EMPLOYMENT &EARNINGS—



March 2003

In this issue:

2002 annual averages for the establishment data

Revision of State effective January





U.S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

Elaine L. Chao, Secretary

BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS Kathleen P. Utgoff, Commissioner

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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. Jan. Annual averages Earnings by detailed occupation Jan. Union affiliation Jan. Minimum wage data Jan. Employee absences Jan. Quarterly averages: Seasonally adjusted data, persons of Hispanic or Latino ethnicity, and weekly earnings data Jan., Apr., July, Oct.

Establishment data

National annual averages:

Industry divisions (preliminary)

Jan.

Industry detail March, June

Women employees March, June

National data revised to reflect new benchmarks

and new seasonal adjustment factors

June

State and area annual averages May

Area definitions May

Region, State, and area labor force data

Annual averages May

Cover Design: Melvin B. Moxley

EMPLOYMENT & EARNINGS -

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Editor's Note

With this issue, establishment-based State and area estimates produced from the Current Employment Statistics (CES) program (tables B-7, B-14, and B-18) have been converted from a 1987 Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) system basis to a 2002 North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) basis. NAICS focuses on how products and services are created, as opposed to the SIC focus on what is produced. This approach yields significantly different industry groupings than those produced by the SIC approach. Consequently, the NAICS-based data by industry are not comparable with the previously published SIC-based data; SIC-based data series are no longer being produced or published. All State and metropolitan area nonfarm payroll employment estimates have a NAICS-based history extending back to January 1990, except for total nonfarm employment estimates which have retained their beginning dates. State and metropolitan estimates of average weekly hours, average hourly earnings, and other data series begin on a NAICS basis in January 2001.

In addition, the nonfarm payroll State and metropolitan area data series reflect March 2002 benchmark levels, the completion of the conversion of the CES survey sample from a quota-based basis to a probability-based basis, the introduction of the use of small-domain models as the official estimators for the approximately 10 percent of CES published series which have insufficient sample for direct sample-based estimates, and a modification of the seasonal adjustment process. Additional information on the changes to the nonfarm payroll data series for States and metropolitan areas appears in "Revisions to the Current Employment Statistics State and Area Estimates Effective January 2003" beginning on page 4

Effective January 2003," beginning on page 4.

Also with this issue, regional (table C-1) and State (table C-2) labor force data have been revised to incorporate population controls reflecting the results of Census 2000, the reestimation of models, benchmarking to CPS annual averages, and revised seasonal adjustment factors. Area labor force data (table C-3) also reflect revised inputs to the estimation process. Seasonally adjusted data back to 1998 and not seasonally adjusted data back to 2000 are subject to revision.

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

Significant changes to the national nonfarm payroll data will be introduced in June 2003. For additional information, see the box note on page 3.

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Employment and Unemployment Developments, February 2003

otal nonfarm payroll employment fell by 308,000 in February, while the unemployment rate was about unchanged at 5.8 percent. Job losses were widespread, with retail trade and services posting especially large declines.

Unemployment

The unemployment rate was little changed in February, at 5.8 percent; the number of unemployed persons was 8.5 million. Since November 2001, the unemployment rate has ranged from 5.6 to 6.0 percent. The jobless rates for the major worker groups in February were: adult men (5.3 percent), adult women (5.0 percent), teenagers (17.1 percent), whites (5.0 percent), blacks or African Americans (10.5 percent), Asians (6.0 percent, not seasonally adjusted), and Hispanics or Latinos (7.7 percent). (See tables A-3, A-4, and A-13.)

In February, nearly 1.9 million persons had been unemployed for 27 weeks or more. They made up about 22 percent of all unemployed persons, compared with about 15 percent a year earlier. (See table A-12.)

Total employment and the labor force

Total employment in February was 137.4 million and the employment-population ratio was 62.4 percent. The civilian labor force was 145.9 million. The labor force participation rate—the proportion of the population age 16 and older who are either working or looking for work—was 66.3 percent. (See table A-3.)

The number of persons working part time for economic reasons was 4.8 million in February. These persons indicated that they would like to work full time but worked part time because their hours had been cut back or they were unable to find a full-time job. (See table A-7.)

Persons not in the labor force

About 1.6 million persons (not seasonally adjusted) were marginally attached to the labor force in February. These people wanted and were available to work and had looked for a job sometime in the prior 12 months. They were not counted as unemployed, however, because they had not actively searched for work in the 4 weeks preceding the survey. The number of discouraged workers was 450,000 in February, somewhat higher than a year earlier. Discouraged

workers, a subset of the marginally attached, were not currently looking for work specifically because they believed no jobs were available for them. (See table A-37.)

industry payroll employment

Total nonfarm payroll employment fell by 308,000 in February to 130.5 million, seasonally adjusted. Job losses were widespread in February, with the largest decreases in services and retail trade. Employment also fell sharply in construction and declines continued in manufacturing and in transportation and public utilities. (See table B-3.)

Services employment fell by 86,000 in February; despite this decline, the industry has added more than half a million jobs since January 2002. Employment in amusement and recreation and in hotels decreased by 21,000 and 17,000, respectively, in February. Business services lost 26,000 jobs over the month, with decreases in services to buildings and in miscellaneous business services. Employment in help supply services and computer and data processing services was essentially unchanged over the month. Health services employment also was little changed in February; the industry had added an average of 21,000 jobs a month during 2002.

Retail trade employment decreased by 92,000 in February. This was the third month in a row with a large swing in retail employment; eating and drinking places accounted for a large share of the change in each of these months. From a longer-term perspective, employment in eating and drinking places has been on a downward trend since July 2001. Apparel and accessory stores lost 15,000 jobs in February, while department stores gained 27,000, after seasonal adjustment. Employment in both industries generally has been trending down since mid-2001.

In February, transportation and public utilities lost 41,000 jobs. Since its peak 2 years ago, this industry has lost over half a million jobs. Much of this decline occurred in air transportation and in communications, where employment decreased by 12,000 and 7,000, respectively, in February. In addition, the trucking industry lost 17,000 jobs over the month.

Employment in finance was little changed in February, despite continuing gains in mortgage banking. Low mortgage rates have driven employment growth in this industry. Since January 2001, mortgage bankers have increased employment by 41 percent (122,000 jobs).

In the goods-producing sector, construction employment dropped by 48,000 in February, following an increase of 26,000 in January. Since April 2002, construction employment has held at about 6.5 million.

Employment in the manufacturing industry continued its downward trend. In February, 53,000 factory jobs were lost—about in line with the average monthly decline for the prior 6 months. Over the month, industrial machinery and electronics had the largest job losses (10,000 each), while fabricated metals employment declined by 9,000.

Weekly hours

The average workweek for production or nonsupervisory workers on private nonfarm payrolls declined by 0.2 hour in February to 34.1 hours, seasonally adjusted. This followed an increase of the same size in January. The manufacturing workweek held steady at 40.8 hours. Manufacturing

overtime was up by 0.1 hour to 4.2 hours. (See table B-8.)

The index of aggregate weekly hours of production or nonsupervisory workers on private nonfarm payrolls fell by 1.0 percent in February to 147.0 (1982=100), seasonally adjusted. The manufacturing index fell by 0.8 percent to 90.3 over the month. (See table B-9.)

Hourly and weekly earnings

Average hourly earnings of production or nonsupervisory workers on private nonfarm payrolls increased by 11 cents in February to \$15.08, seasonally adjusted. This followed a loss of 1 cent (as revised) in January. The average increase for the 2 months (5 cents) is in line with the average monthly gain (4 cents) for 2002. Average weekly earnings rose by 0.1 percent in February to \$514.23. Over the year, average hourly earnings increased by 3.2 percent and average weekly earnings grew by 2.9 percent. (See table B-11.)

Scheduled Release Dates									
Employment and unemployment data are scheduled for initial release on the following dates:									
Reference month	Release date	Reference month	Release date						
March	April 4	June	July 3						
April	May 2	July	August 1						
May	June 6	August	September 5						

March 2002 National Benchmarks

In accordance with standard practice, BLS will release the March 2002 nonfarm payroll employment benchmark revisions with the May data on June 6, 2003. Also on that date, BLS will convert the nonfarm payroll survey data from the 1987 Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) system to the 2002 North American Industry Classification System (NAICS), and will implement several other methodological changes, including completion of the final phase of the survey's sample redesign. All of the current and historical nonfarm payroll employment series will be revised to incorporate these changes. The net effect of benchmarking and the other changes will be a downward adjustment to the currently published over-the-year change for March 2001 to March 2002 of 313,000 or 0.2 percent, not seasonally adjusted. Additional information on the upcoming changes to the nonfarm payroll survey data is provided on page 3.

Upcoming Changes to National Nonfarm Payroll Data 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 with the release of May 2003 estimates on June 6, 2003. 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. 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 starting 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. 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).

Completion of the CES sample redesign. June 6, 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 June 2003, 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 recomputed from the NAICS-based probability sample.

Concurrent seasonal adjustment. Also beginning in June 2003, 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.

Change to Federal Government series. Beginning in June 2003, the 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 starting in June. 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.

Further information on upcoming changes to CES data series is available through the BLS public database on the Internet, via the CES homepage at http://www.bls.gov/ces/, or by calling 202-691-6555.

Revisions to the Current Employment Statistics State and Area Estimates Effective January 2003

Molly E. Barth

ith the release of estimates for January 2003, State and area employment, hours, and earnings data produced from the Current Employment Statistics (CES) program incorporate several important changes that affect data analysis and comparison. These changes include:

- Incorporation of March 2002 benchmarks,
- Completion of the CES sample redesign,
- Conversion to the 2002 North American Industry Classification System (NAICS), and
- Modification of seasonal adjustment methodology.

This article summarizes the nature of these changes and provides an indication of their effect on published estimates.

Background

The CES program is a Federal-State cooperative program that produces monthly estimates of employment, hours, and earnings based on nonagricultural establishment payrolls for the Nation, the 50 States, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, and more than 270 Metropolitan Statistical Areas (MSAs). Information for these estimates is derived from a sample of more than 300,000 business establishments. CES estimates are some of the most closely watched and widely used economic indicators among public and private policymakers alike. The CES program offers several important attributes to its users: Timely release of data, an abundance of industry and geographic detail, and an annual benchmark to full population counts from State unemployment insurance (UI) tax records, which helps to maintain overall survey accuracy.

Incorporation of March 2002 benchmarks

With the release of data for January 2003, the State and area sample-based estimates have been adjusted to new benchmarks—comprehensive counts of employment—based primarily on UI reports filed by employers with State Employment Security Agencies. The revisions incorporate March 2002 benchmarks and affect data from 2001 forward. The size of employment revisions to March 2002 estimates is shown in table 1. Additional information on benchmark

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revisions will be published in the May issue of this publication. Over the last 5 years, the average absolute benchmark revision to State estimates of total nonfarm employment ranged from 0.4 to 0.7 percent.

Completion of the CES sample redesign

Background. Historically, the CES was based on a quotabased sample design whose inception over 50 years ago predates the introduction of probability sampling as the internationally recognized standard for sample surveys. Quota-based samples are known to be at risk for potentially significant biases; the large sample size and annual benchmark to population counts only partially mitigate the risk of bias inherent in a quota design.

In June 1995, the Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) announced plans for a comprehensive sample redesign of its monthly payroll survey. The primary goal of the redesign was to develop probability-based sampling and estimating techniques, which would in turn enable CES to produce standard survey accuracy measures and confidence intervals, and improve upon methods for estimating business births and deaths. Probability sampling was to be enhanced by improved sample solicitation techniques.

Methodology. The CES probability sample is a State-based design that minimizes variance on statewide total private nonfarm employment estimates. It is a simple random sample, stratified by industry and size, clustered by unemployment insurance (UI) report number. (UI records are the basis for the CES sampling frame and are a benchmark source.) The sample frame and the sample itself are updated twice a year, but on a lagged basis, as new quarters of UI records become available. Because of the lag in the sample frame, CES is using an ARIMA (Auto-Regressive Integrated Moving Average) time series model to estimate the net of business births and deaths not measurable on a current basis by the sample.

The primary strength of the birth/death models is their basis in a 10-year time series from the BLS longitudinal UI database (LDB). The database stores firm-level information on business births, deaths, and employment levels. Reliance on historical trend, however, will somewhat limit the models' sensitivity to economic turning points.

The initial research phase for the CES sample redesign was completed in 1997, and the BLS launched a production

Table 1. Percent differences resulting from nonfarm payroll employment benchmarks by State, March 2002

State	Percent revision	State	Percent revision	State	Percent revision
Alabama	-0.8	Kentucky	-2.0	North Dakota	-1.1
Alaska	1.0	Louisiana	-1.9	Ohio	-1.5
Arizona	.5	Maine	8	Oklahoma	-1.8
Arkansas	6	Maryland	.9	Oregon	7
California	-1.2	Massachusetts	-1.4	Pennsylvania	.0
Colorado	6	Michigan	-2.0	Rhode Island	5
Connecticut	1	Minnesota	5	South Carolina	-1.6
Delaware	-1.2	Mississippi	8	South Dakota	-1.0
District of Columbia	2.1	Missouri	.6	Tennessee	-2.1
Florida	3	Montana	2	Texas	2
Georgia	1.0	Nebraska	6	Utah	1
Hawaii	.3	Nevada	-2.1	Vermont	.6
Idaho	-1.2	New Hampshire	-1.2	Virginia	3
Illinois	9	New Jersey	2	Washington	2
Indiana	8	New Mexico	.1	West Virginia	1
Iowa	-1.2	New York	9	Wisconsin	-1.4
Kansas	-2.1	North Carolina	9	Wyoming	5

test of the new sample design at that time. In March 2001, the first State and area estimates from the redesign were published, for the wholesale trade major industry division. In March 2002, the next phase was implemented with the publication of redesign estimates for the mining, construction, and manufacturing divisions. The completion of the phase-in for the redesign, in March 2003, for the remaining industries coincides with the conversion of all State and area CES series from industry coding based on the 1987 Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) system to industry coding based on the 2002 version of the North American Industry Classification System (NAICS).¹

Conversion to the 2002 NAICS

Background. With the release of the January 2003 data, the CES program begins publishing its State and area data series under NAICS. NAICS replaces the SIC system used by U.S. statistical agencies for 60 years. Created in 1997, NAICS is a collaborative effort by Canada, Mexico, and the United States to standardize their economic data series.

In addition to providing data comparability among the North American countries, NAICS conversion carries several other positive implications. First, NAICS increases the number of industry classifications to 1,170, 15 percent more than were previously recognized under SIC. Most of this expansion comes in service-related industries, with new industries such as HMO medical centers, warehouse clubs and superstores, and bed-and-breakfast inns. Other important additions are numerous "high-tech" industries, such as cellular telecommunications and software reproduction.

Second, from an organizational standpoint, NAICS is more consistent than the SIC because all industries are classified according to a single principle: similarity of production processes. The SIC had no unifying standard by which industries were categorized. Third, NAICS will be reviewed and updated every 5 years by all three North American countries. This will ensure that the classification system always captures the newest of our economy's ever-evolving industries.

NAICS doubles the amount of top-level industry groupings, known as sectors. There are 20 broad sectors, compared with only 10 major industry divisions under SIC. In addition to these sectors, BLS and its U.S. NAICS partners (the Bureau of Economic Analysis and the U.S. Census Bureau) have further aggregated industry classifications into 11 supersectors. Above the supersectors are two more aggregations, the commonly known domains of goods-producing and service-providing.²

The resulting changes are fundamental. Manufacturing, which is a NAICS sector as well as a BLS supersector, is structurally different from manufacturing under SIC. The sector has 79 new industries, including computer and electronic product manufacturing. Also notable under NAICS, publishing has been moved from manufacturing to information, and logging has been reclassified into natural resources and mining.

Another important change is the creation of an information sector. Also a BLS supersector, information contains 34 industries that produce, disseminate, or process information and cultural products. Twenty of these industries are new, including Internet service providers,

¹ For more information on CES redesign methodology and implementation, see the *Update on the BLS Sample Redesign for the Current Employment Statistics Survey* at http://www.bls.gov/web/cesred.htm.

² See http://www.bls.gov/sae/saenaics.htm for complete information on the State and area CES conversion to NAICS. An overview of NAICS classification and its differences from SIC can be found at http://www.bls.gov/sae/saewhatis.htm.

sound recording studios, and cable program distributors. The remainder reflects reorganization of SIC industries, such as broadcasting and publishing.

Management of companies and enterprises (sector 55) also is the result of major structural SIC reorganization. Under SIC, corporate headquarters were treated as "auxiliary" establishments and classified in the same industry as their parent companies. NAICS treats headquarters as separate establishments and classifies them within sector 55, which is part of the BLS supersector of professional and business services.

Publication levels and data availability. NAICS conversion ultimately results in more meaningful economic data, but it presents the initial problem of discontinuity with currently published SIC series. There are 544 SIC industries that are either discontinued or unidentifiable within NAICS, compared with only 38 that are identical to a given NAICS industry. Moreover, there are 320 NAICS industries that are completely new. While the NAICS coding structure provides many new breakouts not available in the SIC system, the amount of CES published detail is constrained by the overall CES sample size.

To accommodate data users' needs for time series data, CES has reconstructed State and area all-employees series coded for NAICS back to January 1990 for most industries. Total nonfarm and total government data for each State and metropolitan area are still available for the entire history of the series. Although the logging industry was reclassified under agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting under

NAICS, it has been retained within the scope of the CES definition of nonfarm employment to preserve historical consistency.

For the purpose of comparison, the CES program has established a minimum amount of industry detail for every State and MSA. This publication structure is shown in table 2. Beyond the minimum guaranteed number of series, additional NAICS employment series are published where there is sufficient sample. The guaranteed published series add up to goods-producing, service-providing, total private, and total nonfarm employment.

Guaranteed employment series not meeting the minimum publication criteria for direct sample-based estimation are estimated using an econometric modeling technique known as the CES Small Domain Model (SDM). The SDM is a weighted least-squares-regression model based on the following inputs: (1) An estimate based on the available CES sample for that series, (2) a time series projection based on the trend from 10 years of historical data, and (3) for an MSA, an estimate borrowed from the statewide series for the same industry. The weights for each of the inputs are recalculated monthly. Most of the models are applied to smaller industries in small MSAs.

NAICS conversion has resulted in a net expansion in the number of employment-series available. There are 15,293 all-employees series published under NAICS, compared with 13,064 under the SIC. (See table 3.) The majority of CES hours and earnings series published are in manufacturing industries. The historical data were not reconstructed for NAICS hours and earnings series. The

Table 2. Minimum CES State and area publication detail

BLS code	NAICS code	Industry
00-000000	_	Total nonfarm
05-000000	_	Total private (total nonfarm less government)
06-000000	10, 20, 30	Goods-producing
10-000000	1133 (logging), 21	Natural resources and mining 1
20-000000	23	Construction
30-000000	31-33	Manufacturing
07-000000	40-90	Service-providing
40-000000	42, 44-45, 48-49, 22	Trade, transportation, and utilities
41-000000	42	Wholesale trade
42-000000	44-45	Retail trade
43-000000	48-49, 22	Transportation and warehousing and utilities
50-000000	51	Information
55-000000	52-53	Financial activities
60-000000	54-56	Professional and business services
65-000000	61-62	Educational services and health services
70-000000	71-72	Leisure and hospitality
80-000000	81	Other services, except public administration
90-000000	_	Government (defined by ownership) ²
90-910000	_	Federal
90-920000	_	State
90-930000	_	Local

¹ Natural resources and mining may be combined with construction if there is insufficient sample to publish mining alone.

² Some MSAs do not publish all the government publication detail due to small sample sizes.

Table 3. CES State and area employment series: Publication structure

Area employment	Number of areas	SIC published series	NAICS published series	Difference
Statewide	51 29 35 41 97 85	4,020 1,880 1,491 1,411 2,533 1,729	4,989 2,300 1,936 1,490 2,719 1,859	969 420 445 79 186 130
Total	338	13,064	15,293	2,229

series will start with January 2001 levels set from the probability sample averages.

Reconstruction of all-employees time series data. The primary input to the reconstructed series is the LDB, which contains monthly employment levels for roughly 10 million establishments since 1990. The LDB received its first 2002 NAICS-coded data for the first quarter of 2001.

For those establishments that did not have NAICS codes on file, or that went out of business prior to March 2001, codes were imputed. If an SIC industry had a direct match in NAICS, the NAICS code was applied to the uncoded establishment. However, if an establishment's SIC did not have a direct match within NAICS, a NAICS code was assigned through an imputation procedure known as the "nearest neighbor" method. This process required use of a table that summarizes microdata across all States by ownership for possible SIC-to-NAICS combinations. An uncoded establishment was matched with a record that shared the same SIC and ownership codes, and whose average employment was closest to its own. This process thus assumed that employment is similar among establishments in the same NAICS industry. When there was more than one match, the uncoded establishment was randomly assigned a NAICS code based on the proportion of records assigned each NAICS code in a given SIC/NAICS group. For establishments that are part of a multiunit reporter, meaning that several establishments report employment and earnings data under a single UI account number, a nearest neighbor was first sought within the UI account.3

Once the LDB coding was accomplished, the establishment data were aggregated to produce statewide six-digit NAICS industry employment levels. These data were then further aggregated to all statewide publication levels. Similar logic was applied to MSA employment data; however, the data were aggregated based on the county code of each establishment as of the first quarter of each year. For

those industries that include jobs not covered by UI laws, such as religious organizations and railroads, the noncovered portion of employment was added to the summed LDB just as it is added to covered population counts for the CES benchmark.

The greatest strength of this reconstruction methodology is its precision, as the series were summed from information on individual establishments. Also, keeping the NAICS codes constant throughout the history of the LDB lends an element of consistency to the data. Any errors, and subsequent corrections, in industry coding over the 1990-2001 period were eliminated. The major limitation to this methodology, however, was that keeping the industry code constant removed any true economic industry-code changes. The aggregate NAICS total nonfarm employment levels were controlled to previously published SIC totals. Any difference between these two levels was distributed proportionally across NAICS industries.

Modification of seasonal adjustment methodology

Background. The primary purpose of the CES program is to provide users with month-to-month changes in industry employment. However, the program also conducts an annual level adjustment for quality control known as the benchmark process. The CES benchmarking process noted above is the replacement of CES sample-based estimates with UI universe counts through the latest quarter for which data are available. Series are estimated using the sample going forward from the latest benchmark quarter.

Because the CES sample-based estimates often exhibit a seasonal pattern that is different from the pattern demonstrated by the UI universe used as the benchmark replacement series, BLS uses a hybrid series for seasonal adjustment purposes. CES uses the original sample estimates for a span of 10 years and seasonally adjusts this series; similarly, a 10-year span of benchmarked data is also seasonally adjusted. The two series are then spliced together at the end of the benchmark quarter, and the seasonal factors generated from adjusting the sample series are applied to the next 12 months of sample estimates, until the next benchmark.⁴

Impact of NAICS on data availability. The difficulty NAICS conversion brings to the seasonal adjustment process is that there is no NAICS sample estimate history available. To resolve this problem, CES applied SIC-to-NAICS employment ratios to the original SIC sample history to create a NAICS-based proxy. These estimates were then aggregated up to the NAICS supersectors. These proxy series have limitations; however, seasonal adjustment models

³ For a more detailed description of how NAICS codes were assigned to the LDB, see *Implementing the NAICS for Business Surveys at BLS* by Gordon Mikkelson, Teresa L. Morisi, and George Stamas, June 2000; available online at http://www.bls.gov/ore/pdf/st000090.pdf.

⁴ For more detailed information on CES seasonal adjustment methodology, see Seasonal Adjustment of Hybrid Economic Time Series by Stuart Scott, George Stamas, Thomas J. Sullivan, and Paul Chester, 1994; available online at http://www.bls.gov/ore/pdf/st940350.pdf.

weight the most recent years more heavily, so the impact of the proxy series will diminish in future years. For series that altogether lacked the SIC sample history needed to create a NAICS proxy series, there will be no seasonally adjusted data published.

BLS is publishing seasonally adjusted statewide all employee series for supersectors and higher levels of aggregation, where sufficient seasonality and ratio-based sample history exist.

Statewide seasonally adjusted total nonfarm employment was derived under SIC by summing the seasonally adjusted major industry divisions, which in turn were summed from seasonally adjusted two-digit industries. This practice will continue for most States under NAICS; that is, seasonally adjusted total nonfarm employment will be obtained by adding the adjusted supersectors. However, for cases which a State had few publishable seasonally adjusted supersectors,

total nonfarm data were seasonally adjusted directly at the aggregate level. This affects only a small number of States.

Additional information

State and area employment, hours, and earnings data are available at http://www.bls.gov/sae/ on the BLS Internet site. Users may access the data via various retrieval methods at this address. Any questions on how to access the data through the Internet should be directed to webmaster@bls.gov. Inquiries for additional information on the methods or estimates derived from the CES survey should be sent to: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Room 4860, 2 Massachusetts Avenue, NE., Washington, DC 20212-0001. The telephone and fax numbers are (202) 691-6559 and (202) 691-6820, respectively. The e-mail address is sminfo@bls.gov.

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

(Numbers in thousands)

		2002								2003			
Category	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.
						Lat	oor force s	tatus					
Civilian noninstitutional population Civilian labor force Percent of population Employed Percent of population Unemployed Not in labor force	144,510 66.7	216,823 144,367 66.6 136,143 62.8 8,224 72,456	144,763 66.7	217,198 144,911 66.7 136,487 62.8 8,424 72,287	217,407 144,852 66.6 136,383 62.7 8,469 72,556	66.5	217,866 145,123 66.6 136,757 62.8 8,366 72,743	218,107 145,634 66.8 137,312 63.0 8,321 72,473		218,548 145,180 66.4 136,542 62.5 8,637 73,369	145,150 66.4	145,838 66.3	220,114 145,857 66.3 137,408 62.4 8,450 74,257
					·	Une	mploymen	t rates	,				
All workers Men, 20 years and over Women, 20 years and over Both sexes, 16 to 19 years White Black or African American Hispanic or Latino ethnicity	5.6 5.0 5.0 16.0 4.9 9.7 7.0	5.7 5.2 5.0 16.6 5.0 10.4 7.3	5.9 5.3 5.3 16.9 5.2 10.8 7.9	5.8 5.2 5.2 17.0 5.2 10.1 7.1	5.8 5.4 5.1 16.9 5.2 10.6 7.4	5.8 5.3 5.1 17.0 5.2 9.9 7.5	5.8 5.3 5.0 16.9 5.1 9.9 7.6	5.7 5.3 5.0 16.2 5.1 9.8 7.5	5.8 5.4 5.2 15.1 5.1 9.9 7.8	5.9 5.6 5.0 16.8 5.2 10.8 7.8	6.0 5.6 5.2 16.4 5.1 11.2 7.9	5.7 5.4 4.7 16.8 5.1 10.3 7.8	5.8 5.3 5.0 17.1 5.0 10.5 7.7

NOTE: Beginning in January 2003, data reflect revised population controls used in

the household survey.

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

(Numbers in thousands)

la di rata i	2002								2003				
Industry	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan. ^p	Feb. ^p
	Employment												
Total	130,706	130,701	130,680	130,702	130,736	130,790	130,913	130,829	130,898	130,817	130,670	130,855	130,547
Total private	109,544	109,505	109,495	109,496	109,525	109,562	109,624	109,536	109,549	109,453	109,311	109,485	109,164
Goods-producing industries	24,041	23,975	23,905	23,870	23,861	23,812	23,801	23,748	23,688	23,631	23,551	23,570	23,466
Mining		560	564	558	555	551	555	552	552	551	553	550	547
Construction	6,597	6,593	6,541	6,541	6,549	6,519	6,556	6,556	6,544	6,543	6,544	6,570	6,522
Manufacturing	16,880	16,822	16,800	16,771	16,757	16,742	16,690	16,640	16,592	16,537	16,454	16,450	16,397
Service-producing industries	106,665	106,726	106,775	106,832	106,875	106,978	107,112	107,081	107,210	107,186	107,119	107,285	107,081
Transportation and public utilities	6,837	6,814	6,799	6,793	6,790	6,780	6,765	6,725	6,727	6,721	6,686	6,684	6,643
Wholesale trade	6,689	6,681	6,678	6,681	6,681	6,679	6,671	6,663	6,657	6,643	6,637	6,638	6,637
Retail trade	23,331	23,332	23,345	23,327	23,308	23,339	23,295	23,291	23,289	23,247	23,152	23,268	23,176
Finance, insurance, and real estate	7,745	7,740	7,743	7,732	7,733	7,737	7,745	7,773	7,803	7,807	7,816	7.812	7,815
Services	40,901	40,963	41,025	41,093	41,152	41,215	41,347	41,336	41,385	41,404	41,469	41,513	41,427
Government	21,162	21,196	21,185	21,206	21,211	21,228	21,289	21,293	21,349	21,364	21,359	21,370	21,383
						Over-	the-month	change				L	·
Total	-165	-5	-21	22	34	54	123	-84	69	-81	-147	185	-308
Total private	-190	-39	-10	1	29	37	62	-88	13	-96	-142	174	-321
Goods-producing industries	-89	-66	-70	-35	-9	-49	-11	-53	-60	-57	-80	19	-104
Mining	-4	-4	4	-6	-3	-4	4	-3	0	-1	2	-3	-3
Construction	-18	-4	-52	0	8	-30	37	0	-12	-1	1	26	-48
Manufacturing	-67	-58	-22	-29	-14	-15	-52	-50	-48	<i>-</i> 55	-83	-4	-53
Service-producing industries	-76	61	49	57	43	103	134	-31	129	-24	-67	166	-204
Transportation and public utilities	-13	-23	-15	-6	-3	-10	-15	-40	2	-6	-35	-2	-41
Wholesale trade	-13	-8	-3	3	0	-2	-8	-8	-6	-14	-6	1	-1
Retail trade	-65	1	13	-18	-19	31	-44	-4	-2	-42	-95	116	-92
Finance, insurance, and real estate	-3	-5	3	-11	1	4	8	28	30	4	9	-4	3
Services	-7	62	62	68	59	63	132	-11	49	19	65	44	-86
Government	25	34	-11	21	5	17	61	4	56	15	-5	11	13
					 -	+	lours of wo	rk¹					
Total private	34.2	34.2	34.2	34.2	34.3	34.0	34.1	34.2	34.2	34.2	34.1	34.3	34.1
Manufacturing	40.7	41.0	40.9	40.9	41.1	40.7	40.9	40.8	40.7	40.6	40.9	40.8	40.8
Overtime	3.9	4.1	4.2	4.2	4.3	4.0	4.2	4.1	4.1	4.0	4.2	4.1	4.2
					Indexe	s of aggreg	ate weekly	hours (198	2=100)¹			L	
Tatal advanta	140.1	140.0	140.0	140.0	140.4	147.4	147.0	140.0	140.1	447.0	447.7	440.5	117.0
Total private	148.1 92.8	148.0 93.0	148.0 92.9	148.0 92.8	148.4 93.2	147.4 92.3	147.9 92.5	148.3 91.9	148.1 91.5	147.9 90.8	147.7 91.0	148.5 91.0	147.0 90.3
				02.0						00.0	00		00.0
					, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,		Earnings ¹						1
Average hourly earnings, total private:													
Current dollars	\$14.61	\$14.64	\$14.66	\$14.69	\$14.74	\$14.76	\$14.83	\$14.85	\$14.90	\$14.94	\$14.98	\$14.97	\$15.08
Constant (1982) dollars ²	8.14	8.13	8.10	8.11	8.13	8.12	8.14	8.13	8.15	8.16	8.18	8.14	N.A.
Average weekly earnings, total private	499.66	500.69	501.37	502.40	505.58	501.84	505.70	507.87	509.58	510.95	510.82	513.47	514.23

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¹ Data relate to private production or nonsupervisory workers.
2 The Consumer Price Index for Urban Wage Earners and Clerical Workers (CPI-W) is used to deflate this series. Data have been revised to reflect updated seasonal adjustment factors used in the CPI-W.

N.A. = not available.

Digitized for FRASER

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.



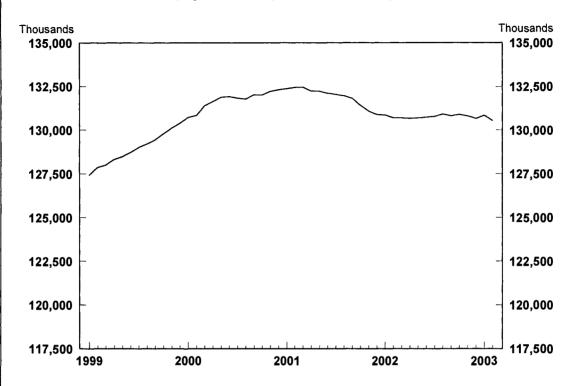
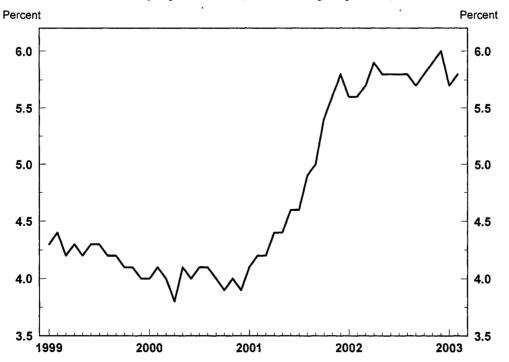


Chart 2. Unemployment rate, seasonally adjusted, 1999-2003



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.

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

(Numbers in thousands)

		Civilian labor force											
Year	Civilian			Emp	loyed	Une	mployed	Not in					
and noninsti- tutional population	nd tutional Number		al Number of		Percent of population	Number	Percent of labor force	labor force					
		Annual averages											
1969	134,335	80,734	60.1	77,902	58.0	2,832	3.5	53,602					
1970 1971 1972 ¹ 1973 ¹	137,085 140,216 144,126 147,096 150,120	82,771 84,382 87,034 89,429 91,949	60.4 60.2 60.4 60.8 61.3	78,678 79,367 82,153 85,064 86,794	57.4 56.6 57.0 57.8 57.8	4,093 5,016 4,882 4,365 5,156	4.9 5.9 5.6 4.9 5.6	54,315 55,834 57,091 57,667 58,171					
1975 1976 1977 1978 1979	153,153 156,150 159,033 161,910 164,863	93,774 96,158 99,008 102,250 104,962	61.2 61.6 62.3 63.2 63.7	85,846 88,752 92,017 96,048 98,824	56.1 56.8 57.9 59.3 59.9	7,929 7,406 6,991 6,202 6,137	8.5 7.7 7.1 6.1 5.8	59,377 59,991 60,025 59,659 59,900					
1980	167,745 170,130 172,271 174,215 176,383 178,206	106,940 108,670 110,204 111,550 113,544 115,461	63.8 63.9 64.0 64.0 64.4 64.8	99,302 100,397 99,526 100,834 105,005 107,150	59.2 59.0 57.8 57.9 59.5 60.1	7,637 8,273 10,678 10,717 8,539 8,312	7.1 7.6 9.7 9.6 7.5 7.2	60,806 61,460 62,067 62,665 62,839 62,744					
1986 ¹	180,587 182,753 184,613 186,393	117,834 119,865 121,669 123,869	65.3 65.6 65.9 66.5	109,597 112,440 114,968 117,342	60.7 61.5 62.3 63.0	8,237 7,425 6,701 6,528	7.0 6.2 5.5 5.3	62,752 62,888 62,944 62,523					
1990' 1991 1992 1993 1994 ¹ 1995 1996 1997 ¹ 1998 ¹	189,164 190,925 192,805 194,838 196,814 198,584 200,591 203,133 205,220	125,840 126,346 128,105 129,200 131,056 132,304 133,943 136,297 137,673	66.5 66.2 66.4 66.3 66.6 66.6 66.8 67.1 67.1	118,793 117,718 118,492 120,259 123,060 124,900 126,708 129,558 131,463	62.8 61.7 61.5 61.7 62.5 62.9 63.2 63.8 64.1	7,047 8,628 9,613 8,940 7,996 7,404 7,236 6,739 6,210	5.6 6.8 7.5 6.9 6.1 5.6 5.4 4.9 4.5	63,324 64,578 64,700 65,638 65,758 66,280 66,647 66,836 67,547					
2000 ¹ 2001 2002	207,753 212,577 215,092 217,570	139,368 142,583 143,734 144,863	67.1 67.1 66.8 66.6	133,488 136,891 136,933 136,485	64.3 64.4 63.7 62.7	5,880 5,692 6,801 8,378	4.2 4.0 4.7 5.8	68,385 69,994 71,359 72,707					
		L	<u> </u>	Monthly data,	ı seasonaily adj	usted ²		L ,					
2002:								}					
February March April May June July August September October November December	216,663 216,823 217,006 217,198 217,407 217,630 217,866 218,107 218,340 218,548 218,741	144,510 144,367 144,763 144,911 144,852 144,786 145,123 145,634 145,393 145,180 145,150	66.7 66.6 66.7 66.7 66.6 66.5 66.6 66.8 66.6 66.4 66.4	136,450 136,143 136,196 136,487 136,383 136,343 136,757 137,312 136,988 136,542 136,439	63.0 62.8 62.8 62.7 62.6 62.8 63.0 62.7 62.5 62.4	8,060 8,224 8,567 8,424 8,469 8,443 8,366 8,321 8,405 8,637 8,711	5.6 5.7 5.8 5.8 5.8 5.8 5.7 5.8 5.9 6.0	72,153 72,456 72,243 72,287 72,556 72,844 72,743 72,473 72,947 73,369 73,591					
2003: January ³ February	219,897 220,114	145,838 145,857	66.3 66.3	137,536 137,408	62.5 62.4	8,302 8,450	5.7 5.8	74,059 74,257					

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.

³ Beginning in January 2003, data are not strictly comparable with data for 2002 and earlier years because of the revisions in the population controls used in the household survey. For additional information, see "Revisions to the Current Population Survey Effective in January 2003" in the February 2003 issue of this publication.

HOUSEHOLD DATA HISTORICAL

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

(Numbers in thousands)

				Civilia	n labor force			
_	Civilian			Emp	loyed	Une	employed	Not in
Sex, year, and month	noninsti- tutional population	Number	Percent of population	Number	Percent of population	Number	Percent of labor force	labor force
				Annı	ıal averages			
MEN								
1991	91,278 92,270 93,332 94,354 95,178 96,206	69,168 69,964 70,404 70,817 71,360 72,086	75.8 75.8 75.4 75.1 75.0 74.9	64,223 64,440 65,349 66,450 67,377 68,207	70.4 69.8 70.0 70.4 70.8 70.9	4,946 5,523 5,055 4,367 3,983 3,880	7.2 7.9 7.2 6.2 5.6 5.4	22,110 22,306 22,927 23,538 23,818 24,119
19971 19981 19991	97,715 98,758 99,722	73,261 73,959 74,512	75.0 74.9 74.7	69,685 70,693 71,446	71.3 71.6 71.6	3,577 3,266 3,066	4.9 4.4 4.1	24,454 24,799 25,210
2000 ¹ 2001 2002	101,964 103,282 104,585	76,280 76,886 77,500	74.8 74.4 74.1	73,305 73,196 72,903	71.9 70.9 69.7	2,975 3,690 4,597	3.9 4.8 5.9	25,684 26,396 27,085
		L , ,,	L	Monthly data,	seasonally adju	sted ²	L	<u> </u>
			T	1	,,-			[
2002: February	104,114	77,175	74.1	72,821	69.9	4,355	5.6	26,938
March	104,198 104,293 104,393 104,501	77,240 77,387 77,676 77,566	74.1 74.2 74.4 74.2	72,719 72,780 73,093 72,893	69.8 69.8 70.0 69.8	4,521 4,607 4,583 4,673	5.9 6.0 5.9 6.0	26,958 26,906 26,718 26,936
July	104,616 104,738 104,863 104,985	77,542 77,677 78,013 77,727	74.1 74.2 74.4 74.0	72,931 73,023 73,402 73,151	69.7 69.7 70.0 69.7	4,610 4,654 4,610 4,575	5.9 6.0 5.9 5.9	27,074 27,062 26,851 27,258
November	105,094 105,195	77,618 77,492	73.9 73.7	72,773 72,690	69.2 69.1	4,845 4,801	6.2 6.2	27,476 27,703
2003:	·							
January ³ February	105,767 105,895	77,693 77,927	73.5 73.6	72,994 73,249	69.0 69.2	4,699 4,678	6.0 6.0	28,074 27,968
				Annı	ıal averages			
WOMEN								
991	99,646 100,535 101,506 102,460 103,406 104,385 105,418 106,462	57,178 58,141 58,795 60,239 60,944 61,857 63,036 63,714	57.4 57.8 57.9 58.8 58.9 59.3 59.8 59.8	53,496 54,052 54,910 56,610 57,523 58,501 59,873 60,771	53.7 53.8 54.1 55.3 55.6 56.0 56.8 57.1	3,683 4,090 3,885 3,629 3,421 3,356 3,162 2,944	6.4 7.0 6.6 6.0 5.6 5.4 5.0	42,468 42,394 42,711 42,221 42,462 42,528 42,382 42,748
9991	108,031	64,855	60.0	62,042	57.4	2,814	4.3	43,175
20001 2001	110,613 111,811 112,985	66,303 66,848 67,363	59.9 59.8 59.6	63,586 63,737 63,582	57.5 57.0 56.3	2,717 3,111 3,781	4.1 4.7 5.6	44,310 44,962 45,621
į.				Monthly data,	seasonally adju	sted ²		
į								
2 002: February March April	112,549 112,626 112,713	67,334 67,127 67,376	59.8 59.6 59.8	63,629 63,423 63,416	56.5 56.3 56.3	3,706 3,704 3,960	5.5 5.5 5.9	45,215 45,499 45,337
May June July August September	112,805 112,906 113,014 113,127 113,243	67,235 67,286 67,244 67,446 67,621	59.6 59.6 59.5 59.6 59.7	63,394 63,490 63,412 63,734 63,910	56.2 56.2 56.1 56.3 56.4	3,841 3,796 3,832 3,712 3,711	5.7 5.6 5.7 5.5 5.5	45,569 45,620 45,770 45,681 45,622
October	113,355 113,455 113,546	67,667 67,562 67,658	59.7 59.5 59.6	63,837 63,769 63,749	56.3 56.2 56.1	3,829 3,792 3,909	5.7 5.6 5.8	45,689 45,893 45,888
2 003: January ³ February	114,130 114,219	68,144 67,930	59.7 59.5	64,542 64,159	56.6 56.2	3,603 3,772	5.3 5.6	45,985 46,289

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 variation.
 Beginning in January 2003, data are not strictly comparable with data for

2002 and earlier years because of the revisions in the population controls used in the household survey. For additional information, see "Revisions to the Current Population Survey Effective in January 2003" in the February 2003 issue of this publication.

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

(Numbers in thousands)

Employment status,						2002						20	003
sex, and age	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	Мау	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.
TOTAL													
Civilian noninstitutional population ¹ Civilian labor force Percent of population Employed Employment-population ratio Unemployed Unemployed Unemployment rate Not in labor force Persons who currently want a job	144,510 66.7 136,450 63.0	216,823 144,367 66.6 136,143 62.8 8,224 5.7 72,456 4,658	217,006 144,763 66.7 136,196 62.8 8,567 5.9 72,243 4,581	217,198 144,911 66.7 136,487 62.8 8,424 5.8 72,287 4,795	217,407 144,852 66.6 136,383 62.7 8,469 5.8 72,556 4,713	217,630 144,786 66.5 136,343 62.6 8,443 5.8 72,844 4,900	217,866 145,123 66.6 136,757 62.8 8,366 5.8 72,743 4,628	218,107 145,634 66.8 137,312 63.0 8,321 5.7 72,473 4,702	218,340 145,393 66.6 136,988 62.7 8,405 5.8 72,947 4,542	218,548 145,180 66.4 136,542 62.5 8,637 5.9 73,369 4,727	218,741 145,150 66.4 136,439 62.4 8,711 6.0 73,591 4,546	219,897 145,838 66.3 137,536 62.5 8,302 5.7 74,059 4,676	220,114 145,857 66.3 137,408 62.4 8,450 5.8 74,257 4,462
Men, 16 years and over						1					}		
Civilian noninstitutional population ¹ Civilian labor force	77,175 74.1 72,821 69.9 4,355	104,198 77,240 74.1 72,719 69.8 4,521 5.9 26,958	104,293 77,387 74.2 72,780 69.8 4,607 6.0 26,906	104,393 77,676 74.4 73,093 70.0 4,583 5.9 26,718	104,501 77,566 74.2 72,893 69.8 4,673 6.0 26,936	104,616 77,542 74.1 72,931 69.7 4,610 5.9 27,074	104,738 77,677 74.2 73,023 69.7 4,654 6.0 27,062	104,863 78,013 74.4 73,402 70.0 4,610 5.9 26,851	104,985 77,727 74.0 73,151 69.7 4,575 5.9 27,258	105,094 77,618 73.9 72,773 69.2 4,845 6.2 27,476	105,195 77,492 73.7 72,690 69.1 4,801 6.2 27,703	105,767 77,693 73.5 72,994 69.0 4,699 6.0 28,074	105,895 77,927 73.6 73,249 69.2 4,678 6.0 27,968
Men, 20 years and over													
Civilian noninstitutional population ¹ Civilian labor force Percent of population Employed Employed Unemployed Unemployed Unemployment rate Not in labor force	76.4 69,591 72.5 3,678	95,999 73,307 76.4 69,517 72.4 3,789 5.2 22,692	96,116 73,525 76.5 69,627 72.4 3,898 5.3 22,591	96,205 73,766 76.7 69,918 72.7 3,848 5.2 22,439	96,375 73,689 76.5 69,739 72.4 3,950 5.4 22,686	96,468 73,670 76.4 69,792 72.3 3,879 5.3 22,797	96,552 73,802 76.4 69,895 72.4 3,906 5.3 22,750	96,732 74,108 76.6 70,213 72.6 3,895 5.3 22,623	96,860 73,883 76.3 69,921 72.2 3,962 5.4 22,977	97,022 73,770 76.0 69,617 71.8 4,153 5.6 23,252	97,139 73,744 75.9 69,600 71.6 4,145 5.6 23,394	97,635 73,993 75.8 69,967 71.7 4,026 5.4 23,642	97,762 74,254 76.0 70,293 71.9 3,962 5.3 23,508
Women, 16 years and over													
Civilian noninstitutional population ¹ Civilian labor force	67,334 59.8 63,629 56.5 3,706 5.5	112,626 67,127 59.6 63,423 56.3 3,704 5.5 45,499	112,713 67,376 59.8 63,416 56.3 3,960 5.9 45,337	112,805 67,235 59.6 63,394 56.2 3,841 5.7 45,569	112,906 67,286 59.6 63,490 56.2 3,796 5.6 45,620	113,014 67,244 59.5 63,412 56.1 3,832 5.7 45,770	113,127 67,446 59.6 63,734 56.3 3,712 5.5 45,681	113,243 67,621 59.7 63,910 56.4 3,711 5.5 45,622	113,355 67,667 59,7 63,837 56.3 3,829 5.7 45,689	113,455 67,562 59.5 63,769 56.2 3,792 5.6 45,893	113,546 67,658 59.6 63,749 56.1 3,909 5.8 45,888	114,130 68,144 59,7 64,542 56.6 3,603 5.3 45,985	114,219 67,930 59.5 64,159 56.2 3,772 5.6 46,289
Women, 20 years and over							ļ						
Civilian noninstitutional population ¹ Civilian labor force Percent of population Employed Employment-population ratio Unemployed Unemployment rate Not in labor force	63,603 60.8 60,441 57.7 3,163	104,752 63,314 60.4 60,161 57.4 3,153 5.0 41,438	104,871 63,616 60.7 60,237 57.4 3,379 5.3 41,255	104,977 63,551 60.5 60,262 57.4 3,289 5.2 41,426	105,089 63,556 60.5 60,320 57.4 3,236 5.1 41,533	105,190 63,534 60.4 60,262 57.3 3,272 5.1 41,656	105,334 63,760 60.5 60,581 57.5 3,180 5.0 41,574	105,421 63,858 60.6 60,675 57.6 3,184 5.0 41,563	105,509 63,975 60.6 60,668 57.5 3,308 5.2 41,533	105,594 63,921 60.5 60,697 57.5 3,224 5.0 41,673	105,678 64,036 60.6 60,676 57.4 3,360 5.2 41,642	106,235 64,479 60.7 61,443 57.8 3,035 4.7 41,757	106,322 64,310 60.5 61,073 57.4 3,237 5.0 42,013
Both sexes, 16 to 19 years				}									
Civilian noninstitutional population ¹ Civilian labor force Percent of population Employed Unemployed Unemployed Unemployed Not in labor force	6,418 40.0 1,219	16,073 7,746 48.2 6,464 40.2 1,282 16.6 8,327	16,019 7,622 47.6 6,331 39.5 1,290 16.9 8,397	16,017 7,594 47.4 6,307 39.4 1,287 17.0 8,422	15,943 7,607 47.7 6,324 39.7 1,283 16.9 8,337	15,972 7,581 47.5 6,289 39.4 1,292 17.0 8,391	15,980 7,561 47.3 6,280 39.3 1,280 16.9 8,419	15,954 7,667 48.1 6,425 40.3 1,243 16.2 8,287	15,971 7,535 47.2 6,400 40.1 1,135 15.1 8,436	15,933 7,489 47.0 6,228 39.1 1,261 16.8 8,444	15,925 7,369 46.3 6,164 38.7 1,206 16.4 8,555	16,027 7,366 46.0 6,125 38.2 1,241 16.8 8,661	16,030 7,293 45.5 6,042 37.7 1,251 17.1 8,736

¹ The population figures are not adjusted for seasonal variation. NOTE: Beginning in January 2003, data reflect revised population controls used

in the household survey.

HOUSEHOLD DATA SEASONALLY ADJUSTED

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,						2002						20	03
sex, age, and Hispanic or Latino ethnicity	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.
WHITE ¹					ļ				į.				
Civilian noninstitutional population 2	179.178	179.279	179.398	179.524	179,665	179,816	179,979	180,146	180,306	180,450	180,580	180,460	180,599
Civilian labor force		119,863	120,059	120,197	120,152	120,272	120,449	120,502	120,479	120,345	120,093	120,084	120,166
Percent of population	67.0	66.9	66.9	67.0	66.9	66.9	66.9	66.9	66.8	66.7	66.5	66.5	66.5
Employed	114,092	113,871	113,834	114,003	113,951	114,008	114,250	114,373	114,294	114,128		113,995	114,135
Employment-population ratio		63.5	63.5	63.5	63.4	63.4	63.5	63.5	63.4	63.2	63.1	63.2	63.2
Unemployed	5,928	5,992	6,225	6,195	6,201	6,264	6,199	6,129	6,184	6,218	6,184	6,089	6,031
Unemployment rate Not in labor force	4.9 59,157	5.0 59,416	5.2 59,339	5.2 59,327	5.2 59,513	5.2 59,545	5.1 59,530	5.1 59,644	5.1 59,828	5.2 60,104	5.1 60,487	5.1 60,376	5.0 60,432
Men, 20 years and over									ļ				
Civilian labor force	61,914	61,815	61,957	62,154	62,095	62,121	62,272	62,298	62,243	62,229	62,112	62,003	62,235
Percent of population	76.8	76.6	76.8	76.9	76.8	76.7	76.9	76.8	76.6	76.6	76.3	76.2	76.4
Employed	59,164	58,988	58,985	59,197	59,129	59,160	59,273	59,328	59,246	59,127	59,053	58,994	59,342
Employment-population ratio	73.4	73.1	73.1	73.3	73.1	73.1	73.1	73.1	73.0	72.7	72.6	72.5	72.8
Unemployed	2,750 4.4	2,827	2,972 4.8	2,958 4.8	2,966	2,962 4.8	2,999 4.8	2,970	2,997	3,102 5.0	3,059	3,009	2,893
Women, 20 years and over													
Civilian labor force	51,719	51,550	51,746	51,731	51,694	51,734	51,837	51,817	51,909	51,785	51,752	51,909	51,840
Percent of population		59.9	60.1	60.0	60.0	60.0	60.0	60.0	60.0	59.8	59.7	60.0	59.9
Employed	49,449	49,326	49,401	49,418	49,402	49,432	49,576	49,563	49,601	49,586	49,488	49,768	49,645
Employment-population ratio		57.3	57.4	57.4	57.3	57.3	57.4	57.3	57.3	57.3	57.1	57.5	57.3
Unemployed	2,269	2,223	2,346	2,313	2,292	2,302	2,261	2,255	2,308	2,199	2,264	2,141	2,194
Unemployment rate	4.4	4.3	4.5	4.5	4.4	4.4	4.4	4.4	4.4	4.2	4.4	4.1	4.2
Both sexes, 16 to 19 years													
Civilian labor force	1 '	6,498	6,355	6,312	6,363	6,416	6,340	6,387	6,328	6,332	6,230	6,172	6,091
Percent of population		51.6	50.5	50.1	50.5	51.0	50.4	50.7	50.2	50.3	49.4	49.4 5,232	48.8 5,147
Employed Employment-population ratio	5,479 43.5	5,557 44.1	5,449	5,388 42.8	5,420 43.0	5,416	5,401	5,482 43.5	5,448 43.3	5,415	5,369	41.9	41.2
Unemployed	909	941	907	925	943	1,001	939	905	880	917	861	940	944
Unemployment rate	14.2	14.5	14.3	14.6	14.8	15.6	14.8	14.2	13.9	14.5	13.8	15.2	15.5
BLACK OR AFRICAN AMERICAN 1												1	
Civilian noninstitutional population 2	25,414	25,444	25,478	25,514	25,552	25,591	25,633	25,675	25,717	25,751	25,784	25,484	25,519
Civilian labor force	16,473	16,454	16,638	16,610	16,570	16,390	16,541	16,789	16,682	16,540	16,706	16,374	16,395
Percent of population	64.8	64.7	65.3	65.1	64.8	64.0	64.5	65.4	64.9	64.2	64.8	64.3	14,669
Employed Employment-population ratio ,	14,876	14,746 58.0	14,843	14,928	14,816 58.0	14,763	14,907 58.2	15,148	15,027 58.4	14,754 57.3	14,827	14,684	57.5
Unemployed	1,597	1,708	1,795	1,682	1,754	1,627	1,634	1,641	1,656	1,786	1,879	1,690	1,726
Unemployment rate	9.7	10.4	10.8	10.1	10.6	9.9	9.9	9.8	9.9	10.8	11.2	10.3	10.5
Not in labor force	8,940	8,990	8,840	8,903	8,982	9,201	9,092	8,886	9,034	9,211	9,078	9,110	9,124
Men, 20 years and over													
Civilian labor force	7,283	7,363	7,349	7,402	7,369	7,312	7,344	7,466	7,413	7,250	7,311	7,233	7,296
Percent of population	72.0	72.7	72.4	72.8	72.4	71.7	71.8	72.9	72.2	70.5	71.0	71.0	71.5
Employed		6,668	6,679	6,755	6,613	6,636	6,672	6,762	6,682	6,480	6,543	6,489	6,560
Employment-population ratio		65.8	65.8 670	66.4	64.9	65.0 676	65.3	66.0 704	65.1 731	63.0 770	63.6	63.7	64.3 736
Unemployed Unemployment rate		695 9.4	9.1	647 8.7	756 10.3	9.2	671 9.1	9.4	9.9	10.6	10.5	10.3	10.1
Women, 20 years and over													
Civilian labor force	8,289	8,208	8,360	8,326	8,307	8,278	8,348	8,422	8,390	8,442	8,540	8,327	8,296
Percent of population	64.3	63.6	64.7	64.4	64.1	63.8	64.3	64.7	64.4	64.7	65.4	64.4	64.1
Employed	7,580	7,474	7,562	7,555	7,578	7,544	7,641	7,737	7,676	7,685	7,712	7,629	7,548
Employment-population ratio	58.8	57.9	58.5	58.4	58.5	58.2	58.8	59.5	58.9	58.9	59.0	59.0	58.3
Unemployed		733	798	771	729	734	707	685	715	757	827	698	748
Unemployment rate	8.6	8.9	9.5	9.3	8.8	8.9	8.5	8.1	8.5	9.0	9.7	8.4	9.0

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,						2002	_					20	03
sex, age, and Hispanic or Latino ethnicity	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.
BLACK OR AFRICAN AMERICAN—Continued ¹ Both sexes, 16 to 19 years													
Civilian labor force Percent of population Employed Employment-population ratio Unemployed Unemployed Unemployment rate	901 37.4 643 26.7 258 28.7	883 36.6 603 25.0 280 31.7	928 38.5 602 25.0 326 35.2	882 36.5 618 25.6 264 29.9	894 37.0 625 25.9 269 30.1	800 33.1 583 24.1 217 27.1	849 35.1 593 24.5 256 30.1	901 37.2 649 26.8 252 28.0	879 36.3 669 27.6 210 23.9	849 35.0 590 24.3 259 30.5	855 35.2 571 23.5 284 33.2	813 34.4 566 23.9 247 30.4	803 33.9 560 23.7 242 30.2
Civilian noninstitutional population ² Civilian labor force	25,574 17,773 69.5 16,522 64.6 1,251 7.0 7,801	25,655 17,697 69.0 16,405 63.9 1,292 7.3 7,959	25,739 17,913 69.6 16,498 64.1 1,415 7.9 7,827	25,827 17,843 69.1 16,581 64.2 1,261 7.1 7,984	25,917 17,891 69.0 16,573 63.9 1,318 7.4 8,026	26,008 18,045 69.4 16,685 64.2 1,360 7.5 7,963	26,096 18,030 69.1 16,664 63.9 1,366 7.6 8,066	26,184 18,103 69.1 16,739 63.9 1,363 7.5 8,082	26,272 18,049 68.7 16,637 63.3 1,412 7.8 8,223	26,355 18,169 68.9 16,755 63.6 1,414 7.8 8,186	26,436 18,134 68.6 16,708 63.2 1,425 7.9 8,303	26,994 18,614 69.0 17,155 63.5 1,459 7.8 8,380	27,095 18,658 68.9 17,223 63.6 1,436 7.7 8,436

 $^{^{1}\,}$ Beginning in 2003, persons who selected this race group only; persons who selected more than one race group are not included. 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.

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. Beginning in January 2003, data reflect revised population controls used in the household survey.

HOUSEHOLD DATA SEASONALLY ADJUSTED

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

(Numbers in thousands)

Educational attainment						2002	**					20	03
Educational attainment	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.
Less than a high school diploma													
Civilian labor force	12,703	12,672	12,834	12,752	12,778	12,449	12,392	12,381	12,461	12,541	12,607	12,542	12,638
Participation rate	44.9	44.1	44.2	44.0	44.0	44.5	44.6	44.6	44.9	44.9	44.6	43.7	44.9
Employed	11,654	11,650	11,704	11,674	11,757	11,377	11,335	11,404	11,375	11,417	11,470	11,471	11,522
Employment-population ratio	41.2	40.5	40.3	40.3	40.5	40.7	40.8	41.1	40.9	40.9	40.6	40.0	40.9
Unemployed	1,049	1,023	1,131	1,077	1,022	1,072	1,057	977	1,086	1,124	1,136	1,071	1,116
Unemployment rate	8.3	8.1	8.8	8.4	8.0	8.6	8.5	7.9	8.7	9.0	9.0	8.5	8.8
High school graduates, no college ¹													
Civilian labor force	37,834	37,430	37,492	37,566	37,579	37,864	37,949	38,198	37,966	37,967	37,797	37,856	37,816
Participation rate	64.5	63.9	64.4	64.4	64.4	64.9	64.2	64.3	64.0	63.5	63.6	63.5	63.7
Employed	35,863	35,426	35,417	35,509	35,507	35,921	35,987	36,286	36,090	35,963	35,775	35,923	35.779
Employment-population ratio		60.4	60.9	60.9	60.8	61.6	60.9	61.0	60.9	60.2	60.2	60.2	60.2
Unemployed	1.970	2,004	2,075	2.057	2.072	1,942	1.962	1,912	1,876	2.004	2.021	1,933	2.037
Unemployment rate	5.2	5.4	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.1	5.2	5.0	4.9	5.3	5.3	5.1	5.4
Less than a bachelor's degree ²													
Civilian labor force	33,433	33,405	33,408	33,404	33,445	33,571	33,594	33,818	33,884	33,890	33,831	34,186	34.335
Participation rate	72,7	73.1	73.8	74.0	73.6	72.5	72.9	73.5	72.8	72.7	72.4	73.3	73.2
Employed	32,022	31,964	31,878	31,830	31,913	32,087	32,135	32,266	32,299	32,260	32,154	32,556	32,730
Employment-population ratio	69.7	70.0	70.4	70.5	70.2	69.3	69.7	70.1	69.4	69.2	68.8	69.8	69.8
Unemployed	1,411	1,441	1,530	1,574	1,531	1,485	1,459	1,552	1,585	1,630	1,677	1,630	1,605
Unemployment rate	4.2	4.3	4.6	4.7	4.6	4.4	4.3	4.6	4.7	4.8	5.0	4.8	4.7
Bachelor's degree and higher ³													
Civilian labor force	38,256	38,420	38,809	38,818	38,695	38,490	38,664	38,664	38,622	38,476	38,652	38,778	39,046
Participation rate	78.9	79.2	78.8	78.4	78.4	77.5	78.1	78.2	78.5	79.0	79.2	78.8	78.2
Employed	37,167	37,336	37,660	37,657	37,549	37,348	37,578	37,536	37,458	37,344	37,530	37,626	37,892
Employment-population ratio		77.0	76.5	76.1	76.1	75.2	75.9	75.9	76.1	76.6	76.9	76.4	75.9
Unemployed	1,090	1,084	1,149	1,161	1,146	1,142	1,086	1,128	1,165	1,132	1,121	1,152	1,154
Unemployment rate	2.8	2.8	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	2.8	2.9	3.0	2.9	2.9	3.0	3.0
							<u> </u>						

degrees.
NOTE: Beginning in January 2003, data reflect revised population controls used in the household survey.

Includes high school diploma or equivalent.
 Includes the categories, some college, no degree; and associate degree.
 Includes persons with bachelor's, master's, professional, and doctoral

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

(Numbers in thousands)

Full- and part-time status,						2002						20	03
sex, and age	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.
EMPLOYED													
Full-time workers	112,804	112,586	112,336	112,398	112,270	112,327	112,740	113,375	113,458	112,828	112,856	112,823	113,442
	65,161	65,143	65,089	65,200	65,109	65,019	65,213	65,423	65,593	65,235	65,145	65,057	65,397
	63,960	63,873	63,822	63,925	63,915	63,923	64,074	64,388	64,341	64,006	63,947	64,035	64,333
	47,606	47,467	47,265	47,232	47,121	47,239	47,504	47,825	47,839	47,660	47,763	47,875	48,076
	46,763	46,578	46,410	46,402	46,357	46,424	46,711	46,940	47,004	46,908	47,023	47,088	47,300
	2,081	2,135	2,105	2,071	1,998	1,981	1,954	2,047	2,113	1,914	1,886	1,700	1,809
Part-time workers Men, 16 years and over Men, 20 years and over Women, 16 years and over Women, 20 years and over Both sexes, 16 to 19 years	23,558	23,510	23,804	24,107	24,192	24,235	24,133	23,901	23,635	23,765	23,629	24,400	23,830
	7,635	7,588	7,708	7,880	7,820	7,932	7,803	7,767	7,606	7,627	7,616	7,931	7,849
	5,613	5,636	5,774	6,041	5,850	5,908	5,803	5,776	5,627	5,649	5,682	5,868	5,929
	15,924	15,941	16,135	16,157	16,354	16,313	16,295	16,141	16,062	16,132	16,006	16,481	15,988
	13,623	13,576	13,818	13,854	13,981	13,906	13,903	13,773	13,708	13,845	13,683	14,173	13,720
	4,322	4,298	4,212	4,211	4,361	4,420	4,427	4,352	4,300	4,272	4,265	4,359	4,181
UNEMPLOYED	l					j					!		
Looking for full-time work	6,877	6,929	7,298	7,023	7,180	7,073	6,986	6,990	7,099	7,317	7,348	6,940	7,075
	3,867	3,966	4,164	3,945	4,024	3,896	3,997	4,078	4,056	4,289	4,267	4,129	4,133
	3,456	3,524	3,671	3,560	3,705	3,604	3,641	3,691	3,708	3,906	3,885	3,732	3,706
	3,029	2,963	3,209	3,072	3,078	3,073	2,964	2,923	3,061	3,039	3,114	2,836	2,979
	2,724	2,691	2,915	2,791	2,795	2,805	2,679	2,685	2,816	2,761	2,804	2,583	2,725
	697	715	712	671	681	665	665	614	576	650	659	625	643
Looking for part-time work	1,232	1,298	1,288	1,389	1,283	1,376	1,389	1,336	1,305	1,281	1,331	1,380	1,396
	539	566	536	606	576	662	619	579	542	543	538	579	590
	247	256	214	283	240	285	264	248	254	216	257	292	270
	686	730	768	755	706	742	773	753	766	754	800	797	795
	443	466	487	488	444	471	515	486	486	455	513	471	515
	542	576	587	619	600	621	610	602	565	609	562	617	611
UNEMPLOYMENT RATES							į					į	
Full-time workers	5.7	5.8	6.1	5.9	6.0	5.9	5.8	5.8	5.9	6.1	6.1	5.8	5.9
	5.6	5.7	6.0	5.7	5.8	5.7	5.8	5.9	5.8	6.2	6.1	6.0	5.9
	5.1	5.2	5.4	5.3	5.5	5.3	5.4	5.4	5.4	5.8	5.7	5.5	5.4
	6.0	5.9	6.4	6.1	6.1	6.1	5.9	5.8	6.0	6.0	6.1	5.6	5.8
	5.5	5.5	5.9	5.7	5.7	5.7	5.4	5.4	5.7	5.6	5.6	5.2	5.4
	25.1	25.1	25.3	24.5	25.4	25.1	25.4	23.1	21.4	25.4	25.9	26.9	26.2
Part-time workers Men, 16 years and over Men, 20 years and over Women, 16 years and over Women, 20 years and over Both sexes, 16 to 19 years	5.0	5.2	5.1	5.4	5.0	5.4	5.4	5.3	5.2	5.1	5.3	5.4	5.5
	6.6	6.9	6.5	7.1	6.9	7.7	7.3	6.9	6.7	6.6	6.6	6.8	7.0
	4.2	4.3	3.6	4.5	3.9	4.6	4.3	4.1	4.3	3.7	4.3	4.7	4.4
	4.1	4.4	4.5	4.5	4.1	4.4	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.8	4.6	4.7
	3.2	3.3	3.4	3.4	3.1	3.3	3.6	3.4	3.4	3.2	3.6	3.2	3.6
	11.1	11.8	12.2	12.8	12.1	12.3	12.1	12.1	11.6	12.5	11.6	12.4	12.7

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.

Beginning in January 2003, data reflect revised population controls used in the household survey.

HOUSEHOLD DATA SEASONALLY ADJUSTED

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

(In thousands)

Catagory						2002						20	003
Category	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.
CLASS OF WORKER													
Agriculture and related industries	2,349	2,342	2,342	2,239	2,177	2,321	2,169	2,315	2,483	2,314	2,342	2,314	2,178
	1,282	1,277	1,312	1,254	1,242	1,355	1,201	1,310	1,394	1,219	1,260	1,195	1,174
	1,022	1,033	994	959	955	959	959	974	1,040	1,060	1,038	1,071	953
Nonagricultural industries	134,161	133,760	133,948	134,324	134,103	134,094	134,552	134,979	134,537	134,206	134,080	135,142	135,317
	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(¹)	(1)	(¹)	(1)	(1)	(¹)	(1)
	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(¹)	(1)	(¹)	(1)	(1)	(¹)	(1)
Industries except private households	104,966	104,887	104,749	104,764	104,605	104,533	104,910	105,259	104,947	104,365	104,673	105,192	105,773
Government	19,476	19,449	19,552	19,896	19,791	19,743	19,778	19,746	19,692	19,647	19,551	19,868	19,418
Self-employed workers	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(¹)	(¹)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(¹)	(¹)
PERSONS AT WORK PART TIME 2													
All industries: Part time for economic reasons Slack work or business conditions Could only find part-time work Part time for noneconomic reasons	4,289	4,132	4,210	4,097	3,982	4,139	4,308	4,356	4,343	4,329	4,273	4,643	4,807
	2,818	2,744	2,752	2,685	2,703	2,760	2,881	2,814	2,888	2,855	2,893	3,027	3,152
	1,122	1,075	1,140	1,110	1,097	1,113	1,153	1,177	1,133	1,159	1,110	1,297	1,275
	18,582	18,711	18,933	18,988	19,251	19,143	19,047	18,928	18,685	18,727	18,555	19,314	18,421
Nonagricultural industries: Part time for economic reasons Slack work or business conditions Could only find part-time work Part time for noneconomic reasons	4,166	4,050	4,132	3,983	3,887	4,025	4,185	4,266	4,274	4,272	4,219	4,496	4,675
	2,730	2,686	2,690	2,611	2,629	2,689	2,806	2,755	2,857	2,816	2,854	2,947	3,062
	1,114	1,059	1,129	1,087	1,099	1,103	1,143	1,172	1,122	1,158	1,097	1,267	1,257
	18,181	18,359	18,560	18,636	18,985	18,741	18,668	18,555	18,347	18,361	18,197	18,984	18,134

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

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. Beginning in January 2003, data reflect revised population controls used in the household survey.

series.

2 Persons at work excludes employed persons who were absent from their jobs

1 for reasons such as vacation, illness, or industrial during the entire reference week for reasons such as vacation, illness, or industrial dispute. Part time for noneconomic reasons excludes persons who usually work full time but worked only 1 to 34 hours during the reference week for reasons such as holidays, illness, and bad weather.

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

(In thousands)

A				* .		2002						20	03
Age, sex, and marital status	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.
AGE AND SEX											:		
Total, 16 years and over	136,450	136,143	136,196	136,487	136,383	136,343	136,757	137,312	136,988	136,542	136,439	137,536	137,408
16 to 19 years	6,418	6,464	6,331	6,307	6,324	6,289	6,280	6,425	6,400	6,228	6,164	6,125	6,042
16 to 17 years	2,375	2,451	2,330	2,260	2,328	2,338	2,321	2,358	2,347	2,256	2,258	2,446	2,352
18 to 19 years	4,067	4,016	3,996	4,003	4,001	3,968	3,959	4,060	4,045	3,960	3,921	3,694	3,722
20 years and over	130,031	129,679	129,864	130,180	130,059	130,054	130,476	130,888	130,589	130,314	130,275	131,410	131,365
20 to 24 years	13,351	13,230	13,256	13,509	13,346	13,361	13,484	13,432	13,303	13,387	13,372	13,568	13,510
25 years and over	116,751	116,384	116,573	116,684	116,697	116,713	117,099	117,406	117,271	116,856	116,892	117,876	117,932
25 to 54 years	97,173	96,966	96,907	96,857	96,768	96,639	96,959	97,025	96,840	96,356	96,491	96,957	96,942
25 to 34 years	30,306	30,361	30,363	30,343	30,416	30,412	30,365	30,365	30,323	29,961	30,139	30,369	30,563
35 to 44 years	35,651	35,429	35,368	35,377	35,219	35,010	35,168	35,160	35,005	34,973	34,942	35,125	34,803
45 to 54 years	31,215	31,176	31,176	31,137	31,133	31,217	31,425	31,500	31,512	31,422	31,411	31,463	31,577
55 years and over	19,578	19,419	19,666	19,827	19,929	20,074	20,140	20,381	20,430	20,499	20,400	20,918	20,990
Men, 16 years and over	72,821	72,719	72,780	73,093	72,893	72,931	73,023	73,402	73,151	72,773	72,690	72,994	73,249
16 to 19 years	3,230	3,202	3,152	3,174	3.154	3.140	3,127	3,189	3,230	3,156	3.091	3,027	2,956
16 to 17 years	1,118	1,144	1,148	1,137	1,147	1,139	1,101	1,134	1,142	1,113	1,102	1,203	1,157
18 to 19 years	2,124	2.053	2.009	2.028	2.007	2.007	2.025	2.055	2,081	2.040	1,102	1,203	1,137
	69,591	69.517	69,627	69,918	69,739	69,792	69,895	70,213	69,921	69.617	69,600	69,967	70,293
20 years and over	6,902	6,912	6,952	7,071	6,980	6,994	6,987	7,050	6,975	7,014	7,024	7,183	7,215
20 to 24 years	62,749	62,574	62,680	62.852	62,758	62,807	62,957	63,077	62,938	62,562	62,579	62,814	63,151
25 years and over	52,154	52,039	51,977	52,038	51,909	51,888	52,019	52,066	51,873	51,569	51,566	51,687	51,925
25 to 54 years	16,615	16,599	16,597	16,604	16,557	16,607	16,641	16,614	16,569	16.384		16,528	16,730
25 to 34 years	19,120	19,042	19,013	19,079	18,979	18,755	18,892	18,953	18.804	18,748	16,445 18,749	18,824	18,729
35 to 44 years	16,419	16,399	16,367	16,355	16,373	16,735	16,486	16,499	16,500	, ,	, ,	16,334	16,729
45 to 54 years	, ,			1 '					,	16,437	16,371	, ,	
55 years and over	10,595	10,534	10,702	10,814	10,849	10,919	10,937	11,012	11,065	10,993	11,013	11,127	11,227
Women, 16 years and over	63,629	63,423	63,416	63,394	63,490	63,412	63,734	63,910	63,837	63,769	63,749	64,542	64,159
16 to 19 years	3,188	3,262	3,179	3,132	3,170	3,149	3,153	3,235	3,169	3,072	3,073	3,098	3,086
16 to 17 years	1,257	1,307	1,182	1,123	1,181	1,200	1,220	1,224	1,204	1,143	1,156	1,243	1,195
18 to 19 years	1,943	1,963	1,988	1,975	1,994	1,961	1,933	2,005	1,964	1,921	1,935	1,856	1,902
20 years and over	60,441	60,161	60,237	60,262	60,320	60,262	60,581	60,675	60,668	60,697	60,676	61,443	61.073
20 to 24 years	6,449	6,318	6,303	6,438	6,366	6,368	6,497	6,382	6,328	6,373	6.348	6,385	6,295
25 years and over	54,002	53,811	53,894	53,833	53,939	53,906	54,142	54,328	54,332	54,293	54,313	55,062	54,781
25 to 54 years	45,019	44,926	44,930	44,819	44,859	44,751	44,940	44,959	44,967	44,787	44.926	45,270	45.018
25 to 34 years	13.691	13,762	13.766	13.739	13,859	13,805	13,725	13,751	13,754	13,577	13,693	13,841	13,834
35 to 44 years	16,532	16,388	16,354	16,298	16,240	16,255	16,276	16,207	16,201	16,225	16,193	16,301	16,073
45 to 54 years	14,796	14,777	14,809	14,782	14,760	14,692	14,939	15,001	15,012	14,985	15,039	15,129	15,111
55 years and over	8,984	8,885	8,964	9,013	9,080	9,155	9,202	9,369	9,365	9,506	9,387	9,792	9,763
MARITAL STATUS													
Married men, spouse present	44,210	44,190	44,021	44,306	44,037	44,150	44,235	44,129	44,245	44,093	44,005	44,401	44,587
Married women, spouse present	34,291	34,074	34,052	34,015	34,050	34,035	34,278	34,479	34,322	34,264	34,189	34,525	34,620
	L			l			ــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــ			<u> </u>			L

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.

Beginning in January 2003, data reflect revised population controls used in the household survey.

HOUSEHOLD DATA SEASONALLY ADJUSTED

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

(in thousands)

A						2002				·		20	03
Age, sex, and marital status	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.
AGE AND SEX													
Total, 16 years and over	8,060	8,224	8,567	8,424	8,469	8,443	8,366	8,321	8,405	8,637	8,711	8,302	8,450
16 to 19 years	1,219	1,282	1,290	1,287	1,283	1,292	1,280	1,243	1,135	1,261	1,206	1,241	1,251
16 to 17 years	488	541	563	578	568	572	555	568	453	542	481	546	514
18 to 19 years	698	717	733	720	723	728	764	663	674	715	718	697	702
20 years and over	6,841	6,942	7,277	7,137	7,186	7,151	7,086	7,079	7,269	7,377	7,505	7,061	7,199
20 to 24 years	1,401	1,481	1,456	1,356	1,387	1,415	1,428	1,433	1,502	1,455	1,444	1,392	1,390
25 years and over	5,463	5,460	5,898	5,832	5,852	5,707	5,676	5,632	5,768	5,884	5,924	5,675	5,828
25 to 54 years	4,700	4,758	4,970	4,998	5,013	4,913	4,803	4,797	4,942	5,141	5,084	4,833	5,011
25 to 34 years	1,817	1,845	1,939	1,886	1,947	1,854	1,908	1,853	1,859	1,967	1,980	1,921	1,809
35 to 44 years	1,630	1,643	1,712	1,729	1,619	1,686	1,612	1,677	1,787	1,818	1,747	1,657	1,905
45 to 54 years	1,253	1,269	1,319	1,383	1,447	1,373	1,283	1,267	1,296	1,356	1,356	1,256	1,296
55 years and over	759	703	819	845	855	795	828	819	823	778	892	890	822
Men, 16 years and over	4,355	4,521	4,607	4,583	4,673	4,610	4,654	4,610	4,575	4,845	4,801	4,699	4,678
16 to 19 years	676	731	709	735	723	731	748	716	613	692	657	673	716
16 to 17 years	285	303	291	342	323	324	331	310	237	300	251	287	273
18 to 19 years	385	409	417	397	400	400	446	401	372	392	398	392	436
20 years and over	3,678	3,789	3,898	3,848	3,950	3,879	3,906	3,895	3,962	4,153	4,145	4,026	3,962
20 to 24 years	779	842	801	753	743	755	802	827	813	797	796	775	731
25 years and over	2,911	2,947	3,110	3,144	3,236	3,106	3.097	3.062	3.153	3,329	3,309	3,256	3,238
25 to 54 years	2,465	2,557	2,636	2,642	2,734	2,646	2,628	2.592	2.695	2.875	2.803	2.748	2,749
25 to 34 years	938	1.005	1.033	995	1,128	1.016	1,019	1,000	1,023	1,110	1,067	1,091	969
35 to 44 years	841	853	882	879	845	913	878	887	966	1,010	939	932	997
45 to 54 years	686	699	721	768	761	717	730	705	706	755	797	725	784
55 years and over	446	390	474	501	502	460	469	470	459	454	505	507	488
Women, 16 years and over	3,706	3,704	3,960	3,841	3,796	3,832	3,712	3,711	3,829	3,792	3,909	3,603	3,772
16 to 19 years	543	551	581	552	560	560	532	527	522	569	549	567	534
16 to 17 years	203	238	272	236	245	247	223	258	216	242	231	259	241
18 to 19 years	313	309	316	323	323	328	318	262	302	323	319	304	266
20 years and over	3,163	3,153	3,379	3,289	3,236	3,272	3,180	3,184	3,308	3,224	3,360	3,035	3,237
20 to 24 years	622	639	655	603	644	660	626	606	689	658	648	617	658
25 years and over	2,551	2,513	2,788	2,689	2,616	2,602	2,579	2,570	2,614	2,555	2,615	2,420	2,590
25 to 54 years	2,235	2,201	2,335	2,356	2,279	2,266	2,175	2,205	2.247	2.265	2,280	2,085	2.261
25 to 34 years	879	840	906	891	820	839	889	853	836	857	913	830	840
35 to 44 years	789	790	831	850	773	773	734	790	821	808	808	725	908
45 to 54 years	567	571	598	615	686	655	552	562	590	600	559	531	513
MARITAL STATUS													
Married men, spouse present	1,564	1,584	1,774	1,653	1,831	1,620	1,618	1,652	1,630	1,667	1,706	1,622	1,667
Married women, spouse present	1,342	1,312	1,362	1,374	1,345	1,331	1,291	1,300	1,342	1,343	1,348	1,176	1,282

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.

Beginning in January 2003, data reflect revised population controls used in the household survey.

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

(Percent)

		•				2002				, , , ,		20	03
Age, sex, and marital status	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.
AGE AND SEX													
Total, 16 years and over	5.6	5.7	5.9	5.8	5.8	5.8	5.8	5.7	5.8	5.9	6.0	5.7	5.8
16 to 19 years	16.0	16.6	16.9	17.0	16.9	17.0	16.9	16.2	15.1	16.8	16.4	16.8	17.1
16 to 17 years	17.1	18.1	19.5	20.4	19.6	19.7	19.3	19.4	16.2	19.4	17.6	18.3	17.9
18 to 19 years	14.7	15.2	15.5	15.3	15.3	15.5	16.2	14.0	14.3	15.3	15.5	15.9	15.9
20 years and over	5.0	5.1	5.3	5.2	5.2	5.2	5.2	5.1	5.3	5.4	5.4	5.1	5.2
20 to 24 years	9.5	10.1	9.9	9.1	9.4	9.6	9.6	9.6	10.1	9.8	9.7	9.3	9.3
25 years and over	4.5	4.5	4.8	4.8	4.8	4.7	4.6	4.6	4.7	4.8	4.8	4.6	4.7
25 to 54 years	4.6	4.7	4.9	4.9	4.9	4.8	4.7	4.7	4.9	5.1	5.0	4.7	4.9
25 to 34 years	5.7	5.7	6.0	5.9	6.0	5.7	5.9	5.8	5.8	6.2	6.2	5.9	5.6
35 to 44 years	4.4	4.4	4.6	4.7	4.4	4.6	4.4	4.6	4.9	4.9	4.8	4.5	5.2
45 to 54 years	3.9	3.9	4.1	4.3	4.4	4.2	3.9	3.9	4.0	4.1	4.1	3.8	3.9
55 years and over	3.7	3.5	4.0	4.1	4.1	3.8	4.0	3.9	3.9	3.7	4.2	4.1	3.8
Men, 16 years and over	5.6	5.9	6.0	5.9	6.0	5.9	6.0	5.9	5.9	6.2	6.2	6.0	6.0
16 to 19 years	17.3	18.6	18.4	18.8	18.6	18.9	19.3	18.3	16.0	18.0	17.5	18.2	19.5
16 to 17 years	20.3	20.9	20.2	23.1	22.0	22.2	23.1	21.5	17.2	21.2	18.5	19.3	19.1
18 to 19 years	15.3	16.6	17.2	16.4	16.6	16.6	18.1	16.3	15.2	16.1	16.7	17.6	19.3
20 years and over	5.0	5.2	5.3	5.2	5.4	5.3	5.3	5.3	5.4	5.6	5.6	5.4	5.3
20 to 24 years	10.1	10.9	10.3	9.6	9.6	9.7	10.3	10.5	10.4	10.2	10.2	9.7	9.2
25 years and over	4.4	4.5	4.7	4.8	4.9	4.7	4.7	4.6	4.8	5.1	5.0	4.9	4.9
25 to 54 years	4.5	4.7	4.8	4.8	5.0	4.9	4.8	4.7	4.9	5.3	5.2	5.0	5.0
25 to 34 years	5.3	5.7	5.9	5.7	6.4	5.8	5.8	5.7	5.8	6.3	6.1	6.2	5.5
35 to 44 years	4.2	4.3	4.4	4.4	4.3	4.6	4.4	4.5	4.9	5.1	4.8	4.7	5.1
45 to 54 years	4.0	4.1	4.2	4.5	4.4	4.2	4.2	4.1	4.1	4.4	4.6	4.2	4.5
55 years and over	4.0	3.6	4.2	4.4	4.4	4.0	4.1	4.1	4.0	4.0	4.4	4.4	4.2
Women, 16 years and over	5.5	5.5	5.9	5.7	5.6	5.7	5.5	5.5	5.7	5.6	5.8	5.3	5.6
16 to 19 years	14.6	14.4	15.5	15.0	15.0	15.1	14.4	14.0	14.1	15.6	15.2	15.5	14.8
16 to 17 years	13.9	15.4	18.7	17.4	17.2	17.1	15.5	17.4	15.2	17.4	16.6	17.3	16.8
18 to 19 years	13.9	13.6	13.7	14.1	14.0	14.3	14.1	11.5	13.3	14.4	14.2	14.1	12.3
20 years and over	5.0	5.0	5.3	5.2	5.1	5.1	5.0	5.0	5.2	5.0	5.2	4.7	5.0
20 to 24 years	8.8	9.2	9.4	8.6	9.2	9.4	8.8	8.7	9.8	9.4	9.3	8.8	9.5
25 years and over	4.5	4.5	4.9	4.8	4.6	4.6	4.5	4.5	4.6	4.5	4.6	4.2	4.5
25 to 54 years	4.7	4.7	4.9	5.0	4.8	4.8	4.6	4.7	4.8	4.8	4.8	4.4	4.8
25 to 34 years	6.0	5.8	6.2	6.1	5.6	5.7	6.1	5.8	5.7	5.9	6.3	5.7	5.7
35 to 44 years	4.6	4.6	4.8	5.0	4.5	4.5	4.3	4.6	4.8	4.7	4.8	4.3	5.3
45 to 54 years	3.7	3.7	3.9	4.0	4.4	4.3	3.6	3.6	3.8	3.9	3.6	3.4	3.3
MARITAL STATUS		ļ											
Married men, spouse present	3.4	3.5	3.9	3.6	4.0	3.5	3.5	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.7	3.5	3.6
Married women, spouse present	3.8	3.7	3.8	3.9	3.8	3.8	3.6	3.6	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.3	3.6

NOTE: Beginning in January 2003, data reflect revised population controls

used in the household survey.

HOUSEHOLD DATA SEASONALLY ADJUSTED

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

(Numbers in thousands)

Passas						2002						20	03
Reason	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.
NUMBER OF UNEMPLOYED										Į.			
Job losers and persons who completed temporary jobs	4,425	4,339	4,599	4,634	4,650	4,613	4,607	4,608	4,828	4,833	4,863	4,583	4,756
On temporary layoff	1,133	1,102	1,121	1,114	1,101	1,236	1,158	1,044	1,098	1,069	1,110	1,080	1,142
Not on temporary layoff	3,293	3,237	3,478	3,520	3,550	3,377	3,449	3,565	3,729	3,764	3,753	3,503	3,614
Job leavers	880	876	1,002	892	844	840	844	808	850	834	862	825	772
Reentrants	2,294	2,438	2,412	2,400	2,379	2,390	2,326	2,321	2,386	2,394	2,462	2,331	2,395
New entrants	499	539	530	503	544	547	587	542	494	586	534	616	579
PERCENT DISTRIBUTION										i			
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	54.6	53.0	53.8	55.0	55.2	55.0	55.1	55.7	56.4	55.9	55.8	54.9	55.9
On temporary layoff	14.0	13.5	13.1	13.2	13.1	14.7	13.8	12.6	12.8	12.4	12.7	12.9	13.4
Not on temporary layoff	40.7	39.5	40.7	41.8	42.2	40.2	41.2	43.1	43.6	43.5	43.0	41.9	42.5
Job leavers	10.9	10.7	11.7	10.6	10.0	10.0	10.1	9.8	9.9	9.6	9.9	9.9	9.1
Reentrants	28.3	29.8	28.2	28.5	28.3	28.5	27.8	28.0	27.9	27.7	28.2	27.9	28.2
New entrants	6.2	6.6	6.2	6.0	6.5	6.5	7.0	6.5	5.8	6.8	6.1	7.4	6.8
UNEMPLOYED AS A PERCENT OF THE CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE													
Job losers and persons who completed temporary jobs	3.1	3.0	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.3	3.3	3.4	3.1	3.3
Job leavers	.6	.6	.7	.6	.6	.6	.6	.6	.6	.6	.6	.6	.5
Reentrants	1.6	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.6	1.7	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.7	1.6	1.6
New entrants	.3	.4	.4	.3	.4	.4	.4	.4	.3	.4	.4	.4	.4

NOTE: Beginning in January 2003, data reflect revised population controls used

in the household survey.

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

(Numbers in thousands)

Duration			_			2002						20	03
Duration	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.
NUMBER OF UNEMPLOYED													
Less than 5 weeks	2,932 2,540 2,609 1,403 1,206	3,041 2,489 2,685 1,366 1,319	2,934 2,851 2,810 1,364 1,446	2,900 2,566 2,911 1,328 1,583	2,786 2,803 3,045 1,419 1,626	2,903 2,520 2,955 1,381 1,573	2,895 2,505 2,891 1,361 1,530	2,782 2,558 3,019 1,359 1,660	2,797 2,515 3,099 1,374 1,724	2,912 2,532 3,143 1,317 1,826	2,860 2,547 3,296 1,392 1,904	2,772 2,577 3,140 1,457 1,683	2,749 2,565 3,155 1,281 1,874
Average (mean) duration, in weeks Median duration, in weeks	15.0 8.2	15.4 8.3	16.3 8.8	16.8 9.6	17.1 11.6	16.6 8.9	16.3 8.7	17.8 9.5	17.6 9.6	17.9 9.4	18.4 9.6	18.4 9.8	18.6 9.4
PERCENT DISTRIBUTION													
Total unemployed	100.0 36.3 31.4 32.3 17.4 14.9	100.0 37.0 30.3 32.7 16.6 16.1	100.0 34.1 33.2 32.7 15.9 16.8	100.0 34.6 30.6 34.7 15.8 18.9	100.0 32.3 32.5 35.3 16.4 18.8	100.0 34.6 30.1 35.3 16.5 18.8	100.0 34.9 30.2 34.9 16.4 18.5	100.0 33.3 30.6 36.1 16.3 19.9	100.0 33.2 29.9 36.8 16.3 20.5	100.0 33.9 29.5 36.6 15.3 21.3	100.0 32.9 29.3 37.9 16.0 21.9	100.0 32.6 30.4 37.0 17.2 19.8	100.0 32.5 30.3 37.3 15.1 22.1

NOTE: Beginning in January 2003, data reflect revised population controls used

in the household survey.

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

(Numbers in thousands)

				Februar				
				c	civilian labor force			
	Civilian			Emp	loyed	Unemp	oloyed	Not
Age, sex, and race	noninsti- tutional population	Total	Percent of population	Total	Percent of population	Number	Percent of labor force	in labor force
TOTAL								
6 years and over	220,114	145,693	66.2	136,433	62.0	9,260	6.4	74,421
16 to 19 years	16,030	6,866	42.8	5,637	35.2	1,229	17.9	9,164
16 to 17 years	8,470	2,602	30.7	2,103	24.8	498	19.2	5,868
18 to 19 years	7,559	4,264	56.4	3,533	46.7	731	17.1	3,295
20 to 24 years	19,711	14,755	74.9	13,243	67.2	1,511	10.2 5.5	4,95° 20,76
25 to 54 years	123,006	102,243	83.1	96,644	78.6	5,599 2,022	6.3	6,59
25 to 34 years	38,936	32,338	83.1	30,317 14,190	77.9 76.7	1,032	6.8	3,26
25 to 29 years	18,490	15,222	82.3	16,127	78.9	990	5.8	3,32
30 to 34 years	20,445	17,116	83.7 84.1	34,769	79.3	2,083	5.7	6,98
35 to 44 years	43,839	36,852	83.7	16,665	78.7	1,065	6.0	3,45
35 to 39 years	21,181	17,730 19,122	84.4	18,104	79.9	1,018	5.3	3,53
40 to 44 years	22,658	33,052	82.2	31,558	78.4	1,494	4.5	7,17
45 to 54 years	40,231 21,426	17,954	83.8	17,137	80.0	817	4.6	3,47
45 to 49 years	18,806	15,098	80.3	14,421	76.7	677	4.5	3,70
50 to 54 years	27,252	17,045	62.5	16,342	60.0	704	4.1	10,20
55 to 59 years	15,355	10,907	71.0	10,492	68.3	415	3.8	4,44
60 to 64 years	11,897	6,138	51.6	5,849	49.2	289	4.7 4.5	5,75 29,33
65 years and over	34,115	4,785	14.0	4,567	13.4	217	4.5 5.5	29,33
65 to 69 years	9,543	2,649	27.8	2,504	26.2	145	3.6	7,27
70 to 74 years	8,501	1,230	14.5	1,186	13.9 5.5	28	3.1	15,16
75 years and over	16,071	906	5.6	878	5.5	20	0	,
Men								
6 years and over	105,895	77,658	73.3	72,237	68.2	5,421	7.0	28,23 4,68
16 to 19 years	8,133	3,452	42.4	2,719	33.4	733	21.2 20.6	3,04
16 to 17 years	4,321	1,280	29.6	1,016	23.5	264 470	21.6	1.64
18 to 19 years	3,811	2,172	57.0	1,702	44.7 71.2	850	10.8	1.97
20 to 24 years	9,829	7,853	79.9	7,003 51,411	85.1	3,254	6.0	5,7
25 to 54 years	60,439	54,665	90.4 91.4	16,489	85.4	1,149	6.5	1,6
25 to 34 years	19,297	17,638 8,246	89.7	7,667	83.4	579	7.0	9-
25 to 29 years	9,189 10,108	9,393	92.9	8,822	87.3	570	6.1	7
30 to 34 years	21,504	19,753	91.9	18,584	86.4	1,169	5.9	1,7
35 to 44 years	10,398	9.632	92.6	9,054	87.1	578	6.0) 70
35 to 39 years	11,106	10,121	91.1	9,530	85.8	591	5.8	9
45 to 54 years	19,639	17,274	88.0	16,338	83.2	936	5.4	2,3
45 to 49 years	10,483	9,381	89.5	8,858	84.5	522	5.6	1,10
50 to 54 years	9,156	7,893	86.2	7,480	81.7	413	5.2	1,2
55 to 64 years	13,076	8,991	68.8	8,550	65.4	441 265	4.9 4.6	1,6
55 to 59 years	7,422	5,728	77.2	5,463	73.6 54.6	176	5.4	2,3
60 to 64 years	5,653	3,263	57.7	3,087	17.7	143	5.3	11,7
65 years and over	14,418	2,697	18.7 34.1	2,554 1,402	31.8	102	6.8	2,9
65 to 69 years	4,407	1,503	18.0	656	17.2	27	4.0	3,1
70 to 74 years	3,806 6,205	683 510	8.2	496	8.0	14	2.8	5,6
75 years and over	0,203	3.0	1				<u> </u>	ļ
Women	444.040	60.036	59.6	64,196	56.2	3,839	5.6	46,1
16 years and over	114,219	68,036 3,414	43.2	2,918	37.0	496	14.5	4,4
16 to 19 years	7,897	1,322	31.9	1,087	26.2	235	17.8	2,8
16 to 17 years	4,149 3,748	2,092	55.8	1,831	48.9	261	12.5	1,6
18 to 19 years	1	6,902	69.8	6,240	63.1	662	9.6	2,9
20 to 24 years	62,567	47,578	76.0	45,233	72.3	2,345	4.9	14,9
25 to 34 years		14,700	74.9	13,828	70.4	873	5.9	4,9
25 to 29 years		6,977	75.0	6,523	70.1	453	6.5	2,3
30 to 34 years		7,724	74.7	7,304	70.7	419	5.4	2,6
35 to 44 years	22,336	17,099	78.6	16,185	72.5	914	5.3 6.0	2,6
35 to 39 years	10,783	8,098	75.1	7,611	70.6	487 426	4,7	2,9
40 to 44 years	11,553	9,000	77.9	8,574	74.2 73.9	559	3.5	4,8
45 to 54 years	20,593	15,779	76.6	15,220	75.7	295	3.4	2,3
45 to 49 years	10,943	8,574	78.3	8,279 6,941	71.9	264	3.7	2,2
50 to 54 years	9,650	7,205	74.7 56.8	7,791	55.0	263	3.3	6,
55 to 64 years	14,176	8,054		5,029	63.4	150	2.9	2,
55 to 59 years	7,933	5,179	65.3 46.0	2,763	44.2	113	3.9	3,
60 to 64 years	6,244	2,875	10.6	2,703	10.2	74	3.6	17,0
65 years and over	19,696	2,088 1,146	22.3	1,103	21.5	44	3.8	3,
65 to 69 years	5,136 4,695	1,146 546	11.6	530	11.3	17	3.0	4,
	. 4.090	1 340		, 555			3.5	9,4

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

(Numbers in thousands)

Ĺ				Februar				
1					Civilian labor force			
	Civilian			Emp	oloyed	Unemp	oloyed	Not
Age, sex, and race	noninsti- tutional population	Total	Percent of population	Total	Percent of population	Number	Percent of labor force	in labor force
WHITE 1								
turam and avar	180,599	120,128	66.5	113,376	62.8	6,752	5.6	60,470
S years and over	12,487	5,709	45.7	4,780	38.3	929	16.3	6,779
16 to 17 years	6,579	2,197	33.4	1,803	27.4	394	17.9	4,382
18 to 19 years	5,908	3,511	59.4	2,977	50.4	534	15.2	2,397
20 to 24 years	15,472	12,003	77.6	10,949	70.8	1,054	8.8 4.8	3,469 16,016
25 to 54 years	99,479	83,463	83.9	79,426	79.8	4,037	5.5	4,86
25 to 34 years	30,752	25,884	84.2	24,461	79.5 79.1	1,423 715	5.8	2,32
25 to 29 years	14,554	12,234	84.1	11,518	79.9	708	5.2	2,54
30 to 34 years	16,198	13,650	84.3	12,942	80.1	1,476	4.9	5,57
35 to 44 years	35,476	29,906	84.3	28,430	79.2	749	5.3	2,78
35 to 39 years	17,007	14,227	83.7 84.9	13,478 14,953	81.0	726	4.6	2,78
40 to 44 years	18,469	15,679	83.2	26,535	79.8	1,138	4,1	5,57
45 to 54 years	33,251	27,673 14,965	84.9	14,357	81.5	608	4.1	2,65
45 to 49 years	17,622 15,628	12,708	81.3	12,178	77.9	531	4.2	2,92
50 to 54 years	23,206	14,738	63.5	14,187	61.1	550	3.7	8,46
55 to 64 years	13,114	9,456	72.1	9,131	69.6	325	3.4	3,65
55 to 59 years	10,092	5,282	52.3	5,057	50.1	225	4.3	4,81
65 years and over	29,955	4,216	14.1	4,035	13.5	182	4.3	25,73
65 to 69 years	8,172	2,307	28.2	2,189	26.8	118	5.1	5,86
70 to 74 years	7,403	1,114	15.1	1,074	14.5	41	3.7	6,28
75 years and over	14,379	795	5.5	772	5.4	23	2.9	13,58
Men								
6 years and over	87.879	65,073	74.0	60,962	69.4	4,110	6.3	22,80
16 to 19 years	6,372	2,862	44.9	2,310	36.3	552	19.3	3,51
16 to 17 years	3,351	1,086	32.4	877	26.2	209	19.3	2,26
18 to 19 years	3,021	1,776	58.8	1,433	47.4	343	19.3	1,24 1,35
20 to 24 years	7,823	6,473	82.7	5,851	74.8	622	9.6 5.4	4,15
25 to 54 years	49,663	45,507	91.6	43,050	86.7	2,456 868	5.4 6.0	1,06
25 to 34 years	15,542	14,477	93.1	13,608	87.6 86.2	452	6.6	56
25 to 29 years	7,385	6,816	92.3	6,364	88.8	416	5.4	49
30 to 34 years	8,157	7,660	93.9	7,244 15,537	87.9	844	5.2	1,29
35 to 44 years	17,676	16,381	92.7 93.2	7,491	88.2	420	5.3	58
35 to 39 years	8,491	7,911	92.2	8,046	87.6	424	5.0	71
40 to 44 years	9,185	8,470 14,649	89.1	13,905	84.6	744	5.1	1,79
45 to 54 years	16,445 8,738	7,935	90.8	7,536	86.2	399	5.0	8
45 to 49 years	7,707	6,714	87.1	6,369	82.6	345	5.1	9
50 to 54 years	11,253	7,849	69.7	7,491	66.6	357	4.6	3,4
55 to 64 years	6,410	5,037	78.6	4.825	75.3	212	4.2	1,3
55 to 59 years	4,843	2,811	58.0	2,666	55.1	145	5.1	2,0
65 years and over	12,766	2,382	18.7	2,259	17.7	123	5.2	10,3
65 to 69 years	3,823	1,315	34.4	1,225	32.0	90	6.8	2,5
70 to 74 years	3,334	611	18.3	587	17.6	24	3.9	2,7
75 years and over	5,609	456	8.1	447	8.0	9	2.0	5,1
Women	ļ							
16 years and over	92,720	55,056	59.4	52,414	56.5 40.4	2,642 376	4.8 13.2	37,6
16 to 19 years	6,115	2,846	46.5	2,470	28.7	185	16.6	2,1
16 to 17 years	3,228	1,111	34.4	926	53.5	191	11.0	1,1
18 to 19 years	2,887	1,735	60.1	1,544 5,097	66.6	432	7.8	2,1
20 to 24 years	7,648	5,530	72.3 76.2	36,375	73.0	1,581	4.2	11,8
25 to 54 years	49,815	37,957	75.0	10,852	71.3	555	4.9	3,8
25 to 34 years	15,210 7,169	11,408 5,418	75.6	5,154	71.9	263	4.9	1,7
25 to 29 years	0.044	5,990	74.5	5,698	70.9	292	4.9	2,0
30 to 34 years		13,525	76.0	12,893	72.4	632	4.7	4,2
35 to 44 years		6,316	74.2	5,986	70.3	330	5.2	2,2
40 to 44 years		7,209	77.7	6,907	74.4	302	4.2	2,0
45 to 54 years		13,024	77.5	12,630	75.2	394	3.0	3,7
45 to 49 years		7,030	79.1	6,821	76.8	209	3.0	1,8
50 to 54 years		5,994	75.7	5,809	73.3	185	3.1	1,9
55 to 64 years	. 11,953	6,889	57.6	6,696	56.0	193	2.8 2.5	5,0
55 to 59 years	. 6,704	4,419	65.9	4,306	64.2	113	3.3	2,
60 to 64 years	. 5,249	2,471	47.1	2,390	45.5	81	3.3	15,
65 years and over	. 17,189	1,834	10.7	1,775	10.3	59 28	2.9	3,3
65 to 69 years	4,349	992	22.8	963	22.2 12.0	17	3.3	3,5
70 to 74 years	. 4,069	504	12.4	487 325	3.7	14	4.1	8,4
75 years and over		339	3.9	323	3.7	1 '"	1 ""	1 ,

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

(Numbers in thousands)

				Februar				
	ļ			C	ivilian labor force			
	Civilian			Emp	loyed	Unem	oloyed	81-4
Age, sex, and race	noninsti- tutional population	Total	Percent of population	Total	Percent of population	Number	Percent of labor force	Not in labor force
BLACK OR AFRICAN AMERICAN 1								
6 years and over	25,519	16,2 9 4	63.8	14,491	56.8	1,803	11.1	9,225
16 to 19 years	2,365	736	31.1	510	21.6	226	30.7	1,629 1,040
16 to 17 years	1,301	261	20.1	182	14.0	79	30.4	
18 to 19 years	1,063	475	44.6	328	30.8	147	30.9	589
20 to 24 years	2,757	1,813	65.7	1,483	53.8	330	18.2	945
25 to 54 years	14,930	11,933	79.9	10,810	72.4	1,124	9.4	2,99
25 to 34 years	4,960	3,941	79.5	3,501	70.6	441	11.2	1,018
25 to 29 years	2,395	1,840	76.8	1,594	66.6	246	13.4	55
30 to 34 years	2,565	2,101	81.9	1,906	74.3	195	9.3	46
35 to 44 years	5,396	4,556	84.4	4,100	76.0	456	10.0	83
35 to 39 years	2,649	2,287	86.4	2,061	77.8	226	9.9	36
40 to 44 years	2,747	2,269	82.6	2,039	74.2	230	10.1	47
45 to 54 years	4,574	3,436	75.1	3,209	70.2	226	6.6	1,13
45 to 54 years	2,500	1,917	76.7	1,783	71.3	133	6.9	58
50 to 54 years	2,074	1,519	73.2	1,426	68.7	93	6.1	55
55 to 64 years	2,639	1,463	55.4	1,362	51.6	101	6.9	1,17
55 to 59 years	1,485	924	62.2	863	58.1	61	6.6	56
60 to 64 years	1,154	540	46.7	499	43.2	41	7.6	61
65 years and over	2,829	349	12.3	328	11.6	21	6.0	2,48
65 to 69 years	890	192	21.6	178	20.0	15	7.6	69
70 to 74 years	735	85	11.6	84	11.4	2	2.0	65
75 years and over	1,203	71	5.9	66	5.5	5	(2)	1,13
Men								
	11,373	7,674	67.5	6,716	59.0	958	12.5	3,69
6 years and over	1,168	376	32.2	236	20.2	140	37.1	79
16 to 19 years	661	120	18.2	80	12.1	40	33.5	54
16 to 17 years	508	256	50.5	157	30.9	99	38.8	25
18 to 19 years	1,279	904	70.7	737	57.6	167	18.5	37
20 to 24 years	6,676	5,521	82.7	4,937	74.0	584	10.6	1,15
25 to 34 years	2,200	1,817	82.6	1,607	73.0	210	11.5	38
25 to 29 years	1,063	819	77.1	714	67.2	106	12.9	24
30 to 34 years	1,138	997	87.7	893	78.5	104	10.4	14
35 to 44 years	2,405	2,090	86.9	1,840	76.5	250	12.0	3
35 to 39 years	1,172	1,062	90.6	944	80.6	118	11.1	1 1
40 to 44 years	1,233	1,028	83.4	895	72.6	132	12.9	20
45 to 54 years	2,071	1,615	78.0	1,490	72.0	125	7.7	4!
45 to 49 years	1,134	889	78.4	808	71.2	81	9.1	2
50 to 54 years	937	726	77.5	682	72.8	44	6.0	4
55 to 64 years	1,166	674	57.8	621	53.3	53	7.9	2
55 to 59 years	640	410	64.0	373	58.4	36	8.8 6.4	2
60 to 64 years	526	264	50.2	247	47.0	17	7.0	8
65 years and over	1,084	198	18.3	185	17.0	14	6.7	2
65 to 69 years	372	111	29.8	103	27.8	7	(2)	2
70 to 74 years	300	54	17.9	52	17.3	2 5	2	5
75 years and over	411	34	8.2	29	7.1		(-)	١
Women				į	!			
16 years and over	14,146	8,620	60.9 30.1	7,776 273	55.0 22.8	845 87	9.8 24.1	5,5
16 to 19 years	1,196	360	22.1	102	15.9	39	27.8	4
16 to 17 years	640	141	39.3	171	30.8	47	21.6	3
18 to 19 years		219 909	61.5	746	50.4	163	18.0	5
20 to 24 years	1,478	6,412	77.7	5,873	71.2	539	8.4	1,8
25 to 54 years	8,254 2,760	2,125	77.0	1,893	68.6	231	10.9	⊢ €
25 to 34 years		1,021	76.6	880	66.1	141	13.8	1 3
25 to 29 years	1	1,104	77.3	1,013	71.0	90	8.2	3
30 to 34 years		2,466	82.5	2,260	75.6	206	8.4	1 5
35 to 44 years		1,225	83.0	1,117	75.6	109	8.9	1 3
35 to 39 years	1	1,241	82.0	1,143	75.5	98	7.9	3
40 to 44 years	1	1,821	72.7	1,719	68.7	102	5.6	1 6
45 to 54 years	1 .'	1,028	75.2	976	71.4	52	5.1	1 3
50 to 54 years50		793	69.7	744	65.4	50	6.3	1 3
55 to 64 years		790	53.6	741	50.3	48	6.1	1 5
55 to 59 years	0.45	514	60.8	490	57.9	24	4.8	1 3
60 to 64 years	1	275	43.8	251	40.0	24	8.7] _3
65 years and over	' I	150	8.6	143	8.2	7	4.8	1,5
65 to 69 years	1 '	82	15.7	74	14.4	7	8.8	1 4
70 to 74 years		32	7.3	32	7.3	-	-	4
/ U IV (7 TOUID	792	37	4.7	37	4.7	· -	1 -	1 7

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

(Numbers in thousands)

				Februa	ary 2003								
		Civilian labor force											
Age, sex, and race	Civilian noninsti- tutional population			Em	ployed	Unemployed							
		Total	Percent of population	Total	Percent of population	Number	Percent of labor force	Not in labor force					
ASIAN 1													
16 years and over	9,036	6,006	66.5	5,645	62.5	361	6.0	3,031					
16 to 19 years	607	170	27.9	151	24.8	19	11.2	437					
16 to 17 years	298	59	19.9	54	18.0	6	(2)	239					
18 to 19 years	309	110	35.7	97	31.4	13	12.1	199					
20 to 24 years	858	531	61.9	465	54.2	66	12.4	327					
25 to 54 years	5,692	4,534	79.7	4,295	75.5	240	5.3	1,157					
25 to 34 years	2,159	1,668	77.3	1,585	73.4	83	5.0	491					
25 to 29 years	993	720	72.5	686	69.1	34	4.7	273					
30 to 34 years	1,166	948	81.3	899	77.2	48	5.1	218					
35 to 44 years	1,939	1,563	80.6	1,493	77.0	70	4.5	376					
35 to 39 years	1,007	805	80.0	761	75.6	44	5.5	202					
40 to 44 years	932	757	81.2	731	78.5	26	3.4	175					
45 to 54 years	1,594	1,304	81.8	1,217	76.4	87	6.7	289					
45 to 49 years	881	730	82.8	679	77.1	51	7.0	151					
50 to 54 years	713	574	80.6	538	75 .5	36	6.3	138					
55 to 64 years	952	610	64.1	582	61.1	28	4.7	341					
55 to 59 years	506	375	74.1	366	72.3	9	2.4	131					
60 to 64 years	446	235	52.8	216	48.4	19	8.3	210					
65 years and over	929	161	17.3	153	16.5	8	4.9	768					
65 to 69 years	311	116	37.3	108	34.8	8	6.7	195					
70 to 74 years	270	21	7.7	21	7.7		_	249					
75 years and over	347	24	6.9	24	6.9	-	-	323					

Beginning in 2003, persons who selected this race group only; persons who selected more than one race group are not included. Prior to 2003, persons who reported more than one race group were included in the group they identified as the rain race. 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. Beginning in January 2003, data reflect revised population controls used in the household survey.

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

(Numbers in thousands)

<u> </u>				February				
1				C	ivilian labor force			
	Civilian			Emp	loyed	Unemp	oloyed	Mat
Age and sex	noninsti- tutional population	Total	Percent of population	Total	Percent of population	Number	Percent of labor force	Not in labor force
HISPANIC OR LATINO ETHNICITY								
6 years and over	27,095	18,638	68.8	17,083	63.0	1,555	8.3	8,456
16 to 19 years	2,519	941	37.4	738	29.3	203 70	21.6 24.0	1,578 1,007
16 to 17 years	1,300	293	22.5	222	17.1 42.3	133	20.4	57
18 to 19 years	1,219	649	53.2	516 2,419	68.6	272	10.1	83
20 to 24 years	3,526	2,690	76.3 79.8	12,592	73.9	1,006	7.4	3,43
25 to 54 years	17,036	13,599 5,930	80.3	5,473	74.1	457	7.7	1,45
25 to 34 years	7,382 3,751	3,002	80.0	2,771	73.9	231	7.7	74
25 to 29 years	3,630	2,928	80.7	2,702	74.4	226	7.7	70
30 to 34 years	5,885	4,850	82.4	4,515	76.7	335	6.9	1,03
35 to 44 years	3,183	2,621	82.4	2,416	75.9	206	7.8	56
35 to 39 years	2,703	2,229	82.5	2,099	77.7	129	5.8	47
45 to 54 years	3,769	2,819	74.8	2,604	69.1	214	7.6	95
45 to 49 years	2,137	1,643	76.9	1,535	71.8	108	6.6	49 45
50 to 54 years	1,632	1,175	72.0	1,069	65.5	106	9.0	90
55 to 64 years	2,039	1,132	55.5	1,069	52.4	63	5.6 5.6	45
55 to 59 years	1,194	738	61.8	697	58.3 44.0	41 22	5.6	45
60 to 64 years	845	394	46.6	372	13.4	10	3.8	1,69
65 years and over	1,974	275	14.0	265 152	23.1	2	1.2	50
65 to 69 years	659	154	23.4	91	17.1	8	7.7	43
70 to 74 years	531	99 22	18.5 2.9	22	2.7	1 1	(1)	76
75 years and over	783	22	2.5	1		1 1	` ′	
Men								
16 years and over	13,858	11,156	80.5	10,250	74.0	907	8.1	2,70
16 to 19 years	1,292	528	40.9	396	30.6	132	25.0	70
16 to 17 years	663	159	24.0	115	17.3	44	27.7	50
18 to 19 years	629	369	58.7	281	44.7	88	23.9	20
20 to 24 years	1,906	1,688	88.6	1,537	80.7	151	8.9 7.2	7
25 to 54 years	8,862	8,143	91.9	7,561	85.3	582	7.2 7.2	2.
25 to 34 years	3,958	3,715	93.9	3,448	87.1	267	6.0	1
25 to 29 years	2,036	1,901	93.3	1,786	87.7 86.5	153	8.4	Ìi
30 to 34 years	1,922	1,815	94.4 93.4	1,662 2,651	87.4	183	6.5	1
35 to 44 years	3,033	2,834 1,554	93.8	1,454	87.8	100	6.4	1
35 to 39 years	1,656	1,280	92.9	1,197	86.9	83	6.5	ľ
40 to 44 years	1,377 1,870	1,594	85.2	1,462	78,2	132	8.3	2
45 to 54 years	1,072	920	85.8	855	79.7	65	7.1	1
45 to 49 years	798	674	84.5	607	76.1	67	10.0	1
50 to 54 years		639	66.4	603	62.6	36	5.7	3
55 to 64 years	571	403	70.5	380	66.6	22	5.6	1
60 to 64 years	391	236	60.4	223	56.9	14	5.9	1
65 years and over	835	158	18.9	153	18.3	5	3.1	6
65 to 69 years	277	84	30.5	82	29.8	2	2.3	1 1
70 to 74 years	250	62	24.9	59	23.7	3	(1)	2
75 years and over	308	11	3.6	11	3.6	_	_]
Women					54.0	C40	8.7	5,7
16 years and over	13,237	7,482	56.5	6,833	51.6 27.9	648 71	17.1	3,,
16 to 19 years	1,227	413	33.7	343	16.9	26	19.6	3
16 to 17 years		134	21.0	108	39.8	45	15.9	3
18 to 19 years	590	280	47.4	881	54.4	121	12.1	1 6
20 to 24 years		1,002	61.8 66.7	5,032	61.6	424	7.8	2,7
25 to 54 years		5,456 2,215	64.7	2,025	59.2	190	8.6	1,3
25 to 34 years	1	1,102	64.2	985	57.4	117	10.6	} (
25 to 29 years		1,113	65.2	1,040	60.9	73	6.6	1 :
30 to 34 years		2,016	70.7	1,864	65.3	152	7.6	1
35 to 39 years	1	1,067	69.9	962	63.0	106	9.9	1 :
40 to 44 years		949	71.6	902	68.0	47	4.9] :
45 to 54 years		1,225	64.5	1,143	60.2	82	6.7	1 :
45 to 49 years		724	67.9	680	63.9	43	6.0	j
50 to 54 years		501	60.1	462	55.4	39	7.8	1
55 to 64 years		493	45.8	466	43.3	27	5.5	
55 to 59 years	. 623	335	53.8	316	50.8	19	5.6 5.2	
60 to 64 years	. 454	158	34.8	149	32.9	8 5	4.6	1,
65 years and over	. 1,138	117	10.3	112	9.8	_ 5	4.0	1,
65 to 69 years	. 382	70	18.3	70	18.3	5	(1)	
70 to 74 years	. 281	36	12.9	32 10	11.3	1	{\\ \{\dagger}\}	
	. 475	11	2.4	(11)	1 2.2			

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. Beginning in January 2003, data reflect revised population controls used in the household survey.

