

行政院及所屬各機關出國報告  
(出國類別：考察)

考察美國地區別失業統計技術與電腦輔助面訪  
系統

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出國期間：92年11月2日至11月14日  
報告日期：93年1月14日

A8/09204543

系統識別號:C09204543

公務出國報告提要

頁數: 40 含附件: 否

報告名稱:

考察美國地區別失業統計技術與電腦輔助面訪系統

主辦機關:

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出國類別: 考察

出國地區: 美國

出國期間: 民國 92 年 11 月 02 日 -民國 92 年 11 月 14 日

報告日期: 民國 93 年 01 月 14 日

分類號/目: A8/統計主計 A8/統計主計

關鍵詞: 地區別失業統計(LAUS), 大都會區域(MAs), 勞動市場區域(LMAs), 訊號與干擾模型(Singal-Plus-Noise Model), 參考手冊法(Handbook Method), 分散法 (Disaggregation)、基準校正(Benchmarking)、電腦輔助面訪(CAPI)系統、電腦輔助電話調查(CATI)

內容摘要: 當前我國勞動市場正值經濟結構快速變遷階段, 各縣市之勞動市場現況遂成爲中央部會擬定相關財經、社會政策與各縣市政府施政參考之重要指標之一。惟目前我國發布之縣市別勞動市場重要指標(如勞動力、就業人數、失業人數、失業率等), 係由行政院主計處按月辦理之人力資源調查產生, 該調查每月均由台灣地區抽取約二萬住戶接受訪問, 而各縣市分配之樣本則因縣市大小區域不一, 以致產生部分縣市樣本數較少之限制, 因此, 目前由人力資源調查產生之縣市別資料易造成月資料間較大之波動。由於美國目前辦理之地區別失業統計(LAUS), 係按全美各地區域大小分別採取「時間數列迴歸模型」(州)、「參考手冊法」(勞動市場區域)以及「分散法」(郡及市)等模型估計, 本文主要內容即在介紹美國勞工統計局辦理地區別失業統計之技術與方法, 並比較我國與美國地區別失業統計之估計方法, 俾供我國縣市別勞動統計改進之參考。此外, 本文亦介紹美國普查局現住人口調查(CPS)自1994年以後執行電腦輔助面訪(CAPI)系統之情形與利弊得失, 期能提供我國刻正發展人力資源調查電腦輔助面訪系統之參考與借鏡。

本文電子檔已上傳至出國報告資訊網

## 摘要

當前我國勞動市場正值經濟結構快速變遷階段，各縣市之勞動市場現況遂成為中央部會擬定相關財經、社會政策與各縣市政府施政參考之重要指標之一。惟目前我國發布之縣市別勞動市場重要指標（如勞動力、就業人數、失業人數、失業率等），係由行政院主計處按月辦理之人力資源調查產生，該調查每月均由台灣地區抽取約二萬住戶接受訪問，而各縣市分配之樣本則因縣市大小區域不一，以致產生部分縣市樣本數較少之限制，因此，目前由人力資源調查產生之縣市別資料易造成月資料間較大之波動。由於美國目前辦理之地區別失業統計(LAUS)，係按全美各地區域大小分別採取「時間數列迴歸模型」(州)、「參考手冊法」(勞動市場區域)以及「分散法」(郡及市)等模型估計，本文主要內容即在介紹美國勞工統計局辦理地區別失業統計之技術與方法，並比較我國與美國地區別失業統計之估計方法，俾供我國縣市別勞動統計改進之參考。此外，本文亦介紹美國普查局現住人口調查(CPS)自1994年以後執行電腦輔助面訪(CAPI)系統之情形與利弊得失，期能提供我國刻正發展人力資源調查電腦輔助面訪系統之參考與借鏡。

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## 第一章 前言

當前我國勞動市場正值經濟結構快速變遷階段，各縣市之勞動市場現況遂成為中央部會擬定相關財經、社會政策與各縣市政府施政參考之重要指標之一。惟目前我國發布之縣市別勞動市場重要指標(如勞動力、就業人數、失業人數、失業率等)，係由行政院主計處按月辦理之人力資源調查產生，該調查每月均由台灣地區抽取約二萬住戶接受訪問，而各縣市分配之樣本則因縣市大小區域不一，以致產生部分縣市樣本數較少之限制，因此，目前由人力資源調查產生之縣市別資料易造成月資料間較大之波動。為使縣市別勞動統計突破現狀，能夠更客觀且精確反映各縣市勞動市場真正變化，亟需汲取國外經驗與技術，俾供我國借鏡，增進勞動統計確度。

由於美國勞工部勞工統計局辦理之地區別失業統計非但歷史悠久，經驗豐富，更是執世界之牛耳，技術精良，本次赴美國考察之目的，即為了解勞工統計局辦理地區別失業統計之技術與方法，俾供我國縣市別勞動統計改進之參考。此外，此行亦為了解美國普查局現住人口調查(CPS)自1994年以後執行電腦輔助面訪(CAPI)系統之情形與利弊得失，期能提供我國刻正發展人力資源調查電腦輔助面訪系統之參考與借鏡。

在美期間承蒙美國勞工部勞工統計局地區別失業統計計畫部部長Sharon P. Brown女士，資深數理統計學家Richard Tiller博士，資深經濟學家Kenneth D. LeVasseur先生、Sandra L. Mason女士與Deborah Olsen女士，國際經濟合作處Brian Graf先生與資訊技術部門Wen-chyi Liu女士，以及美國商務部普查局人口統計方法部門之現住人口調查組組長Harland H. Shoemaker, Jr. 先生、人口統計方法部門之Jan Brown女士與Tim J. Marshall先生，以及國際經濟

合作處Eugene. J. Vandrovec先生等人於工作繁忙中，撥冗安排會議或整理相關議題，在此謹表誠摯謝意。

本報告共分為五個章節，第一章為前言，第二章為美國地區別失業統計之辦理情形，第三章為我國與美國地區別失業統計方法之比較，第四章為美國電腦輔助面訪系統之辦理情形，第五章為考察心得與建議，最後則為附錄部分。

## 第二章 美國地區別失業統計之辦理情形

### 壹、簡介

美國地區別失業統計計畫(The Local Area Unemployment Statistics (LAUS) Program)主要係聯邦與州(Federal-State)政府間之合作計畫。目前由各州就業安全局分別利用現住人口調查(Current Population Survey, CPS)、當期就業統計(Current Employment Statistics, CES)調查及失業保險(Unemployment Insurance, UI)給付等資料,以「時間數列迴歸模型」或「參考手冊(Handbook Method)」等估計方法按月估計約6,900個地理區域(包括普查區、州、哥倫比亞特區、波多黎各、大都會區域(MAs)<sup>1</sup>、較小之勞動市場區域(LMAs)<sup>2</sup>、郡、人口大於25,000人以上城市與新英格蘭地區之城市與鄉鎮等區域)之勞動力、就業人數、失業人數及失業率等四項勞動市場重要指標,並由勞工統計局發布按月與按年資料(資料儲存於「LABSTAT」資料庫內之「LA」數列內提供各界參用),該資料不僅為地區性經濟情況之主要參考數據,亦是各州政府及地方政府規劃預算、決定各地區職業訓練計畫和各項聯邦政府補助計畫之參考依據。

### 貳、辦理機構與任務分工

#### 一、辦理機構

<sup>1</sup> 大都會區域(MAs)係指一個郡或數個郡集合體,且符合:(1)人口大於50,000人之城市;或(2)普查局所定義人口大於50,000人之都市化區域。

<sup>2</sup> 勞動市場區域(LMAs)係屬經濟性之集合區,即該區域之居民可於可通勤之距離內找到就業機會或轉換工作而毋需變換居住地點。

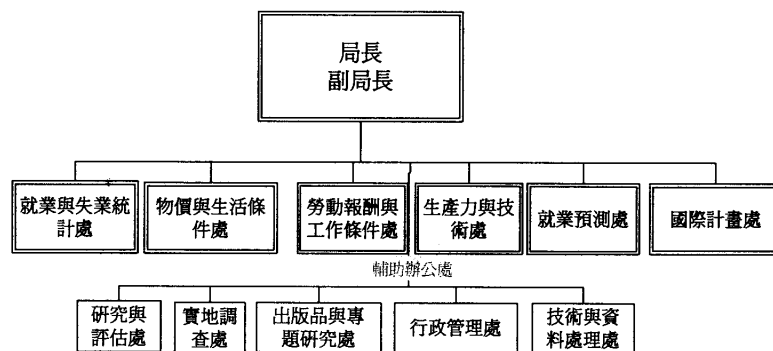
地區別失業統計(LAUS)之主要負責機構為勞工統計局(BLS)。美國勞工統計局為勞動部(Dept. of Labor)所屬統計機構，負責蒐集、整理、分析及發布基礎統計資料予社會大眾、企業單位、參眾議員，與其他聯邦機構、州及地方政府參用，同時，該機構亦為美國勞動部之資料庫，發布符合現今社經議題的統計資料，並適時反映變遷快速的經濟情勢。

勞工統計局置有局長(Commissioner)與副局長(Deputy Commissioner)各一人，下設數個計畫處(Program offices)，主要係就業與失業統計處(Office of Employment and Unemployment Statistics)、物價與生活條件處(Office of Prices and Living Condition)、勞動報酬與工作條件處(Office of Compensation and Working Conditions)、生產力與技術處(Office of Productivity and Technology)、就業預測處(Office of Employment Projections)等五大計畫處，以及國際計畫處(International Programs)等，另設數個輔助辦公處(Support Offices)，如研究與評估處(Office of Research and Evaluation)、實地調查處(Office of Field Operations)、出版品與專題研究處(Office of Publications & Special Studies)、行政管理處(Office of Administration)，以及技術與資料處理處(Office of Technology & Survey Processing)等。此外，勞工統計局亦於全美七大城市(波士頓(Boston)、紐約(New York)、費城(Philadelphia)、亞特蘭大(Atlanta)、芝加哥(Chicago)、達拉斯(Dallas)與舊金山(San Francisco))設置區域辦公室(regional offices)，二十個大都會區域聘



用全職經濟學家，以及九十個城市聘用部分時間工作者，共同協助辦理勞工統計相關事務。而地區別失業統計計畫 (The Local Area Unemployment Statistics(LAUS) program) 部門，則隸屬於就業及失業統計處下，其中除部長一人外，另有二位秘書、三位組長 (諮詢組、研究訓練組與軟體開發維護組)、九位資深經濟學家、十二位經濟學家與二位電腦專家共計29人。

