38 | - |
| Finishing plants, synthetics | 2262 | 12.90 | 12.70 | 13.15 | 13.51 | - | 516.00 | 502.92 | 549.67 | 571.47 | - |
| Carpets and rugs | 227 | 11.51 | 11.45 | 11.82 | 11.67 | - | 543.27 | 507.24 | 514.17 | 528.65 | - |
| Yarn and thread mills | 228 | 10.77 | 10.93 | 11.10 | 11.20 | - | 412.49 | 430.64 | 450.66 | 469.28 | - |
| Yarn spinning mills | 2281 | 10.76 | 10.85 | 10.82 | 10.91 | - | 408.88 | 419.90 | 429.55 | 442.95 | - |
| Throwing and winding mills | 2282 | 10.52 | 11.02 | 11.66 | 11.74 | - | 422.90 | 468.35 | 527.03 | 549.43 | - |
| Miscellaneous textile goods. | 229 | 12.86 | 12.95 | 13.05 | 13.09 | - | 532.40 | 528.36 | 546.80 | 555.02 | - |
| Apparel and other textile products | 23 | 9.60 | 9.72 | 9.98 | 10.10 | 10.05 | 358.08 | 350.89 | 366.27 | 374.71 | 359.79 |
| Men's and boys' suits and coats | 231 | 9.45 | 9.54 | 9.47 | 9.58 | - | 343.04 | 336.76 | 354.18 | 369.79 | - |
| Men's and boys' furnishings ...... | 232 | 8.95 | 8.96 | 9.23 | 9.16 | - | 337.42 | 323.46 | 329.51 | 335.26 | - |
| Men's and boys' shirts | 2321 | 9.04 | 8.67 | 9.34 | 9.29 | - | 295.61 | 281.78 | 303.55 | 314.00 | - |
| Men's and boys' trousers and slacks | 2325 | 9.13 | 9.20 | 9.33 | 9.38 | - | 322.29 | 301.76 | 303.23 | 306.73 | - |
| Men's and boys' work clothing | 2326 | 9.05 | 9.07 | 9.32 | 9.08 | - | 325.80 | 329.24 | 328.06 | 322.34 | - |
| Women's and misses' outerwear | 233 | 8.66 | 8.87 | 9.11 | 9.42 | - | 316.96 | 318.43 | 326.14 | 331.58 | - |
| Women's and misses' blouses and shirts | 2331 | 8.97 | 9.54 | 8.94 | 8.99 | - | 285.25 | 277.61 | 257.47 | 250.82 | - |
| Women's, juniors', and misses' dresses | 2335 | 10.17 | 10.42 | 10.40 | 10.61 | - | 454.60 | 457.44 | 442.00 | 442.44 | - |
| Women's and misses' suits and coats | 2337 | 8.63 | 8.84 | 10.67 | 11.08 | - | 333.12 | 358.90 | 419.33 | 431.01 | - |
| Women's and misses' outerwear, nec | 2339 | 8.30 | 8.45 | 8.71 | 9.05 | - | 292.99 | 291.53 | 303.11 | 310.42 | - |
| Women's and children's undergarments | 234 | 9.50 | 9.81 | 9.69 | 9.91 | - | 293.55 | 306.07 | 331.40 | 339.91 | - |
| Women's and children's underwear | 2341 | 9.28 | 9.64 | 9.42 | 9.70 | - | 306.24 | 331.62 | 327.82 | 342.41 | - |
| Brassieres, girdles, and allied garments .............. | 2342 | 10.20 | 10.40 | 10.87 | 10.96 | - | 260.10 | 245.44 | 348.93 | 330.99 | - |
| Girls' and children's outerwear ................. | 236 | 8.51 | 8.54 | 8.71 | 9.12 | - | 350.61 | 361.24 | 374.53 | 402.19 | - |
| Girls' and children's dresses and blouses ........... | 2361 | 8.44 | 8.29 | 8.21 | 8.69 | - | 371.36 | 367.25 | 359.60 | 393.66 | - |
| Fur goods and misc. apparel and accessories ....... | 237,8 | 9.14 | 9.05 | 9.41 | 9.51 | - | 310.76 | 297.75 | 325.59 | 317.63 | - |
| Misc. fabricated textile products | 239 | 10.76 | 10.92 | 11.18 | 11.25 | - | 418.56 | 405.13 | 425.96 | 441.00 | - |
| Curtains and draperies | 2391 | 8.71 | 8.46 | 8.41 | 8.50 | - | 303.11 | 296.95 | 276.69 | 276.25 | - |
| House furnishings, nec .... | 2392 | 9.58 | 9.74 | 9.73 | 9.92 | - | 378.41 | 379.86 | 374.61 | 404.74 | - |
| Automotive and apparel trimmings | 2396 | 13.46 | 13.74 | 14.49 | 14.71 | - | 547.82 | 520.75 | 572.36 | 583.99 | - |
| Paper and allied products | 26 | 17.26 | 17.19 | 17.63 | 17.85 | 17.71 | 724.92 | 709.95 | 740.46 | 755.06 | 736.74 |
| Paper mills | 262 | 22.02 | 21.77 | 23.21 | 23.27 | - | 955.67 | 938.29 | 974.82 | 986.65 | - |
| Paperboard mills | 263 | 22.39 | 22.17 | 22.71 | 23.02 | - | 864.25 | 862.41 | 890.23 | 911.59 | - |

See footnotes at end of table.

B-15. Average hours and earnings of production or nonsupervisory workers ${ }^{1}$ on private nonfarm payrolls by detailed industry-Continued

| Industry | $\begin{gathered} 1987 \\ \text { SIC } \\ \text { Code } \end{gathered}$ | Average weekly hours |  |  |  |  | Average overtime hours |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Dec. } \\ & 2001 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Jan. } \\ & 2002 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Nov. } \\ & 2002 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Dec. } \\ 2002^{p} \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Jan. } \\ 2003^{p} \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Dec. } \\ & 2001 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Jan. } \\ & 2002 \end{aligned}$ | Nov. 2002 | $\begin{gathered} \text { Dec. } \\ 2002^{p} \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Jan. } \\ 2003^{P} \end{gathered}$ |
| Nondurable goods-Continued Paper and allied products-Continued |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Paperboard containers and boxes . | 265 | 42.3 | 41.9 | 42.7 | 43.1 | - | 4.1 | 4.1 | 5.2 | 5.3 | - |
| Corrugated and solid fiber boxes | 2653 | 41.1 | 40.9 | 42.3 | 42.7 | - | 3.7 | 3.5 | 4.8 | 4.6 | - |
| Sanitary food containers | 2656 | 43.8 | 43.2 | 41.6 | 42.3 | - | 5.4 | 5.8 | 7.3 | 7.9 | - |
| Folding paperboard boxes | 2657 | 44.1 | 43.0 | 42.5 | 43.5 | - | 4.7 | 5.1 | 4.7 | 5.8 | - |
| Misc. converted paper products | 267 | 41.3 | 39.8 | 41.4 | 41.6 | - | 4.8 | 4.0 | 4.8 | 5.1 | - |
| Paper, coated and laminated, nec | 2672 | 45.0 | 43.7 | 42.8 | 43.5 | - | 3.0 | 1.9 | 2.5 | 2.7 | - |
| Bags: plastics, laminated, and coated | 2673 | 38.1 | 36.3 | 39.9 | 39.0 | - | 8.7 | 6.7 | 8.0 | 7.9 | - |
| Envelopes | 2677 | 40.5 | 37.9 | 39.9 | 40.4 | - | 4.1 | 3.0 | 2.5 | 2.9 | - |
| Printing and publishing | 27 | 38.3 | 37.0 | 37.7 | 38.4 | 37.3 | 3.1 | 2.4 | 3.1 | 3.4 | - |
| Newspapers | 271 | 34.0 | 32.2 | 33.6 | 34.7 | - | 1.7 | 1.0 | 1.7 | 2.0 | - |
| Periodicals | 272 | 38.8 | 37.1 | 35.5 | 37.0 | - | 6.7 | 5.1 | 4.4 | 7.7 | - |
| Books | 273 | 39.9 | 38.9 | 40.6 | 41.9 | - | 3.1 | 2.1 | 2.5 | 2.1 | - |
| Book publishing | 2731 | 39.5 | 37.6 | 40.0 | 41.2 | - | 1.3 | 0.8 | 0.8 | 1.0 | - |
| Book printing .... | 2732 | 40.2 | 40.1 | 41.3 | 42.6 | - | 4.8 | 3.4 | 4.3 | 3.1 | - |
| Miscellaneous publishing | 274 | 33.4 | 32.1 | 32.0 | 32.5 | - | 2.6 | 2.6 | 3.3 | 2.0 | - |
| Commercial printing ........ | 275 | 39.7 | 38.5 | 39.5 | 40.0 | - | 3.2 | 2.5 | 3.4 | 3.5 | - |
| Commercial printing, lithographic | 2752 | 39.5 | 38.2 | 39.1 | 39.6 | - | 2.9 | 2.1 | 3.0 | 2.9 | - |
| Commercial printing, nec | 2759 | 40.4 | 39.5 | 40.9 | 41.4 | - | 4.1 | 3.5 | 4.6 | 5.2 | - |
| Manifold business forms | 276 | 38.6 | 36.8 | 35.5 | 37.0 | - | 3.2 | 2.4 | 2.8 | 3.6 | - |
| Blankbooks and bookbinding | 278 | 39.8 | 39.0 | 39.6 | 40.0 | - | 2.9 | 2.3 | 4.3 | 3.8 | - |
| Printing trade services ....................................... | 279 | 42.7 | 40.9 | 40.8 | 41.3 | - | 4.7 | 3.8 | 4.2 | 7.0 | - |
| Chemicals and allied products | 28 | 42.4 | 41.9 | 42.3 | 42.6 | 41.5 | 4.8 | 4.6 | 5.6 | 5.9 | - |
| Industrial inorganic chemicals | 281 | 39.5 | 39.4 | 39.3 | 41.2 | - | 3.8 | 3.7 | 3.9 | 4.4 | - |
| Industrial inorganic chemicals, nec | 2819 | 42.7 | 42.4 | 42.5 | 43.6 | - | 4.9 | 4.9 | 5.0 | 5.5 | - |
| Plastics materials and synthetics ......................... | 282 | 42.5 | 41.6 | 41.8 | 42.5 | - | 4.4 | 4.1 | 4.9 | 5.2 | - |
| Plastics materials and resins | 2821 | 43.9 | 43.3 | 42.9 | 44.0 | - | 4.2 | 3.7 | 4.6 | 4.8 | - |
| Organic fibers, noncellulosic | 2824 | 39.9 | 38.2 | 40.0 | 40.4 | - | 4.8 | 4.2 | 5.4 | 6.2 | - |
| Drugs .......... | 283 | 44.0 | 43.1 | 44.1 | 43.6 | - | 5.7 | 5.7 | 6.1 | 6.8 | - |
| Pharmaceutical preparations | 2834 | 43.5 | 42.7 | 43.8 | 43.2 | - | 5.3 | 5.4 | 5.7 | 6.6 | - |
| Soap, cleaners, and toilet goods ......................... | 284 | 41.0 | 40.9 | 41.0 | 40.9 | - | 3.7 | 3.9 | 4.4 | 4.3 | - |
| Soap and other detergents | 2841 | 46.4 | 47.1 | 47.1 | 47.5 | - | 3.8 | 3.8 | 3.8 | 5.7 | - |
| Polishing, sanitation, and finishing preparations .. | 2842,3 | 35.7 | 35.9 | 34.4 | 35.1 | - | 2.6 | 2.7 | 2.2 | 2.2 | - |
| Toilet preparations | 2844 | 41.2 | 40.7 | 42.0 | 41.2 | - | 4.2 | 4.6 | 5.9 | 4.8 | - |
| Paints and allied products | 285 | 37.4 | 37.8 | 40.9 | 40.2 | - | 4.4 | 5.4 | 8.8 | 7.0 | - |
| Industrial organic chemicals | 286 | 44.3 | 43.9 | 42.6 | 43.0 | - | 5.1 | 5.1 | 6.3 | 5.9 | - |
| Cyclic crudes and intermediates | 2865 | 40.0 | 38.7 | 39.1 | 39.9 | - | 4.7 | 3.8 | 6.2 | 5.0 | - |
| Other industrial organic chemicals | 2861,9 | 45.0 | 44.8 | 43.2 | 43.5 | - | 5.2 | 5.3 | 6.3 | 6.1 | - |
| Agricultural chemicals ................. | 287 | 40.2 | 39.6 | 40.1 | 40.8 | - | 3.0 | 2.6 | 3.4 | 3.4 | - |
| Miscellaneous chemical products ........................ | 289 | 44.6 | 43.5 | 45.0 | 45.4 | - | 6.5 | 5.1 | 7.5 | 9.1 | - |
| Petroleum and coal products ................................ | 29 | 42.1 | 41.8 | 41.7 | 41.6 | 42.4 | 5.4 | 5.3 | 5.4 | 5.0 | - |
| Petroleum refining ............................................ | 291 | 41.2 | 41.2 | 41.2 | 41.8 | - | 6.2 | 6.0 | 6.6 | 6.2 | - |
| Asphalt paving and roofing materials ................... | 295 | 42.7 | 39.6 | 40.6 | 38.5 | - | 3.7 | 3.2 | 3.5 | 3.1 | - |
| Rubber and misc. plastics products ....................... | 30 | 41.5 | 40.5 | 40.8 | 41.5 | 40.2 | 3.6 | 3.3 | 3.4 | 3.7 | - |
| Tires and inner tubes ........................................ | 301 | 45.4 | 45.7 | 44.1 | 43.1 | - | 5.5 | 5.7 | 5.1 | 4.2 | - |
| Rubber and plastics footwear ............................. | 302 | 46.6 | 43.8 | 40.0 | 38.6 | - | 4.1 | 3.8 | 2.2 | 2.3 | - |
| Hose, belting, gaskets, and packing | 305 | 40.7 | 39.9 | 40.2 | 41.8 | - | 3.2 | 3.2 | 3.1 | 3.4 | - |
| Rubber and plastics hose and belting ................ | 3052 | 39.4 | 38.8 | 40.8 | 41.2 | - | 2.2 | 1.6 | 2.2 | 2.1 | - |
| Fabricated rubber products, nec .......................... | 306 | 42.2 | 41.5 | 40.9 | 42.3 | - | 4.0 | 3.3 | 3.8 | 4.5 | - |
| Miscellaneous plastics products, nec ................... | 308 | 41.1 | 39.9 | 40.5 | 41.2 | - | 3.4 | 3.1 | 3.3 | 3.5 | - |
| Leather and leather products ................................ | 31 | 37.0 | 36.7 | 37.3 | 37.1 | 37.1 | 1.6 | 1.3 | 0.9 | 1.0 | - |
| Leather tanning and finishing ............................. | 311 | 41.4 | 41.4 | 40.7 | 40.2 | - | 4.5 | 4.0 | 3.7 | 4.0 | - |
| Footwear cut stock and footwear, except rubber .... | 313,4 | 40.6 | 40.2 | 40.7 | 40.9 | - | 0.6 | 0.6 | 0.8 | 0.9 | - |
| Men's footwear, except athietic ......................... | 3143 | 39.8 | 38.8 | 38.4 | 38.1 | - | 0.8 | 0.7 | 0.9 | 0.9 | - |
| Women's footwear, except athletic ..................... | 3144 | 46.5 | 46.0 | 47.7 | 48.3 | - | 0.2 | 0.2 | 1.0 | 0.6 | - |
| Luggage ......................................................... | 316 | 29.4 | 27.9 | 29.2 | 27.5 | - | 1.5 | 0.2 | 0.3 | 0.0 | - |
| Handbags and personal leather goods ................. | 317 | 31.0 | 30.7 | 33.4 | 31.6 | - | 3.3 | 3.4 | 0.1 | 0.1 | - |
| Service-producing ................................................. |  | 33.0 | 32.2 | 32.7 | 33.0 | 32.3 | - | - | - | - | - |
| Transportation and public utilities ......................... |  | 38.6 | 37.6 | 38.4 | 38.7 | 37.8 | - | - | - | - | - |

# ESTABLISHMENT DATA <br> HOURS AND EARNINGS NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED 

B-15. Average hours and earnings of production or nonsupervisory workers ${ }^{1}$ on private nonfarm payrolls by detailed industry-Continued

| Industry | $\begin{gathered} 1987 \\ \text { SIC } \\ \text { Code } \end{gathered}$ | Average hourly earnings |  |  |  |  | Average weekly earnings |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Dec. } \\ & 2001 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Jan. } \\ & 2002 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Nov. } \\ & 2002 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Dec. } \\ 2002^{p} \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Jan. } \\ 2003^{p} \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Dec. } \\ & 2001 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Jan. } \\ & 2002 \end{aligned}$ | Nov. <br> 2002 | $\begin{gathered} \text { Dec. } \\ \text { 2002p } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Jan. } \\ 2003^{p} \end{gathered}$ |
| Nondurable goods-Continued |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 265 | \$14.90 | \$14.84 | \$15.18 | \$15.54 | - | \$630.27 | \$621.80 | \$648.19 | \$669.77 | - |
| Corrugated and solid fiber boxes | 2653 | 14.85 | 14.71 | 15.01 | 15.38 | - | 610.34 | 601.64 | 634.92 | 656.73 | - |
| Sanitary food containers | 2656 | 14.91 | 14.89 | 15.56 | 15.41 | - | 653.06 | 643.25 | 647.30 | 651.84 | - |
| Folding paperboard boxes | 2657 | 15.95 | 15.93 | 16.74 | 17.11 | - | 703.40 | 684.99 | 711.45 | 744.29 | - |
| Misc. converted paper products | 267 | 14.84 | 14.90 | 15.17 | 15.26 | - | 612.89 | 593.02 | 628.04 | 634.82 | - |
| Paper, coated and laminated, nec | 2672 | 18.38 | 18.63 | 19.14 | 19.41 | - | 827.10 | 814.13 | 819.19 | 844.34 | - |
| Bags: plastics, laminated, and coated | 2673 | 13.59 | 13.66 | 13.56 | 13.69 | - | 517.78 | 495.86 | 541.04 | 533.91 | - |
| Envelopes ...................................... | 2677 | 13.39 | 13.45 | 13.68 | 13.68 | - | 542.30 | 509.76 | 545.83 | 552.67 | - |
| Printing and publishing | 27 | 15.04 | 15.01 | 15.34 | 15.44 | \$15.31 | 576.03 | 555.37 | 578.32 | 592.90 | \$571.06 |
| Newspapers | 271 | 14.47 | 14.62 | 14.72 | 14.66 | - | 491.98 | 470.76 | 494.59 | 508.70 | - |
| Periodicals | 272 | 16.18 | 16.09 | 16.97 | 17.07 | - | 627.78 | 596.94 | 602.44 | 631.59 | - |
| Books | 273 | 15.66 | 15.62 | 16.31 | 16.24 | - | 624.83 | 607.62 | 662.19 | 680.46 | - |
| Book publishing | 2731 | 14.88 | 14.57 | 15.29 | 15.13 | - | 587.76 | 547.83 | 611.60 | 623.36 | - |
| Book printing | 2732 | 16.37 | 16.52 | 17.31 | 17.29 | - | 658.07 | 662.45 | 714.90 | 736.55 | - |
| Miscellaneous publishing | 274 | 14.57 | 14.50 | 14.78 | 14.80 | - | 486.64 | 465.45 | 472.96 | 481.00 | - |
| Commercial printing | 275 | 15.34 | 15.23 | 15.57 | 15.75 | - | 609.00 | 586.36 | 615.02 | 630.00 | - |
| Commercial printing, lithographic | 2752 | 15.49 | 15.37 | 15.53 | 15.65 | - | 611.86 | 587.13 | 607.22 | 619.74 | - |
| Commercial printing, nec ....... | 2759 | 14.83 | 14.77 | 15.40 | 15.71 | - | 599.13 | 583.42 | 629.86 | 650.39 | - |
| Manifold business forms | 276 | 15.14 | 15.07 | 15.67 | 15.58 | - | 584.40 | 554.58 | 556.29 | 576.46 | - |
| Blankbooks and bookbinding | 278 | 11.63 | 11.53 | 11.82 | 11.79 | - | 462.87 | 449.67 | 468.07 | 471.60 | - |
| Printing trade services | 279 | 17.24 | 17.48 | 17.92 | 17.85 | - | 736.15 | 714.93 | 731.14 | 737.21 | - |
| Chemicals and allied products | 28 | 18.88 | 18.87 | 19.41 | 19.42 | 19.51 | 800.51 | 790.65 | 821.04 | 827.29 | 809.67 |
| Industrial inorganic chemicals | 281 | 20.26 | 20.13 | 20.33 | 20.64 | - | 800.27 | 793.12 | 798.97 | 850.37 | - |
| Industrial inorganic chemicals, nec | 2819 | 21.99 | 21.78 | 21.84 | 22.10 | - | 938.97 | 923.47 | 928.20 | 963.56 | - |
| Plastics materials and synthetics | 282 | 19.68 | 19.75 | 20.45 | 20.43 | - | 836.40 | 821.60 | 854.81 | 868.28 | - |
| Plastics materials and resins | 2821 | 22.03 | 22.13 | 23.10 | 22.93 | - | 967.12 | 958.23 | 990.99 | 1,008.92 | - |
| Organic fibers, noncellulosic | 2824 | 16.38 | 16.39 | 17.08 | 17.24 | - | 653.56 | 626.10 | 683.20 | 696.50 | - |
| Drugs | 283 | 18.70 | 18.58 | 19.39 | 19.56 | - | 822.80 | 800.80 | 855.10 | 852.82 | - |
| Pharmaceutical preparations | 2834 | 18.36 | 18.23 | 19.10 | 19.29 | - | 798.66 | 778.42 | 836.58 | 833.33 | - |
| Soap, cleaners, and toilet goods | 284 | 16.71 | 16.76 | 17.16 | 17.14 | - | 685.11 | 685.48 | 703.56 | 701.03 | - |
| Soap and other detergents | 2841 | 20.68 | 20.98 | 20.86 | 21.09 | - | 959.55 | 988.16 | 982.51 | 1,001.78 | - |
| Polishing, sanitation, and finishing preparations .. | 2842,3 | 13.77 | 13.65 | 13.84 | 13.80 | - | 491.59 | 490.04 | 476.10 | 484.38 | - |
| Toilet preparations | 2844 | 15.87 | 15.88 | 16.78 | 16.65 | - | 653.84 | 646.32 | 704.76 | 685.98 | - |
| Paints and allied products | 285 | 16.57 | 16.75 | 17.77 | 17.57 | - | 619.72 | 633.15 | 726.79 | 706.31 | - |
| Industrial organic chemicals | 286 | 22.12 | 21.91 | 22.85 | 22.60 | - | 979.92 | 961.85 | 973.41 | 971.80 | - |
| Cyclic crudes and intermediates | 2865 | 24.64 | 25.09 | 24.48 | 24.13 | - | 985.60 | 970.98 | 957.17 | 962.79 | - |
| Other industrial organic chemicals | 2861,9 | 21.74 | 21.46 | 22.61 | 22.37 | - | 978.30 | 961.41 | 976.75 | 973.10 | - |
| Agricultural chemicals | 287 | 20.34 | 20.56 | 21.48 | 21.24 | - | 817.67 | 814.18 | 861.35 | 866.59 | - |
| Miscellaneous chemical products | 289 | 16.89 | 17.02 | 16.97 | 16.78 | - | 753.29 | 740.37 | 763.65 | 761.81 | - |
| Petroleum and coal products | 29 | 22.19 | 22.10 | 22.57 | 22.86 | 22.65 | 934.20 | 923.78 | 941.17 | 950.98 | 960.36 |
| Petroleum refining . | 291 | 25.01 | 24.78 | 25.56 | 25.81 | - | 1,030.41 | 1,020.94 | 1,053.07 | 1,078.86 | - |
| Asphalt paving and roofing materials | 295 | 17.55 | 17.33 | 17.87 | 17.70 | - | 749.39 | 686.27 | 725.52 | 681.45 | - |
| Rubber and misc. plastics products | 30 | 13.69 | 13.71 | 13.79 | 13.98 | 14.06 | 568.14 | 555.26 | 562.63 | 580.17 | 565.21 |
| Tires and inner tubes | 301 | 20.21 | 20.22 | 20.58 | 20.72 | - | 917.53 | 924.05 | 907.58 | 893.03 | - |
| Rubber and plastics footwear | 302 | 7.93 | 8.04 | 9.07 | 8.87 | - | 369.54 | 352.15 | 362.80 | 342.38 | - |
| Hose, belting, gaskets, and packing | 305 | 14.09 | 14.12 | 14.02 | 14.05 | - | 573.46 | 563.39 | 563.60 | 587.29 | - |
| Rubber and plastics hose and belting | 3052 | 13.77 | 13.90 | 14.08 | 14.08 | - | 542.54 | 539.32 | 574.46 | 580.10 | - |
| Fabricated rubber products, nec | 306 | 13.33 | 13.41 | 13.67 | 13.93 | - | 562.53 | 556.52 | 559.10 | 589.24 | - |
| Miscellaneous plastics products, nec | 308 | 13.00 | 12.97 | 13.06 | 13.29 | - | 534.30 | 517.50 | 528.93 | 547.55 | - |
| Leather and leather products | 31 | 10.29 | 10.31 | 10.25 | 10.51 | 10.44 | 380.73 | 378.38 | 382.33 | 389.92 | 387.32 |
| Leather tanning and finishing | 311 | 12.68 | 12.78 | 12.77 | 12.66 | - | 524.95 | 529.09 | 519.74 | 508.93 | - |
| Footwear cut stock and footwear, except rubber .... | 313,4 | 9.83 | 9.77 | 10.17 | 10.50 | - | 399.10 | 392.75 | 413.92 | 429.45 | - |
| Men's footwear, except athletic | 3143 | 10.04 | 10.07 | 10.49 | 10.98 | - | 399.59 | 390.72 | 402.82 | 418.34 | - |
| Women's footwear, except athletic | 3144 | 9.22 | 8.51 | 9.15 | 9.20 | - | 428.73 | 391.46 | 436.46 | 444.36 | - |
| Luggage | 316 | 9.30 | 9.37 | 9.71 | 9.74 | - | 273.42 | 261.42 | 283.53 | 267.85 | - |
| Handbags and personal leather goods .................. | 317 | 10.65 | 11.25 | 9.38 | 9.52 | - | 330.15 | 345.38 | 313.29 | 300.83 | - |
| Service-producing ................................................ |  | 14.16 | 14.21 | 14.53 | 14.61 | 14.64 | 467.28 | 457.56 | 475.13 | 482.13 | 472.87 |
| Transportation and public utilities ........................ |  | 17.07 | 17.13 | 17.52 | 17.49 | 17.48 | 658.90 | 644.09 | 672.77 | 676.86 | 660.74 |

See footnotes at end of table.

B-15. Average hours and earnings of production or nonsupervisory workers ${ }^{1}$ on private nonfarm payrolls by detailed industry-Continued

| Industry | $\begin{gathered} 1987 \\ \text { SIC } \\ \text { Code } \end{gathered}$ | Average weekly hours |  |  |  |  | Average overtime hours |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Dec. } \\ & 2001 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Jan. } \\ & 2002 \end{aligned}$ | Nov. 2002 | $\begin{gathered} \text { Dec. } \\ 2002^{p} \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Jan. } \\ 2003^{\mathrm{P}} \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Dec. } \\ & 2001 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Jan. } \\ & 2002 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Nov. } \\ & 2002 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Dec. } \\ 2002^{p} \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Jan. } \\ 2003^{p} \end{gathered}$ |
| Transportation and public utilities-Continued Local and interurban passenger transit | 41 | 33.4 | 32.2 | 33.5 | 33.9 | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Local and suburban transportation ........................ | 411 | 37.8 | 37.0 | 37.0 | 37.3 | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Trucking and warehousing | 42 | 40.1 | 38.6 | 40.2 | 40.2 | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Trucking and courier services, except air | 421 | 40.1 | 38.6 | 40.2 | 40.1 | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Public warehousing and storage .......... | 422 | 39.8 | 38.8 | 39.7 | 40.5 | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Water transportation: <br> Water transportation services | 449 | 34.7 | 34.5 | 35.6 | 35.3 | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Pipelines, except natural gas | 46 | 43.7 | 44.0 | 43.7 | 44.3 | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Transportation services | 47 | 36.4 | 35.6 | 35.8 | 36.4 | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Passenger transportation arrangement .................. | 472 | 35.3 | 35.7 | 35.2 | 35.7 | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Travel agencies ............................................... | 4724 | 35.7 | 36.2 | 35.4 | 35.8 | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Freight transportation arrangement ........................ | 473 | 36.0 | 34.0 | 34.9 | 35.8 | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Communications .................................................. | 48 | 40.5 | 39.8 | 40.0 | 40.1 | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Telephone communications | 481 | 40.3 | 39.8 | 40.1 | 39.9 | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Telephone communications, except radio ............. | 4813 | 39.9 | 39.7 | 40.1 | 39.7 | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Radio and television broadcasting ........ | 483 | 35.7 | 34.3 | 35.1 | 36.1 | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Cable and other pay television services .................. | 484 | 46.6 | 46.0 | 45.8 | 45.7 | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Electric, gas, and sanitary services | 49 | 42.4 | 41.8 | 42.4 | 42.5 | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Electric services | 491 | 43.1 | 42.4 | 41.7 | 41.8 | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Gas production and distribution | 492 | 40.7 | 40.6 | 41.7 | 42.0 | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Combination utility services ..... | 493 | 43.3 | 42.1 | 42.5 | 42.7 | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Sanitary services ............................................... | 495 | 42.0 | 42.0 | 44.5 | 44.6 | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Wholesale trade .................................................. |  | 38.7 | 37.8 | 38.5 | 38.9 | 37.9 | - | - | - | - | - |
| Durable goods .................................................... | 50 | 39.0 | 38.1 | 38.9 | 39.4 | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Motor vehicles, parts, and supplies ....................... | 501 | 35.8 | 34.5 | 34.9 | 35.1 | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Furniture and home furnishings | 502 | 38.7 | 37.8 | 37.8 | 38.9 | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Lumber and other construction materials | 503 | 39.5 | 38.5 | 38.7 | 39.1 | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Professional and commercial equipment ................. | 504 | 40.0 | 39.3 | 40.7 | 41.7 | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Medical and hospital equipment ......................... | 5047 | 39.7 | 39.8 | 42.3 | 43.3 | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Metals and minerals, except petroleum .................. | 505 | 41.1 | 40.3 | 41.0 | 42.0 | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Electrical goods | 506 | 37.9 | 36.9 | 36.9 | 37.4 | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Hardware, plumbing, and heating equipment .......... | 507 | 41.0 | 40.1 | 41.9 | 42.4 | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Machinery, equipment, and supplies ..................... | 508 | 39.5 | 38.7 | 39.5 | 39.6 | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Misc. wholesale trade durable goods .................... | 509 | 38.2 | 37.6 | 38.3 | 39.0 | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Nondurable goods .............................................. | 51 | 38.3 | 37.4 | 37.9 | 38.3 | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Paper and paper products ................................... | 511 | 33.9 | 34.3 | 34.3 | 34.7 | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Drugs, proprietaries, and sundries | 512 | 38.4 | 37.6 | 37.2 | 37.5 | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Apparel, piece goods, and notions ........................ | 513 | 39.7 | 39.0 | 40.2 | 41.3 | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Groceries and related products ............................. | 514 | 40.5 | 39.1 | 39.7 | 40.0 | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Farm-product raw materials .................................. | 515 | 30.5 | 30.1 | 31.8 | 30.3 | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Chemicals and allied products .............................. | 516 | 41.4 | 40.7 | 41.9 | 42.9 | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Petroleum and petroleum products ....................... | 517 | 38.0 | 37.8 | 37.4 | 38.0 | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Beer, wine, and distilled beverages ....................... | 518 | 38.8 | 38.3 | 38.5 | 39.0 | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Misc. wholesale trade nondurable goods ................ | 519 | 36.8 | 35.4 | 36.0 | 35.8 | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Retail trade ......................................................... |  | 29.3 | 28.1 | 28.8 | 29.5 | 28.2 | - | - | - | - | - |
| Building materials and garden supplies .................... | 52 | 36.1 | 34.9 | 36.5 | 36.9 | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Lumber and other building materiais ...................... | 521 | 37.7 | 36.4 | 38.3 | 38.7 | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Paint, glass, and wallpaper stores ......................... | 523 | 36.9 | 36.3 | 36.0 | 36.0 | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Hardware stores ................................................ | 525 | 30.4 | 29.4 | 29.9 | 30.0 | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Retail nurseries and garden stores ......................... | 526 | 33.9 | 33.0 | 35.2 | 36.0 | - | - | - | - | - | - |

See footnotes at end of table.

# ESTABLISHMENT DATA <br> HOURS AND EARNINGS <br> NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED 

B-15. Average hours and earnings of production or nonsupervisory workers ${ }^{1}$ on private nonfarm payrolls by detailed industry-Continued


See footnotes at end of table.