HOUSEHOLD DATA NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED

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

(Numbers in thousands)

Employment status, race,	To	otal	Men, 20 y	ears and	1 '	0 years and ver	Both sexes	
and Hispanic or Latino ethnicity	Feb. 2002	Feb. 2003	Feb. 2002	Feb. 2003	Feb. 2002	Feb. 2003	Feb. 2002	Feb. 2003
TOTAL								
Civilian noninstitutional population	216,663	220,114	95,929	97,762	104,668	106,322	16,065	16,03
Civilian labor force	144,266	145,693	73,186	74,206	63,897	64,622	7,184	6,86
Percent of population	66.6	66.2	76.3	75.9	61.0	60.8	44.7	42.
Employed	135,443	136,433	68,822	69,518	60,636	61,278	5,986	5,63
Unemployed	8,823	9,260	4,364	4,688	3,261	3,344	1,198	1,22
Unemployment rate	6.1	6.4	6.0	6.3	5.1	5.2	16.7	17.
Not in labor force	72,397	74,421	22,744	23,556	40,771	41,701	8,882	9,16
White ¹								
ivilian noninstitutional population	179,178	180,599	80,588	81,506	85,988	86,605	12,601	12,48
Civilian labor force	119,925	120,128	61,862	62,210	52,080	52,210	5,983	5,70
Percent of population	66.9	66.5	76.8	76.3	60.6	60.3	47.5	45
Employed	113,307	113,376	58,475	58,652	49,745	49,944	5,088	4,78
Unemployed	6,618	6,752	3,388	3,558	2,336	2,265	895	92
Unemployment rate	5.5	5.6	5.5	5.7	4.5	4.3	15.0	16.
Not in labor force	59,252	60,470	18,726	19,296	33,908	34,396	6,619	6,77
Black or African American ¹								
civilian noninstitutional population	25,414	25,519	10,118	10,205	12,888	12,950	2,408	2,36
Civilian labor force	16,358	16,294	7,276	7,298	8,254	8,260	828	73
Percent of population	64.4	63.8	71.9	71.5	64.0	63.8	34.4	31
Employed	14,689	14,491	6,571	6,479	7,533	7,502	585	51
Unemployed	1,669	1,803	705	818	721	758	243	22
Unemployment rate	10.2	11.1	9.7	11.2	8.7	9.2	29.3	30
Not in labor force	9,056	9,225	2,842	2,907	4,634	4,690	1,580	1,62
Aslan ¹								
civilian noninstitutional population	9,619	9,036	4,190	3,960	4,613	4,470	816	60
Civilian labor force	6,424	6,006	3,275	3,146	2,881	2,690	268	17
Percent of population	66.8	66.5	78.2	79.4	62.5	60.2	32.8	27.
Employed	6,066	5,645	3,077	2,974	2,743	2,520	247	15
Unemployed	358	361	198	172	138	170	21	1
Unemployment rate	5.6	6.0	6.1	5.5	4.8	6.3	7.9	11.
Not in labor force	3,195	3,031	915	814	1,732	1,779	548	43
Hispanic or Latino ethnicity					<u> </u>			
ivilian noninstitutional population	25,574	27,095	11,723	12,566	11,345	12,009	2,506	2,51
Civilian labor force	17,743	18,638	9,831	10,629	6,853	7,068	1,060	94
Percent of population	69.4	68.8	83.9	84.6	60.4	58.9	42.3	37
Employed	16,390	17,083	9,172	9,854	6,328	6,491	891	73
Unemployed	1,353	1,555	659	775	526	577	169	20
Unemployment rate Not in labor force	7.6 7,831	8.3 8,456	6.7 1,893	7.3 1,937	7.7 4,492	8.2 4,941	15.9 1,446	21.
INOT ILLIADOL FOICE	7,001	0,450	1,033	1,53/	4,452	4,541	1,440	1,57

¹ Beginning in 2003, persons who selected this race group only; persons who selected more than one race group are not included. 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. Beginning in January 2003, data reflect revised population controls used in the household survey.

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)

					February	2003					
					Civilian labor force						
Enrollment status, educational	Civilian				Employed			Unemployed			
attainment, race, and Hispanic or Latino ethnicity	noninsti- tutional popula- tion	Total	Percent of population	Total	Full time	Part time	Tota!	Looking for full-time work	Looking for part- time work	Percen of labor force	
TOTAL ENROLLED											
Total, 16 to 24 years	20,402	9,096	44.6	8,031	1,783	6,248	1,065	260	805	11.7	
16 to 19 years	13,321 7,080	4,906 4,190	36.8 59.2	4,153 3,878	406 1,377	3,747 2,501	753 312	129 131	624 181	15.3 7.4	
Men Women	10,019 10,383	4,280 4,816	42.7 46.4	3,723 4,309	890 893	2,833 3,415	557 508	151 109	407 398	13.0 10.5	
High school	10,614	3,520	33.2	2,894	215	2,679	626	95	532	17.8	
College	9,787	5,576	57.0	5,138	1,569	3,569	439	165	273	7.	
Full-time students	8,278	4,251	51.3	3,926	775	3,152	324	111	213	7.0	
	1,509	1,325	87.8	1,211	794	417	114	54	60	8.6	
White ¹					1			}			
Total, 16 to 24 years	15,843 10,326	7,549 4,096	47.6 39.7	6,746 3,521	1,446 328	5,300 3,192	802 575	154 81	648 494	10.6	
16 to 19 years	5,517	3,452	62.6	3,226	1,118	2,108	227	73	154	14.0	
Men	7,807 8,036	3,512 4,036	45.0 50.2	3,098 3,649	721 725	2,376 2,924	415 388	88 66	327 322	11.8 9.6	
High school	8,141	2,936	36.1	2,464	174	2,289	472	49	423	16.	
College	7,701	4,613	59.9	4,283	1,272	3,011	330	105	226	7.2	
Full-time students	6,489 1,213	3,529 1,084	54.4 89.4	3,285 997	610 662	2,675 335	244 86	72 32	172 54	6.	
Black or African American1	1,210	1,004	09.4	551	002	333		32	34	0.0	
Total, 16 to 24 years	2,841 1,968	914 486	32.2 24.7	720 362	205 56	516 306	193 124	83 31	110 93	21.2 25.6	
20 to 24 years	873 1,360	428 459	49.0	359 352	149	210	69	52	17	16.1	
Women	1,481	455 455	33.7 30.7	368	97 108	255 260	107 87	53 30	54 57	23.2 19.1	
High school	1,716	392	22.8	272	28	244	120	32	89	30.7	
College	1,125	521	46.4	449	177	271	73	51	22	14.0	
Full-time students Part-time students	951 173	375 147	39.4 84.8	325 124	94 83	231 40	50 23	30 21	19 2	13.0	
Asian¹											
Total, 16 to 24 years	1,048	341	32.6	312	74	238	29	9	20	8.	
16 to 19 years	573 475	144 198	25.0 41.7	125 187	9 65	115 122	19 10	3 6	16 4	13. 5.	
Men	509 539	184 158	36.1 29.3	163 149	46 28	117 121	20 9	4 5	16 4	11. 5.	
High school	382	65	17.1	55	5	50	11	_	11	(2)	
College	665	276	41.5	257	70	188	19	9	9	6.	
Full-time students	590	219	37.1	205	42	163	14	9	5	6.	
Part-time students	75	57	76.0	52	28	24	5	. 1	4	(2)	
Hispanic or Latino Ethnicity					j j					}	
otal, 16 to 24 years	2,668 1,887	1,001 511	37.5 27.1	840 409	277 59	563 350	162 102	39 16	123 86	16. 19.	
20 to 24 years	780	490	62.8	431	218	213	60	23	37	12.	
MenWomen	1,278 1,389	479 523	37.4 37.6	400 440	129 148	270 292	79 83	20 19	59 63	16. 15.	
High school	1,587	380	23.9	295	49	246	85	14	71	22.	
College	1,081	621	57.5	545	228	317	77	25	52	12.	
Full-time students	859	427	49.7	373	112	262	54	17	36	12.	
Part-time students	222	194	87.5	172	116	55	23	8	15	11.	

HOUSEHOLD DATA NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED

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

(Numbers in thousands)

					February :	2003				
					Civilia	an labor forc	ю			
Enrollment status, educational	Civilian				Employed			Unemp	loyed	
attainment, race, and Hispanic or Latino ethnicity	noninsti- tutional popula- tion	Total	Percent of population	Total	Full time	Part time	Total	Looking for full-time work	Looking for part- time work	Percen of labor force
TOTAL NOT ENROLLED									·	
Total, 16 to 24 years	15,339 2,708 12,631	12,525 1,960 10,565	81.7 72.4 83.6	10,849 1,484 9,365	8,859 960 7,898	1,990 523 1,467	1,676 476 1,199	1,548 412 1,136	128 64 63	13.4 24.3 11.4
Men	7,943 7,396	7,025 5,500	88.4 74.4	5,999 4,850	5,148 3,711	851 1,139	1,026 650	974 573	52 76	14. 11.
Less than a high school diploma	3,700 6,659 3,278 1,703	2,468 5,527 2,927 1,602	66.7 83.0 89.3 94.1	1,933 4,750 2,663 1,504	1,505 3,777 2,201 1,376	428 972 462 128	535 778 265 98	490 739 225 94	45 39 39 4	21. 14. 9. 6.
White ¹		}								
Total, 16 to 24 years	12,117 2,161 9,955	10,163 1,613 8,550	83.9 74.6 85.9	8,982 1,259 7,723	7,379 822 6,557	1,603 438 1,165	1,180 353 827	1,083 304 779	98 49 49	11. 21. 9.
Men	6,389 5,728	5,823 4,340	91.1 75.8	5,064 3,919	4,390 2,989	673 930	759 421	723 360	36 61	13. 9.
Less than a high school diploma	5,195 2,616	2,036 4,431 2,356 1,339	70.3 85.3 90.1 95.1	1,650 3,891 2,173 1,268	1,279 3,153 1,788 1,159	372 738 385 108	386 540 183 72	346 513 157 67	40 28 26 4	19 12 7 5
Black or African American ¹	ļ									
Total, 16 to 24 years	397	1,635 250 1,385	71.7 63.0 73.5	1,272 148 1,124	980 85 895	292 64 228	363 102 261	340 91 249	23 11 12	22. 40. 18.
Men	1,087 1,193	821 814	75.5 68.2	621 651	473 507	148 144	200 163	187 153	13 10	24
Less than a high school diploma	1,062 441	321 814 364 136	50.9 76.7 82.5 91.8	202 626 318 125	155 445 261 119	47 181 58 6	118 189 46 10	116 177 37 10	2 11 9	36 23 12 7
Asian ¹										
Total, 16 to 24 years	34	359 (²) 333	86.2 77.4 86.9	304 26 278	258 20 238	46 6 40	55 - 55	53 - 53	3	15 - 16
Men		207 152	92.4 78.9	177 127	161 98	16 30	30 25	30 23	- 3	14 16
Less than a high school diploma		(²) 98 121 94	84.1 80.9 93.0 84.9	34 86 97 86	31 65 88 74	2 22 10 12	13 11 23 7	13 11 21 7	- 3 -	(2) 11 19 7
Hispanic or Latino Ethnicity										
Total, 16 to 24 years	632	2,630 430 2,200	77.9 68.1 80.1	2,317 329 1,988	1,970 230 1,740	347 99 247	313 101 212	295 93 202	18 8 10	11 23 9
Men		1,738 893	90.5 61.2	1,534 784	1,386 584	147 199	204 109	195 99	9 10	11
Less than a high school diploma	1,311 440	1,078 1,091 367 94	70.8 83.2 83.4 90.2	917 992 332 77	778 844 279 70	139 148 53 7	161 99 36 18	154 96 27 18	7 3 8	14 9 9

¹ Beginning in 2003, persons who selected this race group only; persons who selected more than one race group are not included. 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 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, and Asian) do not sum to totals because data are not presented for all races. In addition, persons whose eithnicity is identified as Hispanic or Latino may be of any race and, therefore, are classified by ethnicity as well as by race. Beginning in January 2003, data reflect revised population controls used in the household survey.

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)

		Less than a bachelor's degree							Doot	-11-		
Sex, race, and Hispanic or Latino ethnicity	high s	inan a school oma	gradı		То	tal	Some o			ciate gree		elor's gree gher ¹
,	Feb. 2002	Feb. 2003	Feb. 2002	Feb. 2003	Feb. 2002	Feb. 2003	Feb. 2002	Feb. 2003	Feb. 2002	Feb. 2003	Feb. 2002	Feb. 2003
TOTAL							: :		:			
Civilian labor force	12,346 43.6 11,157 39.4 1,189 9.6	12,299 43.7 11,028 39.2 1,271 10.3	37,899 64.7 35,621 60.8 2,278 6.0	37,886 63.8 35,525 59.8 2,361 6.2	33,658 73.2 32,139 69.9 1,519 4.5	34,519 73.6 32,799 70.0 1,719 5.0	21,968 71.1 20,897 67.6 1,071 4.9	22,795 71.7 21,575 67.8 1,220 5.4	11,690 77.6 11,242 74.7 448 3.8	11,724 77.8 11,224 74.4 500 4.3	38,557 79.6 37,452 77.3 1,105 2.9	39,370 78.8 38,201 76.5 1,169 3.0
Men												
Civilian labor force Percent of population Employed Employment-population ratio Unemployed Unemployed	7,684 56.2 6,949 50.8 735 9.6	7,840 56.7 7,021 50.8 819 10.4	20,029 74.5 18,800 69.9 1,229 6.1	20,069 73.6 18,685 68.5 1,384 6.9	16,998 80.8 16,148 76.7 850 5.0	17,133 80.1 16,182 75.7 951 5.6	11,380 78.4 10,788 74.3 591 5.2	11,722 78.4 11,070 74.0 652 5.6	5,618 86.1 5,360 82.1 259 4.6	5,411 84.1 5,112 79.4 299 5.5	20,866 84.2 20,222 81.6 644 3.1	21,311 83.8 20,627 81.1 684 3.2
Women												
Civilian labor force Percent of population Employed Employment-population ratio Unemployed Unemployed	4,662 31.9 4,208 28.8 454 9.7	4,458 31.1 4,007 27.9 452 10.1	17,870 56.3 16,821 53.0 1,049 5.9	17,817 55.5 16,840 52.5 977 5.5	16,660 66.9 15,991 64.2 669 4.0	17,386 68.2 16,618 65.2 768 4.4	10,589 64.6 10,109 61.7 480 4.5	11,073 65.7 10,506 62.3 567 5.1	6,071 71.2 5,882 69.0 189 3.1	6,313 73.1 6,112 70.7 201 3.2	17,691 74.7 17,230 72.7 461 2.6	18,059 73.7 17,574 71.7 485 2.7
White ²												
Civilian labor force Percent of population Employed Employment-population ratio Unemployed Unemployed	9,931 43.9 9,072 40.1 859 8.6	9,944 44.2 9,000 40.0 944 9.5	31,410 64.0 29,705 60.6 1,705 5.4	31,213 63.0 29,514 59.6 1,698 5.4	27,947 72.6 26,758 69.5 1,189 4.3	28,355 73.1 27,108 69.9 1,247 4.4	18,051 70.1 17,203 66.8 848 4.7	18,527 71.0 17,673 67.8 854 4.6	9,896 77.6 9,555 75.0 341 3.4	9,827 77.5 9,435 74.4 393 4.0	32,673 79.3 31,785 77.2 888 2.7	32,906 78.7 32,025 76.6 880 2.7
Black or African American ²												
Civilian labor force Percent of population Employed Employment-population ratio Unemployed Unemployed	1,701 40.5 1,469 35.0 232 13.6	1,549 38.8 1,317 33.0 232 15.0	4,850 68.1 4,362 61.2 488 10.1	4,804 67.7 4,294 60.5 510 10.6	4,305 78.4 4,072 74.1 233 5.4	4,374 77.3 4,006 70.8 368 8.4	3,058 77.8 2,906 74.0 152 5.0	3,135 76.0 2,854 69.2 282 9.0	1,247 79.8 1,166 74.6 81 6.5	1,238 80.6 1,152 75.0 86 7.0	2,840 82.5 2,734 79.5 105 3.7	3,018 82.9 2,882 79.2 136 4.5
Asian ²												<u>.</u>
Civilian labor force Percent of population Employed Employment-population ratio Unemployed Unemployent rate	483 48.8 418 42.2 65 13.4	415 47.2 382 43.4 33 7.9	1,126 65.2 1,084 62.7 42 3.7	1,035 66.7 961 61.8 75 7.2	1,056 72.6 991 68.1 65 6.2	953 71.0 912 67.9 42 4.4	619 70.4 574 65.4 45 7.2	583 70.1 548 65.9 35 6.0	437 75.9 416 72.3 21 4.7	370 72.4 364 71.1 7 1.8	2,854 79.2 2,749 76.2 105 3.7	2,902 76.5 2,775 73.1 127 4.4
Hispanic or Latino ethnicity												
Civilian labor force Percent of population Employed Employment-population ratio Unemployed Unemployment rate	5,004 60.8 4,607 56.0 397 7.9	5,372 60.7 4,826 54.5 546 10.2	4,149 75.1 3,859 69.9 290 7.0	4,409 75.3 4,138 70.7 271 6.2	2,892 81.7 2,736 77.3 156 5.4	3,210 81.7 3,034 77.2 176 5.5	2,007 81.2 1,894 76.7 113 5.6	2,259 81.5 2,136 77.0 123 5.4	885 82.7 842 78.7 43 4.8	950 82.2 898 77.6 53 5.5	1,933 85.6 1,890 83.6 43 2.2	2,015 83.5 1,928 79.9 87 4.3

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 not included. 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. Beginning in January 2003, data reflect revised population controls used in the household survey.

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

(In thousands)

Full-time workers	Jnemployed king for part-time work 739 1,522 541 688 98 401
Age, sex, race, and Hispanic or Latino ethnicity Total 35	739 1,522 541 688 98 401
Total hours or more more more more more more more m	739 1,522 541 688 98 401
Total 35 hours for economic or more Total Section Not for economic or more Not for economic or more Not for economic reasons Not for econo	739 1,522 541 688 98 401
Total, 16 years and over 111,856 98,288 10,709 2,859 24,577 3,302 20,036 1,239 7, 16 to 19 years 1,367 1,146 207 14 4,270 276 3,858 136 136 16 to 17 years 138 106 28 5 1,965 48 1,849 67 18 to 19 years 1,229 1,040 179 9 2,305 228 2,009 68 20 years and over 110,480 97,142 10,502 2,846 20,307 3,028 16,178 1,103 7, 20 to 24 years 9,275 8,069 1,006 200 3,968 630 3,224 115 1, 25 years and over 101,214 89,073 9,496 2,646 16,339 2,396 12,954 988 5, 25 to 54 years and over 16,020 13,797 1,667 556 4,889 343 4,163 383 16 to 19 years 6,59 4,59 4,59 5,59 4,59 5,59 4,59 5,59 4,59 5,59 4,59 5,59 4,59 5,59 4,59 5,59 4,59 5,59 4,59 5,59 4,59 5,59 5	541 688 98 401
16 to 19 years	541 688 98 401
16 to 19 years	541 688 98 401
18 to 19 years	
20 years and over 110,490 97,142 10,502 2,846 20,307 3,026 16,178 1,103 7, 20 to 24 years 9,275 8,069 1,006 200 3,988 630 3,224 115 1, 25 years and over 101,214 89,073 9,496 2,646 16,339 2,396 12,954 998 5, 25 to 54 years 85,195 75,276 7,828 2,090 11,449 2,053 8,791 605 5, 55 years and over 64,099 16,020 13,797 1,667 556 4,889 343 4,163 383 18 to 19 years 780 664 110 6 1,938 137 1,730 72 16 to 19 years 683 19 56,363 5,418 1,538 6,199 1,362 4,579 258 4, 25 years and over 58,000 13,195 1,000 13,1	440
20 to 24 years	443 288
25 years and over	198 833
25 to 54 years	267 244 931 589
55 years and over	193 406
16 to 19 years	738 183
16 to 19 years	753 668
20 years and over 63,319 56,363 5,418 1,538 6,199 1,362 4,579 258 4,20 to 24 years 5,257 4,599 585 73 1,746 336 1,384 26 26 25 years and over 58,062 51,764 4,833 1,465 4,453 1,025 3,195 233 3, 25 to 54 years 9,138 7,973 848 317 1,966 134 1,679 154 1,679 154 1,679 154 1,679 154 1,679 154 1,679 154 1,679 154 1,679 154 1,679 154 1,679 154 1,679 154 1,679 154 1,679 154 1,679 1,664 1,1599 845 2,0 1,679 1,664 1,1599 845 2,0 1,679 1,664 1,1599 845 2,0 1,679 1,6	365 368
25 years and over 58,062 51,764 4,833 1,465 4,453 1,025 3,195 233 3, 25 to 54 years 48,924 43,790 3,986 1,148 2,487 892 1,517 79 3, 55 years and over 9,138 7,973 848 317 1,966 134 1,679 154 16 to 19 years 47,757 41,261 5,181 1,315 16,439 1,804 13,727 908 2, 16 to 19 years 47,777 40,779 5,084 1,308 14,107 1,664 11,599 845 2, 20 years and over 47,171 40,779 5,084 1,308 14,107 1,664 11,599 845 2, 20 to 24 years 4,018 3,470 422 127 2,222 293 1,840 89 25 years and over 43,153 37,309 4,662 1,181 11,885 1,371 9,759 755 2, 25 to 54 years 36,271 31,486 3,843 942 8,962 1,161 7,274 527 2, 55 years and over 6,882 5,823 820 239 2,923 210 2,485 229 2	387 301
25 to 54 years 48,924 43,790 3,986 1,148 2,487 892 1,517 79 3,5 55 years and over 9,138 7,973 848 317 1,966 134 1,679 154 3 Women, 16 years and over 47,757 41,261 5,181 1,315 16,439 1,804 13,727 908 2, 16 to 19 years 587 482 97 7 2,332 140 2,128 64 20 years and over 47,171 40,779 5,084 1,308 14,107 1,664 11,599 845 2, 25 years and over 43,153 37,309 4,662 1,811 11,885 1,371 9,759 755 2 25 to 54 years 36,271 31,486 3,843 942 8,962 1,161 7,274 527 2,592 25 years and over 6,882 5,823 820 239 2,923 210 2,485 229 2 White 3 Men, 16 years and over 54,196 48,188 4,670 1,337 6,766 1	760 90
55 years and over 9,138 7,973 848 317 1,966 134 1,679 154 Women, 16 years and over 47,757 41,261 5,181 1,315 16,439 1,804 13,727 908 2,16 to 19 years 587 482 97 7 2,332 140 2,128 64 20 years and over 47,171 40,779 5,084 1,308 14,107 1,664 11,599 845 2,20 years and over 40,188 3,470 422 127 2,222 293 1,840 89 25 years and over 43,153 37,309 4,662 1,181 11,885 1,371 9,759 755 2,25 to 54 years 36,271 31,486 3,843 942 8,962 1,161 7,274 527 2,25 25 years and over 6,882 5,823 820 239 2,923 210 2,485 229 White 3 Men, 16 years and over 54,196 48,188 4,670 1,337 6,766 1,160 <td>628 210 149 105</td>	628 210 149 105
16 to 19 years 587 482 97 7 2,332 140 2,128 64 20 years and over 47,171 40,779 5,084 1,308 14,107 1,664 11,599 845 2, 25 years and over 43,153 37,309 4,662 1,181 11,885 1,371 9,759 755 2, 25 to 54 years 36,271 31,486 3,843 942 8,962 1,161 7,274 527 2, 55 years and over 6,882 5,823 820 239 2,923 210 2,485 229 White 3 Men, 16 years and over 54,196 48,188 4,670 1,337 6,766 1,160 5,327 279 3, 16 to 19 years 663 562 95 6 1,647 110 1,476 61 20 years and over 53,533 47,626 4,576 1,331 5,119 1,050 3,851 218 25 years and over 49,084 43,730 4,090 1,265 3,717 790 2,729 198 2,25 to 54 years 41,143 36,849 3,327 968 1,907 679 1,165 63	479 105
20 years and over 47,171 40,779 5,084 1,308 14,107 1,664 11,599 845 2, 20 to 24 years 4,018 3,470 422 127 2,222 293 1,840 89 25 years and over 43,153 37,309 4,662 1,181 11,885 1,371 9,759 755 2, 25 to 54 years 36,271 31,486 3,843 942 8,962 1,161 7,274 527 2, 55 years and over 6,862 5,823 820 239 2,923 210 2,485 229	986 853
20 to 24 years	175 321
25 years and over	811 533
25 to 54 years	508 154 303 378
White 3 820 239 2,923 210 2,485 229 White 3 White 3 820 239 2,923 210 2,485 229 Men, 16 years and over 54,196 48,188 4,670 1,337 6,766 1,160 5,327 279 3, 16 to 19 years 663 562 95 6 1,647 110 1,476 61 20 years and over 53,533 47,626 4,576 1,331 5,119 1,050 3,851 218 3, 20 to 24 years 4,449 3,897 486 67 1,402 260 1,122 20 25 years and over 49,084 43,730 4,090 1,265 3,717 790 2,729 198 2, 25 to 54 years 41,143 36,849 3,327 968 1,907 679 1,165 63 2, Women, 16 years and over 38,174 32,977 4,153 1,044 14,240 1,425	045 300
Men, 16 years and over 54,196 48,188 4,670 1,337 6,766 1,160 5,327 279 3,16 to 19 years 3,10 4,476 1,160 5,327 279 3,27 3,27 279 3,27 3,27 279 3,27<	259 78
16 to 19 years 663 562 95 6 1,647 110 1,476 61 20 years and over 53,533 47,626 4,576 1,331 5,119 1,050 3,851 218 3, 20 to 24 years 4,449 3,897 486 67 1,402 260 1,122 20 25 years and over 49,084 43,730 4,090 1,265 3,717 790 2,729 198 2, 25 to 54 years 41,143 36,849 3,327 968 1,907 679 1,165 63 2, 55 years and over 7,941 6,881 763 297 1,810 111 1,564 135 Women, 16 years and over 38,174 32,977 4,153 1,044 14,240 1,425 12,012 803 1, 16 to 19 years 487 405 75 7 1,983 114 1,815 53 20 years and over 37,687 32,572 4,078 1,037 12,257 1,311 10,197 750 1, 25 years and over 3,227 2,792 337 98 1,871 227 1,561 83 25 years and over 34,460	
20 years and over 53,533 47,626 4,576 1,331 5,119 1,050 3,851 218 3,200 20 to 24 years 4,449 3,897 486 67 1,402 260 1,122 20 25 years and over 49,084 43,730 4,090 1,265 3,717 790 2,729 198 2,25 25 to 54 years 41,143 36,849 3,327 968 1,907 679 1,165 63 2,55 55 years and over 7,941 6,881 763 297 1,810 111 1,564 135 Women, 16 years and over 38,174 32,977 4,153 1,044 14,240 1,425 12,012 803 1,16 16 to 19 years 487 405 75 7 1,983 114 1,815 53 20 years and over 37,687 32,572 4,078 1,037 12,257 1,311 10,197 750 1, 25 years and over 3,227 2,792 337 98 1,871 227 1,561 83 25 years and over 34,460 29,780 3,742 939 10,386 1,084 8,636 66 1,	573 538
20 to 24 years 4,449 3,897 486 67 1,402 260 1,122 20 25 years and over 49,084 43,730 4,090 1,265 3,717 790 2,729 198 2, 25 to 54 years 41,143 36,849 3,327 968 1,907 679 1,165 63 2, 55 years and over 7,941 6,881 763 297 1,810 111 1,564 135 Women, 16 years and over 38,174 32,977 4,153 1,044 14,240 1,425 12,012 803 1, 16 to 19 years 487 405 75 7 1,983 114 1,815 53 20 years and over 37,687 32,572 4,078 1,037 12,257 1,311 10,197 750 1, 20 to 24 years 3,227 2,792 337 98 1,871 227 1,561 83 25 years and over 34,460 29,780 3,742 939 10,386 1,084 8,636 666 1, 25 to 54 years 28,596 24,850 3,009 737 7,779 910 6,416 453 1,	261 291
25 years and over	312 246
25 to 54 years	550 72 762 174
55 years and over 7,941 6,881 763 297 1,810 111 1,564 135 Women, 16 years and over 38,174 32,977 4,153 1,044 14,240 1,425 12,012 803 1,16 to 19 years 16 to 19 years 487 405 75 7 1,983 114 1,815 53 20 years and over 37,687 32,572 4,078 1,037 12,257 1,311 10,197 750 1,20 to 24 years 25 years and over 34,460 29,780 3,742 939 10,386 1,084 8,636 666 1,25 to 54 years 28,596 24,850 3,009 737 7,779 910 6,416 453 1,425	378 79
16 to 19 years 487 405 75 7 1,983 114 1,815 53 20 years and over 37,687 32,572 4,078 1,037 12,257 1,311 10,197 750 1, 20 to 24 years 3,227 2,792 337 98 1,871 227 1,561 83 25 years and over 34,460 29,780 3,742 939 10,386 1,084 8,636 666 1, 25 to 54 years 28,596 24,850 3,009 737 7,779 910 6,416 453 1,	384 96
20 years and over 37,687 32,572 4,078 1,037 12,257 1,311 10,197 750 1, 20 to 24 years 3,227 2,792 337 98 1,871 227 1,561 83 25 years and over 34,460 29,780 3,742 939 10,386 1,084 8,636 666 1, 25 to 54 years 28,596 24,850 3,009 737 7,779 910 6,416 453 1,	970 672
20 to 24 years 3,227 2,792 337 98 1,871 227 1,561 83 25 years and over 34,460 29,780 3,742 939 10,386 1,084 8,636 666 1, 25 to 54 years 28,596 24,850 3,009 737 7,779 910 6,416 453 1,	124 252
25 years and over	845 420
25 to 54 years	301 131 544 289
	355 226
	189 63
Black or African American ³	
	863 95
16 to 19 years	86 54
	777 41 154 13
	623 28
	562 23 61 6
	713 132
16 to 19 years	37 50
20 years and over	676 82
	147 16
	529 65 486 53
25 to 54 years	486 53 43 13

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

(in thousands)

					Febr	uary 2003				
				Em	oloyed ¹				Unem	ployed
		Full-tir	ne workers			Part-time	workers			
Age, sex, race, and Hispanic or Latino ethnicity		A	t work			At work ²			Looking	Looking
Asian ³	Total	35 hours or more	1 to 34 hours for economic or noneconomic reasons	Not at work	Total	Part time for economic reasons	Part time for noneconomic reasons	Not at work	for full-time work	for part-time work
Asian ³										
Men, 16 years and over 16 to 19 years	2,761 26 2,735 181 2,554 2,164 391	2,537 23 2,514 164 2,350 1,986 364	180 3 177 14 163 146 17	44 - 44 41 31 10	300 61 239 73 167 137 30	40 1 40 5 35 27 8	252 57 195 68 127 110	8 3 5 - 5 1 4	168 1 167 34 134 122 11	16 12 4 4 - -
Women, 16 years and over	2,009 3 2,006 123 1,883 1,667 216	1,760 3 1,756 102 1,654 1,462 192	209 - 209 20 188 171 17	41 - 41 - 40 33 7	575 61 514 89 425 327 98	85 5 80 14 67 48 19	450 54 396 76 321 249 72	40 2 38 - 38 30 7	163 3 160 25 135 110 25	14 4 10 3 7 7
Hispanic or Latino ethnicity										
Men, 16 years and over 16 to 19 years	9,309 198 9,111 1,318 7,793 7,122 672	8,191 174 8,018 1,149 6,869 6,284 585	914 23 891 157 734 674 60	204 1 203 12 190 164 27	941 198 743 220 523 439 84	324 20 304 54 250 232 18	608 178 431 163 268 203 65	9 - 9 3 5 4 2	804 77 727 138 589 554 35	103 55 48 13 35 28 7
Women, 16 years and over 16 to 19 years	5,313 92 5,222 641 4,581 4,151 430	4,647 76 4,571 548 4,023 3,660 362	530 15 515 71 444 401 42	135 - 135 21 115 89 25	1,520 251 1,269 241 1,028 881 148	399 42 357 72 285 265 20	1,064 203 860 158 702 580 122	58 52 11 41 35 6	509 32 477 87 391 361 30	139 39 100 34 66 64 2

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 of the 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 not included. 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. Beginning in January 2003, data reflect revised population controls used in the household survey.

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

(In thousands)

	Тс	otal		М	en					
Occupation		ears	16 years and over		20 years and over			ears over	20 ye and	
	Feb. 2002	Feb. 2003	Feb. 2002	Feb. 2003	Feb. 2002	Feb. 2003	Feb. 2002	Feb. 2003	Feb. 2002	Feb. 2003
Total	135,443	136,433	71,792	72,237	68,822	69,518	63,652	64,196	60,636	61,278
Management, professional, and related occupations Management, business, and financial operations occupations Management occupations Business and financial operations occupations Professional and related occupations Computer and mathematical occupations Architecture and engineering occupations Life, physical, and social science occupations Community and social services occupations Legal occupations Education, training, and library occupations Arts, design, entertainment, sports, and media occupations Healthcare practitioner and technical occupations	19,903 14,583 5,320 27,430 3,032 2,798 1,298 2,062 1,383 8,021	48,348 20,058 14,490 5,568 28,290 3,291 2,606 1,326 2,196 1,439 8,116 2,675 6,641	23,558 11,662 9,265 2,397 11,896 2,080 2,450 730 807 725 2,076 1,351 1,677	23,780 11,475 8,994 2,481 12,304 2,397 2,246 754 885 791 2,180 1,354 1,698	23,373 11,604 9,220 2,384 11,768 2,065 2,443 728 804 725 2,025 1,308 1,671	23,630 11,454 8,985 2,469 12,176 2,385 2,243 754 878 791 2,125 1,308 1,693	23,774 8,241 5,318 2,923 15,533 952 348 568 1,254 659 5,945 1,218 4,590	24,568 8,583 5,496 3,087 15,985 894 360 572 1,311 649 5,936 1,321 4,943	23,525 8,190 5,269 2,921 15,335 950 345 560 1,246 656 5,845 1,170 4,563	24,331 8,569 5,489 3,080 15,762 890 352 564 1,300 646 5,839 1,250 4,920
Service occupations	2,571 2,672 6,754 4,793	21,173 2,885 2,596 7,188 4,381 4,122	9,030 218 2,096 2,996 2,849 871	8,995 280 2,080 3,234 2,594 806	8,077 206 2,064 2,318 2,715 773	8,061 246 2,044 2,619 2,433 719	12,004 2,352 577 3,758 1,944 3,372	12,178 2,604 516 3,954 1,787 3,317	10,929 2,231 558 3,095 1,885 3,160	11,072 2,539 489 3,214 1,736 3,095
Sales and office occupations Sales and related occupations Office and administrative support occupations	15,388	35,577 15,614 19,963	12,644 7,899 4,745	12,872 8,019 4,853	11,786 7,402 4,384	12,072 7,564 4,508	22,695 7,487 15,208	22,705 7,595 15,110	21,168 6,536 14,631	21,277 6,765 14,512
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance occupations Farming, fishing, and forestry occupations Construction and extraction occupations Installation, maintenance, and repair occupations	895 7,538	13,335 878 7,391 5,067	12,338 656 7,355 4,328	12,709 646 7,206 4,856	11,920 581 7,109 4,231	12,358 585 7,019 4,753	638 240 184 215	626 231 185 210	616 218 183 215	592 209 178 204
Production, transportation, and material moving occupations	10,276	18,001 9,654 8,347	14,220 6,982 7,238	13,882 6,728 7,153	13,665 6,792 6,873	13,398 6,585 6,812	4,541 3,294 1,247	4,119 2,926 1,194	4,399 3,227 1,172	4,007 2,870 1,137

NOTE: Occupations reflect the introduction of the 2002 Census occupational classification system derived from the 2000 Standard Occupational Classification

system into the Current Population Survey. Beginning in January 2003, data reflect revised population controls used in the household survey.

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

(Percent distribution)

	To	otal	М	∍n	Wor	nen
Occupation, race, and Hispanic or Latino ethnicity	Feb. 2002	Feb. 2003	Feb. 2002	Feb. 2003	Feb. 2002	Feb. 2003
TOTAL					ļ	
Total, 16 years and over (thousands)		136,433 100.0	71,792 100.0	72,237 100.0	63,652 100.0	64,196 100.0
Management, professional, and related occupations	. 34.9	35.4	32.8	32.9	37.4	38.3
Management, business, and financial operations occupations		14.7	16.2	15.9	12.9	13.4
Professional and related occupations		20.7	16.6	17.0	24.4	24.9
Service occupations		15.5	12.6	12.5	18.9	19.0
Sales and office occupations		26.1	17.6	17.8	35.7	35.4
Sales and related occupations	. 11.4	11.4	11.0	11.1	11.8	11.8
Office and administrative support occupations		14.6	6.6	6.7	23.9	23.
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance occupations	. 9.6	9.8	17.2	17.6	1.0	1.0
Farming, fishing, and forestry occupations		.6	9.9	.9	.4	.4
Construction and extraction occupations	1	5.4	10.2	10.0	.3	.:
Installation, maintenance, and repair occupations	1	3.7	6.0	6.7	.3	
Production, transportation, and material moving occupations		13.2	19.8	19.2	7.1	6.4
Production occupations	1	7.1	9.7	9.3	5.2	4.0
Transportation and material moving occupations	1	6.1	10.1	9.9	2.0	1.9
White ¹						
Total, 16 years and over (thousands)	. 113,307	113,376 100.0	60,962 100.0	60,962 100.0	52,345 100.0	52,414 100.0
		36.1	33.8	33.5	38.5	39. ⁻
Management, professional, and related occupations		15.4	17.3	16.8	13.5	13.8
Management, business, and financial operations occupations	1	20.7	16.5	16.8	25.0	25.
Professional and related occupations			11.5	11.5	17.8	17.
Service occupations		14.5 26.2	17.3	17.8	36.3	36.0
Sales and office occupations			11.2	11.5	12.0	12.0
Sales and related occupations	. 11.6	11.8	1	1	24.3	24.0
Office and administrative support occupations	14.5	14.5	6.1	6.3	1	
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance occupations	10.2	10.5	18.1	18.7	1.0	1.
Farming, fishing, and forestry occupations		.7	1.0	1.0	.4	1 :
Construction and extraction occupations		5.9	10.9	10.6	.3	
Installation, maintenance, and repair occupations		3.9	6.2	7.0	.3	زے ا
Production, transportation, and material moving occupations		12.7	19.3	18.5	6.4	5.
Production occupations	7.3	6.9	9.6	9.2	4.6	4.
Transportation and material moving occupations	6.0	5.8	9.6	9.3	1.8	1.
Black or African American ¹						
Total, 16 years and over (thousands)		14,491 100.0	6,883 100.0	6,716 100.0	7,806 100.0	7,776
	1	27.2	19.4	22.2	29.6	31.
Management, professional, and related occupations	24.8	9.6	8.2	9.1	9.7	10.
Management, business, and financial operations occupations		17.5	11.2	13.2	19.9	21.
Professional and related occupations		22.7	19.9	19.1	25.4	25.
Service occupations		26.4	20.1	17.8	34.0	33.
Sales and office occupations		9.4		8.0	10.5	10.
Sales and related occupations			9.2	i		23.
Office and administrative support occupations		17.0	10.9	9.8	23.5	
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance occupations		6.4	13.1	13.3	8.	
Farming, fishing, and forestry occupations		.2	.5	.4	1 .1	1
Construction and extraction occupations	3.5	3.4	7.2	7.1	.2	
Installation, maintenance, and repair occupations	2.8	2.8	5.4	5.8	.5	
Production, transportation, and material moving occupations	18.3	17.4	27.5	27.6	10.2	8.
r rounction, transportation, and material moving occupations	i -					
Production occupations Transportation and material moving occupations	9.0	8.3 9.1	11.5	10.9 16.7	6.8 3.4	6.

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

(Percent distribution)

	To	otal	М	ən	Women	
Occupation, race, and Hispanic or Latino ethnicity	Feb. 2002	Feb. 2003	Feb. 2002	Feb. 2003	Feb. 2002	Feb. 2003
Asian ¹						
Total, 16 years and over (thousands)	6,066 100.0	5,645 100.0	3,214 100.0	3,061 100.0	2,853 100.0	2,584 100.0
1 010011	700.0			,,,,,		
Management, professional, and related occupations	43.2	47.1	46.5	48.5	39.5	45.4
Management, business, and financial operations occupations	14.1	15.5	15.3	15.7	12.7	15.
Professional and related occupations	29.1	31.6	31.2	32.9	26.8	30.
Service occupations	17.0	15.5	14.4	13.1	19.9	18
Sales and office occupations	23.4	21.5	18.6	17.6	28.8	26.
Sales and related occupations	11.0	10.6	11.2	10.2	10.7	11
Office and administrative support occupations	12.4	11.0	7.3	7.5	18.1	15
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance occupations	4.5	3.6	7.3	6.2	1.3	
Farming, fishing, and forestry occupations	.5	.2	.3	.1	.7	
Construction and extraction occupations	1.8	1.6	3.4	2.9		_
Installation, maintenance, and repair occupations	2.2	1.8	3.6	3.1	.6	_
Production, transportation, and material moving occupations	12.0	12.3	13.2	14.6	10.5	9
Production occupations	8.5	8.2	7.6	7.8	9.5	8
Transportation and material moving occupations	3.5	4.2	5.7	6.8	1.0	1.
Hispanic or Latino ethnicity						
Total, 16 years and over (thousands)	16,390	17,083	9,650	10,250	6,741	6,83
Percent	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.
Management, professional, and related occupations	16.4	17.0	13.4	14.1	20.8	21
Management, business, and financial operations occupations	6.6	7.0	6.4	6.4	7.0	7
Professional and related occupations	9.8	10.1	6.9	7.7	13.8	13
Service occupations	24.0	22.9	20.6	19.3	28.8	28
Sales and office occupations	22.3	23.1	13.6	14.7	34.6	35
Sales and related occupations	9.1	9.7	6.6	7.8	12.7	12
Office and administrative support occupations	13.1	13.3	7.0	6.9	21.9	23
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance occupations		15.7	26.8	24.7	2.1	2
Farming, fishing, and forestry occupations	2.1	2.0	2.7	2.4	1.4	1
Construction and extraction occupations	11.0	9.7	18.5	15.9	.3	
installation, maintenance, and repair occupations		4.1	5.6	6.4	.4	
Production, transportation, and material moving occupations	20.7	21.2	25.6	27.2	13.7	12
Production occupations		11.5	13.4	13.2	10.0	8
Transportation and material moving occupations	8.7	9.7	12.2	14.0	3.7	3

Beginning in 2003, persons who selected this race group only; persons who selected more than one race group are not included. 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. Occupations reflect the introduction of the 2002 Census occupation classification system derived from the 2000 Standard Occupational Classification system into the Current Population Survey. Beginning in January 2003, data reflect revised population controls used in the household survey.

A-21. Employed persons by industry and occupation

(In thousands)

						Febru	ary 2003					
		Manage profess and re occupa	ional, lated	,	Service occupations		nd office eations	co	itural resour enstruction, a	Production, trans- portation, and material moving occupations		
Industry	Total em- ployed	Manage- ment, business, and financial operations occupa- tions	Professional and related occupations	Protective service occupa- tions	Service occupa- tions, except protective	Sales and related occupa- tions	Office and adminis- trative support occupa- tions	Farming, fishing, and forestry occupa- tions	Construc- tion and extrac- tion occupa- tions	Installation, maintenance, and repair occupations	Produc- tion occupa- tions	Transpor- tation and material moving occupa- tions
Agriculture, forestry,												
fishing, and hunting	1,983	1,019	37	20	36	-	86	676	9	32	8	60
fining	544	72	67	5	_	5	44	_	185	54	21	91
construction	9,231	1,410	214	7	47	74	600	1 4	5,978	425	161	311
tanufacturing	17,381	2,538	2,181	46	225	658	1.830	81	379	777	7,195	1,471
Durable goods	10,933	1,675	1,576	31	107	341	1,132	14	299	482	4,536	738
Nondurable goods	6,447	863	605	15	118	316	698	66	80	295	2,659	733
/holesale and retail trade	20,205	1,481	945	51	528	10,093	3,296	83	112	948	690	1,977
Wholesale trade	4,147	531	141	7	23	1,512	731	70	32	160	133	805
Retail trade	16,058	950	804	44	505	8,581	2,564	13	80	788	557	1,172
ansportation and utilities	7,014	716	307	41	253	129	1,741	4	163	543	259	2,857
formation	3,771	785	1,037	14	93	418	787	-	25	389	140	83
inancial activities	9,676	3,348	624	58	338	2,243	2,728	! –	80	115	41	101
rofessional and business								•	1	•		
services	13,886	3,138	4,350	481	1,679	670	2,397	13	181	258	311	407
ducation and health				1				1	i	•		
services	28,700	2,400	15,480	130	5,872	132	3,882	2	101	174	174	353
eisure and hospitality	11,302	1,427	793	164	7,053	772	551	-	52	114	119	257
ther services	6,531	523	871	18	2,246	377	611	-	30	1,078	475	302
Other services, except									{ }			
private households	5,892	523	866	16	1,626	375	604	-	30	1,078	472	301
Private households	639	-	5	j 2 j	620	2	7	-	1 - 1	-	2	1
ublic administration	6,210	1,201	1,384	1,560	207	43	1,410	15	95	160	60	76

NOTE: Industries and occupations reflect the introduction of the 2002 Census industry and occupational classification systems derived from the 2002 North American Industry Classification System and the 2000 Standard Occupational

Classification system into the Current Population Survey. Beginning in January 2003, data reflect revised population controls used in the household survey.

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

(In thousands)

					Febr	uary 2003				
	Agriculture	and related	industries			Nona	gricultural ind	ustries		
Age and sex					Wag					
Age and sex	Wage and	Self- employed	Unpaid family		F	rivate industrie	es		Self-	Unpaid
	salary workers	workers	workers	Total	Total	Private household workers	Other private industries	Government	employed workers	family workers
Total, 16 years and over	1,038	924	21	125,402	105,552	639	104,913	19,850	8,959	90
16 to 19 years	74	1	4	5,475	5,169	54	5,115	306	74	8
16 to 17 years	30	1	4	2.017	1,948	31	1,918	68	46	5
18 to 19 years	44	_	_	3,459	3,221	24	3,197	238	28	3
20 to 24 years	109	13	4	12,889	11,750	40	11,710	1,139	219	10
25 to 34 years	213	116		28,510	24.851	124	24,727	3,659	1,466	11
35 to 44 years	231	161	4	31,842	26.826	139	26,687	5,016	2,507	23
45 to 54 years	219	188	3	28,575	22,556	146	22,409	6,019	2,546	28
55 to 64 years	110	212	2	14,423	11,353	114	11,239	3,070	1,588	7
65 years and over	82	231	4	3,687	3,047	21	3,026	641	559	4
Men, 16 years and over	780	645	9	65,311	57,050	42	57,008	8,261	5,471	21
16 to 19 years	59	1	3	2,596	2,488	8	2,480	108	54	- 6
16 to 17 years	21		3	958	935	ž	933	23	28	5
18 to 19 years	38	_ `	_	1,638	1,553	6	1,548	84	26	1
20 to 24 years		5	4	6,772	6,299	_ 0	6,299	473	125	10
25 to 34 years	177	90		15,324	13,762	9	13,753		898	10
35 to 44 years	166	105	_ 2	16,857	14,810	11	14,799	1,562		,
	160	134	2					2,047	1,455	~ .
45 to 54 years	81	143	_	14,451	12,025	8	12,017	2,427	1,589	3
55 to 64 years65 years and over	49	168	_	7,326 1,986	6,001 1,667	7	5,994 1,667	1,325 319	1,000 351	_ 1
Women, 16 years and over	258	278	12	60,090	48,501	596	47,905	11,589	3,488	70
16 to 19 years	15		1	2,880	2,681	46	2,635	198	20	2
16 to 17 years		_	i	1,059	1,014	28	985	45	19	
18 to 19 years	7	_	_ '	1,821	1,668	18	1,649	153	2	_ 2
20 to 24 years	20	9	_	6,117	5,452	40	5,411	665	94	- 2
25 to 34 years		27		13,187	11,089	115	10.974	2,097	568	
35 to 44 years	66	56	- 3	14.985	12,016	128			1	11
45 to 54 years	59	54	2				11,888	2,969	1,052	23
45 to 54 years				14,124	10,531	139	10,393	3,592	957	24
55 to 64 years	29	69	2	7,097	5,352	107	5,245	1,745	588	6
65 years and over	33	63	4	1,701	1,380	21	1,359	321	208	4

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. Beginning in January 2003, data reflect revised population controls used in the household survey.

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

			Februa	ry 2003			
	1	Thousands of pe	ersons	Percent distribution			
Hours of work	All industries	Agriculture and related industries	Nonagricultural industries	All industries	Agriculture and related industries	Nonagricultural industries	
Total, 16 years and over	132,335	1,854	130,481	100.0	100.0	100.0	
1 to 34 hours	33,225 1,268 5,618 16,230 10,109	606 64 139 273 130	32,619 1,204 5,479 15,957 9,979	25.1 1.0 4.2 12.3 7.6	32.7 3.4 7.5 14.7 7.0	25.0 .9 4.2 12.2 7.6	
35 hours and over	99,110 9,370 53,340 36,400 13,020 13,826 9,554	1,248 108 427 713 115 235 362	97,862 9,262 52,913 35,688 12,905 13,591 9,191	74.9 7.1 40.3 27.5 9.8 10.4 7.2	67.3 5.8 23.0 38.4 6.2 12.7 19.6	75.0 7.1 40.6 27.4 9.9 10.4 7.0	
Average hours, total at work		40.5 46.3	38.7 42.6	_ _		- -	

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. Beginning in January 2003, data reflect revised population controls used in the household survey.

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

(Numbers in thousands)

	_		Februa	ry 2003		
5		All industries		Nonagricultural industries		
Reason for working less than 35 hours	Total	Usually work full time	Usually work part time	Total	Usually work full time	Usually work part time
Total, 16 years and over	33,225	10,709	22,515	32,619	10,469	22,150
Economic reasons	5,061 3,396 1,328 203 134	1,905 1,631 - 140 134	3,156 1,765 1,328 63	4,931 3,317 1,309 176 129	1,813 1,564 - 120 129	3,118 1,753 1,309 56
Noneconomic reasons Child-care problems Other family or personal obligations Health or medical limitations In school or training Retired or Social Security limit on earnings Vacation or personal day Holiday, legal or religious Weather-related curtailment All other reasons	28,163 724 5,957 648 6,631 1,972 2,822 640 1,064 7,705	8,804 113 962 - 80 - 2,822 640 1,064 3,122	19,360 611 4,995 648 6,552 1,972 - - - 4,582	27,688 722 5,886 629 6,585 1,860 2,777 624 1,032 7,572	8,656 113 947 - 78 - 2,777 624 1,032 3,084	- 609 4,938 629 6,507 1,860 - - - 4,488
Average hours: Economic reasons Other reasons	22.9 21.3	23.7 25.7	22.4 19.3	23.0 21.3	24.0 25.8	22.4 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. Beginning in January 2003, data reflect revised population controls used in the household survey.

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

(Numbers in thousands)

	1			Febru	ary 2003			
			Worked 1 t	o 34 hours			Avera	ge hours
Industry and class of worker	Total	Total	For	For noneconomic reasons		Worked 35 hours	Total	Persons who
	at work		economic reasons	Usually work full time	Usually work part time	or more	at work	usually work full time
Total, 16 years and over	130,481	32,619	4,931	8,656	19,032	97,862	38.7	42.6
Wage and salary workers	121,977	29,597	4,365	7,960	17,272	92,380	38.8	42.5
Mining	531	44	11	13	20	488	47.7	49.0
Construction	8,787	2,011	685	820	506	6,776	39.1	40.8
Manufacturing Durable goods Nondurable goods	10,632	2,110 1,258 852	472 238 234	1,067 684 383	571 336 235	14,805 9,374 5,431	41.7 41.8 41.6	42.7 42.6 42.8
Wholesale and retail trade	19,661	5,491	828	992	3,671	14,170	38.1	43.2
Transportation and utilities	6,718	1,082	240	427	415	5,636	42.0	44.0
Information	3,695	731	51	239	441	2,964	39.4	42.5
Financial activities	9,449	1,775	167	610	998	7,674	40.1	42.7
Professional and business services	13,488	3,175	554	921	1,699	10,313	39.7	43.3
Education and health services	27,870	8,351	638	2,071	5,641	19,519	37.1	42.0
Leisure and hospitality	10,929	4,704	918	541	3,245	6,225	34.0	42.4
Other services Other services, except private households	5,738	2,156 1,816 340	309 250 59	336 307 29	1,511 1,259 252	4,200 3,923 277	36.3 37.1 28.7	43.0 43.3 39.4
Public administration	6,083	989	57	620	313	5,094	40.7	42.0
Self-employed workers		2,980 41	563 3	693 2	1,724 36	5,433 49	38.0 36.0	44.2 (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. Beginning in January 2003, data reflect revised population controls used in the household survey.

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)

				Febr	uary 2003			
			Worked 1 t	o 34 hours			Aver	age hours
Age, sex, race, Hispanic or Latino ethnicity, and marital status	Total at		For		economic sons	Worked 35 hours	Total	Persons who
	work	Total	economic reasons	Usually work full time	Usually work part time	or more	at work	usually work full time
TOTAL	<u> </u>							
Total, 16 years and over 16 to 19 years 16 to 17 years 18 to 19 years 20 years and over 20 to 24 years 25 years and over 25 to 54 years 55 years and over	5,411 1,999 3,412 125,070 12,810 112,260	32,619 4,227 1,882 2,345 28,392 4,701 23,690 17,960 5,730	4,931 311 59 252 4,620 839 3,781 3,220 561	8,656 158 17 140 8,498 757 7,741 6,391 1,350	19,032 3,758 1,805 1,953 15,273 3,105 12,168 8,348 3,820	97,862 1,184 118 1,066 96,679 8,109 88,569 74,911 13,658	38.7 21.8 15.9 25.3 39.4 34.7 40.0 40.5 37.4	42.6 38.2 37.1 38.4 42.7 40.6 42.8 42.9 42.5
Men, 16 years and over 16 to 19 years 16 to 17 years 18 to 19 years 20 years and over 20 to 24 years 25 years and over 25 to 54 years 55 years and over	2,580 953 1,627 66,420 6,816 59,604	12,663 1,903 876 1,027 10,760 2,208 8,552 6,141 2,411	2,655 162 30 133 2,493 489 2,004 1,746 258	4,103 73 3 70 4,029 401 3,629 2,967 661	5,906 1,668 843 825 4,238 1,319 2,919 1,427 1,492	56,337 677 77 600 55,660 4,608 51,052 43,234 7,818	41.3 23.3 17.0 27.0 42.0 36.1 42.6 43.2 39.9	43.8 38.9 39.4 38.9 43.9 41.0 44.2 44.2 43.8
Women, 16 years and over 16 to 19 years 16 to 17 years 18 to 19 years 20 years and over 20 to 24 years 25 years and over 25 to 54 years 55 years and over	1,046 1,785 58,651 5,995	19,956 2,324 1,006 1,318 17,631 2,493 15,139 11,820 3,319	2,276 149 29 120 2,128 350 1,777 1,474 303	4,553 84 14 70 4,469 356 4,112 3,424 688	13,126 2,091 962 1,128 11,035 1,786 9,249 6,921 2,327	41,526 507 40 466 41,019 3,502 37,517 31,677 5,840	35.8 20.5 15.0 23.7 36.6 33.1 37.0 37.4 34.6	40.9 37.4 (1) 37.7 41.0 40.0 41.1 41.2 40.7
Race and Hispanic or Latino ethnicity								
White, 16 years and over ²	108,156 58,062 50,094	27,476 10,566 16,910	3,955 2,151 1,804	7,082 3,445 3,637	16,439 4,970 11,469	80,679 47,496 33,184	38.8 41.5 35.5	42.8 44.1 41.0
Black or African American, 16 years and over ² Men Women	14,039 6,502 7,537	3,132 1,317 1,815	655 343 312	988 411 577	1,489 563 926	10,907 5,185 5,722	38.2 39.2 37.4	41.1 42.0 40.3
Asian, 16 years and over ²	5,495 2,999 2,496	1,187 460 727	173 68 105	337 151 186	677 241 436	4,308 2,539 1,769	39.3 41.5 36.8	42.7 43.8 41.2
Hispanic or Latino, 16 years and over	16,346 9,782 6,565	3,650 1,746 1,904	1,095 625 470	975 558 417	1,579 562 1,017	12,697 8,036 4,661	38.4 39.9 36.1	41.1 41.6 40.3
Marital status								
Men, 16 years and over: Married, spouse present	42,091 8,304 18,605	5,544 1,352 5,767	1,144 375 1,136	2,600 475 1,027	1,799 502 3,604	36,547 6,951 12,838	43.2 41.8 36.6	44.6 43.7 41.9
Women, 16 years and over: Married, spouse present	33,102 12,494 15,886	10,564 3,184 6,207	946 552 779	2,499 1,009 1,045	7,119 1,623 4,383	22,538 9,309 9,679	36.1 37.9 33.7	40.9 41.3 40.7

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. Beginning in January 2003, data reflect revised population controls used in the household survey.

Data not shown where base is less than 75,000.
Beginning in 2003, persons who selected this race group only; persons who selected more than one race group are not included. 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,

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

(Numbers in thousands)

				Febru	ary 2003			
			Worked 1 t	to 34 hours			Avera	age hours
Occupation and sex	Total at		For		conomic sons	Worked 35 hours	Total	Persons who
	work	Total	economic reasons	Usually work full time	Usually work part time	or more	at work	usually work full time
Total, 16 years and over	132,335	33,225	5,061	8,804	19,360	99,110	38.7	42.7
Management, professional, and related occupations	46,980	9,441	827	3,215	5,399	37,538	40.9	44.0
Management, business, and financial operations occupations	19,487	2,847	297	1,224	1,326	16,641	43.5	45.4
Professional and related occupations		6,594	530	1,991	4,073	20,898	39.1	42.9
Service occupations	20,412	8,119	1,388	1,189	5,542	12,293	34.2	41.2
Sales and office occupations	34,658	9,901	1,173	2,251	6,477	24,757	37.3	42.0
Sales and related occupations	15,205	4,389	633	747	3,010	10,815	38.5	44.1
Office and administrative support occupations		5,512	540	1,504	3,468	13,942	36.3	40.4
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance occupations 1		2,481	831	1.063	587	10,407	40.0	41.5
Construction and extraction occupations		1,627	645	708	274	5,452	38.8	40.2
Installation, maintenance, and repair occupations	4,973	600	114	283	204	4,373	42.1	43.3
Production, transportation, and material moving occupations	17,397	3,282	843	1,086	1,353	14,115	40.2	42.4
Production occupations	9,375	1,389	354	581	454	7,986	40.4	41.8
Transportation and material moving occupations	1 '	1,893	489	505	899	6,129	39.9	43.3
Men, 16 years and over	70,362	13,042	2,753	4,212	6,077	57,320	41.3	43.9
Management, professional, and related occupations	23,228	3,152	394	1,334	1,424	20,076	44.0	45.9
Management, business, and financial operations occupations	11,169	1,182	162	567	453	9,987	45.9	47.2
Professional and related occupations	12,060	1,970	232	767	971	10,090	42.2	44.7
Service occupations	8,760	2,747	602	496	1,649	6,013	36.8	42.3
Sales and office occupations		2,592	373	618	1,601	10,063	40.9	44.5
Sales and related occupations		1,440	193	306	941	6,462	42.5	45.9
Office and administrative support occupations		1,152	180	312	661	3,601	38.3	41.9
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance occupations 1		2,327	795	1,026	505	9,967	40.1	41.5
Construction and extraction occupations		1,578	636	700	242	5,331	38.9	40.1
Installation, maintenance, and repair occupations	1	572	108	275	188	4,199	42.1	43.3
Production, transportation, and material moving occupations	, ,	2,224	589	738	897	11,201	41.0	43.0
Production occupations		756	195	328	234	5,785	41.4	42.4
Transportation and material moving occupations		1,468	395	410	663	5,416	40.7	43.7
Women, 16 years and over	61,973	20,182	2,308	4,592	13,283	41,790	35.8	41.0
Management, professional, and related occupations		6,289	433	1,881	3,975	17,462	37.9	41.8
Management, business, and financial operations occupations	8,319	1,665	135	657	873	6,654	40.2	42.8
Professional and related occupations	15,432	4,624	298	1,224	3,102	10,808	36.6	41.2
Service occupations		5,372	786	693	3,893	6,280	32.2	40.2
Sales and office occupations		7,309	800	1,633	4,876	14,694	35.2	40.4
Sales and related occupations		2,949	440	440	2,069	4,354	34.2	41.5
Office and administrative support occupations		4,360	360	1,193	2,807	10,341	35.6	39.9
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance occupations 1		154	35	36	82	440	38.2	42.0
Construction and extraction occupations		49	9	8	32	121	37.1	41.9
Installation, maintenance, and repair occupations		29	5	7	16	174	40.5	42.2
Production, transportation, and material moving occupations		1,058	253	348	456	2,914	37.3	40.3
Production occupations	2,833	633	159	253	221	2,200	38.3	40.4
Transportation and material moving occupations		425	94	95	236	714	35.0	40.0

¹ Includes farming, fishing, and forestry occupations, not shown separately. NOTE: Occupations reflect the introduction of the 2002 Census occupational classification system derived from the 2000 Standard Occupational

Classification system into the Current Population Survey. Beginning in January 2003, data reflect revised population controls used in the household survey.

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

		Me	en			Won	nen	
Marital status, race, Hispanic or Latino ethnicity, and age	Thousa pers		Unempl rat		Thousa pers		Unemple rate	
,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,	Feb. 2002	Feb. 2003	Feb. 2002	Feb. 2003	Feb. 2002	Feb. 2003	Feb. 2002	Feb. 2003
Total, 16 years and over	5,055	5,421	6.6	7.0	3,768	3,839	5.6	5.6
Married, spouse present	1,880	2,008	4.1	4.3	1,397	1,335	3.9	3.7
Vidowed, divorced, or separated	727	786	7.9	8.3	840	878	6.1	6.3
Never married	2,448	2,627	11.2	12.0	1,531	1,626	8.5	9.0
White, 16 years and over 1	3,912	4,110	6.0	6.3	2,706	2,642	4.9	4.8
Married, spouse present	1,551	1,599	3.9	4.0	1,140	1,055	3.7	3.4
Vidowed, divorced, or separated	585	621	7.7	7.9	635	602	5.9	5.6
lever married	1,777	1,891	10.2	10.9	930	985	7.0	7.4
Black or African American, 16 years and over 1	834	958	10.8	12.5	835	845	9.7	9.8
Married, spouse present	199	244	5.8	6.9	165	140	5.8	5.0
Widowed, divorced, or separated	116	131	9.6	11.0	160	185	7.2	7.9
lever married	519	583	16.8	19.8	509	520	14.2	14.9
Asian, 16 years and over ¹	208	184	6.1	5.7	149	176	5.0	6.4
Married, spouse present	106	102	5.3	5.2	75	87	4.3	5.4
Nidowed, divorced, or separated	10	8	3.3	3.1	19	43	3.8	9.0
lever married	92	74	8.3	7.3	56	47	7.2	6.0
Hispanic or Latino, 16 years and over	758	907	7.3	8.1	595	648	8.1	8.
Married, spouse present	275	368	4.9	6.1	290	308	7.8	8.
Nidowed, divorced, or separated	107	123	9.1	8.9	107	140	7.5	9.
Never married	377	416	10.5	11.2	199	200	8.9	9.2
Total, 25 years and over	3,458	3,838	5.3	5.8	2,634	2,682	4.6	4.
Married, spouse present	1,758	1,926	4.0	4.3	1,247	1,208	3.6	3.
Nidowed, divorced, or separated	711	765	7.9	8.3	783	805	5.9	5.
Never married	989	1,146	8.2	9.5	604	670	6.6	7.
White, 25 years and over 1	2,723	2,936	4.9	5.3	1,918	1,833	4.1	3.
Married, spouse present	1,437	1,522	3.7	3.9	1,002	951	3.4	3.
Widowed, divorced, or separated	569	606	7.7	8.0	594	536	5.7	5.
lever married	716	808	7.6	8.6	322	346	5.1	5.
Black or African American, 25 years and over 1	512	651	8.0	10.2	546	595	7.5	8.
Married, spouse present	191	241	5.7	7.0	158	129	5.8	4.
Widowed, divorced, or separated	116	125	9.7	10.6	144	178	6.6	7.
Never married	205	285	10.9	16.1	243	288	10.2	12.
Asian, 25 years and over 1	167	134	5.7	4.7	110	142	4.3	5.
Married, spouse present	106	102	5.3	5.2	72	84	4.3	5.
Widowed, divorced, or separated	10	8	3.4	3.2	19	43	3.9	9.
Never married	51	23	7.8	3.6	20	15	4.9	3.
Hispanic or Latino, 25 years and over	476	624	5.8	7.0	410	457	7.1	7.
Married, spouse present	249	339	4.7	6.0	239	264	7.0	7.
Widowed, divorced, or separated	101	115	9.2	9.0	90	114	6.7	7.
Never married	126	170	7.0	8.5	81	79	7.8	7.

 $^{^{\}rm 1}$ Beginning in 2003, persons who selected this race group only; persons who selected more than one race group are not included. Prior to 2003, persons who reported more than one race group were iricluded 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. Beginning in January 2003, data reflect revised population controls used in the household survey.

A-29. Unemployed persons by occupation and sex

	Thousa pers				Unemploy	nent rates		
Occupation	То	tal	То	tal	Me	en	Wor	nen
	Feb. 2002	Feb. 2003	Feb. 2002	Feb. 2003	Feb. 2002	Feb. 2003	Feb. 2002	Feb. 2003
Total, 16 years and over ¹	8,823	9,260	6.1	6.4	6.6	7.0	5.6	5.6
Management, professional, and related occupations	1,384	1,534	2.8	3.1	3.2	3.3	2.5	2.8
Management, business, and financial operations occupations	539	603	2.6	2.9	2.8	2.9	2.4	3.0
Management occupations	400	419	2.7	2.8	2.7	2.9	2.6	2.7
Business and financial operations occupations	139	184	2.5	3.2	3.0	2.9	2.1	3.4
Professional and related occupations	846	930	3.0	3.2	3.6	3.7	2.6	2.8
Computer and mathematical occupations	142	201	4.5	5.7	5.1	6.1	3.1	4.8
Architecture and engineering occupations	138	129	4.7	4.7	4.7	4.0	5.0	8.9
Life, physical, and social science occupations	47	53	3.5	3.9	1.7	3.6	5.8	4.3
Community and social services occupations	36	44	1.7	2.0	1.3	2.4	2.0	1.7
Legal occupations	45	29	3.1	2.0	2.6	1.5	3.7	2.6
Education, training, and library occupations	142	154	1.7	1.9	2.4	.8	1.5	2.2
Arts, design, entertainment, sports, and media occupations	175	236	6.4	8.1	6.7	8.9	6.1	7.3
Healthcare practitioner and technical occupations	120	85	1.9	1.3	1.0	1.0	2.2	1.4
Service occupations	1,648	1,800	7.3	7.8	8.4	8.7	6.4	7.2
Healthcare support occupations	154	165	5.7	5.4	8.7	3.3	5.4	5.6
Protective service occupations	122	131	4.4	4.8	3.3	4.4	8.0	6.4
Food preparation and serving related occupations	627	750	8.5	9.4	9.8	9.2	7.5	9.6
Building and grounds cleaning and maintenance occupations	467	546	8.9	11.1	10.6	12.0	6.2	9.8
Personal care and service occupations	277	208	6.1	4.8	7.1	8.4	5.9	3.9
Sales and office occupations	2,242	2,087	6.0	5.5	5.8	5.7	6.1	5.4
Sales and related occupations	1,046	1,046	6.4	6.3	5.0	5.6	7.8	7.0
Office and administrative support occupations	1,196	1,041	5.7	5.0	7.1	6.0	5.2	4.6
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance occupations	1,412	1,653	9.8	11.0	9.4	10.6	17.2	19.3
Farming, fishing, and forestry occupations	190	172	17.5	16.4	14.7	13.3	24.4	24.0
Construction and extraction occupations	1,001	1,169	11.7	13.7	11.5	13.5	18.3	19.1
Installation, maintenance, and repair occupations	221	312	4.6	5.8	4.6	5.4	6.2	13.7
Production, transportation, and material moving occupations	1,685	1,681	8.2	8.5	7.6	8.0	10.1	10.4
Production occupations	882	860	7.9	8.2	6.9	7.0	10.0	10.7
Transportation and material moving occupations	803	821	8.6	9.0	8.3	8.9	10.4	9.5
No previous work experience	420	482	_	_	_	_	_	_
16 to 19 years	281	292	-	-	-	-	-	-
20 to 24 years	64	105	-	-	-	-	- '	-
25 years and over	75	84	l ~	-	_	-	l –	l –

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

NOTE: Occupations reflect the introduction of the 2002 Census occupational

classification system derived from the 2000 Standard Occupational Classification system into the Current Population Survey. Beginning in January 2003, data reflect revised population controls used in the household survey.

A-30. Unemployed persons by industry and sex

	Thousa pers		Unemployment rates							
Industry	То	ital	To	tal	Me	en	Wor	nen		
	Feb. 2002 ¹	Feb. 2003	Feb. 2002	Feb. 2003	Feb. 2002	Feb. 2003	Feb. 2002	Feb. 2003		
Total, 16 years and over	8,823	9,260	6.1	6.4	6.6	7.0	5.6	5.6		
Ionagricultural private wage and salary workers	7,457	7,820	6.6	6.9	7.0	7.5	6.2	6.2		
Mining	35	41	7.5	7.1	7.0	5.9	11,1	14.7		
Construction	1,060	1,173	12.2	14.0	12.5	14.8	10.1	7.5		
Manufacturing	1,296	1,229	7.0	6.7	6.2	6.0	8.8	8.3		
Durable goods	882	791	7.6	6.9	6.8	6.2	9.7	8.6		
Nonmetallic mineral products	44	60	8.1	10.6	9.6	9.5	3.0	14.4		
Primary and fabricated metal products	162	130	7.4	6.2	7.3	5.9	7.7	7.6		
Machinery manufacturing	94	64	6.9	4.7	5.4	4.9	11.8	4.0		
Computer and electronic products	188	158	10.7	8.9	10.1	8.4	11.6	9.9		
Electrical equipment and appliances	53	38	8.6	5.6	6.2 4.8	4.9 4.0	13.3 6.9	7.0 11.4		
Transportation equipment	145 28	140 43	5.3 6.6	5.8 7.9	6.7	8.3	5.7	6.3		
Wood products	26 62	43	8.3	5.8	8.0	5.8	9.2	5.7		
Furniture and fixtures	105	118	8.5	9.0	6.0	9.3	12.4	8.6		
Nondurable goods	414	438	6.0	6.5	5.0	5.6	7.7	8.0		
Food manufacturing	130	105	7.6	6.2	7.1	5.3	8.3	7.		
Beverage and tobacco products	6	3	2.2	1.2	3.0	.7	- 1	3.		
Textile, apparel, and leather	92	125	7.3	11.2	4.0	9.4	10.0	12.		
Paper and printing	63	80	4.4	6.0	3.3	5.8	6.9	6.		
Petroleum and coal products	11	15	5.7	9.3	6.9	10.9	-	1.		
Chemicals	45 67	49 61	3.8 7.8	3.6 7.3	3.7 6.6	3.7 6.7	4.0 10.5	3. 8.		
·	1,264	1,238	6.6	6.1	5.9	5.8	7.5	6.		
Wholesale and retail trade	196	206	5.1	5.0	3.8	4.5	7.7	6.		
Retail trade	1,068	1,031	7.0	6.4	6.5	6.3	7.5	6.		
Transportation and utilities	331	316	5.7	5.8	5.3	6.0	7.2	5.		
Transportation and warehousing	296	290	6.1	6.3	5.5	6.5	8.0	5.		
Utilities	34	26	3.8	3.0	4.1	2.9	2.6	3.		
Information ²	277 44	321 42	7.7 5.0	8.6 4.6	7.8 4.0	8.1 3.0	7.5 6.1	9. 6.		
Publishing, except Internet Motion picture and sound recording industries	36	60	11.2	15.1	15.0	18.4	4.7	9.		
Broadcasting, except Internet	27	29	5.5	7.0	5.1	7.0	6.1	7.		
Telecommunications	142	141	8.5	8.7	8.1	7.6	8.9	10		
Internet service providers and data processing services	_	32	_	16.1	_	13.3	-	18		
Other information services	27	10	12.2	6.2	13.8	4.3	10.2	9		
Financial activities	318	310	3.5	3.4	3.8	3.6 4.1	3.3 3.2	3		
Finance and insurance	226	244	3.4	3.6	3.7 4.4	4.1	3.2	3		
Finance	163 64	168	2.7	3.2	2.2	3.0	3.0	3		
Insurance	92	66	3.9	2.8	4.1	2.7	3.7) š		
Real estate	56	48	3.0	2.5	3.0	2.3	3.0	1 2		
Rental and leasing services	36	19	7.3	3.9	7.2	3.9	7.5	4		
Professional and business services	973	1,140	7.7	8.9	7.4	9.2	8.0	8		
Professional and technical services	380	424	4.9	5.7	5.0	5.9	4.9	5		
Management, administrative, and waste services 2	592	716	11.8	13.4	11.0	13.4	12.9	13		
Administrative and support services		709 5	12.5 3.8	14.2	11.9	14.5 2.2	13.2 3.3	13		
Education and health services	590	576	3.5	3.2	3.1	3.0	3.6	3		
Educational services	91	106	2.6	3.0	2.8	2.7	2.5	3		
Health care and social assistance	499	471	3.7	3.3	3.2	3.2	3.8) 3		
Hospitals		120	2.6	2.4	2.3	2.3	2.7	2		
Health services, except hospitals	239	256	3.4	3.6	3.4	2.9	3.5	3		
Social assistance		94	7.3	4.6	5.8	7.5	7.6	4		

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

		ands of sons	Unemployment rates							
Industry	Total		Total		Men		Wo	men		
	Feb. 2002 ¹	Feb. 2003	Feb. 2002	Feb. 2003	Feb. 2002	Feb. 2003	Feb. 2002	Feb. 2003		
Leisure and hospitality Arts, entertainment, and recreation Accomodation and food services Accomodation Food services and drinking places Other services Other services, except private households Repair and maintenance Personal and laundry services Membership associations and organizations Private households	973 203 770 125 646 339 279 150 79 50	1,145 222 922 156 767 331 273 163 46 64 58	8.7 10.4 8.3 7.9 8.4 5.6 5.3 8.9 5.0 2.5 7.4	10.0 11.9 9.6 10.0 9.6 5.7 5.3 9.2 3.0 3.5 8.3	9.0 10.6 8.6 6.7 8.9 7.1 6.9 8.8 7.1 3.3	9.3 12.4 8.7 8.5 8.7 6.9 6.5 8.8 3.9 25.6	8.4 10.2 8.1 8.8 7.9 4.3 3.6 10.3 4.1 1.9 6.5	10.6 11.3 10.5 11.0 10.4 4.5 3.8 11.7 2.7 3.2 6.7		
Agricultural and related private wage and salary workers Government workers Self-employed and unpaid family workers No previous work experience	187 508 250 420	172 483 304 482	14.8 2.5 2.6	14.7 2.4 3.0	13.2 3.0 3.2 -	12.7 3.0 3.4	19.5 2.1 1.5 -	20.7 1.9 2.2 		

¹ Industry detail will not sum to total because of minor changes in the industry classification system between 2002 and 2003.
² 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. Beginning in January 2003, data reflect revised population controls used in the household survey.

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

(Numbers in thousands)

Reason	16 y	tal, ears over	20 y	en, ears over	Wor 20 y and	ears	Both s 16 to yes	0 19
	Feb. 2002	Feb. 2003	Feb. 2002	Feb. 2003	Feb. 2002	Feb. 2003	Feb. 2002	Feb. 2003
NUMBER OF UNEMPLOYED								
Total unemployed Job losers and persons who completed temporary jobs On temporary layoff Not on temporary layoff Permanent job losers Persons who completed temporary jobs Job leavers Reentrants New entrants	8,823 5,105 1,535 3,570 2,718 852 901 2,396 420	9,260 5,487 1,543 3,944 2,950 994 792 2,499 482	4,364 3,096 1,058 2,038 1,540 498 398 826 44	4,688 3,428 1,066 2,363 1,753 610 380 810 70	3,261 1,782 391 1,391 1,095 296 431 953 96	3,344 1,808 383 1,426 1,087 339 356 1,060	1,198 227 86 142 83 59 72 617 281	1,229 250 95 155 110 45 57 629 292
PERCENT DISTRIBUTION								
Total unemployed Job losers and persons who completed temporary jobs On temporary layoff Not on temporary layoff Job leavers Reentrants New entrants UNEMPLOYED AS A PERCENT OF THE	100.0 57.9 17.4 40.5 10.2 27.2 4.8	100.0 59.3 16.7 42.6 8.6 27.0 5.2	100.0 71.0 24.3 46.7 9.1 18.9 1.0	100.0 73.1 22.7 50.4 8.1 17.3 1.5	100.0 54.6 12.0 42.7 13.2 29.2 2.9	100.0 54.1 11.4 42.6 10.6 31.7 3.6	100.0 19.0 7.2 11.8 6.0 51.5 23.4	100.0 20.4 7.8 12.6 4.6 51.2 23.8
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE Job losers and persons who completed temporary jobs Job leavers Reentrants New entrants	3.5 .6 1.7 .3	3.8 .5 1.7 .3	4.2 .5 1.1	4.6 .5 1.1 .1	2.8 .7 1.5 .2	2.8 .6 1.6 .2	3.2 1.0 8.6 3.9	3.6 .8 9.2 4.3

NOTE: Beginning in January 2003, data reflect revised population controls

used in the household survey.

A-32. Unemployed persons by reason for unemployment, race, and Hispanic or Latino ethnicity

(Numbers in thousands)

Reason	Wh	ite ¹	Black or African American ¹		Asian ¹		Hisp or La ethr	
	Feb. 2002	Feb. 2003	Feb. 2002	Feb. 2003	Feb. 2002	Feb. 2003	Feb. 2002	Feb. 2003
NUMBER OF UNEMPLOYED								
Total unemployed Job losers and persons who completed temporary jobs On temporary layoff Not on temporary layoff Permanent job losers Persons who completed temporary jobs Job leavers Reentrants New entrants	6,618 3,925 1,288 2,637 2,014 622 742 1,663 289	6,752 4,163 1,327 2,835 2,170 666 599 1,695 296	1,669 862 162 699 500 199 116 590	1,803 945 149 796 546 251 108 610 139	358 217 46 171 157 14 38 82 21	361 192 12 180 158 22 52 85 31	1,353 751 247 504 311 192 119 383	1,555 971 334 637 408 229 79 421 84
PERCENT DISTRIBUTION								
Total unemployed Job losers and persons who completed temporary jobs On temporary layoff Not on temporary layoff Job leavers Reentrants New entrants	100.0 59.3 19.5 39.8 11.2 25.1 4.4	100.0 61.6 19.7 42.0 8.9 25.1 4.4	100.0 51.6 9.7 41.9 7.0 35.3 6.1	100.0 52.4 8.2 44.2 6.0 33.8 7.7	100.0 60.6 12.9 47.8 10.7 22.9 5.8	100.0 53.3 3.2 50.0 14.5 23.6 8.5	100.0 55.5 18.3 37.2 8.8 28.3 7.4	100.0 62.4 21.5 41.0 5.1 27.1 5.4
UNEMPLOYED AS A PERCENT OF THE CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE					:			
Job losers and persons who completed temporary jobs Job leavers	3.3 .6 1.4 .2	3.5 .5 1.4 .2	5.3 .7 3.6 .6	5.8 .7 3.7 .9	3.4 .6 1.3 .3	3.2 .9 1.4 .5	4.2 .7 2.2 .6	5.2 .4 2.3 .4

Beginning in 2003, persons who selected this race group only; persons who selected more than one race group are not included. 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. Beginning in January 2003, data reflect revised population controls used in the household survey.

A-33. Unemployed persons by reason for unemployment, sex, age, and duration of unemployment

(Percent distribution)

				February 200	3		
	Total une	employed		Durati	on of unemplo	yment	
Reason, sex, and age	Thousands		Less than	5 to 14	15	weeks and o	ver
	Thousands of persons	Percent	5 weeks	weeks	Total	15 to 26 weeks	27 weeks and over
Total, 16 years and over Job losers and persons who completed temporary jobs On temporary layoff Not on temporary layoff Permanent job losers Persons who completed temporary jobs Job leavers Reentrants New entrants Men, 20 years and over Job losers and persons who completed temporary jobs On temporary layoff Not on temporary layoff Permanent job losers Persons who completed temporary jobs Job leavers	5,487 1,543 3,944 2,950	100.0 100.0 100.0 100.0 100.0 100.0 100.0 100.0 100.0 100.0 100.0 100.0 100.0 100.0	28.9 27.1 37.6 23.0 21.8 26.3 33.5 31.9 26.9 25.0 24.7 33.7 20.6 20.1 22.1 28.8	33.8 35.5 47.2 30.9 29.2 36.1 34.0 31.7 25.3 35.6 36.8 50.2 30.7 29.0 35.6 29.7	37.3 37.4 15.2 46.1 48.9 37.6 32.5 36.4 47.8 39.5 38.5 16.1 48.6 50.9 42.3 41.5	16.3 16.4 9.6 19.1 19.4 18.2 16.8 15.8 16.6 16.7 16.2 18.7 18.1 20.3 20.8	21.0 21.0 5.5 27.0 29.6 19.4 15.7 20.7 31.2 22.7 22.3 30.0 32.7 22.0 20.6
Reentrants New entrants	810 70	100.0 100.0	25.5 (1)	34.8 (1)	39.7 (1)	14.9 (1)	24.8 (1)
Women, 20 years and over Job losers and persons who completed temporary jobs On temporary layoff Not on temporary layoff Permanent job losers Persons who completed temporary jobs Job leavers Reentrants New entrants	3,344 1,808 383 1,426 1,087 339 356 1,060 120	100.0 100.0 100.0 100.0 100.0 100.0 100.0 100.0	29.5 28.7 44.2 24.6 22.3 31.8 35.6 30.1 17.0	32.0 32.7 41.5 30.3 28.4 36.4 41.1 28.8 22.2	38.6 38.6 14.3 45.1 49.3 31.7 23.3 41.1 60.7	16.4 17.8 7.3 20.7 22.6 14.3 10.6 16.7 9.2	22.2 20.8 7.0 24.4 26.6 17.4 12.7 24.4 51.5
Both sexes, 16 to 19 years Job losers and persons who completed temporary jobs On temporary layoff Not on temporary layoff Permanent job losers Persons who completed temporary jobs Job leavers Reentrants New entrants	155 110	100.0 100.0 100.0 100.0 100.0 100.0 100.0 100.0	42.5 48.6 55.3 44.5 45.1 (1) (1) 43.1 34.5	32.1 38.5 36.7 39.6 39.8 (1) (1) 32.5 28.5	25.3 12.9 8.1 15.9 15.1 (1) 24.5 37.0	14.2 8.4 6.1 9.9 6.7 (1) (1) 15.3 14.1	11.2 4.5 2.0 6.0 8.4 (1) (1) 9.2 22.9

Data not shown where base is less than 75,000. NOTE: Beginning in January 2003, data reflect revised population controls

used in the household survey.

A-34. Unemployed total and full-time workers by duration of unemployment

· ·		То	tal		Full-time workers					
Duration of unemployment	Thousands	of persons	Percent d	istribution	Thousands	of persons	Percent distribution			
	Feb. 2002	Feb. 2003	Feb. 2002	Feb. 2003	Feb. 2002	Feb. 2003	Feb. 2002	Feb. 2003		
Total, 16 years and over Less than 5 weeks 5 to 14 weeks 5 to 10 weeks 11 to 14 weeks 15 weeks and over 15 to 26 weeks 27 weeks and over 27 to 51 weeks 52 weeks and over	8,823 2,863 3,107 2,129 979 2,852 1,602 1,250 675 575	9,260 2,679 3,132 2,066 1,066 3,450 1,507 1,943 953 989	100.0 32.5 35.2 24.1 11.1 32.3 18.2 14.2 7.6 6.5	100.0 28.9 33.8 22.3 11.5 37.3 16.3 21.0 10.3	7,476 2,252 2,652 1,780 873 2,571 1,430 1,141 623 518	7,739 2,016 2,644 1,708 936 3,079 1,341 1,738 849 889	100.0 30.1 35.5 23.8 11.7 34.4 19.1 15.3 8.3 6.9	100.0 26.1 34.2 22.1 12.1 39.8 17.3 22.5 11.0		
Average (mean) duration, in weeks Median duration, in weeks	15.0 8.9	18.6 10.2	_	_	15.7 9.6	19.6 11.1	- }	-		

NOTE: Beginning in January 2003, data reflect revised population controls

used in the household survey.

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

L				Februai	ry 2003			····
Sex, age, race, Hispanic			Thousands	of persons			We	eks
or Latino ethnicity, and marital status		Less	5 to 14	15	weeks and o	/er	Average	Median
	Total	than 5 weeks	weeks	Total	15 to 26 weeks	27 weeks and over	(mean) duration	duration
TOTAL				:				
Total, 16 years and over	9,260	2,679	3,132	3,450	1,507	1,943	18.6	10.2
16 to 19 years	1,229	523	395	311	174	137	11.7	6.2
20 to 24 years	1,511	473	564	475	269	205	14.5	8.9
25 to 34 years	2,022	608	689	725	361	364	17.1	10.0
35 to 44 years	2,083	572	731	780	315	465	19.6	10.6
45 to 54 years	1,494	318	459	718	245	473	24.7	13.9
	704	134	217	353	128	225	26.2	14.6
55 to 64 years		-	77	88	15	74	25.5	11.7
65 years and over	217	52	,,	00	13	/4	20.5	''''
Men, 16 years and over	5,421	1,470	1,900	2,051	905	1,146	18.9	10.5
16 to 19 years	733	299	233	201	120	81	12.7	6.5
20 to 24 years	850	264	320	266	170	97	14.1	8.9
25 to 34 years	1,149	333	412	404	205	199	16.5	10.0
35 to 44 years	1,169	275	452	442	165	277	20.9	11.1
45 to 54 years	936	182	285	469	162	306	24.7	14.6
	441	88	142	211	73	138	25.5	13.6
55 to 64 years	143	30	56	57	10	48	24.7	11.8
							400	1
Women, 16 years and over	3,839	1,209	1,232	1,399	602	797	18.2	9.8
16 to 19 years	496	223	162	110	54	56	10.3	5.7
20 to 24 years	662	209	244	208	100	109	15.0	9.0
25 to 34 years	873	275	276	321	157	164	17.8	10.0
35 to 44 years	914	296	279	338	150	189	17.8	9.9
45 to 54 years	559	136	174	249	83	166	24.5	12.6
55 to 64 years	263	46	75	142	54	87	27.4	16.5
65 years and over	74	22	21	31	5	26	(¹)	(¹)
Race and Hispanic or Latino ethnicity								
White, 16 years and over ²	6,752	1,999	2,352	2,401	1,126	1,275	17.5	9.8
	4,110	1,146	1,476	1,488	704	784	17.6	10.1
Women	2,642	853	876	912	422	491	17.4	9.4
_	4.000			700	000	400	00.4	10.
Black or African American, 16 years and over 2	1,803	449	561	792	303	490	22.1	12.
Men	958 845	217	309 252	431 361	164 139	268 222	23.9 20.2	12. 11.
Women	040	232	252	301	100	222	20.2	''''
Asian, 16 years and over ²	361	120	115	126	26	101	21.1	10.
Men	184	57	58	69	18	51	21.7	10.
Women	176	63	56	57	8	50	20.5	10.
Hispanic or Latino ethnicity, 16 years and over	1,555	603	496	455	243	212	14.5	8.
Men	907	357	286	264	158	106	13.3	7.
Women	648	247	211	191	85	106	16.0	8.
Marital status								
Mon. 16 years and over								
Men, 16 years and over:	2 000	471	757	780	302	478	20.5	11.
Married, spouse present	2,008							12.
Widowed, divorced, or separated	786 2,627	194 805	244 899	348 923	141 462	207 461	21.2 17.1	9.
	, ~ .							1
Women, 16 years and over:	1 005	200	444	400	000	075	10.0	10
Married, spouse present	1,335	393	444	498	223	275	18.9	10.
Widowed, divorced, or separated	878	259	249	370	136	234	21.9	11.
Never married	1,626	557	538	531	243	288	15.6	8.

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

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. Beginning in January 2003, data reflect revised population controls used in the household survey.

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

² Beginning in 2003, persons who selected this race group only; persons who selected more than one race group are not included. 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.

A-36. Unemployed persons by occupation, industry, and duration of unemployment

				Februa	ry 2003				
· ·			Thousands	of persons			We	eks	
Occupation and industry		Less	5 to 14	15	weeks and c	over	Average	Median	
	Total	than 5 weeks	weeks	Total	15 to 26 weeks	27 weeks and over	(mean) duration	duration	
OCCUPATION		1							
Management, professional, and related occupations	1,534	341	426	767	305	462	24.4	14.5	
occupations	603	126	181	296	114	182	24.3	14.1	
Professional and related occupations	930	215	245	470	191	280	24.5	14.8	
Service occupations	1,800	566	692	541	269	272	15.3	9.5	
Sales and office occupations	2,087	653	727	707	314	393	17.1	9.2	
Sales and related occupations	1,046	396	353	297	131	166	15.0	7.8	
Office and administrative support occupations	1,041	256	374	410	183	227	19.2	10.5	
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance		-		1	l			Į	
occupations	1,653	513	638	502	244	259	15.6	9.3	
Farming, fishing, and forestry occupations	172	48	63	60	22	38	20.8	12.0	
Construction and extraction occupations	1,169	388	461	321	174	147	13.7	8.5	
Installation, maintenance, and repair occupations	312	77	114	121	48	74	19.8	11.0	
Production, transportation, and material moving occupations	1,681	467	522	692	288	404	20.5	10.9	
Production occupations Transportation and material moving occupations	860 821	236 231	238 284	386 306	155 133	231 173	21.7 19.3	12.1 10.1	
INDUSTRY 1									
Agriculture and related industries	177	54	61	62	26	36	19.1	11.2	
Mining	41	15	15	11	4	8	(²)	(2)	
Construction	1,191	358	479	354	183	171	14.5	9.2	
Manufacturing	1,231	298	349	585	212	373	24.4	13.6	
Durable goods	791	182	212	397	128	268	25.9	14.6	
Nondurable goods	440	116	137	188	84	104	21.7	12.5	
Wholesale and retail trade	1,240	369	497	374	178	196	15.9	9.1	
Transportation and utilities	346	98	120	128	65	63	18.4	10.0	
Information	329	75	73	180	66	114	27.0	17.3	
Financial activities	314	72	93	149	60	89	21.5	13.6	
Professional and business services	1,147	303	386	458	212	246	19.2	11.3	
Education and health services	785	233	265	287	133	154	17.7	9.6	
Leisure and hospitality	1,182	426	417	339	157	182	14.4	8.0	
Other services	332	110	113	109	38	71	17.9	8.7	
Public administration	134	35	51	49	23	26	23.0	9.5	
No previous work experience	482	130	122	230	80	150	23.6	13.0	

American Industry Classification System and the 2000 Standard Occupational Classification system into the Current Population Survey. Beginning in January 2003, data reflect revised population controls used in the household survey.

Includes wage and salary workers only.
 Data not shown where base is less than 75,000.
 NOTE: Industries and occupations reflect the introduction of the 2002 Census industry and occupational classification systems derived from the 2002 North

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

(In thousands)

	To	otal	Age							Sex			
Category	Feb.	b. Feb. 16 to				25 to 54 years		ears over	Men		Wo	men	
	2002	2003	Feb. 2002	Feb. 2003	Feb. 2002	Feb. 2003	Feb. 2002	Feb. 2003	Feb. 2002	Feb. 2003	Feb. 2002	Feb. 2003	
Total not in the labor force Do not want a job now 1 Want a job 1 Did not search for work in previous year Searched for work in previous year 2 Not available to work now Available to work now Reason not currently looking: Discouragement over job prospects 3 Reasons other than discouragement Family responsibilities In school or training Ill health or disability Other 4	67,906 4,491 2,573 1,917 494 1,423 375 1,048 140 256	4,495		14,120 12,615 1,505 796 710 144 566 127 438 48 198 188 174		20,764 18,637 2,127 1,128 998 217 781 244 538 106 49 62 321	39,174 38,236 938 723 215 32 183 40 143 23 3 22 92	39,537 38,674 863 581 282 39 243 80 163 14 2 46 101	27,267 25,283 1,984 1,068 916 188 728 226 502 18 141 71 71 269	28,237 26,289 1,948 990 959 139 819 269 550 40 126 64 320	42,623	43,637	

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

used in the household survey.

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.

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: Beginning January 2003, data reflect revised population controls used in the bounded in January 2003.

A-38. Multiple jobholders by selected demographic and economic characteristics

(Numbers in thousands)

		Both	sexes			M	en			Wo	men	
Characteristic	Nun	nber	Ra	te ¹	Nun	nber	Ra	te ¹	Nun	nber	Ra	te ¹
	Feb. 2002	Feb. 2003	Feb. 2002	Feb. 2003	Feb. 2002	Feb. 2003	Feb. 2002	Feb. 2003	Feb. 2002	Feb. 2003	Feb. 2002	Feb. 2003
AGE												
Total, 16 years and over ² 16 to 19 years 20 years and over 20 to 24 years 25 years and over 25 to 54 years 55 years and over 55 to 64 years 65 years and over RACE AND HISPANIC OR LATINO ETHNICITY White ³ Black or African American ³	240 7,223 766 6,457 5,524 933 780 153	7,620 232 7,388 789 6,600 5,545 1,054 885 169 6,495 700	5.5 4.0 5.6 5.9 5.5 5.7 4.8 5.1 3.6	5.6 4.1 5.6 6.0 5.6 5.7 5.0 5.4 3.7	3,726 71 3,654 278 3,377 2,856 520 432 88	3,808 78 3,730 367 3,363 2,820 543 444 99	5.2 2.4 5.3 4.1 5.4 5.5 5.0 5.3 3.7	5.3 2.9 5.4 5.2 5.4 5.5 4.9 5.2 3.9 5.3 5.0	3,738 169 3,569 489 3,080 2,668 412 348 64	3,812 154 3,659 422 3,237 2,726 511 441 70 3,254 363	5.9 5.6 5.9 7.7 5.7 5.9 4.6 4.8 3.5	5.9 5.3 6.0 6.8 5.9 6.0 5.2 5.7 3.5
Asian ³	277 619	198 627	4.6 3.8	3.5 3.7	131 383	106 379	4.1 4.0	3.5 3.7	146 236	92 248	5.1 3.5	3.6 3.6
MARITAL STATUS		:										
Married, spouse present		4,329 1,322 1,968	5.3 6.4 5.4	5.5 6.1 5.5	2,493 433 800	2,496 406 905	5.7 5.1 4.1	5.6 4.7 4.7	1,678 932 1,127	1,833 916 1,063	4.9 7.3 6.9	5.3 7.0 6.5
FULL- OR PART-TIME STATUS												
Primary job full time, secondary job part time	1,636	4,122 1,720 220 1,523	-		2,281 492 169 758	2,292 518 141 836	- - -	- - -	1,830 1,144 90 644	1,830 1,202 79 687	- - -	- - -

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

group.

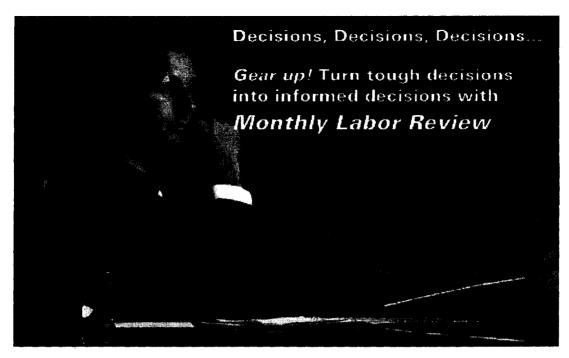
2 includes a small number of persons who work part time on their primary

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. Beginning in January 2003, data reflect revised population controls used in the household survey.

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 not included. 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



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B-1. Employees on nonfarm payrolls by major industry, 1952 to date

(In thousands)

				Goods-p	producing					Se	ervice-produc	ing			
Year		Total						Transpor-		i	Finance,	1	(Governmen	t
and month	Total	Total private	Total	Mining	Construc- tion	Manufac- turing	Total	tation and public utilities	Whole- sale trade	Retail trade	insurance, and real estate	Services	Federal	State	Local
							. Α	nnual avera	ages						
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 48,990	43,556 42,238	21,074 19,751	866 791	2,659 2,646	17,549 16,314	29,128 29,239	4,290 4,084	2,862 2,875	7,385 7,360	2,111 2,200	5,835 5,969	2,305 2,188	(1) (1)	(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 1959	51,322 53,270	43,483 45,186	19,513 20,411	751 732	2,817 3,004	15,945 16,675	31,811 32,857	3,976 4,011	2,989 3,092	7,761 8.035	2,481 2,549	6,765 7,087	2,191 2,233	1,415 1,484	4,232 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 1963	55,549 56,653	46,660 47,429	20,451 20,640	650 635	2,948 3,010	16,853 16,995	35,098 36,013	3,906 3,903	3,207 3,258	8,359 8,520	2,754 2,830	7,982 8,277	2,340 2,358	1,668 1,747	4,881 5,121
1964	58,283	48,686	21,005	634	3,010	17,274	37,278	3,951	3,236	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 1968	65,803 67,897	54,413 56,058	23,308 23,737	613 606	3,248 3,350	19,447 19,781	42,495 44,158	4,268 4,318	3,700 3,791	9,906 10,308	3,185 3,337	10,045 10,567	2,719 2,737	2,302 2,442	6,371 6,660
1969	70,384	58,189	24,361	619	3,575	20,167	46,023	4,442	3,919	10,300	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 73,675	58,331 60,341	22,935 23,668	609 628	3,704 3,889	18,623 19,151	48,276 50,007	4,476 4,541	4,014 4,127	11,338 11,822	3,772 3,908	11,797 12,276	2,696 2,684	2,747 2,859	7,437 7,790
1973	76,790	63,058	24,893	642	4,097	20,154	51,897	4,656	4,127	12,315	4,046	12,857	2,663	2,923	8,146
1974	78,265	64,095	24,794	697	4,020	20,077	53,471	4,725	4,447	12,539	4,148	13,441	2,724	3,039	8,407
1975	76,945	62,259	22,600	752	3,525	18,323	54,345	4,542	4,430	12,630	4,165	13,892	2,748	3,179	8,758
1976 1977	79,382 82,471	64,511 67,344	23,352 24,346	779 813	3,576 3,851	18,997 19,682	56,030 58,125	4,582 4,713	4,562 4,723	13,193 13,792	4,271 4,467	14,551 15,302	2,733 2,727	3,273 3,377	8,865 9,023
1978	86,697	71,026	25,585	851	4,229	20,505	61,113	4,923	4,985	14,556	4,724	16,252	2,753	3,474	9,446
1979	89,823	73,876	26,461	958	4,463	21,040	63,363	5,136	5,221	14,972	4,975	17,112	2,773	3,541	9,633
1980	90,406	74,166	25,658	1,027	4,346	20,285	64,748	5,146	5,292	15,018	5,160	17,890	2,866	3,610	9,765
1981 1982	91,152 89,544	75,121 73,707	25,497 23,812	1,139 1,128	4,188 3,904	20,170 18,780	65,655 65,732	5,165 5,081	5,375 5,295	15,171 15,158	5,298 5,340	18,615 19,021	2,772 2,7 3 9	3,640 3,640	9,619 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 1987	99,344 101,958	82,651 84,948	24,533 24,674	777 717	4,810 4,958	18,947 18,999	74,811 77,284	5,247 5,362	5,761 5,848	17,880 18,422	6,273 6,533	22,957 24,110	2,899 2,943	3,893 3,967	9,901 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	108,249 108,601	89,847 89,956	23,745 23,231	689 635	4,650 4,492	18,406 18,104	84,504 85,370	5,755 5,718	6,081 5,997	19,284 19,356	6,646 6,602	28,336 29,052	2,966 2,969	4,355 4,408	11,081 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	119,608 122,690	100,189 103,133	24,493 24,962	580 596	5,418 5,691	18,495 18,675	95,115 97,727	6,253 6,408	6,482 6,648	21,597 21,966	6,911 7,109	34,454 36,040	2,757 2,699	4,606 4,582	12,056 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	128,916 131,720	108,709 111,018	25,507 25,669	539 543	6,415 6,653	18,552 18,473	103,409 106,051	6,834 7,031	6,911 6,947	22,848 23,337	7,555 7,578	39,055 40,457	2,669 2,777	4,709 4,786	12,829 13,139
2001	131,922	110,989	24,944	565	6,685	17,695	106,978	7,065	6,776	23,522	7,712	40,970	2,616	4,885	13,432
2002	130,791	109,531	23,836	557	6,556	16,724	106,955	6,773	6,671	23,306	7,760	41,185	2,620	4,946	13,694
,							Monthly d	ata, season	ally adjuste	d					
2002:													_		
February	130,706	109,544	24,041	564 560	6,597	16,880	106,665	6,837	6,689	23,331	7,745	40,901 40,963	2,608 2,611	4,937 4,940	13,617 13,645
March April	130,701 130,680	109,505 109,495	23,975 23,905	560 564	6,593 6,541	16,822 16,800	106,726 106,775	6,814 6,799	6,681 6,678	23,332 23,345	7,740 7,743	41,025	2,610	4,940	13,645
May	130,702	109,496	23,870	558	6,541	16,771	106,832	6,793	6,681	23,327	7,732	41,093	2,600	4,945	13,661
June	130,736	109,525	23,861	555	6,549	16,757	106,875	6,790	6,681	23,308	7,733	41,152	2,601	4,935	13,675
July August	130,790 130,913	109,562 109,624	23,812 23,801	551 555	6,519 6,556	16,742 16,690	106,978 107,112	6,780 6,765	6,679 6,671	23,339 23,295	7,737 7,745	41,215 41,347	2,607 2,611	4,950 4,948	13,671 13,730
September	130,829	109,524	23,748	552	6,556	16,640	107,112	6,725	6,663	23,291	7,773	41,336	2,621	4,958	13,714
October	130,898	109,549	23,688	552	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	23,631	551 553	6,543	16,537	107,186	6,721	6,643	23,247	7,807	41,404	2,661	4,961	13,742
December 2003:	130,670	109,311	23,551	553	6,544	16,454	107,119	6,686	6,637	23,152	7,816	41,469	2,664	4,953	13,742
January ^p February ^p	130,855	109,485	23,570	550	6,570	16,450	107,285	6,684	6,638	23,268	7,812	41,513	2,665	4,933	13,772
	130,547	109,164	23,466	547	6,522	16,397	107,081	6,643	6,637	23,176	7,815	41,427	2,661	4,959	13,763

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.

Not available.
Data include Alaska and Hawaii beginning in 1959. This inclusion resulted in an increase of 212,000 (0.4 percent) in the nonfarm total for the March 1959 benchmark month.

p = preliminary.