圖2-1 美國勞工統計局組織圖



## 二、任務分工

地區別失業統計(LAUS)計畫係由三大單位，即勞工統計局國家辦公室、勞工統計局區域辦公室與州政府等，共同負責計畫之制定與執行，茲將其任務分工歸納如下：

### (一) 勞工統計局國家辦公室(BLS national office)

1. 掌管地區別失業統計(LAUS)計畫於各區域間 (五十州、哥倫比亞特區與波多黎各等) 之預算分配。

之預算分配。

2. 定義勞動力、就業者、失業者及失業率等各項指標。
3. 提供資料估計之技術與方法。
4. 擬定資料輸入、傳送及公布之時程表。
5. 發展、提供與維護資料處理之軟體。
6. 訓練勞工統計局區域辦公室與州政府之員工。
7. 監督州政府之作業操作系統。
8. 檢查與更新地區別失業統計(LAUS)之估計結果。
9. 分析地區別失業統計(LAUS)資料。
10. 公布地區別失業統計(LAUS)資料及估計方法。
11. 檢討與改進地區別失業統計(LAUS)之估計方法。

#### (二) 勞工統計局區域辦公室 (BLS regional office)

1. 提供勞工統計局國家辦公室與州政府間之連絡管道。
2. 執行勞工統計局國家辦公室訂定之政策。
3. 提供州政府之必要支援。
4. 監督州政府之作業流程。

#### (三) 州政府 (State government)

1. 設置與維護地區別失業統計(LAUS)計畫作業架構以提供勞工統計局所需資料。
2. 遴選、訓練員工並購置計畫所需之設備。

3. 蒐集、產生與檢誤資料。
4. 傳遞按月地區別失業統計(LAUS)資料至勞工統計局。
5. 公布地區別失業統計(LAUS)之資料。

## 參、辦理沿革

### 一、計畫源起

美國之地區別失業統計計畫自辦理迄今已約有五十年之悠久歷史，該計畫起源於第二次世界大戰時期。當時之戰時人力資源小組(the War Manpower Commission)為了解勞動市場失衡下所產生之勞動供給失衡、物資短缺、及運輸困難等問題，遂開始著手於區域性之失業統計。戰爭結束後，該計畫重點則轉移至有關過剩之勞動供給或失業等區域之統計工作。在1950年，勞工部之就業安全機構(現為就業與訓練管理局)出版一本名為「估計失業方法」之參考手冊，日後由此方法產生之各州失業率即享有共通之比較基準。一直到1950年代末期，所謂「參考手冊法(Handbook Method)」正式成型，該法包括一系列為產生區域性就業與失業估計之計算流程，而此方法之主要輸入變數則為失業保險(UI)資料。

### 二、勞工統計局正式接辦

在1972年，勞工統計局接下地區別失業統計計畫有關技術方面工作，並重新定義各州所通稱之勞動力、就業者與失業者。直到1973年，由勞工統計局委託普查

局實際辦理調查之全新勞動力估計系統終於發展完成，該系統係結合「參考手冊法」與現住人口調查(CPS)所使用之各項概念、定義及估計模式。現住人口調查(CPS)資料係來自住戶面抽樣調查資料，該抽樣調查可提供全國性之按月失業估計，以及各州（共五十州）與哥倫比亞特區之按年失業估計。

自1976年以後，現住人口調查(CPS)曾多次以增加樣本或重新設計等方式試圖提升各州之勞動力相關資料估計品質。為使按月現住人口調查(CPS)資料符合官方勞動力估計之標準，勞工統計局在假設失業率維持於6%水準下，建立一失業之最大期望變異數(maximum expected coefficient of variation, CV)為10%(CV可定義為估計值之標準差/估計值)。基於該標準，自1978年以後，按月現住人口調查(CPS)資料即成為全美十大州（加州、佛羅里達州、伊利諾州、麻州、密西根州、紐澤西州、紐約州、俄亥俄州、賓州以及德州）與僅次於州之兩大區域（洛杉磯長灘（Long-Beach）主要大都會統計區（PMSAs）<sup>3</sup>與紐約市）之官方地區（州）別勞動力估計來源。

為配合1980年戶口普查資料，以州為基礎之現住人口調查(CPS)抽樣設計於1985年正式實施。該設計大幅提高全美五十州與哥倫比亞特區勞動力估計之資料品質，因此，北卡羅萊納州亦成為按月直接估計勞動力相關資料之一州，同時，全美按月直接估計勞動力相關資料之十一大州的CV值亦降為8%。至於其他三十九小州（非直接估計勞動力相關資料）與哥倫比亞特區，在假

<sup>3</sup> PMSAs係指以1990年戶口普查資料為基礎且位於 MAs（大都會區）以內之主要大都會統計區（primary metropolitan statistical areas）。

設失業率為6%前提下，估計而得之年資料信賴度亦建立於8%之CV值下。

直到1989年以前，以非直接方法產生官方按月估計資料的三十九小州，係採用經過現住人口調查控制（CPS control）並以六個月期移動平均值調整後之「參考手冊法」。惟自1989年以後，這三十九小州與哥倫比亞特區開始採用由勞工統計局發展，州就業安全機構（state employment security agencies）測試通過之「時間數列迴歸模型」，而州以下之各區域則採用「參考手冊法」，惟該法仍需調整各區域加總數目與州相當。1994年時，則引進更先進之時間數列迴歸模型於三十九小州與哥倫比亞特區。至於各州估計值之季節調整則起始於1992年。

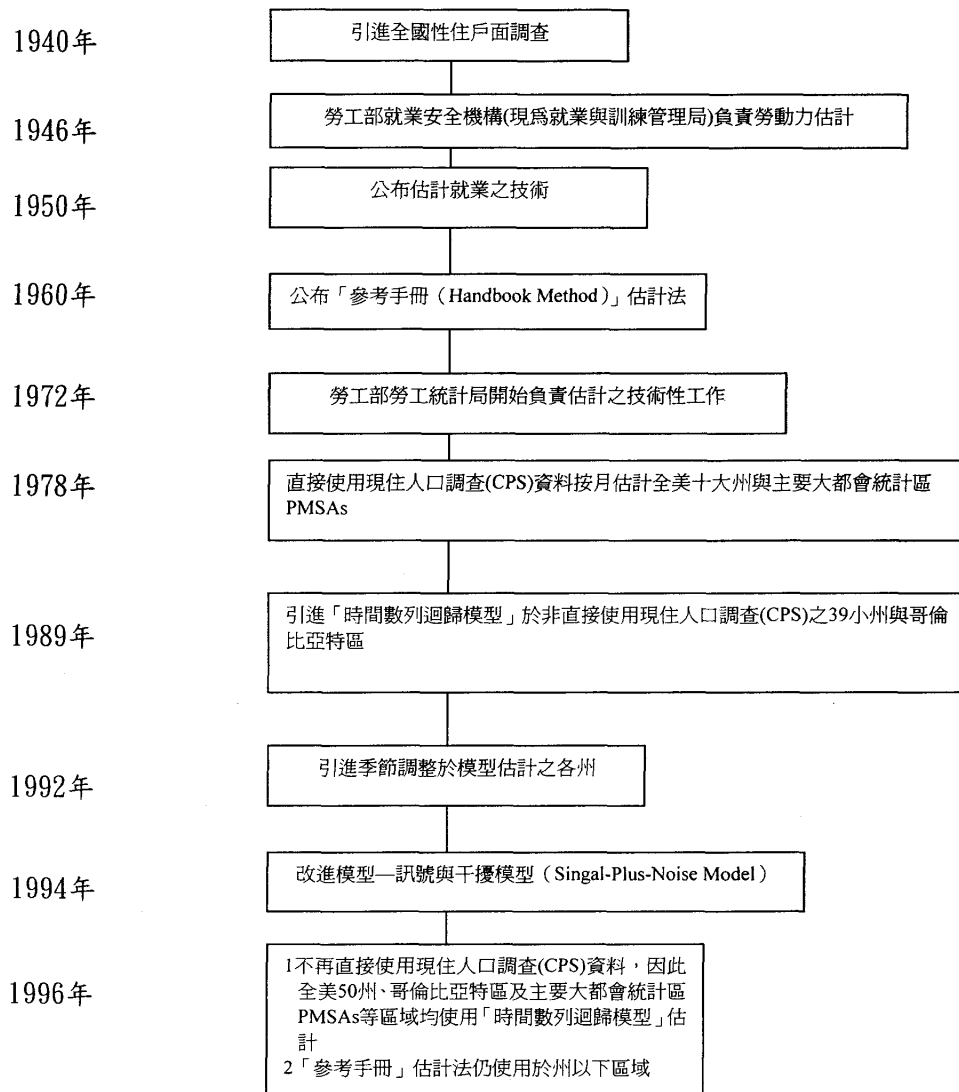
### 三、大規模採用時間數列迴歸模型（小區域除外）

1996年時，現住人口調查(CPS)之受訪戶數因預算限制而刪減（由56,000戶減少至50,000戶），導致前述之十一大州、洛杉磯長灘（Long-Beach）主要大都會統計區（PMSAs）與紐約市等地區不再直接使用現住人口調查(CPS)資料估計，因此，自1996年1月以後，全美各五十州、哥倫比亞特區、洛杉磯長灘（Long-Beach）主要大都會統計區(PMSAs)以及紐約市等區域之勞動力估計即全面採用前述之「時間數列迴歸模型」，至於州以下之各地區仍沿用非直接估計之「參考手冊法」。

各州失業保險（UI）系統所提供之被保險人資料，係各州、區域勞動力估計之主要輸入變數。經過數年研發，失業保險（UI）系統已建立相當完善之資料庫。失

業保險 (UI) 資料庫計畫開始於1976-1978年，該計畫係透過電腦檔案將各州、區域之失業登記資料標準化，並確認登記者於該月含12號之當週仍處於失業狀態，以便符合現住人口調查(CPS)之失業者定義。

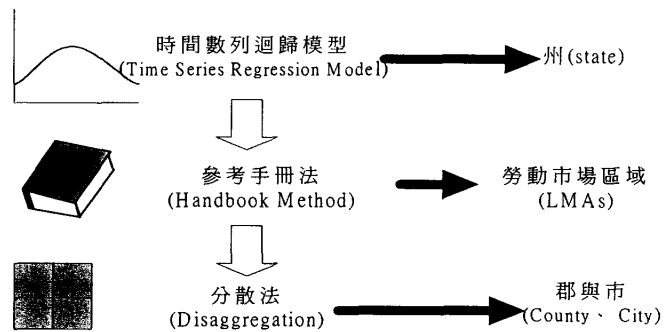
圖2-2 美國地區別失業統計辦理之沿革



## 肆、估計方法(methodology)

地區別失業統計(LAUS)計畫之估計方法可依估計地區之不同歸納為三大層次(詳圖2-3):

圖2-3地區別失業統計計畫之估計方法



### 一、州或與州相當之區域資料—時間數列迴歸模型

#### (一) 背景介紹

由於現住人口調查(CPS)之樣本分布，僅可產生可信賴之全國性資料，卻不足以產生可信賴之小地區(各州)資料，美國勞工統計局遂發展出「時間數列迴歸模型」以估計各州或與州相當區域(哥倫比亞特區、洛杉磯長灘(Long-Beach)主要大都會統計區(PMSAs)、紐約市)之就業與失業相關資料。該模型緣起於1986年之一項持續進行中的研究計畫，截至目前為止，該計畫所研