B-15. Average hours and earnings of production or nonsupervisory workers ${ }^{1}$ on private nonfarm payrolls by detailed industry-Continued

| Industry | $\begin{aligned} & 1987 \\ & \text { SIC } \\ & \text { Code } \end{aligned}$ | Average weekly hours |  |  |  |  | Average overtime hours |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Dec. } \\ & 2001 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Jan. } \\ & 2002 \end{aligned}$ | Nov. 2002 | $\begin{gathered} \text { Dec. } \\ 2002^{p} \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Jan. } \\ 2003^{p} \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Dec. } \\ & 2001 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Jan. } \\ & 2002 \end{aligned}$ | Nov. 2002 | $\begin{gathered} \text { Dec. } \\ 2002^{p} \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Jan. } \\ 2003^{p} \end{gathered}$ |
| Retail trade-Continued |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| General merchandise stores | 53 | 29.8 | 27.7 | 29.3 | 31.0 | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Department stores | 531 | 29.8 | 27.6 | 29.2 | 30.9 | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Variety stores. | 533 | 29.5 | 27.3 | 29.7 | 31.4 | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Misc. general merchandise stores ......................... | 539 | 30.9 | 29.2 | 30.4 | 31.6 | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Food stores | 54 | 29.8 | 29.6 | 29.6 | 29.6 | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Grocery stores | 541 | 29.8 | 29.7 | 29.6 | 29.6 | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Retail bakeries .................................................. | 546 | 31.3 | 29.6 | 30.4 | 30.3 | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Automotive dealers and service stations | 55 | 36.1 | 35.5 | 35.6 | 35.9 | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| New and used car dealers | 551 | 36.8 | 36.1 | 36.7 | 37.0 | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Auto and home supply stores ............................... | 553 | 37.6 | 36.6 | 37.0 | 36.9 | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Gasoline service stations ..................................... | 554 | 35.0 | 34.8 | 33.5 | 34.0 | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Automotive dealers, nec ...................................... | 559 | 34.1 | 35.7 | 35.2 | 35.8 | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Apparel and accessory stores ................................ | 56 | 26.3 | 23.9 | 25.3 | 25.9 | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Men's and boys' clothing stores ........................... | 561 | 27.9 | 27.0 | 27.8 | 27.3 | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Women's clothing stores | 562 | 24.7 | 23.4 | 24.8 | 24.4 | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Family clothing stores ...s. | 565 | 27.8 | 24.4 | 27.0 | 28.0 | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Shoe stores ..................................................... | 566 | 24.5 | 21.9 | 22.5 | 22.9 | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Furniture and home furnishings stores ..................... | 57 | 33.2 | 31.6 | 32.3 | 33.6 | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Furniture and home furnishings stores ................... | 571 | 34.0 | 32.3 | 32.9 | 33.6 | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Household appliance stores | 572 | 33.7 | 31.7 | 30.8 | 33.7 | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Radio, television, and computer stores | 573 | 32.2 | 30.8 | 31.8 | 33.5 | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Radio, television, and electronic stores ................. | 5731 | 33.4 | 31.2 | 32.0 | 34.3 | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Record and prerecorded tape stores .................... | 5735 | 26.3 | 24.1 | 23.5 | 27.6 | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Eating and drinking places ${ }^{2}$................................... | 58 | 25.4 | 24.3 | 25.1 | 25.6 | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Miscellaneous retail establishments ........................ | 59 | 30.7 | 29.3 | 29.7 | 30.9 | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Drug stores and proprietary stores ........................ | 591 | 28.6 | 28.1 | 28.9 | 28.6 | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Used merchandise stores ..................................... | 593 | 29.5 | 29.5 | 28.5 | 28.2 | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Miscellaneous shopping goods stores .................... | 594 | 29.0 | 27.4 | 27.8 | 29.6 | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Nonstore retailers .............................................. | 596 | 37.1 | 34.6 | 34.1 | 36.0 | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Fuel dealers . | 598 | 36.5 | 38.1 | 38.3 | 39.5 | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Retail stores, nec ............................................... | 599 | 31.9 | 30.0 | 30.5 | 32.4 | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Optical goods stores | 5995 | 31.9 | 32.1 | 32.5 | 33.0 | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Miscellaneous retail stores, nec .......................... | 5999 | 32.8 | 31.2 | 31.6 | 33.9 | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Finance, insurance, and real estate ${ }^{3}$..................... |  | 36.7 | 35.8 | 36.0 | 36.7 | 36.0 | - | - | - | - | - |
| Depository institutions .......................................... | 60 | 36.0 | 35.2 | 35.4 | 36.1 | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Commercial banks .............................................. | 602 | 35.8 | 35.0 | 35.1 | 36.0 | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| State commercial banks .................................... | 6022 | 35.4 | 34.7 | 34.6 | 35.6 | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| National and commercial banks, nec .................... | 6021,9 | 36.1 | 35.2 | 35.5 | 36.3 | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Credit unions .................................................... | 606 | 36.4 | 35.8 | 35.8 | 36.6 | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Nondepository institutions | 61 | 36.7 | 35.2 | 34.8 | 36.3 | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Personal credit institutions | 614 | 38.1 | 36.3 | 36.5 | 37.1 | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Security and commodity brokers: Security and commodity services | 628 | 36.8 | 36.3 | 36.7 | 37.6 | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Insurance carriers ................................................. | 63 | 38.9 | 38.0 | 38.7 | 39.0 | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Life insurance ................................................... | 631 | 39.7 | 38.8 | 38.9 | 39.5 | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Medical service and health insurance .................... | 632 | 39.0 | 37.9 | 38.3 | 38.8 | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Hospital and medical service plans ...................... | 6324 | 40.3 | 39.0 | 40.0 | 40.4 | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Fire, marine, and casualty insurance .......................... | 633 | 38.0 | 37.0 | 38.5 | 37.8 | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Services .............................................................. |  | 32.9 | 32.2 | 32.6 | 32.8 | 32.3 | - | - | - | - | - |
| Agricultural services ............................................ | 07 | 33.3 | 32.5 | 33.4 | 32.2 | - | - | - | - | - | - |

See footnotes at end of table.

# ESTABLISHMENT DATA <br> HOURS AND EARNINGS NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED 

B-15. Average hours and earnings of production or nonsupervisory workers ${ }^{1}$ on private nonfarm payrolls by detailed industry-Continued

| Industry | $\begin{gathered} 1987 \\ \text { SIC } \\ \text { Code } \end{gathered}$ | Average hourly earnings |  |  |  |  | Average weekly earnings |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Dec. } \\ & 2001 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Jan. } \\ & 2002 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Nov. } \\ & 2002 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Dec. } \\ 2002^{p} \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Jan. } \\ 2003^{p} \end{gathered}$ | Dec. 2001 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Jan. } \\ & 2002 \end{aligned}$ | Nov. 2002 | $\begin{gathered} \text { Dec. } \\ 2002^{p} \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Jan. } \\ 2003^{p} \end{gathered}$ |
| Retail trade-Continued |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| General merchandise stores | 53 | \$9.94 | \$10.03 | \$10.33 | \$10.37 | - | \$296.21 | \$277.83 | \$302.67 | \$321.47 | - |
| Department stores | 531 | 10.11 | 10.20 | 10.55 | 10.59 | - | 301.28 | 281.52 | 308.06 | 327.23 | - |
| Variety stores | 533 | 7.74 | 7.81 | 7.68 | 7.83 | - | 228.33 | 213.21 | 228.10 | 245.86 | - |
| Misc. general merchandise stores | 539 | 9.33 | 9.47 | 9.56 | 9.51 | - | 288.30 | 276.52 | 290.62 | 300.52 | - |
| Food stores | 54 | 10.04 | 10.13 | 10.33 | 10.36 | - | 299.19 | 299.85 | 305.77 | 306.66 | - |
| Grocery stores | 541 | 10.11 | 10.18 | 10.36 | 10.39 | - | 301.28 | 302.35 | 306.66 | 307.54 | - |
| Retail bakeries | 546 | 9.62 | 9.69 | 9.95 | 10.08 | - | 301.11 | 286.82 | 302.48 | 305.42 | - |
| Automotive dealers and service stations | 55 | 12.95 | 12.88 | 13.25 | 13.28 | - | 467.50 | 457.24 | 471.70 | 476.75 | - |
| New and used car dealers | 551 | 17.14 | 16.93 | 17.39 | 17.52 | - | 630.75 | 611.17 | 638.21 | 648.24 | - |
| Auto and home supply stores | 553 | 11.86 | 11.96 | 12.03 | 11.98 | - | 445.94 | 437.74 | 445.11 | 442.06 | - |
| Gasoline service stations | 554 | 5.89 | 5.94 | 5.98 | 6.02 | - | 206.15 | 206.71 | 200.33 | 204.68 | - |
| Automotive dealers, nec | 559 | 13.98 | 14.01 | 14.73 | 14.75 | - | 476.72 | 500.16 | 518.50 | 528.05 | - |
| Apparel and accessory stores | 56 | 9.69 | 9.91 | 9.87 | 9.78 | - | 254.85 | 236.85 | 249.71 | 253.30 | - |
| Men's and boys' clothing stores | 561 | 10.28 | 10.16 | 9.67 | 9.62 | - | 286.81 | 274.32 | 268.83 | 262.63 | - |
| Women's clothing stores | 562 | 10.12 | 10.33 | 9.96 | 9.98 | - | 249.96 | 241.72 | 247.01 | 243.51 | - |
| Family clothing stores | 565 | 9.50 | 9.77 | 9.76 | 9.60 | - | 264.10 | 238.39 | 263.52 | 268.80 | - |
| Shoe stores ........... | 566 | 9.37 | 9.44 | 9.78 | 9.68 | - | 229.57 | 206.74 | 220.05 | 221.67 | - |
| Furniture and home furnishings stores | 57 | 13.37 | 13.19 | 13.40 | 13.41 | - | 443.88 | 416.80 | 432.82 | 450.58 | - |
| Furniture and home furnishings stores | 571 | 12.54 | 12.35 | 12.70 | 12.65 | - | 426.36 | 398.91 | 417.83 | 425.04 | - |
| Household appliance stores | 572 | 14.08 | 13.17 | 13.97 | 14.79 | - | 474.50 | 417.49 | 430.28 | 498.42 | - |
| Radio, television, and computer stores | 573 | 14.26 | 14.23 | 14.20 | 14.11 | - | 459.17 | 438.28 | 451.56 | 472.69 | - |
| Radio, television, and electronic stores | 5731 | 13.33 | 13.09 | 12.67 | 13.12 | - | 445.22 | 408.41 | 405.44 | 450.02 | - |
| Record and prerecorded tape stores ... | 5735 | 7.76 | 8.26 | 8.56 | 8.22 | - | 204.09 | 199.07 | 201.16 | 226.87 | - |
| Eating and drinking places ${ }^{2}$ | 58 | 7.25 | 7.25 | 7.39 | 7.46 | - | 184.15 | 176.18 | 185.49 | 190.98 | - |
| Miscellaneous retail establishments | 59 | 10.69 | 10.94 | 11.08 | 11.05 | - | 328.18 | 320.54 | 329.08 | 341.45 | - |
| Drug stores and proprietary stores | 591 | 11.80 | 11.98 | 12.25 | 12.22 | - | 337.48 | 336.64 | 354.03 | 349.49 | - |
| Used merchandise stores | 593 | 8.90 | 8.90 | 8.53 | 8.66 | - | 262.55 | 262.55 | 243.11 | 244.21 | - |
| Miscellaneous shopping goods stores | 594 | 9.73 | 9.95 | 10.17 | 10.17 | - | 282.17 | 272.63 | 282.73 | 301.03 | - |
| Nonstore retailers | 596 | 11.39 | 11.63 | 11.43 | 11.30 | - | 422.57 | 402.40 | 389.76 | 406.80 | - |
| Fuel dealers | 598 | 14.21 | 14.87 | 14.48 | 15.03 | - | 518.67 | 566.55 | 554.58 | 593.69 | - |
| Retail stores, nec | 599 | 10.58 | 10.84 | 11.19 | 11.16 | - | 337.50 | 325.20 | 341.30 | 361.58 | $\cdots$ |
| Optical goods stores | 5995 | 12.53 | 12.62 | 12.64 | 12.74 | - | 399.71 | 405.10 | 410.80 | 420.42 | - |
| Miscellaneous retail stores, nec .......................... | 5999 | 10.86 | 11.20 | 11.64 | 11.51 | - | 356.21 | 349.44 | 367.82 | 390.19 | - |
| Finance, insurance, and real estate ${ }^{3}$ |  | 16.14 | 16.07 | 16.68 | 16.83 | \$16.79 | 592.34 | 575.31 | 600.48 | 617.66 | \$604.44 |
| Depository institutions | 60 | 12.49 | 12.48 | 12.90 | 12.93 | - | 449.64 | 439.30 | 456.66 | 466.77 | - |
| Commercial banks | 602 | 11.91 | 11.90 | 12.36 | 12.36 | - | 426.38 | 416.50 | 433.84 | 444.96 | - |
| State commercial banks | 6022 | 11.78 | 11.88 | 12.13 | 12.05 | - | 417.01 | $4{ }^{4} 2.24$ | 419.70 | 428.98 | - |
| National and commercial banks, nec | 6021,9 | 11.99 | 11.91 | 12.51 | 12.58 | - | 432.84 | 419.23 | 444.11 | 456.65 | - |
| Credit unions ................................. | 606 | 12.22 | 12.19 | 12.57 | 12.65 | - | 444.81 | 436.40 | 450.01 | 462.99 | - |
| Nondepository institutions ..................................... | 61 | 18.16 | 17.92 | 20.07 | 20.11 | - | 666.47 | 630.78 | 698.44 | 729.99 | - |
| Personal credit institutions | 614 | 13.67 | 13.66 | 14.20 | 14.42 | - | 520.83 | 495.86 | 518.30 | 534.98 | - |
| Security and commodity brokers: <br> Security and commodity services $\qquad$ | 628 | 24.04 | 23.72 | 24.48 | 24.55 | - | 884.67 | 861.04 | 898.42 | 923.08 | - |
| Insurance carriers | 63 | 18.68 | 18.69 | 19.16 | 19.30 | - | 726.65 | 710.22 | 741.49 | 752.70 | - |
| Life insurance | 631 | 17.21 | 17.32 | 17.82 | 18.28 | - | 683.24 | 672.02 | 693.20 | 722.06 | - |
| Medical service and health insurance .................... | 632 | 17.38 | 17.43 | 17.53 | 17.47 | - | 677.82 | 660.60 | 671.40 | 677.84 | - |
| Hospital and medical service plans | 6324 | 17.78 | 17.80 | 17.80 | 17.69 | - | 716.53 | 694.20 | 712.00 | 714.68 | - |
| Fire, marine, and casualty insurance ..................... | 633 | 20.49 | 20.38 | 20.89 | 21.05 | - | 778.62 | 754.06 | 804.27 | 795.69 | - |
| Services ............................................................... |  | 15.15 | 15.14 | 15.52 | 15.68 | 15.63 | 498.44 | 487.51 | 505.95 | 514.30 | 504.85 |
| Agricultural services ......... | 07 | 11.71 | 11.85 | 11.91 | 12.14 | - | 389.94 | 385.13 | 397.79 | 390.91 | - |

See footnotes at end of table.

B-15. Average hours and earnings of production or nonsupervisory workers ${ }^{1}$ on private nonfarm payrolls by detailed industry-Continued

| Industry | $\begin{gathered} 1987 \\ \text { SIC } \\ \text { Code } \end{gathered}$ | Average weekly hours |  |  |  |  | Average overtime hours |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Dec. } \\ & 2001 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Jan. } \\ & 2002 \end{aligned}$ | Nov. <br> 2002 | $\begin{gathered} \text { Dec. } \\ 2002^{p} \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Jan. } \\ 2003^{\mathrm{P}} \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Dec. } \\ & 2001 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Jan. } \\ & 2002 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Nov. } \\ & 2002 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Dec. } \\ 2002^{p} \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Jan. } \\ 2003^{\mathrm{p}} \end{gathered}$ |
| Services-Continued Agricultural services-Continued |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Veterinary services | 074 | 28.6 | 28.2 | 28.4 | 28.2 | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Landscape and horticultural services ................... | 078 | 35.7 | 35.1 | 35.8 | 34.3 | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Hotels and other lodging places: Hotels and motels ${ }^{2}$ | 701 | 289 | 28.6 | 29.9 | 29.6 | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Personal services: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Laundry, cleaning, and garment services ................ | 721 | 34.2 | 33.2 | 33.8 | 33.8 | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Beauty shops ${ }^{2}$.................................................. | 723 | 28.8 | 26.9 | 28.1 | 28.7 | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Miscellaneous personal services .......................... | 729 | 29.8 | 27.4 | 26.1 | 23.7 | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Business services | 73 | 34.2 | 33.2 | 33.8 | 34.0 | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Advertising ............................................... | 731 | 35.2 | 34.3 | 34.2 | 34.5 | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Mailing, reproduction, and stenographic services: Photocopying and duplicating services | 7334 | 35.6 | 35.3 | 35.4 | 35.8 | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Services to buildings ........................................... | 734 | 29.3 | 28.2 | 28.9 | 29.1 | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Disinfecting and pest control services .................. | 7342 | 38.2 | 36.2 | 36.8 | 37.1 | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Building maintenance services, nec ..................... | 7349 | 28.5 | 27.5 | 28.3 | 28.5 | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Miscellaneous equipment rental and leasing ........... | 735 | 37.9 | 37.2 | 37.7 | 38.1 | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Medical equipment rental .................................. | 7352 | 37.0 | 36.9 | 36.7 | 37.6 | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Heavy construction equipment rental ................... | 7353 | 40.7 | 40.3 | 40.8 | 41.1 | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Equipment rental and leasing, nec ...................... | 7359 | 37.1 | 36.2 | 36.9 | 37.2 | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Personnel supply services: Help supply services | 7363 | 32.6 | 31.4 | 32.5 | 32.2 | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Computer and data processing services ................ | 737 | 38.9 | 38.2 | 38.4 | 38.9 | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Computer programming services ........................ | 7371 | 38.6 | 37.8 | 38.5 | 39.2 | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Computer integrated systems design ................... | 7373 | 40.1 | 38.9 | 38.2 | 38.4 | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Information retrieval services .............................. | 7375 | 38.8 | 37.8 | 37.4 | 37.0 | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Computer maintenance and repair ....................... | 7378 | 37.4 | 37.7 | 36.6 | 37.6 | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Miscellaneous business services ......................... | 738 | 33.4 | 32.4 | 32.9 | 33.2 | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Detective and armored car services ..................... | 7381 | 35.0 | 34.5 | 34.6 | 34.7 | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Security systems services ................................. | 7382 | 36.4 | 36.0 | 38.2 | 37.4 | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Auto repair, services, and parking ........................... | 75 | 34.9 | 34.6 | 34.8 | 35.0 | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Automotive rentals, without drivers ........................ | 751 | 34.1 | 34.0 | 34.5 | 34.9 | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Passenger car rental ........................................ | 7514 | 33.2 | 33.1 | 33.5 | 34.0 | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Automobile parking .............................................. | 752 | 33.9 | 32.7 | 32.4 | 33.4 | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Automotive repair shops ...................................... | 753 | 37.1 | 36.6 | 37.2 | 37.1 | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Automotive and tire repair shops ......................... | 7532,4 | 38.3 | 37.8 | 38.1 | 38.0 | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| General automotive repair shops ........................ | 7538 | 35.9 | 35.5 | 36.3 | 36.1 | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Automotive services, except repair ........................ | 754 | 30.0 | 30.4 | 29.5 | 30.1 | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Carwashes ...................................................... | 7542 | 25.4 | 27.4 | 25.2 | 25.5 | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Miscellaneous repair services ............................... | 76 | 37.5 | 36.9 | 37.5 | 37.6 | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Motion pictures | 78 | 30.9 | 29.6 | 30.8 | 31.0 | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Motion picture production and services .................. | 781 | 40.3 | 38.6 | 38.3 | 39.3 | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Video tape rental ............................................... | 784 | 24.1 | 22.8 | 24.2 | 25.5 | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Amusement and recreation services | 79 | 25.9 | 25.3 | 25.5 | 25.9 | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Bowling centers ................................................. | 793 | 25.1 | 25.1 | 25.4 | 25.5 | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Misc. amusement and recreation services .............. | 799 | 25.5 | 24.7 | 24.8 | 25.1 | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Physical fitness facilities .................................... | 7991 | 17.1 | 17.0 | 16.5 | 16.6 | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Membership sports and recreation clubs ............... | 7997 | 29.0 | 26.4 | 27.0 | 29.5 | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Health services .................................................... | 80 | 33.6 | 33.1 | 33.3 | 33.4 | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Offices and clinics of medical doctors .................... | 801 | 33.6 | 33.1 | 33.2 | 33.3 | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Offices and clinics of dentists ............................... | 802 | 28.4 | 27.6 | 27.3 | 28.2 | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Offices and clinics of other health practitioners ........ | 804 | 30.5 | 29.9 | 30.2 | 30.2 | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Nursing and personal care facilities ....................... | 805 | 32.9 | 32.5 | 32.6 | 33.1 | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Intermediate care facilities ................................. | 8052 | 31.8 | 31.6 | 31.8 | 32.3 | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Hospitals .......................................................... | 806 | 35.3 | 34.8 | 35.2 | 35.1 | - | - | - | - | - | - |

See footnotes at end of table.

# ESTABLISHMENT DATA <br> HOURS AND EARNINGS NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED 

B-15. Average hours and earnings of production or nonsupervisory workers ${ }^{1}$ on private nonfarm payrolis by detailed industry-Continued

| Industry | $\begin{gathered} 1987 \\ \text { SIC } \\ \text { Code } \end{gathered}$ | Average hourly earnings |  |  |  |  | Average weekly earnings |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Dec. } \\ & 2001 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Jan. } \\ & 2002 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Nov. } \\ & 2002 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Dec. } \\ 2002^{p} \end{gathered}$ | $\underset{2003{ }^{\text {p }}}{\text { Jan. }}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Dec. } \\ & 2001 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Jan. } \\ & 2002 \end{aligned}$ | Nov. 2002 | $\begin{gathered} \text { Dec. } \\ 2002^{p} \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Jan. } \\ 2003 \text { p } \end{gathered}$ |
| Services-Continued Agricultural services-Continued |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Veterinary services .......................... | 074 | \$11.73 | \$11.84 | \$12.26 | \$12.49 | - | \$335.48 | \$333.89 | \$348.18 | \$352.22 | - |
| Landscape and horticultural services | $078$ | 11.79 | 11.95 | 11.86 | 12.09 | - | 420.90 | 419.45 | 424.59 | 414.69 | - |
| Hotels and other lodging places: Hotels and motels ${ }^{2}$ | 701 | 10.27 | 10.25 | 10.42 | 10.59 | - | 296.80 | 293.15 | 311.56 | 313.46 | - |
| Personal services: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Laundry, cleaning, and garment services | 721 | 9.65 | 9.64 | 9.89 | 9.96 | - | 330.03 | 320.05 | 334.28 | 336.65 | - |
| Beauty shops ${ }^{2}$ | 723 | 11.02 | 10.75 | 10.90 | 11.24 | - | 317.38 | 289.18 | 306.29 | 322.59 | - |
| Miscellaneous personal services | 729 | 12.70 | 12.82 | 11.44 | 11.58 | - | 378.46 | 351.27 | 298.58 | 274.45 | - |
| Business services | 73 | 15.45 | 15.58 | 15.60 | 15.83 | - | 528.39 | 517.26 | 527.28 | 538.22 | - |
| Advertising . | 731 | 20.25 | 20.06 | 20.04 | 20.29 | - | 712.80 | 688.06 | 685.37 | 700.01 | - |
| Mailing, reproduction, and stenographic services: Photocopying and duplicating services | 7334 | 13.55 | 13.44 | 13.30 | 13.19 | - | 482.38 | 474.43 | 470.82 | 472.20 | - |
| Services to buildings ............................ | 734 | 9.25 | 9.21 | 9.48 | 9.56 | - | 271.03 | 259.72 | 273.97 | 278.20 | - |
| Disinfecting and pest control services | 7342 | 12.93 | 12.38 | 13.66 | 13.81 | - | 493.93 | 448.16 | 502.69 | 512.35 | - |
| Building maintenance services, nec | 7349 | 8.83 | 8.86 | 9.05 | 9.12 | - | 251.66 | 243.65 | 256.12 | 259.92 | - |
| Miscellaneous equipment rental and leasing | 735 | 15.05 | 14.97 | 15.24 | 15.40 | - | 570.40 | 556.88 | 574.55 | 586.74 | - |
| Medical equipment rental ........................ | 7352 | 14.33 | 14.32 | 14.38 | 14.58 | - | 530.21 | 528.41 | 527.75 | 548.21 | - |
| Heavy construction equipment rental | 7353 | 20.06 | 19.74 | 20.93 | 21.10 | - | 816.44 | 795.52 | 853.94 | 867.21 | - |
| Equipment rental and leasing, nec ... | 7359 | 13.37 | 13.35 | 13.47 | 13.61 | - | 496.03 | 483.27 | 497.04 | 506.29 | - |
| Personnel supply services: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Help supply services .... | 7363 | 11.94 | 12.23 | 12.04 | 12.18 | - | 389.24 | 384.02 | 391.30 | 392.20 | - |
| Computer and data processing services | 737 | 25.13 | 24.91 | 25.67 | 26.03 | - | 977.56 | 951.56 | 985.73 | 1,012.57 | - |
| Computer programming services ........ | 7371 | 28.57 | 28.19 | 29.44 | 29.48 | - | 1,102.80 | 1,065.58 | 1,133.44 | 1,155.62 | - |
| Computer integrated systems design | 7373 | 24.09 | 24.21 | 25.94 | 25.88 | - | 966.01 | 941.77 | 990.91 | 993.79 | - |
| Information retrieval services | 7375 | 17.07 | 17.48 | 17.39 | 17.78 | - | 662.32 | 660.74 | 650.39 | 657.86 | - |
| Computer maintenance and repair | 7378 | 16.67 | 16.59 | 18.20 | 17.84 | - | 623.46 | 625.44 | 666.12 | 670.78 | - |
| Miscellaneous business services | 738 | 11.53 | 11.54 | 11.69 | 11.77 | - | 385.10 | 373.90 | 384.60 | 390.76 | - |
| Detective and armored car services | 7381 | 9.69 | 9.73 | 9.83 | 10.00 | - | 339.15 | 335.69 | 340.12 | 347.00 | - |
| Security systems services | 7382 | 15.58 | 15.72 | 16.02 | 16.25 | - | 567.11 | 565.92 | 611.96 | 607.75 | - |
| Auto repair, services, and parking ........................... | 75 | 12.69 | 12.62 | 13.01 | 13.12 | - | 442.88 | 436.65 | 452.75 | 459.20 | - |
| Automotive rentals, without drivers ........................ | 751 | 11.95 | 11.93 | 12.25 | 12.27 | - | 407.50 | 405.62 | 422.63 | 428.22 | - |
| Passenger car rental ........................................ | 7514 | 10.94 | 10.90 | 11.14 | 11.09 | - | 363.21 | 360.79 | 373.19 | 377.06 | - |
| Automobile parking | 752 | 9.72 | 9.65 | 9.81 | 10.13 | - | 329.51 | 315.56 | 317.84 | 338.34 | - |
| Automotive repair shops ..................................... | 753 | 14.14 | 14.14 | 14.44 | 14.54 | - | 524.59 | 517.52 | 537.17 | 539.43 | - |
| Automotive and tire repair shops ......................... | 7532,4 | 15.06 | 15.09 | 15.28 | 15.39 | - | 576.80 | 570.40 | 582.17 | 584.82 | - |
| General automotive repair shops | 7538 | 13.65 | 13.65 | 14.03 | 14.09 | - | 490.04 | 484.58 | 509.29 | 508.65 | - |
| Automotive services, except repair ........................ | 754 | 9.85 | 9.54 | 10.02 | 10.33 | - | 295.50 | 290.02 | 295.59 | 310.93 | - |
| Carwashes ...................................................... | 7542 | 8.22 | 8.09 | 8.21 | 8.41 | - | 208.79 | 221.67 | 206.89 | 214.46 | - |
| Miscellaneous repair services ............................... | 76 | 15.18 | 15.11 | 15.58 | 15.63 | - | 569.25 | 557.56 | 584.25 | 587.69 | - |
| Motion pictures | 78 | 15.75 | 15.12 | 15.63 | 15.45 | - | 486.68 | 447.55 | 481.40 | 478.95 | - |
| Motion picture production and services .................. | 781 | 21.86 | 20.79 | 21.59 | 21.16 | - | 880.96 | 802.49 | 826.90 | 831.59 | - |
| Video tape rental ............................................... | 784 | 7.96 | 8.07 | 8.45 | 8.59 | - | 191.84 | 184.00 | 204.49 | 219.05 | - |
| Amusement and recreation services | 79 | 11.37 | 11.27 | 11.68 | 11.80 | - | 294.48 | 285.13 | 297.84 | 305.62 | - |
| Bowling centers | 793 | 8.66 | 8.60 | 8.90 | 9.01 | - | 217.37 | 215.86 | 226.06 | 229.76 | - |
| Misc. amusement and recreation services .............. | 799 | 10.43 | 10.28 | 10.76 | 10.88 | - | 265.97 | 253.92 | 266.85 | 273.09 | - |
| Physical fitness facilities | 7991 | 10.47 | 10.42 | 11.06 | 11.05 | - | 179.04 | 177.14 | 182.49 | 183.43 | - |
| Membership sports and recreation clubs ............... | 7997 | 11.25 | 11.20 | 11.27 | 11.65 | - | 326.25 | 295.68 | 304.29 | 343.68 | - |
| Health services ................................................... | 80 | 15.89 | 15.86 | 16.58 | 16.67 | - | 533.90 | 524.97 | 552.11 | 556.78 | - |
| Offices and clinics of medical doctors .................... | 801 | 16.41 | 16.32 | 17.29 | 17.48 | - | 551.38 | 540.19 | 574.03 | 582.08 | - |
| Offices and clinics of dentists ............................... | 802 | 16.91 | 16.84 | 17.52 | 17.65 | - | 480.24 | 464.78 | 478.30 | 497.73 | - |
| Offices and clinics of other health practitioners ........ | 804 | 14.05 | 13.93 | 14.17 | 14.41 | - | 428.53 | 416.51 | 427.93 | 435.18 | - |
| Nursing and personal care facilities ....................... | 805 | 11.51 | 11.58 | 11.86 | 11.86 | - | 378.68 | 376.35 | 386.64 | 392.57 | - |
| Intermediate care facilities ................................. | 8052 | 10.95 | 11.01 | 11.33 | 11.29 | - | 348.21 | 347.92 | 360.29 | 364.67 | - |
| Hospitals .......................................................... | 806 | 17.98 | 17.95 | 18.89 | 18.97 | - | 634.69 | 624.66 | 664.93 | 665.85 | - |

See footnotes at end of table.

## ESTABLISHMENT DATA HOURS AND EARNINGS NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED

B-15. Average hours and earnings of production or nonsupervisory workers ${ }^{1}$ on private nonfarm payrolls by detailed industry-Continued

| Industry | $\begin{aligned} & 1987 \\ & \text { SIC } \\ & \text { Code } \end{aligned}$ | Average weekly hours |  |  |  |  | Average overtime hours |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Dec. } \\ & 2001 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Jan. } \\ & 2002 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Nov. } \\ & 2002 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Dec. } \\ 2002^{p} \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Jan. } \\ 2003^{p} \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Dec. } \\ & 2001 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Jan. } \\ & 2002 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Nov. } \\ & 2002 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Dec. } \\ & 2002^{2} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Jan. } \\ 2003 \mathrm{p} \end{gathered}$ |
| Services-Continued Health services-Continued Home health care services |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 808 | 30.2 | 29.9 | 29.8 | 29.9 | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Legal services | 81 | 35.8 | 34.7 | 34.9 | 35.9 | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Social services | 83 | 31.7 | 31.0 | 31.2 | 31.4 | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Individual and family services | 832 | 31.6 | 31.0 | 30.9 | 31.3 | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Job training and related services ........................... | 833 | 30.8 | 30.1 | 30.0 | 30.4 | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Child day care services | 835 | 30.2 | 29.3 | 30.2 | 29.9 | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Residential care ................................................. | 836 | 33.1 | 32.6 | 32.5 | 32.9 | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Social services, nec ............................................ | 839 | 32.7 | 32.1 | 32.7 | 32.7 | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Membership organizations: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Professional organizations | 862 | 35.6 | 35.1 | 35.1 | 35.6 | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Engineering and management services ................... | 87 | 37.3 | 36.5 | 36.5 | 36.9 | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Engineering and architectural services ................... | 871 | 39.0 | 38.0 | 38.9 | 38.9 | - | - | - | - | -- | - |
| Engineering services ........................................ | 8711 | 39.4 | 38.3 | 39.3 | 39.2 | - | - | - | - | -- | - |
| Architectural services | 8712 | 38.1 | 37.3 | 37.8 | 38.2 | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Surveying services ........................................... | 8713 | 36.4 | 35.9 | 36.6 | 37.1 | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Accounting, auditing, and bookkeeping .................. | 872 | 36.5 | 35.7 | 35.0 | 36.2 | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Research and testing services | 873 | 36.5 | 35.5 | 35.2 | 35.5 | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Commercial physical research ............................ | 8731 | 39.3 | 38.5 | 37.6 | 38.0 | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Commercial nonphysical research ...................... | 8732 | 28.6 | 27.3 | 27.8 | 28.6 | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Noncommercial research organizations ................ | 8733 | 36.9 | 36.4 | 35.9 | 36.1 | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Management and public relations .......................... | 874 | 36.7 | 36.0 | 36.0 | 36.3 | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Management services ...................................... | 8741 | 36.4 | 35.9 | 35.8 | 35.6 | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Management consulting services ........................ | 8742 | 36.4 | 35.9 | 35.6 | 36.0 | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Public relations services | 8743 | 35.6 | 34.0 | 32.9 | 32.9 | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Services, nec ....................................................... | 89 | 35.9 | 34.2 | 36.2 | 36.3 | - | - | - | - | - | - |

See footnotes at end of table.