ESTABLISHMENT DATA HISTORICAL HOURS AND EARNINGS

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

Voncond		Total private ¹			Mining			Construction	
Year and month	Weekly hours	Hourly earnings	Weekly earnings	Weekly hours	Hourly earnings	Weekly earnings	Weekly hours	Hourly earnings	Weekly earnings
				,	Annual averag	es			
1964	38.7	\$2.36	\$91.33	41.9	\$2.81	\$117.74	37.2	\$3.55	\$132.06
		2.46	95.45	42.3	2.92	123.52	37.4	3.70	138.38
1965	1		b	1	1			3.89	146.26
1966	1	2.56	98.82	42.7	3.05	130.24	37.6		1
1967		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
969	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
I 973	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	1	4.86	175.45	42.4	6.46	273.90	36.8	7.71	283.73
977		5.25	189.00	43.4	6.94	301.20	36.5	8.10	295.65
							36.8	8.66	318.69
978		5.69	203.70	43.4	7.67	332.88			
1979	1	6.16	219.91	43.0	8.49	365.07	37.0	9.27	342.99
980	35.3	6.66	235.10	43.3	9.17	397.06	37.0	9.94	367.78
1981		7.25	255.20	43.7	10.04	438.75	36.9	10.82	399.26
1982		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
985		8.57	299.09	43.4	11.98	519.93	37.7	12.32	464.46
986	1	8.76	304.85	42.2	12.46	525.81	37.4	12.48	466.75
	l .	8.98	312.50	42.4	12.54	531.70	37.8	12.71	480.44
1987									495.73
1988		9.28	322.02	42.3	12.80	541.44	37.9	13.08	
1989		9.66	334.24	43.0	13.26	570.18	37.9	13.54	513.17
990	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
993	34.5	10.83	373.64	44.3	14.60	646.78	38.5	14.38	553.63
994		11.12	385.86	44.8	14.88	666.62	38.9	14.73	573.00
995		11.43	394.34	44.7	15.30	683.91	38.9	15.09	587.00
				45.3	15.62	707.59	39.0	15.47	603.33
996		11.82	406.61		Ł				
997		12.28	424.89	45.4	16.15	733.21	39.0	16.04	625.56
998	4	12.78	442.19	43.9	16.91	742.35	38.9	16.61	646.13
999	34.5	13.24	456.78	43.2	17.05	736.56	39.1	17.19	672.13
000	34.5	13.76	474.72	43.1	17.22	742.18	39.3	17.88	702.68
2001		14.31	489.40	43.5	17.56	763.86	39.3	18.34	720.76
2002	34.2	14.77	505.13	42.9	17.77	762.33	38.8	18.87	732.16
				Monthly da	ta, not seasor	ally adjusted			
2002:									
February	33.9	\$14.66	\$496.97	42.9	\$17.76	\$761.90	38.5	\$18.62	\$716.87
March		14.67	497.31	42.7	17.73	757.07	38.4	18.66	716.54
						750.48	38.7	18.70	723.69
April		14.69	497.99	42.4	17.70				728.13
May		14.66	499.91	43.2	17.74	766.37	39.0	18.67	_
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		14.70	505.68	43.4	17.71	768.61	39.5	18.97	749.32
September	1	14.92	514.74	43.2	17.80	768.96	39.5	19.10	754.45
October		14.92	508.77	43.0	17.81	765.83	39.0	19.14	746.46
						764.05	38.0	19.06	724.28
November		14.97	508.98	42.9	17.81				
December	34.4	15.04	517.38	42.3	17.85	755.06	37.8	19.23	726.89
003:	1	1		l	Į.			ļ	
	33.7	15.06	507.52	41.9	18.02	755.04	38.1	19.01	724.28
January ^p		.0.00							
January ^p February ^p		15.16	515.44	42.1	18.24	767.90	36.6	18.99	695.0

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

		Manufa	acturing		Trans	portation and utilities	public	V	Vholesale trac	de
Year and month	Weekly hours	Hourly earnings	Hourly earnings, excluding overtime	Weekly earnings	Weekly hours	Hourly earnings	Weekly earnings	Weekly hours	Hourly earnings	Weekly earnings
			<u></u>		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 1969	40.7 40.6	3.01	2.88 3.05	122.51 129.51	40.6 40.7	3.42 3.63	138.85 147.74	40.1 40.2	3.04 3.23	121.90 129.85
1970	39.8	3.35	3.23	133.33	40.7	3.85	155.93	39.9	3.43	136.86
l971	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 1975	40.0 39.5	4.42 4.83	4.25 4.67	176.80 190.79	40.2 39.7	5.41 5.88	217.48 233.44	38.8 38.6	4.38 4.72	169.94 182.19
1976	39.5 40.1	5.22	5.02	209.32	39.7	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
980	39.7	7.27	7.02	288.62	39.6	8.87	351.25	38.4	6.95	266.88
981	39.8	7.99	7.72	318.00	39.4	9.70	382.18	38.5	7.55	290.68
982	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
984	40.7	9.19	8.82	374.03	39.4	11.12	438.13	38.5 38.4	8.88	341.88 351.36
985 986	40.5 40.7	9.54 9.73	9.16 9.34	386.37 396.01	39.5 39.2	11.40 11.70	450.30 458.64	38.3	9.15 9.34	357.72
987	41.0	9.73	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
989	41.0	10.48	10.02	429.68	38.3	12.57	481.43	38.0	10.39	394.82
990	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 39.4	13.78 14.13	547.07 556.72	38.4 38.3	12.06 12.43	463.10 476.07
1995 1996	41.6 41.6	12.37 12.77	11.74 12.12	514.59 531.23	39.4 39.6	14.13	572.22	38.3	12.43	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 2002	40.7 40.9	14.83 15.30	14.15 14.56	603.58 625.77	38.1 38.3	16.74 17.29	637.79 662.21	38.2 38.4	15.86 16.21	605.85 622.46
		<u> </u>	1	Mon	thly data, not	seasonally ad	justed		· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	V
2002:										
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 17.28	668.91 663.55	39.0 38.3	16.17 16.10	630.63 616.63
July August	40.3 41.1	15.26 15.32	14.54 14.52	614.98 629.65	38.4 38.7	17.28	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
December	41.5	15.58	14.78	646.57	38.8	17.48	678.22	38.9	16.48	641.07
2003:								00.0	40.10	000.00
January ^p	40.5	15.55	14.84	629.78	37.8	17.48	660.74	38.0	16.40	623.20
February ^p	40.4	15.56	14.86	628.62	38.2	17.69	675.76	38.7	16.54	640.10

ESTABLISHMENT DATA HISTORICAL HOURS AND EARNINGS

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

Year and		Retail trade		ľ	nance, insurar and real estat			Services	
month	Weekly hours	Hourly earnings	Weekly earnings	Weekly hours	Hourly earnings	Weekly earnings	Weekly hours	Hourly earnings	Weekly earning
		J			Annual averag	jes		·	
964	37.0	\$1.75	\$64.75	37.3	\$2.30	\$85.79	36.1	\$1.94	\$70.03
965	1	1.82	66.61	37.2	2.39	88.91	35.9	2.05	73.60
966		1.91	68.57	37.3	2.47	92.13	35.5	2.17	77.04
967		2.01	70.95	37.1	2.58	95.72	35.1	2.29	80.38
968		2.16	74.95	37.0	2.75	101.75	34.7	2.42	83.97
969	1	2.30	78.66	37.1	2.93	108.70	34.7	2.61	90.57
70		2.44	82.47	36.7	3.07	112.67	34.4	2.81	96.66
971		2.60	87.62	36.6	3.22	117.85	33.9	3.04	103.06
972		2.75	91.85	36.6	3.36	122.98	33.9	3.27	110.85
973		2.91	96.32	36.6	3.53	129.20	33.8	3.47	117.29
974	1	3.14	102.68	36.5	3.77	137.61	33.6	3.75	126.00
975	1	3.36	108.86	36.5	4.06	148.19	33.5	4.02	134.67
976		3.57	114.60	36.4	4.27	155.43	33.3	4.31	143.52
)77		3.85	121.66	36.4	4.54	165.26	33.0	4.65	153.45
978		4.20	130.20	36.4	4.89	178.00	32.8	4.99	163.67
)79)80		4.53 4.88	138.62 147.38	36.2 36.2	5.27 5.79	190.77 209.60	32.7 32.6	5.36 5.85	175.27 190.71
981	30.1	5.25	158.03	36.3	6,31	229.05	32.6	6.41	208.97
082	1	5.48	163.85	36.2	6.78	245.44	32.6	6.92	225.59
183		5.74	171.05	36.2	7.29	263.90	32.7	7.31	239.04
184	I .	5.85	174.33	36.5	7.63	278.50	32.6	7.59	247.43
85		5.94	174.64	36.4	7.94	289.02	32.5	7.90	256.75
86	E .	6.03	176.08	36.4	8.36	304.30	32.5	8.18	265.85
87	1	6.12	178.70	36.3	8.73	316.90	32.5	8.49	275.93
)88		6.31	183.62	35.9	9.06	325.25	32.6	8.88	289.49
189		6.53	188.72	35.8	9.53	341.17	32.6	9.38	305.79
90	28.8	6.75	194.40	35.8	9.97	356.93	32.5	9.83	319.48
91	28.6	6.94	198.48	35.7	10.39	370.92	32.4	10.23	331.45
92	28.8	7.12	205.06	35.8	10.82	387.36	32.5	10.54	342.55
93	28.8	7.29	209.95	35.8	11.35	406.33	32.5	10.78	350.35
94	28.9	7.49	216.46	35.8	11.83	423.51	32.5	11.04	358.80
95	. 28.8	7.69	221.47	35.9	12.32	442.29	32.4	11.39	369.04
96	28.8	7.99	230.11	35.9	12.80	459.52	32.4	11.79	382.00
97		8.33	240.74	36.1	13.34	481.57	32.6	12.28	400.33
98		8.74	253.46	36.4	14.07	512.15	32.6	12.84	418.58
99		9.09	263.61	36.2	14.62	529.24	32.6	13.37	435.86
000	28.9	9.46	273.39	36.4	15.14	551.10	32.7	13.93	455.51
001 002		9.77 10.04	282.35 291.16	36.1 36.1	15.80 16.35	570.38 590.24	32.7 32.6	14.67 15.24	479.71 496.82
						L		L	
		Т	1	Monthly da	ta, not seasor	nally adjusted			г
)02: February	28.6	\$9.95	\$284.57	36.1	\$16.13	\$582.29	32.5	\$15.17	\$493.03
March		9.98	286.43	35.9	16.17	580.50	32.5 32.5	15.16	492.70
April		10.00	287.00	35.8	16.17	581.03	32.5	15.16	492.70
/av		9.98	289.42	35.7	16.18	577.63	32.4	15.10	489.89
une		10.00	297.00	36.7	16.27	597.11	33.0	15.12	497.64
ulv		9.98	295.41	35.8	16.25	581.75	32.6	15.02	489.65
ugust	1	10.01	295.30	36.1	16.31	588.79	32.8	15.05	493.64
eptember		10.15	295.37	36.7	16.57	608.12	32.9	15.36	505.34
October		10.14	293.05	35.8	16.53	591.77	32.6	15.40	502.04
lovember		10.15	292.32	36.0	16.68	600.48	32.6	15.52	505.95
ecember		10.18	300.31	36.7	16.82	617.29	32.8	15.68	514.30
03:						000 ==			
anuary ^p		10.23	290.53	36.0	16.77	603.72	32.3	15.63	504.85
ebruary ^p	28.9	10.26	296.51	36.9	16.93	624.72	32.8	15.81	518.57

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-3. Employees on nonfarm payrolls by major industry and selected component groups, seasonally adjusted

(In thousands)

						2002						20	003
Industry	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan. ^p	Feb. ^p
Total	130,706	130,701	130,680	130,702	130,736	130,790	130,913	130,829	130,898	130,817	130,670	130,855	130,547
Total private	109,544	109,505	109,495	109,496	109,525	109,562	109,624	109,536	109,549	109,453	109,311	109,485	109,164
Goods-producing	24,041	23,975	23,905	23,870	23,861	23,812	23,801	23,748	23,688	23,631	23,551	23,570	23,466
Mining	564 32	560 32	564 32	558 32	555 32	551 33	555 32	552 32	552 32	551 32	553 32	550 32	547 32
Coal mining	82	81	81	80	80	79	79	79	78	78	78	76	76
Oil and gas extraction	339	336	339	334	333	329	333	330	331	332	335	335	334
Nonmetallic minerals, except fuels	111	111	112	112	110	110	111	111	111	109	108	107	105
Construction	6.597	6,593	6,541	6,541	6,549	6,519	6,556	6,556	6,544	6,543	6,544	6,570	6,522
General building contractors	1,458	1,462	1,452	1,454	1,454	1,445	1,460	1,469	1,475	1,480	1,476	1,470	1,464
Heavy construction, except building	914	908	901	908	910	899	898	898	893	885	880	896	877
Special trade contractors	4,225	4,223	4,188	4,179	4,185	4,175	4,198	4,189	4,176	4,178	4,188	4,204	4,181
Manufacturing	16,880	16,822	16,800	16,771	16,757	16,742	16,690	16,640	16,592	16,537	16,454	16,450	16,397
Durable goods	10,023	9,976 769	9,976 767	9,963	9,944	9,922 766	9,889 768	9,832 764	9,800 764	9,757 761	9,699 758	9,695	9,653
Lumber and wood products Furniture and fixtures	771 491	769 491	497	494	495	495	495	488	488	486	758 480	478	473
Stone, clay, and glass products	551	550	551	549	552	554	557	558	557	556	553	556	552
Primary metal industries	601	596	598	597	593	589	589	586	582	582	579	581	577
Fabricated metal products	1,425	1,422	1,425	1,428	1,425	1,428	1,418	1,412	1,409	1,400	1,391	1,388	1,379
Industrial machinery and equipment Computer and office equipment	1,855 315	1,846 315	1,842	1,834 308	1,829 304	1,826 301	1,810 296	1,801 296	1,797 295	1,790 293	1,781 291	1,775 290	1,765 287
Electronic and other electrical equipment Electronic components and	1,459	1,445	1,443	1,437	1,428	1,426	1,408	1,392	1,381	1,368	1,360	1,354	1,344
accessories	571	566	566	567	566	563	555	550	544	536	532	528	525
Transportation equipment	1,682	1,674	1,671	1,675	1,679	1,661	1,675	1,661	1,659	1,648	1,638	1,640	1,648
Motor vehicles and equipment	913	915	912	914	920	905	918	912	914	909	900	911	908
Aircraft and parts	427 816	419 813	416 811	416 807	411 805	409 803	407 799	400 798	396 793	392 792	392 790	389 793	388 792
Instruments and related products Miscellaneous manufacturing	372	370	371	372	371	374	370	372	370	374	369	369	367
Nondurable goods	6.857	6,846	6,824	6,808	6,813	6,820	6,801	6,808	6,792	6,780	6,755	6,755	6,744
Food and kindred products	1,686	1,685	1,689	1,687	1,691	1,687	1,683	1,694	1,690	1,687	1,689	1,695	1,692
Tobacco products	33	34	33	34	34	35	38	37	37	36	36	34	34
Textile mill products	441	440	436	434	432	429	427	426	426	422	422	419	417
Apparel and other textile products Paper and allied products	531 621	527 620	523 615	520 612	522 612	525 612	524 613	516 612	510 614	509 613	507 607	504 606	503 604
Printing and publishing	1,428	1,419	1,413	1,407	1,405	1,406	1,401	1,403	1,401	1,400	1,393	1,396	1,398
Chemicals and allied products	1,011	1,010	1,008	1,006	1,008	1,008	1,006	1,010	1,006	1,007	1,007	1,005	1,001
Petroleum and coal products	126	126	125	125	125	126	125	126	125	126	125	125	125
Rubber and misc. plastics products	924 56	929	927 55	928 55	929	936 56	929 55	927 57	926 57	925 55	916 53	917	918 52
Leather and leather products Service-producing		106 726			1			1	}	1			
	6,837			6,793	6,790	6,780	6,765	6,725	6,727	6,721	6,686	6,684	6,643
Transportation and public utilities	6,837 4,341	6,814 4,330	6,799 4,330	4,328	4,334	4,328	4,323	4,293	4,300	4,300	4,273	4,297	4,268
Railroad transportation	234	233	230	228	229	227	228	226	225	225	225	224	224
Local and interurban passenger	i						ļ	ł		}		1	
transit	479	478	476	475	472	471	466	469	471	467	466	464	467
Trucking and warehousing	1,826	1,819	1,830	1,827	1,829	1,834	1,827	1,816 189	1,826 189	1,829 192	1,827	1,825 191	1,808
Water transportation	187 1,171	186 1,172	190 1,162	1,165	193	192 1,167	190 1,176	1,160	1,156	1,151	191 1,127	1,156	1,144
Pipelines, except natural gas	15	1,172	1,102	1,105	1,1/2	1,107	1,176	1,100	1,130	15	15	1,130	16
Transportation services	429	427	427	425	424	422	421	418	418	421	422	422	419
Communications and public utilities	2,496	2,484	2,469	2,465	2,456	2,452	2,442	2,432	2,427	2,421	2,413	2,387	2,375
Communications Electric, gas, and sanitary services	1,652 844	1,643 841	1,628 841	1,626 839	1,615 841	1,608 844	1,597 845	1,588 844	1,585 842	1,583 838	1,576 837	1,553	1,546 829
	6,689	6,681	6,678	6,681	6,681	6,679	6,671	6,663	6,657	6,643	6,637	6,638	6,637
wholesale trade			0,0,0	, 0,001	, 0,001	,.,.	,-, '		,,	,			
Wholesale trade	3,924	3,912	3,908	3,916	3,915	3,914	3,905	3,897	3,893	3,885	3,880	3,877	3,876

B-3. Employees on nonfarm payrolls by major industry and selected component groups, seasonally adjusted-Continued

(In thousands)

				· · · · · · ·		2002				-		20	03
industry	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan. ^p	Feb.p
Retail trade	23,331	23,332	23,345	23,327	23,308	23,339	23,295	23,291	23,289	23,247	23,152	23,268	23,176
Building materials and garden supplies	1,048	1,053	1,061	1,068	1,066	1,067	1,066	1,067	1,071	1,078	1,077	1,084	1,081
General merchandise stores	2,892	2,901	2,915	2,897	2,884	2,885	2,850	2,856	2,851	2,828	2,821	2,831	2,859
_Department stores	2,550	2,560	2,575	2,560	2,542	2,544	2,513	2,515	2,506	2,491	2,488	2,499	2,526
Food stores	3,402	3,392	3,392	3,397	3,394	3,388	3,392	3,392	3,386	3,382	3,365	3,372	3,363
Automotive dealers and service	0.400	0.400	0.400	0 404	0.400	0.407	0.440	0.400	0.400	0.400	0.400	2.445	0.440
stations New and used car dealers	2,430	2,426	2,429	2,434	2,432	2,437	2,443 1,130	2,438 1,131	2,438 1,131	2,430 1,128	2,420 1,123	2,415 1,118	2,413 1,117
Apparel and accessory stores	1,134 1,172	1,131 1,175	1,129 1,170	1,133 1,169	1,128 1,173	1,127 1,178	1,177	1,171	1,174	1,172	1,174	1,173	1,117
Furniture and home furnishings stores	1,172	1,173	1,170	1,146	1,148	1,173	1,154	1,153	1,174	1,165	1,175	1,165	1,156
Eating and drinking places	8,161	8,154	8,152	8,130	8,121	8,144	8,125	8,129	8,140	8,129	8,063	8,145	8,060
Miscellaneous retail establishments	3,083	3,088	3,085	3,086	3,090	3,087	3,088	3,085	3,073	3,063	3,057	3,083	3,086
Finance, insurance, and real estate	7,745	7,740	7,743	7,732	7,733	7,737	7,745	7,773	7,803	7,807	7,816	7,812	7,815
Finance	3,812	3,809	3,813	3,813	3,819	3,819	3,822	3,837	3,853	3,854	3,861	3,864	3,868
Depository institutions	2,072	2,074	2,075	2,073	2,071	2,073	2,075	2,078	2,080	2,082	2,079	2,078	2,078
Commercial banks	1,446	1,447	1,446	1,446	1,444 264	1,445	1,448	1,450 264	1,452 263	1,451 261	1,449 261	1,448 260	1,448 261
Savings institutions	263 754	264	264	264 756	762	263 767	263 773	783	797	801	809	816	822
Nondepository institutions	359	753 357	756 360	359	366	372	374	382	396	400	408	414	422
Security and commodity brokers	726	722	723	723	723	718	714	714	713	709	709	711	711
Holding and other investment offices	260	260	259	261	263	261	260	262	263	262	264	259	257
Insurance	2,376	2,375	2,374	2,369	2,366	2,365	2,366	2,366	2,371	2,373	2,375	2,379	2,377
Insurance carriers	1,593	1,591	1,589	1,583	1,579	1,576	1,574	1,577	1,578	1,578	1,578	1,583	1,583
service	783	784	785	786	787	789	792	789	793	795	797	796	794
Real estate	1,557	1,556	1,556	1,550	1,548	1,553	1,557	1,570	1,579	1,580	1,580	1,569	1,570
Services ¹		40,963	41,025	41,093	41,152	41,215	41,347	41,336	41,385	41,404	41,469	41,513	41,427
Agricultrual services	868	872	857	856	857	862	863	874	874	880	880	884	884
Hotels and other lodging places	1,811	1,811	1,796	1,789	1,801	1,795	1,788	1,782	1,791	1,792	1,807	1,813	1,796
Personal services Business services	1,282 9,207	1,289 9,237	1,286 9,312	1,279 9,330	1,285 9,332	1,282 9,325	1,285 9,395	1,287 9,330	1,288 9,324	1,283 9,309	1,292 9,311	1,279 9,298	1,273 9,272
Services to buildings	1.018	1,021	1,027	1,023	1,023	1,034	1,041	1,042	1,041	1,045	1,044	1,040	1,034
Personnel supply services	3,070	3,107	3,175	3,198	3,205	3,196	3,257	3,188	3,178	3,152	3,175	3,181	3,172
Help supply services	2,758	2,795	2,857	2,888	2,902	2,875	2,925	2,869	2,865	2,838	2,866	2,876	2,879
Computer and data processing		, ·					·					1	0.405
services	2,208	2,198	2,190	2,190	2,191	2,193	2,191	2,190	2,196	2,195	2,187	2,186	2,185
Auto repair, services, and parking	1,262	1,260	1,261	1,262	1,265	1,266	1,266	1,266	1,262	1,263 378	1,268	1,274 378	1,262
Miscellaneous repair services	379 574	377 572	377 574	375 578	378 581	379 584	377 588	378 595	378 591	590	376 583	581	375 575
Motion pictures Amusement and recreation services	1,649	1,635	1,611	1,621	1,631	1,649	1,662	1,638	1,640	1,630	1,653	1,663	1.642
Health services	10,575	10,602	10,611	10,626	10,660	10,687	10,711	10,729	10,755	10,777	10,787	10,806	10,811
Offices and clinics of medical doctors	2,041	2,046	2,044	2,050	2,061	2,067	2,075	2,079	2,085	2,088	2,092	2,089	2,093
Nursing and personal care facilities	1,875	1,879	1,883	1,883	1,887	1,888	1,893	1,896	1,899	1,905	1,904	1,906	1,905
Hospitals	4,184	4,193	4,199	4,207	4,221	4,233	4,244	4,247	4,256	4,267	4,269	4,276	4,283
Home health care services	642	643	643	644	643	646	646	651	655	656	657	659	663
Legal services	1,054	1,056	1,059	1,066	1,065	1,065	1,065	1,072	1,077	1,079	1,081	1,086	1,091
Educational services	2,485	2,489	2,501	2,518	2,511 3,165	2,529 3,181	2,538	2,550 3,199	2,560	2,574	2,582	2,591 3,222	2,584 3,219
Social services	3,155 722	3,162 723	3,167 725	3,164 722	726	726	3,203 736	731	3,201 730	3,208 728	3,209 725	729	728
Residential care	899	902	903	901	904	904	906	906	909	912	915	912	916
Museums and botanical and zoological	000	302	000	001	007	""	555	000	000	"-) 0.0	0.2	0.0
gardens	109	109	109	108	109	109	108	108	107	107	106	107	107
Membership organizations	2,471	2,470	2,477	2,480	2,484	2,476	2,472	2,478	2,480	2,478	2,476	2,473	2,472
Engineering and management services	3,629	3,631	3,636	3,649	3,636	3,634	3,634	3,659	3,666	3,667	3,669	3,670	3,676
Engineering and architectural services	1,044	1,044	1,041	1,042	1,034	1,032	1,030	1,029	1,027	1,028	1,028	1,020	1,019
Management and public relations	1,193	1,191	1,202	1,209	1,204	1,214	1,211	1,224	1,226	1,228	1,232	1,238	1,238
Government	21,162	21,196	21,185	21,206	21,211	21,228	21,289	21,293	21,349	21,364	21,359	21,370	21,383
Federal	2,608	2,611	2,610	2,600	2,601	2,607	2,611	2,621	2,649	2,661	2,664	2,665	2,661
Federal, except Postal Service	1,777	1,782	1,784	1,777	1,783	1,790	1,792	1,810	1,840	1,853	1,856	1,855	1,859
State	4,937	4,940	4,942	4,945	4,935	4,950	4,948	4,958	4,955	4,961	4,953	4,933	4,959
Education	2,130	2,133	2,135	2,141	2,135	2,155	2,145	2,163	2,160	2,165	2,166	2,146	2,168
Other State government	2,807	2,807	2,807	2,804	2,800	2,795	2,803 13,730	2,795 13,714	2,795 13,745	2,796	2,787 13,742	2,787 13,772	2,791 13,763
Local Education	13,617 7,746	13,645 7,767	13,633 7,754	13,661 7,770	13,675 7,755	13,671 7,788	7,837	7,808	7,829	7,820	7,813	7,842	7,836
Other local government	5,871	5,878	5,879	5,891	5,920	5,883	5,893	5,906	5,916	5,922	5,929	5,930	5,927
Caronicour go continuent					5,525							-,000	-,

¹ Includes other industries, not shown separately.

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.

P = preliminary.

NOTE: Establishment survey estimates currently reflect March 2001 benchmark levels. When more recent benchmark data are introduced with the release of May

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

(In thousands)

	T												
Industry	2001			т		т	20	02					
	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
Total	63,872	63,980	63,955	63,957	63,956	63,928	63,940	63,947	64,032	64,005	64,066	64,040	64,014
Total private	51,928	51,997	51,957	51,935	51,929	51,874	51,903	51,943	51,916	51,906	51,932	51,898	51,864
Goods-producing	6,143	6,098	6,074	6,049	6,040	6,026	6,016	6,013	5,986	5,973	5,950	5,930	5,910
Mining	78	76	78	77	76	76	75	73	74	73	73	73	73
Construction	736	730	731	734	736	737	733	732	735	735	738	738	741
Manufacturing	5,329	5,292	5,265	5,238	5,228	5,213	5,208	5,208	5,177	5,165	5,139	5,119	5,096
Durable goods Lumber and wood products Furniture and fixtures Stone, clay, and glass products Primary metal industries Fabricated metal products Industrial machinery and equipment Electronic and other electrical equipment Transportation equipment Instruments and related products Miscellaneous manufacturing Nondurable goods Food and kindred products Textile mill products Apparel and other textile products Paper and allied products Printing and publishing Chemicals and allied products Petroleum and coal products	143 158 93 95 322 407 594 385 (1) 159 2,638 552 11 1204 377 152 643 340 21	2,658 142 158 92 94 320 402 584 375 (1) 159 2,634 554 11 203 376 152 640 339 20	2,643 142 158 92 93 319 399 575 376 (1) 158 2,622 555 11 201 371 151 635 340 21	2,629 141 158 91 93 318 398 569 373 (1) 158 2,609 553 11 199 368 150 631 340 20	2,627 142 159 92 318 397 568 372 (1) 158 2,601 552 11 198 367 149 628 339 20	2,616 141 159 90 91 317 395 564 373 (1) 157 2,597 554 11 196 366 148 627 339 20	2,606 140 160 91 90 316 393 559 373 (1) 157 2,602 555 11 195 368 149 627 339 20	2,598 140 159 90 89 317 393 556 368 (1) 159 2,610 552 12 194 374 149 627 339 20	2,581 141 158 91 89 316 389 549 369 (1) 155 2,596 550 14 193 371 149 623 339 20	2,566 139 157 91 88 316 387 542 366 (1) 157 2,599 555 13 192 366 149 625 342 20	2,554 139 156 91 88 315 387 538 364 (1) 156 2,585 552 13 192 359 150 624 339 20	2,536 138 155 91 88 312 384 528 363 (1) 157 2,583 552 13 190 360 148 6225 340	2,523 138 153 91 87 311 382 526 361 (1) 155 2,573 549 12 192 360 146 623 341 20
Rubber and misc. plastics products Leather and leather products	308 30	308 31	307 30	307 30	308 29	307 29	309 29	313 30	308 29	307 30	306 30	306 29	302 28
Service-producing	57,729	57,882	57,881	57,908	57,916	57,902	57,924	57,934	58,046		58,116	58,110	58,104
Transportation and public utilities	2,124	2,108	2,098	2,080	2,071	2,066	2,059	2,065	2,057	2,040	2,043	2,034	2,026
Wholesale trade	2,073	2,085	2,078	2,073	2,074	2,066	2,074	2,077	2,069	2,069	2,070	2,055	2,059
Retail trade	1	12,257	12,251	12,246	12,236			12,207	12,183	12,186	12,169	12,137	12,092
Finance, insurance, and real estate	4,876	4,875	4,871	4,867	4,869	4,864	4,858	4,858	4,854	4,876	4,896	4,899	4,899
Government Federal State Local	11,944 1,064 2,558 8,322	24,574 11,983 1,092 2,563 8,328	24,585 11,998 1,097 2,563 8,338	24,620 12,022 1,100 2,567 8,355	24,639 12,027 1,104 2,573 8,350	24,660 12,054 1,106 2,575 8,373	24,693 12,037 1,106 2,552 8,379	12,004 1,108 2,549 8,347	12,116 1,109 2,549 8,458	12,099 1,118 2,571 8,410	12,134 1,133 2,574 8,427	24,843 12,142 1,139 2,581 8,422	12,150 1,141 2,573 8,436

¹ This series is not published seasonally adjusted because the seasonal component, which is small relative to the trend-cycle and irregular components, cannot be separated with sufficient precision.

NOTE: Establishment survey estimates currently reflect March 2001

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

ESTABLISHMENT DATA EMPLOYMENT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED

B-5. Production or nonsupervisory workers¹ on private nonfarm payrolls by major industry and manufacturing group, seasonally adjusted

(In thousands)

lodusta.						2002						20	03
Industry	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	Мау	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.p	Feb.P
Total autosts	200		00.004		00.070	00.740	240					00.050	00 000
Total private	89,738	89,606	89,661	89,633	89,673	89,716	89,712	89,698	89,722	89,576	89,503	89,652	89,332
Goods-producing	16,841	16,716	16,727	16,701	16,708	16,688	16,679	16,624	16,588	16,540	16,487	16,491	16,378
Mining	441	437	442	438	435	431	435	432	429	425	427	425	428
Construction	5,095	5,015	5,035	5,018	5,037	5,010	5,032	5,028	5,025	5,027	5,030	5,023	4,965
Manufacturing	11,305	11,264	11,250	11,245	11,236	11,247	11,212	11,164	11,134	11,088	11,030	11,043	10,985
Durable goods	6,653	6,625	6,620	6,619	6.603	6,609	6,591	6,539	6,522	6,487	6,445	6,455	6,406
Lumber and wood products		620	618	623	618	619	619	617	617	614	613	615	611
Furniture and fixtures		386	389	387	389	391	390	383	383	383	378	375	371
Stone, clay, and glass products	430	429	429	429	429	430	436	434	434	433	430	430	428
Primary metal industries	460	456	457	457	453	451	452	448	447	447	445	445	442
Fabricated metal products	1,055	1,054	1,056	1,058	1,056	1,061	1,051	1,047	1,048	1,038	1,033	1,030	1,022
Industrial machinery and equipment	1,117	1,112	1,110	1,103	1,102	1,102	1,094	1,088	1,084	1,079	1,070	1,067	1,060
Electronic and other electrical equipment		851	847	842	837	838	825	813	806	797	792	790	779
Transportation equipment		1,075	1,072	1,079	1,082	1,074	1,089	1,071	1,070	1,062	1,057	1,073	1,067
Motor vehicles and equipment		675	673	675	680	674	689	676	675	670	665	677	672
Instruments and related products Miscellaneous manufacturing	(2) 247	(2) 247	(2) 247	(2) 248	(2) 247	(2) 250	(2) 248	(2) 250	(2) 248	(2) 250	(2) 246	(2) 246	(2) 244
Nondurable goods		4,639	4,630	4,626	4,633	4,638	4,621	4,625	4,612	4,601	4,585	4,588	4,579
Food and kindred products		1,238	1,243	1,245	1,249	1,244	1,244	1,250	1,242	1,244	1,247	1,254	1,250
Tobacco products		25	24	25	26	26	29	27	27	27	26	25	25
Textile mill products		363	360	358	357	355	353	351	352	350	350	350	345
Apparel and other textile products		402 472	401 468	400 465	401 466	403 465	402 465	398	393 465	392 465	389 459	388	388
Paper and allied products Printing and publishing		738	738	734	734	734	730	464 732	732	728	724	457 725	457 728
Chemicals and allied products		550	548	550	551	551	549	550	550	549	550	550	546
Petroleum and coal products		91	90	91	90	91	89	90	90	90	90	90	91
Rubber and misc. plastics products		719	717	717	719	727	720	719	717	714	709	709	711
Leather and leather products	41	41	41	41	40	42	40	44	44	42	41	40	38
Service-producing		72,890		72,932	72,965	73,028	73,033	73,074	73,134	73,036	73,016	73,161	72,954
Transportation and public utilities	ł	5,660	5.650	5,633	5,627	5,614	5,598	5,577	5,574	5,567	5,549	5,536	5,499
•	1		'	· ·	i i	·		ŕ		·	ĺ	,	·
Wholesale trade	5,352	5,349	5,355	5,353	5,357	5,351	5,348	5,343	5,337	5,321	5,324	5,311	5,312
Retail trade	20,573		,	20,543	20,538	20,564	20,528	20,537	20,527	20,444	20,363	20,468	20,383
Finance, insurance, and real estate	, i	5,628	5,650	5,641	5,631	5,628	5,640	5,672	5,697	5,712	5,708	5,713	5,710
Services	35,650	35,681	35,714	35,762	35,812	35,873	35,918	35,945	35,999	35,992	36,072	36,133	36,050

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,

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.

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.

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

(Percent)

Time span	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
					Private no	onfarm pa	yrolls, 347	industries	†			
Over 1-month span: 1999	55.3 55.9 49.4 47.3 ^p 49.6	58.6 57.5 45.7 41.4 P41.1	53.6 57.9 50.3 49.7	58.4 51.2 42.4 47.8	55.5 50.1 47.3 50.9	57.8 55.8 43.2 49.4	57.1 57.8 44.5 48.6	54.8 51.4 42.5 48.8	57.1 52.4 42.4 49.3	57.2 52.4 40.5 48.3	60.4 53.2 39.3 45.8	58.1 52.7 44.1 44.4
Over 3-month span: 1999 2000 2001 2002 2002 2003	59.2 60.4 45.5 40.1 P40.3	57.6 61.4 46.1 43.2	59.5 58.4 40.8 42.5	55.2 53.2 43.4 46.5	60.2 52.4 37.8 48.0	57.2 55.5 43.2 50.1	59.4 56.6 39.3 47.1	59.2 56.2 38.0 45.1	59.7 51.2 35.3 47.3	58.9 51.0 33.7 45.1	61.2 53.2 36.3 43.1	60.7 51.6 38.9 P45.0
Over 6-month span: 1999 2000 2001 2002 2003	60.2 61.1 44.7 37.0	58.9 59.4 42.7 41.6	58.5 58.1 39.5 43.4	59.7 57.9 40.1 44.4	57.2 54.2 40.8 46.5	60.8 52.4 35.6 46.0	61.2 52.9 37.0 46.5	62.5 54.2 32.4 43.1	62.7 52.4 34.3 40.8	61.8 48.7 33.1 P43.9	61.2 45.7 34.1 P39.2	62.8 46.5 35.6
Over 12-month span: 1999	61.2 61.4 41.5 35.2	60.1 59.9 41.5 36.0	58.2 58.8 38.9 37.3	61.0 56.2 37.5 38.3	60.7 55.3 37.3 40.5	61.5 53.6 36.2 39.9	62.2 53.0 34.1 P40.9	61.1 51.0 33.6 P38.0	63.8 47.7 34.4	62.2 45.2 33.9	59.7 44.5 33.3	60.5 42.9 34.0
					Manufac	turing pay	rolls, 136	industries ¹				
Over 1-month span: 1999	47.4 44.9 34.9 35.3 P46.7	41.2 52.2 26.8 37.9 P39.0	42.6 49.3 38.2 40.4	46.0 46.0 29.0 47.4	46.3 49.3 28.3 47.1	43.4 50.7 30.5 40.4	50.0 57.4 34.9 48.9	42.6 36.8 25.7 41.9	46.0 39.0 31.6 40.1	45.6 42.3 31.3 40.4	51.5 47.1 25.0 40.1	49.3 40.8 30.9 37.1
Over 3-month span: 1999 2000 2001 2002 2003	39.3 48.2 21.3 24.6 P29.0	39.3 48.9 21.3 30.1	39.7 48.9 18.4 37.1	40.1 44.5 23.5 38.6	41.2 46.7 19.9 40.1	43.8 52.2 23.2 41.2	44.1 46.0 17.3 38.6	46.3 38.6 19.1 34.6	42.3 29.0 16.2 32.4	44.1 34.2 18.0 32.0	47.8 39.0 18.4 28.3	45.2 36.0 18.0 P32.0
Over 6-month span: 1999	36.4 47.8 20.2 19.9	36.0 45.2 16.9 26.8	37.5 44.5 14.0 29.8	40.4 50.0 16.2 38.2	37.5 41.9 16.5 36.4	42.3 37.9 13.2 34.2	43.0 36.0 14.7 31.6	44.5 35.3 11.8 26.8	48.2 32.4 14.0 24.6	43.0 26.1 13.2 P26.8	44.5 21.3 17.6 P24.3	47.4 21.7 16.5
Over 12-month span: 1999 2000 2001 2001 2002 2003	38.6 49.3 13.6 18.0	34.6 44.1 13.6 18.0	32.4 39.3 13.6 20.2	36.0 36.8 15.4 20.2	37.9 35.3 12.1 24.6	39.0 34.2 11.0 22.1	40.1 33.8 11.0 P25.0	40.4 28.7 11.0 P22.1	44.5 22.1 12.9	44.5 19.1 12.9	43.4 17.6 14.0	44.5 14.0 13.6

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

increasing and decreasing employment. Establishment survey estimates currently reflect March 2001 benchmark levels. When more recent benchmark data are introduced with the release of May 2003 estimates, all data will be converted to the North American Industry Classification System. See editor's note on the first page of this publication for additional information.

P = preliminary.

NOTE: Figures are the percent of industries with employment, and the one-half of the industries with unchanged employment, with where 50 percent indicates an equal balance between industries with

ESTABLISHMENT DATA STATE EMPLOYMENT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED

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

(In thousands)

Ctoto						2002	2						2003
State	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan. ^p
							Total ¹						
Alabama	1,887.9	1,887.2	1,886.5	1,887.1	1,886.3	1,883.4	1,886.7	1,888.3	1,887.6	1,891.0	1,887.7	1,883.2	1,880.3
Naska	292.0	293.8	294.2	293.3	293.5	293.8	295.4	296.3	296.7	297.8	297.7	299.5	297.
Ańzona	2,253.8	2,250.8	2,252.8	2,262.9	2,263.5	2,264.9	2,270.4	2,276.6	2,268.7	2,271.4	2,273.7	2,264.6	
Arkansas	1,145.1	1,145.0	1,145.5	1,145.5	1,149.0	1,146.5	1,147.9	1,146.8	1,150.2	1,148.7	1,148.2	1,148.4	1,149.
California	14,434.8	14,444.3	14,464.8	14,486.4	14,513.6	14,503.5	14,454.5	14,479.3	14,470.4	14,492.5	14,502.4	14,464.9	14,493.
Colorado	2,183.3	2,181.8	2,181.5	2,188.2	2,194.3	2,189.3	2,182.6	2,185.5	2,181.3	2,181.0	2,176.4	2,173.5	2,168.
Connecticut	1,674.6	1,674.3	1,673.5	1,675.2	1,673.2	1,672.1	1,661.7	1,664.5	1,663.9	1,662.9	1,662.4	1,660.2	1,662.
Delaware	413.0	413.8	411.9	411.2	413.3	412.2	410.0	408.9	413.4	412.4	414.2	411.5	411.
District of Columbia	659.0	661.0	663.1	663.8	664.0	663.8	664.3	665.2	665.7	665.5	661.4	662.0	666
Florida	7,149.0	7,151.9	7,163.9	7,184.3	7,201.5	7,200.1	7,214.7	7,217.3	7,231.6	7,236.6	7,261.7	7,238.8	7,250.
Georgia	3,912.1	3,910.9	3,909.8	3,916.1	3,912.0	3,903.5	3,886.2	3,912.3	3,908.9	3,909.3	3,911.4	3,905.2	3,897.
ławaii	549.8	550.7	551.5	548.3	554.9	558.4	556.3	556.5	558.5	562.3	561.3	562.2	565.
daho	562.6	563.1	562.9	566.3	567.6	567.9	568.9	568.7	568.8	569.2	569.9	569.3	563.
linois	5,917.0	5,896.7	5,880.9	5.887.2	5.882.9	5.871.6	5.887.9	5.902.7	5.902.7	5.914.1	5.913.8	5.919.4	5.903
ndiana	2,890.6	2,889.3	2,882.7	2,880.3	2,884.1	2,883.7	2,907.0	2,898.8	2,895.0	2,898.7	2,892.3	2,880.4	2,883.
owa	1,453.1	1,450.8	1,448.6	1,449.4	1,448.4	1,446.4	1,443.9	1,439.1	1,444,7	1,447.3	1.445.9	1.443.5	1,445.
(ansas	1,336.0	1.333.3	1,336.0	1,339.0	1,340.0	1,341.4	1,337.0	1,339.1	1,337.1	1,338.6	1,339.1	1,339.0	1,333.
Kentucky	1,794.8	1,788.5	1,789.6	1,788.1	1,787.2	1,787.7	1,775.6	1,784.3	1,783.2	1,786.4	1,787.6	1,783.3	
ouisiana	1,899.8	1.896.9	1.894.3	1,901.5	1.899.7	1,899.8	1,898.3	1,901.1	1.899.2	1,895.8	1.896.9	1.898.4	1,905.
Maine	604.8	604.7	605.4	606.0	606.4	606.4	608.1	607.8	606.3	605.9	603.8	604.2	605.
Maryland	2.475.4	2.477.9	2.479.0	2.475.0	2.478.4	2,477,1	2.454.0	2,470.0	2,469.3	2,466.5	2.470.6	2.478.2	2,470.
Massachusetts	3,270.4	3,258.2	3,260.6	3,256.3	3.258.0	3,251.7	3,266.3	3,259.9	3,251.7	3,238.4	3,226.4	3,220.9	
Michigan	4,477.2	4.474.8	4,472.1	4.474.9	4,481.4	4,479.9	4,475.9	4,490.0	4,484.6	4,481.9	4,474.3	4,451.1	4,445.
dinnesota	2.657.3	2,652.4	2.647.7	2.647.4	2.652.2	2.652.6	2.654.0	2.653.0	2.654.4	2.655.7	2,652.1	2,647.1	2,641.
Mississippi	1,124.7	1,125.3	1,125.1	1,124.4	1,123.8	1,125.7	1,135.0	1,130.6	1,127.0	1,128.4	1,128.8	1,126.5	1,125.
									,				1
Missouri	2,707.5	2,702.8	2,704.3	2,689.2	2,686.6	2,689.5	2,655.7	2,674.7	2,681.7	2,671.1	2,661.7	2,660.1	2,629.
Montana	393.6	393.8	392.5	394.1	395.0	397.5	395.7	395.2	395.7	396.3	396.5	395.0	396.
Nebraska	905.6	906.8	907.7	907.7	908.3	905.2	903.4	905.6	907.0	909.8	907.0	904.0	899.
Nevada	1,035.0 618.7	1,037.2 617.8	1,041.3 618.7	1,046.7 618.0	1,050.5 617.7	1,049.7 617.2	1,056.0 618.4	1,059.2 617.4	1,057.0 622.5	1,057.1 620.7	1,054.3 619.7	1,056.5 616.7	1,056. 616.
vew Hampshire		017.0	010.7	010.0	017.7	017.2	010.4	017.4	022.5	020.7	013.7	010.7	010.
New Jersey	4,003.6	4,002.4	4,003.0	3,993.0	3,991.4	3,986.9	3,982.5	3,981.3	3,995.1	4,000.8	3,999.9	3,984.6	3,986.
New Mexico	761.5	761.5	762.6	763.3	764.5	764.3	767.8	767.1	766.4	766.4	770.6	772.0	773.
lew York	8,460.3	8,460.0	8,457.3	8,453.6	8,457.4	8,444.1	8,432.4	8,432.8	8,439.0	8,427.2	8,420.6	8,412.9	8,414.
North Carolina	3,856.5	3,846.8	3,847.1	3,843.4	3,843.2	3,831.8	3,843.0	3,844.8	3,828.0	3,833.3	3,837.7	3,820.0	3,828.
North Dakota	329.8	330.1	328.8	329.0	329.5	330.6	328.7	329.6	331.2	330.7	331.5	330.4	329.
Ohio	5,466.2	5,458.6	5,454.1	5,450.3	5,451.8	5,441.8	5,469.3	5,472.2	5,452.2	5,441.0	5,434.6	5,408.4	5,403.
Oklahoma	1,491.5	1,490.2	1,489.4	1,486.5	1,489.5	1,481.4	1,455.8	1,473.4	1,477.6	1,479.6	1,480.1	1,478.6	1,471.
Oregon	1,569.3	1,569.6	1,569.7	1,570.4	1,574.0	1,572.7	1,580.8	1,584.2	1,584.7	1,584.4	1,582.7	1,579.8	1,572.
Pennsylvania	5,653.1	5,648.5	5,654.2	5,652.0	5,656.9	5,662.2	5,651.7	5,658.8	5,658.6	5,647.3	5,651.3	5,643.0	5,632.
Rhode Island	478.0	477.5	478.4	478.7	478.7	479.0	478.9	479.5	480.0	478.3	479.3	480.5	479.
outh Carolina	1,798.0	1,798.6	1,800.1	1,808.0	1,808.9	1,807.5	1,798.7	1,812.3	1,816.8	1,818.8	1,821.4	1,817.3	1,804.
South Dakota	375.0	374.6	374.4	375.5	376.8	378.1	378.9	379.1	378.7	381.1	379.7	381.3	375.
ennessee	2,662.9	2,659.3	2,656.0	2,668.4	2,667.3	2,665.6	2,671.8	2,678.2	2,673.9	2,666.7	2,667.2	2,661.7	2,664.
exastah	9,432.2 1,082.0	9,426.3 1,082.3	9,429.9 1,071.3	9,432.7 1,074.2	9,443.1 1,071.7	9,421.9 1,069.3	9,413.4 1,071.6	9,418.8 1,070.6	9,419.3 1,069.5	9,431.7 1,070.3	9,436.3 1,068.0	9,420.2 1,066.4	9,428. 1,076.
/ermont	300.7 3,491.8	299.6 3.491.5	299.8 3,491.6	299.9 3.495.8	299.9 3,496.3	299.8 3,495.1	299.0 3,491.7	299.0 3,493.1	299.1 3.495.6	299.5 3.504.2	300.1	299.9	302. 3.489.
/irginia											3,504.3	3,486.7	
Washington	2,656.7 733.9	2,652.4 734.5	2,645.7	2,653.0	2,656.1	2,651.6	2,661.0	2,660.4	2,657.9	2,667.5	2,662.2	2,665.1	2,665.
Vest Virginia			734.6	733.2	731.9	731.9	731.3	732.9	731.4	731.5	727.0	728.2	732.
Visconsin	2,786.7 247.5	2,779.7 247.5	2,780.0 247.4	2,780.2 247.4	2,782.6 247.6	2,778.6 247.3	2,794.9 247.5	2,790.8 247.3	2,780.1 247.3	2,781.6 246.3	2,773.5 247.5	2,764.2 248.3	2,770. 248.

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

(in thousands)

State	2002												2003
	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan. ^p
	Construction												
labama	101.2	101.5	101.7	99.3	99.7	98.7	99.5	100.1	100.6	101.2	101.3	100.4	98.4
laska	15.5	15.4	15.4	15.4	15.8	15.9	16.0	16.0	16.2	16.0	16.1	16.2	15.
rizona	171.0	170.9	171.5	172.0	172.5	171.8	171.4	172.3	172.7	173.0	174.5	174.2	174.
rkansas	54.5	54.5	54.4	54.5	54.7	55.1	55.4	55.2	54.6	54.7	55.3	55.7	56.
alifornia	768.2	773.9	773.1	772.2	773.0	770.9	766.3	771.9	771.6	771.7	781.2	784.1	780.
olorado	160.7	161.0	160.6	162.3	163.3	161.5	160.6	160.3	159.0	158.8	158.2	158.5	156.
onnecticut	65.1	65.1	65.1	64.6	64.2	63.8	62.8	62.2	62.4	62.7	62.6	62.1	61.
elaware 2	24.6	24.5	24.2	24.2	24.2	24.2	23.9		23.8	23.5	23.8	23.4	24.0
strict of Columbia 2	11.5	11.7	11.6	11.7	12.0	12.2	12.4	12.6	12.8	12.9	12.2	12.4	12.:
orida ²	431.7	431.0	431.3	433.4	434.9	433.5	436.0	435.1	440.8	440.9	441.4	437.8	433.
eorgia	206.3	204.4	203.7	200.6	199.3	197.6	196.7	196.2	195.8	200.0	197.5	198.1	198.0
awaii ²	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(³)	(³)	(3)	(3)	(³)	(³)	(³)	(³)	(3)
aho	36.2	36.1	35.6	35.8	36.8	36.1	36.9	36.5	36.3	36.0	36.7	36.7	36.
nois	278.6	276.6	274.7	273.0	272.8	273.7	273.9	276.0	275.2	276.3	277.0	277.7	284.
diana	149.4	148.3	146.2	144.6	143.9	143.6	144.4	140.5	140.5	136.6	136.8	137.5	138.
wa	64.7	64.5	64.6	64.6	64.4	64.0	63.8	63.6	63.6	64.2	65.5	65.4	65.
ınsas	64.3	63.5	63.2	62.2	62.4	62.3	62.8	62.6	62.8	62.9	62.6	64.2	62.
entucky	85.4	85.0	84.3	83.2	82.5	82.1	81.9	82.7	83.0	82.9	83.3	£3.7	86.
uisiana	123.0	120.7	118.3	119.3	118.4	116.7	117.8	117.6	117.7	115.3	117.1	115.7	116.
aine	29.5	29.2	29.0	29.2	29.1	29.2	29.4	29.4	29.4	29.2	29.5	29.3	28.
aryland ²	168.0	168.2	168.0	167.6	167.4	167.1	166.6	166.5	166.8	165.9	169.0	169.0	166.
assachusetts	139.9	139.6	140.3	140.3	141.1	140.4	140.2	139.8	140.1	139.9	140.1	139.0	138.
chigan	206.1	203.6	201.6	200.8	200.9	200.2	201.0	203.4	200.4	197.6	198.8	199.7	203.
nnesota	123.4	122.6	121.5	122.1	123.3	123.3	123.3	123.7	123.4	122.6	123.0	122.5	120.
ssissippi	55.9	54.7	54.6	53.5	54.0	54.4	54.0	53.9	53.9	54.9	55.4	54.4	55.2
ssouri	141.1	139.1	138.3	133.0	132.3	133.4	135.1	134.7	133.9	129.7	130.5	131.4	131.0
ontana	21.5	21.5	20.9	20.7	21.3	21.6	21.7	21.9	21.9	21.8	21.9	22.5	23.
ebraska	44.7	44.5	44.7	44.5	44.6	44.4	44.3	44.5	44.6	44.0	44.6	45.1	44.
vada	89.4	89.6	90.4	91.9	92.2	90.8	92.5	93.9	93.5	92.9	92.9	92.2	91.
ew Hampshire	28.5	28.4	28.7	27.3	27.1	26.4	27.2	27.3	28.3	28.1	27.9	28.2	28.2
ew Jersey	163.4	163.1	162.8	162.0	161.8	161.9	162.7	162.4	161.1	159.0	161.1	159.2	162.0
ew Mexico	47.1	46.7	46.5	46.3	46.1	45.3	44.9	44.9	44.4	44.8	45.2	45.2	46.
ew York	324.3	324.0	322.7	321.3	320.0	319.0	319.8	320.7	319.6	317.0	319.1	321.6	324.
orth Carolina	245.9 15.8	221.8	220.8 15.4	221.2 15.1	220.5 15.0	218.0 14.8	219.1 15.0	218.4 15.1	216.8 15.2	218.7 15.1	217.2 15.0	216.0 14.9	214.9 14.9
orth Dakota	15.6	15.8	15.4	15.1	15.0	14.0	15.0	15.1	13.2	13.1	15.0	14.9	14.0
nio	239.2	237.6	236.5	235.0	235.2	235.6	234.5	237.3	237.0	236.7	235.9	233.3	237.
dahoma	65.7	65.4	64.7	64.0	64.4	63.9	64.3	64.2	63.9	63.6	63.9	64.0	65.
egon	77.9	78.0	78.0	78.1	78.5	78.2	78.5	78.9	78.9	80.0	80.5	81.0	78.
nnsylvania	248.4	250.6	251.1	249.1	248.9	248.3	247.4	248.7	248.2	248.4	247.5	248.7	247.
ode Island	19.4	19.6	19.9	19.4	19.5	19.6	19.0	19.3	19.2	19.1	19.1	19.3	19.3
outh Carolina	110.3	111.2	111.6	112.2	112.7	112.4	111.2	111.9	111.2	110.8	111.4	110.4	111.
outh Dakota	18.4	18.5	18.3	18.3	18.8	18.5	18.5	18.4	18.5	19.7	19.9	20.1	19.
ennessee	117.1	116.1	114.5	113.8	113.7	113.9	114.0	114.4	115.1	114.2	114.8	113.8	111.
xas	572.9 69.5	570.6 67.8	572.1 67.9	571.1 68.0	572.7 67.8	570.5 67.2	567.8 67.4	568.3 66.7	566.7 67.0	566.8 67.7	569.8 67.8	571.1 67.8	574.4 67.4
	I	i	[- 1	- 1							
ermont	15.4 214.6	15.3 214.8	15.1 214.5	15.2 214.2	14.9 214.3	14.4 213.7	14.5 214.4	14.5 214.3	14.6 213.6	14.4 212.9	14.7 210.6	15.1 205.6	15.0 206.
ashington	153.8	154.2	152.1	153.6	154.9	154.2	154.8	156.8	155.5	155.7	156.0	156.1	156.2
est Virginia	34.7	34.7	34.6	34.0	33.4	33.7	33.6	33.6	33.0	32.8	32.9	33.3	35.4
sconsin	124.5	123.6	122.7	123.6	124.0	123.8	123.5	124.3	122.5	122.5	121.3	121.3	122.
yoming	20.2	19.8	19.8	20.1	20.2	19.8	19.4	19.9	20.0	20.1	20.5	20.9	20.4

ESTABLISHMENT DATA STATE EMPLOYMENT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED

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

(In thousands)

State	2002												2003
	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan. ^p
	Manufacturing												
Alabama	(³)	(³)	(³)	(³)	(3)	(³)							
Alaska	(³)	(³)	(³)	(³)	(3)	(³)							
Arizona	189.2	188.1	187.0	186.5	185.4	184.1	183.9	182.1	181.6	180.6	179.1	178.8	178.
Arkansas	217.0	216.5	215.6	215.0	215.2	214.4	213.8	212.8	213.3	213.5	213.0	212.5	213.2
California	1,674.2	1,665.2	1,660.5	1,661.3	1,658.3	1,651.0	1,638.7	1,629.6	1,623.4	1,619.3	1,611.1	1,607.3	1,599.
Colorado Connecticut Delaware District of Columbia	170.5	169.3	168.8	168.4	167.9	167.0	166.1	165.7	164.5	163.0	161.4	161.4	160.0
	217.6	216.2	215.1	214.1	213.4	212.0	213.2	212.1	211.7	210.6	209.9	209.3	209.0
	(³)												
	(³)												
	414.7	412.5	411.1	410.0	408.5	407.3	407.9	407.7	406.1	404.8	404.0	401.2	399.1
Georgia Hawaii daho Illinois	(³) (³) 65.3 773.2 588.0	(³) (³) 64.6 767.5 587.5	(³) (³) 64.5 763.8 588.1	(³) (³) 64.7 761.2 588.0	(³) (³) 64.8 758.1 588.5	(³) (³) 64.9 754.5 590.8	(³) (³) 65.0 752.2 591.5	(³) (³) 64.7 752.2 590.7	(³) (³) 64.8 748.4 590.5	(³) (³) 64.7 747.7 590.1	(³) (³) 64.0 747.4 588.3	(³) (³) 63.6 747.6 586.5	(³) (³) 62.5 745.9 590.2
lowa	230.6	229.8	228.6	228.6	228.5	227.9	227.3	223.7	226.4	225.5	225.9	225.3	
Kansas	186.4	185.5	185.0	183.9	183.3	182.4	180.7	182.5	181.3	181.8	181.3	181.5	
Kentucky	280.4	279.4	278.7	277.7	276.4	275.8	274.5	274.1	272.7	274.0	273.0	272.8	
Louisiana	162.0	162.6	162.2	161.7	160.8	160.9	160.5	160.4	159.7	159.3	159.6	160.0	
Maine	70.1	69.6	68.9	68.7	68.2	67.6	68.1	67.1	67.3	67.3	68.0	67.2	
Maryland	161.2	160.5	159.7	159.2	158.9	157.6	155.8	155.6	154.8	155.2	154.0	153.9	154.2
	359.4	355.7	354.0	351.0	349.5	347.9	341.7	343.5	344.9	342.8	341.2	339.7	338.1
	762.0	766.7	764.9	762.2	760.5	760.8	746.2	755.3	755.9	754.3	754.8	752.6	752.4
	362.5	361.0	360.2	359.1	358.6	356.9	354.2	352.6	353.1	352.8	351.1	349.8	349.6
	191.8	192.4	191.7	190.4	189.7	188.9	190.0	187.6	186.3	185.0	184.0	184.8	183.5
Missouri	327.7	327.2	326.5	325.6	324.3	323.5	316.4	322.5	322.3	320.6	316.8	314.9	313.9
Montana	20.4	20.2	20.0	20.1	20.2	20.2	20.0	19.9	19.7	18.8	19.1	18.9	18.9
Nebraska	107.5	106.9	106.3	105.9	105.9	106.0	105.5	105.9	105.5	106.1	106.4	106.1	105.1
Nevada	(³)												
New Hampshire	87.4	86.8	86.3	85.7	85.3	84.9	85.8	84.9	84.3	84.4	83.7	82.8	81.1
New Jersey New Mexico New York North Carolina North Dakota	378.8	376.3	374.0	372.0	370.0	367.1	368.5	366.3	364.9	363.4	362.8	362.1	359.7
	39.2	38.8	38.7	38.8	38.7	38.6	39.4	38.4	38.1	37.5	38.2	38.2	37.7
	669.4	664.4	661.8	659.5	657.9	653.0	650.5	647.6	643.7	642.1	638.1	634.3	630.8
	660.7	656.8	654.0	649.5	646.5	641.6	640.2	636.3	635.6	629.7	628.1	623.8	623.7
	23.6	23.7	23.7	23.7	23.6	23.7	24.9	24.9	23.3	23.1	23.1	23.0	23.1
Ohio Oklahoma Oregon Pennsylvania Rhode Island	899.8	895.4	891.7	890.2	889.7	887.5	882.4	882.7	880.6	878.4	875.7	872.2	867.2
	(³)												
	204.4	203.4	202.8	202.9	203.2	201.5	201.5	200.4	200.4	201.3	201.1	199.3	199.8
	777.2	773.9	770.3	768.2	766.4	765.2	759.8	759.6	756.5	752.4	749.0	746.9	740.8
	63.9	63.3	63.4	62.8	62.8	62.6	62.5	61.9	61.4	61.0	60.8	60.6	61.1
South Carolina South Dakota Tennessee Texas Utah	(³)												
	38.9	38.3	38.4	38.5	38.5	38.5	38.6	38.5	38.5	37.3.	37.2	37.4	38.4
	(³)												
	977.0	969.6	963.5	958.9	954.7	950.5	948.1	944.1	940.3	936.8	934.7	929.9	930.5
	115.9	115.1	114.6	114.3	114.3	113.7	113.5	113.0	112.6	113.0	111.7	112.0	111.6
Vermont Virginia Washington West Virginia Wisconsin Wyoming	42.8 325.3 297.4 70.1 537.5 (³)	42.0 324.0 293.6 69.8 533.2 (³)	41.7 323.1 291.5 69.5 531.9	41.5 322.5 289.0 69.4 530.1 (³)	41.4 321.9 288.2 69.1 529.6 (³)	41.2 321.2 286.2 68.7 527.7 (³)	40.5 319.4 287.4 68.6 527.1 (³)	39.5 318.6 283.5 68.5 528.8 (³)	39.7 316.8 280.3 68.4 527.6 (³)	39.4 319.9 279.3 67.9 526.3 (³)	39.2 319.5 276.5 67.5 525.2 (³)	38.8 318.6 275.8 67.5 522.4 (³)	38.8 315.6 274.0 66.8 524.8 (³)

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

State						2002	2						2003
State	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan. ^F
					Tra	ide, transp	ortation, a	nd utilities					
Nabama	375.2	374.8	374.9	375.8	374.7	372.2	373.6	371.7	371.0	373.7	357.0	346.3	373
laska	. 1	61.1	61.4	61.1	61.3	61.0	61.2	60.9	60.8	61.1	61.3	61.3	60
Arizona		(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(³)	(3)
Arkansas		241.5	241.8	241.5	241.9	241.2	242.1	241.5	241.9	242.2	242.1	241.5	24
					2,734.6	2,736.3	2,735.0	2,737.7	2.743.1	2,743.7	2,740.4	2,717.9	2.74
California	2,715.5	2,715.2	2,720.2	2,730.0	2,734.0	2,730.3	2,735.0	2,/3/./	2,743.1	2,743.7	2,740.4	2,717.9	2,74
Colorado	411.6	411.6	412.2	413.4	414.7	415.0	413.6	412.9	412.8	411.4	411.8	415.5	41
Connecticut		309.8	310.4	311.8	312.0	313.4	314.0	310.1	312.4	306.6	293.3	292.2	30
Delaware		76.5	76.8	76.4	77,1	77.1	76.2	76.0	77.0	77.3	79.2	80.0	7
District of Columbia		(3)	(³)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(³)	(3
Florida		1,475.2	1,475.9	1.480.1	1,482.8	1,477.7	1,478.2	1,475.7	1,471.9	1,470.0	1,469.2	1,466.0	1,47
iona		1,110.2	1,110.0	1,100.1	1,102.0	,,	1,170.2	.,	.,	,,	1, 10012	,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,	.,
Georgia		836.7	835.4	841.7	839.8	838.5	834.7	831.8	829.9	833.9	815.8	810.7	82
Hawaii		105.7	105.8	106.3	106.5	106.8	107.0	107.1	107.1	108.2	105.6	103.6	10
daho		115.8	115.8	116.2	116.3	116.1	116.0	116.1	115.7	116.0	116.3	116.4	11
Ilinois		1,200.0	1,199.1	1,198.5	1,198.3	1,196.5	1,201.1	1,199.0	1,195.5	1,196.5	1,198.1	1,194.3	1,19
ndiana) 585.0	585.1	583.9	581.5	582.2	582.0	585.5	581.4	577.7	579.3	580.6	579.0	57
	1										000.0		١ ,,
owa		307.2	307.0	306.7	306.1	306.6	305.8	305.3	305.2	302.2	302.2	302.4	30
Kansas		267.7	267.1	268.8	268.6	268.5	267.3	267.0	266.4	267.0	266.2	266.2	26
Kentucky	374.0	374.3	374.8	372.8	372.8	371.7	371.2	370.8	370.3	371.9	369.7	366.7	36
Louisiana	385.5	385.3	385.0	386.3	385.9	386.1	385.1	384.2	383.7	381.0	381.7	382.9	38
Maine	123.3	123.6	123.9	124.2	124.2	123.9	124.6	125.1	125.4	125.5	125.4	124.9	12:
N=1d	466.8	400.0	407.4	465.2	464.8	405.7	461.9	460.5	460.1	459.2	455.0	450.9	46
Maryland Massachusetts		466.3 580.0	467.4 580.6	580.9	581.5	465.7 581.6	577.6	571.6	576.8	577.3	574.9	575.8	57
	301.4						837.3		837.1	837.0	844.4	836.1	829
Michigan		836.2	837.3	837.5	838.9	838.4		839.5					
Minnesota		527.2	526.9	527.8	527.8	527.0	519.3	522.0	524.1	528.1	525.2	526.1	52
Mississippi	220.8	220.8	220.4	221.1	221.1	221.7	225.2	222.8	225.5	223.9	218.5	217.5	22.
Missouri	543.9	541.7	541.8	539.0	540.6	541.4	544.1	543.1	542.9	542.5	541.6	540.0	530
Montana		84.6	84.6	84.8	85.0	84.8	84.9	84.7	84.9	85.0	85.3	84.9	l 8.
Nebraska		195.8	195.8	195.5	195.5	195.3	194.8	195.0	196.7	196.8	197.2	198.2	19
Nevada		189.1	189.6	191.1	191.3	191.4	189.9	190.2	191.2	192.2	194.1	196.0	19
New Hampshire		137.2	137.8	138.1	138.0	138.2	138.7	139.4	140.8	140.4	139.6	138.9	14
	1			Į									ŀ
New Jersey		883.6	885.7	881.5	881.0	881.8	874.9	872.8	884.9	888.9	887.5	883.3	884
New Mexico		135.0	135.0	135.4	135.5	135.7	135.8	135.9	135.9	135.4	135.1	135.6	130
New York		1,476.1	1,478.8	1,479.9	1,479.4	1,480.0	1,479.2	1,477.2	1,480.1	1,477.9	1,478.0	1,481.1	1,48
North Carolina		724.2	724.4	724.8	723.5	722.4	718.1	715.2	710.1	707.8	713.7	719.0	72
North Dakota	} 71.7	71.6	71.5	71.3	71.5	71.8	71.8	71.6	71.6	71.7	72.6	72.5	7:
Ohio	1.067.8	1.066.6	1.066.8	1.066.4	1,066.3	1.065.4	1,061.9	1,062.2	1.059.6	1.058.1	1.060.8	1.056.8	1.05
Oklahoma		287.1	287.5	287.1	286.6	285.3	284.8	284.6	284.3	284.7	286.3	285.1	28
		314.9	315.1	315.6	316.3	316.1	315.5	315.6	316.2	314.4	313.3	313.4	31:
Oregon										1,115,4			
Pennsylvania		1,121.2	1,124.4	1,121.1	1,123.2	1,122.5	1,120.1	1,116.9	1,117.3		1,112.4	1,108.6	
Rhode Island	79.9	79.7	79.9	80.4	80.5	80.9	81.3	81.0	81.9	80.5	79.7	78.5	8
South Carolina	346.7	347.1	347.7	349.4	349.4	349.4	346.4	346.3	345.3	347.1	348.7	349.8	34
South Dakota		76.1	75.9	76.3	76.4	76.8	76.8	76.8	77.1	78.5	78.6	79.5	7
Tennessee		576.8	576.1	575.0	574.9	571.5	579.0	577.0	575.0	573.2	570.5	565.1	57
Texas		1,972.0	1,971.5	1,971.1	1,970.7	1,965.8	1,964.3	1,960.5	1,959.8	1.961.7	1.960.8	1.956.8	1.95
Utah	1 '	216.2	215.0	216.1	217.4	216.7	216.9	216.8	216.3	214.7	214.2	212.7	210
		(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(³)	(3)	(³)	(3)
Vermont		(³) 637.5	(³) 636.1	(³) 637.9	(³) 637.3	(³) 637.6	(³) 638.1	(³) 637.7	637.2	637.0	640.0	(3) 637.8	63
		511.3	510.3	511.5	511.7	510.3	511.2	511.0	511.3	511.9	513.4	515.7	51
Washington		138.3	138.4	137.8	137.6	137.1	136.8	136.0	135.4	136.7	135.6	135.6	13
West Virginia							540.0			532.4	527.5	526.0	53
Wisconsin		538.5	538.4	537.6	538.2	538.0		536.6	536.9				53
Nyoming	48.3	48.3	48.3	48.3	48.4	48.3	48.2	48.2	48.2	47.9	47.9	48.0	1 4

ESTABLISHMENT DATA STATE EMPLOYMENT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED

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

(In thousands)

State						2002	!						2003
State	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan. ^p
-						Finan	cial activit	ies	——				ſ
Alabama	97.7 (³) 155.6 49.8 (³)	97.4 (³) 156.0 49.6 (³)	97.2 (³) 155.1 49.7 (³)	97.5 (³) 155.6 49.6 (³)	97.9 (³) 155.1 49.7 (³)	97.6 (³) 154.7 49.7 (³)	97.7 (³) 155.3 50.0 (³)	97.7 (³) 153.9 50.1 (³)	97.5 (³) 152.6 50.3 (³)	97.8 (³) 152.7 50.1 (³)	97.4 (³) 151.7 50.1 (³)	97.2 (³) 151.2 50.4 (³)	97.0 (³) 155.0 50.1
Colorado	148.3	148.2	148.0	147.4	147.6	147.1	146.8	147.4	147.8	150.1	149.5	147.5	148.9
	143.6	143.2	142.9	142.7	142.9	142.8	143.2	143.4	143.3	143.1	142.3	142.6	141.2
	39.3	39.0	39.0	39.0	38.8	38.4	38.1	37.9	38.1	38.3	38.2	37.4	38.1
	(³)	(³)											
	472.4	473.0	472.8	473.6	474.4	474.4	475.9	476.7	475.4	474.6	474.4	473.2	476.0
Georgia	214.4	213.4	212.7	212.1	212.1	212.0	211.6	211.7	211.8	212.3	210.7	211.2	216.0
	(³)	(³)											
	(³)	(³)											
	401.4	400.9	400.4	399.8	399.9	399.4	400.3	399.9	402.8	402.1	404.1	403.1	404.7
	140.8	140.5	139.9	139.3	139.2	139.0	139.2	139.0	138.8	139.0	139.9	140.5	141.1
lowa	93.6	93.8	94.0	94.1	94.0	93.8	93.9	94.0	94.0	94.4	94.0	94.3	93.5
Kansas	(³)	(³)											
Kentucky	84.6	84.7	84.7	84.7	84.7	84.6	84.4	84.6	84.9	83.8	83.9	84.4	87.2
Louisiana	99.8	99.5	99.3	100.3	100.2	99.9	99.7	99.8	99.8	99.0	99.4	99.5	100.2
Maine	(³)	(³)											
Maryland	150.6	150.9	150.4	150.6	150.6	150.5	150.0	150.3	150.5	150.4	150.1	151.1	152.0
	231.8	230.7	229.7	228.5	228.7	228.1	230.0	230.0	229.7	230.4	228.7	229.7	229.9
	213.4	213.8	213.9	215.1	214.9	214.0	215.5	216.3	218.0	216.5	215.7	214.9	213.3
	169.9	169.8	169.6	169.9	170.2	169.5	169.2	170.6	170.1	170.2	170.0	169.7	170.8
	(³)	(³)											
Missouri	160.3	160.1	162.0	158.8	158.9	158.6	158.8	159.0	159.1	157.2	158.2	158.6	158.8
Montana	19.1	19.2	19.2	19.3	19.3	19.3	19.4	19.2	19.4	19.7	19.7	19.7	19.8
Nebraska	61.2	61.3	61.4	61.2	61.3	61.2	61.4	61.6	61.8	62.1	62.2	62.6	63.0
Nevada	54.9	55.5	55.5	55.7	55.8	55.8	57.4	56.1	55.7	55.5	54.5	56.1	56.6
New Hampshire	(³)	(³)											
New Jersey New Mexico New York North Carolina North Dakota	280.0	279.4	278.2	276.7	275.6	274.4	276.2	275.4	275.7	277.2	276.1	276.6	277.1
	33.6	33.4	33.4	33.4	33.5	33.3	33.7	33.9	33.9	33.8	34.3	34.6	34.8
	712.4	710.5	708.7	708.6	708.2	706.6	704.8	704.1	702.1	698.7	698.4	697.2	704.8
	(³)	(³)											
	17.7	17.9	17.9	17.9	17.9	18.1	17.7	17.8	17.8	17.9	17.7	17.6	18.1
Ohio Oklahoma Oregon Pennsylvania Rhode Island	308.4	308.7	308.6	307.9	308.2	307.7	307.4	306.6	306.8	305.9	305.9	306.3	307.0
	84.3	83.7	83.4	83.2	83.2	83.3	83.5	83.5	83.2	83.5	83.5	83.9	84.7
	94.7	94.9	94.5	94.0	94.0	93.9	92.0	91.7	92.8	92.5	91.9	91.6	95.8
	335.8	335.7	336.2	335.9	336.4	336.4	335.2	335.2	337.4	337.1	337.7	339.0	339.1
	(³)	(³)											
South Carolina South Dakota Tennessee Texas Utah	88.2	88.2	88.6	89.2	89.7	90.0	91.6	90.7	90.8	90.2	90.3	89.6	89.9
	28.1	28.2	28.0	28.0	28.0	27.9	27.8	27.9	27.9	27.3	27.4	27.5	27.5
	138.3	138.5	138.3	139.3	139.1	139.2	140.9	139.1	137.4	137.0	137.2	137.7	138.8
	580.3	579.9	579.3	578.1	580.7	579.8	579.9	581.2	581.2	582.2	581.8	581.5	583.6
	(³)	(³)											
Vermont Virginia Washington West Virginia Wisconsin Wyoming	(³)	(³)											
	180.7	181.1	181.3	181.1	181.5	181.8	182.4	182.1	182.3	182.8	183.6	182.6.	184.0
	144.7	144.7	144.9	145.3	145.5	145.4	145.2	145.7	145.7	146.7	147.6	148.5	150.0
	(³)	(³)											
	152.4	152.8	152.6	153.0	153.2	153.3	154.4	153.4	153.8	153.9	154.0	153.4	152.9
	(³)	(³)											

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

Ctata						2002	2						2003
State	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan. ^p
					Prof	essional a	ınd busine	ss service	s				
Nabama	(3)	(³)	(³)	(3)	(³)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(³)	(³)	(3)	(3)	(3)
Naska	22.7	22.9	22.9	22.8	22.7	22.8	23.1	24.2	23.9	23.7	23.0	23.1	23.0
nzona	312.1	311.5	312.7	314.8	314.6	313.0	319.2	318.5	317.8	319.5	315.0	310.5	315.8
rkansas	99.5	99.1	99.7	100.6	101.1	101.1	101.5	100.9	101.9	100.0	100.1	100.5	102.
alifornia	2,133.6	2,128.8	2,128.8	2,120.5	2,124.9	2,120.5	2,117.2	2,118.6	2,121.6	2,133.8	2,138.0	2,135.4	2,130.
olorado	294.8	295.0	293.9	294.4	294.9	291.7	288.0	289.9	288.6	286.9	281.7	278.3	273.
onnecticut	204.8	203.9	204.2	203.7	203.3	202.8	201.3	201.7	200.6	201.6	200.2	198.8	198.
elaware	70.1	69.2	67.9	68.5	68.4	67.7	67.3	67.1	66.9	66.5	66.2	65.8	67.
strict of Columbia	138.5	138.3	138.9	139.7	140.2	140.1	139.8	140.2	140.6	140.5	138.2	138.3	139.
orida	1,204.1	1,207.0	1,210.7	1,219.0	1,222.3	1,219.7	1,220.6	1,222.1	1,227.8	1,229.3	1,239.1	1,235.4	1,242.
eorgia	527.3	524.9	523.5	523.4	524.2	521.9	518.1	516.9	515.4	512.2	514.6	510.9	524.
awaii	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)
aho	67.0	67.6	67.4	69.2	69.1	69.5	69.6	69.7	69.3	69.8	69.2	69.5	`68.
nois	793.4	788.7	781.4	785.7	783.6	778.8	788.5	796.5	795.1	793.6	792.2	790.1	786.
diana	250 3	250.5	250.4	251.3	252.5	252.6	248.8	251.6	249.9	251.1	246.8	245.2	243.
wa	105.4	105.1	104.7	104.9	105.1	105.7	105.9	105.9	106.6	106.0	106.0	106.5	105.
ansas	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(³)	(3)
entucky	152.7	152.5	152.8	153.7	154.7	154.8	155.2	156.6	155.8	154.6	154.3	153.6	153.
puisiana	183.0	182.9	183.1	182.9	182.3	181.8	181.4	181.4	180.6	182.8	179.1	178.6	178.
aine	51.0	51.1	51.4	51.6	51.7	51.7	51.9	51.8	51.4	51.2	51.6	50.9	51.
ane	31.0	31.1	31.4	31.0	31.7	31.7	51.5	31.0	31.4	31.2	31.0	50.9	31.
aryland	362.1 462.2	362.1 458.1	361.4	361.2 457.7	362.4 457.3	361.1 455.2	359.1 457.0	361.7 456.3	359.6 454.9	360.6 449.5	364.1 447.2	370.9 443.7	361.1 438.5
assachusetts	592.3	591.1	457.4 589.9	594.9	597.1	595.4	598.9	603.3	598.4	602.3	588.6	579.5	575.
ichigan	297.3	297.7	296.3	294.7		294.4			299.9	300.5			290.
innesotaississippi	(3)	(³)	(³)	(3)	295.5	(³)	299.0 (³)	299.1	(³)	(³)	296.5	292.6 (³)	(³)
iana ud	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(³)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)
lissourilontana	32.6	32.4	32.1	32.0	31.8	31.9	31.8	32.1	32.4	32.8	32.5	32.4	32.
ebraska	91.4	92.0	92.8	93.0	92.7	91.8	92.0	91.5	90.6	91.5	89.2	88.5	88.
evada	112.1	111.4	112.0	112.4	112.5	111.8	114.9	115.7	115.3	114.5	113.5	114.2	116.
	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(³)	(3)	(³)	(3)	(³)	(³)	(³)	(3)	(3)
ew Hampshire	()	(-)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(-)	(*)	(-)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(-)
ew Jersey	585.3	584.0 88.8	586.0 89.3	586.4	585.0	583.5	586.4	588.4	586.8	587.2	583.8	579.7	576.
ew Mexico	89.0			88.6	88.8	88.2	89.6	89.1	89.3	89.6	90.7	91.2	90.
ew York	1,059.0	1,056.5	1,055.1	1,055.0	1,053.2	1,050.7	1,048.0	1,045.5	1,045.0	1,047.9	1,046.6	1,044.7	1,037.
orth Carolina	411.8	414.3	413.6	413.8	417.3	416.0	416.0	422.7	421.2	417.8	412.8	411.5	415.
orth Dakota	23.9	23.9	23.9	23.8	23.9	24.1	24.1	24.1	24.3	24.1	24.1	24.1	24.0
hio	616.9	614.8	614.0	613.6	614.4	611.5	618.1	619.7	620.5	618.8	614.5	608.6	615.
klahoma	163.5	163.2	162.8	163.0	163.8	161.4	159.1	159.7	159.7	159.2	158.5	158.3	159.
regon	171.0	171.1	171.0	171.3	172.4	173.2	174.6	177.0	175.5	173.1	171.9	171.1	170.
ennsylvania	603.1	601.9	602.6	606.0	605.7	607.1	602.1	604.5	607.2	607.8	608.6	602.8	595.
node Island	49.8	49.4	49.4	49.4	49.2	49.4	50.0	48.9	48.4	48.3	48.1	48.2	47.4
outh Carolina	(³)	(³)	(³)	(3)	(³)	(³)	(³)	(³)	(³)	(³)	(3)	(3)	(³)
outh Dakota	(3)	(3)	(°a)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(a)	(3)	(3)	(³)
ennessee	302.2	299.0	299.0	306.8	307.6	308.4	310.2	312.3	310.0	309.5	310.1	312.4	308.4
exas	1,059.3	1,055.3	1,054.2	1,057.8	1,060.2	1,051.9	1,051.1	1,056.1	1,053.6	1,055.3	1,051.9	1,045.8	1,047.8
tah	133.1	135.9	131.5	131.8	132.8	131.3	131.7	131.7	132.5	133.8	133.4	132.5	131.2
ermont	20.0	19.8	19.8	20.1	20.4	20.2	20.2	20.3	20.7	21.1	21.0	20.6	20.4
rginia	547.2	548.4	548.4	549.1	548.9	546.2	547.2	546.7	545.2	545.2	544.8	541.3	543.
ashington	287.2	287.9	286.9	288.4	288.9	289.1	290.9	293.0	293.0	291.7	289.3	289.2	289.4
est Virginia	56.5	56.2	56.2	56.7	56.7	56.6	57.2	57.6	57.2	57.6	56.8	57.7	58.
iccoppin	237.7	237.6	239.4	241.5	241.0	240.5	242.7	239.7	241.2	241.7	240.2	238.2	239.
risconsin/yoming	15.6	15.6	15.5	15.5	15.5	15.5	15.6	15.6	15.5	15.4	15.3	15.2	15.0

ESTABLISHMENT DATA STATE EMPLOYMENT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED

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

(In thousands)

Ctoto						2002	!						2003
State	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.P
				- 1	E	ducation a	nd health	services					
Alabarna	(³)	(³)	(³)										
Alaska	29.3	29.4	29.6	29.9	30.1	30.3	30.6	30.8	30.5	30.7	30.7	30.8	30.0
Arizona	228.3	228.3	229.0	229.8	231.5	231.8	231.3	235.9	236.6	238.5	239.2	240.3	239.0
Arkansas	133.9	133.5	134.3	134.7	135.2	135.5	135.7	136.2	136.4	136.6	136.6	137.0	137.
California	1,479.2	1,482.7	1,486.2	1,490.9	1,495.7	1,497.0	1,499.8	1,503.8	1,508.5	1,511.6	1,519.1	1,513.7	1,510.0
Colorado Connecticut Delaware District of Columbia	205.3	205.5	206.1	207.3	208.2	208.2	209.4	210.1	210.6	210.8	211.1	211.0	211.0
	256.9	257.8	257.9	259.5	259.1	258.1	254.4	253.2	259.9	263.8	264.3	263.8	260.0
	48.0	48.1	48.0	48.3	48.5	48.6	49.8	49.6	49.6	49.7	49.7	49.2	49.0
	(³)	(³)	(³)										
	845.4	847.6	850.2	852.7	855.5	856.7	863.5	865.9	867.3	870.4	870.2	867.8	868.0
Georgia	(³)	(³)	(³)										
	62.5	62.6	62.6	62.7	62.9	62.8	62.9	62.9	63.4	63.9	64.0	63.3	64.1
	(³)	(³)	(³)										
	704.7	706.2	706.8	707.9	710.0	710.4	711.3	713.8	716.5	716.9	713.5	712.2	717.5
	344.2	343.6	343.6	343.6	343.9	343.8	350.4	347.5	349.4	351.1	351.8	352.0	349.5
lowa	186.7	186.8	186.5	186.9	187.3	187.1	187.5	187.6	188.3	189.6	188.8	189.3	189.8
Kansas	(³)	(³)	(³)										
Kentucky	219.0	218.6	218.9	220.2	220.9	221.6	222.0	222.3	223.0	224.0	225.0	225.7	226.0
Louisiana	232.1	232.2	232.6	233.7	234.1	234.2	234.3	237.1	238.2	239.2	240.0	240.3	242.8
Maine	103.4	103.7	104.2	104.9	105.1	105.1	105.0	105.0	104.6	104.6	105.4	105.6	106.2
Maryland	327.7	329.4	329.4	328.8	329.8	330.3	329.7	330.4	331.7	333.1	334.2	334.6	337.9
Massachusetts	563.1	563.3	565.6	566.6	567.4	567.6	567.0	568.5	569.6	569.0	569.8	570.7	570.2
Michigan	524.3	525.3	526.7	530.0	531.5	532.9	537.1	537.3	534.8	533.6	535.1	536.4	537.8
Minnesota	349.6	352.0	352.8	354.1	355.9	355.9	357.2	357.8	356.2	357.7	358.1	357.7	363.0
Mississippi	111.5	111.6	112.0	112.5	112.7	113.1	110.3	110.9	112.3	112.0	113.0	113.3	112.3
Missouri Montana Nebraska Nevada New Hampshire	348.2 51.5 110.7 (³) (³)	348.5 51.4 111.8 (³) (³)	348.1 51.6 112.8 (³) (³)	348.1 51.8 113.1 (³) (³)	349.4 52.0 114.1 (³) (³)	348.3 52.1 111.3 (³) (³)	339.5 51.8 108.2 (³) (³)	340.5 51.9 108.5 (³) (³)	353.2 52.1 110.1 (³) (³)	352.3 52.3 111.8 (³) (³)	351.2 51.9 112.0 (³) (³)	352.3 52.1 111.3 (³)	344.i 51.s 108.s (³) (³)
New Jersey New Mexico New York North Carolina North Dakota	521.3	523.5	523.4	523.6	525.2	526.5	531.3	532.2	533.1	533.1	535.7	534.3	537.0
	91.2	91.4	92.0	92.9	93.2	93.3	93.8	94.4	94.9	95.3	95.5	95.5	96.4
	1,440.9	1,447.3	1,451.3	1,453.0	1,456.0	1,457.2	1,461.0	1,465.9	1,476.4	1,476.0	1,477.5	1,471.5	1,465.0
	410.0	411.3	412.0	413.5	414.6	414.8	412.9	419.7	413.7	412.4	415.4	413.1	412.0
	46.6	46.4	46.1	46.5	46.7	46.7	47.3	47.2	46.8	46.6	46.9	47.0	47.1
Ohio Oklahoma Oregon Pennsylvania Rhode Island	706.0	707.9	708.5	709.7	710.5	709.4	707.6	708.6	710.6	714.1	716.6	717.9	713.5
	170.9	171.1	171.0	172.2	172.2	172.4	172.5	173.7	173.6	173.9	175.2	175.1	173.5
	182.7	183.1	184.0	185.3	185.4	184.6	187.2	187.6	187.8	188.3	188.2	188.1	186.1
	958.4	957.9	960.4	962.1	964.0	967.2	975.5	973.6	967.7	964.8	970.1	972.4	978.2
	(³)	(³)	(³)										
South Carolina	169.5 53.5 292.0 1,064.0 112.0	170.2 53.5 292.6 1,069.0	171.3 53.6 293.7 1,071.6 112.2	171.9 53.5 295.2 1,075.9 112.7	172.5 53.6 296.3 1,080.1 112.4	172.5 53.9 297.2 1,082.7 113.1	172.2 54.0 297.0 1,087.0 113.8	172.1 54.2 299.2 1,091.3 114.9	176.5 54.3 302.9 1,093.3 115.7	177.8 54.8 303.6 1,096.7 117.4	179.1 54.7 304.3 1,100.3 117.8	178.8 54.9 304.6 1,105.2 118.0	173.4 54.8 303.4 1,108.7 117.4
Vermont Virginia Washington West Virginia Wisconsin Wyoming	49.2 355.3 303.3 106.0 353.2 (³)	49.2 356.7 304.1 106.6 352.7 (³)	49.5 357.9 305.0 106.6 352.5	49.8 359.5 306.4 106.4 354.6 (³)	50.2 360.1 307.3 106.8 356.1 (³)	50,3 361.0 306.9 106.6 358.5 (³)	50.4 355.1 306.6 107.6 361.6 (³)	50.5 358.0 307.5 107.2 361.7 (³)	50.6 366.3 308.4 107.3 359.2 (³)	50.5 367.2 307.3 106.5 358.6 (³)	50.6 368.2 308.8 106.6 358.2 (³)	51.0 367.9 310.0 106.5 358.5 (³)	52.2 369.8 311.7 108.7 360.2 (³)

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

(In thousands)

04-4-						2002	2						2003
State	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.P
						Leisure	and hospi	tality					
Alabama	151.2	151.3	151.1	150.9	152.1	151.4	151.9	152.3	152.6	154.4	155.8	157.1	156.4
Alaska	28.5	28.8	28.7	29.0	29.1	28.9	29.0	28.9	29.0	29.2	29.5	29.4	29.1
Arizona	226.8	226.9	227.2	230.4	231.5	230.9	231.5	229.8	228.8	229.7	229.7	229.2	230.6
Arkansas	86.9	87.1	86.8	86.8	87.6	87.3	87.5	87.9	88.0	87.6	87.0	87.0	86.4
	1,365.4	1,366.5	1,367.7	1,387.3	1,390.7	1,390.9	1,378.9	1,380.6	1,380.1	1,389.5	1,384.9	1,382.9	1,404.2
Colorado	245.1	244.8	243.7	247.1	249.2	248.3	247.0	247.4	247.5	245.5	247.4	246.4	251.5
	(³)	(³)	(³)	(³)									
	36.1	36.2	36.2	37.6	37.7	38.1	38.5	38.1	38.6	38.4	38.8	37.9	37.9
District of Columbia	46.6	46.8	47.3	47.7	48.2	47.9	48.3	48.5	48.3	48.6	48.2	48.0	48.4
	788.9	789.7	791.3	795.6	796.3	798.0	805.9	809.0	805.4	805.4	810.5	812.1	810.2
Georgia	335.9 96.0 52.7	334.7 96.2 52.7	336.0 96.5 52.6	341.9 96.9 53.0	341.8 97.6 53.1	340.6 97.6 53.2	338.2 97.6 53.3	336.8 97.8 53.4 497.5	336.9 97.5 53.7 500.2	339.4 97.3 53.6 504.6	338.7 97.3 53.6	336.1 98.6 54.4 501.2	335.5 99.1 54.0 493.6
IllinoisIndiana	488.7 267.1	487.0 266.6	486.2 265.5	488.0 266.8	490.6 268.0	491.1 267.9	494.9 273.9	271.1	272.9	273.8	502.5 267.2	263.4	265.2
lowa	(³)	(³)	(³)	(³)									
Kansas	108.8	108.5	108.8	108.4	108.4	108.1	109.1	109.6	109.1	108.3	108.3	108.1	107.3
Kentucky	152.7	152.8	153.4	153.0	154.1	153.1	153.4	153.2	152.3	152.9	153.6	154.2	161.1
Louisiana	193.2	193.5	193.7	195.6	195.0	195.0	196.0	196.0	195.5	193.7	193.5	194.2	193.7
Maine	56.6	56.8	57.0	56.9	57.1	56.8	57.7	57.5	56.3	56.3	56.4	56.4	57.7
Maryland	211.8	212.2	213.4	214.2	215.3	215.7	215.5	216.3	216.8	214.9	215.9	217.2	205.6
	279.3	279.5	281.1	282.9	284.8	284.2	298.4	298.8	290.3	284.6	280.6	279.1	280.9
	393.4	392.5	394.8	395.9	397.2	397.0	404.1	395.7	394.0	389.7	382.5	382.0	388.2
Minnesota	228.9	227.7	227.3	228.4	229.1	229.1	230.2	232.4	230.6	228.8	229.4	230.2	232.5
Mississippi	121.0	121.3	121.2	121.7	122.1	122.3	124.9	124.6	124.0	123.8	123.4	120.6	119.8
Missouri	259.8	258.5	258.7	259.8	258.6	260.4	259.9	260.8	260.3	256.4	254.9	255.8	254.6
Montana	50.5	50.7	50.4	51.2	50.8	50.7	50.8	50.7	50.6	51.5	51.8	51.1	52.2
Nebraska	76.2	76.1	76.1	76.5	76.1	76.8	79.4	79.9	78.7	77.7	75.7	72.9	72.5
Nevada	294.8	295.0	296.1	297.0	297.7	297.8	300.3	300.4	298.7	297.5	294.9	293.5	297.0
New Hampshire	59.9	59.9	60.4	60.6	60.7	60.5	62.1	61.4	61.7	60.6	60.2	61.1	62.0
New Jersey	307.4 78.9 633.2	307.5 79.1	308.2 79.4 635.8	309.0 80.0 639.0	309.1 80.4 638.9	309.1 80.3 637.5	309.8 80.8 640.2	309.1 80.7 641.8	308.4 80.5 640.4	310.8 79.1 641.6	311.0 79.7 638.4	309.5 80.1 639.2	310.0 79.5 646.9
New York North Carolina North Dakota	325.0 29.7	634.3 325.9 30.0	327.6 29.6	330.4 29.7	331.3 29.6	331.0 29.8	322.4 30.9	324.0 30.9	324.0 30.7	321.4 30.3	324.5 29.9	323.4 29.4	328.5 29.5
Ohio Oklahoma Dregon Pennsylvania Rhode Island	484.5	484.2	484.4	485.3	485.7	485.3	510.1	508.5	497.1	490.0	483.8	476.3	473.3
	126.6	126.7	127.3	126.8	127.8	127.4	127.9	128.4	128.1	127.5	126.1	125.4	124.0
	148.7	148.6	148.5	149.0	149.4	149.7	152.8	153.6	154.4	156.0	157.7	156.9	151.2
	460.4	460.1	462.8	463.6	465.7	465.3	466.5	469.9	469.7	465.4	466.6	465.2	467.2
	47.0	47.2	47.7	47.9	48.1	47.9	49.3	49.2	48.9	48.8	48.2	48.0	48.1
South Carolina	184.9	185.3	185.8	187.5	188.0	188.1	182.4	179.3	183.9	186.8	190.2	194.4	197.5
South Dakota	38.7	38.8	38.9	39.2	39.4	39.4	39.8	39.8	39.8	40.1	39.8	39.1	37.2
Tennessee	236.8	237.3	236.9	238.3	237.4	237.5	239.5	242.1	240.0	238.2	237.9	236.9	238.2
TexasUtah	837.1	839.0	842.4	844.1	849.1	846.6	845.7	849.3	850.1	847.8	847.1	847.4	846.0
	103.3	107.9	102.5	102.2	99.5	99.3	99.0	98.7	98.5	97.3	96.7	99.1	100.0
Vermont Virginia Washington	(³) 299.5 244.0	(³) 300.4 242.9	(³) 301.1 242.8	(³) 302.9 243.9	(³) 303.1 244.3	(³) 303.4 245.1	(³) 305.5 246.9	(³) 306.0 246.2	(³) 305.4 244.1	(³) 309.8 248.9 65.2	(³) 307.2 247.1	(³) 304.3 245.1	(³) 305.7 246.3 63.8
West Virginia Wisconsin Wyoming	63.4 240.3 30.1	63.7 239.0 30.3	63.8 238.3 30.1	63.7 237.6 30.5	64.0 238.6 30.2	63.8 238.3 30.0	65.0 245.4 30.2	64.8 244.9 29.8	64.8 239.9 30.4	238.0 29.7	63.4 236.4 29.7	63.4 237.6 30.6	239.7 30.6

ESTABLISHMENT DATA STATE EMPLOYMENT **SEASONALLY ADJUSTED**

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

(in thousands)

						2002	· · · · · · · ·						2003
State	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	Мау	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan. ^p
						Go	vemment						
Alabama	352.2	352.3	352.4	353.2	353.5	354.0	352.2	355.2	355.8	354.9	354.8	355.0	355.6
Alaska	79.6	80.1	80.1	80.1	80.3	81.0	81.0	81.2	81.6	82.2	82.1	82.5	82.5
Arizona	385.0	384.7	385.0	387.0	384.4	390.3	386.9	394.4	387.2	388.2	394.0	390.6	387.6
Arkansas	195.1	195.6	195.5	195.1	195.5	193.2	193.2	193.8	195.6	196.3	196.5	196.3	195.3
California	2,426.3	2,431.3	2,438.0	2,442.6	2,445.6	2,448.6	2,452.4	2,456.1	2,455.2	2,454.4	2,457.5	2,460.3	2,469.5
Colorado	351.0	351.6	353.6	354.2	355.6	356.2	358.4	360.2	361.1	365.0	365.9	366.3	366.8
Connecticut	250.0	250.2	250.1	249.7	250.2	250.6	246.2	251.2	248.3	245.6	247.5	246.4	249.4
Delaware	56.5	57.0	56.5	56.1	56.1	55.5	53.9	53.6	57.2	56.7	56.7	56.5	56.2
District of Columbia	231.5	231.6	232.2	232.0	231.6	231.6	231.3	232.6	231.5	230.7	228.8	230.1	232.3
Florida	1,028.8	1,028.8	1,030.3	1,030.6	1,036.7	1,042.2	1,038.5	1,038.6	1,051.3	1,056.9	1,065.2	1,057.5	1,063.3
Georgia	620.0	621.0	621.3	623.0	624.0	622.7	625.7	629.5	631.9	630.2	632.6	632.2	631.4
Hawaii	117.1	117.4	117.6	113.4	117.7	120.7	117.7	118.0	118.4	119.5	119.3	119.5	120.7
Idaho	111.6	111.6	111.6	111.4	111.9	112.0	111.8	111.6	111.9	111.5	112.4	112.0	113.1
Illinois	861.7	860.1	860.8	863.4	864.1	863.4	857.2	858.2	859.2	862.0	860.6	865.8	862.0
Indiana	409.5	411.2	409.2	408.3	408.1	406.5	414.8	418.3	417.3	419.3	421.0	418.1	418.0
lowa	245.1	244.8	244.5	244.4	244.4	244.1	242.9	242.4	243.5	243.8	244.3	244.5	242.0
Kansas	252.1	250.2	250.5	249.3	250.9	253.6	251.7	253.0	251.5	252.5	253.0	252.2	253.4
Kentucky	315.3	312.6	312.7	313.6	312.4	313.3	311.4	313.3	313.2	313.1	313.9	312.9	315.1
Louisiana	372.8	372.4	372.3	372.7	374.2	376.2	375.2	376.4	375.7	375.6	376.3	376.6	378.3
Maine	102.5	102.5	102.6	102.5	103.4	103.5	103.7	103.0	102.9	103.1	102.5	103.1	103.5
Maryland	459.2	459.8	460.7	459.1	460.1	460.6	447.6	461.8	463.4	463.3	463.4	463.1	463.5
Massachusetts	431.3	430.3	430.2	428.4	427.9	427.4	430.2	429.4	430.2	429.9	429.6	428.9	426.1
Michigan	689.2	687.0	684.9	679.7	681.5	682.5	670.4	678.7	686.3	691.4	694.2	690.8	688.2
Minnesota	403.8	402.9	401.9	399.1	399.6	404.0	408.5	403.8	406.7	406.0	407.4	406.7	404.5
Mississippi	237.8	238.0	238.1	238.6	238.9	239.8	244.6	244.2	242.1	242.3	243.2	243.0	244.0
Missouri	429.6	427.6	427.1	426.7	425.7	425.3	405.7	416.6	414.6	416.9	416.5	417.7	415.8
Montana	84.0	84.2	84.0	84.2	84.4	86.3	84.9	84.5	84.5	84.1	84.0	83.0	83.4
Nebraska	158.1	158.9	158.5	158.5	158.7	159.0	158.0	158.6	159.4	160.7	160.0	160.5	160.3
Nevada	127.7	128.8	129.0	128.8	130.0	130.9	130.5	131.2	131.5	133.1	133.2	133.6	133.8
New Hampshire	86.9	88.1	88.3	88.0	88.4	89.0	87.4	87.7	90.0	87.9	87.9	85.3	84.8
New Jersey	613.8	614.6	615.1	615.0	616.5	616.8	608.0	611.3	617.8	617.4	617.8	618.2	618.7
New Mexico	188.5	189.0	188.9	188.8	189.2	190.7	190.7	190.8	190.9	192.0	192.8	192.9	192.9
New York	1,489.2	1,491.8	1,492.5	1,486.1	1,489.1	1,489.6	1,485.9	1,486.2	1,489.9	1,484.3	1,482.5	1,482.2	1,484.4
North Carolina	636.2	637.5	637.4	636.4	638.1	628.3	656.0	646.9	647.2	657.7	659.3	654.1	655.2
North Dakota	74.2	74.2	74.2	74.4	74.7	75.0	70.5	71.7	75.2	75.7	75.8	75.8	74.6
Ohio	798.6	799.8	800.0	799.5	799.7	797.3	803.1	801.9	797.8	796.0	797.4	795.7	797.3
Oklahoma	298.7	298.6	298.3	298.7	299.7	296.7	274.5	290.5	297.8	298.8	298.4	298.1	297.1
Oregon	272.8	272.9	273.3	272.7	272.9	273.8	275.1	275.4	274.8	274.3	274.5	274.3	273.3
Pennsylvania	738.1	738.2	736.9	737.3	737.7	741.4	734.3	739.4	744.4	746.5	748.9	748.1	747.9
Rhode Island	66.0	66.0	66.0	66.2	66.1	66.1	66.5	66.5	66.0	65.9	66.2	66.1	66.1
South Carolina	324.3	324.3	324.2	324.9	325.6	322.7	315.4	335.0	334.6	335.0	336.0	336.0	332.1
South Dakota	73.4	73.4	73.3	73.3	73.6	74.2	74.8	74.7	74.4	75.1	75.1	75.3	74.7
Tennessee	408.2	408.7	408.9	409.6	409.9	409.5	407.4	409.2	411.1	409.6	410.6	410.1	412.9
TexasUtah	1,609.3 195.8	1,612.6 192.0	1,615.8 193.2	1,618.2 193.3	1,622.2 192.6	1,623.4 194.5	1,622.3 197.1	1,625.0 196.8	1,628.4 195.0	1,638.5 195.6	1,643.3 195.9	1,637.8 196.0	1,640.6 197.1
		•											
Vermont	51.0 632.5	50.6 631.5	50.6 632.5	50.8 632.7	50.7 634.5	51.1 635.7	50.6 636.8	50.9 637.4	50.9 637.7	51.1 638.7	51.2 638.0	50.4 634.1	52.0 639.3
Virginia Washington	512.0	513.4	512.5	514.0	514.7	514.2	517.4	516.4	519.6	526.1	524.1	525.4	525.3
West Virginia	141.9	142.0	142.2	142.1	141.1	142.4	139.7	142.2	142.9	142.1	142.4	142.2	141.1
Wisconsin	413.7	414.9	416.9	414.8	414.3	410.9	409.8	410.6	408.9	418.3	420.0	418.0	407.7
Wyoming	61.8	61.9	62.1	62.1	62.1	62.9	62.7	62.7	62.8	62.6	62.4	62.1	63.0
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¹ Includes natural resources and mining, information, and other services, not

tabulation of economic data by industry, replacing the 1987 Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) system. Due to differences in NAICS and SIC structures, NAICS-based data by industry are not comparable with the SIC-based data. In addition, data reflect March 2002 benchmaark levels, the completion of the conversion of the survey sample from a quota-based basis to a probability-based basis, and a modification to the seasonal adjustment process. See the article, Revisions to the Current Employment Statistics State and Area Estimates Effective January 2003,* in this issue for additional information on the changes.

shown separately.

Natural resources and mining is combined with construction.

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

P = preliminary.

NOTE: Data reflect the conversion to the 2002 version of the North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) as the basis for the assignment and

B-8. Average weekly hours of production or nonsupervisory workers¹ on private nonfarm payrolls by major industry and manufacturing group, seasonally adjusted

ladiata.						2002						20	03
Industry	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan. ^p	Feb. P
Total private	34.2	34.2	34.2	34.2	34.3	34.0	34.1	34.2	34.2	34.2	34.1	34.3	34.1
Goods-producing	40.4	40.5	40.4	40.3	40.5	40.0	40.3	40.3	40.1	39.9	40.2	40.5	39.8
Mining	43.4	43.3	42.4	43.0	43.3	42.7	43.3	42.8	42.7	43.1	42.1	42.7	42.8
Construction	39.4	39.1	39.0	38.7	39.0	38.2	38.6	38.8	38.4	38.2	38.4	39.5	37.4
Manufacturing Overtime hours	40.7 3.9	41.0 4.1	40.9 4.2	40.9 4.2	41.1 4.3	40.7 4.0	40.9 4.2	40.8 4.1	40.7 4.1	40.6 4.0	40.9 4.2	40.8 4.1	40.8 4.2
Durable goods Overtime hours	41.1 3.9	41.3 4.1	41.4 4.1	41.3 4.1	41.5 4.2	41.0 3.9	41.2 4.1	41.3 4.1	41.2 4.2	41.0 4.0	41.3 4.2	41.4 4.1	41.2 4.2
Lumber and wood products Furniture and fixtures	40.9 40.3	41.1 40.6	40.8 40.8	40.8 40.4	41.0 40.2	41.2 40.1	41.0 40.3	41.1 40.2	41.0 39.6	40.6 39.5	41.2 40.7	41.1 40.2	41.0 39.7
Stone, clay, and glass products	44.1	43.6	43.8	43.4	43.7	43.2	43.3	43.4	43.4	42.9	43.1	43.6	43.1
Primary metal industries	43.8	44.4	44.3	44.1	44.6	44.1	44.3	44.2	44.7	44.3	44.7	44.3	44.7
Blast furnaces and basic steel products	44.8	45.5	45.1	45.6	46.1	45.5	45.8	46.0	46.2	45.4	46.5	44.8	44.9
Fabricated metal products	41.6	41.7	41.6	41.9	42.0	41.7	41.7	41.6	41.6	41.3	41.2	41.6	41.4
Industrial machinery and equipment	40.1 38.9	40.5 39.4	40.6 39.5	40.7 39.4	40.9 39.4	40.3 38.7	40.8 38.7	40.7 38.8	40.5 38.3	40.3 38.7	40.6 39.0	40.8 38.6	41.0 38.9
Electronic and other electrical equipment	42.3	42.4	42.6	42.3	42.5	41.7	42.2	42.6	42.6	42.2	42.5	43.0	42.0
Motor vehicles and equipment	43.7	43.9	44.4	44.2	44.1	42.9	43.8	44.3	44.4	44.0	44.4	45.2	43.5
Instruments and related products	40.4	40.6	40.4	40.4	40.9	40.4	40.7	40.8	40.7	40.6	40.9	40.8	40.7
Miscellaneous manfacturing	38.4	38.8	38.8	38.8	39.6	38.4	38.5	38.6	38.9	38.5	38.8	39.0	38.1
Nondurable goods	40.2	40.4	40.3	40.4	40.6	40.2	40.5	40.2	40.1	40.1	40.4	40.1	40.2
Overtime hours	3.9	4.2	4.3	4.3	4.3	4.2	4.2	4.0	4.1	4.0	4.2	4.0	4.1
Food and kindred products	41.0	41.4	41.2	41.2	41.6	41.0	41.3	40.8	40.8	41.0	41.4	40.8	40.7
Tobacco products	41.4	41.2	41.3	41.6	41.1	42.1	40.3	39.9	40.4	39.6	39.5	40.7	41.0
Textile mill products	40.9 36.7	41.4 37.4	41.5 37.1	41.4 37.0	41.5 37.0	41.6 36.8	41.8 36.8	41.2 36.9	40.9 36.6	40.9 36.6	41.2 36.7	40.5 36.6	40.7 36.7
Apparel and other textile products Paper and allied products	41.5	41.5	41.6	41.9	41.6	41.2	41.7	41.4	41.3	41.5	41.8	42.0	42.3
Printing and publishing	37.4	37.5	37.2	37.5	37.7	37.3	37.7	37.5	37.4	37.1	37.7	37.8	37.8
Chemicals and allied products	41.9	42.0	41.8	42.3	42.5	42.1	42.6	42.4	42.2	42.2	42.1	41.7	42.5
Petroleum and coal products	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
Rubber and misc, plastics products	40.9	41.1	41.6	41.2	41.5	41.0	41.2	40.8	40.9	40.7	40.8	40.5	40.4
Leather and leather products	37.2	37.3	37.5	36.7	36.8	36.7	35.7	35.6	36.3	37.0	37.1	37.0	36.7
Service-producing	32.7	32.8	32.7	32.8	32.8	32.6	32.7	32.8	32.8	32.9	32.8	32.9	32.8
Transportation and public utilities	38.1	38.2	38.2	38.4	38.3	38.3	38.4	38.5	38.4	38.5	38.3	38.3	38.3
Wholesale trade	38.3	38.4	38.3	38.3	38.6	38.4	38.5	38.5	38.6	38.5	38.5	38.4	38.6
Retail trade	29.0	29.1	29.0	29.1	29.1	28.8	28.9	29.0	29.1	29.2	29.2	29.3	29.1
Finance, insurance, and real estate	36.2	36.2	36.1	36.1	36.0	36.0	36.2	36.1	36.0	36.2	36.0	36.3	36.2
Services	32.6	32.6	32.6	32.6	32.7	32.5	32.6	32.8	32.7	32.7	32.6	32.7	32.6

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.

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.

ESTABLISHMENT DATA HOURS SEASONALLY ADJUSTED

B-9. Indexes of aggregate weekly hours of production or nonsupervisory workers¹ on private nonfarm payrolls by major industry and manufacturing group, seasonally adjusted

(1982=100)

						2002						20	03
Industry	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.P	Feb.P
Total private	148.1	148.0	148.0	148.0	148.4	147.4	147.9	148.3	148.1	147.9	147.7	148.5	147.0
Goods-producing	106.1	105.5	105.4	105.0	105.7	104.1	104.8	104.4	103.7	103.0	103.3	104.1	101.7
Mining	54.6	54.0	53.5	53.7	53.7	52.5	53.7	52.7	52.3	52.3	51.3	51.8	52.3
Construction	182.3	178.1	178.3	176.4	178.4	173.8	176.4	177.2	175.2	174.4	175.4	180.2	168.6
Manufacturing	92.8	93.0	92.9	92.8	93.2	92.3	92.5	91.9	91.5	90.8	91.0	91.0	90.3
Durable goods		95.5	95.5	95.4	95.6	94.5	94.8	94.2	93.7	92.7	92.8	93.2	92.0
Lumber and wood products		134.7	133.3	134.4	134.0	134.8	134.2	134.1	133.8	131.8	133.5	133.6	132.5
Furniture and fixtures		123.2	124.7	122.9	122.9	123.2	123.5	121.0	119.2	118.9	120.9	118.5	115.8
Stone, clay, and glass products		113.1	113.6	112.6	113.3	112.3	114.1	113.9	113.9	112.3	112.0	113.3	111.5
Primary metal industries		76.7	76.7	76.4	76.6	75.4	75.9	75.1	75.7	75.1	75.4	74.7	74.9
Blast furnaces and basic steel products		58.4	58.3	58.9	59.2	58.4	59.6	59.0	59.3	57.9	59.3	57.5	57.6
Fabricated metal products		109.2	109.1	110.1	110.2	109.9	108.9	108.2	108.3	106.5	105.7	106.4	105.1
Industrial machinery and equipment	82.6	83.1	83.1	82.8	83.1	81.9	82.3	81.7	81.0	80.2	80.1	80.3	80.1
Electronic and other electrical equipment	82.5	83.1	82.9	82.2	81.7	80.4	79.1	78.2	76.5	76.4	76.5	75.6	75.1
Transportation equipment		105.5	105.7	105.6	106.4	103.7	106.4	105.6	105.5	103.7	104.0	106.8	103.7
Motor vehicles and equipment		143.0	144.2	144.0	144.7	139.6	145.7	144.5	144.6	142.3	142.5	147.7	141.1
Instruments and related products	68.7	68.6	68.2	67.9	68.2	67.9	67.3	67.7	67.0	66.7	66.6	67.0	66.5
Miscellaneous manfacturing	89.3	90.2	90.2	90.6	92.1	90.4	89.9	90.8	90.8	90.6	89.8	90.3	87.5
Nondurable goods	89.3	89.6	89.3	89.4	89.9	89.1	89.4	88.9	88.4	88.2	88.5	87.9	88.1
Food and kindred products	114.8	115.5	115.4	115.6	117.1	114.9	115.8	114.9	114.2	114.9	116.3	115.3	114.6
Tobacco products	51.3	51.0	49.1	51.5	52.9	54.2	57.9	53.3	54.0	52.9	50.9	50.4	50.8
Textile mill products	62.0	62.4	62.1	61.6	61.6	61.4	61.3	60.1	59.8	59.5	59.9	58.9	58.3
Apparel and other textile products	43.7	44.1	43.7	43.4	43.5	43.5	43.4	43.1	42.2	42.1	41.9	41.7	41.8
Paper and allied products	95.5	95.5	94.9	95.0	94.5	93.4	94.5	93.7	93.6	94.1	93.5	93.6	94.2
Printing and publishing	107.4	106.8	106.0	106.2	106.8	105.7	106.2	106.0	105.7	104.3	105.4	105.8	106.2
Chemicals and allied products	94.2	94.4	93.6	95.1	95.7	94.8	95.6	95.3	94.8	94.7	94.6	93.7	94.8
Petroleum and coal products	71.8	70.9	67.9	70.9	70.7	71.6	69.4	72.9	72.0	71.2	70.5	70.8	75.1
Rubber and misc. plastics products	132.6	133.8	135.1	133.8	135.2	135.0	134.4	132.9	132.8	131.6	131.0	130.1	130.1
Leather and leather products	23.4	23.5	23.6	23.1	22.6	23.7	21.9	24.1	24.5	23.9	23.4	22.7	21.4
Service-producing	167.0	167.1	167.2	167.3	167.6	166.8	167.1	168.0	168.0	168.0	167.6	168.4	167.4
Transportation and public utilities	132.7	132.3	132.0	132.3	131.8	131.5	131.5	131.4	130.9	131.1	130.0	129.7	128.9
Wholesale trade	125.6	125.9	125.7	125.7	126.7	125.9	126.2	126.1	126.3	125.6	125.6	125.0	125.7
Retail trade	146.8	147.3	146.8	147.1	147.1	145.7	146.0	146.6	147.0	146.9	146.3	147.6	146.0
Finance, insurance, and real estate	140.8	140.7	140.9	140.6	140.0	139.9	141.0	141.4	141.6	142.8	141.9	143.2	142.7
Services	211.1	211.3	211.5	211.8	212.7	211.8	212.7	214.2	213.9	213.8	213.6	214.7	213.5

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

P = preliminary.

NOTE: Establishment survey estimates 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

	Million	s of hours (annual	rate) ¹		Percent change	
Industry	Dec. 2002	Jan. 2003 ^p	Feb. 2003 ^p	Feb. 2002 To Feb. 2003 ^p	Dec. 2002 To Jan. 2003 ^p	Jan. 2003 To Feb. 2003 ^p
Total	236,420	237,886	236,663	-0.1	0.6	-0.5
Private sector	196,808	197,778	196,229	6	.5	8
Mining	1,210	1,218	1,217	-4.2	.7	1
Construction	13,067	13,495	12,684	-6.2	3.3	-6.0
Manufacturing	35,020	34,982	34,832	-2.7	1	4
Durable goods	20,764	20,791	20,630	-3.6	.1	8
Nondurable goods	14,256	14,191	14,202	-1.5	5	.1
Transportation and public utilities	13,331	13,343	13,236	-2.7	.1	8
Wholesale trade	13,287	13,255	13,322	.0	2	.5
Retail trade	35,154	35,451	35,070	3	.8	-1.1
Finance, insurance, and real estate	14,698	14,750	14,756	1.2	.4	.0
Services	71,041	71,284	71,113	1.5	.3	2
Government	39,612	40,109	40,434	2.0	1.3	.8

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

NOTE: Data refer to hours of all employees—production workers, nonsupervisory workers, and salaried workers—and are based largely on establishment data. See *BLS Handbook of Methods*, BLS

Bulletin 2490, chapter 10, "Productivity Measures: Business Sector and Major Subsectors."

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

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

p = preliminary.

ESTABLISHMENT DATA EARNINGS SEASONALLY ADJUSTED

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

teducte.		·				2002	•					20	03
Industry	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan. ^p	Feb.P
						Averag	e hourly	earnings					
Total private (in current dollars)	\$14.61	\$14.64	\$14.66	\$14.69	\$14.74	\$14.76	\$14.83	\$14.85	\$14.90	\$14.94	\$14.98	\$14.97	\$15.08
Goods-producing	16.28	16.29	16.32	16.35	16.39	16.38	16.44	16.48	16.54	16.54	16.61	16.63	16.66
Mining Construction	17.66 18.68	17.72 18.74	17.63 18.83	17.87 18.77	17.70 18.81	17.78 18.87	17.87 18.90	17.82 18.98	17.83 19.00	17.89 19.00	17.78 19.14	17.89 19.02	18.20 19.11
Manufacturing Excluding overtime ²	15.17 14.46	15.19 14.45	15.19 14.43	15.27 14.53	15.31 14.56	15.28 14.57	15.34 14.59	15.35 14.62	15.44 14.70	15.44 14.71	15.48 14.72	15.53 14.79	15.58 14.84
Service-producing	14.13	14.18	14.19	14.23	14.27	14.31	14.37	14.40	14.44	14.50	14.53	14.51	14.65
Transportation and public utilities Wholesale trade Retail trade	17.11 16.19 9.92	17.21 16.23 9.95	17.21 16.11 9.97	17.26 16.12 9.99	17.31 16.15 10.06	17.27 16.14 10.05	17.28 16.28 10.09	17.36 16.29 10.10	17.38 16.31 10.12	17.51 16.32 10.14	17.45 16.37 10.18	17.42 16.36 10.15	17.64 16.51 10.22
Finance, insurance, and real estate Services	16.08 15.04	16.14 15.08	16.18 15.13	16.17 15.16	16.27 15.19	16.38 15.26	16.43 15.30	16.53 15.34	16.57 15.40	16.71 15.46	16.73 15.49	16.76 15.49	16.76 15.65
Total private (in constant (1982) dollars) ³ Goods-producing Service-producing	8.14 9.07 7.87	8.13 9.04 7.87	8.10 9.02 7.84	8.11 9.03 7.86	8.13 9.04 7.87	8.12 9.01 7.87	8.14 9.02 7.89	8.13 9.03 7.89	8.15 9.04 7.90	8.16 9.04 7.92	8.18 9.07 7.93	8.14 9.05 7.89	(4) (4) (4)
						Average	e weekly	earnings					
Total private (in current dollars)	499.66	500.69	501.37	502.40	505.58	501.84	505.70	507.87	509.58	510.95	510.82	513.47	514.23
Goods-producing	657.71	659.75	659.33	658.91	663.80	655.20	662.53	664.14	663.25	659.95	667.72	673.52	663.07
Mining Construction Manufacturing	766.44 735.99 617.42	767.28 732.73 622.79	747.51 734.37 621.27	768.41 726.40 624.54	766.41 733.59 629.24	759.21 720.83 621.90	773.77 729.54 627.41	762.70 736.42 626.28	761.34 729.60 628.41	771.06 725.80 626.86	748.54 734.98 633.13	751.29	778.96 714.71 635.66
Service-producing	462.05	465.10	464.01	466.74	468.06	466.51	469.90	472.32	473.63	477.05	476.58	477.38	480.52
Transportation and public utilities	620.08 287.68	657.42 623.23 289.55 584.27 491.61	657.42 617.01 289.13 584.10 493.24	662.78 617.40 290.71 583.74 494.22	662.97 623.39 292.75 585.72 496.71	661.44 619.78 289.44 589.68 495.95	663.55 626.78 291.60 594.77 498.78	668.36 627.17 292.90 596.73 503.15	667.39 629.57 294.49 596.52 503.58	674.14 628.32 296.09 604.90 505.54	668.34 630.25 297.26 602.28 504.97	667.19 628.22 297.40 608.39 506.52	675.61 637.29 297.40 606.71 510.19
Total private (in constant (1982) dollars) ³ Goods-producing Service-producing	278.36 366.41 257.41	278.01 366.32 258.25	277.00 364.27 256.36	277.42 363.84 257.73	278.71 365.93 258.03	276.04 360.40 256.61	277.55 363.63 257.90	278.13 363.71 258.66	278.61 362.63 258.96	279.21 360.63 260.68	278.83 364.48 260.14	279.36 366.44 259.73	(4) (4) (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.

updated seasonal adjustment factors used in the CPI-W.

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.

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

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

⁴ Not available.

P = preliminary.

