

NOTE: Many of the statistics in the following pages were subsequently revised. These pages have not been updated to reflect the revisions.

To obtain BLS data that reflect all revisions, see <http://www.bls.gov/data/home.htm>

For the latest set of "Current Labor Statistics," see <http://www.bls.gov/opub/mlr/curlabst.htm>

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Notes on Current Labor Statistics

This section of the *Review* presents the principal statistical series collected and calculated by the Bureau of Labor Statistics: series on labor force; employment; unemployment; labor compensation; consumer, producer, and international prices; productivity; international comparisons; and injury and illness statistics. In the notes that follow, the data in each group of tables are briefly described; key definitions are given; notes on the data are set forth; and sources of additional information are cited.

General notes

The following notes apply to several tables in this section:

Seasonal adjustment. Certain monthly and quarterly data are adjusted to eliminate the effect on the data of such factors as climatic conditions, industry production schedules, opening and closing of schools, holiday buying periods, and vacation practices, which might prevent short-term evaluation of the statistical series. Tables containing data that have been adjusted are identified as “seasonally adjusted.” (All other data are not seasonally adjusted.) Seasonal effects are estimated on the basis of current and past experiences. When new seasonal factors are computed each year, revisions may affect seasonally adjusted data for several preceding years.

Seasonally adjusted data appear in tables 1–14, 16–17, 43, and 47. Seasonally adjusted labor force data in tables 1 and 4–9 were revised in the March 2003 issue of the *Review*. Seasonally adjusted establishment survey data shown in tables 1, 12–14 and 16–17 were revised in the July 2003 *Review*. A brief explanation of the seasonal adjustment methodology appears in “Notes on the data.”

Revisions in the productivity data in table 49 are usually introduced in the September issue. Seasonally adjusted indexes and percent changes from month-to-month and quarter-to-quarter are published for numerous Consumer and Producer Price Index series. However, seasonally adjusted indexes are not published for the U.S. average All-Items CPI. Only seasonally adjusted percent changes are available for this series.

Adjustments for price changes. Some data—such as the “real” earnings shown in table 14—are adjusted to eliminate the effect of changes in price. These adjustments are made by dividing current-dollar values by the Consumer Price Index or the appropriate component of the index, then multiplying by 100. For example, given a current hourly wage rate of \$3 and a current price

index number of 150, where 1982 = 100, the hourly rate expressed in 1982 dollars is \$2 ($\$3/150 \times 100 = \2). The \$2 (or any other resulting values) are described as “real,” “constant,” or “1982” dollars.

Sources of information

Data that supplement the tables in this section are published by the Bureau in a variety of sources. Definitions of each series and notes on the data are contained in later sections of these Notes describing each set of data. For detailed descriptions of each data series, see *BLS Handbook of Methods*, Bulletin 2490. Users also may wish to consult *Major Programs of the Bureau of Labor Statistics*, Report 919. News releases provide the latest statistical information published by the Bureau; the major recurring releases are published according to the schedule appearing on the back cover of this issue.

More information about labor force, employment, and unemployment data and the household and establishment surveys underlying the data are available in the Bureau’s monthly publication, *Employment and Earnings*. Historical unadjusted and seasonally adjusted data from the household survey are available on the Internet:

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

Historically comparable unadjusted and seasonally adjusted data from the establishment survey also are available on the Internet:

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

Additional information on labor force data for areas below the national level are provided in the BLS annual report, *Geographic Profile of Employment and Unemployment*.

For a comprehensive discussion of the Employment Cost Index, see *Employment Cost Indexes and Levels, 1975–95*, BLS Bulletin 2466. The most recent data from the Employee Benefits Survey appear in the following Bureau of Labor Statistics bulletins: *Employee Benefits in Medium and Large Firms*; *Employee Benefits in Small Private Establishments*; and *Employee Benefits in State and Local Governments*.

More detailed data on consumer and producer prices are published in the monthly periodicals, *The CPI Detailed Report* and *Producer Price Indexes*. For an overview of the 1998 revision of the CPI, see the December 1996 issue of the *Monthly Labor Review*. Additional data on international prices appear in monthly news releases.

Listings of industries for which productivity indexes are available may be found on the Internet:

<http://www.bls.gov/lpc/>

For additional information on interna-

tional comparisons data, see *International Comparisons of Unemployment*, BLS Bulletin 1979.

Detailed data on the occupational injury and illness series are published in *Occupational Injuries and Illnesses in the United States, by Industry*, a BLS annual bulletin.

Finally, the *Monthly Labor Review* carries analytical articles on annual and longer term developments in labor force, employment, and unemployment; employee compensation and collective bargaining; prices; productivity; international comparisons; and injury and illness data.

Symbols

n.e.c. = not elsewhere classified.

n.e.s. = not elsewhere specified.

p = preliminary. To increase the timeliness of some series, preliminary figures are issued based on representative but incomplete returns.

r = revised. Generally, this revision reflects the availability of later data, but also may reflect other adjustments.

Comparative Indicators

(Tables 1–3)

Comparative indicators tables provide an overview and comparison of major BLS statistical series. Consequently, although many of the included series are available monthly, all measures in these comparative tables are presented quarterly and annually.

Labor market indicators include employment measures from two major surveys and information on rates of change in compensation provided by the Employment Cost Index (ECI) program. The labor force participation rate, the employment-population ratio, and unemployment rates for major demographic groups based on the Current Population (“household”) Survey are presented, while measures of employment and average weekly hours by major industry sector are given using nonfarm payroll data. The Employment Cost Index (compensation), by major sector and by bargaining status, is chosen from a variety of BLS compensation and wage measures because it provides a comprehensive measure of employer costs for hiring labor, not just outlays for wages, and it is not affected by employment shifts among occupations and industries.

Data on **changes in compensation**,

prices, and productivity are presented in table 2. Measures of rates of change of compensation and wages from the Employment Cost Index program are provided for all civilian nonfarm workers (excluding Federal and household workers) and for all private nonfarm workers. Measures of changes in consumer prices for all urban consumers; producer prices by stage of processing; overall prices by stage of processing; and overall export and import price indexes are given. Measures of productivity (output per hour of all persons) are provided for major sectors.

Alternative measures of wage and compensation rates of change, which reflect the overall trend in labor costs, are summarized in table 3. Differences in concepts and scope, related to the specific purposes of the series, contribute to the variation in changes among the individual measures.

Notes on the data

Definitions of each series and notes on the data are contained in later sections of these notes describing each set of data.

Employment and Unemployment Data

(Tables 1; 4–24)

Household survey data

Description of the series

EMPLOYMENT DATA in this section are obtained from the Current Population Survey, a program of personal interviews conducted monthly by the Bureau of the Census for the Bureau of Labor Statistics. The sample consists of about 60,000 households selected to represent the U.S. population 16 years of age and older. Households are interviewed on a rotating basis, so that three-fourths of the sample is the same for any 2 consecutive months.

Definitions

Employed persons include (1) all those who worked for pay any time during the week which includes the 12th day of the month or who worked unpaid for 15 hours or more in a family-operated enterprise and (2) those who were temporarily absent from their regular jobs because of illness, vacation, industrial dispute, or similar reasons. A person working at more than one job is counted only in the job at which he or she worked the greatest number of hours.

Unemployed persons are those who

did not work during the survey week, but were available for work except for temporary illness and had looked for jobs within the preceding 4 weeks. Persons who did not look for work because they were on layoff are also counted among the unemployed. **The unemployment rate** represents the number unemployed as a percent of the civilian labor force.

The **civilian labor force** consists of all employed or unemployed persons in the civilian noninstitutional population. Persons **not in the labor force** are those not classified as employed or unemployed. This group includes discouraged workers, defined as persons 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 are not currently looking, because they believe there are no jobs available or there are none for which they would qualify. The **civilian noninstitutional population** comprises all persons 16 years of age and older who are not inmates of penal or mental institutions, sanitariums, or homes for the aged, infirm, or needy. The **civilian labor force participation rate** is the proportion of the civilian noninstitutional population that is in the labor force. The **employment-population ratio** is employment as a percent of the civilian noninstitutional population.

Notes on the data

From time to time, and especially after a decennial census, adjustments are made in the Current Population Survey figures to correct for estimating errors during the intercensal years. These adjustments affect the comparability of historical data. A description of these adjustments and their effect on the various data series appears in the Explanatory Notes of *Employment and Earnings*. For a discussion of changes introduced in January 2003, see “Revisions to the Current Population Survey Effective in January 2003” in the February 2003 issue of *Employment and Earnings* (available on the BLS Web site at: <http://www.bls.gov/cps/rvcps03.pdf>).

Effective in January 2003, BLS began using the X-12 ARIMA 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. See “Revision of Seasonally Adjusted Labor Force Series in 2003,” in the February 2003 issue of *Employment and Earnings* (available on the BLS Web site at <http://www.bls.gov/cps/cpsrs.pdf>) 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, historical seasonally adjusted data usually are revised, and projected seasonal adjustment factors are calculated for use during the January–June period. The historical seasonally adjusted data usually are revised for only the most recent 5 years. In July, new seasonal adjustment factors, which incorporate the experience through June, are produced for the July–December period, but no revisions are made in the historical data.

FOR ADDITIONAL INFORMATION on national household survey data, contact the Division of Labor Force Statistics: (202) 691–6378.

Establishment survey data

Description of the series

EMPLOYMENT, HOURS, AND EARNINGS DATA in this section are compiled from payroll records reported monthly on a voluntary basis to the Bureau of Labor Statistics and its cooperating State agencies by about 160,000 businesses and government agencies, which represent approximately 400,000 individual worksites and represent all industries except agriculture. The active CES sample covers approximately one-third of all nonfarm payroll workers. Industries are classified in accordance with the 2002 North American Industry Classification System. In most industries, the sampling probabilities are based on the size of the establishment; most large establishments are therefore in the sample. (An establishment is not necessarily a firm; it may be a branch plant, for example, or warehouse.) Self-employed persons and others not on a regular civilian payroll are outside the scope of the survey because they are excluded from establishment records. This largely accounts for the difference in employment figures between the household and establishment surveys.

Definitions

An **establishment** is an economic unit which produces goods or services (such as a factory or store) at a single location and is engaged in one type of economic activity.

Employed persons are all persons who received pay (including holiday and sick pay) for any part of the payroll period including the 12th day of the month. Persons holding more than one job (about 5 percent of all persons in the labor force) are counted in each establishment which reports them.

Production workers in the goods-producing industries cover employees, up through the level of working supervisors, who engage directly in the manufacture or construction of the establishment's product. In private service-providing industries, data are collected for nonsupervisory workers, which include most employees except those in executive, managerial, and supervisory positions. Those workers mentioned in tables 11–16 include production workers in manufacturing and natural resources and mining; construction workers in construction; and nonsupervisory workers in all private service-providing industries. Production and nonsupervisory workers account for about four-fifths of the total employment on private nonagricultural payrolls.

Earnings are the payments production or nonsupervisory workers receive during the survey period, including premium pay for overtime or late-shift work but excluding irregular bonuses and other special payments. **Real earnings** are earnings adjusted to reflect the effects of changes in consumer prices. The deflator for this series is derived from the Consumer Price Index for Urban Wage Earners and Clerical Workers (CPI-W).

Hours represent the average weekly hours of production or nonsupervisory workers for which pay was received, and are different from standard or scheduled hours. **Overtime hours** represent the portion of average weekly hours which was in excess of regular hours and for which overtime premiums were paid.

The **Diffusion Index** represents the percent of industries in which employment was rising over the indicated period, plus one-half of the industries with unchanged employment; 50 percent indicates an equal balance between industries with increasing and decreasing employment. In line with Bureau practice, data for the 1-, 3-, and 6-month spans are seasonally adjusted, while those for the 12-month span are unadjusted. Table 17 provides an index on private nonfarm employment based on 278 industries, and a manufacturing index based on 84 industries. These indexes are useful for measuring the dispersion of economic gains or losses and are also economic indicators.

Notes on the data

Establishment survey data are annually adjusted to comprehensive counts of employment (called "benchmarks"). The March 2002 benchmark was introduced in June 2003 with the release of data for May 2003, published in the July 2003 issue of the *Review*. With the release in June, CES completed a conversion from the Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) system to the North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) and completed the transition from its original quota sample de-

sign to a probability-based sample design. The industry-coding update included reconstruction of historical estimates in order to preserve time series for data users. Normally 5 years of seasonally adjusted data are revised with each benchmark revision. However, with this release, the entire new time series history for all CES data series were re-seasonally adjusted due to the NAICS conversion, which resulted in the revision of all CES time series.

Also in June 2003, the CES program introduced concurrent seasonal adjustment for the national establishment data. Under this methodology, the first preliminary estimates for the current reference month and the revised estimates for the 2 prior months will be updated with concurrent factors with each new release of data. Concurrent seasonal adjustment incorporates all available data, including first preliminary estimates for the most current month, in the adjustment process. For additional information on all of the changes introduced in June 2003, see the the June 2003 issue of *Employment and Earnings* and "Recent changes in the national Current Employment Statistics Survey," *Monthly Labor Review*, June 2003, pp. 3–13.

Revisions in State data (table 11) occurred with the publication of January 2003 data. For information on the revisions for the State data, see the March and May 2003 issues of *Employment and Earnings*, and "Recent changes in the State and Metropolitan Area CES survey," *Monthly Labor Review*, June 2003, pp. 14–19.

Beginning in June 1996, the BLS uses the X-12-ARIMA methodology to seasonally adjust establishment survey data. This procedure, developed by the Bureau of the Census, controls for the effect of varying survey intervals (also known as the 4- versus 5-week effect), thereby providing improved measurement of over-the-month changes and underlying economic trends. Revisions of data, usually for the most recent 5-year period, are made once a year coincident with the benchmark revisions.

In the establishment survey, estimates for the most recent 2 months are based on incomplete returns and are published as preliminary in the tables (12–17 in the *Review*). When all returns have been received, the estimates are revised and published as "final" (prior to any benchmark revisions) in the third month of their appearance. Thus, December data are published as preliminary in January and February and as final in March. For the same reasons, quarterly establishment data (table 1) are preliminary for the first 2 months of publication and final in the third month. Thus, fourth-quarter data are published as preliminary in January and February and as final in March.

FOR ADDITIONAL INFORMATION on establishment survey data, contact the Division of

Current Employment Statistics: (202) 691–6555.

Unemployment data by State

Description of the series

Data presented in this section are obtained from the Local Area Unemployment Statistics (LAUS) program, which is conducted in cooperation with State employment security agencies.

Monthly estimates of the labor force, employment, and unemployment for States and sub-State areas are a key indicator of local economic conditions, and form the basis for determining the eligibility of an area for benefits under Federal economic assistance programs such as the Job Training Partnership Act. Seasonally adjusted unemployment rates are presented in table 10. Insofar as possible, the concepts and definitions underlying these data are those used in the national estimates obtained from the CPS.

Notes on the data

Data refer to State of residence. Monthly data for all States and the District of Columbia are derived using standardized procedures established by BLS. Once a year, estimates are revised to new population controls, usually with publication of January estimates, and benchmarked to annual average CPS levels.

FOR ADDITIONAL INFORMATION on data in this series, call (202) 691–6392 (table 10) or (202) 691–6559 (table 11).

Covered employment and wage data (ES–202)

Description of the series

EMPLOYMENT, WAGE, AND ESTABLISHMENT DATA in this section are derived from the quarterly tax reports submitted to State employment security agencies by private and State and local government employers subject to State unemployment insurance (UI) laws and from Federal, agencies subject to the Unemployment Compensation for Federal Employees (UCFE) program. Each quarter, State agencies edit and process the data and send the information to the Bureau of Labor Statistics.

The Covered Employment and Wages data, also referred as ES-202 data, are the most complete enumeration of employment and wage information by industry at the national, State, metropolitan area, and county levels. They have broad economic significance in evaluating labor market trends and major industry developments.

Definitions

In general, ES-202 monthly employment data represent the number of **covered workers** who worked during, or received pay for, the pay period that included the 12th day of the month. **Covered private industry employment** includes most corporate officials, executives, supervisory personnel, professionals, clerical workers, wage earners, piece workers, and part-time workers. It excludes proprietors, the unincorporated self-employed, unpaid family members, and certain farm and domestic workers. Certain types of nonprofit employers, such as religious organizations, are given a choice of coverage or exclusion in a number of States. Workers in these organizations are, therefore, reported to a limited degree.

Persons on paid sick leave, paid holiday, paid vacation, and the like, are included. Persons on the payroll of more than one firm during the period are counted by each UI-subject employer if they meet the employment definition noted earlier. The employment count excludes workers who earned no wages during the entire applicable pay period because of work stoppages, temporary layoffs, illness, or unpaid vacations.

Federal employment data are based on reports of monthly employment and quarterly wages submitted each quarter to State agencies for all Federal installations with employees covered by the Unemployment Compensation for Federal Employees (UCFE) program, except for certain national security agencies, which are omitted for security reasons. Employment for all Federal agencies for any given month is based on the number of persons who worked during or received pay for the pay period that included the 12th of the month.

An **establishment** is an economic unit, such as a farm, mine, factory, or store, that produces goods or provides services. It is typically at a single physical location and engaged in one, or predominantly one, type of economic activity for which a single industrial classification may be applied. Occasionally, a single physical location encompasses two or more distinct and significant activities. Each activity should be reported as a separate establishment if separate records are kept and the various activities are classified under different four-digit SIC codes.

Most employers have only one establishment; thus, the establishment is the predominant reporting unit or statistical entity for reporting employment and wages data. Most employers, including State and local governments who operate more than one establish-

ment in a State, file a Multiple Worksite Report each quarter, in addition to their quarterly UI report. The Multiple Worksite Report is used to collect separate employment and wage data for each of the employer's establishments, which are not detailed on the UI report. Some very small multi-establishment employers do not file a Multiple Worksite Report. When the total employment in an employer's secondary establishments (all establishments other than the largest) is 10 or fewer, the employer generally will file a consolidated report for all establishments. Also, some employers either cannot or will not report at the establishment level and thus aggregate establishments into one consolidated unit, or possibly several units, though not at the establishment level.

For the Federal Government, the reporting unit is the **installation**: a single location at which a department, agency, or other government body has civilian employees. Federal agencies follow slightly different criteria than do private employers when breaking down their reports by installation. They are permitted to combine as a single statewide unit: 1) all installations with 10 or fewer workers, and 2) all installations that have a combined total in the State of fewer than 50 workers. Also, when there are fewer than 25 workers in all secondary installations in a State, the secondary installations may be combined and reported with the major installation. Last, if a Federal agency has fewer than five employees in a State, the agency headquarters office (regional office, district office) serving each State may consolidate the employment and wages data for that State with the data reported to the State in which the headquarters is located. As a result of these reporting rules, the number of reporting units is always larger than the number of employers (or government agencies) but smaller than the number of actual establishments (or installations).

Data reported for the first quarter are tabulated into **size** categories ranging from worksites of very small size to those with 1,000 employees or more. The size category is determined by the establishment's March employment level. It is important to note that each establishment of a multi-establishment firm is tabulated separately into the appropriate size category. The total employment level of the reporting multi-establishment firm is not used in the size tabulation.

Covered employers in most States report total **wages** paid during the calendar quarter, regardless of when the services were performed. A few State laws, however, specify that wages be reported for, or based on the period during which services are performed rather than the period during which compensation is paid. Under most State laws or regulations, wages include bonuses, stock options, the cash value of meals and lodging, tips

and other gratuities, and, in some States, employer contributions to certain deferred compensation plans such as 401(k) plans.

Covered employer contributions for old-age, survivors, and disability insurance (OASDI), health insurance, unemployment insurance, workers' compensation, and private pension and welfare funds are not reported as wages. Employee contributions for the same purposes, however, as well as money withheld for income taxes, union dues, and so forth, are reported even though they are deducted from the worker's gross pay.

Wages of covered Federal workers represent the gross amount of all payrolls for all pay periods ending within the quarter. This includes cash allowances, the cash equivalent of any type of remuneration, severance pay, withholding taxes, and retirement deductions. Federal employee remuneration generally covers the same types of services as for workers in private industry.

Average annual wages per employee for any given industry are computed by dividing total annual wages by annual average employment. A further division by 52 yields average weekly wages per employee. Annual pay data only approximate annual earnings because an individual may not be employed by the same employer all year or may work for more than one employer at a time.

Average weekly or annual pay is affected by the ratio of full-time to part-time workers as well as the number of individuals in high-paying and low-paying occupations. When average pay levels between States and industries are compared, these factors should be taken into consideration. For example, industries characterized by high proportions of part-time workers will show average wage levels appreciably less than the weekly pay levels of regular full-time employees in these industries. The opposite effect characterizes industries with low proportions of part-time workers, or industries that typically schedule heavy weekend and overtime work. Average wage data also may be influenced by work stoppages, labor turnover rates, retroactive payments, seasonal factors, bonus payments, and so on.

Notes on the data

Beginning with the release of data for 2001, publications presenting data from the Covered Employment and Wages (CEW) program have switched 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. NAICS is the product of a cooperative effort on the part of the statistical agencies of the United States, Canada, and Mexico. Due to difference in NAICS and Stan-

dard Industrial Classification (SIC) structures, industry data for 2001 is not comparable to the SIC-based data for earlier years.

Effective January 2001, the CEW program began assigning Indian Tribal Councils and related establishments to local government ownership. This BLS action was in response to a change in Federal law dealing with the way Indian Tribes are treated under the Federal Unemployment Tax Act. This law requires federally recognized Indian Tribes to be treated similarly to State and local governments. In the past the CEW program coded Indian Tribal Councils and related establishments in the private sector. As a result of the new law, CEW data reflects significant shifts in employment and wages between the private sector and local government from 2000 to 2001. Data also reflect industry changes. Those accounts previously assigned to civic and social organizations were assigned to tribal governments. There were no required industry changes for related establishments owned by these Tribal Councils. These tribal business establishments continued to be coded according to the economic activity of that entity.

To insure the highest possible quality of data, State employment security agencies verify with employers and update, if necessary, the industry, location, and ownership classification of all establishments on a 3-year cycle. Changes in establishment classification codes resulting from the verification process are introduced with the data reported for the first quarter of the year. Changes resulting from improved employer reporting also are introduced in the first quarter. For these reasons, some data, especially at more detailed geographic levels, may not be strictly comparable with earlier years.

The 2000 county data used to calculate the 2000–2001 changes were adjusted for changes in industry and county classification to make them comparable to data for 2001. As a result, the adjusted 2000 data differ to some extent from the data available on the Internet at:

<http://www.bls.gov/cew/home.htm>.

County definitions are assigned according to Federal Information Processing Standards Publications as issued by the National Institute of Standards and Technology. Areas shown as counties include those designated as independent cities in some jurisdictions and, in Alaska, those areas designated by the Census Bureau where counties have not been created. County data also are presented for the New England States for comparative purposes, even though townships are the more common designation used in New England

(and New Jersey).

For additional information on the covered employment and wage data, contact the Division of Administrative Statistics and Labor Turnover at (202) 691–6567.

Compensation and Wage Data

(Tables 1–3; 25–31)

COMPENSATION AND WAGE DATA are gathered by the Bureau from business establishments, State and local governments, labor unions, collective bargaining agreements on file with the Bureau, and secondary sources.

Employment Cost Index

Description of the series

The **Employment Cost Index** (ECI) is a quarterly measure of the rate of change in compensation per hour worked and includes wages, salaries, and employer costs of employee benefits. It uses a fixed market basket of labor—similar in concept to the Consumer Price Index's fixed market basket of goods and services—to measure change over time in employer costs of employing labor.

Statistical series on total compensation costs, on wages and salaries, and on benefit costs are available for private nonfarm workers excluding proprietors, the self-employed, and household workers. The total compensation costs and wages and salaries series are also available for State and local government workers and for the civilian nonfarm economy, which consists of private industry and State and local government workers combined. Federal workers are excluded.

The Employment Cost Index probability sample consists of about 4,400 private nonfarm establishments providing about 23,000 occupational observations and 1,000 State and local government establishments providing 6,000 occupational observations selected to represent total employment in each sector. On average, each reporting unit provides wage and compensation information on five well-specified occupations. Data are collected each quarter for the pay period including the 12th day of March, June, September, and December.

Beginning with June 1986 data, fixed

employment weights from the 1980 Census of Population are used each quarter to calculate the civilian and private indexes and the index for State and local governments. (Prior to June 1986, the employment weights are from the 1970 Census of Population.) These fixed weights, also used to derive all of the industry and occupation series indexes, ensure that changes in these indexes reflect only changes in compensation, not employment shifts among industries or occupations with different levels of wages and compensation. For the bargaining status, region, and metropolitan/nonmetropolitan area series, however, employment data by industry and occupation are not available from the census. Instead, the 1980 employment weights are reallocated within these series each quarter based on the current sample. Therefore, these indexes are not strictly comparable to those for the aggregate, industry, and occupation series.

Definitions

Total compensation costs include wages, salaries, and the employer's costs for employee benefits.

Wages and salaries consist of earnings before payroll deductions, including production bonuses, incentive earnings, commissions, and cost-of-living adjustments.

Benefits include the cost to employers for paid leave, supplemental pay (including nonproduction bonuses), insurance, retirement and savings plans, and legally required benefits (such as Social Security, workers' compensation, and unemployment insurance).

Excluded from wages and salaries and employee benefits are such items as payment-in-kind, free room and board, and tips.