ESTABLISHMENT DATA
HOURS AND EARNINGS
NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED
B-15. Average hours and earnings of production or nonsupervisory workers ${ }^{1}$ on private nonfarm payrolls by detailed industry-Continued

| Industry | $\begin{gathered} 1987 \\ \text { SIC } \\ \text { Code } \end{gathered}$ | Average hourly earnings |  |  |  |  | Average weekly earnings |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Dec. } \\ & 2001 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Jan. } \\ & 2002 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Nov. } \\ & 2002 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Dec. } \\ 2002^{p} \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Jan. } \\ 2003^{p} \end{gathered}$ | Dec. <br> 2001 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Jan. } \\ & 2002 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Nov. } \\ & 2002 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Dec. } \\ 2002^{p} \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Jan. } \\ 2003 \mathrm{P} \end{gathered}$ |
| Services-Continued Health services-Continued Home health care services |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 808 | \$12.90 | \$12.87 | \$13.08 | \$13.11 | - | \$389.58 | \$384.81 | \$389.78 | \$391.99 | - |
| Legal services | 81 | 21.54 | 21.23 | 21.68 | 22.07 | - | 771.13 | 736.68 | 756.63 | 792.31 | - |
| Social services | 83 | 10.61 | 10.64 | 10.90 | 11.03 | - | 336.34 | 329.84 | 340.08 | 346.34 | - |
| Individual and family services | 832 | 11.14 | 11.17 | 11.30 | 11.43 | - | 352.02 | 346.27 | 349.17 | 357.76 | - |
| Job training and related services | 833 | 10.24 | 10.29 | 10.55 | 10.66 | - | 315.39 | 309.73 | 316.50 | 324.06 | - |
| Child day care services | 835 | 9.26 | 9.27 | 9.54 | 9.65 | - | 279.65 | 271.61 | 288.11 | 288.54 | - |
| Residential care | 836 | 10.67 | 10.72 | 11.03 | 11.14 | - | 353.18 | 349.47 | 358.48 | 366.51 | - |
| Social services, nec | 839 | 13.22 | 13.11 | 13.53 | 13.78 | - | 432.29 | 420.83 | 442.43 | 450.61 | - |
| Membership organizations: Professional organizations | 862 | 20.42 | 20.39 | 21.15 | 21.40 | - | 726.95 | 715.69 | 742.37 | 761.84 | - |
| Engineering and management services | 87 | 20.52 | 20.39 | 20.91 | 21.14 | - | 765.40 | 744.24 | 763.22 | 780.07 | - |
| Engineering and architectural services | 871 | 22.16 | 22.13 | 22.58 | 22.83 | - | 864.24 | 840.94 | 878.36 | 888.09 | - |
| Engineering services | 8711 | 22.91 | 22.91 | 23.36 | 23.61 | - | 902.65 | 877.45 | 918.05 | 925.51 | - |
| Architectural services | 8712 | 20.76 | 20.66 | 21.05 | 21.36 | - | 790.96 | 770.62 | 795.69 | 815.95 | - |
| Surveying services | 8713 | 16.16 | 15.90 | 16.51 | 16.68 | - | 588.22 | 570.81 | 604.27 | 618.83 | - |
| Accounting, auditing, and bookkeeping .................. | 872 | 17.85 | 17.76 | 17.98 | 18.28 | - | 651.53 | 634.03 | 629.30 | 661.74 | - |
| Research and testing services | 873 | 21.01 | 20.97 | 21.72 | 21.96 | - | 766.87 | 744.44 | 764.54 | 779.58 | - |
| Commercial physical research | 8731 | 24.22 | 23.67 | 24.81 | 25.04 | - | 951.85 | 911.30 | 932.86 | 951.52 | - |
| Commercial nonphysical research | 8732 | 15.45 | 15.85 | 15.21 | 15.27 | - | 441.87 | 432.71 | 422.84 | 436.72 | - |
| Noncommercial research organizations ............... | 8733 | 24.02 | 23.77 | 25.21 | 25.53 | - | 886.34 | 865.23 | 905.04 | 921.63 | - |
| Management and public relations | 874 | 20.15 | 19.89 | 20.46 | 20.71 | - | 739.51 | 716.04 | 736.56 | 751.77 | - |
| Management services | 8741 | 18.09 | 17.82 | 17.90 | 18.06 | - | 658.48 | 639.74 | 640.82 | 642.94 | - |
| Management consulting services ........................ | 8742 | 22.41 | 22.14 | 23.16 | 23.43 | - | 815.72 | 794.83 | 824.50 | 843.48 | - |
| Public relations services | 8743 | 19.40 | 19.19 | 18.94 | 19.54 | - | 690.64 | 652.46 | 623.13 | 642.87 | - |
| Services, nec | 89 | 19.46 | 19.44 | 20.84 | 21.11 | - | 698.61 | 664.85 | 754.41 | 766.29 | - |

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.
$\mathrm{P}=$ 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-16. Average hourly earnings, excluding overtime ${ }^{1}$, of production workers on manufacturing payrolls

| Industry | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Dec. } \\ & 2001 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Jan. } \\ & 2002 \end{aligned}$ | Nov. <br> 2002 | $\begin{gathered} \text { Dec. } \\ 2002^{p} \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Jan. } \\ 2003 \text { p } \end{gathered}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Manufacturing | \$14.45 | \$14.48 | \$14.72 | \$14.78 | \$14.83 |
| Durable goods | 14.92 | 14.94 | 15.24 | 15.26 | 15.31 |
| Lumber and wood products | 11.71 | 11.76 | 11.87 | 11.92 | (2) |
| Furniture and fixtures | 12.10 | 12.12 | 12.45 | 12.35 | (2) |
| Stone, clay, and glass products | 14.21 | 14.27 | 14.70 | 14.76 | (2) |
| Primary metal industries | 16.06 | 16.10 | 16.41 | 16.43 | (2) |
| Fabricated metal products | 13.91 | 13.95 | 14.24 | 14.26 | (2) |
| Industrial machinery and equipment | 15.59 | 15.66 | 15.80 | 15.86 | (2) |
| Electronic and other electrical equipment | 14.44 | 14.43 | 14.54 | 14.62 | (2) |
| Transportation equipment ........... | 18.66 | 18.59 | 19.37 | 19.20 | (2) |
| Instruments and related products | 14.51 | 14.61 | 14.92 | 14.93 | (2) |
| Miscellaneous manufacturing ...... | 12.09 | 12.18 | 12.12 | 12.18 | (2) |
| Nondurable goods .......... | 13.76 | 13.81 | 13.98 | 14.09 | \$14.15 |
| Food and kindred products | 12.39 | 12.39 | 12.46 | 12.61 | (2) |
| Tobacco products .. | 20.40 | 20.17 | 19.74 | 19.76 | (2) |
| Textile mill products | 11.05 | 11.15 | 11.27 | 11.28 | (2) |
| Apparel and other textile products | 9.36 | 9.51 | 9.72 | 9.82 | (2) |
| Paper and allied products . | 16.31 | 16.29 | 16.60 | 16.78 | (2) |
| Printing and publishing | 14.46 | 14.55 | 14.74 | 14.78 | (2) |
| Chemicals and allied products | 17.87 | 17.88 | 18.22 | 18.17 | (2) |
| Petroleum and coal products .. | 20.85 | 20.78 | 21.20 | 21.56 | (2) |
| Rubber and misc. plastics products | 13.11 | 13.17 | 13.23 | 13.38 | (2) |
| Leather and leather products .......... | 10.07 | 10.14 | 10.13 | 10.37 | (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.

B-17. Average hourly and weekly earnings of production or nonsupervisory workers ${ }^{1}$ on private nonfarm payrolls by major industry, in current and constant (1982) dollars

| Industry | Average hourly earnings |  |  |  |  | Average weekly earnings |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Dec. } \\ & 2001 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Jan. } \\ & 2002 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Nov. } \\ & 2002 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Dec. } \\ 2002^{p} \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Jan. } \\ 2003 \mathrm{P} \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Dec. } \\ & 2001 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Jan. } \\ & 2002 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Nov. } \\ & 2002 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Dec. } \\ & 2002 \mathrm{p} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Jan. } \\ \text { 2003p } \end{gathered}$ |
| Total private: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Current dollars | \$14.61 | \$14.64 | \$14.97 | \$15.05 | \$15.05 | \$502.58 | \$491.90 | \$508.98 | \$517.72 | \$507.19 |
| Constant (1982) dollars | 8.19 | 8.19 | 8.18 | 8.24 | (2) | 281.72 | 275.27 | 277.98 | 283.37 | (2) |
| Mining: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Current dollars | 17.58 | 17.89 | 17.81 | 17.85 | \$18.07 | 771.76 | 754.96 | 764.05 | 756.84 | \$757.13 |
| Constant (1982) dollars | 9.85 | 10.01 | 9.73 | 9.77 | (2) | 432.60 | 422.47 | 417.29 | 414.25 | (2) |
| Construction: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Current dollars | 18.69 | 18.56 | 19.06 | 19.23 | \$18.97 | 719.57 | 714.56 | 724.28 | 726.89 | \$724.65 |
| Constant (1982) dollars | 10.48 | 10.39 | 10.41 | 10.53 | (2) | 403.35 | 399.87 | 395.57 | 397.86 | (2) |
| Manufacturing: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Current dollars | 15.17 | 15.15 | 15.48 | 15.58 | \$15.55 | 625.00 | 612.06 | 633.13 | 646.57 | \$628.22 |
| Constant (1982) dollars | 8.50 | 8.48 | 8.45 | 8.53 | (2) | 350.34 | 342.51 | 345.78 | 353.90 | (2) |
| Transportation and public utilities: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Current dollars | 17.07 | 17.13 | 17.52 | 17.49 | \$17.48 | 658.90 | 644.09 | 672.77 | 676.86 | \$660.74 |
| Constant (1982) dollars | 9.57 | 9.59 | 9.57 | 9.57 | (2) | 369.34 | 360.43 | 367.43 | 370.48 | (2) |
| Wholesale trade: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Current dollars | 16.21 | 16.11 | 16.33 | 16.49 | \$16.33 | 627.33 | 608.96 | 628.71 | 641.46 | \$618.91 |
| Constant (1982) dollars | 9.09 | 9.02 | 8.92 | 9.03 | (2) | 351.64 | 340.77 | 343.37 | 351.10 | (2) |
| Retail trade: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Current dollars | 9.89 | 9.96 | 10.15 | 10.19 | \$10.23 | 289.78 | 279.88 | 292.32 | 300.61 | \$288.49 |
| Constant (1982) dollars | 5.54 | 5.57 | 5.54 | 5.58 | (2) | 162.43 | 156.62 | 159.65 | 164.54 | (2) |
| Finance, insurance, and real estate: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Current dollars | 16.14 | 16.07 | 16.68 | 16.83 | \$16.79 | 592.34 | 575.31 | 600.48 | 617.66 | \$604.44 |
| Constant (1982) dollars ............................................... | 9.05 | 8.99 | 9.11 | 9.21 | (2) | 332.03 | 321.94 | 327.95 | 338.07 | (2) |
| Services: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Current dollars | 15.15 | 15.14 | 15.52 | 15.68 | \$15.63 | 498.44 | 487.51 | 505.95 | 514.30 | \$504.85 |
| Constant (1982) dollars | 8.49 | 8.47 | 8.48 | 8.58 | (2) | 279.39 | 272.81 | 276.32 | 281.50 | (2) |

1 Data relate to production workers in mining and manufacturing; construction workers in construction; and nonsupervisory workers in transportation and public utilities; wholesale and retail trade; finance, insurance, and real estate; and services
${ }^{2}$ Not available.
$p=$ preliminary.
NOTE: The Consumer Price Index for Urban Wage Earners and Clerical

Workers (CPI-W) is used to deflate the earnings series. Establishment survey estimates currently reflect March 2001 benchmark levels. When more recent benchmark data are introduced with the release of May 2003 estimates, all data will be converted to the North American Industry Classification System. See 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 eamings |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Dec. } \\ & 2001 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Nov. } \\ & 2002 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Dec. } \\ 2002^{p} \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Dec. } \\ & 2001 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Nov. } \\ & 2002 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Dec. } \\ & \text { 2002p } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Dec. } \\ & 2001 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Nov. } \\ & 2002 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Dec. } \\ 2002^{p} \end{gathered}$ |
| Alabama | 41.3 | 40.7 | 40.6 | \$13.21 | \$13.47 | \$13.49 | \$545.57 | \$548.23 | \$547.69 |
| Birmingham | 41.7 | 42.2 | 42.9 | 13.68 | 13.91 | 13.92 | 570.46 | 587.00 | 597.17 |
| Mobile | 44.3 | 41.5 | 42.0 | 14.74 | 14.90 | 15.22 | 652.98 | 618.35 | 639.24 |
| Alaska | 35.1 | 31.9 | 35.5 | 18.83 | 18.18 | 20.13 | 660.93 | 579.94 | 714.62 |
| Arizona .................................................................. | 40.1 | 39.8 | 39.9 | 13.66 | 14.03 | 14.25 | 547.77 | 558.39 | 568.58 |
| Arkansas | 40.2 | 39.3 | 40.9 | 12.61 | 12.90 | 12.90 | 506.92 | 506.97 | 527.61 |
| Fayetteville-Springdale-Rogers | 40.3 | 38.5 | 39.7 | 12.87 | 13.00 | 13.09 | 518.66 | 500.50 | 519.67 |
| Fort Smith | 40.9 | 40.4 | 43.9 | 13.11 | 13.67 | 13.94 | 536.20 | 552.27 | 611.97 |
| Little Rock-North Little Rock | 38.8 | 37.6 | 38.3 | 13.10 | 13.48 | 13.38 | 508.28 | 506.85 | 512.45 |
| Pine Bluff ............................................................. | 41.3 | 37.7 | 40.0 | 13.38 | 15.54 | 14.93 | 552.59 | 585.86 | 597.20 |
| California | 41.5 | 40.7 | 41.1 | 14.97 | 15.14 | 15.25 | 621.26 | 616.20 | 626.78 |
| Bakersfield | 42.8 | 40.5 | 40.5 | 14.40 | 14.07 | 14.01 | 616.32 | 569.84 | 567.41 |
| Fresno | 41.2 | 40.7 | 40.2 | 12.56 | 12.53 | 12.54 | 517.47 | 509.97 | 504.11 |
| Los Angeles-Long Beach | 41.5 | 41.1 | 40.9 | 13.42 | 13.61 | 13.68 | 556.93 | 559.37 | 559.51 |
| Modesto ... | 39.9 | 39.0 | 39.3 | 14.52 | 14.62 | 14.66 | 579.35 | 570.18 | 576.14 |
| Oakland | 43.0 | 42.8 | 42.8 | 16.95 | 17.31 | 17.35 | 728.85 | 740.87 | 742.58 |
| Orange County | 42.8 | 41.3 | 41.4 | 13.64 | 13.70 | 13.84 | 583.79 | 565.81 | 572.98 |
| Riverside-San Bemardino | 41.6 | 41.2 | 42.0 | 12.76 | 12.89 | 12.93 | 530.82 | 531.07 | 543.06 |
| Sacramento | 40.2 | 40.5 | 40.4 | 15.17 | 15.32 | 15.33 | 609.83 | 620.46 | 619.33 |
| Salinas ... | 41.7 | 41.7 | 42.0 | 14.90 | 15.22 | 15.20 | 621.33 | 634.67 | 638.40 |
| San Diego .... | 39.9 | 39.5 | 39.9 | 14.09 | 14.34 | 14.33 | 562.19 | 566.43 | 571.77 |
| San Francisco .... | 39.4 | 38.8 | 39.1 | 15.30 | 15.38 | 15.40 | 602.82 | 596.74 | 602.14 |
| San Jose ... | 41.3 | 40.1 | 40.4 | 18.46 | 18.95 | 19.03 | 762.40 | 759.90 | 768.81 |
| Santa Barbara-Santa Maria-Lompoc | 40.0 | 41.5 | 41.4 | 15.15 | 15.18 | 15.26 | 606.00 | 629.97 | 631.76 |
| Santa Rosa | 38.9 | 38.8 | 38.9 | 16.08 | 15.97 | 15.97 | 625.51 | 619.64 | 621.23 |
| Stockton-Lodi | 42.0 | 40.6 | 41.1 | 13.40 | 13.48 | 13.52 | 562.80 | 547.29 | 555.67 |
| Vallejo-Fairfield-Napa | 40.9 | 38.9 | 38.6 | 16.90 | 16.81 | 16.73 | 691.21 | 653.91 | 645.78 |
| Ventura .............. | 42.4 | 43.1 | 43.9 | 13.38 | 13.45 | 13.48 | 567.31 | 579.70 | 591.77 |
| Colorado . | 39.8 | 40.3 | 40.4 | 15.65 | 15.95 | 16.26 | 622.87 | 642.79 | 656.90 |
| Denver ................................................................ | 42.7 | 42.2 | 41.7 | 14.25 | 14.52 | 14.75 | 608.48 | 612.74 | 615.08 |
| Connecticut | 41.7 | 42.9 | 43.0 | 15.92 | 16.05 | 16.22 | 663.86 | 688.55 | 697.46 |
| Bridgeport | 42.1 | 42.1 | 40.5 | 15.56 | 16.47 | 16.96 | 655.08 | 693.39 | 686.88 |
| Danbury . | 38.4 | 38.7 | 41.5 | 15.21 | 15.59 | 15.89 | 584.06 | 603.33 | 659.44 |
| Hattord. | 40.9 | 42.6 | 43.6 | 16.53 | 17.78 | 18.20 | 676.08 | 757.43 | 793.52 |
| New Haven-Meriden | 43.0 | 43.4 | 43.6 | 16.10 | 15.67 | 15.80 | 692.30 | 680.08 | 688.88 |
| New London-Norwich | 42.0 | 40.4 | 41.3 | 17.60 | 18.23 | 18.20 | 739.20 | 736.49 | 751.66 |
| Stamford-Norwalk .... | 42.2 | 41.4 | 42.1 | 14.02 | 14.56 | 14.80 | 591.64 | 602.78 | 623.08 |
| Waterbury . | 39.3 | 40.6 | 39.9 | 16.05 | 15.86 | 16.27 | 630.77 | 643.92 | 649.17 |
| Delaware | 42.7 | 43.0 | 44.3 | 16.69 | 16.85 | 16.53 | 712.66 | 724.55 | 732.28 |
| Dover. | 39.6 | 40.5 | 41.8 | 14.98 | 14.92 | 14.74 | 593.21 | 604.26 | 616.13 |
| Wilmington-Newark ................................................. | 44.9 | 45.3 | 45.6 | 19.99 | 20.08 | 20.14 | 897.55 | 909.62 | 918.38 |
| District of Columbia: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Washington PMSA | 39.6 | 42.7 | 42.6 | 16.11 | 15.47 | 15.61 | 637.96 | 660.57 | 664.99 |
| Florida | 42.4 | 41.7 | 42.3 | 13.15 | 13.80 | 13.81 | 557.56 | 575.46 | 584.16 |
| Georgia | 41.2 | 43.0 | 43.7 | 13.18 | 13.09 | 13.46 | 543.02 | 562.87 | 588.20 |
| Atlanta | 39.6 | 39.2 | 39.9 | 14.54 | 14.13 | 14.45 | 575.78 | 553.90 | 576.56 |
| Savannah | 44.1 | 48.5 | 50.6 | 16.53 | 17.05 | 17.06 | 728.97 | 826.93 | 863.24 |
| Hawaii | 36.1 | 36.2 | 38.6 | 14.42 | 14.44 | 14.68 | 520.56 | 522.73 | 566.65 |
| Honolulu .............................................................. | 35.8 | 35.9 | 38.5 | 13.89 | 14.02 | 14.28 | 497.26 | 503.32 | 549.78 |
| Idaho ...................................................................... | 37.9 | 37.3 | 40.0 | 15.69 | 16.00 | 15.92 | 594.65 | 596.80 | 636.80 |
| Illinois | 40.7 | 40.9 | 41.1 | 14.70 | 14.68 | 14.68 | 598.29 | 600.41 | 603.35 |
| Bloomington-Normal | 39.7 | 41.5 | 40.5 | 20.29 | 21.82 | 21.52 | 805.51 | 905.53 | 871.56 |
| Champaign-Urbana | 40.0 | 39.5 | 40.2 | 13.60 | 14.13 | 14.16 | 544.00 | 558.14 | 569.23 |
| Chicago | 41.1 | 40.6 | 40.9 | 14.47 | 14.45 | 14.47 | 594.72 | 586.67 | 591.82 |
| Davenport-Moline-Rock Island .................................. | 41.1 | 39.8 | 39.9 | 16.05 | 16.11 | 15.67 | 659.66 | 641.18 | 625.23 |
| Decatur ................................................................ | 40.2 | 41.1 | 41.4 | 16.92 | 16.92 | 16.85 | 680.18 | 695.41 | 697.59 |
| Kankakee | 41.2 | 40.5 | 41.9 | 16.33 | 16.96 | 16.94 | 672.80 | 686.88 | 709.79 |
| Peoria-Pekin ......................................................... | 40.3 | 39.8 | 41.4 | 17.20 | 17.33 | 17.32 | 693.16 | 689.73 | 717.05 |
| Rockiord | 40.3 | 41.3 | 41.1 | 16.85 | 16.96 | 16.97 | 679.06 | 700.45 | 697.47 |
| Springfield ............................................................ | 40.9 | 39.5 | 40.1 | 13.43 | 13.37 | 13.48 | 549.29 | 528.12 | 540.55 |

See footnotes at end of table.

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

| State and area | Average weekly hours |  |  | Average hourly eamings |  |  | Average weekly eamings |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Dec. $2001$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Nov. } \\ & 2002 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Dec. } \\ 2002^{\mathrm{p}} \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Dec. } \\ & 2001 \end{aligned}$ | Nov. $2002$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Dec. } \\ & 2002^{p} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Dec. } \\ & 2001 \end{aligned}$ | Nov. 2002 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Dec. } \\ & 2002^{p} \end{aligned}$ |
| Indiana | 41.3 | 41.6 | 41.7 | \$16.56 | \$17.00 | \$17.12 | \$683.93 | \$707.20 | \$713.90 |
| Bloomington | 37.5 | 39.1 | 39.7 | 14.69 | 13.94 | 14.11 | 550.88 | 545.05 | 560.17 |
| Elkhart-Goshen | 38.7 | 38.6 | 39.1 | 16.28 | 16.38 | 16.72 | 630.04 | 632.27 | 653.75 |
| Evansville-Henderson | 41.7 | 42.0 | 41.9 | 15.98 | 15.85 | 15.73 | 666.37 | 665.70 | 659.09 |
| Fort Wayne | 41.3 | 40.5 | 41.1 | 16.19 | 16.49 | 16.58 | 668.65 | 667.85 | 681.44 |
| Gary | 41.0 | 41.8 | 41.4 | 21.18 | 21.31 | 21.46 | 868.38 | 890.76 | 888.44 |
| Indianapolis | 44.2 | 44.0 | 43.8 | 15.64 | 15.60 | 15.63 | 691.29 | 686.40 | 684.59 |
| Kokomo | 46.2 | 48.9 | 49.0 | 24.89 | 27.03 | 27.02 | 1,149.92 | 1,321.77 | 1,323.98 |
| Lafayette | 43.7 | 41.7 | 40.8 | 16.31 | 15.98 | 16.11 | 712.75 | 666.37 | 657.29 |
| Muncie . | 45.4 | 45.6 | 45.6 | 14.69 | 14.80 | 14.82 | 666.93 | 674.88 | 675.79 |
| South Bend | 40.5 | 39.9 | 40.8 | 12.83 | 13.32 | 13.39 | 519.62 | 531.47 | 546.31 |
| Terre Haute .......................................................... | 41.7 | 40.6 | 42.1 | 14.95 | 15.55 | 15.36 | 623.42 | 631.33 | 646.66 |
| lowa | 42.9 | 42.0 | 41.8 | 15.11 | 15.66 | 15.90 | 648.22 | 657.72 | 664.62 |
| Cedar Rapids | 44.2 | 44.5 | 45.0 | 19.94 | 21.21 | 23.10 | 881.35 | 943.85 | 1,039.50 |
| Des Moines | 41.8 | 44.2 | 47.2 | 17.22 | 16.15 | 18.94 | 719.80 | 713.83 | 893.97 |
| Dubuque | 37.6 | 36.4 | 36.1 | 15.61 | 16.31 | 16.46 | 586.94 | 593.68 | 594.21 |
| Sioux City ............................................................ | 43.1 | 45.8 | 45.1 | 12.86 | 13.38 | 13.07 | 554.27 | 612.80 | 589.46 |
| Kansas | 39.8 | 41.4 | 41.2 | 15.71 | 16.12 | 16.01 | 625.26 | 667.37 | 659.61 |
| Topeka | 39.5 | 41.8 | 40.4 | 18.31 | 19.25 | 18.89 | 723.25 | 804.65 | 763.16 |
| Wichita ................................................................. | 39.8 | 41.9 | 42.6 | 18.21 | 17.97 | 17.93 | 724.76 | 752.94 | 763.82 |
| Kentucky | 41.6 | 41.5 | 42.3 | 15.47 | 15.71 | 15.87 | 643.55 | 651.97 | 671.30 |
| Lexington | 40.5 | 39.5 | 39.9 | 14.54 | 15.34 | 15.28 | 588.87 | 605.93 | 609.67 |
| Louisville ............................................................. | 42.3 | 41.6 | 42.4 | 18.11 | 18.26 | 18.37 | 766.05 | 759.62 | 778.89 |
| Louisiana | 42.6 | 43.3 | 43.2 | 16.30 | 16.30 | 16.55 | 694.38 | 705.79 | 714.96 |
| Baton Rouge | 43.9 | 43.9 | 43.2 | 18.24 | 17.90 | 18.54 | 800.74 | 785.81 | 800.93 |
| New Oreans ........................................................ | 43.0 | 42.7 | 42.4 | 15.63 | 16.04 | 16.02 | 672.09 | 684.91 | 679.25 |
| Shreveport-Bossier City ........................................... | 41.3 | 40.4 | 39.6 | 15.84 | 16.47 | 16.33 | 654.19 | 665.39 | 646.67 |
| Maine | 42.2 | 41.4 | 42.0 | 15.52 | 15.95 | 16.09 | 654.94 | 660.33 | 675.78 |
| Lewiston-Aubum | 41.1 | 38.1 | 37.4 | 14.36 | 15.37 | 15.28 | 590.20 | 585.60 | 571.47 |
| Porland | 43.7 | 42.8 | 43.8 | 12.87 | 13.32 | 13.31 | 562.42 | 570.10 | 582.98 |
| Maryland | 40.9 | 41.0 | 41.3 | 15.91 | 16.66 | 16.73 | 650.72 | 683.06 | 690.95 |
| Baltimore PMSA ..................................................... | 41.6 | 41.6 | 41.8 | 16.37 | 17.36 | 17.93 | 680.99 | 722.18 | 749.47 |
| Massachusetts | 41.4 | 41.1 | 41.5 | 15.65 | 15.78 | 15.85 | 647.91 | 648.56 | 657.78 |
| Boston. | 40.5 | 40.6 | 40.8 | 16.92 | 16.81 | 16.82 | 685.26 | 682.49 | 686.26 |
| Springfield .. | 40.7 | 40.6 | 40.8 | 14.43 | 14.45 | 14.48 | 587.30 | 586.67 | 590.78 |
| Worcester ............................................................ | 41.3 | 41.4 | 41.6 | 15.17 | 15.13 | 15.19 | 626.52 | 626.38 | 631.90 |
| Michigan | 42.4 | 42.1 | 43.2 | 20.35 | 20.93 | 20.81 | 862.84 | 881.15 | 898.99 |
| Ann Arbor | 43.7 | 44.4 | 44.6 | 21.87 | 23.66 | 23.60 | 955.72 | 1,050.50 | 1,052.56 |
| Detroit | 44.0 | 43.3 | 43.8 | 22.35 | 22.55 | 22.32 | 983.40 | 976.42 | 977.62 |
| Flint .. | 42.4 | 42.7 | 44.5 | 26.59 | 28.49 | 28.35 | 1,127.42 | 1,216.52 | 1,261.58 |
| Grand Rapids-Muskegon-Holland | 40.5 | 40.1 | 41.3 | 16.24 | 16.45 | 16.41 | 657.72 | 659.65 | 677.73 |
| Jackson .............................................................. | 39.8 | 40.1 | 41.4 | 14.61 | 15.05 | 15.04 | 581.48 | 603.51 | 622.66 |
| Kalamazoo-Battle Creek .......................................... | 45.4 | 42.0 | 43.3 | 15.17 | 15.46 | 15.50 | 688.72 | 649.32 | 671.15 |
| Lansing East Lansing | 41.1 | 39.9 | 40.6 | 22.71 | 23.16 | 22.90 | 933.38 | 924.08 | 929.74 |
| Saginaw-Bay City-Midiand ...................................... | 42.8 | 39.6 | 43.1 | 21.65 | 22.63 | 22.41 | 926.62 | 896.15 | 965.87 |
| Minnesola | 40.4 | 40.2 | 40.6 | 15.68 | 15.79 | 15.83 | 633.47 | 634.76 | 642.70 |
| Duluth-Superior | 38.6 | 38.2 | 38.5 | 14.98 | 15.76 | 15.85 | 578.23 | 602.03 | 610.23 |
| Minneapolis-St. Paul | 40.9 | 40.7 | 40.7 | 16.32 | 16.30 | 16.37 | 667.49 | 663.41 | 666.26 |
| St. Cloud ............... | 42.1 | 42.9 | 42.6 | 15.03 | 14.95 | 15.28 | 632.76 | 641.36 | 650.93 |
| Mississippi | 41.6 | 38.8 | 40.9 | 12.43 | 12.71 | 12.88 | 517.09 | 493.15 | 526.79 |
| Jackson ...................................................................... | 42.0 | 45.5 | 45.2 | 13.89 | 13.50 | 13.58 | 583.38 | 614.25 | 613.82 |
| Missouri | 41.4 | 40.6 | 41.4 | 15.03 | 15.62 | 15.69 | 622.24 | 634.17 | 649.57 |
| Kansas City | 43.9 | 44.0 | 44.1 | 17.36 | 17.78 | 17.56 | 762.10 | 782.32 | 774.40 |
| St. Louis. | 42.0 | 41.5 | 42.5 | 17.13 | 17.95 | 17.80 | 719.46 | 744.93 | 756.50 |
| Springtield ............................................................ | 42.4 | 40.9 | 41.1 | 12.69 | 12.71 | 12.59 | 538.06 | 519.84 | 517.45 |
| Montana | 40.5 | 39.3 | 39.8 | 14.74 | 14.25 | 14.84 | 596.97 | 560.03 | 590.63 |
| Nebraska | 41.2 | 40.0 | 40.0 | 13.43 | 13.60 | 13.90 | 553.32 | 544.00 | 556.00 |
| Lincoln. | 43.4 | 40.6 | 40.8 | 14.85 | 15.04 | 15.09 | 644.49 | 610.62 | 615.67 |
| Omaha ....................................................... | 42.8 | 42.9 | 42.9 | 15.55 | 15.46 | 16.46 | 665.54 | 663.23 | 706.13 |
| Nevada | 41.2 | 40.3 | 39.9 | 14.36 | 14.73 | 14.52 | 591.63 | 593.62 | 579.35 |
| Las Vegas | 44.3 | 40.1 | 40.0 | 13.66 | 14.02 | 13.69 | 605.14 | 562.20 | 547.60 |

See footnotes at end of table.