究之模型不僅已經歷數次之改進，且未來仍將持續研究改進。研究計畫小組成員包括3人，其責任與義務不僅包含模型研究部分，尚包括以下領域：

- 發展與維護一套各州可簡易操作，並產生按月估計之核心軟體系統。
- 持續監督時間數列迴歸模型使用於新資料之表現。
- 訓練各州員工了解地區別失業統計(LAUS)時間數列迴歸模型並編製講義與操作手冊。
- 支援各州對時間數列迴歸模型提出之技術性問題。
- 支援地區別失業統計(LAUS)員工之年度性重新估計與基準校正(benchmarking)。

除此之外，研究計畫小組更重要之任務即是與學術界保持良好互動，即透過與學術界之諮詢、溝通及其他相關研究等管道或於學術性質研討會發表論文等方式達成。

由於地區別失業統計(LAUS)計畫為一聯邦與州政府間之合作計畫，因此需要彼此間相當之溝通與配合。在初次引介該計畫之前期作業，即1986~1988年期間，一群由美國勞工統計局內、



外人員所組成之工作團隊，為評估與實施此新技術，便合力建置其標準作業流程。直到1989年，全美三十九小州與哥倫比亞特區即開始使用第一代「地區別失業統計(LAUS)時間數列迴歸模型」，接下來之第二代模型係於1994年引介於上述各地，而自1996年起，第二代模型則進一步應用於全美十一大州。至於目前仍持續發展中之第三代模型，則預計於2005年全面使用於各州。

## (二) 模型架構

早在1974年，Scott與Smith即提出以時間數列模型應用於抽樣調查資料之概念，直到1990年與1992年，Bell、Hillmer以及Tiller亦分別提出以重覆調查資料與美國現住人口調查(CPS)資料建立時間數列模型之相關概念。

根據時間數列模型理論，按月現住人口調查(CPS)估計值可以「訊號與干擾(Signal-Plus-Noise)」模型呈現，亦即抽樣調查估計值係隨機(stochastic)變動實際勞動力數列(訊號)與誤差(干擾)之總合。換言之，即假設可觀察之現住人口調查(CPS)勞動力估計值 $Y_t$ ，可表示為實際勞動力(訊號) $\theta_t$ 與調查誤差(干擾) $e_t$ 之總合，即

$$Y_t = \theta_t + e_t$$

## 1. 訊號部分 (Signal Component)

訊號部分為一結合迴歸、趨勢項、季節項與不規則項之實際勞動力時間數列模型。迴歸部分建立於各州過去與當前之經濟情勢，並反映此情勢於各州之三大資料來源—現住人口調查(CPS)、當前就業統計(CES)調查，以及失業保險(UI)系統資料。此時間數列模型亦結合干擾模型以反映現住人口調查(CPS)之抽樣誤差特徵值，此外，此模型亦可辨識與消除現住人口調查(CPS)歷史資料之極端值(outliers)。

每州之就業率(就業/人口數)與失業率數列係分屬兩個有解釋變數之結構性時間數列模型(Harvey, 1989)。在此模型假設條件下，訊號可分解為四大基本部分：

$$\theta_t = X_t \beta_t + T_t + S_t + I_t$$

其中  $X_t$  為一組帶有  $\beta_t$  向量係數值之可觀察解釋變數(迴歸部分)； $T_t$ 、 $S_t$  與  $I_t$  則分別為趨勢項、季節項與不規則部分。用於就業率(就業/人口數)模型之主要解釋變數為按月由當前就業統計(CES)調查產生之非農部門受雇者(經調整罷工因素)資料，除以各州工作年齡人口數之估計值；而失業率模型則使用各州請領失業保險

給付勞工人數，除以當前就業統計 (CES) 調查之受雇者估計值。迴歸係數值  $\beta_i$  可隨時間變動，以反映現住人口調查 (CPS) 資料與解釋變數間關係之改變。至於趨勢項與季節項則隨時間緩慢改變，以控制現住人口調查 (CPS) 資料中未能被解釋變數  $x_i$  解釋之系統化變異 (systematic variation)。至於不規則部分則為不被模型各部分解釋之短暫性殘差變異 (transitory residual variation)。

迴歸係數與時間數列模型各部分(趨勢、季節與不規則項)隨時間改變之程度係決定於各州實證結果。趨勢項偶而會是一固定常數，有如一固定之截距；季節部分有時則呈現年與年間之固定關係；對大部分的模型來說，不規則項通常為零。有時一些突發之短期或長期改變並無法由現住人口調查 (CPS) 之歷史資料預測，因此需加入虛擬變數 (dummy variables) 於模型內。至於估計水準值之改變則表現於趨勢項與不規則項之短暫性改變。

## 2. 調查誤差部分 (Survey Error Component)

現住人口調查 (CPS) 之抽樣誤差僅是調查誤差之一部分，事實上，由於現住人口調查 (CPS) 之抽樣設計與人口特質，導致估計值與實際值產生差距。現住人口調查之

樣本制度，係採連續4個月接受訪問後，休息8個月，再於隔年相同4個月份再接受訪問，此種「4-8-4」樣本輪換設計，使得75%樣本於月與月間重覆；50%樣本於年與年間重覆，因此產生調查誤差 $e_t$ 高度自我相關性(autocorrelated)。此外，當一受訪戶全部訪問完畢而不再納入輪換樣本後，新樣本係由鄰近居住單位抽取替換。因同一居住區域住戶之社經特質常趨一致，致同一組輪換樣本中之不同受訪戶仍呈現高度相關性。此外，由於現住人口調查(CPS)亦歷經數次改革，如：(1)樣本重新設計；(2)樣本數大小之改變；(3)人口特徵值之改變等，使其影響樣本變異數(sample variance)。其實即使是抽樣之設計與戶數均固定不變，誤差變異數(error variance)仍將隨實際勞動力人數之變遷而改變。

### 3. 季節調整 (Seasonal Adjustment)

由於資料使用者大多關心勞動力相關估計值之潛在趨勢，且由時間數列迴歸模型產生之資料並非季調後資料，因此需採二步驟消除季節變動因素。首先，估計訊號部分時，需建立一抽樣誤差濾器(Sampling error filter)消除調查誤差(survey error)。其次使用X-12 ARIMA季節調整濾

器於前述已消除調查誤差後之現住人口調查(CPS)資料，以獲得最終季調數列。

### (三) 操作流程

每月各州政府員工利用勞工統計局發展之「各州時間數列分析與檢核」系統(State Time Series Analysis and Review System, STARS)產生該州之官方按月勞動力估計值。由於此系統具有重覆處理資料特性，因此毋需儲存先前已處理過之資料，另當新樣本觀察值產生時亦不必重覆同樣操作步驟。此系統之電腦介面具互動特性，可產生、檢查與傳遞資料，即當各州使用者輸入失業保險(UI)與當前就業統計(CES)調查資料後，這些資料將與現住人口調查(CPS)資料合併以產生模型之基本估計值，

## 二、次於州之各區域資料－參考手冊法(The Handbook Method)

一直到1973年以前，參考手冊法係唯一可產生各州與地區別勞動力與失業統計之估計方法。除洛杉磯長灘主要大都會統計區與紐約市外，此法持續用來估計僅次於州之2,440個勞動市場區域(LMAs)。地區別失業統計(LAUS)之參考手冊法係利用各區已知訊息產生與隨機抽樣調查相當之

估計值，卻毋需花費如現住人口調查(CPS)之大規模成本。參考手冊法係估計一系列之「積木塊(building blocks)」，其中失業者可依其失業前特徵歸納為二大類別：(1)失業者之失業前職包含於州失業保險法(State UI laws)以內者<sup>4</sup>，與(2)初次尋職者或離開勞動市場一段時間後之重新找尋工作者。

### (一)就業者估計方法

總就業人數之估計係建立於下述各項資料來源，其中對大部分大都會區域(MAs)而言，最主要項目為「聯邦一州」政府之當前就業統計(CES)調查資料，該調查資料主要是為產生非農部門受雇者人數。至於較小之勞動市場區域(LMAs)與其餘大都會區域(MAs)，廠商面受雇者資料則來自失業補償計畫(the unemployment compensation programs)下之「就業與薪資季報(Quarterly Report of Covered Employment and Wages)」。

上述這些按場所面估計之就業者必需依居住地調整(如現住人口調查(CPS)一般)，估計調整因子則為最近一次戶口普查已存在之就業關係，利用這些調整因子於當期場所面之就業估計，可得

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<sup>4</sup>1990年以前，失業前職不屬於州失業保險法範圍者，如自營作業者、無酬家屬工作者、農事工作者、非營利事業工作者、州政府與地方政府受雇者等亦包括於估計範圍之內，然而上述工作者僅占整體就業者之一小部分。

到經調整後之就業人數，如此一來，即可納入未能在場所面調查中所獲得之就業者資料(含：農事工作人員、非農部門自營作業者、無酬家屬工作者及自營作業者等)。

## (二)失業者估計方法

失業者之估計範圍係包括二塊「積木 (building blocks)」，即：(1)目前持續領取失業保險給付者，與已領完失業保險給付者--目前持續領有失業保險給付者可由資料標準週之失業保險請領資料直接獲得，至於那些已不再領取失業保險給付者，則需使用現住人口調查(CPS)資料並以「條件機率法」(Conditional Probability Approach)估計其值；(2)「新進及重新進入勞動市場者」--無法直接由失業保險給付資料取得，利用進入者係「有經驗失業者」或「有經驗勞動力」間之長期關係來估計其值。

為估計參考手冊法之勞動市場進入人數，除需設定一年中某一特定月份外，仍需利用：(1)有經驗失業者人數；(2)有經驗勞動力人數；以及(3)工作年齡人口中之青少年所占比率(16-19歲者占20歲及以上者比率)等資料套入函數計算。以某一特定月份而言，可以下列式子表示上述關係：

$$ENT = A(X+E) + BX$$

其中ENT表示進入失業者(entrant unemployment)

E 表示總就業者

X 表示有經驗失業者總數

A, B 表示結合：(1) 季節變動因素；(2) 青少年人口占總工作年齡人口之比率與進入者係有經驗失業者(B因子)或有經驗勞動力(A因子)間歷史關係之綜合因子。

### (三)調整資料

每個月由「參考手冊法 (Handbook Method)」所估計之勞動市場區域係包括州以下之所有地區，為使各區域資料符合一致性與加總性，必需先計算所謂「參考手冊比率(Handbook Share)」，即以該區域之參考手冊法估計結果，除以州以下之所有勞動市場區域(LMAs)之參考手冊法估計結果，然後再以此「參考手冊比率(Handbook Share)」乘上目前之各州之估計結果，以獲得最後經調整後之勞動市場區域(LMAs)估計數，即

$$U_a(t) = U_s(t) \times \left[ \frac{UHB_a(t)}{\sum UHB_a(t)} \right]$$

其中U 表示總失業人數

UHB 表示依「參考手冊法」估計之失業人數

a 表示區域

s 表示州

t 表示時間



### 三、部分勞動市場區域(Parts of LMAs)資料—分散法 (Disaggregation Method)

目前次勞動市場區域(sub-LMAs)之勞動力估計主要來自聯邦政府之數項計畫資料。「分散法」是目前位於多個郡組成之勞動市場區域(LMAs)以下各郡，以及郡以下之各城鎮等區域估計就業與失業方法。主要又包含以下二種方式：