Notes on the data

The Employment Cost Index for changes in wages and salaries in the private nonfarm economy was published beginning in 1975. Changes in total compensation cost—wages and salaries and benefits combined—were published beginning in 1980. The series of changes in wages and salaries and for total compensation in the State and local government sector and in the civilian nonfarm economy (excluding Federal employees) were published be-

ginning in 1981. Historical indexes (June 1981=100) are available on the Internet:

<http://www.bls.gov/ect/>

FOR ADDITIONAL INFORMATION on the Employment Cost Index, contact the Office of Compensation Levels and Trends: (202) 691-6199.

Employee Benefits Survey

Description of the series

Employee benefits data are obtained from the Employee Benefits Survey, an annual survey of the incidence and provisions of selected benefits provided by employers. The survey collects data from a sample of approximately 9,000 private sector and State and local government establishments. The data are presented as a percentage of employees who participate in a certain benefit, or as an average benefit provision (for example, the average number of paid holidays provided to employees per year). Selected data from the survey are presented in table 25 for medium and large private establishments and in table 26 for small private establishments and State and local government.

The survey covers paid leave benefits such as holidays and vacations, and personal, funeral, jury duty, military, family, and sick leave; short-term disability, long-term disability, and life insurance; medical, dental, and vision care plans; defined benefit and defined contribution plans; flexible benefits plans; reimbursement accounts; and unpaid family leave.

Also, data are tabulated on the incidence of several other benefits, such as severance pay, child-care assistance, wellness programs, and employee assistance programs.

Definitions

Employer-provided benefits are benefits that are financed either wholly or partly by the employer. They may be sponsored by a union or other third party, as long as there is some employer financing. However, some benefits that are fully paid for by the employee also are included. For example, long-term care insurance and postretirement life insurance paid entirely by the employee are included because the guarantee of insurability and availability at group premium rates are considered a benefit.

Participants are workers who are covered by a benefit, whether or not they use that benefit. If the benefit plan is financed wholly by

employers and requires employees to complete a minimum length of service for eligibility, the workers are considered participants whether or not they have met the requirement. If workers are required to contribute towards the cost of a plan, they are considered participants only if they elect the plan and agree to make the required contributions.

Defined benefit pension plans use predetermined formulas to calculate a retirement benefit (if any), and obligate the employer to provide those benefits. Benefits are generally based on salary, years of service, or both.

Defined contribution plans generally specify the level of employer and employee contributions to a plan, but not the formula for determining eventual benefits. Instead, individual accounts are set up for participants, and benefits are based on amounts credited to these accounts.

Tax-deferred savings plans are a type of defined contribution plan that allow participants to contribute a portion of their salary to an employer-sponsored plan and defer income taxes until withdrawal.

Flexible benefit plans allow employees to choose among several benefits, such as life insurance, medical care, and vacation days, and among several levels of coverage within a given benefit.

Notes on the data

Surveys of employees in medium and large establishments conducted over the 1979-86 period included establishments that employed at least 50, 100, or 250 workers, depending on the industry (most service industries were excluded). The survey conducted in 1987 covered only State and local governments with 50 or more employees. The surveys conducted in 1988 and 1989 included medium and large establishments with 100 workers or more in private industries. All surveys conducted over the 1979-89 period excluded establishments in Alaska and Hawaii, as well as part-time employees.

Beginning in 1990, surveys of State and local governments and small private establishments were conducted in even-numbered years, and surveys of medium and large establishments were conducted in odd-numbered years. The small establishment survey includes all private nonfarm establishments with fewer than 100 workers, while the State and local government survey includes all governments, regardless of the number of workers. All three surveys include full- and part-time workers, and workers in all 50 States and the District of Columbia.

FOR ADDITIONAL INFORMATION on the Employee Benefits Survey, contact the Office of Compensation Levels and Trends on the Internet:

<http://www.bls.gov/ebs/>

Work stoppages

Description of the series

Data on work stoppages measure the number and duration of major strikes or lockouts (involving 1,000 workers or more) occurring during the month (or year), the number of workers involved, and the amount of work time lost because of stoppage. These data are presented in table 31.

Data are largely from a variety of published sources and cover only establishments directly involved in a stoppage. They do not measure the indirect or secondary effect of stoppages on other establishments whose employees are idle owing to material shortages or lack of service.

Definitions

Number of stoppages: The number of strikes and lockouts involving 1,000 workers or more and lasting a full shift or longer.

Workers involved: The number of workers directly involved in the stoppage.

Number of days idle: The aggregate number of workdays lost by workers involved in the stoppages.

Days of idleness as a percent of estimated working time: Aggregate workdays lost as a percent of the aggregate number of standard workdays in the period multiplied by total employment in the period.

Notes on the data

This series is not comparable with the one terminated in 1981 that covered strikes involving six workers or more.

FOR ADDITIONAL INFORMATION on work stoppages data, contact the Office of Compensation and Working Conditions: (202) 691-6282, or the Internet:

<http://www.bls.gov/cba/>

Price Data

(Tables 2; 32-42)

PRICE DATA are gathered by the Bureau of Labor Statistics from retail and primary markets in the United States. Price in-

dexes are given in relation to a base period—1982 = 100 for many Producer Price Indexes, 1982–84 = 100 for many Consumer Price Indexes (unless otherwise noted), and 1990 = 100 for International Price Indexes.

Consumer Price Indexes

Description of the series

The **Consumer Price Index** (CPI) is a measure of the average change in the prices paid by urban consumers for a fixed market basket of goods and services. The CPI is calculated monthly for two population groups, one consisting only of urban households whose primary source of income is derived from the employment of wage earners and clerical workers, and the other consisting of all urban households. The wage earner index (CPI-W) is a continuation of the historic index that was introduced well over a half-century ago for use in wage negotiations. As new uses were developed for the CPI in recent years, the need for a broader and more representative index became apparent. The all-urban consumer index (CPI-U), introduced in 1978, is representative of the 1993–95 buying habits of about 87 percent of the noninstitutional population of the United States at that time, compared with 32 percent represented in the CPI-W. In addition to wage earners and clerical workers, the CPI-U covers professional, managerial, and technical workers, the self-employed, short-term workers, the unemployed, retirees, and others not in the labor force.

The CPI is based on prices of food, clothing, shelter, fuel, drugs, transportation fares, doctors' and dentists' fees, and other goods and services that people buy for day-to-day living. The quantity and quality of these items are kept essentially unchanged between major revisions so that only price changes will be measured. All taxes directly associated with the purchase and use of items are included in the index.

Data collected from more than 23,000 retail establishments and 5,800 housing units in 87 urban areas across the country are used to develop the "U.S. city average." Separate estimates for 14 major urban centers are presented in table 33. The areas listed are as indicated in footnote 1 to the table. The area indexes measure only the average change in prices for each area since the base period, and do not indicate differences in the level of prices among cities.

Notes on the data

In January 1983, the Bureau changed the way in which homeownership costs are measured for the CPI-U. A rental equivalence method replaced the asset-price approach to homeownership costs for that series. In January 1985, the same change was made in the CPI-W. The central purpose of the change was to separate shelter costs from the investment component of home-ownership so that the index would reflect only the cost of shelter services provided by owner-occupied homes. An updated CPI-U and CPI-W were introduced with release of the January 1987 and January 1998 data.

FOR ADDITIONAL INFORMATION, contact the Division of Prices and Price Indexes: (202) 691-7000.

Producer Price Indexes

Description of the series

Producer Price Indexes (PPI) measure average changes in prices received by domestic producers of commodities in all stages of processing. The sample used for calculating these indexes currently contains about 3,200 commodities and about 80,000 quotations per month, selected to represent the movement of prices of all commodities produced in the manufacturing; agriculture, forestry, and fishing; mining; and gas and electricity and public utilities sectors. The stage-of-processing structure of PPI organizes products by class of buyer and degree of fabrication (that is, finished goods, intermediate goods, and crude materials). The traditional commodity structure of PPI organizes products by similarity of end use or material composition. The industry and product structure of PPI organizes data in accordance with the Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) and the product code extension of the SIC developed by the U.S. Bureau of the Census.

To the extent possible, prices used in calculating Producer Price Indexes apply to the first significant commercial transaction in the United States from the production or central marketing point. Price data are generally collected monthly, primarily by mail questionnaire. Most prices are obtained directly from producing companies on a voluntary and confidential basis. Prices generally are reported for the Tuesday of the week containing the 13th day of the month.

Since January 1992, price changes for the various commodities have been averaged

together with implicit quantity weights representing their importance in the total net selling value of all commodities as of 1987. The detailed data are aggregated to obtain indexes for stage-of-processing groupings, commodity groupings, durability-of-product groupings, and a number of special composite groups. All Producer Price Index data are subject to revision 4 months after original publication.

FOR ADDITIONAL INFORMATION, contact the Division of Industrial Prices and Price Indexes: (202) 691-7705.

International Price Indexes

Description of the series

The **International Price Program** produces monthly and quarterly export and import price indexes for nonmilitary goods and services traded between the United States and the rest of the world. The export price index provides a measure of price change for all products sold by U.S. residents to foreign buyers. ("Residents" is defined as in the national income accounts; it includes corporations, businesses, and individuals, but does not require the organizations to be U.S. owned nor the individuals to have U.S. citizenship.) The import price index provides a measure of price change for goods purchased from other countries by U.S. residents.

The product universe for both the import and export indexes includes raw materials, agricultural products, semifinished manufactures, and finished manufactures, including both capital and consumer goods. Price data for these items are collected primarily by mail questionnaire. In nearly all cases, the data are collected directly from the exporter or importer, although in a few cases, prices are obtained from other sources.

To the extent possible, the data gathered refer to prices at the U.S. border for exports and at either the foreign border or the U.S. border for imports. For nearly all products, the prices refer to transactions completed during the first week of the month. Survey respondents are asked to indicate all discounts, allowances, and rebates applicable to the reported prices, so that the price used in the calculation of the indexes is the actual price for which the product was bought or sold.

In addition to general indexes of prices for U.S. exports and imports, indexes are also

published for detailed product categories of exports and imports. These categories are defined according to the five-digit level of detail for the Bureau of Economic Analysis End-use Classification, the three-digit level for the Standard Industrial Classification (SITC), and the four-digit level of detail for the Harmonized System. Aggregate import indexes by country or region of origin are also available.

BLS publishes indexes for selected categories of internationally traded services, calculated on an international basis and on a balance-of-payments basis.

Notes on the data

The export and import price indexes are weighted indexes of the Laspeyres type. The trade weights currently used to compute both indexes relate to 2000.

Because a price index depends on the same items being priced from period to period, it is necessary to recognize when a product's specifications or terms of transaction have been modified. For this reason, the Bureau's questionnaire requests detailed descriptions of the physical and functional characteristics of the products being priced, as well as information on the number of units bought or sold, discounts, credit terms, packaging, class of buyer or seller, and so forth. When there are changes in either the specifications or terms of transaction of a product, the dollar value of each change is deleted from the total price change to obtain the "pure" change. Once this value is determined, a linking procedure is employed which allows for the continued repricing of the item.

FOR ADDITIONAL INFORMATION, contact the Division of International Prices: (202) 691-7155.

Productivity Data

(Tables 2; 43-46)

Business and major sectors

Description of the series

The productivity measures relate real output to real input. As such, they encompass a family of measures which include single-factor input measures, such as output per hour, output per unit of labor input, or output per unit of capital input, as well as measures of multifactor productivity (output per unit of combined labor and capital inputs). The Bureau indexes show the change in output rela-

tive to changes in the various inputs. The measures cover the business, nonfarm business, manufacturing, and nonfinancial corporate sectors.

Corresponding indexes of hourly compensation, unit labor costs, unit nonlabor payments, and prices are also provided.

Definitions

Output per hour of all persons (labor productivity) is the quantity of goods and services produced per hour of labor input. **Output per unit of capital services** (capital productivity) is the quantity of goods and services produced per unit of capital services input. **Multifactor productivity** is the quantity of goods and services produced per combined inputs. For private business and private nonfarm business, inputs include labor and capital units. For manufacturing, inputs include labor, capital, energy, nonenergy materials, and purchased business services.

Compensation per hour is total compensation divided by hours at work. Total compensation equals the wages and salaries of employees plus employers' contributions for social insurance and private benefit plans, plus an estimate of these payments for the self-employed (except for nonfinancial corporations in which there are no self-employed). **Real compensation per hour** is compensation per hour deflated by the change in the Consumer Price Index for All Urban Consumers.

Unit labor costs are the labor compensation costs expended in the production of a unit of output and are derived by dividing compensation by output. **Unit nonlabor payments** include profits, depreciation, interest, and indirect taxes per unit of output. They are computed by subtracting compensation of all persons from current-dollar value of output and dividing by output.

Unit nonlabor costs contain all the components of unit nonlabor payments except unit profits.

Unit profits include corporate profits with inventory valuation and capital consumption adjustments per unit of output.

Hours of all persons are the total hours at work of payroll workers, self-employed persons, and unpaid family workers.

Labor inputs are hours of all persons adjusted for the effects of changes in the education and experience of the labor force.

Capital services are the flow of services from the capital stock used in production. It is developed from measures of

the net stock of physical assets—equipment, structures, land, and inventories—weighted by rental prices for each type of asset.

Combined units of labor and capital inputs are derived by combining changes in labor and capital input with weights which represent each component's share of total cost. Combined units of labor, capital, energy, materials, and purchased business services are similarly derived by combining changes in each input with weights that represent each input's share of total costs. The indexes for each input and for combined units are based on changing weights which are averages of the shares in the current and preceding year (the Tornquist index-number formula).

Notes on the data

Business sector output is an annually-weighted index constructed by excluding from real gross domestic product (GDP) the following outputs: general government, nonprofit institutions, paid employees of private households, and the rental value of owner-occupied dwellings. Nonfarm business also excludes farming. Private business and private nonfarm business further exclude government enterprises. The measures are supplied by the U.S. Department of Commerce's Bureau of Economic Analysis. Annual estimates of manufacturing sectoral output are produced by the Bureau of Labor Statistics. Quarterly manufacturing output indexes from the Federal Reserve Board are adjusted to these annual output measures by the BLS. Compensation data are developed from data of the Bureau of Economic Analysis and the Bureau of Labor Statistics. Hours data are developed from data of the Bureau of Labor Statistics.

The productivity and associated cost measures in tables 43-46 describe the relationship between output in real terms and the labor and capital inputs involved in its production. They show the changes from period to period in the amount of goods and services produced per unit of input.

Although these measures relate output to hours and capital services, they do not measure the contributions of labor, capital, or any other specific factor of production. Rather, they reflect the joint effect of many influences, including changes in technology; shifts in the composition of

the labor force; capital investment; level of output; changes in the utilization of capacity, energy, material, and research and development; the organization of production; managerial skill; and characteristics and efforts of the work force.

FOR ADDITIONAL INFORMATION on this productivity series, contact the Division of Productivity Research: (202) 691-5606.

Industry productivity measures

Description of the series

The BLS industry productivity data supplement the measures for the business economy and major sectors with annual measures of labor productivity for selected industries at the three- and four-digit levels of the Standard Industrial Classification system. In addition to labor productivity, the industry data also include annual measures of compensation and unit labor costs for three-digit industries and measures of multifactor productivity for three-digit manufacturing industries and railroad transportation. The industry measures differ in methodology and data sources from the productivity measures for the major sectors because the industry measures are developed independently of the National Income and Product Accounts framework used for the major sector measures.

Definitions

Output per hour is derived by dividing an index of industry output by an index of labor input. For most industries, **output** indexes are derived from data on the value of industry output adjusted for price change. For the remaining industries, output indexes are derived from data on the physical quantity of production.

The **labor input** series consist of the hours of all employees (production workers and nonproduction workers), the hours of all persons (paid employees, partners, proprietors, and unpaid family workers), or the number of employees, depending upon the industry.

Unit labor costs represent the labor compensation costs per unit of output produced, and are derived by dividing an index of labor compensation by an index of output. **Labor compensation** includes payroll as well as supplemental payments, including both legally required expenditures and payments for voluntary programs.

Multifactor productivity is derived by dividing an index of industry output by an

index of the combined inputs consumed in producing that output. **Combined inputs** include capital, labor, and intermediate purchases. The measure of **capital input** used represents the flow of services from the capital stock used in production. It is developed from measures of the net stock of physical assets—equipment, structures, land, and inventories. The measure of **intermediate purchases** is a combination of purchased materials, services, fuels, and electricity.

Notes on the data

The industry measures are compiled from data produced by the Bureau of Labor Statistics and the Bureau of the Census, with additional data supplied by other government agencies, trade associations, and other sources.

For most industries, the productivity indexes refer to the output per hour of all employees. For some trade and services industries, indexes of output per hour of all persons (including self-employed) are constructed. For some transportation industries, only indexes of output per employee are prepared.

FOR ADDITIONAL INFORMATION on this series, contact the Division of Industry Productivity Studies: (202) 691-5618.

International Comparisons

(Tables 47-49)

Labor force and unemployment

Description of the series

Tables 47 and 48 present comparative measures of the labor force, employment, and unemployment—approximating U.S. concepts—for the United States, Canada, Australia, Japan, and several European countries. The unemployment statistics (and, to a lesser extent, employment statistics) published by other industrial countries are not, in most cases, comparable to U.S. unemployment statistics. Therefore, the Bureau adjusts the figures for selected countries, where necessary, for all known major definitional differences. Although precise comparability may not be achieved, these adjusted figures provide a better basis for international comparisons than the figures regularly published by each country. For further information on adjustments and comparability issues, see

Constance Sorrentino, “International unemployment rates: how comparable are they?” *Monthly Labor Review*, June 2000, pp. 3-20.

Definitions

For the principal U.S. definitions of the **labor force**, **employment**, and **unemployment**, see the Notes section on Employment and Unemployment Data: Household survey data.

Notes on the data

The adjusted statistics have been adapted to the age at which compulsory schooling ends in each country, rather than to the U.S. standard of 16 years of age and older. Therefore, the adjusted statistics relate to the population aged 16 and older in France, Sweden, and the United Kingdom; 15 and older in Australia, Japan, Germany, Italy from 1993 onward, and the Netherlands; and 14 and older in Italy prior to 1993. An exception to this rule is that the Canadian statistics for 1976 onward are adjusted to cover ages 16 and older, whereas the age at which compulsory schooling ends remains at 15. The institutional population is included in the denominator of the labor force participation rates and employment-population ratios for Japan and Germany; it is excluded for the United States and the other countries.

In the U.S. labor force survey, persons on layoff who are awaiting recall to their jobs are classified as unemployed. European and Japanese layoff practices are quite different in nature from those in the United States; therefore, strict application of the U.S. definition has not been made on this point. For further information, see *Monthly Labor Review*, December 1981, pp. 8-11.

The figures for one or more recent years for France, Germany, Italy, the Netherlands, and the United Kingdom are calculated using adjustment factors based on labor force surveys for earlier years and are considered preliminary. The recent-year measures for these countries, therefore, are subject to revision whenever data from more current labor force surveys become available.

There are breaks in the data series for the United States (1990, 1994, 1997, 1998, 1999, 2000), Canada (1976) France (1992), Germany (1991), Italy (1991, 1993), the Netherlands (1988), and Sweden (1987).

For the United States, the break in series reflects a major redesign of the labor force survey questionnaire and collection methodology introduced in January 1994. Revised population estimates based on the 1990 census, adjusted for the estimated undercount,

also were incorporated. In 1996, previously published data for the 1990–93 period were revised to reflect the 1990 census-based population controls, adjusted for the undercount. In 1997, revised population controls were introduced into the household survey. Therefore, the data are not strictly comparable with prior years. In 1998, new composite estimation procedures and minor revisions in population controls were introduced into the household survey. Therefore, the data are not strictly comparable with data for 1997 and earlier years. See the Notes section on Employment and Unemployment Data of this *Review*.

BLS recently introduced a new adjusted series for Canada. Beginning with the data for 1976, Canadian data are adjusted to more closely approximate U.S. concepts. Adjustments are made to the unemployed and labor force to exclude: (1) 15-year-olds; (2) passive jobseekers (persons only reading newspaper ads as their method of job search); (3) persons waiting to start a new job who did not seek work in the past 4 weeks; and (4) persons unavailable for work due to personal or family responsibilities. An adjustment is made to include full-time students looking for full-time work. The impact of the adjustments was to lower the annual average unemployment rate by 0.1–0.4 percentage point in the 1980s and 0.4–1.0 percentage point in the 1990s.

For France, the 1992 break reflects the substitution of standardized European Union Statistical Office (EUROSTAT) unemployment statistics for the unemployment data estimated according to the International Labor Office (ILO) definition and published in the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) annual yearbook and quarterly update. This change was made because the EUROSTAT data are more up-to-date than the OECD figures. Also, since 1992, the EUROSTAT definitions are closer to the U.S. definitions than they were in prior years. The impact of this revision was to lower the unemployment rate by 0.1 percentage point in 1992 and 1993, by 0.4 percentage point in 1994, and 0.5 percentage point in 1995.

For Germany, the data for 1991 onward refer to unified Germany. Data prior to 1991 relate to the former West Germany. The impact of including the former East Germany was to increase the unemployment rate from 4.3 to 5.6 percent in 1991.

For Italy, the 1991 break reflects a revision in the method of weighting sample data. The impact was to increase the unemployment rate by approximately 0.3 percentage point, from 6.6 to 6.9 percent in 1991.

In October 1992, the survey methodol-

ogy was revised and the definition of unemployment was changed to include only those who were actively looking for a job within the 30 days preceding the survey and who were available for work. In addition, the lower age limit for the labor force was raised from 14 to 15 years. (Prior to these changes, BLS adjusted Italy's published unemployment rate downward by excluding from the unemployed those persons who had not actively sought work in the past 30 days.) The break in the series also reflects the incorporation of the 1991 population census results. The impact of these changes was to raise Italy's adjusted unemployment rate by approximately 1.2 percentage points, from 8.3 to 9.5 percent in fourth-quarter 1992. These changes did not affect employment significantly, except in 1993. Estimates by the Italian Statistical Office indicate that employment declined by about 3 percent in 1993, rather than the nearly 4 percent indicated by the data shown in table 44. This difference is attributable mainly to the incorporation of the 1991 population benchmarks in the 1993 data. Data for earlier years have not been adjusted to incorporate the 1991 census results.

For the Netherlands, a new survey questionnaire was introduced in 1992 that allowed for a closer application of ILO guidelines. EUROSTAT has revised the Dutch series back to 1988 based on the 1992 changes. The 1988 revised unemployment rate is 7.6 percent; the previous estimate for the same year was 9.3 percent.

There have been two breaks in series in the Swedish labor force survey, in 1987 and 1993. Adjustments have been made for the 1993 break back to 1987. In 1987, a new questionnaire was introduced. Questions regarding current availability were added and the period of active workseeking was reduced from 60 days to 4 weeks. These changes lowered Sweden's 1987 unemployment rate by 0.4 percentage point, from 2.3 to 1.9 percent. In 1993, the measurement period for the labor force survey was changed to represent all 52 weeks of the year rather than one week each month and a new adjustment for population totals was introduced. The impact was to raise the unemployment rate by approximately 0.5 percentage point, from 7.6 to 8.1 percent. Statistics Sweden revised its labor force survey data for 1987–92 to take into account the break in 1993. The adjustment raised the Swedish unemployment rate by 0.2 percentage point in 1987 and gradually rose to 0.5 percentage point in 1992.

Beginning with 1987, BLS has adjusted the

Swedish data to classify students who also sought work as unemployed. The impact of this change was to increase the adjusted unemployment rate by 0.1 percentage point in 1987 and by 1.8 percentage points in 1994, when unemployment was higher. In 1998, the adjusted unemployment rate had risen from 6.5 to 8.4 percent due to the adjustment to include students.

The net effect of the 1987 and 1993 changes and the BLS adjustment for students seeking work lowered Sweden's 1987 unemployment rate from 2.3 to 2.2 percent.

FOR ADDITIONAL INFORMATION on this series, contact the Division of Foreign Labor Statistics: (202) 691–5654.

Manufacturing productivity and labor costs

Description of the series

Table 49 presents comparative indexes of manufacturing labor productivity (output per hour), output, total hours, compensation per hour, and unit labor costs for the United States, Canada, Japan, and nine European countries. These measures are trend comparisons—that is, series that measure changes over time—rather than level comparisons. There are greater technical problems in comparing the levels of manufacturing output among countries.

BLS constructs the comparative indexes from three basic aggregate measures—output, total labor hours, and total compensation. The hours and compensation measures refer to all employed persons (wage and salary earners plus self-employed persons and unpaid family workers) in the United States, Canada, Japan, France, Germany, Norway, and Sweden, and to all employees (wage and salary earners) in the other countries.

Definitions

Output, in general, refers to value added in manufacturing from the national accounts of each country. However, the output series for Japan prior to 1970 is an index of industrial production, and the national accounts measures for the United Kingdom are essentially identical to their indexes of industrial production.

The 1977–97 output data for the United States are the gross product originating (value added) measures prepared by the Bureau of Economic Analysis of the U.S. Department of Commerce. Com-

parable manufacturing output data currently are not available prior to 1977.

U.S. gross product originating is a chain-type annual-weighted series. (For more information on the U.S. measure, see Robert E. Yuskavage, "Improved Estimates of Gross Product by Industry, 1959-94," *Survey of Current Business*, August 1996, pp. 133-55.) The Japanese value added series is based upon one set of fixed price weights for the years 1970 through 1997. Output series for the other foreign economies also employ fixed price weights, but the weights are updated periodically (for example, every 5 or 10 years).

To preserve the comparability of the U.S. measures with those for other economies, BLS uses gross product originating in manufacturing for the United States for these comparative measures. The gross product originating series differs from the manufacturing output series that BLS publishes in its news releases on quarterly measures of U.S. productivity and costs (and that underlies the measures that appear in tables 43 and 45 in this section). The quarterly measures are on a "sectoral output" basis, rather than a value-added basis. Sectoral output is gross output less intrasector transactions.