B-12. Employees on nonfarm payrolls by detailed industry

(In thousands)

	1987		A	ll employe	es			Prod	uction wor	kers ¹	1
Industry	SIC Code	Avg. 2002	Jan. 2002	Dec. 2002	Jan. 2003 ^p	Feb. 2003 ^p	Avg. 2002	Jan. 2002	Dec. 2002	Jan. 2003 ^p	Feb. 2003 ^p
Total		130,791	128,833	131,473	128,789	129,104	-	-	_	-	_
Total private		109,531	107,783	109,770	107,506	107,409	89,674	87,914	89,938	87,739	87,632
Mining		557	556	551	538	535	434	432	425	413	413
Metal mining	10	32.2	32.3	31.9	31.2	31.1	24.4	23.9	24.4	24.0	-
Iron ores		6.0	5.9	6.1	6.1	-	5.2	4.8	5.3	5.3	-
Copper ores	102	8.7	8.7	8.7	8.0	-	6.7	6.5	6.9	6.3	-
Coal mining	12	79.7	82.3	78.5	76.7	76.2	66.7	69.4	65.7	64.5	-
Bituminous coal and lignite mining	122	74.4	76.9	73.1	71.4	-	62.2	64.8	61.2	59.9	-
Oil and gas extraction	13	334.1	338.8	334.4	331.3	329.5	258.3	260.7	254.0	250.0	-
Crude petroleum and natural gas	131	121.7	127.2	119.5	120.3	-	71.6	76.0	69.7	69.1	-
Oil and gas field services	138	209.2	208.4	211.7	208.0	-	183.3	181.3	181.0	177.8	_
Nonmetallic minerals, except fuels	14	110.8	102.9	105.8	98.4	97.7	84.9	77.6	80.6	74.2	} –
Crushed and broken stone	142	44.5	40.8	41.7	38.0	-	35.0	31.4	32.8	29.3	-
Sand and gravel		36.4	33.5	35.4	32.9 9.6	-	-	-	_	_	-
Chemical and fertilizer minerals	147	10.1	9.7	10.1		_	_	_			_
Construction		6,556	6,174	6,449	6,131	6,065	5,034	4,683	4,924	4,620	4,548
General building contractors		1,461.5	1,391.8	1,467.6	1,404.5	1,393.5	989.8	934.9	990.2	935.0	-
Residential building construction		773.9	718.4	783.3	747.1	-	511.6	466.0	515.0	484.1	-
Operative builders Nonresidential building construction		32.8 654.7	30.3 643.1	33.9 650.4	33.4 624.0	-	13.7 464.4	12.2 456.7	15.1 460.1	15.0 435.9	_
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Heavy construction, except building		900.0	792.3	844.0	769.7	759.8	742.3	641.8	689.3	615.1	-
Highway and street construction Heavy construction, except highway		285.6 614.4	217.0	250.0 594.0	212.2 557.5] _	231.7 510.7	166.3 475.5	197.9 491.4	161.8 453.3	_
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Special trade contractors	17	4,194.2	3,989.6	4,137.6	3,956.7	3,911.2	3,301.5	3,105.9	3,244.6	3,069.7	-
Plumbing, heating, and air conditioning		917.0 215.5	901.4 193.7	916.1 208.8	901.2 194.1		670.0 176.9	655.0 155.5	669.0 169.4	657.2 155.9	-
Painting and paper hanging Electrical work	173	819.2	811.4	815.8	792.3	_	644.6	634.1	642.9	619.0	_
Masonry, stonework, and plastering		562.8	535.7	543.8	517.3	-	490.2	463.1	472.1	447.2	_
Carpentry and floor work		325.4	309.5	327.5	322.6	_	236.5	224.9	236.4	232.5	-
Roofing, siding, and sheet metal work	176	239.0	221.0	241.0	228.2	-	188.3	173.4	188.2	176.2	-
Manufacturing		16,724	16,844	16,474	16,351	16,293	11,217	11,267	11,038	10,947	10,901
Durable goods		9,906	10,022	9,714	9,638	9,598	6,586	6,643	6,455	6,398	6,364
Lumber and wood products		766.5	757.5	757.0	746.4	741.6	618.5	607.8	610.3	601.3	596.5
Logging		69.5	69.2	68.0	64.8	~ 741.0	55.3	54.3	54.8	51.9	-
Sawmills and planing mills		168.3	166.9	164.9	163.1	-	144.5	143.2	140.9	139.7	_
Sawmills and planing mills, general	2421	131.7	130.4	129.1	127.9	-	112.5	111.3	110.0	109.0	-
Hardwood dimension and flooring mills	2426	34.8	34.6	34.1	33.6	-	30.5	30.4	29.7	29.6	-
Millwork, plywood, and structural members	243	327.8	320.6	327.1	324.3	-	260.7	253.8	259.8	257.0	-
Millwork	2431 2434	122.3	121.6 104.1	120.8	119.7 109.5	_	92.4 88.9	91.3 86.3	90.9 91.2	89.7 90.6	\ _
Hardwood veneer and plywood		26.2	25.7	25.4	25.2	_	22.0	21.7	21.3	21.2	} _
Softwood veneer and plywood	2436	24.8	24.8	23.4	22.7	_	21.5	21.4	20.0	19.3	-
Wood containers	244	55.1	53.0	55.6	54.5	-	45.8	43.4	45.9	45.5	-
Wood buildings and mobile homes		70.7	73.5	66.6	65.6	ļ –	52.0	53.6	49.0	48.2	-
Mobile homes		48.6 75.2	51.9 74.3	44.6 74.8	43.5 74.1	_	37.5 60.4	39.7 59.5	34.4 59.9	33.5 59.0	-
·		}	}		ľ						300
Furniture and fixtures Household furniture		491.0 252.8	489.8 251.5	477.9	474.1 246.8	471.0	385.6 211.5	382.5 210.0	376.5 207.2	372.2 205.1	368.8
Wood household furniture		107.4	108.2	104.0	102.3] _	92.7	92.6	89.4	87.4] _
Upholstered household furniture		86.3	84.7	86.2	86.1	-	72.1	71.0	72.1	71.9	_
Metal household furniture		16.4	16.7	15.8	15.9	_	12.8	13.2	12.3	12.4	-
	2515	34.1	33.7	34.0	34.1	1 -	27.0	26.5	26.8	26.7	l _

ESTABLISHMENT DATA EMPLOYMENT NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED

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

(In thousands)

	1987		Al	l employe	es			Prod	uction wor	kers ¹	
Industry	SIC Code	Avg. 2002	Jan. 2002	Dec. 2002	Jan. 2003 ^p	Feb. 2003 ^p	Avg. 2002	Jan. 2002	Dec. 2002	Jan. 2003 ^p	Feb. 2003F
Durable goods—Continued											
Furniture and fixtures—Continued	ļ	1									
Office furniture		64.7	67.7	61.2	61.6	-	42.9	45.2	40.9	41.1	_
Public building and related furniture		51.9	49.8	51.6	50.6	-	41.4	39.5	41.3	40.6	-
Partitions and fixtures		81.2	80.2	77.4	75.6	-	61.3	59.7	59.7	58.2	-
Miscellaneous furniture and fixtures	259	40.5	40.6	39.5	39.5	_	28.6	28.1	27.4	27.2	_
Stone, clay, and glass products		554.3	536.8	550.1	535.7	535.2	431.8	415.4	425.4	412.3	412
Flat glass		15.1	15.3	15.3	15.2	-	12.4 48.9	12.5	12.6 49.1	12.5 47.2	_
Glass and glassware, pressed or blown		60.3	61.0 21.7	60.1 21.9	58.8 21.7	_	19.2	48.7 19.2	19.2	18.8	_
Pressed and blown glass, nec		38.6	39.3	38.2	37.1	_	29.7	29.5	29.9	28.4	_
Products of purchased glass		60.9	61.0	60.6	61.9	! _	47.0	46.7	47.1	48.7	-
Cement, hydraulic		19.1	18.6	19.6	19.6	-	13.7	13.3	14.0	13.9	_
Structural clay products		31.4	30.4	31.3	29.3	-	24.8	24.0	24.4	22.5	l –
Pottery and related products		34.4	33.5	34.2	34.8	} ~	26.8	26.2	26.6	26.9	-
Concrete, gypsum, and plaster products		247.8	233.6	241.9	230.7	-	197.0	183.7	190.1	179.6	-
Concrete block and brick		21.6	20.3	20.4	20.3	-	14.5	13.5	13.4	13.4	-
Concrete products, nec		85.5	82.3	84.9	81.9	} -	67.9	65.1	66.5	63.4	-
Ready-mixed concrete		123.0	112.6	119.2	111.3	-	101.0	91.0	96.8	89.5	_
Misc. nonmetallic mineral products		63.6	62.5	64.1 14.5	63.2 14.4	-	46.4 10.8	45.5 11.1	46.6 10.5	46.2 10.4	_
Abrasive products		14.8 21.8	15.2 21.7	22.3	21.9	_	- 10.6	- 11.1	-	-	_
Primary metal industries	22	591.9	606.2	580.5	579.1	575.2	453.3	462.7	446.7	444.1	441
Blast furnaces and basic steel products		187.6	190.4	186.4	184.5	183.1	143.9	145.2	144.2	142.5	141
Blast furnaces and steel mills		124.2	125.8	123.2	122.0	-	95.4	96.1	95.5	94.7	-
Steel pipe and tubes		27.2	27.2	27.7	27.3	l –	20.7	20.5	21.6	21.1	-
Iron and steel foundries		103.4	107.6	98.9	99.2	_	85.2	88.7	80.9	81.3	-
Gray and ductile iron foundries	3321	66.1	67.9	63.9	64.2	-	54.9	56.5	52.8	53.1	-
Malleable iron foundries		3.4	3.4	3.1	3.1	-	2.5	2.5	2.3	2.4	-
Steel foundries, nec		21.4	22.3	19.9	20.1	-	18.2	19.0	16.9	17.1	-
Primary nonferrous metals		28.5	29.0	28.0	27.8	-	22.0	21.5	22.4	22.1	
Primary aluminum		17.0 151.7	17.2 156.9	16.9 147.1	17.0 147.1	_	14.0 111.6	13.6 115.0	14.4	13.9 107.5	_
Nonferrous rolling and drawing Copper rolling and drawing		20.0	19.9	20.2	20.8	-	16.1	16.0	16.3	16.5	_
Aluminum sheet, plate, and foil		18.6	19.5	18.5	18.5	_	14.5	14.8	14.4	14.3	_
Nonferrous wire drawing and insulating		62.7	66.5	59.0	58.1	_	43.1	46.0	41.0	39.8	_
Nonferrous foundries (castings)		81.5	82.6	80.7	81.5	-	62.9	63.8	62.3	63.1	-
Aluminum foundries `		20.8	21.1	20.4	20.5	-	14.5	14.9	14.2	14.3	-
Fabricated metal products	34	1,417.7	1,424.8	1,395.5	1,384.1	1,374.8	1,051.3	1,053.6	1,036.3	1,027.2	1,019
Metal cans and shipping containers		34.6	34.5	34.4	34.5	-	29.6	29.5	29.3	29.3	-
Metal cans		28.2	27.9	27.8	28.2	-	24.4	24.2	24.0	24.3	-
Cutlery, handtools, and hardware		109.5	109.2	109.4	108.2	_	83.2 31.7	82.9 31.7	82.8 31.5	81.4 31.7	-
Hand and edge tools, and blades and handsaws Hardware, nec		41.5 56.4	41.6 56.1	41.3 55.5	41.5 55.6		43.1	42.7	42.1	41.9	
Plumbing and heating, except electric		55.7	55.4	55.6	55.6		38.9	37.8	39.4	39.3	_
Plumbing fixture fittings and trim		22.0	21.8	21.9	21.9	_	15.8	15.3	15.8	15.7	_
Heating equipment, except electric		18.2	18.3	18.3	18.4	_	12.5	12.3	13.0	13.0	-
Fabricated structural metal products	344	476.8	481.0	464.6	458.1	-	343.0	344.9	333.8	328.5	-
Fabricated structural metal		92.1	92.8	89.6	88.0	_	64.7	65.7	62.2	61.2	-
Metal doors, sash, and trim		83.9	82.4	84.1	82.9	-	62.1	60.6	62.0	61.2	-
Fabricated plate work (boiler shops)		97.2	100.4	91.4	90.3	-	70.5	71.7	66.6	65.4	-
Sheet metal work		117.7	120.1	115.4	113.1	-	88.2	89.8	87.1	84.7	-
Architectural metal work		38.9	38.1 94.1	38.5	38.9	_	28.0 71.4	27.7 72.1	27.2 71.1	27.6 71.5	-
Screw machine products, bolts, etc		93.2 44.0	94.1 44.2	92.4 43.7	92.9 44.0	_	35.4	35.5	35.2	35.4	
Bolts, nuts, rivets, and washers		49.2	49.9	43.7	44.0	_	36.0	36.6	35.2	36.1	-
Metal forgings and stampings		217.6	218.9	216.8	215.1	_	170.6	171.6	170.6	169.6	_
Iron and steel forgings	3462	27.2	28.2	26.2	26.2	_	19.8	20.5	19.1	19.1	_
Automotive stampings		107.6	106.5	108.9	107.4		88.5	87.5	90.0	89.0	-
Metal stampings, nec		71.2	71.8	70.4	70.1	-	53.7	54.1	53.0	53.0	-
Metal services, nec		135.8	134.9	133.8	133.0	-	110.1	108.8	108.9	108.4	-
Plating and polishing		78.2	78.3	75.9	76.1	-	64.6	64.3	63.4	63.7	-
Metal coating and allied services		57.6	56.6	57.9	56.9	l	45.5	44.5	45.5	44.7	

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

(In thousands)

	1987	<u></u>	Al	l employe	es			Prod	uction wor	kers ¹	
Industry	SIC Code	Avg. 2002	Jan. 2002	Dec. 2002	Jan. 2003 ^p	Feb. 2003 ^p	Avg. 2002	Jan. 2002	Dec. 2002	Jan. 2003P	Feb. 2003 ^p
Durable goods—Continued											
Fabricated metal products—Continued			ŀ	İ]]
Ordnance and accessories, nec	348	39.2	38.6	40.0	39.8	-	23.0	22.5	23.7	23.5	-
Ammunition, except for small arms, nec	3483	18.7	18.8	18.9	18.7	-	8.7	9.0	8.8	8.6] –
Miscellaneous fabricated metal products		255.2	258.2	248.5	246.9	-	181.5	183.5	176.7	175.7	-
Valves and pipe fittings, nec		19.5	20.0	18.5	18.6] -	13.7	14.0	13.3	13.6	-
Misc. fabricated wire products	3496	51.2	51.4	50.3	49.7	-	37.6	37.7	36.9	36.2	-
Industrial machinery and equipment	35	1,823.3	1,870.5	1,780.5	1,773.0	1,764.2	1,099.6	1,128.3	1,071.0	1,067.0	1,060.8
Engines and turbines		75.4	79.2	71.9	70.4	-	48.1	50.9	45.9	45.1	-
Turbines and turbine generator sets		25.3	26.6	22.6	22.1	-	14.1	14.9	12.2	11.9	-
Internal combustion engines, nec		50.0	52.6	49.3	48.3	-	34.0	36.0	33.7	33.2] -
Farm and garden machinery		90.1	92.8	86.9	89.0	-	59.9	62.5	57.6	59.3	-
Farm machinery and equipment		65.2	67.8	61.5	63.3	-	44.4	46.7	41.6	42.8	-
Construction and related machinery		206.1	210.6	203.9	201.1	-	125.1	127.5	121.5	119.4	-
Construction machinery		73.7	74.0	71.1	69.2	-	47.8	47.3	44.5	43.0	-
Mining machinery		13.9	14.2	13.7	13.7	-	8.5	8.7	8.4	8.3	-
Oil and gas field machinery		43.2	45.4	42.7	42.6	-	25.3	26.6	24.9	24.7	-
Conveyors and conveying equipment		33.0	34.1	33.7	33.2	-	17.0	17.7	17.1	16.9	-
Industrial trucks and tractors		25.3	25.9	25.7	25.7	-	15.9	16.3	16.2	16.2	-
Metalworking machinery		275.8	285.9	270.5	270.6	-	187.2	194.4	183.3	183.6	_
Machine tools, metal cutting types		31.3	32.5	30.8	30.5 13.6	_	18.3	19.1 8.4	18.3 8.1	18.5 8.1	
Machine tools, metal forming types	3542	13.6 138.4	14.7 142.2	13.7	137.8] [7.7	105.0	100.2	99.8	[
Special dies, tools, jigs, and fixtures	2544	1	43.2	40.2	40.6		27.9	28.7	26.7	27.2	
Machine tool accessories		41.7 15.4	16.4	14.4	14.4	_	10.5	11.1	9.6	9.6	_
Special industry machinery		137.1	139.8	135.5	135.5	_	68.2	69.6	67.7	67.3	_
Textile machinery		9.9	9.7	9.8	9.8		6.0	5.8	5.9	5.8	
Printing trades machinery		17.2	17.7	16.9	16.9	_	9.8	10.2	9.6	9.7	_
Food products machinery		23.0	22.9	23.3	24.7	_	12.2	12.2	12.5	12.8	_
General industrial machinery		216.6	222.9	211.8	211.1	~	132.5	136.5	129.2	129.2	_
Pumps and pumping equipment		27.4	27.3	27.2	27.0	_	14.8	14.7	14.5	14.6	-
Ball and roller bearings		36.4	37.2	36.0	35.3	_	27.4	28.2	27.1	26.8	ļ _
Air and gas compressors	3563	21.3	22.1	20.8	20.6	_	11.0	11.7	10.6	10.5	_
Blowers and fans		30.6	32.2	29.1	28.7	-	20.0	21.2	18.9	18.5	_
Speed changers, drives, and gears	3566	14.4	15.3	13.1	12.9	-	10.8	11.4	10.1	10.0	l –
Power transmission equipment, nec	3568	17.2	17.5	16.6	16.6] ~	12.1	12.4	11.5	11.7	-
Computer and office equipment	357	303.7	318.2	291.1	289.6	286.4	107.2	113.8	102.5	101.9	-
Electronic computers	3571	162.6	171.6	152.9	153.3	-	57.0	60.8	53.0	53.1	-
Computer terminals, calculators, and		İ		!		1					
office machines, nec		44.6	48.2	42.7	41.0	-	15.8	17.6	15.0	14.2	_
Refrigeration and service machinery		187.7	187.8	184.0	182.3	-	126.6	126.9	124.0	122.9	1 -
Refrigeration and heating equipment		128.5	128.3	126.6	125.0	-	92.7	92.9	91.2	90.2	-
Misc. industrial and commercial machinery		330.9	333.3	324.9	323.4	-	244.8	246.2	239.3	238.3	-
Carburetors, pistons, rings, valves	3592	20.0	21.1	18.3	18.4	-	15.9	16.9	14.7	14.7	-
Scales, balances, and industrial machinery, nec	3596,9	271.3	272.3	267.3	265.6		203.6	203.8	199.6	198.8	_
Electronic and other electrical equipment	36	1,418.6	1,479.1	1,364.3	1,355.5	1,344.2	831.9	877.1	795.9	791.1	779.5
Electric distribution equipment	361	69.9	73.4	67.6	67.2	-	45.4	47.5	43.6	43.9	-
Transformers, except electronic		29.6	31.3	28.1	27.8	_	19.7	20.7	18.7	18.7	-
Switchgear and switchboard apparatus		40.3	42.1	39.5	39.4	-	25.7	26.8	24.9	25.2	i -
		133.7	135.9	130.9	129.8	-	84.5	86.5	82.6	81.6	-
Motors and generators		61.0	62.3	60.0	59.5	-	42.6	43.7	42.0	41.4	i -
Relays and industrial controls		51.1	51.9	49.6	49.2	~	27.2	27.8 81.5	26.2 77.5	25.9	-
Household appliances	363	101.0	101.9	98.3	100.9 23.3	_	80.5 18.2	18.9	17.4	80.3 17.7	
Household refrigerators and freezers Household laundry equipment		23.7 19.6	24.5 19.0	22.8 18.4	20.2	_	16.2	16.6	15.3	17.4	l <u> </u>
Electric housewares and fans	3634	17.8	18.1	17.7	17.6	_	13.0	13.5	12.9	13.0	1 _
Electric lighting and wiring equipment		157.8	161.3	156.1	154.9	_	112.6	115.5	111.3	109.9	_
		j			ı	_					
						_					l –
Electric lamps Current-carrying wiring devices		17.3 53.0	17.6 54.1	17.0 52.8	16.8 52.7	-	13.2 36.2	13.6 37.2	13.0 35.9	13.0 35.7	

ESTABLISHMENT DATA EMPLOYMENT NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED

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

(In thousands)

	1987		Al	l employe	es			Prode	uction wor	kers ¹	,
Industry	SIC Code	Avg. 2002	Jan. 2002	Dec. 2002	Jan. 2003 ^p	Feb. 2003 ^p	Avg. 2002	Jan. 2002	Dec. 2002	Jan. 2003 ^p	Feb. 2003
Durable goods—Continued									1		
Electronic and other electrical equipment—Continued											
Noncurrent-carrying wiring devices	3644	17.0	17.7	16.8	16.7	-	13.2	13.6	13.0	12.7	_
Residential lighting fixtures		16.0	16.5	15.5	15.1	-	11.2	11.9	10.8	10.1	_
Household audio and video equipment	365	67.3	69.8	66.4	65.2	- '	42.6	43.9	42.8	41.8	-
Household audio and video equipment	3651	44.9	47.8	43.6	42.5	-	25.8	27.3	25.1	24.0	-
Communications equipment		217.0	230.5	202.6	200.9	-	86.9	96.2	80.3	78.6	-
Telephone and telegraph apparatus	3661	86.7	95.1	77.8	77.4	-	33.3	39.5	28.7	28.5	-
Electronic components and accessories		558.2	586.5	533.0	528.4	525.1	300.6	322.0	282.3	279.9	-
Electron tubes		16.4	17.2	15.5	14.7	-	11.6	12.2	11.0	10.3	-
Semiconductors and related devices		264.0	273.6	253.0	251.8	-	105.9	113.1	98.8	98.5	1 -
Electronic components, nec		125.9	133.6	121.5	120.0	-	79.0	84.8	76.0	75.3	-
Misc. electrical equipment and supplies		113.8	119.8	109.4	108.2	-	78.9	84.0	75.5	75.1	- 1
Storage batteries		18.5	19.5	17.5	17.3	-	14.8	15.9	14.2	13.9	-
Engine electrical equipment	3694	50.5	54.4	48.2	47.8	-	38.7	41.9	36.6	36.3	-
Transportation equipment	37	1,667.2	1,670.1	1,647.9	1,632.9	1,636.7	1,075.1	1,071.7	1,065.1	1,056.4	1,060
Motor vehicles and equipment	371	911.5	895.0	910.4	899.9	906.2	675.2	661.1	674.0	665.4	670
Motor vehicles and car bodies		331.1	318.0	334.2	325.4	-	225.8	214.9	228.3	221.9	-
Truck and bus bodies		45.3	46.0	43.1	42.9	-	35.5	36.3	33.5	33.4	-
Motor vehicle parts and accessories		489.3	488.9	484.9	483.6	-	377.6	376.9	374.2	372.3	-
Truck trailers		26.1	24.3	26.6	26.6		19.7	17.8	20.1	19.9	-
Aircraft and parts		410.2	436.3	393.7	388.7	386.0	187.1	203.4	178.4	177.4	-
Aircraft		205.5	219.5	196.1	191.8	-	72.2	80.1	68.3	67.6	-
Aircraft engines and engine parts		92.4	96.5	90.2	89.9	-	45.0	48.3	43.8	43.5	-
Aircraft parts and equipment, nec		112.3	120.3	107.4	107.0	-	69.9	75.0	66.3	66.3	-
Ship and boat building and repairing		157.5	154.9	156.9	157.1	-	116.7	115.1	115.8	115.4	-
Ship building and repairing		96.7	98.0	95.9	95.9	-	66.2	67.4	65.3	64.7	-
Boat building and repairing		60.8	56.9 26.5	61.0 27.5	61.2 27.2	_	50.5 18.7	47.7 17.6	50.5 19.2	50.7 19.0	_
Railroad equipmentGuided missiles, space vehicles, and parts		27.2 81.7	82.1	80.4	80.2	_	18.8	19.1	19.2	20.1	_
Guided missiles and space vehicles		56.0	56.7	54.4	54.6	_	11.0	11.2	11.7	12.3	_
Miscellaneous transportation equipment		60.0	56.4	59.4	60.3		44.8	41.8	43.5	44.8	_
Travel trailers and campers		24.3	21.7	26.3	27.0	-	21.3	18.8	23.0	24.0	-
Instruments and related products	38	803.6	816.9	789.4	791.5	790.1	390.6	399.6	381.2	383.5	382
Search and navigation equipment		147.7	150.8	145.6	146.2	7 30.1	35.1	36.6	33.8	33.8	- 302
Measuring and controlling devices		275.1	282.4	266.5	267.3	-	136.0	139.6	133.1	134.5	_
Environmental controls		34.0	35.1	32.3	32.6	_	25.0	26.0	23.7	24.2	_ ا
Process control instruments		63.3	66.2	60.9	61.9	_	31.7	33.7	30.4	30.6	l –
Instruments to measure electricity		62.3	64.0	58.6	57.9	_	19.6	20.2	18.7	18.6	_
Medical instruments and supplies		288.3	287.8	287.3	290.0	_	168.1	170.4	164.4	166.7	-
Surgical and medical instruments		113.4	113.2	113.8	113.7	l –	69.9	72.0	68.0	68.1	-
Surgical appliances and supplies		97.0	97.5	95.7	97.2	_	61.1	61.2	60.1	61.2	-
Ophthalmic goods	385	28.8	29.5	28.3	27.9	- 1	21.4	21.5	20.8	19.9	_
Photographic equipment and supplies		60.4	63.1	58.6	57.1	-	28.0	29.3 2.2	27.2	26.7	-
Watches, clocks, watchcases, and parts	İ	3.2	3.3	3.1	3.0	-	2.1	2.2	1.9	1.9	_
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries		371.7	370.3	371.1	365.4	364.8	248.3	244.5	246.9	242.4	242
Jewelry, silverware, and plated ware		43.9	43.6	44.2	42.9	-	28.2	27.4	28.5	27.5	_
Jewelry, precious metal		34.7	34.7	35.1	34.1	-	21.7	21.1	22.1	21.4	_
Musical instruments		15.8	15.8	15.6 92.6	15.4	_	12.2	12.1 58.9	12.0 59.1	11.8 58.8	_
Toys and sporting goods		92.6 24.9	93.5 25.6	92.6 25.5	91.5 24.6	_	58.8 14.9	14.7	15.8	15.2	_
Dolls, games, toys, and children's vehicles		67.7	67.9	25.5 67.1	66.9	_	43.9	44.2	43.3	43.6	_
Sporting and athletic goods, nec Pens, pencils, office, and art supplies		29.0	28.6	27.5	27.0	_	43.9 19.8	19.1	18.7	18.1	
Costume jewelry and notions	396	16.0	15.6	15.9	15.4	_	11.6	11.2	11.5	11.3	_
Costume jewelry		7.0	6.5	7.0	6.4	_	4.9	4.5	4.9	4.6	-
Miscellaneous manufactures		174.5	173.2	175.3	173.2		117.8	115.8	117.1	114.9	_
Signs and advertising specialties		80.9	80.7	81.8	81.9		49.9	49.6	50.2	50.1	_
	10000	1 00.9	J 00.7	01.0	01.5		73.3	T-0.0	JU.2	J. 1	

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

(In thousands)

Industry Food and kindred products Meat products Meat packing plants Sausages and other prepared meats Poultry slaughtering and processing Dairy products Cheese, natural and processed Fluid milk Preserved fruits and vegetables Canned specialties Canned fruits and vegetables Frozen fruits and vegetables	201 2011	Avg. 2002 6,818 1,689.3 522.6	Jan. 2002 6,822	Dec. 2002 6,760	Jan. 2003 ^p	Feb. 2003 ^p	Avg. 2002	Jan. 2002	Dec. 2002	Jan. 2003 ^p	Feb. 2003
Food and kindred products Meat products Meat products Meat packing plants Sausages and other prepared meats Poultry slaughtering and processing Dairy products Cheese, natural and processed Fluid milk Preserved fruits and vegetables Canned specialties Canned fruits and vegetables	201 2011	1,689.3	,	6 760							2000
Meat products Meat packing plants Sausages and other prepared meats Poultry slaughtering and processing Dairy products Cheese, natural and processed Fluid milk Preserved fruits and vegetables Canned specialties Canned fruits and vegetables	201 2011			0,,,00	6,713	6,695	4,630	4,624	4,583	4,549	4,53
Meat products Meat packing plants Sausages and other prepared meats Poultry slaughtering and processing Dairy products Cheese, natural and processed Fluid milk Preserved fruits and vegetables Canned specialties Canned fruits and vegetables	201 2011	5226	1,659.2	1,683.2	1,673.7	1,662.6	1,245.6	1,220.1	1,240.3	1,233.5	1,227.
Sausages and other prepared meats Poultry slaughtering and processing Dairy products Cheese, natural and processed Fluid milk Preserved fruits and vegetables Canned specialties Canned fruits and vegetables			518.1	532.1	529.6	- 1	448.5	445.8	456.4	455.5	_
Poultry slaughtering and processing Dairy products Cheese, natural and processed Fluid milk Preserved fruits and vegetables Canned specialties Canned fruits and vegetables	2010	150.2 112.7	151.8 108.1	154.5 118.1	153.3 118.0	-	124.2 90.2	127.0 85.9	127.4 95.2	126.8 95.5	_
Dairy products Cheese, natural and processed Fluid milk Preserved fruits and vegetables Canned specialties Canned fruits and vegetables		259.7	258.2	259.5	258.3	_	234.2	232.9	233.8	233.2	_
Cheese, natural and processed Fluid milk Preserved fruits and vegetables Canned specialties Canned fruits and vegetables		145.9	143.7	143.9	143.5	_	100.5	99.0	99.3	97.5	-
Preserved fruits and vegetables Canned specialties Canned fruits and vegetables		41.8	41.1	42.2	41.9	-	33.7	32.9	34.6	33.9	-
Canned specialties Canned fruits and vegetables		62.0	62.4	61.7	60.8	-	36.8	37.3	37.2	36.4	-
Canned fruits and vegetables		213.5	203.0	199.3	196.8	- 1	177.6	167.1	165.8	163.2	-
Frozen fruits and vegetables	2032	14.7 67.1	15.4 59.2	14.8 56.6	14.8 55.6	_	11.6 55.4	12.1 48.2	12.2 45.5	12.1 44.1	1 =
	2033	43.3	39.9	41.0	40.8	_	37.1	33.8	34.8	34.4	_
Grain mill products		120.0	120.3	120.8	119.5		85.6	85.2	87.5	86.6	-
Flour and other grain mill products		18.3	18.1	18.9	18.3	-	11.7	11.5	12.2	11.8	-
Prepared feeds, nec	2048	36.4	35.9	37.0	37.0	-	22.8	22.6	23.3	23.3	-
Bakery products		203.0	202.2	204.9	202.2	-	138.3	137.2	139.3	137.8	-
Bread, cake, and related products	2051	141.6	141.1	142.9	140.2	-	85.6	84.7	86.0	84.6	-
Cookies, crackers, and frozen bakery products, except bread	2052.3	61.4	61.1	62.0	62.0	_	52.7	52.5	53.3	53.2	_
Sugar and confectionery products	2052,5	91.5	90.1	99.8	97.3		67.7	67.2	74.3	71.6	_
Cane sugar	2061.2	11.2	11.2	14.0	14.0	_	8.2	8.1	10.9	9.8	- 1
Beet sugar		6.7	7.1	7.6	7.2		5.6	6.1	6.5	6.2	-
	2064	46.2	44.9	49.3	47.6	-	34.3	33.6	36.4	35.3	-
Fats and oils		28.1	27.8	26.6	26.3	-	18.4	18.3	17.8	17.7	-
Beverages		186.5	183.1	181.8	181.2	-	82.9	81.1	78.5	77.9	_
Mait beverages		31.3 96.3	31.7 95.8	30.3 94.8	30.1 94.7	_	18.3 32.8	18.6 32.4	17.3 31.8	17.2 31.5	_
Bottled and canned soft drinks		178.3	170.9	174.0	177.3	_	126.1	119.2	121.4	125.7	_
•											
Tobacco products		35.0 23.9	34.8 23.4	37.5 24.2	35.4 23.0	34.2	26.1 16.6	26.1 16.4	28.2 16.6	26.7 15.9	25 -
Textile mill products	22	431.8	440.1	421.8	417.7	414.3	357.0	361.9	349.4	346.3	341
Broadwoven fabric mills, cotton	221	49.5	49.7	48.2	49.5	-	43.7	43.7	42.5	43.8	-
Broadwoven fabric mills, synthetics		45.9	47.3	44.7	44.5	-	38.0	39.3	37.1	36.8	-
Broadwoven fabric mills, wool		5.3	6.5	4.3	4.1	-	4.1	5.2	3.3 12.3	3.1 12.3	
Narrow fabric mills		16.2 89.1	16.8 92.8	15.1 87.4	14.9 84.4	_	13.2 72.8	13.6 76.2	71.6	68.6	
Women's hosiery, except socks		11.2	11.4	11.2	11.3	_	9.6	9.6	9.7	9.7	-
Hosiery, nec	2252	26.9	28.1	26.2	25.4		23.3	24.5	22.6	21.8	1 –
Knit outerwear mills		19.1	21.3	17.6	16.4	-	16.7	18.2	15.7	14.3	-
Weft knit fabric mills		12.2	11.9	12.5	12.3	-	9.9	9.6	10.2	10.1	-
Textile finishing, except wool		50.1	50.5	49.4	48.8		41.5	41.7	40.7	40.2	-
Finishing plants, cotton		22.3	22.0	21.5	20.9	_	19.1 13.0	19.0 13.3	18.2 13.0	17.8 13.1	_
Finishing plants, synthetics	2202	15.4 62.9	15.9 62.9	15.5 62.3	15.4 63.4		50.7	49.0	50.4	51.4	_
Yarn and thread mills	228	65.1	65.5	63.9	64.4	_ :	57.4	57.6	56.6	57.3	_
Yarn spinning mills	2281	46.3	46.7	45.3	45.6	-	40.8	41.1	40.1	40.6	-
Throwing and winding mills	2282	13.8	13.9	13.7	13.8	-	12.1	12.1	12.0	12.1	- 1
Miscellaneous textile goods	229	47.7	48.1	46.5	43.7		35.7	35.6	34.9	32.8	-
Apparel and other textile products	23	520.8	525.9	504.5	497.7	497.6	399.9	403.7	386.6	383.2	383
Men's and boys' suits and coats	231	15.2	15.7	14.6	14.5	-	11.6	12.1	11.2	11.1	-
Men's and boys' furnishings		105.7	108.0	102.3	101.2	-	83.7	84.9	81.0	80.6	-
Men's and boys' shirts		15.9	17.2	14.5	14.6	_	12.6	13.7	11.3 31.1	11.6 31.0	-
Men's and boys' trousers and slacks		37.0	35.2 21.4	37.0 19.4	36.4 19.2	_	30.8 16.7	29.3 17.8	31.1 15.8	15.7	-
Men's and boys' work clothing		20.2 150.3	149.7	145.7	144.7	_	112.5	112.2	109.4	110.9	_
Women's and misses' blouses and shirts		9.4	9.2	8.8	8.3	-	6.7	6.6	6.1	5.7	_
Women's, juniors', and misses' dresses		19.9	20.7	18.4	17.3	-	15.4	15.8	15.3	14.8	-
Women's and misses' suits and coats	2337	8.3	9.3	8.0	8.2	-	6.0	7.2	5.7	5.9	-
Women's and misses' outerwear, nec		112.6	110.5	110.5	110.9	-	84.4	82.6	82.3	84.5	-
Women's and children's undergarments		13.7	14.4	12.6	12.1	-	9.4	10.4	8.3	7.9	-
Women's and children's underwear		10.5 3.2	10.3 4.1	10.2 2.4	9.9 2.2	_	7.1 2.3	7.3 3.1	6.7 1.6	6.4 1.5	_

ESTABLISHMENT DATA EMPLOYMENT NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED

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

(In thousands)

	1987		Al	l employe	es			Produ	uction wor	kers ¹	
Industry	SIC Code	Avg. 2002	Jan. 2002	Dec. 2002	Jan. 2003 ^p	Feb. 2003 ^p	Avg. 2002	Jan. 2002	Dec. 2002	Jan. 2003 ^p	Feb. 2003P
Nondurable goods—Continued											
Apparel and other textile products—Continued					,						[
Girls' and children's outerwear	236	9.6	10.1	8.9	9.0	_	6.9	7.3	6.3	6.3	_
Girls' and children's dresses and blouses		4.9	4.9	4.8	4.9	_	3.4	3.5	3.3	3.4	_
Fur goods and misc. apparel and accessories		27.5	28.1	26.4	25.0	_	22.1	22.7	21.0	19.3	l –
Misc. fabricated textile products	239	188.0	189.0	183.5	181.0	-	145.9	146.1	141.9	139.9	-
Curtains and draperies	2391	16.6	16.0	16.5	16.4	-	12.9	12.1	13.1	13.3	l –
House furnishings, nec		46.9	47.9	45.9	45.2	-	39.0	39.8	38.2	37.4	-
Automotive and apparel trimmings	2396	57.3	57.2	55.2	54.7	-	44.8	44.5	42.0	42.0	-
Paper and allied products	26	614.6	621.4	609.7	604.9	602.6	466.7	472.2	460.7	456.1	454.
Paper mills	262	126.2	129.9	123.9	122.5	-	98.6	101.8	96.7	95.7	l –
Paperboard mills		42.4	42.9	41.6	41.5	- 1	32.9	33.3	31.9	32.1	-
Paperboard containers and boxes		206.0	205.9	206.0	204.4	-	159.8	159.4	159.6	157.6	-
Corrugated and solid fiber boxes	2653	127.6	128.7	128.5	126.4	-	95.7	96.4	96.1	94.4	l –
Sanitary food containers		16.8	15.6	17.2	17.3	- '	14.9	14.1	15.4	15.3	-
Folding paperboard boxes		42.4	42.1	42.3	42.8	-	34.1	33.8	33.9	34.0	-
Misc. converted paper products		226.8	229.6	224.8	223.2	_ '	164.8	167.0	162.0	160.1	-
Paper, coated and laminated, nec		44.1	44.1	44.1	44.2	-	19.4	19.5	19.5	19.3	-
Bags: plastics, laminated, and coated Envelopes		39.3 21.8	39.8 22.7	38.9 21.0	39.3 21.0	-	29.9 16.8	30.4 17.5	29.5 16.0	29.5 16.1	-
Printing and publishing		1,410.0	1,434.5	1,403.8	1,395.1	1,396.1	735.5	749.6	732.0	723.1	724.
Newspapers		406.7	411.7	409.3	403.8	-	133.2	135.4	134.1	130.5	-
Periodicals		136.0	141.1	135.7	135.8	-	46.6	47.6	47.2	47.0	_
Books		114.3	116.6	113.4	113.4	- :	49.2	50.4	48.9	49.4	-
Book publishing		80.0	80.6	80.0	79.5	_	24.3	24.2	24.3	23.8	-
Book printing		34.3	36.0	33.4	33.9	-	24.9	26.2	24.6	25.6	i -
Miscellaneous publishing		92.4	91.3	94.2	92.3	- 1	47.4	46.9	48.5	46.6	_
Commercial printing		512.7	521.7	508.4	509.8	-	354.3	362.1	352.8	351.3	_
Commercial printing, lithographic		337.2	344.8	333.4	333.5	-	232.2	238.6	230.7	228.7	-
Commercial printing, nec		156.0	158.0	156.0	156.9	-	108.8	109.6	109.5	110.1	_
Manifold business forms		37.2	38.5	36.0	36.0	-	25.5	26.3	24.5	24.4	-
Blankbooks and bookbinding Printing trade services		48.6 40.6	50.4 41.7	46.9 38.7	46.3 37.9		35.3 27.9	36.5 28.6	34.0 26.7	33.4 26.6	_
Chemicals and allied products	20	1,008.1	1,005.1	1,005.7	1,001.0	999.2	550.0	548.8	549.2	548.3	546.
Industrial inorganic chemicals	201	89.9	91.6	87.8	87.4	999.2	49.5	50.3	47.8	48.5	546.
Industrial inorganic chemicals, nec		47.2	47.4	47.4	47.5		26.0	26.0	26.3	26.8	-
Plastics materials and synthetics		137.4	139.7	134.0	132.1	_	92.4	93.9	90.2	88.8	
Plastics materials and resins		74.2	75.0	72.9	72.5	_	45.9	46.4	45.2	45.0	_
Organic fibers, noncellulosic		34.4	35.5	32.6	31.3		28.5	29.3	27.2	26.2	_
Drugs		328.9	325.9	329.5	330.1	_	140.2	140.2	139.8	139.9	
Pharmaceutical preparations		255.5	253.6	256.0	256.6	_	111.8	112.6	111.3	111.3	-
Soap, cleaners, and toilet goods	284	151.7	149.5	153.8	152.9	_	94.6	93.0	96.0	96.6	-
Soap and other detergents	2841	39.8	39.0	39.8	39.1	- :	22.5	22.4	22.0	22.8	-
Polishing, sanitation, and finishing preparations	2842,3	40.3	39.9	41.2	41.2	-	26.2	25.3	27.2	27.2	-
Toilet preparations		71.7	70.6	72.8	72.6	- 1	45.8	45.3	46.8	46.6	-
Paints and allied products	285	48.8	48.4	50.3	49.6	- :	26.2	25.9	27.0	27.4	-
Industrial organic chemicals		115.1	114.1	116.1	116.2	- 1	64.3	63.6	65.1	65.0	-
Cyclic crudes and intermediates		17.9	17.5	18.1	17.9	-	9.2	9.0	9.2	9.1	-
Oher industrial organic chemicals		97.1	96.6	98.0	98.3		55.1	54.6	55.9	55.9	-
Agricultural chemicals	287	44.7	45.5	43.7	42.4		26.2	26.8	26.0	24.9	-
Miscellaneous chemical products	i	91.6	90.4	90.5	90.3		56.7	55.1	57.3	57.2	_
Petroleum and coal products	29	125.5	121.0	123.7	120.5	121.3	90.2	86.4	88.2	86.0	86.
Petroleum refining Asphalt paving and roofing materials		82.0 29.6	81.7 25.2	81.8 28.3	81.4 25.5	-	57.4 23.4	57.8 19.0	56.7 22.3	56.9 19.7	_
Rubber and misc. plastics products	30	927.1	924.8	916.5	914.2	915.9	717.8	714.4	708.1	705.9	708.
Tires and inner tubes	301	71.9	72.5	70.7	70.9		54.4	55.1	53.3	53.4	
		4.1	4.3	2.9	2.8		3.0	3.2	1.8	1.8	-
			7.5	5		1				1	I
Rubber and plastics footwear		63.7	66 1	63.3	63.2		50.5	52.3	50.1	49.9	-
Rubber and plastics footwear Hose, belting, gaskets, and packing	305	63.7 26.3	66.1 27.3	63.3 26.4	63.2 26.7	-	50.5 21.3	52.3 22.2	50.1 21.4	49.9 21.5	_
Rubber and plastics footwear	305 3052	63.7 26.3 96.0	66.1 27.3 96.2	63.3 26.4 94.9	63.2 26.7 94.3		50.5 21.3 72.0	52.3 22.2 71.7	50.1 21.4 71.7	49.9 21.5 71.3	1

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

(In thousands)

	1987		A	l employe	es			Prod	uction wor	kers ¹	
Industry	SIC Code	Avg. 2002	Jan. 2002	Dec. 2002	Jan. 2003 ^p	Feb. 2003 ^p	Avg. 2002	Jan. 2002	Dec. 2002	Jan. 2003 ^p	Feb. 2003 ^p
Nondurable goods—Continued											
Leather and leather products	31	55.5	55.0	53.3	52.9	51.6	41.6	40.3	40.3	39.7	38.3
Leather tanning and finishing	311	7.4	7.6	7.0	7.3	-	5.6	5.7	5.3	5.3	-
Footwear cut stock and footwear, except rubber	313,4	23.1	23.4	21.7	21.6	-	18.0	18.1	16.6	16.9	-
Men's footwear, except athletic	3143	14.6	14.4	14.4	14.5	-	11.1	10.8	10.9	11.2	-
Women's footwear, except athletic	3144	3.3	3.6	3.3	3.2	-	2.5	2.7	2.5	2.4	-
LuggageHandbags and personal leather goods		6.1 8.4	6.7 6.4	4.8 9.4	5.0 8.7	-	4.3 6.6	5.2 4.1	2.9 8.5	2.9 7.7	_
Transportation and public utilities		6,773	6,787	6,734	6,617	6,573	5,620	5,628	5,597	5,483	5,436
Transportation	ŀ	4,317	4,290	4,321	4,239	4,208				_	_
·	1		<u> </u>		, i	222.8	_		_	_	_
Railroad transportation	1	228.9	231.9	225.2	222.3			_			_
Local and interurban passenger transit	41	472.4	489.6	482.5	473.8	476.8	445.4	462.3	455.1	447.8	-
Local and suburban transportation		234.6	235.1	234.9	233.0	-	218.1	218.0	217.8	216.5	_
Taxicabs		30.8	30.6	31.4	31.5	_	-	_	1 -	_	-
Intercity and rural bus transportation		23.0	23.5	23.9	21.9	1	-	_	_		_
School buses	415	148.7	165.0	158.7	156.5	-	_	_	_	_	_
Trucking and warehousing	42	1,826.1	1,790.2	1,826.5	1,787.2	1,770.8	1,612.3	1,566.6	1,612.7	1,573.2	-
Trucking and courier services, except air	421	1,590.0	1,564.9	1,585.2	1,547.8	- 1	1,412.4	1,376.6		1,369.2	-
Public warehousing and storage	422	224.7	214.9	229.3	227.2	-	189.9	181.0	192.7	193.3	_
Water transportation	44	189.9	176.5	184.4	177.7	178.2	-	_	-	-	_
Water transportation of freight	441-4	37.4	37.2	37.7	37.3	-	-	-	440.5	400.7	_
Water transportation services	449	126.7	118.1	126.2	122.1	-	112.2	102.5	112.5	108.7	_
Transportation by air	45	1,161.4	1,161.5	1,167.3	1,147.6	1,128.0	-	_	-	-	-
Air transportation, scheduled	451	970.9	975.6	975.9	957.7	_	_	_	l -		_
Air transportation, scheduled		508.7	505.5	504.5	494.5	_	-	_	-	_	_
Airports, flying fields, and services	1	141.8	137.4	144.3	143.3	-	_	-	_	_	_
Pipelines, except natural gas	46	14.9	14.9	15.3	15.4	15.7	10.8	10.8	11.1	11.2	-
Transportation services	47	423.4	425.3	420.0	415.3	415.2	350.4	348.6	346.6	343.2	-
Passenger transportation arrangement	472	183.3	182.5	178.0	174.9	- '	149.5	147.4	143.7	142.6	-
Travel agencies		138.5	141.0	134.1	132.2	-	112.9	115.0	107.3	107.0	-
Freight transportation arrangement	473	185.6	188.3	186.9	186.7	-	153.4	153.0	155.5	155,2	-
Communications and public utilities		2,456	2,497	2,413	2,378	2,365	-	-	-	-	-
Communications	48	1,613.8	1,653.0	1,576.0	1,547.5	1,540.9	1,159.5	1,209.9	1,131.2	1,109.0	-
Telephone communications	481	1,093.7	1,135.6	1,055.8	1,033.4	-	759.1	809.7	729.0	712.3	-
Telephone communications, except radio	4813	882.9	923.8	843.4	825.5	-	602.9	635.2	572.9	560.8] -
Radio and television broadcasting	483	247.8	246.4	247.5	245.2	-	200.7	199.5	201.1	198.0	-
Radio broadcasting stations	4832	113.7	113.9	112.9	111.1	-	-	-	-	_	-
Television broadcasting stations Cable and other pay television services	4833 484	134.1 237.6	132.5 235.7	134.6 239.2	134.1 236.3	_	186.3	187.4	188.1	186.0	_
Electric, gas, and sanitary services	1	841.9	844.4	837.1	830.8	824.5	675.7	676.8	671.0	664.5	1 _
Electric services	491	360.9	361.8	358.3	356.8		287.6	288.6	285.9	284.8	-
Gas production and distribution		121.1	122.4	120.7	119.8	_	97.4	98.8	96.4	95.3	-
Combination utility services		143.0	146.2	141.2	139.5	-	116.1	118.5	115.0	112.8	-
Sanitary services		175.2	174.1	175.7	173.3	-	143.2	140.4	143.4	140.7	 -
Wholesale trade		6,671	6,652	6,646	6,588	6,584	5,344	5,307	5,330	5,269	5,264
Durable goods	50	3,908	3,921	3,883	3,856	3,852	3,060	3,060	3,040	3,016	_
Motor vehicles, parts, and supplies	501	498.0	499.3	499.1	495.1	-	396.6	398.2	398.1	393.3	-
Automobiles and other motor vehicles	5012	160.0	158.9	162.2	159.8	-	-	-	-	-	-
Motor vehicle supplies and new parts	5013	266.0	266.3	266.3	265.8	-	_	_	-		-
		1 4040	1 4047	1 4640	164.0		133.1	132.0	131.8	131.2	
Furniture and home furnishings		164.8	164.7	164.9			1	132.0	131.6		
Furniture and home furnishings	502 5021 5023	80.2 84.6	81.0 83.7	79.2 85.7	77.8 86.2	_		-	- 131.6	-	_

ESTABLISHMENT DATA EMPLOYMENT NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED

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

(In thousands)

	1987		A	l employe	es	,		Prod	uction wor	kers ¹	,
industry	SIC Code	Avg. 2002	Jan. 2002	Dec. 2002	Jan. 2003 ^p	Feb. 2003 ^p	Avg. 2002	Jan. 2002	Dec. 2002	Jan. 2003 ^p	Feb. 2003 ^p
Wholesale trade—Continued											
Durable goods—Continued						ļ	ĺ	}			
Lumber and other construction materials		282.9	275.5	282.1	278.4	-	238.1	229.9	238.2	234.7	-
Lumber, plywood, and millwork		138.6	135.5	138.5	138.0	-	-	-	-	-	-
Construction materials, nec		38.1	37.2	38.5	37.1	-					-
Professional and commercial equipment Office equipment		885.4 181.9	894.5 187.9	878.3 177.7	875.3 176.2	_	666.3	670.9	660.9	655.4	_
Computers, peripherals and software		363.8	370.1	361.0	359.7	! _	_	_	_		_
Medical and hospital equipment		203.6	200.7	204.9	206.5	_	165.0	161.4	166.7	167.6	_
Metals and minerals, except petroleum		142.8	143.8	144.2	144.7	_	115.1	114.8	117.6	117.7	_
Electrical goods		526.1	538.4	519.2	518.0	_	378.8	385.2	376.0	374.4	-
Electrical apparatus and equipment	5063	219.2	221.6	218.4	219.4	_	-	-	-	-	-
Electrical appliances, television and radio sets		42.8	41.7	43.7	43.4	-	-	-	-	i –	-
Electronic parts and equipment		264.1	275.1	257.1	255.2	_	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>		l <u>-</u>	-
Hardware, plumbing, and heating equipment		312.9	309.7	312.2	310.5	-	258.5	259.2	256.3	255.1	-
Hardware		108.1	108.0	107.9	106.4	-	-	-	- 1	-	_
Plumbing and hydronic heating supplies		123.8 779.6	122.7 789.4	122.4 763.5	121.8 755.3	-	629.4	633.3	614.4	609.6	
Construction and mining machinery		93.8	94.5	94.1	93.2	{ -	029.4	- 033.3	014.4	- 009.0	
Farm and garden machinery		117.4	114.4	112.6	112.4	[_	_	<u>-</u>	_	_	_
Industrial machinery and equipment		304.5	313.3	295.4	291.6	_	_	_	_	_	
Industrial supplies		139.9	140.1	138.0	136.9	-	-	l –	_	_	- 1
Misc. wholesale trade durable goods		315.2	306.1	319.4	314.3	-	244.0	236.3	246.2	244.1	-
Scrap and waste materials	5093	104.1	103.3	104.7	105.4	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nondurable goods	51	2,764	2,731	2,763	2,732	2,732	2,285	2,247	2,290	2,253	_
Paper and paper products		256.2	259.1	254.1	254.3	-	211.7	215.5	207.8	206.6	-
Stationery and office supplies		151.0	155.2	147.6	148.0	_	. -	-			-
Drugs, proprietaries, and sundries		286.3	279.5	291.5	291.8	_	249.2	238.3	257.1	256.4	-
Apparel, piece goods, and notions		197.7	196.8	199.0	195.4	_	164.3	161.8	165.7	162.6	-
Groceries and related products		927.2	918.3 295.0	925.8 284.6	911.4 281.5	_	782.7	772.7	784.5	770.5	_
Meats and meat products		55.7	55.5	55.2	54.6	_			_	1 _	_
Fresh fruits and vegetables		98.1	97.8	97.8	94.1	_	_	_	l _	_	_
Farm-product raw materials		90.1	90.7	87.3	85.7	_	74.4	74.9	71.9	70.1	_
Chemicals and allied products		159.0	158.4	158.7	157.6	! -	116.0	114.7	116.1	114.8	-
Petroleum and petroleum products	517	143.9	144.7	144.8	142.2	-	122.2	123.2	122.7	119.9	_
Petroleum bulk stations and terminals		56.2	55.1	56.8	56.5	-	-	-	-	} -	-
Petroleum products, nec		87.7	89.6	88.0	85.7	-	-				-
Beer, wine, and distilled beverages		173.4	167.3	175.6	174.2] -	140.1	134.5	142.1	139.2	_
Beer and ale		107.2	104.7	108.2	107.7	-	-	_	-	_	_
Wine and distilled beverages		66.3 529.7	62.6 516.2	67.4 526.3	66.5 519.6	_	424.1	411.7	422.0	413.3	_
Farm supplies		158.0	153.6	150.7	151.3	_	-		-		_
Retail trade		23,306	22,997	23,796	22,837	22,630	20,532	20,209	21,017	20,059	19,857
Building materials and garden supplies		1,064.2	994.6	1,061.1	1,022.4	1,018.4	911.5	835.5	905.6	868.1	_
Lumber and other building materials	521	709.2		709.8	695.8	-	623.9	573.3	621.4		-
Paint, glass, and wallpaper stores		61.9	61.8	62.7	62.6		44.3	44.2	44.4	44.3	-
Hardware stores Retail nurseries and garden stores		161.2 99.6	157.0 75.1	162.5 94.5	158.8 75.2	-	137.7 81.3	133.3 60.6	139.1 76.8	135.7 58.9	_
General merchandise stores	53	2,868.3	2,854.2	3,120.7	2,829.8	2,762.7	2,669.9	2,651.1	2,917.7	2,626.1	-
Department stores		2,528.6	2,517.0	2,745.9	2,488.4	2,429.2	2,369.4	2,354.7	2,584.9	2,325.0	-
Variety stores		156.7	153.7	177.3	155.9	-	140.8	136.9	158.3	137.4	-
Miscellaneous general merchandise stores	539	183.0	183.5	197.5	185.5	-	159.7	159.5	174.5	163.7	_
Food stores		3,393.6	3,409.7	3,433.0	3,364.4	3,331.8	3,062.8	3,073.8	3,104.2	3,037.9	_
Grocery stores		3,009.3	3,027.4	3,034.5	2,990.5	-	2,733.5	2,745.9	2,760.1	2,715.9	-
Meat and fish markets Retail bakeries		44.7 186.2	45.0 186.8	46.4 190.4	43.4 184.6	_	- 160.7	_ 161.5	- 165.4	- 161.5	- -
		ļ									
Automotive dealers and service stations New and used car dealers		2,432.2	2,408.9 1,125.4	2,411.3 1,119.8	2,388.0	2,384.8	2,050.8 956.0	2,025.4	2,028.8	2,009.0 938.5	-
Auto and home supply stores	1	1,129.6	404.1	405.4	1,112.3 400.1	1,112.1	332.2	952.6 327.7	945.6 330.7	325.4	l <u> </u>
Tiero and nomo ouppy oldroo					.50.1	l	002.2	027.7	550.7	020.4	L

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

(In thousands)

	1987		Al	l employe	es			Produ	uction wor	kers ¹	,
Industry	SIC Code	Avg. 2002	Jan. 2002	Dec. 2002	Jan. 2003 ^p	Feb. 2003 ^p	Avg. 2002	Jan. 2002	Dec. 2002	Jan. 2003 ^p	Feb. 2003 ^r
Retail trade—Continued											
Automotive dealers and service stations—Continued											-
Gasoline service stations	554	640.9	637.8	632.6	624.9	. –	554.1	550.0	547.2	540.9	-
Automotive dealers, nec	559	12.8	12.4	11.8	11.7	-	10.5	10.0	9.6	9.4	-
Apparel and accessory stores	56	1,174.3	1,186.3	1,272.8	1,171.5	1,118.1	968.0	980.0	1,063.6	957.9	-
Men's and boys' clothing stores	561	78.4	82.9	88.8	81.8	-	65.7	68.2	77.7	69.4	-
Women's clothing stores	562	271.5	272.0	294.1	274.9	-	217.2	220.1	239.8	220.4	-
Family clothing stores		448.9	451.7	502.7	450.0	-	390.1	393.3	440.5	386.0	-
Shoe stores	566	191.4	193.7	198.6	190.1	_	147.6	150.2	153.6	144.7	_
Furniture and home furnishings stores	57	1,150.6	1,150.3	1,226.2	1,175.6	1,153.4	950.9	953.4	1,026.3	968.6	-
Furniture and home furnishings stores	571	588.6	579.1	622.1	598.0	-	489.0	481.7	522.8	495.2	-
Furniture stores	5712	329.6	323.9	339.6	335.3	-	-	_	-	-	-
Household appliance stores	572	71.9	72.7	72.7	71.8	-	57.8	58.2	58.6	58.1	-
Radio, television, and computer stores	573	490.1	498.5	531.4	505.8	-	404.1	413.5	444.9	415.3	-
Radio, television, and electronic stores	5731	233.6	231.7	255.1	242.7	-	191.8	189.3	211.8	197.9	I -
Record and prerecorded tape stores		67.1	74.7	75.0	65.8	-	56.2	63.3	65.5	54.8	-
Eating and drinking places	58	8,143.7	7,920.5	8,018.9	7,798.4	7,811.8	7,327.8	7,104.7	7,216.9	6,995.5	-
Miscellaneous retail establishments		3,079.5	3,072.6	3,252.3	3,086.5	3,048.9	2,589.8	2,584.6	2,753.9	2,595.9	-
Drug stores and proprietary stores	591	704.6	704.8	717.0	709.0	- '	612.3	612.9	625.2	618.1	i –
Liquor stores		114.6	113.1	117.9	113.6]	-	~			-
Used merchandise stores		137.8	133.1	139.8	138.5	-	114.4	109.9	115.6	115.1	-
Miscellaneous shopping goods stores	594	1,077.7	1,089.1	1,181.7	1,089.9	-	906.6	917.6	1,006.7	913.6	-
Sporting goods and bicycle shops		209.4	202.6	218.1	209.0	-	- 1	-	-	-	j -
Book stores		141.9	148.1	152.2	148.0	-	-		-	-	-
	5943	103.0	106.6	104.0	102.8	-	-	-	~	-	-
Jewelry stores		151.3	155.4	163.8	154.9	i –	-	_	-	-	-
Gift, novelty, and souvenir shops	5947	239.5	240.8	266.2	235.1	_	-	-	-	-	-
	5949	50.3	50.3	51.1	49.3	-	325.1	319.7	361.2	328.0	i -
Nonstore retailers Catalog and mail-order houses	590	389.4 266.9	384.4 261.4	426.6 305.5	390.0 270.5	-	323.1	319.7	301.2	320.0	_
Merchandising machine operators	5062	59.5	61.6	58.9	58.5	_	_	_		_	_
Fuel dealers		98.3	103.2	104.2	105.5	_	82.8	87.9	87.7	89.2	
Retail stores, nec		557.1	544.9	565.1	540.0	_	456.3	444.1	463.4	442.2	_
Florists, tobacco stores, and newsstands		158.6	152.4	159.3	149.0	_	-	_	_	_	-
Optical goods stores	5995	67.7	67.4	68.3	66.8	l _	54.3	55.6	54.9	54.3	_
Miscellaneous retail stores, nec		330.8	325.1	337.5	324.2	-	267.9	260.6	275.5	264.7	-
Finance, insurance, and real estate ²	{	7,760	7,694	7,811	7,773	7,773	5,655	5,578	5,697	5,671	5,66
Finance		3,828	3,806	3,868	3,860	3,863	_	-	-	-	-
Depository institutions	60	2,076.0	2,074.0	2,080.7	2,078.4	2,074.2	1,494.0	1,494.1	1,497.5	1,495.1	_
Commercial banks		1.448.0	1,447.1	1,450.0	1,448.0	1,444.4	1,026.8	1,028.0	1,028.9	1,026.6	_
		584.7	581.0	585.3	582.3	-	421.7	418.0	424.5	421.5	i –
National and commercial banks, nec		863.3	866.1	864.7	865.7	-	605.1	610.0	604.4	605.1	-
Savings institutions	603	262.9	262.6	261.5	261.4	261.5	-	-	-	-	-
Federal savings institutions	6035	148.6	150.2	146.8	147.3	-	-	-	-	-	-
Savings institutions, except federal	6036	114.3	112.4	114.7	114.1	-	-	~	-	-	-
Credit unions	606	211.8	208.6	215.7	217.1	-	169.3	166.0	172.8	174.2	-
Nondepository institutions	61	772.4	752.6	814.3	817.7	825.3	537.2	499.3	578.9	582.4	j -
Personal credit institutions	614	224.9	228.7	229.1	229.5	-	124.4	125.2	127.1	128.2	-
Business credit institutions		151.4	149.6	154.1	152.5	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mortgage bankers and brokers	616	374.5	353.5	409.1	413.6	421.1	-	-	-	_	-
Security and commodity brokers	62	718.3	723.4	707.6	706.3	705.7	-	-	-	-	-
Security brokers and dealers		503.5	514.3	490.5	491.5	-	-	-	-	-	-
Commodity contracts brokers, dealers, and	1				1		1			1	1
	622,3	27.0	27.4	26.5	26.3	-	-	-	~	-	-
exhanges					4005		1 400 0	1404	4000	1 400 E	i _
exhanges Security and commodity services	628	187.8	181.7	190.6	188.5	_	123.0	119.4	123.0	123.5	-
	1	187.8 261.2	181.7 256.3	190.6 265.0	257.5	258.1	123.0	-	123.0	123.5	_

ESTABLISHMENT DATA EMPLOYMENT NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED

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

(In thousands)

	1987		Al	l employe	es			Produ	uction wor	kers ¹	
Industry	SIC Code	Avg. 2002	Jan. 2002	Dec. 2002	Jan. 2003 ^p	Feb. 2003 ^p	Avg. 2002	Jan. 2002	Dec. 2002	Jan. 2003 ^p	Feb. 2003 ^p
Finance, insurance, and real estate—Continued Insurance	63,64	2,370	2,365	2,376	2,374	2,373	-	-	-	_	-
Insurance carriers	63	1,582.4	1,590.0	1,576.7	1,580.6	1,580.2	1,207.3	1,214.3	1,200.2	1,203.4	-
Life insurance	631	461.4	469.6	452.0	448.5	-	307.4	314.8	299.3	295.8	-
Medical service and health insurance		398.8	397.4	400.8	400.1	-	320.8	320.2	321.9	322.6	-
Hospital and medical service plans		317.4 535.8	316.7 538.6	318.7 534.1	317.1 536.5] _	256.3 430.6	256.5 433.5	257.0 428.5	256.8 430.4	_
Fire, marine, and casualty insurance Title insurance		82.1	81.6	85.1	88.2	_	-	400.0	-	-	_
Insurance agents, brokers, and service	64	787.8	774.5	798.8	793.2	792.9	-	-	_	_	-
Real estate	65	1,562	1,523	1,567	1,539	1,537		_	_	_	_
Real estate operators and lessors		598	586	595	582	-,	_	_	_	_	-
Real estate agents and managers		785.5	769.2	789.1	779.5	-	_	_	-	_	-
Subdividers and developers		128.3	118.8	128.3	123.9	-	-	-	-	-	-
Services		41,185	40,079	41,309	40,671	40,956	35,838	34,810	35,910	35,277	35,545
Agricultural services	07	867.1	740.0	816.1	761.8	759.4	727.9	606.2	677.6	625.8	-
Veterinary services	074	236.5	231.4	237.6	237.9	-	200.3	195.8	201.3	200.9	-
Landscape and horticultural services	078	570.3	448.4	518.5	464.7	-	477.9	360.9	427.0	376.4	-
Hotels and other lodging places	70	1,798.0	1,701.2	1,722.6	1,698.6	1,703.4					-
Hotels and motels	701	1,730.6	1,652.4	1,675.1	1,651.5	-	1,518.8	1,447.1	1,464.3	1,443.9	-
Personal services	72	1,286.4	1,341.7	1,279.0	1,329.3	1,346.2		_	<u>-</u>		-
Laundry, cleaning, and garment services	721	425.6	426.1	425.2	419.0	-	369.8	370.7	369.2	363.3	-
Photographic studios, portrait		69.1 453.3	62.6 445.1	73.8 457.3	65.0 449.8	_	403.7	395.5	406.4	398.3	_
Beauty shops Funeral service and crematories		105.7	104.4	104.9	104.4] _		-		-	_
Miscellaneous personal services	729	220.5	290.9	206.0	279.3	-	190.4	251.0	179.4	246.3	-
Business services	73	9,305.2	9,029.2	9,353.1	9,083.1	9,075.5	8,139.8	7,879.0	8,171.2	7,899.5	_
Advertising	731	285.1	287.1	285.6	283.6	-	199.0	202.4	200.1	196.3	-
Advertising agencies	7311	182.5	184.3	181.4	181.2	-	-	-	_	-	-
Credit reporting and collection		202.6	191.4	208.8	211.3	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mailing, reproduction, and stenographic services Photocopying and duplicating services	733	384.2 95.4	368.0 93.6	402.3 98.2	403.7 99.5	_	76.6	74.3	80.4	81.0	_
Services to buildings		1,031.4	1,007.7	1,038.9	1,025.7	1,020.5	910.5	894.2	915.3	902.8	_
Disinfecting and pest control services	7342	99.6	93.8	98.8	95.8	_	69.9	68.9	66.7	63.7	_
Building maintenance services, nec	7349	931.8	913.9	940.1	929.9	-	840.6	825.3	848.6	839.1	-
Miscellaneous equipment rental and leasing		305.8	295.5	302.7	296.5	<u>-</u>	244.2 40.6	234.6 39.4	240.6 42.1	232.6 41.4	_
Medical equipment rental Heavy construction equipment rental	7352	48.5 57.5	47.4 57.9	50.0 56.6	50.1 54.7	-	48.9	49.3	48.0	45.1	_
Equipment rental and leasing, nec	7359	199.9	190.2	196.1	191.7	_	154.7	145.9	150.5	146.1	_
Personnel supply services	736	3,169.4	2,913.7	3,199.4	2,984.1	2,988.3	-	-	-	-	-
Employment agencies	7361	316.6	307.1	315.9	304.3	-				-	-
Help supply services		2,852.8				2,684.8		2,491.5	2,765.7 1,753.8	2,566.8 1,753.3	
Computer and data processing services Computer programming services		2,195.0 566.1	2,212:3 569.0	2,191.7 562.1	2,189.7 564.8	2,187.8	1,760.6 470.5	1,775.3 476.5	464.0	467.3	
Prepackaged software		321.8	319.4	325.1	324.3	_		-	-	-	-
Computer integrated systems design		237.4	236.2	237.1	241.2	-	183.1	181.5	183.8	186.7	-
Data processing and preparation	7374	300.5	299.1	301.1	299.6	-	-	-	-	-	-
Information retrieval services		222.7	224.8	221.9	219.5	-	185.0	185.5	183.0	179.7	 -
Computer maintenance and repair		56.4 1,731.7	56.0 1,753.5	56.7 1,723.7	55.5 1,688.5	_	44.8 1,516.1	44.3 1,540.4	44.9 1,505.8	43.0 1,467.1	_
Miscellaneous business services Detective and armored car services		620.8	628.8	604.4	592.2	-	576.3	584.7	561.2	548.3	_
Security systems services		85.4	85.9	89.2	87.6	-	71.1	71.2	73.9	71.8	-
Photofinishing laboratories		61.4	61.6	62.6	56.1	-	_	_	-	-	-
Auto repair, services, and parking	75	1,263.2	1,252.7	1,261.0	1,262.9	1,259.1	1,040.0	1,031.7	1,034.8	1,036.2	_
Automotive rentals, without drivers	751	213.8	210.2	211.3	214.4	-	176.1	172.0	173.7	175.7	-
Passenger car rental	7514	140.6	138.2	139.2	141.6	-	116.6	113.9	115.1	116.7	-
Automobile perkipe	1752	79.4	79.0	80.3	78.6	- 1	68.7	68.8	68.8	67.2	-
Automobile parking		744 /	7020	74 4 4	7104		E71 F	500 1	J E7E つ	5707	-
Automotive repair shops	753	711.4 250.6	703.6 248.7	714.4 251.7	712.1 251.3	-	574.5 204.9	568.1 202.9	575.2 205.7	573.7 205.2	_

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

(In thousands)

	1987		Al	l employe	es			Produ	uction wor	kers ¹	,
Industry	SIC Code	Avg. 2002	Jan. 2002	Dec. 2002	Jan. 2003 ^p	Feb. 2003 ^p	Avg. 2002	Jan. 2002	Dec. 2002	Jan. 2003 ^p	Feb. 2003 ^p
Services—Continued										,	
Auto repair, services, and parking—Continued		į						i			
Automotive services, except repair	754	258.5	259.9	255.0	257.8	_	220.8	222.8	217.1	219.6	_
Carwashes		139.3	142.9	138.6	142.2	~	122.3	126.1	121.5	125.0	_
Calwasties	7542	139.3	142.5	136.0	142.2	_	122.0	120.1	121.0	120.0	-
Miscellaneous repair services	76	377.4	371.8	375.9	374.4	371.2	306.7	304.0	304.2	301.3	_
Electrical repair shops	762	121.0	116.6	119.6	118.2	-	~	-	-	-	-
Motion pictures	70	582.9	575.5	584.8	578.0	571.8	492.1	489.1	493.6	485.6	l _
		259.2	253.1	262.1	255.4	371.0	210.6	206.6	212.7	206.1	
Motion picture production and services		J			139.2	_	210.0	200.0	212.7	200.1	
Motion picture theaters		142.0	135.5	139.8			127.5	146.0	136.4	126.1	- T
Video tape rental	784	163.6	170.1	163.4	163.2	-	137.5	146.9	130.4	136.1	-
Amusement and recreation services	79	1,642.0	1,440.8	1,483.0	1,437.9	1,443.1	1,435.5	1,242.7	1,280.9	1,235.7	-
Bowling centers	793	77.7	83.4	81.7	80.3	- '	68.5	73.6	72.5	70.9) -
Misc. amusement and recreation services		1,206.1	1,034.7	1,069.9	1,045.7	l –	1,062.0	899.3	931.5	907.3	-
Physical fitness facilities		213.1	214.2	209.0	213.2	_	193.0	193.8	189.7	193.2	-
Membership sports and recreation clubs		341.8	261.5	287.5	248.5	-	298.8	221.5	247.0	209.7	-
Llealth continue	90	10673.1	10527.5	10803.2	10779.1	10786.0	9,474.1	9,345.9	9,584.5	9.575.6	<u> </u>
Health services	901	2,063.5	2,030.0	2,096.6	2,085.3	2,087.7	1,695.0	1,669.3	1,723.1	1.722.0	_
						2,007.7		617.9	630.4	626.5	
Offices and clinics of dentists		713.9	703.1	718.4 474.7	716.3 476.8		627.4 391.5	382.0	394.4	398.8	_
	804	469.7	459.9			1 ~	391.5	302.0	394.4	390.0	_
Offices and clinics of chiropractors and optometrists		193.6	191.9	193.8	194.4	1 000 0	1 700 0	1 007 0	1.718.8	1 7120	1 ~
Nursing and personal care facilities		1,888.9	1,871.3	1,906.8	1,900.8	1,899.6	1,703.9	1,687.9	1,710.0	1,713.9	_
Skilled nursing care facilities		1,423.3	1,409.8	1,437.7	1,431.3	-	100 7	107.5	204.0	2000	_
	8052	222.4	219.8	224.7	225.5	-	199.7	197.5	201.9	202.9	_
Nursing and personal care, nec	8059	243.3	241.7	244.4	244.0	40770	0.000.4	0.007.0	-	0.005.0	
Hospitals		4,224.9	4,172.1	4,273.8	4,271.2	4,277.2	3,888.4	3,837.6	3,934.1	3,935.3	_
General medical and surgical hospitals		3,892.0	3,846.6	3,934.3	3,932.3	-	- '	_	-	i –	_
Psychiatric hospitals	8063	76.4	75.2	77.2	76.8	-		_	-	-	-
Specialty hospitals, excluding psychiatric		256.4	250.3	262.3	262.1	-	_	_	_	-	_
	807	228.9	224.2	232.6	231.8						_
Home health care services	808	647.5	636.9	659.3	657.1	658.6	595.5	586.2	604.2	602.2	_
Legal services	81	1,065.9	1,047.3	1,082.8	1,081.5	1,083.8	839.7	828.1	848.6	847.7	-
Educational services	82	2,525.5	2,395.0	2,710.7	2,507.2	2,726.4	-	-	-	-	-
Elementary and secondary schools	821	753.8	756.3	780.6	774.1	-	-	~	-	-	-
Colleges and universities		1,426.6	1,310.1	1,582.2	1,393.0	1 -	-	-	-	-	-
	824	106.7	102.9	110.9	107.2	-	-	~	-	-	-
Carial cantings	83	2 177 2	2 125 2	2 222 1	2 200 0	2 222 2	27421	2,703.9	2,781.8	2,764.1	_
Social services		3,177.2	3,135.3 895.8	3,223.1 916.7	3,208.0 913.0	3,222.3	2,743.1 785.3	773.9	792.9	788.3	
Job training and related services	032	399.1	389.5	401.0	397.4		344.0	335.4	345.0	340.7	
		726.3	729.4	739.4	738.0	740.5	637.5	641.5	648.1	646.4	
Child day care services		904.4	891.6	914.4	909.0	912.4	783.9	770.2	793.1	787.2	_
Residential care	839	239.3	229.0	251.6	250.6	312.4	192.5	182.9	202.7	201.5	_
Museums and botanical and zoological gardens		108.1	100.1	103.3	97.3	97.3	_	-	_	_	_
						ł .]]
Membership organizations	86	2,476.7	2,436.6	2,466.0	2,438.6	2,451.9	-	-	-	-] -
Business associations		111.8	110.7	111.6	111.2	-					_
Professional organizations		73.2	72.6	73.8	73.7	-	53.0	52.4	53.5	53.5	-
Labor organizations Civic and social associations		143.2 472.2	137.5 440.8	146.9 458.7	134.6 447.2	_	-	_	_	_	_
		-,, _,,		450.7		l					
Engineering and management services	87	3,645.0	3,593.4	3,656.1	3,645.3	3,671.3	2,775.3	2,737.9	2,779.6	2,765.1	-
	871	1,035.5	1,036.3	1,021.4	1,010.6	1,006.5	839.9	838.7	826.2	815.7	-
Engineering and architectural services							644.5	642.6	6040	L COEC	1
Engineering services	8711	786.5	786.8	777.2	767.9	_			634.9	625.6	1 -
Engineering services	8711 8712	185.6	187.3	181.7	181.2	-	144.0	145.7	140.6	140.0	_
Engineering services Architectural services Surveying services	8711	1				- - -					-

ESTABLISHMENT DATA EMPLOYMENT NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED

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

(In thousands)

	1987		A	il employe	es			Produ	ction wor	kers ¹	
Industry	SIC Code	Avg. 2002	Jan. 2002	Dec. 2002	Jan. 2003 ^p	Feb. 2003 ^p	Avg. 2002	Jan. 2002	Dec. 2002	Jan. 2003 ^p	Feb. 2003
Services—Continued											
Engineering and management services—Continued]	1	1	l	ļ .					l
Research and testing services	873	687.7	669.0	692.0	682.6	-	529.1	513.1	535.2	525.7	l _
Commercial physical research	8731	263.4	257.4	265.2	263.9	_	190.3	186.8	195.6	194.1	_ ا
Commercial nonphysical research	8732	139.4	133.0	140.9	135.5	-	113.8	106.7	115.3	110.3	_
Noncommercial research organizations	9732	173.0	167.5	175.8	173.6	_	134.1	129.6	135.1	132.8	١ _
Management and public relations	10733	1,210.4	1,179.9	1,232.7	1,227.2	1,230.0	864.8	851.4	872.5	864.2	_
Management and public relations	0744		319.2		327.0	1,230.0	237.2	233.5	241.2	236.9	
Management services	0740	325.3		329.7	499.1	-	326.6	325.9	324.5	325.8	
Management consulting services Public relations services	97/2	485.9 50.9	473.7 51.5	496.5 50.9	51.6	_	35.0	36.1	33.9	33.5	_
	1										
Services, nec	. 89	46.9	47.1	44.9	43.9	43.9	36.1	35.9	33.9	32.9	-
Rovernment		21,260	21,050	21,703	21,283	21,695	-	-	-	-	-
Federal Government ³		2,620	2,587	2,652	2,641	2,648	-	_	-	-	-
Executive, by agency ³		2,555.3	2,523.8	2,587.4	_	_	_	_	_	_	-
Department of Defense	1	618.0	614.1	619.9	l –	_ ;	_	_	_	_	- ا
Postal Service ⁴		817.2	830.6	811.6	l –	1 - 1	_	_	_	_	- 1
Other executive agencies		1,120.1	1,079.1	1,155.9	l –	_ :	_	_	_	-	-
Legislative		30.8	30.3	30.9	l –	_	_	_	_	_	_
Judicial		33.8	33.2	34.0	-	-	-	-	-	_	-
Federal Government, except Postal Service		1,802.7	1,756.7	1,840.7	1,839.1	1,848.6	-		-	-	-
Federal Government, by industry:		1		1	}						
Manufacturing activities		44.7	44.7	44.5	44.3	_	_	-	_	_	-
Ship building and repairing	3731	22.0	21.7	21.8	21.7	l -	_	_	_	-	-
Transportation and public utilities, except Postal											İ
Service	.	13.4	13.4	13.3	13.2	_	_	_	_	-	l –
Services		345.2	338.5	346.0	345.0	_	-	-	-	-	-
Hospitals	. 806	215.9	216.5	217.7	218.3		-	-	_	-	-
State government		4,946	4,847	5,049	4,864	5,063	_	_	-	_	_
Construction		88.9	89.3	88.2	88.2	-	_	-	-	_	-
Transportation and public utilities		52.7	51.5	51.8	51.7	-	-	-	-	_	-
Services		2,876.1	2,794.0	3,010.8	2,826.0	_	_	_		_	- 1
Hospitals		350.4	350.9	350.8	350.8	-	-	_	_	-	-
Education		2,146.9	2,066.0	2,284.6	2,098.9	2,291.1	_	_	_	_	! -
Social services		213.5	216.5	211.2	211.8		_	_	-	_	-
Services, except hospitals, education,	1	165.4	160.6	164.2	164.5	}	_		_	_	
and social services	1	100.4	100.0	1,04.2	104.3	-			_		
legislative, and judicial functions	.]	1,928.6	1,912.6	1,897.7	1,897.8	-	-	_	_	_	-
State government, except education		2,799.5	2,781.4	2,763.9	2,764.8	2,771.8	-	-	-	-	-
_ocal government		13,694	13.616	14,002	13,778	13,984		_	_	_	-
Transportation and public utilities		492.9	491.1	494.2	493.2		-		_		-
Services	1	9.038.7	9,087.4	9,398.0	9,206.3		_	_	_	-	-
Hospitals	. 806	651.0	641.9	657.7	657.6	_	_	-	_	-	-
Education	. 82	7,798.5	7,890.6	8,170.5	7,986.9	8,186.9	_	_	_	_	-
Social services		152.0	150.2	151.8	150.7		_	_	_	_	i -
Services, except hospitals, education,		437.2	404.7	418.0	411.1		_			_	_
and social services	Ì	:		1	i	-	~	_	_		-
legislative, and judicial functions		4,162.2	4,037.7	4,110.2	4,078.9		-	-	-	-	-
Local government, except education	1	5,895.2	5,725.6	5,831.9	5,791.5	5,796.8	-		_	_	ı –

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

² Excludes nonoffice commissioned real estate sales agents.

³ Prepared by the Office of Personnel Management. Data relate to civilian employment only and exclude employees of the Central Intelligence Agency, the Defense Intelligence Agency, and the National Security Agency.

⁴ Includes rural mail carriers.

Data not available.

p = preliminary.

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

Industry	Avg. 2002	Dec. 2001	Oct. 2002	Nov. 2002	Dec. 2002
Total	63,991	64,700	64,570	64,842	64,833
Total private	51,924	52,444	52,172	52,315	52,375
Goods-producing	6,007	6,151	5,987	5,953	5,921
Mining	75	78	73	73	73
Construction	735	730	748	742	735
Manufacturing	5,198	5,343	5,166	5,138	5,113
Durable goods	2,595	2,701	2,555	2,538	2,532
Lumber and wood products	140.2	142.9	139.6	139.3	138.6
Furniture and fixtures	157.5	158.6	154.9	153.9	153.0
Stone, clay, and glass products	91.2	93.4	91.6	92.0	91.7
	90.2	95.7	88.1	87.7	87.4
Primary metal industries			315.7	312.7	312.3
Fabricated metal products	316.3	323.8			•
Industrial machinery and equipment	392.2	407.4	384.8	382.0	382.2
Electronic and other electrical equipment	554.9	597.5	537.2	528.4	528.9
Transportation equipment	369.5	386.7	364.1	364.0	363.3
Instruments and related products	325.8	335.2	320.1	319.4	318.7
Miscellaneous manfacturing	157.2	160.2	158.7	158.8	156.1
Nondurable goods	2,603	2,642	2,611	2,600	2,581
Food and kindred products	553.4	549.2	567.2	557.8	550.1
Tobacco products	11.9	11.7	14.0	13.7	13.3
Textile mill products	195.5	203.9	192.6	191.1	191.2
Apparel and other textile products	367.3	377.4	362.2	363.0	359.9
Paper and allied products	149.2	153.0	150.0	149.0	147.0
Printing and publishing	628.2	648.5	627.8	629.2	628.8
	339.8	338.7	339.5	340.1	339.6
Chemicals and allied products	20.2	20.7	20.5	19.9	19.9
Petroleum and coal products			1		
Rubber and misc. plastics products	307.4	308.8	307.5	306.8	302.5
Leather and leather products	29.6	30.3	29.8	29.1	28.2
ervice-producing	57,984	58,549	58,583	58,889	58,912
Transportation and public utilities	2,063	2,142	2,057	2,048	2,043
Wholesale trade	2,071	2,083	2,073	2,063	2,069
Retail trade	12,198	12,657	12,215	12,427	12,553
Finance, insurance, and real estate	4,874	4,874	4,880	4,894	4,899
Services	24,711	24,537	24,960	24,930	24,890
9	40.007	40.050	10.000	40.507	40.450
Government	12,067	12,256	12,398	12,527	12,458
Federal	1,114	1,079	1,133	1,142	1,146
State	2,566	2,612	2,642	2,657	2,627
Locai	8,388	8,565	8,623	8,728	8,685

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)

		Total		Natural	resources and	mining		Construction	
State and area	Jan. 2002	Dec. 2002	Jan. 2003 ^p	Jan. 2002	Dec. 2002	Jan. 2003 ^p	Jan. 2002	Dec. 2002	Jan. 2003 ^p
labama	1.859.6	1.895.4	1,865.3	13.2	13.3	13.2	96.8	99.9	96
Birmingham	476.2	481.8	476.4	(1)	(1)	(1)	30.7	31.1	30
Huntsville	181.4	185.3	181.1	714	1 11	\ ₁ \	6.7	7.3	7
				(1)	1 213	\1\(\)	15.1	16.5	16
Mobile	220.8	226.4	223.5	- 12		117			
Montgomery	161.5	163.5	161.2	(1)		- 52 - 1	8.5	8.7	8
Tuscaloosa	81.4	84.1	82.5	(')	(,)	(')	8.1	9.6	9
					1	1		!	
laska	271.1	287.4	277.7	10.5	9.9	10.1	12.2	14.1	12
Anchorage	133.5	144.0	137.6	2.8	2.6	2.5	6.5	7.0	6
_			1			!			
rizona	2,228.2	2,298.4	2,252.6	8.9	8.6	8.4	167.0	174.2	170
Phoenix-Mesa	1,566.5	1,613.5	1,581.8	2.3	2.3	2.2	122.2	126.0	123
Tucson	344.1	352.9	345.2	1.7	1.4	1.4	21.9	22.9	22
	- 1								
rkansas	1,125.3	1,156.3	1,134.2	6.5	6.8	6.6	51.3	54.9	53
Fayetteville-Springdale-Rogers	161.6	171.3	168.0	(¹)	(1)	(¹)	7.7	7.5	7
Fort Smith	99.0	100.4	98.9	. 9	9.	.8	4.4	4.6	4
Little Rock-North Little Rock	312.5	318.8	314.9	(1)	(1)	(1)	16.5	17.4	16
Pine Bluff	35.3	36.1	35.6	(1)	1 (1)	(1)	1.0	.9	
	- [_	` ′	` ′	` ′		1	
alifornia	14,237.6	14,584.7	14,334.2	22.5	22.5	21.9	735.4	777.2	750
Bakersfield	202.2	206.3	203.8	8.2	7.8	7.7	12.9	13.4	13
Fresno	299.5	315.6	309.5	.4	.3	.3	17.5	18.4	18
Los Angeles-Long Beach	3,983.6	4,056.6	3,990.4	3.8	3.4	3.5	132.8	134.8	13
Modesto	145.7	153.3	150.1	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	9.7	10.7	10
Oakland	1,025.3	1,053.9	1,036.5	1.3	1.2	1.2	61.9	65.2	6
	1,381.5		1,393.0	.6	.5	.5	76.0	81.1	7
Orange County	1.034.9	1,418.5			1.1	1.1	84.8	93.0	9
Riverside–San Bernardino		1,075.6	1,061.4	1.1					
Sacramento	728.8	750.8	741.0	.5	.6	.6	51.8	56.4	5
Salinas	127.8	132.7	129.5	.2	.2	.2	6.4	6.4	(
San Diego	1,206.9	1,237.4	1,220.3	.3	.3	.3	73.5	76.9	7
San Francisco	987.8	982.5	965.6	(¹)	(¹)	(1)	44.6	43.7	4:
San Jose	919.4	891.7	875.3	.3	.2	.2	41.8	41.2	39
Santa Barbara-Santa Maria-Lompoc	161.9	166.0	163.2	.9	.8	.8	7.9	8.0	
Santa Rosa	184.3	188.3	183.6	.3	.3	.3	12.4	13.4	1:
Stockton-Lodi	187.4	197.6	193.2	.2	.2	.2	11.9	13.4	1:
Valleio-Fairfield-Napa	173.4	182.1	179.4	.3	.3	.3	13.9	15.6	19
Ventura	277.7	281.6	277.3	.7	.7	.7	15.3	14.2	10
	I	- 1							
olorado	2,147.2	2,195.3	2,149.2	12.9	13.2	12.8	150.5	154.0	14
Boulder-Longmont 2	181.8	183.8	157.4	(1)	(¹)	(¹)	7.6	7.4	
Colorado Springs	236.1	243.4	237.4	(1)	(1)	(1)	14.4	15.0	1.
Denver ²	1,126.9	1,147.5	1,144.0	` ′5.1	` ′4.8	` ′4.6	81.6	83.6	8
	1,720.0	.,,	.,	.			"		·
onnecticut	1,648.1	1,682.2	1,637.2	.7	.7	.6	59.4	61.5	5
Bridgeport	183.2	188.7	183.4	(1)	(1)	(1)	6.6	6.8	
Danbury	87.7	92.4	89.9	71(\ \1\	71(3.8	4.4	
	603.1	615.0	599.7	71(\ \1\\	71(20.8	21.9	2
Hartford				- 53	1 1	11	9.4	10.1	2
New Haven-Meriden	255.2	263.2	254.4	111	1 1	51			
New London-Norwich	143.1	146.7	143.1	111	51	$\subseteq \Omega$	4.7	4.4	
Stamford-Norwalk	198.2	198.3	193.6	- 53	<u> </u>	- 532	5.7	6.1	
Waterbury	82.7	84.4	83.6	(,)	(' '	(,)	3.4	3.7	
	400.5	445.4	404.0	715	(1)	/1\	00.4	24.0	
plaware	403.5	415.1	401.9	(;)	[(;) [$ \Omega$	23.4	24.0	2
Dover	54.0	56.0	54.1	(;)	[(1) [(,)	2.7	2.8	_
Wilmington-Newark	315.3	318.9	309.5	(1)	(1)	(1)	17.9	18.1	1
	ا ۵٬۵۵	ا ء۔۔۔ ا		, , , l	,1,	/1.		1	
strict of Columbia	648.3	665.3	654.0	(¹) (¹)		(1)	11.1	12.4	1
Washington PMSA	2,743.7	2,826.3	2,786.6	(')	(')	(1)	160.1	166.4	16
and die	7 404 0	7 005 0	70404	(1)	/1	/1	400.0	400.0	
orida	7,101.6	7,325.8	7,216.4	$\subseteq \Omega$		G_{ij}	426.0	438.8	42
	163.9	169.3	166.8	(;)	(:)	$ \Omega$	9.8	10.5	1
Daytona Beach	698.2	719.7	707.9	(!)	[(5)]	(()	43.5	42.9	4
Daytona BeachFort Lauderdale		187.4	185.7	(1)	[(1)]	(¹) i	21.4	21.8	2
Daytona BeachFort Lauderdale	180.9	107.4		/11	(1)	(1)	4.9	5.2	
Daytona Beach		123.4	121.2						
Daytona Beach Fort Lauderdale	180.9 121.1	123.4		- }15 l	(1)	(1)	32.6	33.1	
Daytona Beach Fort Lauderdale Fort Myers-Cape Coral Gainesville Jacksonville	180.9 121.1 551.6	123.4 567.1	557.0	(1)	(1)	$\binom{1}{1}$	32.6 12.8	33.1 13.3	
Daytona Beach Fort Lauderdale Fort Myers-Cape Coral Gainesville Jacksonville Lakeland-Winter Haven	180.9 121.1 551.6 187.0	123.4 567.1 191.5	557.0 188.6	(1) (1) (1)	(1) (1) (1)	(1) (1) (1)	12.8	13.3	1
Daytona Beach Fort Lauderdale Fort Myers-Cape Coral Gainesville Jacksonville Lakeland-Winter Haven Melboume-Titusville-Palm Bay	180.9 121.1 551.6 187.0 188.1	123.4 567.1 191.5 190.3	557.0 188.6 187.0		(1)	(1) (1) (1) (1)	12.8 11.9	13.3 10.9	1 1
Daytona Beach Fort Lauderdale Fort Myers-Cape Coral Gainesville Jacksonville Lakeland-Winter Haven Melbourne-Titusville-Palm Bay Miami	180.9 121.1 551.6 187.0 188.1 1,007.3	123.4 567.1 191.5 190.3 1,035.5	557.0 188.6 187.0 1,019.0			(1) (1) (1) (1)	12.8 11.9 38.7	13.3 10.9 41.9	1 1 4
Daytona Beach Fort Lauderdale Fort Myers—Cape Coral Gainesville Jacksonville Lakeland—Winter Haven Melboume—Titusville—Palm Bay Miami Orlando	180.9 121.1 551.6 187.0 188.1 1,007.3 890.3	123.4 567.1 191.5 190.3 1,035.5 923.1	557.0 188.6 187.0 1,019.0 907.0				12.8 11.9 38.7 55.1	13.3 10.9 41.9 56.4	1 1 4 5
Daytona Beach Fort Lauderdale Fort Myers-Cape Corai Gainesville Jacksonville Lakeland-Winter Haven Melbourne-Titusville-Palm Bay Miami Orlando Pensacola	180.9 121.1 551.6 187.0 188.1 1,007.3 890.3 153.2	123.4 567.1 191.5 190.3 1,035.5 923.1 156.0	557.0 188.6 187.0 1,019.0 907.0 153.8				12.8 11.9 38.7 55.1 11.7	13.3 10.9 41.9 56.4 11.0	3: 1: 1: 4: 5: 1:
Daytona Beach Fort Lauderdale Fort Myers—Cape Coral Gainesville Jacksonville Lakeland—Winter Haven Melbourne—Titusville—Palm Bay Miami Orlando	180.9 121.1 551.6 187.0 188.1 1,007.3 890.3	123.4 567.1 191.5 190.3 1,035.5 923.1	557.0 188.6 187.0 1,019.0 907.0		(1) (1) (1) (1) (1) (1) (1)		12.8 11.9 38.7 55.1	13.3 10.9 41.9 56.4	1: 1: 4: 5:
Daytona Beach Fort Lauderdale Fort Myers—Cape Coral Gainesville Jacksonville Lakeland—Winter Haven Melbourne—Titusville—Palm Bay Miami Orlando Pensacola Sarasota—Bradenton	180.9 121.1 551.6 187.0 188.1 1,007.3 890.3 153.2	123.4 567.1 191.5 190.3 1,035.5 923.1 156.0	557.0 188.6 187.0 1,019.0 907.0 153.8	(1) (1) (1) (1) (1) (1) (1)	(1) (1) (1) (1) (1) (1) (1) (1)	(1) (1) (1) (1) (1) (1) (1) (1)	12.8 11.9 38.7 55.1 11.7	13.3 10.9 41.9 56.4 11.0	1 1 4 5 1
Daytona Beach Fort Lauderdale Fort Myers-Cape Coral Gainesville Jacksonville Lakeland-Winter Haven Melbourne-Titusville-Palm Bay Miami Orlando Pensacola	180.9 121.1 551.6 187.0 188.1 1,007.3 890.3 153.2 269.5	123.4 567.1 191.5 190.3 1,035.5 923.1 156.0 275.7	557.0 188.6 187.0 1,019.0 907.0 153.8 273.3		(1) (1) (1) (1) (1) (1) (1) (1)		12.8 11.9 38.7 55.1 11.7 18.2	13.3 10.9 41.9 56.4 11.0 19.7	1 1 4 5 1 1

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

	<u> </u>	Manufacturing		Trade, trai	nsportation, ar	nd utilities		Information	
State and area	Jan. 2002	Dec. 2002	Jan. 2003 ^p	Jan. 2002	Dec. 2002	Jan. 2003 ^p	Jan. 2002	Dec. 2002	Jan. 2003
Alabama	310.1	304.7	302.7	370.7	379.7	369.0	34.7	33.9	3:
Birmingham	44.7	42.2	41.3	103.0	105.3	103.0	15.4	15.1	1:
Huntsville	34.2	33.9	33.4	28.8	28.8	27.7	2.5	2.4	- 7
	23.1	22.0	21.8	49.6	51.1	50.0	3.3	3.2	
Mobile	15.6	15.8	15.7	30.8	31.3	30.4	3.2	2.8	
Montgomery	11.7		. 1	13.9	13.9	13.9	1.1	1.0	
Tuscaloosa	1 '''' (11.6	11.3	13.5	13.5	13.5	''' [1.0	
Naska	8.2	6.3	8.2	56.6	59.7	57.3	6.9	7.2	
	1.8	1.9	1.8	31.5	33.3	31.8	4.5	4.7	
Anchorage	1.0	1.5	1.6	31.3	33.3	31.0	7.5	4.7	
Arizona	187.6	179.2	177.7	437.2	460.3	446.1	53.2	50.0	4
Phoenix-Mesa	141.3	134.3	132.7	321.6	336.9	327.6	40.7	37.4	3
Tucson	31.5	29.5	29.3	54.1	57.9	55.2	7.9	7.7	Ŭ,
Tucson	31.3	23.3	23.3	54.1	37.3	33.2		,	
Arkonone	215.5	212.7	212.2	236.9	246.4	239.2	20.8	20.1	1:
Arkansas	30.6	30.5	30.5	38.8	43.1	42.5	2.3	2.2	'
Fayetteville-Springdale-Rogers	26.5		25.9	19.1	19.8	19.1	1.7	1.7	
Fort Smith		26.0				66.6	9.2	9.3	
Little Rock-North Little Rock	27.3	26.3	26.0	67.8	68.6				
Pine Bluff	7.3	7.2	7.1	6.7	6.8	6.6	.3 }	.2	
to Manual a	1 4040.0	1 000 0	1 504 5	2607	2.808.9	2 700 7	E40.4	477.0	47
alifornia	1,648.3	1,600.6	1,581.5	2,697.4	-,	2,722.7	510.1	477.9	47
Bakersfield		10.3	10.5	38.0	40.4	39.4	2.6	2.4	
Fresno	27.6	29.9	29.0	57.4	60.7	57.8	5.5	5.1	
Los Angeles-Long Beach	538.0	526.3	521.8	776.3	811.8	786.6	209.8	199.3	19
Modesto		21.7	21.4	30.8	33.3	31.7	2.0	1.8	
Oakland	102.9	101.1	99.2	204.5	207.8	202.1	36.6	33.9	;
Orange County	. 194.1	184.3	183.1	260.1	272.3	261.6	37.4	34.2	;
Riverside-San Bernardino	113.9	113.6	113.3	219.7	233.9	226.7	14.5	13.8	
Sacramento	41.9	39.0	38.4	118.2	125.1	120.2	22,9	20.8	2
Salinas	8.5	8.1	7.9	24.8	26.5	25.3	2.4	2.5	
San Diego	114.2	109.5	109.0	206.6	214.5	209.4	38.0	35.7	
San Francisco	51.0	49.1	48.3	177.1	177,3	174.2	51.6	47.8	
	213.4	194.5	191.4	136.8	136.4	131.3	36.9	31.5	3
San Jose	1 1	13.2	12.9	28.5	28.7	28.1	4.1	4.0	`
Santa Barbara-Santa Maria-Lompoc				33.8	35.4	33.8	4.2	4.2	
Santa Rosa	27.3	25.3 20.7	25.3	42.8	45.8	44.0	3.2	3.0	
Stockton-Lodi			20.5						
Vallejo-Fairfield-Napa	19.5	20.6	20.8	32.1	35.0 53.8	33.6 53.2	2.5 8.3	2.5 8.4	
Ventura	38.0	37.6	36.9	51.8	55.6	33.2	0.5	0.4	
colorado	169.2	162.2	159.5	409.0	425.9	410.4	98.1	90.0	9
Boulder-Longmont 2	26.6	25.1	21.7	28.0	29.7	23.2	13.7	13.5	1
Colorada Carinas		22.5	22.3	37.6	39.5	37.1	13.9	11.6	
Colorado Springs		71.0	74.7	231.3	240.4	237.8	60.8	55.5	
Denver ²	12.3	71.0	, 4.7	201.0	240.4	237.0	00.0	30.9	
- manatiant	217.1	209.8	208.8	309.4	322.6	310.2	42.2	40.2	:
Connecticut						37.9	4.6	4.6	,
Bridgeport	30.9	29.4	29.1	37.1	38.7			3.0	
Danbury	14.3	14.4	14.4	18.2	19.7	18.8	3.1		
Hartford	80.2	77.4	75.9	106.8	110.0	106.7	12.2	11.2	
New Haven-Meriden	33.3	32.7	32.6	46.4	48.3	45.9	9.8	9.8	
New London-Norwich	20.2	20.3	20.0	23.6	25.6	24.3	2.5	2.5	
Stamford-Norwalk		12.1	12.0	35.9	35.3	34.0	7.3	6.7	
Waterbury	14.2	13.1	13.2	15.3	16.0	15.4	1.4	1.4	
	} }						}	}	
elaware	37.1	36.1	34.3	74.9	79.8	76.7	7.8	7.8	
Dover	5.3	4.1	4.1	_9.8	9.8	9.6	.7 (6	
Wilmington-Newark	24.1	24.0	22.5	57.7	57.8	55.4	6.8	7.0	
	ł							55.0	
District of Columbia	3.2	2.9	2.8	27.5	28.7	27.4	25.7	25.6	
Washington PMSA	78.0	75.2	74.3	393.3	412.2	403.9	122.2	111.0	10
to state	440.0	400 4	200 - [1 470 5	1.517.8	4 474 6	181.1	170.0	4.
orida		403.1	399.7	1,476.5		1,471.0		172.2	16
Daytona Beach		10.6	10.5	32.9	33.9	32.8	4.0	4.2	
Fort Lauderdale		33.9	34.0	156.1	158.4	153.1	20.7	20.1	•
Fort Myers-Cape Coral		6.2	6.2	39.3	41.1	40.1	4.4	4.3	
Gainesville		4.4	4.4	16.9	17.3	16.6	2.1	1.9	
Jacksonville		34.0	33.8	121.8	124.2	121.0	13.7	13.1	
Lakeland-Winter Haven		16.6	16.5	46.1	45.8	44.5	2.6	2.3	
Melbourne-Titusville-Palm Bay	22.8	22.7	22.6	34.8	35.4	34.8	2.7	2.5	
Miami	56.7	57.2	56.4	260.0	264.7	255.7	32.2	29.8	- 2
Orlando		43.8	43.4	174.1	180.3	174.1	24.6	23.7	2
Pensacola		7.4	7.3	28.4	29.8	28.7	4.7	4.0	
Sarasota-Bradenton		18.4	18.0	48.3	49.8	47.8	4.3	4.3	
Tallahassee		3.7	3.6	22.5	22.9	21.6	4.0	4.0	
Tampa-St. Petersburg-Clearwater	76.5	75.6	75.4	227.1	231.2	224.4	36.7	34.4	3
West Palm Beach~Boca Raton			23.8	100.2	106.2		12.2	11.6	1
	. 24/1	24.1	23 N I	100.2 (105.2 1	104.0	12.2	11.51	

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

(In thousands)

	Fin	ancial activition	es	Professiona	al and busines	s services	Educatio	n and health s	services
State and area	Jan. 2002	Dec. 2002	Jan. 2003 ^p	Jan. 2002	Dec. 2002	Jan. 2003 ^p	Jan. 2002	Dec. 2002	Jan. 2003 ^p
Nabama	96.8	97.2	96.9	177.5	185.2	180.9	177.1	186.1	183
Birmingham	39.6	39.6	39.3	61.7	62.6	62.3	52.0	54.7	54
Huntsville	5.7	5.6	5.3	31.5	31.6	30.7	11.1	12.5	11
	12.0	12.2	12.2	24.6	26.1	25.1	23.8	24.8	24
Mobile	10.7		10.6	16.4	16.7	16.1	17.6	18.0	17
Montgomery	2.9	10.7 2.9		4.7	4.6	4.6	5.7	5.8	
Tuscaloosa	2.9	2.9	2.9	4.7	4.0	4.0	3.7	3.0	•
Meeke	122	10 5	122	212	22.8	21.0	20.0	30.8	20
\laska		13.5	13.2	21.2		21.8	29.0		30
Anchorage	8.1	8.3	7.9	15.3	17.4	15.7	15.5	16.6	16
	1500	450.0	150.0	303.6	2140	308.9	227.3	241.1	239
rizona		153.0	152.0		314.0				238 156
Phoenix-Mesa	129.8	129.9	128.9	244.1	252.4	249.2	148.5	157.8	_
Tucson	14.0	14.1	14.3	40.4	40.9	40.2	42.9	44.7	44
	١١						400.0	400.0	4.00
rkansas		50.4	49.7	96.4	100.5	98.4	133.0	138.2	13
Fayetteville-Springdale-Rogers		6.7	6.7	24.4	26.3	25.7	14.5	15.1	1:
Fort Smith		3.6	3.6	10.0	9.6	9.5	12.4	13.0	1:
Little Rock-North Little Rock	18.9	19.6	19.4	37.2	38.9	39.1	38.6	40.4	3
Pine Bluff	1.4	1.4	1.4	2.0	2.2	2.1	5.2	5.4	
	j i				l	į	į	}	
alifornia	834.8	859.8	855.1	2,090.4	2,144.3	2,102.6	1,465.5	1,524.5	1,49
Bakersfield	7.7	8.1	8.2	23.2	23.7	23.6	20.1	19.4	1
Fresno	14.4	14.9	14.7	26.2	28.3	28.2	37.0	39.7	3
Los Angeles-Long Beach	228.1	232.3	231.4	568.5	579.2	570.7	437.5	459.1	44
Modesto	5.4	5.7	5.6	15.9	16.3	15.9	17.2	18.1	1
Oakland	59.0	60.3	60.2	151.0	150.6	148.9	113.8	125.2	12
Orange County		113.4	112.8	243.6	253.3	251.3	115.3	119.3	11
Riverside-San Bernardino	1 1	40.6	40.3	101.2	106.4	105.0	109.7	112.0	11
		52.9		85.9	89.8	87.3	72.5	72.4	
Sacramento	49.8		53.0						7
Salinas	6.4	6.7	6.7	13.8	14.2	13.9	11.6	12.0	1
San Diego		73.1	72.9	197.5	201.9	198.0	117.8	118.2	11
San Francisco	97.4	97.7	95.9	192.5	185.4	179.9	96.1	98.4	9
San Jose	35.0	34.5	34.6	178.7	165.0	163.9	88.8	97.0	9
Santa Barbara-Santa Maria-Lompoc	8.6	9.2	9.2	19.6	20.4	20.5	18.8	19.3	1
Santa Rosa	10.3	10.5	10.3	19.0	19.5	18.9	23.5	24.0	2
Stockton-Lodi	9.0	9.3	9.2	16.5	17.7	17.4	22.5	24.0	2
Vallejo-Fairfield-Napa		7.2	7.1	16.9	17,7	17.7	22.2	23.8	2
Ventura	20.9	21.9	21.8	35.9	36.7	35.6	25.4	26.6	2
	1							j	
olorado		148.7	149.9	284.6	279.4	270.5	204.2	212.4	21
Boulder-Longmont 2	8.2	8.2	7.6	30.3	29.7	23.6	15.5	16.0	1
Colorado Springs	15.9	16.9	16.8	32.5	34.4	33.5	21.8	23.1	2
Denver ²	93.3	92.5	94.5	173.5	170.1	168.4	107.8	111.1	11
	1 1				İ				
onnecticut	142.8	142.9	141.1	197.7	201.3	194.7	255.1	264.9	25
Bridgeport	11.8	11.1	10.9	20.4	20.5	19.2	30.3	33.2	3
Danbury	4.2	4.2	4.3	10.5	10.2	9.9	12.3	12.7	1
Hartford	73.0	71.9	72.1	61.1	61.8	59.2	87.1	89.9	8
New Haven-Meriden	13.6	14.1	13.7	26.7	27.7	26.7	56.6	59.5	5
New London-Norwich	3.7	3.6	3.6	10.8	10.9	10.9	18.1	18.9	1
Stamford-Norwalk	27.0	28.5	27.6	44.7	43.9	42.8	22.1	21.9	2
Waterbury		3.7	3.7	7.8	8.0	8.1	14.9	15.2	1
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elaware	38.8	37.3	37.6	68.9	68.9	66.4	47.6	49.6	4
Dover	2.6	2.5	2.5	3.6	4.4	3.9	6.5	6.9	
Wilmington-Newark	33.1	31.5	31.5	62.3	61.7	60.4	36.3	38.1	3
	""	55	55	32.3	- 1				_
istrict of Columbia	30.4	30.9	30.2	135.2	139.4	137.0	86.9	91.7	8
Washington PMSA		153.2	152.4	565.7	576.8	576.6	289.5	303.0	29
	']			
orida	469.5	474.5	473.1	1,185.3	1,239.5	1,228.3	839.5	874.1	86
Daviona Beach		7.2	7.0	17.2	18.0	18.2	28.7	29.8	2
Fort Lauderdale		56.7	56.5	117.7	124.3	121.8	75.4	79.2	7
Fort Myers-Cape Coral		10.8	11.2	24.3	26.9	26.0	17.1	18.2	1
Gainesville		6.8	6.8	9.4	8.5	8.3	19.8	20.3	ż
				87.5		89.3	62.0	64.4	6
Jacksonville		58.0	57.9		91.0				
Lakeland-Winter Haven		11.1	11.3	25.4	27.3	26.6	21.9	22.9	2
Melbourne-Titusville-Palm Bay		7.8	7.5	31.4	31.5	30.9	24.7	25.0	
Miami		64.7	64.9	149.2	162.6	160.6	122.6	128.3	12
Orlando		51.9	51.1	149.6	155.3	153.4	86.9	91.2	8
Pensacola	6.6	6.5	6.5	18.7	18.9	18.9	24.6	26.3	2
Sarasota-Bradenton	13.7	13.6	13.5	66.1	66.5	67.1	34.3	37.0	3
Tallahassee		6.6	6.7	17.6	19.5	18,3	15.9	15.7	1
Tampa-St. Petersburg-Clearwater		93.0	92.7	276.3	286.4	281.9	137.6	145.8	14
	38.6	39.7	39.2	95.3			69.9	71.1	7
West Palm Beach-Boca Raton	ا مودا	20.7	ુ રહ્યું	95.3	102.1	102.0	69 9 İ	71 1	

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

	Leisu	re and hospit	ality		Other services			Government	
State and area	Jan. 2002	Dec. 2002	Jan. 2003 ^p	Jan. 2002	Dec. 2002	Jan. 2003 ^p	Jan. 2002	Dec. 2002	Jan. 2003 ^p
Nabama	144.2	151.6	147.5	86.0	84.8	85.4	352.5	359.0	357
Birmingham	35.5	36.8	36.7	23.8	23.4	23.3	69.8	71.0	70
Huntsville	13.9	15.2	14.9	7.3	7.0	7.0	39.7	41.0	41
	21.1	21.6	21.2	12.7	12.9	12,9	35.5	36.0	36
Mobile	13.0	13.2	12.9	8.2	8.0	8.0	37.5	38.3	38
Montgomery									22
Tuscaloosa	7.3	8.0	7.7	3.8	3.7	3.7	22.2	23.0	24
Manko	24.0	27.2	247	11.6	124	12.0	77.7	83.5	80
Naska		27.2	24.7	11.6	12.4		28.9		30
Anchorage	13.1	14.6	13.7	5.5	6.3	5.9	28.9	31.3	30
lata	222.0	229.9	227.8	84.9	85.6	85.7	382.3	402.5	385
Arizona	223.0								209
Phoenix-Mesa	148.9	154.8	152.9	59.9	61.1	61.3	207.2	220.6	1
Tucson	37.8	37.7	37.5	14.2	14.7	14.6	77.7	81.4	77
] }					أحمد			401
rkansas	80.5	85.6	82.4	40.1	40.6	40.0	194.9	200.1	198
Fayetteville-Springdale-Rogers	12.0	13.2	12.6	4.5	4.7	4.6	20.5	22.0	20
Fort Smith	6.7	7.0	6.8	2.8	2.8	2.8	11.0]	11.4	1.
Little Rock-North Little Rock	22.9	23.4	23.4	11.9	11.9	11.8	62.2	63.0	6
Pine Bluff	1.9	2.1	2.1	1.4	1.4	1.4	8.1	8.5	
	}		ļ			I	. 1	1	
alifornia	1,318.1	1,380.2	1,366.3	492.5	502.7	496.4	2,422.6	2,486.1	2,46
Bakersfield	16.8	17.0	16.7	6.8	6.9	6.8	55.1	56.9	5
Fresno	25.9	27.3	26.6	11.6	12.9	12.8	76.0	78.1	7
Los Angeles-Long Beach	341.9	352.8	348.6	141.7	145.2	143.3	605.2	612.4	60
Modesto	13.3	14.0	13.6	6.0	6.3	6.2	25.3	25.4	2
	76.0	81.0	80.5	36.6	38.3	37.8	181.7	189.3	18
Oakland	148.8	155.8	153.2	43.8	45.9	45.4	153.9	158.4	15
Orange County									
Riverside-San Bernardino	106.2	105.8	105.4	37.1	39.0	38.5	208.0	216.4	21
Sacramento		69.5	70.9	25.8	26.4	25.9	191.0	197.9	19
Salinas	19.1	19.7	19.1	4.2	4.7	4.5	30.4	31.7	3
San Diego	123.7	133.5	132.1	43.3	48.8	48.4	219.9	225.0	22
San Francisco	106.8	110.0	108.6	38.7	39.0	38.7	132.0	134.1	13
San Jose	65.0	66.7	65.8	25.8	26.1	25.9	96.9	98.6	9
Santa Barbara-Santa Maria-Lompoc	19.4	20.8	20.2	5.8	6.0	5.9	35.0	35.6	3
Santa Rosa	18.4	20.3	19.8	6.5	6.6	6.6	28.6	28.8	2
Stockton-Lodi	14.6	16.0	15.1	6.0	6.4	6.3	39.9	41.1	4
Vallejo-Fairfield-Napa	18.2	18.3	17.9	5.2	5.4	5.3	35.6	35.7	3
Ventura	25.8	27.6	27.2	9.7	8.4	8.3	45.9	45.7	4
	1 1		1						
Colorado	242.2	250.3	252.0	84.7	85.4	84.5	344.1	373.8	36
Boulder-Longmont ²		17.9	14.6	5.6	6.0	5.2	28.7	30.3	2
Colorado Springs	24.3	25.5	24.5	13.6	13.7	13.8	39.3	41.2	4
Denver ²	100.4	102.5	102.5	43.5	43.8	44.8	157.3	172.2	16
Deliver	100.4	102.0	102.5	70.0	10.0	,4.0	107.0	.,	
onnecticut	112.9	123.1	117.5	62.1	63.0	62.5	248.7	252.2	24
Bridgeport	12.4	13.5	12.6	6.8	6.9	6.9	22.3	24.0	2
Danbury	6.3	7.3	6.7	3.7	3.8	3.8	11.3	12.7	1
Hartford	37.7	39.0	37.9	24.0	25.7	25.4	100.2	106.2	10
									3
New Haven-Meriden	15.0	16.5	15.0	9.9	10.3	10.1	34.5	34.2	
New London-Norwich	13.0	14.5	13.4	4.3	4.4	4.3	42.2	41.6	4
Stamford-Norwalk	14.5	14.7	14.2	8.9	9.1	9.0	19.1	20.0	1
Waterbury	5.8	6.4	6.5	3.2	3.5	3.4	13.0	13.4	1
	1		1				}	1	_
elaware	32.4	36.5	34.5	16.9	17.4	17.4	55.7	57.7	5
Dover	5.4	7.0	6.4	2.0	2.1	2.1	15.4	15.8	1
Wilmington-Newark	23.3	23.8	22.8	12.8	13.4	13.2	41.0	43.5	4
N 11 4 40 1 mHz	1 40.4	40.0	40.0	540	50.4	-40	000 0	200 2	
District of Columbia	43.4	48.3	46.0	54.6	56.1	54.8	230.3	229.3	23
Washington PMSA	211.8	234.4	223.4	157.6	162.6	161.2	615.6	631.5	62
la sida	7746		800.5	303.2	316.0	312.3	1,033.9	1,078.7	1,06
lorida		811.1					24.6	25.4	1,00
Daytona Beach		21.2	20.7	8.0	8.5	8.5			
Fort Lauderdale		74.4	73.3	28.0	30.3	30.3	95.5	99.5	9
Fort Myers-Cape Coral	23.1	22.7	23.4	7.8	8.6	8.5	26.7	26.8	2
Gainesville		11.8	11.8	4.2	4.4	4.4	40.6	42.8	4
Jacksonville		52.7	49.7	23.9	24.4	24.4	67.6	72.2	7
LakelandWinter Haven		16.6	16.5	7.2	7.5	7.4	27.4	28.1	2
Melbourne-Titusville-Palm Bay		18.8	18.4	7.3	7.6	7.5	27.1	28.1	2
Miami		91.9	90.3	40.6	40.6	40.0	151.1	153.8	15
Orlando	156.2	167.9	164.5	44.5	46.4	46.5	100.1	106.2	10
Pensacola	14.7	15.0	14.5	7.6	7.8	7.7	28.9	29.3	2
Sarasota-Bradenton		28.1	28.2	11.8	12.0	12.0	25.3	26.3	2
	3 1				8.4		59.2	60.7	5
Tallahassee		12.1 105.6	11.6 103.4	8.0 45.8	48.0	8.3 47.6	147.0	152.2	14
									14
Tampa–St. Petersburg–Clearwater		63.1	62.9	23.3	24.1	23.7	59.8	62.0	6

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

(In thousands)