- (1) 人口登記法 (The Population-Claims method)：係最主要之估計法。如果可取得以居住地為基礎之失業保險請領(UI claims data)資料，則可由次勞動市場區域(Sub-LMAs)之失業保險請領人數，除以全部勞動市場區域失業保險請領人數之比率，推估該區域「非初次尋職失業者」之分散程度，至於「初次尋職失業者」估計數係根據最近一期戶口普查資料內之成年人口與青少年人口比率計算，「就業者」估計值則為目前普查局提供之當前總人口分配數，經過以每地區戶口普查就業率(就業/總人口)加權平均後之估計值。大部分分散的各郡與新英格蘭區域城鎮均採用此估計方法。

- (2) 普查比率法(The Census-share method)：如果相關之失業保險請領資料無法取得，則改採普查比率法。此法係分別計算每個小區域在普

查中對整個勞動市場區域(LMAs)之就業與失業比率，以估算其就業與失業人數。大部分之非新英格蘭區域城市(non-New England cities)亦採用此估計方法。

#### 四、年度更新與調整

為反映即時之輸入變數資料、普查局人口控制計畫(population controls)資料，與現住人口調查(CPS)之各州年平均估計值，由地區別失業統計計畫產生之相關資料需做年度性更新，或稱為「基準校正(benchmarking)」。而包含於這項作業流程之一部分，則是各州之模型均需檢討並做必要之修正，然後再重新估計，這種重新估計過程又稱為平滑化(smoothing)。換言之，年度更新與調整過程包括模型評估、估計值檢討，以及配合現住人口調查(CPS)與人口控制計畫，檢視模型之各項輸入變數以重新估計各州(地區)之勞動力相關數據，並進行「基準校正(benchmarking)」。

每當最新人口控制計畫(population controls)之人口估計值於每年一月份由普查局產生時，現住人口調查(CPS)之各州、哥倫比亞特區、洛杉磯長灘及紐約市等估計值均需依其資料調整。此外，使用時間數列迴歸模型之各州(區域)資料亦需依據最新輸入變數之全年資料重新估計，並調整按月產生之估計值，或將資料調整至

與最新人口控制計畫(population controls)下之現住人口調查(CPS)年平均值相當。基準校正(benchmarking)採用之技術為「丹騰法(Denton Method)」(Denton, 1997)，透過此方法，可將模型產生之年平均資料調整至與現住人口調查(CPS)之年平均資料相等，但仍儘量保有原始按月季節調整後之模型估計值。

至於僅次於州之區域(參考手冊估計法)的前一年估計值亦需做年度修正。更新方式係包括輸入變數全年資料之即時更新，如場所面之就業估計值或失業保險給付請領資料之更新，與二者間最新之歷史關係資料估計，再將已修正之估計值調整至與最新(基點)之各州就業與失業估計值相當。

## 五、估計方法之限制

現住人口調查(CPS)之年平均估計值，是用來校正各州、哥倫比亞特區、洛杉磯長灘(long-beach)主要大都會統計區與紐約市等估計資料，惟因係住戶面之抽樣調查資料，所以難免產生抽樣與非抽樣誤差。

目前現住人口調查(CPS)之年平均區域估計值誤差係公布於「就業與失業地理檔案

(Geographic Profile of Employment and Unemployment)」，標準差之估計則是透過一般化變異函數(generalized variance functions)進行，至於由非直接抽樣調查產生之估計值，則常因估計過程而產生誤差，同時亦有資料來源使用上之限制，由於其誤差結構十分複雜，因此整體誤差規模尚不得而知。

## 六、時間數列迴歸模型與現住人口調查(CPS)資料之比較

以時間數列迴歸模型估計之各區域勞動力相關資料與現住人口調查(CPS)資料相較，可發現模型估計具有以下優點：

(1)低變異數

(2)可將現住人口調查(CPS)之抽樣誤差因素納入模型

相反地，現住人口調查(CPS)之估計結果則具以下缺點：

(1)高變異數

(2)具抽樣誤差

因此，目前大規模採用之時間數列迴歸模型應為地區別勞動力相關資料較佳之估計方法。

## 七、估計模型使用之軟體

- (一)「各州時間數列分析及檢核系統(STARS)」：  
目前各州所使用之時間數列迴歸模型估計軟體，主要功能包括產生、檢核、傳遞估計值，以及年度之更新與調整。
- (二)「地區別失業統計系統(LSS)」：包括參考手冊估計法、加總法(Additivity)、分散法(Disaggregation)與年度「基點校正(benchmarking)」等功能

## 伍、資料公布方式、起始時間與用途

### 一、資料公布方式

- (一)按月新聞稿：(1)「區域與州就業及失業 (Regional and State Employment and Unemployment)」—發布時間為現住人口調查(CPS)發布後二週之週五；(2)「大都會區域就業及失業 (Metropolitan Area Employment and Unemployment)」—發布時間為「區域與州就業及失業」新聞稿發布後一週半之週三(詳附錄一與附錄二)。
- (二)按年新聞稿—州與區域失業統計 (State and Regional Unemployment) (詳附錄三)。
- (三)就業與薪資月報(Employment & Earnings Report)。
- (四)就業與失業地理檔案(Geographic

Profile of Employment and  
Unemployment)。

(五)特別報告、圖表與地圖。

(六)勞工統計局網站：網址為

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

## 二、資料起始時間

(一)各州資料起始於1978年1月(加州為1980年1月)

(二)普查區資料起始於1978年1月(除西部與太平洋區域)

(三)各州年平均資料起始於1976年(或1970年)

(四)次於州之各區域資料起始於1990年1月(少數例外為紐約市、洛杉磯長灘(long-beach)主要大都會統計區與新的地區)

## 三、資料用途

地區別失業統計資料係提供予：

(一)經濟分析師—分析地區性經濟狀況。

(二)聯邦政府—分配聯邦政府預算補助參考依據(詳附錄四)。

(三)各州政府與地方政府—(1)規劃與預算編製之參考依據；(2)提供各式訓練計畫參考依據。

### 第三章 我國與美國地區別失業統計方法之比較

#### 壹、我國地區(縣市)別失業統計方法之簡介

目前我國地區別失業統計係由行政院主計處按月辦理之「人力資源調查」產生，該調查旨在蒐集全國性（臺灣地區）與區域性（台北市、高雄市及臺北縣等二十一個縣市）年滿十五歲、自由從事經濟活動之本國籍民間人口（武裝勞動力與監管人口除外）數量、品質、地區分布、就（失）業及行（職）業狀況<sup>5</sup>，以供經社發展、人力規劃、職業訓練及就業服務等施政決策之參據。

人力資源調查辦理方式採分層二段隨機抽樣設計，第一段樣本單位為村里，第二段樣本單位為戶，每月調查約2萬戶（6萬人），抽出率3‰，按人口比率與相關變數之變異分配各縣市調查戶數，並逐月辦理訪查。以九十二年為例，台灣地區平均抽出率為2.98‰，然人口總數較少之縣市抽出率較高，如澎湖縣、台東縣等，抽出率分別為11.24‰與6.83‰。樣本係採輪換方式，每一樣本戶須連續查填兩個月，隔年同期再查填兩次，共查填四次。

調查方式係兼採派員面訪與電話訪問方式，由台北市、高雄市及各縣市政府遴選調查員擔任。訪問內容為資料標準週（各月含十五日之一週）內發生之事件。至於資料發布內容，全國性（臺灣地區）係按性別、年齡、教育程度、行業、職業、從業身分與失業原因等分類於

<sup>5</sup> 行政院主計處亦協助金門縣政府與連江縣（馬祖）政府各自辦理其人力資源調查工作（連江縣政府為普查方式）。

每月二十二日（遇週六提前一日，遇週日則延後一日）發布，北、高兩市及各縣市統計結果則自九十二年一月起改採按季發布。

表3-1 我國地區別失業統計（人力資源調查）辦理之沿革

時 間	主 辦 機 關	工 作 重 點
民國五十一年四月	臺灣省勞動力調查統計研究發展小組	1.吸收先進國家人力發展經驗，蒐集有關研究資料。 2.籌辦勞動力實驗調查，建立勞動力調查制度。
民國五十二年七月	臺灣省社會處勞動力調查研究小組	1.規劃調查作業，籌設正式組織。 2.正式辦理勞動力調查研究工作，每年按季舉辦四次。
民國五十五年七月	臺灣省勞動力調查研究所	1.加強組織功能，提高勞動力調查工作效率。 2.進行國際勞動力調查之比較研究。
民國六十七年一月	行政院主計處勞工統計調查評審委員會	1.改按季調查為按月調查。 2.改進抽樣設計，提高資料確度。
民國七十二年七月	行政院主計處（第四局）	1.持續辦理「臺灣地區勞動力調查」。 2.修訂我國勞動力、就業、失業定義。
民國七十七年七月	行政院主計處（第四局）	將原「臺灣地區勞動力調查」更名為「人力資源調查」。
民國八十年八月	行政院主計處（第四局）	辦理人力資源調查地區（縣市）別抽樣之試查工作。
民國八十二年一月	行政院主計處（第四局）	1.改變抽樣設計（改採二十三縣市副母體予以抽樣），按月產生地區（縣市）別勞動力統計資料。 2.加強利用電子處理資料提高編布時效。
民國八十九年六月	行政院主計處（第四局） 連江縣（馬祖）政府主計室	首次辦理人力資源調查（普查方式），日後採按年辦理方式。
民國九十年七月	行政院主計處（第四局） 金門縣政府主計室	辦理人力資源調查試查工作，日後每年將辦理二次正式調查工作（五月、11月）
民國九十二年一月	行政院主計處（第四局）	地區（縣市）別勞動力統計資料由按月改為按季發布



## 貳、我國與美國地區別失業統計之比較

我國與美國地區（縣市）別失業統計主要之不同處係在於估計之方法。由前述美國地區別失業統計（LAUS）計畫之辦理沿革觀察，全美各大州之失業統計係由早期之「參考手冊法」（若干計算方程式），歷經現住人口調查（CPS）抽樣設計不斷改進階段，轉變為直接使用調查資料之估計方式；惟受限於部分區域抽樣戶數不足，造成月資料間大幅波動，致進一步改採現行之「時間數列迴歸模型」（或稱「訊號與干擾模型」）估計法，其後隨模型之不斷研究與改進，除逐步克服模型估計之各項限制外，並達到提升資料品質，與降低估計成本之雙重目的。反觀我國現行之地區（縣市）別失業統計，係直接採用按月人力資源調查結果，雖然其抽樣設計係採二十三縣市分別為單一副母體，惟受限調查經費有限，亦存在若干縣市因樣本數不足而產生月資料間較大波動之缺點，縣市別勞動力資料因此改採按季發布，而有別於美國之按月發布方式。