Total labor hours refers to hours worked in all countries. The measures are developed from statistics of manufacturing employment and average hours. The series used for France (from 1970 forward), Norway, and Sweden are official series published with the national accounts. Where official total hours series are not available, the measures are developed by BLS using employment figures published with the national accounts, or other comprehensive employment series, and estimates of annual hours worked. For Germany, BLS uses estimates of average hours worked developed by a research institute connected to the Ministry of Labor for use with the national accounts employment figures. For the other countries, BLS constructs its own estimates of average hours.

Denmark has not published estimates of average hours for 1994-97; therefore, the BLS measure of labor input for Denmark ends in 1993.

Total compensation (labor cost) includes all payments in cash or in-kind made directly to employees plus employer expenditures for legally required insurance programs and contractual and private benefit plans. The measures are from the national accounts of each country, except those for Belgium, which are developed by BLS using statistics on employment, average hours, and hourly compensation. For Canada, France, and Sweden, compensation is increased to account for other significant taxes on payroll or employment. For the United Kingdom, compensation is reduced between 1967 and 1991 to account for employment-related subsidies. Self-employed

workers are included in the all-employed-persons measures by assuming that their hourly compensation is equal to the average for wage and salary employees.

Notes on the data

In general, the measures relate to total manufacturing as defined by the International Standard Industrial Classification. However, the measures for France (for all years) and Italy (beginning 1970) refer to mining and manufacturing less energy-related products, and the measures for Denmark include mining and exclude manufacturing handicrafts from 1960 to 1966.

The measures for recent years may be based on current indicators of manufacturing output (such as industrial production indexes), employment, average hours, and hourly compensation until national accounts and other statistics used for the long-term measures become available.

FOR ADDITIONAL INFORMATION on this series, contact the Division of Foreign Labor Statistics: (202) 691-5654.

Occupational Injury and Illness Data

(Tables 50-51)

Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses

Description of the series

The Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses collects data from employers about their workers' job-related nonfatal injuries and illnesses. The information that employers provide is based on records that they maintain under the Occupational Safety and Health Act of 1970. Self-employed individuals, farms with fewer than 11 employees, employers regulated by other Federal safety and health laws, and Federal, State, and local government agencies are excluded from the survey.

The survey is a Federal-State cooperative program with an independent sample selected for each participating State. A stratified random sample with a Neyman allocation is selected to represent all private industries in the State. The survey is stratified by Standard Industrial Classification and size of employment.

Definitions

Under the Occupational Safety and Health

Act, employers maintain records of nonfatal work-related injuries and illnesses that involve one or more of the following: loss of consciousness, restriction of work or motion, transfer to another job, or medical treatment other than first aid.

Occupational injury is any injury such as a cut, fracture, sprain, or amputation that results from a work-related event or a single, instantaneous exposure in the work environment.

Occupational illness is an abnormal condition or disorder, other than one resulting from an occupational injury, caused by exposure to factors associated with employment. It includes acute and chronic illnesses or disease which may be caused by inhalation, absorption, ingestion, or direct contact.

Lost workday injuries and illnesses are cases that involve days away from work, or days of restricted work activity, or both.

Lost workdays include the number of workdays (consecutive or not) on which the employee was either away from work or at work in some restricted capacity, or both, because of an occupational injury or illness. BLS measures of the number and incidence rate of lost workdays were discontinued beginning with the 1993 survey. The number of days away from work or days of restricted work activity does not include the day of injury or onset of illness or any days on which the employee would not have worked, such as a Federal holiday, even though able to work.

Incidence rates are computed as the number of injuries and/or illnesses or lost work days per 100 full-time workers.

Notes on the data

The definitions of occupational injuries and illnesses are from *Recordkeeping Guidelines for Occupational Injuries and Illnesses* (U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, September 1986).

Estimates are made for industries and employment size classes for total recordable cases, lost workday cases, days away from work cases, and nonfatal cases without lost workdays. These data also are shown separately for injuries. Illness data are available for seven categories: occupational skin diseases or disorders, dust diseases of the lungs, respiratory conditions due to toxic agents, poisoning (systemic effects of toxic agents), disorders due to physical agents (other than toxic materials), disorders associated with repeated trauma, and all other occupational illnesses.

The survey continues to measure the number of new work-related illness cases which are recognized, diagnosed, and reported during the year. Some conditions, for example, long-term latent illnesses caused by exposure to car-

cinogens, often are difficult to relate to the workplace and are not adequately recognized and reported. These long-term latent illnesses are believed to be understated in the survey's illness measure. In contrast, the overwhelming majority of the reported new illnesses are those which are easier to directly relate to workplace activity (for example, contact dermatitis and carpal tunnel syndrome).

Most of the estimates are in the form of incidence rates, defined as the number of injuries and illnesses per 100 equivalent full-time workers. For this purpose, 200,000 employee hours represent 100 employee years (2,000 hours per employee). Full detail on the available measures is presented in the annual bulletin, *Occupational Injuries and Illnesses: Counts, Rates, and Characteristics*.

Comparable data for more than 40 States and territories are available from the BLS Office of Safety, Health and Working Conditions. Many of these States publish data on State and local government employees in addition to private industry data.

Mining and railroad data are furnished to BLS by the Mine Safety and Health Administration and the Federal Railroad Administration. Data from these organizations are included in both the national and State data published annually.

With the 1992 survey, BLS began publishing details on serious, nonfatal incidents resulting in days away from work. Included are some major characteristics of the injured and ill workers, such as occupation, age, gender, race, and length of service, as well as the circumstances of their injuries and illnesses (nature of the disabling condition, part of

body affected, event and exposure, and the source directly producing the condition). In general, these data are available nationwide for detailed industries and for individual States at more aggregated industry levels.

FOR ADDITIONAL INFORMATION on occupational injuries and illnesses, contact the Office of Occupational Safety, Health and Working Conditions at (202) 691-6180, or access the Internet at:

<http://www.bls.gov/iif/>

Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries

The Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries compiles a complete roster of fatal job-related injuries, including detailed data about the fatally injured workers and the fatal events. The program collects and cross checks fatality information from multiple sources, including death certificates, State and Federal workers' compensation reports, Occupational Safety and Health Administration and Mine Safety and Health Administration records, medical examiner and autopsy reports, media accounts, State motor vehicle fatality records, and follow-up questionnaires to employers.

In addition to private wage and salary workers, the self-employed, family members, and Federal, State, and local government workers are covered by the program. To be included in the fatality census, the decedent must have been employed (that is working for pay, compensation, or profit) at the time of the event, engaged in a legal work activity, or present at the site of the incident as a requirement of his or her job.

Definition

A **fatal work injury** is any intentional or unintentional wound or damage to the body resulting in death from acute exposure to energy, such as heat or electricity, or kinetic energy from a crash, or from the absence of such essentials as heat or oxygen caused by a specific event or incident or series of events within a single workday or shift. Fatalities that occur during a person's commute to or from work are excluded from the census, as well as work-related illnesses, which can be difficult to identify due to long latency periods.

Notes on the data

Twenty-eight data elements are collected, coded, and tabulated in the fatality program, including information about the fatally injured worker, the fatal incident, and the machinery or equipment involved. Summary worker demographic data and event characteristics are included in a national news release that is available about 8 months after the end of the reference year. The Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries was initiated in 1992 as a joint Federal-State effort. Most States issue summary information at the time of the national news release.

FOR ADDITIONAL INFORMATION on the Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries contact the BLS Office of Safety, Health, and Working Conditions at (202) 691-6175, or the Internet at: <http://www.bls.gov/iif/>

Where to find additional data

Current and historical statistics from Bureau of Labor Statistics surveys are available at the addresses listed on the inside back cover of this *Review*, or on the Internet at

<http://www.bls.gov>

1. Labor market indicators

Selected indicators	2001	2002	2001			2002				2003	
			II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV	I	II
Employment data											
Employment status of the civilian noninstitutional population (household survey): ¹											
Labor force participation rate.....	66.8	66.6	66.8	66.7	66.8	66.6	66.7	66.6	66.5	66.3	66.4
Employment-population ratio.....	63.7	62.7	63.8	63.5	63.0	62.8	62.8	62.8	62.5	62.4	62.3
Unemployment rate.....	4.7	5.8	4.4	4.8	5.6	5.6	5.9	5.8	5.9	5.8	6.2
Men.....	4.8	5.9	4.5	4.9	5.7	5.7	6.0	5.9	6.1	6.0	6.5
16 to 24 years.....	11.4	12.8	11.2	11.4	12.7	12.9	12.8	13.1	12.5	12.4	14.2
25 years and older.....	3.6	4.7	3.4	3.7	4.4	4.5	4.8	4.7	4.9	4.9	5.3
Women.....	4.7	5.6	4.3	4.8	5.5	5.5	5.7	5.6	5.7	5.5	5.7
16 to 24 years.....	9.6	11.1	9.2	10.1	10.7	11.0	11.2	10.9	11.4	11.1	11.9
25 years and older.....	3.7	4.6	3.4	3.8	4.4	4.4	4.8	4.6	4.6	4.4	4.6
Employment, nonfarm (payroll data), in thousands: ¹											
Total nonfarm.....	131,826	130,376	132,180	131,712	130,920	130,523	130,403	130,239	130,338	130,225	129,984
Total private.....	110,707	108,886	111,129	110,516	109,593	109,105	108,918	108,755	108,792	108,655	108,488
Goods-producing.....	23,873	22,619	24,118	23,684	23,226	22,880	22,673	22,537	22,389	22,213	22,093
Manufacturing.....	16,441	15,306	16,661	16,243	15,833	15,517	15,369	15,246	15,085	14,926	14,744
Service-providing.....	107,952	107,757	108,063	108,028	107,694	107,643	107,730	107,702	107,949	108,012	107,891
Average hours:											
Total private.....	34.0	33.9	34.0	33.9	33.8	33.9	33.9	33.9	33.8	33.8	33.7
Manufacturing.....	40.3	40.5	40.4	40.4	40.1	40.4	40.6	40.5	40.4	40.4	40.2
Overtime.....	4.0	4.2	4.1	4.0	3.8	4.0	4.2	4.2	4.3	4.3	4.0
Employment Cost Index²											
Percent change in the ECI, compensation:											
All workers (excluding farm, household and Federal workers).....	4.1	3.4	.9	1.2	.8	1.0	.9	.9	.6	1.4	.8
Private industry workers.....	4.2	3.2	1.0	.9	.8	1.1	1.1	.6	.4	1.7	.8
Goods-producing ³	3.8	3.7	.9	.7	.8	1.2	.9	.6	.9	1.8	.9
Service-providing ³	4.3	3.1	1.0	1.0	.8	1.1	1.2	.6	.2	1.5	.8
State and local government workers.....	4.2	4.1	.6	2.1	.6	.6	.4	2.2	.9	.7	.4
Workers by bargaining status (private industry):											
Union.....	4.2	4.2	1.1	1.0	1.4	1.1	1.0	1.2	.9	1.6	1.2
Nonunion.....	4.1	3.2	1.0	.9	.7	1.1	1.1	.5	.4	1.6	.8

¹ Quarterly data seasonally adjusted.

² Annual changes are December-to-December changes. Quarterly changes are calculated using the last month of each quarter.

³ Goods-producing industries include mining, construction, and manufacturing. Service-providing industries include all other private sector industries.

NOTE: Beginning in January 2003, household survey data reflect revised population controls. Nonfarm data reflect the conversion to the 2002 version of the North American Industry Classification System (NAICS), replacing the Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) system. NAICS-based data by industry are not comparable with SIC-based data.

2. Annual and quarterly percent changes in compensation, prices, and productivity

Selected measures	2001	2002	2001			2002				2003	
			II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV	I	II
Compensation data^{1,2}											
Employment Cost Index—compensation (wages, salaries, benefits):											
Civilian nonfarm.....	4.1	3.4	0.9	1.2	0.8	1.0	0.9	0.9	0.6	1.4	0.8
Private nonfarm.....	4.2	3.2	1.0	.9	.8	1.1	1.1	.6	.4	1.7	.8
Employment Cost Index—wages and salaries:											
Civilian nonfarm.....	3.7	2.9	.9	1.0	.7	.9	.8	.7	.4	1.0	.6
Private nonfarm.....	3.8	2.7	1.0	.8	.8	.9	1.0	.4	.3	1.1	.7
Price data¹											
Consumer Price Index (All Urban Consumers): All Items.....	3.4	1.2	1.0	.2	-.9	.7	.5	.6	-.1	1.8	-.3
Producer Price Index:											
Finished goods.....	-1.8	-1.2	.8	-.3	-3.2	1.1	.2	.2	-.1	3.7	-.8
Finished consumer goods.....	-2.4	-1.6	1.0	-.3	-4.3	1.5	.4	.0	-.3	2.4	1.8
Capital equipment.....	1.0	-.4	-7.1	-.1	.1	2.9	-.3	-.7	.6	.6	-.6
Intermediate materials, supplies, and components.....	-.2	-1.2	.6	-1.0	-3.6	.9	1.1	1.1	.1	6.5	-2.1
Crude materials.....	-8.8	-10.6	-6.6	-12.0	-12.2	8.0	37.1	1.9	6.5	28.0	-10.6
Productivity data³											
Output per hour of all persons:											
Business sector.....	2.0	5.3	1.5	3.3	8.7	8.7	.8	5.9	1.5	2.7	7.2
Nonfarm business sector.....	1.9	5.4	1.6	3.4	8.3	9.3	1.0	5.9	1.7	2.1	6.8
Nonfinancial corporations ⁴	2.0	5.8	4.7	4.4	10.8	5.0	5.5	3.1	3.8	4.3	8.1

¹ Annual changes are December-to-December changes. Quarterly changes are calculated using the last month of each quarter. Compensation and price data are not seasonally adjusted, and the price data are not compounded.

² Excludes Federal and private household workers.

³ Annual rates of change are computed by comparing annual averages. Quarterly percent changes reflect annual rates of change in quarterly indexes. The data are seasonally adjusted.

⁴ Output per hour of all employees.

3. Alternative measures of wage and compensation changes

Components	Quarterly average					Four quarters ending				
	2002			2003		2002			2003	
	II	III	IV	I	II	II	III	IV	I	II
Average hourly compensation: ¹										
All persons, business sector.....	4.0	2.1	1.6	4.8	4.3	3.0	2.9	2.8	3.1	3.2
All persons, nonfarm business sector.....	3.9	2.0	1.6	4.1	3.8	3.0	2.9	2.8	2.9	2.9
Employment Cost Index—compensation:										
Civilian nonfarm ².....	.9	.9	.6	.8	1.4	4.0	3.7	3.4	3.9	3.7
Private nonfarm.....	1.1	.6	.4	.8	1.7	4.0	3.7	3.2	3.8	3.5
Union.....	1.0	1.2	.9	1.6	1.2	4.5	4.7	4.2	4.7	5.0
Nonunion.....	1.1	.5	.4	1.6	.8	3.9	3.5	3.2	3.6	3.3
State and local governments.....	.4	2.2	.9	.7	.4	3.6	3.8	4.1	4.2	4.1
Employment Cost Index—wages and salaries:										
Civilian nonfarm ².....	.8	.7	.4	1.0	.6	3.5	3.2	2.9	2.9	2.7
Private nonfarm.....	1.0	.4	.3	1.1	.7	3.6	3.2	2.7	3.0	2.6
Union.....	.9	1.0	.8	.5	.7	4.2	4.3	3.5	3.3	3.0
Nonunion.....	1.0	.4	.3	1.2	.7	3.5	3.1	2.7	2.9	2.5
State and local governments.....	.3	1.8	.6	.4	.3	3.2	3.1	3.2	3.1	3.1

¹ Seasonally adjusted. "Quarterly average" is percent change from a quarter ago, at an annual rate.

² Excludes Federal and household workers.

4. Employment status of the population, by sex, age, race, and Hispanic origin, monthly data seasonally adjusted

[Numbers in thousands]

Employment status	Annual average		2002							2003					
	2001	2002	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June
TOTAL															
Civilian noninstitutional population ¹	215,092	217,570	217,407	217,630	217,866	218,107	218,340	218,548	218,741	219,897	220,114	220,317	220,540	220,768	221,014
Civilian labor force.....	143,734	144,863	144,852	144,786	145,123	145,634	145,393	145,180	145,150	145,838	145,857	145,793	146,473	146,485	147,096
Participation rate.....	66.8	66.6	66.6	66.5	66.6	66.8	66.6	66.4	66.4	66.3	66.3	66.2	66.4	66.4	66.6
Employed.....	136,933	136,485	136,383	136,343	136,757	137,312	136,988	136,542	136,439	137,536	137,408	137,348	137,687	137,487	137,738
Employment-population ratio ²	63.7	62.7	62.7	62.6	62.8	63.0	62.7	62.5	62.4	62.5	62.4	62.3	62.4	62.3	62.3
Unemployed.....	6,801	8,378	8,469	8,443	8,366	8,321	8,405	8,637	8,711	8,302	8,450	8,445	8,786	8,998	9,358
Unemployment rate.....	4.7	5.8	5.8	5.8	5.8	5.7	5.8	5.9	6.0	5.7	5.8	5.8	6.0	6.1	6.4
Not in the labor force.....	71,359	72,707	72,556	72,844	72,743	72,473	72,947	73,369	73,591	74,059	74,257	74,524	74,067	74,283	73,918
Men, 20 years and over															
Civilian noninstitutional population ¹	95,181	96,439	96,375	96,468	96,552	96,732	96,860	97,022	97,139	97,635	97,762	97,869	97,979	98,083	98,196
Civilian labor force.....	72,816	73,630	73,689	73,670	73,802	74,108	73,883	73,770	73,744	73,993	74,254	74,236	74,571	74,506	74,692
Participation rate.....	76.5	76.3	76.5	76.4	76.4	76.6	76.3	76.0	75.9	75.8	76.0	75.9	76.1	76.0	76.1
Employed.....	69,776	69,734	69,739	69,792	69,895	70,213	69,921	69,617	69,600	69,967	70,293	70,293	70,364	70,144	70,130
Employment-population ratio ²	73.3	72.3	72.4	72.3	72.4	72.6	72.2	71.8	71.6	71.7	71.9	71.8	71.8	71.5	71.4
Unemployed.....	3,040	3,896	3,950	3,879	3,906	3,895	3,962	4,153	4,145	4,026	3,962	3,944	4,207	4,362	4,562
Unemployment rate.....	4.2	5.3	5.4	5.3	5.3	5.3	5.4	5.6	5.6	5.4	5.3	5.3	5.6	5.9	6.1
Not in the labor force.....	22,365	22,809	22,686	22,797	22,750	22,623	22,977	23,252	23,394	23,642	23,508	23,632	23,408	23,577	23,504
Women, 20 years and over															
Civilian noninstitutional population ¹	103,983	105,136	105,089	105,190	105,334	105,421	105,509	105,594	105,678	106,235	106,322	106,411	106,510	106,613	106,724
Civilian labor force.....	63,016	63,648	63,556	63,534	63,760	63,858	63,975	63,921	64,036	64,479	64,310	64,477	64,677	64,733	65,148
Participation rate.....	60.6	60.5	60.5	60.4	60.5	60.6	60.6	60.5	60.6	60.7	60.5	60.6	60.7	60.7	61.0
Employed.....	60,417	60,420	60,320	60,262	60,581	60,675	60,668	60,697	60,676	61,443	61,073	61,227	61,401	61,436	61,753
Employment-population ratio ²	58.1	57.5	57.4	57.3	57.5	57.6	57.5	57.5	57.4	57.8	57.4	57.5	57.6	57.6	57.9
Unemployed.....	2,599	3,228	3,236	3,272	3,180	3,184	3,308	3,224	3,360	3,035	3,237	3,250	3,276	3,297	3,395
Unemployment rate.....	4.1	5.1	5.1	5.1	5.0	5.0	5.2	5.0	5.2	4.7	5.0	5.0	5.1	5.1	5.2
Not in the labor force.....	40,967	41,488	41,533	41,656	41,574	41,563	41,533	41,673	41,642	41,757	42,013	41,933	41,834	41,880	41,576
Both sexes, 16 to 19 years															
Civilian noninstitutional population ¹	15,929	15,994	15,943	15,972	15,980	15,954	15,971	15,933	15,925	16,027	16,030	16,038	16,051	16,072	16,095
Civilian labor force.....	7,902	7,585	7,607	7,581	7,561	7,667	7,535	7,489	7,369	7,366	7,293	7,079	7,226	7,246	7,256
Participation rate.....	49.6	47.4	47.7	47.5	47.3	48.1	47.2	47.0	46.3	46.0	45.5	44.1	45.0	45.1	45.1
Employed.....	6,740	6,332	6,324	6,289	6,280	6,425	6,400	6,228	6,164	6,125	6,042	5,829	5,923	5,907	5,855
Employment-population ratio ²	42.3	39.6	39.7	39.4	39.3	40.3	40.1	39.1	38.7	38.2	37.7	36.3	36.9	36.8	36.4
Unemployed.....	1,162	1,253	1,283	1,292	1,280	1,243	1,135	1,261	1,206	1,241	1,251	1,251	1,303	1,339	1,401
Unemployment rate.....	14.7	16.5	16.9	17.0	16.9	16.2	15.1	16.8	16.4	16.8	17.1	17.7	18.0	18.5	19.3
Not in the labor force.....	8,027	8,409	8,337	8,391	8,419	8,287	8,436	8,444	8,555	8,661	8,736	8,959	8,825	8,826	8,839
White³															
Civilian noninstitutional population ¹	178,111	179,783	179,665	179,816	179,979	180,146	180,306	180,450	180,580	180,460	180,599	180,728	180,873	181,021	181,184
Civilian labor force.....	119,399	120,150	120,152	120,272	120,449	120,502	120,479	120,345	120,093	120,084	120,166	120,200	120,575	120,420	120,881
Participation rate.....	67.0	66.8	66.9	66.9	66.9	66.9	66.8	66.7	66.5	66.5	66.5	66.5	66.7	66.5	66.7
Employed.....	114,430	114,013	113,951	114,008	114,250	114,373	114,294	114,128	113,910	113,995	114,135	114,089	114,286	113,882	114,203
Employment-population ratio ²	64.2	63.4	63.4	63.4	63.5	63.5	63.4	63.2	63.1	63.2	63.2	63.1	63.2	62.9	63.0
Unemployed.....	4,969	6,137	6,201	6,264	6,199	6,129	6,184	6,218	6,184	6,089	6,031	6,111	6,289	6,539	6,678
Unemployment rate.....	4.2	5.1	5.2	5.2	5.1	5.1	5.1	5.2	5.1	5.1	5.0	5.1	5.2	5.4	5.5
Not in the labor force.....	58,713	59,633	59,513	59,545	59,530	59,644	59,828	60,104	60,487	60,376	60,432	60,528	60,298	60,601	60,303
Black or African American³															
Civilian noninstitutional population ¹	25,138	25,578	25,552	25,591	25,633	25,675	25,717	25,751	25,784	25,484	25,519	25,552	25,587	25,624	25,664
Civilian labor force.....	16,421	16,565	16,570	16,390	16,541	16,789	16,682	16,540	16,706	16,374	16,395	16,296	16,521	16,618	16,717
Participation rate.....	65.3	64.8	64.8	64.0	64.5	65.4	64.9	64.2	64.8	64.3	64.2	63.8	64.6	64.9	65.1
Employed.....	15,006	14,872	14,816	14,763	14,907	15,148	15,027	14,752	14,827	14,684	14,669	14,641	14,723	14,819	14,746
Employment-population ratio ²	59.7	58.1	58.0	57.7	58.2	59.0	58.4	57.3	57.5	57.6	57.5	57.3	57.5	57.8	57.5
Unemployed.....	1,416	1,693	1,754	1,627	1,634	1,641	1,656	1,786	1,879	1,690	1,726	1,655	1,797	1,799	1,971
Unemployment rate.....	8.6	10.2	10.6	9.9	9.9	9.8	9.9	10.8	11.2	10.3	10.5	10.2	10.9	10.8	11.8
Not in the labor force.....	8,717	9,013	8,982	9,201	9,092	8,886	9,034	9,211	9,078	9,110	9,124	9,256	9,066	9,007	8,947

See footnotes at end of table.

4. Continued—Employment status of the population, by sex, age, race, and Hispanic origin, monthly data seasonally adjusted

[Numbers in thousands]

Employment status	Annual average		2002							2003					
	2001	2002	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June
Hispanic or Latino ethnicity															
Civilian noninstitutional population ¹	24,942	25,963	25,917	26,008	26,096	26,184	26,272	26,355	26,436	26,994	28	27,191	27,291	27,391	27,494
Civilian labor force.....	17,328	17,943	17,891	18,045	18,030	18,103	18,049	18,169	18,134	18,614	18,658	18,614	18,836	18,811	18,856
Participation rate.....	69.5	69.1	69.0	69.4	69.1	69.1	68.7	68.9	68.6	69.0	68.9	68.5	69.0	68.7	68.6
Employed.....	16,190	16,590	16,573	16,685	16,664	16,739	16,637	16,755	16,708	17,155	17,223	17,215	17,428	17,264	17,271
Employment-population ratio ²	64.9	63.9	63.9	64.2	63.9	63.9	63.3	63.6	63.2	63.5	63.6	63.3	63.9	63.0	62.8
Unemployed.....	1,138	1,353	1,318	1,360	1,366	1,363	1,412	1,414	1,425	1,459	1,436	1,399	1,408	1,548	1,586
Unemployment rate.....	6.6	7.5	7.4	7.5	7.6	7.5	7.8	7.8	7.9	7.8	7.7	7.5	7.5	8.2	8.4
Not in the labor force.....	7,614	8,020	8,026	7,963	8,066	8,082	8,223	8,188	8,303	8,380	8,436	8,577	8,455	8,580	8,638

¹ The population figures are not seasonally adjusted.² Civilian employment as a percent of the civilian noninstitutional population.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 were included in the group they identified as the main race.