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

| State and area | Average weekly hours |  |  | Average hourly eamings |  |  | Average weekly earnings |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Dec. } \\ & 2001 \end{aligned}$ | Nov. <br> 2002 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Dec. } \\ & 2002 \mathrm{p} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Dec. } \\ & 2001 \end{aligned}$ | Nov. 2002 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Dec. } \\ & \text { 2002p } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Dec. } \\ & 2001 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Nov. } \\ & 2002 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Dec. } \\ 2002^{2} \end{gathered}$ |
| New Hampshire | 43.8 | 43.4 | 43.7 | \$13.54 | \$13.91 | \$14.15 | \$593.05 | \$603.69 | \$618.36 |
| Manchester | 39.8 | 38.0 | 38.3 | 16.33 | 15.94 | 15.70 | 649.93 | 605.72 | 601.31 |
| Nashua | 39.0 | 35.9 | 36.1 | 13.95 | 14.03 | 14.38 | 544.05 | 503.68 | 519.12 |
| Portsmouth-Rochester ............................................. | 40.4 | 43.4 | 44.2 | 13.91 | 14.26 | 14.12 | 561.96 | 618.88 | 624.10 |
| New Jersey ............................................................ | 41.6 | 40.9 | 41.4 | 16.19 | 16.11 | 16.30 | 673.50 | 658.90 | 674.82 |
| New Mexico | 38.8 | 39.1 | 38.9 | 14.15 | 14.05 | 14.18 | 549.02 | 549.36 | 551.60 |
| Albuquerque | 38.7 | 39.1 | 39.9 | 15.13 | 16.00 | 16.56 | 585.53 | 625.60 | 660.74 |
| New York ........................................ | 40.8 | 40.8 | 41.0 | 15.12 | 15.41 | 15.45 | 616.90 | 628.73 | 633.45 |
| Albany-Schenectady-Troy ......................................... | 41.8 | 42.8 | 42.3 | 15.87 | 15.68 | 15.78 | 663.37 | 671.10 | 667.49 |
| Binghamton | 39.8 | 40.3 | 40.5 | 11.38 | 11.38 | 11.55 | 452.92 | 458.61 | 467.78 |
| Buffalo-Niagara Falls | 42.5 | 42.7 | 43.4 | 18.99 | 19.56 | 19.61 | 807.08 | 835.21 | 851.07 |
| Dutchess County ... | 39.6 | 38.9 | 38.7 | 13.50 | 14.26 | 14.00 | 534.60 | 554.71 | 541.80 |
| Elmira | 40.7 | 41.4 | 42.2 | 13.69 | 13.82 | 13.89 | 557.18 | 572.15 | 586.16 |
| Nassau-Suffolk | 39.5 | 39.2 | 39.3 | 13.76 | 13.77 | 13.88 | 543.52 | 539.78 | 545.48 |
| New York PMSA | 39.5 | 39.2 | 39.4 | 14.51 | 14.64 | 14.64 | 573.15 | 573.89 | 576.82 |
| New York City ... | 38.8 | 38.3 | 38.5 | 14.45 | 14.55 | 14.52 | 560.66 | 557.27 | 559.02 |
| Newburgh ...... | 39.2 | 38.9 | 38.7 | 12.35 | 12.19 | 12.24 | 484.12 | 474.19 | 473.69 |
| Rochester | 40.6 | 41.6 | 41.4 | 17.38 | 17.26 | 17.39 | 705.63 | 718.02 | 719.95 |
| Rockland County | 43.8 | 42.6 | 42.7 | 17.38 | 17.41 | 17.41 | 761.24 | 741.67 | 743.41 |
| Syracuse. | 41.3 | 41.2 | 41.6 | 15.97 | 16.16 | 16.03 | 659.56 | 665.79 | 666.85 |
| Utica-Rome | 39.7 | 39.1 | 39.0 | 12.90 | 13.17 | 13.29 | 512.13 | 514.95 | 518.31 |
| Westchester County ............................................... | 42.4 | 43.6 | 44.0 | 13.97 | 14.35 | 14.48 | 592.33 | 625.66 | 637.12 |
| North Carolina | 39.4 | 40.4 | 41.7 | 13.44 | 13.66 | 13.78 | 529.54 | 551.86 | 574.63 |
| Asheville | 38.3 | 38.6 | 39.8 | 12.33 | 12.37 | 12.45 | 472.24 | 477.48 | 495.51 |
| Charlotte-Gastonia-Rock Hill | 38.5 | 39.3 | 40.1 | 14.20 | 14.55 | 14.65 | 546.70 | 571.82 | 587.47 |
| Greensboro-Winston-Salem--High Point | 39.3 | 39.8 | 40.3 | 13.37 | 13.32 | 13.51 | 525.44 | 530.14 | 544.45 |
| Raleigh-Durham-Chapel Hill ...................................... | 42.4 | 42.5 | 43.7 | 14.49 | 14.58 | 14.62 | 614.38 | 619.65 | 638.89 |
| North Dakota | 39.2 | 38.9 | 39.3 | 12.93 | 12.76 | 13.21 | 506.86 | 496.36 | 519.15 |
| Fargo-Moorhead ...................................................... | 40.7 | 39.0 | 38.9 | 12.88 | 13.58 | 13.41 | 524.22 | 529.62 | 521.65 |
| Ohio | 42.6 | 41.3 | 42.0 | 17.57 | 17.33 | 17.43 | 748.48 | 715.73 | 732.06 |
| Akron | 40.8 | 41.7 | 41.3 | 14.92 | 15.02 | 15.15 | 608.74 | 626.33 | 625.70 |
| Canton-Massillon . | 40.6 | 39.7 | 41.0 | 14.72 | 15.98 | 15.87 | 597.63 | 634.41 | 650.67 |
| Cincinnati | 43.5 | 41.7 | 42.6 | 17.71 | 17.20 | 17.38 | 770.39 | 717.24 | 740.39 |
| Cleveland-Lorain-Elyria ........................................... | 41.8 | 41.5 | 41.7 | 17.12 | 17.21 | 17.18 | 715.62 | 714.22 | 716.41 |
| Columbus | 42.5 | 41.0 | 42.0 | 15.76 | 15.69 | 15.83 | 669.80 | 643.29 | 664.86 |
| Dayton-Springtield | 42.8 | 42.4 | 42.4 | 18.13 | 18.57 | 18.50 | 775.96 | 787.37 | 784.40 |
| Hamilton-Middletown | 45.8 | 45.8 | 45.4 | 19.10 | 19.34 | 19.44 | 874.78 | 885.77 | 882.58 |
| Lima | 42.3 | 41.0 | 40.5 | 19.28 | 19.09 | 18.99 | 815.54 | 782.69 | 769.10 |
| Mansfield .. | 44.1 | 44.5 | 45.1 | 18.49 | 18.53 | 18.75 | 815.41 | 824.59 | 845.63 |
| Steubenville-Weirton | 42.3 | 43.0 | 43.4 | 18.36 | 20.17 | 20.25 | 776.63 | 867.31 | 878.85 |
| Toledo ..... | 44.8 | 43.3 | 44.1 | 20.57 | 21.03 | 21.37 | 921.54 | 910.60 | 942.42 |
| Youngstown-Warren ................................................ | 41.8 | 41.6 | 41.6 | 19.68 | 20.19 | 20.00 | 822.62 | 839.90 | 832.00 |
| Okiahoma | 36.8 | 39.5 | 39.4 | 13.34 | 14.05 | 14.08 | 490.91 | 554.98 | 554.75 |
| Oklahoma City | 35.9 | 40.6 | 41.6 | 13.71 | 15.19 | 15.69 | 492.19 | 616.71 | 652.70 |
| Tulsa ............................. | 42.0 | 41.4 | 42.5 | 15.87 | 15.31 | 14.87 | 666.54 | 633.83 | 631.98 |
| Oregon | 40.7 | 40.5 | 40.7 | 16.31 | 16.11 | 16.38 | 663.82 | 652.46 | 666.67 |
| Eugene-Springtield | 42.6 | 39.9 | 40.8 | 15.56 | 16.26 | 16.02 | 662.86 | 648.77 | 653.62 |
| Mediord-Ashland | 40.2 | 42.6 | 43.4 | 14.53 | 14.55 | 14.29 | 584.11 | 619.83 | 620.19 |
| Portland-Vancouver ................................................. | 37.6 | 37.7 | 37.4 | 16.21 | 16.52 | 16.71 | 609.50 | 622.80 | 624.95 |
| Salem ................................................................. | 36.8 | 36.9 | 38.8 | 13.78 | 12.94 | 13.11 | 507.10 | 477.49 | 508.67 |
| Pennsylvania | 41.6 | 41.4 | 41.1 | 14.93 | 15.06 | 15.18 | 621.09 | 623.48 | 623.90 |
| Allentown-Bethlem-Easton | 41.5 | 41.6 | 41.3 | 15.11 | 15.09 | 15.11 | 627.07 | 627.74 | 624.04 |
| Altoona | 40.3 | 38.8 | 38.6 | 13.32 | 13.64 | 13.72 | 536.80 | 529.23 | 529.59 |
| Erie | 44.4 | 43.5 | 44.4 | 15.83 | 15.62 | 15.78 | 702.85 | 679.47 | 700.63 |
| Harrisburg-Lebanon-Carisle | 40.2 | 40.7 | 40.5 | 15.32 | 15.85 | 15.89 | 615.86 | 645.10 | 643.55 |
| Johnstown | 38.8 | 40.3 | 40.0 | 11.96 | 12.10 | 11.96 | 464.05 | 487.63 | 478.40 |
| Lancaster . | 40.7 | 40.3 | 39.6 | 14.99 | 14.96 | 15.11 | 610.09 | 602.89 | 598.36 |
| Philadelphia PMSA | 41.2 | 41.6 | 41.9 | 16.72 | 16.99 | 17.07 | 688.86 | 706.78 | 715.23 |
| Pittsburgh | 41.9 | 41.9 | 42.2 | 15.59 | 15.66 | 15.84 | 653.22 | 656.15 | 668.45 |
| Reading | 41.3 | 40.9 | 41.0 | 15.43 | 15.32 | 15.36 | 637.26 | 626.59 | 629.76 |
| Scranton-Wikes-Barre--Hazleton | 41.0 | 40.1 | 39.7 | 13.44 | 13.70 | 13.70 | 551.04 | 549.37 | 543.89 |
| Sharon | 40.8 | 40.0 | 40.9 | 15.16 | 15.69 | 16.03 | 618.53 | 627.60 | 655.63 |
| State College | 40.9 | 40.0 | 39.5 | 13.32 | 13.85 | 13.69 | 544.79 | 554.00 | 540.76 |
| Williamsport . | 42.1 | 42.0 | 41.0 | 12.69 | 12.77 | 12.93 | 534.25 | 536.34 | 530.13 |
| York .................................................................... | 43.0 | 42.1 | 41.1 | 15.67 | 15.91 | 15.96 | 673.81 | 669.81 | 655.96 |
| Rhode Isiand | 41.1 | 40.0 | 40.4 | 12.32 | 12.29 | 12.32 | 506.35 | 491.60 | 497.73 |
| Providence-Fall River-Warwick ........................... | 41.2 | 41.0 | 41.2 | 12.36 | 12.50 | 12.46 | 509.23 | 512.50 | 513.35 |

See footnotes at end of table.

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 eamings |  |  | Average weekly eamings |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Dec. } \\ & 2001 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Nov. } \\ & 2002 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Dec. } \\ \text { 2002 } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Dec. } \\ & 2001 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Nov. } \\ & 2002 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Dec. } \\ 2002^{\mathrm{p}} \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Dec. } \\ & 2001 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Nov. } \\ & 2002 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Dec. } \\ 2002^{\mathrm{P}} \end{gathered}$ |
| South Carolina | 42.0 | 42.0 | 42.0 | \$11.26 | \$11.82 | \$11.86 | \$472.92 | \$496.44 | \$498.12 |
| South Dakota | 41.7 | 42.0 | 42.5 | 11.95 | 12.07 | 12.24 | 498.32 | 506.94 | 520.20 |
| Rapid City ................................................................ | 38.0 | 33.6 | 33.5 | 11.70 | 12.43 | 14.19 | 444.60 | 417.65 | 475.37 |
| Sioux Falls ............................................................... | 44.5 | 41.8 | 42.8 | 11.89 | 11.92 | 12.12 | 529.11 | 498.26 | 518.74 |
| Tennessee | 40.1 | 40.0 | 40.8 | 13.61 | 13.56 | 13.70 | 545.76 | 542.40 | 558.96 |
| Chattanooga | 40.4 | 39.7 | 40.3 | 12.79 | 12.92 | 12.93 | 516.72 | 512.92 | 521.08 |
| Johnson City-Kingsport-Bristol | 37.9 | 38.6 | 39.0 | 12.74 | 12.58 | 12.78 | 482.85 | 485.59 | 498.42 |
| Knoxville .. | 42.4 | 39.8 | 39.6 | 13.53 | 13.47 | 13.56 | 573.67 | 536.11 | 536.98 |
| Memphis | 38.1 | 40.8 | 40.4 | 14.59 | 14.32 | 14.82 | 555.88 | 584.26 | 598.73 |
| Nashville | 39.7 | 39.7 | 38.9 | 14.71 | 14.78 | 14.89 | 583.99 | 586.77 | 579.22 |
| Texas | 42.7 | 41.9 | 42.2 | 12.67 | 12.73 | 12.76 | 541.01 | 533.39 | 538.47 |
| Dallas | 42.5 | 42.7 | 42.8 | 12.68 | 12.59 | 12.56 | 538.90 | 537.59 | 537.57 |
| Ft. Worth-Arlington | 41.8 | 41.0 | 41.4 | 13.67 | 13.56 | 13.59 | 571.41 | 555.96 | 562.63 |
| Houston | 45.1 | 42.5 | 43.2 | 14.50 | 14.47 | 14.47 | 653.95 | 614.98 | 625.10 |
| San Antonio | 46.1 | 45.7 | 45.7 | 10.51 | 10.53 | 10.56 | 484.51 | 481.22 | 482.59 |
| Utah | 39.7 | 39.8 | 39.5 | 13.78 | 14.27 | 15.05 | 547.07 | 567.95 | 594.48 |
| Salt Lake City-Ogden | 37.0 | 36.8 | 36.8 | 13.92 | 14.92 | 15.03 | 515.04 | 549.06 | 553.10 |
| Vermont | 39.5 | 39.8 | 39.8 | 14.45 | 14.52 | 14.52 | 570.78 | 577.90 | 577.90 |
| Burlington | 41.4 | 40.3 | 40.3 | 15.21 | 15.12 | 15.13 | 629.69 | 609.34 | 609.74 |
| Virginia | 42.2 | 43.1 | 43.6 | 14.65 | 14.91 | 15.05 | 618.23 | 642.62 | 656.18 |
| Bristol | 44.3 | 41.5 | 41.5 | 12.75 | 12.66 | 12.69 | 564.83 | 525.39 | 526.64 |
| Charottesville | 43.7 | 41.5 | 41.5 | 12.40 | 13.21 | 13.21 | 541.88 | 548.22 | 548.22 |
| Danville | 42.9 | 42.4 | 45.0 | 14.94 | 14.13 | 14.64 | 640.93 | 599.11 | 658.80 |
| Lynchburg | 43.7 | 44.9 | 43.0 | 14.05 | 14.16 | 14.14 | 613.99 | 635.78 | 608.02 |
| Northem Virginia | 39.5 | 39.3 | 39.9 | 15.34 | 15.83 | 16.74 | 605.93 | 622.12 | 667.93 |
| Richmond-Petersburg | 44.0 | 43.0 | 43.0 | 18.23 | 18.29 | 18.31 | 802.12 | 786.47 | 787.33 |
| Roanoke ................... | 38.9 | 38.8 | 40.4 | 15.89 | 15.70 | 15.86 | 618.12 | 609.16 | 640.74 |
| Washington | 40.7 | 40.4 | 40.7 | 18.04 | 18.24 | 17.99 | 734.23 | 736.90 | 732.19 |
| West Virginia | 40.7 | 41.2 | 41.3 | 15.17 | 15.73 | 15.90 | 617.42 | 648.08 | 656.67 |
| Charieston.. | 46.3 | 45.7 | 45.4 | 17.65 | 18.37 | 18.24 | 817.20 | 839.51 | 828.10 |
| Huntington-Ashland | 42.9 | 42.6 | 42.3 | 15.90 | 16.20 | 16.43 | 682.11 | 690.12 | 694.99 |
| Parkersburg-Marietta | 42.0 | 41.6 | 41.6 | 18.25 | 18.74 | 18.92 | 766.50 | 779.58 | 787.07 |
| Wheeling .................................................................. | 37.8 | 38.7 | 38.4 | 18.69 | 18.67 | 18.50 | 706.48 | 722.53 | 710.40 |
| Wisconsin | 41.8 | 41.4 | 41.5 | 15.57 | 15.81 | 15.97 | 650.83 | 654.53 | 662.76 |
| Appleton-Oshkosh-Neenah | 43.8 | 42.4 | 44.0 | 17.01 | 17.83 | 17.94 | 745.04 | 755.99 | 789.36 |
| Eau Claire | 41.7 | 42.5 | 43.2 | 14.11 | 14.39 | 14.60 | 588.39 | 611.58 | 630.72 |
| Green Bay .............................................................. | 41.2 | 39.9 | 42.1 | 15.61 | 15.58 | 15.84 | 643.13 | 621.64 | 666.86 |
| Janesville-Beloit | 43.8 | 42.1 | 42.4 | 20.58 | 21.74 | 21.78 | 901.40 | 915.25 | 923.47 |
| Kenosha | 39.8 | 36.5 | 37.1 | 17.58 | 18.54 | 17.73 | 699.68 | 676.71 | 657.78 |
| La Crosse | 41.0 | 39.1 | 40.1 | 13.58 | 13.06 | 12.97 | 556.78 | 510.65 | 520.10 |
| Madison | 38.3 | 41.9 | 40.3 | 14.54 | 14.54 | 14.69 | 556.88 | 609.23 | 592.01 |
| Milwaukee-Waukesha | 41.4 | 41.7 | 42.7 | 15.99 | 16.15 | 16.19 | 661.99 | 673.46 | 691.31 |
| Racine .... | 40.6 | 43.3 | 44.2 | 16.71 | 16.83 | 16.19 | 678.43 | 728.74 | 715.60 |
| Sheboygan ............................................................. | 41.4 | 39.7 | 41.9 | 15.33 | 16.20 | 16.18 | 634.66 | 643.14 | 677.94 |
| Wausau | 40.2 | 40.2 | 42.3 | 15.09 | 16.01 | 16.05 | 606.62 | 643.60 | 678.92 |
| Wyoming ................................................................... | 38.1 | 37.8 | 38.3 | 16.46 | 17.33 | 17.26 | 627.13 | 655.07 | 661.06 |
| Puerto Rico ................................................................ | 41.7 | 41.1 | 42.2 | 10.20 | 10.33 | 10.44 | 425.34 | 424.56 | 440.57 |
| Virgin Islands .............................................................. | 42.4 | 44.3 | 45.2 | 21.40 | 21.32 | 21.07 | 907.36 | 944.48 | 952.36 |

$\mathrm{p}=$ preliminary.
NOTE: Al 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.

C-1. Labor force status by census region and division, seasonally adjusted ${ }^{1}$
(Numbers in thousands)

| Census region and division | 2001 | 2002 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Dec. | Jan. | Feb. | Mar. | Apr. | May | June | July | Aug. | Sept. | Oct. | Nov. | Dec. ${ }^{\text {P }}$ |
| NORTHEAST |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Civilian labor force.. | 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 | 26,743.9 | 26,714.9 | 26,741.9 |
| Employed ...... | 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 | 25,310.5 | 25,250.4 | 25,208.9 |
| Unemployed | 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 | 1,433.4 | 1,464.5 | 1,533.0 |
| Unemployment rate .............. | 5.1 | 5.1 | 5.2 | 5.3 | 5.4 | 5.4 | 5.4 | 5.4 | 5.3 | 5.2 | 5.4 | 5.5 | 5.7 |
| New England |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Civilian labor force | 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 | 7,376.8 | 7,369.6 | 7,356.9 |
| Employed. | 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 | 7,024.4 | 7,019.7 | 6,993.2 |
| Unemployed .......... | 311.5 | 299.7 | 295.9 | 297.6 | 317.9 | 308.2 | 317.7 | 324.8 | 343.9 | 347.1 | 352.4 | 349.9 | 363.7 |
| Unemployment rate .............. | 4.3 | 4.1 | 4.0 | 4.1 | 4.3 | 4.2 | 4.3 | 4.4 | 4.7 | 4.7 | 4.8 | 4.7 | 4.9 |
| Middle Atlantic |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Civilian labor force | 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 | 19,367.1 | 19,345.3 | 19,385.0 |
| Employed .............. | 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 | 18,286.0 | 18,230.7 | 18,215.7 |
| Unemployed | 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 | 1,081.1 | 1,114.6 | 1,169.3 |
| Unemployment rate .............. | 5.3 | 5.5 | 5.6 | 5.7 | 5.8 | 5.8 | 5.8 | 5.7 | 5.6 | 5.4 | 5.6 | 5.8 | 6.0 |
| SOUTH |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Civilian labor force ................. | 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 | 50,244.1 | 50,202.8 | 50,178.4 |
| Employed .... | 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 | 47,594.2 | 47,502.9 | 47,447.8 |
| Unemployed ........................ | 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 | 2,649.9 | 2,700.0 | 2,730.6 |
| Unemployment rate .............. | 5.6 | 5.3 | 5.4 | 5.5 | 5.6 | 5.5 | 5.3 | 5.4 | 5.4 | 5.3 | 5.3 | 5.4 | 5.4 |
| South Atlantic |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Civilian labor force | 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 | 26,182.4 | 26,158.8 | 26,142.8 |
| Employed | 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 | 24,892.2 | 24,837.4 | 24,807.3 |
| Unemployed | 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 | 1,290.2 | 1,321.5 | 1,335.5 |
| Unemployment rate | 5.4 | 5.1 | 5.2 | 5.3 | 5.4 | 5.3 | 5.1 | 5.1 | 5.1 | 5.0 | 4.9 | 5.1 | 5.1 |
| East South Central |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Civilian labor force ................. | 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 | 8,336.3 | 8,324.9 | 8,324.7 |
| Employed | 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 | 7,898.7 | 7,883.2 | 7,870.1 |
| Unemployed ... | 478.9 | 465.2 | 463.8 | 487.4 | 476.5 | 461.7 | 445.9 | 454.7 | 438.7 | 440.6 | 437.6 | 441.7 | 454.6 |
| Unemployment rate ........ | 5.8 | 5.6 | 5.5 | 5.8 | 5.7 | 5.5 | 5.4 | 5.5 | 5.3 | 5.3 | 5.2 | 5.3 | 5.5 |
| West South Central |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Civilian labor force .......... | 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 | 15,725.4 | 15,719.1 | 15,710.9 |
| Employed ... | 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 | 14,803.3 | 14,782.3 | 14,770.4 |
| Unemployed ...... | 887.3 | 863.7 | 872.8 | 869.6 | 924.0 | 942.6 | 885.6 | 903.4 | 915.5 | 915.5 | 922.1 | 936.8 | 940.5 |
| Unemployment rate ............. | 5.7 | 5.5 | 5.6 | 5.6 | 5.9 | 6.0 | 5.7 | 5.8 | 5.8 | 5.8 | 5.9 | 6.0 | 6.0 |

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 adjusted ${ }^{1}$ - Continued

(Numbers in thousands)

| Census region and division | 2001 | 2002 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Dec. | Jan. | Feb. | Mar. | Apr. | May | June | July | Aug. | Sept. | Oct. | Nov. | Dec. ${ }^{\text {P }}$ |
| MIDWEST |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Civilian labor force | 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 | 34,092.5 | 34,038.2 | 33,959.0 |
| Employed | 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 | 32,293.4 | 32,247.2 | 32,189.6 |
| Unemployed ........... | 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 | $\begin{array}{r} 1,778.4 \\ 5.2 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 1,799.1 \\ 5.3 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 1,791.0 \\ 5.3 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 1,769.4 \\ 5.2 \end{array}$ |
| Unemployment rate . | 5.1 | 5.1 | 5.1 | 5.3 | 5.4 | 5.3 | 5.4 | 5.5 | 5.3 |  |  |  |  |
| East North Central |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Civilian labor force | 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 | 23,507.8 | 23,447.8 | 23,395.0 |
| Employed | 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 | 22,152.7 | 22,105.9 | 22,065.8 |
| Unemployed | 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 | $\begin{array}{r} 1,355.1 \\ 5.8 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 1,342.0 \\ 5.7 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 1,329.2 \\ 5.7 \end{array}$ |
| Unemployment rate | 5.5 | 5.6 | 5.6 | 5.8 | 5.9 | +568 | 1,378 5 | 6.0 | 1.8 | 5.7 |  |  |  |
| West North Central |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Civilian labor force | 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 | 10,584.6 | 10,590,4 | 10,564.0 |
| Employed | 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 | 10,140.7 | 10,141.4 | 10,123.8 |
| Unemployed ........................ | 436.9 | 427.4 | 437.2 | 456.6 | 464.2 | 442.6 | 455.6 | 469.6 | 445.1 | 441.8 | 443.9 | 449.1 | 440.1 |
| Unemployment rate .............. | 4.2 | 4.0 | 4.1 | 4.3 | 4.4 | 4.2 | 4.3 | 4.4 | 4.2 | 4.2 | 4.2 | 4.2 | 4.2 |
| WEST |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Civilian labor force | 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 | 32,793.3 | 32,824.9 | 32,775.1 |
| Employed... | 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 | 30,779.3 | 30,789.0 | 30,717.9 |
| Unemployed | 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 | 2,014.0 | 2,035.9 | 2,057.2 |
| Unemployment rate .... | 6.2 | 6.3 | 6.2 | 6.3 | 6.3 | 6.2 | 6.2 | 6.2 | 6.1 | 6.2 | 6.1 | 6.2 | 6.3 |
| Mountain |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Civilian labor force | 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 | 9,363.7 | 9,352.6 | 9,362.7 |
| Employed ..... | 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 | 8,871.4 | 8,851.6 | 8,856.0 |
| Unemployed | 513.3 | 524.3 | 535.1 | 525.8 | 509.7 | 499.3 | 502.5 | 510.3 | 493.0 | 495.1 | 492.3 | 500.9 | 506.6 |
| Unemployment rate ............. | 5.6 | 5.6 | 5.7 | 5.6 | 5.5 | 5.3 | 5.4 | 5.5 | 5.3 | 5.3 | 5.3 | 5.4 | 5.4 |
| Pacific |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Civilian labor force | 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 | 23,429.7 | 23,472.3 | 23,412.4 |
| Employed | 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 | 21,907.9 | 21,937.4 | 21,861.9 |
| Unemployed | 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 | 1,521.8 | 1,534.9 | 1,550.5 |
| Unemployment rate | 6.4 | 6.6 | 6.4 | 6.6 | 6.6 | 6.5 | 6.5 | 6.5 | 6.5 | 6.5 | 6.5 | 6.5 | 6.6 |

## $\mathrm{p}=$ preliminary

1 These estimates are obtained from summing offical 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

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

(Numbers in thousands)

| State | 2001 | 2002 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Dec. | Jan. | Feb. | Mar. | Apr. | May | June | July | Aug. | Sept. | Oct. | Nov. | Dec. ${ }^{\text {P }}$ |
| Alabama |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Civilian labor force .............. | 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 | 2,157.7 | 2,161.5 | 2,158.6 |
| Employed ................ | 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 | 2,036.4 | 2,035.1 | 2,032.8 |
| Unemployed .................. | 129.8 | 113.8 | 118.2 | 129.1 | 121.0 | 122.9 | 115.9 | 122.6 | 122.2 | 121.6 | 121.3 | 126.3 | 125.8 |
| Unemployment rate .......... | 6.0 | 5.3 | 5.5 | 6.0 | 5.6 | 5.7 | 5.4 | 5.7 | 5.7 | 5.7 | 5.6 | 5.8 | 5.8 |
| Alaska |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Civilian labor force ............. | 322.1 | 328.6 | 328.3 | 329.5 | 329.7 | 328.7 | 330.6 | 330.9 | 332.2 | 333.8 | 332.6 | 331.7 | 333.4 |
| Employed ...................... | 302.6 | 309.3 | 309.4 | 308.8 | 308.1 | 308.9 | 308.5 | 308.6 | 307.8 | 308.9 | 309.9 | 309.0 | 308.7 |
| Unemployed .................. | 19.5 | 19.4 | 18.9 | 20.8 | 21.6 | 19.8 | 22.0 | 22.3 | 24.4 | 24.9 | 22.7 | 22.6 | 24.7 |
| Unemployment rate .......... | 6.0 | 5.9 | 5.7 | 6.3 | 6.6 | 6.0 | 6.7 | 6.7 | 7.3 | 7.5 | 6.8 | 6.8 | 7.4 |
| Arizona |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Civilian labor force .............. | 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 | 2,498.5 | 2,503.1 | 2,507.2 |
| Employed ...................... | 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 | 2,355.4 | 2,358.1 | 2,367.8 |
| Unemployed ................... | 142.3 | 144.0 | 148.4 | 145.6 | 142.7 | 142.6 | 150.7 | 150.0 | 144.1 | 141.9 | 143.1 | 145.0 | 139.3 |
| Unemployment rate .......... | 5.8 | 5.8 | 6.0 | 5.9 | 5.7 | 5.7 | 6.0 | 6.0 | 5.7 | 5.7 | 5.7 | 5.8 | 5.6 |
| Arkansas |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Civilian labor force ............ | 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 | 1,291.6 | 1,289.4 | 1,286.7 |
| Employed ....................... | 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 | 1,225.6 | 1,224.8 | 1,221.6 |
| Unemployed .................... | 66.9 | 61.6 | 63.2 | 66.5 | 68.6 | 67.7 | 66.5 | 66.4 | 64.5 | 64.4 | 66.0 | 64.6 | 65.1 |
| Unemployment rate .......... | 5.5 | 4.8 | 4.9 | 5.2 | 5.3 | 5.3 | 5.2 | 5.2 | 5.0 | 5.0 | 5.1 | 5.0 | 5.1 |
| California |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Civilian labor force ....... | 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 | 17,633.7 | 17,658.8 | 17,610.4 |
| Employed ...................... | 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 | 16,490.7 | 16,503.3 | 16,445.9 |
| Unemployed ................... | 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 | 1,143.0 | 1,155.5 | 1,164.6 |
| Unemployment rate | 6.1 | 6.4 | 6.2 | 6.5 | 6.5 | 6.4 | 6.5 | 6.4 | 6.4 | 6.4 | 6.5 | 6.5 | 6.6 |
| Colorado |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Civilian labor force | 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 | 2,374.7 | 2,360.6 | 2,362.2 |
| Employed ........... | 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 | 2,250.8 | 2,237.8 | 2,232.8 |
| Unemployed ........... | 118.8 | 134.2 | 136.8 | 133.4 | 126.0 | 122.4 | 117.4 | 121.8 | 121.0 | 123.0 | 123.9 | 122.8 | 129.4 |
| Unemployment rate .......... | 5.1 | 5.6 | 5.7 | 5.6 | 5.3 | 5.2 | 5.0 | 5.2 | 5.1 | 5.2 | 5.2 | 5.2 | 5.5 |
| Connecticut |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Civilian labor force ....... | 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 | 1,724.1 | 1,727.8 | 1,727.4 |
| Employed ...................... | 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 | 1,651.9 | 1,652.2 | 1,647.4 |
| Unemployed ......... | 69.1 | 60.1 | 59.6 | 60.5 | 65.4 | 64.2 | 61.3 | 65.3 | 68.1 | 70.4 | 72.2 | 75.6 | 80.0 |
| Unemployment rate ......... | 4.0 | 3.5 | 3.5 | 3.5 | 3.8 | 3.7 | 3.6 | 3.8 | 4.0 | 4.1 | 4.2 | 4.4 | 4.6 |
| Delaware |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Civilian labor force .............. | 419.7 | 418.2 | 419.6 | 418.9 | 420.2 | 417.8 | 415.5 | 415.6 | 414.3 | 412.4 | 412.5 | 410.0 | 409.7 |
| Employed .................... | 405.2 | 402.4 | 405.1 | 402.8 | 402.8 | 400.5 | 398.2 | 399.4 | 398.4 | 395.5 | 396.4 | 393.3 | 393.5 |
| Unemployed ................... | 14.5 | 15.8 | 14.5 | 16.1 | 17.5 | 17.3 | 17.3 | 16.2 | 15.9 | 16.9 | 16.1 | 16.6 | 16.1 |
| Unemployment rate .......... | 3.4 | 3.8 | 3.5 | 3.8 | 4.2 | 4.1 | 4.2 | 3.9 | 3.8 | 4.1 | 3.9 | 4.1 | 3.9 |
| District of Columbla |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Civilian labor force . | 275.6 | 275.9 | 274.9 | 274.7 | 275.7 | 274.9 | 273.3 | 272.5 | 270.2 | 270.4 | 267.5 | 268.4 | 269.1 |
| Employed ...................... | 258.0 | 257.4 | 255.5 | 256.4 | 258.1 | 256.8 | 256.2 | 256.1 | 254.1 | 254.1 | 251.3 | 252.0 | 251.3 |
| Unemployed ................... | 17.6 | 18.6 | 19.4 | 18.4 | 17.6 | 18.0 | 17.1 | 16.4 | 16.1 | 16.4 | 16.2 | 16.4 | 17.8 |
| Unemployment rate .......... | 6.4 | 6.7 | 7.0 | 6.7 | 6.4 | 6.6 | 6.3 | 6.0 | 6.0 | 6.1 | 6.1 | 6.1 | 6.6 |
| Florida |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Civilian labor force ............. | 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 | 7,799.2 | 7,768.4 | 7,775.2 |
| Employed ............... | 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 | 7,394.1 | 7,363.9 | 7,363.5 |
| Unemployed ...................... | 466.5 | 414.5 | 430.1 | 417.7 | 412.4 | 412.6 | 411.1 | 419.5 | 435.7 | 413.2 | 405.1 | 404.5 | 411.6 |
| Unemployment rate .......... | 6.0 | 5.3 | 5.5 | 5.4 | 5.3 | 5.3 | 5.3 | 5.4 | 5.6 | 5.3 | 5.2 | 5.2 | 5.3 |