其次之不同是估計之範圍與內容。由於美國國土幅員廣大，地區別失業統計之範圍涵括全美約6,900個區域，並隨地區之大小不同而分別採行「時間數列迴歸模型」、「參考手冊法」與「分散法」等按月產生勞動力、就業、失業、失業率等四項主要指標；我國之地區別失業統計，僅採用單一估計方法——人力資源抽樣調查，按月產生臺灣地區二十三縣市之勞動力相關資料（金門、馬祖地區則於每年分別產生二次與一次資料），估計之內容除上述四大指標外，尚包括勞動力參與率與按性

別、年齡、教育程度、行業、職業、從業身分與失業原因等之各縣市就業及失業資料。目前縣市別資料係採按季發布，內容僅包括十五歲以上民間人口、勞動力、就業、失業、非勞動力與勞動力參與率等指標（北、高兩市尚包括上述各項指標與教育程度、年齡、婚姻狀況、行職業與從業身分等之交叉資料）。

表3-2 我國與美國地區別失業統計比較表

項目別	中華民國(人力資源統計)	美國(LAUS計畫)
1. 辦理單位	1. 行政院主計處(主辦) 2. 臺北市、高雄市政府主計處(執行) 3. 各縣市政府主計室與金門縣政府主計室、連江縣政府主計室(執行)	1. 勞工部勞工統計局國家辦公室(主辦) 2. 勞工部勞工統計局區域辦公室(協辦) 3. 州政府就業安全機構(執行)
2. 辦理方式* (主要不同點)	抽樣調查(馬祖為普查): 人力資源調查	模型估計法: 1. 時間數列迴歸模型(訊號與干擾模型) 2. 參考手冊法 3. 分散法
3. 統計範圍	臺灣地區23縣市與金、馬地區	全美各普查區、50州、哥倫比亞特區、波多黎各、大都會區域(MAs)、勞動市場區域(LMAs)、郡、人口大於25,000人以上城市、新英格蘭地區之城鎮，共計約6,900個地理區域。
4. 辦理週期	按月(金門為每年5月與11月二次；馬祖每年9月一次)	按月
5. 資料公布週期	按季、按年	按月、按年
6. 資料公布方式	1. 人力資源統計月報 2. 人力資源統計年報 3. 行政院主計處網站	1. 新聞稿 2. 各州出版品 3. 就業與薪資統計月報 4. 勞工統計局網站 5. 就業與失業地理檔案
7. 資料公布內容	按年—15歲以上民間人口、勞動力、就業、失業、非勞動力、失業率、勞動力參與率，及上述各項指標與教育程度、年齡、婚姻狀況、行職業、從業身分等交叉資料。 按季—北、高兩市如上述資料；餘僅為15歲以上民間人口、勞動力、就業、失業、非勞動力、勞動力參與率等指標	勞動力、就業、失業、失業率等四項指標
8. 資料分析、發布機構	行政院主計處	勞工統計局

## 第四章 美國電腦輔助面訪(CAPI)系統之辦理情形

### 壹、簡介

自1994年開始，美國商務部普查局所辦理之現住人口調查(CPS)開始採行「電腦輔助面訪(Computer Assisted Personal Interviewing, CAPI)」系統。藉由該系統之引進，不但大幅提高調查資料品質，亦節省資料傳輸與處理時間。由於現住人口調查(CPS)之樣本設計係採取「4-8-4」樣本輪換制度，即樣本抽出戶需於第一年連續接受訪問4個月後，於隔年相同月份再連續接受訪問四次，因此受訪戶之第一次與隔年第五次訪問多採實地面訪方式，即由電腦輔助面訪(CAPI)系統完成，其餘訪問則藉由電話訪問或全美三大「電腦輔助電話調查(Computer Assisted Telephone Interviewing, CATI)」中心完成。

### 貳、辦理情形

美國電腦輔助面訪系統歷經二年之規劃、試查，最後於1994年起全面實施。實施初期，由普查局規劃辦理數次講習與內部訓練，至於普查局於全美各區域辦公室則負責新進人員之訓練與講習工作。通常新進訪問員每月以此系統實際面訪之家數約為三戶左右，且需由所屬指導員陪問調查，至於有經驗訪問員每月則以此系統訪問約二十五戶。

當1994年現住人口調查全面採用電腦輔助面訪系統時，係使用名為「Cases」之第一代軟體；目前則已改用名為「Blaise」之第二代軟體，此二種軟體均由軟體公司開發、設計，以期符合調查訪問之需求。每月於包含十二號(資料標準週)之隔週的週日至週六，由訪問員攜帶筆記型電腦赴需要實地面訪之受訪戶家中進行訪問，而「Blaise」系統之介面則將訪問表設計為一頁一問項之模式，並將整份訪問表電腦化。問項內容大致分為二大部分：第一部分為住戶與個人基本資料，旨在建立受訪者名冊，通常僅在第一個面訪時才需要詢問；第二部分則為勞動力相關問項。此外，「Blaise」軟體系統將依受訪者回答之答項內容，自動轉接至適當接續問項(介面)以利訪問之進行。

目前電腦化之行業註號係採最新之北美行業標準分類代碼，並註記至四位數，至於行業、職業之判定則由電腦輔助電話調查中心之資料處理部門完成。由於軟體之功能設計使得訪問員可於訪問同時進行簡單之線上核對工作(檢誤工作)，包括問項回答之一致性，與上月資料之檢核等；而普查局之中央辦公室則負責資料處理與進一步檢誤工作，同時訪問員每傳輸完成一筆資料後，該筆受訪者資料即從電腦中清除以維護受訪資料之隱密性。此外，由於普查局係受勞工統計局委託辦理現住人口調查(CPS)，因此當全部資料處理完畢後即送至勞工統計局完成後續分析工作，並於每月第一個週五發布現住人口調查(CPS)資料統計結果。

### 參、電腦輔助面訪系統之應用成果

自1994年普查局引進電腦輔助面訪系統後，不但可將訪問表的問項擴增，亦可針對受訪者個別答填狀況發展適合之檢查(誤)問項，以期符合一致性與合理性。電腦輔助面訪(CAPI)系統實施迄今，主要優點可歸納如下：

1. 電腦化問卷之設計可精細至配合特殊之訪問技巧，並標準化各種狀況之接續問項。
2. 電腦化問卷之設計可使受訪者充分了解每一問項內容。
3. 電腦化問卷具即時檢誤功能，包括自動檢查答案之一致性與提示不可能之答案。
4. 電腦化問卷可自動使用先前調查已獲得之相關資訊。
5. 電腦化問卷大幅降低受訪者與訪問員之負擔，同時增進月資料間一致性。
6. 電腦輔助面訪系統可確認受訪者先前回答之行、職業狀況，及自動計算失業期間，對於非勞動力部分，亦可確認他們的身分(屬退休或身心障礙者)。

## 第五章 考察心得與建議

本次赴美考察，主要目的係了解美國地區別失業統計（LAUS）之技術與方法，以及電腦輔助面訪（CAPI）系統之執行情形，俾供我國辦理縣市別勞動力統計與人力資源調查訪問方法之參考與借鏡，考察期間先後赴商務部普查局、勞工部勞工統計局聽取相關業務之簡報，及討論其中之技術與方法，得以了解美國地區別失業統計（LAUS）計畫之整體架構與技術，以及目前執行電腦輔助面訪（CAPI）系統實際情形，茲將考察心得與建議臚列如下：

### 壹、考察心得

- 一、美國地區別失業統計源起於1950年代之二次大戰期間，自發展迄今已約有五十年之悠久歷史，其中經歷數次變革與改進，尤其自1996年以後大幅改採時間數列迴歸模型（訊號與干擾模型，Signal-Plus-Noise Model），而不再直接使用現住人口調查（CPS）資料後，不僅克服小地區資料於抽樣調查中易產生月資料間大幅波動之缺點，亦節省大量統計成本。
- 二、美國地區別失業統計計畫各依地區大小與地理特性，利用不同估計模型產生勞動力相關資料，其中之輸入變數多為各地區現有之公務登記資料，因而其估計結果不僅可確切反映各地勞動現況，亦能提供地方政府作為規劃財經政策重要參考依據。

三、目前美國地區別失業統計之估計方式，主要係採時間數列迴歸模型，因涉及經濟計量模型中較新技術與方法，因此勞工統計局仍不斷投入大量心力致力研究改進方法，預計2005年實施之「第三代模型」，即納入自動「基準校正」(benchmarking)與「季節調整」功能，以期按月之估計值與現住人口調查(CPS)資料一致，並可使二者資料相互參照比較。未來若「第三代模型」能圓滿試驗成功並上線作業，將為地區別失業統計寫下歷史性的一頁。

四、美國地區別失業統計計畫係由各州政府就業安全機構人員執行，因此勞工部勞工統計局各區域辦公室均於每年施予各項講習與訓練；勞工統計局國家辦公室亦於每年邀集該計畫所屬全部員工舉辦數次有關地區別失業統計(LAUS)技術與方法之講習與測驗，以期各地工作人員都能藉由不斷的在職訓練提升工作所需技能，並順利執行任務。

五、雖然美國地區別失業統計之估計過程嚴謹繁複，估計結果亦需符合理論模型之預期並通過各項檢定，然而全美各州與其他區域就業與失業統計結果仍能於現住人口調查(CPS)結果(地區別失業統計模型之主要輸入變數)公布後之一個月內產生並公布數據，顯示聯邦與州政府間均能密切合作，共同推動地區別失業統計計畫，其執行效率殊值欽佩。



六、目前現住人口調查(CPS)採用之電腦輔助面訪(CAPI)系統，其問卷設計方式非但大量節省資料處理時間，且該系統亦對受訪者答填資料採行完備之保密措施，值得我國參考與借鏡。

## 貳、考察建議

一、目前我國公布之縣市別勞動力統計資料受限於直接採用人力資源抽樣調查資料，因此產生月資料較大變異；未來應可考慮發展合適之經濟計量模型，並配合使用相關之公務登記資料，以期提高資料之穩定性並降低估計成本。

二、由於美國國土幅員廣大，各區域特性差異極大，因此地區別失業統計係依各地區特性而發展出不同估計方法；反觀我國雖統計範圍較小，惟因城鄉發展速度不一，各區域之差距仍持續擴大。未來若改採模型估計時，需同時考慮各縣市之差距，以發展最適估計模型。

三、由於我國人力資源調查正逐步採行電腦輔助面訪(CAPI)系統，因此對訪問人員宜施以密集之講習訓練，並使其充分了解實施該系統之效益，及熟悉電腦系統操作流程，以期提高使用效率。

四、目前我國電腦輔助面訪系統使用之問卷設計仍處初

期開發階段，未來可參照美國現行模式持續改進其問卷設計內容，以利訪問之進行並增進資料確度。

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## 附錄

- 一、2003年9月份「區域與州就業及失業」新聞稿。
- 二、2003年9月份「大都會區域就業及失業」新聞稿。
- 三、2002年「州與區域就業及失業」新聞稿。
- 四、聯邦政府使用地區別失業統計 (LAUS) 預算補助分配表。

# News

United States  
Department  
of Labor



Bureau of Labor Statistics

Washington, D.C. 20212

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	<a href="http://www.bls.gov/sae/">http://www.bls.gov/sae/</a>	
Unemployment:	691-6392	
	<a href="http://www.bls.gov/lau/">http://www.bls.gov/lau/</a>	For release: 10:00 A.M. EDT
Media contact:	691-5902	Tuesday, October 21, 2003

## REGIONAL AND STATE EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT: SEPTEMBER 2003

Regional and state unemployment rates were generally stable in September. All four regions and 43 states had shifts of 0.3 percentage point or less, the Bureau of Labor Statistics of the U.S. Department of Labor reported today. The national jobless rate remained at 6.1 percent in September. Nonfarm payroll employment decreased in 26 states over the month.