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.

5. Selected employment indicators, monthly data seasonally adjusted

[In thousands]

Selected categories	Annual average		2002							2003					
	2001	2002	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June
Characteristic															
Employed, 16 years and over.....	136,933	136,485	136,383	136,343	136,757	137,312	136,988	136,542	136,439	137,536	137,408	137,348	137,687	137,487	137,738
Men.....	73,196	72,903	72,893	72,931	73,023	73,402	73,151	72,773	72,690	72,994	73,249	73,064	73,182	72,981	73,071
Women.....	63,737	63,582	63,490	63,412	63,734	63,910	63,837	63,769	63,749	64,542	64,159	64,284	64,505	64,506	64,667
Married men, spouse present.....	44,007	44,116	44,037	44,150	44,235	44,129	44,245	44,093	44,005	44,401	44,587	44,415	44,552	44,542	44,371
Married women, spouse present.....	34,153	34,153	34,050	34,035	34,278	34,479	34,322	34,264	34,189	34,525	34,620	34,569	34,685	34,443	34,600
Persons at work part time¹															
All industries:															
Part time for economic reasons.....	3,715	4,213	3,982	4,139	4,308	4,356	4,343	4,329	4,273	4,643	4,807	4,696	4,840	4,592	4,499
Slack work or business conditions.....	2,396	2,788	2,703	2,760	2,811	2,814	2,888	2,855	2,893	3,027	3,152	3,123	3,221	3,058	3,153
Could only find part-time work.....	1,006	1,124	1,097	1,113	1,153	1,177	1,133	1,159	1,110	1,297	1,275	1,192	1,266	1,265	1,257
Part time for noneconomic reasons.....	18,790	18,843	19,251	19,143	19,047	18,928	18,685	18,727	18,555	19,314	18,421	18,888	18,886	19,083	19,548
Nonagricultural industries:															
Part time for economic reasons.....	3,627	4,119	3,887	4,025	4,185	4,266	4,274	4,272	4,219	4,496	4,675	4,587	4,728	4,478	4,390
Slack work or business conditions.....	2,340	2,726	2,629	2,689	2,806	2,755	2,857	2,816	2,854	2,947	3,062	3,048	3,140	3,003	3,074
Could only find part-time work.....	997	1,114	1,099	1,103	1,143	1,172	1,122	1,158	1,097	1,267	1,257	1,178	1,258	1,234	1,237
Part time for noneconomic reasons.....	18,415	18,487	18,985	18,741	18,668	18,555	18,347	18,361	18,197	18,984	18,134	18,529	18,503	18,664	19,184

¹ Excludes persons "with a job but not at work" during the survey period for such reasons as vacation, illness, or industrial disputes.

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

6. Selected unemployment indicators, monthly data seasonally adjusted

[Unemployment rates]

Selected categories	Annual average		2002							2003					
	2001	2002	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June
Characteristic															
Total, 16 years and over.....	4.7	5.8	5.8	5.8	5.8	5.7	5.8	5.9	6.0	5.7	5.8	5.8	6.0	6.1	6.4
Both sexes, 16 to 19 years.....	14.7	16.5	16.9	17.0	16.9	16.2	15.1	16.8	16.4	16.8	17.1	17.7	18.0	18.5	19.3
Men, 20 years and over.....	4.2	5.3	5.4	5.3	5.3	5.3	5.4	5.6	5.6	5.4	5.3	5.3	5.6	5.9	6.1
Women, 20 years and over.....	4.1	5.1	5.1	5.1	5.0	5.0	5.2	5.0	5.2	4.7	5.0	5.0	5.1	5.1	5.2
White, total ¹	4.2	5.1	5.2	5.2	5.1	5.1	5.1	5.2	5.1	5.1	5.0	5.1	5.2	5.4	5.5
Both sexes, 16 to 19 years.....	12.7	14.5	14.8	15.6	14.8	14.2	13.9	14.5	13.8	15.2	15.5	15.6	15.4	15.3	16.5
Men, 16 to 19 years.....	13.9	15.9	16.6	17.9	17.1	15.6	14.7	15.8	14.9	16.2	17.3	18.0	17.7	17.0	17.8
Women, 16 to 19 years.....	11.4	13.1	13.0	13.1	12.4	12.7	13.1	13.0	12.7	14.2	13.7	13.1	13.2	13.7	15.2
Men, 20 years and over.....	3.7	4.7	4.8	4.8	4.8	4.8	4.8	5.0	4.9	4.9	4.6	4.7	5.0	5.2	5.4
Women, 20 years and over.....	3.6	4.4	4.4	4.4	4.4	4.4	4.4	4.2	4.4	4.1	4.2	4.4	4.3	4.6	4.4
Black or African American, total ¹	8.6	10.2	10.6	9.9	9.9	9.8	9.9	10.8	11.2	10.3	10.5	10.2	10.9	10.8	11.8
Both sexes, 16 to 19 years.....	29.0	29.8	30.1	27.1	30.1	28.0	23.9	30.5	33.2	30.4	30.2	33.4	33.1	37.0	39.3
Men, 16 to 19 years.....	30.4	31.3	30.8	22.7	31.3	34.4	24.9	30.0	34.5	33.2	38.1	45.2	37.7	43.1	36.5
Women, 16 to 19 years.....	27.5	28.3	29.3	31.4	28.9	21.5	22.7	31.0	32.1	28.0	22.2	23.1	29.3	32.0	41.7
Men, 20 years and over.....	8.0	9.5	10.3	9.2	9.1	9.4	9.9	10.6	10.5	10.3	10.1	9.3	10.4	11.2	11.3
Women, 20 years and over.....	7.0	8.8	8.8	8.9	8.5	8.1	8.5	9.0	9.7	8.4	9.0	8.7	9.2	8.0	9.7
Hispanic or Latino ethnicity.....	6.6	7.5	7.4	7.5	7.6	7.5	7.8	7.8	7.9	7.8	7.7	7.5	7.5	8.2	8.4
Married men, spouse present.....	2.7	3.6	4.0	3.5	3.5	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.7	3.5	3.6	3.8	3.7	3.9	4.4
Married women, spouse present.....	3.1	3.7	3.8	3.8	3.6	3.6	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.3	3.6	3.7	3.6	3.7	3.9
Full-time workers.....	4.7	5.9	6.0	5.9	5.8	5.8	5.9	6.1	6.1	5.8	5.9	5.9	6.1	6.3	6.5
Part-time workers.....	5.1	5.3	5.0	5.4	5.4	5.3	5.2	5.1	5.3	5.4	5.5	5.5	5.4	5.6	5.9
Educational attainment²															
Less than a high school diploma.....	7.2	8.4	8.0	8.6	8.5	7.9	8.7	9.0	9.0	8.5	8.8	8.5	8.2	9.2	9.7
High school graduates, no college ³	4.2	5.3	5.5	5.1	5.2	5.0	4.9	5.3	5.3	5.1	5.4	5.5	5.7	5.5	5.8
Some college or associate degree.....	3.3	4.5	4.6	4.4	4.3	4.6	4.7	4.8	5.0	4.8	4.7	4.8	4.7	4.8	4.9
Bachelor's degree and higher ⁴	2.3	2.9	3.0	3.0	2.8	2.9	3.0	2.9	2.9	3.0	3.0	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.1

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 were included in the group they identified as the main race.

² Data refer to persons 25 years and older.

³ Includes high school diploma or equivalent.

⁴ Includes persons with bachelor's, master's, professional, and doctoral degrees.

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

7. Duration of unemployment, monthly data seasonally adjusted

[Numbers in thousands]

Weeks of unemployment	Annual average		2002							2003					
	2001	2002	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June
Less than 5 weeks.....	2,853	2,893	2,786	2,903	2,895	2,782	2,797	2,912	2,860	2,772	2,749	2,780	2,814	3,056	3,009
5 to 14 weeks.....	2,196	2,580	2,803	2,520	2,505	2,558	2,515	2,532	2,547	2,577	2,565	2,473	2,630	2,605	2,936
15 weeks and over.....	1,752	2,904	3,045	2,955	2,891	3,019	3,099	3,143	3,296	3,140	3,155	3,104	3,294	3,250	3,572
15 to 26 weeks.....	951	1,369	1,419	1,381	1,361	1,359	1,374	1,317	1,392	1,457	1,281	1,316	1,392	1,321	1,536
27 weeks and over.....	801	1,535	1,626	1,573	1,530	1,660	1,724	1,826	1,904	1,683	1,874	1,788	1,903	1,930	2,036
Mean duration, in weeks.....	13.1	16.6	17.1	16.6	16.3	17.8	17.6	17.9	18.4	18.4	18.6	18.0	19.6	19.2	19.8
Median duration, in weeks.....	6.8	9.1	11.6	8.9	8.7	9.5	9.6	9.4	9.6	9.8	9.4	9.6	10.2	10.1	12.3

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

8. Unemployed persons by reason for unemployment, monthly data seasonally adjusted

[Numbers in thousands]

Reason for unemployment	Annual average		2002							2003					
	2001	2002	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June
Job losers ¹	3,476	4,607	4,650	4,613	4,607	4,608	4,828	4,833	4,863	4,583	4,756	4,613	4,765	5,074	5,010
On temporary layoff.....	1,067	1,124	1,101	1,236	1,158	1,044	1,098	1,069	1,110	1,080	1,142	1,157	1,101	1,226	1,199
Not on temporary layoff.....	2,409	3,483	3,550	3,377	3,449	3,565	3,729	3,764	3,753	3,503	3,614	3,456	3,664	3,848	3,811
Job leavers.....	835	866	844	840	844	808	850	834	862	825	772	794	829	772	893
Reentrants.....	2,031	2,368	2,379	2,390	2,326	2,321	2,386	2,394	2,462	2,331	2,395	2,391	2,558	2,499	2,687
New entrants.....	459	536	544	547	587	542	494	586	534	616	579	626	642	634	648
Percent of unemployed															
Job losers ¹	51.1	55.0	55.2	55.0	55.1	55.7	56.4	55.9	55.8	54.9	55.9	54.8	54.2	56.5	54.2
On temporary layoff.....	15.7	13.4	13.1	14.7	13.8	12.6	12.8	12.4	12.7	12.9	13.4	13.7	12.5	13.7	13.0
Not on temporary layoff.....	35.4	41.6	42.2	40.2	41.2	42.1	43.6	43.5	43.0	41.9	42.5	41.0	41.7	42.9	41.3
Job leavers.....	12.3	10.3	10.0	10.0	10.1	9.8	9.9	9.6	9.9	9.9	9.1	9.4	9.4	8.6	9.7
Reentrants.....	29.9	28.3	28.3	28.5	27.8	28.0	27.9	27.7	28.2	27.9	28.2	28.4	29.1	27.8	29.1
New entrants.....	6.8	6.4	6.5	6.5	7.0	6.5	5.8	6.8	6.1	7.4	6.8	7.4	7.3	7.1	7.0
Percent of civilian labor force															
Job losers ¹	2.4	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.3	3.3	3.4	3.1	3.3	3.2	3.3	3.5	3.4
Job leavers.....	.6	.6	.6	.6	.6	.5	.6	.6	.6	.6	.5	.5	.6	.5	.6
Reentrants.....	1.4	1.6	1.6	1.7	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.7	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.7	1.7	1.8
New entrants.....	.3	.4	.4	.4	.4	.4	.3	.4	.4	.4	.4	.4	.4	.4	.4

¹ Includes persons who completed temporary jobs.

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

9. Unemployment rates by sex and age, monthly data seasonally adjusted

[Civilian workers]

Sex and age	Annual average		2002							2003					
	2001	2002	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June
Total, 16 years and older.....	4.7	5.8	5.8	5.8	5.8	5.7	5.8	5.9	6.0	5.7	5.8	5.8	6.0	6.1	6.4
16 to 24 years.....	10.6	12.0	12.0	12.1	12.1	11.9	11.8	12.2	11.9	11.8	11.9	11.7	12.7	13.1	13.5
16 to 19 years.....	14.7	16.5	16.9	17.0	16.9	16.2	15.1	16.8	16.4	16.8	17.1	17.7	18.0	18.5	19.3
16 to 17 years.....	17.2	18.8	19.6	19.7	19.3	19.4	16.2	19.4	17.6	18.3	17.9	16.7	18.7	18.5	21.6
18 to 19 years.....	13.1	15.1	15.3	15.5	16.2	14.0	14.3	15.3	15.5	15.9	15.9	17.7	17.8	19.0	17.9
20 to 24 years.....	8.3	9.7	9.4	9.6	9.6	9.6	10.1	9.8	9.7	9.3	9.3	8.9	10.1	10.5	10.7
25 years and older.....	3.7	4.6	4.8	4.7	4.6	4.6	4.7	4.8	4.8	4.6	4.7	4.7	4.9	4.9	5.1
25 to 54 years.....	3.8	4.8	4.9	4.8	4.7	4.7	4.9	5.1	5.0	4.7	4.9	5.0	4.9	5.0	5.3
55 years and older.....	3.0	3.8	4.1	3.8	4.0	3.9	3.9	3.7	4.2	4.1	3.8	3.8	4.2	4.5	4.6
Men, 16 years and older.....	4.8	5.9	6.0	5.9	6.0	5.9	5.9	6.2	6.2	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.3	6.5	6.8
16 to 24 years.....	11.4	12.8	12.6	12.8	13.3	13.1	12.3	12.8	12.6	12.4	12.5	12.4	13.8	14.3	14.3
16 to 19 years.....	16.0	18.1	18.6	18.9	19.3	18.3	16.0	18.0	17.5	18.2	19.5	20.8	20.6	20.8	20.1
16 to 17 years.....	19.1	21.1	22.0	22.2	23.1	21.5	17.2	21.2	18.5	19.3	19.1	18.0	21.4	21.5	23.8
18 to 19 years.....	14.0	16.4	16.6	16.6	18.1	16.3	15.2	16.1	16.7	17.6	19.3	21.5	20.1	20.9	17.7
20 to 24 years.....	9.0	10.2	9.6	9.7	10.3	10.5	10.4	10.2	10.2	9.7	9.2	8.7	10.7	11.4	11.7
25 years and older.....	3.6	4.7	4.9	4.7	4.7	4.6	4.8	5.1	5.0	4.9	4.9	4.9	5.1	5.2	5.5
25 to 54 years.....	3.7	4.8	5.0	4.9	4.8	4.7	4.9	5.3	5.2	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.2	5.3	5.5
55 years and older.....	3.2	4.1	4.4	4.0	4.1	4.1	4.0	4.0	4.4	4.4	4.2	4.3	4.6	4.8	5.5
Women, 16 years and older.....	4.7	5.6	5.6	5.7	5.5	5.5	5.7	5.6	5.8	5.3	5.6	5.5	5.6	5.7	5.9
16 to 24 years.....	9.6	11.1	11.2	11.4	10.7	10.5	11.3	11.5	11.3	11.1	11.3	11.0	11.5	11.8	12.5
16 to 19 years.....	13.4	14.9	15.0	15.1	14.4	14.0	14.1	15.6	15.2	15.5	14.8	14.6	15.5	16.2	18.5
16 to 17 years.....	15.2	16.6	17.2	17.1	15.5	17.4	15.2	17.4	16.6	17.3	16.8	15.5	16.2	15.8	19.5
18 to 19 years.....	12.2	13.8	14.0	14.3	14.1	11.5	13.3	14.4	14.2	14.1	12.3	13.7	15.5	17.1	18.0
20 to 24 years.....	7.5	9.1	9.2	9.4	8.8	8.7	9.8	9.4	9.3	8.8	9.5	9.1	9.3	9.4	9.5
25 years and older.....	3.7	4.6	4.6	4.6	4.5	4.5	4.6	4.5	4.6	4.2	4.5	4.6	4.7	4.6	4.7
25 to 54 years.....	3.9	4.8	4.8	4.8	4.6	4.7	4.8	4.8	4.8	4.4	4.8	4.9	4.7	4.7	5.0
55 years and older ¹	2.7	3.6	3.9	3.8	4.3	3.6	3.5	3.2	3.8	4.1	3.3	3.3	3.4	3.6	3.7

¹ Data are not seasonally adjusted.

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

10. Unemployment rates by State, seasonally adjusted

State	May 2002	Apr. 2003 ^P	May 2003 ^P	State	May 2002	Apr. 2003 ^P	May 2003 ^P
Alabama.....	6.0	5.8	5.7	Missouri.....	5.5	5.0	5.3
Alaska.....	7.5	7.2	7.3	Montana.....	4.6	4.0	4.2
Arizona.....	6.3	6.0	5.9	Nebraska.....	3.6	3.9	3.9
Arkansas.....	5.5	5.3	5.5	Nevada.....	5.6	5.5	5.4
California.....	6.6	6.8	6.7	New Hampshire.....	4.7	4.0	3.9
Colorado.....	5.5	5.9	5.8	New Jersey.....	5.8	5.8	5.6
Connecticut.....	4.2	5.3	4.9	New Mexico.....	5.5	5.9	6.0
Delaware.....	4.3	4.3	3.7	New York.....	6.1	6.1	6.1
District of Columbia.....	6.5	7.3	6.4	North Carolina.....	6.8	6.4	6.2
Florida.....	5.5	5.3	5.4	North Dakota.....	4.2	3.4	3.5
Georgia.....	5.1	4.7	4.8	Ohio.....	5.9	6.3	6.1
Hawaii.....	4.3	3.8	3.9	Oklahoma.....	4.5	5.1	5.6
Idaho.....	5.6	5.6	5.2	Oregon.....	7.4	8.0	8.2
Illinois.....	6.5	6.3	6.2	Pennsylvania.....	5.6	5.9	5.6
Indiana.....	5.2	5.1	4.9	Rhode Island.....	4.9	5.3	5.4
Iowa.....	4.0	4.2	4.5	South Carolina.....	5.8	6.1	6.2
Kansas.....	5.0	4.8	4.6	South Dakota.....	3.1	3.2	3.3
Kentucky.....	5.7	5.8	5.1	Tennessee.....	5.2	5.0	5.2
Louisiana.....	6.3	6.2	6.3	Texas.....	6.4	6.6	6.8
Maine.....	4.2	4.8	4.5	Utah.....	6.2	5.3	5.4
Maryland.....	4.4	4.4	4.5	Vermont.....	3.8	4.2	4.1
Massachusetts.....	5.1	5.5	5.6	Virginia.....	4.2	4.3	3.9
Michigan.....	6.2	6.6	6.8	Washington.....	7.4	7.3	7.4
Minnesota.....	4.4	4.3	4.3	West Virginia.....	6.2	6.0	5.9
Mississippi.....	6.8	6.6	6.3	Wisconsin.....	5.3	5.4	5.4
				Wyoming.....	4.2	4.0	4.2

^P = preliminary

11. Employment of workers on nonfarm payrolls by State, seasonally adjusted

[In thousands]

State	May 2002	Apr. 2003 ^P	May 2003 ^P	State	May 2002	Apr. 2003 ^P	May 2003 ^P
Alabama.....	2,105,681	2,154,076	2,152,206	Missouri.....	2,994,885	2,969,758	2,982,654
Alaska.....	320,946	341,477	343,065	Montana.....	462,433	470,221	474,714
Arizona.....	2,669,001	2,665,405	2,669,696	Nebraska.....	958,950	985,557	986,162
Arkansas.....	1,283,946	1,300,764	1,301,430	Nevada.....	1,122,222	1,115,296	1,119,053
California.....	17,362,955	17,630,835	17,578,349	New Hampshire.....	704,850	714,673	711,494
Colorado.....	2,434,332	2,474,349	2,477,601	New Jersey.....	4,360,565	4,424,959	4,422,892
Connecticut.....	1,770,632	1,785,212	1,776,310	New Mexico.....	875,847	895,736	898,123
Delaware.....	424,348	420,429	422,014	New York.....	9,349,763	9,354,457	9,343,029
District of Columbia.....	304,984	306,182	306,432	North Carolina.....	4,179,209	4,176,805	4,183,928
Florida.....	8,085,865	8,093,261	8,075,983	North Dakota.....	346,250	347,912	348,235
Georgia.....	4,289,123	4,370,037	4,376,144	Ohio.....	5,843,819	5,905,927	5,884,854
Hawaii.....	581,081	597,095	603,248	Oklahoma.....	1,697,933	1,697,749	1,716,195
Idaho.....	683,650	693,534	692,143	Oregon.....	1,829,020	1,841,977	1,835,915
Illinois.....	6,378,966	6,377,163	6,383,083	Pennsylvania.....	6,282,520	6,217,777	6,177,413
Indiana.....	3,166,686	3,170,042	3,182,382	Rhode Island.....	553,738	572,050	574,396
Iowa.....	1,669,379	1,643,304	1,634,219	South Carolina.....	1,962,888	2,027,551	2,025,578
Kansas.....	1,410,397	1,472,435	1,469,319	South Dakota.....	419,734	420,263	420,705
Kentucky.....	1,970,106	1,994,558	1,985,412	Tennessee.....	2,927,352	2,899,675	2,906,804
Louisiana.....	2,008,787	2,051,842	2,064,731	Texas.....	1,075,211	11,023,366	11,030,675
Maine.....	685,432	697,451	692,907	Utah.....	1,179,086	1,203,934	1,211,904
Maryland.....	2,899,933	2,938,913	2,937,851	Vermont.....	348,357	353,218	352,033
Massachusetts.....	3,478,739	3,451,232	3,451,536	Virginia.....	3,738,421	3,804,768	3,792,780
Michigan.....	5,014,426	5,061,331	5,113,477	Washington.....	3,089,981	3,114,859	3,104,501
Minnesota.....	2,917,983	2,921,097	2,919,806	West Virginia.....	813,316	805,040	802,670
Mississippi.....	1,297,026	1,323,436	1,319,045	Wisconsin.....	3,023,209	3,093,616	3,089,337
				Wyoming.....	270,477	275,391	275,567

^P = preliminary.

NOTE: Some data in this table may differ from data published elsewhere because of the continual updating of the data base.