		Total		Natural	resources and	l mining		Construction	
State and area	Jan. 2002	Dec. 2002	Jan. 2003 ^p	Jan. 2002	Dec. 2002	Jan. 2003 ^p	Jan. 2002	Dec. 2002	Jan. 2003 ^p
Georgia	3,863.4	3,927.7	3,850.3	12.6	11.9	11.8	199.0	197.6	193.4
Albany	55.6	57.9	56.3	(1)	(¹)	(1) (1)	3.0	3.0	3.0
Athens	72.1	74.6	72.8	(1)	(1)	(1)	3.1	3.1	3.0
Atlanta	2,151.9	2,181.9	2,136.6	1.9	1.7	1.7	118.0	115.4	112.3
Augusta-Aiken	195.7	199.2	194.1	(¹) Ì	(1)	(1)	12.8	12.9	12.3
Columbus	116.2	116.5	114.4	(1)	(1)	į1ή	6.1	5.4	5.4
Macon	145.8	150.3	147.5	715	λ15	715	6.4	6.3	6.3
Savannah	134.0	139.7	137.2	(1)	(1)	(1)	8.4	8.2	8.2
Hawaii	541.9	568.5	559.9	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	24.4	26.6	26.3
Honolulu	401.8	422.5	414.3	(1)	(1)	(1)	16.5	18.0	17.8
Idaho	545.8	570.3	550.7	3.7	3.8	3.6	31.5	36.0	32.0
Boise City	221.1	229.5	222.0	(1)	(1)	(1)	14.4	15.5	14.3
Illinois	5,778.8	5,945.3	5,796.7	9.6	9.5	9.1	246.4	271.9	254.0
Bioomington-Normal	91.7	94.9	92.6	(1)	\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\	$\binom{1}{1}$	2.8	3.8	3.6
Champaign-Urbana	100.6	107.7	101.9	(1)	(1)	(¹)	3.4	3.9	3.7
Chicago	4,059.2	4,169.7	4,068.9	1.7	1.9	1.7	176.5	192.5	181.4
Davenport-Moline-Rock Island	175.2	178.5	175.3	(1)	(;)	(1)	8.2	8.5	7.6
Decatur	53.9	54.8	53.6	(!)	(1)	(2.7	3.1	3.0
Kankakee	42.7	44.2	43.1	(C)	(1)	(1.6	1.9	1.8
Peoria-Pekin	167.1	170.5	167.8	(')	(1)	(1)	7.9	8.5	8.3
Rockford	170.6	175.2	172.1	(1)	(!)	(!)	7.6	8.1	7.6
Springfield	113.0	115.2	113.0	(¹)	(1)	(1)	4.8	5.3	4.7
ndiana	2,833.3	2,909.2	2,833.3	6.8	7.1	6.9	134.4	135.3	124.0
Bloomington	65.1	66.4	63.7	(',')	(1)	(1)	2.8	2.7	2.5
Elkhart-Goshen	110.5	119.1	118.0	(1)	(1)	(¹)	3.9	4.2	3.8
Evansville-Henderson	159.2	161.0	157.1	.8	. 8	.7	10.1	10.0	9.3
Fort Wayne	263.1	270.4	265.2	(!)	(1)	$\binom{1}{1}$	13.0	13.8	12.8
Gary	253.9	257.8	250.3	(1)	(1)	(¹)	15.0	15.6	14.5
Indianapolis	862.4	873.2	853.7	.8	.8	.7	47.3	47.4	43.4
Kokomo	48.9	50.1	49.4	(¹)	(1)	(¹)	1.6	1.7	1.6
Lafayette	95.3	99.0	93.5	(1)	(1)	(1)	3.5	3.7	3.4
Muncie	56.4	57.3	55.6	(1)	(1)	(1)	2.0	2,1	1.9
South Bend	128.8	133.7	130.5	(1)	(1)	(1)	6.9	6.6	6.2
Terre Haute	66.0	67.8	65.6	(1)	(1)	(1)	3.0	3.0	2.8
lowa	1,422.7	1,455.9	1,418.1	1.7	2.0	1.6	54.8	63.0	55.6
Cedar Rapids	117.7	118.7	116.6	(1)	(¹)	(¹)	6.3	6.6	6.3
Des Moines	281.6	286.6	283.1	` ´ .2 l	· ´ .2	` ´.2	12.4	14.0	12.7
Dubuque	49.8	50.9	50.2	(1)	(¹)	(1)	1.6	2.2	1.9
lowa City	72.9	76.1	74.8	(1)	(1)	(1)	2.4	2.5	2.3
Sioux City	63.5	65.6	64.1	<u>(1)</u>	(1)	(1)	2.3	2.8	2.4
Waterloo-Cedar Falls	71.7	73.6	72.4	(1)	(1)	(1)	2.4	2.7	2.4
Kansas	1,319.8	1,347.5	1,321.2	6.6	6.4	6.5	58.2	61.6	57.7
Lawrence	51.5	51.3	50.3	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	2.5	2.5	2.5
Topeka	104.2	103.3	101.0	(1)	(1)	(¹)	4.6	4.7	4.2
Wichita	285.0	281.8	277.4	` 1.0	1.1	1.1	13.6	14.2	13.5
Kentucky		1,795.7	1,759.3	21.2	19.8	19.7	77.9	83.8	79.0
Lexington	271.6	279.0	273.0	(!)	(!)	(!)	13.0	13.5	12.8
Louisville	560.5	572.1	561.5	(1)	(!)	$\binom{1}{i}$	28.0	30.6	29.6
Owensboro	43.3	44.3	43.3	(1)	(¹)	(¹)	3.0	3.1	2.9
Louisiana	1,874.4	1,915.9	1,887.1	49.6	49.8	48.2	119.3	116.2	114.1
Alexandria	55.0	56.5	56.1	.2	.2	.2	3.9	3.7	3.7
Baton Rouge	295.9	304.3	299.7	1.2	1.0	· · · 1.1	29.9	31.1	30.6
Houma	79.9	84.7	83.6	6.6	6.3	6.1	4.5	4.8	4.8
Lafayette	165.9	170.0	167.7	16.4	16.3	. 16.3	9.2	9.2	9.1
Lake Charles	86.8	85.8	85.2	.8	.7	.7	11.0	8.4	8.4
Monroe	73.3	74.5	72.5	.2	.2	.2	3.7	3.9	3.8
New Orleans	608.5	612.4	607.8	9.5	9.2	9.2	29.8	29.8	30.4
Shreveport-Bossier City	168.0	172.5	170.8	3.0	3.2	3.2	8.3	8.4	8.5
Maine	583.7	607.6	584.2	2.8	2.7	2.7	26.4	28.5	26.1
				. 4 . 1	. 4 . 1				
Lewiston-Aubum Portland	45.9 150.9	46.8 158.7	45.8 153.2	- 8	(1)	(1)	2.1 7.0	2.0 8.1	2.0 7.8

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

	^	/lanufacturing		Trade, tran	nsportation, ar	nd utilities	,	Information	
State and area	Jan. 2002	Dec. 2002	Jan. 2003 ^p	Jan. 2002	Dec. 2002	Jan. 2003 ^p	Jan. 2002	Dec. 2002	Jan. 2003 ^p
Georgia	465.4	465.2	461.9	828.6	859.3	829.2	141.0	128.1	126
Albany	7.6	7.6	7.6	11.7	12.3	11.5	1.0	1.0	1
Athens	9.6	9.5	9.6	12.5	12.8	12.3	1.1	1.0	1
Atlanta	168.2	168.9	167.5	504.2	515.6	500.2	109.0	99.3	97
Augusta-Aiken	26.0	25.3	25.4	32.6	33.6	32.2	3.3	3.2	3
Columbus	16.5	15.2	14.9	17.1	18.4	17.8	7.8	6.3	6
Macon	15.7	15.7	15.5	26.0	26.9	25.5	2.7	2.6	2
Savannah	14.9	14.0	14.0	28.3	31.1	30.1	2.5	2.5	2
ławaii	15.6	14.9	14.9	105.5	109.5	107.6	11.7	11.5	11
Honoiulu	12.2	11.5	11.5	75.9	78.4	77.0	9.8	9.4	9
daho	64.3 31.6	63.6 31.0	61.9 30.8	113.5 43.9	117.9 45.4	112.4 43.4	9.2 3.7	9.2 3.6	9
	764.9	747.3	740.7	1,194.4	1,226.4	1,187.1	148.5	147.1	147
Ilinois	7.1	747.3	740.7	13.6	14.1	13.4	8.5	8.7	8
Bloomington-Normal							2.7	3.0	3
Champaign-Urbana	9.6	9.9	9.9	17.0	17.7	17.0			10
Chicago	504.5	488.4	483.1	852.8	878.6	855.3	108.0	107.0	
Davenport-Moline-Rock Island	23.8	22.8	23.3	40.2	40.8	39.7	3.3	3.2	;
Decatur	11.1	10.7	10.7	12.2	12.6	12.1	.9	.9	
Kankakee	6.1	5.9	5.9	10.2	10.5	9.9	.6	.7	
Peoria-Pekin	28.7	28.0	28.0	31.6	32.8	31.7	3.2	3.0	
Rockford	41.2	40.6	40.6	33.4	34.3	33.0	2.5	2.5	:
Springfield	3.8	4.0	4.0	17.7	18.3	17.7	3.3	3.5	3
ndiana	582.4	586.6	584.3	579.0	595.6	572.1	42.9	42.2	4
Bloomington	7.5	7.4	7.3	10.1	10.5	10.0	1.2	1.2	
Elkhart-Goshen	51.1	59.9	60.8	17.4	17.1	16.4	.9	.9	
Evansville-Henderson	30.2	28.7	28.6	33.2	34.8	33.5	3.0	3.0	;
Fort Wayne	59.4	59.3	59.2	55.8	58.0	56.0	5.0	4.8	
Gary	38.5	37.7	37.4	55.2	57.3	54.8	2.8	2.7	
Indianapolis	110.8	111.2	111.2	200.6	207.0	200.0	16.8	16.3	16
Kokomo	17.6	17.7	17.7	7.6	8.4	8.1	.5	.4	
Lafayette	20.4	20.3	20.2	15.0	15.2	14.8	1.2	1.1	•
Muncie	8.1	8.1	8.0	11.9	10.2	10.1	.5	.5	
South Bend	18.3	19.4	19.6	27.6	26.5	25.2	2.2	2,1	- 2
Terre Haute	10.5	10.6	10.5	14.3	14.7	14.3	.8	.8	
owa	227.8	225.0	222.8	303.6	307.6	299.8	35.6	34.8	34
Cedar Rapids	18.6	18.0	17.6	25.7	26.3	25.9	6.1	5.8	5
Des Moines	19.4	19.2	19.4	62.9	63.6	62.8	9.8	9.7	Ş
Dubuque	9.0	8.7	8.8	11.0	11.2	11.0	1.6	1.7	
lowa City	5.1	5.3	5.3	12.6	13.5	12.9	2.5	2.5	
Sioux City	13.1	13.0	13.0	14.2	14.5	14.3	.9	.8	
WaterlooCedar Falls	14.0	14.7	15.0	13.6	13.2	13.1	1.0	1.0	1
ansas	185.4	180.8	180.0	266.6	273.7	266.1	51.4	50.8 2.6	50
Lawrence	3.6	3.6	3.5	8.1	8.2	8.0	2.8		2
Topeka	7.2 68.8	6.9 62.2	6.8 61.9	20.2 48.2	19.0 49.3	18.9 47.4	4.9 5.0	3.5 5.5	5
Centucky	279.5	274.0	272.4	370.0	376.2	362.3	32.3	31.9	31
Lexington	42.6	42.0	41.6	48.7	50.3	48.1	5.9	6.1	6
Louisville	76.4	74.9	74.6	128.4	128.9	123.8	12.3	11.4	1.
Owensboro	6.2	6.1	6.1	9.4	9.2	8.8	.6	.6	
ouisiana	159.9	160.6	157.4	380.5	392.3	383.0	29.3	29.2	2
Alexandria	3.4	3.3	3.3	10.5	11.0	10.9	1.0	1.0	
Baton Rouge	22.6	22.3	21.8	59.7	62.5	59.9	5.0	5.1	
Houma	7.1	7.6	7.4	20.1	21.7	21.6	.9	1.0	
Lafayette	12.3	12.4	12.2	35.7	36.7	36.1	2.6	2.7	
Lake Charles	9.8	9.9	9.9	16.2	17.1	16.8	1.7	1.6	
Monroe	7.5	7.7	7.7	13.6	14.2	13.3	1.4	1.5	
New Orleans	42.3	41.2	40.5	123.7	125.5	123.2	10.0	9.2	
Shreveport-Bossier City	13.8	14.6	14.5	32.6	33.6	33.0	3.1	3.3	
laine	68.8	67.1	64.9	120.3	128.5	120.8	11.8	11.6	1
Lewiston-Aubum	6.6	6.5	6.3	9.8	10.2	9.4	.7	.6	
	11.5	11.3	11.1	34.5	36.3	33.4	4.4	4.4	

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

(In thousands)

	Fir	ancial activiti	es	Profession	al and busines	s services	Educatio	n and health	services
State and area	Jan. 2002	Dec. 2002	Jan. 2003 ^p	Jan. 2002	Dec. 2002	Jan. 2003 ^p	Jan. 2002	Dec. 2002	Jan. 2003 ^p
Popula	212.8	214.0	211.7	517.3	514.5	508.0	363.3	379.5	374
Georgia	2.1	2.1	2.1	4.8	5.0	4.8	7.3	8.1	7
• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	2.5	2.5	2.5	4.6	4.8	4.7	8.3	8.7	8
Athens	147.9	144.9	144.2	356.3	354.1	348.1	193.5	201.1	199
Atlanta	7.0	7.2		27.9	29.8	27.7	22.6	23.2	22
Augusta-Aiken			7.1 7.9		14.3		10.5	11.0	10
Columbus	7.6	7.9		13.3		14.2			18
Macon	9.1	10.0	9.9	15.1	15.3 15.3	15.2	18.4	18.8 17.6	17
Savannah	5.4	5.7	5.6	13.4	15.3	15.2	17.2	17.0	17
ławaii	27.2	28.0	28.0	63.5	68.9	67.9	61.5	63.7	63
Honolulu	21.1	21.9	21.8	52.4	57.2	55.7	48.6	50.7	50
daho	25.1	25.1	25.3	63.7	69.8	66.7	58.6	61.2	60
Boise City	11.9	12.2	12.0	29.9	31.4	30.5	26.3	27.2	26
					-044			7400	-40
llinois	398.7	403.6	402.7	764.0	794.1	776.4	699.8	716.3	713
Bioomington-Normal	12.5	12.1	12.2	9.9	9.9	9.8	9.5	9.6	10
Champaign-Urbana	4.2	4.1	4.1	6.7	7.0	6.7	10.8	10.7	10
Chicago	311.3	313.4	311.3	638.8	663.5	646.8	475.6	489.1	480
Davenport-Moline-Rock Island	8.8	9.0	8.9	19.5	20.4	19.8	21.5	22.4	2
Decatur	2.4	2.4	2.4	4.6	4.5	4.5	6.6	6.7	!
Kankakee	1.9	2.0	2.0	2.7	2.9	2.9	7.1	7.2	ر ا
Peoria-Pekin	8.5	8.5	8.6	16.9	17.3	17.2	27.1	27.5	2
Rockford	8.0	8.0	8.0	15.6	17.3	17.3	21.2	21.8	2
Springfield	8.2	8.3	8.2	10.1	10.4	10.3	16.6	16.8	16
ndiana	139.2	140.4	140.4	239.4	245.4	236.7	345.2	357.1	35
Bloomington	2.3	2.4	2.4	4.5	4.6	3.9	7.1	7.5	- 55
Elkhart-Goshen	2.8	2.8	2.8	7.3	7.3	7.0	8.7	8.9	
Evansville-Henderson	7.6	7.3	7.2	15.5	17.0	16.5	22.7	23.1	2
Fort Wayne	14.6	14.4	14.3	20.8	23.9	23.8	32.6	33.0	32
Gary	10.4	10.6	10.6	19.9	19.6	18.9	35.4	36.4	36
Indianapolis	62.7	61.2	61.2	108.2	104.3	100.4	96.2	96.4	96
Kokomo	1.5	1.5	1.5	3.2	3.3	3.8	3.7	3.8	
Lafayette	4.5	4.5	4,5	4,5	5.2	4.3	9.6	9.5	
Muncie	2,1	2.2	2.2	3.8	4.5	4.1	9.4	10,1	10
South Bend	6.8	6.9	7.0	10.6	11.7	11.8	28.3	30.3	29
Terre Haute	2.5	2.5	2.5	4.6	5.1	4.2	9.8	9.9	9
DWA	93.0	94.2	93.1	102.5	107.1	104.4	187.0	194.2	190
Cedar Rapids	8.5	8.5	8.7	12.7	12.9	12.9	14.3	15.0	14
Des Moines	43.9	44.0	43.8	29.2	30.7	29.8	33.4	34.4	34
Dubuque	2.2	2.2	2.2	3.3	3.4	3.5	9.8	10.2	9
lowa City	2.4	2.6	2.6	5.6	6.1	6.0	5.6	6.0	1
Sioux City	2.8 3.6	2.9 3.5	2.8 3.5	4.3 6.3	4.8 6.6	4.8 6.3	10.0 9.6	10.5 9.8	10
Waterioo-Cedai Pails	3.0	5.5	0.5	0.5	0.0	0.5	3.0	3.0	,
ansas	68.2	69.3	69.3	123.4	126.2	122.5	154.2	160.3	160
Lawrence	1.7	1.8	1.8	3.7	3.6	3.5	5.2	5.4	
Topeka	7.2	6.6	6.5	9.7	8.9	8.6	15.5	15.5	19
Wichita	12.5	12.4	12.4	27.5	26.6	26.4	36.2	37.4	37
						A			
entucky	83.6	85.0	85.2	149.2	155.3	148.6	217.3	226.6	224
Lexington	11.2	11.1	11.2	26.4	27.6	26.7	32.9	34.6	34
Louisville	36.9	37.5	37.6	62.8	64.8	62.5	66.4	68.8	6
Owensboro	2.1	2.1	2.0	2.8	3.4	3.2	5.0	5.2	!
ouisiana	99.0	99.7	99.2	181.9	179.6	177.5	230.3	241.3	24:
ouisiana Alexandria	2.6	2.6	2.6	3.6	3.9	3.8	10.2	10.7	11
Baton Rouge	16.1	16.0	16.0	36.9	35.7	35.4	30.0	31.8	3
Houma	5.3	5.3	5.3	5.8	6.7	6.7	7.2	7.5	,
Lafavette	9.4	10.3	10.0	16.3	16.1	15.5	21.3	22.5	2
Lake Charles	3.1	3.2	3.2	6.4	6.3	6.4	10.5	10.8	1
Monroe	5.6	5.5	5.5	8.8	7.3	7.2	10.7	11.5	1
New Orleans	34.4	35.0	35.5	73.3	73.6	72.9	80.2	80.1	7:
Shreveport-Bossier City	7.7	7.3	7.4	14.3	13.1	13.2	23.2	23.8	23
, ,									
faine	34.6	35.0	34.4	49.4	50.9	49.7	101.9	106.4	104
Lewiston-Aubum	2.8	3.1	3.1	5.5	5.8	5.8	8.5	8.7	ı
Portland	14.3	14.5	14.5	18.8	19.1	18.7	23.9	24.3	24

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

	Leisu	re and hospit	ality		Other services			Government	
State and area	Jan. 2002	Dec. 2002	Jan. 2003 ^p	Jan. 2002	Dec. 2002	Jan. 2003P	Jan. 2002	Dec. 2002	Jan. 2003
Georgia	318.5	333.7	322.4	183.7	185.7	179.6	621.2	638.2	63
Albany	4.0	4.3	4.2	2.8	2.9	2.9	11.3	11.6	1
. •	6.5	6.8	6.7	3.5	4.0	3.6	20.4	21.4	2
Athens			180.8	91.9	98.7	95.7	278.3	293.1	28
Atlanta	182.7	189.1						38.8	
Augusta-Aiken	16.8	17.3	16.7	7.8	7.9	7.9	38.9		3
Columbus	10.7	10.9	10.5	5.4	5.5	5.4	21.2	21.6	2
Macon	12.9	14.0	13.6	5.4	5.7	5.6	34.1	35.0	3
Savannah	16.5	16.3	15.8	7.2	8.2	7.8	20.2	20.8	2
Hawaii Honolulu	94.7 55.7	98.8 58.3	98.1 57.6	23.2 18.5	23.9 19.0	23.7 18.8	114.6 91.1	122.7 98.1	11: 9:
daho Boise City	49.5 18.4	53.2 19.7	51.8 18.7	17.3 6.5	17.4 6.7	16.8 6.5	109.4 34.5	113.1 36.8	11
, and the second			1			250.4	045.0	076.0	0.4
lingis	459.7	495.4	468.5	247.0	257.5	252.4	845.8	876.2	84
Bloomington-Normal	8.8	9.3	9.2	3.4	3.6	3.5	15.6	16.5	1
Champaign-Urbana	9.4	10.1	9.5	3.1	3.2	3.2	33.7	38.1	3
Chicago	310.3	337.2	314.9	172.9	175.2	172.0	506.8	522.9	50
Davenport-Moline-Rock Island	17.2	17.8	17.4	6.9	7.1	7.0	25.8	26.5	2
Decatur	4.6	4.9	4.7	2.5	2.6	2.6	6.3	6.4	
Kankakee	3.5	3.9	3.8	1.6	1.8	1.7	7.4	7.4	
Peoria-Pekin	15.9	16.5	16.0	7.3	7.5	7.3	20.0	20.9	:
Rockford	12.5	13.3	12.8	9.7	10.0	9.8	18.9	19.3	
Springfield	9.6	10.0	9.9	6.2	6.4	6.3	32.7	32.2	;
diana	250.5	261.5	251.8	104.0	108.8	108.0	409.5	429.2	4
Bloomington	6.7	6.4	5.8	2.2	2.0	2.0	20.7	21.7	
Elkhart-Goshen	6.6	7.0	6.7	3.8	2.6	2.5	8.0	8.4	
Evansville-Henderson	14.1	14.3	13.6	6.3	6.5	6.4	15.7	15.5	
Fort Wayne	21.9	23.5	22.7	12.7	12.7	12.7	27.3	27.0	
Gary	27.5	27.7	25.9	12.1	12.5	12.3	37.1	37.7	
Indianapolis	78.8	79.6	77.3	29.8	32.4	32.0	110.4	116.6	11
Kokomo	4.1	4.3	4.1	1.5	1.5	1.5	7.6	7.5	
Lafayette	8.0	8.4	8.2	2.9	3.1	3.1	25.7	28.0	
Muncie	4.7	4.7	4.5	2.1	2.2	2.2	11.8	12.7	
South Bend	10.1	10.5	10.0	4.2	4.3	4.2	13.8	15.4	1
Terre Haute	6.3	6.3	6.1	2.5	2.7	2.6	11.7	12.2	1
owa	115.7	120.4	116.9	55.8	57.1	56.5	245.2	250.5	24
Cedar Rapids	8.7	8.6	8.1	4.6	4.5	4.5	12.2	12.5	
Des Moines	22.1	22.7	22.4	11.2	11.5	11.4	37.1	36.4	:
Dubuque	5.0	4.8	4.9	2.3	2.4	2.4	4.0	4.1	
lowa City	6.1	6.3	5.9	1.9	1.9	1.8	28.7	29.4	
Sioux City	5.6	5.6	5.4	2.4	2.5	2.4	7.9	8.2	
Waterloo-Cedar Falls	5.7	6.2	6.0	2.8	2.9	2.8	12.7	13.0	
ansas	103.0	106.6	103.0	52.3	53.6	52.8	250.5	258.2	2
Lawrence	6.0	6.1	6.2	2.8	2.8	2.8	15.1	14.7	_
Topeka	7.6	7.3	7.3	5.1	4.9	4.9	22.2	26.0	
Wichita	24.0	23.9	23.7	11.2	10.7	10.6	37.0	38.5	
entucky	141.8	151.5	150.5	74.3	75.5	73.5	312.3	316.1	3
Lexington	25.2	26.6	26.0	9.9	10.3	10.2	55.8	56.9	Ĭ
Louisville	49.0	52.5	51.2	29.3	30.0	30.2	71.0	72.7	
Owensboro	3.5	3.6	3.7	2.8	2.8	2.8	7.9	8.2	
puisiana	186.9	194.6	189.6	67.7	71.8	70.9	370.0	380.8	3
Alexandria	4.2	4.4	4.4	2.0	2.0	2.0	13.4	13.7	
Baton Rouge	25.4	26.8	27.3	10.8	11.0	11.1	58.3	61.0	
Houma	5.9	6.2	6.0	2.7	2.9	2.9	13.8	14.7	
Lafayette	14.2	14.6	14.7	5.3	5.3	5.3	23.2	23.9	
Lake Charles	10.8	11.1	11.1	3.0	2.9	2.9	13.5	13.8	
Monroe	5.6	6.0	5.9	2.8	2.7	2.7	13.4	14.0	
New Orleans	78.8	80.2	79.6	22.1	23.2	23.1 8.5	104.4	105.4 33.6	10
Shreveport–Bossier City	22.0	23.0	22.8	8.3	8.6	8.5	31.7	33.0	;
aine	46.7 3.0	49.4	47.0 3.0	19.1 1.4	19.8 1.4	19.7 1.4	101.9 5.5	107.7 5.6	10
Lewiston-Auburn		2.9							
Portland	12.2	13.8	12.8	5.0	5.2	5.1	19.3	21.7	:

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

(In thousands)

		Total		Natural	resources and	l mining		Construction	
State and area	Jan. 2002	Dec. 2002	Jan. 2003 ^p	Jan. 2002	Dec. 2002	Jan. 2003 ^p	Jan. 2002	Dec. 2002	Jan. 2003 ^p
faryland	2,421.1	2,495.8	2,433.1	(1)	(¹)	(¹)	159.4	167.8	159
Baltimore PMSA	1,227.4	1,251.3	1,225.4	(1)	(1)	(1)	69.7	73.2	70
Baltimore City		389.5	380.7	(1)	(1)	(1)	11.2	12.1	11
Suburban Maryland-D.C		944.3	923.5	(1)	(¹)	(1)	73.0	77.4	73
Massachusetts	3,209.7	3,264.3	3,174.7	1.3	1.6	1.5	128.4	138.4	127
Barnstable—Yarmouth	58.2	62.2	59.4	(¹) _	(¹)	(¹)	3.6	4.1	_3
Boston	1,970.9	1,985.5	1,935.7	.6	.7	.6	76.7	80.6	74
Brockton	98.4	103.3	99.9			Ω	4.5	4.9	4
Fitchburg-Leominster	51.4	52.3	52.1	(1)		$\binom{1}{1}$	2.0	2.1	
Lawrence	156.4	157.3	153.6			(\cdot)	6.2	7.1	6
Lowell	126.4	125.3	121.2		(1)	(;)	5.8	5.7	
New Bedford	64.1	65.5	64.5		(1)	(1)	2.6	3.3	;
Pittsfield	42.1	43.0	42.2	(1)	(')	(1.9	2.1	
Springfield	253.7	264.4	254.7		(1)	(1)	8.3	9.0	
Worcester	230.6	231.0	224.8	(1)	(1)	(1)	8.5	9.1	8
lichigan		4,498.4	4,370.6	8.0	8.1	6.8	182.3	196.6	180
Ann Arbor	286.1	293.8	284.1	(1)	(1)	(1)	11.0	11.2	10
Benton Harbor	67.2	69.4	68.3	(1)	(1)	(1)	2.0	2.2	
Detroit		2,077.5	2,034.8	(1)	(!)	(1)	83.7	86.0	7
Flint	161.4	163.6	154.7	(1)	(1)	(¹)	7.0	6.7	
Grand Rapids-Muskegon-Holland	563.0	578.7	561.9	.4	.5	.4	25.6	27.3	2
Jackson	61.3	64.6	62.2	(1)	(¹)	(¹)	2.2	2.6	
Kalamazoo-Battle Creek	207.1	210.6	202.0	(1)	(1)	$\binom{1}{1}$	8.7	9.2	
Lansing-East Lansing	238.3	244.9	238.8	(1)	(1)	(1)	8.8	9.8	
Saginaw-Bay City-Midland	173.1	180.6	174.0	(1)	(1)	(1)	8.2	9.4	
innesota	2,603.0	2,657.4	2,590.7	6.2	6.5	6.3	106.1	117.6	10
Duluth-Superior	112.9	117.7	113.6	3.3	3.2	3.2	3.6	4.2	
Minneapolis-St. Paul	1,695.8	1,731.9	1,685.7	.5	.7	.6	71.8	75.6	6
Rochester	86.4	88.0	86.4	(1)	(1)	(¹)	3.4	3.8	;
St. Cloud	93.1	95.7	92.0	(¹)	(1)	(¹) (¹)	3.9	4.6	
lississippi	1,111.0 228.0	1,131.8 231.6	1,115.5 228.2	8.9 .8	9.0 .8	8.9 .7	53.3 11.6	54.2 11.7	50 1
fissouri	2,660.5	2,678.9	2,591.9	4.5	4.4	4.1	129.9	130.1	120
Kansas City		949.2	920.4	(1)	(1)	(1)	46.9	48.8	4
St. Louis	1,293.6	1,309.7	1,281.5	715	715	λ1 ή	72.6	75.3	69
Springfield	163.8	167.9	165.7	(1)	(1) (1)	(1)	7.3	7.9	
fontana	381.7	395.8	387.0	5.9	6.3	6.1	18.2	21.6	20
Billings	66.4	69.4	68.2	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	3.4	4.1	;
Missoula	49.7	52.7	50.8	(1)	(¹)	(1)	2.4	2.8	:
ebraska	887.8	912.1	888.7	1.2	1.2	1.2	40.0	44.0	4
Lincoln Omaha	153.8 421.8	161.6 435.2	156.7 426.3	$\binom{1}{1}$	(1) (1)	$\binom{1}{1}$	7.1 20.8	8.0 24.2	2
evada	1,019.1	1.060.9	1,045.0	9.0	8.6	8.5	85.0	91.9	8
Las Vegas	766.9	796.6	789.4	1.3	1.3	1.3	70.6	75.9	7
Reno	189.9	199.1	192.6	.3	.4	.4	14.2	15.5	14
ew Hampshire	607.9	621.2	608.6	.9	.9	.9	26.2	28.0	2
Manchester		109.3	107.3	(1)	(¹)	(¹)	5.8	6.3	
Nashua	94.9	96.7	95.0	(1)	(1)	(!)	3.3	3.7	
Portsmouth-Rochester	120.3	127.8	122.7	(1)	(1)	(1)	4.2	4.4	
ew Jersey		4,025.3	3,927.0	1.6	1.5	1.4	153.0	160.7	15
Atlantic-Cape May	176.8	188.3	183.1	(<u>†</u>)	(!)	(1)	8.4	8.9	
Bergen-Passaic	652.7	663.7	647.4	(1)	(1)	$\binom{1}{i}$	26.0	26.1	2
Camden		518.7	508.5	[(<u>†</u>) [(1)	(1)	22.4	22.7	2
Jersey City		258.8	254.4	(1)	(!)	(1)	5.7	6.7	1
Middlesex-Somerset-Hunterdon		664.5	648.2	(1)	(1)	(1)	23.5	26.1	24
Monmouth-Ocean	388.5	406.6	393.0	(1)	(1)	(1)	22.0	22.5	2
Newark	997.7	1,020.1	994.9	(1)	(1)	(1)	38.0	40.2	3
Trenton	221.8	222.8	218.2	715	1 715	115	5.2	5.5	,

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

<u> </u>		/lanufacturing		Trade, tran	nsportation, ar	nd utilities		Information	
State and area	Jan. 2002	Dec. 2002	Jan. 2003 ^p	Jan. 2002	Dec. 2002	Jan. 2003 ^p	Jan. 2002	Dec. 2002	Jan. 2003 ^p
flaryland	159.1	154.6	153.0	461.4	473.2	457.1	55.2	51.1	50.9
Baltimore PMSA	87.0	83.3	82.1	237.8	241.9	234.5	22.5	21.0	20.3
Baltimore City	22.3	22.8	21.7	46.7	45.6	43.7	7.7	7.4	7.1
Suburban Maryland-D.C.	39.3	37.9	37.3	164.9	169.0	162.9	28.9	27.2	26.8
fassachusetts	358.4	340.7	338.1	577.4	599.4	575.0	103.5	96.1	95.4
Barnstable-Yarmouth	1.8	1.9	1.8	14.3	15.4	14.4	1.6	1.5	1.5
Boston	172.6	163.6	162.5	334.3	346.6	333.6	73.4	67.8	67.
Brockton	9.8	9.6	9.6	25.1	25.3	24.2	1.5	1.4	1.
Fitchburg-Leominster	10.8	10.7	10.6	10.4	10.8	10.5	.7	.7	
Lawrence	32.1	29.5	29.2	30.4	31.3	29.5	4.5	4.0	4.
Lowell	25.8	22.9	23.0	23.1	22.9	21.3	6.8	7.0	7.
New Bedford	11.4	10.5	10.3	13.0	13.3	12.8	1.3	1.2	1.
Pittsfield	6.1	5.6	5.6	7.8	8.5	8.1	.8	.8	
Springfield	31.6	30.6	30.3	48.1	51.2	49.7	5.2	5.0	5.
Worcester	32.2	29.5	29.0	43.4	44.2	42.0	4.4	4.1	4.
lichigan	755.6	756.0	745.6	826.1	861.7	821.9	76.1	74.4	74.
Ann Arbor	43.5	42.6	41.3	43.7	45.5	44.1	5.9	5.7	5.
Benton Harbor	16.3	16.5	17.0	12.7	13.4	13.0	.9	1.0	1.
Detroit	329.9	335.8	332.8	400.2	407.6	390.5	40.6	39.6	39.
Flint	24.0	25.3	22.6	33.0	33.3	31.6	2.5	2.4	2.
Grand Rapids-Muskegon-Holland	139.9	134.2	133.4	109.2	114.6	109.3	9.0	8.6	8.
Jackson	10.6	10.8	10.7	13.8	14.3	13.7	.6	.6	
Kalamazoo-Battle Creek	41.5	41.3	40.7	35.9	38.8	36.2	2.4	2.3	2.
Lansing-East Lansing	24.1	24.2	23.8	38.7	41.7	38.5	3.5	3.8	3.
Saginaw-Bay City-Midland	25.4	25.1	24.7	33.2	35.8	32.4	3.1	3.0	3.0
linnesota	357.8	347.7	345.1	525.2	537.3	515.5	67.5	66.5	64.
Duluth-Superior	6.8	6.8	6.7	24.6	25.0	24.1	2.7	2.7	2.
Minneapolis-St. Paul	213.8	206.2	205.6	339.5	350.0	335.5	50.1	50.1	48.
Rochester	11.6	10.8	10.6	13.4	13.9	13.3	.9	.9	
St. Cloud	16.3	16.5	16.4	21.8	21.6	20.4	1.7	1.8	1.0
fississippi	190.6 16.9	184.9 17.4	182.6 17.2	218.1 47.6	228.5 50.9	221.0 49.0	16.5 7.1	16.0 6.7	15.8 6.6
	1	1			-				
lissouri	324.9	316.8	313.6	535.9	550.8	533.9	72.8	69.5	68.6
Kansas City	79.8	78.6	77.7	203.6	205.5	199.4	53.5	51.8	50.
St. Louis	151.7	149.4	148.9	255.0	260.5	256.4	30.8	29.4	28.0
Springfield	18.9	18.1	17.7	40.6	41.0	40.1	3.7	3.4	3.4
fontana	19.9	19.3	18.9	82.6	86.5	82.7	7.8	7.8	7.8
Billings	3.2	3.0	3.0	17.5	18.5	17.9	1.2	1.2	1.3
Missoula	2.8	2.8	2.8	11.7	12.2	11.8	1.3	1.3	1.4
ebraska	106.9	106.1	104.9	194.4	203.5	195.7	24.9	24.6	24.:
Lincoln	16.9	16.4	16.3	27.0	28.7	27.6	3.3	3.4	3.
Omaha	33.6	33.0	32.9	98.0	104.3	99.1	17.2	16.7	16.
	42.1	42.7	42.2	1075	196.7	189.8	175	16.4	16
evada	23.8		42.2	187.5			17.5 13.9	16.4	16.
Las Vegas	13.1	24.3 13.3	23.9 13.1	138.5 42.0	145.6 43.9	141.5 41.7	3.5	12.7 3.3	. 12.1 3.1
			04.0	407.4	1110	440.7	40.4	40.0	
ew Hampshire	87.4 12.2	83.3 11.7	81.3 11.7	137.1 23.7	144.6 24.5	140.7 23.8	13.4 3.2	12.9 3.2	12. 3.
Nashua	23.5	22.3	22.1	21.6	22.4	21.8	2.0	1.7	1.
Portsmouth-Rochester	14.1	13.9	13.5	25.5	28.1	26.8	3.3	3.2	3.
1	070 7		2505	670.0	040.0	980.0	101.0		400
ew Jersey	372.7	362.9	356.5	879.3	912.9	880.2	121.0	111.1	109.
Atlantic-Cape May	5.0	5.6	5.5	27.2	29.7	27.6	2.0	1.8	1. 20.
Bergen-Passaic	77.9 49.3	75.8 47.8	73.7 47.0	161.1 119.9	164.3 127.0	160.7 121.7	23.5 9.0	20.3 8.4	20. 8.
Camden	17,3	16.5	16.2	67.8	69.6	68.0	9.0	8.4 8.9	8.
Middlesex-Somerset-Hunterdon	76.9	75.9		148.5		149.7	28.6	25.9	-
		75.9 16.2	75.6 15.4	148.5 86.6	155.6 92.4	149.7 87.5	11.6	25.9 11.0	25. 10.
									10.
Monmouth-Ocean	17.3								
	105.4 9.6	103.0 8.7	101.3	218.0 32.1	223.7 32.7	216.9 31.9	28.0 7.3	26.9 7.2	25. 7.

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

(in thousands)

	Fin	ancial activiti	es	Professiona	al and busines	s services	Educatio	n and health s	services
State and area	Jan. 2002	Dec. 2002	Jan. 2003 ^p	Jan. 2002	Dec. 2002	Jan. 2003 ^p	Jan. 2002	Dec. 2002	Jan. 2003
Maryland	148.8	151.4	150.3	350.5	362.9	354.6	324.3	337.5	33
Baltimore PMSA		80.5	80.0	170.8	170.5	167.0	190.1	199.3	19
Baltimore City		29.1	28.9	48.5	47.7	45.8	90.8	96.0	9
Suburban Maryland-D.C.	55.7	55.5	54.6	155.6	160.9	161.5	96.0	98.8	9
Massachusetts		230.2	229.9	450.5	446.0	432.8	558.0	580.2	56
Barnstable-Yarmouth		3.7	3.7	4.9	5.6	5.6	9.9	10.5	1
Boston		171.8	171.5	325.8	317.6	308.2	355.2	366.3	35
Brockton		3.6	3.6	9.1	10.3	10.2	13.5	14.7	1
Fitchburg-Leominster		1.8	1.8	3.7	3.7	3.6	7.3	7.7	
Lawrence	5.8	5.6	5.6	19.0	19.4	18.5	22.4	23.5	2
Lowell		4.3	4.3	17.6	17.4	16.3	12.9	13.2	1
New Bedford	1.8	2.0	2.0	3.2	3.6	3.7	11.7	12.0	1
Pittsfield	2.0	2.0	2.0	3.8	3.9	3.8	7.3	7.5	
Springfield	14.4	14.4	14.1	18.8	19.9	18.6	49.2	51.4	5
Worcester	13.9	14.3	14.4	26.2	26.0	25.3	41.2	42.0	4
ichigan	212.0	214.8	211.6	574.5	583.5	568.6	520.2	540.9	53
Ann Arbor	11.1	11.3	11.1	35.3	34.5	33.2	28.5	31.9	;
Benton Harbor	2.2	2.3	2.2	5.7	5.8	5.5	10.5	10.4	
Detroit		111.4	110.2	360.3	353.0	356.8	242.5	247.2	2
Flint		5.6	5.5	19.6	18.0	17.1	22.2	23.8	
Grand Rapids-Muskegon-Holland		24.0	23.0	61.9	64.5	64.3	68.0	73.3	
Jackson		2.5	2.5	4.4	4.7	4.6	8.2	8.7	
Kalamazoo-Battle Creek		10.6	9.9	18.7	18.9	18.1	25.7	25.3	:
Lansing-East Lansing		15.3	15.9	22.1	21.4	20.8	23.4	25.0	
Saginaw-Bay City-Midland		8.0	7.8	22.1	23.1	22.8	25.7	27.3	
innesota	168.3	169.2	169.4	290.1	294.2	286.3	346.3	360.4	3
Duluth-Superior	1 5	4.6	4.6	6.4	6.9	7.0	21.4	22.3	
Minneapolis-St. Paul		135.6	133.9	241.8	243.5	236.0	194.5	207.0	2
Rochester		2.3	2.3	4.7	4.8	4.6	32.5	33.5	
St. Cloud	[4.0	4.0	6.3	6.5	6.1	13.9	14.5	·
ississippi		46.2 16.0	46.0 15.9	75.8 24.7	76.3 24.8	75.8 24.8	111.6 27.6	113.4 27.5	1:
Innoveri	158.5	158.7	157.5	302.1	298.4	284.8	345.6	356.6	34
issouri		70.0		121.2	118.4		103.9	106.8	10
Kansas City			68.3			112.3			
St. Louis		74.2 10.2	73.4 10.5	182.4 12.3	176.9 13.1	174.3 13.3	186.7 28.7	190.4 29.8	1
ontana	18.8	19.7	19.6	31.3	32.2	31.0	51.4	52.6	
Billings		3.7	3.7	8.2	8.6	8.7	10.1	10.1	
Missoula	2.3	2.4	2.3	4.6	4.9	4.7	7.5	7.5	
ebraska		62.5	62.7	89.0	89.9	87.5	109.8	111.6	1
Lincoln		10.8	11.0	15.6	17.3	16.6	18.9	19.5	
Omaha	36.8	37.3	37.2	58.7	58.1	58.0	53.2	55.1	!
evada		56.1	56.0	110.7	114.2	115.0	69.1	73.1	
Las Vegas		43.3 10.5	43.4 10.5	87.2 19.3	88.3 20.8	90.4 19.7	51.8 17.4	54.4 18.4	
	1 1								
ew Hampshire		36.9	37.0	53.0	53.4	52.4	90.4	93.6	9
Manchester		8.8	8.4	12.9	12.5	12.2	16.2 10.9	16.2	
Nashua Portsmouth-Rochester		6.5 7.4	6.3 7.2	7.3 11.2	7.6 11.2	7.9 10.8	17.3	11.7 18.7	
ew Jersey	- 1 - 1	276.4	275.2	569.0	582.3	568.7	517.6	538.7	5
Atlantic-Cape May		5.8	5.7	11.9	11.3	11.1	20.8	21.5	3.
Bergen-Passaic		37.4	35.7	100.9	103.7	101.6	87.3	91.1	
Camden		33.0	32.8	61.0	63.2	62.2	70.5	74.4	
Jersey City		38.7	38.2	30.8	29.2	29.0	27.6	29.5	
							58.3	60.4	(
Middlesex-Somerset-Hunterdon		41.1	41.1	130.3	134.2	131.5			
Monmouth-Ocean		21.4	21.6	43.8	47.2	46.4	68.2	70.2	4
Newark		79.0	77.7	154.9	158.5	152.8	133.3	136.9	13
Trenton		16.5	16.6	31.2	30.9	29.1	40.1	42.3	4
Vineland-Millville-Bridgeton	2.1	2.3	2.3	2.9	3.0	3.0	8.5	8.9	

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

	Leisu	re and hospit	ality	(Other services	i		Government	
State and area	Jan. 2002	Dec. 2002	Jan. 2003 ^p	Jan. 2002	Dec. 2002	Jan. 2003 ^p	Jan. 2002	Dec. 2002	Jan. 2003 ^p
Maryland	194.9	206.4	196.7	110.1	115.5	115.2	457.4	475.4	460.
Baltimore PMSA	97.1	102.1	97.6	52.9	55.5	55.9	220.5	224.0	219.
Baltimore City	24.7	25.3	24.4	16.4	17.6	17.6	83.2	85.9	84.9
Suburban Maryland-D.C.	70.0	77.3	73.4	44.0	45.7	45.1	186.1	194.6	189.
lassachusetts	254.1	276.0	264.0	114.4	117.8	116.2	433.5	437.9	429.
Barnstable-Yarmouth	7.6	8.3	7.6	2.5	2.6	2.6	8.6	8.6	8.
Boston	150.4	162.3	154.9	65.7	66.9	65.2	242.5	241.3	240.
Brockton	9.4	11.2	11.3	4.4	4.6	4.5	17.6 9.0	17.7	17. 9.
Fitchburg-Leominster	4.1 10.9	4.4 11.7	4.3 11.1	1.7 4.6	1.8 4.7	1.7 4.7	20.5	8.6 20.5	20.
Lawrence	8.9	9.2	8.8	3.8	4.3	4.7	17.3	18.4	17.
New Bedford	5.9	6.5	6.1	2.4	2.4	2.4	10.8	10.7	10.
Pittsfield	5.0	5.1	5.0	2.1	2.0	2.0	5.3	5.5	5.
Springfield	20.0	21.9	20.2	9.3	9.8	9.4	48.8	51.2	50.
Worcester	18.1	18.7	18.3	8.2	8.5	8.4	34.5	34.6	33.
lichigan	367.2	376.1	366.4	170.9	177.4	174.7	688.8	708.9	685
Ann Arbor	20.7	19.0	19.0	8.1	8.3	8.2	78.3	83.8	80
Benton Harbor	5.3	5.3	5.1	3.0	3.2	3.1	8.6	9.3	8
Detroit	168.3	173.1	166.9	77.7	79.4	77.5	241.8	244.4	235
Flint	14.8	15.8	15.1	6.7	6.8	6.7	25.8	25.9	25
Grand Rapids-Muskegon-Holland	42.9	44.0	42.2	23.0	24.7	25.4	58.7	63.0	59
Jackson	5.3	5.5	5.1	2.8	3.0	2.9	10.8	11.9	11
Kalamazoo-Battle Creek	19.1	20.7	19.9	8.8	9.1	9.0	37.0	34.4	32
Lansing-East Lansing	18.4	16.8	16.2	10.9	11.4	11.2	74.1	75.5	73
Saginaw-Bay City-Midland	16.1	15.5	14.4	8.4	8.6	8.4	23.3	24.8	25.
linnesota	213.8	223.1	219.0	116.6	119.2	115.9	405.1	415.7	404
Duluth-Superior	11.1	12.0	11.5	5.0	5.4	5.3	23.3	24.6	22
Minneapolis-St. Paul	141.3	149.4	146.4	72.9	73.0	72.4	236.8	240.8	235
Rochester	6.7	7.0	6.9	2.9	3.0	2.9	8.1	8.0	8.
St. Cloud	7.7	7.9	7.7	4.3	4.5	4.4	13.5	13.8	13.
lississippi	115.6 17.9	119.5 17.2	117.5 17.0	36.8 8.4	39.0 8.2	38.6 8.1	238.2 49.9	244.8 50.4	244. 50.
Aissouri	234.9	251.2	238.6	115.5	116.7	113.2	435.9	425.7	415.
Kansas City	82.5	87.8	83.0	43.3	43.5	43.9	137.6	138.0	137.
St. Louis	121.1	129.1	123.3	56.1	57.7	56.1	162.4	166.8	162
Springfield	14.5	15.8	16.1	8.1	8.1	8.1	20.0	20.5	20.
lontana	46.7	49.0	48.7	15.5	16.3	16.1	83.6	84.5	83
Billings	7.9	8.5	8.5	3.2	3.2	3.2	8.2	8.5	8
Missoula	6.0	6.5	6.3	2.3	2.3	2.3	8.8	10.0	9
ebraska	71.8	73.2	70.7	32.8	33.4	33.4	156.4	162.1	158
Lincoln	13.9 36.4	14.3 38.1	13.9 36.9	5.9 14.5	6.2 14.0	6.0 14.0	34.8 52.6	37.0 54.4	35 56
		J	İ						
evada	288.9	294.1	293.8	29.0	30.1	29.8	125.9	137.0	131
Las Vegas	232.1 38.6	236.7 39.4	237.0 38.6	22.0 6.5	22.7 6.7	22.6 6.7	83.6 24.8	91.4 26.9	88 25
ew Hampshire	54.8	57.9	57.7	21.9	21.9	21.8	86.5	87.8	84
Manchester	8.2	8.4	8.1	4.4	4.5	4.5	12.1	13.2	12
Nashua	6.7	7.5	7.3	3.1	3.3	3.2	10.0	10.0	9
Portsmouth-Rochester	11.1	12.5	11.3	3.8	4.1	4.2	22.6	24.3	23
ew Jersey	283.3	298.2	285.6	146.0	149.7	148.3	612.0	630.9	617
Atlantic-Cape May	60.3	65.9	64.5	5.1	5.4	5.2	30.5	32.4	31
Bergen-Passaic	38.2	39.8	38.0	25.5	26.0	25.9	75.5	79.2	75
Camden	33.8	34.4	33.1	21.1	21.2	20.8	85.9	86.6	86
Jersey City	11.3	11.4	11.4	6.9	7.0	6.9	40.4	41.3	40
Middlesex-Somerset-Hunterdon	34.7	35.5	34.8	21.0	21.6	21.0	84.0	88.2	84
Monmouth-Ocean	34.4	38.7	35.5	16.5	18.2	18.1	66.7	68.8	68
Newark	54.4	56.1	54.7	40.2	41.0	40.7	148.9	154.8	151
Trenton	11.9	11.9	10.9	7.3	7.7	7.6	61.4	59.4	59
Vineland-Millville-Bridgeton	2.9	2.9	2.8	1.9	2.0	2.0	14.8	15.2	15

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

(In thousands)

		Total		Natural	resources and	l mining		Construction	
State and area	Jan. 2002	Dec. 2002	Jan. 2003 ^p	Jan. 2002	Dec. 2002	Jan. 2003 ^p	Jan. 2002	Dec. 2002	Jan. 2003 ^p
New Mexico	748.5	776.1	759.3	14.6	13.2	12.9	44.7	45.1	43.
Albuquerque	352.1	363.6	354.8	(1)	(1)	(1)	23.2	. 22.3	21.
Las Cruces	. 58.1	60.4	60.0	(1) (1)	(!)	(1)	3.1	3.4	3.
Santa Fe	. 74.2	78.3	76.3	(1)	(1)	(1)	4.7	4.5	4.
New York	8,291.3	8,523.3	8,254.7	4.4	5.0	4.7	293.8	321.2	291.
Albany-Schenectady-Troy		466.9	451.0	3	.5	.4	15.5	17.6	15.
Binghamton	1	115.4	112.1	(1)	(1)	(1)	3.6	4.0	3
Buffalo-Niagara Falls		550.3	534.2	715	715	715	17.1	20.7	17
Dutchess County		121.8	117.1	}1 (\ \1\l	715	5.3	5.6	5
Elmira		41.6	40.9	}±{	111	715	1.6	1.6	ĭ
Glens Falls	1 1	49.1	48.7	111	715	715	1.8	1.9	· i
Nassau–Suffolk		1,234.9	1,179.6	{1}	\ \1\langle	111	58.2	64.6	58
New York PMSA		4,160.1	4,036.0	(1)	(1)	11	140.7	150.1	139
New York City		3,598.5	3,495.2	4	.1	.1	111.5	116.3	106
Newburgh		135.1	132.0	(¹) .'	(¹)	(¹)	5.2	5.7	5
Rochester		537.3	516.1	.5	` ,6	.6	16.3	18.3	16
Rockland County		113.7	109.8	(1)	(1)	(1)	4.9	5.6	5
Syracuse		351.7	342.0	115) 1(715	11.6	12.7	11
		135.0	130.5	1 714	11	11	2.9	3.4	3
Utica-Rome	1	423.8	407.5	\ \{\frac{1}{3}}	\1\frac{1}{3}	\ \{1\}	22.2	25.9	25
Westerlester County	400.1	120.0	407.0	` '	()	\		20.0	
lorth Carolina		3,854.6	3,790.1	8.0	7.8	7.7	237.5	215.8	209
Asheville		112.4	110.2	(()	(;)	(1)	6.5	7.3	7
Charlotte-Gastonia-Rock Hill		841.9	825.2	(1)	(1)	(1)	55.8	61.9	60
GreensboroWinston-SalemHigh Point		646.3	633.2	(1)	(1)	(' ')	31.7	30.7	28
Raleigh-Durham-Chapel Hill	671.3	684.3	674.1	(1)	(1)	(¹)	39.8	39.6	37
lorth Dakota	322.6	334.1	325.6	2.9	3.2	3.0	12.4	13.6	12
Bismarck		52.9	52.1	(¹)	(1)	(¹)	2.4	2.7	2
Fargo-Moorhead		105.7	104.0	(!)	(1)	(1)	4.6	5.1	4
Grand Forks		50.6	49.4	(¹)	(1)	(1)	2.2	2.3	2
			'				242.5	0	
)hio		5,483.8	5,320.5	12.0	12.4	11.8	212.2	233.2	211
Akron		333.2	323.6	(1)	()	\Box	12.3	15.4	13
Canton-Massillon		181.8	177.2	(1)	(1)	(1)	8.1	9.1	8
Cincinnati		881.9	866.0		(;)	(;)	38.7	41.4	39
Cleveland-Lorain-Elyria		1,127.4	1,093.8	\Box	(\cdot)	(1)	39.9	46.4	42
Columbus		886.5	867.7	\Box	\Box	\Box	37.8	40.5	36
Dayton-Springfield		466.4	455.1		(1)		15.9	17.4	15
Hamilton-Middletown		135.7	130.9		\Box	(;)	7.1	7.9	7
Lima		78.1	76.0	(Ω)	(1)	(?)	3.2	3.5	3
Mansfield		78.5	76.7		()	(;)	2.4	2.7	2
Steubenville-Weirton		49.9	48.6	Ω	(\cdot)	\Box	1.9	2.4	. 2
Toledo		316.4	304.6		(1)	(;)	14.7	16.3	14
Youngstown-Warren ,	228.9	237.5	229.0	(')	(,)	(')	9.5	11.3	10
Okiahoma	1,468.5	1,489.6	1,455.2	27.8	27.9	27.5	63.1	63.5	62
Enid	. 23.3 (23.8	23.1	.6	.6	.6	.9	.9	
Lawton		38.9	37.9	.1	.1	.1	1.5	1.7	1.
Oklahoma City		549.7	537.1	6.4	6.5	6.6	21.3	21.2	20
Tulsa	399.0	392.2	380.4	5.2	4.7	4.6	20.5	19.8	20
Oregon	1,535,7	1,579.3	1,545.8	8.7	9.9	9.7	72.6	79.1	74
Eugene-Springfield		145.6	142.3	.9	1.1	1.1	6.0	6.4	6
Medford-Ashland		76.5	71.9	.4	.6	.5	3.2	3.7	3
Portland-Vancouver	927.5	939.4	921.9	1.5	1.6	1.5	49.2	51.4	49
Salem		139.0	134.2	1.3	1.3	1.3	6.1	6.3	5
Pennsylvania	5,549.6	5,695.2	5,548.1	18.7	18.2	17.2	225.0	243.9	226
Allentown-Bethlehem-Easton		287.6	281.5	(1)	(1)	(1)	11.8	12.7	11.
Altoona		61.2	60.2	(1)	(1)	(1)	2.6	2.8	2
Erie		131.7	128.2	{1}	(1)	(1)	4.3	4.8	4
Harrisburg-Lebanon-Carlisle		368.8	361.1	(1)	(1)	(1)	13.9	14.5	14
Johnstown		86.2	84.8	(1)	(1)	(1)	3.9	4.3	4
Lancaster		231.2	224.4	(1)	(1)	[(1)	14,4	15.1	14
Philadelphia PMSA		2,435.3	2,373.5	215	(1)	(1)	94.9	99.6	94
Philadelphia City		686.8	671.8	715	115	(1)	11.8	11.9	11
Pittsburgh		1,123.9	1,094.0	115	(1)	(1)	54.5	58.1	53
Reading		169.8	164.9	(1)	(1)	(15	7.6	7.9	7
Scranton-Wilkes-Barre-Hazleton		279.2	270,5	715	(1)	}i5	9.9	10.9	9
Sharon		50.8	48.9	715	115	715	1.3	1.6	1
State College		73.2	68.8	}15	1 (1)	715	2.5	2.8	2
				(1)) + (1 11			
Williamsport	52.4	54.4	53.2	(')	(')	(' ')	1.9	2.0	1

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

(In thousands)

	<u> </u>	Manufacturing		Trade, tran	nsportation, ar	nd utilities		Information	
State and area	Jan. 2002	Dec. 2002	Jan. 2003 ^p	Jan. 2002	Dec. 2002	Jan. 2003 ^p	Jan. 2002	Dec. 2002	Jan. 2003 ^p
New Mexico	38.3	37.4	36.7	133.9	139.5	135.3	16.8	17.0	16.8
Albuquerque	24.9	24.3	24.2	64.8	67.5	65.2	11.2	10.7	10.5
Las Cruces	3.0	3.0	3.0	8.7	9.3	9.0	.9	1.1	1.1
Santa Fe	1.3	1.3	1.3	10.3	11.1	10.6	1.0	1.0	1.0
New York	657.9	636.7	622.0	1,467.3	1,536.1	1,477.0	299.4	292.5	279.5
Albany-Schenectady-Troy	29.1	28.0	27.7	80.5	85.0	80.9	12.2	12.2	12.1
Binghamton	19.6	18.1	17.9	21.5	22.2	21.5	2.9	2.9	2.9
Buffalo-Niagara Falls	72.8	70.5	70.3	105.2	107.4	102.2	10.4	10.8	10.3
Dutchess County	17.2	16.2	15.6	19.9	21.4	20.8	2.1	2.2	2.
Elmira	7.1	6.9	6.9	8.5	8.9	8.7	.6	.6	.6
Giens Falls	7.0	6.6	6.7	8.9	9.5	9.3	1.1	1.0	1.0
Nassau-Suffolk	93.3	89.9	87.1	266.0	282.9	268.4	33.1	30.4	31.2 181.8
New York PMSA	171.9	168.5	162.0	637.2 529.8	666.9 552.7	639.5 531.3	198.4 178.2	191.3 171.7	162.2
New York City	137.5 9.2	134.7 9.5	129.0 9.3	33.5	36.4	34.9	2.8	2.7	2.
Newburgh	94.6	87.8	9.3 86.4	91.2	93.3	89.2	14.8	13.6	13.9
Rochester	11.7	11.8	11.7	22.5	24.1	22.3	3.4	3.5	3.6
Rockland County	42.3	41.7	40.9	72.0	74.8	72.5	7.3	7.5	7.
Syracuse Utica-Rome	16.0	15.2	15.0	22.2	24.3	23.2	3.6	3.6	3.0
Westchester County	21.3	20.6	19.9	81.2	86.0	81.9	16.2	15.6	15.0
North Carolina	657.0	626.2	623.3	715.3	737.5	712.8	79.6	79.8	78.2
Asheville	15.1	14.8	14.6	21.4	21.7	21.1	1.9	1.8	1.8
Charlotte-Gastonia-Rock Hill	113.8	113.1	111.5	175.4	173,4	169.6	24.6	24.3	24.0
Greensboro—Winston-Salem—High Point	130.4	127.8	126.8	129.0	128.7	124.8	11.9	11.9	11.6
Raleigh-Durham-Chapel Hill	77.3	71.1	70.4	112.2	111.1	107.0	23.6	24.4	24.
North Dakota	23.1	23.7	23.3	71.0	74.2	72.3	8.0	7.8	7.8
Bismarck	2.6	2.6	2.6	10.7	11.2	10.9	1.3	1.3	1.3
Fargo-Moorhead	8.1	8.3	8.2	24.1	25.2	24.5	3.3	3.2	3.3
Grand Forks	3.5	3.5	3.4	10.8	11.3	11.0	.7	.7	.7
Ohio	893.6	876.1	864.6	1,058.1	1,094.8	1,043.4	103.5	98.4	98.6
Akron	49.8	49.2	49.5	68.1	70.6	67.8	5.5	5.3	5.3
Canton-Massillon	39.7	37.6	37.0	34.9	36.5	35.3	2.3	2.3	2.4
Cincinnati	111.2	108.2	108.0	180.6	183.8	176.9	17.8	16.9	16.
Cleveland-Lorain-Elyria	174.9	168.9	167.1	207.7	211.9	204.1	23.9	21.8	21.
Columbus	78.4	76.1	75.1	187.7	189.1	180.2	21.7	19.9	19.
Dayton-Springfield	74.9	72.4	70.4	87.1	88.2	85.0	12.2	12.2	12.
Hamilton-Middletown	20.1	20.9	20.3	30.9	31.3	30.4	.8	.7	
Lima	17.6	17.8	17.8	14.3	14.9	14.2	1.1	1.1	1.
Mansfield	20.3	20.2	20.3	13.1	13.8	13.1	1.5	1.5	1.5
Steubenville-Weirton	11.4	11.7	11.6	8.3	8.5	8.3	.7	.7	
Toledo	52.8	52.3	50.2	63.7	64.1 51.1	60.8 48.6	4.8 3.5	4.8 3.5	4.9 3.9
Youngstown-Warren	44.0	41.8	40.7	47.7					
Oklahoma	155.4 2.4	148.9 2.3	146.9 2.2	283.8 6.0	292.4 6.1	281.8 5.8	36.8 .3	35.7 .3	34.
Lawton	3.6	3.6	3.4	6.3	6.5	6.2	.5	.5	
Oklahoma City	40.7	41.4	40.8	99.0	102.2	98.2	14.5	14.3	14.
Tulsa	51.9	47.0	45.8	83.5	83.9	80.3	15.6	14.1	13.
Oregon	199.2	196.7	195.6	309.7	323.0	308.2	38.1	36.3	36.
Eugene-Springfield	18.5	19.2	19.3	25.4	27.9	26.1	3.9	3.7	3.
Medford-Ashland	7.0	6.7	6.7	16.2	20.0	16.3	1.8	1.7	1.
Portland-Vancouver	125.0	120.7	118.9	190.9	193.6	187.0	26.0	24.4	24.
Salem	12.6	13.4	13.2	21.5	23.0	22.4	1.8	1.7	1.
Pennsylvania	772.1	747.0	737.1	1,117.9	1,142.3	1,104.3	130.4	131.1	128.
Allentown-Bethlehem-Easton	47.3	44.9	44.4	56.7	59.0	57.4	7.5	7.5	7.
Altoona	8.7	8.8	8.8	15.2	15.3	14.9	1.2	1.3	1.:
Erie	28.6	27.5	26.8	22.2	23.3	22.2	2.5	2.4	2.
Harrisburg-Lebanon-Carlisle	37.3	36.3	35.8	79.9	81.6	79.2	8.5	8.9	8.
Johnstown	9.9	9.6	9.4	17.0 48.7	17.4 51.2	16.9 49.6	1.3 4.1	1.3 4.2	1. 4.
Lancaster	51.2 240.9	49.9 235.4	49.4 231.8	48.7 468.9	488.8	49.6 467.6	62.1	61.4	60.
Philadelphia PMSA Philadelphia City	38.4	37.2	36.5	97.1	101.6	97.1	16.9	17.2	16.
Friiiaueiphia CRy	113.8	112.8	110.1	232.1	237.8	226.9	26.5	25.7	25.
Ditteburgh		34.6	33.7	33.2	34.1	32.9	20.5	23.7 2.1	23.
Pittsburgh	രമാ		აა./ l	აა.∠	J4. I	32.3	2.0	۷.۱	
Reading	36.2				63.1	ค1 ว	71	79	7
ReadingScranton—Wilkes-Barre—Hazleton	45.6	44.8	43.3	61.8	63.1	61.3	7.1 5	7.2 6	
Reading	45.6 9.5	44.8 9.4	43.3 9.3	61.8 9.9	10.4	9.7	.5	.6	
ReadingScranton—Wilkes-Barre—Hazleton	45.6	44.8	43.3	61.8					7. 1.; 1.

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)

	Fin	ancial activiti	es	Professiona	al and busines	s services	Educatio	n and health	services
State and area	Jan. 2002	Dec. 2002	Jan. 2003 ^p	Jan. 2002	Dec. 2002	Jan. 2003 ^p	Jan. 2002	Dec. 2002	Jan. 2003 ^p
New Mexico	33.4	34.6	34.4	87.7	91.0	88.9	91.7	97.0	96.8
Albuquerque		19.2	19.2	56.6	57.8	56.0	40.7	42.7	43.2
Las Cruces	b	2.2	2.2	5.4	5.1	5.1	8.1	8.5	8.5
Santa Fe		3.4	3.3	8.1	8.6	8.4	8.1	8.8	8.4
Many Yark	705.5	698.6	697.8	1,031.8	1,053.0	1,018.5	1,429.5	1,495.3	1,450.9
New YorkAlbany-Schenectady-Troy		25.5	25.4	50.3	52.6	51.5	76.8	81.8	79.6
		4.7	4.8	10.5	10.5	9.6	15.3	15.5	15.6
Binghamton Buffalo-Niagara Falls		33.6	34.0	59.6	61.4	59.9	80.5	82.6	81.0
Dutchess County		4.8	4.9	8.2	9.3	9.2	24.7	26.3	24.
Elmira		1.5	1.5	2.3	2.1	2.0	7.4	7.6	7.
Glens Falls		2.0	2.0	2.8	3.0	2.8	7.0	7.5	7.0
Nassau-Suffolk		83.0	81.5	147.6	153.6	146.6	181.1	190.7	184.0
New York PMSA		473.9	470.0	612.1	615.2	590.3	730.0	766.0	748.
New York City		439.9	437.0	546.0	545.2	522.4	631.6	664.2	650.
Newburgh		5.7	5.6	9.5	9.8	9.8	18.7	18.8	18.
Rochester		22.1	21.9	54.7	56.2	53.0	93.6	98.0	94.
Rockland County	4.6	4.5	4.5	10.4	11.0	10.8	20.8	21.5	21.0
Syracuse	17.9	18.2	17.8	29.7	31.9	31.2	55.8	58.2	56.
Utica-Rome	7.9	8.1	8.1	9.9	10.8	9.8	22.5	23.8	23.
Westchester County	27.9	28.3	27.3	53.8	56.9	55.0	73.3	75.9	72.4
North Carolina	185.3	194.2	192.2	400.8	413.5	415.0	406.7	419.7	411.
Asheville		3.1	3.0	9.3	9.5	9.4	18.8	19.2	18.
Charlotte-Gastonia-Rock Hill		67.6	66.6	113.2	116.1	114.0	60.1	62.4	60.
Greensboro-Winston-Salem-High Point		38.2	37.6	71.4	71.4	70.2	81.1	80.9	79.
Raleigh-Durham-Chapel Hill		32.8	32.5	99.8	98.6	98.7	73.1	78.1	77.4
loute Delega	17.7	17.7	17.9	23.1	24.1	23.5	46.2	47.2	47.
North Dakota Bismarck	. 1	2.6	2.6	4.5	4,4	4.4	8.6	8.9	8.8
Fargo-Moorhead		8.0	8.1	8.9	9.8	9.8	14.7	14.5	14.6
Grand Forks		1.5	1.5	2.4	2.6	2.6	7.7	7.9	7.9
Grand Forks	""	1.5	1.0		2.0	2.0	··· {	7.0	
Ohio	305.6	306.7	304.4	596.8	614.5	602.1	698.2	724.6	709.9
Akron	14.1	14.4	14.1	38.7	39.4	38.1	40.3	41.6	40.9
Canton-Massillon		7.5	7.3	15.3	14.4	14.5	26.2	27.2	26.
Cincinnati		57.5	57.7	127.2	128.4	126.3	107.0	112.4	111.
Cleveland-Lorain-Elyria		81.6	80.4	131.1	133.6	131.2	161.8	169.5	163.2
Columbus		74.3	74.7	125.2	124.5	123.5	91.6	97.3	95.2
Dayton-Springfield		20.0	20.0	54.6	53.9	53.3	68.2	71.0	69.
Hamilton-Middletown		9.1	9.0	9.7	10.1	9.8	13.8	14.6	14.
Lima		2.3	2.3	5.3	5.3	5.3	12.0	12.3	12.
Mansfield		2.7	2.8	5.1	5.7	5.7	9.3	9.6	9.4 8.5
Steubenville-Weirton		1.5	1.5	2.1	2.1	2.1	8.6	9.0	44.0
· Toledo		12.2 8.9	12.4 8.6	32.8 19.4	30.6 20.1	30.0 19.5	43.8 34.0	44.1 34.8	34.4
Youngstown-Warren		0.5	0.0	15.4	20.1	15.5	34.0	34.0	54
Oklahoma		84.1	84.4	156.5	157.5	154.3	169.2	176.3	173.6
Enid		1.3	1.3	1.4	1.4	1.4	3.5	3.7	3.6
Lawton		2.2	2.2	3.2	3.5	3.5	3.0	3.1	3.0
Oklahoma City	1 1	34.2	34.0	66.3	68.4	68.5	63.7	67.7	66.
Tulsa	24.9	25.3	25.3	50.8	48.7	46.9	50.1	49.9	48.9
Oregon	93.7	94.0	93.7	164.6	171.6	166.6	180.5	187.2	186.1
Eugene-Springfield	7.0	7.2	7.3	14.0	15.0	15.2	18.2	19.2	18.8
Medford-Ashland		3.7	3.7	5.9	6.2	6.5	10.3	10.9	10.9
Portland-Vancouver	64.8	66.3	66.1	118.2	119.6	117.5	108.5	113.1	111.5
Salem	6.7	6.9	6.8	10.0	11.1	9.7	17.0	18.1	17.6
Pennsylvania	334.1	338.4	337.1	587.9	603.6	585.6	947.3	987.9	966.
Allentown-Bethlehem-Easton		16.0	16.3	26.9	27.3	26.1	46.9	49.8	48.7
Aitoona		1.9	1.9	4.5	4.7	4.6	9.2	9.5	9.5
Erie		6.7	6.6	10.0	10.8	10.4	22.1	22.3	22.0
Harrisburg-Lebanon-Carlisle	25.4	26.2	26.0	33.3	34.7	34.1	47.3	50.0	48.8
Johnstown	4.2	4.2	4.2	6.5	6.3	6.3	15.5	16.5	15.8
Lancaster	11.6	11.4	11.3	17.2	18.9	18.5	27.7	29.5	28.5
Philadelphia PMSA		176.8	175.8	321.2	328.4	319.8	435.1	446.2	438.
Philadelphia City		50.6	49.4	86.3	87.2	86.3	174.9	180.4	176.
Pittsburgh	67.1	68.0	67.7	133.9	132.7	129.1	203.2	204.2	203.
Reading		8.3	8.2	19.1	19.7	19.1	20.1	21.1	21.
Scranton-Wilkes-Barre-Hazleton	14.3	14.1	14.0	20.4	21.1	20.2	47.3	49.5	47.
Sharon	1.7	1.8	1.9	2.4	2.6	2.6	10.5	11.4	10.
State College	2.3	2.4	2.4	4.7	4.8	4.6	6.5	6.8	6.
State College									
Williamsport	2.2	2.3	2.2	2.7	3.0	2.9	7.9 20.0	8.2 21.0	8.2 20.5

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

(In thousands)

	Leisu	re and hospi	tality	(Other services	,		Government	
State and area	Jan. 2002	Dec. 2002	Jan. 2003 ^p	Jan. 2002	Dec. 2002	Jan. 2003 ^p	Jan. 2002	Dec. 2002	Jan. 2003 ^p
New Mexico	75.7	79.0	76.5	26.6	27.8	27.7	185.1	194.5	189
Albuquerque		34.0	33.1	10.9	11.7	11.6	68.7	73.4	70.
Las Cruces		6.3	6.2	1.4	1.4	1.4	19.6	20.1	20
Santa Fe	8.9	9.5	9.2	2.8	3.0	2.9	25.8	27.1	26
New York	584.3	634.5	600.3	340.3	349.9	342.9	1,477.1	1,500.5	1.469
Albany-Schenectady-Troy	1 1	31.3	29.4	18.0	18.8	18.4	111.2	113.6	110
Binghamton		8.2	8.2	4.4	4.4	4.4	23.8	24.9	23
Buffalo-Niagara Falls		46.5	44.8	22.8	23.4	22.8	92.1	93.4	9-
Dutchess County		8.8	7.9	3.7	4.0	3.9	22.8	23.2	22
Elmira		3.4	3.3	1,5	1.6	1.6	7.4	7.4	,
Glens Falls		5.1	5.5	1.7	1.7	1.7	10.7	10.8	10
Nassau-Suffolk		87.7	80.2	48.7	50.9	50.2	196.3	201.2	192
New York PMSA		299.7	280.9	169.2	173.0	169.5	657.8	655.5	654
New York City		260.7	246.1	147.2	150.6	147.1	565.7	562.4	562
Newburgh	10.6	10.8	11.0	5.6	5.6	5.3	29.8	30.1	29
Rochester		40.1	37.7	18.8	19.5	19.3	84.7	87.8	82
Rockland County		7.0	6.3	4.4	4.3	4.5	20.4	20.4	20
Syracuse		27.1	26.6	13.8	14.1	14.0	62.6	65.5	63
Utica-Rome		11.8	11.4	5.5	5.5	5.5	28.1	28.5	27
Westchester County	27.2	30.2	27.0	16.3	16.7	16.6	66.7	67.7	66
North Carolina	305.6	311.0	304.8	176.6	177.6	173.7	642.0	671.5	66
Asheville	1	12.1	11.3	5.9	6.1	6.1	16.3	16.8	16
Charlotte-Gastonia-Rock Hill		66.2	64.7	47.4	48.2	48.1	102.7	108.7	105
Greensboro—Winston–Salem—High Point		51.6	50.4	28.9	28.3	28.2	72.1	76.8	75
Raleigh-Durham-Chapel Hill		58.1	56.7	34.0	32.2	32.6	127.7	138.3	137
]			454	450	440	75.4	70.0	
North Dakota		29.3 4.8	28.5 4.8	15.1 2.8	15.3 2.9	14.8 2.8	75.1 11.0	78.0 11.5	75 11
Fargo-Moorhead		10.8	10.6	4.2	4.3	4.2	16.2	16.5	16
Grand Forks		5.3	5.3	1.9	1.8	1.8	12.9	13.7	13
Glaid Ford	0.0	0.0	0.0				.2.0	,	
Ohio		477.6	454.4	225.6	231.6	226.8	794.8	813.9	793
Akron	28.6	31.6	31.2	13.9	14.6	14.6	47.7	51.1	48
Canton-Massillon		15.6	15.0	9.5	9.9	9.6	21.0	21.7	21
Cincinnati		88.9	86.5	35.4	36.0	35.5	105.4	108.4	107
Cleveland-Lorain-Elyria		94.1	89.2	45.9	46.5	45.7	147.7	153.1	148
Columbus		80.6	79.7	34.4	36.2	36.1	146.0	148.0	146
Dayton-Springfield		38.7	37.8	18.3	19.5 5.2	19.2 5.1	71.5 22.6	73.1 23.8	7
Hamilton-Middletown		12.1 5.7	11.5 5.4	4.9 4.2	4.4	4.2	10.7	10.8	10
Lima	1 1	6.8	6.4	3.7	3.9	3.8	11.4	11.6	11
Steubenville-Weirton		5.7	5.5	1.8	1.9	1.9	6.3	6.4	
Toledo		25.9	24.2	14.3	15.0	14.7	49.0	51.1	49
Youngstown-Warren		22.4	21.7	10.4	11.0	10.7	32.0	32.6	31
						740	000.0	000 =	
Oklahoma		124.0 1.9	119.3 1.8	74.5 1.4	75.8 1.4	74.3 1.4	298.3 3.8	303.5 3.9	295
Lawton		3.7	3.5	2.1	2.2	2.2	11.6	11.8	1
Oklahoma City		53.1	52.1	27.4	28.1	27.7	109.2	112.6	107
Tulsa		32.3	30.0	19.6	20.2	19.7	45.2	46.3	45
Oregon		146.2 13.3	144.1 12.9	54.8 4.9	57.9 4.8	57.7 4.9	273.0 27.7	277.4 27.8	273 27
Eugene-Springfield	0.1	8.6	-8.1	2.6	2.7	2.7	11.5	11.7	11
Portland-Vancouver		82.6	81.0	33.7	34.8	34.1	128.8	131.3	130
Salem		12.5	11.9	5.0	5.4	5.3	39.3	39.3	38
	[]	455.5		2	000 7	000 1	7055	700.0	7.,
Pennsylvania		455.2 22.9	437.3 23.7	254.0 13.6	263.7 13.3	260.1 13.1	735.5 32.9	763.9 34.2	748 33
Altoona		5.2	5.0	2.6	2.7	2.7	8.7	9.0	E
Ene		10.7	10.4	6.3	6.4	6.3	15.9	16.8	16
Harrisburg-Lebanon-Carlisle	1	27.6	25.9	17.3	17.1	17.0	68.4	71.9	7
Johnstown		7.8	8.2	4.1	4.3	4.2	14.6	14.5	14
Lancaster		19.3	17.9	10.3	10.6	10.6	19.6	21.1	20
Philadelphia PMSA	163.4	175.0	168.6	104.0	108.6	107.2	311.0	315.1	309
Philadelphia City	51.0	53.2	50.9	28.8	29.9	29.3	118.0	117.6	117
Pittsburgh	92.9	99.0	94.8	55.8	56.7	56.0	125.3	128.9	127
Reading		12.8	12.1	7.6	8.0	7.9	20.2	21.2	20
ScrantonWilkes-BarreHazleton		20.7	20.1	10.6	10.7	10.7	35.9	37.1	36
Sharon		4.8	4.6	2.1	2.3	2.2	5.9	5.9	5
State College		6.4	6.2	2.2	2.4	2.3	26.8	28.5	25
Williamsport		4.0	3.9	2.3	2.4	2.4	7.2	7.9	7
York	13.7	14.0	13.8	7.5	8.1	7.8	17.5	17.9	11

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)

		Total		Natural	resources and	l mining		Construction	
State and area	Jan. 2002	Dec. 2002	Jan. 2003 ^p	Jan. 2002	Dec. 2002	Jan. 2003 ^p	Jan. 2002	Dec. 2002	Jan. 2003 ^p
Rhode Island	466.0	486.1	468.9	.2	.2	.2	17.4	19.4	17.
Providence-Fall River-Warwick	518.6	538.2	520.6	3	.3	.2	18.9	21.9	19.
South Carolina	1,762.2	1,823.0	1,773.4	5.1	5.2	5.3	107.5	110.4	109
Charleston-North Charleston	250.7	255.8	250.3	(1)	(1)	(1)	20.3	20.6	19
Columbia	302.6	308.5	301.1	. (1)	(1)	(1)	17.2	16.8	16
Greenville-Spartanburg-Anderson	466.7	472.6	460.9	(')	(')	(')	28.9	24.6	24
South Dakota	365.7	380.7	369.8	.9	.9	.8	15.5	18.7	16
Rapid City	48.7	50.6	49.3	(1) (1)	\Box	(1) (1)	3.3	3.8	3
Sioux Falls	113.1	118.1	115.1	(')	(1)	(')	5.5	6.2	5
ennessee	2,612.2	2,686.4	2,626.3	4.4	4.4	4.2	110.1	113.1	105
Chattanooga	229.4	232.2	228.8	.2	.3	.3	8.5	8.5	8
Johnson City-Kingsport-Bristol	192.1	198.2	194.1	.2	.2	.2	10.2	10.4	9
Knoxville	333.8	348.7	337.1	.5	.5	.6	14.8	16.3	14
Memphis	576.5	583.1	575.8	.1	.1	.1	23.6	23.8	22
Nashville	657.3	681.0	663.5	.4	.4	.4	29.8	31.4	29
exas	9,312.0	9,485.2	9.324.7	147.8	144.5	141.2	556.6	566.2	559
Abilene	54.2	56.1	55.2	.8	.8	.8	2.3	2.8	2
Amarillo	96.2	99.0	97.4	.7	.7	.7	5.0	4.9	4
Austin-San Marcos	652.4	665.3	655.8	1.7	1.8	1.8	35.9	36.6	35
Beaumont-Port Arthur	156.8	158.2	155.4	.6	.8	.8	15.2	14.5	14
Brazona	78.9	79.3	78.3	1.2	1.2	1.2	12.4	11.0	11
Brownsville-Harlingen-San Benito	111.8	117.5	116.7	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	4.1	4.3	4
Bryan-College Station	74.8	81.5	76.5	.9	.8	.8	3.5	3.7	3
Corpus Christi	158.4	162.3	160.0	2.3	2.7	2.7	13.5	14.4	14
Dallas	1,925.3	1,933.1	1,902.7	9.0	9.1	9.0	102.4	101.0	98
El Paso	251.6 776.5	261.4 791.9	258.6 781.8	(¹)	(¹) 4.2	(¹) 4.2	11.7	12.1	12
Ft. Worth–Arlington	86.0	86.8	85.6	4.2 (1)	(¹)	(¹)	43.6 4.7	44.8 5.1	43
Houston	2,089.1	2.117.0	2,082.4	61.6	59.4	56.0	159.8	161.3	159
Killeen-Temple	102.7	106.2	105.0	(¹)	(1)	(¹)	4.6	4.9	4
Laredo	71.3	74.7	73.6	` ´1.3	` 1.3	` 1.3	2.5	2.6	2
Longview-Marshall	91.3	93.3	92.0	3.7	3.7	3.7	4.6	4.7	4
Lubbock	121.3	124.1	121.5	(1)	(¹)	(¹)	5.2	5.0	4
McAllen-Edinburg-Mission	165.3	170.9	170.2	1.5	1.4	1.4	8.7	9.3	9
Odessa-Midland	103.3	105.9	105.2	10.9	10.6	10.8	6.5	6.4	6
San Angelo	43.9 711.3	44.2	43.5 720.4	1.0	.7	.6	2.1	2.0	2
Sherman-Denison	43.1	731.0 44.7	44.0	(1)	(1)	(1)	40.5 2.5	39.9 3.0	39
Texarkana	52.7	54.0	53.2	(1)	(1)	(1)	2.8	2.8	3
Tyler	83.9	86.4	85.3	`′.9	`′.8	`′.8	3.5	3.6	3
Victoria	37.3	37.7	37.3	1.9	2.1	2.0	2.2	2.2	2
Waco	98.6	102.2	101.2	(¹)	(¹)	(1)	5.6	6.0	ē
Wichita Falls	59.9	59.6	59.3	1.0	1.0	1.0	2.1	2.1	2
Jtah	1,062.8	1,080.9	1,057.8	6.7	6.9	7.0	63.9	67.8	C1
Provo-Orem	149.9	154.9	151.4	(¹)		(1)	9.6	10.4	61 9
Salt Lake City-Ogden	707.4	713.9	702.1	(1)	(1)	(1)	42.6	43.9	40
remont	299.4	200.0	200.0		4.0				
Barre-Montpelier	299.4 34.0	306.2 35.0	300.6 34.6	.9 [1.0	.9	13.4	15.0	13
Burlington	106.7	107.9	105.8	11	(1)	[[1]	1.3	1.6 4.6	1
					` ,	` '		7.0	7
irginia	3,433.6	3,514.0	3,443.0	11.0	10.5	10.4	205.0	204.5	197
Bristol	39.7	41.0	40.3	(1)	(1)	(1)	1.4	1.5	•
Charlottesville	84.6 44.5	88.6 46.9	87.2 46.0	(1)	\; ; ;	53	5.4	5.5	5
Lynchburg	99.5	101.2	99.9	(1)	};}	R	2.4 6.2	2.5 6.9	2
Norfolk-Virginia Beach-Newport News	702.5	728.5	711.3	! }ı{	}14	1	43.3	43.1	7 41
Northern Virginia	1,164.9	1,188.2	1,171.9	. (1)	{1}	711	76.5	77.4	74
Richmond-Petersburg	561.8	573.9	560.5	(1)	(1)	(1)	35.9	36.7	35
Roanoke	144.3	144.4	142.6	(1)	(1)	(1)	8.4	8.3	8
Vachington	2 606 2	2 675 4	2 640 7		[0.5		,,	
Vashington Seattle-Bellevue-Everett	2,606.2 1,344.9	2,675.4 1,358.6	2,619.7 1,330.2	9.0	9.0	8.9	143.2	153.1	145
Spokane	191.6	1,356.6	190.9	(¹)	1.5 (1)	1.5 (¹)	74.3	76.8	73
Tacoma	238.0	246.7	241.4	.5	.6	.6	9.1	10.6	9 15
·	200.0	2,40.7	241.4	.5	٠,٥	ø.	15.1	16.1	15

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

(In thousands)

	!	Manufacturing		Trade, tra	nsportation, a	nd utilities		Information	
State and area	Jan. 2002	Dec. 2002	Jan. 2003 ^p	Jan. 2002	Dec. 2002	Jan. 2003 ^p	Jan. 2002	Dec. 2002	Jan. 2003 ^p
Rhode Island	63.5	61.7	60.5	79.0	84.8	80.8	11.3	11.4	11.
Providence-Fall River-Warwick	79.5	77.6	76.3	94.3	100.1	95.6	11.3	11.4	11.
South Carolina		288.9	282.5	340.5	356.0	343.5	27.7	27.6	27.
Charleston-North Charleston		19.2 24.4	18.6 24.0	53.9 56.0	55.1 57.7	52.9 56.4	3.9 6.4	3.6 6.4	3.5 6.4
Columbia Greenville-Spartanburg-Anderson		97.4	97.0	101.8	107.1	102.8	8.7	8.8	9.
South Dakota	. 38.6	38.0	38.4	75.0	79.2	76.0	6.8	6.7	6.
Rapid CitySioux Falls	. 4.0 . 11.9	3.7 11.8	3.8 11.8	10.5 25.1	11.3 26.8	10.7 25.8	1.0 2.6	1.0 2.6	1. 2.
Fennessee	430.1	419.1	415.4	569.7	588.4	568.4	54.1	53.4	52.
Chattanooga		36.2	36.3	54.3	55.9	54.4	2.6	2.7	2.
Johnson City-Kingsport-Bristol		40.9	40.4	35.9	37.4	36.8	3.6	3.7	3.
Knoxville		42.2	41.4	71.6	74.2	72.1	6.1	5.9	5.
Memphis	52.5	50.3	50.2	165.8	167.9	164.4	9.8	9.4	9.
Nashville	80.5	78.1	77.6	132.8	135.3	129.8	21.8	22.4	21.
Texas		932.7	927.2	1,958.5	2,008.6	1,940.2	258.3	241.9	238.
Abilene		2.9	2.8	11.2	11.6	11.1	1.1	1.1	1.
Amarillo		8.4	8.4	22.0	23.2	22.6	2.4	2.4	2
Austin-San Marcos		61.3	61.0	113.8	117.1	112.7	23.0	21.9	21
Beaumont-Port Arthur		20.0	20.1	30.1	31.1 14.4	29.9	2.8	2.7 .5	2
Brazoria		13.0 10.4	12.8 10.3	13.7 22.4	23.6	13.9 23.3	.5 1.5	.5 1.4	1
Bryan–College Station		5.2	5.1	10.4	10.8	10.5	1.3	1.3	1
Corpus Christi		11.5	11.4	28.0	29.5	28.7	2.9	2.8	2
Dallas		209.1	208.0	423.9	429.7	415.6	94.8	85.8	85
El Paso	1	30.4	29.5	53.0	55.8	54.1	5.0	5.0	5
Ft. Worth-Arlington	99.0	98.3	97.6	196.2	198.5	193.0	19.6	18.6	18
Galveston-Texas City		7.0	7.0	13.6	14.2	13.8	.8	.8	
Houston		193.9	194.1	454.7	458.8	442.8	41.2	38.4	37
Killeen-Temple		8.1	8.0	19.8	20.7	20.4	1.3	1.3	1
Laredo	1.3	1.1 14.6	1.1 14.5	24.0 19.2	25.2 19.9	24.4 19.1	.7 1,7	.7 1.7	1
Longview-Marshall Lubbock		5.7	5.7	24.4	25.3	24.5	5.5	5.8	5
McAllen-Edinburg-Mission		9.3	9.3	34.5	36.1	34.9	1.8	1.6	1
Odessa-Midland		5.9	5.9	21,8	22.4	21.9	2.4	2.7	2
San Angelo		3.9	3.9	7.5	7.8	7.6	2.4	2.1	2
San Antonio	48.5	45.8	45.8	130.8	135.2	130.7	25.3	23.3	23
Sherman-Denison		7.4	7.3	8.0	8.3	8.0	.5	.5	
Texarkana		5.4	5.3	12.4	12.7	12.3	.5	.5	_
Tyler	10.6	11.0	11.0	18.9	18.9	18.3	1.8	1.8	1
Victoria	3.0	2.8	2.8	8.2	8.2	8.1	.7	.7	1
WacoWichita Falls	14.2 8.0	13.9 7.5	13.8 7.4	17.9 10.8	18.5 10.9	18.1 10.6	1.6 1.6	1.8 1.6	i
Jtah	114.8	113.0	110.9	214.2	221.5	213.2	31.8	31.0	30
Provo-Orem	17.0	16.6	16.4	24.7	26.0	24.5	6.6	6.7	6
Salt Lake City-Ogden	73.5	71.9	71.1	150.1	153.6	149.4	22.3	21.2	21
/ermont	42.2	39.2	38.3	58.3	60.2	59.0	6.7	6.7	6
Barre-Montpelier Burlington	3.2	3.1 15.9	3.1 15.7	6.0 20.8	6.2 21.5	6.1 20.7	.7 3.0	.7 3.1	3
/irginia	323.1	319.5	315.6	632.9	661.8	631.9	109.9	102.1	100
Bristol	8.5	8.2	8.1	8.7	9.2	8.8	.5	.5	,,,,
Charlottesville	5.5	5.9	5.8	12.7	13.2	11.9	2.5	2.4	2
Danville	12.5	13.0	12.8	7.2	7.8	7.5	.4	.4	
Lynchburg		18.9	18.8	19.2	19.2	18.6	1.0	.9	4.0
Norfolk-Virginia Beach-Newport News		61.1	61.0	133.7	140.3	133.5	16.1	16.4	16
Northern Virginia	31.5 48.3	30.5 47.9	30.3 46.3	198.5 108.4	207.0 111.8	198.6 106.1	66.7 12.3	59.1 11.4	58
Roanoke	16.5	15.7	15.7	34.2	33.9	33.2	3.0	3.1	3
Vashington	291.5	274.6	269.1	505.1	524.2	503.4	94.2	93.5	92
Seattle-Beilevue-Everett		159.1	155.9	265.1	270.5	260.2	73.7	73.3	73
Spokane	17.8	16.8	16.5	40.2	41.8	40.4	3.0	2.8	2
	20.0	19.2	18.7	46.3	48.9	46.7	3.2	3.0	2

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)

	Fin	ancial activiti	es	Profession	al and busines	s services	Educatio	n and health	services
State and area	Jan. 2002	Dec. 2002	Jan. 2003 ^p	Jan. 2002	Dec. 2002	Jan, 2003 ^p	Jan. 2002	Dec. 2002	Jan, 2003 ^p
Rhode Island	32.3	32.6	32.2	47.2	48.6	45.7	85.6	90.9	88.
Providence-Fall River-Warwick	33.7	34.3	34.0	51.2	53.1	49.9	94.0	98.4	95.
South Carolina	86.4	90.2	89.6	174.4	181.8	173.2	168.9	179.9	172
Charleston-North Charleston	10.7	10.2	10.2	32.2	34.3	33.9	24.2	26.0	26.
Columbia	24.8 18.9	24.9 19.0	24.7 19.1	35.3 53.5	36.1 56.2	34.2 52.1	29.8 36.1	31.2 40.4	30. 39.
South Dakota	28.0	27.5	27.3	24.0	24.1	23.6	53.3	55.2	54
Rapid City	3.3 15.0	3.1 14.9	3.0 14.8	3.7 8.1	3.9 8.8	3.9 8.5	7.8 19.6	8.0 20.9	8. 20.
Tennessee	137.2	138.0	137.5	292.3	313.0	305.6	288.7	304.6	302
Chattanooga	17.9	18.1	18.1	23.5	24.6	24.1	21.6	21.9	21
Johnson City–Kingsport–Bristol	8.1	8.1	8.1	15.2	15.4	15.6	24.6	25.7	25
Knoxville	16.0	16.3	16.1	38.8	40.6	39.5	34.7	36.2	35.
Memphis	31.1	31.7	31.6	75.6	73.8	73.4	64.2	67.2	67.
Nashville	42.1	42.7	42.1	84.0	94.1	90.6	85.4	89.7	89.
Texas	575.2	582.9	579.5	1,037.1	1,050.6	1,034.2	1,054.8	1,109.5	1,101.
Abilene	2.7	2.8	2.8	3.9 5.9	3.8	3.8	11.6 13.7	12.2	12 14
Amarillo	5.8 36.7	5.7 37.8	5.6 37.6	86.3	6.2 87.3	6.0 86.5	62.7	14.2 67.2	66
Beaumont-Port Arthur	5.7	6.1	6.0	13.0	12.9	12.6	22,1	23.1	23
Brazoria	2.7	2.8	2.7	5.1	4.9	4.9	6.0	6.5	6
Brownsville-Harlingen-San Benito	4.1	4.3	4.3	7.1	7.4	7.3	22.3	24.0	24
Bryan-College Station	3.0	3.1	3.1	4.5	4.6	4.7	7.9	8.2	8
Corpus Christi	7.1	7.2	7.0	15.3	15.3	15.3	23.7	24.5	24
Dallas	167.5	168.1	167.2	272.9	274.0	269.5	177.3	183.2	182
El Paso	11.8	12.1	12.1	24.9	26.8	26.3	26.3	28.3	28
Ft. Worth–Arlington	45.8	46.8	46.7	80.2	80.2	78.3	80.6	83.7	83
Galveston-Texas City	5.9	5.8	5.8	4.1 298.6	4.2 302.5	4.2	8.5 222.3	8.6	8
Houston Killeen-Temple	123.1 5.0	122.8 4.9	122.5 4.9	7.9	7.7	300.1 7.8	14.5	233.4 15.3	231 15
Laredo	3.0	3.2	3.2	4.1	4.3	4.3	9.3	10.0	10
Longview-Marshall	4.0	4.3	4.2	6.3	6.5	6.5	13.4	14.2	14
Lubbock	6.8	6.6	6.5	9.8	10.0	9.9	17,7	18.1	18
McAllen-Edinburg-Mission	6.5	6.6	6.7	10.6	10.4	10.3	28.2	31.2	31
Odessa-Midland	5.0	5.1	5.1	8.1	8.9	8.8	9.9	10.4	10.
San Angelo	1.8	1.9	1.9	3.3	3.2	3.0	7.1	7.4	7
San Antonio	57.1	58.7	58.6	82.1	87.0	85.6	91.7	96.3	95
Sherman-Denison	3.0	2.9	2.8	2.2	2.3	2.3	8.4 8.9	8.8 9.2	8 9
Texarkana Tyler	2.2 4.4	2.3 4.6	2.3 4.5	3.0 6.0	3.2 6.5	3.2 6.4	15.5	15.9	16
Victoria	1.8	1.8	1.8	2.7	2.6	2.7	5.2	5.5	5
Waco	6.0	6.3	6.3	8.2	8.5	8.4	15.8	16.8	16
Wichita Falls	2.3	2.3	2.3	3.7	3.2	3.2	8.5	8.7	8
Jtah	63.4	63.6	63.6	129.5	131.1	128.8	111.7	118.2	116
Provo-Orem	5.2 51.2	5.5 51.4	5.5 51.5	17.4 94.8	17.6 96.2	17.4 94.8	32.0 63.2	33.1 66.5	33 65
/ermont	13.0	13.3	13.2	19.2	20.8	19.9	49.0	52.0	51
Barre-Montpelier	2.7	2.9	2.8	1.8	2.0	1.9	5.1	5.4	5.
Burlington	5.2	5.2	5.2	9.0	10.0	9.8	16.9	17.4	17.
Virginia	179.0	182.8	182.7	537.1	543.9	535.2	355.9	372.1	370.
Bristol	1.1	1.2	1.2	3.2	3.4	3.4	4.4	4.5	4.
Charlottesville	3.5 1.4	3.6 1.4	3.6 1.4	8.7 2.1	8.7 2.4	8.9 2.4	9.5 6.8	9.9 7.1	9 7
Lynchburg	4.1	3.9	3.9	8.3	9.2	9.1	16.0	16.5	16
Norfolk-Virginia Beach-Newport News	34.9	36.1	34.9	97.6	100.9	100.7	74.2	78.0	76.
Northern Virginia	63.6	66.1	66.9	281.0	282.1	280.9	103.0	108.2	108
Richmond-Petersburg	45.8	46.3	45.8	85.5	89.0	87.5	54.6	57.4	57
Roanoke	8.9	9.0	8.7	17.8	18.8	18.5	19.9	20.1	20
Washington	143.0	148.6	146.4	279.8	291.3	284.3	301.7	312.1	310.
Seattle-Believue-Everett	87.3	90.3	89.0	176.4	180.7	176.6	134.1	136.6	136.
Spokane	11.6	12.2	12.1	17.9	19.0	18.6	30.9	32.1	31.
Tacoma	12.7	13.0	12.9	18.2	20.2	20.0	36.1	37.2	36.

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

(In thousands)

_	Leisu	re and hospit	ality		Other services	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	ļ	Government	
State and area	Jan. 2002	Dec. 2002	Jan. 2003 ^p	Jan. 2002	Dec. 2002	Jan. 2003 ^p	Jan. 2002	Dec. 2002	Jan. 2003 ^p
Rhode Island	41.7	46.4	43.4	21.1	22.6	22.3	66.7	67.5	66.9
Providence-Fall River-Warwick	43.8	47.6	44.9	22.4	23.1	23.0	69.2	70.4	69.9
South Carolina	169.4	178.4	171.2	62.6	64.6	65.2	325.4	340.0	333.2
Charleston-North Charleston	28.4	27.5	26.9	7.0	7.4	7.4	49.1	51.9	50.9
ColumbiaGreenville-Spartanburg-Anderson	25.6 41.4	27.8 42.9	26.0 42.0	8.9 11.6	9.2 12.0	9.2 11.9	73.6 62.9	74.0 ¹ 64.2	73.5 63.2
South Dakota	34.7	38.2	35.9	15.6	15.8	15.4	73.3	76.4	74.6
Rapid CitySioux Falls	5.6 10.3	6.1 10.9	5.8 10.4	2.5 4.8	2.5 5.0	2.5 5.0	7.0 10.2	7.2 10.2	7.0 10.2
Tennessee	220.6	234.5	223.9	98.6	101.0	99.9	406,4	416.9	411.0
Chattanooga	17.4	18.1	17.5	10.3	10.4	10.4	34.6	35.5	35.0
Johnson City-Kingsport-Bristol	16.2	17.4	16.4	7.0	7.5	7.6	29.9	31.5	29.9
Knoxville	38.0	42.9	38.8	14.0	14.0	13.8	57.1	59.5	58.5
Memphis	46.9	50.0	49.0	22.7	22.9	22.4	84.2	86.0	85.3
Nashville	64.7	67.9	66.1	28.1	28.6	28.6	87.7	90.4	87.9
Texas	801.5	832.1	812.4	347.7	355.8	353.3	1,605.4	1,660.4	1,637.3
Abilene	5.5	5.9	5.7	2.6	2.8	2.8	9.5	9.4	9.4
Amarillo	10.0	10.4	10.3	4.8	4.7	4.4	17.3	18.2	17.9
Austin-San Marcos	58.8	62.5	61.3	23.0	24.8	24.6	142.7	147.0	147.0
Beaumont-Port Arthur	12.4	12.6	12.4	6.0	6.1	6.0	27.8	28.3	27.7
Brazoria	5.3	5.5	5.4	3.5	3.5	3.5	14.9	16.0	15.7
Brownsville-Harlingen-San Benito	10.5 7.3	11.7 7.8	11.5 7.2	3.3 2.4	3.5 2.5	3.4 2.5	26.2 28.6	26.9 33.5	26.8 29.6
Bryan-College Station Corpus Christi	16.0	16.8	17.0	6.6	6.4	2.5 6.4	31.0	31.2	30.4
Dallas	163.5	164.9	159.8	70.0	69.9	70.4	226.4	238.3	236.7
El Paso	21.6	23.8	23.5	7.7	7.9	7.9	58.4	59.2	59.6
Ft. Worth-Arlington	73.0	75.1	74.8	31.3	32.3	32.5	103.0	109.4	109.2
Galveston-Texas City	11.8	11.6	10.7	3.6	3.6	3.6	25.7	25.9	26.0
Houston	163.8	174.6	169.6	83.9	85.3	85.0	277.4	286.6	283.7
Killeen-Temple	8.8	9.4	9.4	3.9	4.1	4.0	28.8	29.8	29.4
Laredo	6.5	6.7	6.6	1.7	1.7	1.7	16.7	17.9	17.7
Longview-Marshall	7.6 14.0	7.7 14.2	7.7	3.1	3.2	3.1	12.6	12.8	12.6 27.0
Lubbock	15.3	15.7	14.1 15.7	5.0 4.3	5.0 4.4	5.0 4.4	26.9 43.1	28.4 44.9	45.0
Odessa-Midland	9.9	10.3	10.2	4.6	4.7	4.7	18.1	18.5	18.4
San Angelo	4.1	4.4	4.3	1.7	1.8	1.8	8.9	9.0	9.0
San Antonio	73.5	77.7	76.6	26.7	27.7	27.5	132.7	137.0	135.2
Sherman-Denison	3.6	3.8	3.7	1.4	1.4	1.4	6.0	6.3	6.2
Texarkana	4.5	4.6	4.5	2.1	2.0	2.0	11.0	11.3	11.2
Tyler	7.0	7.4	7.1	3.4	3.5	3.5	11.9	12.4	12.2
Victoria	3.2	3.2	3.1	1.6	1.6	1.6	6.8	7.0	6.8
WacoWichita Falls	8.2 5.4	8.8 5.7	8.8 5.8	4.4 3.1	4.5 3.2	4.5 3.2	16.7 13.4	17.1 13.4	16.9 13.4
Utah	100.5	97.8	96.8	32.0	32.0	31.7	194.3	198.0	197.1
Provo-Orem	11.4	11.9	11.3	3.8	4.0	3.9	22.2	23.1	22.8
Salt Lake City-Ogden	62.1	59.1	57.7	22.8	23.3	22.9	124.8	126.8	126.7
Vermont	35.6	34.3	35.7	9.8	10.2	10.1	51.3	53.5	52.2
Barre–Montpelier Burlington	3.4 8.3	3.1 8.6	3.3 8.2	1.4 3.6	1.4 3.6	1.4 3.5	8.4 17.1	8.6 18.0	8.5 17.8
Virginia	275.8	295.5	284.8	173.6	177.5	174.9	630.3	643.8	638.2
Bristol	3.8	4.3	4.1	2.0	2.0	2.0	6.1	6.2	6.2
Charlottesville	7.8	8.5	8.6	4.0	4.2	4.2	25.0	26.7	26.6
Danville	3.2	3.3	3.1	2.1	2.1	2.0	6.4	6.9	6.9
Lynchburg	6.5	7.0	7.0	4.8	5.0	4.9	13.6	13.7	13.5
Norfolk–Virginia Beach–Newport News	67.5	73.6	69.7	28.0	29.1	28.8	146.8	149.9	148.4
Northern Virginia Richmond-Petersburg	93.5 39.7	100.4 40.8	97.5 39.9	58.8 25.2	57.3 24.8	57.3 24.5	191.8 106.1	200.1 107.8	199.5 106.1
Roanoke	11.0	11.2	10.9	6.4	6.5	6.4	18.2	17.8	17.7
Washington	231.4	240.5	235.3	95.0	98.1	97.2	512.3	530.4	526.4
Seattle-Bellevue-Everett	114.3	116.4	113.8	46.3	49.5	48.6	199.3	203.9	202.4
Spokane	17.8	17.9	17.4	9.3	8.7	8.4	34.0	34.2	33.8
Tacoma	22.5	24.1	23.6	11.2	11.3	11.1	52.2	53.1	52.9

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)

		Total		Natural	resources and	d mining		Construction	
State and area	Jan. 2002	Dec. 2002	Jan. 2003 ^p	Jan. 2002	Dec. 2002	Jan. 2003 ^p	Jan. 2002	Dec. 2002	Jan. 2003 ^p
West Virginia Charleston Huntington-Ashiand Parkersburg-Marietta Wheeling Wisconsin Appleton-Oshkosh-Neenah Eau Claire Green Bay Janesville-Beloit Kenosha La Crosse Madison Milwaukee-Waukesha Racine Sheboygan Wausau Wyoming Casper Puerto Rico Caguas Mayaguez	717.2 132.3 118.5 68.4 65.4 2,719.4 201.8 72.9 142.4 66.2 52.8 72.1 288.6 829.0 78.7 60.8 68.3 237.9 32.4 973.9 64.9 62.1	736.0 135.4 124.8 71.3 66.2 2,786.7 208.6 77.7 148.4 67.6 54.4 73.2 301.8 841.8 80.0 62.9 70.6 245.3 33.8 1,006.4 67.1 63.8	718.6 132.3 120.4 69.5 63.8 2,716.9 203.9 74.1 144.5 66.1 71.2 290.2 820.2 78.9 61.9 68.8 239.4 32.8 981.3 65.9 61.8	24.4 (1) (1) (1) (1) (1) (1) (1) (1) (1) (1)	22.7 (1) (1) (1) (1) (1) (1) (1) (1) (1) (1)	22.1 (1) (1) (1) (1) (1) (1) (1) (1) (1) (1	29.7 8.6 5.5 4.2 3.8 108.7 11.4 2.5 7.3 2.6 2.1 2.5 13.0 29.7 3.3 2.5 2.4 17.6 1.8	33.1 9.0 7.5 4.8 3.4 118.2 13.4 2.8 7.8 2.8 2.2 2.7 14.4 33.1 3.8 2.5 2.7 14.4 33.1 3.8 2.5 2.7	30.8 8.2 7.2 4.3 3.2 107.5 12.3 2.5 7.1 2.6 2.0 2.5 12.5 30.9 3.4 2.3 2.5 18.0 2.0
Ponce San Juan-Bayamon Virgin Islands	69.0 634.4 43.3	70.9 657.3 42.4	68.5 640.6 42.2	.7 (¹)	.6 (1)	(¹)	6.3 45.3 3.6	6.1 46.3 2.0	5.9 44.8 2.0

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

(In thousands)

		Manufacturing		Trade, tra	nsportation, a	nd utilities		Information	
State and area	Jan. 2002	Dec. 2002	Jan. 2003 ^p	Jan. 2002	Dec. 2002	Jan. 2003 ^p	Jan. 2002	Dec. 2002	Jan. 2003 ^p
West Virginia	69.7	67.7	66.5	136.1	139.3	135.4	13.4	13.1	12.9
Charleston	8.7	8.2	8.3	26.9	26.8	26.4	3.6	3.5	3.3
Huntington-Ashland	11.7	11.6	11.4	26.4	26.9	25.9	1.6	1.5	1.5
Parkersburg-Marietta	11.1	10.8	10.5	13.6	14.9	14.2	1.0	.9	.9
Wheeling	5.1	5.2	5.1	12.6	12.9	12.3	1.2	1.1	1.1
Wisconsin	531.6	521.9	520.6	533.0	544.1	526.3	51.8	50.6	50.5
Appleton-Oshkosh-Neenah	53.0	51.9	51.4	37.3	38.2	36.3	3.7	3.8	3.8
Eau Claire	11.2	11.3	11.2	15.3	15.9	15.4	1.3	1.3	1.3
Green Bay	26.9	27.2	27.2	31.4	32.5	30.7	2.5	2.4	2.4
Janesville-Beloit	15.9	15.4	15.2	14.9	15.5	15.1	1.2	1.1	1.2
Kenosha	11.1	10.7	10.7	10.3	10.7	10.3	.4	.4	.4
La Crosse	9.6	9.6	9.7	15.2	15.5	15.1	1.5	1.5	1.5
Madison	26.9	28.5	28.9	49.2	51.4	47.6	6.4	6.5	6.5
Milwaukee-Waukesha	146.4	140.6	140.2	155.6	156.3	152.5	19.7	19.4	19.4
Racine	20.7	20.0	20.2	14.3	14.7	14.3	.8	.8	.8
Sheboygan	23.7	25.0	24.9	8.7	8.8	8.5	.6	.6	.6
Wausau	17.7	18.0	18.0	17.2	18.0	16.8	1.0	1.1	1.1
Wyoming	9.5	9.5	9.3	47.0	48.2	47.3	4.2	4.2	4.3
Casper	1.6	1.5	1.5	7.9	8.0	7.8	.6	.6	.6
Puerto Rico	118.4	118.5	117.5	176.5	184.0	175.8	21.2	21.8	21.3
Caguas	14.9	15.0	14,9	14.2	14.8	14,3	.6	.6	.6
Mayaguez	12.1	10.8	11.0	9.0	9.5	8.9	.6	.7	.6
Ponce	6.6	6.7	6.8	11.4	12.3	11.4	.6	.6	.6
San Juan-Bayamon	57.1	58.3	57.1	119.3	125.4	120.3	18.5	19.1	18.8
Virgin Islands	2.1	2.1	2.0	8.3	8.7	8.6	.9	.9	.9

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)

	Fir	nancial activiti	es	Profession	al and busine:	ss services	Education	on and health	services
State and area	Jan. 2002	Dec. 2002	Jan. 2003 ^p	Jan. 2002	Dec. 2002	Jan. 2003 ^p	Jan. 2002	Dec. 2002	Jan. 2003 ^p
West Virginia	30.2	31.3	31.1	54.5	58.6	57.4	105.4	107.9	108.1
Charleston	7.9	7.8	7.8	13.8	14.2	14,0	18.2	19.0	18.0
Huntington-Ashland	5.7	5.7	5.6	9.8	10.7	10.5	19.1	20.4	20.2
Parkersburg-Marietta	3.0	3.3	3.5	4.5	4.9	4.4	10.7	10.6	11.3
Wheeling	2.9	2.9	2.9	4.6	4.6	4.6	13.3	13.6	13.3
Wisconsin	151.4	153.4	153.0	228.8	240.6	234.7	350.3	360.8	357.0
Appleton-Oshkosh-Neenah	10.6	10.9	10.8	16.9	18.7	18.5	20.8	21.2	21.2
Eau Claire	3.6	3.7	3.7	6.3	6.6	6.4	11.7	12.3	12.2
Green Bay	10.2	10.6	10.8	12.6	14.1	13.6	16.3	17.1	16.9
Janesville-Beloit	1.9	1.9	1.9	4.4	4.8	4.7	8.3	8.6	8.4
Kenosha	1.6	1.6	1.6	2.8	3.2	3.1	7.1	7.9	6.9
La Crosse	3.6	3.6	3.7	5.9	6.0	6.1	12.4	13.1	12.4
Madison	24.1	24.5	24.5	30.9	33.2	33.0	27.5	28.5	28.6
Milwaukee-Waukesha	57.1	59.0	58.4	100.1	102.1	98.9	124.4	128.5	126.4
Racine	2.5	2.5	2.5	6.2	6.7	6.4	10.1	10.0	10.1
Sheboygan	2.2	2.2	2.2	3.5	3.8	3.8	6.4	6.3	6.2
Wausau	4.3	4.3	4.3	3.5	3.6	3.6	6.5	6.6	6.6
Wyoming	9.6	10.1	10.0	14.5	15.0	14.4	19.3	20.2	19.9
Casper	1.7	1.9	1.9	2.7	2.8	2.7	4.1	4.1	4.1
Puerto Rico	43.3	44.7	44.7	94.8	98.6	97.9	81.4	88.5	85.2
Caguas	2.0	2.0	2.0	4.1	4.7	4.6	6.3	7.0	7.0
Mayaguez	2.0	2.3	2.3	5.0	5.9	6.0	5.9	6.7	6.2
Ponce	2.3	2.4	2.4	5.7	5.4	5.2	9.1	9.4	9.0
San Juan-Bayamon	32.3	33.0	32.8	73.9	76.2	75.5	48.3	51.8	50.4
Virgin Islands	2.0	1.9	2.0	3.2	3.3	3.3	1.9	2.0	2.0

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

(In thousands)

	Leisu	ure and hospi	tality		Other services			Government	
State and area	Jan. 2002	Dec. 2002	Jan. 2003 ^p	Jan. 2002	Dec. 2002	Jan. 2003 ^p	Jan. 2002	Dec. 2002	Jan. 2003 ^p
West Virginia	59.8	62.9	61.5	54.9	55.1	55.1	139,1	144.3	137.7
Charleston	10.4	11.3	11.2	10.2	10.6	10.5	24.0	25.0	24.6
Huntington-Ashland	10.0	10.4	9.9	7.9	8.1	8.1	20.8	22.0	20.1
Parkersburg-Marietta	5.9	6.5	6.0	4.9	4.9	4.8	9.5	9.7	9.6
Wheeling	6.1	7.0	6.3	5.5	5.5	5.4	10.3	10.0	9.6
Wisconsin	221.0	231.5	224.8	131.0	136.1	137.1	408.6	425.6	402.0
Appleton-Oshkosh-Neenah	14.7	16.1	15.8	9.8	10.2	10.1	23.6	24.2	23.7
Eau Claire	6.8	7.1	7.0	3.6	3.7	3.7	10.6	13.0	10.7
Green Bay	11.6	12.5	12.4	6.2	6.4	6.3	17.4	17.8	17.1
Janesville-Beloit	5.6	5.6	5.5	2.7	2.8	2.8	8.7	9.1	8.7
Kenosha	6.0	5.7	5.5	2.6	2.7	2.7	8.8	9.3	8.9
La Crosse	6.7	6.9	6.8	3.6	3.6	3.6	11.1	10.7	9.8
Madison	22.5	23.5	22.7	14.4	15.0	14.9	73.7	76.3	71.0
Milwaukee-Waukesha	60.4	61.9	60.4	41.0	42.2	40.8	94.2	98.3	91.9
Racine	5.8	6.0	5.8	4.7	4.8	4.8	10.3	10.7	10.6
Sheboygan	3.7	3.8	3.7	2.9	3.2	3.2	6.6	6.7	6.5
Wausau	4.8	4.9	4.8	3.1	3.3	3.3	7.8	8.1	7.8
Wyoming	26.6	27.6	26.8	9.3	9.4	9.4	61.9	63.7	62.7
Casper	2.8	3.2	3.0	1.6	1.7	1.7	5.5	5.9	5.6
Puerto Rico	62.4	64.9	63.8	16.4	16.2	15.6	290.8	301.6	293.7
Caguas	2.9	3.0	2.9	.7	.7	.7	15.6	15.9	15.5
Mayaguez	3.6	3.7	3.7	.7	.8	.8	18.3	19.1	18.3
Ponce	3.5	3.7	3.6	.8	.8	.9	22.7	23.5	22.7
San Juan-Bayamon	46.0	47.0	45.7	12.9	12.7	12.2	180.1	186.9	182.4
Virgin Islands	7.0	7.0	7.0	2.2	2.1	2.1	12.1	12.4	12.3

¹ Natural resources and mining is combined with construction.