[^21]C-2. Labor force status by State, seasonally adjusted - Continued
(Numbers in thousands)

| State | 2001 | 2002 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Dec. | Jan. | Feb. | Mar. | Apr. | May | June | July | Aug. | Sept. | Oct. | Nov. | Dec. ${ }^{\text {p }}$ |
| Georgia |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Civilian labor force | 4,410.4 | 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 | 4,223.1 | 4,225.3 | 4,240.0 |
| Employed ...................... | 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 | 4,029.2 | 4,028.5 | 4,036.3 |
| Unemployed .................. | 186.5 | 192.5 | 189.3 | 192.3 | 193.2 | 198.8 | 197.2 | 194.8 | 196.1 | 197.7 | 193.9 | 196.8 | 203.6 |
| Unemployment rate .......... | 4.5 | 4.6 | 4.5 | 4.6 | 4.6 | 4.7 | 4.7 | 4.6 | 4.6 | 4.7 | 4.6 | 4.7 | 4.8 |
| Hawail |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Civilian labor force ............. | 609.0 | 608.1 | 604.6 | 602.4 | 599.1 | 597.5 | 594.7 | 597.9 | 594.0 | 596.1 | 593.5 | 592.5 | 592.8 |
| Employed ....................... | 575.1 | 579.4 | 575.9 | 574.5 | 573.2 | 572.2 | 571.0 | 572.2 | 570.4 | 571.1 | 569.7 | 569.4 | 567.8 |
| Unemployed .................. | 33.9 | 28.7 | 28.7 | 27.8 | 26.0 | 25.3 | 23.7 | 25.7 | 23.6 | 25.1 | 23.8 | 23.1 | 24.9 |
| Unemployment rate .......... | 5.6 | 4.7 | 4.7 | 4.6 | 4.3 | 4.2 | 4.0 | 4.3 | 4.0 | 4.2 | 4.0 | 3.9 | 4.2 |
| Idaho |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Civilian labor force ......... | 693.3 | 690.8 | 692.8 | 692.4 | 689.3 | 687.0 | 689.9 | 689.4 | 689.6 | 686.5 | 687.1 | 685.4 | 687.9 |
| Employed ...................... | 655.4 | 652.4 | 654.7 | 654.4 | 653.4 | 652.7 | 654.2 | 652.4 | 653.2 | 649.4 | 649.8 | 645.9 | 649.4 |
| Unemployed ..................... | 37.9 | 38.3 | 38.2 | 38.0 | 35.9 | 34.2 | 35.7 | 37.0 | 36.4 | 37.1 | 37.3 | 39.5 | 38.6 |
| Unemployment rate .......... | 5.5 | 5.5 | 5.5 | 5.5 | 5.2 | 5.0 | 5.2 | 5.4 | 5.3 | 5.4 | 5.4 | 5.8 | 5.6 |
| Illinois |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Civilian labor force ............. | 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 | 6,250.9 | 6,244.2 | 6,210.6 |
| Employed ...................... | 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 | 5,828.3 | 5,826.5 | 5,812.2 |
| Unemployed ................... | 376.4 | 374.7 | 368.3 | 387.8 | 403.0 | 397.0 | 396.3 | 419.7 | 391.4 | 396.4 | 422.6 | 417.8 | 398.4 |
| Unemployment rate .......... | 6.0 | 5.9 | 5.8 | 6.1 | 6.4 | 6.3 | 6.3 | 6.7 | 6.2 | 6.3 | 6.8 | 6.7 | 6.4 |
| Indiana |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Civilian labor force ............. | 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 | 3,150.7 | 3,132.1 | 3,130.0 |
| Employed ...................... | 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 | 2,991.7 | 2,977.1 | 2,981.2 |
| Unemployed ................... | 159.9 | 155.9 | 161.2 | 154.1 | 159.9 | 155.8 | 158.7 | 160.0 | 165.0 | 158.2 | 159.0 | 155.0 | 148.9 |
| Unemployment rate .......... | 5.1 | 5.0 | 5.1 | 4.9 | 5.1 | 5.0 | 5.1 | 5.1 | 5.2 | 5.0 | 5.0 | 4.9 | 4.8 |
| lowa |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Civilian labor force .... | 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 | 1,625.5 | 1,621.0 | 1,619.8 |
| Employed ................ | 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 | 1,559.7 | 1,557.5 | 1,556.8 |
| Unemployed ................... | 59.9 | 53.0 | 55.1 | 54.7 | 58.4 | 57.8 | 59.2 | 65.2 | 60.7 | 63.2 | 65.9 | 63.5 | 63.0 |
| Unemployment rate .......... | 3.7 | 3.3 | 3.4 | 3.4 | 3.6 | 3.6 | 3.6 | 4.0 | 3.7 | 3.9 | 4.1 | 3.9 | 3.9 |
| Kansas |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Civilian labor force ............. | 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 | 1,458.6 | 1,456.5 | 1,452.9 |
| Employed ...................... | 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 | 1,389.4 | 1,386.8 |
| Unemployed ................... | 61.1 | 63.3 | 64.1 | 64.1 | 64.4 | 62.5 | 64.5 | 67.7 | 65.9 | 67.1 | 67.4 | 67.0 | 66.1 |
| Unemployment rate .......... | 4.4 | 4.4 | 4.4 | 4.4 | 4.5 | 4.3 | 4.5 | 4.7 | 4.5 | 4.6 | 4.6 | 4.6 | 4.6 |
| Kentucky |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Civilian labor force ............. | 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 | 1,986.6 | 1,980.9 | 1,979.5 |
| Employed ....................... | 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 | 1,888.8 | 1,879.2 | 1,872.8 |
| Unemployed | 122.6 | 107.8 | 104.4 | 106.5 | 106.7 | 107.9 | 104.3 | 105.5 | 104.5 | 104.5 | 97.8 | 101.7 | 106.7 |
| Unemployment rate .......... | 6.2 | 5.4 | 5.2 | 5.3 | 5.3 | 5.4 | 5.2 | 5.3 | 5.2 | 5.2 | 4.9 | 5.1 | 5.4 |
| Louisiana |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Civilian labor force ............. | 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 | 1,984.6 | 1,998.3 | 2,012.5 |
| Employed ...................... | 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 | 1,870.0 | 1,874.9 | 1,885.1 |
| Unemployed | 137.4 | 119.6 | 120.8 | 113.6 | 116.5 | 131.0 | 124.4 | 113.3 | 119.6 | 118.9 | 114.7 | 123.3 | 127.4 |
| Unemployment rate ......... | 6.7 | 5.9 | 5.9 | 5.6 | 5.8 | 6.5 | 6.1 | 5.6 | 5.9 | 5.9 | 5.8 | 6.2 | 6.3 |
| Maine |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Civiian labor force .............. | 684.1 | 682.8 | 683.3 | 684.9 | 685.0 | 681.6 | 684.0 | 687.3 | 686.5 | 684.1 | 692.6 | 689.8 | 692.0 |
| Employed ...................... | 654.9 | 656.8 | 656.6 | 657.0 | 657.5 | 656.4 | 656.8 | 658.3 | 659.2 | 656.2 | 664.3 | 659.7 | 659.7 |
| Unemployed .................. | 29.2 | 26.0 | 26.7 | 27.9 | 27.4 | 25.2 | 27.2 | 29.0 | 27.3 | 27.8 | 28.3 | 30.1 | 32.3 |
| Unemployment rate ..... | 4.3 | 3.8 | 3.9 | 4.1 | 4.0 | 3.7 | 4.0 | 4.2 | 4.0 | 4.1 | 4.1 | 4.4 | 4.7 |
| Maryland |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Civilian labor force ............. | 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 | 2,908.0 | 2,905.5 | 2,892.8 |
| Employed ....................... | 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 | 2,795.0 | 2,787.8 | 2,774.3 |
| Unemployed | 126.7 | 136.3 | 133.9 | 156.2 | 158.5 | 139.8 | 121.6 | 122.2 | 125.0 | 117.0 | 113.0 | 117.7 | 118.5 |
| Unemployment rate .......... | 4.4 | 4.7 | 4.6 | 5.3 | 5.4 | 4.8 | 4.2 | 4.2 | 4.3 | 4.0 | 3.9 | 4.1 | 4.1 |

[^22]C-2. Labor force status by State, seasonally adjusted - Continued
(Numbers in thousands)

| State | 2001 | 2002 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Dec. | Jan. | Feb. | Mar. | Apr. | May | June | July | Aug. | Sept. | Oct. | Nov. | Dec. ${ }^{\text {P }}$ |
| Massachusetts |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Civilian labor force ............. | 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 | 3,386.0 | 3,374.1 | 3,365.2 |
| Employed ................. | 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 | 3,208.1 | 3,203.7 | 3,189.6 |
| Unemployed | 146.6 | 147.4 | 147.8 | 145.4 | 160.1 | 150.6 | 162.5 | 165.5 | 175.6 | 177.3 | 17.9 | 170.4 | 175.7 |
| Unemployment rate ........... | 4.4 | 4.4 | 4.4 | 4.3 | 4.7 | 4.5 | 4.8 | 4.9 | 5.2 | 5.2 | 5.3 | 5.1 | 5.2 |
| Michigan |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Civilian labor force ............. | 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 | 5,128.1 | 5,118.8 | 5,105.2 |
| Employed ....................... | 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 | 4,838.2 | 4,827.8 | 4,803.5 |
| Unemployed ................... | 321.6 | 341.1 | 295.3 | 312.2 | 312.9 | 320.5 | 340.3 | 343.5 | 322.2 | 299.0 | 290.0 | 291.0 | 301.6 |
| Unemployment rate .......... | 6.2 | 6.5 | 5.7 | 6.0 | 6.1 | 6.2 | 6.6 | 6.6 | 6.2 | 5.8 | 5.7 | 5.7 | 5.9 |
| Minnesota |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Civilian labor force ............. | 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 | 2,853.2 | 2,850.9 | 2,841.7 |
| Employed ........................ | 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 | 2,740.2 | 2,738.0 | 2,730.6 |
| Unemployed ................... | 114.1 | 116.2 | 120.7 | 124.9 | 123.1 | 120.8 | 114.7 | 123.8 | 124.8 | 114.6 | 113.0 | 112.9 | 111.1 |
| Unemployment rate ........... | 4.0 | 4.1 | 4.2 | 4.4 | 4.3 | 4.2 | 4.0 | 4.3 | 4.4 | 4.0 | 4.0 | 4.0 | 3.9 |
| Mississippi |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Civilian labor force ............. | 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 | 1,317.8 | 1,317.9 | 1,315.2 |
| Employed ...................... | 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 | 1,228.8 | 1,228.6 | 1,227.4 |
| Unemployed ................... | 84.3 | 86.0 | 84.7 | 87.3 | 94.4 | 87.3 | 86.5 | 85.5 | 79.3 | 77.0 | 89.0 | 89.2 | 87.8 |
| Unemployment rate .......... | 6.5 | 6.5 | 6.4 | 6.6 | 7.1 | 6.7 | 6.6 | 6.5 | 6.1 | 5.9 | 6.8 | 6.8 | 6.7 |
| Missouri |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Civilian labor torce ............. | 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 | 2,944.4 | 2,954.6 | 2,942.5 |
| Employed ...................... | 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 | 2,800.5 | 2,804.1 | 2,797.8 |
| Unemployed ................... | 143.8 | 139.5 | 141.3 | 154.1 | 155.1 | 141.4 | 160.6 | 155.6 | 139.7 | 141.3 | 143.9 | 150.5 | 144.8 |
| Unemployment rate .......... | 4.9 | 4.7 | 4.8 | 5.2 | 5.2 | 4.8 | 5.4 | 5.3 | 4.7 | 4.8 | 4.9 | 5.1 | 4.9 |
| Montana |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Civilian labor force ............. | 463.1 | 473.1 | 473.9 | 472.5 | 472.1 | 470.2 | 473.2 | 469.2 | 469.8 | 470.1 | 474.4 | 476.1 | 474.8 |
| Employed ...................... | 441.4 | 453.1 | 453.2 | 450.7 | 450.5 | 450.5 | 451.7 | 447.8 | 451.1 | 451.6 | 453.9 | 455.2 | 454.6 |
| Unemployed ................... | 21.7 | 19.9 | 20.7 | 21.9 | 21.6 | 19.6 | 21.5 | 21.4 | 18.7 | 18.4 | 20.5 | 20.9 | 20.2 |
| Unemployment rate .......... | 4.7 | 4.2 | 4.4 | 4.6 | 4.6 | 4.2 | 4.6 | 4.6 | 4.0 | 3.9 | 4.3 | 4.4 | 4.2 |
| Nebraska |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Civilian labor force .............. | 930.9 | 954.5 | 956.5 | 957.3 | 955.7 | 954.9 | 953.0 | 951.9 | 948.9 | 951.9 | 954.6 | 958.4 | 958.4 |
| Employed ........................ | 899.6 | 922.4 | 923.6 | 922.5 | 918.5 | 919.1 | 919.1 | 918.0 | 916.3 | 918.8 | 924.0 | 926.4 | 925.5 |
| Unemployed ................... | 31.3 | 32.1 | 32.9 | 34.8 | 37.2 | 35.8 | 33.9 | 33.9 | 32.6 | 33.1 | 30.6 | 32.1 | 32.9 |
| Unemployment rate .......... | 3.4 | 3.4 | 3.4 | 3.6 | 3.9 | 3.7 | 3.6 | 3.6 | 3.4 | 3.5 | 3.2 | 3.3 | 3.4 |
| Nevada |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Civilian labor force ............. | 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 | 1,052.1 | 1,049.1 | 1,053.9 |
| Employed ....................... | 972.4 | 987.2 | 989.5 | 994.5 | 993.1 | 995.3 | 993.9 | 995.2 | 993.0 | 994.6 | 1,005.0 | 1,000.6 | 1,001.5 |
| Unemployed .................. | 72.4 | 65.9 | 64.5 | 61.5 | 58.2 | 58.3 | 58.1 | 57.2 | 52.8 | 51.3 | 47.1 | 48.6 | 52.4 |
| Unemployment rate .......... | 6.9 | 6.3 | 6.1 | 5.8 | 5.5 | 5.5 | 5.5 | 5.4 | 5.0 | 4.9 | 4.5 | 4.6 | 5.0 |
| New Hampshire |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Civilian labor force ............. | 688.6 | 709.3 | 708.1 | 707.4 | 707.2 | 709.2 | 711.0 | 711.2 | 713.8 | 713.2 | 716.5 | 715.4 | 713.4 |
| Employed ....................... | 661.7 | 681.0 | 680.0 | 678.4 | 678.7 | 678.2 | 678.8 | 681.3 | 680.3 | 681.2 | 682.1 | 682.0 | 679.5 |
| Unemployed ................... | 26.9 | 28.3 | 28.1 | 29.0 | 28.4 | 31.0 | 32.2 | 29.9 | 33.5 | 32.0 | 34.4 | 33.4 | 33.9 |
| Unemployment rate .......... | 3.9 | 4.0 | 4.0 | 4.1 | 4.0 | 4.4 | 4.5 | 4.2 | 4.7 | 4.5 | 4.8 | 4.7 | 4.8 |
| New Jersey |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Civitian labor force ............. | 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 | 4,266.2 | 4,267.9 | 4,257.7 |
| Employed ...................... | 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 | 4,028.8 | 4,030.4 | 4,021.7 |
| Unemployed ................... | 203.4 | 207.5 | 222.4 | 237.6 | 237.3 | 232.9 | 238.4 | 232.7 | 225.6 | 228.7 | 237.4 | 237.5 | 236.0 |
| Unemployment rate .......... | 4.8 | 4.9 | 5.2 | 5.6 | 5.6 | 5.5 | 5.6 | 5.5 | 5.3 | 5.4 | 5.6 | 5.6 | 5.5 |

[^23]C-2. Labor force status by State, seasonally adjusted - Continued
(Numbers in thousands)

| State | 2001 | 2002 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Dec. | Jan. | Feb. | Mar. | Apr. | May | June | July | Aug. | Sept. | Oct. | Nov. | Dec. ${ }^{\text {p }}$ |
| New Mexico |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Civilian labor force ............. | 839.5 | 858.5 | 861.3 | 860.5 | 856.5 | 856.7 | 861.3 | 860.4 | 856.6 | 859.5 | 865.1 | 864.8 | 864.2 |
| Employed | 796.9 | 806.3 | 808.3 | 808.4 | 805.1 | 804.6 | 807.4 | 806.5 | 804.1 | 807.7 | 813.8 | 813.6 | 813.1 |
| Unemployed ................... | 42.7 | 52.2 | 53.1 | 52.1 | 51.4 | 52.1 | 54.0 | 53.9 | 52.5 | 51.8 | 51.4 | 51.2 | 51.2 |
| Unemployment rate .......... | 5.1 | 6.1 | 6.2 | 6.1 | 6.0 | 6.1 | 6.3 | 6.3 | 6.1 | 6.0 | 5.9 | 5.9 | 5.9 |
| New York |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Civilian labor force | 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 | 8,998.2 | 8,980.1 | 9,011.2 |
| Employed | 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 | 8,480.7 | 8,442.8 | 8,447.2 |
| Unemployed | 506.2 | 514.2 | 528.1 | 531.8 | 547.3 | 554.2 | 549.1 | 544.3 | 528.8 | 500.5 | 517.5 | 537.3 | 564.0 |
| Unemployment rate ......... | 5.7 | 5.8 | 5.9 | 5.9 | 6.1 | 6.2 | 6.1 | 6.1 | 5.9 | 5.6 | 5.8 | 6.0 | 6.3 |
| North Carolina |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Civilian labor force | 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 | 3,962.5 | 3,955.4 | 3,952.6 |
| Employed. | 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 | 3,722.9 | 3,711.5 | 3,698.5 |
| Unemployed ................... | 261.5 | 257.0 | 251.5 | 264.8 | 275.8 | 274.1 | 267.4 | 272.3 | 249.6 | 244.9 | 239.6 | 243.8 | 254.1 |
| Unemployment rate ......... | 6.5 | 6.4 | 6.3 | 6.6 | 6.9 | 6.9 | 6.7 | 6.8 | 6.3 | 6.2 | 6.0 | 6.2 | 6.4 |
| North Dakota |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Civilian labor force | 339.0 | 339.3 | 339.6 | 339.3 | 340.0 | 339.1 | 336.7 | 336.8 | 336.2 | 339.2 | 337.7 | 338.1 | 336.2 |
| Employed ....................... | 328.5 | 329.1 | 329.6 | 328.6 | 327.7 | 327.1 | 325.9 | 325.2 | 325.6 | 327.2 | 325.5 | 326.4 | 326.2 |
| Unemployed .................. | 10.5 | 10.2 | 9.9 | 10.7 | 12.2 | 12.0 | 10.8 | 11.6 | 10.6 | 12.0 | 12.2 | 11.6 | 10.0 |
| Unemployment rate .......... | 3.1 | 3.0 | 2.9 | 3.1 | 3.6 | 3.5 | 3.2 | 3.5 | 3.2 | 3.5 | 3.6 | 3.4 | 3.0 |
| Ohio |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Civilian labor force | 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 | 5,909.6 | 5,882.9 | 5,874.4 |
| Employed ....................... | 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 | 5,575.9 | 5,560.7 | 5,560.2 |
| Unemployed ................... | 280.9 | 299.3 | 321.5 | 342.2 | 346.7 | 349.3 | 334.5 | 339.4 | 327.3 | 327.9 | 333.7 | 322.2 | 314.2 |
| Unemployment rate ......... | 4.8 | 5.1 | 5.4 | 5.8 | 5.8 | 5.9 | 5.7 | 5.7 | 5.6 | 5.6 | 5.6 | 5.5 | 5.3 |
| Oklahoma |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Civilian labor force ............. | 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 | 1,683.7 | 1,679.5 | 1,689.4 |
| Employed | 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 | 1,608.1 | 1,610.3 |
| Unemployed ................... | 78.5 | 71.7 | 71.5 | 71.2 | 75.9 | 77.3 | 74.2 | 72.4 | 73.5 | 70.8 | 69.8 | 71.4 | 79.1 |
| Unemployment rate ......... | 4.7 | 4.2 | 4.2 | 4.2 | 4.4 | 4.5 | 4.3 | 4.3 | 4.3 | 4.2 | 4.1 | 4.3 | 4.7 |
| Oregon |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Civilian labor force ............. | 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 | 1,802.6 | 1,816.8 | 1,806.2 |
| Employed. | 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 | 1,675.7 | 1,687.8 | 1,679.0 |
| Unemployed ................... | 139.0 | 145.3 | 145.4 | 142.8 | 135.7 | 130.3 | 129.0 | 131.1 | 127.2 | 122.0 | 126.9 | 129.1 | 127.2 |
| Unemployment rate ......... | 7.8 | 8.1 | 8.1 | 7.9 | 7.5 | 7.2 | 7.2 | 7.3 | 7.0 | 6.8 | 7.0 | 7.1 | 7.0 |
| Pennsylvania |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Civilian labor force | 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 | 6,102.7 | 6,097.4 | 6,116.1 |
| Employed ....................... | 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 | 5,776.5 | 5,757.6 | 5,746.8 |
| Unemployed ................... | 308.9 | 340.6 | 337.2 | 339.7 | 329.3 | 346.7 | 326.2 | 332.6 | 327.3 | 319.2 | 326.2 | 339.8 | 369.3 |
| Unemployment rate .......... | 5.1 | 5.6 | 5.5 | 5.6 | 5.4 | 5.7 | 5.4 | 5.4 | 5.3 | 5.2 | 5.3 | 5.6 | 6.0 |
| Rhode Island |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Civilian labor force .............. | 501.8 | 507.7 | 508.9 | 508.0 | 505.0 | 506.1 | 505.4 | 508.7 | 511.1 | 508.4 | 508.9 | 513.5 | 509.2 |
| Employed ....................... | 476.7 | 482.4 | 487.4 | 486.6 | 482.0 | 482.4 | 484.5 | 487.0 | 486.4 | 482.7 | 482.6 | 487.2 | 481.9 |
| Unemployed .................. | 25.1 | 25.3 | 21.5 | 21.4 | 23.0 | 23.7 | 20.9 | 21.7 | 24.8 | 25.7 | 26.3 | 26.4 | 27.3 |
| Unemployment rate ......... | 5.0 | 5.0 | 4.2 | 4.2 | 4.6 | 4.7 | 4.1 | 4.3 | 4.8 | 5.1 | 5.2 | 5.1 | 5.4 |
| South Carolina |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Civilian labor force ............. | 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 | 2,014.5 | 2,028.1 | 2,022.0 |
| Employed ....................... | 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 | 1,902.5 | 1,900.4 | 1,900.0 |
| Unemployed ................... | 118.0 | 108.4 | 111.6 | 120.8 | 115.3 | 110.8 | 109.6 | 103.9 | 108.3 | 107.7 | 112.0 | 127.7 | 122.0 |
| Unemployment rate ......... | 6.1 | 5.4 | 5.6 | 6.0 | 5.8 | 5.6 | 5.5 | 5.2 | 5.4 | 5.4 | 5.6 | 6.3 | 6.0 |
| South Dakota |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Civilian labor force ............. | 407.2 | 409.6 | 411.1 | 410.9 | 411.7 | 411.5 | 411.8 | 411.5 | 410.5 | 409.4 | 410.6 | 411.0 | 412.4 |
| Employed ....................... | 391.1 | 396.7 | 398.0 | 397.6 | 397.9 | 399.2 | 399.9 | 399.6 | 399.7 | 398.9 | 399.6 | 399.6 | 400.2 |
| Unemployed .................. | 16.2 | 13.0 | 13.2 | 13.3 | 13.8 | 12.3 | 11.9 | 11.9 | 10.8 | 10.5 | 11.0 | 11.4 | 12.3 |
| Unemployment rate ......... | 4.0 | 3.2 | 3.2 | 3.2 | 3.4 | 3.0 | 2.9 | 2.9 | 2.6 | 2.6 | 2.7 | 2.8 | 3.0 |

C-2. Labor force status by State, seasonally adjusted - Continued
(Numbers in thousands)

| State | 2001 | 2002 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Dec. | Jan. | Feb. | Mar. | Apr. | May | June | July | Aug. | Sept. | Oct. | Nov. | Dec. P |
| Tennessee |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Civilian labor force | 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 | 2,874.2 | 2,864.7 | 2,871.4 |
| Employed ........... | 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 | 2,744.7 | 2,740.2 | 2,737.2 |
| Unemployed .......... | 142.2 | 157.6 | 156.5 | 164.5 | 154.5 | 143.6 | 139.2 | 141.1 | 132.6 | 137.4 | 129.6 | 124.5 | 134.2 |
| Unemployment rate ......... | 5.0 | 5.4 | 5.4 | 5.7 | 5.3 | 5.0 | 4.8 | 4.9 | 4.6 | 4.8 | 4.5 | 4.3 | 4.7 |
| Texas |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Civilian labor force .............: | 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 | 10,765.5 | 10,752.0 | 10,722.3 |
| Employed .................... | 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 | 10,093.9 | 10,074.5 | 10,053.4 |
| Unemployed ................ | 604.4 | 610.7 | 617.4 | 618.4 | 662.9 | 666.5 | 620.6 | 651.2 | 657.9 | 661.3 | 671.6 | 677.5 | 668.9 |
| Unemployment rate .......... | 5.7 | 5.7 | 5.8 | 5.8 | 6.2 | 6.2 | 5.8 | 6.1 | 6.1 | 6.2 | 6.2 | 6.3 | 6.2 |
| Utah |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Civilian labor force .... | 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 | 1,140.1 | 1,140.6 | 1,139.2 |
| Employed .............. | 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 | 1,081.9 | 1,079.2 | 1,075.6 |
| Unemployed .................. | 66.1 | 59.3 | 63.7 | 62.7 | 61.9 | 58.4 | 53.4 | 59.0 | 57.6 | 60.9 | 58.3 | 61.4 | 63.6 |
| Unemployment rate .......... | 5.9 | 5.2 | 5.5 | 5.4 | 5.4 | 5.1 | 4.7 | 5.2 | 5.0 | 5.3 | 5.1 | 5.4 | 5.6 |
| Vermont |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Civilian labor force ............ | 336.5 | 345.3 | 345.5 | 345.9 | 345.8 | 346.2 | 347.9 | 347.3 | 348.1 | 347.2 | 348.8 | 348.9 | 349.7 |
| Employed .................... | 321.9 | 332.8 | 333.3 | 332.4 | 332.3 | 332.6 | 334.2 | 333.9 | 333.5 | 333.4 | 335.4 | 334.9 | 335.1 |
| Unemployed ................. | 14.6 | 12.6 | 12.2 | 13.5 | 13.6 | 13.6 | 13.7 | 13.4 | 14.6 | 13.8 | 13.5 | 14.0 | 14.6 |
| Unemployment rate ....... | 4.3 | 3.6 | 3.5 | 3.9 | 3.9 | 3.9 | 3.9 | 3.9 | 4.2 | 4.0 | 3.9 | 4.0 | 4.2 |
| Virginia |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Civilian labor force ............. | 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 | 3,784.6 | 3,786.3 | 3,776.8 |
| Employed .......... | 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 | 3,640.2 | 3,638.8 | 3,630.4 |
| Unemployed | 167.6 | 157.0 | 155.4 | 159.3 | 175.7 | 155.8 | 142.9 | 150.9 | 155.4 | 146.5 | 144.4 | 147.5 | 146.3 |
| Unemployment rate ........ | 4.5 | 4.2 | 4.1 | 4.2 | 4.6 | 4.1 | 3.8 | 4.0 | 4.1 | 3.9 | 3.8 | 3.9 | 3.9 |
| Washington |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Civilian labor force ............ | 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 | 3,067.3 | 3,072.5 | 3,069.6 |
| Employed ....................... | 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 | 2,861.9 | 2,867.8 | 2,860.6 |
| Unemployed ................... | 221.3 | 229.2 | 214.1 | 207.1 | 219.0 | 215.1 | 205.4 | 214.7 | 219.3 | 227.9 | 205.4 | 204.7 | 209.0 |
| Unemployment rate .......... | 7.4 | 7.6 | 7.0 | 6.8 | 7.2 | 7.1 | 6.8 | 7.1 | 7.2 | 7.4 | 6.7 | 6.7 | 6.8 |
| West Virginia |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Civilian labor force ............. | 832.5 | 814.2 | 817.7 | 814.9 | 814.9 | 812.9 | 812.1 | 809.4 | 809.8 | 808.9 | 810.4 | 811.5 | 804.7 |
| Employed ...................... | 794.4 | 772.1 | 772.0 | 767.0 | 766.0 | 762.7 | 760.0 | 759.0 | 761.9 | 759.9 | 760.6 | 761.0 | 759.3 |
| Unemployed .................. | 38.1 | 42.0 | 45.6 | 47.9 | 49.0 | 50.1 | 52.1 | 50.4 | 47.9 | 49.0 | 49.8 | 50.5 | 45.3 |
| Unemployment rate .......... | 4.6 | 5.2 | 5.6 | 5.9 | 6.0 | 6.2 | 6.4 | 6.2 | 5.9 | 6.1 | 6.1 | 6.2 | 5.6 |
| Wisconsin |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Civilian labor force ............. | 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 | 3,068.5 | 3,069.8 | 3,074.8 |
| Employed ...................... | 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 | 2,918.7 | 2,913.8 | 2,908.7 |
| Unemployed .................. | 147.2 | 158.0 | 178.4 | 175.9 | 167.0 | 145.5 | 148.9 | 144.8 | 160.0 | 155.1 | 149.8 | 156.0 | 166.1 |
| Unemployment rate .......... | 4.9 | 5.2 | 5.8 | 5.7 | 5.4 | 4.8 | 4.9 | 4.8 | 5.2 | 5.1 | 4.9 | 5.1 | 5.4 |
| Wyoming |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Civilian labor force ............. | 273.0 | 270.8 | 270.7 | 271.5 | 272.7 | 272.3 | 272.9 | 270.6 | 270.2 | 271.3 | 271.6 | 272.7 | 273.3 |
| Employed ....................... | 261.5 | 260.4 | 260.9 | 261.0 | 260.7 | 260.7 | 261.2 | 260.7 | 260.4 | 260.7 | 260.9 | 261.2 | 261.3 |
| Unemployed ................... | 11.5 | 10.4 | 9.8 | 10.5 | 12.0 | 11.6 | 11.7 | 10.0 | 9.8 | 10.5 | 10.7 | 11.5 | 12.0 |
| Unemployment rate .......... | 4.2 | 3.9 | 3.6 | 3.9 | 4.4 | 4.3 | 4.3 | 3.7 | 3.6 | 3.9 | 3.9 | 4.2 | 4.4 |
| Puerto Rico |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Civilian labor force | 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 | 1,359.8 | 1,349.9 |
| Employed. | 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 | 1,201.0 | 1,183.3 |
| Unemployed ................... | 146.3 | 146.8 | 184.6 | 169.2 | 166.6 | 166.5 | 175.9 | 175.6 | 166.2 | 166.2 | 155.7 | 158.8 | 166.6 |
| Unemployment rate .......... | 11.2 | 11.1 | 13.5 | 12.5 | 12.3 | 12.4 | 12.9 | 13.0 | 12.1 | 12.1 | 11.4 | 11.7 | 12.3 |

$\mathrm{p}=$ preliminary.
NOTE: Data refer to place of residence. Data for Puerto Rico are denved from a monthly household survey similar to the Current Population Survey. Al estimates are
provisional and will be revised when new benchmark and population information becomes available.