12. Employment of workers on nonfarm payrolls by industry, monthly data seasonally adjusted

[In thousands]

Industry	Annual average		2002							2003					
	2001	2002	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June ^P
TOTAL NONFARM.....	131826	130,376	130,383	130,204	130,224	130,289	130,408	130,409	130,198	130,356	130,235	130,084	130,062	129,986	129,914
TOTAL PRIVATE.....	110707	108,886	108,891	108,756	108,745	108,763	108,864	108,869	108,642	108,780	108,647	108,537	108,536	108,502	108,431
GOODS-PRODUCING.....	23873	22,619	22,639	22,588	22,527	22,497	22,435	22,409	22,323	22,288	22,191	22,159	22,119	22,098	22,049
Natural resources and															
mining.....	606	581	580	576	575	573	572	573	572	568	569	565	564	566	568
Logging.....	73.5	69.1	69.2	67.9	67.3	67.5	66.7	67.6	67.9	67.1	66.6	64.6	64.3	64.8	65.7
Mining.....	532.5	511.9	511.2	508.0	508.1	505.7	505.7	505.0	503.6	500.5	502.1	500.4	499.8	501.4	502.7
Oil and gas extraction.....	123.7	122.5	122.8	122.0	122.0	121.4	121.5	122.0	121.6	122.1	121.8	122.9	124.4	125.2	126.0
Mining, except oil and gas ¹	218.7	212.1	212.1	210.9	210.6	210.7	209.7	209.3	208.1	206.9	206.3	206.9	207.5	208.2	208.8
Coal mining.....	74.3	74.9	74.8	74.4	74.4	74.3	73.6	73.8	73.3	72.2	72.3	72.3	72.7	72.6	73.1
Support activities for mining.....	190.1	177.2	176.3	175.1	175.5	173.6	174.5	173.7	173.9	171.5	174.0	170.6	167.9	168.0	167.9
Construction.....	6,826	6,732	6,725	6,703	6,719	6,728	6,720	6,745	6,731	6,738	6,700	6,720	6,760	6,786	6,798
Construction of buildings.....	1,588.9	1,583.9	1,579.6	1,572.9	1,585.3	1,587.9	1,588.0	1,602.9	1,595.3	1,597.7	1,594.4	1,605.6	1,615.8	1,615.0	1,610.9
Heavy and civil engineering.....	953.0	929.9	930.0	922.8	921.0	919.3	918.1	915.2	915.3	916.8	912.5	895.0	898.4	902.8	904.7
Specialty trade contractors.....	4283.9	4217.9	4,215.0	4207.1	4212.9	4220.7	4214.2	4226.4	4220.7	4223.8	4193.2	4219.5	4245.5	4267.8	4282.1
Manufacturing.....	16,441	15,306	15,334	15,309	15,233	15,196	15,143	15,091	15,020	14,982	14,922	14,874	14,795	14,746	14,683
Production workers.....	11,677	10,799	10,818	10,804	10,740	10,715	10,685	10,648	10,595	10,564	10,516	10,447	10,379	10,342	10,293
Durable goods.....	10,335	9,517	9,541	9,516	9,472	9,435	9,400	9,362	9,316	9,282	9,236	9,203	9,147	9,114	9,076
Production workers.....	7,163	6,551	6,565	6,550	6,517	6,492	6,474	6,447	6,417	6,392	6,355	6,314	6,267	6,244	6,217
Wood products.....	574.1	566.8	567.2	566.0	566.0	554.5	554.2	552.3	548.1	549.2	548.5	544.4	546.0	544.9	540.9
Nonmetallic mineral products.....	544.5	519.0	518.6	518.8	518.1	517.9	516.1	513.6	510.8	507.9	505.9	506.7	504.8	505.1	505.3
Primary metals.....	570.9	510.9	511.0	510.1	509.1	507.5	504.4	503.3	499.7	500.1	496.5	494.7	491.1	486.4	480.6
Fabricated metal products.....	1,676.4	1,547.8	1,510.1	1,549.2	1,542.3	1,537.8	1,532.0	1,523.7	1,516.0	1,508.0	1,497.5	1,495.3	1,489.4	1,482.3	1,475.5
Machinery.....	1,368.3	1,237.4	1,238.7	1,235.2	1,228.7	1,223.8	1,219.6	1,216.1	1,212.4	1,206.5	1,201.6	1,194.8	1,187.4	1,181.2	1,175.9
Computer and electronic products ¹	1,748.8	1,521.3	1,527.4	1,517.3	1,503.5	1,492.9	1,483.9	1,477.0	1,462.2	1,448.5	1,438.2	1,432.1	1,423.6	1,413.0	1,405.1
Computer and peripheral equipment.....	286.2	249.8	250.2	248.2	243.9	243.3	242.0	241.8	241.0	234.4	230.9	229.8	230.5	226.7	226.0
Communications equipment.....	233.9	190.9	190.8	189.0	187.1	186.0	185.5	182.0	180.1	177.6	177.8	176.5	175.5	174.4	173.3
Semiconductors and electronic components.....	645.4	531.4	535.1	531.1	525.5	519.2	513.9	507.6	503.7	498.8	496.0	494.1	492.0	487.7	485.1
Electronic instruments.....	475.1	450.6	452.3	448.8	447.2	445.8	444.1	442.5	441.3	441.4	438.7	436.5	433.5	431.5	429.3
Electrical equipment and appliances.....	556.9	498.9	499.6	500.4	494.9	492.0	489.1	486.8	485.2	482.4	479.8	477.5	474.8	469.3	468.2
Transportation equipment.....	1,937.9	1,828.5	1,832.9	1,827.8	1,824.0	1,818.0	1,815.5	1,808.7	1,804.7	1,806.5	1,800.7	1,792.5	1,771.9	1,777.6	1,773.1
Furniture and related products.....	642.4	604.6	609.4	609.0	604.3	599.8	596.9	594.2	589.1	587.0	582.9	582.0	576.4	576.4	575.2
Miscellaneous manufacturing.....	714.5	691.9	692.1	692.2	691.4	690.9	688.3	691.1	687.9	686.0	684.5	683.0	682.0	677.8	676.0
Nondurable goods.....	6,107	5,789	5,793	5,793	5,761	5,761	5,743	5,729	5,704	5,700	5,686	5,671	5,648	5,632	5,607
Production workers.....	4,514	4,249	4,253	4,254	4,223	4,223	4,211	4,201	4,178	4,172	4,161	4,133	4,112	4,098	4,076
Food manufacturing.....	1,551.2	1,525.1	1,523.8	1,520.3	1,514.5	1,518.0	1,520.0	1,520.0	1,518.5	1,517.1	1,514.7	1,513.3	1,512.3	1,512.4	1,511.9
Beverages and tobacco products.....	209.0	205.4	206.8	206.0	205.0	205.3	203.1	200.2	200.2	199.0	198.2	196.1	194.6	195.4	194.9
Textile mills.....	332.9	293.2	293.0	294.2	291.3	289.6	287.5	286.8	284.9	285.2	283.7	281.6	277.8	272.7	269.7
Textile product mills.....	205.7	196.2	196.3	196.1	195.6	195.2	195.4	194.9	193.7	191.7	192.6	192.6	190.6	188.7	187.6
Apparel.....	426.5	357.6	361.5	357.9	354.2	352.0	346.7	343.2	337.2	331.8	325.9	322.1	318.4	313.2	306.8
Leather and allied products.....	58.0	49.9	49.9	51.5	48.9	48.7	48.6	47.7	47.3	46.7	46.0	45.8	44.8	44.4	43.3
Paper and paper products.....	577.6	549.8	550.4	549.5	548.9	547.7	545.6	544.6	541.5	539.7	538.5	535.1	534.1	531.9	530.5
Printing and related support activities.....	768.4	709.9	710.5	709.4	704.2	702.4	701.3	697.5	689.8	694.5	694.0	696.4	694.8	695.3	694.0
Petroleum and coal products.....	121.1	119.1	118.3	118.7	118.6	119.2	118.7	119.4	119.7	120.4	120.4	120.3	119.2	119.3	118.5
Chemicals.....	959.0	929.5	929.2	928.4	926.7	930.5	925.1	924.7	925.8	926.0	924.2	922.5	921.7	920.6	917.9
Plastics and rubber products.....	897.4	853.5	853.7	860.8	853.3	852.2	851.0	850.1	845.4	848.0	847.4	845.1	839.2	837.7	831.9
SERVICE-PROVIDING.....	107,952	107,757	107,744	107,616	107,697	107,792	107,973	108,000	107,875	108,068	108,044	107,925	107,943	107,888	107,865
PRIVATE SERVICE-PROVIDING.....	86,834	86,267	86,252	86,168	86,218	86,266	86,429	86,460	86,319	86,492	86,456	86,378	86,417	86,404	86,382
Trade, transportation, and utilities.....	25,983	25,493	25,530	25,513	25,458	25,430	25,439	25,406	25,378	25,376	25,346	25,338	25,321	25,282	25,236
Wholesale trade.....	5,772.7	5,641.0	5,649.8	5,641.5	5,624.4	5,625.2	5,618.9	5,604.9	5,603.9	5,596.0	5,596.2	5,594.0	5,590.8	5,582.0	5,570.9
Durable goods.....	3130.4	3007.2	3,011.6	3,006.1	2,991.1	2,995.7	2,990.8	2,984.3	2,978.7	2,967.9	2,967.0	2,961.2	2,957.7	2,952.2	2,946.4
Nondurable goods.....	2031.3	2015.1	2018.2	2017.2	2015.7	2013.3	2010.1	2004.3	2009.6	2011.5	2010.7	2013.6	2013.3	2009.9	2005.9
Electronic markets and agents and brokers.....	611.1	618.8	620.0	618.2	617.6	616.2	618.0	616.3	615.6	616.6	618.5	619.2	619.8	619.9	618.6
Retail trade.....	15,238.6	15,047.2	15,065.0	15,061.9	15,033.3	15,016.0	15,025.2	15,014.0	15,005.6	15,009.2	14,987.3	14,994.7	14,999.6	14,979.0	14,959.4
Motor vehicles and parts dealers ¹	1,854.6	1,879.2	1,883.3	1,884.2	1,883.2	1,882.6	1,886.8	1,883.8	1,878.9	1,876.8	1,874.9	1,875.5	1,875.4	1,879.2	1,880.3
Automobile dealers.....	1,225.1	1,250.4	1,251.1	1,252.4	1,252.4	1,253.0	1,254.9	1,255.0	1,249.6	1,245.5	1,242.1	1,241.5	1,242.0	1,244.3	1,246.3
Furniture and home furnishings stores.....	541.2	539.9	537.8	540.2	541.8	543.5	546.8	548.7	548.4	549.9	552.0	547.6	549.2	545.4	547.5
Electronics and appliance stores.....	554.5	528.8	527.6	527.0	525.0	524.6	526.4	529.3	529.8	531.6	526.9	524.8	525.2	523.8	522.8

See notes at end of table.

12. Continued—Employment of workers on nonfarm payrolls by industry, monthly data seasonally adjusted

[In thousands]

Industry	Annual average		2002							2003					
	2001	2002	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June ^P
Building material and garden supply stores.....	1,151.8	1,179.1	1,182.6	1,186.9	1,185.2	1,182.2	1,184.2	1,184.2	1,183.9	1,190.6	1,183.6	1,181.8	1,189.0	1,188.5	1,193.4
Food and beverage stores.....	2,950.5	2,871.6	2,872.0	2,858.7	2,857.1	2,851.7	2,852.5	2,842.5	2,833.5	2,827.0	2,820.2	2,822.9	2,822.0	2,822.5	2,810.7
Health and personal care stores.....	951.5	946.6	944.7	947.0	947.7	949.7	949.2	949.5	952.5	956.8	960.1	962.6	966.2	965.7	968.3
Gasoline stations.....	925.3	903.6	902.4	902.9	902.2	903.6	903.6	903.7	904.2	905.2	905.0	907.1	910.9	908.8	907.5
Clothing and clothing accessories stores.....	1,321.1	1,307.8	1,307.8	1,313.0	1,311.7	1,304.4	1,307.4	1,304.5	1,308.5	1,291.2	1,279.7	1,282.8	1,288.3	1,280.7	1,275.8
Sporting goods, hobby, book, and music stores.....	679.2	660.1	668.4	665.6	662.7	657.8	655.3	650.1	637.8	653.5	652.6	650.8	646.3	645.2	641.8
General merchandise stores1.....	2,842.2	2,820.7	2,827.5	2,828.3	2,809.0	2,809.2	2,809.1	2,817.5	2,827.6	2,834.2	2,838.8	2,846.4	2,835.8	2,833.1	2,827.7
Department stores.....	1,768.3	1,709.8	1,706.8	1,705.7	1,695.0	1,694.5	1,696.6	1,712.0	1,727.5	1,720.9	1,718.6	1,710.6	1,695.5	1,690.3	1,686.7
Miscellaneous store retailers.....	993.3	962.5	963.7	962.1	961.0	960.8	960.8	957.2	954.6	952.4	949.1	948.9	948.6	944.1	941.9
Nonstore retailers.....	473.5	447.3	447.2	446.0	446.7	445.9	443.1	443.0	445.9	440.0	444.4	442.6	442.7	442.0	441.8
Transportation and warehousing.....	4,372.0	4,205.3	4,214.4	4,209.0	4,200.4	4,188.4	4,194.6	4,188.9	4,170.7	4,174.6	4,166.7	4,153.8	4,136.3	4,128.5	4,116.1
Air transportation.....	615.3	559.3	565.2	564.0	561.1	559.0	556.3	556.3	553.9	551.3	545.8	537.3	525.6	516.4	507.9
Rail transportation.....	226.7	218.1	215.0	216.1	216.3	215.5	215.1	216.8	216.3	215.7	215.3	215.3	216.5	216.1	217.4
Water transportation.....	54.0	51.6	51.3	50.7	50.8	50.4	50.4	50.3	50.3	50.6	50.5	50.1	49.9	50.3	50.2
Truck transportation.....	1,386.8	1,339.1	1,339.9	1,334.5	1,332.9	1,330.4	1,336.2	1,333.2	1,331.9	1,327.6	1,324.3	1,328.1	1,324.4	1,324.4	1,327.1
Transit and ground passenger transportation.....	374.8	371.5	374.0	377.4	372.7	364.7	365.1	363.3	360.8	358.0	357.5	351.9	353.0	350.4	348.5
Pipeline transportation.....	45.4	41.5	41.5	41.1	40.7	40.5	40.4	40.2	40.2	40.0	39.8	40.2	40.3	40.3	39.9
Scenic and sightseeing transportation.....	29.1	25.9	26.2	26.7	26.9	26.7	26.2	25.7	25.6	24.0	25.6	27.1	28.5	29.1	29.4
Support activities for transportation.....	539.2	526.7	531.1	528.2	527.6	525.1	528.1	528.2	531.2	527.7	527.9	525.9	522.7	527.8	523.9
Couriers and messengers.....	587.0	558.0	559.4	559.0	556.8	558.6	557.5	556.3	545.0	561.4	558.9	563.3	561.6	560.8	560.9
Warehousing and storage.....	513.8	513.6	510.8	511.3	514.6	517.5	519.3	518.6	515.5	518.3	521.1	514.6	513.8	512.9	510.9
Utilities.....	599.4	599.8	600.9	600.5	600.0	600.1	600.6	598.3	597.3	596.4	595.9	595.3	594.6	592.3	589.4
Information.....	3,629	3,420	3,424	3,410	3,401	3,383	3,392	3,382	3,353	3,328	3,308	3,305	3,303	3,294	3,287
Publishing industries, except Internet.....	1,020.7	969.4	967.3	967.6	966.9	965.1	964.7	962.6	962.2	954.0	955.3	953.5	950.8	947.2	944.9
Motion picture and sound recording industries.....	376.8	387.1	389.8	386.0	387.1	384.0	394.7	394.3	381.6	377.8	367.0	369.3	371.1	373.4	373.2
Broadcasting, except Internet.....	344.6	333.8	335.0	333.2	332.0	330.5	330.3	331.0	332.1	327.2	325.0	325.7	325.0	324.4	323.8
Internet publishing and broadcasting.....	45.5	34.8	34.7	34.3	34.9	33.9	34.2	33.0	32.9	33.0	33.3	33.6	33.8	33.5	34.6
Telecommunications.....	1,302.1	1,200.9	1,203.2	1,195.4	1,188.8	1,180.2	1,177.7	1,174.9	1,162.5	1,158.7	1,151.4	1,146.9	1,145.0	1,138.1	1,132.9
ISPs, search portals, and data processing.....	493.6	447.4	446.9	445.2	444.5	443.1	444.0	439.1	435.8	430.3	429.5	430.4	431.3	431.4	432.3
Other information services.....	46.1	46.6	46.8	47.8	47.2	46.3	46.5	46.9	45.8	46.5	46.3	46.0	46.0	45.5	45.2
Financial activities.....	7,807	7,843	7,830	7,830	7,830	7,851	7,872	7,880	7,889	7,902	7,916	7,930	7,956	7,971	7,977
Finance and insurance.....	5773.1	5,814.9	5,799.3	5,802.2	5,804.0	5,820.8	5,841.1	5,851.1	5,861.0	5,872.4	5,885.2	5,894.8	5,912.0	5,923.2	5,926.1
Monetary authorities—central bank.....	23.0	23.1	23.2	23.2	23.1	23.0	22.9	23.0	22.7	22.7	22.3	22.3	22.2	22.2	22.1
Credit intermediation and related activities ¹	2,597.7	2,682.3	2,667.9	2,677.5	2,682.3	2,696.5	2,714.0	2,722.8	2,729.1	2,734.9	2,741.9	2,752.3	2,765.8	2,781.8	2,785.1
Depository credit intermediation ¹	1,701.2	1,738.2	1,735.3	1,737.7	1,739.6	1,741.4	1,745.6	1,748.3	1,751.3	1,755.1	1,757.1	1,762.3	1,764.4	1,767.9	1,768.8
Commercial banking.....	1,258.4	1,284.7	1,283.0	1,284.3	1,285.3	1,285.7	1,288.8	1,291.2	1,292.8	1,296.1	1,297.5	1,300.4	1,300.6	1,302.4	1,302.1
Securities, commodity contracts, investments.....	830.5	800.8	803.4	797.2	795.7	797.6	796.9	798.2	799.4	802.3	803.1	799.3	798.8	796.9	797.6
Insurance carriers and related activities.....	2,233.7	2,223.1	2,219.3	2,219.1	2,218.5	2,219.0	2,222.2	2,222.7	2,225.7	2,228.5	2,233.9	2,236.8	2,241.8	2,239.4	2,239.1
Funds, trusts, and other financial vehicles.....	88.3	85.6	85.5	85.2	84.4	84.7	85.1	84.4	84.1	84.0	84.0	84.1	83.4	82.9	82.2
Real estate and rental and leasing.....	2,034.5	2,027.8	2,031.0	2,028.1	2,026.0	2,030.4	2,031.1	2,029.2	2,028.3	2,029.2	2,030.6	2,034.7	2,044.2	2,047.8	2,050.9
Real estate.....	1,339.5	1,347.7	1,345.0	1,342.2	1,342.3	1,350.7	1,354.4	1,357.3	1,355.7	1,353.8	1,356.9	1,359.9	1,366.4	1,367.3	1,366.8
Rental and leasing services.....	666.3	652.3	657.1	656.9	655.7	652.1	648.9	644.9	645.8	648.7	646.7	647.0	649.4	651.4	654.8
Lessors of nonfinancial intangible assets.....	28.7	27.8	28.9	29.0	28.0	27.6	27.8	27.0	26.8	26.7	27.0	27.8	28.4	29.1	29.3
Professional and business services.....	16,476	16,010	16,026	15,973	16,008	16,008	16,036	16,014	15,972	16,015	16,043	15,980	15,989	16,002	16,008
Professional and technical services ¹	6,902.2	6,715.0	6,693.6	6,690.5	6,704.8	6,714.8	6,738.3	6,731.9	6,716.9	6,745.3	6,790.5	6,758.4	6,742.2	6,698.1	6,675.0
Legal services.....	1,091.3	1,111.8	1,108.3	1,107.8	1,111.0	1,116.2	1,121.7	1,120.6	1,120.2	1,119.8	1,124.1	1,125.7	1,127.5	1,125.6	1,125.7
Accounting and bookkeeping services.....	872.2	867.1	868.9	867.3	873.1	876.4	882.7	884.3	872.6	910.6	941.2	913.5	899.3	866.0	846.0
Architectural and engineering services.....	1,274.7	1,251.1	1,247.8	1,247.7	1,248.5	1,248.8	1,251.3	1,252.1	1,252.5	1,238.6	1,247.9	1,246.0	1,242.9	1,241.4	1,236.4

See notes at end of table.

12. Continued—Employment of workers on nonfarm payrolls by industry, monthly data seasonally adjusted

[In thousands]

Industry	Annual average		2002							2003					
	2001	2002	June	July	Aug.	Sept	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June ^p
Computer systems design and related services.....	1,297.8	1,162.7	1,157.9	1,162.1	1,154.5	1,150.7	1,153.4	1,150.1	1,142.7	1,142.8	1,144.3	1,144.5	1,151.9	1,146.6	1,143.5
Management and technical consulting services.....	746.2	731.8	727.1	723.6	735.8	736.1	734.0	733.4	739.8	734.8	736.2	735.5	732.9	734.0	731.6
Management of companies and enterprises.....	1,779.0	1,711.1	1,712.5	1,707.3	1,704.6	1,706.0	1,703.9	1,699.0	1,694.2	1,696.8	1,697.1	1,697.9	1,697.0	1,696.0	1,689.9
Administrative and waste services.....	7,794.9	7,583.8	7,620.3	7,574.7	7,598.2	7,587.3	7,594.0	7,583.0	7,561.0	7,572.9	7,555.7	7,523.3	7,549.4	7,608.3	7,643.5
Administrative and support services ¹	7,477.6	7,266.8	7,303.5	7,257.4	7,281.6	7,273.6	7,279.2	7,271.1	7,244.9	7,255.5	7,239.9	7,207.8	7,230.5	7,288.6	7,325.6
Employment services ¹	3,437.1	3,248.8	3,283.4	3,246.5	3,268.8	3,255.2	3,260.8	3,259.2	3,259.2	3,287.8	3,245.9	3,242.2	3,291.7	3,331.4	3,331.4
Temporary help services.....	2,337.7	2,185.7	2,222.3	2,172.8	2,219.1	2,202.1	2,192.6	2,174.4	2,159.4	2,170.2	2,151.6	2,135.9	2,131.2	2,177.6	2,211.3
Business support services.....	779.7	757.0	747.3	745.8	743.0	742.8	749.1	755.8	757.0	746.0	743.8	746.5	748.1	747.9	746.5
Services to buildings and dwellings.....	1,606.2	1,597.3	1,600.8	1,604.3	1,604.6	1,611.0	1,606.7	1,601.0	1,591.7	1,585.8	1,580.4	1,576.4	1,587.4	1,596.3	1,600.6
Waste management and remediation services.....	317.3	316.9	316.8	317.3	316.6	313.7	314.8	311.9	316.1	317.4	315.8	315.5	318.9	319.7	317.9
Educational and health services.....	15,645	16,184	16,183	16,194	16,241	16,273	16,315	16,357	16,373	16,405	16,430	16,452	16,483	16,509	16,504
Educational services.....	2,510.6	2,650.6	2,659.5	2,662.5	2,665.5	2,671.3	2,681.3	2,690.3	2,695.1	2,700.0	2,707.4	2,711.5	2,708.8	2,718.1	2,686.2
Health care and social assistance.....	13,134.0	13,533.2	13,523.4	13,531.9	13,575.4	13,601.4	13,633.3	13,666.5	13,677.5	13,704.5	13,722.6	13,740.5	13,774.2	13,790.7	13,817.6
Ambulatory health care services ¹	4,461.5	4,633.4	4,621.7	4,624.9	4,649.4	4,675.0	4,692.0	4,708.5	4,712.5	4,718.5	4,727.6	4,739.1	4,753.7	4,764.8	4,782.1
Offices of physicians.....	1,911.2	1,982.6	1,971.8	1,984.7	1,993.0	2,001.3	2,009.0	2,017.7	2,022.1	2,023.4	2,031.5	2,037.4	2,041.7	2,045.9	2,051.4
Outpatient care centers.....	399.7	409.7	407.7	409.3	409.5	411.1	412.2	412.3	412.2	412.0	411.8	412.1	412.8	413.1	416.0
Home health care services.....	638.6	675.1	678.1	672.3	674.5	681.9	687.9	689.6	693.0	694.2	693.0	698.6	702.9	705.3	710.1
Hospitals.....	4,050.9	4,153.1	4,149.7	4,159.6	4,165.4	4,173.7	4,179.0	4,187.0	4,190.4	4,197.8	4,204.7	4,210.9	4,214.0	4,218.1	4,227.2
Nursing and residential care facilities ¹	2,675.8	2,743.2	2,739.3	2,740.8	2,746.1	2,751.7	2,757.1	2,763.4	2,766.1	2,770.1	2,770.8	2,776.4	2,784.4	2,787.9	2,790.4
Nursing care facilities.....	1,546.8	1,573.7	1,572.4	1,573.4	1,579.6	1,580.8	1,580.9	1,580.9	1,579.2	1,582.0	1,582.5	1,582.7	1,586.2	1,587.0	1,589.7
Social assistance ¹	1,945.9	2,003.5	2,012.7	2,006.6	2,014.5	2,001.0	2,005.2	2,007.6	2,008.5	2,018.1	2,019.5	2,014.1	2,022.1	2,019.9	2,017.9
Child day care services.....	714.6	734.2	743.2	769.3	740.8	725.7	726.2	725.9	725.2	727.1	729.0	724.5	724.9	724.9	724.1
Leisure and hospitality.....	12,036	11,969	11,904	11,918	11,940	11,975	12,032	12,069	12,019	12,132	12,084	12,050	12,043	12,026	12,047
Arts, entertainment, and recreation.....	1,824.4	1,778.0	1,749.9	1,741.4	1,751.2	1,772.9	1,790.1	1,806.2	1,817.8	1,835.6	1,809.5	1,781.8	1,764.8	1,759.2	1,757.5
Performing arts and spectator sports.....	382.3	357.9	342.1	330.7	342.9	353.6	360.9	369.1	367.2	358.7	358.4	359.0	356.7	348.8	345.0
Museums, historical sites, zoos, and parks.....	115.0	112.5	113.0	112.0	110.7	111.4	111.2	111.2	110.5	111.6	111.2	109.9	108.4	109.8	109.8
Amusements, gambling, and recreation.....	1,327.1	1,307.6	1,294.8	1,298.7	1,297.6	1,307.9	1,318.0	1,325.9	1,340.1	1,365.3	1,339.9	1,312.9	1,299.7	1,300.6	1,302.7
Accommodations and food services.....	10,211.3	10,191.2	10,153.9	10,176.4	10,189.2	10,201.7	10,241.6	10,262.5	10,200.8	10,296.1	10,274.8	10,267.7	10,278.6	10,266.7	10,289.8
Accommodations.....	1,852.2	1,779.4	1,767.4	1,759.1	1,762.4	1,778.2	1,789.1	1,802.3	1,805.2	1,812.0	1,801.7	1,788.4	1,769.0	1,763.6	1,773.4
Food services and drinking places.....	8,359.1	8,411.7	8,386.5	8,417.3	8,426.8	8,423.5	8,452.5	8,460.6	8,395.6	8,484.1	8,473.1	8,479.3	8,509.6	8,503.1	8,516.4
Other services.....	5,258	5,348	5,355	5,330	5,340	5,346	5,343	5,352	5,335	5,334	5,329	5,323	5,322	5,320	5,323
Repair and maintenance.....	1,256.5	1,240.6	1,246.5	1,240.0	1,237.5	1,233.7	1,230.4	1,236.3	1,224.3	1,218.6	1,215.3	1,213.8	1,215.6	1,215.1	1,218.3
Personal and laundry services.....	1,255.0	1,246.7	1,251.1	1,247.0	1,247.5	1,240.0	1,237.5	1,236.2	1,232.7	1,235.6	1,234.8	1,229.5	1,227.0	1,226.3	1,224.8
Membership associations and organizations.....	2,746.4	2,860.7	2,857.6	2,843.3	2,854.8	2,871.9	2,875.3	2,879.7	2,878.2	2,879.4	2,879.0	2,880.0	2,879.1	2,878.7	2,879.4
Government.....	21,118	21,489	21,492	21,448	21,479	21,526	21,544	21,540	21,556	21,576	21,588	21,547	21,526	21,484	21,483
Federal.....	2,764	2,767	2,779	2,761	2,765	2,774	2,781	2,782	2,778	2,786	2,791	2,789	2,769	2,761	2,752
Federal, except U.S. Postal Service.....	1,891.0	1,922.5	1,916.6	1,920.1	1,926.9	1,937.7	1,947.5	1,954.2	1,956.4	1,960.3	1,966.2	1,964.8	1,946.0	1,937.0	1,929.7
U.S. Postal Service.....	873.0	844.8	861.9	840.8	838.4	836.1	833.6	827.3	821.7	825.3	824.8	823.9	823.0	823.6	822.1
State.....	4,905	5,006	5,019	5,015	5,013	4,993	4,984	4,983	4,984	4,974	4,979	4,958	4,952	4,941	4,925
Education.....	2,112.9	2,218.8	2,234.3	2,236.4	2,232.5	2,212.5	2,203.0	2,203.0	2,202.5	2,196.8	2,205.1	2,188.7	2,186.5	2,180.8	2,173.3
Other State government.....	2,791.8	2,787.4	2,784.3	2,778.8	2,780.3	2,780.5	2,780.8	2,780.0	2,781.0	2,777.3	2,773.4	2,769.7	2,765.3	2,759.9	2,751.7
Local.....	13,449	13,716	13,694	13,672	13,701	13,759	13,779	13,775	13,794	13,816	13,818	13,800	13,805	13,782	13,806
Education.....	7,479.3	7,657.2	7,648.2	7,661.3	7,673.7	7,683.9	7,691.5	7,697.0	7,698.1	7,708.5	7,712.4	7,693.6	7,703.5	7,689.1	7,713.4
Other local government.....	5,970.0	6,058.5	6,046.2	6,011.0	6,027.3	6,075.1	6,087.7	6,077.9	6,095.8	6,107.6	6,105.7	6,106.5	6,101.1	6,092.6	6,092.4

¹ Includes other industries not shown separately.

p = preliminary.