NOTE: Data reflect the conversion to the 2002 version of the North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) as the basis for the assignment and tabulation of economic data by industry, replacing the 1987 Standard Industrial Classification (SIC)

system. Due to differences in NAICS and SIC structures, NAICS-based data by industry are not comparable with the SIC-based data. In addition, data reflect March 2002 benchmark levels, the completion of the conversion of the survey sample from a quota-based basis to a probability-based basis, and the introduction of estimates based on small-domain models for some areas. See the article, "Revisions to the Current Employment Statistics State and Area Estimates Effective January 2003," in this issue for additional information on the changes.

Data for 2003 are not directly comparable with data for previous years because of a change in metropolitan area definitions.

P = preliminary.

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

	1987		Avera	ge weekly	hours		<u> </u>	Averag	e overtin	e hours	
Industry	SIC Code	Avg. 2002	Jan. 2002	Dec. 2002	Jan. 2003 ^p	Feb. 2003 ^p	Avg. 2002	Jan. 2002	Dec. 2002	Jan. 2003 ^p	Feb. 2003 ^p
Total private		34.2	33.6	34.4	33.7	34.0	_	-	_	_	_
Goods-producing	}	40.3	39.9	40.4	39.8	39.3	_	_	_	_	_
•	ŀ										
Mining		42.9	42.2	42.3	41.9	42.1	-	_	-	-	_
Metal mining		43.3	44.1	42.8	43.4	_	-	_	-] -	-
Iron ores		40.0 45.4	39.8 47.1	39.4 43.6	40.9 43.2	-	-	-	-	1 =	_
		45.4	47.1	45.0	45.2	ļ -	-	-	_	-	-
Coal mining	. 12	46.9	47.3	47.1	48.2	-	-	_	-	-	-
Bituminous coal and lignite mining	. 122	46.9	47.3	47.2	48.2	-	-	_	-	-	-
Oil and gas extraction	. 13	40.5	39.9	39.9	39.4	_	_	_	_	l –	-
Crude petroleum and natural gas	. 131	39.2	39.7	38.4	38.3	-	-	_] -] -	-
Oil and gas field services	. 138	41.3	40.2	40.8	40.1	_	-	-	-	-	-
Nonmetallic minerals, except fuels		46.8 46.8	45.2 44.1	46.0 43.3	44.7 41.1	-	-	<u> </u>	_	<u> </u>	_
										_	
Construction		38.8	38.5	37.8	38.1	36.6	-	_	_	_	_
General building contractors	. 15	38.2	38.2	37.7	37.9	-	-	_	-	-	-
Residential building construction		36.2	35.6	35.8	35.8	-	-	i –	-	i -	-
Operative builders Nonresidential building construction		36.1 40.5	38.7 40.9	35.8 39.9	36.7 40.2	-	_	_	_	_	_
Heavy construction, except building	16	43.4	42.7	41.0	42.3		_	_	_		_
Highway and street construction		43.7	40.8	39.1	40.3	l –	_	l –	_	_	-
Heavy construction, except highway		43.3	43.4	41.8	43.0	-	-	-	-	-	-
Special trade contractors	. 17	38.0	37.8	37.1	37.3	_	_	_	_	_	_
Plumbing, heating, and air conditioning	. 171	38.8	39.0	38.6	38.1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Painting and paper hanging	. 172	38.3	37.3	37.6	37.5	-	_	-	-	-	1 -
Electrical work	. 173	38.8	38.6	38.6	38.5	-	-	-	-	-	-
Masonry, stonework, and plastering Carpentry and floor work		35.5 38.2	35.6 37.9	34.8 37.4	35.3 37.1	_	_	_	l <u>-</u>	-	_
Roofing, siding, and sheet metal work		34.6	34.5	32.8	33.2	-	_	_	-] =	-
Manufacturing		40.9	40.4	41.5	40.5	40.4	4.1	3.7	4.5	3.9	3.8
Durable goods	. i	41.3	40.8	41.9	41.0	40.8	4.1	3.7	4.5	3.9	3.9
Lumber and wood products	. 24	41.0	39.9	41.1	40.1	40.3	5.1	4.2	5.1	4.2	-
Logging		42.6	43.1	41.6	41.0	-	6.7	7.3	5.9	5.1	-
Sawmills and planing mills	242	41.5 41.5	40.5 40.6	41.2 41.2	40.7 40.8	_	4.7 5.0	4.4	4.4 4.6	4.2 4.6	-
Hardwood dimension and flooring mills	2426	41.3	40.8	41.1	40.8	_	3.8	2.8	3.7	2.8	-
Millwork, plywood, and structural members		42.2	40.7	42.8	41.6	_	6.3	4.7	6.5	4.9	l –
Millwork	. 2431	42.0	41.0	42.7	41.9	-	7.7	6.0	7.7	6.2	-
Wood kitchen cabinets	. 2434	44.4	42.4	45.2	42.7	-	5.8	4.1	6.9	4.1	-
Hardwood veneer and plywood		41.6	41.8	40.8	41.1	-	4.4	3.8	3.5	4.2	-
Softwood veneer and plywood		37.0	36.7	39.0	38.7	_	5.5	5.0	5.3	4.9	-
Wood containers Wood buildings and mobile homes		39.6 34.3	38.5 33.8	39.0 34.7	37.5 33.4	_	3.7 1.8	2.8 1.4	3.6 2.5	2.2	-
Mobile homes		32.7	32.7	32.7	31.7	-	1.9	1.6	2.7	2.5	_
Miscellaneous wood products		39.7	38.8	40.3	39.4	-	2.9	2.6	3.0	3.0	-
Furniture and fixtures	. 25	40.2	40.0	41.3	39.7	39.4	3.0	3.2	3.1	2.4	-
Household furniture	. 251	38.7	39.2	40.1	38.6	-	2.3	2.8	2.7	2.2	-
Wood household furniture		38.5	39.3	39.2	36.8	-	2.6	3.1	2.9	2.0	-
Upholstered household furniture		38.0	38.5	39.8	37.8	-	1.0	1.3	1.3	0.8	-
Metal household furniture		45.4	46.1	47.1	45.2	-	5.5	7.8	4.6	3.5	-
Office furniture		39.8 40.6	40.2 41.2	41.7 42.0	43.8 39.8	_	3.5 3.2	3.6 4.5	4.8 4.2	5.8 2.5	-
Public building and related furniture		44.1	40.3	45.2	42.0	-	2.7	2.4	2.7	1.5	1 -
Partitions and fixtures		43.6	43.3	43.6	44.1	_	4.9	4.8	4.7	4.3	-
Miscellaneous furniture and fixtures		37.9	36.7	37.6	35.5	l –	4.0	2.0	2.5	1.0	l _

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

	1987		Averag	e hourly e	arnings			Averag	je weekly e	arnings	
Industry	SIC Code	Avg. 2002	Jan. 2002	Dec. 2002	Jan. 2003 ^p	Feb. 2003P	Avg. 2002	Jan. 2002	Dec. 2002	Jan. 2003 ^p	Feb. 2003 ^p
Table 1. Car		04		0455	045.25	045.5	0=0=15	0.40 (5.5	0547.55	0505.55	0545
Total private	1	\$14.77	\$14.64	\$15.04	\$15.06	\$15.16	\$505.13	\$491.90	\$517.38	\$507.52	\$515.44
Goods-producing		16.41	16.17	16.67	16.57	16.55	661.32	645.18	673.47	659.49	650.42
Mining		17.77	17.89	17.85	18.02	18.24	762.33	754.96	755.06	755.04	767.90
Metal mining	. 10	18.81	18.79	18.88	19.26	-	814.47	828.64	808.06	835.88	_
Iron ores	101	21.93 16.02	22.45 15.89	21.60 16.03	23.12 15.99	-	877.20 727.31	893.51 748.42	851.04 698.91	945.61 690.77	-
Coal mining Bituminous coal and lignite mining		19.64 19.77	19.61 19.70	19.73 19.92	19.81 19.98	_	921.12 927.21	927.55 931.81	929.28 940.22	954.84 963.04	_
ů ů											
Oil and gas extraction Crude petroleum and natural gas		17.77 24.16	18.02 24.29	17.83 24.60	17.98 24.47	-	719.69 947.07	719.00 964.31	711.42 944.64	708.41 937.20	_
Oil and gas field services		15.31	15.33	15.28	15.48	-	632.30	616.27	623.42	620.75	_
Nonmetallic minerals, except fuels	14	15.99	15.62	16.03	16.10	_	748.33	706.02	737.38	719.67	_
Crushed and broken stone	142	15.49	14.72	15.35	15.11	-	724.93	649.15	664.66	621.02	-
Construction		18.87	18.56	19.23	19.01	18.99	732.16	714.56	726.89	724.28	695.03
General building contractors		18.39	18.15	18.78	18.62	-	702.50	693.33	708.01	705.70	-
Residential building construction Operative builders		17.05 18.00	16.96 18.20	17.38 18.48	17.18 18.60	_	617.21 649.80	603.78 704.34	622.20 661.58	615.04 682.62	_
Nonresidential building construction		19.72	19.21	20.19	20.04	-	798.66	785.69	805.58	805.61	_
Heavy construction, except building	16	18.13	17.56	18.33	17.98	_	786.84	749.81	751.53	760.55	_
Highway and street construction		18.24	17.31	18.15	17.66	-	797.09	706.25	709.67	711.70	-
Heavy construction, except highway	162	18.08	17.64	18.39	18.09	-	782.86	765.58	768.70	777.87	_
Special trade contractors	17	19.20	18.92	19.58	19.37	-	729.60	715.18	726.42	722.50	-
Plumbing, heating, and air conditioning Painting and paper hanging	172	19.46 17.43	19.23 17.06	19.82 17.74	19.63 17.70	_	755.05 667.57	749.97 636.34	765.05 667.02	747.90 663.75	_
Electrical work	173	21.74	21.25	22.27	21.92	-	843.51	820.25	859.62	843.92	-
Masonry, stonework, and plastering		18.52	18.19	18.79	18.56	-	657.46	647.56	653.89	655.17	_
Carpentry and floor work		19.49 16.78	19.27 16.71	19.89 16.65	19.57 16.56	-	744.52 580.59	730.33 576.50	743.89 546.12	726.05 549.79	_
Manufacturing		15.30	15.15	15.58	15.55	15.56	625.77	612.06	646.57	629.78	628.62
Durable goods		15.78	15.61	16.09	16.06	16.05	651.71	636.89	674.17	658.46	654.84
Lumber and wood products		12.50	12.38	12.66	12.62 14.87	12.68	512.50	493.96	520.33	506.06 609.67	511.00
LoggingSawmills and planing mills		14.44 12.42	14.00 12.35	14.81 12.62	12.57	_	615.14 515.43	603.40 500.18	616.10 519.94	511.60	_
Sawmills and planing mills, general	2421	12.85	12.76	13.04	12.96	_	533.28	518.06	537.25	528.77	-
Hardwood dimension and flooring mills	2426	10.85	10.86	11.13	11.18	-	448.11	437.66	457.44	449.44	-
Millwork, plywood, and structural members	243	12.60	12.50	12.74	12.65 13.07	-	531.72 542.64	508.75	545.27 557.24	526.24	-
Millwork Wood kitchen cabinets		12.92 12.20	12.79 12.10	13.05 12.40	12.16	_	541.68	524.39 513.04	560.48	547.63 519.23	_
Hardwood veneer and plywood	2435	11.85	11.74	11.83	12.21	-	492.96	490.73	482.66	501.83	_
Softwood veneer and plywood		15.01	14.80	15.32	15.10	-	555.37	543.16	597.48	584.37	-
Wood buildings and mobile homes		10.41	10.45	10.40	10.46	_	412.24	402.33	405.60 431.67	392.25	_
Wood buildings and mobile homes	245 2451	12.28 12.33	11.94 12.06	12.44 12.38	12.45 12.30	_	421.20 403.19	403.57 394.36	404.83	415.83 389.91	_
Miscellaneous wood products		12.14	12.03	12.19	12.27	-	481.96	466.76	491.26	483.44	-
Furniture and fixtures Household furniture	25 251	12.65 11.94	12.61 11.92	12.83 12.23	12.78 12.20	12.82	508.53 462.08	504.40 467.26	529.88 490.42	507.37 470.92	505.11
Wood household furniture	2511	11.94	11.38	11.70	11.54	_	440.83	467.26	490.42 458.64	424.67	_
Upholstered household furniture	2512	12.51	12.46	12.81	12.79	_	475.38	479.71	509.84	483.46	
Metal household furniture	2514	10.83	11.03	10.87	10.83	-	491.68	508.48	511.98	489.52	-
Mattresses and bedsprings		13.01	12.98	13.49	13.66	-	517.80	521.80	562.53	598.31	_
Office furniture Public building and related furniture		13.34 14.03	13.42	13.54	13.49 13.79	_	541.60 618.72	552.90	568.68	536.90 579.18	
Partitions and fixtures		13.39	13.96 13.47	13.93 13.42	13.79	_	583.80	562.59 583.25	629.64 585.11	588.29	_
Miscellaneous furniture and fixtures		12.79	12.37	13.10	13.15	-	484.74	453.98	492.56	466.83	_
						l					

ESTABLISHMENT DATA HOURS AND EARNINGS NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED

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

	1987		Avera	ge weekly	hours			Averag	e overtim	ne hours	
Industry	SIC Code	Avg. 2002	Jan. 2002	Dec. 2002	Jan. 2003 ^p	Feb. 2003 ^p	Avg. 2002	Jan. 2002	Dec. 2002	Jan. 2003 ^p	Feb. 2003 ^p
Durable goods—Continued											
Stone, clay, and glass products	32	43.5	42.7	42.7	42.2	41.9	6.2	5.1	5.6	5.2	_
Flat glass		38.5	37.6	39.2	39.3	_	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.6	_
Glass and glassware, pressed or blown		43.2	43.1	43.2	41.9	_	5.5	4.5	5.9	5.8	-
Glass containers		45.4	44.5	45.7	45.3	-	5.9	4.9	6.6	6.5	-
Pressed and blown glass, nec		41.8	42.2	41.6	39.7	-	5.2	4.3	5.5	5.4	-
Products of purchased glass		42.7	42.9	42.8	42.2	-	7.6	5.6	8.2	6.6	-
Cement, hydraulic		45.4	47.1	45.8	46.3	_	5.8	7.1	6.2	7.5	-
Structural clay products		40.7	40.3	40.0	39.3	_	6.6	6.3 4.1	5.6 5.5	5.1 5.5	_
Pottery and related products Concrete, gypsum, and plaster products		41.4 45.6	40.6 43.9	42.2 43.5	42.6 43.4	_	5.1 7.3	5.9	5.5	5.4	_
Concrete block and brick		41.9	40.0	39.4	40.5	_	4.4	3.6	2.7	3.0	_
Concrete products, nec		42.3	42.7	41.2	41.2	_	6.4	6.2	5.3	5.6	_
Ready-mixed concrete		47.9	45.2	44.9	44.6	_	8.5	6.2	6.4	5.6	_
Misc. nonmetallic mineral products		40.8	40.9	41.2	39.7	_	3.5	3.1	4.0	3.2	-
Abrasive products		42.2	41.5	43.7	41.7	-	1.2	0.6	1.6	1.2	_
Primary metal industries		44.3	43.5	45.4	44.3	44.3	6.5	5.7	6.8	6.1	-
Blast furnaces and basic steel products		45.6	44.2	46.3	44.7	44.5	7.1	6.0	6.8	6.2	_
Blast furnaces and steel mills		46.5	45.1	47.0	45.3	_	7.3	5.8	6.8	6.2	-
Steel pipe and tubes		45.8	45.4	45.6	42.9	-	9.6	10.5	9.1	8.2	-
Iron and steel foundries		44.4	44.1	45.0	44.3	_	6.3	5.8 5.8	7.0 6.8	6.9	-
Gray and ductile iron foundries Malleable iron foundries		45.0	44.3 52.5	45.3 52.9	45.1 49.4	_	6.5 5.1	4.2	6.9	6.8	-
Steel foundries, nec		52.8 44.3	45.0	45.5	44.1	_	7.8	7.6	9.5	9.7	
Primary nonferrous metals		47.0	46.2	51.2	50.2	_	13.7	11.8	15.6	14.2	_
Primary aluminum		47.5	45.3	53.8	52.6	_	17.1	13.6	19.4	17.9	_
Nonferrous rolling and drawing		42.9	42.4	44.1	43.7	_	6.2	5.7	6.6	6.0	_
Copper rolling and drawing		43.5	42.7	44.2	42.6	_	5.7	5.1	5.4	4.3	l –
Aluminum sheet, plate, and foil		42.8	41.8	43.2	42.7	_	9.0	9.0	8.6	10.3	-
Nonferrous wire drawing and insulating	3357	42.2	42.3	43.2	42.5	-	4.6	4.6	4.7	4.3	-
Nonferrous foundries (castings)		42.7	41.9	44.3	43.0	-	4.3	3.3	5.1	3.7	-
Aluminum foundries	3365	44.8	42.5	47.9	45.6	-	4.5	2.7	6.5	3.8	-
Fabricated metal products		41.7	41.2	42.2	41.3	41.0	4.0	3.7	4.2	3.6	-
Metal cans and shipping containers		45.2	43.6	46.3	46.2	_	7.4	6.3	7.7	8.2	-
Metal cans		45.1	44.1	46.7	46.7	_	7.7	6.7	8.5	9.1	-
Cutlery, handtools, and hardwareHand and edge tools, and blades and handsaws	342 3423,5	41.0 41.6	41.5 41.9	41.0 42.5	40.5 42.5	_	3.4 3.1	3.5 3.4	2.7 2.6	2.4 2.4	_
Hardware, nec	3429	40.9	42.0	40.3	39.6	_	3.8	4.0	2.9	2.6	_
Plumbing and heating, except electric		41.5	41.7	42.1	41.5	_	3.3	3.3	3.4	3.4	_
Plumbing fixture fittings and trim		40.2	41.3	39.7	40.1	_	2.5	2.6	2.3	3.0	-
Heating equipment, except electric		40.7	39.7	43.4	40.9	_	3.0	2.1	4.8	3.2	-
Fabricated structural metal products		42.1	42.0	42.8	41.1	_	4.3	4.2	4.7	3.5	-
Fabricated structural metal		42.1	42.3	42.1	41.4	-	6.1	6.6	5.5	5.0	-
Metal doors, sash, and trim		42.5	41.0	44.2	41.0	-	4.2	3.2	4.5	2.8	-
Fabricated plate work (boiler shops)		43.6	44.6	44.4	41.7	-	5.2	5.3	6.2	3.8	-
Sheet metal work		41.7 39.7	41.8 38.1	41.8 41.0	41.4 39.5	_	3.3 3.5	3.5 2.9	3.7 4.0	2.9	_
Screw machine products, bolts, etc		38.3	37.3	39.0	39.2	_	2.8	2.5	3.1	3.5	_
Screw machine products		38.7	38.4	38.9	40.1	_	2.4	2.1	2.4	2.8	l _
Bolts, nuts, rivets, and washers		37.9	36.2	39.2	38.3	_	3.2	2.0	3.8	3.5	-
Metal forgings and stampings		43.5	42.9	44.0	43.8	_	4.2	3.8	4.6	4.3	-
Iron and steel forgings		41.0	41.4	42.4	40.8	-	3.3	3.5	4.0	3.0	-
Automotive stampings		46.2	45.1	46.6	47.0	-	4.9	3.9	5.1	5.0	-
Metal stampings, nec		39.0	38.8	39.3	38.8	-	3.0	3.1	3.4	3.2	-
Metal services, nec	347	39.5	38.2	40.5	38.5	-	5.0	4.6	5.8	4.3	-
Plating and polishing		39.3	38.4	40.6	38.2	-	4.2	3.3	4.8	3.6	-
Metal coating and allied services		39.7	37.9	40.3	39.0	-	6.2	6.4	7.2	5.4	-
Ordnance and accessories, nec		41.9 43.5	42.8 45.4	41.3 42.8	40.1 40.8	_	2.5 2.9	2.5 3.2	2.7 2.6	1.9 1.8	-
Ammunition, except for small arms, nec		43.5	40.8	42.8 41.9	41.3	-	2.9	2.6	3.1	2.8	_
Misc, fabricated metal products	1344										
Misc. fabricated metal products		33.7	34.5	33.7	33.2	_	1.7	1.3	1.6	1.3	_

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

	1987		Averag	e hourly e	arnings	,		Averag	je weekly e	arnings	
Industry	SIC Code	Avg. 2002	Jan. 2002	Dec. 2002	Jan. 2003 ^p	Feb. 2003P	Avg. 2002	Jan. 2002	Dec. 2002	Jan. 2003 ^p	Feb. 2003F
Durable goods—Continued				•							
Stone, clay, and glass products	32	\$15.48	\$15.12	\$15.75	\$15.76	\$15.70	\$673.38	\$645.62	\$672.53	\$665.07	\$657.8
Flat glass		18.87	19.19	18.40	18.52	-	726.50	721.54	721.28	727.84	-
Glass and glassware, pressed or blown	322	17.97	17.73	18.29	18.30	-	776.30	764.16	790.13	766.77	-
Glass containers		18.90	18.05	19.26	19.30	-	858.06	803.23	880.18	874.29	-
Pressed and blown glass, nec		17.31	17.51	17.61	17.54	-	723.56	738.92	732.58	696.34	l -
Products of purchased glass		13.70	13.64	13.97	14.26	-	584.99	585.16	597.92	601.77	-
Cement, hydraulic		19.66	18.81	20.16	20.35		892.56	885.95	923.33	942.21	-
Structural clay products		12.01	11.84	12.27	12.64	-	488.81	477.15	490.80	496.75	-
Pottery and related products		13.30	13.06	13.68	13.68	-	550.62	530.24	577.30	582.77	-
Concrete, gypsum, and plaster products		15.47	14.90	15.61	15.53	-	705.43	654.11	679.04	674.00	-
Concrete block and brick		15.28	14.48	16.38	15.92	-	640.23	579.20	645.37	644.76	-
Concrete products, nec	3272	13.07 16.74	12.89 16.21	13.28 16.76	13.20 16.76	_	552.86 801.85	550.40 732.69	547.14	543.84	-
Misc. nonmetallic mineral products		15.30	15.07	15.83	15.72	_	624.24	616.36	752.52 652.20	747.50 624.08] [
Abrasive products		12.93	12.87	13.34	13.72	_	545.65	534.11	582.96	554.19	-
Primary metal industries	33	17.42	17.15	17.64	17.70	17.60	771.71	746.03	800.86	784.11	779
Blast furnaces and basic steel products		20.86	20.53	21.09	21.34	21.28	951.22	907.43	976.47	953.90	946
Blast furnaces and steel mills		22.73	22.40	22.93	23.30		1,056.95	1,010.24	1,077.71	1,055.49	-
Steel pipe and tubes	1	16.70	16.71	16.99	16.94	_	764.86	758.63	774.74	726.73	_
Iron and steel foundries		16.29	16.20	16.68	16.81		723.28	714.42	750.60	744.68	-
Gray and ductile iron foundries		17.42	17.48	17.83	18.02		783.90	774.36	807.70	812.70	l –
Malleable iron foundries	3322	15.78	15.28	17.16	16.48		833.18	802.20	907.76	814.11	-
Steel foundries, nec		14.24	14.14	14.39	14.27	-	630.83	636.30	654.75	629.31	-
Primary nonferrous metals	333	19.77	19.76	19.96	20.73		929.19	912.91	1,021.95	1,040.65	-
Primary aluminum		20.39	20.26	20.33	21.48	-	968.53	917.78	1,093.75	1,129.85	_
Nonferrous rolling and drawing		15.79	15.59	15.93	15.58	-	677.39	661.02	702.51	680.85	_
Copper rolling and drawing		17.15	16.56	17.35	17.02	-	746.03	707.11	766.87	725.05	-
Aluminum sheet, plate, and foil	3353	19.24 14.80	19.09 14.68	18.86 14.92	18.76 14.84	_	823.47 624.56	797.96 620.96	814.75 644.54	801.05 630.70	_
Nonferrous wire drawing and insulating Nonferrous foundries (castings)	3357 336	13.76	13.45	13.85	13.94	_	587.55	563.56	613.56	599.42	_
Aluminum foundries	3365	13.69	13.24	14.03	14.09	_	613.31	562.70	672.04	642.50	_
Fabricated metal products	34	14.71	14.57	14.98	14.97	14.97	613.41	600.28	632.16	618.26	613
Metal cans and shipping containers	ş -	17.88	17.82	18.06	18.04	_	808.18	776.95	836.18	833.45	-
Metal cans	3411	18.99	18.87	19.14	19.04	_	856.45	832.17	893.84	889.17	_
Cutlery, handtools, and hardware	342	13.85	13.82	13.94	13.83	_	567.85	573.53	571.54	560.12	_
Hand and edge tools, and blades and handsaws	3423.5	13.76	13.77	13.78	13.54	_	572.42	576.96	585.65	575.45	· _
Hardware, nec	3429	14.27	14.27	14.44	14.43	_	583.64	599.34	581.93	571.43	_
Plumbing and heating, except electric	343	13.21	13.10	13.40	13.46	_	548.22	546.27	564.14	558.59	_
Plumbing fixture fittings and trim	3432	12.96	12.86	13.26	13.17	_	520.99	531.12	526.42	528.12	-
Heating equipment, except electric		13.75	13.45	13.93	13.88	-	559.63	533.97	604.56	567.69	-
Fabricated structural metal products		13.98	13.95	14.21	14.22	-	588.56	585.90	608.19	584.44	-
Fabricated structural metal	3441	14.08	14.17	14.31	14.34	-	592.77	599.39	602.45	593.68	-
Metal doors, sash, and trim		12.19	12.07	12.34	12.28	-	518.08	494.87	545.43	503.48	-
Fabricated plate work (boiler shops)		15.19	15.19	15.41	15.47	-	662.28	677.47	684.20	645.10	-
Sheet metal work	3444	14.41	14.32	14.72	14.89	-	600.90	598.58	615.30	616.45	-
Architectural metal work		14.20 15.27	14.04 15.06	14.64 15.55	14.33 15.44	_	563.74 584.84	534.92	600.24 606.45	566.04 605.25	-
Screw machine products, boils, etc		14.37	14.29	14.49	14.31	_	556.12	548.74	563.66	573.83	[
Bolts, nuts, rivets, and washers		16.17	15.86	16.58	16.60	_	612.84	574.13	649.94	635.78	_
Metal forgings and stampings		17.54	17.19	17.99	17.84	_	762.99	737.45	791.56	781.39	_
Iron and steel forgings		15.99	15.57	16.66	16.22	_	655.59	644.60	706.38	661.78	-
Automotive stampings	3465	19.81	19.43	20.17	19.93	- i	915.22	876.29	939.92	936.71	-
Metal stampings, nec		14.44	14.33	14.95	15.07	-	563.16	556.00	587.54	584.72	-
Metal services, nec		12.82	12.67	13.11	13.06	-	506.39	483.99	530.96	502.81	-
Plating and polishing		12.16	12.02	12.37	12.40	- 1	477.89	461.57	502.22	473.68	-
Metal coating and allied services		13.75	13.63	14.15	13.99	-	545.88	516.58	570.25	545.61	-
Ordnance and accessories, nec		15.65	15.66	16.05	16.00		655.74	670.25	662.87	641.60	-
Ammunition, except for small arms, nec	3483	17.73	17.59	17.91	18.10	-	771.26	798.59	766.55	738.48	
Misc. fabricated metal products		14.24	14.02	14.45	14.46	-	589.54	572.02	605.46	597.20	-
Valves and pipe fittings, nec	3494 3496	15.29 12.70	14.83	15.47	15.33	-	515.27	511.64	521.34	508.96	_
whoch raphicated whe products	3490	12.70	12.46	12.89	12.87	-	486.41	488.43	498.84	496.78	_

ESTABLISHMENT DATA HOURS AND EARNINGS NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED

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

	1987		Avera	ge weekly	hours			Averag	e overtin	ne hours	
Industry	SIC Code	Avg. 2002	Jan. 2002	Dec. 2002	Jan. 2003 ^p	Feb. 2003P	Avg. 2002	Jan. 2002	Dec. 2002	Jan. 2003 ^p	Feb 2003
Ourable goods—Continued											
Industrial machinery and equipment	35	40.6	40.3	41.3	40.7	40.9	3.7	3.3	4.2	4.0	-
Engines and turbines		43.1	42.9	42.7	43.4	_	4.2	3.8	4.0	4.0	-
Turbines and turbine generator sets		45.7	47.6	42.7	42.6	_	3.6	4.1	2.7	2.2	-
Internal combustion engines, nec		42.1	41.0	42.7	43.7	-	4.4	3.7	4.5	4.6	-
Farm and garden machinery		38.6	38.4	39.2	39.2	-	3.3	3.4	3.1	3.0	-
Farm machinery and equipment	3523	39.2	38.8	39.5	39.8	-	4.1	4.1	4.0	3.9	-
Construction and related machinery	353	41.3	41.8	41.6	41.6	-	4.4	4.3	4.3	4.2	-
Construction machinery		38.8	40.1	39.2	39.4	_	2.3	3.0	2.5	1.6	-
Mining machinery		42.1	43.2	43.0	43.8	-	5.1	5.2	5.7	6.8	-
Oil and gas field machinery	3533	46.7	46.3	45.6	46.0	-	8.1	5.9	7.2	7.8	-
Conveyors and conveying equipment	. 3535	44.0	43.1	43.9	43.1	-	6.7	6.1	5.8	5.4	-
Industrial trucks and tractors		36.0	36.7	36.9	36.8	-	0.6	0.5	0.8	1.0	-
Metalworking machinery		40.2	40.1	41.4	41.0	-	4.2	4.2	5.0	5.1	
Machine tools, metal cutting types		40.5	40.3	41.9	40.9	-	2.2	2.2	2.8 2.6	2.9 2.1	-
Machine tools, metal forming types		33.5 40.8	33.5 40.8	34.4 42.0	32.9 42.3		1.8 5.3	5.6	6.2	6.6	1 .
Special dies, tools, jigs, and fixtures	3544	40.8	40.8	42.0	41.1	_	3.9	2.9	4.5	3.9	-
Power driven handtools		38.9	38.8	40.2	38.5	_	1.8	1.8	1.6	1.4] _
Special industry machinery		39.6	39.7	40.7	39.9	_	3.3	3.2	4.2	3.6	١ ـ
Textile machinery	3552	36.4	36.5	37.4	36.7	_	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.1	Ι.
Printing trades machinery	3555	39.7	38.5	39.6	39.0		4.5	2.4	5.5	5.7	1 -
Food products machinery		42.6	43.6	43.2	42.0	_	7.0	5.3	10.7	8.6	١.
General industrial machinery		40.6	40.1	41.9	40.5	i -	3.0	2.8	3.5	2.7	-
Pumps and pumping equipment		39.7	38.2	41.6	41.4	_	3.4	2.6	3.2	3.0	-
Ball and roller bearings		39.7	39.4	41.3	40.0	-	4.1	4.2	4.7	3.8	١ -
Air and gas compressors		46.7	45.6	49.2	46.5	_	2.2	1.7	3.2	2.0	-
Blowers and fans	3564	41.2	41.9	42.6	40.2	-	2.8	3.1	4.0	2.0	-
Speed changers, drives, and gears		36.2	35.2	37.5	36.9	-	3.4	2.0	4.2	3.8	-
Power transmission equipment, nec	3568	43.2	44.3	42.8	42.3	l –	4.0	3.8	4.0	4.2	-
Computer and office equipment	357	40.1	40.0	40.5	38.4	-	1.9	1.2	2.5	1.6	-
Electronic computers	3571	41.8	41.5	42.7	40.1	-	0.4	0.1	0.5	0.2	-
Computer terminals, calculators, and				1	<u> </u>		1			1	l
office machines, nec		39.9	40.6	37.8	36.1	-	4.4	3.2	4.7	3.6	-
Refrigeration and service machinery		40.2	39.4	40.5	39.4	-	4.2	3.1	4.8	5.0	-
Refrigeration and heating equipment		40.5	39.8	40.3	39.4	-	5.0	3.6	5.6	6.0	-
Misc. industrial and commercial machinery		41.0	40.5	41.9	41.8	-	4.0	3.4	4.5	4.6	-
Carburetors, pistons, rings, valves Scales, balances, and industrial machinery, nec .	3592 3596,9	42.7 41.0	42.0 40.2	43.4 42.0	44.2 41.8	_	5.3 3.8	4.6 3.3	5.6 4.3	5.4 4.6	-
Electronic and other electrical equipment	36	39.0	38.6	39.9	38.6	38.7	2.7	2.3	3.1	2.5	-
Electric distribution equipment	361	39.6	39.1	41.8	39.9	-	3.2	2.8	4.6	4.2	-
Transformers, except electronic		38.6	38.4	40.4	39.0	-	1.8	2.0	2.2	2.4	i -
Switchgear and switchboard apparatus		40.4	39.6	42.8	40.6	-	4.3	3.4	6.4	5.5	-
Electrical industrial apparatus		40.3	39.9	41.5	40.2	-	2.8	2.4	3.7	2.8	-
Motors and generators		40.9	40.2	41.4	41.0	-	3.1	2.4	3.4	3.3	1 -
Relays and industrial controls		39.0	39.5	40.7	38.3	-	2.2	1.7	3.7	1.8	-
Household appliances	363	37.1	37.3 31.7	39.8 36.6	37.9 34.4	-	1.3 0.5	1.0	1.8 1.1	0.9	-
Household refrigerators and freezers	3632	32.3 41.2	43.1	41.0	42.3	_	1.4	1.2	0.9	1.2	[
Household laundry equipment Electric housewares and fans		38.4	37.2	39.1	36.7	-	4.6	2.9	6.8	4.5]
Electric lighting and wiring equipment		39.5	38.5	40.0	38.6		4.2	3.9	4.5	3.8	_ ا
Electric lamps		41.7	38.1	41.9	39.0	_	3.7	2.5	4.3	2.7	۱ -
Current-carrying wiring devices		39.6	39.4	40.3	39.2	_	3.2	3.3	3.2	3.0	-
Noncurrent-carrying wiring devices		36.8	36.0	38.8	37.7	-	3.3	3.2	3.7	3.9	-
Residential lighting fixtures		37.3	36.7	38.0	37.2	_	1.3	1.0	1.6	1.3	-
Household audio and video equipment		36.5	37.7	36.7	32.8	-	2.5	2.3	2.1	1.5	-
Household audio and video equipment		37.9	39.5	38.6	32.8	-	3.1	2.6	2.9	2.0	-
Communications equipment		38.9	38.5	38.6	38.3	! –	1.7	1.4	2.1	1.5	-
Telephone and telegraph apparatus	3661	34.9	34.8	35.0	34.2	_	0.7	0.8	0.6	0.5	-
Electronic components and accessories		38.8	38.6	39.7	38.7	-	2.7	2.4	3.0	2.4	-
Electron tubes		43.6	42.7	43.8	43.7	-	1.9	1.7	1.7	2.0	-
Semiconductors and related devices	3674	36.5	37.9	35.7	36.0	-	2.4	2.3	2.1	2.0	-
Electronic components, nec	3679	41.6	40.6	43.5	41.3	-	2.7	2.3	3.8	2.4	-
Misc. electrical equipment and supplies		40.5	39.1	41.3	39.9	_	2.7	1.7	3.3	2.6	-
Storage batteries		41.2	37.4	44.7	41.0	-	2.5	1.6	3.7	2.3	-
Engine electrical equipment	3694	42.2	41.0	42.2	41.8	-	2.0	1.7	2.1	1.9	1 -

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

	1987		Averag	e hourly e	arnings			Averag	je weekly e	arnings	
Industry	SIC Code	Avg. 2002	Jan. 2002	Dec. 2002	Jan. 2003 ^p	Feb. 2003 ^p	Avg. 2002	Jan. 2002	Dec. 2002	Jan. 2003 ^p	Feb. 2003 ^p
Durable goods—Continued					,						
Industrial machinery and equipment	35	\$16.44	\$16.31	\$16.66	\$16.66	\$16.69	\$667.46	\$657.29	\$688.06	\$678.06	\$682.62
Engines and turbines		19.53	18.61	19.93	19.76	i –	841.74	798.37	851.01	857.58	_
Turbines and turbine generator sets		21.73	21.36	21.77	22.09	-	993.06	1,016.74	929.58	941.03	-
Internal combustion engines, nec		18.54	17.29	19.26	18.94	-	780.53	708.89	822.40	827.68	-
Farm and garden machinery Farm machinery and equipment		15.72	15.73	15.50	15.52	-	606.79	604.03	607.60	608.38	-
Construction and related machinery		16.89 15.31	16.77 15.19	16.90 15.53	16.83 15.49	_	662.09 632.30	650.68 634.94	667.55 646.05	669.83 644.38	_
Construction machinery		15.73	15.89	15.76	15.84	_	610.32	637.19	617.79	624.10	_
Mining machinery		14.92	15.30	15.02	15.31	_	628.13	660.96	645.86	670.58	_
Oil and gas field machinery	3533	15.79	15.30	16.38	16.24	-	737.39	708.39	746.93	747.04	-
Conveyors and conveying equipment		14.48	14.30	14.66	14.37	-	637.12	616.33	643.57	619.35	_
Industrial trucks and tractors		14.00	13.57	14.52	14.23	_	504.00	498.02	535.79	523.66	-
Metalworking machinery Machine tools, metal cutting types		17.45 16.60	17.37 16.48	17.71 16.80	17.85 17.00	_	701.49 672.30	696.54 664.14	733.19 703.92	731.85 695.30	_
Machine tools, metal forming types		17.65	17.88	18.43	18.66	_	591.28	598.98	633.99	613.91	_
Special dies, tools, jigs, and fixtures		18.34	18.39	18.58	18.76	-	748.27	750.31	780.36	793.55	-
Machine tool accessories		14.78	14.50	14.88	14.80	-	601.55	582.90	624.96	608.28	-
Power driven handtools		14.15	13.90	14.11	14.26	-	550.44	539.32	567.22	549.01	-
Special industry machinery Textile machinery		16.78	16.60	16.98	17.02	-	664.49	659.02	691.09	679.10	-
Printing trades machinery		13.30 18.54	13.01 18.13	13.79 18.88	13.39 19.12	_	484.12 736.04	474.87 698.01	515.75 747.65	491.41 745.68	_
Food products machinery		16.96	16.52	17.00	16.94	_	722.50	720.27	734.40	711.48	_
General industrial machinery		15.71	15.35	15.97	15.87	-	637.83	615.54	669.14	642.74	_
Pumps and pumping equipment		16.96	16.78	16.87	16.87	-	673.31	641.00	701.79	698.42	_
Ball and roller bearings		16.15	15.98	16.24	16.27	-	641.16	629.61	670.71	650.80	-
Air and gas compressors		15.96	15.44	16.47	16.27	-	745.33	704.06	810.32	756.56	-
Blowers and fans Speed changers, drives, and gears	1 1	13.11 17.34	12.63 16.81	13.56 17.65	13.20 17.35	_	540.13 627.71	529.20 591.71	577.66 661.88	530.64 640.22	-
Power transmission equipment, nec		14.60	14.29	14.69	14.91	_	630.72	633.05	628.73	630.69	<u> </u>
Computer and office equipment		19.67	19.90	19.73	20.02	l –	788.77	796.00	799.07	768.77	_
Electronic computers		22.09	22.79	22.30	22.61	-	923.36	945.79	952.21	906.66	-
Computer terminals, calculators, and											
office machines, nec		16.93	16.43	16.78	17.50	-	675.51	667.06	634.28	631.75	-
Refrigeration and service machinery Refrigeration and heating equipment		14.40 14.50	14.28 14.34	14.71 14.82	14.71 14.84	-	578.88 587.25	562.63	595.76	579.57	_
Misc. industrial and commercial machinery		15.75	15.54	16.04	15.95	_	645.75	570.73 629.37	597.25 672.08	584.70 666.71	_
Carburetors, pistons, rings, valves	3592	16.40	16.02	16.87	16.90	_	700.28	672.84	732.16	746.98	_
Scales, balances, and industrial machinery, nec		15.70	15.49	15.96	15.82	-	643.70	622.70	670.32	661.28	-
Electronic and other electrical equipment	36	15.00	14.86	15.19	15.12	15.22	585.00	573.60	606.08	583.63	589.01
Electric distribution equipment		15.11	14.88	15.37	15.17	-	598.36	581.81	642.47	605.28	_
Transformers, except electronic		13.63	13.66	13.96	13.77	-	526.12	524.54	563.98	537.03	_
Switchgear and switchboard apparatus Electrical industrial apparatus		16.20 14.47	15.80 14.47	16.37 14.75	16.16 14.70	_	654.48 583.14	625.68 577.35	700.64 612.13	656.10 590.94	_
Motors and generators		13.29	13.42	13.41	13.53	_	543.56	539.48	555.17	554.73	
Relays and industrial controls		16.76	16.53	17.31	16.93	-	653.64	652.94	704.52	648.42	_
Household appliances	363	13.21	13.00	13.62	13.77	-	490.09	484.90	542.08	521.88	_
Household refrigerators and freezers	3632	14.95	14.69	15.70	15.76	-	482.89	465.67	574.62	542.14	-
Household laundry equipment Electric housewares and fans		12.04	11.97 13.19	11.94	13.08	_	496.05	515.91 490.67	489.54	553.28	_
Electric flousewares and fans Electric lighting and wiring equipment		13.50 14.72	14.53	13.70 14.78	13.55 14.73	-	518.40 581.44	559.41	535.67 591.20	497.29 568.58	
Electric lamps		20.07	19.14	20.93	20.74	_	836.92	729.23	876.97	808.86	_
Current-carrying wiring devices	3643	14.81	14.68	14.73	14.87	-	586.48	578.39	593.62	582.90	-
Noncurrent-carrying wiring devices		12.78	12.63	12.75	12.86	-	470.30	454.68	494.70	484.82	-
Residential lighting fixtures Household audio and video equipment	3645	12.45	12.39	12.58	12.45	-	464.39	454.71	478.04	463.14	-
Household audio and video equipment Household audio and video equipment		14.06 12.87	13.74 12.89	14.10 12.84	14.28 12.69	_	513.19 487.77	518.00 509.16	517.47 495.62	468.38 416.23	_
Communications equipment	366	15.30	15.30	15.69	15.43	_	595.17	589.05	605.63	590.97	_
Telephone and telegraph apparatus		15.27	15.62	15.33	15.10	-	532.92	543.58	536.55	516.42	-
Electronic components and accessories	367	15.90	15.82	15.99	15.89	-	616.92	610.65	634.80	614.94	_
Electron tubes	3671	15.72	15.43	15.75	15.93	-	685.39	658.86	689.85	696.14	-
Semiconductors and related devices		21.81	21.44	22.14	21.80	_	796.07	812.58	790.40	784.80	-
Electronic components, nec		13.24 14.40	12.98 13.86	13.50 14.91	13.33 14.82	_	550.78 583.20	526.99 541.93	587.25 615.78	550.53 591.32	_
Storage batteries		17.13	16.36	17.37	17.27	_	705.76	611.86	776.44	708.07	_
Engine electrical equipment	3694	13.56	13.01	14.16	14.06	-	572.23	533.41	597.55	587.71	

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

	1987		Avera	ge weekly	hours			Average	overtim	e hours	·. ·
Industry	SIC Code	Avg. 2002	Jan. 2002	Dec. 2002	Jan. 2003 ^p	Feb. 2003 ^p	Avg. 2002	Jan. 2002	Dec. 2002	Jan. 2003 ^p	Feb. 2003
Durable goods—Continued			İ								ł
Transportation equipment	37	42.5	42.3	43.4	42.6	41.6	4.9	4.5	5.9	5.1	_
Motor vehicles and equipment	371	44.2	43.6	45.3	44.4	43.1	5.7	5.0	7.1	6.1	l –
Motor vehicles and car bodies		44.1	44.0	45.8	45.0	_	7.7	7.3	10.3	8.6	_
Truck and bus bodies		44.5	43.5	46.5	46.1	-	4.3	3.3	5.8	4.7	۱ _
Motor vehicle parts and accessories	3714	44.4	43.4	45.3	44.3	_	5.0	4.2	5.7	5.1	l –
Truck trailers		45.6	46.8	46.2	44.8	_	3.6	1.5	4.9	3.4	_
Aircraft and parts		41.0	41.8	40.9	41.0	_	3.8	3.8	4.2	3.6	_
Aircraft		39.6	40.9	37.8	38.1	_	3.4	3.7	3.5	3.1	l _
Aircraft engines and engine parts		42.2	42.6	42.5	42.0	l –	5.1	4.6	6.0	4.8	1 _
Aircraft parts and equipment, nec		41.7	42.1	43.1	43.2	_	3.3	3.5	3.8	3.3	_
Ship and boat building and repairing		36.8	37.2	37.8	36.4	_	3.4	3.8	4.0	3.9	_
Ship building and repairing		37.5	37.9	38.8	36.7	_	4.4	4.9	5.3	5.1	_
Boat building and repairing		35.8	36.2	36.4	36.1		2.1	2.3	2.4	2.3	_
Railroad equipment		40.2	40.2	42.8	39.7	_	3.0	3.0	4.4	4.2	_
Guided missiles, space vehicles, and parts		42.6	41.8	42.6	42.4	_	4.6	5.4	3.9	4.1	_
Guided missiles, space vehicles, and parts		42.9	43.6	42.0	42.0	_	7.0	8.5	5.7	5.7	_
Misc. transportation equipment	379	40.6	39.5	40.8	41.1		2.0	1.6	2.3	2.4	_
Travel trailers and campers		41.6	42.7	41.6	41.2	_	1.3	1.7	1.7	1.7	-
Instruments and related products	38	40.7	40.6	41.6	40.6	40.7	2.7	2.7	3.3	2.8	_
Search and navigation equipment	381	38.9	38.6	39.2	38.9		2.2	2.5	2.5	2.4	l _
Measuring and controlling devices	382	41.4	41.2	43.0	41.4	١ _	2.6	2.4	3.3	2.5	_
Environmental controls	3822	41.3	42.3	43.0	42.7	_	3.6	3.9	5.3	4.4	- 1
Process control instruments		40.1	39.5	42.2	40.8		1.9	1.5	2.6	1.7	1 -
Instruments to measure electricity	3825	39.9	40.1	40.3	38.4	_	1.1	1.1	1.4	1.0	l _
Medical instruments and supplies	204	40.5	40.8	41.7	40.9	-	2.8	3.1	3.8	3.3	_
Surgical and medical instrument		42.3	42.9	43.6	42.1		3.6	4.2	5.0	3.9	1 _
Surgical and medical instrument	2041	38.9	39.2	40.0	39.2		2.6	2.8	3.2	2.9	_
Surgical appliances and supplies	3042	-			41.1	-	1.8	1.5	1.3	1.2	_
Ophthalmic goods		43.1 38.8	42.1 38.3	41.7 38.0	36.2		3.7	2.9	3.4	3.0	-
Photographic equipment and supplies Watches, clocks, watchcases, and parts	387	37.3	38.2	40.0	40.0	_	2.1	3.2	4.2	4.2	-
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	20	38.7	37.7	39.2	38.3	37.9	2.1	1.7	2.3	1.7	l _
levels, sikerware and ploted were	201	36.1	35.3	36.6	35.0	37.3	1.3	1.0	2.0	0.8	1 _
Jewelry, silverware, and plated ware	2011	34.4	33.7	35.2	33.5	-	1.4	0.9	2.2	0.8	_
Jewelry, precious metal					40.9	_	1.2	0.9	1.3	0.9	_
Musical instruments		41.0 40.6	40.9 38.7	41.5 42.3	42.1	-	1.6	1.1	2.3	1.5	_
Toys and sporting goods		37.0	35.8	38.3	40.0	-	1.2	0.9	1.0	0.5	_
Dolls, games, toys, and children's vehicles		41.8	1 -		42.8	-	1.8	1.1	2.7	1.8	_
Sporting and athletic goods, nec			39.7	43.7	36.6	_	2.5	2.1	1.9	1.5	_
Pens, pencils, office, and art supplies	395	37.2	38.0	38.6	36.4	Į.	1.3	0.7	1.8	0.8	_
Costume jewelry and notions	396	37.9	36.3 37.7	39.4	40.3	-	1.0	0.7	0.3	0.8	_
Costume jewelry		41.9		42.7	37.2	-	2.6	2.3	2.6	2.2	1 -
Miscellaneous manufactures Signs and advertising specialties		38.4 41.6	37.6 39.1	38.0 42.4	42.0	=	3.6	2.8	4.1	3.8	-
Nondurable goods		40.3	39.8	40.9	39.9	39.8	4.2	3.8	4.4	3.8	3.
Food and kindred products	20	41.2	40.6	41.9	40.4	39.9	5.2	4.9	5.3	4.4	_
Meat products	201	40.7	41.0	41.5	39.8	-	4.4	4.6	4.9	3.7	-
Meat packing plants		43.4	42.5	45.0	41.9	-	5.3	4.7	6.0	3.8	-
Sausages and other prepared meats	2013	40.8	41.3	41.1	39.2	-	5.4	5.5	6.0	5.1	-
Poultry slaughtering and processing	2015	39.2	40.1	39.7	38.9	-	3.6	4.3	3.8	3.0	-
Dairy products	202	42.0	40.9	42.9	42.0	~	4.6	4.0	4.9	4.5	-
Cheese, natural and processed		44.4	42.3	46.1	43.1	-	3.4	2.7	4.1	2.6	-
Fluid milk		41.9	41.4	42.9	43.2	-	4.9	4.5	5.0	4.9	-
Preserved fruits and vegetables		41.4	40.8	41.7	40.3	-	7.1	6.2	6.8	5.6	-
Canned specialties		42.6	43.1	44.0	40.5	_	3.8	3.2	4.5	2.4	-
Canned fruits and vegetables		43.5	42.6	41.7	41.7	_	9.7	8.0	7.6	6.7	-
		43.9	42.1	46.4	44.2	-	8.3	6.4	9.1	7.1	-
Frozen fruits and vegetables	1200/										
Frozen fruits and vegetables		42.8	42.8	43.0	41.3	l –	5.6	6.0	5.3	4.7	-
Frozen fruits and vegetables Grain mill products Flour and other grain mill products	204	4		43.0 48.1	41.3 46.3	-	5.6 8.7	6.0 8.2	5.3 8.2	4.7 7.2	_

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

	1987		Averag	e hourly e	arnings			Averag	je weekly e	arnings	
Industry	SIC	Avg. 2002	Jan. 2002	Dec. 2002	Jan. 2003 ^p	Feb. 2003 ^p	Avg. 2002	Jan. 2002	Dec. 2002	Jan. 2003 ^p	Feb. 2003 ^p
Durchle monds. Continued											
Durable goods—Continued	0.7	640.00	640.57	600	000.00		0045.00	6007.04	#004 07	6000.04	0040.00
Transportation equipment		\$19.89	\$19.57	\$20.55	\$20.39	\$20.26	\$845.33	\$827.81	\$891.87	\$868.61	\$842.82
Motor vehicles and equipment		20.50	19.99	21.40	21.10	20.87	906.10	871.56	969.42	936.84	899.50
Motor vehicles and car bodies		25.31	24.92	26.48	26.20	-	1,116.17	1,096.48	1,212.78	1,179.00	-
Truck and bus bodies Motor vehicle parts and accessories		17.51	17.42	17.65	17.51 19.09	1	779.20	757.77	820.73	807.21	-
		18.62	18.05	19.37 12.98	13.00	-	826.73	783.37	877.46	845.69	_
Truck trailers		12.63 21.72	12.36 21.56	21.92	22.19		575.93	578.45	599.68	582.40	_
Aircraft and parts		24.52	24.54	24.26	24.70	_	890.52 970.99	901.21	896.53 917.03	909.79 941.07	_
Aircraft engines and engine parts		21.31	20.76	22.48	21.88	-	899.28	884.38	955.40	918.96	_
Aircraft parts and engine parts		19.23	18.98	19.45	20.13	_	801.89	799.06	838.30	869.62	_
Ship and boat building and repairing		15.34	15.33	15.56	15.58	_	564.51	570.28	588.17	567.11	_
Ship building and repairing		16.73	16.58	17.00	17.40	_	627.38	628.38	659.60	638.58	_
Boat building and repairing		13.43	13.48	13.58	13.23	_	480.79	487.98	494.31	477.60	_
Railroad equipment		18.56	18.38	19.09	19.10		746.11	738.88	817.05	758.27	_
Guided missiles, space vehicles, and parts		21.96	21.89	21.88	22.02		935.50	915.00	932.09	933.65	_
Guided missiles and space vehicles		23.42	23.08	23.58	23.58	-	1,004.72	1,006.29	990.36	990.36	_
Misc. transportation equipment		13.20	13.12	13.39	13.21	_	535.92	518.24	546.31	542.93	_
Travel trailers and campers		12.66	12.17	12.86	12.64	-	526.66	519.66	534.98	520.77	_
Instruments and related products	38	15.25	15.09	15.53	15.48	15.46	620.68	612.65	646.05	628.49	629.22
Search and navigation equipment		19.74	19.23	20.38	20.28	- 15.40	767.89	742.28	798.90	788.89	025.22
Measuring and controlling devices		15.47	15.36	15.78	15.59	_	640.46	632.83	678.54	645.43	_
Environmental controls		12.50	12.36	12.89	12.88	_	516.25	522.83	554.27	549.98	_
Process control instruments		15.73	15.62	16.09	15.99	_	630.77	616.99	679.00	652.39	_
Instruments to measure electricity		18.49	18.40	18.51	18.38	_	737.75	737.84	745.95	705.79	_
Medical instruments and supplies		14.12	14.00	14.36	14.48	_	571.86	571.20	598.81	592.23	_
Surgical and medical instrument	3841	13.03	13.04	13.10	13.38	_	551.17	559.42	571.16	563.30	_
Surgical appliances and supplies	3842	14.33	14.43	14.67	14.71	_	557.44	565.66	586.80	576.63	_
Ophthalmic goods	1	11.65	11.20	11.80	11.97	_	502.12	471.52	492.06	491.97	_
Photographic equipment and supplies	386	18.81	18.62	19.08	18.66	_	729.83	713.15	725.04	675.49	-
Watches, clocks, watchcases, and parts	387	11.66	11.29	11.82	11.82	-	434.92	431.28	472.80	472.80	
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	39	12.40	12.46	12.54	12.56	12.55	479.88	469.74	491.57	481.05	475.65
Jewelry, silverware, and plated ware	391	12.98	12.90	13.20	12.93	-	468.58	455.37	483.12	452.55	_
Jewelry, precious metal		13.13	13.05	13.41	13.07	-	451.67	439.79	472.03	437.85	_
Musical instruments	393	11.53	11.61	11.59	11.57	-	472.73	474.85	480.99	473.21	-
Toys and sporting goods	394	12.21	12.11	12.16	12.17	-	495.73	468.66	514.37	512.36	_
Dolls, games, toys, and children's vehicles	3942,4	12.26	12.49	11.81	11.68	-	453.62	447.14	452.32	467.20	_
Sporting and athletic goods, nec		12.20 12.89	11.99 12.43	12.27	12.33 13.26	_	509.96 479.51	476.00 472.34	536.20 515.70	527.72 485.32	_
Pens, pencils, office, and art supplies Costume jewelry and notions		11.15	11.34	13.36 10.96	11.21	_	422.59	411.64	431.82	408.04	_
Costume jewelry		9.86	10.45	9.50	10.05	-	413.13	393.97	405.65	405.02	_
Miscellaneous manufactures		12.51	12.75	12.73	12.84	_	480.38	479.40	483.74	477.65	_
Signs and advertising specialties		13.89	14.22	14.20	14.05	-	577.82	556.00	602.08	590.10	-
Nondurable goods		14.61	14.47	14.84	14.81	14.87	588.78	575.91	606.96	590.92	591.83
Food and kindred products	20	13.23	13.14	13.40	13.31	13.29	545.08	533.48	561.46	537.72	530.27
Meat products		10.92	10.86	11.11	10.86	-	444.44	445.26	461.07	432.23	_
Meat packing plants Sausages and other prepared meats		11.62	11.43 12.52	11.85 12.77	11.49 12.60	_	504.31 511.22	485.78 517.08	533.25 524.85	481.43 493.92	
Poultry slaughtering and processing		12.53 9.87	9.90	9.95	9.77	_	386.90	396.99	395.02	380.05	_
Dairy products		15.23	15.09	15.33	15.48	_	639.66	617.18	657.66	650.16	_
Cheese, natural and processed		13.48	13.40	13.67	13.65	_	598.51	566.82	630.19	588.32	_
Fluid milk		15.81	15.74	15.77	15.97	-	662.44	651.64	676.53	689.90	_
Preserved fruits and vegetables		12.87	12.74	13.33	13.19	_	532.82	519.79	555.86	531.56	_
Canned specialties		15.67	15.30	15.65	15.27	-	667.54	659.43	688.60	618.44	_
Canned fruits and vegetables	2033	13.31	13.28	14.01	14.10	-	578.99	565.73	584.22	587.97	_
Frozen fruits and vegetables		12.82	12.95	13.37	13.29	-	562.80	545.20	620.37	587.42	_
Grain mill products		15.68	15.65	15.73	15.61	-	671.10	669.82	676.39	644.69	-
Flour and other grain mill products		13.52	13.74	13.47	13.51		642.20	637.54	647.91	625.51	-
Prepared feeds, nec	2048	13.18	13.41	13.27	13.04	-	504.79	505.56	506.91	502.04	-
		L	i								

ESTABLISHMENT DATA HOURS AND EARNINGS NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED

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

	1987		Avera	ge weekly	hours			Average	e overtim	e hours	
Industry	SIC Code	Avg. 2002	Jan. 2002	Dec. 2002	Jan. 2003 ^p	Feb. 2003 ^p	Avg. 2002	Jan. 2002	Dec. 2002	Jan. 2003 ^p	Feb 2003
Nondurable goods—Continued											
Food and kindred products—Continued						1		·			
Bakery products	205	39.8	37.9	40.6	38.1	_	3.6	3.1	3.4	2.7	-
Bread, cake, and related products	2051	39.2	37.3	39.9	37.9	_	3.6	2.8	3.3	2.7	_
Cookies, crackers, and frozen bakery products,							İ				
except bread	2052,3	40.7	38.8	41.7	38.4	_	3.7	3.6	3.6	2.6	
Sugar and confectionery products		44.3	43.7	45.3	44.0	-	7.2	6.3	8.5	7.4	-
Cane sugar		65.7	59.7	69.0	64.9	-	15.7	14.9	19.5	17.1	-
Beet sugar	2063	42.5	44.2	43.2	43.1	-	3.8	4.9	4.0	4.7	-
Candy and other confectionery products	2064	41.1	41.3	41.6	41.9	-	6.9	5.5	7.9	6.9	-
Fats and oils		42.6	42.6	43.8	42.7	-	6.2	5.6	7.9	7.3	-
Beverages		45.5	43.5	46.3	46.0	_	6.1	5.2	5.2	5.3	-
Malt beverages		48.2	45.0	52.8	50.5	-	6.3	6.8	6.3	5.7	_
Bottled and canned soft drinks		46.6	44.9	46.2	47.8	-	7.8	5.6	6.5	6.5	-
Misc. food and kindred products	209	37.6	36.6	38.6	37.6	_	5.0	5.2	4.7	4.8	-
Tobacco products	21	40.7	40.3	40.1	40.2	39.8	3.6	4.1	3.4	3.0	-
Cigarettes		43.8	43.2	42.5	43.2	-	4.7	5.3	4.8	4.4	-
Textile mill products	22	41.2	39.9	41.6	40.4	40.4	4.0	3.6	4.1	3.4	_
Broadwoven fabric mills, cotton		38.8	37.6	38.7	38.2		3.0	2.7	2.9	2.8	_
Broadwoven fabric mills, synthetics		41.9	40.5	43.0	42.6	۱ ـ	4.0	4.1	4.0	4.4	_
Broadwoven fabric mills, wool		41.0	37.9	43.3	44.5	_	1.1	0.6	1.5	1.3	١ _
Narrow fabric mills		38.3	39.2	36.3	34.0	_	1.9	1.6	1.5	1.4	-
Knitting mills		40.1	37.7	39.6	37.9	_	5.4	4.2	6.1	3.3	1 _
Women's hosiery, except socks		39.2	35.5	39.5	36.5	_	2.6	1.6	3.6	1.7	
Hosiery, nec		36.9	33.7	37.5	35.7	_	2.4	1.6	2.9	1.8] _
Knit outerwear mills		43.3	42.2	40.1	37.9	_	11.0	9.5	12.9	5.3	
Weft knit fabric mills		36.8	36.8	35.6	35.5	_	1.9	1.9	1.6	1.3	_
Textile finishing, except wool		42.0	40.7	42.8	41.1	_	5.0	4.8	5.3	3.9	_
Finishing plants, cotton	2261	45.7	45.8	46.5	44.7	_	6.8	7.1	7.7	5.2	
Finishing plants, synthetics	2262	41.3	39.6	42.3	42.5	_	3.2	2,4	3.8	3.3	_
Carpets and rugs		44.2	44.3	45.3	43.9	-	2.9	3.3	2.5	2.6	_
Yarn and thread mills		41.2	39.4	41.7	40.0	l _	4.2	3.8	3.7	3.6	_
Yarn spinning mills		40.4	38.7	40.4	38.5	l _	4.5	4.3	3.5	3.5	
Throwing and winding mills		44.7	42.5	46.8	46.8	_	3.6	2.8	4.2	4.3	1 -
Miscellaneous textile goods		41.7	40.8	42.5	42.3	-	4.0	3.2	4.3	4.2	-
Annarol and other textile products	00	20.0	20.4	27.4	20.0	20.0	1	1.0	2.4	1 7	
Apparel and other textile products	221	36.9	36.1	37.1	36.2	36.6	2.0	1.6 0.2	2.1	1.7	-
Men's and boys' suits and coats	222	36.5	35.3	38.6	37.1	_	0.1	1	0.1 2.9	0.1] _
Men's and boys' furnishings		36.4 33.4	36.1 32.5	36.5 33.3	35.3 31.9	_	2.3	1.7 0.1	0.3	2.3 0.2	
Men's and boys' trousers and slacks	2325	33.4	32.5	33.3	31.9	_	1.1	0.1	0.3	1.4	
Men's and boys trousers and stacks	2326	35.1	36.3	35.4	31.6	_	5.8	5.7	6.1	3.9	
Women's and misses' outerwear		36.2	35.9	35.3	35.3	_	0.7	0.5	0.7	0.8	
Women's and misses' blouses and shirts		29.7	29.1	27.9	28.2	_	1.8	1.7	0.7	1.2	-
Women's, juniors', and misses' dresses		44.4	43.9	41.6	42.1	_	1.3	1.0	0.5	1.1	۱ _
Women's and misses' suits and coats		38.1	40.6	39.3	39.3	_	0.9	0.4	0.9	1.7	_
Women's and misses' outerwear, nec		35.0	34.5	34.4	34.3	_	0.5	0.3	0.7	0.6	-
Women's and children's undergarments		32.7	31.2	34.0	33.3	_	0.9	0.6	1.0	1.3	-
Women's and children's underwear		34.1	34.4	34.9	34.1	-	1.2	0.8	1.1	1.4	-
Brassieres, girdles, and allied garments		28.6	23.6	30.2	30.2	-	0.6	0.0	0.5	0.6	-
Girls' and children's outerwear		41.8	42.3	42.9	43.0	-	2.2	2.1	3.3	4.1	-
Girls' and children's dresses and blouses	2361	43.6	44.3	45.3	45.1	_	1.4	0.7	3.9	4.5	-
Fur goods and misc. apparel and accessories		33.6	32.9	33.4	33.4	_	2.2	1.8	2.2	1.4	-
Misc. fabricated textile products		38.4	37.1	39.1	37.6	-	3.2	2.6	3.1	2.2	-
Curtains and draperies		34.9	35.1	32.5	30.7	_	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.2	-
House furnishings, nec		39.0	39.0	40.9	39.2	-	2.4	2.2	3.7	2.7	1 -
Automotive and apparel trimmings		39.8	37.9	39.7	38.5	-	4.0	2.8	3.3	2.6] -
Paper and allied products	26	41.6	41.3	42.5	42.0	41.7	5.0	4.6	5.4	5.1	_
n	262	42.5	43.1	42.8	42.6	-	5.8	5.6	5.8	5.2	l _
Paper mills	1202										

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

	1987		Averag	e hourly e	arnings			Averag	je weekly e	arnings	
Industry	SIC Code	Avg. 2002	Jan. 2002	Dec. 2002	Jan. 2003 ^p	Feb. 2003 ^p	Avg. 2002	Jan. 2002	Dec. 2002	Jan. 2003 ^p	Feb. 2003 ^p
Nondurable goods—Continued											
Food and kindred products—Continued											
Bakery products	205	\$14.77	\$14.57	\$14.88	\$15.07		\$587.85	\$552.20	\$604.13	\$574.17	_
Bread, cake, and related products		14.65	14.35	14.76	14.96	-	574.28	535.26	588.92	566.98	_
Cookies, crackers, and frozen bakery products,											
except bread		14.97	14.91	15.06	15.25	-	609.28	578.51	628.00	585.60	_
Sugar and confectionery products		15.62	15.48	15.47	15.87	-	691.97	676.48	700.79	698.28	-
Cane sugar		15.15	15.48	14.32	15.45	-	995.36	924.16	988.08	1,002.71	-
Beet sugar	2063	16.98	17.03	16.28	16.93	-	721.65	752.73	703.30	729.68	-
Candy and other confectionery products		15.95	15.64	16.04	16.15	_	655.55	645.93	667.26	676.69	-
Fats and oils		12.89	12.84	12.90	12.86	-	549.11	546.98	565.02	549.12	_
Beverages		18.09	18.10 25.30	18.29	18.02 25.03	<u>-</u>	823.10 1,190.54	787.35 1,138.50	846.83 1,321.58	828.92 1,264.02	-
Bottled and canned soft drinks		24.70 16.49	16.02	25.03 16.06	15.47	_	768.43	719.30	741.97	739.47	_
Misc. food and kindred products		11.94	12.24	12.18	12.15	_	448.94	447.98	470.15	456.84	
·	1	,									
Tobacco products		21.66 27.22	21.21 26.69	20.70 27.77	21.05 27.82	\$21.25 ~	881.56 1,192.24	854.76 1,153.01	830.07 1,180.23	846.21 1,201.82	\$845.75 -
Textile mill products	22	11.72	11.66	11.84	11.91	11.88	482.86	465.23	492.54	481.16	479.95
Broadwoven fabric mills, cotton	221	11.79	11.73	11.73	11.90	-	457.45	441.05	453.95	454.58	
Broadwoven fabric mills, synthetics		12.79	12.68	12.83	13.21	-	535.90	513.54	551.69	562.75	_
Broadwoven fabric mills, wool		12.23	11.83	12.60	12.54	_	501.43	448.36	545.58	558.03	_
Narrow fabric mills		11.22	11,16	11.19	11.59	-	429.73	437.47	406.20	394.06	_
Knitting mills	225	11.07	11.10	11.33	11.38	-	443.91	418.47	448.67	431.30	_
Women's hosiery, except socks	2251	9.20	9.19	9.53	9.50	-	360.64	326.25	376.44	346.75	_
Hosiery, nec	2252	10.79	10.75	11.10	10.93	-	398.15	362.28	416.25	390.20	-
Knit outerwear mills		12.15	12.23	12.84	13.22	-	526.10	516.11	514.88	501.04	-
Weft knit fabric mills		11.33	11.24	11.40	11.49	-	416.94	413.63	405.84	407.90	-
Textile finishing, except wool	226	11.85	11.84	12.01	11.90	-	497.70	481.89	514.03	489.09	-
Finishing plants, cotton	2261	11.31	11.49	11.32	10.96	-	516.87	526.24	526.38	489.91 568.65	-
Finishing plants, synthetics	2202	13.04 11.62	12.70 11.45	13.48 11.67	13.38 11.51	_	538.55 513.60	502.92 507.24	570.20 528.65	505.29	
Yarn and thread mills	220	11.02	10.93	11.20	11.26	_	456.08	430.64	467.04	450.40	
Yarn spinning mills	2281	10.94	10.85	10.90	11.07	_	441.98	419.90	440.36	426.20	
Throwing and winding mills	2282	11.21	11.02	11.74	11.52	_	501.09	468.35	549.43	539.14	_
Miscellaneous textile goods		12.97	12.95	13.08	13.21	_	540.85	528.36	555.90	558.78	-
Apparel and other textile products	23	9.91	9.72	10.11	10.08	10.05	365.68	350.89	375.08	364.90	367.83
Men's and boys' suits and coats	231	9.48	9.54	9.58	9.57	_	346.02	336.76	369.79	355.05	-
Men's and boys' furnishings	232	9.10	8.96	9.15	9.15	-	331.24	323.46	333.98	323.00	-
Men's and boys' shirts	2321	8.91	8.67	9.18	9.07	-	297.59	281.78	305.69	289.33	-
Men's and boys' trousers and slacks	2325	9.27	9.20	9.38	9.25	-	310.55	301.76	306.73	300.63	
Men's and boys' work clothing	2326	9.24	9.07	9.13	9.38	-	324.32	329.24	323.20	296.41	-
Women's and misses' outerwear		9.07	8.87	9.43	9.35	_	328.33	318.43	332.88	330.06	-
Women's and misses' blouses and shirts		9.33	9.54	8.99	8.91	-	277.10	277.61	250.82	251.26	_
Women's, juniors', and misses' dresses Women's and misses' suits and coats		10.58	10.42 8.84	10.61	10.82 10.91	_	469.75 385.57	457.44 358.90	441.38 438.59	455.52 428.76	<u>-</u>
Women's and misses' suits and coats Women's and misses' outerwear, nec	2330	10.12 8.62	8.45	11.16 9.05	8.94	-	301.70	291.53	311.32	306.64	_
Women's and children's undergarments	234	9.78	9.81	9.70	9.78	_	319.81	306.07	329.80	325.67	l _
Women's and children's underwear	2341	9.51	9.64	9.44	9.39	_	324.29	331.62	329.46	320.20	_
Brassieres, girdles, and allied garments		10.78	10.40	10.94	11.64	_	308.31	245.44	330.39	351.53	-
Girls' and children's outerwear	236	8.60	8.54	9.12	8.85	_	359.48	361.24	391.25	380.55	-
Girls' and children's dresses and blouses	2361	8.21	8.29	8.69	8.15	-	357.96	367.25	393.66	367.57	-
Fur goods and misc. apparel and accessories		9.27	9.05	9.51	9.54	-	311.47	297.75	317.63	318.64	_
Misc. fabricated textile products		11.13	10.92	11.26	11.29	-	427.39	405.13	440.27	424.50	_
Curtains and draperies	2391	8.58	8.46	8.50	8.31	-	299.44	296.95	276.25	255.12	_
House furnishings, nec		9.87 14.05	9.74 13.74	9.95 14.71	9.79 14.63	_	384.93 559.19	379.86 520.75	406.96 583.99	383.77 563.26	_
.,											744.04
Paper and allied products	26 262	17.50 22.74	17.19 21.77	17.83 23.12	17.71 22.79	17.77 -	728.00 966.45	709.95 938.29	757.78 989.54	743.82 970.85	741.01 —
Paperboard mills	263	22.43	22.17	22.81	22.77	_	868.04	862.41	910.12	917.63	_
p =											

ESTABLISHMENT DATA HOURS AND EARNINGS NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED

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

Nondurable goods—Continued Paper and allied products—Continued Paperboard containers and boxes 265 Corrugated and solid fiber boxes 265 Sanitary food containers 265 Folding paperboard boxes 265 Misc. converted paper products 267 Paper, coated and laminated, nec 267	53 56 57 7 72 73	Avg. 2002 42.3 41.4 42.2 43.3 40.6	Jan. 2002 41.9 40.9 43.2	Dec. 2002 43.2 42.7	Jan. 2003 ^p 42.6	Feb. 2003 ^p	Avg. 2002	Jan. 2002	Dec. 2002	Jan. 2003 ^p	Feb. 2003F
Paper and allied products—Continued Paperboard containers and boxes 265 Corrugated and solid fiber boxes 265 Sanitary food containers 265 Folding paperboard boxes 265 Misc. converted paper products 267 Paper, coated and laminated, nec 267	53 56 57 7 72 73	41.4 42.2 43.3	40.9		42.6		·				
Paper and allied products—Continued Paperboard containers and boxes 265 Corrugated and solid fiber boxes 265 Sanitary food containers 265 Folding paperboard boxes 265 Misc. converted paper products 267 Paper, coated and laminated, nec 267	53 56 57 7 72 73	41.4 42.2 43.3	40.9		42.6					Į.	
Paperboard containers and boxes 265 Corrugated and solid fiber boxes 265 Sanitary food containers 265 Folding paperboard boxes 265 Misc. converted paper products 267 Paper, coated and laminated, nec 267	53 56 57 7 72 73	41.4 42.2 43.3	40.9		42.6						
Corrugated and solid fiber boxes 265 Sanitary food containers 265 Folding paperboard boxes 265 Misc. converted paper products 267 Paper, coated and laminated, nec 267	53 56 57 7 72 73	41.4 42.2 43.3	40.9			_	4.8	4.1	5.3	4.8	_
Sanitary food containers	56 57 7 72 73	42.2 43.3			41.9	_	4.2	3.5	4.6	4.3	_
Folding paperboard boxes	57 7 72 73	43.3		42.2	41.3	_	6.2	5.8	8.0	6.8	_
Misc. converted paper products	7 72 73	40.6	43.0	44.0	43.4	_	5.4	5.1	5.8	5.3	-
Paper, coated and laminated, nec	72 73		39.8	41.9	41.1	_	4.6	4.0	5.1	4.9	-
		43.4	43.7	43.5	42.8	_	2.6	1.9	2.7	2.4	-
Bags: plastics, laminated, and coated	1	38.3	36.3	39.9	38.1	-	7.6	6.7	8.1	7.0	-
Envelopes	77	38.6	37.9	40.4	39.9	-	2.9	3.0	2.5	4.9	-
Printing and publishing27		37.5	37.0	38.3	37.4	37.4	2.8	2.4	3.2	2.7	-
Newspapers	1	33.0	32.2	34.6	32.3		1.4	1.0	1.9	2.2	-
Periodicals	2	36.1	37.1	36.5	38.0	-	5.1	5.1	4.9	1.9	l –
Books 273		40.4	38.9	41.9	40.3	-	2.6	2.1	2.1	1.6] -
Book publishing273	31	39.5	37.6	41.0	38.5	-	0.9	0.8	1.0	0.5	-
Book printing	32	41.3	40.1	42.8	42.0	_	4.3	3.4	3.3	2.7	-
Miscellaneous publishing	4	31.9	32.1	32.2	31.7	-	2.1	2.6	1.8	2.8	-
Commercial printing275	5	39.3	38.5	39.9	39.0	-	3.1	2.5	3.6	3.0	-
Commercial printing, lithographic	52	39.0	38.2	39.5	38.5	-	2.7	2.1	2.9	2.6	-
Commercial printing, nec275	59	40.2	39.5	41.4	40.2	_	4.4	3.5	5.3	4.2	-
Manifold business forms	6	36.1	36.8	36.9	36.4	-	2.7	2.4	3.4	3.3	l –
Blankbooks and bookbinding278	8	39.6	39.0	39.9	39.6	-	3.2	2.3	3.9	3.2	i -
Printing trade services	9	40.4	40.9	41.3	40.3	-	4.8	3.8	7.0	3.8	-
Chemicals and allied products		42.2	41.9	42.6	41.7	42.3	5.4	4.6	5.9	5.5	l -
Industrial inorganic chemicals	1	39.7	39.4	41.2	39.2	_ :	3.9	3.7	4.4	3.6	l –
Industrial inorganic chemicals, nec		42.2	42.4	43.5	42.3	-	5.0	4.9	5.5	4.5	-
Plastics materials and synthetics		42.3	41.6	42.5	41.6	_	4.9	4.1	5.2	4.8	-
Plastics materials and resins	21	44.1	43.3	44.0	43.0	-	4.6	3.7	4.7	4.1	-
Organic fibers, noncellulosic		39.7	38.2	40.4	39.1	_	5.2	4.2	6.2	5.7	_
Drugs		43.1	43.1	43.7	42.4	-	5.7	5.7	6.7	5.5	_
Pharmaceutical preparations		42.6	42.7	43.3	41.9	_	5.5	5.4	6.5	5.4	-
Soap, cleaners, and toilet goods	4	40.7	40.9	40.9	40.4	_	3.9	3.9	4.3	4.2	-
Soap and other detergents	41	46.7	47.1	47.5	44.7	-	3.9	3.8	5.7	3.5	
Polishing, sanitation, and finishing preparations 284		36.0	35.9	35.1	34.7	-	2.8	2.7	2.2	3.3	-
Toilet preparations	44	40.4	40.7	41.1	41.6	_	4.4	4.6	4.9	5.1	i –
Paints and allied products	5	39.7	37.8	40.5	41.0	_	7.6	5.4	7.1	7.9	l –
Industrial organic chemicals		43.4	43.9	43.0	41.8	-	5.6	5.1	6.0	6.8	-
Cyclic crudes and intermediates		39.4	38.7	40.0	40.9	_	4.7	3.8	5.1	13.0	-
Other industrial organic chemicals	61.9	44.1	44.8	43.5	42.0	-	5.7	5.3	6.1	5.8	-
Agricultural chemicals		40.2	39.6	40.7	39.9	_	3.0	2.6	3.3	3.8	-
Miscellaneous chemical products		45.4	43.5	45.4	45.2	-	8.8	5.1	9.1	8.9	-
Petroleum and coal products		41.5	41.8	41.4	42.1	43.5	5.0	5.3	4.8	5.0	_
Petroleum refining	1	40.3	41.2	41.4	40.8	-	5.7	6.0	5.9	6.0	-
Asphalt paving and roofing materials295	5	41.6	39.6	38.7	43.5	-	3.7	3.2	3.1	3.3	-
Rubber and misc. plastics products		41.0	40.5	41.5	40.3	40.2	3.7	3.3	3.7	3.3	-
Tires and inner tubes	1	44.8	45.7	43.1	43.4	-	5.7	5.7	4.2	4.3	-
Rubber and plastics footwear	2	41.7	43.8	38.9	41.7	_	1.7	3.8	2.2	2.8	-
Hose, belting, gaskets, and packing		40.3	39.9	41.8	40.5	-	3.4	3.2	3.3	2.9	-
Rubber and plastics hose and belting 305		40.0	38.8	41.5	41.5	-	2.3	1.6	2.1	2.6	-
Fabricated rubber products, nec	6	41.1	41.5	42.3	40.3	_	3.9	3.3	4.5	3.4	-
Miscellaneous plastics products, nec	8	40.7	39.9	41.2	40.0	-	3.5	3.1	3.6	3.3	-
Leather and leather products		36.7	36.7	37.1	36.6	36.5	1.1	1.3	1.0	0.9	_
Leather tanning and finishing		41.4	41.4	40.2	40.0	_	4.2	4.0	4.0	4.0	-
Footwear cut stock and footwear, except rubber 313	3,4	39.9	40.2	40.9	40.4	-	0.7	0.6	0.9	0.6	-
Men's footwear, except athletic		38.2	38.8	38.1	37.0	-	0.9	0.7	0.9	0.6	_
Women's footwear, except athletic		45.3	46.0	48.3	49.8	-	0.6	0.2	0.6	0.5	-
Luggage		28.6	27.9	27.6	26.9	-	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.0	-
Handbags and personal leather goods		31.2	30.7	31.6	31.8	-	0.6	3.4	0.1	0.1	-
ervice-producing		32.7	32.2	33.1	32.3	32.9	-	-	-	-	-
ransportation and public utilities		38.3	37.6	38.8	37.8	38.2	_	_	_	_	_

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

	1987		Averag	e hourly e	arnings			Averaç	je weekly e	arnings	
Industry	SIC Code	Avg. 2002	Jan. 2002	Dec. 2002	Jan. 2003 ^p	Feb. 2003 ^p	Avg. 2002	Jan. 2002	Dec. 2002	Jan. 2003 ^p	Feb. 2003 ^p
Nondurable goods—Continued											İ
Paper and allied products—Continued											Ì
Paperboard containers and boxes	265	\$15.08	\$14.84	\$15.55	\$15.45	-	\$637.88	\$621.80	\$671.76	\$658.17	-
Corrugated and solid fiber boxes		14.96	14.71	15.39	15.38		619.34	601.64	657.15	644.42	-
Sanitary food containers		15.16	14.89	15.57	15.42	-	639.75	643.25	657.05	636.85	-
Folding paperboard boxes		16.37	15.93	17.02	16.67	-	708.82	684.99	748.88	723.48	_
Misc. converted paper products		15.05	14.90	15.28	15.15	-	611.03	593.02	640.23 843.90	622.67	_
Paper, coated and laminated, nec	2672	18.99 13.49	18.63 13.66	19.40 13.67	19.14 13.63	_	824.17 516.67	814.13 495.86	545.43	819.19 519.30	l -
Envelopes	2677	13.65	13.45	13.67	13.05	_	526.89	509.76	552.27	520.70] =
Printing and publishing	27	15.18	15.01	15.45	15.34	\$15.46	569.25	555.37	591.74	573.72	\$578.2
Newspapers	271	14.63	14.62	14.64	14.42	ψ13. 4 0	482.79	470.76	506.54	465.77	- 4570.2
Periodicals		16.48	16.09	17.00	16.55		594.93	596.94	620.50	628.90	_
Books		16.01	15.62	16.24	16.29	_	646.80	607.62	680.46	656.49	_
Book publishing		14.86	14.57	15.15	15.07	-	586.97	547.83	621.15	580.20	_
Book printing	2732	17.08	16.52	17.27	17.33	-	705.40	662.45	739.16	727.86	_
Miscellaneous publishing		14.47	14.50	14.86	14.69	-	461.59	465.45	478.49	465.67	-
Commercial printing		15.45	15.23	15.77	15.63	-	607.19	586.36	629.22	609.57	-
Commercial printing, lithographic		15.46	15.37	15.66	15.62	-	602.94	587.13	618.57	601.37	-
Commercial printing, nec		15.18	14.77	15.74	15.38	-	610.24	583.42	651.64	618.28	-
Manifold business forms		15.49	15.07	15.57	15.84	_ _	559.19	554.58	574.53	576.58	_
Blankbooks and bookbinding Printing trade services		11.55 17.73	11.53 17.48	11.79 17.85	11.69 17.85	_	457.38 716.29	449.67 714.93	470.42 737.21	462.92 719.36	- -
Chemicals and allied products	28	19.17	18.87	19.44	19.45	19.50	808.97	790.65	828.14	811.07	824.8
Industrial inorganic chemicals		20.15	20.13	20.66	20.71	19.50	799.96	793.12	851.19	811.83	024.0
Industrial inorganic chemicals, nec		21.63	21.78	22.12	22.23	_	912.79	923.47	962.22	940.33	_
Plastics materials and synthetics		20.19	19.75	20.53	20.50	_	854.04	821.60	872.53	852.80	_
Plastics materials and resins		22.78	22.13	23.11	22.87	i _	1,004.60	958.23	1,016.84	983.41	l _
Organic fibers, noncellulosic		16.66	16.39	17.24	17.36	_	661.40	626.10	696.50	678.78	-
Drugs		19.06	18.58	19.56	19.44	-	821.49	800.80	854.77	824.26	-
Pharmaceutical preparations	2834	18.74	18.23	19.28	19.15	_	798.32	778.42	834.82	802.39	-
Soap, cleaners, and toilet goods		17.03	16.76	17.11	17.12	-	693.12	685.48	699.80	691.65	-
Soap and other detergents	2841	21.05	20.98	21.09	20.63	-	983.04	988.16	1,001.78	922.16	-
Polishing, sanitation, and finishing preparations	2842,3	13.83	13.65	13.76	14.13	-	497.88	490.04	482.98	490.31	-
Toilet preparations	2844	16.38	15.88	16.62	16.74	-	661.75	646.32	683.08	696.38	-
Paints and allied products		17.46	16.75	17.51	17.94	-	693.16	633.15	709.16	735.54	-
Industrial organic chemicals		22.36 24.09	21.91 25.09	22.62 24.17	22.74 24.29	_	970.42 949.15	961.85 970.98	972.66 966.80	950.53 993.46	_
Other industrial organic chemicals		22.10	21.46	22.38	22.49		974.61	961.41	973.53	944.58	_
Agricultural chemicals		20.83	20.56	21.23	21.47	_	837.37	814.18	864.06	856.65	_
Miscellaneous chemical products		16.93	17.02	16.78	17.00	-	768.62	740.37	761.81	768.40	_
Petroleum and coal products	: 29	22.34	22.10	22.75	22.58	23.17	927.11	923.78	941.85	950.62	1,007.90
Petroleum refining		25.46	24.78	25.71	25.57	-	1,026.04	1,020.94	1,064.39	1,043.26	-
Asphalt paving and roofing materials	295	17.55	17.33	17.62	17.35	-	730.08	686.27	681.89	754.73	-
Rubber and misc. plastics products		13.73	13.71	13.97	14.01	14.04	562.93	555.26	579.76	564.60	564.4°
Tires and inner tubes		20.40	20.22	20.72	20.88	-	913.92	924.05	893.03	906.19	_
Rubber and plastics footwear	302	8.26	8.04	8.90	8.93	-	344.44	352.15	346.21	372.38	-
Hose, belting, gaskets, and packing Rubber and plastics hose and belting		14.18 14.19	14.12 13.90	13.97 14.07	14.21 14.42	_ 	571.45 567.60	563.39 539.32	583.95 583.91	575.51 598.43	_
Fabricated rubber products, nec	306	13.57	13.41	13.92	13.81	_	557.73	556.52	588.82	556.54	_
Miscellaneous plastics products, nec		13.00	12.97	13.28	13.28	_	529.10	517.50	547.14	531.20	_
Leather and leather products	31	10.30	10.31	10.51	10.41	10.38	378.01	378.38	389.92	381.01	378.87
Leather tanning and finishing	311	12.80	12.78	12.66	12.81	- 1	529.92	529.09	508.93	512.40	_
Footwear cut stock and footwear, except rubber		9.97	9.77	10.49	10.43	-	397.80	392.75	429.04	421.37	-
Men's footwear, except athletic	3143	10.29	10.07	10.98	10.84	-	393.08	390.72	418.34	401.08	-
Women's footwear, except athletic		8.92	8.51	9.20	9.26	-	404.08	391.46	444.36	461.15	-
Luggage Handbags and personal leather goods	316 317	9.50 9.93	9.37 11.25	9.74 9.52	9.76 9.21	-	271.70 309.82	261.42 345.38	268.82 300.83	262.54 292.88	-
ervice-producing		14.31	14.21 .	14.60	14.64	14.79	467.94	457.56	483.26	472.87	486.59
Fransportation and public utilities		17.29	17.13	17.48	17.48	17.69	662.21	644.09	678.22	660.74	675.76

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

	1987		Avera	ge weekly	hours			Averag	e overtin	ne hours	
Industry	SIC Code	Avg. 2002	Jan. 2002	Dec. 2002	Jan. 2003 ^p	Feb. 2003 ^p	Avg. 2002	Jan. 2002	Dec. 2002	Jan. 2003 ^p	Feb. 2003 ^p
Transportation and public utilities—Continued					:						
Local and interurban passenger transit	. 41	33.6	32.2	33.9	32.7	-	-	1 –	-	-	_
Local and suburban transportation	. 411	36.9	37.0	37.5	36.6	-	-	-	-	-	-
	10	40.0		40.0	20.0]					l _
Trucking and warehousing	. 42	40.0	38.6	40.2	38.8	_	_	_	_	_	1 -
Trucking and courier services, except airPublic warehousing and storage	1421	40.0 39.6	38.6 38.8	40.1 40.6	38.7 39.7	_	_	_	-	_	_
Fubilic wateriousing and storage	. 722	00.0	00.0	1 -0.0	00.7						
Water transportation:]					!	İ		l	į
Water transportation services	. 449	35.1	34.5	35.2	35.3	-	-	_	_	-	-
Pipelines, except natural gas	. 46	45.1	44.0	44.4	42.7	_	-	-	-	-	-
Transportation services	47	35.7	35.6	36.3	35.3		_	_	_	_	_
Passenger transportation arrangement	472	35.3	35.7	35.6	35.4	_	-	-	_	_	-
Travel agencies	4724	35.8	36.2	35.9	35.3	-	-	-	-	-	-
Freight transportation arrangement		34.8	34.0	35.7	34.1	-	-	_	-	-	-
Communications	40	20.0	30.0	40.1	39.6	_	_		_	_	_
Communications	140	39.8 39.8	39.8 39.8	40.1	39.6	_	_	-	_	_	
Telephone communications	. 1401	39.8	39.7	39.8	39.7	_	_	_	_	_	١ _
Telephone communications, except radio		35.1	34.3	36.3	35.2	-	l	_		_	1 _
Radio and television broadcasting Cable and other pay television services		45.6	46.0	45.7	45.3	_	-	l –	_	_	-
• •	1							}	1		
Electric, gas, and sanitary services	. 49	42.3	41.8	42.4	42.2	-	-	-	-] =	_
Electric services		42.2	42.4	41.6	41.2	-	1 =	_	_	-	1 -
Gas production and distribution	. 492	40.9	40.6	42.0	41.9	-	_	1 =	l	-	-
Combination utility services		42.3	42.1	42.7	42.1	-		-	-	1 -	1
Sanitary services	. 495	44.0	42.0	44.6	45.1	_	-	-	-	_	-
Wholesale trade		38.4	37.8	38.9	38.0	38.7	-	-	-	_	-
Durable goods	. 50	38.8	38.1	39.4	38.4	1 -	-	-	-	-	-
Motor vehicles, parts, and supplies		35.0	34.5	35.1	35.0	-	-	-	1 -	-	1 -
Furniture and home furnishings		37.6	37.8	39.1	37.7	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lumber and other construction materials		38.9	38.5	39.1	38.4	-	-	-	-	-	-
Professional and commercial equipment	. 504	40.4	39.3	41.7	39.6	-	-	-	-	-	-
Medical and hospital equipment	. 5047	41.2	39.8	43.3	41.5	-	-	-	-	-	-
Metals and minerals, except petroleum	. 505	40.7	40.3	41.9	40.0	-	-	_	-	-	1 -
Electrical goods	. 506	37.1	36.9	37.4	36.8	-	-	} -	-	-	-
Hardware, plumbing, and heating equipment	. 507	41.5	40.1	42.4	41.4	-	-	-	-	_	-
Machinery, equipment, and supplies		39.4	38.7	39.6	38.9	_	-	_	-	-	_
Misc, wholesale trade durable goods	. 509	38.1	37.6	39.0	38.0	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nondurable goods	. 51	37.9	37.4	38.3	37.4	-	_	-	-	-	-
Paper and paper products	. 511	33.9	34.3	34.8	34.2	ł –	-	-	_	-	-
Drugs, proprietaries, and sundries	. 512	37.1	37.6	37.5	35.8	-	-	-	i -	-	-
Apparel, piece goods, and notions	. 513	39.7	39.0	41.4	40.9	-	-	-	-	_	-
Groceries and related products		39.8	39.1	40.1	39.0	-	-	-	-	-	-
Farm-product raw materials	. 515	31.6	30.1	30.3	30.1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Chemicals and allied products	. 516	42.6	40.7	42.9	42.2	-	-	-	-	-	-
Petroleum and petroleum products	. [517	37.6	37.8	38.0	37.5	-	-	-	-	-	-
Beer, wine, and distilled beverages		38.8	38.3	39.2	38.5	-	-	-	-	-	1 -
Misc. wholesale trade nondurable goods	519	35.9	35.4	35.8	35.3	-	-	-	-	-	-
Retail trade]	29.0	28.1	29.5	28.4	28.9	-	-	-	-	-
Building materials and garden supplies	. 52	36.6	34.9	36.9	36.1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lumber and other building materials	. 521	38.3	36.4	38.7	37.8	-	-	-	-	-	-
Paint, glass, and wallpaper stores	. 523	36.5	36.3	36.0	36.1	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Leas	0.00	29.4	30.0	28.8	1 -	I _	i	I -	-	1 -
Hardware stores Retail nurseries and garden stores		29.9 35.8	33.0	35.8	35.7		_	_	l _	1 _	1

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

Transportation and public utilities—Continued		1987		Averag	e hourly e	arnings			Averag	e weekly e	arnings	
Local and interrutan passenger transist	Industry	SIC										
Local and interrutan passenger transist	Transportation and public utilities—Continued											
Trucking and warehousing		//1	\$12.80	\$12.60	¢12 Q1	¢12.73	_	\$430.08	\$408.62	\$437.65	\$416.27	_
Trucking and warehousing 42 14.31 14.17 14.38 14.41 - \$72.40 546.96 578.08 559.11 - Trucking and courier services, except air 421 14.41 14.29 14.44 14.29 14.44 14.20 - \$75.40 551.59 579.04 556.09 - Public warehousing and storage 422 13.38 13.06 13.73 14.02 - \$75.40 551.59 579.04 556.09 - \$75.40 551.59 579.04 556.09 - \$75.40 551.59 579.04 556.09 - \$75.40 551.59 579.04 556.09 - \$75.40 551.59 579.04 556.09 - \$75.40 551.59 579.04 556.09 - \$75.40 551.59 579.04 556.09 - \$75.40 551.59 579.04 556.09 - \$75.40 551.59 579.04 556.09 - \$75.40 551.59 579.04 556.09 - \$75.40 551.59 579.04 556.09 - \$75.40 551.59 579.04 556.09 - \$75.40 551.59 579.04 556.09 - \$75.40 551.59 579.04 556.09 - \$75.40 551.59 579.04 556.09 - \$75.40 551.59 579.04 556.09 - \$75.40 551.59 579.04 556.09 - \$75.40 551.59 579.04 556.09 - \$75.40 551.59 579.04 550.09 579.09 556.09 579.09												_
Trucking and courier services, except air 421 14.41 14.29 14.44 14.29 - \$76.40 551.59 579.94 555.59 9 - Public warehousing and storage 422 13.38 13.06 13.73 14.02 - \$28.85 573 557.44 555.59 9 - \$28.85 579 579.94 555.59 9 - \$28.85 579 9 - \$28.85 5	Local and subdiban transportation	- ' '	10.01	10.07	14.00	10.00		000.00	002.00	020.00	000.00	
Trucking and courier services, except air 421 14.41 14.29 14.44 14.29 - \$76.40 551.59 579.94 555.59 9 - Public warehousing and storage 422 13.38 13.06 13.73 14.02 - \$28.85 573 557.44 555.59 9 - \$28.85 579 579.94 555.59 9 - \$28.85 579 9 - \$28.85 5	Trucking and warehousing	42	14.31	14.17	14.38	14.41	-	572.40	546.96	578.08	559.11	_
Public varehousing and storage	Trucking and courier services, except air	421			14.44	14.42	_	576.40	551.59	579.04	558.05	_
Water transportation services	Public warehousing and storage	422					-			557.44	556.59	-
Water transportation services	Water transportation:											
Transportation services		449	23.41	23.89	24.31	23.90	-	821.69	824.21	855.71	843.67	-
Passenger transportation arrangement	Pipelines, except natural gas	46	24.18	23.67	25.55	24.75	_	1,090.52	1,041.48	1,134.42	1,056.83	-
Passenger transportation arrangement	Transportation services	47	16.08	15.85	16.17	15.99	_					_
Travel agencies 4724	Passenger transportation arrangement	472	15.91	15.73	16.08		_		1			-
Communications	Travel agencies	4724										-
Telephone communications, except radio 4811 9.91 19.33 20.15 20.02 - 792.42 769.33 800.00 792.79 - 716elphone communications, except radio 4813 20.83 20.83 20.33 20.30 - 894.28 671.59 737.98 717.73 - 817.73 - 829.03 80.15.48 486.94 831.32 - 820.34 - 820.	Freight transportation arrangement	473	17.22	17.09	17.19	17.18	-	599.26	581.06	613.68	585.84	-
Telephone communications, except radio 481 19.91 19.33 20.15 20.02 - 79.24 769.33 806.00 792.79 - 71elephone communications, except radio 4813 20.83 20.83 20.39 - 894.28 671.59 737.98 717.73 - 8717.73 - 8717.73 - 778.39 717.73 - 778.39 717.73 - 778.39 717.73 - 778.39 717.73 - 778.39 717.73 - 778.39 717.73 - 778.39 717.73 - 778.39 717.73 - 778.39 717.73 - 778.39 717.73 - 778.39 717.73 - 778.39 717.73 - 778.39 717.73 - 778.39 717.73 - 778.39 717.73 - 778.39 717.73 - 778.39 717.73 - 778.39 778.78 809.00 - 778.39 778.78 809.00 - 778.39 778.78 809.00 - 778.39 778.78 809.00 - 778.39 778.79	Communications	48	19.39	18.98		19.71	_					_
Telephone communications, except radio	Telephone communications	481	19.91	19.33	20.15	20.02	- 1	792.42	769.33	806.00	792.79	-
Radio and television broadcasting 483 19.78 19.58 29.33 29.39 — 694.28 671.59 737.98 717.73 — Cable and other pay television services 484 17.07 17.00 17.26 17.66 — 778.39 782.00 788.78 190.96 — 778.78 190.29 — 779.86 — 778.78 190.29 — 779.86 — 778.78 190.29 — 779.86 — 778.78 190.29 — 779.86 — 778.78 190.29 — 779.86 — 778.78 190.29 — 779.86 — 778.78 190.29 — 779.86 — 778.78 190.29 — 779.86 — 778.78 190.29 — 779.86 — 778.78 190.29 — 779.86 — 778.78 190.29 — 778.78 190.29 — 779.86 — 778.78 190.29 — 779.20 — 779.	Telephone communications, except radio	4813	20.83	20.19	21.28	20.94	-	829.03	801.54	846.94		-
Electric, gas, and sanitary services	Radio and television broadcasting	483	19.78	19.58	20.33		_					-
Electric services	Cable and other pay television services	484	17.07	17.00	17.26	17.86	-	778.39	782.00	788.78	809.06	-
Electric services	Electric, gas, and sanitary services	49	22.82	22.49	23.11	22.73	-	965.29	940.08	979.86	959.21	_
Combination utility services	Electric services	491	23.90	23.12	24.38	23.89	-	1,008.58	980.29	1,014.21		
Sanitary services	Gas production and distribution	492	21.71	21.73	21.88	21.82	-	887.94				-
Wholesale trade 16.21 16.11 16.48 16.40 \$16.54 622.46 608.96 641.07 623.20 \$640.10 Durable goods 50 17.04 16.98 17.34 17.22 - 661.15 646.94 683.20 661.25 - Furniture and home furnishings 502 15.34 15.68 15.30 15.70 526.75 512.67 541.94 536.55 - Lumber and other construction materials 503 15.73 15.56 16.07 15.92 - 611.90 599.06 628.34 611.33 - Medical and hospital equipment 504 21.48 21.52 21.84 21.96 - 867.79 845.74 910.73 869.62 - Metals and minerals, except petroleum 505 16.27 19.94 19.94 19.75 - 806.34 793.61 863.40 819.62 - Electrical goods 506 16.77 16.70 16.86 16.76 - 622.17	Combination utility services	493	27.18	26.46	27.18		-		1,113.97			_
Durable goods	Sanitary services	495	19.10	19.34	19.44	19.16	-	840.40	812.28	867.02	864.12	_
Motor vehicles, parts, and supplies 501 15.05 14.86 15.44 15.33 - 526.75 512.67 541.94 536.55 -	Wholesale trade		16.21	16.11	16.48	16.40	\$16.54	622.46	608.96	641.07	623.20	\$640.10
Furniture and home furnishings	Durable goods	50	17.04	16.98	17.34	17.22	_			i .		_
Lumber and other construction materials 503 15.73 15.56 16.07 15.92 - 611.90 599.06 628.34 611.33 - 620.00	Motor vehicles, parts, and supplies	501					-					-
Professional and commercial equipment 504 21.48 21.52 21.84 21.96 - 867.79 845.74 910.73 869.62 - Medical and hospital equipment 5047 19.62 19.94 19.94 19.95 - 808.34 793.61 863.40 819.63 - 805.50 16.27 15.95 16.49 16.14 - 862.19 642.79 690.93 645.60 - 805.50 16.77 16.70 16.86 16.76 - 802.17 616.23 630.56 616.77 - 808.34 1793.61 869.62 - 805.50 16.77 16.70 16.70 16.86 16.76 - 802.17 616.23 630.56 616.77 - 808.34 1793.61 869.62 - 805.50 16.77 16.70 16.70 16.86 16.76 - 802.17 616.23 630.56 616.77 - 808.34 1793.61 869.62 - 805.50 16.77 16.70 16.70 16.86 16.76 - 802.17 616.23 630.56 616.77 - 806.17 16.70 16.86 16.79 16.70 16.86 16.79 16.70 16.86 16.79 16.70 16.86 16.79 16.70 16.86 16.79 16.70 16.86 16.79 17.90 17.9	Furniture and home furnishings	502		1			1					F
Medical and hospital equipment 5047 19.62 19.94 19.94 19.75 — 808.34 793.61 863.40 819.63 — Metals and minerals, except petroleum 505 16.77 15.95 16.86 16.76 — 662.19 642.79 690.93 645.60 — Hardware, plumbing, and heating equipment 507 15.57 15.41 16.24 16.09 — 646.16 617.94 688.58 666.13 — Machinery, equipment, and supplies 508 16.52 16.36 16.68 16.48 — 650.89 633.13 660.53 641.07 — Misc. wholesale trade durable goods 509 13.29 13.42 13.58 13.37 — 506.35 504.59 529.62 508.06 — Nondurable goods 51 15.07 14.91 15.31 15.27 — 571.15 557.63 586.37 571.10 — Paper and paper products 511 14.48 14.31 14.90												l
Metals and minerals, except petroleum 505 16.27 15.95 16.49 16.14 — 662.19 642.79 690.93 645.60 — Electrical goods 506 16.77 16.70 16.86 16.76 — 622.17 616.23 630.56 616.77 — Hardware, plumbing, and heating equipment 507 15.57 15.41 16.24 16.09 — 646.16 617.94 688.58 666.13 — Machinery, equipment, and supplies 508 16.52 16.36 16.68 16.48 — 650.89 633.13 660.53 641.07 — Misc. wholesale trade durable goods 509 13.29 13.42 13.58 13.37 — 506.35 504.59 529.62 508.06 — Nondurable goods 51 15.07 14.91 15.31 15.27 — 571.15 557.63 586.37 571.10 — Parparel and pare products 511 14.48 14.31 14.90 14.88 </td <td>Professional and commercial equipment</td> <td>504</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td>Į.</td>	Professional and commercial equipment	504										Į.
Electrical goods	Medical and hospital equipment	5047										1
Hardware, plumbing, and heating equipment 507 15.57 15.41 16.24 16.09 - 646.16 617.94 686.53 666.13 - Machinery, equipment, and supplies 508 16.52 16.36 16.68 16.48 - 650.89 633.13 660.53 641.07 - 506.55 504.59 529.62 508.06 - 509 13.29 13.42 13.58 13.37 - 506.35 504.59 529.62 508.06 - 509 13.29 13.42 13.58 13.37 - 506.35 504.59 529.62 508.06 - 509 13.29 13.42 13.58 13.37 - 506.35 504.59 529.62 508.06 - 509 13.29 13.42 13.58 13.37 - 506.35 504.59 529.62 508.06 - 509 13.29 13.42 13.58 13.37 - 506.35 504.59 529.62 508.06 - 509 13.29 13.42 13.58 13.37 - 506.35 504.59 529.62 508.06 - 509 13.29 13.42 13.58 13.37 - 506.35 504.59 529.62 508.06 - 509 13.29 13.42 13.58 13.37 - 506.35 504.59 529.62 508.06 - 509 13.29 15.42 15.20 15.	Metals and minerals, except petroleum						i					ł
Machinery, equipment, and supplies 508 16.52 16.36 16.68 16.48 - 650.89 633.13 660.53 641.07 - Misc. wholesale trade durable goods 509 13.29 13.42 13.58 13.37 - 506.35 504.59 529.62 508.06 - Nondurable goods 51 15.07 14.91 15.31 15.27 - 571.15 557.63 586.37 571.10 - Paper and paper products 511 14.48 14.31 14.90 14.88 - 490.87 490.83 518.52 508.90 - Drugs, proprietaries, and sundries 512 21.02 20.22 20.90 20.69 - 779.84 760.27 783.75 740.70 - Apparel, piece goods, and notions 513 13.49 13.43 13.43 13.43 - 535.55 543.66 556.00 549.29 - Farm-product raw materials 516 16.54 16.81 16.87 16.82	Liectrical goods	506										l
Misc. wholesale trade durable goods 509 13.29 13.42 13.58 13.37 - 506.35 504.59 529.62 508.06 - Nondurable goods 51 15.07 14.91 15.31 15.27 - 571.15 557.63 586.37 571.10 - Paper and paper products 511 14.48 14.31 14.90 14.88 - 490.87 490.83 518.52 508.90 - Drugs, proprietaries, and sundries 512 21.02 20.22 20.90 20.69 - 779.84 760.27 783.75 740.70 - Apparel, piece goods, and notions 513 13.49 13.94 13.43 13.43 - 555.55 543.66 556.00 549.29 - Apparel, piece goods, and notions 514 15.11 14.96 15.29 15.42 - 601.38 584.94 613.13 601.38 584.94 613.13 601.38 584.94 613.13 601.38 584.94 613.13					1	1		-				ŀ
Paper and paper products 511 14.48 14.31 14.90 14.88 - 490.87 490.83 518.52 508.90 - Drugs, proprietaries, and sundries 512 21.02 20.22 20.90 20.69 - 779.84 760.27 783.75 740.70 - Apparel, piece goods, and notions 513 13.49 13.44 13.43 - 535.55 543.66 556.00 549.29 - Groceries and related products 514 15.11 14.96 15.29 15.42 - 601.38 584.94 613.13 601.38 - Earm-product raw materials 515 11.70 11.62 12.21 12.01 - 369.72 349.76 369.96 361.50 - Chemicals and allied products 516 16.54 16.87 16.82 16.73 - 704.60 686.61 721.58 706.01 - Petroleum and petroleum products 517 14.18 14.07 14.71 14.51 - 533.17 531.85 558.98 544.13 - Beer, wine, and distilled beverages 518 16.88 16.32 16.92 16.70 - 654.94 625.06 663.26 642.95 - Misc. wholesale trade nondurable goods 519 12.02 11.94 12.37 12.30 - 431.52 422.68 442.85 434.19 - Retail trade 52 10.04 9.96 10.18 10.23 10.26 291.16 279.88 300.31 290.53 296.51 12.80 12.87 13.08 13.02 - 490.24 468.47 506.20 492.16 - Paint, glass, and wallpaper stores 525 9.76 9.60 9.87 9.87 - 291.82 282.24 266.10 284.26 -												ŀ
Paper and paper products 511 14.48 14.31 14.90 14.88 - 490.87 490.83 518.52 508.90 - Drugs, proprietaries, and sundries 512 21.02 20.22 20.90 20.69 - 779.84 760.27 783.75 740.70 - Apparel, piece goods, and notions 513 13.49 13.49 13.43 - 535.55 543.66 556.00 549.29 - Groceries and related products 514 15.11 14.96 15.29 15.42 - 601.38 584.94 613.13 601.38 - Farm-product raw materials 515 11.70 11.62 12.21 12.01 - 369.72 349.76 369.96 361.50 - Chemicals and allied products 516 16.54 16.87 16.82 16.73 - 704.60 686.61 721.58 706.01 - Petroleum and petroleum products 517 14.18 14.07 14.71 14.51 - 533.17 531.85 558.98 544.13 - Beer, wine, and distilled beverages 518 16.88 16.32 16.92 16.70 - 654.94 625.06 663.26 642.95 - Misc. wholesale trade nondurable goods 519 12.02 11.94 12.37 12.30 - 431.52 422.68 442.85 434.19 - Retail trade 52 10.04 9.96 10.18 10.23 10.26 291.16 279.88 300.31 290.53 296.51 12.80 12.87 13.08 13.02 - 490.24 468.47 506.20 492.16 - Paint, glass, and wallpaper stores 523 12.15 11.87 12.37 12.64 - 443.48 430.88 445.32 456.30 - Hardware stores 525 9.76 9.60 9.87 9.87 - 291.82 282.24 296.10 284.26 -	Nondurable goods	51	15.07	14 91	15.31	15 27	_	571 15	557 63	586.37	571 10	_
Drugs, proprietaries, and sundries 512 21.02 20.22 20.90 20.69 - 779.84 760.27 783.75 740.70 - Apparel, piece goods, and notions 513 13.49 13.94 13.43 - 535.55 543.66 556.00 549.29 - Groceries and related products 514 15.11 14.96 15.29 15.42 - 601.38 584.94 613.13 601.38 - Farm-product raw materials 515 11.70 11.62 12.21 12.01 - 369.72 349.76 369.96 361.50 - Chemicals and allied products 516 16.54 16.87 16.82 16.73 - 704.60 686.61 721.58 706.01 - Petroleum and petroleum products 517 14.18 14.07 14.71 14.51 - 533.17 531.85 558.98 544.13 - Beer, wine, and distilled beverages 518 16.88 16.32 16.92 16.70	Paner and naner products	511		1								_
Apparel, piece goods, and notions 513 13.49 13.94 13.43 13.43 - 535.55 543.66 556.00 549.29 - Groceries and related products 514 15.11 14.96 15.29 15.42 - 601.38 584.94 613.13 601.38 - Farm-product raw materials 515 11.70 11.62 12.21 12.01 - 369.72 349.76 369.96 361.50 - Ghemicals and allied products 516 16.54 16.87 16.82 16.73 - 704.60 686.61 721.58 706.01 - Petroleum and petroleum products 517 14.18 14.07 14.71 14.51 - 533.17 531.85 558.98 544.13 - Beer, wine, and distilled beverages 518 16.88 16.32 16.92 16.70 - 654.94 625.06 663.26 642.95 - Misc. wholesale trade nondurable goods 519 12.02 11.94 12.37 12.30 - 431.52 422.68 442.85 434.19 - Retail trade 510.04 9.96 10.18 10.23 10.26 291.16 279.88 300.31 290.53 296.51 10.04 9.96 10.18 10.23 10.26 291.16 279.88 300.31 290.53 296.51 12.05 12.87 13.08 13.02 - 490.24 468.47 506.20 492.16 - Paint, glass, and wallpaper stores 523 12.15 11.87 12.37 12.64 - 443.48 430.88 445.32 456.30 - Hardware stores 525 9.76 9.60 9.87 9.87 - 291.82 282.24 296.10 284.26 -	Drugs proprietaries and sundries	512					1	i				_
Groceries and related products 514 15.11 14.96 15.29 15.42 - 601.38 584.94 613.13 601.38 - Gram-product raw materials 515 11.70 11.62 12.21 12.01 - 369.72 349.76 369.96 361.50 - 369.72 349.76 369.96 361.50 - 369.72 349.76 369.96 361.50 - 369.72 349.76 369.96 361.50 - 369.72 349.76 369.96 361.50 - 369.72 349.76 369.96 361.50 - 369.72 349.76 369.96 361.50 - 369.72 349.76 369.96 361.50 -	Apparel, piece goods, and notions	513										_
Farm-product raw materials					1		-				601.38	-
Petroleum and petroleum products 517 14.18 14.07 14.71 14.51 - 533.17 531.85 558.98 544.13 - Beer, wine, and distilled beverages 518 16.88 16.32 16.92 16.70 - 654.94 625.06 663.26 642.95 - Misc. wholesale trade nondurable goods 519 12.02 11.94 12.37 12.30 - 431.52 422.68 442.85 434.19 - Retail trade 10.04 9.96 10.18 10.23 10.26 291.16 279.88 300.31 290.53 296.51 Building materials and garden supplies 52 12.18 12.20 12.41 12.44 - 445.79 425.78 457.93 449.08 - Lumber and other building materials 521 12.80 12.87 13.08 13.02 - 490.24 468.47 506.20 492.16 - Paint, glass, and wallpaper stores 523 12.15 11.87 12.37 12.64 - 443.48 430.88 445.32 456.30							-	369.72				-
Beer, wine, and distilled beverages 518 16.88 16.32 16.92 16.70 - 654.94 625.06 663.26 642.95 - Misc. wholesale trade nondurable goods 519 12.02 11.94 12.37 12.30 - 431.52 422.68 442.85 434.19 - Retail trade 10.04 9.96 10.18 10.23 10.26 291.16 279.88 300.31 290.53 296.51 Building materials and garden supplies 52 12.18 12.20 12.41 12.44 - 445.79 425.78 457.93 449.08 - Lumber and other building materials 521 12.80 12.87 13.08 13.02 - 490.24 468.47 506.20 492.16 - Paint, glass, and wallpaper stores 523 12.15 11.87 12.37 12.64 - 443.48 430.88 445.32 456.30 - Hardware stores 525 9.76 9.60 9.87 9.87 - 291.82 282.24 296.10 284.26 -							-					-
Misc. wholesale trade nondurable goods 519 12.02 11.94 12.37 12.30 - 431.52 422.68 442.85 434.19 - Retail trade 10.04 9.96 10.18 10.23 10.26 291.16 279.88 300.31 290.53 296.53 Building materials and garden supplies 52 12.18 12.20 12.41 12.44 - 445.79 425.78 457.93 449.08 - Lumber and other building materials 521 12.80 12.87 13.08 13.02 - 490.24 468.47 506.20 492.16 - Paint, glass, and wallpaper stores 523 12.15 11.87 12.37 12.64 - 443.48 430.88 445.32 456.30 - Hardware stores 525 9.76 9.60 9.87 9.87 - 291.82 282.24 296.10 284.26 -				1			i i					_
Retail trade 10.04 9.96 10.18 10.23 10.26 291.16 279.88 300.31 290.53 296.56 Building materials and garden supplies 52 12.18 12.20 12.41 12.44 - 445.79 425.78 457.93 449.08 - Lumber and other building materials 521 12.80 12.87 13.08 13.02 - 490.24 468.47 506.20 492.16 - Paint, glass, and wallpaper stores 523 12.15 11.87 12.37 12.64 - 443.48 430.88 445.32 456.30 - Hardware stores 525 9.76 9.60 9.87 9.87 - 291.82 282.24 296.10 284.26 -												_
Building materials and garden supplies 52 12.18 12.20 12.41 12.44 - 445.79 425.78 457.93 449.08 - Lumber and other building materials 521 12.80 12.87 13.08 13.02 - 490.24 468.47 506.20 492.16 - Paint, glass, and wallpaper stores 523 12.15 11.87 12.37 12.64 - 443.48 430.88 445.32 456.30 - Hardware stores 525 9.76 9.60 9.87 9.87 - 291.82 282.24 296.10 284.26 -				<u> </u>			10.26					296.51
Lumber and other building materials 521 12.80 12.87 13.08 13.02 - 490.24 468.47 506.20 492.16 - Paint, glass, and wallpaper stores 523 12.15 11.87 12.37 12.64 - 443.48 430.88 445.32 456.30 - Hardware stores 525 9.76 9.60 9.87 9.87 - 291.82 282.24 296.10 284.26 -		1	12.10	12.20	10.41	12.44		145.70	A25.70	457 02	449.09	
Paint, glass, and wallpaper stores				1								_
Hardware stores	Point class and wallpaper stores	523										_
	Hardware etoree	525										_
			10.41	10.57	10.24	10.57		372.68	348.81	366.59	377.35	_