C-3. Labor force status by State and metropolitan area
(Numbers in thousands)

| State and area | Civilian labor force |  |  |  | Unemployed |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  | Number |  |  |  | Percent of labor force |  |  |  |
|  | November |  | December |  | November |  | December |  | November |  | December |  |
|  | 2001 | 2002 | 2001 | 2002 ${ }^{\text {p }}$ | 2001 | 2002 | 2001 | 2002p | 2001 | 2002 | 2001 | $2002^{\text {p }}$ |
| Alabama | 2,167.3 | 2,175.4 | 2,157.9 | 2,165.3 | 128.4 | 127.2 | 120.1 | 116.8 | 5.9 | 5.8 | 5.6 | 5.4 |
| Anniston. | 52.6 | 52.4 | 52.1 | 52.1 | 3.1 | 3.0 | 3.0 | 2.6 | 6.0 | 5.8 | 5.8 | 5.1 |
| Auburn-Opelika | 51.4 | 51.6 | 50.7 | 51.3 | 2.2 | 2.2 | 2.0 | 1.9 | 4.3 | 4.3 | 3.9 | 3.7 |
| Birmingham ... | 483.4 | 488.6 | 481.5 | 486.0 | 20.4 | 22.1 | 18.5 | 20.2 | 4.2 | 4.5 | 3.8 | 4.2 |
| Decatur ....... | 73.0 | 72.9 | 73.3 | 72.7 | 4.6 | 5.1 | 5.2 | 4.6 | 6.3 | 6.9 | 7.1 | 6.3 |
| Dothan. | 67.5 | 68.7 | 67.3 | 68.6 | 3.3 | 2.9 | 3.0 | 2.7 | 4.9 | 4.3 | 4.5 | 3.9 |
| Florence | 66.7 | 64.4 | 66.3 | 63.8 | 6.8 | 5.8 | 6.8 | 5.3 | 10.1 | 9.0 | 10.2 | 8.3 |
| Gadsden | 47.6 | 47.5 | 47.5 | 47.3 | 2.9 | 2.9 | 2.8 | 2.7 | 6.2 | 6.2 | 5.9 | 5.7 |
| Huntsville | 179.9 | 180.0 | 179.4 | 179.8 | 7.3 | 7.8 | 7.2 | 7.3 | 4.1 | 4.4 | 4.0 | 4.1 |
| Mobile | 276.1 | 276.4 | 274.3 | 275.9 | 17.0 | 16.6 | 15.7 | 15.5 | 6.2 | 6.0 | 5.7 | 5.6 |
| Montgomery | 166.9 | 169.1 | 165.7 | 167.8 | 7.5 | 8.5 | 7.1 | 7.7 | 4.5 | 5.0 | 4.3 | 4.6 |
| Tuscaloosa ................................................ | 84.3 | 84.3 | 84.6 | 83.9 | 3.0 | 2.9 | 2.9 | 2.7 | 3.5 | 3.5 | 3.5 | 3.2 |
| Alaska | 319.6 | 328.4 | 316.7 | 327.5 | 19.0 | 21.9 | 19.6 | 24.7 | 5.9 | 6.7 | 6.2 | 7.6 |
| Anchorage ....................................................................................... | 146.7 | 150.4 | 146.5 | 150.7 | 5.8 | 7.0 | 5.8 | 7.8 | 4.0 | 4.7 | 4.0 | 5.1 |
| Arizona | 2,467.0 | 2,514.7 | 2,467.2 | 2,514.5 | 133.1 | 142.4 | 135.5 | 134.8 | 5.4 | 5.7 | 5.5 | 5.4 |
| Flagstaff | 65.6 | 65.5 | 64.3 | 64.7 | 3.3 | 3.5 | 3.6 | 3.7 | 5.1 | 5.4 | 5.6 | 5.7 |
| Phoenix-Mesa ........................................... | 1,657.6 | 1,686.4 | 1,659.9 | 1,686.1 | 83.7 | 88.4 | 87.8 | 84.3 | 5.1 | 5.2 | 5.3 | 5.0 |
| Tucson ........................................................ | 402.3 | 408.5 | 402.3 | 411.8 | 17.2 | 18.1 | 17.6 | 17.6 | 4.3 | 4.4 | 4.4 | 4.3 |
| Yuma .......................................................... | 60.5 | 65.3 | 59.9 | 63.7 | 12.3 | 14.0 | 9.6 | 11.3 | 20.2 | 21.5 | 16.0 | 17.8 |
| Arkansas ..................................................... | 1,220.2 | 1,280.3 | 1,209.1 | 1,268.4 | 57.5 | 56.7 | 64.0 | 62.1 | 4.7 | 4.4 | 5.3 | 4.9 |
| Fayetteville-Springdale-Rogers ........................ | 154.0 | 168.1 | 152.0 | 166.2 | 3.4 | 3.4 | 3.7 | 3.8 | 2.2 | 2.0 | 2.4 | 2.3 |
| Fort Smith .................................................. | 97.2 | 99.1 | 95.6 | 98.3 | 4.2 | 4.1 | 4.4 | 4.5 | 4.3 | 4.1 | 4.6 | 4.6 |
| Jonesboro .................................................. | 42.5 | 44.5 | 42.3 | 44.0 | 1.7 | 1.7 | 2.1 | 1.8 | 4.0 | 3.7 | 5.1 | 4.0 |
| Litte Rock-North Litte Rock ............................. | 297.7 | 309.8 | 294.7 | 307.4 | 11.8 | 11.5 | 12.5 | 12.2 | 4.0 | 3.7 | 4.3 | 4.0 |
| Pine Blutf ..................................................... | 35.3 | 36.6 | 35.1 | 36.5 | 2.5 | 2.7 | 2.7 | 2.9 | 7.0 | 7.4 | 7.8 | 8.0 |
| California | 17,528.9 | 17,683.3 | 17,444.2 | 17,564.5 | 1,050.1 | 1,139.8 | 1,009.6 | 1,102.5 | 6.0 | 6.4 | 5.8 | 6.3 |
| Bakersfield | 292.0 | 299.1 | 293.8 | 302.5 | 31.5 | 34.8 | 32.7 | 37.9 | 10.8 | 11.6 | 11.1 | 12.5 |
| Chico-Paradise ............................................ | 88.5 | 92.4 | 87.7 | 91.0 | 6.1 | 6.8 | 6.5 | 6.9 | 6.9 | 7.4 | 7.4 | 7.6 |
| Fresno ...................................................... | 436.1 | 442.0 | 436.8 | 440.6 | 60.4 | 67.3 | 60.3 | 67.3 | 13.9 | 15.2 | 13.8 | 15.3 |
| Los Angeles-Long Beach | 4,965.7 | 4,924.6 | 4,925.9 | 4,885.2 | 305.6 | 293.7 | 291.5 | 281.1 | 6.2 | 6.0 | 5.9 | 5.8 |
| Merced ........... | 84.9 | 84.1 | 84.0 | 83.6 | 12.5 | 12.9 | 13.2 | 13.6 | 14.7 | 15.3 | 15.8 | 16.2 |
| Modesto | 211.7 | 214.4 | 211.2 | 214.2 | 22.6 | 25.1 | 22.6 | 24.7 | 10.7 | 11.7 | 10.7 | 11.5 |
| Oakland | 1,275.8 | 1,296.7 | 1,270.0 | 1,291.8 | 65.1 | 78.1 | 59.2 | 73.0 | 5.1 | 6.0 | 4.7 | 5.7 |
| Orange County ........................................... | 1,549.6 | 1,565.2 | 1,548.6 | 1,559.7 | 55.5 | 62.5 | 49.8 | 57.6 | 3.6 | 4.0 | 3.2 | 3.7 |
| Redding ........... | 77.7 | 78.4 | 77.9 | 78.1 | 5.5 | 5.8 | 5.7 | 5.6 | 7.0 | 7.4 | 7.3 | 7.2 |
| Riverside-San Bernardino ............................... | 1,595.4 | 1,653.9 | 1,597.5 | 1,653.5 | 82.5 | 97.0 | 75.5 | 89.7 | 5.2 | 5.9 | 4.7 | 5.4 |
| Sacramento | 836.2 | 850.0 | 834.8 | 846.2 | 36.2 | 45.7 | 35.0 | 42.8 | 4.3 | 5.4 | 4.2 | 5.1 |
| Salinas. | 196.1 | 197.2 | 195.2 | 195.8 | 17.7 | 19.9 | 27.1 | 28.4 | 9.1 | 10.1 | 13.9 | 14.5 |
| San Diego | 1,439.4 | 1,486.6 | 1,439.3 | 1,482.3 | 52.8 | 63.6 | 47.7 | 58.7 | 3.7 | 4.3 | 3.3 | 4.0 |
| San Francisco.. | 983.9 | 975.3 | 974.6 | 962.3 | 49.7 | 51.8 | 43.8 | 48.0 | 5.1 | 5.3 | 4.5 | 5.0 |
| San Jose. | 1,002.8 | 989.2 | 995.1 | 980.6 | 69.7 | 79.5 | 62.4 | 73.8 | 6.9 | 8.0 | 6.3 | 7.5 |
| San Luis Obispo-Atascadero-Paso Robles .......... | 120.1 | 122.4 | 119.4 | 120.4 | 3.5 | 4.4 | 3.4 | 4.2 | 2.9 | 3.6 | 2.9 | 3.5 |
| Santa Barbara-Santa Maria-Lompoc .................. | 203.5 | 205.9 | 201.8 | 202.4 | 8.1 | 9.6 | 8.4 | 9.7 | 4.0 | 4.6 | 4.2 | 4.8 |
| Santa Cruz-Watsonville ................................. | 145.3 | 146.4 | 143.1 | 143.4 | 10.3 | 11.8 | 11.9 | 13.1 | 7.1 | 8.0 | 8.3 | 9.1 |
| Santa Rosa . | 264.1 | 269.0 | 261.5 | 264.5 | 9.7 | 12.0 | 8.8 | 11.2 | 3.7 | 4.5 | 3.4 | 4.2 |
| Stockton-Lodi | 265.3 | 273.5 | 264.0 | 268.7 | 26.0 | 28.6 | 26.0 | 28.2 | 9.8 | 10.5 | 9.9 | 10.5 |
| Vallejo-Fairield-Napa .................................... | 269.2 | 273.6 | 265.8 | 269.1 | 12.4 | 15.2 | 11.9 | 14.5 | 4.6 | 5.6 | 4.5 | 5.4 |
| Ventura ................... | 425.2 | 431.0 | 421.8 | 425.7 | 22.6 | 25.1 | 21.0 | 23.6 | 5.3 | 5.8 | 5.0 | 5.5 |
| Visalia-Tulare-Porterville ................................ | 169.5 | 168.8 | 169.5 | 169.5 | 27.3 | 27.5 | 28.1 | 29.2 | 16.1 | 16.3 | 16.6 | 17.2 |
| Yolo ................................ | 94.0 | 94.7 | 93.2 | 93.1 | 4.5 | 5.3 | 4.7 | 5.3 | 4.7 | 5.6 | 5.0 | 5.7 |
| Yuba City .................................................... | 57.9 | 58.3 | 57.4 | 57.6 | 7.6 | 8.0 | 7.7 | 8.0 | 13.2 | 13.8 | 13.4 | 13.8 |
| Colorado ...................................................... | 2,331.9 | 2,371.4 | 2,318.2 | 2,356.6 | 112.9 | 123.1 | 112.6 | 123.2 | 4.8 | 5.2 | 4.9 | 5.2 |
| Boulder-Longmont ......................................... | 193.9 | 192.7 | 193.0 | 191.9 | 9.2 | 9.8 | 9.1 | 9.6 | 4.8 | 5.1 | 4.7 | 5.0 |
| Colorado Springs ......................................... | 269.8 | 274.1 | 269.3 | 270.6 | 15.3 | 15.8 | 15.1 | 15.5 | 5.7 | 5.8 | 5.6 | 5.7 |
| Denver | 1,166.8 | 1,185.3 | 1,152.7 | 1,172.2 | 57.1 | 62.2 | 57.2 | 63.0 | 4.9 | 5.2 | 5.0 | 5.4 |
| Fort Collins-Loveland | 151.0 | 154.1 | 150.0 | 153.0 | 6.4 | 7.2 | 6.3 | 7.3 | 4.2 | 4.7 | 4.2 | 4.8 |
| Grand Junction ............................................ | 58.8 | 61.8 | 58.4 | 61.1 | 2.4 | 2.7 | 2.5 | 2.9 | 4.0 | 4.4 | 4.3 | 4.8 |
| Greeley ..................................................... | 91.2 | 95.1 | 90.4 | 94.7 | 4.3 | 5.3 | 4.3 | 5.4 | 4.7 | 5.6 | 4.8 | 5.6 |
| Pueblo ....................................................... | 59.6 | 59.3 | 59.7 | 59.3 | 3.8 | 3.9 | 3.9 | 3.9 | 6.4 | 6.5 | 6.5 | 6.6 |
| Connecticut | 1,701.1 | 1,719.7 | 1,694.3 | 1,712.4 | 57.2 | 67.5 | 59.5 | 71.5 | 3.4 | 3.9 | 3.5 | 4.2 |
| Bridgeport .................................................. | 213.5 | 212.1 | 212.4 | 210.7 | 9.3 | 10.3 | 9.6 | 10.9 | 4.4 | 4.8 | 4.5 | 5.2 |
| Danbury ..................................................... | 107.8 | 108.7 | 107.9 | 108.2 | 2.9 | 3.0 | 3.0 | 3.2 | 2.7 | 2.8 | 2.8 | 2.9 |
| Hartiord ..................................................... | 579.9 | 583.2 | 575.5 | 579.9 | 19.4 | 24.5 | 20.1 | 26.3 | 3.4 | 4.2 | 3.5 | 4.5 |
| New Haven-Meriden ...................................... | 274.8 | 282.1 | 274.6 | 281.4 | 8.7 | 10.4 | 9.1 | 10.8 | 3.2 | 3.7 | 3.3 | 3.8 |
| New London-Norwich .................................... | 152.6 | 158.9 | 152.1 | 157.9 | 4.0 | 5.6 | 4.2 | 5.8 | 2.6 | 3.5 | 2.8 | 3.7 |
| Stamford-Norwalk ......................................... | 190.3 | 190.2 | 191.0 | 190.9 | 5.1 | 5.1 | 5.4 | 5.3 | 2.7 | 2.7 | 2.8 | 2.8 |
| Waterbury ................................................... | 113.8 | 115.3 | 113.2 | 115.0 | 5.5 | 5.9 | 5.8 | 6.4 | 4.8 | 5.1 | 5.1 | 5.5 |
| Delaware ....................................................... | 423.5 | 413.6 | 421.5 | 411.6 | 12.6 | 15.1 | 13.0 | 14.5 | 3.0 | 3.7 | 3.1 | 3.5 |
| Dover ............................................................ | 73.5 | 73.3 | 73.4 | 73.0 | 2.0 | 2.6 | 2.1 | 2.5 | 2.7 | 3.6 | 2.9 | 3.5 |
| Wilmington-Newark ...................................................................... | 315.4 | 306.7 | 313.7 | 305.2 | 9.9 | 11.8 | 10.0 | 11.0 | 3.1 | 3.8 | 3.2 | 3.6 |

See footnotes at end of table.

STATE AND AREA LABOR FORCE DATA NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED

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

(Numbers in thousands)


See footnotes at end of table.

C-3. Labor force status by State and metropolitan area-Continued
(Numbers in thousands)

| State and area | Civilian labor force |  |  |  | Unemployed |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  | Number |  |  |  | Percent of labor force |  |  |  |
|  | November |  | December |  | November |  | December |  | November |  | December |  |
|  | 2001 | 2002 | 2001 | $2002{ }^{\text {P }}$ | 2001 | 2002 | 2001 | $2002{ }^{\text {P }}$ | 2001 | 2002 | 2001 | $2002{ }^{\text {p }}$ |
| Kansas | 1,384.9 | 1,460.4 | 1,373.6 | 1,446.3 | 61.4 | 66.9 | 56.6 | 60.9 | 4.4 | 4.6 | 4.1 | 4.2 |
| Lawrence | 57.5 | 60.6 | 57.1 | 60.0 | 2.5 | 2.4 | 2.2 | 2.1 | 4.3 | 3.9 | 3.9 | 3.5 |
| Topeka ...................................................... | 88.2 | 92.5 | 88.1 | 91.9 | 3.5 | 3.7 | 3.2 | 3.4 | 3.9 | 4.0 | 3.7 | 3.7 |
| Wichita ....................................................... | 279.0 | 292.5 | 277.9 | 290.6 | 12.8 | 17.4 | 12.4 | 15.9 | 4.6 | 6.0 | 4.4 | 5.5 |
| Kentucky | 1,975.2 | 1,985.9 | 1,968.2 | 1,976.7 | 112.4 | 97.5 | 113.7 | 100.0 | 5.7 | 4.9 | 5.8 | 5.1 |
| Lexington.. | 265.2 | 268.7 | 261.8 | 266.1 | 11.2 | 8.7 | 10.1 | 8.9 | 4.2 | 3.2 | 3.8 | 3.3 |
| Louisville ... | 564.9 | 569.4 | 565.0 | 567.9 | 28.6 | 26.2 | 30.3 | 26.9 | 5.1 | 4.6 | 5.4 | 4.7 |
| Owensboro .................................................. | 49.7 | 50.9 | 49.8 | 51.1 | 2.4 | 2.4 | 2.5 | 2.6 | 4.9 | 4.7 | 5.1 | 5.1 |
| Louisiana | 2,062.1 | 1,999.1 | 2,043.2 | 1,994.0 | 127.4 | 117.6 | 130.9 | 121.7 | 6.2 | 5.9 | 6.4 | 6.1 |
| Alexandria | 60.4 | 58.8 | 59.7 | 58.7 | 3.7 | 3.3 | 3.7 | 3.4 | 6.1 | 5.7 | 6.2 | 5.8 |
| Baton Rouge . | 314.3 | 305.0 | 311.6 | 302.8 | 17.6 | 16.5 | 17.7 | 17.0 | 5.6 | 5.4 | 5.7 | 5.6 |
| Houma .................................................. | 94.9 | 93.4 | 93.0 | 93.2 | 3.6 | 3.4 | 3.6 | 3.4 | 3.8 | 3.7 | 3.9 | 3.6 |
| Lafayette ............................................... | 182.0 | 175.4 | 179.9 | 174.3 | 10.5 | 9.2 | 10.4 | 9.3 | 5.8 | 5.2 | 5.8 | 5.3 |
| Lake Charles | 90.9 | 86.3 | 90.1 | 86.7 | 5.1 | 4.7 | 5.4 | 5.0 | 5.7 | 5.4 | 6.0 | 5.7 |
| Monroe | 74.1 | 72.1 | 73.3 | 71.8 | 3.8 | 3.7 | 3.9 | 3.8 | 5.2 | 5.2 | 5.3 | 5.3 |
| New Orleans ................................................. | 612.1 | 590.1 | 609.5 | 589.8 | 34.5 | 31.1 | 34.3 | 31.5 | 5.6 | 5.3 | 5.6 | 5.3 |
| Shrevepor-Bossier City ................................... | 185.7 | 181.2 | 184.2 | 180.9 | 13.1 | 12.0 | 13.6 | 12.4 | 7.0 | 6.6 | 7.4 | 6.8 |
| Maine | 682.0 | 686.1 | 676.2 | 684.0 | 28.5 | 29.7 | 27.4 | 30.9 | 4.2 | 4.3 | 4.0 | 4.5 |
| Bangor | 53.2 | 53.8 | 52.9 | 53.5 | 1.5 | 1.6 | 1.4 | 1.6 | 2.8 | 2.9 | 2.6 | 3.1 |
| Lewiston-Auburn ... | 54.2 | 53.8 | 53.7 | 53.4 | 2.3 | 2.1 | 2.2 | 2.2 | 4.3 | 4.0 | 4.0 | 4.1 |
| Portand ...................................................... | 138.8 | 140.3 | 138.6 | 140.0 | 3.9 | 3.6 | 3.5 | 3.6 | 2.8 | 2.6 | 2.5 | 2.6 |
| Maryłand | 2,860.6 | 2,908.8 | 2,835.3 | 2,878.9 | 126.4 | 115.4 | 117.8 | 108.6 | 4.4 | 4.0 | 4.2 | 3.8 |
| Batimore | 1,345.0 | 1,365.3 | 1,336.9 | 1,356.4 | 64.7 | 60.2 | 61.0 | 55.8 | 4.8 | 4.4 | 4.6 | 4.1 |
| Cumberland.. | 45.2 | 43.8 | 44.5 | 44.6 | 2.7 | 2.4 | 2.7 | 2.6 | 6.0 | 5.5 | 6.1 | 5.8 |
| Hagerstown ................................................. | 69.9 | 70.9 | 69.1 | 69.6 | 3.0 | 2.7 | 2.9 | 2.7 | 4.3 | 3.8 | 4.2 | 3.9 |
| Massachusetts | 3,305.5 | 3,373.3 | 3,293.7 | 3,358.9 | 137.3 | 163.2 | 133.3 | 163.0 | 4.2 | 4.8 | 4.0 | 4.9 |
| Barnstable-Yarmouth | 75.6 | 78.8 | 74.7 | 78.0 | 2.9 | 3.3 | 3.1 | 3.6 | 3.9 | 4.2 | 4.1 | 4.6 |
| Boston | 1,836.0 | 1,862.6 | 1,829.1 | 1,852.2 | 70.6 | 82.4 | 67.6 | 80.8 | 3.8 | 4.4 | 3.7 | 4.4 |
| Brockton | 131.2 | 133.5 | 130.9 | 133.6 | 5.3 | 6.5 | 5.1 | 6.5 | 4.0 | 4.9 | 3.9 | 4.9 |
| Fitchburg-Leominster ... | 67.2 | 68.8 | 66.8 | 68.5 | 3.7 | 4.6 | 3.6 | 4.6 | 5.5 | 6.7 | 5.4 | 6.7 |
| Lawrence. | 218.2 | 223.3 | 217.4 | 221.9 | 14.6 | 16.3 | 13.8 | 15.8 | 6.7 | 7.3 | 6.4 | 7.1 |
| Lowell | 179.3 | 181.9 | 177.2 | 180.6 | 9.2 | 10.6 | 8.7 | 10.3 | 5.1 | 5.9 | 4.9 | 5.7 |
| New Bediord ... | 79.2 | 81.8 | 79.5 | 82.2 | 4.2 | 5.3 | 4.3 | 5.7 | 5.3 | 6.5 | 5.5 | 6.9 |
| Pittsfield | 37.9 | 39.2 | 38.2 | 39.4 | 1.4 | 1.9 | 1.5 | 1.9 | 3.8 | 4.7 | 4.0 | 4.8 |
| Springtield ... | 284.3 | 295.6 | 283.1 | 294.5 | 10.6 | 14.0 | 10.6 | 14.4 | 3.7 | 4.7 | 3.7 | 4.9 |
| Worcester ................................. | 254.0 | 261.9 | 254.4 | 261.9 | 11.3 | 13.8 | 10.9 | 13.9 | 4.5 | 5.3 | 4.3 | 5.3 |
| Michigan ... | 5,207.0 | 5,139.9 | 5,173.4 | 5,099.1 | 297.6 | 273.5 | 301.2 | 285.9 | 5.7 | 5.3 | 5.8 | 5.6 |
| Ann Arbor | 318.1 | 317.8 | 315.8 | 315.7 | 11.4 | 9.4 | 11.2 | 9.8 | 3.6 | 3.0 | 3.5 | 3.1 |
| Benton Harbor | 85.8 | 84.1 | 84.3 | 83.6 | 5.1 | 4.1 | 5.2 | 4.4 | 6.0 | 4.9 | 6.2 | 5.2 |
| Detroit | 2,326.8 | 2,284.7 | 2,314.6 | 2,268.3 | 127.7 | 121.0 | 124.6 | 123.4 | 5.5 | 5.3 | 5.4 | 5.4 |
| Flint | 193.2 | 184.2 | 191.1 | 182.0 | 15.6 | 13.7 | 14.3 | 13.9 | 8.1 | 7.4 | 7.5 | 7.7 |
| Grand Rapids-Muskegon-Holland ...................... | 630.2 | 628.1 | 627.8 | 623.5 | 36.6 | 35.7 | 37.0 | 36.6 | 5.8 | 5.7 | 5.9 | 5.9 |
| Jackson ..................... | 80.5 | 81.7 | 80.7 | 80.9 | 4.9 | 4.7 | 5.2 | 5.0 | 6.0 | 5.7 | 6.5 | 6.2 |
| Kalamazoo-Battle Creek | 241.9 | 239.9 | 240.6 | 237.7 | 11.8 | 11.0 | 12.3 | 11.6 | 4.9 | 4.6 | 5.1 | 4.9 |
| Lansing-East Lansing .... | 251.8 | 249.4 | 248.3 | 247.9 | 8.7 | 8.7 | 9.5 | 9.3 | 3.5 | 3.5 | 3.8 | 3.8 |
| Saginaw-Bay City-Midland .............................. | 204.0 | 198.9 | 202.2 | 197.6 | 11.4 | 11.5 | 11.8 | 12.3 | 5.6 | 5.8 | 5.8 | 6.2 |
| Minnesota | 2,835.4 | 2,854.3 | 2,806.2 | 2,817.9 | 101.1 | 102.7 | 107.1 | 103.5 | 3.6 | 3.6 | 3.8 | 3.7 |
| Duluth-Superior | 129.8 | 130.7 | 128.3 | 128.8 | 6.2 | 5.4 | 6.2 | 5.3 | 4.8 | 4.1 | 4.8 | 4.1 |
| Minneapolis-St.Paut ..................................... | 1,796.5 | 1,808.9 | 1,776.8 | 1,790.1 | 62.7 | 63.9 | 61.9 | 61.9 | 3.5 | 3.5 | 3.5 | 3.5 |
| Rochester ................................................. | 78.8 | 80.1 | 78.1 | 79.1 | 1.9 | 2.5 | 2.0 | 2.3 | 2.4 | 3.1 | 2.5 | 3.0 |
| St. Cloud. | 102.9 | 103.0 | 101.9 | 101.8 | 3.2 | 3.8 | 3.9 | 4.1 | 3.1 | 3.7 | 3.8 | 4.0 |
| Mississippi .................................................. | 1,297.4 | 1,316.1 | 1,303.2 | 1,320.5 | 73.5 | 80.7 | 77.3 | 81.2 | 5.7 | 6.1 | 5.9 | 6.1 |
| Biloxi-Gulfport-Pascagoula .............................. | 172.5 | 175.4 | 173.5 | 176.2 | 7.9 | 8.4 | 8.0 | 8.3 | 4.6 | 4.8 | 4.6 | 4.7 |
| Hattiesburg ................................................. | 53.6 | 52.4 | 54.4 | 52.7 | 1.7 | 2.2 | 1.7 | 2.2 | 3.2 | 4.1 | 3.1 | 4.1 |
| Jackson ...................................................... | 233.3 | 230.3 | 235.2 | 231.8 | 8.3 | 9.7 | 8.4 | 10.0 | 3.5 | 4.2 | 3.6 | 4.3 |
| Missouri | 2,950.3 | 2,941.3 | 2,936.2 | 2,927.5 | 138.2 | 141.2 | 140.7 | 141.4 | 4.7 | 4.8 | 4.8 | 4.8 |
| Columbia | 86.7 | 87.1 | 85.6 | 87.2 | 1.6 | 1.6 | 1.6 | 1.6 | 1.8 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.8 |
| Joplin ... | 83.2 | 81.4 | 82.5 | 80.3 | 3.6 | 4.2 | 3.6 | 4.0 | 4.3 | 5.1 | 4.3 | 5.0 |
| Kansas City | 1,012.2 | 1,040.3 | 1,013.5 | 1,043.0 | 46.9 | 52.6 | 44.8 | 49.6 | 4.6 | 5.1 | 4.4 | 4.8 |
| St. Joseph ... | 51.3 | 50.3 | 50.7 | 49.8 | 2.8 | 2.7 | 2.8 | 2.6 | 5.5 | 5.4 | 5.5 | 5.3 |
| St. Louis LMA . | 1,356.8 | 1,349.7 | 1,357.6 | 1,349.9 | 65.9 | 70.0 | 66.2 | 68.3 | 4.9 | 5.2 | 4.9 | 5.1 |
| Springtield ..... | 174.3 | 180.1 | 174.4 | 179.3 | 6.2 | 6.6 | 6.3 | 6.4 | 3.5 | 3.6 | 3.6 | 3.6 |
| Montana ........................................................ | 458.7 | 471.7 | 457.0 | 468.3 | 20.9 | 20.8 | 23.4 | 21.9 | 4.6 | 4.4 | 5.1 | 4.7 |
| Billings ....................................................... | 68.8 | 74.4 | 69.5 | 74.2 | 2.4 | 2.7 | 2.5 | 2.3 | 3.4 | 3.6 | 3.7 | 3.1 |
| Great Falls .................................................. | 37.1 | 36.4 | 37.0 | 36.2 | 1.6 | 1.4 | 1.7 | 1.6 | 4.2 | 3.9 | 4.5 | 4.4 |
| Missoula ...................................................... | 52.9 | 57.6 | 52.8 | 57.8 | 2.0 | 2.0 | 2.2 | 2.2 | 3.7 | 3.4 | 4.2 | 3.8 |

See footnotes at end of table.

C-3. Labor force status by State and metropolitan area-Continued
(Numbers in thousands)