NOTE: Data reflect the conversion to the 2002 version of the North American industry

Classification System (NAICS), replacing the Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) system.

NAICS-based data by industry are not comparable with SIC-based data. See "Notes on the data" for a description of the most recent benchmark revision.

13. Average weekly hours of production or nonsupervisory workers¹ on private nonfarm payrolls, by industry, monthly data seasonally adjusted

Industry	Annual average		2002							2003					
	2001	2002	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June ^P
TOTAL PRIVATE	34.0	33.9	34.0	33.8	33.9	33.9	33.8	33.8	33.8	33.8	33.7	33.8	33.7	33.7	33.7
GOODS-PRODUCING	39.9	39.9	40.1	39.8	39.9	40.0	39.7	39.7	39.8	40.0	39.6	39.9	39.5	39.7	39.7
Natural resources and mining	44.6	43.2	43.4	43.0	43.3	43.0	43.0	42.3	43.0	43.1	43.3	44.2	43.4	43.8	43.7
Construction	38.7	38.4	38.5	38.2	38.5	38.7	38.2	38.0	38.2	38.9	37.6	38.7	37.9	38.5	38.4
Manufacturing	40.3	40.5	40.7	40.4	40.5	40.5	40.3	40.4	40.5	40.4	40.4	40.4	40.1	40.2	40.3
Overtime hours.....	4.0	4.2	4.2	4.2	4.2	4.2	4.2	4.3	4.3	4.4	4.3	4.1	4.0	4.1	4.0
Durable goods.....	40.6	40.8	41.0	40.6	40.7	40.8	40.6	40.6	40.9	40.8	40.7	40.6	40.3	40.5	40.7
Overtime hours.....	3.9	4.2	4.2	4.2	4.2	4.2	4.3	4.3	4.3	4.4	4.3	4.1	4.0	4.1	4.1
Wood products.....	40.2	39.9	40.0	39.8	39.8	39.9	39.9	39.8	39.9	40.0	39.9	40.1	40.0	39.9	40.3
Nonmetallic mineral products.....	41.6	42.0	42.6	42.1	42.1	42.0	41.9	41.6	41.9	42.1	42.0	42.6	42.0	42.4	42.2
Primary metals.....	42.4	42.4	42.8	42.2	42.3	42.1	42.4	42.2	42.6	42.4	42.5	42.6	42.2	42.2	41.9
Fabricated metal products.....	40.6	40.6	40.8	40.7	40.7	40.7	40.6	40.4	40.5	40.6	40.5	40.5	40.3	40.6	40.5
Machinery.....	40.9	40.5	40.7	40.5	40.6	40.5	40.5	40.6	40.5	40.5	40.9	40.5	40.6	40.6	40.8
Computer and electronic products.....	39.8	39.7	40.0	39.3	39.6	40.3	39.3	40.2	40.5	39.9	39.8	40.3	40.1	40.5	40.4
Electrical equipment and appliances.....	39.8	40.1	40.6	40.0	40.2	40.0	39.9	40.2	40.6	40.3	40.8	40.6	40.0	40.3	41.0
Transportation equipment.....	41.9	42.5	42.7	42.0	42.4	42.6	42.4	42.2	42.4	42.5	42.2	41.4	41.2	41.2	41.4
Furniture and related products.....	38.3	39.2	39.1	39.3	38.8	38.8	38.7	38.7	39.9	38.8	38.6	38.2	37.9	38.4	39.0
Miscellaneous manufacturing.....	38.8	38.6	39.3	38.5	38.4	38.5	38.8	38.6	38.8	38.9	38.6	38.3	38.0	38.1	38.6
Nondurable goods.....	39.1	40.1	40.3	40.1	40.1	39.9	39.9	40.0	40.0	39.8	39.9	40.0	39.8	39.7	39.7
Overtime hours.....	4.1	4.2	4.3	4.2	4.3	4.1	4.1	4.2	4.4	4.3	4.3	4.2	4.1	4.0	3.9
Food manufacturing.....	39.6	39.6	39.8	39.6	39.6	39.4	39.4	39.5	39.4	39.1	39.1	39.6	39.4	39.3	39.3
Beverage and tobacco products.....	40.9	39.4	39.5	39.7	39.4	37.9	39.4	39.0	38.5	39.3	39.3	39.4	39.6	39.0	38.9
Textile mills.....	40.0	40.7	40.9	40.8	40.5	40.2	40.0	40.1	40.4	39.2	40.0	39.5	39.1	38.4	38.6
Textile product mills.....	38.6	39.2	39.6	39.1	39.2	38.9	38.9	38.7	39.3	39.2	39.2	39.0	38.5	39.0	39.0
Apparel.....	36.0	36.7	37.1	37.2	36.9	36.9	35.8	36.5	36.3	36.2	36.0	35.9	35.6	35.4	35.0
Leather and allied products.....	36.4	37.5	37.2	37.2	37.3	37.9	38.5	38.9	39.0	39.3	39.4	39.7	39.3	39.3	38.9
Paper and paper products.....	42.1	41.9	42.0	41.8	41.9	41.8	41.5	41.5	41.8	41.6	41.8	41.8	41.6	41.4	41.4
Printing and related support activities.....	38.7	38.4	38.6	38.2	38.5	38.4	38.5	38.4	38.5	38.5	38.3	38.5	38.0	37.9	38.2
Petroleum and coal products.....	43.8	43.0	43.1	42.7	42.7	42.9	43.5	43.6	44.0	43.9	45.1	45.8	44.3	44.2	44.2
Chemicals.....	41.9	42.3	42.4	42.2	42.5	42.5	42.5	42.6	42.3	42.3	42.8	42.7	42.4	42.2	42.2
Plastics and rubber products.....	40.0	40.6	40.9	40.6	40.7	40.4	40.5	40.3	40.3	40.2	40.3	40.2	40.0	40.3	40.1
PRIVATE SERVICE-PROVIDING	32.5	32.5	32.5	32.4	32.5	32.6	32.5	32.5	32.5	32.4	32.4	32.5	32.4	32.4	32.4
Trade, transportation, and utilities	33.5	33.6	33.7	33.5	33.5	33.7	33.6	33.6	33.5	33.5	33.4	33.4	33.4	33.4	33.4
Wholesale trade.....	38.4	38.0	38.2	37.9	38.0	38.0	37.8	37.9	37.8	37.6	37.7	37.8	37.8	37.8	37.8
Retail trade.....	30.7	30.9	31.0	30.9	30.8	30.9	30.9	30.8	30.8	30.8	30.7	30.9	30.8	30.8	30.7
Transportation and warehousing.....	36.7	36.8	36.8	36.6	36.6	37.1	36.9	37.0	37.0	36.9	36.7	36.8	36.5	36.6	36.7
Utilities.....	41.4	40.9	41.0	40.8	40.9	41.0	41.0	41.1	41.2	41.2	41.2	41.4	41.0	40.9	41.0
Information	36.9	36.5	36.8	36.4	36.4	36.3	36.5	36.6	36.4	35.9	36.2	36.3	36.2	36.4	36.4
Financial activities	35.8	35.6	35.6	35.5	35.6	35.6	35.5	35.6	35.7	35.6	35.6	35.6	35.5	35.6	35.5
Professional and business services	34.2	34.2	34.2	34.0	34.2	34.4	34.2	34.2	34.2	34.3	34.3	34.2	34.0	34.1	34.0
Education and health services	32.3	32.4	32.5	32.4	32.6	32.5	32.5	32.5	32.4	32.5	32.5	32.5	32.5	32.5	32.5
Leisure and hospitality	25.8	25.8	25.7	25.6	25.7	25.9	25.9	25.9	25.8	25.8	25.6	25.7	25.6	25.6	25.5
Other services	32.3	32.0	32.1	32.0	32.0	32.1	32.0	32.0	31.9	31.8	31.9	31.9	31.8	31.8	31.8

¹ Data relate to production workers in natural resources and mining and manufacturing, construction workers in construction, and nonsupervisory workers in the service-providing industries.
p = preliminary.

NOTE: Data reflect the conversion to the 2002 version of the North American Industry Classification System (NAICS), replacing the Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) system. NAICS-based data by industry are not comparable with SIC-based data. See "Notes on the data" for a description of the most recent benchmark revision.

14. Average hourly earnings of production or nonsupervisory workers¹ on private nonfarm payrolls, by industry, monthly data seasonally adjusted

Industry	Annual average		2002							2003					
	2001	2002	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June ^P
TOTAL PRIVATE															
Current dollars.....	\$14.53	16.29	\$14.93	\$14.97	\$15.02	\$15.05	\$15.10	\$15.14	\$15.20	\$15.22	\$15.29	\$15.29	\$15.30	\$15.35	\$15.39
Constant (1982) dollars.....	8.11	8.24	8.23	8.23	8.24	8.24	8.26	8.27	8.30	8.28	8.26	8.22	8.27	8.31	8.31
GOODS-PRODUCING.....	15.78	16.33	16.29	16.31	16.38	16.44	16.48	16.52	16.60	16.63	16.65	16.68	16.71	16.76	16.80
Natural resources and mining.....	17.00	17.22	17.17	17.16	17.27	17.29	17.21	17.48	17.37	17.45	17.45	17.54	17.67	17.55	17.60
Construction.....	18.00	18.51	18.45	18.55	18.57	18.65	18.66	18.69	18.81	18.77	18.84	18.83	18.90	18.95	18.98
Manufacturing.....	14.76	15.29	15.27	15.27	15.34	15.38	15.45	15.48	15.55	15.59	15.63	15.64	15.63	15.68	15.73
Excluding overtime.....	14.06	14.54	14.52	14.52	14.58	14.62	14.68	14.70	14.77	14.78	14.84	14.88	14.89	14.92	14.99
Durable goods.....	15.38	16.01	15.99	15.97	16.08	16.12	16.19	16.25	16.28	16.33	16.35	16.34	16.33	16.37	16.42
Nondurable goods.....	13.75	14.15	14.13	14.17	14.19	14.22	14.29	14.29	14.41	14.44	14.50	14.55	14.56	14.61	14.64
PRIVATE SERVICE-PROVIDING.....	14.16	14.56	14.54	14.59	14.63	14.67	14.72	14.76	14.81	14.82	14.92	14.91	14.91	14.97	15.01
Trade, transportation, and utilities.....	13.70	14.02	14.01	14.01	14.06	14.10	14.13	14.17	14.19	14.21	14.29	14.26	14.24	14.31	14.35
Wholesale trade.....	16.77	16.97	16.94	16.95	17.02	17.05	17.09	17.14	17.13	17.16	17.25	17.22	17.25	17.29	17.34
Retail trade.....	11.29	11.67	11.66	11.67	11.71	11.75	11.77	11.79	11.83	11.85	11.88	11.85	11.83	11.90	11.93
Transportation and warehousing.....	15.33	15.77	15.76	15.78	15.80	15.83	15.92	16.02	16.02	16.05	16.22	16.22	16.18	16.25	16.30
Utilities.....	23.58	23.94	23.99	23.95	24.08	24.09	23.96	24.02	24.09	24.05	24.19	24.36	24.33	24.48	24.58
Information.....	19.80	20.23	20.32	20.20	20.13	20.43	20.49	20.55	20.74	20.70	20.79	20.90	20.97	21.09	21.12
Financial activities.....	15.59	16.17	16.10	16.21	16.34	16.40	16.51	16.51	16.56	16.69	16.77	16.78	16.93	17.02	17.20
Professional and business services.....	16.33	16.81	16.78	16.88	16.86	16.89	16.99	17.04	17.09	17.02	17.17	17.20	17.23	17.24	17.22
Education and health services.....	14.64	15.22	15.15	15.23	15.33	15.36	15.42	15.45	15.52	15.57	15.61	15.63	15.57	15.64	15.69
Leisure and hospitality.....	8.35	8.57	8.56	8.59	8.60	8.61	8.62	8.66	8.73	8.71	8.77	8.72	8.71	8.73	8.76
Other services.....	13.27	13.72	13.69	13.75	13.80	13.81	13.86	13.89	13.94	13.98	14.03	14.02	13.98	13.97	13.99

¹ Data relate to production workers in natural resources and mining and manufacturing, construction workers in construction, and nonsupervisory workers in the service-providing industries.
p = preliminary.

NOTE: Data reflect the conversion to the 2002 version of the North American industry Classification System (NAICS), replacing the Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) system. NAICS based data by industry are not comparable with SIC-based data. See "Notes on the data" for a description of the most recent benchmark revision.

15. Average hourly earnings of production or nonsupervisory workers¹ on private nonfarm payrolls, by industry

Industry	Annual average									2003					
	2001	2002	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June ^P
TOTAL PRIVATE	\$14.53	\$14.95	\$14.88	\$14.86	\$14.92	\$15.11	\$15.12	\$15.16	\$15.26	\$15.27	\$15.35	\$15.34	\$15.31	\$15.31	\$15.34
Seasonally adjusted.....	-	-	14.93	14.97	15.02	15.05	15.10	15.14	15.20	15.22	15.29	15.29	15.30	15.35	15.39
GOODS-PRODUCING	15.78	16.33	16.27	16.37	16.42	16.53	16.55	16.66	16.66	16.56	16.54	16.59	16.66	16.71	16.78
Natural resources and mining	17.00	17.22	17.10	17.18	17.18	17.32	17.25	17.45	17.40	17.49	17.43	17.58	17.76	17.47	17.54
Construction	18.00	18.51	18.38	18.60	18.64	18.79	18.79	18.70	18.90	18.68	18.69	18.73	18.83	18.85	18.90
Manufacturing	14.76	15.29	15.24	15.23	15.30	15.41	15.45	15.51	15.65	15.61	15.62	15.62	15.63	15.64	15.69
Durable goods.....	15.38	16.01	15.97	15.88	16.04	16.16	16.20	16.29	16.39	16.34	16.34	16.33	16.30	16.33	16.40
Wood products.....	11.99	12.33	12.33	12.44	12.42	12.42	12.37	12.43	12.49	12.52	12.51	12.51	12.48	12.57	12.69
Nonmetallic mineral products.....	14.86	15.39	15.47	15.53	15.44	15.54	15.59	15.46	15.55	15.62	15.48	15.52	15.69	15.73	15.69
Primary metals.....	17.06	17.68	17.62	17.83	17.69	17.84	17.93	17.99	18.09	18.05	17.96	17.86	18.03	17.93	18.03
Fabricated metal products.....	14.19	14.68	14.65	14.70	14.70	14.79	14.78	14.85	14.97	14.95	14.92	14.97	14.94	14.92	14.93
Machinery.....	15.49	15.93	15.91	15.89	15.92	16.05	15.97	16.06	16.20	16.11	16.16	16.19	16.20	16.23	16.33
Computer and electronic products.....	15.42	16.19	16.24	16.32	16.31	16.34	16.24	16.26	16.41	16.32	16.55	16.55	16.59	16.56	16.75
Electrical equipment and appliances.....	13.78	13.97	13.90	13.94	13.96	14.01	14.02	14.03	14.16	14.08	14.18	14.25	14.25	14.19	14.27
Transportation equipment.....	19.48	20.64	20.48	20.04	20.61	20.83	21.13	21.41	21.42	21.22	21.16	21.07	20.94	21.08	21.19
Furniture and related products.....	12.14	12.62	12.59	12.67	12.75	12.77	12.74	12.79	12.93	12.93	12.91	12.93	12.89	12.90	12.96
Miscellaneous manufacturing.....	12.46	12.91	12.87	12.99	12.99	13.05	13.01	13.06	13.08	13.12	13.14	13.22	13.20	13.19	13.14
Nondurable goods.....	13.75	14.15	14.09	14.23	14.15	14.25	14.27	14.31	14.48	14.47	14.49	14.53	14.57	14.56	14.58
Food manufacturing.....	12.18	12.54	12.53	12.67	12.58	12.61	12.66	12.61	12.81	12.70	12.66	12.70	12.72	12.71	12.71
Beverages and tobacco products.....	17.67	17.68	17.74	17.71	17.40	17.61	17.62	17.60	18.04	17.68	17.53	17.69	17.70	17.93	17.51
Textile mills.....	11.40	11.73	11.72	11.82	11.80	11.76	11.70	11.71	11.83	11.99	11.92	11.92	11.95	11.95	11.93
Textile product mills.....	10.60	10.96	10.90	11.08	11.09	11.11	11.02	11.07	11.20	11.12	11.11	10.98	11.14	11.13	11.18
Apparel.....	8.82	9.10	9.05	9.14	9.13	9.16	9.15	9.19	9.30	9.30	9.33	9.45	9.47	9.49	9.46
Leather and allied products.....	10.69	11.01	10.91	11.11	11.00	10.87	11.01	11.23	11.51	11.53	11.62	11.62	11.76	11.71	11.60
Paper and paper products.....	16.38	16.89	16.89	17.13	16.92	17.09	17.09	17.09	17.26	17.21	17.22	17.22	17.38	17.38	17.30
Printing and related support activities.....	14.48	14.93	14.78	14.85	15.01	15.15	15.15	15.19	15.35	15.28	15.32	15.33	15.35	15.26	15.27
Petroleum and coal products.....	22.90	23.06	22.78	22.88	22.97	23.33	23.46	23.35	23.65	23.58	24.29	24.17	23.92	23.36	23.54
Chemicals.....	17.57	17.97	17.90	18.02	17.94	18.11	18.00	18.29	18.34	18.28	18.29	18.33	18.35	18.46	18.56
Plastics and rubber products.....	13.21	13.55	13.43	13.59	13.52	13.62	13.66	13.70	13.81	13.91	13.95	14.00	14.07	14.09	14.17
PRIVATE SERVICE-PROVIDING	14.16	14.56	14.49	14.44	14.49	14.71	14.72	14.77	14.88	14.92	15.04	15.00	14.94	14.92	14.95
Trade, transportation, and utilities	13.70	14.02	13.99	13.92	13.98	14.17	14.13	14.12	14.12	14.24	14.36	14.34	14.31	14.28	14.33
Wholesale trade.....	16.77	16.97	16.93	16.89	16.94	17.12	17.05	17.14	17.22	17.18	17.32	17.29	17.26	17.24	17.33
Retail trade.....	11.29	11.67	11.65	11.60	11.64	11.81	11.78	11.73	11.76	11.88	11.92	11.90	11.90	11.88	11.91
Transportation and warehousing.....	15.33	15.77	15.74	15.75	15.79	15.86	15.94	16.03	16.04	16.02	16.26	16.23	16.21	16.19	16.26
Utilities.....	23.58	23.94	23.93	23.78	23.84	24.28	23.93	24.12	24.26	24.02	24.16	24.41	24.47	24.52	24.55
Information	19.80	20.23	20.22	20.00	20.00	20.56	20.59	20.67	20.90	20.79	20.88	20.88	20.98	21.01	21.03
Financial activities	15.59	16.17	16.10	16.07	16.25	16.47	16.48	16.49	16.64	16.70	16.95	16.89	16.93	16.97	17.19
Professional and business services	16.33	16.81	16.82	16.77	16.68	16.91	16.89	17.01	17.28	17.14	17.40	17.36	17.21	17.18	17.25
Education and health services	14.64	15.22	15.09	15.23	15.31	15.39	15.42	15.46	15.55	15.61	15.61	15.62	15.56	15.58	15.62
Leisure and hospitality	8.35	8.57	8.51	8.49	8.52	8.62	8.65	8.69	8.81	8.74	8.80	8.73	8.69	8.72	8.70
Other services	13.27	13.72	13.70	13.68	13.74	13.84	13.86	13.88	14.01	14.00	14.02	14.02	13.99	13.99	13.97

¹ Data relate to production workers in natural resources and mining and manufacturing, construction workers in construction, and nonsupervisory workers in the service-providing industries.
p = preliminary.

NOTE: Data reflect the conversion to the 2002 version of the North American Industry Classification System (NAICS), replacing the Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) system. NAICS-based data by industry are not comparable with SIC-based data. See "Notes on the data" for a description of the most recent benchmark revision.

16. Average weekly earnings of production or nonsupervisory workers¹ on private nonfarm payrolls, by industry

Industry	Annual average		2002							2003					
	2001	2002	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June ^p
TOTAL PRIVATE.....	\$493.20	\$506.22	\$511.87	\$503.75	\$510.26	\$516.76	\$511.06	\$510.89	\$520.37	\$510.02	\$517.30	\$518.49	\$511.35	\$515.95	\$523.09
Seasonally adjusted.....	-	-	507.62	505.99	509.18	510.20	510.38	511.73	513.76	514.44	515.27	516.80	515.61	517.30	518.64
GOODS-PRODUCING.....	630.04	651.60	657.31	649.89	660.08	667.81	662.00	657.04	668.07	654.12	645.06	658.62	654.74	665.06	672.88
Natural resources and mining.....	757.92	743.11	752.40	738.74	750.77	753.42	748.65	732.90	748.20	743.33	747.75	777.00	765.46	766.93	775.27
Construction.....	695.89	711.61	718.66	723.54	732.55	738.45	727.17	706.86	710.64	707.97	678.45	715.49	708.01	731.38	737.10
Manufacturing.....	595.19	618.87	623.32	607.68	621.18	628.73	625.73	629.71	644.78	625.96	626.36	629.49	623.64	628.73	635.45
Durable goods.....	624.54	652.83	659.56	635.20	652.83	664.18	659.34	664.63	681.82	661.77	660.14	663.00	655.26	663.00	672.40
Wood products.....	481.36	491.98	500.60	493.87	499.28	504.25	497.27	490.99	499.60	490.78	490.39	497.90	497.95	505.31	520.29
Nonmetallic mineral products.....	618.79	646.74	669.85	660.03	657.74	666.67	659.46	643.14	645.33	640.42	634.68	651.84	655.84	673.24	673.10
Primary metals.....	723.95	749.08	757.66	745.29	746.52	758.20	758.44	762.78	783.30	765.32	759.71	760.84	760.87	760.23	759.06
Fabricated metal products.....	576.60	596.44	600.65	590.94	598.29	604.91	601.55	604.40	619.76	605.48	601.28	604.79	599.09	605.75	609.14
Machinery.....	632.77	645.81	649.13	635.60	644.76	650.03	645.19	653.64	670.68	650.84	657.71	658.93	654.48	662.18	669.53
Computer and electronic products.....	613.07	642.86	651.22	631.58	642.61	661.77	639.86	660.16	681.02	647.90	657.04	668.62	660.28	667.37	680.05
Electrical equipment and appliances.....	548.00	560.09	565.73	549.24	557.00	561.80	562.20	571.02	591.89	564.61	575.71	577.13	570.00	569.02	587.92
Transportation equipment.....	817.08	877.84	886.78	813.62	875.93	895.69	898.03	901.36	921.06	895.48	886.60	874.41	864.82	874.82	887.86
Furniture and related products.....	464.57	494.14	493.53	496.66	498.53	499.31	491.76	494.97	522.37	493.93	494.45	493.93	488.53	491.49	506.74
Miscellaneous manufacturing.....	483.44	499.09	505.79	493.62	498.82	503.73	506.09	506.73	515.35	505.12	504.58	508.97	500.28	502.54	507.20
Nondurable goods.....	548.41	567.11	569.24	566.35	570.25	575.70	572.23	576.69	586.44	571.57	572.36	579.75	575.52	576.58	580.28
Food manufacturing.....	481.67	496.78	497.44	500.47	503.20	506.92	505.13	505.66	513.68	491.49	487.41	496.57	493.54	496.96	499.50
Beverages and tobacco products.....	721.68	697.09	716.70	711.94	690.78	679.75	695.99	689.92	699.95	675.38	669.65	686.37	695.61	704.65	691.65
Textile mills.....	456.64	476.70	482.86	473.98	480.26	476.28	466.83	469.57	480.30	467.61	472.03	473.22	472.03	461.27	464.08
Textile product mills.....	408.56	429.49	438.18	431.01	435.84	431.07	426.47	426.20	449.12	431.46	429.96	431.51	431.12	432.96	441.61
Apparel.....	317.15	333.77	340.28	339.09	338.72	338.00	327.57	337.27	338.52	332.01	333.08	340.20	336.19	336.90	336.78
Leather and allied products.....	388.83	413.05	410.22	404.40	412.50	413.06	426.09	440.22	451.19	447.36	456.67	463.64	468.05	459.03	453.56
Paper and paper products.....	690.06	707.36	709.38	712.61	707.26	724.62	712.65	716.07	735.28	714.22	711.19	716.35	717.79	714.32	716.22
Printing and related support activities.....	560.89	573.42	566.07	562.82	580.89	590.85	586.31	587.85	597.12	580.64	582.16	591.74	580.23	573.78	578.73
Petroleum and coal products.....	1,003.34	992.05	988.65	990.70	971.63	1,014.86	1,022.86	1,025.07	1,040.60	1,039.88	1,095.48	1,109.40	1,052.48	1,006.82	1,047.53
Chemicals.....	735.54	759.57	762.54	756.84	760.66	773.30	765.00	784.64	786.79	769.59	780.98	780.86	776.21	777.17	786.94
Plastics and rubber products.....	528.69	549.57	553.32	543.60	548.91	554.33	554.60	552.11	566.21	556.40	558.00	561.40	561.39	569.24	572.47
PRIVATE SERVICE-PROVIDING.....	460.32	473.10	478.17	470.74	475.27	482.49	476.93	478.55	488.06	477.44	488.80	487.50	481.07	481.92	490.36
Trade, transportation, and utilities.....	459.53	471.09	479.86	473.28	475.32	481.78	473.36	470.20	478.67	467.07	476.75	478.96	475.09	476.95	487.22
Wholesale trade.....	643.45	643.99	653.50	640.13	645.41	657.41	642.79	649.61	657.80	639.10	654.70	655.29	647.25	651.67	663.74
Retail trade.....	346.16	360.53	368.14	367.72	365.50	368.47	361.65	357.77	366.91	356.40	362.37	364.14	362.95	365.90	373.97
Transportation and warehousing.....	562.70	580.68	588.68	578.03	582.65	591.58	586.59	593.11	603.10	581.53	593.49	595.64	586.80	590.94	604.87
Utilities.....	977.18	978.44	983.52	970.22	975.06	1,005.19	985.92	996.16	997.09	987.22	992.98	1,003.25	1,005.72	1,000.42	1,009.01
Information.....	731.11	739.41	748.14	728.00	730.00	754.55	753.59	758.59	769.12	742.20	760.03	757.94	753.18	758.46	773.90
Financial activities.....	558.02	575.43	584.43	568.88	576.88	596.21	581.74	585.40	604.03	587.84	611.90	608.04	595.94	599.04	622.28
Professional and business services.....	557.84	574.59	585.34	570.18	573.79	585.09	577.64	580.04	596.16	579.33	598.56	597.18	585.14	584.12	596.85
Education and health services.....	473.39	493.02	494.42	493.45	499.11	503.25	499.61	502.45	506.93	507.33	508.89	509.21	502.59	503.23	510.77
Leisure and hospitality.....	215.19	221.15	224.66	224.99	226.63	224.12	222.31	221.60	227.30	217.63	224.40	224.36	219.86	222.36	227.07
Other services.....	428.64	439.65	442.51	439.13	442.43	445.65	443.52	442.77	449.72	442.40	445.84	447.24	443.48	443.48	447.04

¹ Data relate to production workers in natural resources and mining and manufacturing, construction workers in construction, and nonsupervisory workers in the service-providing industries.