### Regional Unemployment (Seasonally Adjusted)

The South posted the lowest regional unemployment rate, 5.5 percent, in September. This was the first time since June 1982 that the South reported a lower rate than the other three regions. The West continued to register the highest rate, 6.3 percent. The Midwest experienced the largest over-the-year unemployment rate change (+0.4 percentage point), while the other three regions reported little or no movement in their jobless rates. (See table 1.)

Among the nine geographic divisions, the West North Central division had the lowest rate in September, 4.7 percent, followed by the South Atlantic division, 5.1 percent. The Pacific again reported the highest unemployment rate, 6.6 percent, despite registering the largest rate decline over the month (-0.3 percentage point). The East North Central division recorded the second highest jobless rate, 6.4 percent, and had the largest over-the-year rate increase (+0.5 percentage point). No division reported an over-the-year rate decrease greater than 0.3 percentage point.

### State Unemployment (Seasonally Adjusted)

South Dakota continued to have the lowest unemployment rate in September, 3.4 percent, followed by North Dakota and Virginia, 3.7 percent each. Three Pacific division states reported the highest jobless rates—Oregon, 8.0 percent, Alaska, 7.8 percent, and Washington, 7.6 percent. Two East North Central states recorded the only other rates above 7.0 percent: Michigan, 7.4 percent, and Illinois, 7.1 percent. (See table 3 and chart 1.)

Over the month, 22 states and the District of Columbia registered jobless rate decreases, 16 states reported no change, and 12 states had rate increases. The District of Columbia experienced the largest monthly unemployment rate decrease (-1.2 percentage points), followed closely by Louisiana and Mississippi (-1.1 and -1.0 points, respectively). The only other states with rate decreases from August of at least 0.5 percentage point were Rhode Island and West Virginia (-0.8 point each). Arkansas posted the largest over-the-month rate increase (+0.6 percentage point). No other state had a rate increase as large as 0.5 percentage point.

Compared with September 2002, jobless rates were higher in 27 states, lower in 21 states and the District of Columbia, and unchanged in 2 states. Michigan registered the largest rate increase from a year ago (+1.3 percentage points), followed by Oregon (+0.8 point). Nine additional states recorded over-the-year rate increases of 0.5 percentage point or more. Mississippi and Utah posted the largest rate declines from September 2002 (-1.4 and -1.1 percentage points, respectively). Five other states had jobless rate declines of at least 0.5 percentage point.

Nonfarm Payroll Employment (Seasonally Adjusted)

From August to September 2003, total nonfarm employment decreased in 26 states and increased in 24 states and the District of Columbia. The largest numerical employment decreases occurred in Maryland (-36,900), Ohio (-21,700), Wisconsin (-20,600), and North Carolina (-19,800). The largest over-the-month percentage decreases in employment were reported in Maryland (-1.5 percent), South Dakota and Wisconsin (-0.7 percent each), Montana and North Carolina (-0.5 percent each), and Massachusetts, Ohio, and Vermont (-0.4 percent each). The largest employment increases occurred in Florida (+20,800), Missouri (+18,100), Georgia (+13,300), and Texas (+12,600). Delaware and the District of Columbia posted the largest over-the-month percentage increases in employment (+0.9 percent each), followed by Kansas and Missouri (+0.7 percent each), Alaska, Idaho, New Hampshire, and North Dakota (+0.6 percent each), and Iowa (+0.4 percent). (See table 5.)

Over the year, employment decreased in 27 states and the District of Columbia and increased in 23 states. The largest numerical employment losses were in Michigan (-82,000), Ohio (-66,700), Illinois (-54,400), California (-51,300), and New York (-50,400). South Carolina recorded the largest percentage decline in employment (-2.2 percent), followed by Michigan (-1.8 percent), Massachusetts (-1.5 percent), and Indiana (-1.4 percent). The largest over-the-year gains in employment occurred in Florida (+96,700), Georgia (+74,500), Texas (+44,800), Nevada (+27,000), Arizona (+25,900), and New Jersey (+21,300). The largest percentage gains were reported in Nevada (+2.6 percent), Hawaii (+2.1 percent), Georgia (+1.9 percent), and Idaho (+1.7 percent). (See chart 2.)

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The Metropolitan Area Employment and Unemployment release for September is scheduled to be issued on October 29. The Regional and State Employment and Unemployment release for October is scheduled to be issued on November 21.

## Technical Note

This release presents labor force and unemployment data for census regions and divisions, states, the Los Angeles-Long Beach metropolitan area, and New York City from the Local Area Unemployment Statistics (LAUS) program (tables 1-4). Also presented are nonfarm payroll employment estimates by state and major industry from the Current Employment Statistics (CES) program (tables 5 and 6). The LAUS and CES programs are both Federal-State cooperative endeavors.

### Labor force and unemployment—from the LAUS program

**Definitions.** The labor force and unemployment data are based on the same concepts and definitions as those used for the official national estimates obtained from the Current Population Survey (CPS), a sample survey of households that is conducted for the Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) by the U.S. Census Bureau. The labor force includes both the employed and the unemployed. Employed persons are those who did any work at all for pay or profit in the survey reference week (the week including the 12th of the month) or worked 15 hours or more without pay in a family business or farm, plus those not working who have a job from which they were temporarily absent, whether or not paid, for such reasons as labor-management dispute, illness, or vacation. Unemployed persons are those who did not work at all (in the reference week), have actively looked for a job (sometime in the 4-week period ending with the survey reference week), and are currently available for work; persons on layoff expecting recall need not be looking for work to be counted as unemployed.

**Method of estimation.** Effective January 1996, estimates for all states, the District of Columbia, the Los Angeles-Long Beach metropolitan area, and New York City are produced using estimating equations based on regression techniques. This method utilizes data from several sources, including the CPS, the CES, and state unemployment insurance (UI) data. A detailed description of the estimation procedures is available from BLS upon request. Effective January 1998, estimates for census regions and divisions are obtained by summing the model-based estimates for the component states and then calculating the unemployment rate.

**Annual revisions.** Labor force and unemployment data shown for the prior year reflect adjustments made at the end of each year, usually with January estimates. The adjusted estimates reflect updated population data from the U.S. Census Bureau and any revisions in the other data sources. In addition, data for all states, the District of Columbia, and the two large substate areas noted are adjusted annually to equal the CPS annual averages, usually effective with January estimates. The regional and state data will not sum to national totals obtained from the CPS, since the monthly state estimates are not based directly on the CPS.

**Seasonal adjustment.** Seasonal adjustment of state (and Los Angeles-Long Beach and New York City) labor force levels are computed by aggregating independently seasonally adjusted employment and unemployment levels. Unemployment rates are then computed from these independently adjusted levels. Region and

division levels are calculated as the sum of the levels of the component states. Revisions of historical data for the most recent 5 years are usually made at the beginning of each calendar year, usually coincident with January estimates.

### Employment from the CES program

**Definitions.** Employment data refer to persons on establishment payrolls who receive pay for any part of the pay period which includes the 12th of the month. Persons are counted at their place of work rather than at their place of residence; those appearing on more than one payroll are counted on each payroll. Industries are classified on the basis of their principal activity in accordance with the 2002 version of the North American Industry Classification System.

**Method of estimation.** The employment data are estimated using a "link relative" technique in which a ratio (link relative) of current-month employment to that of the previous month is computed from a sample of establishments reporting for both months. The estimates of employment for the current month are obtained by multiplying the estimates for the previous month by these ratios.

**Annual revisions.** Employment estimates are adjusted annually to a complete count of jobs, called benchmarks, derived principally from tax reports which are submitted by employers who are covered under state unemployment insurance (UI) laws. The benchmark information is used to adjust the monthly estimates between the new benchmark and the preceding one and also to establish the level of employment for the new benchmark month. Thus, the benchmarking process establishes the level of employment, and the sample is used to measure the month-to-month changes in the level for the subsequent months.

**Seasonal adjustment.** Payroll employment data are seasonally adjusted at the statewide supersector level. In some states, the seasonally adjusted payroll employment total is computed by aggregating the independently adjusted supersector series. In other states, the seasonally adjusted payroll employment total is independently adjusted. Revisions of historical data for the most recent 5 years are made once a year, coincident with annual benchmark adjustments.

**Caution on aggregating state data.** State estimation procedures are designed to produce accurate data for each individual state. BLS independently develops a national employment series; state estimates are not forced to sum to national totals. Because each state series is subject to larger sampling and nonsampling errors than the national series, summing them cumulates individual state level errors and can cause significant distortions at an aggregate level. Due to these statistical limitations, BLS does not compile a "sum-of-states" employment series, and cautions users that such a series is subject to a relatively large and volatile error structure.

### Reliability of the estimates

The estimates presented in this release are based on sample survey and administrative data and thus are subject to sampling and other

types of errors. Sampling error is a measure of sampling variability—that is, variation that occurs by chance because a sample rather than the entire population is surveyed. Survey data also are subject to nonsampling errors, such as those which can be introduced into the data collection and processing operations. Estimates not directly derived from sample surveys are subject to additional errors resulting from the special estimation processes used. The sums of individual items may not always equal the totals shown in the same tables because of rounding. With respect to the LAUS program, unemployment rates are computed, in most instances, from unrounded data rather than from data that may be displayed in the tables; differences, however, are generally insignificant.

**Labor force and unemployment estimates.** Measures of sampling error, in the form of standard errors for state annual average estimates derived from the CPS, are available in the annual BLS bulletin, *Geographic Profile of Employment and Unemployment*. Measures of nonsampling error for CPS data are not available, but additional information on the subject is provided in the BLS monthly periodical, *Employment and Earnings*.

**Employment estimates.** Measures of sampling error will be available for state CES data at the supersector level and for metropolitan area CES data at the total nonfarm level. Information on

recent benchmark revisions for states is available on the BLS Web site at (<http://www.bls.gov/sae/>).

#### **Additional information**

More complete information on the technical procedures used to develop these estimates and additional data appear in *Employment and Earnings*, which is available by subscription from the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, DC 20402 (telephone 202-512-1800), and from the *BLS Handbook of Methods*, Bulletin 2490, August 1997.