| State and area | Civilian labor force |  |  |  | Unemployed |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  | Number |  |  |  | Percent of labor force |  |  |  |
|  | November |  | December |  | November |  | December |  | November |  | December |  |
|  | 2001 | 2002 | 2001 | 2002p | 2001 | 2002 | 2001 | 2002p | 2001 | 2002 | 2001 | 2002p |
| Nebraska | 932.0 | 957.1 | 924.3 | 950.7 | 27.6 | 29.0 | 29.0 | 30.2 | 3.0 | 3.0 | 3.1 | 3.2 |
| Lincoln | 146.2 | 149.1 | 143.8 | 149.6 | 4.1 | 4.3 | 4.2 | 4.3 | 2.8 | 2.9 | 2.9 | 2.9 |
| Omaha ............................................................................ | 396.6 | 402.5 | 397.5 | 402.2 | 12.6 | 13.5 | 13.0 | 13.8 | 3.2 | 3.3 | 3.3 | 3.4 |
| Nevada | 1,042.9 | 1,051.8 | 1,038.2 | 1,046.4 | 68.4 | 48.9 | 68.8 | 50.1 | 6.6 | 4.6 | 6.6 | 4.8 |
| Las Vegas ................................................... | 820.2 | 830.7 | 816.1 | 826.2 | 57.2 | 40.2 | 56.0 | 41.2 | 7.0 | 4.8 | 6.9 | 5.0 |
| Reno .......................................................... | 185.9 | 188.8 | 185.5 | 187.8 | 8.3 | 7.0 | 9.3 | 7.0 | 4.5 | 3.7 | 5.0 | 3.8 |
| New Hampshire | 691.3 | 716.1 | 687.2 | 711.8 | 27.7 | 33.5 | 25.8 | 32.7 | 4.0 | 4.7 | 3.8 | 4.6 |
| Manchester .... | 109.3 | 112.3 | 109.1 | 112.9 | 4.4 | 5.3 | 3.9 | 5.1 | 4.0 | 4.7 | 3.6 | 4.5 |
| Nashua | 109.3 | 112.9 | 108.7 | 112.6 | 5.9 | 6.7 | 5.4 | 6.5 | 5.4 | 5.9 | 4.9 | 5.8 |
| Portsmouth-Rochester .................................... | 131.9 | 135.5 | 130.5 | 133.4 | 4.2 | 6.1 | 3.9 | 5.6 | 3.2 | 4.5 | 3.0 | 4.2 |
| New Jersey ................................................... | 4,200.3 | 4,264.6 | 4,202.3 | 4,256.4 | 194.0 | 228.9 | 192.7 | 222.5 | 4.6 | 5.4 | 4.6 | 5.2 |
| Atlantic-Cape May | 163.9 | 170.4 | 162.8 | 169.5 | 10.9 | 12.8 | 11.3 | 12.9 | 6.7 | 7.5 | 6.9 | 7.6 |
| Bergen-Passaic .... | 658.4 | 661.4 | 658.9 | 660.7 | 31.4 | 34.6 | 31.0 | 33.3 | 4.8 | 5.2 | 4.7 | 5.0 |
| Jersey City ....... | 286.9 | 290.5 | 287.3 | 288.4 | 19.3 | 21.3 | 19.4 | 20.6 | 6.7 | 7.3 | 6.8 | 7.2 |
| Middlesex-Somerset-Hunterdon ....... | 666.2 | 677.9 | 666.5 | 677.7 | 25.1 | 30.4 | 24.4 | 28.7 | 3.8 | 4.5 | 3.7 | 4.2 |
| Monmouth-Ocean ....................................... | 529.8 | 543.8 | 530.4 | 543.9 | 22.1 | 27.4 | 22.7 | 26.8 | 4.2 | 5.0 | 4.3 | 4.9 |
| Newark ...................................................... | 1,016.2 | 1,031.1 | 1,019.5 | 1,030.0 | 49.2 | 57.9 | 48.4 | 55.6 | 4.8 | 5.6 | 4.7 | 5.4 |
| Trenton | 180.1 | 181.8 | 180.3 | 181.5 | 6.6 | 8.5 | 6.6 | 8.3 | 3.7 | 4.7 | 3.7 | 4.6 8.0 |
| Vineland-Milville-Bridgeton ............................. | 61.8 | 62.8 | 61.8 | 62.5 | 4.2 | 4.9 | 4.4 | 5.0 | 6.8 | 7.8 | 7.2 | 8.0 |
| New Mexico | 843.1 | 867.3 | 837.9 | 861.2 | 40.8 | 48.6 | 38.7 | 46.7 | 4.8 | 5.6 | 4.6 | 5.4 |
| Albuquerque ............................................. | 373.5 | 386.8 | 373.0 | 385.8 | 15.7 | 19.0 | 14.5 | 17.9 | 4.2 | 4.9 | 3.9 | 4.6 |
| Las Cruces .................................................. | 72.3 | 75.8 | 71.2 | 74.4 | 4.4 | 4.5 | 4.3 | 4.3 | 6.1 | 6.0 | 6.0 | 5.7 |
| Santa Fe ...................................................... | 74.8 | 79.8 | 74.0 | 78.7 | 1.9 | 2.2 | 1.7 | 2.1 | 2.5 | 2.7 | 2.3 | 2.6 |
| New York | 8,820.9 | 8,969.9 | 8,814.8 | 8,995.8 | 486.6 | 528.5 | 489.0 | 545.5 | 5.5 | 5.9 | 5.5 | 6.1 |
| Albany-Schenectady-Troy .............................. | 442.1 | 452.4 | 440.8 | 453.3 | 14.7 | 15.4 | 15.5 | 16.3 | 3.3 | 3.4 | 3.5 | 3.6 |
| Binghamton ................................................ | 120.7 | 120.3 | 119.8 | 120.3 | 6.4 | 6.6 | 6.6 | 7.2 | 5.3 | 5.5 | 5.5 | 6.0 |
| Buffalo-Niagara Falls ..................................... | 547.4 | 554.9 | 544.0 | 556.2 | 29.4 | 30.4 | 30.1 | 32.1 | 5.4 | 5.5 | 5.5 | 5.8 |
| Dutchess County .......................................... | 119.8 | 122.8 | 119.2 | 122.4 | 4.3 | 4.6 | 4.2 | 4.6 | 3.6 | 3.8 | 3.5 | 3.7 |
| Elmira .................. | 42.0 | 41.6 | 42.1 | 41.8 | 2.6 | 2.6 | 2.7 | 2.6 | 6.2 | 6.3 | 6.5 | 6.3 |
| Glens Falis. | 56.4 | 56.9 | 56.1 | 56.8 | 2.7 | 2.9 | 3.4 | 3.2 | 4.9 | 5.2 | 6.0 | 5.7 |
| Jamestown | 64.0 | 64.7 | 63.5 | 64.7 | 3.8 | 3.7 | 3.8 | 3.9 | 6.0 | 5.7 | 6.1 | 6.0 |
| Nassau-Suffolk | 1,396.9 | 1,425.2 | 1,402.4 | 1,435.2 | 52.8 | 55.5 | 51.5 | 55.9 | 3.8 | 3.9 | 3.7 | 3.9 |
| New York | 4,136.4 | 4,208.2 | 4,139.8 | 4,221.8 | 272.6 | 308.1 | 270.2 | 315.8 | 6.6 | 7.3 | 6.5 | 7.5 |
| New York City | 3,495.1 | 3,551.7 | 3,498.1 | 3,564.7 | 249.4 | 284.0 | 247.5 | 292.1 | 7.1 | 8.0 | 7.1 | 8.2 |
| Newburgh .... | 176.3 | 179.9 | 175.9 | 179.7 | 7.0 | 7.2 | 6.9 | 7.1 | 4.0 | 4.0 | 3.9 | 3.9 |
| Rochester | 553.8 | 558.6 | 550.7 | 559.3 | 28.6 | 30.2 | 29.2 | 31.4 | 5.2 | 5.4 | 5.3 | 5.6 |
| Syracuse .... | 356.0 | 361.5 | 353.7 | 361.4 | 18.4 | 18.4 | 18.8 | 19.3 | 5.2 | 5.1 | 5.3 | 5.3 |
| Utica-Rome ....... | 138.4 | 140.6 | 138.1 | 140.9 | 6.4 | 6.9 | 6.7 | 7.2 | 4.6 | 4.9 | 4.8 | 5.1 |
| North Carolina | 4,022.2 | 3,960.8 | 3,991.4 | 3,929.9 | 257.6 | 241.8 | 247.4 | 238.8 | 6.4 | 6.1 | 6.2 | 6.1 |
| Asheville ... | 111.6 | 112.6 | 111.0 | 112.2 | 4.4 | 4.0 | 4.2 | 4.1 | 3.9 | 3.6 | 3.8 | 3.7 |
| Charlotte-Gastonia-Rock Hill ........................... | 814.3 | 821.8 | 806.3 | 812.6 | 47.9 | 48.2 | 46.1 | 46.0 | 5.9 | 5.9 | 5.7 | 5.7 |
| Fayetteville ................................................. | 120.1 | 116.7 | 119.9 | 115.7 | 7.4 | 6.9 | 7.2 | 6.5 | 6.2 | 5.9 | 6.0 | 5.7 |
| Goldsboro .. | 49.2 | 48.1 | 48.4 | 47.9 | 2.8 | 2.6 | 2.5 | 2.6 | 5.7 | 5.4 | 5.3 | 5.4 |
| Greensboro-Winston-Salem-High Point ......... | 646.7 | 636.3 | 642.7 | 635.9 | 37.4 | 36.7 | 35.5 | 35.8 | 5.8 | 5.8 | 5.5 | 5.6 |
| Greenville ................................................. | 69.6 | 67.5 | 68.4 | 67.2 | 4.6 | 3.9 | 4.1 | 3.8 | 6.6 | 5.8 | 6.1 | 5.6 |
| Hickory-Morganton-Lenoir ................................ | 185.1 | 176.9 | 185.0 | 174.8 | 15.4 | 14.0 | 15.1 | 13.5 | 8.3 | 7.9 | 8.1 | 7.7 |
| Jacksonville .................. | 49.0 | 48.6 | 48.7 | 48.0 | 2.6 | 2.8 | 2.5 | 2.8 | 5.2 | 5.8 | 5.0 | 5.7 |
| Raleigh-Durham-Chapel Hill ........................... | 666.7 | 670.1 | 666.4 | 665.7 | 29.6 | 32.3 | 28.2 | 31.1 | 4.4 | 4.8 | 4.2 | 4.7 |
| Rocky Mount .................................................. | 68.3 | 65.7 | 67.8 | 65.3 | 6.7 | 6.1 | 6.4 | 5.9 | 9.7 | 9.3 | 9.5 | 9.0 |
| Wilmington .................................................. | 117.8 | 115.1 | 117.2 | 114.1 | 7.8 | 6.9 | 7.7 | 7.1 | 6.6 | 6.0 | 6.6 | 6.2 |
| North Dakota | 333.8 | 332.9 | 332.6 | 329.7 | 9.1 | 10.7 2 | 10.9 | 10.4 | 2.7 2.5 | 3.2 | 3.3 | 3.2 |
| Bismarck ... | 53.7 | 54.6 | 54.6 | 53.8 | 1.3 | 2.3 | 1.7 | 1.6 | 2.5 | 4.2 | 3.1 | 3.0 |
| Fargo-Moorhead .................................................. | 105.3 | 105.3 | 105.8 | 104.7 | 1.7 | 1.9 1.4 | 2.2 1.5 | 2.1 1.5 | 1.6 2.6 | 1.8 2.7 | 2.1 2.9 | 2.0 2.8 |
| Grand Forks .................................................. | 52.7 | 52.8 | 52.7 | 52.5 | 1.4 | 1.4 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 2.6 | 2.7 | 2.9 | 2.8 |
| Ohio ............................................................ | 5,917.8 | 5,906.3 | 5,880.3 | 5,859.4 | 269.2 | 306.6 | 265.9 | 293.6 | 4.5 | 5.2 | 4.5 | 5.0 |
| Akron | 372.6 | 373.2 | 369.1 | 370.7 | 17.0 | 18.2 | 16.8 | 18.1 | 4.6 | 4.9 | 4.6 | 4.9 |
| Canton-Massillon ... | 209.6 | 211.4 | 208.6 | 210.2 | 8.9 | 11.0 | 8.8 | 11.1 | 4.2 | 5.2 | 4.2 | 5.3 |
| Cincinnati ....... | 872.6 | 869.7 | 868.1 | 861.7 | 36.4 | 37.6 | 34.9 | 33.7 | 4.2 | 4.3 | 4.0 | 3.9 |
| Cleveland-Lorain-Elyria ................................... | 1,139.0 | 1,135.6 | 1,134.6 | 1,127.3 | 60.2 | 65.6 | 59.8 | 63.1 | 5.3 | 5.8 | 5.3 | 5.6 |
| Columbus .................................................. | 884.0 | 889.0 | 878.7 | 880.6 | 28.3 | 38.6 | 27.9 | 34.8 | 3.2 | 4.3 | 3.2 | 4.0 |
| Dayton-Springfield ........................................ | 485.4 | 483.7 | 482.9 | 479.4 | 21.8 | 25.2 | 21.3 | 23.1 | 4.5 | 5.2 | 4.4 | 4.8 |
| Hamilton-Middletown ....................................... | 200.2 | 198.5 | 198.9 | 196.9 | 7.0 | 8.0 | 6.4 | 7.2 | 3.5 | 4.0 | 3.2 | 3.7 |
| Lima ......................................................... | 76.8 | 75.9 | 76.4 | 75.9 | 3.8 | 4.3 | 3.7 | 4.0 | 5.0 | 5.6 | 4.9 | 5.3 |
| Mansfield | 84.7 | 84.3 | 83.5 | 83.5 | 5.1 | 5.7 | 4.9 | 5.4 | 6.0 | 6.8 | 5.9 | 6.5 |
| Steubenville-Weirton ...................................... | 56.0 | 54.5 | 56.0 | 53.8 | 2.5 | 2.4 | 2.7 | 2.2 | 4.4 | 4.4 | 4.9 | 4.2 |
| Toledo ....................................................... | 328.4 | 328.6 | 326.0 | 325.9 | 15.7 | 18.6 | 15.5 | 17.9 | 4.8 | 5.7 | 4.7 | 5.5 |
| Youngstown-Warren ....................................... | 279.1 | 273.7 | 276.9 | 272.7 | 15.6 | 16.6 | 15.4 | 16.9 | 5.6 | 6.1 | 5.6 | 6.2 |

See footnotes at end of table.

C-3. Labor force status by State and metropolitan area-Continued
(Numbers in thousands)

| State and area | Civilian labor force |  |  |  | Unemployed |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  | Number |  |  |  | Percent of labor force |  |  |  |
|  | November |  | December |  | November |  | December |  | November |  | December |  |
|  | 2001 | 2002 | 2001 | $2002{ }^{\text {p }}$ | 2001 | 2002 | 2001 | $2002{ }^{\text {p }}$ | 2001 | 2002 | 2001 | 2002p |
| Oklahoma | 1,692.1 | 1,688.0 | 1,678.7 | 1,679.4 | 72.8 | 70.2 | 76.5 | 77.1 | 4.3 | 4.2 | 4.6 | 4.6 |
| Enid | 26.2 | 25.9 | 25.8 | 25.6 | 0.8 | 0.7 | 0.8 | 0.7 | 3.1 | 2.7 | 3.2 | 2.9 |
| Lawton | 41.3 | 40.8 | 40.9 | 40.6 | 1.5 | 1.2 | 1.6 | 1.4 | 3.6 | 2.9 | 3.8 | 3.4 |
| Oklahoma City | 564.4 | 559.9 | 558.7 | 558.1 | 24.1 | 21.2 | 25.4 | 22.7 | 4.3 | 3.8 | 4.5 | 4.1 |
| Tulsa ...................................................................................... | 428.0 | 427.8 | 424.6 | 426.7 | 17.4 | 20.7 | 17.9 | 22.3 | 4.1 | 4.8 | 4.2 | 5.2 |
| Oregon. | 1,788.8 | 1,817.5 | 1,770.8 | 1,795.0 | 131.0 | 122.8 | 134.3 | 121.6 | 7.3 | 6.8 | 7.6 | 6.8 |
| Corvallis | 40.9 | 42.2 | 40.2 | 41.7 | 1.4 | 1.4 | 1.4 | 1.4 | 3.4 | 3.4 | 3.5 | 3.4 |
| Eugene-Springtield | 164.9 | 168.9 | 164.1 | 168.1 | 11.9 | 10.1 | 12.0 | 10.1 | 7.2 | 6.0 | 7.3 | 6.0 |
| Medford-Ashland ........................................... | 92.7 | 93.6 | 92.3 | 93.2 | 5.4 | 5.1 | 6.0 | 5.0 | 5.8 | 5.5 | 6.5 | 5.3 |
| Portland-Vancouver ....................................... | 1,072.7 | 1,089.0 | 1,065.5 | 1,080.3 | 79.3 | 76.5 | 77.3 | 74.4 | 7.4 | 7.0 | 7.3 | 6.9 |
| Salem ......................................................... | 170.0 | 172.8 | 167.0 | 169.7 | 12.2 | 11.0 | 12.6 | 11.1 | 7.1 | 6.4 | 7.5 | 6.5 |
| Pennsylvania ................................................... | 6,091.9 | 6,099.4 | 6,060.8 | 6,094.5 | 296.3 | 325.9 | 275.0 | 333.3 | 4.9 | 5.3 | 4.5 | 5.5 |
| Allentown-Bethiehem-Easton | 324.9 | 322.6 | 324.0 | 324.3 | 16.1 | 18.1 | 14.8 | 18.3 | 5.0 | 5.6 | 4.6 | 5.6 |
| Altoona | 63.4 | 63.3 | 63.2 | 63.5 | 3.8 | 3.5 | 3.5 | 3.7 | 6.0 | 5.5 | 5.6 | 5.9 |
| Erie | 141.6 | 141.8 | 141.2 | 141.5 | 8.4 | 9.1 | 8.8 | 9.9 | 5.9 | 6.4 | 6.2 | 7.0 |
| Harrisburg-Lebanon-Carlisle | 351.9 | 352.8 | 351.0 | 353.1 | 12.4 | 13.2 | 11.2 | 14.3 | 3.5 | 3.8 | 3.2 | 4.0 |
| Johnstown ................ | 102.3 | 100.7 | 101.1 | 101.2 | 6.5 | 6.9 | 6.6 | 7.7 | 6.4 | 6.9 | 6.5 | 7.6 |
| Lancaster | 251.1 | 256.1 | 251.9 | 257.3 | 8.4 | 9.0 | 7.5 | 9.6 | 3.3 | 3.5 | 3.0 | 3.7 |
| Philadelphia | 2,554.3 | 2,563.6 | 2,544.1 | 2,558.6 | 116.2 | 135.3 | 105.3 | 129.1 | 4.5 | 5.3 | 4.1 | 5.0 |
| Pittsburgh | 1,175.4 | 1,180.0 | 1,165.9 | 1,174.3 | 51.7 | 59.8 | 49.4 | 62.4 | 4.4 | 5.1 | 4.2 | 5.3 |
| Reading .. | 187.5 | 189.1 | 187.1 | 189.3 | 9.9 | 12.1 | 8.7 | 11.9 | 5.3 | 6.4 | 4.7 | 6.3 |
| Scranton-Wilkes-Barre-Hazleton | 311.8 | 307.7 | 309.3 | 306.5 | 17.2 | 17.2 | 16.6 | 18.2 | 5.5 | 5.6 | 5.4 | 5.9 |
| Sharon | 58.6 | 57.9 | 57.9 | 57.6 | 2.9 | 2.4 | 2.7 | 2.7 | 4.9 | 4.1 | 4.6 | 4.8 |
| State College ................................................ | 70.1 | 70.7 | 67.7 | 68.3 | 2.2 | 2.0 | 2.2 | 2.4 | 3.1 | 2.9 | 3.3 | 3.5 |
| Williamsport .................................................. | 58.3 | 58.0 | 58.4 | 58.4 | 3.5 | 3.4 | 3.7 | 3.7 | 6.0 | 5.9 | 6.3 | 6.4 |
| York ............................................................ | 197.9 | 195.5 | 196.5 | 196.3 | 9.1 | 9.3 | 7.8 | 9.5 | 4.6 | 4.7 | 4.0 | 4.9 |
| Rhode Island | 504.8 | 516.5 | 506.3 | 513.7 | 21.6 | 23.5 | 23.0 | 25.6 | 4.3 | 4.6 | 4.6 | 5.0 |
| Providence-Fall River-Warwick | 577.1 | 590.4 | 578.2 | 588.7 | 25.1 | 28.0 | 26.4 | 30.3 | 4.4 | 4.7 | 4.6 | 5.2 |
| South Carolina | 1,919.7 | 2,005.5 | 1,908.9 | 1,991.5 | 104.6 | 117.4 | 110.0 | 115.6 | 5.5 | 5.9 | 5.8 | 5.8 |
| Charleston-North Charleston | 269.5 | 282.7 | 266.3 | 282.5 | 9.4 | 10.7 | 9.8 | 11.0 | 3.5 | 3.8 | 3.7 | 3.9 |
| Columbia | 269.6 | 281.0 | 266.8 | 279.2 | 8.1 | 9.7 | 8.8 | 9.5 | 3.0 | 3.4 | 3.3 | 3.4 |
| Fiorence | 61.0 | 63.9 | 60.8 | 63.8 | 3.2 | 4.5 | 3.4 | 4.6 | 5.2 | 7.0 | 5.6 | 7.2 |
| Greenvilie-Spartanburg-Anderson | 492.4 | 520.1 | 491.8 | 514.8 | 23.6 | 27.2 | 24.2 | 26.2 | 4.8 | 5.2 | 4.9 | 5.1 |
| Myrtle Beach ............................ | 99.3 | 104.4 | 98.2 | 103.7 | 5.2 | 5.5 | 5.9 | 6.5 | 5.2 | 5.2 | 6.0 | 6.2 |
| Sumter .......... | 46.1 | 47.9 | 46.1 | 47.7 | 3.3 | 3.3 | 3.5 | 3.2 | 7.2 | 6.8 | 7.6 | 6.8 |
| South Dakota | 405.5 | 410.1 | 399.9 | 404.8 | 14.0 | 11.0 | 16.2 | 12.5 | 3.5 | 2.7 | 4.0 | 3.1 |
| Rapid City ..................................................... | 47.7 | 48.4 | 47.3 | 47.9 | 1.6 | 1.2 | 1.7 | 1.3 | 3.4 | 2.5 | 3.6 | 2.8 |
| Sioux Falls ................................................... | 107.2 | 110.5 | 106.8 | 110.0 | 2.6 | 2.3 | 3.1 | 2.6 | 2.4 | 2.1 | 2.9 | 2.4 |
| Tennessee | 2,860.5 | 2,888.0 | 2,826.3 | 2,855.2 | 138.5 | 124.8 | 127.2 | 118.3 | 4.8 | 4.3 | 4.5 | 4.1 |
| Chattanooga | 235.7 | 238.8 | 234.6 | 238.2 | 8.4 | 7.8 | 7.7 | 7.7 | 3.5 | 3.3 | 3.3 | 3.2 |
| Clarksvilie-Hopkinsville | 91.9 | 93.8 | 91.2 | 92.8 | 5.0 | 3.7 | 4.5 | 3.6 | 5.4 | 4.0 | 4.9 | 3.9 |
| Jackson... | 59.9 | 60.5 | 58.8 | 59.4 | 3.0 | 2.9 | 2.7 | 2.7 | 5.0 | 4.8 | 4.7 | 4.5 |
| Johnson City-Kingspor-Bristol | 226.4 | 227.9 | 223.8 | 225.4 | 10.8 | 10.0 | 10.1 | 9.7 | 4.8 | 4.4 | 4.5 | 4.3 |
| Knoxville .............................. | 366.1 | 371.9 | 361.9 | 366.8 | 11.8 | 10.9 | 11.5 | 10.4 | 3.2 | 2.9 | 3.2 | 2.8 |
| Memphis ..................................................... | 573.4 | 572.0 | 567.9 | 566.0 | 28.0 | 26.8 | 26.0 | 25.3 | 4.9 | 4.7 | 4.6 | 4.5 |
| Nashville ...................................................... | 682.8 | 697.9 | 674.3 | 691.4 | 24.8 | 23.7 | 22.0 | 21.7 | 3.6 | 3.4 | 3.3 | 3.1 |
| Texas | 10,552.3 | 10,757.8 | 10,531.1 | 10,715.0 | 564.0 | 653.1 | 546.9 | 611.3 | 5.3 | 6.1 | 5.2 | 5.7 |
| Abilene | 56.7 | 56.6 | 56.2 | 56.1 | 2.0 | 2.3 | 1.9 | 2.1 | 3.5 | 4.0 | 3.4 | 3.8 |
| Amarillo | 112.6 | 112.9 | 112.2 | 112.1 | 3.5 | 4.1 | 3.4 | 3.8 | 3.1 | 3.6 | 3.1 | 3.4 |
| Austin-San Marcos | 763.1 | 776.5 | 759.1 | 771.8 | 37.1 | 40.0 | 35.2 | 36.8 | 4.9 | 5.1 | 4.6 | 4.8 |
| Beaumont-Port Arthur. | 176.3 | 179.5 | 177.0 | 180.1 | 13.4 | 14.3 | 13.0 | 14.1 | 7.6 | 7.9 | 7.3 | 7.8 |
| Brazoria | 108.6 | 110.2 | 108.7 | 109.8 | 6.2 | 7.7 | 5.9 | 7.7 | 5.7 | 7.0 | 5.5 | 7.0 |
| Brownsville-Harlingen-San Benito ..................... | 133.9 | 137.1 | 133.0 | 135.9 | 13.5 | 15.2 | 12.0 | 13.9 | 10.1 | 11.1 | 9.0 | 10.2 |
| Bryan-College Station ...................................... | 80.3 | 81.1 | 79.6 | 80.3 | 1.2 | 1.5 | 1.1 | 1.4 | 1.5 | 1.8 | 1.4 | 1.7 |
| Corpus Christi ............................................... | 172.8 | 177.7 | 173.0 | 176.9 | 9.3 | 10.4 | 9.3 | 9.5 | 5.4 | 5.8 | 5.4 | 5.4 |
| Dallas ... | 2,028.1 | 2,053.0 | 2,025.3 | 2,049.0 | 123.4 | 135.7 | 119.6 | 124.8 | 6.1 | 6.6 | 5.9 | 6.1 |
| El Paso | 284.6 | 288.1 | 281.6 | 284.7 | 23.0 | 25.3 | 20.7 | 23.1 | 8.1 | 8.8 | 7.4 | 8.1 |
| Fort Worth-Arington ...................................... | 939.6 | 952.3 | 938.3 | 948.0 | 46.8 | 56.0 | 45.4 | 51.6 | 5.0 | 5.9 | 4.8 | 5.4 |
| Galveston-Texas City ..................................... | 117.5 | 119.3 | 117.1 | 118.4 | 7.2 | 8.5 | 7.1 | 8.1 | 6.2 | 7.2 | 6.0 | 6.9 |
| Houston ....................................................... | 2,221.9 | 2,272.8 | 2,216.9 | 2,259.4 | 101.0 | 130.1 | 100.1 | 121.2 | 4.5 | 5.7 | 4.5 | 5.4 |
| Killeen-Temple .............................................. | 117.6 | 118.6 | 116.9 | 118.3 | 5.4 | 6.2 | 5.0 | 6.0 | 4.6 | 5.2 | 4.3 | 5.1 |
| Laredo ........... | 75.8 | 78.1 | 76.0 | 78.5 | 5.0 | 5.2 | 4.9 | 5.2 | 6.5 | 6.6 | 6.4 | 6.6 |
| Longview-Marshall ......................................... | 102.8 | 103.6 | 102.7 | 103.3 | 5.7 | 6.6 | 5.7 | 6.2 | 5.6 | 6.4 | 5.6 | 6.0 |
| Lubbock ....................................................... | 128.6 | 132.0 | 128.1 | 131.2 | 2.9 | 3.5 | 2.8 | 3.4 | 2.2 | 2.7 | 2.2 | 2.6 |
| McAllen-Edinburg-Mission ............................... | 209.6 | 222.6 | 212.3 | 223.4 | 26.2 | 30.5 | 26.9 | 29.6 | 12.5 | 13.7 | 12.7 | 13.3 |
| Odessa-Midland ............................................ | 120.8 | 123.7 | 120.5 | 122.6 | 4.9 | 6.9 | 4.8 | 6.3 | 4.0 | 5.6 | 4.0 | 5.1 |
| San Angelo .................................................. | 50.1 | 51.7 | 50.3 | 51.8 | 1.5 | 2.0 | 1.3 | 1.7 | 2.9 | 3.8 | 2.7 | 3.2 |
| San Antorio .................................................. | 797.4 | 813.9 | 791.9 | 807.6 | 36.9 | 41.2 | 33.5 | 38.1 | 4.6 | 5.1 | 4.2 | 4.7 |
| Sherman-Denison .......................................... | 49.9 | 49.6 | 49.6 | 49.4 | 3.3 | 3.0 | 3.3 | 2.9 | 6.7 | 6.0 | 6.6 | 5.8 |
| Texarkana ...................................................... | 55.5 | 56.7 | 55.5 | 56.5 | 2.4 | 2.7 | 2.4 | 2.7 | 4.3 | 4.8 | 4.4 | 4.9 |

See footnotes at end of table.

C-3. Labor force status by State and metropolitan area-Continued
(Numbers in thousands)

| State and area | Civilian labor force |  |  |  | Unemployed |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  | Number |  |  |  | Percent of labor force |  |  |  |
|  | November |  | December |  | November |  | December |  | November |  | December |  |
|  | 2001 | 2002 | 2001 | 2002 ${ }^{\text {P }}$ | 2001 | 2002 | 2001 | 2002p | 2001 | 2002 | 2001 | 2002p |
| Texas-Continued |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Tyler .......................................................... | 93.8 | 95.8 | 93.8 | 95.8 | 4.6 | 4.2 | 4.3 | 4.0 | 4.9 | 4.4 | 4.6 | 4.2 |
| Victoria ....................................................................................... | 44.1 | 45.2 | 43.9 | 45.2 | 1.8 | 2.1 | 1.8 | 2.0 | 4.1 | 4.7 | 4.0 | 4.4 |
| Waco | 101.5 | 102.2 | 100.8 | 102.0 | 4.0 | 4.3 | 3.8 | 4.1 | 3.9 | 4.2 | 3.8 | 4.0 4.4 |
| Wichita Falls ............................................... | 63.8 | 64.7 | 63.5 | 64.0 | 2.5 | 3.4 | 2.3 | 2.8 | 4.0 | 5.2 | 3.7 | 4.4 |
| Utah .................................................................................................... | $1,126.7$ 176.7 | 1.143 .9 178.2 | $\begin{array}{r}1,123.4 \\ 175.4 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | $1,134.6$ 176.4 | 51.5 7.2 | 55.0 7.3 | 54.9 8.6 | 53.6 7.2 | 4.6 4.1 | 4.8 4.1 | 4.9 4.9 | 4.7 4.1 |
| Provo-Orem ............................................................................... | 176.7 716.4 | 178.2 724.5 | 175.4 715.5 | 176.4 719.1 | 7.2 32.6 | 7.3 35.6 | 8.6 33.8 | 7.2 34.3 | 4.1 4.6 | 4.1 4.9 | 4.9 | 4.1 4.8 |
| Vermont | 337.0 | 347.7 | 338.0 | 350.4 | 13.4 | 13.6 | 13.3 | 13.5 | 4.0 | 3.9 | 3.9 | 3.9 |
| Burlington .................................................... | 103.1 | 105.8 | 103.7 | 106.9 | 3.1 | 3.4 | 3.0 | 3.3 | 3.0 | 3.2 | 2.9 | 3.1 |
| Virginla | 3,693.3 | 3,773.1 | 3,677.2 | 3,749.6 | 154.4 | 137.9 | 152.7 | 133.8 | 4.2 | 3.7 | 4.2 | 3.6 |
| Charottesville .............................................. | 78.1 | 79.9 | 77.8 | 79.3 | 1.8 | 1.8 | 1.9 | 1.7 | 2.3 | 2.2 | 2.4 | 2.1 |
| Danville .......... | 58.8 | 56.8 | 58.5 | 55.9 | 5.9 | 3.4 | 5.8 | 3.2 | 10.0 | 6.1 | 10.0 | 5.7 |
| Lynchburg ................................................... | 106.3 | 107.2 | 105.9 | 106.0 | 6.4 | 4.8 | 6.2 | 4.8 | 6.0 | 4.4 | 5.8 | 4.5 |
| Nortolk-Virginia Beach-Newport News ............... | 757.4 | 777.7 | 754.8 | 773.3 | 31.7 | 29.9 | 31.3 | 29.6 | 4.2 | 3.8 | 4.1 | 3.8 |
| Richmond-Petersburg .................................... | 533.6 | 541.8 | 529.5 | 539.5 | 22.5 | 20.5 | 21.9 | 20.0 | 4.2 | 3.8 | 4.1 | 3.7 |
| Roanoke .................................................... | 130.8 | 131.6 | 130.2 | 129.9 | 4.3 | 4.2 | 4.4 | 4.1 | 3.3 | 3.2 | 3.4 | 3.1 |
| Washington ................................................... | 2,967.4 | 3,051.6 | 2,976.8 | 3,067.3 | 215.7 | 205.9 | 218.6 | 209.0 | 7.3 | 6.7 | 7.3 | 6.8 |
| Bellingham. | 79.5 | 80.9 | 79.7 | 81.1 | 5.9 | 4.7 | 6.0 | 4.8 | 7.4 | 5.8 | 7.5 | 5.9 |
| Bremerton ................................................... | 92.4 | 97.6 | 92.9 | 98.6 | 6.1 | 5.8 | 5.9 | 6.0 | 6.6 | 5.9 | 6.4 | 6.1 |
| Olympia | 99.5 | 104.3 | 100.6 | 105.1 | 6.1 | 5.6 | 6.1 | 5.6 | 6.2 | 5.4 | 6.1 | 5.3 |
| Richiand-Kennewick-Pasco ............................ | 93.0 | 100.3 | 92.9 | 98.9 | 7.3 | 7.2 | 7.8 | 7.8 | 7.9 | 7.2 | 8.5 | 7.9 |
| Seatle-Bellevue-Everett ................................. | 1,356.5 | 1,378.7 | 1,361.9 | 1,391.2 | 85.7 | 85.3 | 84.6 | 83.9 | 6.3 | 6.2 | 6.2 | 6.0 |
| Spokane | 204.6 | 208.2 | 207.1 | 210.4 | 14.2 | 12.6 | 15.4 | 13.4 | 6.9 | 6.0 | 7.5 | 6.4 |
| Tacoma. | 326.0 | 347.8 | 330.0 | 351.5 | 23.3 | 23.9 | 23.1 | 23.7 | 7.2 | 6.9 | 7.0 | 6.7 |
| Yakima ...................................................... | 101.9 | 101.6 | 101.4 | 100.6 | 12.6 | 10.8 | 14.1 | 12.2 | 12.4 | 10.7 | 13.9 | 12.1 |
| West Virginia | 831.4 | 810.1 | 832.8 | 805.5 | 36.2 | 47.2 | 38.0 | 44.2 | 4.4 | 5.8 4.7 | 4.6 3 |  |
| Charleston.. | 137.2 | 132.2 | 136.6 | 130.1 | 5.1 | 6.2 | 5.1 | 5.6 | 3.7 | 4.7 | 3.7 | 4.3 |
| Huntington-Ashiand .. | 139.1 | 134.8 | 138.4 | 135.0 | 8.4 | 6.9 | 8.1 | 6.7 | 6.0 | 5.1 | 5.8 | 4.9 |
| Parkersburg-Marietta | 77.0 | 76.6 | 77.4 | 76.1 | 3.0 | 4.2 | 3.1 | 4.0 | 3.9 | 5.4 | 4.0 | 5.2 |
| Wheeling ...................................................... | 74.6 | 73.6 | 75.1 | 73.2 | 2.6 | 4.1 | 3.1 | 3.9 | 3.5 | 5.5 | 4.1 | 5.3 |
| Wisconsin | 2,994.3 | 3,056.1 | 2,981.1 | 3,050.6 | 133.1 | 139.4 | 132.1 | 150.6 | 4.4 | 4.6 | 4.4 | 4.9 |
| Appleton-Oshkosh-Neenah ............................. | 228.8 | 233.6 | 227.8 | 233.3 | 9.0 | 9.8 | 8.5 | 10.2 | 3.9 | 4.2 | 3.7 | 4.4 |
| Eau Claire ........................ | 83.8 | 85.7 | 83.4 | 85.2 | 3.6 | 3.6 | 4.1 | 4.3 | 4.3 | 4.1 | 4.9 | 5.0 |
| Green Bay . | 139.9 | 142.8 | 139.7 | 141.8 | 5.6 | 6.4 | 5.5 | 6.4 | 4.0 | 4.5 | 3.9 | 4.5 |
| Janesville-Beloit | 80.1 | 79.9 | 78.3 | 80.2 | 5.6 | 4.2 | 4.3 | 4.5 | 6.9 | 5.3 | 5.5 | 5.6 |
| Kenosha | 82.6 | 85.5 | 82.2 | 84.9 | 3.6 | 4.2 | 3.8 | 4.7 | 4.4 | 4.9 | 4.6 | 5.6 |
| La Crosse ... | 73.7 | 76.1 | 73.6 | 75.3 | 2.4 | 2.6 | 2.6 | 2.8 | 3.2 | 3.4 | 3.5 | 3.7 |
| Madison | 275.4 | 284.1 | 271.7 | 281.8 | 5.5 | 6.4 | 5.8 | 6.7 | 2.0 | 2.3 | 2.1 | 2.4 |
| Milwaukee-Waukesha | 814.8 | 826.6 | 811.7 | 827.5 | 39.6 | 42.6 | 36.2 | 42.5 | 4.9 | 5.2 | 4.5 | 5.1 |
| Racine | 92.9 | 94.4 | 92.5 | 95.2 | 6.0 | 6.2 | 5.8 | 6.8 | 6.5 | 6.6 | 6.3 | 7.2 |
| Sheboygan ................................................. | 62.4 | 62.0 | 62.2 | 61.8 | 2.6 | 2.7 | 2.5 | 2.8 | 4.2 | 4.3 | 4.0 | 4.5 |
| Wausau .................................................... | 74.1 | 76.7 | 74.2 | 76.9 | 2.8 | 2.8 | 2.7 | 2.9 | 3.8 | 3.6 | 3.7 | 3.8 |
| Wyoming ..................................................... | 271.3 | 271.5 | 269.9 | 270.3 | 10.2 | 10.7 | 11.5 | 12.0 | 3.7 | 4.0 | 4.3 | 4.4 |
| Casper ...................................................... | 35.6 | 35.5 | 35.7 | 35.4 | 1.3 | 1.6 | 1.5 | 1.7 | 3.7 | 4.4 | 4.2 | 4.7 |
| Cheyenne .................................................... | 42.5 | 42.6 | 42.4 | 42.6 | 1.4 | 1.5 | 1.6 | 1.7 | 3.3 | 3.6 | 3.9 | 3.9 |
| Puerto Rico | 1,323.8 | 1,361.5 | 1,314.4 | 1,350.4 | 146.7 | 149.3 | 127.8 | 147.8 | 11.1 | 11.0 | 9.7 | 10.9 |
| Aguadilia | 46.6 | 47.8 | 46.0 | 47.3 | 7.7 | 7.6 | 6.8 | 7.5 | 16.6 | 15.8 | 14.8 | 15.9 |
| Arecibo | 52.2 | 53.9 | 50.9 | 52.9 | 7.2 | 8.1 | 6.3 | 7.7 | 13.8 | 15.0 | 12.3 | 14.6 |
| Caguas | 122.9 | 126.2 | 122.1 | 125.2 | 12.2 | 12.6 | 10.5 | 12.3 | 9.9 | 10.0 | 8.6 | 9.9 |
| Mayaguez .................................................. | 91.6 | 92.4 | 90.1 | 90.9 | 12.3 | 12.3 | 10.5 | 11.7 | 13.4 | 13.3 | 11.6 | 12.9 |
| Ponce ........................................................ | 110.2 | 117.0 | 109.5 | 115.5 | 14.4 | 16.1 | 12.2 | 15.4 | 13.1 | $\begin{array}{r}13.7 \\ 8.4 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 11.2 80 | 13.3 8.5 |
| San Juan-Bayamon ........................................ | 737.5 | 760.3 | 735.3 | 759.9 | 66.4 | 63.8 | 58.7 | 64.5 | 9.0 | 8.4 | 8.0 | 8.5 |

$\mathrm{p}=$ 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 12 th 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 12 th of the month.