NOTE: Data reflect the conversion to the 2002 version of the North American

Industry Classification System (NAICS), replacing the Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) system. NAICS-based data by industry are not comparable with SIC-based data. See "Notes on the data" for a description of the most recent benchmark revision.

Dash indicates data not available.

p = preliminary.

17. Diffusion indexes of employment change, seasonally adjusted

[In percent]

Timespan and year	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
Private nonfarm payrolls, 278 industries												
Over 1-month span:												
1999.....	56.3	64.7	56.7	65.8	64.2	61.9	63.3	59.9	57.6	64.4	69.1	64.4
2000.....	65.5	60.3	65.5	58.8	47.7	61.7	65.5	52.9	52.3	54.1	57.7	53.2
2001.....	52.3	49.6	48.6	36.5	41.4	38.1	35.6	38.5	39.0	35.6	37.8	36.0
2002.....	40.5	37.0	37.6	41.0	41.7	43.7	39.0	41.7	43.3	43.9	42.4	37.2
2003.....	44.2	36.7	44.1	46.9	43.3	^a 38.7						
Over 3-month span:												
1999.....	61.5	64.9	61.0	65.8	66.4	69.1	66.9	64.4	62.2	62.9	66.7	69.6
2000.....	70.1	66.0	68.3	68.3	58.5	56.3	58.1	62.2	55.9	53.1	54.0	58.3
2001.....	54.9	50.7	50.5	43.5	37.2	39.7	36.2	35.8	34.5	32.2	31.7	30.9
2002.....	34.4	38.3	36.5	35.4	36.7	38.8	39.7	41.4	38.1	39.0	37.8	34.9
2003.....	36.0	35.6	36.0	41.2	43.0	^a 41.4						
Over 6-month span:												
1999.....	66.9	64.9	63.7	64.0	65.6	65.8	66.7	66.2	69.4	68.7	66.4	66.5
2000.....	67.6	68.7	71.4	71.9	68.5	66.2	67.3	60.4	58.3	55.0	61.0	55.2
2001.....	53.2	51.4	50.7	47.1	42.8	38.8	37.6	34.5	31.1	32.9	31.3	31.7
2002.....	30.6	29.9	31.1	31.3	33.3	35.8	36.9	37.4	37.8	39.9	38.3	35.8
2003.....	37.4	36.5	35.1	34.7	37.4	^a 37.9						
Over 12-month span:												
1999.....	70.5	68.7	68.2	68.0	68.3	68.3	68.0	68.0	67.8	69.1	68.3	69.1
2000.....	70.9	69.2	73.2	71.0	69.8	71.0	70.0	70.3	70.3	65.6	63.8	62.1
2001.....	59.5	59.5	53.4	49.3	48.6	45.0	43.3	43.9	39.9	37.8	37.1	34.9
2002.....	33.6	31.7	30.2	30.2	30.4	30.6	30.8	31.8	31.5	30.0	33.5	33.3
2003.....	33.8	33.3	34.5	35.4	36.5	^a 35.8						
Manufacturing payrolls, 84 industries												
Over 1-month span:												
1999.....	42.3	38.7	33.3	39.3	52.4	34.5	50.0	40.5	41.7	50.6	56.0	51.8
2000.....	50.6	53.6	54.8	42.9	39.9	53.6	62.5	28.6	24.4	35.1	41.1	38.7
2001.....	24.4	22.0	24.4	14.3	14.3	19.6	14.3	13.7	17.9	16.7	16.7	9.5
2002.....	19.0	22.6	20.8	33.9	30.4	32.1	34.5	25.0	31.0	19.6	21.4	25.0
2003.....	36.3	19.0	27.4	20.2	30.4	^a 23.8						
Over 3-month span:												
1999.....	33.9	40.5	37.5	35.7	41.7	43.5	42.3	38.1	41.1	44.6	49.4	56.5
2000.....	54.2	54.8	58.3	51.8	41.7	41.1	54.8	48.2	29.2	25.6	25.0	42.3
2001.....	34.5	24.4	17.9	14.3	11.9	14.3	10.7	7.7	8.3	9.5	8.9	8.3
2002.....	11.9	11.9	16.7	20.2	21.4	20.2	28.6	25.6	25.6	17.9	14.9	10.7
2003.....	14.9	15.5	19.6	16.7	17.9	^a 15.5						
Over 6-month span:												
1999.....	37.5	32.7	30.4	33.3	36.9	38.1	38.1	34.5	40.5	46.4	41.1	48.2
2000.....	47.0	51.2	56.5	57.1	49.4	47.6	56.0	44.0	36.9	35.1	34.5	31.0
2001.....	23.8	24.4	20.8	17.9	14.9	11.9	13.7	9.5	8.3	6.5	6.5	6.0
2002.....	7.7	8.9	7.7	8.9	12.5	16.7	19.6	19.6	23.8	17.9	16.7	13.7
2003.....	13.7	14.3	12.5	11.9	12.5	^a 15.5						
Over 12-month span:												
1999.....	35.7	32.1	29.8	32.1	32.7	32.1	34.5	32.1	33.3	39.3	41.1	42.9
2000.....	41.7	39.3	47.0	50.0	46.4	52.4	51.8	49.4	46.4	40.5	35.1	33.3
2001.....	29.8	32.1	20.8	19.0	13.1	12.5	10.7	11.9	11.9	10.1	8.3	6.0
2002.....	7.1	6.0	6.0	7.1	7.7	5.4	6.0	8.9	7.7	9.5	13.1	13.1
2003.....	13.7	15.5	16.7	13.1	15.5	^a 14.9						

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

between industries with increasing and decreasing employment. See the "Definitions" in this section. See "Notes on the data" for a description of the most recent benchmark revision.

18. Establishment size and employment covered under UI, private ownership, by Supersector, first quarter 2001

Industry, establishments, and employment	Total	Size of establishments								
		Fewer than 5 workers ¹	5 to 9 workers	10 to 19 workers	20 to 49 workers	50 to 99 workers	100 to 249 workers	250 to 499 workers	500 to 999 workers	1,000 or more workers
Total all industries²										
Establishments, first quarter	7,665,968	4,526,062	1,304,741	858,606	598,438	208,084	121,189	31,149	11,678	6,021
Employment, March	108,932,804	6,886,752	8,633,337	11,588,220	18,104,061	14,323,060	18,158,276	10,611,556	7,917,065	12,710,477
Natural resources and mining										
Establishments, first quarter	127,969	74,644	23,304	15,169	9,501	2,935	1,700	499	167	50
Employment, March	1,566,104	110,942	154,199	203,845	285,486	200,360	254,358	172,011	109,973	74,930
Construction										
Establishments, first quarter	765,649	494,254	127,017	75,983	47,230	13,591	6,040	1,176	293	65
Employment, March	6,481,334	714,992	832,978	1,020,982	1,410,131	925,178	890,282	390,630	197,146	99,015
Manufacturing										
Establishments, first quarter	398,837	148,682	67,510	60,267	58,942	28,633	22,490	7,636	3,198	1,479
Employment, March	16,806,452	255,376	453,750	830,685	1,836,858	2,009,224	3,456,620	2,622,512	2,166,352	3,175,075
Trade, transportation, and utilities										
Establishments, first quarter	1,840,104	969,760	376,578	244,890	153,450	53,110	32,898	6,970	1,813	635
Employment, March	25,518,430	1,629,626	2,507,906	3,278,074	4,630,611	3,670,363	4,888,033	2,343,794	1,191,894	1,378,129
Information										
Establishments, first quarter	150,855	84,672	20,636	17,119	14,772	6,698	4,475	1,476	674	333
Employment, March	3,692,948	113,812	137,426	234,492	457,236	465,567	685,746	507,063	462,533	629,073
Financial activities										
Establishments, first quarter	716,808	458,390	128,266	71,615	37,529	11,731	6,084	1,808	897	488
Employment, March	7,623,126	750,421	843,311	952,198	1,121,825	801,994	917,250	621,240	609,199	1,005,688
Professional and business services										
Establishments, first quarter	1,238,267	825,617	173,773	107,694	73,807	29,139	19,405	5,654	2,177	1,001
Employment, March	16,441,289	1,170,098	1,140,772	1,451,932	2,245,729	2,022,745	2,951,873	1,933,668	1,480,878	2,043,594
Education and health services										
Establishments, first quarter	679,762	321,428	155,333	96,121	61,097	22,789	15,989	3,721	1,690	1,594
Employment, March	14,712,829	603,470	1,027,913	1,291,605	1,836,799	1,589,809	2,383,443	1,274,120	1,178,727	3,526,943
Leisure and hospitality										
Establishments, first quarter	627,875	249,542	104,548	110,374	117,264	33,939	9,463	1,725	667	353
Employment, March	11,590,048	390,258	705,222	1,542,760	3,560,715	2,263,935	1,344,217	586,269	453,703	742,969
Other services										
Establishments, first quarter	954,627	750,261	115,619	55,756	24,254	5,498	2,630	484	102	23
Employment, March	4,187,740	977,871	752,689	734,980	703,687	372,499	384,044	160,249	66,660	35,061

¹ Includes establishments that reported no workers in March 2001.

² Includes data for unclassified establishments, not shown separately.

NOTE: Detail may not add to totals due to rounding. Data reflect the movement of Indian Tribal Council establishments from private industry to the public sector. See Notes on Current Labor Statistics.

19. Annual data: establishments, employment, and wages covered under UI and UCFE by ownership

Year	Average establishments	Average annual employment	Total annual wages (in thousands)	Average annual wages per employee	Average weekly wage
Total covered (UI and UCFE)					
1992	6,532,608	107,413,728	\$2,781,676,477	\$25,897	\$498
1993	6,679,934	109,422,571	2,884,472,282	26,361	507
1994	6,826,677	112,611,287	3,033,676,678	26,939	518
1995	7,040,677	115,487,841	3,215,921,236	27,846	536
1996	7,189,168	117,963,132	3,414,514,808	28,946	557
1997	7,369,473	121,044,432	3,674,031,718	30,353	584
1998	7,634,018	124,183,549	3,967,072,423	31,945	614
1999	7,820,860	127,042,282	4,235,579,204	33,340	641
2000	7,879,116	129,877,063	4,587,708,584	35,323	679
2001	7,984,529	129,635,800	4,695,225,123	36,219	697
UI covered					
1992	6,485,473	104,288,324	\$2,672,081,827	\$25,622	\$493
1993	6,632,221	106,351,431	2,771,023,411	26,055	501
1994	6,778,300	109,588,189	2,918,684,128	26,633	512
1995	6,990,594	112,539,795	3,102,353,355	27,567	530
1996	7,137,644	115,081,246	3,298,045,286	28,658	551
1997	7,317,363	118,233,942	3,553,933,885	30,058	578
1998	7,586,767	121,400,660	3,845,494,089	31,676	609
1999	7,771,198	124,255,714	4,112,169,533	33,094	636
2000	7,828,861	127,005,574	4,454,966,824	35,077	675
2001	7,933,536	126,883,182	4,560,511,280	35,943	691
Private industry covered					
1992	6,308,719	89,349,803	\$2,282,598,431	\$25,547	\$491
1993	6,454,381	91,202,971	2,365,301,493	25,934	499
1994	6,596,158	94,146,344	2,494,458,555	26,496	510
1995	6,803,454	96,894,844	2,658,927,216	27,441	528
1996	6,946,858	99,268,446	2,837,334,217	28,582	550
1997	7,121,182	102,175,161	3,071,807,287	30,064	578
1998	7,381,518	105,082,368	3,337,621,699	31,762	611
1999	7,560,567	107,619,457	3,577,738,557	33,244	639
2000	7,622,274	110,015,333	3,887,626,769	35,337	680
2001	7,724,965	109,304,802	3,952,152,155	36,157	695
State government covered					
1992	58,801	4,044,914	\$112,405,340	\$27,789	\$534
1993	59,185	4,088,075	117,095,062	28,643	551
1994	60,686	4,162,944	122,879,977	29,518	568
1995	60,763	4,201,836	128,143,491	30,497	586
1996	62,146	4,191,726	131,605,800	31,397	604
1997	65,352	4,214,451	137,057,432	32,521	625
1998	67,347	4,240,779	142,512,445	33,605	646
1999	70,538	4,296,673	149,011,194	34,681	667
2000	65,096	4,370,160	158,618,365	36,296	698
2001	64,583	4,452,237	168,358,331	37,814	727
Local government covered					
1992	117,923	10,892,697	\$277,045,557	\$25,434	\$489
1993	118,626	11,059,500	288,594,697	26,095	502
1994	121,425	11,278,080	301,315,857	26,717	514
1995	126,342	11,442,238	315,252,346	27,552	530
1996	128,640	11,621,074	329,105,269	28,320	545
1997	130,829	11,844,330	345,069,166	29,134	560
1998	137,902	12,077,513	365,359,945	30,251	582
1999	140,093	12,339,584	385,419,781	31,234	601
2000	141,491	12,620,081	408,721,690	32,387	623
2001	143,989	13,126,143	440,000,795	33,521	645
Federal Government covered (UCFE)					
1992	47,136	3,125,404	\$109,594,650	\$35,066	\$674
1993	47,714	3,071,140	113,448,871	36,940	710
1994	48,377	3,023,098	114,992,550	38,038	731
1995	50,083	2,948,046	113,567,881	38,523	741
1996	51,524	2,881,887	116,469,523	40,414	777
1997	52,110	2,810,489	120,097,833	42,732	822
1998	47,252	2,782,888	121,578,334	43,688	840
1999	49,661	2,786,567	123,409,672	44,287	852
2000	50,256	2,871,489	132,741,760	46,228	889
2001	50,993	2,752,619	134,713,843	48,940	941

NOTE: Detail may not add to totals due to rounding. Data reflect the movement of Indian Tribal Council establishments from private industry to the public sector. See Notes on Current Labor Statistics.

20. Annual data: establishments, employment, and wages covered under UI and UCFE, by State

State	Average establishments		Average annual employment		Total annual wages (in thousands)		Average weekly wage	
	2001	2000-2001 change	2001	2000-2001 change	2001	2000-2001 change	2001	2000-2001 change
Total United States	7,984,529	154,540	129,635,800	-185,779	\$4,695,225,123	\$109,884,920	\$697	\$18
Alabama	112,356	30	1,854,462	-23,500	55,822,097	1,284,088	579	21
Alaska	19,287	467	283,033	7,479	10,237,292	553,237	696	20
Arizona	118,706	3,546	2,243,652	22,942	74,963,072	2,546,248	643	16
Arkansas	72,814	587	1,127,151	-3,731	30,725,592	963,862	524	18
California	1,065,699	74,645	14,981,757	138,284	619,146,651	7,497,476	795	3
Colorado	153,824	5,347	2,201,379	14,728	83,547,602	2,274,669	730	15
Connecticut	108,201	414	1,665,607	-9,121	78,272,099	2,095,243	904	29
Delaware	25,253	505	406,736	482	15,629,636	787,067	739	36
District of Columbia	28,414	9	635,749	-1,535	35,543,559	1,790,086	1,075	56
Florida	454,077	9,367	7,153,589	92,606	225,713,701	9,933,356	607	19
Georgia	230,232	5,219	3,871,763	-10,941	136,039,438	3,195,926	676	18
Hawaii	35,439	1,412	557,146	3,961	17,412,210	469,266	601	12
Idaho	46,480	1,084	571,314	8,137	15,864,510	263,832	534	1
Illinois	319,588	-2,723	5,886,248	-54,259	230,054,835	4,050,811	752	20
Indiana	151,376	-1,328	2,871,236	-63,392	91,246,189	183,520	611	14
Iowa	91,006	-5,825	1,429,543	-13,432	41,223,534	919,492	555	18
Kansas	80,521	52	1,319,667	5,984	39,792,114	1,221,387	580	15
Kentucky	108,025	302	1,736,575	-26,160	52,133,417	1,367,028	577	23
Louisiana	115,807	-2,386	1,869,966	827	54,473,146	2,345,871	560	24
Maine	46,206	1,344	593,166	2,472	17,092,043	750,886	554	22
Maryland	147,158	622	2,421,899	16,392	92,644,873	5,096,016	736	36
Massachusetts	191,824	6,848	3,276,224	21,104	147,348,234	3,574,494	865	16
Michigan	259,556	5,809	4,476,659	-107,880	167,385,129	-2,295,158	719	7
Minnesota	156,031	487	2,609,669	1,325	95,479,188	3,107,396	704	23
Mississippi	63,207	-748	1,111,255	-25,520	28,806,869	151,385	499	14
Missouri	163,121	138	2,652,876	-23,960	86,009,694	2,000,438	623	19
Montana	40,477	2,136	383,905	4,862	9,672,371	472,112	485	18
Nebraska	52,653	836	883,920	1,516	25,083,293	646,745	546	13
Nevada	49,635	1,770	1,043,748	25,919	34,569,506	1,717,063	637	16
New Hampshire	46,070	171	610,192	3,685	21,650,267	582,754	682	14
New Jersey	256,536	-13,793	3,876,194	-1,221	171,793,642	2,443,618	852	12
New Mexico	48,439	522	729,422	12,293	20,935,825	1,216,191	552	23
New York	538,898	9,822	8,423,312	-47,446	393,598,666	9,383,346	899	27
North Carolina	224,426	2,208	3,805,498	-57,272	121,866,007	1,858,872	616	19
North Dakota	23,326	38	311,632	2,412	8,011,085	378,510	494	19
Ohio	285,567	4,705	5,434,769	-77,865	180,885,154	1,681,299	640	15
Oklahoma	90,603	1,574	1,463,622	11,771	41,004,250	1,821,743	539	20
Oregon	111,073	2,150	1,596,753	-11,175	53,018,365	317,098	639	9
Pennsylvania	331,405	16,187	5,552,366	-5,535	194,211,696	5,158,632	673	19
Rhode Island	33,636	311	468,952	1,351	15,758,369	507,610	646	19
South Carolina	114,979	5,613	1,786,899	-33,210	52,275,679	986,967	563	21
South Dakota	27,365	221	364,715	598	9,337,014	306,302	492	15
Tennessee	125,165	140	2,625,746	-41,005	82,762,402	1,275,641	606	18
Texas	494,088	4,509	9,350,770	62,437	337,047,962	12,484,223	693	21
Utah	68,607	2,470	1,050,674	6,551	31,600,715	1,082,204	578	16
Vermont	24,156	287	298,020	1,558	9,011,468	439,492	581	25
Virginia	195,639	3,048	3,436,172	8,411	126,222,350	5,662,779	706	30
Washington	221,450	1,775	2,689,507	-14,921	100,746,663	413,740	720	7
West Virginia	46,620	-186	685,754	-845	19,187,832	726,836	538	21
Wisconsin	148,227	2,374	2,717,660	-18,388	85,713,725	1,733,629	607	17
Wyoming	21,288	429	237,278	6,446	6,654,092	459,596	539	23
Puerto Rico	51,733	-633	1,007,919	-18,234	19,884,381	578,173	379	17
Virgin Islands	3,236	-17	44,330	1,981	1,294,885	120,936	562	29

NOTE: Detail may not add to totals due to rounding.

21. Annual data: Employment and average annual pay for all workers covered under UI and UCFE in the 249 largest U.S. counties

County ¹	Employment			Average annual pay	
	2001	Percent change, 2000-2001 ²	Ranked by percent change, 2000-2001 ³	2001	Percent change, 2000-2001 ²
United States ⁴	129,635,800	-.1	-	36,219	2.5
Jefferson, AL	380,680	-1.0	197	35,453	4.2
Madison, AL	156,169	1.3	54	37,089	3.5
Mobile, AL	167,000	-1.5	212	29,502	3.1
Montgomery, AL	129,878	-9	192	29,979	3.8
Anchorage, AK	133,842	3.1	16	37,998	3.7
Maricopa, AZ	1,561,773	1.2	61	35,689	1.6
Pima, AZ	326,917	-6	170	30,690	5.1
Pulaski, AR	240,754	-7	175	32,261	4.7
Alameda, CA	697,181	-1	135	46,489	3.1
Contra Costa, CA	337,444	.7	80	44,744	5.7
Fresno, CA	322,084	-1	136	27,878	6.5
Kern, CA	242,232	1.5	49	30,106	5.3
Los Angeles, CA	4,103,370	.6	87	40,891	3.1
Marin, CA	111,939	1.3	55	43,547	2.2
Monterey, CA	166,186	.8	75	31,735	5.9
Orange, CA	1,411,944	1.6	46	40,252	2.6
Placer, CA	116,185	6.1	1	34,773	4.1
Riverside, CA	491,535	4.2	8	29,971	2.8
Sacramento, CA	588,426	3.0	18	39,173	3.8
San Bernardino, CA	545,113	2.8	21	30,995	3.6
San Diego, CA	1,218,982	2.0	37	38,418	2.3
San Francisco, CA	586,085	-3.3	246	61,068	6.1
San Joaquin, CA	204,504	1.9	39	30,818	5.3
San Mateo, CA	369,868	.1	120	62,288	-7.2
Santa Barbara, CA	177,234	.8	76	33,626	3.2
Santa Clara, CA	1,002,637	-2.3	233	65,931	-13.5
Santa Cruz, CA	102,669	.9	64	35,022	-2.2
Solano, CA	121,402	3.0	19	33,496	5.7
Sonoma, CA	194,922	2.1	32	36,145	1.1
Stanislaus, CA	164,473	2.2	30	29,591	4.9
Tulare, CA	132,878	.0	130	24,732	4.2
Ventura, CA	293,208	1.5	50	37,783	1.9
Adams, CO	146,043	.6	88	34,753	4.0
Arapahoe, CO	285,963	-2	144	44,999	-2.7
Boulder, CO	184,755	3.2	13	44,310	-2.8
Denver, CO	461,996	-6	171	46,134	4.0
El Paso, CO	240,100	.9	65	34,391	4.1
Jefferson, CO	210,375	.1	121	37,819	4.5
Larimer, CO	121,880	2.3	29	33,248	2.6
Fairfield, CT	421,211	-1.0	198	63,163	3.3
Hartford, CT	497,280	-.5	163	45,050	3.2
New Haven, CT	363,265	-1.1	201	39,483	2.9
New London, CT	124,684	1.6	47	38,505	4.8
New Castle, DE	282,318	.2	112	42,849	5.8
Washington, DC	635,734	-2	145	55,909	5.6
Alachua, FL	119,148	.7	81	26,917	2.9
Brevard, FL	184,725	1.7	43	32,798	2.2
Broward, FL	663,954	2.1	33	33,966	2.2
Collier, FL	110,230	5.9	2	30,839	2.9
Duval, FL	436,663	1.8	41	33,721	2.9
Escambia, FL	121,285	.8	77	28,610	7.1
Hillsborough, FL	595,768	1.8	42	32,874	3.7
Lee, FL	171,902	4.5	5	29,432	4.6
Leon, FL	142,981	.9	66	30,287	3.5
Manatee, FL	118,788	5.2	4	26,629	4.4
Miami-Dade, FL	993,834	1.6	48	34,524	3.6
Orange, FL	602,668	.2	113	32,218	3.5
Palm Beach, FL	499,688	3.9	9	35,957	2.1
Pinellas, FL	448,788	3.3	12	31,742	1.5
Polk, FL	184,471	.1	122	28,890	3.6
Sarasota, FL	147,206	4.5	6	29,030	1.9
Seminole, FL	145,147	2.2	31	31,951	3.6
Volusia, FL	142,478	-2	146	26,064	3.9
Chatham, GA	122,608	-2	147	30,549	3.0
Clayton, GA	114,982	-3	151	38,301	4.2
Cobb, GA	301,520	-1	137	40,174	3.6
Dekalb, GA	305,903	-7	176	39,648	2.7
Fulton, GA	754,870	.1	123	47,761	1.5
Gwinnett, GA	289,538	2.9	20	39,405	.9
Richmond, GA	104,694	-9	193	29,431	2.9

See footnotes at end of table.