Estimates of labor force and unemployment for over 330 metropolitan areas are available in the news release, *Metropolitan Area Employment and Unemployment*. Estimates of labor force, employment, and unemployment for all states, metropolitan areas, labor market areas, counties, cities with a population of 25,000 or more, and other areas used in the administration of various federal economic assistance programs are available from the BLS Internet at (<http://www.bls.gov/lau/>). Employment data from the CES program are available at (<http://www.bls.gov/sae/>).

Information in this release will be made available to sensory impaired individuals upon request. Voice phone: 202-691-5200; TDD message referral phone: 1-800-877-8339.



LABOR FORCE DATA

LABOR FORCE DATA

Table 1. Civilian labor force and unemployment by census regions and divisions, seasonally adjusted<sup>1</sup>

(Numbers in thousands)

Census region and division	Civilian labor force				Unemployed							
					Number				Percent of labor force			
	Sept 2002	July 2003	Aug. 2003	Sept. 2003 <sup>P</sup>	Sept 2002	July 2003	Aug. 2003	Sept. 2003 <sup>P</sup>	Sept. 2002	July 2003	Aug. 2003	Sept. 2003 <sup>P</sup>
Northeast .....	27,659.3	27,586.0	27,576.4	27,566.8	1,565.1	1,587.9	1,563.3	1,579.5	5.7	5.8	5.7	5.7
New England .....	7,588.0	7,575.4	7,577.4	7,577.0	378.8	392.2	402.1	395.3	5.0	5.2	5.3	5.2
Middle Atlantic .....	20,071.2	20,010.6	19,999.1	19,989.8	1,185.3	1,195.7	1,161.3	1,184.3	5.9	6.0	5.8	5.9
South .....	50,738.7	51,410.8	51,353.3	51,432.5	2,829.1	2,966.1	2,912.0	2,834.5	5.6	5.8	5.7	5.5
South Atlantic .....	26,687.7	26,947.6	26,906.5	26,951.6	1,407.6	1,454.9	1,399.7	1,363.2	5.3	5.4	5.2	5.1
East South Central .....	8,282.3	8,352.5	8,352.0	8,362.4	461.0	488.7	467.6	458.4	5.6	5.8	5.6	5.5
West South Central .....	15,768.8	16,070.7	16,094.8	16,118.6	960.4	1,042.5	1,044.7	1,012.9	6.1	6.5	6.5	6.3
Midwest .....	34,062.6	34,592.5	34,511.7	34,491.5	1,877.1	2,032.5	2,014.5	2,026.6	5.5	5.9	5.8	5.9
East North Central .....	23,340.2	23,793.2	23,737.9	23,722.4	1,382.6	1,515.6	1,510.0	1,519.4	5.9	6.4	6.4	6.4
West North Central .....	10,722.5	10,799.3	10,773.8	10,769.1	494.5	516.9	504.5	507.3	4.6	4.8	4.7	4.7
West .....	33,010.0	33,393.0	33,332.7	33,264.7	2,139.0	2,182.0	2,167.3	2,086.4	6.5	6.5	6.5	6.3
Mountain .....	9,729.8	9,815.9	9,838.9	9,824.5	556.3	554.4	549.3	535.2	5.7	5.6	5.6	5.4
Pacific .....	23,280.2	23,577.1	23,493.9	23,440.1	1,582.8	1,627.6	1,618.0	1,551.1	6.8	6.9	6.9	6.6

<sup>1</sup> These estimates are obtained by summing the state estimates.

P = preliminary.

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

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

Table 2. Civilian labor force and unemployment by census regions and divisions, not seasonally adjusted<sup>1</sup>

(Numbers in thousands)

Census region and division	Civilian labor force				Unemployed							
					Number				Percent of labor force			
	August		September		August		September		August		September	
2002	2003	2002	2003 <sup>P</sup>	2002	2003	2002	2003 <sup>P</sup>	2002	2003	2002	2003 <sup>P</sup>	
Northeast .....	27,937.4	27,877.3	27,503.0	27,420.0	1,539.4	1,534.6	1,497.4	1,510.3	5.5	5.5	5.4	5.5
New England .....	7,685.5	7,683.0	7,550.0	7,541.5	369.7	392.0	361.7	377.2	4.8	5.1	4.8	5.0
Middle Atlantic .....	20,252.0	20,194.3	19,953.0	19,878.6	1,169.7	1,142.6	1,135.7	1,133.1	5.8	5.7	5.7	5.7
South .....	51,087.7	51,686.9	50,759.3	51,420.5	2,874.9	2,956.7	2,794.2	2,797.7	5.6	5.7	5.5	5.4
South Atlantic .....	26,938.4	27,134.7	26,710.4	26,952.7	1,448.2	1,432.7	1,405.4	1,361.4	5.4	5.3	5.3	5.1
East South Central .....	8,321.4	8,385.4	8,276.6	8,348.0	458.5	465.9	439.1	434.9	5.5	5.6	5.3	5.2
West South Central .....	15,827.9	16,166.8	15,772.4	16,119.8	968.3	1,058.1	949.7	1,001.4	6.1	6.5	6.0	6.2
Midwest .....	34,310.9	34,739.7	33,970.1	34,383.4	1,787.2	1,929.3	1,724.8	1,872.5	5.2	5.6	5.1	5.4
East North Central .....	23,552.2	23,923.2	23,281.6	23,648.2	1,314.4	1,444.4	1,268.3	1,399.8	5.6	6.0	5.4	5.9
West North Central .....	10,758.7	10,816.4	10,688.5	10,735.2	472.8	484.9	456.5	472.7	4.4	4.5	4.3	4.4
West .....	33,208.8	33,555.0	33,059.9	33,303.5	2,091.7	2,131.4	2,047.3	1,996.9	6.3	6.4	6.2	6.0
Mountain .....	9,808.6	9,913.7	9,768.4	9,863.6	556.8	549.1	542.0	521.6	5.7	5.5	5.5	5.3
Pacific .....	23,400.2	23,641.3	23,291.5	23,440.0	1,534.9	1,582.3	1,505.3	1,475.2	6.6	6.7	6.5	6.3

<sup>1</sup> These estimates are obtained by summing the state estimates. The composition of the regions and divisions is described in table 1.

P = preliminary.

NOTE: All estimates are provisional and will be revised when new benchmark and population information becomes available.

LABOR FORCE DATA  
SEASONALLY ADJUSTED

LABOR FORCE DATA  
SEASONALLY ADJUSTED

Table 3. Civilian labor force and unemployment by state and selected areas, seasonally adjusted

(Numbers in thousands)

State and Area	Civilian labor force				Unemployed							
					Number				Percent of labor force			
	Sept. 2002	July 2003	Aug. 2003	Sept. 2003P	Sept. 2002	July 2003	Aug. 2003	Sept. 2003P	Sept. 2002	July 2003	Aug. 2003	Sept. 2003P
Alabama	2,097.4	2,155.2	2,142.3	2,145.3	124.0	121.8	122.3	117.0	5.9	5.7	5.7	5.5
Alaska	324.7	345.0	345.1	347.5	26.7	27.1	27.4	27.1	8.2	7.9	7.9	7.8
Arizona	2,686.4	2,673.8	2,685.5	2,668.7	166.1	162.9	161.0	149.3	6.2	6.1	6.0	5.6
Arkansas	1,296.0	1,303.6	1,304.4	1,311.6	70.6	71.2	70.7	78.7	5.5	5.5	5.4	6.0
California	17,422.3	17,661.1	17,593.1	17,568.6	1,175.5	1,189.3	1,182.5	1,118.8	6.7	6.7	6.7	6.4
Los Angeles-Long Beach	4,695.0	4,806.5	4,774.6	4,734.9	309.9	305.3	329.0	316.6	6.6	7.0	6.9	6.7
Colorado	2,445.7	2,478.2	2,483.6	2,481.2	141.1	141.5	141.3	138.8	5.8	5.7	5.7	5.6
Connecticut	1,778.2	1,796.5	1,782.0	1,777.9	79.3	92.5	89.9	89.6	4.5	5.2	5.0	5.0
Delaware	421.7	419.4	420.0	421.5	18.2	17.3	19.2	18.7	4.3	4.1	4.6	4.4
District of Columbia	302.4	309.7	310.6	310.5	19.0	20.0	22.6	19.0	6.3	6.5	7.3	6.1
Florida	8,087.0	8,073.6	8,085.0	8,100.7	434.7	435.5	440.6	423.3	5.4	5.4	5.4	5.2
Georgia	4,309.2	4,385.7	4,394.2	4,400.1	225.6	219.3	204.1	194.8	5.2	5.0	4.6	4.4
Hawaii	581.7	609.0	607.6	607.8	23.4	24.6	26.1	25.3	4.0	4.0	4.3	4.2
Idaho	682.5	688.9	685.4	686.2	39.5	38.3	38.6	37.5	5.8	5.6	5.6	5.5
Illinois	6,357.9	6,433.7	6,437.9	6,447.6	424.2	416.9	440.3	458.3	6.7	6.5	6.8	7.1
Indiana	3,183.5	3,225.4	3,226.3	3,203.2	161.4	173.0	169.0	167.3	5.1	5.4	5.2	5.2
Iowa	1,677.1	1,644.3	1,623.6	1,621.5	69.7	75.1	73.9	74.0	4.2	4.6	4.6	4.6
Kansas	1,420.8	1,478.9	1,477.2	1,479.8	73.4	74.9	69.9	70.0	5.2	5.1	4.7	4.7
Kentucky	1,960.2	1,998.2	1,989.1	1,997.3	106.7	122.7	115.3	116.3	5.4	6.1	5.8	5.8
Louisiana	1,998.0	2,040.9	2,029.5	2,046.8	122.5	151.2	147.1	124.8	6.1	7.4	7.2	6.1
Maine	686.0	692.8	694.4	700.4	30.5	34.1	33.7	34.6	4.4	4.9	4.9	4.9
Maryland	2,901.6	2,934.2	2,921.4	2,911.8	123.6	134.6	123.1	124.4	4.3	4.6	4.2	4.3
Massachusetts	3,505.5	3,448.8	3,459.6	3,456.4	193.4	187.7	202.3	197.7	5.5	5.4	5.8	5.7
Michigan	4,967.8	5,133.6	5,103.6	5,106.1	304.1	380.3	377.8	379.4	6.1	7.4	7.4	7.4
Minnesota	2,915.5	2,940.5	2,928.1	2,923.7	125.3	135.8	127.7	133.6	4.3	4.6	4.4	4.6
Mississippi	1,282.4	1,306.3	1,322.7	1,315.1	96.9	97.7	83.6	69.7	6.7	7.3	6.3	5.3
Missouri	2,980.0	2,978.0	2,983.0	2,977.4	164.8	166.2	167.8	162.2	5.5	5.6	5.6	5.4
Montana	463.6	477.6	480.2	480.5	20.8	22.3	22.7	23.4	4.5	4.7	4.7	4.9
Nebraska	959.8	984.0	985.8	989.0	34.5	38.0	37.7	39.8	3.6	3.9	3.8	4.0
Nevada	1,121.0	1,112.9	1,111.5	1,107.2	56.5	59.9	58.3	57.8	5.0	5.4	5.2	5.2
New Hampshire	708.7	719.1	718.2	720.6	34.2	31.0	31.8	32.3	4.8	4.3	4.4	4.5
New Jersey	4,370.9	4,441.8	4,434.3	4,433.1	260.6	271.9	260.4	258.7	6.0	6.1	5.9	5.8
New Mexico	880.3	902.5	898.8	900.4	48.4	55.2	54.4	54.9	5.5	6.1	6.1	6.1
New York	9,401.1	9,372.7	9,376.7	9,392.7	567.3	575.3	579.9	601.9	6.0	6.1	6.2	6.4
New York City	3,763.0	3,670.0	3,678.6	3,713.8	293.3	296.2	299.0	328.4	7.8	8.1	8.1	8.8
North Carolina	4,155.0	4,183.4	4,159.9	4,179.5	273.9	278.3	271.4	266.2	6.6	6.7	6.5	6.4
North Dakota	346.4	350.7	352.8	354.0	14.6	12.7	13.2	13.0	4.2	3.6	3.7	3.7
Ohio	5,810.7	5,900.9	5,866.7	5,860.5	327.5	370.7	340.5	337.1	5.6	6.3	5.8	5.8
Oklahoma	1,693.0	1,715.2	1,710.7	1,712.6	76.2	96.6	92.9	86.7	4.5	5.6	5.4	5.1
Oregon	1,832.6	1,848.7	1,834.5	1,810.2	131.1	151.8	146.4	144.9	7.2	8.2	8.0	8.0
Pennsylvania	6,299.2	6,196.2	6,188.0	6,164.0	357.4	348.5	320.9	323.7	5.7	5.6	5.2	5.3
Rhode Island	559.8	573.8	570.1	568.2	29.4	32.3	30.3	25.8	5.3	5.6	5.3	4.5
South Carolina	1,974.7	2,034.1	2,021.4	2,027.6	116.7	143.0	125.2	128.8	5.9	7.0	6.2	6.4
South Dakota	422.8	422.9	423.4	423.6	12.2	14.2	14.3	14.6	2.9	3.3	3.4	3.4
Tennessee	2,932.2	2,902.7	2,897.8	2,904.6	143.4	146.5	146.4	155.5	4.9	5.0	5.1	5.4
Texas	10,781.8	11,011.0	11,050.1	11,047.6	691.1	723.5	733.9	722.7	6.4	6.6	6.6	6.5
Utah	1,180.7	1,205.9	1,218.1	1,224.1	72.7	63.0	61.8	62.3	6.2	5.2	5.1	5.1
Vermont	349.8	354.4	353.2	353.4	13.0	14.6	13.9	15.4	3.7	4.1	3.9	4.3
Virginia	3,737.0	3,799.5	3,787.7	3,797.8	146.1	152.3	140.4	141.2	3.9	4.0	3.7	3.7
Washington	3,119.0	3,113.3	3,113.6	3,105.9	226.0	234.8	235.6	235.1	7.2	7.5	7.6	7.6
West Virginia	798.9	808.2	806.3	801.9	49.9	54.6	53.2	46.7	6.2	6.8	6.6	5.8
Wisconsin	3,020.3	3,099.6	3,103.3	3,104.9	165.3	174.6	182.5	177.3	5.5	5.6	5.9	5.7
Wyoming	269.6	276.0	275.8	276.2	11.4	11.3	11.3	11.1	4.2	4.1	4.1	4.0
Puerto Rico	1,366.4	1,402.4	1,383.2	1,389.8	166.4	169.4	155.2	161.1	12.2	12.1	11.2	11.8