## RELATIONSHIP BETWEENTHE 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 noncomparability 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. Beginning in 2003, the occupational and industrial classification of CPS data is based on the 2002 Census

Bureau occupational and industrial classification systems which are derived from the 2000 Standard Occupational Classification (SOC) and the 2002 North American Industry Classification System (NAICS). (See the following section on historical comparability for a discussion of previous classification systems used in the CPS.)

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 parttime jobs. Unemployment rates for full- and part-time workers are calculated using the concepts of the full- and parttime labor force.

White, black or African American, and Asian. These are terms used to describe the race of persons. Persons in these categories are those who selected that race group only. Persons in the remaining race categories-American Indian or Alaska Native, Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islanders, and persons who selected more than one race category-are included in the estimates of total employment and unemployment but are not shown separately because the number of survey respondents is too small to develop estimates of sufficient quality for monthly publication. In the enumeration process, race is determined by the household respondent. (See the following section on historical comparability for a discussion of changes beginning in 2003 that affected how people are classified by race.)

Hispanic or Latino ethnicity. This refers to persons who identified themselves in the enumeration process as being Spanish, Hispanic, or Latino. Persons whose ethnicity is identified as Hispanic or Latino may be of any race. (See the following section on historical comparability for a
discussion of changes beginning in 2003 that affected how people are classified by Hispanic or Latino ethnicity.)

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).

## 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 12 th 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 expect 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 SurveyWhy 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 seveneighths 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 February 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 Hispanicorigin 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 2003, several major changes were introduced into the CPS. These changes included:
a) Population controls that reflected the results of Census 2000 were introduced into the monthly CPS estimation process. These new population controls substantially increased the size of the civilian noninstitutional population and the civilian labor force. Data from January 2000 through

December 2002 were revised to reflect the higher population estimates from Census 2000 and the higher rates of population growth since the census. At the start of the revision period (January 2000), the new controls raised the civilian noninstitutional population and the civilian labor force by 2.6 and 1.6 million, respectively. By December 2002, the civilian population and labor force were 3.8 and 2.5 million, respectively, higher than originally estimated. In addition to these revisions, the U.S. Census Bureau introduced another large upward adjustment to the population controls as part of its annual update of population estimates for 2003. The entire amount of this adjustment was added to the labor force data in January 2003 resulting in increases of 941,000 to the civilian noninstitutional population and 614,000 to the civilian labor force. The unemployment rate and other ratios were not substantially affected by either of these population control adjustments.
b) The modification of the questions on race and Hispanic origin to comply with new standards for maintaining, collecting, and presenting Federal data on race and ethnicity for Federal statistical agencies. In accordance with the new standards, the following changes were made to the CPS questions: 1) Individuals were now asked whether they are of Hispanic ethnicity before being asked about their race. Prior to 2003, individuals were asked their ethnic origin after they were asked about their race. 2) Individuals were now asked directly if they are Spanish, Hispanic, or Latino. Previously, individuals were identified as Hispanic based on their, or their ancestors', country of origin. 3) With respect to race, the response category of Asian and Pacific Islanders was split into two categories: a) Asian and b) Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islanders. 4) Individuals were allowed to choose more than one race category. Prior to 2003, individuals who considered themselves to belong to more than one race were required to select a single primary race. 5) The questions were reworded to indicate that individuals could select more than one race category and to convey more clearly that individuals should report their own perception of what their race is. These changes had no impact on the overall civilian noninstitutional population and civilian labor force but did reduce the population and labor force levels of whites, blacks or African Americans, and Asians beginning in January 2003. For whites and blacks, the differences resulted from the exclusion of individuals who reported more than one race from those groups. For Asians, the difference resulted from the same restriction as well as the split of the old Asian and Pacific Islander category into two separate categories. Analysis of data from a special CPS supplement conducted in May 2002 indicated that these changes reduced the population and labor force levels for whites by about 950,000 and 730,000 , respectively, and for blacks and African Americans by about 320,000 and 240,000 , respectively, while having little or no impact on their unemployment rates. For Asians, the changes had the effect
of reducing the their population by about 1.1 million and their labor force by about 720,000 , but did not have a statistically significant effect on their unemployment rate. The changes did not affect the size of the Hispanic or Latino population and had no significant impact on the size of their labor force, but did cause an increase of about half a percentage point in their unemployment rate.
c) Improvements were introduced to both the secondstage and composite weighting procedures. These changes adapted the weighting procedures to the new race/ethnic classification system and enhanced the stability over time of national and State/substate labor force estimates for demographic groups.

## 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 employment 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 in-
formation 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.

Beginning in January 2003, the 2002 Census Bureau occupational and industrial classification systems were introduced into the CPS. These systems were derived from the 2000 Standard Occupational Classification (SOC) and the 2002 North American Industry Classification System (NAICS). The composition of detailed occupational and industrial classifications in the new classification systems was substantially changed from the previous systems in use as was the structure for aggregating them into broad groups. Consequently, the use of the new classification systems created breaks in existing data series at all levels of aggregation. Additional information on the 2002 Census Bureau occupational and industrial classification systems appears in "Revisions in the Current Population Survey Effective in January 2003" in the February 2003 issue of this publication.

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

Selection of sample households. Because the sample design is State based, the sampling ratio differs by State and depends on State population size as well as both national and State reliability requirements. The State sampling ratios range roughly from 1 in every 100 households to 1 in every 3,000 households. The sampling ratio occasionally is modified slightly to hold the size of the sample relatively constant given the overall growth of the population. The sampling ratio used within a samplePSU 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 groupquarters 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 sorting variables used differed by type of PSU (urban or rural) and stratum.
Within each block, housing units were sorted geographically and grouped into clusters of approximately four units. A systematic sample of these clusters was then selected independently from each stratum using the appropriate withinPSU sampling ratio. The geographic clustering of the sample units reduces field representative travel costs. Prior to inter-
viewing, 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 chapter 2 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. 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 and in chapter 3 of Technical Paper 63RV referenced above. 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.

## 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

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. 19954 | 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 atter statehood.
3 The sample was increased incrementally during the 8 -month period, AprilNovember 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.
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 charac-
teristics 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 firststage 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. A national-coverage step and a State-coverage step make preliminary corrections for undercoverage. The CPS sample weights are then adjusted to ensure that sample-based estimates of population match independent population controls. Three sets of controls are used in different steps of the procedure:
1) State step: Civilian noninstitutional population controls for 6 age-sex cells in the Los Angeles-Long Beach metropolitan area, the balance of California, New York City, the balance of New York State, each of the other 48 States, and the District of Columbia.
2) Ethnicity step: National civilian noninstitutional population controls for 26 Hispanic and 26 non-Hispanic age-sex cells.
3) Race step: National civilian noninstitutional population controls for 34 white, 26 black, and 26 Asian-plus-residual-race age-sex cells.

The independent population controls are prepared by projecting forward the resident population as enumerated on April 1, 2000. 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. Prior to January 2003, the projections were based on earlier censuses. See "Revisions to the Current Population Survey Effective in January 2003," in the February 2003 issue of this publication for a detailed discussion of changes to the second-stage weighting and composite estimating procedures that were introduced in January 2003.
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 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

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

| Characteristic | Monthly level | $\begin{gathered} \text { Consecutive } \\ \text { month-to- } \\ \text { month change } \end{gathered}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 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 or African American |  |  |
| 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 or Latino ethnicity |  |  |
| Total, 16 years and over: |  |  |
| Civilian labor force ................... | 90 | 59 |
| Employed .............................. | 100 | 65 |
| Unemployed ........................... | 54 | 69 |

Table t-C. Approximate standard errors for unemployment rates by major characteristics
(In percent)

| Characteristic | Monthly rate | Consecutive month-tomonth 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 or Africian American ...................... | . 39 | . 49 |
| Hispanic or Latino ethnicity ...................... | . 37 | . 47 |
| Married men, spouse present ................. | . 12 | . 15 |
| Married women, spouse present.............. | . 14 | . 18 |
| Women who maintain families .................. | . 43 | . 54 |

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.

$$
s e(x)=\sqrt{a x^{2}+b x}
$$

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.

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 $\operatorname{se}(x)$ to compute an approximate standard error on the estimate of $x=3,000,000$.

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

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

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

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

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

$$
\operatorname{se}(x, f)=f^{*} \operatorname{se}(x)=f * \sqrt{\left(a x^{2}+b x\right)}
$$

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 $\operatorname{se}(x)$ 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.

$$
\begin{gathered}
a=-0.0000348 \quad b=2927.43 \\
\operatorname{se}(3,075,000)=\sqrt{-0.0000348(3,075,000)^{2}+2927.43(3,075,000)} \approx 93,000
\end{gathered}
$$

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.

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

For an approximate 90 -percent confidence interval, compute $1.645 * 118,000 \approx 194,000$. Subtract the number from and add the number to 150,000 to obtain an interval of $-44,000$ to 344,000 . This is an approximate 90 -percent confidence interval for the true change, and since this interval includes zero, one cannot assert at this level of confidence that any real change has occurred in the unemployment level. The result also can be expressed by saying that the apparent change of 150,000 is not significant at a 90 percent confidence level.

## Illustration of a standard error computation for quarterly

 average level. Suppose that an approximate standard error is desired for a quarterly average of the black or Africian American 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.

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

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

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

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.

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

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

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

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 $s e(p, y)$ 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.

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

Note that $\operatorname{se}(p, y)$ 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:

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

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.

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

where $p$ and $y$ are averages of monthly estimates over a designated period. Note that $s e(p, y, f)$ 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 $s e(p, y)$ 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.

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

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.

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

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


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-tomonth 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 |
| Nonagricultural industries: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 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 $\qquad$ | -. 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 .................................... | - 00000077 | 1586.29 | . 65 | 1.22 | . 87 | . 77 | . 68 | . 81 |
| Persons who currently want a job and discouraged workers $\qquad$ | - . 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 BLSWashington. 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 $\mathrm{Na}-$ tion (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 1363 -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 12 th 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 celi) | 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, <br> hours, and <br> earnings | Non-probability sample | Probability sample | Both samples |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
|  | Basic estimating cell (industry, <br> region, size, or region/size cell) | Basic estimating cell (industry, <br> 4-digit published level) | Aggregate industry level <br> (division and, where <br> stratified, industry) | Annual average data |
| Average weekly <br> earnings | Product of average weekly <br> hours and average hourly earn- <br> ings. | Product of average weekly <br> hours and average hourly earn- <br> ings. | Product of average weekly <br> hours and average hourly <br> earnings. | Product of average weekly <br> hours and average hourly <br> earnings. |


#### Abstract

${ }^{1}$ 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.

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

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

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

## Coverage

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

## Reliability

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

[^24][^25]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

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

| Industry | Employment benchmarks (thousands) | Sample coverage |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Number } \\ \text { of } \\ \text { establish- } \\ \text { ments' } \end{gathered}$ | 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: <br> 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 |

[^26]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.

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 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { March } 2001 \\ & \text { benchmark revision } \end{aligned}$ |  | 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 | (') | 1.2 |
| 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 1.3 |
| Apparel and other textile products ...................... | 2 | . 3 | . 5 | 1.3 |
| Paper and allied products ................................. | -2 | - 3 | (1) | . 8 |
| Printing and publishing .................................... | - 0 | -1.2 | ( 3 | . 7 |
| Chemicals and allied products ......................... | -12 -1 | -1.2 -.8 | . 3 | 1.8 |
| Petroleum and coal products ............................ | $\begin{array}{r}-1 \\ 3 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | -. 8 | . 6 | 1.8 .9 |
| Rubber and miscellaneous plastics products Leather and leather products | - 4 | -6.3 | -. 8 | 2.3 |
| Service-producing ..................................................... | 3 | (') | . 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 9 | 2.7 1.1 | . 6 | 2.0 .7 |
| Electric, gas, and sanitary services ................... | 9 |  |  |  |
| Wholesale trade .................................................... | -244 | -3.6 | -. 7 | 1.2 |
| Durable goods .................................................. | -130 | -3.2 | -. 4 | 1.2 |
| Nondurable goods ............................................. | -114 | -4.2 | -1.0 | 1.5 |

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 2-D. Current (March 2001) and historical benchmark revisions-Continued
(Numbers in thousands)

| Industry | March 2001 benchmark revision |  | Ten-year average mean percent revision |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Level | Percent | Actual | Absolute |
| Retail trade. ......................................................... | 96 | . 4 | . 5 | . 7 |
| Building materials and garden supplies .................. | 24 | 2.4 | -. 1 | 1.2 |
| General merchandise stores ............................... | 99 | 3.5 | 1.7 | 2.8 |
| Department stores ........................................... | 102 | 4.1 | 2.0 | 3.2 |
| Food stores ...................................................... | -76 | -2.2 | -. 2 | . 6 |
| Automotive dealers and service stations ............... | -8 | -. 3 | -. 7 | . 7 |
| New and used car dealers ................................. | -9 | -. 8 | -. 7 | . 8 |
| Apparel and accessory stores ............................. | -30 | -2.6 | -. 1 | 1.3 |
| Furniture and home furnishings stores ...................................... | 0 | 0 | -. 7 | 1.2 |
| Eating and drinking places .................................. | 97 | 1.2 | 1.3 | 1.4 |
| Miscellaneous retail establishments | -9 | -. 3 | . 2 | . 9 |
| Finance, insurance, and real estate ......................... | 67 | . 9 | (1) | 1.1 |
| Finance ............................................................. | 28 | . 7 | -. 2 | 1.0 |
| Depository institutions ...................................... | 13 | . 6 | -. 5 | 1.0 |
| Commercial banks ....................................... | 7 | . 5 | -. 5 | 1.0 |
| Savings institutions ......................................... | 1 | . 4 | -1.4 | 4.9 |
| Nondepository institutions ................................... | 12 | 1.7 | 1.7 | 2.8 |
| Mortgage bankers and brokers...................... | 4 | 1.3 | 1.8 | 5.0 |
| Security and commodity brokers ........................ | 10 | 1.3 | . 7 | 1.0 |
| Holding and other investment offices .................. | -6 | -2.4 | -4.0 | 5.2 |
| Insurance ......................................................... | 13 | . 5 | . 3 | 1.2 |
| Insurance carriers ............................................ | -2 | -. 1 | . 4 | 1.2 |
| Insurance agents, brokers, and services ............ | 13 | 1.7 | . 2 | 1.2 |
| Real estate ....................................................... | 26 | 1.7 | -. 1 | 1.4 |
| Services ${ }^{2}$........................................................... | -14 | (1) | . 2 | . 3 |
| Agricultural services ............................................. | 13 | 1.7 | . 9 | 1.2 |
| Hotels and other lodging places ............................ | -39 | -2.1 | . 6 | 1.3 |
| Personal services .............................................. | -1 | -. 1 | . 6 | 1.2 |
| Business services ....................................................................... | -21 | -. 2 | . 7 | 1.2 |
| Services to buildings ....................................... | 0 | 0 | . 1 | 1.1 |
| Personnel supply services ............................... | -12 | -. 3 | . 9 | 2.0 |
| Help supply services .................................... | 8 | . 2 | 1.8 | 2.6 |
| Computer and data processing services ............ | 31 | 1.4 | 2.5 | 3.0 |
| Auto repair, services, and parking ........................ | -45 | -3.6 | $-8$ | 1.9 |
| Miscellaneous repair services ............................. | 10 | 2.7 | -1.2 | 4.1 |
| Motion pictures ................................................. | -11 | -1.9 | -2.7 | 3.9 |
| Amusement and recreation services..................... | -18 | -1.1 | -. 3 | 3.0 |
| Health services ................................................. | 26 | . 3 | -. 3 | . 5 |
| Offices and clinics of medical doctors ................. | 20 | 1.0 | . 1 | . 8 |
| Nursing and personal care facilities .................... | 19 | 1.0 | . 1 | . 8 |
| Hospitals....................................................... | -4 | - 1 | -. 5 | . 6 |
| Home health care services ............................... | -12 | -1.9 | . 6 | 2.2 |
| Legal services .................................................. | 3 | 3 | -. 5 | . 7 |
| Educational services ......................................... | 28 | 1.1 | 4 | 1.9 |
| Social services ................................................ | -12 | -. 4 | . 1 | 1.0 |
| Child day care services .................................... | -33 | -4.5 | -1 -1 | 4.3 |
| Residential care ............................................. | 9 | 1.1 | $\begin{array}{r}-1 \\ \hline 17\end{array}$ | 1.2 2.2 |
| Museums and botanical and zoological gardens ..... | 1 | 1.0 | 1.7 1.5 | 2.2 2.3 |
| Membership organizations .................................. | -29 | -1.2 | 1.5 -6 | 2.3 1.5 |
| Engineering and management services .................. | 60 | 1.7 | - ${ }^{\text {(1) }} 6$ | 1.5 1.0 |
| Engineering and architectural services $\qquad$ Management and public relations. $\qquad$ | 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 .4 |
| Other State government ................................... | -3 | -. 1 | ${ }^{(1)}$ | . 3 |
| Local .................................................................................................................... | 63 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.

| Industry | Root-mean-square error of monthly level' | 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 0 | . 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 1,100 | 0 | . 2 |
| Furniture and fixtures .......................................................... | 1,100 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 | 2 |
| Electronic components and accessories ........... | 1,700 | - 1 | 2 |
| Transportation equipment ................................. | 6,100 | 0 | . 3 |
| Motor vehicles and equipment ......................... | 4,500 | - 0 | . |
| Aircraft and parts .......................................... | 2,400 | -.1 -1 | . 2 |
| Instruments and related products ...................... | 1,600 | -1 0 | . 2 |
| Miscellaneous manufacturing ............................. | 1,000 | 0 | . 2 |
| Nondurable goods............................................. | 4,800 | 0 | . 1 |
| Food and kindred products .............................. | 3,000 |  | . 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 1,700 | 0 | . 1 |
| Chemicals and allied products ........................... | 1,700 800 | - 1 | . 4 |
| Petroleum and coal products ............................. | 800 1,700 | -.1 0 | . 1 |
| Rubber and miscellaneous plastics products ............................ Leather and leather products ....... | 1,700 300 | . 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 | . 7 |
| 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.

| 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 | . 8 |
| Motion pictures .................................................. | 5,800 | .3 | . 8 |
| Amusement and recreation services ..................... | 10,700 | 0 | . 5 |
| Health services ................................................ Offices and clinics of medical doctors ........... | 4,500 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 1,800 | - 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:

$$
\left.\begin{array}{rl}
\mathrm{N}_{\mathrm{h}}= & \text { the number of noncertainty UI accounts within } \\
& \text { the allocation cell that are eligible for sample } \\
& \text { selection }
\end{array}\right\}
$$

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Estimation. Under the new methodology, CES uses a matched sample concept and weighted link relative estimator to produce employment, hours, and earnings estimates. Consistent with the historical CES definition, a matched sample is defined to be all sample members that have reported data for the reference month and the month prior. A slight adjustment to the above matched definition is made to exclude from the matched sample any sample unit that reports that it is cut-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:

$$
\hat{A E_{c}}=\left(\hat{A E_{p}} \times \frac{\sum_{i}\left(w_{i} \times a e_{c, i}\right)}{\sum_{i}\left(w_{i} \times a e_{p, i}\right)}\right)+(\text { net } \text { birth/death model })
$$

where:

$$
\begin{aligned}
i & =\text { matched sample unit; } \\
w_{i} & =\text { weight associated with the CES report; } \\
a e e_{c, i} & =\text { current-month reported all employees; } \\
a e_{p, i} & =\text { previous-month reported all employees; } \\
\hat{A E_{c}} & =\text { current-month estimated all employees; and } \\
\hat{A E_{p}} & =\text { previous-month estimated all employees }
\end{aligned}
$$

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

$$
\begin{aligned}
& P \hat{W}_{c}=\left(\hat{A E_{c}} \times P W R \hat{A T I O} O_{c}\right), \text { and } \\
& P \hat{P A T I O}=P W R A T I O_{p} \times \frac{\left(\frac{\left(\sum_{i} w_{i} \times p w_{c, i}\right)}{\left(\sum_{i} w_{i} \times a e_{c, i}\right)}\right)}{\left(\frac{\left(\sum_{i} w_{i} \times p w_{p, i}\right)}{\left(\sum_{i} w_{i} \times a e_{p, i}\right)}\right) ;}
\end{aligned}
$$

where:

| $i$ | $=$ matched sample unit; |
| :---: | :---: |
| $w_{i}$ | $=$ weight associated with the CES report; |
| $P W_{c}$ | current-month estimated production workers; |
| PWR | current-month production-worker-to-all-employee ratio; |
| PWR | previous-month production-worker-to-all-employee ratio; |
| $p w_{c, i}$ | $=$ current-month reported production workers; |
| $p w_{p, i}$ | - previous-month reported production workers; |
| $a e_{c, i}$ | $=$ current-month reported all employees; |
| $a e_{p, i}$ | $=$ previous-month reported all employees; and |
| $A E_{c}$ | 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:


| $i$ | $=$ matched sample unit; |
| :--- | :--- |
| $w_{i}$ | $=$ weight associated with the CES report; |
| $\hat{W H}_{c}$ | $=$ current-month estimated average weekly hours; |
| $\hat{W H}_{p}$ | $=$ previous-month estimated average weekly hours; |
| $w_{c, i}$ | $=$ current-month reported weekly hours; |
| $w_{p, i}$ | $=$ previous-month reported weekly hours; |
| $p w_{c, i}$ | $=$ current-month reported production workers; |
| $p w_{p, i}$ | $=$ previous-month reported production workers; |
| $\hat{H} E_{c}$ | $=$ current-month estimated average hourly earnings; |
| $\hat{H}_{p}$ | $=$ previous-month estimated average hourly earnings; |
| $\hat{H}_{p}$ |  |
| $\hat{W H}_{c}$ | $=$ current-month estimated average weekly man hours; |
| $\hat{W H}_{p}$ | $=$ previous-month estimated average weekly man hours; |
| $p r_{c, i}$ | $=$ current-month reported weekly payroll; and |
| $p r_{p, i}$ | $=$ 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:

Birth/death residual $=$ Population - Sample-based estimate

+ 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 adjust-

 ment. 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 inter-vals-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:

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

where:

$$
\begin{aligned}
\hat{\theta}_{\alpha}^{+} & =\theta\left(\hat{\mathrm{Y}}_{\alpha}^{+}, \hat{\mathrm{X}}_{\alpha}^{+}, \ldots .\right)_{\text {is the half-sample estimator; }} \\
\gamma & =1 / 2 \\
k & =\text { number of half-samples; and } \\
\hat{\theta} & =\text { original full-sample estimates }
\end{aligned}
$$

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 postbenchmark period | Bias adjustment for published series | Net birth/death adjustment for the postbenchmark period | Bias adjustment for published series | Net birth/death adjustment for the postbenchmark 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.
lllustration 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 nonoverlapping industries are calculated as:

$$
\text { S difference }=\sqrt{s_{1}^{2}+s_{2}^{2}}
$$

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 A90-percent confidence interval would then be the interval:

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

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:

$$
\begin{gathered}
\$ 0.11+/-(1.645 * \$ 0.14) \\
=\$ 0.11+/-\$ 0.23 \\
=-\$ 0.12 \text { to } \$ 0.34
\end{gathered}
$$

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 empioyment, hours, and earnings in selected industries
(in percent)

| Industry | Relative standard error |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | All employees | Average weekly hours | Average hourly eamings |
| 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 3 | .78 1.63 |
| 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 | (') | (') |
| 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 eamings |
| 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 1.34 | 3.42 |
| Insurance ......................................................... | 1.10 | 1.34 | 1.30 |
| Insurance carriers .......................................... | 1.51 | 1.73 | 1.19 |
| Insurance agents, brokers, and service ............. | 1.30 1.39 | 1.87 2.73 | 1.47 2.93 |
| Real estate ....................................................... | 1.39 | 2.73 | 2.93 |

${ }^{1}$ Hours and earnings estimates are not published.

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


See footnotes at end of table.

Table 2-H. Standard error for change in leveis 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 |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Average weekly hours | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Average } \\ & \text { hourly } \\ & \text { earnings } \end{aligned}$ |  | Average weekly hours | $\begin{gathered} \text { Average } \\ \text { hourly } \\ \text { earnings } \end{gathered}$ |  | 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 | $\left.{ }^{2}\right)$ | ${ }^{(2)}$ | ${ }^{(2)}$ |
| 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 | $\left(^{2}\right)$ | ${ }^{(2)}$ | ${ }^{(2)}$ |
| 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 |

[^27]
## 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 substate 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 readjusted 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 establish-ment-based data are published monthly in Employment and Earnings.

## Household data

Beginning in January 2003, BLS started using the X-12ARIMA (Auto-Regressive Integrated Moving Average) seasonal adjustment program to seasonally adjust national labor force data. This program replaced the X-11 ARIMA program which had been used since January 1980. For a detailed description of the X-12-ARIMA program and its features, see D.F. Findley, B.C. Monsell, W.R. Bell, M.C. Otto, and B.C. Chen, "New Capabilities and Methods of the X-12-ARIMA Seasonal Adjustment Program," Journal of Business and Economic Statistics, April 1998, Vol. 16, No. 2, pp. 127-152. See "Revision of Seasonally Adjusted Labor Force Series in 2003," in the February 2003 issue of this publication for a discussion of the introduction of the use of X-12 ARIMA for seasonal adjustment of the labor force data and the effects that it had on the data.

At the beginning of each calendar year, projected seasonal adjustment factors are calculated for use during the JanuaryJune 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 major labor force componentsemployment, 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 four 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 and February issue in 2003), 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-12ARIMA/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 $\mathrm{X}-12$ 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 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
$\mathrm{C}-1$ and $\mathrm{C}-2$ ). 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.

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

| Topic | Monthly |  | Quarterly averages |  | Annual averages |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Seasonally adjusted | Not seasonally adjusted | Seasonally adjusted | Not seasonally adjusted |  |
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[^1]:    ${ }^{2}$ The CPS uses a 4-8-4 rotation scheme. Households are in the sample for 4 months, leave the sample for 8 months, and then return for another 4 months. Throughout 2003, individuals returning to the CPS after their household's 8 -month break from interviewing will be asked the new race and ethnicity questions.

[^2]:    ${ }^{1}$ Estimates based on Census 2000 population controls.
    ${ }^{2}$ Persons who selected this race group only; persons who selected more than one race group are excluded.

[^3]:    ${ }^{3}$ To obtain these estimates, the 2000 decennial racial categories have been bridged back to the four unrevised race groups.
    ${ }^{4}$ As previously stated, the increase is smaller at the starting date of the revisions, January 2000, and larger by the end of the revision period in December 2002.

[^4]:    ${ }^{5}$ For further information on the SOC revision that led to the changes in the census occupational classification, see "Revising the Standard Occupational Classification System," Report 929 (Bureau of Labor Statistics, June 1999), on the Internet at http://www.bls.gov/soc/ socrpt929.pdf.

[^5]:    ${ }^{6}$ U.S. Office of Management and Budget, North American Industry Classification System, United States, 1997 (Springfield, VA, National Technical Information Service, 1997), p. 13.
    ${ }^{7}$ For more information on underlying NAICS concepts, visit the Census Bureau's NAICS Web page at http://www.census.gov/epcd www/naics.html. Information on the revisions made to NAICS in 2002 can be found at http://www.census.gov/epcd/naics02/.

[^6]:    ${ }^{8}$ U.S. Office of Management and Budget, North American Industry Classification System, United States, 1997, p. 495.

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[^8]:    ${ }^{1}$ G.R. Methee and R.J. McIntire, "An Evaluation of Concurrent Seasonal Adjustment for the Major Labor Force Series," in the 1987 Proceedings of the Business and Economic Statistics Section, American Statistical Association.

[^9]:    ${ }^{2}$ For a detailed discussion of X-12 ARIMA see, D.F. Findley, B.C. Monsell, W.R. Bell, M.C. Otto, and B.C. Chen, "New Capabilities and Methods of the X-12-ARIMA Seasonal Adjustment Program," Journal of Business and Economic Statistics, April 1998, Vol. 16, No. 2, pp.127-152. For documentation on X-11 ARIMA, see The X-11 ARIMA Seasonal Adjustment Method, by Estela Bee Dagum (Statistics Canada Catalogue No. $12-564 \mathrm{E}$, January 1983). The X-11 method is described in The X-11 Variant of the Census Method II Seasonal Adjustment Program, by Julius Shiskin, Alan Young, and John Musgrave (Technical Paper No. 15, Bureau of the Census, 1967).

[^10]:    ${ }^{3}$ For a more detailed discussion of ARIMA models, refer to G.E.P. Box and G.M. Jenkins, Time Series Analysis, Forecasting and Control (San Francisco, Holden Day, 1970); and M. Kendall and J.K. Ord, Time Series (New York, University Press, 1990).

[^11]:    ${ }^{6}$ For further discussion of these changes, see the following articles in previous issues of this publication: "Revisions in the Current Population Survey Effective January 1994" in the February 1994 issue; "Revisions in Household Survey Data Effective February 1996" in the March 1996 issue; "Revisions in the Current Population Survey Effective January 1997" in the February 1997 issue; "Revision of Seasonally Adjusted Labor Force Series" in the January 1998 issue; "Revisions in the Current Population Survey Effective January 1999" in the February 1999 issue; and "New Seasonal Adjustment Factors for Household Data Series" in the July 1999 issue.

[^12]:    See footnotes at end of table.

[^13]:    1 Beginning in 2003, persons who selected this race group only; persons who selected more than one race group are excluded. Prior to 2003, persons who reported more than one race group were included in the group they identified as the main race. For more information, see the "Explanatory Notes and Estimates of Error' section of this pubication.

    2 Data not shown where base is less than 75,000 .
    NOTE: In the summer months, the educational attainment levels of youth not enrolled in school are increased by the temporary movement of high school and college students into that group. Estimates for the above race groups (white, black or African American,

[^14]:    1 Beginning in 2003, persons who selected this race group only; persons who selected more than one race group are excluded. Prior to 2003, persons who reported more than one race group were included in the group they identified as the main race. For more information, see the "Explanatory Notes and Estimates of Error" section of this publication.

    NOTE: Estimates for the above race groups (white, black or African American, and Asian) do not sum to totals because data are not presented for all races. In addition, persons whose ethnicity is identified as Hispanic or Latino may be of any race and, therefore, are classified by ethnicity as well

[^15]:    ${ }^{1}$ Beginning in 2003, persons who selected this race group only; persons who selected more than one race group are excluded. Prior to 2003, persons who reported more than one race group were included in the group they identified as the main race. For more information, see the "Explanatory Notes and Estimates of Error" section of this publication.

    NOTE: Estimates for the above race groups (white, black or African American, and Asian) do not sum to totals because data are not presented for all races. In addition, persons whose ethnicity is identified as Hispanic or

[^16]:    1 Beginning in 2003, persons who selected this race group only; persons who selected more than one race group are excluded. Prior to 2003, persons who reported more than one race group were included in the group they identified as the main race. For more information, see the "Explanatory Notes and Estimates of Error" section of this publication.

    NOTE: Estimates for the above race groups (white, black or African American, and Asian) do not sum to totals because data are not presented for all races. In addition, persons whose ethnicity is identified as Hispanic or Latino

[^17]:    ${ }^{1}$ 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.

    3 Beginning in 2003, persons who selected this race group only; persons who selected more than one race group are excluded. Prior to 2003, persons who reported more than one race group were included in the group they identified as the main race. For more information, see the "Explanatory Notes and Estimates of Error" section of this publication.

    NOTE: Estimates for the above race groups (white, black or African

[^18]:    1 Not available.
    2 Data include Alaska and Hawaii beginning in 1959. This inciusion resulted in an
    increase of 212,000 ( 0.4 percent) in the nonfarm total for the March 1959 benchmark month.
    $\mathrm{P}=$ preliminary.

[^19]:    See footnotes at end of table

[^20]:    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.

[^21]:    See footnotes at end of table.

[^22]:    See footnotes at end of table.

[^23]:    See footnotes at end of table.

[^24]:    ${ }^{1}$ 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.

[^25]:    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.

[^26]:    ${ }^{\dagger}$ Counts refiect 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.

[^27]:    ${ }^{1}$ Hours and earnings estimates are not published.
    ${ }^{2}$ Estimates of variance are not available for this period due to the