21. Continued—Annual data: Employment and average annual pay for all workers covered under UI and UCFE in the 249 largest U.S. counties

County ¹	Employment			Average annual pay	
	2001	Percent change, 2000-2001 ²	Ranked by percent change, 2000-2001 ³	2001	Percent change, 2000-2001 ²
Honolulu, HI	409,669	.4	99	32,531	2.1
Ada, ID	182,309	2.7	23	33,081	-4.0
Cook, IL	2,630,768	-1.5	213	44,108	2.8
Du Page, IL	580,938	-2	148	43,470	2.1
Kane, IL	194,374	-1	138	33,362	3.7
Lake, IL	316,150	-3	152	43,970	3.2
Peoria, IL	102,764	-1.8	223	33,288	6.1
Sangamon, IL	145,195	.2	114	36,259	4.3
Will, IL	145,570	.1	124	34,280	6.1
Winnebago, IL	139,815	-2.9	241	31,951	1.4
Allen, IN	183,329	-2.3	234	32,830	1.7
Elkhart, IN	113,524	-6.8	249	30,797	1.5
Lake, IN	194,624	-1.9	226	32,017	1.4
Marion, IN	591,406	-1.3	210	37,885	3.8
St. Joseph, IN	124,967	-3.1	244	30,769	3.7
Vanderburgh, IN	109,418	.1	125	30,494	3.1
Linn, IA	119,914	-1.7	219	34,649	1.6
Polk, IA	263,469	-2	149	34,944	3.8
Johnson, KS	292,984	2.4	27	37,204	-.1
Sedgwick, KS	249,863	.1	126	33,937	3.8
Shawnee, KS	100,462	.3	105	30,513	3.9
Fayette, KY	167,714	-2.4	237	32,237	5.0
Jefferson, KY	431,347	-1.7	220	34,688	4.1
Caddo, LA	120,877	1.3	56	29,354	2.0
East Baton Rouge, LA	243,392	-1.1	202	30,397	3.9
Jefferson, LA	213,911	-4	160	29,326	4.6
Lafayette, LA	119,294	4.5	7	32,364	8.2
Orleans, LA	263,427	.1	127	32,880	3.7
Cumberland, ME	168,147	1.3	57	32,327	5.1
Anne Arundel, MD	200,174	2.8	22	37,190	4.9
Baltimore, MD	360,128	.2	115	36,240	6.2
Howard, MD	132,935	1.3	58	40,191	6.1
Montgomery, MD	449,881	.9	67	45,893	5.0
Prince Georges, MD	304,022	.5	94	38,986	5.2
Baltimore City, MD	381,155	.4	100	40,508	5.0
Bristol, MA	218,818	-1.1	203	32,012	4.1
Essex, MA	306,111	.2	116	39,242	.5
Hampden, MA	204,824	.9	68	33,357	3.6
Middlesex, MA	850,295	1.4	52	51,734	.0
Norfolk, MA	327,067	.7	82	44,173	2.2
Plymouth, MA	166,471	.8	78	34,929	3.4
Suffolk, MA	602,983	.1	128	58,906	4.0
Worcester, MA	321,044	.3	106	37,299	-.9
Genesee, MI	160,442	-3.0	242	35,995	-.9
Ingham, MI	174,290	-3	153	35,753	2.3
Kalamazoo, MI	116,728	-1.7	221	33,908	3.8
Kent, MI	339,510	-1.8	224	34,570	1.7
Macomb, MI	326,600	-3.2	245	40,481	-1.0
Oakland, MI	755,451	-1.4	211	45,038	1.2
Ottawa, MI	115,880	-2.5	239	32,246	.9
Washtenaw, MI	195,562	.2	117	40,249	.2
Wayne, MI	848,463	-2.4	238	42,968	1.2
Anoka, MN	109,521	-.3	154	34,585	1.9
Dakota, MN	155,662	1.3	59	35,683	3.8
Hennepin, MN	863,674	-.8	186	45,495	3.8
Ramsey, MN	333,380	.0	131	40,400	3.4
Hinds, MS	134,285	-.9	194	31,138	1.8
Greene, MO	140,739	-.9	195	28,065	4.1
Jackson, MO	384,942	-2.3	235	37,405	3.7
St. Louis, MO	641,151	-.8	187	38,929	2.1
St. Louis City, MO	245,192	-2.2	231	40,834	5.8
Douglas, NE	325,629	-.7	177	32,866	1.6
Lancaster, NE	148,200	.9	69	29,352	2.9
Clark, NV	720,184	3.2	14	32,648	1.6
Washoe, NV	193,571	2.4	28	34,231	4.5
Hillsborough, NH	192,712	.0	132	39,320	.3
Rockingham, NH	130,917	.7	83	36,642	2.3
Atlantic, NJ	141,240	.9	70	32,555	4.8
Bergen, NJ	453,626	1.5	51	46,828	1.1
Burlington, NJ	187,398	3.6	11	38,776	3.1

See footnotes at end of table.

21. Continued—Annual data: Employment and average annual pay for all workers covered under UI and UCFE in the 249 largest U.S. counties

County ¹	Employment			Average annual pay	
	2001	Percent change, 2000-2001 ²	Ranked by percent change, 2000-2001 ³	2001	Percent change, 2000-2001 ²
Camden, NJ	199,869	.5	95	36,530	4.0
Essex, NJ	361,569	-.5	164	46,526	4.2
Hudson, NJ	237,253	.0	133	47,638	.4
Mercer, NJ	215,524	2.6	25	46,831	4.9
Middlesex, NJ	399,332	1.3	60	47,726	2.7
Monmouth, NJ	240,757	3.2	15	40,399	1.8
Morris, NJ	277,653	.4	101	53,829	-11.0
Ocean, NJ	133,657	3.7	10	31,034	1.9
Passaic, NJ	175,108	-1.1	204	39,192	3.8
Somerset, NJ	176,713	1.7	44	55,769	1.8
Union, NJ	236,609	-.1	139	46,204	2.0
Bernalillo, NM	309,166	.7	84	31,663	4.9
Albany, NY	229,957	-.5	165	37,848	5.7
Bronx, NY	214,227	.4	102	34,248	4.3
Dutchess, NY	112,912	2.5	26	38,748	7.4
Erie, NY	454,839	-1.1	205	32,103	1.9
Kings, NY	439,343	-.1	140	31,952	3.9
Monroe, NY	393,783	-.7	178	36,597	3.3
Nassau, NY	593,368	-.8	188	40,599	1.4
New York, NY	2,342,338	-1.5	214	74,883	3.2
Oneida, NY	108,686	-1.8	225	28,381	4.0
Onondaga, NY	249,754	-1.1	206	33,469	3.0
Orange, NY	120,903	.7	85	30,218	2.9
Queens, NY	478,661	-.7	179	36,963	5.7
Rockland, NY	107,348	.4	103	38,720	3.9
Suffolk, NY	581,938	.1	129	38,706	2.2
Westchester, NY	404,974	-.4	161	48,716	3.5
Buncombe, NC	105,378	-.3	155	28,701	3.8
Cumberland, NC	106,381	-2.8	240	26,981	3.3
Durham, NC	169,609	.3	107	48,076	-2.6
Forsyth, NC	180,155	-.7	180	34,693	2.0
Guilford, NC	274,077	-2.0	229	33,217	3.1
Mecklenburg, NC	514,036	.3	108	41,775	3.1
Wake, NC	385,777	.9	71	36,996	4.6
Butler, OH	128,863	-.5	166	32,325	2.6
Cuyahoga, OH	796,353	-1.6	217	37,533	2.8
Franklin, OH	702,628	.2	118	36,090	3.2
Hamilton, OH	559,852	-1.1	207	38,339	2.0
Lorain, OH	103,115	-3.5	247	32,194	.6
Lucas, OH	234,678	-1.7	222	33,088	2.6
Mahoning, OH	108,769	-3.7	248	26,860	3.5
Montgomery, OH	298,982	-1.5	215	34,783	.7
Stark, OH	173,888	-1.6	218	29,197	2.4
Summit, OH	261,098	-2.1	230	33,416	2.1
Oklahoma, OK	415,507	.4	104	30,161	3.2
Tulsa, OK	342,502	.6	89	32,771	5.2
Clackamas, OR	133,997	-.2	150	33,699	3.7
Lane, OR	137,574	-1.9	227	28,983	4.0
Marion, OR	126,999	-.6	172	28,785	2.4
Multnomah, OR	444,393	-1.1	208	37,668	2.4
Washington, OR	228,453	1.4	53	42,222	-5.0
Allegheny, PA	711,532	.3	109	38,086	3.7
Berks, PA	165,263	-.7	181	32,807	2.5
Bucks, PA	246,491	.6	90	35,239	3.5
Chester, PA	217,148	.6	91	44,216	1.0
Cumberland, PA	122,649	-.6	173	33,996	3.6
Dauphin, PA	173,292	.3	110	34,855	3.5
Delaware, PA	214,106	1.0	63	38,494	4.5
Erie, PA	128,893	-2.3	236	29,293	3.3
Lancaster, PA	218,415	-.3	156	31,493	2.2
Lehigh, PA	172,860	.2	119	35,564	.8
Luzerne, PA	141,944	-.8	189	28,924	3.8
Montgomery, PA	485,822	.5	96	44,366	1.3
Philadelphia, PA	658,827	-.7	182	40,813	2.8
Westmoreland, PA	134,128	-.4	162	28,827	3.0
York, PA	165,879	-1.0	199	31,936	3.3
Providence, RI	288,650	-.7	183	34,566	3.5
Charleston, SC	180,711	-1.0	200	29,013	4.8
Greenville, SC	228,362	-3.0	243	32,622	4.3
Richland, SC	205,841	-.5	167	30,591	3.3

See footnotes at end of table.

21. Continued—Annual data: Employment and average annual pay for all workers covered under UI and UCFE in the 249 largest U.S. counties

County ¹	Employment			Average annual pay	
	2001	Percent change, 2000-2001 ²	Ranked by percent change, 2000-2001 ³	2001	Percent change, 2000-2001 ²
Spartanburg, SC	117,262	-2.2	232	31,856	4.1
Minnehaha, SD	106,717	1.1	62	29,205	3.5
Davidson, TN	434,006	-1	141	35,509	1.9
Hamilton, TN	187,724	-3	157	31,240	2.2
Knox, TN	203,470	.6	92	30,765	2.2
Shelby, TN	496,647	-5	168	35,791	4.2
Bexar, TX	655,195	.9	72	31,032	3.7
Cameron, TX	111,374	2.1	34	22,142	2.7
Collin, TX	181,007	5.7	3	41,338	2.0
Dallas, TX	1,550,835	-6	174	44,909	1.2
Denton, TX	122,552	.9	73	30,788	5.1
El Paso, TX	248,407	-1.2	209	25,847	3.1
Harris, TX	1,864,100	1.7	45	43,751	4.5
Hidalgo, TX	168,610	3.1	17	22,313	2.8
Jefferson, TX	118,764	-1.9	228	32,570	4.1
Lubbock, TX	118,042	2.1	35	26,577	1.1
Nueces, TX	143,470	.7	86	29,406	4.3
Tarrant, TX	709,162	.5	97	37,287	5.2
Travis, TX	534,861	-7	184	41,698	.9
Salt Lake, UT	530,497	-1	142	33,210	3.2
Utah, UT	143,423	.5	98	28,266	1.3
Arlington, VA	159,170	.3	111	55,390	4.8
Chesterfield, VA	107,721	-1	143	32,957	3.4
Fairfax, VA	542,984	2.7	24	52,641	2.1
Henrico, VA	169,827	2.0	38	37,869	4.8
Norfolk, VA	146,414	.8	79	33,504	4.1
Richmond, VA	164,906	-7	185	40,173	4.0
Virginia Beach, VA	166,007	.9	74	26,750	5.3
Clark, WA	114,716	2.1	36	33,125	3.0
King, WA	1,146,191	-9	196	47,186	-6
Pierce, WA	238,600	-1.5	216	31,261	4.7
Snohomish, WA	209,657	-3	158	36,388	3.6
Spokane, WA	190,057	.0	134	29,310	-1.5
Kanawha, WV	111,552	-8	190	31,601	4.8
Brown, WI	141,950	-3	159	32,631	3.5
Dane, WI	279,208	1.9	40	34,097	3.9
Milwaukee, WI	522,022	-8	191	35,736	2.9
Waukesha, WI	224,721	.6	93	37,092	3.7
San Juan, PR	324,791	-5	169	22,179	4.1

¹ Includes areas not officially designated as counties. See Notes on Current Labor Statistics.

² Percent changes were computed from annual employment and pay data adjusted for noneconomic county reclassifications. See Notes on Current Labor Statistics.

³ Rankings for percent change in employment are based on the 249 counties that are comparable over the year.

⁴ Totals for the United States do not include data for Puerto Rico.

Note: Data pertain to workers covered by Unemployment Insurance (UI) and Unemployment Compensation for Federal Employees (UCFE) programs. The 248 U.S. counties comprise 66.2 percent of the total covered workers in the United States.

22. Annual data: Employment status of the population

[Numbers in thousands]

Employment status	1993	1994 ¹	1995	1996	1997 ¹	1998 ¹	1999 ¹	2000 ¹	2001	2002
Civilian noninstitutional population.....	194,838	196,814	198,584	200,591	203,133	205,220	207,753	212,577	215,092	217,570
Civilian labor force.....	129,200	131,056	132,304	133,943	136,297	137,673	139,368	142,583	143,734	144,863
Labor force participation rate.....	66.3	66.6	66.6	66.8	67.1	67.1	67.1	67.1	66.8	66.6
Employed.....	120,259	123,060	124,900	126,708	129,558	131,463	133,488	136,891	136,933	136,485
Employment-population ratio.....	61.7	62.5	62.9	63.2	63.8	64.1	64.3	64.4	63.7	62.7
Unemployed.....	8,940	7,996	7,404	7,236	6,739	6,210	5,880	5,692	6,801	8,378
Unemployment rate.....	6.9	6.1	5.6	5.4	4.9	4.5	4.2	4.0	4.7	5.8
Not in the labor force.....	65,638	65,758	66,280	66,647	66,836	67,547	68,385	69,994	71,359	72,707

¹ Not strictly comparable with prior years.

23. Annual data: Employment levels by industry

[In thousands]

Industry	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
Total private employment.....	91,855	95,016	97,866	100,169	103,113	106,021	108,686	110,996	110,707	108,886
Total nonfarm employment.....	110,844	114,291	117,298	119,708	122,770	125,930	128,993	131,785	131,826	130,376
Goods-producing.....	22,219	22,774	23,156	23,410	23,886	24,354	24,465	24,649	23,873	22,619
Natural resources and mining.....	666	659	641	637	654	645	598	599	606	581
Construction.....	4,779	5,095	5,274	5,536	5,813	6,149	6,545	6,787	6,826	6,732
Manufacturing.....	16,744	17,021	17,241	17,237	17,419	17,560	17,322	17,263	16,441	15,306
Private service-providing.....	69,636	72,242	74,710	76,759	79,227	81,667	84,221	86,346	86,834	86,267
Trade, transportation, and utilities.....	22,378	23,128	23,834	24,239	24,700	25,186	25,771	26,225	25,983	25,493
Wholesale trade.....	5,093.2	5,247.3	5,433.1	5,522.0	5,663.9	5,795.2	5,892.5	5,933.2	5,772.7	5,641.0
Retail trade.....	13,020.5	13,490.8	13,896.7	14,142.5	14,388.9	14,609.3	14,970.1	15,279.8	15,238.6	15,047.2
Transportation and warehousing.....	3,553.8	3,701.0	3,837.8	3,935.3	4,026.5	4,168.0	4,300.3	4,410.3	4,372.0	4,205.3
Utilities.....	710.7	689.3	666.2	639.6	620.9	613.4	608.5	601.3	599.4	599.8
Information.....	2,668	2,738	2,843	2,940	3,084	3,218	3,419	3,631	3,629	3,420
Financial activities.....	6,709	6,867	6,827	6,969	7,178	7,462	7,648	7,687	7,807	7,843
Professional and business services.....	11,495	12,174	12,844	13,462	14,335	15,147	15,957	16,666	16,476	16,010
Education and health services.....	12,303	12,807	13,289	13,683	14,087	14,446	14,798	15,109	15,645	16,184
Leisure and hospitality.....	9,732	10,100	10,501	10,777	11,018	11,232	11,543	11,862	12,036	11,969
Other services.....	4,350	4,428	4,572	4,690	4,825	4,976	5,087	5,168	5,258	5,348
Government.....	18,989	19,275	19,432	19,539	19,664	19,909	20,307	20,790	21,118	21,489

NOTE: Data reflect the conversion to the 2002 version of the North American Industry Classification System (NAICS), replacing the Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) system. NAICS-based data by industry are not comparable with SIC-based data. See "Notes on the data" for a description of the most recent benchmark revision.

24. Annual data: Average hours and earnings of production or nonsupervisory workers on nonfarm payrolls, by industry

Industry	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
Private sector:										
Average weekly hours.....	34.3	34.5	34.3	34.3	34.5	34.5	34.3	34.3	34.0	33.9
Average hourly earnings (in dollars).....	11.03	11.32	11.64	12.03	12.49	13.00	13.47	14.00	14.53	14.95
Average weekly earnings (in dollars).....	378.40	390.73	399.53	412.74	431.25	448.04	462.49	480.41	493.20	506.22
Goods-producing:										
Average weekly hours.....	40.6	41.1	40.8	40.8	41.1	40.8	40.8	40.7	39.9	39.9
Average hourly earnings (in dollars).....	12.28	12.63	12.96	13.38	13.82	14.23	14.71	15.27	15.78	16.33
Average weekly earnings (in dollars).....	498.82	519.58	528.62	546.48	568.43	580.99	599.99	621.86	630.04	651.60
Natural resources and mining										
Average weekly hours.....	44.9	45.3	45.3	46.0	46.2	44.9	44.2	44.4	44.6	43.2
Average hourly earnings (in dollars).....	14.12	14.41	14.78	15.10	15.57	16.20	16.33	16.55	17.00	17.22
Average weekly earnings (in dollars).....	634.77	653.14	670.32	695.07	720.11	727.28	721.74	734.92	757.92	743.11
Construction:										
Average weekly hours.....	38.4	38.8	38.8	38.9	38.9	38.8	39.0	39.2	38.7	38.4
Average hourly earnings (in dollars).....	14.04	14.38	14.73	15.11	15.67	16.23	16.80	17.48	18.00	18.51
Average weekly earnings (in dollars).....	539.81	558.53	571.57	588.48	609.48	629.75	655.11	685.78	695.89	711.61
Manufacturing:										
Average weekly hours.....	41.1	41.7	41.3	41.3	41.7	41.4	41.4	41.3	40.3	40.5
Average hourly earnings (in dollars).....	11.70	12.04	12.34	12.75	13.14	13.45	13.85	14.32	14.76	15.29
Average weekly earnings (in dollars).....	480.80	502.12	509.26	526.55	548.22	557.12	573.17	590.65	595.19	618.87
Private service-providing:										
Average weekly hours.....	32.5	32.7	32.6	32.6	32.8	32.8	32.7	32.7	32.5	32.5
Average hourly earnings (in dollars).....	10.60	10.87	11.19	11.57	12.05	12.59	13.07	13.60	14.16	14.56
Average weekly earnings (in dollars).....	345.03	354.97	364.14	376.72	394.77	412.78	427.30	445.00	460.32	473.10
Trade, transportation, and utilities:										
Average weekly hours.....	34.1	34.3	34.1	34.1	34.3	34.2	33.9	33.8	33.5	33.6
Average hourly earnings (in dollars).....	10.55	10.80	11.10	11.46	11.90	12.39	12.82	13.31	13.70	14.02
Average weekly earnings (in dollars).....	359.33	370.38	378.79	390.64	407.57	423.30	434.31	449.88	459.53	471.09
Wholesale trade:										
Average weekly hours.....	38.5	38.8	38.6	38.6	38.8	38.6	38.6	38.8	38.4	38.0
Average hourly earnings (in dollars).....	12.57	12.93	13.34	13.80	14.41	15.07	15.62	16.28	16.77	16.97
Average weekly earnings (in dollars).....	484.46	501.17	515.14	533.29	559.39	582.21	602.77	631.40	643.45	643.99
Retail trade:										
Average weekly hours.....	30.7	30.9	30.8	30.7	30.9	30.9	30.8	30.7	30.7	30.9
Average hourly earnings (in dollars).....	8.36	8.61	8.85	9.21	9.59	10.05	10.45	10.86	11.29	11.67
Average weekly earnings (in dollars).....	484.46	501.17	515.14	533.29	559.39	582.21	602.77	631.40	643.45	643.99
Transportation and warehousing:										
Average weekly hours.....	38.9	39.5	38.9	39.1	39.4	38.7	37.6	37.4	36.7	36.8
Average hourly earnings (in dollars).....	12.71	12.84	13.18	13.45	13.78	14.12	14.55	15.05	15.33	15.77
Average weekly earnings (in dollars).....	494.36	507.27	513.37	525.60	542.55	546.86	547.97	562.31	562.70	580.68
Utilities:										
Average weekly hours.....	42.1	42.3	42.3	42.0	42.0	42.0	42.0	42.0	41.4	40.9
Average hourly earnings (in dollars).....	17.95	18.66	19.19	19.78	20.59	21.48	22.03	22.75	23.58	23.94
Average weekly earnings (in dollars).....	756.35	789.98	811.52	830.74	865.26	902.94	924.59	955.66	977.18	978.44
Information:										
Average weekly hours.....	36.0	36.0	36.0	36.4	36.3	36.6	36.7	36.8	36.9	36.5
Average hourly earnings (in dollars).....	14.86	15.32	15.68	16.30	17.14	17.67	18.40	19.07	19.80	20.23
Average weekly earnings (in dollars).....	535.25	551.28	564.98	592.68	622.40	646.52	675.32	700.89	731.11	739.41
Financial activities:										
Average weekly hours.....	35.5	35.5	35.5	35.5	35.7	36.0	35.8	35.9	35.8	35.6
Average hourly earnings (in dollars).....	11.36	11.82	12.28	12.71	13.22	13.93	14.47	14.98	15.59	16.17
Average weekly earnings (in dollars).....	403.02	419.20	436.12	451.49	472.37	500.95	517.57	537.37	558.02	575.43
Professional and business services:										
Average weekly hours.....	34.0	34.1	34.0	34.1	34.3	34.3	34.4	34.5	34.2	34.2
Average hourly earnings (in dollars).....	11.96	12.15	12.53	13.00	13.57	14.27	14.85	15.52	16.33	16.81
Average weekly earnings (in dollars).....	406.20	414.16	426.44	442.81	465.51	490.00	510.99	535.07	557.84	574.59
Education and health services:										
Average weekly hours.....	32.0	32.0	32.0	31.9	32.2	32.2	32.1	32.2	32.3	32.4
Average hourly earnings (in dollars).....	11.21	11.50	11.80	12.17	12.56	13.00	13.44	13.95	14.64	15.22
Average weekly earnings (in dollars).....	359.08	368.14	377.73	388.27	404.65	418.82	431.35	449.29	473.39	493.02
Leisure and hospitality:										
Average weekly hours.....	25.9	26.0	25.9	25.9	26.0	26.2	26.1	26.1	25.8	25.8
Average hourly earnings (in dollars).....	6.32	6.46	6.62	6.82	7.13	7.48	7.76	8.11	8.35	8.57
Average weekly earnings (in dollars).....	163.45	168.00	171.43	176.48	185.81	195.82	202.87	211.79	215.19	221.15
Other services:										
Average weekly hours.....	32.6	32.7	32.6	32.5	32.7	32.6	32.5	32.5	32.3	32.0
Average hourly earnings (in dollars).....	9.90	10.18	10.51	10.85	11.29	11.79	12.26	12.73	13.27	13.72
Average weekly earnings (in dollars).....	322.69	332.44	342.36	352.62	368.63	384.25	398.77	413.41	428.64	439.65

NOTE: Data reflect the conversion to the 2002 version of the North American Industry Classification System (NAICS), replacing the Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) system. NAICS-based data by industry are not comparable with SIC-based data.