ESTABLISHMENT DATA HOURS AND EARNINGS NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED

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

	1987		Avera	ge weekly	hours			Average	e overtim	ne hours	
Industry	SIC Code	Avg. 2002	Jan. 2002	Dec. 2002	Jan. 2003 ^p	Feb. 2003 ^p	Avg. 2002	Jan. 2002	Dec. 2002	Jan. 2003 ^p	Feb. 2003 ^p
Retail trade—Continued											
General merchandise stores	53	29.5	27.7	31.1	28.4	_	-	-	_	-	-
Department stores		29.4	27.6	31.0	28.2	_	_	-	-	-	-
Variety stores		29.6	27.3	31.3	30.0	-	-	-	-	-	-
Misc. general merchandise stores	539	30.3	29.2	31.6	29.6	-	-	-	-	-	-
Food stores	54	30.0	29.6	29.6	29.3	-	-	-	_	-	-
Grocery stores		30.0	29.7	29.6	29.3	-	-	-	-	-	-
Retail bakeries	546	30.7	29.6	30.3	28.6	-	-	-	-	-	-
Automotive dealers and service stations		35.8	35.5	35.9	35.4	-	-	-	-	-	-
New and used car dealers		36.6	36.1	37.0	36.8	-	-	-	-	-	-
Auto and home supply stores		37.2	36.6	36.9	35.7	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gasoline service stations		34.3	34.8	34.1	33.6	-	-	-	-	-	-
Automotive dealers, nec	559	35.3	35.7	35.8	35.1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Apparel and accessory stores	56	25.7	23.9	25.9	24.6	_	-	-	-	-	-
Men's and boys' clothing stores		28.2	27.0	27.3	26.9	_	-	-	_	-	-
Women's clothing stores		25.3	23.4	24.4	23.1	_	-	-	-	-	-
Family clothing stores		26.9	24.4	28.0	26.5	_	-	-	-	-	-
Shoe stores	566	23.3	21.9	23.2	22.0	_	-	-	_	-	-
Furniture and home furnishings stores		32.6	31.6	33.5	32.3	-	-	_	-	-	-
Furniture and home furnishings stores		33.1	32.3	33.5	32.7	-	-	-	-	-	-
Household appliance stores		31.4	31.7	33.5	31.1	-	-	-	-	1 -	-
Radio, television, and computer stores		32.2	30.8	33.4	31.9	-	-	-	_	_	-
Radio, television, and electronic stores		31.8	31.2	34.2	31.9	<u>-</u>	-	_	_	-	-
Record and prerecorded tape stores		25.1	24.1	27.5	24.2	-	_	_	_	_	_
Eating and drinking places ²	58	25.4	24.3	25.6	24.6	-	-	_	-	-	_
Miscellaneous retail establishments		29.8	29.3	30.9	29.3	-	-	-	-	-	-
Drug stores and proprietary stores	591	28.4	28.1	28.6	28.4	-	_	-	-	-	-
Used merchandise stores		28.8	29.5	28.2	27.2	-	-	-	-	i -	-
Miscellaneous shopping goods stores	594	28.0	27.4	29.6	27.5	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nonstore retailers		34.5	34.6	36.1	33.8	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fuel dealers		37.2	38.1	39.6	39.0	ļ -	-	-	-	-	-
Retail stores, nec		31.0	30.0	32.4	29.7	-	-	-	-	-	-
Optical goods stores	5995	32.6	32.1	33.4	32.6	-	-	-	-	-	-
Miscellaneous retail stores, nec	5999	32.2	31.2	33.9	31.7	-	-	-	_	-	-
Finance, insurance, and real estate ³		36.1	35.8	36.7	36.0	36.9	-	_	-	-	_
Depository institutions	60	35.5	35.2	36.1	35.2	_	-	l -	_	_	_
Commercial banks	602	35.3	35.0	36.1	34.9	-	-	-	_	l –	1 -
State commercial banks		35.0	34.7	35.7	34.6	_	-	-	_	_	i -
National and commercial banks, nec	6021,9	35.5	35.2	36.3	35.1	_	_	-	-	-	-
Credit unions		35.8	35.8	36.6	35.9	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nondepository institutions	61	35.4	35.2	36.4	34.1	_	_	_	_	_	
Personal credit institutions		36.9	36.3	37.3	34.6	-	-	-	-	-	-
Security and commodity brokers:											1
Security and commodity services	628	36.5	36.3	37.5	36.0	_	-	-	-	-	-
Insurance carriers	63	38.5	38.0	39.0	38.7	-	_	_	-	-	_
Life insurance	631	39.1	38.8	39.5	38.9	-	-	-	-	-	-
Medical service and health insurance		38.5	37.9	38.8	38.2	-	-	i –	-	-	-
Hospital and medical service plans		40.0	39.0	40.4	39.7	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fire, marine, and casualty insurance	633	37.7	37.0	37.9	38.1	-	-	-	-	-	-
		i	i	l	l	1	t	ı	l	1	1
Services		32.6	32.2	32.8	32.3	32.8	-	-	_	-	-

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

Retail trade—Continued Sa Si Cas Si Cas Si Cas Si Cas Si Cas Si Cas Si Cas Si Cas Si Cas Si Cas Si Cas Si Cas Si Cas Si Cas		1987		Averag	e hourly e	arnings			Averag	e weekly e	arnings	
General merchandise stores	Industry	SIC										Feb. 2003 ^p
Department stores	Retail trade—Continued											
Naise general mechanises stores 539 9.47 9.52 9.71 - 28.87 6.765 20.88 28.74 2	General merchandise stores	53	\$10.26	\$10.03	\$10.37	\$10.47	-	\$302.67	\$277.83	\$322.51	\$297.35	
Misc. general merchandise stores			10.46	10.20	10.58	10.69	\ -	307.52	281.52	327.98	301.46	-
Frood stores	Variety stores	533	7.84	7.81	7.83	7.85	-	232.06	213.21	245.08	235.50	_
Grocery stores 541 10.23 10.18 10.40 10.47 - 306.90 302.53 307.84 306.77 Fermiture and home turnishings stores 546 98 10.03	Misc. general merchandise stores	539	9.53	9.47	9.52	9.71	-	288.76	276.52	300.83	287.42	-
Retail bakeries							-					-
Automotive dealers and service stations							-					_
New and used car dealers	Retail bakeries	546	9.90	9.69	10.03	10.20	-	303.93	286.82	303.91	291.72	-
Auto and home supply stores			1				_	ì				-
Gasoline service stations							-					-
Automotive dealers, rec			11.91	11.96	11.99	11.88	-	443.05	437.74	442.43	424.12	-
Apparel and accessory stores			5.96	5.94	6.02	6.00	,	204.43	206.71	205.28	201.60	_
Mems and boys clothing stores 561 9.81 10.16 9.60 9.83 - 276.64 274.32 282.08 284.43 - Women's Colthing stores 562 10.10 10.33 9.86 10.34 - 255.53 241.72 243.02 238.85 - 281.65 - 281.75 243.02 238.85 - 281.65 - 281.75 243.02 238.85 - 281.65 - 281.75 243.02 238.85 - 281.65 - 281.75 - 281.75 224.81 223.88 281.65 - 281.75 - 281.	Automotive dealers, nec	559	14.52	14.01	14.75	14.53	_	512.56	500.16	528.05	510.00] -
Women's clothing stores				9.91			-			253.04		-
Family lothling stores							1					-
Shoe stores							-					-
Furniture and home furnishings stores 57 13.43 13.19 13.41 13.54 - 437.82 416.80 449.24 437.34 - Furniture and home furnishings stores 571 12.49 12.35 12.65 12.74 - 413.42 399.91 423.78 416.60 - 400.00 13.17 14.76 14.25 - 430.18 417.49 49.46 44.18 - 846.19 14.00 1			9.67	9.77	9.59	9.87	-	260.12	238.39	268.52	261.56	-
Furniture and home furnishings stores	Shoe stores	566	9.61	9.44	9.69	9.60	-	223.91	206.74	224.81	211.20	-
Household appliance stores							l					-
Radio, television, and computer stores 573 14.57 14.23 14.12 14.41 - 489.15 439.28 471.61 459.68 - Radio, television, and electronic stores 5731 3.12 13.09 13.12 12.87 - 420.06 408.14 448.70 410.55 - Record and prerecorded tape stores 5735 8.55 8.26 8.24 8.70 - 214.61 199.07 226.60 210.54 - Record and prerecorded tape stores 5735 8.55 8.26 8.24 8.70 - 214.61 199.07 226.60 210.54 - Record and prerecorded tape stores 5735 8.55 8.26 8.24 8.70 - 214.61 199.07 226.60 210.54 - Record and prerecorded tape stores 5735 8.55 8.26 8.24 8.70 - 214.61 199.07 226.60 210.54 - Record and prerecorded tape stores 5735 8.55 8.26 8.24 8.70 - 214.61 199.07 226.60 210.54 - Record and prerecorded tape stores 5735 8.55 8.26 8.24 8.70 - 214.61 199.07 226.60 210.54 - Record and prerecorded tape stores 5735 8.25 8.25 8.24 8.70 - 214.61 199.07 226.60 210.54 - Record and prerecorded tape stores 5745 7.45 7.43 - 185.42 176.18 190.72 182.78 - Record and prerecorded tape stores 5745 7.45 7.43 - 185.42 176.18 190.72 182.78 - 249.81 236.22 236.24 236.25 236.34 236.25 236.25 236.34 236.25 236.25 236.34 236.25 236.2												-
Radio, television, and electronic stores 5731 13.21 13.09 13.12 12.87 - 420.08 408.41 448.70 410.55 - Record and prerecorded tape stores 5735 8.55 8.26 8.24 8.70 - 214.61 199.07 226.60 210.54 -				-			ļ -					-
Record and prerecorded tape stores 5735 8.55 8.26 8.24 8.70 - 214.61 199.07 226.60 210.54 -							-					-
Eating and drinking places ² 58 7.30 7.25 7.45 7.43 - 185.42 176.18 190.72 182.78 - Miscellaneous retail establishments 59 11.03 10.94 11.06 11.28 - 328.69 320.54 341.75 330.50 - Drug stores and proprietary stores 591 12.10 11.98 12.24 12.22 - 343.64 336.64 336.06 347.05 - Used merchandise stores 593 8.68 8.90 8.67 8.78 - 249.98 262.55 244.49 238.82 - Miscellaneous shopping goods stores 594 10.13 9.95 10.17 10.43 - 283.64 272.63 301.03 286.83 - Nonstore retailers 596 11.66 11.63 11.30 11.82 - 402.27 402.40 407.93 399.52 - Fuel dealers 598 14.33 14.87 15.02 15.07 - 533.08 566.55 594.79 587.73 - Retail stores, nec 599 11.05 10.84 11.17 11.23 - 342.55 325.20 361.91 333.53 - Optical goods stores 5995 12.58 12.62 12.77 12.63 - 410.11 405.10 426.52 411.74 - Miscellaneous retail stores, nec 5999 11.50 11.20 11.51 11.64 - 370.30 349.44 390.19 368.99 - Miscellaneous retail stores, nec 5999 11.50 11.20 11.51 11.64 - 370.30 349.44 390.19 368.99 - Miscellaneous retail stores, nec 5999 11.50 12.64 12.48 12.92 12.88 - 448.72 439.30 466.41 453.38 - Commercial banks 602 12.06 11.90 12.36 12.34 - 425.72 416.50 446.20 430.67 - State commercial banks 602 12.06 11.90 11.26 12.26 12.27 416.50 442.24 439.90 42.21 9 42.21 - National and commercial banks, nec 602 12.06 11.90 11.25 12.25							-					-
Miscellaneous retail establishments	Record and prerecorded tape stores	5735	8.55	8.26	8.24	8.70	_	214.61	199.07	226.60	210.54	-
Drug stores and proprietary stores	Eating and drinking places ²	58	7.30	7.25	7.45	7.43		185.42	176.18	190.72	182.78	_
Used merchandise stores 593 8 68 8 9.0 8.67 8.78 - 249.98 262.55 244.49 238.82 - 24.69 Miscellaneous shopping goods stores 594 10.13 9.95 10.17 10.43 - 283.64 27.263 30.103 286.83 - 24.69 28.75 24.49 28.81 - 28.75 24.59 26.30 26.25 24.49 28.82 - 28.75 24.49 28.82 - 28.75 24.59 26.30 26.25 24.49 28.82 - 28.75 26.30 26.25 24.49 28.82 - 28.75 26.30 26.25 26.30 26.25 26.30 26.25	Miscellaneous retail establishments	59	11.03	10.94	11.06	11.28	_ :	328.69	320.54	341.75	330.50	_
Used merchandise stores 593 8 68 8 9.0 8.67 8.78 - 249.98 262.55 244.49 238.82 - 24.69 Miscellaneous shopping goods stores 594 10.13 9.95 10.17 10.43 - 283.64 27.263 30.103 286.83 - 24.69 28.75 24.49 28.81 - 28.75 24.59 26.30 26.25 24.49 28.82 - 28.75 24.49 28.82 - 28.75 24.59 26.30 26.25 24.49 28.82 - 28.75 26.30 26.25 24.49 28.82 - 28.75 26.30 26.25 26.30 26.25 26.30 26.25	Drug stores and proprietary stores	591	12.10	11.98	12.24	12.22	-	343.64	336.64	350.06	347.05	_
Miscellaneous shopping goods stores	Used merchandise stores	593	8.68	8.90	8.67	8.78	_	249.98	262.55	244.49	238.82	l –
Nonstore retailers 596	Miscellaneous shopping goods stores	594	10.13	9.95	10.17	10.43	-	283.64	272.63	301.03	286.83	-
Retail stores, nec	Nonstore retailers	596	11.66	11.63	11.30	11.82	-	402.27	402.40	407.93	399.52	i –
Optical goods stores	Fuel dealers	598	14.33	14.87	15.02	15.07	-	533.08	566.55	594.79	587.73	-
Miscellaneous retail stores, nec 5999 11.50 11.20 11.51 11.64 - 370.30 349.44 390.19 368.99 - Finance, insurance, and real estate ³ 16.35 16.07 16.82 16.77 \$16.93 590.24 575.31 617.29 603.72 \$624.7 Depository institutions 60 12.64 12.48 12.92 12.88 - 448.72 439.30 466.41 453.38 - Commercial banks 602 12.06 11.90 12.36 12.34 - 425.72 416.50 446.20 430.67 - State commercial banks 6022 11.90 11.88 12.05 12.22 - 416.50 412.24 430.19 422.81 - National and commercial banks, nec 6021,9 12.17 11.91 12.58 12.43 - 432.04 419.23 456.65 436.29 - Credit unions 606 12.40 12.19 12.59 12.58 - <t< td=""><td>Retail stores, nec</td><td>599</td><td>11.05</td><td>10.84</td><td>11.17</td><td>11.23</td><td>-</td><td>342.55</td><td>325.20</td><td>361.91</td><td>333.53</td><td> </td></t<>	Retail stores, nec	599	11.05	10.84	11.17	11.23	-	342.55	325.20	361.91	333.53	
Miscellaneous retail stores, nec 5999 11.50 11.20 11.51 11.64 - 370.30 349.44 390.19 368.99 - Finance, insurance, and real estate ³ 16.35 16.07 16.82 16.77 \$16.93 590.24 575.31 617.29 603.72 \$624.7 Depository institutions 60 12.64 12.48 12.92 12.88 - 448.72 439.30 466.41 453.38 - Commercial banks 602 12.06 11.90 12.36 12.34 - 425.72 416.50 446.20 430.67 - State commercial banks 6022 11.90 11.88 12.05 12.22 - 416.50 412.24 430.19 422.81 - National and commercial banks, nec 6021,9 12.17 11.91 12.58 12.43 - 432.04 419.23 456.65 436.29 - Credit unions 606 12.40 12.19 12.59 12.58 - <t< td=""><td>Optical goods stores</td><td>5995</td><td>12.58</td><td>12.62</td><td>12.77</td><td>12.63</td><td>- 1</td><td>410.11</td><td>405.10</td><td>426.52</td><td>411.74</td><td>_</td></t<>	Optical goods stores	5995	12.58	12.62	12.77	12.63	- 1	410.11	405.10	426.52	411.74	_
Depository institutions			11.50	11.20	11.51	11.64	-	370.30	349.44	390.19	368.99	-
Commercial banks 602 12.06 11.90 12.36 12.34 - 425.72 416.50 446.20 430.67 - State commercial banks 6022 11.90 11.88 12.05 12.22 - 416.50 412.24 430.19 422.81 - 432.04 419.23 456.65 436.29 - 443.92 436.40 460.79 451.62 - 443.92 436.40 460.79 451.	Finance, insurance, and real estate ³		16.35	16.07	16.82	16.77	\$16.93	590.24	575.31	617.29	603.72	\$624.72
Commercial banks 602 12.06 11.90 12.36 12.34 - 425.72 416.50 446.20 430.67 - State commercial banks 6022 11.90 11.88 12.05 12.22 - 416.50 412.24 430.19 422.81 - 432.04 419.23 456.65 436.29 - 443.92 436.40 460.79 451.62 - 443.92 436.40 460.79 451.			12.64	12.48	12.92	12.88	_	448.72	439.30	466.41	453.38	_
State commercial banks 6022 11.90 11.88 12.05 12.22 — 416.50 412.24 430.19 422.81 — National and commercial banks, nec 6021,9 12.17 11.91 12.58 12.43 — 432.04 419.23 456.65 436.29 — Credit unions 606 12.40 12.19 12.59 12.58 — 443.92 436.40 460.79 451.62 — Nondepository institutions 61 18.69 17.92 20.11 20.21 — 661.63 630.78 732.00 689.16 — Personal credit institutions 614 14.13 13.66 14.39 14.81 — 521.40 495.86 536.75 512.43 — Security and commodity brokers: Security and commodity services 628 24.16 23.72 24.55 24.52 — 881.84 861.04 920.63 882.72 — Insurance carriers 63 18.97 18.69 19.31 19.20 — 730.35 710.22 753.09 743.04 —	Commercial banks	602	12.06	11.90	12.36	12.34	-	425.72	416.50	446.20	430.67	-
Credit unions 606 12.40 12.19 12.59 12.58 - 443.92 436.40 460.79 451.62 - Nondepository institutions 61 18.69 17.92 20.11 20.21 - 661.63 630.78 732.00 689.16 - Personal credit institutions 614 14.13 13.66 14.39 14.81 - 521.40 495.86 536.75 512.43 - Security and commodity brokers: Security and commodity services 628 24.16 23.72 24.55 24.52 - 881.84 861.04 920.63 882.72 - Insurance carriers 63 18.97 18.69 19.31 19.20 - 730.35 710.22 753.09 743.04 - Life insurance 631 17.64 17.32 18.26 18.23 - 689.72 672.02 721.27 709.15 - Medical service and health insurance 632 17.48 17.43 17.51 17.71	State commercial banks	6022	11.90	11.88	12.05	12.22	-	416.50	412.24	430.19	422.81	-
Nondepository institutions 61 18.69 17.92 20.11 20.21 - 661.63 630.78 732.00 689.16 - Personal credit institutions 614 14.13 13.66 14.39 14.81 - 521.40 495.86 536.75 512.43 - Security and commodity brokers: Security and commodity services 628 24.16 23.72 24.55 24.52 - 881.84 861.04 920.63 882.72 - Insurance carriers 63 18.97 18.69 19.31 19.20 - 730.35 710.22 753.09 743.04 - Life insurance 631 17.64 17.32 18.26 18.23 - 689.72 672.02 721.27 709.15 - Medical service and health insurance 632 17.48 17.43 17.51 17.71 - 672.98 660.60 679.39 676.52 - Hospital and medical service plans 632 17.79 17.80	National and commercial banks, nec	6021,9	12.17	11.91	12.58	12.43	-	432.04	419.23	456.65	436.29	_
Personal credit institutions 614 14.13 13.66 14.39 14.81 - 521.40 495.86 536.75 512.43 - Security and commodity brokers: Security and commodity services 628 24.16 23.72 24.55 24.52 - 881.84 861.04 920.63 882.72 - Insurance carriers 63 18.97 18.69 19.31 19.20 - 730.35 710.22 753.09 743.04 - Life insurance 631 17.64 17.32 18.26 18.23 - 689.72 672.02 721.27 709.15 - Medical service and health insurance 632 17.48 17.43 17.51 17.71 - 672.98 660.60 679.39 676.52 - Hospital and medical service plans 632 17.78 17.80 17.73 18.03 - 711.60 694.20 716.29 715.79 - Fire, marine, and casualty insurance 633 20.75 20.38 21.05<	Credit unions	606	12.40	12.19	12.59	12.58	- '	443.92	436.40	460.79	451.62	-
Security and commodity brokers: Security and commodity services 628 24.16 23.72 24.55 24.52 - 881.84 861.04 920.63 882.72 - Insurance carriers 63 18.97 18.69 19.31 19.20 - 730.35 710.22 753.09 743.04 - Life insurance 631 17.64 17.32 18.26 18.23 - 689.72 672.02 721.27 709.15 - Medical service and health insurance 632 17.48 17.43 17.51 17.71 - 672.98 660.60 679.39 676.52 - Hospital and medical service plans 6324 17.79 17.80 17.73 18.03 - 711.60 694.20 716.29 715.79 - Fire, marine, and casualty insurance 633 20.75 20.38 21.05 20.69 - 782.28 754.06 797.80 788.29 - Services 15.24 15.14 15.68 15.63<							-					-
Securify and commodity services 628 24.16 23.72 24.55 24.52 - 881.84 861.04 920.63 882.72 - Insurance carriers 63 18.97 18.69 19.31 19.20 - 730.35 710.22 753.09 743.04 - Life insurance 631 17.64 17.32 18.26 18.23 - 689.72 672.02 721.27 709.15 - Medical service and health insurance 632 17.48 17.43 17.51 17.71 - 672.98 660.60 679.39 676.52 - Hospital and medical service plans 6324 17.79 17.80 17.73 18.03 - 711.60 694.20 716.29 715.79 - Fire, marine, and casualty insurance 633 20.75 20.38 21.05 20.69 - 782.28 754.06 797.80 788.29 - Services 15.24 15.14 15.68 15.63 15.81 496.82 487.51 514.30 504.85 518.5	Personal credit institutions	614	14.13	13.66	14.39	14.81	-	521.40	495.86	536.75	512.43	-
Insurance carriers					ĺ	į						
Life insurance	Security and commodity services	628	24.16	23.72	24.55	24.52	-	881.84	861.04	920.63	882.72	_
Medical service and health insurance 632 17.48 17.43 17.51 17.71 - 672.98 660.60 679.39 676.52 - Hospital and medical service plans 6324 17.79 17.80 17.73 18.03 - 711.60 694.20 716.29 715.79 - Fire, marine, and casualty insurance 633 20.75 20.38 21.05 20.69 - 782.28 754.06 797.80 788.29 - Services 15.24 15.14 15.68 15.63 15.81 496.82 487.51 514.30 504.85 518.5							_		,			_
Hospital and medical service plans							-					_
Fire, marine, and casualty insurance												-
Services 15.24 15.14 15.68 15.63 15.81 496.82 487.51 514.30 504.85 518.5					,		-					-
	Fire, marine, and casualty insurance	633	20.75	20.38	21.05	20.69	-	782.28	754.06	797.80	788.29	_
Agricultural centines 107 11.81 11.85 12.13 12.04 - 401.54 385.13 300.59 385.28 -	Services		15.24	15.14	15.68	15.63	15.81	496.82	487.51	514.30	504.85	518.57
	Agricultural services	07	11.81	11.85	12.13	12.04	_	401.54	385.13	390.59	385.28	_

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

	1987		Avera	ge weekly	hours			Average	e overtin	ne hours	
Industry	SIC Code	Avg. 2002	Jan. 2002	Dec. 2002	Jan. 2003 ^p	Feb. 2003 ^p	Avg. 2002	Jan. 2002	Dec. 2002	Jan. 2003 ^p	Feb. 2003 ^p
Services—Continued											
Agricultural services—Continued	1						ļ				1
Veterinary services	. 074	28.6	28.2	28.2	28.2	-	-	-	-	-	-
Landscape and horticultural services	. 078	36.5	35.1	34.3	34.4	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hotels and other lodging places:]					t
Hotels and motels ²	. 701	30.2	28.6	29.6	29.1	-	_	_	-	-	-
Personal services:	704	20.0	20.0	22.7	32.7	_	_			_	
Laundry, cleaning, and garment services	. /21	33.6 27.8	33.2 26.9	33.7 28.6	27.6] _	_] [1 -	1 _	
Beauty shops ² Miscellaneous personal services	729	27.5	27.4	25.0	25.8] -	_	_	_	_	_
Business services	73	33.7	33.2	34.0	33.4	_	_	_	_	_	-
Advertising	731	34.4	34.3	34.7	34.3	_	-	_	-	-] -
Mailing, reproduction, and stenographic services:											1
Photocopying and duplicating services	. 7334	35.5	35.3	35.8	35.5	ļ -	-	-	-	-	-
Services to buildings	. 734	28.8	28.2	29.2	28.2	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disinfecting and pest control services	7342	36.8	36.2	36.9	35.3	-] -	-	-	-	-
Building maintenance services, nec	. 7349	28.2	27.5	28.6	27.7	-	-	-	-	_	-
Miscellaneous equipment rental and leasing	. 735	37.8	37.2	38.0	37.5	-	-	_] -		_
Medical equipment rental	. 7352	36.5	36.9	37.5	37.6	_	_	_	1 =	_	_
Heavy construction equipment rental	. 7353	41.1	40.3	41.3	40.4 36.6] [_				1 =
Equipment rental and leasing, nec	. 17359	37.1	36.2	37.1	30.0	1 -	_	_	_	_	-
Personnel supply services: Help supply services	7363	32.3	31.4	32.2	32.0	_	_		_	_	_
Computer and data processing services	737	38.4	38.2	38.9	37.9	_	1 _	۱ ـ	۱ ـ	_	_
Computer and data processing services	7371	38.5	37.8	39.1	38.0	_	_	_	-	_	_
Computer integrated systems design	7373	38.7	38.9	38.4	37.2	-	-	_	-	-	_
Information retrieval services	7375	37.3	37.8	36.9	38.3	-	-	-	-	-	-
Computer maintenance and repair	. 7378	37.6	37.7	37.6	37.0	-	-	-	-	1 -	-
Miscellaneous business services	. 738	32.6	32.4	33.2	32.5	-	-	-	-	-	-
Detective and armored car services	. 7381	34.3	34.5	34.7	34.4	-	-	-	-	-	-
Security systems services	. 7382	37.2	36.0	37.4	37.9	-	-	-	-	-	-
Auto repair, services, and parking	. 75	35.1	34.6	35.0	34.8	-	-	-	-	-	-
Automotive rentals, without drivers	. 751	34.5	34.0	34.9	34.4	-	-	-	-	-	-
Passenger car rental	. 7514	33.7	33.1	34.1	33.6	-	-	-	-	-	-
Automobile parking	. 752	33.0	32.7	33.3	32.9	-	-	-	1 -	-	-
Automotive repair shops	. 753	37.1	36.6	37.1	37.1	-	-	_	-	-	-
Automotive and tire repair shops	. 7532,4	38.0	37.8	37.9	38.0	-	-	<u> </u>	_	-	_
General automotive repair shops	. 7538	36.1 30.7	35.5 30.4	36.1 30.1	36.0 29.7			<u>-</u>	-	1 =	_
Automotive services, except repair Carwashes		27.0	27.4	25.4	26.5	_	_	_	_	_	_
	l l	Į.		ļ	l						
Miscellaneous repair services		37.5	36.9	37.7	37.2	-	_	-	-	-	_
Motion pictures	. 78	30.2	29.6	31.0	30.4	-	-	-	-	-	-
Motion picture production and services	. 781	37.9	38.6	39.3	38.7	-	-	-	-	-	-
Video tape rental	. 784	24.1	22.8	25.4	24.1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Amusement and recreation services	. 79	25.6	25.3	25.8	25.6	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bowling centers	. 793	25.3	25.1	25.5	24.9	-	-	-	-	-	-
Misc. amusement and recreation services	. 799	25.4	24.7 17.0	25.0 16.5	24.8 16.7	-	_	_	-	1 -	_
Physical fitness facilities Membership sports and recreation clubs	7997	16.5 28.0	26.4	29.4	27.0	-	-	-	-	-	-
Health services	. 80	33.3	33.1	33.4	33.1	_	_	-	_	-	-
Offices and clinics of medical doctors	. 801	33.2	33.1	33.3	32.9	-	-	-	-	-	-
Offices and clinics of dentists		27.4	27.6	28.1	27.4	-	-	-	-	-	-
Offices and clinics of other health practitioners	. 804	30.0	29.9	30.1	29,7	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nursing and personal care facilities	. 805	32.6	32.5	33.1	32.6	-	-	-	-	-	-
Intermediate care facilities	. 8052	31.9	31.6	32.4	32.0	-	-	-	-) -	-
Hospitals	. 1806	35.2	34.8	35.2	35.0	-	-	-	1 -		-

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

	1987		Averag	e hourly e	arnings			Averag	je weekly e	arnings	
Industry	SIC Code	Avg. 2002	Jan. 2002	Dec. 2002	Jan. 2003 ^p	Feb. 2003 ^p	Avg. 2002	Jan. 2002	Dec. 2002	Jan. 2003 ^p	Feb. 2003 ^p
Services—Continued											
Agricultural services—Continued	1									(l
Veterinary services	074	\$12.05	\$11.84	\$12.46	\$12.33	-	\$344.63	\$333.89	\$351.37	\$347.71	-
Landscape and horticultural services	078	11.81	11.95	12.08	11.97	-	431.07	419.45	414.34	411.77	-
Hotels and other lodging places:											
Hotels and motels ²	701	10.23	10.25	10.61	10.39		308.95	293.15	314.06	302.35	-
Personal services:											Ì
Laundry, cleaning, and garment services	721	9.83	9.64	9.96	9.81	_	330.29	320.05	335.65	320.79	-
Beauty shops ²		10.95 12.08	10.75 12.82	11.25 11.29	10.87 11.85	_	304.41 332.20	289.18 351.27	321.75 282.25	300.01 305.73	-
·	1]				[
Business services	73 731	15.51	15.58 20.06	15.80 20.24	15.77 19.87	_	522.69 686.97	517.26 688.06	537.20 702.33	526.72 681.54	_
Mailing, reproduction, and stenographic services:	1,0,	10.07	20.00		10.07		000.07	000.00	702.00	001.04	ļ
Photocopying and duplicating services	7334	13.48	13.44	13.09	12.91	_	478.54	474.43	468.62	458.31	-
Services to buildings	734	9.40	9.21	9.55	9.43	_	270.72	259.72	278.86	265.93	-
Disinfecting and pest control services		13.32	12.38	13.81	13.46	-	490.18	448.16	509.59	475.14	-
Building maintenance services, nec	7349	8.97	8.86	9.11	9.04	-	252.95	243.65	260.55 585.20	250.41	-
Miscellaneous equipment rental and leasing	7352	15.05 14.28	14.97 14.32	15.40 14.58	15.39 14.77	_	568.89 521.22	556.88 528.41	546.75	577.13 555.35	
Heavy construction equipment rental		20.49	19.74	21.11	20.91	_	842.14	795.52	871.84	844.76	
Equipment rental and leasing, nec		13.34	13.35	13.60	13.68	_	494.91	483.27	504.56	500.69	_
Personnel supply services:						i					
Help supply services	7363	11.98	12.23	12.12	12.18	-	386.95	384.02	390.26	389.76	-
Computer and data processing services		25.31	24.91	26.04	25.57	-	971.90	951.56	1,012.96	969.10	-
Computer programming services		28.94	28.19	29.45	29.40	-	1,114.19	1,065.58	1,151.50	1,117.20	-
Computer integrated systems design		24.69	24.21 17.48	26.11	26.13 17.48	-	955.50 647.53	941.77 660.74	1,002.62 656.08	972.04 669.48	_
Information retrieval services Computer maintenance and repair		17.36 17.66	16.59	17.78 17.87	18.01	_	664.02	625.44	671.91	666.37	_
Miscellaneous business services		11.61	11.54	11.76	11.88	_	378.49	373.90	390.43	386.10	_
Detective and armored car services		9.84	9.73	9.98	9.98	_	337.51	335.69	346.31	343.31	_
Security systems services		15.93	15.72	16.24	15.81	-	592.60	565.92	607.38	599.20	_
Auto repair, services, and parking	75	12.79	12.62	13.12	12.96	_	448.93	436.65	459.20	451.01	_
Automotive rentals, without drivers	751	11.97	11.93	12.30	12.22	-	412.97	405.62	429.27	420.37	_
Passenger car rental		10.86	10.90	11.13	11.05	-	365.98	360.79	379.53	371.28	-
Automobile parking		9.73	9.65	10.14	9.94	-	321.09	315.56	337.66	327.03	_
Automotive repair shops		14.29	14.14	14.53	14.39	-	530.16	517.52	539.06	533.87	-
Automotive and tire repair shops		15.18	15.09 13.65	15.38 14.08	15.19 14.03	_	576.84 500.35	570.40 484.58	582.90 508.29	577.22 505.08	_
General automotive repair shops		9.81	9.54	10.31	9.98	_	301.17	290.02	310.33	296.41	_
Carwashes		8.12	8.09	8.38	8.34	~	219.24	221.67	212.85	221.01	_
Miscellaneous repair services	76	15.35	15.11	15.64	15.55	_	575.63	557.56	589.63	578.46	_
<u>'</u>							<u>'</u>	'			
Motion pictures		15.05	15.12	15.41	15.47	-	454.51	447.55	477.71	470.29	-
Motion picture production and services Video tape rental		20.85 8.29	20.79 8.07	21.12 8.59	21.41 8.60	_	790.22 199.79	184.00	830.02 218.19	828.57 207.26	-
Amusement and recreation services		11.06	11.27	11.81	11.56	_	283.14	285.13	304.70	295.94	_
Bowling centers	793	8.82	8.60	9.00	9.09	_	223.15	215.86	229.50	226.34	_
Misc. amusement and recreation services	799	10.17	10.28	10.90	10.73	_	258.32	253.92	272.50	266.10	-
Physical fitness facilities	7991	10.70	10.42	11.14	11.08	_	176.55	177.14	183.81	185.04	-
Membership sports and recreation clubs	7997	10.89	11.20	11.66	11.57	-	304.92	295.68	342.80	312.39	-
Health services		16.23	15.86	16.67	16.74	_	540.46	524.97	556.78	554.09	-
Offices and clinics of medical doctors	801	16.79	16.32	17.47	17.48	-	557.43	540.19	581.75	575.09	_
Offices and clinics of dentists		17.20	16.84	17.65	17.61	_	471.28	464.78	495.97	482.51	_
Offices and clinics of other health practitioners		14.10	13.93	14.40	14.13	-	423.00	416.51	433.44	419.66	-
Nursing and personal care facilities	805 8052	11.70	11.58 11.01	11.86 11.29	11.92 11.27	_	381.42 355.05	376.35 347.92	392.57 365.80	388.59 360.64	_
Hospitals		18.44	17.95	18.99	19.14	_	649.09	624.66	668.45	669.90	
1 100pitaio	300	10.44	17.53	10.55	13.14] -	0-3.03	024.00	000.40	009.90	

ESTABLISHMENT DATA HOURS AND EARNINGS NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED

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

	1987		Avera	ge weekly	hours			Averag	e overtin	ne hours	
Industry	SIC Code	Avg. 2002	Jan. 2002	Dec. 2002	Jan. 2003 ^p	Feb. 2003 ^p	Avg. 2002	Jan. 2002	Dec. 2002	Jan. 2003P	Feb. 2003P
Services—Continued	1										
Health services—Continued	ŧ				ŀ	ļ		,		ļ	
Home health care services	808	30.0	29.9	29.9	29.9		l _	_	_	_	_
Tionio Tioulo Guito Gol Vido Guito G	. 000	00.0		20.0	20.0			ŀ		1	1
Legal services	. 81	35.0	34.7	35.9	34.7	-	-	-	_	-	-
Social services	. 83	31.2	31.0	31.4	31.0	_	_	_	_	_	_
Individual and family services		31.0	31.0	31.3	30.6	-	_	-	_	-	-
Job training and related services	. 833	30.3	30.1	30.5	30.3	_	_	–	_	-	_
Child day care services	. 835	30.1	29.3	29.9	29.5	-	_	_	-	-	-
Residential care	. 836	32.6	32.6	32.9	32.6	_	-	-	-	1 –	-
Social services, nec	839	32.2	32.1	32.6	32.1	-	_	-	-	-	-
Membership organizations:]						
Professional organizations	862	35.2	35.1	35.6	34.9	_	-	-	-	-	-
Engineering and management services		36.8	36.5	36.9	36.3	_	-		_	_	_
Engineering and architectural services		38.7	38.0	38.9	38.3	-	-	-	_	- 1	í –
Engineering services	8711	39.0	38.3	39.2	38.6	-	-	-	_	-	-
Architectural services	8712	37.6	37.3	38.2	37.7	-	-	-	_	-	-
Surveying services	8713	36.9	35.9	37.1	36.5	. –	_	-	-	-	-
Accounting, auditing, and bookkeeping		36.0	35.7	36.2	35.4	-	-	-	-	-	-
Research and testing services		35.6	35.5	35.5	34.8	i -	-	-	-	-	-
Commercial physical research		38.2	38.5	37.9	37.5	-	-	-	-	-	-
Commercial nonphysical research	8732	27.9	27.3	28.4	26.9	-	-	-	_	l –	l -
Noncommercial research organizations		36.3	36.4	36.3	35.6	-	-	-	-	-	-
Management and public relations	874	36.2	36.0	36.3	35.9		-	-	-	-	-
Management services		36.2	35.9	35.7	35.5	-	-	-	_	-	-
Management consulting services		35.9	35.9	36.0	35.9	-	-	-	_	-	-
Public relations services	8743	33.1	34.0	33.0	32.9	-	-	-	-	-	-
Services, nec	89	35.3	34.2	36.1	35.3	_	_	_	_	_	_

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

	1987		Averag	e hourly e	arnings			Averag	e weekly e	arnings	
Industry	SIC Code	Avg. 2002	Jan. 2002	Dec. 2002	Jan. 2003 ^p	Feb. 2003 ^p	Avg. 2002	Jan. 2002	Dec. 2002	Jan. 2003 ^p	Feb. 2003 ^p
Services—Continued					i						
Health services—Continued											
Home health care services	808	\$12.97	\$12.87	\$13.08	\$13.07	_	\$389.10	\$384.81	\$391.09	\$390.79	-
Legal services	81	21.56	21.23	22.06	21.76	-	754.60	736.68	791.95	755.07	-
Social services	83	10.76	10.64	11.03	11.00	-	335.71	329.84	346.34	341.00	_
Individual and family services	832	11.22	11.17	11.43	11.42	-	347.82	346.27	357.76	349.45	_
Job training and related services	833	10.42	10.29	10.66	10.63	-	315.73	309.73	325.13	322.09	_
Child day care services	835	9.34	9.27	9.64	9.63	-	281.13	271.61	288.24	284.09	_
Residential care	836	10.88	10.72	11.12	11.10	-	354.69	349.47	365.85	361.86	_
Social services, nec	839	13.41	13.11	13.77	13.68	-	431.80	420.83	448.90	439.13	-
Membership organizations:											
Professional organizations	862	20.84	20.39	21.38	21.25	-	733.57	715.69	761.13	741.63	_
Engineering and management services	87	20.60	20.39	21.13	20.97		758.08	744.24	779.70	761.21	_
Engineering and architectural services	871	22.36	22.13	22.83	22.71	_	865.33	840.94	888.09	869.79	_
Engineering services	8711	23.14	22.91	23.62	23.54		902.46	877.45	925.90	908.64	_
	8712	20.90	20.66	21.37	21.02		785.84	770.62	816.33	792.45	_
Surveying services	8713	16.23	15.90	16.69	16.55	_	598.89	570.81	619.20	604.08	_
Accounting, auditing, and bookkeeping	872	17.83	17.76	18.28	17.71	_	641.88	634.03	661.74	626.93	_
	873	21.21	20.97	21.99	22.24		755.08	744.44	780.65	773.95	_
	8731	24.19	23.67	24.94	24.91	-	924.06	911.30	945.23	934.13	_
	8732	15.40	15.85	15.68	16.31	-	429.66	432.71	445.31	438.74	_
Noncommercial research organizations	8733	24.13	23.77	25.36	25.75	- '	875.92	865.23	920.57	916.70	_
	874	20.12	19.89	20.67	20.54	_ :	728.34	716.04	750.32	737.39	-
Management services	8741	17.86	17.82	18.12	18.00		646.53	639.74	646.88	639.00	-
Management consulting services	8742	22.60	22.14	23.36	23.15	~	811.34	794.83	840.96	831.09	-
Public relations services	8743	19.20	19.19	19.37	18.85	-	635.52	652.46	639.21	620.17	_
Services, nec	89	20.16	19.44	21.14	21.16	-	711.65	664.85	763.15	746.95	~

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 2 Money payments only tips; not included.
3 Excludes nonoffice commissioned real estate sales agents.

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.

ESTABLISHMENT DATA EARNINGS NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED

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

Industry	Avg. 2002	Jan. 2002	Dec. 2002	Jan. 2003 ^p	Feb. 2003 ^p
Manufacturing	\$14.56	\$14.48	\$14.78	\$14.84	\$14.86
Durable goods	15.03	14.94	15.26	15.33	15.32
Lumber and wood products	11.78	11.76	11.93	12.00	(2)
Furniture and fixtures	12.20	12.12	12.36	12.41	(2)
Stone, clay, and glass products	14.45	14.27	14.77	14.84	(2)
Primary metal industries	16.24	16.10	16.41	16.55	(2)
Fabricated metal products	14.04	13.95	14.26	14.34	(2)
Industrial machinery and equipment	15.72	15.66	15.86	15.88	(2)
Electronic and other electrical equipment	14.50	14.43	14.62	14.65	(2)
Transportation equipment	18.81	18.59	19.24	19.23	(2)
Instruments and related products	14.76	14.61	14.93	14.96	(2)
Miscellaneous manufacturing	12.08	12.18	12.18	12.29	(2)
Nondurable goods	13.89	13.81	14.09	14.13	\$14.21
Food and kindred products	12.45	12.39	12.61	12.62	(2)
Tobacco products	20.74	20.17	19.87	20.29	(2)
Textile mill products		11.15	11.28	11.43	(2)
Apparel and other textile products	9.65	9.51	9.82	9.85	(2)
Paper and allied products	16.49	16.29	16.76	16.70	(2)
Printing and publishing	14.63	14.55	14.82	14.81	(2)
Chemicals and allied products	18.03	17.88	18.19	18.24	(2)
Petroleum and coal products	21.07	20.78	21.50	21.32	(2)
Rubber and misc. plastics products	13.14	13.17	13.37	13.45	(2)
Leather and leather products	10.16	10.14	10.36	10.29	(2)

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

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 workers¹ on private nonfarm payrolls by major industry, in current and constant (1982) dollars

		Averag	e hourly e	arnings			Averag	e weekly e	earnings	
Industry	Avg.	Jan.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Avg.	Jan.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.
	2002	2002	2002	2003 ^p	2003 ^p	2002	2002	2002	2003P	2003P
Total private: Current dollars Constant (1982) dollars	\$14.77	\$14.64	\$15.04	\$15.06	\$15.16	\$505.13	\$491.90	\$517.38	\$507.52	\$515.44
	8.14	8.19	8.23	8.21	(2)	278.31	275.27	283.19	276.73	(2)
Mining: Current dollars Constant (1982) dollars	17.77	17.89	17.85	18.02	\$18.24	762.33	754.96	755.06	755.04	\$767.90
	9.79	10.01	9.77	9.83	(2)	420.02	422.47	413.28	411.69	(2)
Construction: Current dollars	18.87	18.56	19.23	19.01	\$18.99	732.16	714.56	726.89	724.28	\$695.03
	10.40	10.39	10.53	10.37	(2)	403.39	399.87	397.86	394.92	(2)
Manufacturing: Current dollars Constant (1982) dollars	15.30	15.15	15.58	15.55	\$15.56	625.77	612.06	646.57	629.78	\$628.62
	8.43	8.48	8.53	8.48	(2)	344.78	342.51	353.90	343.39	(2)
Transportation and public utilities: Current dollars Constant (1982) dollars	17.29	17.13	17.48	17.48	\$17.69	662.21	644.09	678.22	660.74	\$675.76
	9.53	9.59	9.57	9.53	(2)	364.85	360.43	371.22	360.27	(2)
Wholesale trade: Current dollars	16.21	16.11	16.48	16.40	\$16.54	622.46	608.96	641.07	623.20	\$640.10
	8.93	9.02	9.02	8.94	(2)	342.95	340.77	350.89	339.80	(2)
Retail trade: Current dollars Constant (1982) dollars	10.04	9.96	10.18	10.23	\$10.26	291.16	279.88	300.31	290.53	\$296.51
	5.53	5.57	5.57	5.58	(2)	160.42	156.62	164.37	158.41	(2)
Finance, insurance, and real estate: Current dollars Constant (1982) dollars	16.35	16.07	16.82	16.77	\$16.93	590.24	575.31	617.29	603.72	\$624.72
	9.01	8.99	9.21	9.14	(2)	325.20	321.94	337.87	329.18	(2)
Services: Current dollars	15.24	15.14	15.68	15.63	\$15.81	496.82	487.51	514.30	504.85	\$518.57
	8.40	8.47	8.58	8.52	(2)	273.73	272.81	281.50	275.27	(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

	Ave	rage weekly h	nours	Avera	age hourly ear	nings	Avera	ge weekly ea	mings
State and area	Jan. 2002	Dec. 2002	Jan. 2003 ^p	Jan. 2002	Dec. 2002	Jan. 2003 ^p	Jan. 2002	Dec. 2002	Jan. 2003 ^p
Alabama	40.7	41.7	41.4	\$12.87	\$13.34	\$13.27	\$523.81	\$556.28	\$549.38
Birmingham	42.3	41.6	42.3	13.40	13.79	13.95	566.82	573.66	590.09
Mobile	43.0	46.0	45.1	14.05	15.75	15.47	604.15	724.50	697.70
Alaska	32.8	30.2	22.8	15.50	15.20	14.10	508.40	459.04	321.48
Autono	40.1	20.0	40.0	14.00	1450	14.36	563.81	578.55	574.40
ArizonaPhoenixMesa	1	39.9 39.7	40.0 38.9	14.06 13.92	14.50 13.95	13.86	538.70	553.82	574.4
Tucson	l .	41.4	42.6	14.89	15.87	15.57	628.36	657.02	663.2
Arkonaa	39.6	40.1	39.7	13.12	13.41	13.38	519.55	537.74	531.1
ArkansasFayetteville-Springdale-Rogers		38.8	39.1	13.04	13.52	13.28	508.56	524.58	519.2
Fort Smith	40.0	43.4	41.0	12.98	14.00	14.13	519.20	607.60	579.3
Little Rock-North Little Rock	38.1	40.9	40.5	12.64	13.77	13.81	481.58	563.19	559.3
California		40.4	39.0	15.02	15.12	15.04	578.27	610.85	586.5
Bakersfield		37.7	36.6	16.74	15.54	15.61 13.23	667.93 516.80	585.86 524.70	571.3 514.6
Fresno Los Angeles-Long Beach		39.6 40.6	38.9 39.0	12.92 13.22	13.25 13.33	13.23	511.61	541.20	518.7
Modesto	36.9	41.5	41.4	15.31	15.44	15.30	564.94	640.76	633.4
Oakland		42.1 40.3	41.7 39.3	18.23 13.75	18.21 14.06	18.42 13.99	787.54 537.63	766.64 566.62	768.1 549.8
Orange County		41.0	39.6	13.73	13.12	13.06	536.61	537.92	517.11
Sacramento	38.4	40.4	40.2	15.74	15.77	15.53	604.42	637.11	624.3
Salinas San Diego		41.1 40.8	40.8 39.4	15.24 15.44	15.40 15.03	15.43 15.10	551.69 591.35	632.94 613.22	629.5 594.9
San Francisco	35.8	37.6	35.8	14.86	14.95	15.13	531.99	562.12	541.6
San Jose		40.0 42.3	39.1 40.3	20.69 15.78	21.07 15.52	20.86 15.65	802,77 593.33	842.80 656.50	815.6 630.7
Santa Barbara–Santa Maria–Lompoc Santa Rosa		39.1	39.1	17.73	17.00	16.95	689.70	664.70	662.7
Stockton-Lodi	37.2	40.8	39.4	13.44	13.55	13.51	499.97	552.84	532.2
Vallejo-Fairfield-Napa Ventura		39.9 42.9	39.9 41.9	16.33 15.51	16.88 15.98	16.68 15.86	628.71 648.32	673.51 685.54	665.5 664.5
ventura			ļ	ŀ]		[
Colorado		40.4 38.4	39.2 38.5	15.32 15.78	16.95 16.48	17.04 16.02	611.27 615.42	684.78 632.83	667.9 616.7
Connecticut	41.8	41.9	41.6	16.99	17.68	17.27	710.18	740.79	718.4
Bridgeport	42.1	40.6	41.4	16.34	18.95	18.27	687.91	769.37	756.3
Danbury		42.1 43.4	41.0 42.5	18.02 17.65	19.04 18.51	18.73 17.93	740.62 739.54	801.58 803.33	767.9 762.0
New Haven-Menden	E .	43.9	43.2	17.79	17,13	17.46	773.87	752.01	754.2
New London-Norwich		42.0	42.0	17.47	17.51 16.52	17.30 16.18	737.23 594.46	735.42	726.6 611.6
Waterbury	1	38.9	37.8	16.11	Į] [642.63	
Delaware		40.5 41.2	39.5 40.9	16.01 19.99	17.29 20.75	16.72 20.67	617.99 781.61	700.25 854.90	660.4 845.4
District of Columbia: Washington PMSA	36.8	38.5	38.1	15.28	15.86	15.99	562.30	610.61	609.22
Florida	1	43.2	42.2	13.03	13.90	14.14	545.96	600.48	596.7
Georgia	41.0	41.4	39.8	13.25	14.35	13.97	543.25	594.09	556.0°
Atlanta	1	40.1	37.5	15.12	15.68	15.38	591.19	628.77	576.7
Hawaii	35.1	37.6	34.8	13.61	12.66	12.59	477.71	476.02	438.1
Honolulu		37.6	34.8	13.24	12.48	12.48	462.08	469.25	434.3
daho	38.4	42.4	39.1	14.14	13.55	13.57	542.98	574.52	530.5
Ilinois		42.1	40.6	14.91	15.17	15.17	603.86	638.66	615.9
Bloomington-Normal		42.4 39.9	41.7 39.5	19.67 13.72	19.69 13.75	19.93 13.94	753.36 533.71	834.86 548.63	831.0 550.6
Champaigh—Orbana		42.8	41.1	14.80	14.78	14.70	615.68	632.58	604.1
Davenport-Moline-Rock Island	38.1	42.1	40.5	15.01	14.80	15.09	571.88 646.71	623.08 673.62	611.1 655.7
Peoria-Pekin		40.9 38.9	39.6 39.8	16.29 17.14	16.47 17.23	16.56 17.31	639.32	670.25	688.9
Rockford		42.8	41.1	16.93	17.14	17.25	704.29	733.59	708.9
ndiana	41.9	43.0	42.2	17.00	17.71	17.69	712.30	761.53	746.5
Elkhart-Goshen	36.1	40.3	40.1	15.08	15.55	15.27	544.39	626.67	612.3
Evansville-Henderson		41.7 42.9	42.1 42.1	14.66 16.44	14.39 16.83	14.32 16.78	612.79 639.52	600.06 722.01	602.8 706.4
Fort WayneIndianapolis		42.9	40.5	18.16	17.95	18.04	739.11	725.18	730.6
South Bend		41.4	43.2	13,80	14.54	14.66	605.82	601.96	633.3
owa	41.0	41.7	40.6	15.02	15.95	15.35	615.82	665.12	623.2
Des Moines		44.6	42.3	16.05	18.75	16.62	699.78	836.25	703.00
Kansas	40.3	41.0	40.3	15.79	15.71	15.88	636.34	644.11	639.9
Wichita	1	39.4	38.5	18.27	17.93	18.35	714.36	706.44	706.48

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

	Ave	rage weekly h	ours	Avera	age hourly ear	nings	Avera	ge weekly ea	mings
State and area	Jan. 2002	Dec. 2002	Jan. 2003 ^p	Jan. 2002	Dec. 2002	Jan. 2003 ^p	Jan. 2002	Dec. 2002	Jan. 2003
	T								
Centucky	41.9	42.9	41.6	\$15.54	\$15.98	\$16.13	\$651.13	\$685.54	\$671
Lexington		39.4	38.4	13.80	14.93	14.91	532.68	588.24	572
Louisville	1	43.3	41.5	18.28	19.58	19.79	765.93	847.81	821
	40.0	44.5	40.4	10.50	17.55	17.00	607.57	780.98	732
ouisiana		44.5	43.1	16.53	17.55	17.00	697.57 841.84	767.98	759
New Orleans		43.0 46.7	42.5 46.5	19.22 17.05	17.86 17.78	17.88 17.33	775.78	830.33	805
aine		40.8	40.2	15.21	16.13	16.15	600.80	658.10	649
Portland	40.5	41.8	41.7	12.70	13.16	13.02	514.35	550.09	542
laryland	39.4	40.3	39.4	14.83	15.52	15.27	584.30	625.46	601
, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,		10.0		1					
assachusetts		41.6	40.3	16.00	16.67	16.54	643.20	693.47	666
Boston		41.3	38.9	17.77	18.03	17.93	723.24	744.64	697
Lawrence		40.2	38.9	16.09	15.20	14.96	629.12	611.04	581
Lowell		37.6	39.2	17.33	17.92	17.60	700.13	673.79	689
Springfield		40.8	40.7	15.30	15.81	15.78	607.41	645.05	642
Worcester	39.7	40.8	40.7	14.92	15.43	15.41	592.32	629.54	627
ichigan	42.2	44.0	43.0	19.96	21.29	20.99	842.31	936.76	902
Ann Arbor		44.2	43.3	22.22	23.43	23.60	951.02	1,035.61	1,021
Benton Harbor		45.4	44.7	13.46	13.86	13.62	566.67	629.24	608
Detroit		45.7	44.7	23.37	24.60	24.20	1,025.94	1,124.22	1,08
Flint		46.9	44.5	27.82	30.65	30.12	1,162.88	1,437.49	1,340
Grand Rapids-Muskegon-Holland		41.1	40.7	15.85	16.63	16.33	635.59	683.49	66
Kalarnazoo-Battle Creek		41.0	39.6	16.10	15.72	15.47	663.32	644.52	61:
Lansing-East Lansing	I	43.0	41.9	23.42	24.87	24.45	960.22	1,069.41	1,02
Saginaw-Bay City-Midland		46.7	45.4	23.11	25.42	24.94	993.73	1,187.11	1,13
		14.0		1404	45.00	45.00	500.00	607.40	600
innesota		41.2 41.1	39.2 40.5	14.94 16.16	15.23 16.36	15.32 16.65	582.66 635.09	627.48 672.40	600 674
Minneapolis-St. Paul		41.1	40.5	10.10	10.30	10.05	055.05	0,2.40	0,-
ssissippi	41.1	41.5	40.1	12.16	12.62	12.71	499.78	523.73	509
Jackson		39.7	40.1	12.44	13.02	13.14	482.67	516.89	526
issouri		40.2	40.1	16.71	18.04	18.41	673.41	725.21	73
Kansas City		43.5	43.2	19.42	19.96	19.86	856.42	868.26	85
St. Louis	42.0	42.2	43.2	20.62	21.31	21.33	866.04	899.28	92
ontana	37.2	39.6	38.8	14.54	14.29	14.26	540.89	565.88	553
		00.0	55.5	1					
ebraska	41.7	41.7	41.4	13.78	14.49	14.62	574.63	604.23	609
Lincoln	39.8	39.6	41.3	14.64	14.85	15.09	582.67	588.06	620
Omaha	45.5	41.8	41.4	15.81	17.22	17.35	719.36	719.80	718
avada	37.9	38.0	38.1	14.42	14.53	14.46	546.52	552.14	550
evadaLas Vegas	I	39.6	38.8	13.65	13.63	13.30	540.54	539.75	516
240 10940		00.0		10.00	,				
ew Hampshire	39.7	40.5	40.1	13.94	14.85	14.87	553.42	601.43	596
Manchester	39.7	39.7	38.6	16.06	15.76	15.60	637.58	625.67	602
Nashua	39.7	40.5	40.1	14.23	14.75	14.35	564.93	597.38	57
Portsmouth-Rochester	42.2	43.7	42.5	15.45	15.72	16.02	651.99	686.96	68
w Jersey	40.1	41.6	40.3	15.04	15.48	15.07	603.10	643.97	607
, a detacy		71.5	10.0	10.01	10.10	10.0.)		
ew Mexico	38.9	39.7	38.7	13.50	13.30	13.18	525.15	528.01	510
Albuquerque	38.1	39.1	37.2	14.95	14.51	14.65	569.60	567.34	54
ww York	20.0	41.1	40.3	16.65	16.84	16.78	662.67	692.12	67
ew York New York City		41.1 38.7	40.3 38.3	16.65 13.00	13.26	13.48	475.80	513.16	510
Tiest Tolk Ony		00.7	30.0	1 .0.00	10.25	10.10		5,5.15	
orth Carolina	39.8	41.1	39.4	13.08	13.38	13.40	520.58	549.92	527
Asheville		42.9	42.1	12.18	12.16	12.56	484.76	521.66	528
Charlotte-Gastonia-Rock Hill	39.1	39.9	40.0	13.43	13.78	13.72	525.11	549.82	548
Greensboro-Winston-SalemHigh Point		40.2	39.0	13.29	13.27	13.28	536.92	533.45	51
Raleigh-Durham-Chapel Hill	41.1	42.3	39.9	14.11	15.13	14.68	579.92	640.00	58
rth Dakota	39.1	41.3	37.9	13.36	13.53	14.13	522.38	558.79	53
rth Dakota		39.8	37.9	13.30	13.36	13.84	577.79	531.73	549
argo moonicad	71,3	33.0	33.7	1	,0.00	.0.04	5,,,,,	551	1
io	40.7	42.1	41.4	17.23	18.07	18.07	701.26	760.75	748
Akron		40.0	41.2	14.50	15.46	15.40	558.25	618.40	634
Canton-Massillon		40.5	38.4	14.44	14.84	15.28	555.94	601.02	586
Cincinnati		44.1	41.8	17.76	18.11	18.26	721.06	798.65	763
Cleveland-Lorain-Elyria		42.2	41.6	16.99	17.41	17.15	681.30	734.70	713
Columbus		40.8	39.7	15.26	16.77	16.82	608.87	684.22	66
Dayton-Springfield		42.5	42.8	17.85	19.60	19.49	728.28	833.00	834
Hamilton-Middletown		41.6	42.4	16.88	18.03	18.38	708.96	750.05	779
		43.4	43.6	18.18	18.57	18.25	750.83	805.94	79
Mansfield		45.4 45.1	43.6	20.32	21.29	21.93	912.37	960.18	947
Toledo		42.1	40.1	20.32	22.99	22.82	815.60	967.88	915
Youngstown-Warren					. //.99	66.06	. DID.OU		

ESTABLISHMENT DATA STATE AND AREA HOURS AND EARNINGS NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED

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

Column C		Ave	rage weekly h	nours	Avera	age hourly ear	nings	Avera	ige weekly ea	mings
Oklahoma City	State and area									Jan. 2003 ^p
Oklahoma City										
Oklahorna Cily	Oklahoma	39.2	39.0	38.8	\$13.81	\$14.18	\$14.05	\$541.35	\$553.02	\$545.14
Cregon		38.0	40.2	39.7	14.17	15.47	15.39	538.46	621.89	610.98
Eugene-Springfield		38.6	40.4	40.8	15.67	15.72		604.86	635.09	627.50
Meditorial-Ashland										587.52
Portland-Vancouver										586.33
Salem										563.01
Allenfowr-Bethelmer-Easton										602.61 502.11
Allenfown-Bethelmen-Easton	Panneylyania	30.6	30.8	30.7	14.58	15.00	14.87	577 37	597.00	590.34
Eine 42.6 43.4 41.0 15.43 15.46 15.33 657.32 677.96 62.2 Harnsburg-Lebanon-Carlisle 37.2 37.3 14.52 15.17 14.87 540.14 543.22 55 78.30 22 57.83 38.7 14.49 14.93 14.74 537.58 576.30 576.30 576.30 576.30 576.30 576.30 576.30 576.30 577.50 576.30 576.30 576.30 576.30 576.30 576.30 576.30 576.30 576.30 577.50 576.30 576.30 577.50 576.30 577.50 576.30 577.50 577.50 576.30 577.50 576.30 577.50 576.30 577.50 576.30 577.50 576.30 577.50 576.30 577.50 576.30 577.50 577.50 576.30 577.50 576.30 577.50 576.30 577.50 586.29 56 577.50 577.50 586.29 56 577.50 577.50 586.29 578.20 577.50										581.33
Harrisburg-Lebanon-Carlisle 37.2 37.3 14.52 15.17 14.87 540.14 564.32 55. Lancaster 37.1 38.6 38.7 14.49 14.93 14.74 537.58 537.58 575.30 575. Philadelphia PMSA 40.9 40.9 40.9 40.7 16.14 16.21 16.08 660.13 662.99 65. Philadelphia PMSA 40.9 40.9 40.9 40.7 16.14 16.21 16.08 660.13 662.99 65. Philadelphia PMSA 40.9 40.9 40.9 40.7 16.14 40.9 14.93 14.97 584.02 600.19 59. Scranton-Wilkes-Barre-Hazleton 38.6 40.2 39.8 15.13 14.93 14.97 584.02 600.19 59. Scranton-Wilkes-Barre-Hazleton 38.6 39.4 39.6 13.19 13.68 13.55 599.13 538.99 53. York 42.0 39.5 40.6 15.10 15.06 15.00 634.20 594.87 60. Providence-Fall River-Warwick 39.7 40.0 39.3 13.08 13.23 13.21 519.28 529.20 51. South Carolina 41.0 42.2 41.9 13.95 14.19 14.17 571.95 598.82 59. South Dakota 40.4 43.3 41.7 12.45 13.01 12.74 502.98 563.33 53. Tennessee 39.8 40.7 39.7 13.09 13.47 13.47 520.98 563.33 53. Tennessee 39.8 40.7 39.7 13.09 13.47 13.47 520.98 563.33 53. Tennessee 39.8 40.7 39.7 13.09 13.47 13.47 520.98 564.23 53. Knoxville 41.1 40.5 43.1 12.66 12.74 12.99 524.12 515.97 55.48 50.0 50.										628.53
Philadeliphia PMSA		37.2	37.2	37.3	14.52	15.17		540.14	564.32	554.65
Pitsburgh 39.1 39.8 39.0 15.52 16.13 15.94 606.83 641.97 62.68 62.69 600.19 59.88 63.86 641.97 62.88 63.86 641.97 641.97	Lancaster	37.1	38.6	38.7	14.49	14.93	14.74	537.58	576.30	570.44
Reading	Philadelphia PMSA					16.21				654.46
Scranton—Wilkes-Barre—Hazieton 38.6 39.4 39.6 13.19 13.68 13.55 509.13 538.99 57 ork 42.0 39.5 40.6 15.10 15.00 634.20 594.87 60 604.20 594.87 60 604.20 594.87 60 604.20	Pittsburgh				15.52					621.66
York 42.0 39.5 40.6 15.10 15.06 15.00 634.20 594.87 60 Rhode Island 38.4 40.0 38.3 12.63 12.84 12.78 484.99 513.60 48 Providence-Fall River-Warwick 39.7 40.0 39.3 13.08 13.23 13.21 519.28 529.20 513.60 48 South Carolina 41.0 42.2 41.9 13.95 14.19 14.17 571.95 598.82 59 South Dakota 40.4 43.3 41.7 12.45 13.01 12.74 502.98 563.33 59 Tennessee 39.8 40.7 39.7 13.09 13.47 13.47 502.98 568.33 59 Tennessee 39.8 40.7 39.7 13.09 13.47 13.47 502.98 568.33 59 Tennessee 39.8 40.7 39.7 13.09 13.47 13.47 502.94 51.55 59 5										595.81
Rhode Island										536.58
Providence-Fall River-Warwick 39.7 40.0 39.3 13.08 13.23 13.21 519.28 529.20 51	York	42.0	39.5	40.6	15.10	15.06	15.00	634.20	594.87	609.00
Providence-Fall River-Warwick 39.7 40.0 39.3 13.08 13.23 13.21 519.28 529.20 51	Rhode Island	38.4	40.0	38.3	12.63	12.84	12.78	484.99	513.60	489.47
South Dakota 40.4 43.3 41.7 12.45 13.01 12.74 502.98 563.33 53 Tennessee 39.8 40.7 39.7 13.09 13.47 13.47 502.98 563.33 53 Chattanooga 41.4 40.5 43.1 12.66 12.74 12.99 524.12 515.97 55 Johnson City-Kingsport-Bristol 39.6 41.4 38.6 13.08 13.49 13.06 517.97 558.49 50 Knoxville 41.7 41.1 40.1 13.55 13.91 14.04 565.04 571.70 568.49 50 Memphis 40.8 40.9 40.6 14.64 15.71 15.13 597.31 642.54 61 Nashville 40.1 40.6 37.0 13.90 14.37 14.57 557.39 583.42 53 Texas 41.2 41.6 41.2 41.6 41.2 13.97 13.93 13.93 13.92 13.57 548.24 <t< td=""><td>Providence-Fall River-Warwick</td><td>39.7</td><td>40.0</td><td>39.3</td><td>13.08</td><td>13.23</td><td>13.21</td><td>519.28</td><td>529.20</td><td>519.15</td></t<>	Providence-Fall River-Warwick	39.7	40.0	39.3	13.08	13.23	13.21	519.28	529.20	519.15
Tennessee	South Carolina	41.0	42.2	41.9	13.95	14.19	14.17	571.95	598.82	593.72
Chattanooga 41.4 40.5 43.1 12.66 12.74 12.99 524.12 515.97 55 Johnson City-Kingsport-Bristol 39.6 41.4 38.6 13.08 13.49 13.06 517.97 558.49 50 Knoxville 40.8 40.9 40.6 14.64 15.71 15.13 597.31 642.54 61 Nashville 40.1 40.6 37.0 13.90 14.37 14.57 557.39 583.42 53 Texas 41.2 41.6 41.2 13.97 13.93 13.94 575.56 579.49 57 Dallas 39.3 39.1 39.2 13.95 13.62 13.57 548.24 532.54 53 FL Worth-Arlington 40.0 40.2 40.5 17.73 17.40 17.39 709.20 699.48 70 Houston 37.6 38.2 38.5 10.69 10.82 10.84 401.94 413.32 41 Utah <td>South Dakota</td> <td>40.4</td> <td>43.3</td> <td>41.7</td> <td>12.45</td> <td>13.01</td> <td>12.74</td> <td>502.98</td> <td>563.33</td> <td>531.26</td>	South Dakota	40.4	43.3	41.7	12.45	13.01	12.74	502.98	563.33	531.26
Johnson City-Kingsport-Bristol 39.6 41.4 38.6 13.08 13.49 13.06 517.97 558.49 50 571.70 56 571.70 571.30 571.70 571.30 571.70 571.30 571.70 571.30 571.30 571.70 571.30 571.70 571.30 571.70 571.30 571.30 571.70 571.30 571.70 571.30 571.70 571.30 571.30 571.70 571.30 571.70 571.30 571.70 571.30 571.70 571.30 571.70 571.30 571.70 571.30 571.70 571.30 571.7	Tennessee	39.8	40.7	39.7	13.09	13.47	13.47	520.98	548.23	534.76
Knoxville	Chattanooga	41.4	40.5	43.1	12.66	12.74	12.99	524.12	515.97	559.87
Memphis 40.8 40.9 40.6 14.64 15.71 15.13 597.31 642.54 61 Nashville 40.1 40.6 37.0 13.90 14.37 14.57 557.39 583.42 53 Texas 41.2 41.6 41.2 13.97 13.93 13.94 575.56 579.49 57 Dallas 39.3 39.1 39.2 13.95 13.62 13.57 548.24 532.54 53 Ft. Worth-Arlington 40.0 40.2 40.5 17.73 17.40 17.39 709.20 699.48 70 Houston 43.6 44.5 43.4 17.00 17.04 17.06 741.20 758.28 74 San Antonio 37.6 38.2 38.5 10.69 10.82 10.84 401.94 413.32 41 Utah 37.4 39.5 38.0 13.75 14.46 14.73 514.25 571.17 55 Sat Lake City-Ogden <t< td=""><td>Johnson City-Kingsport-Bristol</td><td>39.6</td><td></td><td>38.6</td><td>13.08</td><td></td><td></td><td>517.97</td><td>558.49</td><td>504.12</td></t<>	Johnson City-Kingsport-Bristol	39.6		38.6	13.08			517.97	558.49	504.12
Nashville 40.1 40.6 37.0 13.90 14.37 14.57 557.39 583.42 53 Texas 41.2 41.6 41.2 13.97 13.93 13.94 575.56 579.49 57 Dallas 39.3 39.1 39.2 13.95 13.62 13.57 548.24 532.54 53 Ft. Worth-Arlington 40.0 40.2 40.5 17.73 17.40 17.39 709.20 699.48 70 Houston 43.6 44.5 43.4 17.00 17.04 17.09 70.92.0 699.48 70 San Antonio 37.6 38.2 38.5 10.69 10.82 10.84 401.94 413.32 41 Utah 37.4 39.5 38.0 13.75 14.46 14.73 514.25 571.17 55 Salt Lake City-Ogden 35.7 38.3 36.4 14.40 14.29 14.38 514.08 547.31 52 Vermont 40.0 39.4 39.6 14.29 14.43 14.46 571.60 568.5										563.00
Dallas 39.3 39.1 39.2 13.95 13.62 13.57 548.24 532.54 53 Ft. Worth-Arlington 40.0 40.2 40.5 17.73 17.40 17.39 709.20 699.48 70 Houston 43.6 44.5 43.4 17.00 17.04 17.09 709.20 699.48 70 San Antonio 37.6 38.2 38.5 10.69 10.82 10.84 401.94 413.32 41 Utah 37.4 39.5 38.0 13.75 14.46 14.73 514.25 571.17 55 Salt Lake City-Ogden 35.7 38.3 36.4 14.40 14.29 14.38 514.08 547.31 52 Vermont 40.0 39.4 39.6 14.29 14.43 14.46 571.60 568.54 57 Burlington 37.4 37.6 37.6 14.88 15.08 15.12 556.51 567.01 56 Virginia			l .							614.28 539.09
Dallas 39.3 39.1 39.2 13.95 13.62 13.57 548.24 532.54 53 Ft. Worth-Arlington 40.0 40.5 41.3 40.1 17.03 17.40 17.39 709.20 699.48 70 Houston 43.6 44.5 43.4 17.00 17.04 17.09 741.20 758.28 74 San Antonio 37.6 38.2 38.5 10.69 10.82 10.84 401.94 413.32 41 Utah 37.4 39.5 38.0 13.75 14.46 14.73 514.25 571.17 55 Salt Lake City-Ogden 35.7 38.3 36.4 14.40 14.29 14.38 514.08 547.31 52 Vermont 40.0 39.4 39.6 14.29 14.43 14.46 571.60 568.54 57 Burlington 37.4 37.6 37.6 14.88 15.08 15.12 556.51 567.01 56 <	Texas	41.2	41.6	41.2	13.97	13.93	13.94	575.56	579.49	574.33
Houston		39.3	39.1	39.2	13.95	13.62	13.57	548.24	532.54	531.94
San Antonio 37.6 38.2 38.5 10.69 10.82 10.84 401.94 413.32 41 Utah 37.4 39.5 38.0 13.75 14.46 14.73 514.25 571.17 55 Salt Lake City—Ogden 35.7 38.3 36.4 14.40 14.29 14.38 514.08 547.31 52 Vermont 40.0 39.4 39.6 14.29 14.43 14.46 571.60 568.54 57 Burlington 37.4 37.6 37.6 14.88 15.08 15.12 556.51 567.01 56 Virginia 40.5 41.3 40.2 14.99 15.82 15.63 607.10 653.37 62 Lynchburg 40.8 42.8 41.8 14.52 14.60 14.58 592.42 624.88 60 Norfolk-Virginia Beach-Newport News 44.2 47.2 45.0 17.90 18.25 18.12 791.18 861.40 81 <th< td=""><td>Ft. Worth-Arlington</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td>704.30</td></th<>	Ft. Worth-Arlington									704.30
Utah 37.4 39.5 38.0 13.75 14.46 14.73 514.25 571.17 55 Salt Lake City-Ogden 35.7 38.3 36.4 14.40 14.29 14.38 514.08 547.31 52 Vermont 40.0 39.4 39.6 14.29 14.43 14.46 571.60 568.54 57 Burlington 37.4 37.6 37.6 14.88 15.08 15.12 556.51 567.01 56 Virginia 40.5 41.3 40.2 14.99 15.82 15.63 607.10 653.37 62 Lynchburg 40.8 42.8 41.8 14.52 14.60 14.58 592.42 624.88 60 Norlolk-Virginia Beach-Newport News 44.2 47.2 45.0 17.90 18.25 18.12 791.18 861.40 81 Richmond-Petersburg 38.8 36.1 35.4 15.78 16.49 16.33 612.26 595.29 57										740.40
Salt Lake City—Ogden 35.7 38.3 36.4 14.40 14.29 14.38 514.08 547.31 52 Vermont 40.0 39.4 39.6 14.29 14.43 14.46 571.60 568.54 57 Burlington 37.4 37.6 37.6 14.88 15.08 15.12 556.51 567.01 56 Virginia 40.5 41.3 40.2 14.99 15.82 15.63 607.10 653.37 62 Lynchburg 40.8 42.8 41.8 14.52 14.60 14.58 592.42 624.88 60 Norfolk-Virginia Beach-Newport News 44.2 47.2 45.0 17.90 18.25 18.12 791.18 861.40 81 Richmond-Petersburg 38.8 36.1 35.4 15.78 16.49 16.33 612.26 595.29 57 Washington 39.8 39.7 38.2 18.79 17.42 17.55 747.84 691.57 67 West Virginia 40.8 41.6 41.1 15.17 15.93 16.00<	San Antonio	37.6	38.2	38.5	10.69	10.82	10.84	401.94	413.32	417.34
Vermont 40.0 39.4 39.6 14.29 14.43 14.46 571.60 568.54 57 Burlington 37.4 37.6 37.6 14.88 15.08 15.12 556.51 567.01 56 Virginia 40.5 41.3 40.2 14.99 15.82 15.63 607.10 653.37 62 Lynchburg 40.8 42.8 41.8 14.52 14.60 14.58 592.42 624.88 60 Norfolk-Virginia Beach-Newport News 44.2 47.2 45.0 17.90 18.25 18.12 791.18 861.40 81 Richmond-Petersburg 38.8 36.1 35.4 15.78 16.49 16.33 612.26 595.29 57 Washington 39.8 39.7 38.2 18.79 17.42 17.55 747.84 691.57 67 West Virginia 40.8 41.6 41.1 15.17 15.93 16.00 618.94 662.69 65										559.74 523.43
Burlington 37.4 37.6 37.6 14.88 15.08 15.12 556.51 567.01 56 Virginia 40.5 41.3 40.2 14.99 15.82 15.63 607.10 653.37 62 Lynchburg 40.8 42.8 41.8 14.52 14.60 14.58 592.42 624.88 60 Norfolk-Virginia Beach-Newport News 44.2 47.2 45.0 17.90 18.25 18.12 791.18 861.40 81 Richmond-Petersburg 38.8 36.1 35.4 15.78 16.49 16.33 612.26 595.29 57 Washington 39.8 39.7 38.2 18.79 17.42 17.55 747.84 691.57 67 West Virginia 40.8 41.6 41.1 15.17 15.93 16.00 618.94 662.69 65	Cart Lake Oity-Ogueri		ł		1	1	}	ì	}	
Lynchburg 40.8 42.8 41.8 14.52 14.60 14.58 592.42 624.88 60 Norfolk-Virginia Beach-Newport News 44.2 47.2 45.0 17.90 18.25 18.12 791.18 861.40 81 Richmond-Petersburg 38.8 36.1 35.4 15.78 16.49 16.33 612.26 595.29 57 Washington 39.8 39.7 38.2 18.79 17.42 17.55 747.84 691.57 67 West Virginia 40.8 41.6 41.1 15.17 15.93 16.00 618.94 662.69 65										572.62 568.51
Lynchburg 40.8 42.8 41.8 14.52 14.60 14.58 592.42 624.88 60 Norfolk-Virginia Beach-Newport News 44.2 47.2 45.0 17.90 18.25 18.12 791.18 861.40 81 Richmond-Petersburg 38.8 36.1 35.4 15.78 16.49 16.33 612.26 595.29 57 Washington 39.8 39.7 38.2 18.79 17.42 17.55 747.84 691.57 67 West Virginia 40.8 41.6 41.1 15.17 15.93 16.00 618.94 662.69 65	Vincinia	40.5	41.0	40.0	14.00	15 00	15.60	607.10	650.07	628.33
Norlolk–Virginia Beach–Newport News 44.2 Richmond–Petersburg 47.2 38.8 45.0 36.1 17.90 18.25 16.49 18.12 16.33 791.18 861.40 81 595.29 81.20 595.29 57 Washington 39.8 39.7 38.2 18.79 17.42 17.55 747.84 691.57 67 West Virginia 40.8 41.6 41.1 15.17 15.93 16.00 618.94 662.69 65										609.44
Richmond-Petersburg 38.8 36.1 35.4 15.78 16.49 16.33 612.26 595.29 57 Washington 39.8 39.7 38.2 18.79 17.42 17.55 747.84 691.57 67 West Virginia 40.8 41.6 41.1 15.17 15.93 16.00 618.94 662.69 65										815.40
West Virginia										578.08
	Washington	39.8	39.7	38.2	18.79	17.42	17.55	747.84	691.57	670.41
	West Virginia	40 B	416	41.1	15.17	15 93	16.00	618 94	662.60	657.60
71.6 71.6 10.20 10.70 10.72 023.30 071.00 04	Huntington-Ashland	41.2	42.5	41.2	15.29	15.79	15.72	629.95	671.08	647.66
Wisconsin 40.2 40.8 40.1 15.82 16.12 15.98 635.96 657.70 64	Wisconsin	40.2	40.8	40.1	15.82	16.12	15.98	635.96	657.70	640.80
										689.99
Eau Claire	Eau Claire					15.04	15.27		706.88	731.43
										592.14
										1,149.12
										587.73
										634.82
										679.73 673.67
										586.34
										667.90
Wyoming	Wyoming	37.7	40.7	39.4	17.67	17.53	18.25	666.16	713.47	719.05
Puerto Rico	Puerto Rico	38.7	41.4	39.5	10.30	10.46	10.30	398.61	433.04	406.85
Virgin Islands 44.2 44.2 42.7 22.41 24.01 23.57 990.52 1,061.24 1,00	Virgin Islands	44.2	44.2	42.7	22.41	24.01	23.57	990.52	1,061.24	1,006.44

¹ Data for 2003 are not directly comparable with data for previous years because of a change in metropolitan area definitions. $\rho = \text{preliminary}$.

system. Due to differences in NAICS and SIC structures, NAICS-based data by industry are not comparable with the SIC-based data. In addition, data reflect March 2002 benchmark levels and the introduction of estimates based on small-domain models for some areas. See the article, "Revisions to the Current Employment Statistics State and Area Estimates Effective January 2003," in this issue for additional information on the

NOTE: Data reflect the conversion to the 2002 version of the North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) as the basis for the assignment and tabulation of economic data by industry, replacing the 1987 Standard Industrial Classification (SIC)

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

(Numbers in thousands)

Census region and division					·	20	002		<u>, </u>	,	,		2003
	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan. ^p
NORTHEACT													
NORTHEAST	Ì		1	}				ļ				ļ	
Civilian labor force				27,496.6		27,569.1	27,606.3		27,659.3				
Employed		25,910.9 1,483.8	25,947.4 1,507.8	25,970.6 1,526.0	26,001.9 1,532.4	26,022.3	26,039.6	26,067.8 1,568.8	26,094.2 1,565.1	26,123.7 1,589.6	26,126.8 1,607.5	26,111.8	26,006.9 1,586.4
Unemployed Unemployment rate		5.4	5.5	5.5	5.6	1,546.9 5.6	5.7	5.7	5.7	5.7	5.8	1,640.4 5.9	5.
New England								İ		<u> </u>			
Civilian labor force		7,498.7	7,520.6	7,534.9	7,541.4	7,556.0	7,569.4	7,580.3	7,588.0	7,597.6	7,598.5	7,596.5	7,570.3
Employed		7,153.4	7,168.2	7,175.9	7,186.6	7,193.1	7,198.1	7,200.7	7,208.3	7,215.3	7,216.1	7,207.4	7,197.
Unemployed Unemployment rate		345.3 4.6	352.5 4.7	359.0 4.8	354.8 4.7	362.9 4.8	371.3 4.9	379.6 5.0	379.8 5.0	382.3 5.0	382.3 5.0	389.1 5.1	372. 4.
Middle Atlantic													
Civilian labor force	10.960.4	10 905 0	10 024 6	10.061.0	10 000 0	20.012.1	20,036,0	20.056.2	20.071.2	20 115 0	20 125 0	20 155 7	20,022
Employed		19,895.9	19,934.6	19,961.8	19,992.8	20,013.1 18,829.1	20,036.9	20,056.3	18,885.9	20,115.8	20,135.9	20,155.7	20,023.0 18,809.
Unemployed	1,126.1	1,138.5	1,155.4	1,167.0	1,177.6	1,184.0	1,195.4	1,189.2	1,185.3	1,207.3	1,225.2	1,251.3	1,213.
Unemployment rate		5.7	5.8	5.8	5.9	5.9	6.0	5.9	5.9	6.0	6.1	6.2	6.
SOUTH		<u>}</u>											
ivilian labor force		50,599.4		50,721.3		50,668.1	50,728.7	50,751.6				50,757.2	51,206.3
Employed		47,762.2	47,768.8	47,827.0	47,860.6	47,836.1	47,875.3	47,918.1	47,909.6		47,948.0	47,904.4	48,454.
Unemployed Unemployment rate		2,837.2 5.6	2,866.3 5.7	2,894.3 5.7	2,878.5 5.7	2,832.0 5.6	2,853.4 5.6	2,833.5 5.6	2,829.1 5.6	2,841.2 5.6	2,847.5 5.6	2,852.8 5.6	2,752.0 5.4
South Atlantic													
Civilian labor force	26,646.0	26,638.8	26,651.6	26,695.9	26,698.1	26,668.8	26,702.5	26,715.0	26,687.7	26,703.3		26,672.9	26,914.9
Employed		25,201.7	25,203.5	25,240.7	25,260.6	25,241.5	25,272.0	25,298.1	25,280.1	25,298.7	25,294.6	25,262.4	25,560.8
Unemployed Unemployment rate		1,437.1 5.4	1,448.1 5.4	1,455.3 5.5	1,437.5 5.4	1,427.4 5.4	1,430.5 5.4	1,416.8	1,407.6 5.3	1,404.7 5.3	1,407.6 5.3	1,410.5 5.3	1,354.1 5.0
East South Central							1						
Divilian labor force	8,305.6	8,292.4	8,296.6	8,307.3	8,300.2	8,291.8	8,299.7	8,284.2	8,282.3	8,294,2	8,288,2	8,278,2	8,351.8
Employed		7,818.3	7,814.8	7,822.7	7,821.5	7,818.2	7,829.1	7,824.9	7,821.2	7,828.8	7,821.2	7,810.9	7,908.2
Unemployed		474.1	481.8	484.6	478.6	473.6	470.6	459.3	461.0	465.4	467.0	467.3	443.6
Unemployment rate		5.7	5.8	5.8	5.8	5.7	5.7	5.5	5.6	5.6	5.6	5.6	5.3
West South Central													
civilian labor force		15,668.2	15,686.9	15,718.0	15,740.9	15,707.5	15,726.5	15,752.4		15,796.8	15,805.1	15,806.2	15,939.5
Employed		14,742.2	14,750.5	14,763.6	14,778.5	14,776.5	14,774.2	14,795.1	14,808.3	14,825.7	14,832.1	14,831.1	14,985.3
Unemployed Unemployment rate		926.0 5.9	936.4 6.0	954.4 6.1	962.4 6.1	931.0 5.9	952.4 6.1	957.3 6.1	960.4 6.1	971.2 6.1	972.9 6.2	975.1 6.2	954.3 6.0
MIDWEST													
Divilian labor force	34,242.4	34,220.5	34,206.9	34,183.5	34,144.7	34,114.6	34,098.3	34,076.0	34,062.6	34,102.8	34,064.3	34,016.1	34,405.2
Employed	32,409.1	32,358.3	32,307.9	32,267.8	32,258.0	32,228.3	32,207.5	32,202.6	32,185.6	32,216.8	32,187.7	32,139.6	32,575.0
Unemployed Unemployment rate		1,862.2 5.4	1,899.0 5.6	1,915.7 5.6	1,886.7 5.5	1,886.3 5.5	1,890.8 5.5	1,873.4 5.5	1,877.1 5.5	1,886.0 5.5	1,876.6 5.5	1,876.4 5.5	1,830.2 5.3
East North Central]]			5.3			5.5	3.3]	
	00.555.5	00.510.5	00.40= 5	00 100 =	00.40= /	00 000 5	00.000	00 000 5	00 040 5	00.000.5	00.00.	00.007.5	00.000
Civilian labor force Employed		23,516.5 22,141.8	23,497.9		23,427.1		23,392.1	23,360.3	23,340.2 21,957.6	23,369.6 21,978.6	23,334.2	23,297.9 21,914.4	23,668.9 22,304.7
Unemployed		1,374.7	22,093.1 1,404.9	22,053.5 1,416.2	1,394.1	1,388.4	1,388.5	1,378.9	1.382.6	1,391.0	1,380.1	1,383.5	1,364.2
Unemployment rate		5.8	6.0	6.0	6.0	5.9	5.9	5.9	5.9	6.0	5.9	5.9	5.8
West North Central													
Divilian labor force			10,709.0		1 '	10,725.2	10,706.1	10,715.7			10,730.1	10,718.2	10,736.3
Employed			10,214.9	10,214.3	10,225.0	10,227.2	10,203.8	10,221.2			10,233.6	10,225.2	10,270.4
Unemployed		487.5	494.1	499.5	492.6	497.9	502.3	494.5	494.5	495.0	496.5	492.9	466.0
Unemployment rate	4.5	4.6	4.6	4.7	4.6	4.6	4.7	4.6	4.6	4.6	4.6	4.6	4.

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

(Numbers in thousands)

O						20	02						2003
Census region and division	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan. ^p
WEST				ĺ		[!
Civilian labor force		32,804.7				32,943.2				33,085.1		33,093.6	
Employed			30,689.7			30,806.3				30,939.9 2,145.1	30,955.4 2,156.4		
Unemployed Unemployment rate		2,117.4 6.5		2,144.6 6.5	2,110.7 6.4	2,136.9 6.5	2,149.2 6.5	2,125.4 6.4	2,139.0 6.5	6.5	6.5	2,162.6 6.5	2,056.6 6.2
Mountain													
Civilian labor force	9,656.6	9,666.3	9,669.3	9,683.2	9,697.0	9,716.5	9,732.3	9,732.4	9,729.8	9,737.9	9,736.2	9,725.5	9,760.9
Employed		9,100.0	9,101.4	9,122.3	9,139.6				9,173.5	9,184.2	9,181.5	9,172.0	9,237.9
Unemployed		566.3 5.9	567.9 5.9	560.9 5.8	557.4 5.7	560.9 5.8	562.9 5.8	555.4 5.7	556.3 5.7	553.7 5.7	554.7 5.7	553.4 5.7	523.0 5.4
Unemployment rate	5.6	5.9	5.9	5.8	5.7	5.6	5.6	5.7	5.7	5.7	5.7	5.7	3.4
Pacific				•									
Civilian labor force	23,099.9	23,138.4	23,159.6										23,470.3
Employed			21,588.3			21,650.7					21,774.0		21,936.
Unemployed		1,551.1 6.7	1,571.3	1,583.7 6.8	1,553.3 6.7	1,576.0 6.8	1,586.3 6.8	1,570.1 6.8	1,582.8 6.8	1,591.4 6.8	1,601.6 6.9	1,609.1 6.9	1,533.6
Unemployment rate	0.7	0.7	6.8	l 6.8	0.7	1 6.8	0.8	0.8	6.8	0.8	6.9	0.9	,

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

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

Arkansas, Louisiana, Oklahoma, and Texas; East North Central: Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Ohio, and Wisconsin; West North Central: Iowa, Kansas, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, North Dakota, and South Dakota; Mountain: Arizona, Colorado, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Utah, and Wyoming; and Pacific: Alaska, California, Hawaii, Oregon, and Washington. Data have been revised to incorporate population controls reflecting the results of Census 2000, the reestimation of models, benchmarking to Current Population Survey annual averages, and new seasonal adjustment factors.

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

(Numbers in thousands)

State					 	20	02			. — . — .			2003
Sidie	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.P
Alabama													
Civilian labor force		2,111.7	2,109.9	2,108.3	2,105.7	2,099.0	2,101.3	2,099.3	2,097.4	2,099.0	2,095.4	2,091.0	2,157.5
Employed Unemployed		1,988.4 123.3	1,984.6 125.2	1,983.1 125.1	1,979.9 125.7	1,974.2 124.8	1,976.0 125.3	1,975.7 123.6	1,973.4 124.0	1,975.9 123.1	1,970.8 124.6	1,966.7 124,3	2,037.3 120.1
Unemployment rate		5.8	5.9	5.9	6.0	5.9	6.0	5.9	5.9	5.9	5.9	5.9	5.6
Alaska													
Civilian labor force		320.2	320.9	321.3	320.9	322.2 297.0	322.9	324.0	324.7	325.4	326.0	327.5	339.5
Employed		297.6 22.6	297.2 23.6	297.1 24.3	297.0 23.9	25.2	297.1 25.9	297.4 26.6	298.0 26.7	298.6 26.8	299.2 26.8	300.1 27.5	316.2 23.3
Unemployment rate		7.1	7.4	7.6	7.5	7.8	8.0	8.2	8.2	8.2	8.2	8.4	6.9
Arizona													
Civilian labor force		2,648.0	2,650.7	2,657.6	2,669.0	2,678.8	2,688.4	2,690.6	2,686.4	2,686.4	2,683.7	2,674.8	2,662.6
Employed Unemployed		2,482.0 166.1	2,485.3 165.4	2,495.0 162.6	2,501.6 167.4	2,509.7 169.1	2,519.6 168.8	2,524.1 166.6	2,520.4 166.1	2,521.7 164.7	2,520.8 162.9	2,515.9 158.8	2,514.7 147.9
Unemployment rate	6.1	6.3	6.2	6.1	6.3	6.3	6.3	6.2	6.2	6.1	6.1	5.9	5.6
Arkansas													
Civilian labor force		1,268.3	1,274.6	1,280.7	1,283.9	1,285.0	1,288.8	1,291.4	1,296.0	1,298.3	1,298.7	1,298.4	1,299.2
Unemployed		1,199.6 68.6	1,204.9 69.8	1,209.1 71.6	1,213.3 70.6	1,215.6 69.4	1,219.6 69.2	1,221.8 69.6	1,225.3 70.6	1,227.0 71.3	1,228.3 70.4	1,228.4 70.1	1,235.9 63.4
Unemployment rate	5.4	5.4	5.5	5.6	5.5	5.4	5.4	5.4	5.5	5.5	5.4	5.4	4.9
California													
Civilian labor force	17,313.7 16,198.6	17,348.8 16,218.3	17,357.4 16,211.2	17,374.4 16,220.1	17,363.0 16,222.7	17,392.7 16,228.6	17,415.7 16,243.0	17,394.6 16,230.4	17,422.3 16,246.8	17,473.9 16,285.8	17,503.0 16,305.9	17,497.8 16,291.5	17,558.7 16,415.5
Unemployed	1,115.2	1,130.6	1,146.2	1,154.4	1,140.3	1,164.1	1,172.7	1,164.3	1,175.5	1,188.1	1,197.1	1,206.3	1,143.2
Unemployment rate	6.4	6.5	6.6	6.6	6.6	6.7	6.7	6.7	6.7	6.8	6.8	6.9	6.5
Colorado													
Civilian labor force		2,426.0 2,287.2	2,429.6 2,288.3	2,432.4 2,293.2	2,434.3 2,299.3	2,441.1 2,301.3	2,439.0 2,299.4	2,444.2 2,304.0	2,445.7 2,304.6	2,446.9 2,305.3	2,444.1 2,302.9	2,441.8 2,299.1	2,453.7 2,320.4
Unemployed	137.7	138.7	141.4	139.3	135.1	139.9	139.6	140.2	141.1	141.7	141.2	142.6	133.3
Unemployment rate	5.7	5.7	5.8	5.7	5.5	5.7	5.7	5.7	5.8	5.8	5.8	5.8	5.4
Connecticut	4.700.0	4 704 7	4 704 5	4 700 0	4 770 0	4 774 0	. 774.5	4 777 5	4 770 0	4 704 0	4 700 7	4 700 0	
Civilian labor force	1,760.2 1,688.8	1,761.7 1,690.0	1,764.5 1,691.8	1,768.9 1,694.5	1,770.6 1,696.0	1,771.2 1,697.1	1,774.5 1,696.8	1,777.5 I	1,778.2 1,698.9	1,781.3 1,700.5	1,782.7 1,700.5	1,783.3 1,699.3	1,776.8 1,690.9
Unemployed	71.4	71.7	72.7	74.4	74.7	74.1	77.7	78.5	79.3	80.7	82.2	84.0	85.9
Unemployment rate Delaware	4.1	4.1	4.1	4.2	4.2	4.2	4.4	4.4	4.5	4.5	4.6	4.7	4.8
Civilian labor force	427.3	426.5	425.6	426.1	424.3	422.6	422.4	421.3	421.7	421.3	420.6	419.2	421.2
Employed	410.4	409.7	407.9	407.4	406.2	404.4	404.6	403.3	403.5	403.1	402.4	401.4	406.9
Unemployed Unemployment rate	17.0 4.0	16.8 3.9	17.7 4.2	18.7 4.4	18.1 4.3	18.2 4.3	17.8 4.2	18.0 4.3	18.2 4.3	18.2 4.3	18.2 4.3	17.8 4.3	14.3 3.4
District of Columbia								i					
Civilian labor force	307.5	306.1	306.1	305.9	305.0	303.9	303.2	302.3	302.4	301.8	302.1	302.5	300.5
Employed	287.5 20.0	286.1 20.0	286.3 19.7	286.2 19.7	285.1 19.9	284.4 19.4	284.1 19.1	283.4 18.9	283.5 19.0	282.6 19.2	282.7 19.4	282.6 19.8	282.3 18.2
Unemployment rate	6.5	6.5	6.4	6.5	6.5	6.4	6.3	6.3	6.3	6.4	6.4	6.6	6.1
Florida												ļ	
Civilian labor force	8,072.2	8,069.1	8,066.9	8,077.3	8,085.9	8,076.6	8,105.1	8,120.2	8,087.0	8,088.7	8,083.9	8,076.6	8,124.8
Employed Unemployed	7,617.9 454.3	7,612.9 456.2	7,614.6 452.3	7,631.1 446.2	7,641.8 444.1	7,634.6 442.0	7,658.8 446.3	7,676.4 443.8	7,652.4 434.7	7,658.0 430.7	7,658.4 425.5	7,645.6 431.0	7,695.3 429.5
Unemployment rate	5.6	5.7	5.6	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.4	5.3	5.3	5.3	5.3
Georgia									1				
Civilian labor force	4,254.9	4,262.8	4,271.8	4,282.3 4.065.2	4,289.1	4,290.2	4,298.3	4,304.0	4,309.2	4,313.6	4,315.8	4,316.5 4.089.6	4,351.8
Unemployed	4,046.1 208.9	4,050.3 212.5	4,055.3 216.5	4,065.2 217.2	4,068.8 220.3	4,068.2 222.0	4,074.9 223.5	4,080.3 223.7	4,083.6 225.6	4,086.5 227.1	4,089.1 226.7	4,089.6 226.9	4,150.4 201.4
Unemployment rate	4.9	5.0	5.1	5.1	5.1	5.2	5.2	5.2	5.2	5.3	5.3	5.3	4.6

STATE LABOR FORCE DATA SEASONALLY ADJUSTED

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

(Numbers in thousands)

State						20	002						2003
State	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.P
Hawaii													
Civilian labor force		584.0	582.1	580.9	581.1	581.4	581.1	580.5	581.7	581.9	581.8	582.3	595.
Employed		556.5	555.4	555.1	555.9	557.4	557.1	557.4	558.2	559.2	559.2	559.4	574.
Unemployed		27.5 4.7	26.8 4.6	25.8 4.4	25.2 4.3	24.1 4.1	24.0 4.1	23.0 4.0	23.4 4.0	22.7 3.9	22.6 3.9	22.9	21.
Idaho	4.5	4/	1.0	7.7	7.0	<u> </u>	1	7.0	7.0	0.5	0.5	0.5)
Civilian labor force	686.3	686.3	685.2	685.2	683.7	684.5	685.0	683.6	682.5	682.6	683.4	684.5	692.
Employed		646.1	644.9	645.4	645.2	645.3	645.4	644.3	643.0	643.0	642.6	642.9	653.
Unemployed	39.7	40.2	40.3	39.8	38.4	39.2	39.7	39.2	39.5	39.6	40.8	41.6	39.
Unemployment rate	5.8	5.9	5.9	5.8	5.6	5.7	5.8	5.7	5.8	5.8	6.0	6.1	5.
Illinois			<u> </u>							ļ			
Civilian labor force		6,410.1	6,399.4	6,390.8	6,379.0	6,362.9	6,366.3	6,360.6	6,357.9	6,369.7	6,368.6	6,362.8	6,401.
Employed		6,012.1	5,992.2	5,974.7	5,963.0	5,948.6	5,946.1	5,945.3	5,933.7	5,937.8	5,942.2	5,938.9	5,997.
Unemployment rate		398.0 6.2	407.2 6.4	416.2 6.5	416.0 6.5	414.3 6.5	420.1 6.6	415.4 6.5	424.2 6.7	431.9 6.8	426.4 6.7	423.9 6.7	404.
Indiana	0.1	0.2	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.0	0.5	0.7	0.8	0.7	0.7	6.:
Civilian labor force	2.150.0	0.464.0	3,159.8	2.100.0	3,166.7	3.174.5	3,189.5	0 107 1	0.100.5	0.107.0	0.100.0	0.177.5	0.101
Employed		3,161.2 2,995.2	2,994.4	3,166.6 2,998.4	3,001.9	3,010.0	3,169.5	3,187.1 3,024.0	3,183.5 3,022.1	3,187.6 3,027.6	3,182.8 3,025.1	3,177.5 3,021.9	3,191. 3,039.
Unemployed		166.1	165.4	168.3	164.8	164.4	162.7	163.1	161.4	160.1	157.7	155.6	151.6
Unemployment rate		5.3	5.2	5.3	5.2	5.2	5.1	5.1	5.1	5.0	5.0	4.9	4.8
!owa													•
Civilian labor force		1,654.0	1,655.8	1,661.4	1,669.4	1,669.8	1,671.9	1,673.0	1,677.1	1,678.4	1,677.0	1,677.1	1,649.6
Employed		1,590.9	1,592.0	1,595.4	1,602.2	1,603.1	1,602.8	1,603.5	1,607.4	1,607.2	1,607.5	1,607.3	1,586.4
Unemployed		63.1 3.8	63.8 3.9	66.0 4.0	67.2 4.0	66.8 4.0	69.1 4.1	69.6 4.2	69.7 4.2	71.2 4.2	69.4 4.1	69.8	63.3
	3.7	3.0	3.9	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.1	4.2	4.2	4.2	4.1	4.2	3.0
Kansas Chillian labor form	1,399.4	1,401.0	1,404.5	1,408.1	1,410,4	1,414,1	1,418.2	1,418.9	1 400 0	1 404 0	4 405 0	4.405.0	4 470 6
Civilian labor force		1,331.3	1,334.2	1,336.9	1,339.4	1,341.8	1,343.6	1,346.0	1,420.8 1,347.4	1,424.2 1,349.8	1,425.9 1,351.3	1,425.8 1,352.1	1,470.6
Unemployed		69.7	70.3	71.1	71.0	72.3	74.6	73.0	73.4	74.4	74.6	73.7	68.7
Unemployment rate		5.0	5.0	5.1	5.0	5.1	5.3	5.1	5.2	5.2	5.2	5.2	4.7
Kentucky													
Civilian labor force		1,971.7	1,972.7	1,971.4	1,970.1	1,965.8	1,964.2	1,963.5	1,960.2	1,959.5	1,959.8	1,958.7	1,984.9
Employed Unemployed		1,860.9 110.8	1,860.2 112.5	1,858.6 112.7	1,857.4 112.7	1,856.5 109.3	1,855.4 108.7	1,855.5 107.9	1,853.5 106.7	1,853.9 105.7	1,852.7 107.1	1,850.5 108.2	1,879.6 105.3
Unemployment rate		5.6	5.7	5.7	5.7	5.6	5.5	5.5	5.4	5.4	5.5	5.5	5.3
Louisiana								i					
Civilian labor force Employed		2,020.1 1,897.1	2,012.4 1,891.6	2,011.3 1,887.4	2,008.8 1,882.6	2,003.9 1,880.6	2,000.8 1,878.8	1,999.5 1,876.5	1,998.0 1,875.5	1,993.6 1,871.7	1,998.5 1,874.2	2,001.8 1,876.1	2,043.6 1,936.0
Unemployed		123.1	120.9	123.9	126.2	123.2	122.0	123.0	122.5	121.9	124.3	1,876.1	1,530.0
Unemployment rate		6.1	6.0	6.2	6.3	6.1	6.1	6.2	6.1	6.1	6.2	6.3	5.3
Maine													
Civilian labor force		684.4	685.0	685.6	685.4	686.4	687.3	686.6	686.0	687.1	687.2	687.7	698.3
Employed Unemployed	656.6 28.5	655.8 28.5	655.9 29.1	656.3 29.3	656.4 29.1	656.7 29.8	657.2 30.1	656.4 30.2	655.5 30.5	656.2 31.0	655.2 32.1	654.8 32.9	666.2 32.2
Unemployment rate	4.2	4.2	4.3	4.3	4.2	4.3	4.4	4.4	4.4	4.5	4.7	4.8	4.6
Maryland													
Civilian labor force	2,886.1	2,888.4	2,897.9	2,900.2	2,899.9	2,901.9	2,900.0	2,901.1	2,901.6	2,903.6	2,901.7	2,897.0	2,927.8
Employed	2,756.7	2,762.1	2,768.2	2,767.9	2,772.1	2,773.6	2,773.9	2,775.6	2,778.0	2,781.2	2,779.1	2,774.3	2,809.5
Unemployment rate	129.4 4.5	126.3 4.4	129.7 4.5	132.2 4.6	127.8 4.4	128.3 4.4	126.1 4.3	125.4 4.3	123.6 4.3	122.4 4.2	122.6 4.2	122.7 4.2	118.3 4.0
Massachusetts													
Civilian labor force	3,449.9	3,454.3	3,468.5	3,476.9	3,478.7	3,488.4	3,494.3	3,500.5	3,505.5	3,508.4	3,505.2	3,505.7	3,453.3
Employed	3,280.6	3,280.2	3,290.0	3,294.2	3,300.5	3,302.5	3,304.6	3,306.0	3,312.1	3,315.9	3,315.6	3,312.7	3,274.0
Unemployed	169.4 4.9	174.2 5.0	178.5 5.1	182.7 5.3	178.2 5.1	185.9 5.3	189.7 5.4	194.6 5.6	193.4 5.5	192.5 5.5	189.6 5.4	193.0 5.5	179.3 5.2
	4.3 }	0.0	J. 1	ا د.ن	J. I	ا د.ن	J.4	J.U	0.0	0.0	3.4	0.0	3,2

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

(Numbers in thousands)

State						20	02					, 	2003
State	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.p
Michigan													
Civilian labor force		5,052.1	5,044.6	5,025.5	5,014.4	5,006.0	4,988.4	4,974.9	4,967.8	4,975.1	4,957.0	4,941.2	5,103.2
Unemployed		4,741.7 310.3	4,725.3 319.3	4,709.7 315.8	4,702.7 311.8	4,691.9 314.1	4,679.3 309.1	4,669.7 305.3	4,663.7 304.1	4,670.3 304.8	4,652.4 304.6	4,634.0 307.2	4,786.0 317.2
Unemployment rate		6.1	6.3	6.3	6.2	6.3	6.2	6.1	6.1	6.1	6.1	6.2	6.2
Minnesota			į										
Civilian labor force		2,916.5	2,915.8	2,920.0	2,918.0	2,920.3	2,923.6	2,919.5	2,915.5	2,919.2	2,918.6	2,913.7	2,909.2
Employed		2,785.1 131.3	2,783.5 132.3	2,786.2 133.8	2,789.8 128.2	2,791.3 129.0	2,794.2 129.4	2,792.1 127.4	2,790.3 125.3	2,794.3 124.9	2,793.8 124.9	2,789.4 124.4	2,783. 125.
Unemployment rate	4.4	4.5	4.5	4.6	4.4	4.4	4.4	4.4	4.3	4.3	4.3	4.3	4.:
Mississippi													
Civilian labor force		1,298.5 1,213.8	1,298.5 1,211.8	1,300.7 1,210.1	1,297.0 1,208.5	1,297.0 1,208.0	1,299.2 1,211.5	1,292.4 1,206.1	1,292.4 1,205.5	1,300.1 1,209.0	1,299.4 1,208.7	1,298.5 1,208.0	1,321.0
Unemployed	85.4	84.7	86.7	90.6	88.6	88.9	87.7	86.3	86.9	91.1	90.8	90.5	85.
Unemployment rate	6.6	6.5	6.7	7.0	6.8	6.9	6.8	6.7	6.7	7.0	7.0	7.0	6.4
Missouri													
Civilian labor force		3,011.9 2,850.6	3,010.5 2,845.1	3,000.1 2,834.8	2,994.9 2,830.6	2,996.1 2,826.9	2,967.7 2,799.4	2,978.4 2,814.4	2,980.0 2,815.2	2,977.8 2,813.8	2,974.2 2,808.1	2,968.5 2,803.8	2,960.8 2,810.5
Unemployed	161.0	161.3	165.4	165.3	164.2	169.1	168.3	164.0	164.8	164.0	166.1	164.7	150.3
Unemployment rate	5.3	5.4	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.6	5.7	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.6	5.5	5.1
мопала Civilian labor force	461.8	462.6	462.6	462.7	462.4	465.4	463.2	462.7	463.6	465.9	466.9	466.5	470.2
Employed	440.5	441.2	440.5	441.2	441.3	443.6	442.1	442.4	442.8	444.4	445.1	444.7	450.2
Unemployment rate		21.4 4.6	22.1 4.8	21.5 4.6	21.1 4.6	21.8 4.7	21.2 4.6	20.3 4.4	20.8 4.5	21.5 4.6	21.8 4.7	21.8 4.7	20.0 4.2
Nebraska					,,,,			,,,	,,,,				
Civilian labor force		957.4	958.3	958.8	959.0	958.8	957.9	958.1	959.8	962.6	962.7	962.2	976.3
Employed Unemployed		922.8 34.6	923.7 34.6	923.7 35.1	924.5 34.4	924.3 34.5	923.7 34.2	924.0 34.1	925.4 34.5	929.0 33.6	928.2 34.6	927.4 34.9	943.7 32.6
Unemployment rate		3.6	3.6	3.7	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.6	3 .5	3.6	3.6	3.3
Nevada													
Civilian labor force		1,120.5 1,050.6	1,119.8 1,052.8	1,119.3 1,055.7	1,122.2 1,059.2	1,124.1 1,061.8	1,127.3 1,065.4	1,123.2 1,064.1	1,121.0 1,064.5	1,121.0 1,066.6	1,119.7 1,064.9	1,118.7 1,063.8	1,113.5 1,058.1
Unemployed	73.7	69.9	67.1	63.6	63.0	62.3	61.9	59.1	56.5	54.4	54.8	55.0	55.4
Unemployment rate	6.6	6.2	6.0	5.7	5.6	5.5	5.5	5.3	5.0	4.9	4.9	4.9	5.0
New Hampshire	700.9	702.0	703.6	703.6	704.9	705.3	706.5	706.9	708.7	709.3	709.5	706.5	716.8
Civilian labor force Employed	670.5	670.8	671.6	671.3	672.0	671.9	673.4	672.5	674.5	674.2	674.3	671.3	685.
Unemployed		31.2 4.4	32.0 4.5	32.3 4.6	32.9 4.7	33.4 4.7	33.1 4.7	34.4 4.9	34.2 4.8	35.1 5.0	35.1 5.0	35.2 5.0	31.7 4.4
New Jersey									,,,,	0.0			
Civilian labor force		4,360.5	4,365.6	4,360.0	4,360.6	4,360.9	4,366.1	4,366.5	4,370.9	4,382.3	4,384.1	4,380.3	4,404.8
Employed	4,120.9 234.3	4,118.7 241.8	4,116.7 248.8	4,107.8 252.2	4,106.4 254.1	4,102.6 258.3	4,103.1 263.0	4,105.5 261.0	4,110.3 260.6	4,119.2 263.1	4,122.6 261.5	4,119.6 260.7	4,161.1 243.1
Unemployment rate		5.5	5.7	5.8	5.8	5.9	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.0	5.5
New Mexico													
Civilian labor force		870.3 823.5	872.3 825.0	873.9 826.1	875.8 827.7	877.7 829.2	880.1 831.1	879.8 831.5	880.3 831.9	883.4 835.1	884.8 836.6	885.0 837.2	890.6 838.8
Employed	45.6	46.8	47.3	47.7	48.2	48.5	48.9	48.2	48.4	48.3	48.2	47.8	51.7
Unemployment rate	5.3	5.4	5.4	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.6	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.4	5.4	5.8
New York													
Civilian labor force		9,271.1 8,718.6	9,299.3 8,738.0	9,323.6 8,755.8	9,349.8 8,775.4	9,367.8 8,791.8	9,380.6 8,803.4	9,392.8 8,821.3	9,401.1 8,833.8	9,428.4 8,845.9	9,441.8 8,847.8	9,455.3 8,849.1	9,349.2 8,762.3
Unemployed	540.8	552.5	561.2	567.9	574.4	576.0	577.2	571.5	567.3	582.5	594.0	606.2	586.4
Unemployment rate	5.9	6.0	6.0	6.1	6.1	6.1	6.2	6.1	6.0	6.2	6.3	6.4	6.3

STATE LABOR FORCE DATA SEASONALLY ADJUSTED

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

(Numbers in thousands)

State			1			20	002	r			<u> </u>		2003
	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan. ^p
North Carolina								ļ					
Divilian labor force		4,187.0	4,179.4	4,188.6	4,179.2	4,174.6	4,166.9	4,156.5	4,155.0	4,158.9	4,157.3	4,152.0	4,166
Employed		3,903.6 283.4	3,892.3 287.2	3,898.6 290.0	3,894.1 285.1	3,889.1 285.5	3,883.8	3,883.5 273.0	3,881.2 273.9	3,884.9 274.0	3,882.1 275.2	3,874.1 278.0	3,916. 250
Unemployment rate		6.8	6.9	6.9	6.8	6.8	6.8	6.6	6.6	6.6	6.6	6.7	6.
North Dakota				ļ									
Civilian labor force		346.2	346.0	346.4	346.3	345.5	344.9	345.4	346.4	346.8	347.5	346.2	350
Employed		333.2 13.1	332.6 13.4	332.2 14.2	331.8 14.4	331.8 13.6	330.7 14.2	331.3 14.1	331.7 14.6	332.0 14.8	332.5 15.0	332.7 13.5	337
Unemployment rate		3.8	3.9	4.1	4.2	3.9	4.1	4.1	4.2	4.3	4.3	3.9	3
Ohio							1			ĺ			
Divilian labor force		5,855.4	5,856.2	5,857.0	5,843.8	5,825.2	5,824.5	5,814.0	5,810.7	5,809.9	5,800.0	5,788.5	5,873
Employed		5,527.7	5,516.6	5,508.5	5,501.7	5,490.6	5,491.1	5,486.0	5,483.2	5,481.9	5,476.8	5,465.0	5,549
Unemployed		327.7 5.6	339.5 5.8	348.5 5.9	342.1 5.9	334.6 5.7	333.4 5.7	328.1 5.6	327.5 5.6	328.0 5.6	323.2 5.6	323.4 5.6	324
Oklahoma										-			
Divilian labor force		1,692.5	1,694.7	1,696.6	1,697.9	1,691.3	1,681.1	1,690.8	1,693.0	1,695.7	1,695.6	1,698.7	1,704
Unemployed		1,616.6 75.9	1,618.1 76.6	1,618.4 78.3	1,621.0 77.0	1,617.3 74.0	1,605.6 75.5	1,615.3 75.5	1,616.9 76.2	1,619.2 76.0	1,618.8 76.8	1,619.0	1,619 84
Unemployment rate		4.5	4.5	4.6	4.5	4.4	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.7	5
Oregon					ı]							
Divilian labor force		1,829.0	1,829.9	1,834.4	1,829.0	1,834.0	1,833.5	1,835.8	1,832.6	1,837.1	1,840.2	1,836.0	1,848
Employed		1,681.1 147.9	1,684.6 145.3	1,692.0 142.4	1,693.9 135.1	1,698.2 135.8	1,698.1 135.4	1,704.1	1,701.5 131.1	1,704.9 132.2	1,705.0	1,702.5	1,708
Unemployed Unemployment rate		8.1	7.9	7.8	7.4	7.4	7.4	131.7	7.2	7.2	135.2 7.3	133.5 7.3	139.
Pennsylvania								:		<u> </u>			
Divilian labor force		6,264.3 5,920.2	6,269.8 5,924.5	6,278.1 5,931.2	6,282.5 5,933.4	6,284.4 5,934.7	6,290.2	6,297.1	6,299.2	6,305.1	6,309.9	6,320.1	6,269.
Unemployed		344.1	345.3	346.9	349.1	349.7	5,935.0 355.2	5,940.4 356.7	5,941.8 357.4	5,943.4 361.7	5,940.2 369.7	5,935.7 384.4	5,885 383
Unemployment rate		5.5	5.5	5.5	5.6	5.6	5.6	5.7	5.7	5.7	5.9	6.1	6
Rhode Island													
Divilian labor force		551.0 524.3	552.7	552.7	553.7 526.8	555.1	557.6	559.2	559.8	560.8	562.6	561.5	573.
Employed		26.7	525.8 26.9	525.5 27.3	27.0	528.5 26.6	530.1 27.5	530.5 28.7	530.4 29.4	530.6 30.2	532.1 30.4	530.6 30.8	543 29
Unemployment rate		4.9	4.9	4.9	4.9	4.8	4.9	5.1	5.3	5.4	5.4	5.5	5.
South Carolina										i			
Civilian labor force Employed		1,954.5 1,838.8	1,960.9 1,842.0	1,963.1 1,846.8	1,962.9 1,848.5	1,966.5 1,852.0	1,967.8 1,854.6	1,972.2 1,857.3	1,974.7 1,858.0	1,978.8 1,859.9	1,986.3 1,860.9	1,982.2 1,859.7	2,031. 1,903.
Unemployed	116.2	115.7	118.9	116.3	114.4	114.5	113.2	114.9	116.7	118.8	125.4	122.5	127.
Unemployment rate	6.0	5.9	6.1	5.9	5.8	5.8	5.8	5.8	5.9	6.0	6.3	6.2	6
South Dakota	416.6	417.0	410.0	440.0	410.7	400.5	401.0	400.0	400.0	404.0	404.0	404.0	440
Divilian labor force		417.0 402.6	418.2 403.8	419.0 405.2	419.7 406.6	420.5 408.0	421.9 409.3	422.3 410.0	422.8 410.6	424.2 412.1	424.2 412.2	424.6 412.6	419 406
Unemployed		14.5	14.4	13.9	13.1	12.6	12.6	12.3	12.2	12.2	12.0	12.0	13.
Unemployment rate Tennessee	3.6	3.5	3.4	3.3	3.1	3.0	3.0	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.8	2.8	3.
Civilian labor force	2,910.5	2,910.5	2,915.5	2,927.0	2,927.4	2,930.0	2,935.0	2,929.0	2,932.2	2,935.6	2,933.6	2,929.9	2,887.
Employed	2,750.4	2,755.2	2,758.2	2,927.0	2,775.8	2,930.0	2,935.0	2,929.0	2,932.2	2,935.6	2,933.6	2,929.9	2,887.
Unemployed	160.1	155.3 5.3	157.3 5.4	156.2 5.3	151.6 5.2	150.6 5.1	148.8 5.1	141.4 4.8	143.4 4.9	145.6 5.0	144.6 4.9	144.3 4.9	133. 4.
Texas	5.5	J.3	3.4	5.5	J. Z	3.1	3.1	4.0	4.3	3.0	4.3	4.3	•
Divilian labor force	10,676.3	10,687.3	10,705.1	10,729.5	10,750.2	10,727.3	10,755.8	10,770.7	10,781.8	10,809.2	10,812.3	10,807.3	10,892
Employed	10,029.8	10,028.9	10,036.0	10,048.8	10,061.6	10,063.0	10,070.1	10,081.4	10,090.6	10,107.8	10,110.9	10,107.6	10,193.
Unemployeed		658.4 6.2	669.2 6.3	680.7 6.3	688.6 6.4	664.4 6.2	685.7 6.4	689.3 6.4	691.1 6.4	701.3 6.5	701.4 6.5	699.7 6.5	698. 6.
		0.2	0.0	0.0	J. 4	0.2	0.4	J. .1	0.4	0.0	0.5	0.5	١ .

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

(Numbers in thousands)

						20	02						2003
State	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan. ^p
Utah													
Civilian labor force	1,177.7	1,181.5	1,178.3	1,181.1	1,179.1	1,174.9	1,179.5	1,178.9	1,180.7	1,182.2	1,183.5	1,184.1	1,203.5
Employed	1,107.8	1,109.3	1,105.2	1,106.5	1,106.1	1,106.0	1,107.9	1,108.2	1,108.0	1,109.9	1,110.2	1,110.1	1,138.9
Unemployed	69.9	72.2	73.1	74.6	73.0	68.9	71.7	70.7 6.0	72.7	72.2 6.1	73.3 6.2	74.0 6.3	64.6 5.4
Unemployment rate	5.9	6.1	6.2	6.3	6.2	5.9	6.1	6.0	6.2	0.1	0.2	6.3	5.4
Vermont													
Civilian labor force	345.5	345.2	346.3	347.1	348.1	349.5	349.2	349.6	349.8	350.7	351.3	351.9	351.6
Employed	332.6	332.3	333.0	334.1	335.0	336.5	336.0	336.3	336.9	337.8	338.4	338.7	337.4
Unemployed	12.9	13.0	13.3	13.1	13.1	13.0	13.2	13.3	13.0	12.8	12.9	13.2	14.3
Unemployment rate	3.7	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.7	3.8	3.8	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.7	4.1
Virginia													
Civilian labor force	3,725.4	3,731.0	3,731.5	3,743.4	3,738.4	3,730.1	3,736.6	3,737.2	3,737.0	3,739.9	3,740.8	3,734.4	3,784.7
Employed	3,566.3	3,571.0	3,573.5	3,577.8	3,581.1	3,583.2	3,585.8	3,587.9	3,591.0	3,595.3	3,595.2	3,590.7	3,634.8
Unemployed	159.1	159.9	158.0	165.7	157.4	146.9	150.8	149.3	146.1	144.6	145.7	143.7	150.0
Unemployment rate	4.3	4.3	4.2	4.4	4.2	3.9	4.0	4.0	3.9	3.9	3.9	3.8	4.0
Washington													
Civilian labor force	3,048.2	3,056.4	3,069.2	3,088.6	3,090.0	3,096.4	3,107.5	3,109.9	3,119.0	3,129.0	3,124.6	3,124.6	3,128.4
Employed	2,821.5	2,833.9	2,839.8	2,851.8	2,861.2	2,869.5	2,879.1	2,885.5	2,893.0	2,907.2	2,904.6	2,905.6	2,922.3
Unemployed		222.6	229.4	236.8	228.8	227.0	228.4	224.5	226.0	221.8	220.0	219.0	206.1
Unemployment rate	7.4	7.3	7.5	7. 7	7.4	7.3	7.3	7.2	7.2	7.1	7.0	7.0	6.6
West Virginia													
Civilian labor force	816.5	813.5	811.5	809.0	813.3	802.5	802.2	800.2	798.9	796.7	793.7	792.4	805.9
Employed	771.2	767.3	763.4	759.7	762.9	752.1	751.5	750.5	749.0	747.1	744.8	744.3	762.1
Unemployed		46.2	48.1	49.3	50.5	50.5	50.8	49.7	49.9	49.7	48.8	48.1	43.8
Unemployment rate	5.5	5.7	5.9	6.1	6.2	6.3	6.3	6.2	6.2	6.2	6.2	6.1	5.4
Wisconsin													
Civilian labor force	3,035.9	3,037.7	3,037.9	3,029.7	3,023.2	3,021.0	3,023.4	3,023.6	3,020.3	3,027.2	3,025.8	3,027.9	3,098.9
Employed	2,871.4	2,865.1	2,864.5	2,862.3	2,863.7	2,860.0	2,860.2	2,856.5	2,855.0	2,861.0	2,857.6	2,854.5	2,932.1
Unemployed	164.5	172.5	173.4	167.5	159.5	161.0	163.2	167.1	165.3	166.2	168.2	173.4	166.8
Unemployment rate	5.4	5.7	5.7	5.5	5.3	5.3	5.4	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.6	5.7	5.4
Wyoming													
Civilian labor force	271.6	271.1	270.8	271.1	270.5	270.0	269.8	269.4	269.6	269.5	270.0	270.1	274.7
Employed	260.5	260.0	259.5	259.3	259.2	258.8	258.6	258.3	258.3	258.1	258.3	258.3	263.8
Unemployed	11.0	11.1	11.3	11.8	11.3	11.2	11.2	11.1	11.4	11,4	11.6	11.8	10.9
Unemployment rate	4.1	4.1	4.2	4.4	4.2	4.1	4.1	4.1	4.2	4.2	4.3	4.4	4.0
Puerto Rico													
Civilian labor force	1,327.0	1,362.8	1,353.1	1,356.3	1,350.0	1,362.2	1,355.6	1,365.3	1,366.4	1,361.7	1,361.1	1,352.6	1,380.6
Employed		1,183.6	1,185.2	1,190.1	1,184.0	1,189.5	1,184.8	1,198.5	1,200.0	1,201.6	1,198.4	1,186.4	1,223.7
Unemployed		179.2	167.8	166.1	166.1	172.8	170.8	166.8	166.4	160.0	162.7	166.2	156.8 11.4
Unemployment rate	11.3	13.1	12.4	12.2	12.3	12.7	12.6	12.2	12.2	11.8	12.0	12.3	11.4

P = preliminary.

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

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

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

incorporate population controls reflecting the results of Census 2000, the reestimation of models, benchmarking to Current Population Survey annual averages, and new seasonal adjustment

STATE AND AREA LABOR FORCE DATA NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED

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

(Numbers in thousands)

	0	ما ما ما ما ا				Unem	ployed		
State and area	Civ	ilian labor fo	orce		Number		Perc	ent of labor	force
	Jan. 2002	Dec. 2002	Jan. 2003 ^p	Jan. 2002	Dec. 2002	Jan. 2003 ^p	Jan. 2002	Dec. 2002	Jan 2003
labama	2.091.6	2,100.8	2,133.6	123.0	115.8	120.2	5.9	5.5	5.6
Anniston		51.9	52.4	3.1	2.6	2.8	6.1	5.0	5.3
Aubum-Opelika		52.0	52.4	1.9	1.9	2.0	3.9	3.7	3.
Birmingham		470.7	479.1	18.6	20.0	20.3	3.9	4.3	4.
Decatur		72.1	72.4	5.2	4.6	4.8	7.2	6.4	6.
Dothan		65.6	66.2	3.2	2.7	2.9	4.9	4.1	4.
Florence		61.9	62.1	6.7	5.2	5.6	10.4	8.5	9.
Gadsden		47.7	47.8	3.0	2.7	2.8	6.5	5.6	5.
Huntsville		175.6	177.1	7.6	7.2	7.7	4.4	4.1	4.
Mobile		266.3	270.8	16.0	15.3	16.0	6.1	5.7	5.
Montgomery	l l	161.3	163.8	6.8	7.7	7.7	4.2	4.7	4.
Tuscaloosa		84.6	85.6	3.0	2.7	2.9	3.6	3.2	3.
askaAnchorage		322.1 149.9	334.3 154.0	27.2 8.0	27.7 8.7	28.9 8.9	8.6 5.5	8.6 5.8	8. 5.
izona		2,680.1	2,642.2	159.0	152.5	145.1	6.1	5.7	5.
Flagstaff		68.4	68.3	4.7	4.2	4.7	6.9	6.1	6.
Phoenix-Mesa		1,798.0	1,774.1	103.2	95.4	91.4	5.8	5.3	5
Tucson		432.8	426.3	21.0	19.9	18.6	4.9	4.6	4
Yuma	4	72.0	66.7	9.1	12.8	10.2	14.1	17.8	15
kansas		1,280.4	1,275.8	81.4	66.7	76.0	6.6	5.2	6
Fayetteville-Springdale-Rogers		168.6	166.6	4.5	4.1	4.5	2.9	2.4	2
Fort Smith		99.7	99.8	5.2	4.8	5.5	5.4	4.8	5
Jonesboro		45.0	44.9	2.6	1.9	2.1	5.9	4.2	4.
Little Rock-North Little Rock		312.1 36.9	311.3 36.8	15.1 3.4	13.2 3.1	14.6 3.4	5.0 9.4	4.2 8.5	9.
difornia	1	17,459.4	17,458.9	1,201.3	1,152.9	1,229.6	7.0	6.6	7.
Bakersfield		298.3	299.4	37.5	39.5	40.5	12.8	13.2	13
Chico-Paradise		91.4	90.8	8.2	7.2	8.4	9.2	7.9	9
Fresno		459.4	460.3	71.2	70.1	77.0	16.1	15.3	16.
Los Angeles-Long Beach	li l	4,716.6	4,679.6	322.1	289.1	310.5	6.9	6.1	6
Merced		91.7	92.5	15.4	14.1	16.1	17.9	15.4	17.
Modesto		218.0	217.8	26.9	25.7	27.9	12.8	11.8	12
Oakland	1,278.4	1,303.0	1,305.9	76.1	77.2	82.2	6.0	5.9	6
Orange County	1,546.7	1,573.5	1,570.8	62.2	60.8	62.2	4.0	3.9	4.
Redding	79.5	82.4	83.3	7.4	5.9	7.7	9.3	7.2	9.
Riverside-San Bernardino		1,670.8	1,676.0	90.7	94.6	96.8	5.6	5.7	5.
Sacramento		871.6	877.4	45.5	45.1	49.4	5.3	5.2	5.
Salinas		198.2	200.5	32.0	29.5	33.4	16.4	14.9	16.
San Diego		1,478.9	1,483.3	60.3	62.5	64.6	4.2	4.2	4.
San Francisco		925.8	928.6	56.3	51.0	53.4	6.0	5.5	5.
San Jose		938.0	937.0	78.7	77.8	80.6	8.1	8.3	8.
San Luis Obispo-Atascadero-Paso Robles		122.3	122.5 204.4	4.1 9.7	4.5	4.4	3.4	3.7 5.0	3.
Santa Barbara-Santa Maria-Lompoc		204.6 140.2	142.2	15.0	10.2 13.7	10.0 15.9	4.8 10.7	9.8	11.
Santa Rosa		265.3	265.4	12.0	11.9	13.4	4.5	4.5	5
Stockton-Lodi		275.3	278.1	31.3	29.4	31.9	11.6	10.7	11.
Vallejo-Fairfield-Napa		280.8	283.1	14.9	15.4	17.0	5.5	5.5	6.
Ventura		424.2	424.4	23.7	24.7	23.8	5.6	5.8	5.
Visalia-Tulare-Porterville		178.0	178.1	31.6	30.3	31.5	18.3	17.0	17.
Yolo Yuba City	94.0	95.4 59.6	96.3	6.0 9.0	5.6 8.3	6.5 9.5	6.4	5.9	6.
•		1	60.1	į	[15.6	13.9	15.
Roulder Lengmont	2,393.0	2,435.3	2,423.4	146.6	138.9	142.5	6.1	5.7	5
Boulder-Longmont 1	196.5	197.7	174.2	11.6	10.5	9.7	5.9	5.3	5.
Colorado Springs		281.7	279.5	19.3	17.8	17.8	7.0	6.3	6.
Denver ¹		1,211.1	1,234.6	73.6	71.0	73.0	6.2	5.9	5.
Fort Collins-Loveland		156.4 65.0	152.3 64.1	8.4 3.7	6.2	8.6	5.6	5.2	5.
Greeley		97.7	95.5	6.1	3.3 6.1	3.9 6.4	6.0 6.5	5.1 6.3	6. 6.
Pueblo		62.1	61.4	5.1	4.4	4.7	8.3	7.1	7.
onnecticut	l l	1,768.8	1,757.8	79.4	75.5	94.0	4.6	4.3	5.
Bridgeport		224.7	223.5	12.7	11.5	14.2	4.6 5.7	4.3 5.1	6.
Danbury		116.3	115.0	4.0	3.4	4.2	3.6	2.9	3.
Hartford		603.7	600.8	27.5	27.7	34.8	4.6	4.6	5.
New Haven-Meriden		286.5	282.0	11.8	11.5	14.2	4.2	4.0	5.
New London-Norwich		165.1	164.1	6.0	6.2	7.7	3.8	3.8	4.
Stamford-Norwalk		189.5	187.5	6.6	5.6	6.5	3.5	3.0	3.
Waterbury		116.1	117.8	7.5	6.7	8.5	6.5	5.8	7.
laware		420.5	418.1	19.9	16.2	17.3	4.7	3.8	4
Dover		74.5	73.2	3.3	2.8	3.0	4.4	3.8	4
Wilmington-Newark	317.8	309.9	309.7	15.6	12.1	14.4	4.9	3.9	4

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

(Numbers in thousands)

	Civ	ilian labor fo	orce			Unem	pioyea		
State and area	Civ	man iabor ic	nce		Number		Perc	ent of labor	force
	Jan. 2002	Dec. 2002	Jan. 2003 ^p	Jan. 2002	Dec. 2002	Jan. 2003 ^p	Jan. 2002	Dec. 2002	Jan. 2003
istrict of Columbia		299.5 2,801.4	297.2 2,824.8	20.8 108.7	18.5 89.4	19.0 98.2	6.8 3.9	6.2 3.2	6.4 3.5
Washington	2,700.1	2,001.4	2,024.0	100.7	05.4	30.2	3.5	3.2	3.5
lorida		8,043.2	8,013.3	474.9	399.2	448.8	6.0	5.0	5.6
Daytona Beach		212.3	212.0	12.3	10.6	12.0	5.9	5.0	5.7
Fort Myers-Cape Coral		858.5 210.1	854.6 209.9	55.0 8.1	47.0 8.4	52.5 9.4	6.5 3.9	5.5 4.0	6.1 4.5
Fort Pierce-Port St. Lucie		141.6	141.0	9.3	8.7	9.0	6.7	6.1	6.4
Fort Walton Beach		86.4	85.4	3.8	2.7	3.2	4.5	3.1	3.7
Gainesville		110.9	109.6	3.2	2.5	2.9	2.9	2.3	2.6
Jacksonville		582.8	579.3	32.4	27.7	31.4	5.6	4.7	5.4
Lakeland-Winter Haven		219.5	218.8	12.9	11.3 11.3	12.4	5.9 5.9	5.1 5.2	5.7 5.9
Melbourne-Titusville-Palm Bay		217.6 1,113.2	216.3 1,109.4	12.9 96.7	77.8	12.7 86.8	8.7	7.0	7.8
Naples		121.4	122.6	4.3	4.8	5.0	3.7	3.9	4.1
Ocala		102.9	103.0	5.8	4.7	5.1	5.6	4.6	4.9
Orlando		949.8	944.2	59.6	44.4	51.2	6.3	4.7	5.4
Panama City		67.1	67.6	5.9 8.8	4.8	5.6	8.8	7.1	8.2
Pensacola Punta Gorda		174.6 57.7	174.1 58.6	8.8 2.4	7.0 2.2	8.2 2.7	5.0 4.3	4.0 3.8	4.7
Sarasota-Bradenton		290.9	291.5	11.1	9.5	11.2	3.8	3.3	3.8
Tallahassee	152.2	154.8	151.6	5.6	5.3	5.9	3.7	3.4	3.9
Tampa-St. Petersburg-Clearwater	1,299.9	1,316.3	1,309.5	63.8	56.6	64.0	4.9	4.3	4.9
West Palm Beach-Boca Raton	İ	583.3	583.6	34.3	29.4	32.6	6.0	5.0	5.6
Seorgia	I '	4,340.5	4,306.7	200.8	219.4	193.7	4.8	5.1	4.5
Albany		56.5 77.3	55.7 76.5	3.0 2.3	2.9 2.4	2.6 2.1	5.6 3.1	5.2 3.1	4.7
Atlanta		2,398.4	2,379.5	111.3	125.2	112.0	4.8	5.2	4.7
Augusta-Aiken		209.3	208.3	10.1	11.2	10.1	5.0	5.3	4.9
Columbus	125.5	126.3	126.5	6.5	6.9	6.5	5.1	5.5	5.1
Macon		157.7	157.0	5.6	6.9	6.0	3.7	4.4	3.8
Savannah		144.3	143.7	4.9	5.7	4.9	3.6	4.0	3.4
Honolulu		583.7 414.4	597.0 421.8	28.9 19.1	21.0 13.5	21.9 14.2	4.9 4.6	3.6 3.3	3.7
daho		680.6	681.6	48.2	43.7	47.8	7.1	6.4	7.0
Boise City		250.0	249.2	14.7	14.2	14.9	5.9	5.7	6.0
Pccatello		39.1	38.9	3.1	2.4	2.5	7.6	6.0	6.6
linois		6,349.1	6,332.0	435.0	407.7	448.5	6.9	6.4	7.1
Bloomington-Normal		95.7 101.6	95.3 98.2	2.9 3.4	2.6 3.0	3.1 3.6	3.0 3.5	2.7 3.0	3.3
Chicago	1	4,263.8	4,249.8	291.9	280.2	302.1	6.9	6.6	7.1
Davenport-Moline-Rock Island		187.5	187.5	12.3	9.5	12.1	6.6	5.1	6.4
Decatur	56.8	55.9	55.9	5.0	4.2	4.6	8.8	7.5	8.3
Kankakee		52.9	53.0	4.2	3.9	4.5	7.9	7.4	8.4
Peoria-Pekin		180.6	181.5	10.4	10.0	11.6	5.7	5.6	6.4
Rockford		197.1 107.2	198.3 107.7	16.7 5.2	15.5 4.9	17.3 5.8	8.5 4.8	7.9 4.6	8.7 5.4
, -			,	,	1			1	1
ndiana		3,160.0 63.6	3,145.9 62.8	183.6 2.6	152.8 1.9	168.5 2.3	5.9 4.1	4.8 3.0	5.4 3.7
Elkhart-Goshen	1	96.5	97.9	6.6	4.3	2.3 4.5	7.2	4.4	4.6
Evansville-Henderson	163.1	163.4	163.6	7.5	7.0	7.3	4.6	4.3	4.5
Fort Wayne	266.4	271.0	272.2	15.2	13.4	14.2	5.7	4.9	5.2
Gary		298.3	297.3	23.0	16.4	17.6	7.6	5.5	5.9
Indianapolis		881.8 50.6	883.6	40.2 3.3	39.5 2.8	42.2	4.6 6.7	4.5	4.8 6.1
KokomoLafayette	I	96.0	51.0 93.1	4.0	3.4	3.1 3.9	6.7 4.2	5.6 3.5	4.2
Muncie		60.6	61.0	3.6	3.1	3.9	6.0	5.1	6.4
South Bend	134.8	137.5	137.7	8.0	6.4	6.8	5.9	4.6	4.9
Terre Haute	70.4	70.9	70.8	4.8	3.7	4.3	6.8	5.2	6.1
Wa		1,670.8 120.6	1,643.9 119.0	77.9 5.4	69.1 5.4	81.3 6.2	4.7 4.6	4.1 4.4	4.9 5.2
Des Moines	1	278.9	276.0	10.3	10.1	11.4	3.8	3.6	4.1
Dubuque		50.4	50.2	2.6	1.9	2.5	5.2	3.8	5.0
lowa City	73.8	77.8	76.4	2.3	2.3	2.5	3.1	2.9	3.3
Sioux City		67.4 72.9	66.6 72.2	2.8 3.5	2.8 3.3	3.0 3.8	4.4 4.9	4.2 4.5	4.5 5.2
ansas	1,388.8	1,420.4	1,459.8	76.7	67.6	76.1	5.5	4.8	5.2
Lawrence	57.1	58.1	59.6	2.8	2.4	2.7	5.0	4.1	4.5
Topeka		91.3	93.4	4.0	3.8	4.1	4.4	4.1	4.4
Wichita	283.1	289.5	299,1	16.2	17.7	20.5	5.7	6.1	6.8

STATE AND AREA LABOR FORCE DATA NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED

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

(Numbers in thousands)

	Civ	ilian labor fo	rce			Unem	oloyeu		
State and area	Civ	man abor to	·		Number		Perc	ent of labor	force
	Jan. 2002	Dec. 2002	Jan. 2003 ^p	Jan. 2002	Dec. 2002	Jan. 2003 ^p	Jan. 2002	Dec. 2002	Jan 2003
entucky	1,957.9	1,954.1	1,963.0	133.9	101.4	123.0	6.8	5.2	6.3
Lexington	1 1	252.8	253.4	11.9	8.9	11,2	4.7	3.5	4.
Louisville	l l	556.9	560.3	32.4	27.3	29.6	5.8	4.9	5.
Owensboro		48.7	49.1	3.2	2.6	3.1	6.6	5.4	6.
uisiana	1,997.7	1,983.2	2,017.2	142.9	121.0	127.4	7.2	6.1	6.
Alexandria	58.3	58.6	59.7	3.9	3.4	3.4	6.8	5.7	5.
Baton Rouge	296.4	298.0	302.0	18.3	16.9	17.8	6.2	5.7	5.
Houma		96.7	98.4	4.2	3.4	3.7	4.5	3.5	3.
Lafayette		175.4	178.2	11,4	9.3	9.7	6.5	5.3	5.
Lake Charles		86.0	88.0	5.2	5.0	5.3	5.9	5.8	6
Monroe		71.7	71.9	4.2	3.8	4.1	5.8	5.3	5.
New Orleans		584.0	593.7	34.6	31.4	31.9	5.8	5.4	5
Shreveport-Bossier City	183.5	178.3	181.8	19.4	12.3	13.1	10.6	6.9	7.
ine		680.8	684.3	34.5	31.6	38.1	5.1	4.6	5.
Bangor		53.6	53.7 55.4	1.8 2.5	1.7	2.0	3.4	3.1	3.
Lewiston-Aubum		54.1 140.9	55.4 141.4	4.0	2.3 3.6	2.7 4.2	4.5 2.9	4.2 2.6	3
ryland		2,873.6	2,896.3	141.0	113.5	130.0	4.9	4.0	4
Baltimore		1,330.9	1,343.9	71.7	58.3	67.1	4.9 5.4	4.0	5
Cumberland	i .	44.8	44.4	4.1	2.7	3.4	9.2	6.0	7
Hagerstown		70.9	72.1	4.5	2.9	3.8	6.3	4.1	5
ssachusetts	3,423.8	3,494.0	3,427.2	189.3	177.4	199.0	5.5	5.1	5
Barnstable-Yarmouth		80.2	78.5	4.9	3.9	5.1	6.5	4.9	ľě
Boston		1,926.7	1,890.4	92.0	87.9	94.8	4.8	4.6	5
Brockton		146.0	142.8	7.6	7.1	8.1	5.5	4.9	5
Fitchburg-Leominster		72.5	72.7	5.1	5.0	5.4	7.2	6.9	7
Lawrence		221.8	220.4	17.4	16.9	17.7	7.9	7.6	B
Lowell	183.7	183.0	178.9	11.8	11.1	12.1	6.4	6.1	6
New Bedford	84.2	85.4	85.4	7.2	6.2	7.8	8.6	7.2	9
Pittsfield		42.1	41.7	2.3	2.1	2.5	5.6	4.9	6
Springfield		305.7 267.8	297.7 262.9	16.1 15.6	15.7 15.1	18.2 16.9	5.5 5.9	5.1 5.6	6
abi-aa		•	ŀ	1					-
chigan		4,929.1 308.8	5,028.3 311.8	359.6 13.3	286.3 9.8	362.0 12.5	7.2 4.3	5.8 3.2	7 4
Benton Harbor		78.1	80.8	5.9	4.4	5.5	7.4	5.6	6
Detroit		2,180.3	2,236.2	148.2	123.6	154.2	6.7	5.7	6
Flint		181.5	182.5	21.8	14.0	17.9	11.4	7.7	9
Grand Rapids-Muskegon-Holland		601.7	614.9	41.8	36.5	45.5	6.9	6.1	7
Jackson		79.0	80.1	5.6	5.0	6.1	7.2	6.3	7
Kalamazoo-Battle Creek		225.0	226.3	13.6	11.6	14.6	6.0	5.2	6
Lansing-East Lansing		246.9	251.2	11.2	9.3	11.6	4.5	3.8	4
Saginaw-Bay City-Midland	196.4	197.7	201.1	15.1	12.3	16.4	7.7	6.2	8.
innesota		2,888.1	2,870.9	149.1	115.8	147.3	5.2	4.0	5
Duluth-Superior		131.2	132.2	8.2	5.8	7.8	6.3	4.4	5
Minneapolis-St. Paul		1,828.9	1,814.6	82.4	68.8	82.8	4.5	3.8	1 4
RochesterSt. Cloud		80.9 104.5	82.5 105.0	3.1 5.8	2.6 4.6	3.4 6.1	3.8 5.5	3.2 4.4	5
ssissippi	i	1,304.4	1,314.1	92.6	84.7	92.5	7.2	6.5	,
Biloxi-Guffport-Pascagoula		169.2	174.5	9.3	8.7	92.5	5.4	5.1	5
Hattiesburg		54.8	56.0	2.4	2.3	2.4	4.4	4.2	4
Jackson		235.6	230.9	10.4	10.5	11.3	4.5	4.5	4
ssouri	2,994.9	2,958.3	2,937.3	178.8	160.1	168.6	6.0	5.4	5
Columbia	90.4	88.6	86.2	2.1	1.8	1.8	2.3	2.0	2
Joplin	84.9	82.8	80.4	4.1	4.5	4.3	4.8	5.5	5
Kansas City	996.0	1,000.3	1,008.3	58.2	55.7	56.8	5.8	5.6	5
St. Joseph		52.3	51.4	3.5	3.0	3.2	6.5	5.7	6
St. Louis LMASpringfield		1,372.0 175.7	1,380.8 178.7	79.9 8.1	76.1 7.2	78.4 7.5	5.8 4.7	5.5 · 4.1	5 4
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ontana		460.3 68.4	463.7 69.5	25.9 2.9	23.5 2.5	24.6 2.6	5.7 4.3	5.1 3.6	5 3
Great Falls		37.3	36.9	1.8	1.7	1.8	5.1	4.6	4
Missoula		53.3	53.4	2.6	2.3	2.5	5.0	4.4	4
braska	945.3	956.7	966.8	37.8	32.4	37.1	4.0	3.4	3
incoln	148.5	155.4	157.2	5.4	4.6	5.6	3.6	3.0	3
Omaha		419.4	424.2	16.7	15.1	17.2	4.1	3.6	4

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

(Numbers in thousands)

	Civ	ilian labor fo	rce			Unem	oloyed		
State and area					Number		Perc	ent of labor	force
	Jan. 2002	Dec. 2002	Jan. 2003 ^p	Jan. 2002	Dec. 2002	Jan. 2003 ^p	Jan. 2002	Dec. 2002	Jan 2003
evada	1,115,9	1,109.1	1,106.9	80.9	53.6	63.0	7.3	4.8	5.7
Las Vegas		877.3	877.8	64.0	- 44.1	48.7	7.3	5.0	5.6
Reno		197.7	195.1	12.3	7.5	10.4	6.3	3.8	5.3
	ł	ł						1	t
ew Hampshire		704.2	711.8	33.4	33.7	34.8	4.8	4.8	4.9
Manchester		113.8	115.7	5.2	5.3	5.7	4.7	4.7	4.9
Nashua Portsmouth-Rochester		108.2 134.9	110.0 133.5	6.7 5.6	6.7 6.0	6.8 5.8	6.2 4.4	6.2 4.5	6.1 4.3
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ew Jersey		4,374.2	4,365.2	248.6	248.3	257.8	5.8	5.7	5.9 9.1
Atlantic-Cape May		176.0 681.1	176.3 679.8	15.7 38.7	14.4 37.3	16.0 38.1	9.3 5.7	8.2 5.5	5.6
Bergen-Passaic		295.2	295.7	23.5	23.1	22.4	7.8	7.8	7.6
Middlesex-Somerset-Hunterdon		679.9	677.0	31.0	32.1	32.2	4.6	4.7	4.8
Monmouth-Ocean		565.2	560.7	30.4	30.1	31.9	5.6	5.3	5.7
Newark		1,066.5	1,064.0	61.8	62.2	64.1	5.9	5.8	6.0
Trenton	186.6	186.1	186.6	8.8	9.3	9.5	4.7	5.0	5.1
Vineland-Millville-Bridgeton		65.7	65.7	6.0	5.6	6.1	9.2	8.5	9.2
lew Mexico	860.1	882.1	882.7	47.4	44.0	53.5	5.5	5.0	6.
Albuquerque		389.8	390.2	17.2	16.8	19.7	4.5	4.3	5.
Las Cruces	73.4	75.7	76.6	5.4	4.1	5.6	7.4	5.4	7.3
Santa Fe	76.1	79.3	79.8	2.1	2.0	2.4	2.7	2.5	3.0
lew York	9,183.1	9,440.3	9,295.6	595.1	591.6	640.9	6.5	6.3	6.5
Albany-Schenectady-Troy		473.3	471.5	21.3	17.8	20.9	4.6	3.8	4.
Binghamton		126.1	126.3	8.7	7.8	8.6	6.9	6.2	6.1
Buffalo-Niagara Falls		576.5	576.6	39.1	35.5	38.5	6.9	6.2	6.
Dutchess County		131.1	129.8	5.6	5.0	5.6	4.4	3.8	4.
Elmira		43.1	43.6	3.3	2.8	3.0	7.5	6.6	7.0
Glens Falls		59.1 66.1	59.8 65.9	4.2 4.8	3.5 4.2	4.1 4.5	7.1 7.3	6.0	6.
Jamestown Nassau-Suffolk		1,490.8	1,468.6	64.7	60.9	66.5	4.5	4.1	4.
New York		4,476.4	4,367.6	314.0	340.5	362.5	7.2	7.6	В.
New York City		3,789.9	3,685.0	285.5	314.7	334.4	7.8	8.3	9.
Newburgh	183.7	188.3	189.1	9.2	7.7	8.9	5.0	4.1	4.
Rochester		578.5	570.3	36.8	34.5	37.3	6.4	6.0	6.
Syracuse		375.9	375.9	23.6	21.1	23.4	6.5	5.6	6.:
Utica-Rome	143.1	147.2	146.6	8.8	7.9	8.8	6.1	5.4	6.
lorth Carolina		4,112.8	4,121.9	311.2	263.2	272.3	7.5	6.4	6.
Asheville		116.8	117.8	5.9	4.5	5.3	5.1	3.9	4.
Charlotte-Gastonia-Rock Hill		851.0	858.9	59.8	50.2	52.8	7.0	5.9	6.
Fayetteville		126.4 51.0	127.2 51.4	8.9 3.3	7.2 2.9	7.4 2.9	7.0 6.3	5.7 5.6	5. 5.
Greensboro—Winston-Salem—High Point		671.4	675.6	43.5	39.4	41.1	6.4	5.9	6.
Greenville		71.7	71.6	4.8	4.2	4.3	6.6	5.8	6.
Hickory-Morganton-Lenoir		174.8	175.6	17.9	14.9	14.9	9.7	8.5	8.:
Jacksonville		50.3	50.6	3.1	3.0	3.2	6.0	6.0	6.
Raleigh-Durham-Chapel Hill		693.8	700.2	34.9	34.2	34.6	5.0	4.9	4.
Rocky Mount		69.1 121.0	69.2 122.4	7.5 9.2	6.5 7.8	6.9 8.1	10.6 7.4	9.4 6.5	9.5 6.5
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orth Dakota		339.2 55.3	341.4 54.0	16.9 2.4	13.5 2.1	16.3	5.0	4.0	4.1
Fargo-Moorhead		106.4	106.8	3.4	2.6	2.4 3.8	4.5 3.2	3.7 2.5	3.
Grand Forks		54.3	53.7	2.5	1.8	2.2	4.7	3.3	4.
Phio	5,767.6	5,773.5	5,785.3	354.0	302.0	363.3	6.1	5.2	6.
Akron		372.6	372.1	22.2	18.7	22.3	6.1	5.0	6.
Canton-Massillon		202.0	203.1	12.0	11.3	14.3	5.9	5.6	7.
Cincinnati	857.7	860.3	868.8	44.6	34.7	42.6	5.2	4.0	4.
Cleveland-Lorain-Elyria		1,102.8	1,099.8	78.2	65.7	75.3	7.1	6.0	6.
Columbus		875.2	879.0	36.1	36.3	43.2	4.1	4.1	4.
Dayton-Springfield		467.6	469.5	27.3	24.0	29.3	5.8	5.1	6.
Hamilton-Middletown		197.9 75.1	196.1 75.6	8.6 5.1	7.4 4.2	8.9 5.2	4.4 6.7	3.8 5.6	4. 6.
Mansfield		81.9	82.2	6.3	5.5	5.2 6.4	7.8	6.7	7.
Steubenville-Weirton		53.4	53.8	3.4	2.3	3.3	6.4	4.3	6.
Toledo	322.0	314.7	312.6	22.0	18.0	21.9	6.8	5.7	7.
Youngstown-Warren	270.7	272.8	271.0	21.2	17.2	20.7	7.8	6.3	7.
kiahoma	1,667.1	1,690.5	1,681.2	81.0	78.5	91.0	4.9	4.6	5.
Enid	26.0	26.6	26.5	0.8	0.8	0.9	3.2	2.9	3.
	1 400	41.7	41.2	1.6	1.4	1.4	4.1	3.4	3.
Lawton		581.6	578.6	25.7	23.3	26.7	4.6	4.0	4.

STATE AND AREA LABOR FORCE DATA NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED

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

(Numbers in thousands)

	Civ	ilian labor fo	rce			Unem	pioyed		
State and area	0.1	marriabor ic	,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,		Number		Perc	ent of labor	force
	Jan. 2002	Dec. 2002	Jan. 2003 ^p	Jan. 2002	Dec. 2002	Jan. 2003 ^p	Jan. 2002	Dec. 2002	Jan. 2003
Oregon	1,811.1	1,823.6	1,827.9	172.2	128.5	157.6	9.5	7.0	8.6
Corvallis		41.7	41.6	1.7	1.5	1.8	4.3	3.6	4.3
Eugene-Springfield	I	171.3	172.0	14.5	10.5	12.9	8.7	6.2	7.5
Medford-Ashland		94.6	91.8	9.1	5.3	7.7	9.9	5.6	8.4
Portland-Vancouver		1,086.0	1,093.1	98.3	77.3	88.0	9.0	7.1	8.1
Salem	1	175.9	174.7	15.9	11.7	14.3	9.3	6.7	8.2
Pennsylvania		6,295.4	6,209.3	387.0	354.2	419.7	6.2	5.6	6.8
Allentown-Bethlehem-Easton		336.3	333.2	21.5	19.4	22.7	6.4	5.8	6.8
Altoona		66.2	65.6	4.7	4.0	4.6	7.1	6.0	7.0
Erie	143.5	144.0	142.1	12.0	10.5	11.9	8.4	7.3	8.4 4.5
Harrisburg-Lebanon-Carlisle		367.8	360.5	15.3	15.2	16.1	4.3	4.1	9.2
Johnstown		104.2	103.4	9.0	8.2 10.3	9.5 12.3	8.6 4.3	7.8 3.9	4.8
Lancaster		262.8 2,653.8	253.8 2,628.8	10.9 141.2	138.4	160.9	4.3 5.4	5.2	6.1
Philadelphia		1,206.5	1,193.8	71.2	66.2	81.0	5.9	5.5	6.8
Pittsburgh		1,206.5	1,193.6	12.8	12.6	14.7	6.7	6.5	7.8
Scranton—Wilkes-Barre—Hazleton		312.7	308.5	24.7	19.3	24.2	7.9	6.2	7.8
Sharon		59.9	58.6	3.7	2.9	3.9	6.3	4.9	6.6
State College	1	71.6	67.7	2.7	2.6	2.9	3.9	3.6	4.4
Williamsport	1	59.1	58.1	4.8	3.9	4.4	8.4	6.6	7.6
York	1	204.7	200.9	10.7	10.1	11.6	5.3	5.0	5.8
Rhode Island Providence-Fall River-Warwick		564.3 640.4	568.1 642.7	32.1 38.3	29.2 34.3	34.5 41.3	5.9 6.2	5.2 5.4	6.1 6.4
South Carolina	1,909.0	1,950.8	1,988.2	122.1	116.5	133.9	6.4	6.0	6.7
South Carolina		277.0	283.4	11.1	10.6	12.7	4.1	3.8	4.5
Columbia		283.1	289.1	9.7	9.7	11.3	3.5	3.4	3.9
Florence		63.4	66.8	4.1	4.8	5.5	6.6	7.6	8.2
Greenville-Spartanburg-Anderson	ľ	484.0	494.4	27.9	26.1	29.6	5.8	5.4	6.0
Myrtie Beach		108.3	103.3	7.6	6.1	8.4	7.9	5.7	8.1
Sumter		44.8	44.8	3.6	3.1	3.5	8.1	7.0	7.8
South Dakota		417.7	409.8	18.1	12.5	16.1	4.5	3.0	3.9
Rapid City Sioux Falls		49.8 112.1	48.4 109.2	1.8 3.6	1.3 2.6	1.5 3.3	3.8 3.4	2.7 2.3	3.2 3.0
Tennessee		2,913.6	2,847.5	178.1	130.7	151.2	6.2	4.5	5.3
Chattanooga		239.1	234.2	9.6	8.5	8.0	4.1	3.6	3.4
Clarksville-Hopkinsville		92.0	91.1	5.7	3.8	4.3	6.3	4.2	4.7
Jackson		61.3	59.9	3.7	3.0	3.0	6.2	4.8	5.0
Johnson City-Kingsport-Bristol		230.8	227.5	13.9	10.4	12.5	6.1	4.5	5.5
Knoxville		379.6	366.7	18.4	11.5	15.3	5.0	3.0	4.2 5.4
Memphis		577.1 697.5	567.5 675.1	32.9 29.3	27.7 24.0	30.4 25.4	5.7 4.3	4.8 3.4	3.8
Texas	10.599.3	10,783.1	10,814.1	677.9	638.0	732.3	6.4	5.9	6.8
Abilene		60.2	60.1	2.5	2.3	2.6	4.3	3.8	4.4
Amarillo	. 111.7	115.4	115.1	4.3	4.0	4.5	3.8	3.4	3.9
Austin-San Marcos		779.3	780.5	43.5	38.5	44.4	5.7	4.9	5.7
Beaumont-Port Arthur		180.6	180.5	14.7	14.7	16.6	8.3	8.1	9.2
Brazoria		111.7	111.9	7.3	8.0	8.9	6.6	7.2	7.9
Brownsville-Harlingen-San Benito		143.5	144.4	14.6	14.6	15.3	10.7	10.2	10.6
Bryan-College Station		83.3	79.4	1.3	1.5	1.7	1.8	1.8	2.1
Corpus Christi		178.7	179.6	11.1	9.9	11.3	6.3	5.5	6.3
Dallas		2,035.8	2,040.8	146.8	129.7	149.0	7.2	6.4	7.3
El Paso	1	294.4	298.7	25.2	24.2	29.3	8.9	8.2	9.8
Fort Worth-Arlington		955.5 121.3	960.3 122.3	57.1 8.5	53.9 8.5	61.1 9.7	6.1 7.1	5.6 7.0	6.4 7.9
Galveston-Texas City		2,274.8	2,278.1	125.5	126.6	147.1	7.1 5.6	5.6	6.5
Houston Killeen-Temple		122.7	123.0	6.5	6.3	7.1	5.5	5.2	5.8
Laredo		81.7	82.2	6.4	5.5	6.7	8.2	6.7	8.1
Longview-Marshall		108.7	108.6	7.3	6.5	7.2	6.9	6.0	6.6
Lubbock		130.5	129.3	3.6	3.5	4.1	2.9	2.7	3.2
McAllen-Edinburg-Mission		221.7	227.7	32.7	30.9	35.2	15.0	13.9	15.4
Odessa-Midland		124.4	125.8	6.4	6.6	7.4	5.2	5.3	5.9
San Angelo		51.7	51.2	1.7	1.7	2.0	3.4	3.4	3.9
San Antonio		812.6	813.1	41.2	39.7	44.4	5.2	4.9	5.5
Sherman-Denison	1	51.3	51.6	4.1	3.0	3.3	8.0	5.8	6.4
Texarkana		57.9	58.1	2.9	2.8	3.1	5.1	4.9	5.3
Tyler	1	96.4	96.7	5.2	4.1	4.7	5.5	4.3	4.9
Victoria	45.6	46.0	45.9	2.3	2.1	2.4	4.9	4.5	5.2
		104.3	105.2	4.8	4.2	5.0	4.7	4.1	4.8
Waco	. 101.2	104.0	,	3.0	3.0	3.2	4.6	4.6	4.8

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

(Numbers in thousands)

		Civilian labor force			Unemployed				
State and area	Civ				Number			Percent of labor force	
	Jan. 2002	Dec. 2002	Jan. 2003 ^p	Jan. 2002	Dec. 2002	Jan. 2003 ^p	Jan. 2002	Dec. 2002	Jan. 2003
Utah	1,169.3	1,177,0	1,194,7	71.3	63.3	66.1	6.1	5.4	5.5
Provo-Orem		182.4	185.0	11.2	8.5	8.8	6.2	4.6	4.7
Salt Lake City-Ogden		742.2	759.9	43.1	40.4	41.5	5.8	5.4	5.5
Sail Lake Oily-Ogueil	/40.1	/42.2	/55.5	45,1	40.4	41.5	3.0	3.4	3.5
Vermont	343.7	352.6	350,2	16.6	12.3	18.3	4.8	3.5	5.2
Burlington	1	106.2	105.0	3.5	3.0	4.1	3.4	2.8	3.9
·		i							ŀ
/irginia		3,701.4	3,741.8	167.4	130.5	157.9	4.5	3.5	4.2
Charlottesville		77.9	78.4	2.1	1.7	2.0	2.7	2.1	2.6
Danville		56.4	57.6	5.8	3.1	3.9	10.1	5.5	6.8
Lynchburg		104.4	105.7	6.8	4.7	5.3	6.4	4.5	5.0
Norfolk-Virginia Beach-Newport News		771.7	775.6	34.8	29.0	34.5	4.6	3.8	4.5
Richmond-Petersburg		536.0	539.0	22.5	19.5	23.1	4.2	3.6	4.3
Roanoke	129.5	127.3	129.5	4.7	4.0	4.8	3.6	3.1	3.7
Washington	3,035.7	3.122.3	3.116.2	249.6	219.3	229.3	8.2	7.0	7.4
Bellingham		87.0	86.7	6.5	5.1	5.4	7.9	5.8	6.3
Bremerton		103.4	104.1	6.7	6.4	5.4 6.7	6.8	6.1	6.5
Olympia		107.0	108.5	6.5	5.9	6.1	6.3	5.5	5.6
Richland-Kennewick-Pasco		100.9	100.5	8.6	8.2	9.0	9.0	8.1	9.0
Seattle-Bellevue-Everett		1,415,6	1,405.6	97.8	88.4	91.9	7.1	6.2	6.5
Spokane		216.7	215.5	18.2	14.2	15.8	8.6	6.5	7.4
Tacoma	1	353.2	350.6	26.4	24.9	26.2	7.8	7.1	7.5
Yakima		104.1	105.4	15.3	12.9	13.4	14.9	12.4	12.7
Mana Virginia	805.3	791.9	794.6	50.5	40.5	500	0.5		
West Virginia		128.7	128.7	52.5	46.5	50.9	6.5	5.9	6.4
Charleston		134.9	134.6	6.8 10.1	5.9 6.7	6.2 8.4	5.1	4.6 5.0	4.8 6.3
Parkersburg-Marietta		76.7	76.8	4.4	4.1	8.4 4.8	7.5 5.8	5.0	6.3
Wheeling		71.2	70.7	4.4	3.6	4.4	6.0	5.1	6.2
4. Gonzanoin	3,004.0	3,004.7	3,065.2	189.1	158.8	101.7	6.3		
Wisconsin		233.3	239.8	12.9	10.7	191.7 13.3	5.5	5.3 4.6	6.3 5.5
Eau Claire		85.2	85.6	5.7	4.5	5.5	5.5 6.8	5.3	5.5 6.4
Green Bay		141.8	145.3	7.7	6.8	8.1	5.5	4.8	5.6
Janesville-Beloit		76.6	78.8	6.1	4.7	5.6	7.8	6,1	7.2
Kenosha		82.3	82.8	4.9	5.0	5.0 5.2	6.0	6.0	6.2
La Crosse		73.8	75.1	3.8	3.0	3.9	5.1	4.0	5.2
Madison		281.3	283.6	8.4	7.1	8.6	3.0	2.5	3.0
Milwaukee-Waukesha		806.6	824.0	48.8	44.9	50.8	6.0	5.6	6.2
Racine	_	92.7	95.9	7.7	7.2	8.1	8.2	7.8	8.5
Sheboygan		64.0	66.0	3.4	3.0	3.3	5.3	4.6	5.0
Wausau	75.8	75.2	76.8	4.5	3.1	3.9	5.9	4.1	5.1
Myoming	266.1	267.6	269.2	13.8	12.2	13.6	5.2	4.5	5.1
Casper		35.3	35.7	1.9	1.7	1.9	5. 4	4.8	5.1
Cheyenne		42.6	43.2	1.9	1.7	1.9	4.7	3.9	4.4
Puerto Rico	1,322.7	1,350.4	1,374.9	150.6	147.8	156.5	11.4	10.9	11.4
Aguadilla		48.3	49.6	8.2	7.5	7.9	17.0	15.6	15.9
Arecibo		56.2	58.6	8.0	7.8	8.7	14.7	13.9	14.9
Caguas		119.4	122.2	12.8	12.3	13.4	11.0	10.3	11.0
Mayaguez		87.2	88.8	12.9	11.6	12.5	15.0	13.3	14.1
Ponce	100.7	104.0	105.0	14.1	15.2	15.9	14.0	14.6	15.2
San Juan-Bayamon	745.0	767.3	776.1	67.1	64.6	67.5	9.0	8.4	8.7

 $^{^{\}scriptsize 1}$ Data for 2003 are not directly comparable with data for previous years because of a change in metropolitan area definitions.

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. Data for all States, the District of Columbia, the Los Angeles-Long Beach metropolitan area, and New York City have been revised to incorporate population controls reflecting the results of Census 2000, reestimation of models, and benchmarking to Current Population Survey annual averages. Data for the remaining metropolitan areas have been revised to reflect updated inputs and the new statewide estimates. Area definitions are published annually in the May issue of this publication.

Explanatory Notes and Estimates of Error

Introduction

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

Data based on household interviews are obtained from the Current Population Survey (CPS), a sample survey of the population 16 years of age and over. The survey is conducted each month by the U.S. Census Bureau for the Bureau of Labor Statistics and provides comprehensive data on the labor force, the employed, and the unemployed, classified by such characteristics as age, sex, race, family relationship, marital status, occupation, and industry attachment. The survey also provides data on the characteristics and past work experience of those not in the labor force. The information is collected by trained interviewers from a sample of about 60,000 households (beginning with July 2001 data) located in 754 sample areas. These areas are chosen to represent all counties and independent cities in the United States, with coverage in 50 States and the District of Columbia. The data collected are based on the activity or status reported for the calendar week including the 12th of the month.

Data based on establishment records are compiled each month from touchtone data entry, telephone interviews, and mail questionnaires by the Bureau of Labor Statistics, in cooperation with State agencies. The Current Employment Statistics (CES) survey is designed to provide industry information on nonfarm wage and salary employment, average weekly hours, average hourly earnings, and average weekly earnings for the Nation, States, and metropolitan areas. The employment, hours, and earnings series are based on payroll reports from a sample of over 300,000 establishments employing about 37 million nonfarm wage and salary workers. The data relate to all workers, full or part time, who receive pay during the payroll period that includes the 12th of the month.

RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN THE HOUSEHOLD AND ESTABLISHMENT SERIES

The household and establishment data complement one another, each providing significant types of information that the other cannot suitably supply. Population characteristics, for example, are obtained only from the household survey, whereas detailed industrial classifications are much more reliably derived from establishment reports.

Data from these two sources differ from each other because of variations in definitions and coverage, source of information, methods of collection, and estimating procedures. Sampling variability and response errors are additional reasons for discrepancies. The major factors that have a differential effect on the levels and trends of the two data series are as follows.

Employment

Coverage. The household survey definition of employment comprises wage and salary workers (including domestics and other private household workers), self-employed persons, and unpaid workers who worked 15 hours or more during the reference week in family-operated enterprises. Employment in both agricultural and nonagricultural industries is included. The payroll survey covers only wage and salary employees on the payrolls of nonfarm establishments.

Multiple jobholding. The household survey provides information on the work status of the population without duplication, because each person is classified as employed, unemployed, or not in the labor force. Employed persons holding more than one job are counted only once. In the figures based on establishment reports, persons who worked in more than one establishment during the reporting period are counted each time their names appear on payrolls.

Unpaid absences from jobs. The household survey includes among the employed all civilians who had jobs but were not at work during the reference week—that is, were not working but had jobs from which they were temporarily absent because of illness, vacation, bad weather, childcare problems, or labor-management disputes, or because they were taking time off for various other reasons, even if they were not paid by their employers for the time off. In the figures based on payroll reports, persons on leave paid for by the company are included, but those on leave without pay for the entire payroll period are not.

Hours of work

The household survey measures hours worked for all workers, whereas the payroll survey measures hours for private production or nonsupervisory workers paid for by

employers. In the household survey, all persons with a job but not at work are excluded from the hours distributions and the computations of average hours at work. In the payroll survey, production or nonsupervisory employees on paid vacation, paid holiday, or paid sick leave are included and assigned the number of hours for which they were paid during the reporting period.

Earnings

The household survey measures the earnings of wage and salary workers in all occupations and industries in both the private and public sectors. Data refer to the usual earnings received from the worker's sole or primary job. Data from the establishment survey generally refer to average earnings of production and related workers in mining and manufacturing, construction workers in construction, and nonsupervisory employees in private service-producing industries. For a comprehensive discussion of the various earnings series available from the household and establishment surveys, see *BLS Measures of Compensation*, Bulletin 2239 (Bureau of Labor Statistics, 1986).

COMPARABILITY OF HOUSEHOLD DATA WITH OTHER SERIES

Unemployment insurance data. The unemployed total from the household survey includes all persons who did not have a job during the reference week, were currently available for a job, and were looking for work or were waiting to be called back to a job from which they had been laid off, whether or not they were eligible for unemployment insurance. Figures on unemployment insurance claims, prepared by the Employment and Training Administration of the U.S. Department of Labor, exclude, in addition to otherwise ineligible persons who do not file claims for benefits, persons who have exhausted their benefit rights, new workers who have not earned rights to unemployment insurance, and persons losing jobs not covered by unemployment insurance systems (some workers in agriculture, domestic services, and religious organizations, and self-employed and unpaid family workers).

In addition, the qualifications for drawing unemployment compensation differ from the definition of unemployment used in the household survey. For example, persons with a job but not at work and persons working only a few hours during the week are sometimes eligible for unemployment compensation but are classified as employed, rather than unemployed, in the household survey.

Agricultural employment estimates of the U.S. Department of Agriculture. The principal differences in coverage are the inclusion of persons under 16 in the National Agricultural Statistics Service series and the treatment of dual jobholders, who are counted more than once if they work on more than one farm during the reporting period. There also are wide differences in sampling techniques and data collecting and estimating methods, which cannot be readily measured in terms of their impact on differences in the levels and trends of the two series.

COMPARABILITY OF PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT DATA WITH OTHER SERIES

Statistics on manufacturers and business, U.S. Census Bureau. BLS establishment statistics on employment differ from employment counts derived by the U.S. Census Bureau from its censuses or sample surveys of manufacturing and business establishments. The major reasons for non-comparability are different treatment of business units considered parts of an establishment, such as central administrative offices and auxiliary units; the industrial classification of establishments; and different reporting patterns by multiunit companies. There also are differences in the scope of the industries covered—for example, the Census of Business excludes professional services, public utilities, and financial establishments, whereas these are included in the BLS statistics.

County Business Patterns, U.S. Census Bureau. Data in County Business Patterns (CBP) differ from BLS establishment statistics in the treatment of central administrative offices and auxiliary units. Differences also may arise because of industrial classification and reporting practices. In addition, CBP excludes interstate railroads and most of government, and coverage is incomplete for some of the nonprofit agencies.

Employment covered by State unemployment insurance programs. Most nonfarm wage and salary workers are covered by the unemployment insurance programs. However, some employees, such as those working in parochial schools and churches, are not covered by unemployment insurance, whereas they are included in the BLS establishment statistics.

Household Data ("A" tables, monthly; "D" tables, quarterly)

COLLECTION AND COVERAGE

Statistics on the employment status of the population and related data are compiled by BLS using data from the Current Population Survey (CPS). This monthly survey of households is conducted for BLS by the U.S. Census Bureau through a scientifically selected sample designed to represent the civilian noninstitutional population. Respondents are interviewed to obtain information about the employment status of each member of the household 16 years of age and older. The inquiry relates to activity or status during the calendar week, Sunday through Saturday, that includes the 12th day of the month. This is known as the "reference week." Actual field interviewing is conducted in the following week, referred to as the "survey week."

Each month, about 60,000 occupied units are eligible for interview. Some 4,500 of these households are contacted but interviews are not obtained because the occupants are not at home after repeated calls or are unavailable for other reasons. This represents a noninterview rate for the survey that ranges between 7 and 8 percent. In addition to the 60,000 occupied units, there are about 12,000 sample units in an average month that are visited but found to be vacant or otherwise not eligible for enumeration. Part of the sample is changed each month. The rotation plan, as will be explained later, provides for three-fourths of the sample to be common from one month to the next, and one-half to be common with the same month a year earlier.

CONCEPTS AND DEFINITIONS

The concepts and definitions underlying labor force data have been modified, but not substantially altered, since the inception of the survey in 1940; those in use as of January 1994 are as follows:

Civilian noninstitutional population. Included are persons 16 years of age and older residing in the 50 States and the District of Columbia who are not inmates of institutions (for example, penal and mental facilities, homes for the aged), and who are not on active duty in the Armed Forces.

Employed persons. All persons who, during the reference week, (a) did any work at all (at least 1 hour) as paid employees, worked in their own business, profession, or on their own farm, or worked 15 hours or more as unpaid workers in an enterprise operated by a member of the family, and (b) all those who were not working but who had jobs or businesses from which they were temporarily absent because of vacation, illness, bad weather, childcare problems, maternity or paternity leave, labor-management dispute, job training, or other family or personal reasons, whether or not they were paid for the time off or were seeking other jobs.

Each employed person is counted only once, even if he or she holds more than one job. For purposes of occupation and industry classification, multiple jobholders are counted in the job at which they worked the greatest number of hours during the reference week.

Included in the total are employed citizens of foreign countries who are temporarily in the United States but not living on the premises of an embassy. Excluded are persons whose only activity consisted of work around their own house (painting, repairing, or own home housework) or volunteer work for religious, charitable, and other organizations.

Unemployed persons. All persons who had no employment during the reference week, were available for work, except for temporary illness, and had made specific efforts to find employment sometime during the 4-week period ending with the reference week. Persons who were waiting to be recalled to a job from which they had been laid off need not have been looking for work to be classified as unemployed.

Duration of unemployment. This represents the length of time (through the current reference week) that persons classified as unemployed had been looking for work. For persons on layoff, duration of unemployment represents the number of full weeks they had been on layoff. Mean duration is the arithmetic average computed from single weeks of unemployment; median duration is the midpoint of a distribution of weeks of unemployment.

Reason for unemployment. Unemployment also is categorized according to the status of individuals at the time they began to look for work. The reasons for unemployment are divided into five major groups: (1) Job losers, comprising (a) persons on temporary layoff, who have been given a date to return to work or who expect to return within 6 months (persons on layoff need not be looking for work to qualify as unemployed), and (b) permanent job losers, whose employment ended involuntarily and who began looking for work; (2) Job leavers, persons who quit or otherwise terminated their employment voluntarily and immediately began looking for work; (3) Persons who completed temporary jobs, who began looking for work after the jobs ended; (4) Reentrants, persons who previously worked but who were out of the labor force prior to beginning their job search; and (5) New entrants, persons who had never worked. Each of these five categories of the unemployed can be expressed as a proportion of the entire civilian labor force; the sum of the four rates thus equals the unemployment rate for all civilian workers. (For statistical presentation purposes, "job losers" and "persons who completed temporary jobs" are combined into a single category until seasonal adjustments can be developed for the separate categories.)

Jobseekers. All unemployed persons who made specific efforts to find a job sometime during the 4-week period preceding the survey week are classified as jobseekers. Jobseekers do not include persons classified as on temporary layoff, who, although often looking for work, are not required to do so to be classified as unemployed. Jobseekers are grouped by the methods used to seek work. Only active methods—which have the potential to result in a job offer without further action on the part of the jobseeker—qualify as job search. Examples include going to an employer directly or to a public or private employment agency, seeking assistance from friends or relatives, placing or answering ads, or using some other active method. Examples of the "other" category include being on a union or professional register, obtaining assistance from a community organization, or waiting at a designated labor pickup point. Passive methods, which do not qualify as job search, include reading (as opposed to answering or placing) "help wanted" ads and taking a job training course.

Labor force. This group comprises all persons classified as employed or unemployed in accordance with the criteria described above.

Unemployment rate. The unemployment rate represents the number unemployed as a percent of the labor force.

Participation rate. This represents the proportion of the population that is in the labor force.

Employment-population ratio. This represents the proportion of the population that is employed.

Not in the labor force. Included in this group are all persons in the civilian noninstitutional population who are neither employed nor unemployed. Information is collected on their desire for and availability to take a job at the time of the CPS interview, job search activity in the prior year, and reason for not looking in the 4-week period prior to the survey week. This group includes discouraged workers, defined as persons not in the labor force who want and are available for a job and who have looked for work sometime in the past 12 months (or since the end of their last job if they held one within the past 12 months), but who are not currently looking because they believe there are no jobs available or there are none for which they would qualify.

Persons classified as not in the labor force who are in the sample for either their fourth or eighth month are asked additional questions relating to job history and workseeking intentions. These latter data are available on a quarterly basis.

Occupation, industry, and class of worker. This information for the employed applies to the job held in the reference week. Persons with two or more jobs are classified in the job at which they worked the greatest number of hours. The unemployed are classified according to their last job. 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 classof-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 12th day of the month, for greater consistency with the reference period used for other labor-related statistics. Previously, the calendar week containing the 8th day of the month had been used as the reference week.
- In 1957, the employment definition was modified slightly as a result of a comprehensive interagency review of labor force concepts and methods. Two relatively small groups of persons classified as employed, under "with a job but not at work," were assigned to different classifications. Persons on layoff with definite instructions to return to work within 30 days of the layoff date, and persons volunteering that they were waiting to start a new wage and salary job within 30 days of interview, were, for the most part, reassigned to the unemployed classification. The only exception was the small subgroup in school during the reference week but waiting to start new jobs, which was transferred to not in the labor force.
- In 1967, more substantive changes were made as a result of the recommendations of the President's Committee to Appraise Employment and Unemployment Statistics (the Gordon Committee). The principal improvements were as follows:
- a) A 4-week job search period and specific questions on jobseeking activity were introduced. Previously, the questionnaire was ambiguous as to the period for jobseeking, and there were no specific questions concerning job search methods.
- b) An availability test was introduced whereby a person must be currently available for work in order to be classified as unemployed. Previously, there was no such requirement. This revision to the concept mainly affected students, who, for example, may begin to look for summer jobs in the spring

- although they will not be available until June or July. Such persons, until 1967, had been classified as unemployed but since have been assigned to the "not in the labor force" category.
- c) Persons "with a job but not at work" because of strikes, bad weather, etc., who volunteered that they were looking for work were shifted from unemployed status to employed.
- d) The lower age limit for official statistics on employment, unemployment, and other labor force concepts was raised from 14 to 16 years. Historical data for most major series have been revised to provide consistent information based on the new minimum age limit.
- e) New questions were added to obtain additional information on persons not in the labor force, including those referred to as "discouraged workers," defined as persons who indicate that they want a job but are not currently looking because they believe there are no jobs available or none for which they would qualify.
- f) New "probing" questions were added to the questionnaire in order to increase the reliability of information on hours of work, duration of unemployment, and self-employment.
- In 1994, major changes to the Current Population Survey (CPS) were introduced, which included a complete redesign of the questionnaire and the use of computer-assisted interviewing for the entire survey. In addition, there were revisions to some of the labor force concepts and definitions, including the implementation of some changes recommended in 1979 by the National Commission on Employment and Unemployment Statistics (NCEUS, also known as the Levitan Commission). Some of the major changes to the survey were:
- a) The introduction of a redesigned and automated questionnaire. The CPS questionnaire was totally redesigned in order to obtain more accurate, comprehensive, and relevant information, and to take advantage of state-of-the-art computer interviewing techniques.
- b) The addition of two, more objective, criteria to the definition of discouraged workers. Prior to 1994, to be classified as a discouraged worker, a person must have wanted a job and been reported as not currently looking because of a belief that no jobs were available or that there were none for which he or she would qualify. Beginning in 1994, persons classified as discouraged must also have looked for a job within the past year (or since their last job, if they worked during the year), and must have been available for work during the reference week (a direct question on availability was added in 1994; prior to 1994, availability had been inferred from responses to other questions). These changes were made because the NCEUS and others felt that the previous definition of discouraged workers was too subjective, relying mainly on an individual's stated desire for a job and not on prior testing of the labor market.

- c) Similarly, the identification of persons employed part time for economic reasons (working less than 35 hours in the reference week because of poor business conditions or because of an inability to find full-time work) was tightened by adding two new criteria for persons who usually work part time: They must want and be available for full-time work. Previously, such information was inferred. (Persons who usually work full time but worked part time for an economic reason during the reference week are assumed to meet these criteria.)
- d) Specific questions were added about the expectation of recall for persons who indicate that they are on layoff. To be classified as "on temporary layoff," persons must 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 Survey—Why is it Necessary to Change?," "Redesigning the Questionnaire," and "Evaluating Changes in the Estimates," Monthly Labor Review, September 1993; and "Revisions in the Current Population Survey Effective January 1994," in the February 1994 issue of this publication.

Noncomparability of labor force levels

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

- Beginning in 1953, as a result of introducing data from the 1950 census into the estimating procedures, population levels were raised by about 600,000; labor force, total employment, and agricultural employment were increased by about 350,000, primarily affecting the figures for totals and for men; other categories were relatively unaffected.
- Beginning in 1960, the inclusion of Alaska and Hawaii resulted in increases of about 500,000 in the population and about 300,000 in the labor force. Four-fifths of the labor force increase was in nonagricultural employment; other labor force categories were not appreciably affected.
- Beginning in 1962, the introduction of data from the 1960 census reduced the population by about 50,000 and labor force and employment by about 200,000; unemployment totals were virtually unchanged.

- Beginning in 1972, information from the 1970 census was introduced into the estimation procedures, increasing the population by about 800,000; labor force and employment totals were raised by a little more than 300,000; unemployment levels and rates were essentially unchanged.
- In March 1973, a subsequent population adjustment based on the 1970 census was introduced. This adjustment, which affected the white and black-and-other groups but had little effect on totals, resulted in the reduction of nearly 300,000 in the white population and an increase of the same magnitude in the black-and-other population. Civilian labor force and total employment figures were affected to a lesser degree; the white labor force was reduced by 150,000, and the black-and-other labor force rose by about 210,000. Unemployment levels and rates were not significantly affected.
- Beginning in January 1974, the method used to prepare independent estimates of the civilian noninstitutional population was modified to an "inflation-deflation" approach. This change in the derivation of the estimates had its greatest impact on estimates of 20- to 24-year-old men—particularly those in the black-and-other population—but had little effect on estimates of the total population 16 years and over. Additional information on the adjustment procedure appears in "CPS Population Controls Derived from Inflation-Deflation Method of Estimation," in the February 1974 issue of this publication.
- Effective in July 1975, as a result of the large inflow of Vietnamese refugees to the United States, the total and black-and-other independent population controls for persons 16 years and over were adjusted upward by 76,000—30,000 men and 46,000 women. The addition of the refugees increased the black-and-other population by less than 1 percent in any age-sex group, with all of the changes being confined to the "other" component of the population.
- Beginning in January 1978, the introduction of an expansion in the sample and revisions in the estimation procedures resulted in an increase of about 250,000 in the civilian labor force and employment totals; unemployment levels and rates were essentially unchanged. An explanation of the procedural changes and an indication of the differences appear in "Revisions in the Current Population Survey in January 1978" in the February 1978 issue of this publication.
- Beginning in October 1978, the race of the individual was determined by the household respondent for the incoming rotation group households, rather than by the interviewer as before. The purpose of this change was to provide more accurate estimates of characteristics by race. Thus, in October 1978, one-eighth of the sample households had race determined by the household respondent and seven-eighths of the sample households had race determined by interviewer observation. It was not until January 1980 that the entire sample had race determined by the household respondent. The new procedure had no significant effect on the estimates.

- Beginning in January 1979, the first-stage ratio adjustment method was changed in the CPS estimation procedure. Differences between the old and new procedures existed only for metropolitan and nonmetropolitan area estimates, not for the total United States. The reasoning behind the change and an indication of the differences appear in "Revisions in the Current Population Survey in January 1979" in the February 1979 issue of this publication.
- Beginning in January 1982, the second-stage ratio adjustment method was changed. The rationale for the change and an indication of its effect on national estimates of labor force characteristics appear in "Revisions in the Current Population Survey Beginning in January 1982" in the 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 sample PSU depends on the probability of selection of the PSU and the sampling ratio for the State. In a sample PSU with a probability of selection of 1 in 10 and a State sampling ratio of 3,000, a within-PSU sampling ratio of 1 in 300 achieves the desired ratio of 1 in 3,000 for the stratum.

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

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

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

Within each block, housing units were sorted geographically and grouped into clusters of approximately four units. A systematic sample of these clusters was then selected independently from each stratum using the appropriate within-PSU sampling ratio. The geographic clustering of the sample units reduces field representative travel costs. Prior to 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	Househo	Households visited		
renou	areas	Interviewed	Not interviewed	but not eligible	
Aug. 1947 to Jan. 1954	68	21,000	500-1,000	3,000-3,500	
Feb. 1954 to Apr. 1956	230	21,000	500-1,000	3,000-3,500	
May 1956 to Dec.1959	1330	33,500	1,500	6,000	
Jan. 1960 to Feb. 1963	2333	33,500	1,500	6,000	
Mar. 1963 to Dec.1966	357	33,500	1,500	6,000	
an. 1967 to July 1971	449	48,000	2,000	8,500	
Aug. 1971 to July 1972	449	45,000	2,000	8,000	
rug. 1972 to Dec.1977	461	45,000	2,000	8,000	
an. 1978 to Dec.1979	614	53,500	2,500	10,000	
an. 1980 to Apr. 1981	629	62,200	2,800	12,000	
May 1981 to Dec.1984	629	57,800	2,500	11,000	
an. 1985 to Mar. 1988	729	57,000	2,500	11,000	
pr. 1988 to Mar. 1989	729	53,200	2,600	11,500	
pr. 1989 to Oct. 1994 ³	729	57,400	2,600	11,800	
lov. 1994 to Aug. 1995 4	792	54,500	3,500	10,000	
ept. 1995 to Dec. 1995	792	52,900	3,400	9,700	
an. 1996 to June 2001	754	46,250	3,750	10,000	
uly 2001 to present 5	754	55,500	4,500	12,000	

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

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

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

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

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.

- 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	Consecutive month-to- month change		
Total				
Total, 16 years and over: Civilian labor force Employed Unemployed	267 273 131	174 177 166		
Men, 20 years and over: Civilian labor force Employed Unemployed	184 196 83	120 128 106		
Women, 20 years and over: Civilian labor force Employed Unemployed	209 215 77	136 140 98		
Both sexes, 16 to 19 years: Civilian labor force Employed Unemployed	90 95 56	87 91 93		
Black or African American		1		
Total, 16 years and over: Civilian labor force Employed Unemployed	113 121 64	73 79 81		
Men, 20 years and over: Civilian labor force Employed Unemployed	81 85 39	53 55 50		
Women, 20 years and over: Civilian labor force Employed Unemployed	72 77 40	47 50 50		
Both sexes, 16 to 19 years: Civilian labor force Employed Unemployed	42 39 28	40 38 46		
Hispanic or Latino ethnicity				
Total, 16 years and over: Civilian labor force Employed Unemployed	90 100 54	59 65 69		

Table 1-C. Approximate standard errors for unemployment rates by major characteristics

(In percent)

Characteristic	Monthly rate	Consecutive month-to- month change
Total Men Men, 20 years and over Women Women, 20 years and over Both sexes, 16 to 19 years	0.09 .12 .12 .13 .13	0.12 .16 .15 .17 .16 1.08
White	.10 .39 .37	.12 .49 .47
Married men, spouse present	.12 .14 .43	.15 .18 .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.

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

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 se(x) to compute an approximate standard error on the estimate of x = 3,000,000.

$$a = -0.0000348$$
 $b = 2927.43$

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

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

Consecutive month-to-month changes

Changes in monthly estimates 1 year apart

Quarterly averages

Changes in consecutive quarterly averages

Yearly averages

Changes in consecutive yearly averages

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

$$a = -0.0000348$$
 $b = 2927.43$

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

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

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

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

Illustration of a standard error computation for quarterly average level. Suppose that an approximate standard error is desired for a quarterly average of the black 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.

$$a = -0.0001541$$
 $b = 3295.99$

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

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

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

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

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

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

$$a = -0.0001541$$
 $b = 3295.99$

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

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

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

For an approximate 95-percent confidence interval, compute $1.96*94,000\approx184,000$. Subtract the number from and add the number to 400,000 to obtain an interval of 216,000 to 584,000. The interval excludes zero. Another way of stating this is to observe that the estimated change of 400,000 clearly exceeds 1.96 standard errors, or 184,000. One can conclude from these data that the change in quarterly averages is significant at a 95-percent confidence level.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

	Param	eters	Factors					
Characteristic	а	b	Consecutive month-to- month change	Year-to-year change of monthly estimates	Quarterly averages	Change in consecutive quarterly averages	Yearly averages	Change in consecutive yearly averages
Total or white								
Total: Civilian labor force, employed, and not in labor force Unemployed	-0.0000077	1586.29	0.65	1.22	0.87	0.77	0.68	0.81
	0000174	3005.06	1.27	1.38	.72	.91	.42	.57
Men: Civilian labor force, employed, and not in labor force Unemployed	0000348	2927.43	.65	1.23	.86	.79	.66	.80
	0000348	2927.43	1.27	1.39	.72	.91	.43	.57
Women: Civilian labor force, employed, and not in labor force Unemployed	0000325	2693.27	.65	1.22	.87	.78	.67	.81
	0000325	2693.27	1.27	1.39	.71	.90	.41	.55
Both sexes, 16 to 19 years: Civilian labor force, employed, and not in labor force Unemployed	0002436 0002436	3005.06 3005.06	.96 1.65	1.32 1.37	.81 .68	.87 .88	.55 .40	.71 .53
Black or Africian American						:		
Total: Civilian labor force, employed, and not in labor force Unemployed	0001541	3295.99	.65	1.22	.86	.78	.66	.80
	0001541	3295.99	1.28	1.38	.73	.90	.43	.58
Men: Civilian labor force, employed, and not in labor force Unemployed	0003361	3332.28	.65	1.25	.84	.82	.62	.76
	0003361	3332.28	1.27	1.37	.73	.91	.43	.58
Women: Civilian labor force, employed, and not in labor force Unemployed	0002821	2944.26	.65	1.27	.84	.80	.64	.78
	0002821	2944.26	1.27	1.39	.71	.90	.41	.56
Both sexes, 16 to 19 years: Civilian labor force, employed, and not in labor force Unemployed	0015306 0015306	3295.99 3295.99	.96 1.65	1.33 1.37	.80 .68	.85 .86	.56 .41	.70 .52
Hispanic or Latino ethnicity								
Total: Civilian labor force, employed, and not in labor force Unemployed	0001260	3295.99	.65	1.20	.86	.82	.65	.78
	0001260	3295.99	1.28	1.38	.71	.90	.42	.56
Men: Civilian labor force, employed, and not in labor force Unemployed	0002570	3332.28	.65	1.26	.84	.82	.62	.76
	0002570	3332.28	1.29	1.38	.71	.90	.41	.55
Women: Civilian labor force, employed, and not in labor force Unemployed	0002140	2944.26	.65	1.21	.86	.84	.63	.76
	0002140	2944.26	1.27	1.38	.71	.89	.41	.55
Both sexes, 16 to 19 years: Civilian labor force, employed, and not in labor force Unemployed	0014250 0014250	3295.99 3295.99	.96 1.65	1.34 1.42	.81 .70	.84 .89	.58 .41	.73 .55

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

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

Establishment Data ("B" tables)

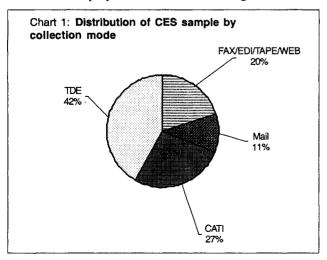
DATA COLLECTION

BLS cooperates with State Employment Security Agencies in the Current Employment Statistics (CES) or establishment survey to collect data each month on employment, hours, and earnings from a sample of nonfarm establishments (including government). This sample includes over 300,000 reporting units. From these data, a large number of employment, hours, and earnings series in considerable industry and geographic detail are prepared and published each month. Historical statistics are available at http://www.bls.gov, the BLS Internet site.

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

For establishments that do not use TDE, data are collected mostly by mail, FAX, or Electronic Data Interchange (EDI), or on magnetic tape or computer diskette. Computer-assisted telephone interviewing (CATI) is used for a growing number of respondents (27 percent). BLS is also pilot testing reporting via the World Wide Web. Chart 1 shows the percentages of the establishments using different data collection methods.

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



data are edited again by computer to detect processing and reporting errors that may have been missed in the initial State editing; the edited data are used to prepare national estimates.

CONCEPTS

Industrial classification

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

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

Industry employment

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Industry hours and earnings

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Railroad hours and earnings. The figures for Class I railroads plus Amtrak (excluding switching and terminal companies) are based on monthly data from the Surface Transporta-

tion Board, and relate to all employees except executives, officials, and staff assistants who received pay during the month. Average hourly earnings are computed by dividing total compensation by total hours paid for. Average weekly hours are obtained by dividing the total number of hours paid for, reduced to a weekly basis, by the number of employees. Multiplying average weekly hours by average hourly earnings yields average weekly earnings.

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

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

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

ESTIMATING METHODS

[NOTE: This section and the next apply to the services and government industry divisions. (See the section on CES sample redesign for information on other industries.)]

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

Benchmarks

For the establishment survey, annual benchmarks are constructed in order to realign the sample-based employment

totals for March of each year with the UI-based population counts for March. These population counts are much less timely than sample-based estimates; however, they provide an annual point-in-time census for employment. For national series, the March sample-based estimates only are replaced with UI counts. For State and metropolitan area series, all available months of UI data are used to replace sample-based estimates. State and area series are based on smaller samples and are therefore more vulnerable to both sampling and nonsampling errors than national estimates.

Population counts are derived from the administrative file of employees covered by UI. All employers covered by UI laws are required to report employment and wage information to the appropriate State Employment Security Agency four times a year. Approximately 98 percent of private employment within the scope of the establishment survey is covered by UI. A benchmark for the remaining 2 percent is constructed from alternate sources, primarily records from the Railroad Retirement Board and County Business Patterns. The full benchmark developed for March replaces the March sample-based estimate for each basic cell. The monthly sample-based estimates for the year preceding and the year following the benchmark are also then subject to revision.

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

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

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

Monthly estimation

Estimates are derived from a sample of over 300,000 business establishments nationwide. A current month's estimate is derived as the product of the previous month's estimate and a sample link relative for the current month. A bias adjustment factor is then applied to this result, primarily to account for new business births during the month.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Employment,	Non-probability sample	Probability sample	Both samples			
hours, and earnings	Basic estimating cell (industry, region, size, or region/size cell)	Basic estimating cell (industry, 4-digit published level)	Aggregate industry level (division and, where stratified, industry)	Annual average data		
All employees	All-employee estimate for previous month multiplied by ratio of all employees in current month to all employees in previous month, for sample establishments that reported for both months.	All-employee estimate for pre- vious month multiplied by weighted ratio of all employees in current month to all employ- ees 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 non-supervisory 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 num- ber of production or nonsuper- visory 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 pro- duction 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 non- supervisory worker payroll di- vided by total production or nonsupervisory worker hours. ³	Total production or non- supervisory worker payroll di- vided by total production or nonsupervisory worker hours.4	Average, weighted by aggregate hours, of the average hourly earnings for component cells.	Annual total of aggregate payrolls (production or nonsupervisory worker employment multiplied by weekly hours and hourly earnings) divided by annual aggregate hours.		

See footnotes at end of table.

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

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

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.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Table 2-B summarizes the total model-based adjustments for the past decade. The table displays the average monthly "model adjustment added" and the average monthly "model adjustment required" with the benchmark revisions for each year. Model adjustment added shows the average amount of model adjustment that was added each month over the course of an interbenchmark period. Prior to 2000, the model adjustment was identical to the bias adjustment described above. Beginning with 2000, the model adjustment varies across major industry divisions, because of the phased-in implementation of the CES sample redesign. As divisions made the transition to the new methodology, a model-based estimate for the net employment change of business births and deaths replaced bias adjustment.

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

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

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)

Voor	Bench	mark	Average monthly	Over-the-year	
Year	Employment ¹	Revision ²	Added ³	Required⁴	employment change⁵
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
20006	109,432	352	153	183	2,805
20017	110,377	-192	146	130	945

¹ Universe counts for March of each year are used to make annual benchmark adjustments to the employment estimates. About 98 percent of the benchmark employment is from unemployment insurance administrative records, and the remaining 2 percent is from alternate sources. Data represent benchmark levels as originally computed.

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

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

³ The average amount of model adjustment each month over the course of an interbenchmark period, that is, from April of the prior year through March of the given year.

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

⁵ March-to-March changes in the benchmark employment

⁶ Wholesale trade uses the net birth/death model.

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

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 employment and payrolls sample, March 2001

	Employ-	Sample coverage					
	ment bench-	Number	Employees				
Industry	marks (thou- sands)	of establish- ments ¹	Number (thou- sands)	Percent of bench- marks			
Total	131,580	219,308	39,401	30			
Mining	550 6,383 18,040 7,098 6,786 23,117 7,646 40,757 2,608	1,441 12,147 22,773 ² 9,122 9,799 54,759 10,607 64,443 ³ 6,907	155 738 6,012 1,950 666 5,053 1,746 7,695	28 12 33 27 10 22 23 19			
State Local	4,979 13,616	7,667 19,643	2,608 3,854 8,924	77 66			

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

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.

²The 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.

³Total 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.

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

Industry		h 2001 ark revision	Ten-year average mean percent revision		
industry	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 Metal mining Coal mining	2 0 2	.4 0 2.6	.7 -1.5 .6	1.1 2.7 2.2	
Oil and gas extraction	2 -1	.6 9	1.3 .7	1.8 1.5	
Construction	-143 -80 -4 -58	-2.2 -5.7 5 -1.4	.1 3 1.1 (')	1.4 2.6 1.4 1.2	
Manufacturing	15	.1	.5	.6	
Durable goods	10	.1	.6	.8	
Lumber and wood products Furniture and fixtures Stone, clay, and glass products Primary metal industries Blast furnaces and basic steel products Fabricated metal products Industrial machinery and equipment Computer and office equipment Electronic and other electrical equipment Electronic components and accessories Transportation equipment Motor vehicles and equipment Aircraft and parts Instruments and related products Miscellaneous manufacturing Nondurable goods Food and kindred products Textile mill products Apparel and other textile products Printing and publishing Chemicals and allied products Petroleum and coal products Rubber and miscellaneous plastics products Leather and leather products	-4 -6 2 5 -2 7 2 -10 23 15 10 12 -3 -23 -5 5 5 10 2 7 2 -12 -1 3 -4	5 -1.1 .4 .7 9 .5 .1 -2.8 1.3 2.1 .6 1.2 6 -2.7 -1.3 .1 .6 6.1 1.4 .3 3 0 -1.2 8 3 -6.3	.8 9.5 3 3.6 5 4 5 8 9 2 2 3 8 3 30 1.5 4 () 3 2 6 88	1.3 1.1 1.0 .8 .9 .8 .8 1.7 .8 1.4 .9 1.2 .8 1.5 1.5 .5 .7 1.8 .9 2.3	
Service-producing	3	(')	.2	.2	
Transportation and public utilities	29 -26 6 1 -5 -9 -19 1 1 55 46	.4 6 2.6 .2 3 -4.9 -1.5 7.1 .2 2.1 2.7	.2 .1 .4 7 9 5 2.3 1.3 1 .5	.8 .9 1.4 2.1 2.4 3.3 3.8 5.2 1.9 1.3 2.0	
Wholesale trade Durable goods Nondurable goods	-244 -130 -114	-3.6 -3.2 -4.2	7 4 -1.0	1.2 1.2 1.5	

See footnotes at end of table.

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

In al., also.		h 2001 ark revision	Ten-year average mean percent revision		
Industry	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	
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 .8	
Nursing and personal care facilities	19	1.0	.1		
Hospitals	-4	1	5	.6	
Home health care services	-12	-1.9	.6	2.2	
Legal services	3	3	5	.7	
Educational services	28	1.1	.4	1.9	
Social services	-12	4	.1	1.0	
Child day care services	-33	-4.5	1	4.3	
Residential care	9	1.1	1	1.2	
Museums and botanical and zoological gardens	1	1.0	1.7	2.2	
Membership organizations	-29	-1.2	1.5	2.3	
Engineering and management services	60	1.7	6	1.5	
Engineering and architectural services	0	0	(')	1.0	
Management and public relations	31	2.7	-1.5	3.0	
Services, nec	-1	-2.0	9	3.5	
Government	69	.3	.1	.3	
Federal	Ö	0	0	0	
Federal, except Postal Service	Ŏ	0	0	0	
State	6	.1	.1	.6	
Education	9	.4	.1	1.1	
Other State government	-3	1	(')	.4	
Local	63	.5	.1	.3	
Education	8 5	1.1	.3	.4	
Other local government	-21	4	(')	.4	

¹Less than 0.05 percent.

NOTE: Nec is an abbreviation for "not elsewhere classified" and designates broad categories of industries that cannot be more specifically identified.

² Includes other industries, not shown separately.

Table 2-E. Errors of preliminary employment estimates

Industry	Root-mean-square error	Mean percent revision		
Industry	of monthly level ¹	Actual	Absolute	
Total	47,900	0	0	
Total private	36,000	o	0	
Goods-producing	15,800	o	0	
, ,	1,600	0	0.2	
Mining	500	-0.1	.7	
Metal mining	1	.1	.5	
Coal mining	500	0 1	.3	
Oil and gas extraction	1,400	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	.3	
Nonmetallic minerals, except fuels	500	.1		
Construction	7,000	0	.1	
General building contractors	3,000	.1	.2	
Heavy construction, except building	3,200	.1	.3	
Special trade contractors	5,500	0	.1	
Manufacturing	11,600	0	0	
Durable goods	10,900	0	.1	
Lumber and wood products	1,700	0	.2	
Furniture and fixtures	1,100	0	.2	
Stone, clay, and glass products	1,400	Ō	.2	
Primary metal industries	1,600	Ō	.2	
Blast furnaces and basic steel products	1,200	2	.4	
	2,000	0	.1	
Fabricated metal products	2,600	Ö	.1	
Industrial machinery and equipment	2,000	.2	.4	
Computer and office equipment	1 1	1	.1	
Electronic and other electrical equipment	1,700	1	.2	
Electronic components and accessories	6,100	0	.2	
Transportation equipment		Ö	.3	
Motor vehicles and equipment	1	1	.2	
Aircraft and parts	1,600	1	.2	
Instruments and related products Miscellaneous manufacturing	,	0	.2	
Nondurable goods	4,800	0	.1	
Food and kindred products	3,000	0	.1	
Tobacco products	900	.6	1.4	
Textile mill products		0	.2	
Apparel and other textile products	2,800	.2	.3	
Paper and allied products	1,200	0	.1	
Printing and publishing	1,600	0	.1	
Chemicals and allied products	1,700	0	.1	
Petroleum and coal products	800	1	.4	
Rubber and miscellaneous plastics products	1,700	0	.1 .4	
Leather and leather products		.1 0	0 .4	
Service-producing		0	.1	
Transportation and public utilities		1	.1	
Transportation		1 2	.7	
Railroad transportation		2 2	.5	
Local and interurban passenger transit		2 1	.2	
Trucking and warehousing		I 0	.7	
Water transportation		0	.4	
Transportation by air		4	.6	
Pipelines, except natural gas	100	4 1	.3	
Transportation services	1,600	i .1	.1	
Communications and public utilities	3,800	.1 .1	.2	
Communications	3,300	0	.1	
Electric, gas, and sanitary services	1	_		
Wholesale trade		0	.1	
Durable goods		0 0	.1	
Nondurable goods				

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 2-E. Errors of preliminary employment estimates—Continued

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

¹The 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.

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.

² Includes other industries, not shown separately.

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:

Sample selection weight = N_h / n_h

where:

- N_h = the number of noncertainty UI accounts within the allocation cell that are eligible for sample selection
- n_h = the number of noncertainty UI accounts selected within the allocation cell

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Estimation. Under the new methodology, CES uses a matched sample concept and weighted link relative estimator to produce employment, hours, and earnings estimates. Consistent with the historical CES definition, a matched sample is defined to be all sample members that have reported data for the reference month and the month prior. A slight adjustment to the above matched definition is made to exclude from the matched sample any sample unit that reports that it is out-of-business. The reasoning behind this handling is described later in the section on estimation of business births and deaths.

The estimator for employment and that for hours and earnings uses the sample trend in the cell to move the previ-

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

The basic formula for estimating employment is:

$$\hat{AE}_{c} = \left(\hat{AE}_{p} \times \frac{\sum_{i} (w_{i} \times ae_{c,i})}{\sum_{i} (w_{i} \times ae_{p,i})}\right) + (net \ birth/death \ model)$$

where:

= matched sample unit; i

= weight associated with the CES report;

= current-month reported all employees;

= previous-month reported all employees;

 AE_{a} = current-month estimated all employees; and

= previous-month estimated all employees.

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

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

$$PWRATIO_{c} = PWRATIO_{p} \times \frac{\left(\left(\sum_{i} w_{i} \times pw_{c,i}\right)\right)}{\left(\left(\sum_{i} w_{i} \times ae_{c,i}\right)\right)};$$

$$\frac{\left(\left(\sum_{i} w_{i} \times pw_{p,i}\right)\right)}{\left(\left(\sum_{i} w_{i} \times ae_{p,i}\right)\right)};$$

where:

= matched sample unit;

= weight associated with the CES report;

= current-month estimated production workers;

current-month production-worker-to-all-employee ratio;

previous-month production-worker-to-all-employee ratio;

 $pw_{c,i}$ = current-month reported production workers;

 $pw_{p,i}$ = previous-month reported production workers;

ae, = current-month reported all employees;

 $ae_{p,i}$ previous-month reported all employees; and

AE, = 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:

$$A\widehat{WH}_{c} = A\widehat{WH}_{p} \times \frac{\left(\sum_{i} w_{i} \times pw_{c,i}\right)}{\left(\sum_{i} w_{i} \times pw_{p,i}\right)},$$
and
$$\widehat{AHE}_{c} = \widehat{AHE}_{p} \times \frac{\left(\sum_{i} w_{i} \times pr_{c,i}\right)}{\left(\sum_{i} w_{i} \times wh_{c,i}\right)}$$
where:

= matched sample unit;

weight associated with the CES report;

AWHcurrent-month estimated average weekly hours;

previous-month estimated average weekly hours;

current-month reported weekly hours;

= previous-month reported weekly hours;

= current-month reported production workers;

= previous-month reported production workers;

= current-month estimated average hourly earnings;

previous-month estimated average hourly earnings;

current-month estimated average weekly man hours;

previous-month estimated average weekly man hours;

= current-month reported weekly payroll; and

= 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 adjustment. Table 2-F compares the level of bias adjustment applied in the previous published CES series with the net birth/death adjustment used in the redesign series in transportation and public utilities; retail trade; and finance, insurance, and real estate. Over the course of the "post-benchmark year" from April 2001 to March 2002, the cumulative bias adjustment added 327,000 to the transportation and public utilities; retail trade; and finance, insurance, and real estate estimates, while the net birth/death model added 45,000 overall. Note that the latter model has greater variability from month to month, including months with a negative adjustment. This mainly reflects the seasonal pattern of the net birth/death series observed in the historical UI universe data series.

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

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

The most significant potential drawback to a model-based approach is that time series modeling assumes a predictable continuation of historical patterns and relationships. Therefore, a model-based approach is likely to have some difficulty

producing reliable estimates at economic turning points or during periods in which there are sudden changes in trend. In sum, accurate estimation of the business birth component of total nonfarm employment will continue to be the most difficult issue in CES employment estimation.

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

The formula used to calculate CES variances is as follows:

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

where:

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

 $\gamma = \frac{1}{2}$

k = number of half-samples; and

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

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

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

	Transportation and public utilities		Retail	trade	Finance, insurance, and real estate		
Year and month	Bias adjustment for published series	Net birth/death adjustment for the post- benchmark period	Bias adjustment for published series	Net birth/death adjustment for the post- benchmark period	Bias adjustment for published series	Net birth/death adjustment for the post- benchmark period	
April	7 7 7 7 7 7 6 6	3 12 7 0 7 3 3	21 21 21 21 21 21 21	50 54 53 3 12 -10 -44	2 2 2 2 2 2 3 3	3 9 5 -2 7 4 0	
December	6	2	21	-1	3	7	
2002:				}			
January February March	4 4 4	-12 1 3	10 10 10	-91 -18 5	5 5 5	-19 2 3	
Cumulative total	72	29	219	-3	36	19	

Sampling errors for probability-based industries. The sampling errors shown for the industries in table 2-G have been calculated for estimates that follow the benchmark employment revision by a period of 12 to 24 months. Since the error estimates generally increase as a function of time after the month of benchmark revision, this period was determined to be the period of greatest interest for the estimates. For example, the May 2002 estimates follow the benchmark revision (March 2001) by 14 months. The errors are presented as median values of the observed error estimates. These estimates have been estimated using the method of Balanced Half Samples with the probability sample data and sample weights assigned at the time of sample selection.

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

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

since the two estimates are independent.

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

Suppose that the level of all employees for finance, insurance, and real estate in a given month is estimated at 7,654,000. The approximate relative standard error of this estimate (0.59 percent) is provided in table 2-G A 90-percent confidence interval would then be the interval:

$$7,654,000 + (-1.645 * .0059 * 7,654,000)$$

= $7,654,000 + (-74,286)$
= $7,579,714 \text{ to } 7,728,286$

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:

$$$0.11 + / - (1.645 * $0.14)$$

= $$0.11 + / - 0.23
= $-$0.12 to 0.34

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

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

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

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

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

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

	Relative standard error						
Industry	All employees	Average weekly hours	Average hourly earnings				
Mining	2.13	2.79	2.30				
Metal mining	3.97	4.19	3.42				
	4,24	3.86	2.84				
Coal mining	2.65	4.43	4.04				
Oil and gas extraction 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 Leather and leather products	.76 4.27	1.21 3.39	.78 1.63				
·							
Transportation and public utilities	.67	.98	2.28 3.64				
Transportation	1.04	1.27	1				
Railroad transportation	6.99	(1)	(1)				
Local and interurban passenger transit	2.70	4.58	2.81				
Trucking and warehousing	1.44	1.81	8.07				
Water transportation	3.43	5.07	3.69				
Transportation by air	1.99	2.68	3.60				
Pipelines, except natural gas	3.74	5.75	4.87				
Transportation services	1.70	2.25	2.74				
Communications and public utilities	1.04	1.64	1.49				
Communications	1.60	2.28	2.17				
Electric, gas, and sanitary services	1.07	1.90	1.65				
Wholesale trade	.60	.81	.89				
Durable goods	.61	.78	1.07				
Nondurable goods	1.03	1.57	1.53				

See footnote at end of table.

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

	Relative standard error						
Industry	All employees	Average weekly hours	Average hourly earnings				
Retail trade	.37	1.18	3.60				
Building materials and garden supplies	1.69	1.67	2.09				
General merchandise stores	.77	.95	.42				
	.86	1.02	.47				
Department stores	·	5.94	4.07				
Food stores	.85	3.59	22.30				
Automotive dealers and service stations	.65	- 1	34.52				
New and used car dealers	.63	1.59	1				
Apparel and accessory stores	2.18	3.27	2.33				
Furniture and home furnishings stores	1.40	2.83	2.75				
Eating and drinking places	.67	1.52	2.36				
Miscellaneous retail establishments	1.09	1.40	1.25				
Finance, insurance, and real estate	.59	.87	1.15				
Finance	.90	1.46	1.74				
Depository institutions	.81	1.25	1.10				
Commercial banks	1.02	1.61	1.67				
Savings institutions	1.55	2.24	2.90				
Nondepository institutions	2.66	3.02	6.46				
Mortgage bankers and brokers	4.10	4.03	8.96				
Security and commodity brokers	2.08	5.49	4.97				
Holding and other investment offices	2.61	5.19	3.42				
Insurance	1.10	1.34	1.30				
Insurance carriers	1.51	1.73	1.19				
Insurance agents, brokers, and service	1.30	1.87	3.47				
Real estate	1.39	2.73	2.93				

¹Hours and earnings estimates are not published.

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

		andard er nonth chai		Standard error 3-month change			Standard error 12-month change		
Industry	All em- ployees	Average weekly hours	Average hourly earnings	All em- ployees	Average weekly hours	Average hourly earnings	All em- ployees	Average weekly hours	Average hourly earnings
Mining	2,655	0.40	0.13	4,830	0.54	0.17	7,795	0.85	0.32
Metal mining	364	.44	.11	692	.84	.18	1,227	1.46	.38
Coal mining	532	.50	.14	932	.71	.21	2,193	1.42	.47
Oil and gas extraction	2,359	.68	.22	4,254	.88	.29	6,393	1.30	.53
Nonmetallic minerals, except fuels	843	.44	.10	1,889	.58	.15	2,915	.72	.27
Construction	13,115	,11	.04	21,294	.17	.06	32,490	.30	.11
General building contractors	6,423	.22	.09	10,071	.28	.12	16,619	.39	19
Heavy construction, except building	4,860	.32	.10	7,760	.42	.16	11,010	.64	.26
Special trade contractors	10,812	.15	.06	18,029	.20	.08	27,525	.43	.14
Manufacturing	14,631	.06	.02	21,013	.07	.02	43,181	.11	.03
Durable goods	11,334	.08	.03	16,649	.10	.03	32,204	.14	.04
Lumber and wood products	2,906	.24	.05	4,825	.30	.06	7,191	.44	.08
Furniture and fixtures	2,039	.25	.05	3,130	.32	.07	4,955	.43	.11
Stone, clay, and glass products	2,104	.36	.07	3,685	.45	.09	5,829	.71	.17
Primary metal industries	1,836	.25	.08	3,022	.29	.10	5,912	.37	.14
Blast furnaces and basic steel	000	40	20	1 401	.51	.26	3,260	.78	.30
products	929 3,214	.40 .15	.20 .04	1,481 5,304	.21	.05	10,875	.76	.08
Fabricated metal productsIndustrial machinery and equipment	4,168	.15	.04	6,628	.20	.06	10,576	.27	.11
Computer and office equipment	1,855	.48	.14	3,684	.63	.30	6,223	1.60	.74
Electronic and other electrical equipment Electronic components and	3,605	.19	.06	5,770	.26	.08	12,619	.55	.13
accessories	1,858	.32	.12	4,128	.37	.17	8,234	.57	.28
Transportation equipment	6,511	.26	.09	8,848	.38	.14	16,545	.42	.15
Motor vehicles and equipment	6,570	.35	.12	8,734	.59	.21	16,718	.60	.22
Aircraft and parts	1,109	.33	.10	2,117	.39	.14	5,422	.63	.30
Instruments and related products Miscellaneous manufacturing	1,935 1,821	.27 .30	.06 .07	3,905 2,899	.39 .35	.08 .12	7,597 4,687	.56 .49	.13 .18
-					40	00	00.550	10	0.5
Nondurable goods	8,151	.09	.02	13,093	.12	.03	22,553	.19	.05
Food and kindred products	5,559	.20 .54	.04 .28	9,393 1,190	.25 .49	.06 .60	11,524 1,683	1.01	.50
Tobacco products Textile mill products	574 1,594	.23	.04	2,339	.32	.04	4.045	.56	.12
Apparel and other textile products	3,005	.28	.05	5,237	.38	.06	8,449	.65	.11
Paper and allied products	1,537	.23	.06	2,602	.26	.08	5,936	.43	.14
Printing and publishing	3,230	.20	.05	5,133	.26	.08	9,212	.39	.13
Chemicals and allied products	2,250	.24	.09	4,517	.33	.12	9,090	.54	.19
Petroleum and coal products	982	.88	.25	1,568	1.48	.36	2,583	2.12	.59
Rubber and miscellaneous plastics				4040	0.4	00	0.007	00	00
products Leather and leather products	2,422	.19	.04	4,018 1,305	.24 .65	.06	6,267	1.00	.09 .20
·							33,196		.35
Transportation and public utilities	11,250 8,522	.14	.05 .06	14,618	.19 .24	.08	33,196	.32	.55
Transportation	2,275	(¹)	(¹)	4,551	(1)	(¹)	4,551	(1)	(¹)
Local and interurban passenger transit	3,603	.46	11.11	7,366	.58	1.15	10,584	1.02	.22
Trucking and warehousing	5,446	.27	.08	8,282	.35	.12	20,873	.58	1.05
Water transportation	2,491	.69	.25	4,388	.96	.41	4,714	1.53	.53
Transportation by air	3,814	.44	.14	6,858	.60	.20	19,545	.82	.59
Pipelines, except natural gas	108	.78	.47	185	1.45	.55	442	1.78	.73
Transportation services	2,392	.33	.15	3,872	.44	.21	6,680	.78	.36
Communications and public utilities	3,966	.19	.07	8,247	.26	.11	21,528	.40	.21
Communications	3,289	.25	.09	7,573	.33	.13	20,401	.57 .59	.30 .26
Electric, gas, and sanitary services	2,088	.29	.12	3,093				-	:
Wholesale trade	10,675	.11	.04	17,344	.14	.06	33,433	.26 .26	.11 .15
Durable goods	7,412	.12	.06	12,574	.15	.09	21,427	.45	.17
Nondurable goods	6,944	1 .17	.05	11,101	.24	.00	21,566	,40	<u> </u>

See footnotes at end of table.

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

Standard error 1-month change		Standard error 3-month change			Standard error 12-month change			
All em- ployees	Average weekly hours	Average hourly earnings	All em- ployees	Average weekly hours	Average hourly earnings	All em- ployees	Average weekly hours	Average hourly earnings
25.248	.05	.02	38,453	.07	.03	(²)	(²)	(²)
	.23	.09	, ,	.28	.09		(2)	(²)
	.06	.02	8,189	.07	.02	(2)	(2)	(2)
4.066	.06	.02	7,298	.07	.02		(2)	(²)
7,643	.15	.06	13,058	.22	.07	(2)	(²)	(²)
5,198	.16	.07	7,597	.24	.10			(2)
2,516	.23	.15	3,683	.33	.18	(2)	(2)	(²)
7,611	.22	.08	12,974	.35	.10	(2)	(²)	(²)
3,955	.25	.12	7,145	.36	.17	(²)	(²)	(²)
16,327	.08	.02	26,936	.10	.03	(²)	(²)	(²)
8,166	.16	.05	17,238	.18	.06	(²)	(²)	(²)
9,984	.11	.05	17,703	.14	.08	30,886	.26	.13
5,543	.19	.08	9,489	.19	.12			.20
3,043	.19	.05	4,894		.06			.09
2,528	.27	.05	4,547				_	.12
644	.39	.13	1,095			,		.31
3,502	.38	.23	5,883					.79
2,790	.58	.44	5,310	1				1.35
2,498	.59	.30	6,107			, ,		.73
1,913	.55			1				.57
3,749	.14	.06	, ,			,		.17
			,			, ,		.18
2,995	.23 .27	.09 80.	3,807 12,090	.25 .35	.13 .15	8,083 13,116	.57 .77	.39 .30
6,376								
	All em- ployees 25,248 4,263 4,498 4,066 7,643 5,198 2,516 7,611 3,955 16,327 8,166 9,984 5,543 3,043 2,528 644 3,502 2,790 2,498 1,913 3,749 2,604	1-month char All Average weekly ployees hours 25,248	All employees weekly hours earnings 25,248 .05 .02 .09 .4,263 .23 .09 .4,498 .06 .02 .4,066 .06 .02 .4,066 .15 .06 .5,198 .16 .07 .2,516 .23 .15 .7,611 .22 .08 .3,955 .25 .12 .16,327 .08 .02 .8,166 .16 .05 9,984 .11 .05 .05 .02 .09 .984 .11 .05 .05 .05 .05 .19 .08 .3,043 .19 .05 .2,528 .27 .05 .644 .39 .13 .3,502 .38 .23 .2,790 .58 .44 .2,498 .59 .30 .1,913 .55 .17 .3,749 .14 .06 .2,604 .18 .08 .2,995 .23 .09	All em- weekly hours Average hourly ployees Average weekly hourly earnings Average em- ployees	All Average Average All Average em- hours earnings ployees hours earnings ployees hours earnings ployees hours earnings ployees hours earnings em- ployees hours earnings em- ployees hours earnings em- ployees hours earnings em- ployees hours earnings em- ployees hours earnings em- ployees hours earnings em- ployees hours earnings em- ployees hours earnings em- ployees hours earnings em- ployees hours earnings em- ployees hours earnings em- ployees hours earnings em- ployees hours earnings em- ployees hours earnings em- ployees hours earnings em- ployees hours earnings em- ployees hours earnings em- ployees earnings em- ployees earnings em- ployees earnings em- ployees earnings em- ployees earnings em- ployees earnings em- ployees em- ployees em- ployees em- em- ployees em- em	All em-	All Average Average All Average All em- hours earnings em- ployees hours earnings em- ployees hours earnings em- ployees hours earnings em- ployees hours earnings em- ployees hours earnings em- ployees hours earnings em- ployees em- ployees	All Average Average All Average All Average All Average All Average All Average Average All Average Average All Average Average All Average Average All Average Average All Average Average Average All Average Av

limited length of historical probability-based estimates.

¹ Hours and earnings estimates are not published. ² Estimates of variance are not available for this period due to the

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

FEDERAL-STATE COOPERATIVE PROGRAM

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

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

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

ESTIMATING METHODS

Monthly labor force, employment, and unemployment estimates are prepared for the 50 States, the District of Columbia, and over 6,500 areas, including nearly 2,400 LMAs, counties, and cities with a population of 25,000 or more. Regional aggregations are derived by summing the State estimates. The estimation methods are described below for States (and the District of Columbia) and for 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 establishment-based data are published monthly in Employment and Earnings.

Household data

Beginning in January 2003, BLS started using the X-12-ARIMA (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 January-June period. In July of each year, BLS calculates and publishes in *Employment and Earnings* projected seasonal adjustment factors for use in the second half, based on the experience through June. Revisions of historical data, usually for the most recent 5 years, are made only at the beginning of each calendar year. However, as a result of the revisions to the estimates for 1970-81 based on 1980 census population counts, revisions to seasonally adjusted series in early 1982 were carried back to 1970. In 1994, data were revised only for that year because of the major redesign and 1990 census-

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

All labor force and unemployment rate statistics, as well as the major employment and unemployment estimates, are computed by aggregating independently adjusted series. For example, for each of the 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. Pevisions to historical data (usually the most recent 5 years) are made once a year, coincident with benchmark revisions. All series are seasonally adjusted using multiplicative models in X-12. Seasonal adjustment factors are computed and applied at component levels. For employment series, these are generally the 2-digit SIC levels. Seasonally adjusted totals are arithmetic aggregations for employment series and weighted averages of the seasonally adjusted data for hours and earnings series.

Seasonally adjusted average weekly earnings are the product of seasonally adjusted average hourly earnings and average weekly hours. Average weekly earnings in constant dollars, seasonally adjusted, are obtained by dividing the average weekly earnings series by the seasonally adjusted Consumer Price Index for Urban Wage Earners and Clerical Workers (CPI-W), and multiplying by 100. Indexes of aggregate weekly hours, seasonally adjusted, are obtained by multiplying average weekly hours by production or nonsupervisory workers and dividing by the 1982 annual average base. For total private, total goods-producing, total private service-producing, and major industry divisions, the indexes of aggregate weekly hours, seasonally adjusted, are obtained by summing the aggregate weekly hours for the appropriate component industries and dividing by the 1982 annual average base.

Seasonally adjusted data are not published for a number of series characterized by small seasonal components relative to their trend-cycle and/or irregular components. These series, however, are used in the aggregation to higher level seasonally adjusted series.

Seasonal adjustment factors for Federal Government employment are derived from unadjusted data which include Christmas temporary workers employed by the Postal Service. The number of temporary census workers for the decennial census, however, is removed prior to the calculation of seasonal adjustment factors.

The standard procedure for seasonal adjustment for the local education employment series was improved with the 1997 benchmark. In the past, the seasonal factors for this industry were derived using the standard seasonal adjustment procedure of a logarithmic transformation of the data as input for the multiplicative decomposition of the series. However, in recent years, the forecasted seasonal factors have failed to adequately reflect the changing behavior of this industry in the summer months. The factors for this industry are now derived using a square-root transformation of the data as input for an additive decomposition of the series. These modifications produce seasonal factors that better reflect current industry seasonal patterns. However, the annual averages of seasonally adjusted and unadjusted series will not be equal.

BLS also makes special adjustments for floating holidays for the establishment-based series on average weekly hours and manufacturing overtime hours. From 1988 forward, these adjustments are now accomplished as part of the X-12-ARIMA/REGARIMA modeling process. The special adjustment made in November each year to adjust for the effect of poll workers in the local government employment series also is incorporated into the X-12 process from 1988 forward.

Revised seasonally adjusted national establishment-based series based on the experience through March 2002, new seasonal adjustment factors for March-October 2002, and a description of the current seasonal adjustment procedure appear in the June 2002 issue of *Employment and Earnings*. Revised factors for the September 2002-April 2003 period appear in the December 2002 issue.

Beginning in 1993, BLS introduced publication of seasonally adjusted nonfarm payroll employment data by major industry for all States and the District of Columbia (table B-7). Seasonal adjustment factors are applied directly to the employment estimates at the division level (component series for manufacturing and trade) and then aggregated to the State totals. The recomputation of seasonal factors and historical revisions are made coincident with the annual benchmark adjustments. State estimation procedures are designed to produce accurate (unadjusted and seasonally adjusted) data for each State. BLS independently develops a national employment series; State estimates are not forced to sum to national totals. Because each State series is subject to larger sampling and nonsampling errors than the national

series, summing them cumulates individual State level errors and can cause significant distortions at an aggregate level. Due to these statistical limitations, BLS does not compile a "sum-of-States" employment series, and cautions users that such a series is subject to a relatively large and volatile error structure.

Region and State labor force data

Beginning in 1992, BLS introduced publication of seasonally adjusted labor force data for the census regions and divisions, the 50 States, and the District of Columbia (tables

C-1 and C-2). Beginning in 1998, regional aggregations are derived by summing the State estimates. Using the X-11 ARIMA procedure, seasonal adjustment factors are computed and applied independently to the component employment and unemployment levels and then aggregated to regional or State totals. Current seasonal adjustment factors are produced for 6-month periods twice a year. Historical revisions usually are made at the beginning of each calendar year. Because of the separate processing procedures, totals for the Nation, as a whole, differ from the results obtained by aggregating regional or State data.

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

INDEX TO STATISTICAL TABLES

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

	N	onthly	Quarte			
Topic	Seasonally adjusted	Not seasonally adjusted	Seasonally adjusted	Not seasonally adjusted	Annual averages	
Absences from work					46-47	
Aggregate weekly hours (index) Agricultural industries	B-9 A- 7	A- 21-23, 30, 36	D-1, 5, 9	D-12-15	A-1-2; 1-2, 5-6, 12-13, 15, 1718 26, 32	
At work	A-7 A-7	A-18, 23-27 A-22, 25, 30	D-5 D-5	D-14-15	19-23 12-13, 15-16	
Diffusion index	B-6	A-37	ļ		35	
Earnings, hourly Earnings, weekly	B-11 B-11	B-2, 15-18 B-2, 15, 17-18		D-20-22	B-2, 15-17; 52; 2 B-2, 15, 17; 37-39, 52; 2	
Educational attainment Employment by:	A-5	A-16, 17	D-3		7	
Age Hispanic or Latino ethnicity Industry	A-3-4, 6, 8 A-4 B-3-5, 7	A-13-16, 18, 19, 22 A-14-18, 20 A-21; B-12-14	D-1-2, 4, 6 D-2	D-12-13, 16 D-12-16	3-6, 8-9, 14-15 4-7, 11-13, 18 B-1, 12-13; 16-18; 50; 1	
Occupation	A-4	A-19-21 A-13, 15-18, 20	D-5 D-2	D-14-15 D-12, 14, 16	9-13, 17 3, 5, 7-8, 10-12, 14, 17-18	
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