P = preliminary.

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

Survey. All estimates are provisional and will be revised when new benchmark and population information becomes available.

LABOR FORCE DATA  
NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED

LABOR FORCE DATA  
NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED

Table 4. Civilian labor force and unemployment by state and selected areas, not seasonally adjusted

(Numbers in thousands)

State and Area	Civilian labor force				Unemployed							
					Number				Percent of labor force			
	August		September		August		September		August		September	
	2002	2003	2002	2003 <sup>P</sup>	2002	2003	2002	2003 <sup>P</sup>	2002	2003	2002	2003 <sup>P</sup>
Alabama	2,103.1	2,144.5	2,098.2	2,141.3	129.0	127.5	125.8	118.6	6.1	5.9	6.0	5.5
Alaska	330.8	352.2	325.3	347.8	22.6	23.7	22.9	23.7	6.8	6.7	7.1	6.8
Arizona	2,700.8	2,697.5	2,691.3	2,677.2	178.3	172.9	173.9	157.8	6.6	6.4	6.5	5.9
Arkansas	1,301.6	1,314.1	1,294.2	1,308.5	66.8	67.8	61.7	68.8	5.1	5.2	4.8	5.3
California	17,520.9	17,711.2	17,450.5	17,585.9	1,151.5	1,168.2	1,131.7	1,075.6	6.6	6.6	6.5	6.1
Los Angeles-Long Beach	4,706.9	4,793.6	4,735.7	4,773.4	329.7	344.9	318.2	324.1	7.0	7.2	6.7	6.8
Colorado	2,475.3	2,514.1	2,474.3	2,508.9	137.5	138.2	137.6	135.1	5.6	5.5	5.6	5.4
Connecticut	1,805.8	1,809.4	1,764.0	1,763.5	79.2	90.3	70.4	80.2	4.4	5.0	4.0	4.6
Delaware	425.1	423.8	417.0	416.5	18.6	19.8	17.7	18.2	4.4	4.7	4.2	4.4
District of Columbia	306.5	315.2	300.7	309.0	19.4	23.1	18.5	18.5	6.3	7.3	6.2	6.0
Florida	8,214.2	8,182.5	8,120.1	8,124.0	465.5	461.7	452.1	438.9	5.7	5.6	5.6	5.4
Georgia	4,287.6	4,379.4	4,305.0	4,396.3	223.7	206.0	231.3	203.5	5.2	4.7	5.4	4.6
Hawaii	580.8	607.8	575.8	602.1	23.7	26.9	23.8	26.0	4.1	4.4	4.1	4.3
Idaho	693.2	694.6	696.2	699.0	35.2	34.6	33.1	31.3	5.1	5.0	4.8	4.5
Illinois	6,291.7	6,466.0	6,336.8	6,426.1	406.8	432.3	392.5	424.9	6.4	6.7	6.2	6.6
Indiana	3,199.7	3,243.2	3,182.6	3,203.7	156.1	161.7	147.4	152.5	4.9	5.0	4.6	4.8
Iowa	1,679.0	1,629.4	1,675.8	1,621.5	62.9	67.4	61.7	66.3	3.7	4.1	3.7	4.1
Kansas	1,418.3	1,474.8	1,409.5	1,465.8	70.5	67.5	68.8	65.8	5.0	4.6	4.9	4.5
Kentucky	1,974.9	1,998.6	1,951.6	1,984.9	96.5	105.0	97.5	105.8	5.0	5.3	5.0	5.3
Louisiana	2,014.1	2,040.6	1,993.5	2,038.1	122.9	148.0	118.9	122.3	6.1	7.3	6.0	6.0
Maine	702.6	709.8	688.0	701.6	24.7	28.0	26.4	30.5	3.5	3.9	3.8	4.4
Maryland	2,928.5	2,947.1	2,908.1	2,917.6	125.4	123.0	120.4	120.9	4.3	4.2	4.1	4.1
Massachusetts	3,544.3	3,505.6	3,485.8	3,440.3	191.2	199.5	193.1	197.8	5.4	5.7	5.5	5.7
Michigan	5,017.2	5,142.4	4,953.3	5,084.4	281.8	355.2	274.0	348.1	5.6	6.9	5.5	6.8
Minnesota	2,945.1	2,953.7	2,920.1	2,928.4	117.5	117.4	120.5	128.5	4.0	4.0	4.1	4.4
Mississippi	1,290.2	1,319.1	1,281.2	1,301.5	86.2	83.8	81.6	65.0	6.7	6.4	6.4	5.0
Missouri	2,972.7	2,979.1	2,965.1	2,964.4	166.0	172.1	155.3	155.7	5.6	5.8	5.2	5.3
Montana	470.1	487.4	461.4	478.1	16.2	18.7	18.5	19.3	3.4	3.8	3.6	4.0
Nebraska	959.4	986.8	949.2	977.6	31.8	35.4	30.0	35.3	3.3	3.6	3.2	3.6
Nevada	1,126.3	1,114.5	1,126.1	1,112.9	57.1	55.9	55.1	56.0	5.1	5.0	4.9	5.0
New Hampshire	715.8	726.9	701.0	713.0	33.9	31.4	31.7	30.1	4.7	4.3	4.5	4.2
New Jersey	4,391.5	4,457.7	4,341.9	4,402.8	260.8	260.5	254.7	253.1	5.9	5.8	5.9	5.7
New Mexico	878.6	897.5	877.1	896.9	47.8	53.9	47.0	53.2	5.4	6.0	5.4	5.9
New York	9,492.9	9,479.9	9,328.5	9,326.0	557.2	567.7	547.7	583.1	5.9	6.0	5.9	6.3
New York City	3,781.7	3,698.3	3,726.6	3,679.6	296.0	296.0	283.8	317.6	7.8	8.1	7.6	8.6
North Carolina	4,191.2	4,194.1	4,154.3	4,173.8	270.7	270.6	255.6	248.8	6.5	6.5	6.2	6.0
North Dakota	354.3	361.5	347.2	354.9	13.2	12.4	10.7	9.5	3.7	3.4	3.1	2.7
Ohio	5,888.2	5,939.8	5,800.7	5,846.8	312.9	325.1	315.9	323.5	5.3	5.5	5.4	5.5
Oklahoma	1,690.0	1,711.2	1,690.5	1,710.9	70.6	88.5	73.1	83.4	4.2	5.2	4.3	4.9
Oregon	1,859.3	1,858.3	1,843.0	1,820.3	124.5	138.5	120.0	132.9	6.7	7.5	6.5	7.3
Pennsylvania	6,267.6	6,256.8	6,282.5	6,149.7	351.7	314.4	333.4	296.9	5.5	5.0	5.3	4.8
Rhode Island	565.2	576.0	560.3	568.9	28.7	30.3	28.8	25.4	5.1	5.3	5.1	4.5
South Carolina	1,997.5	2,048.1	1,977.5	2,028.6	120.5	130.9	114.7	127.1	6.0	6.4	5.8	6.3
South Dakota	429.9	431.1	421.5	422.7	10.9	12.7	9.4	11.7	2.5	3.0	2.2	2.8
Tennessee	2,953.1	2,923.1	2,945.6	2,920.3	144.8	149.6	134.3	145.5	4.9	5.1	4.6	5.0
Texas	10,822.2	11,100.9	10,794.1	11,062.3	708.0	753.7	696.0	727.0	6.5	6.8	6.4	6.6
Utah	1,191.2	1,228.7	1,182.1	1,224.7	75.4	65.4	69.3	59.4	6.3	5.3	5.9	4.9
Vermont	351.8	355.3	350.9	354.2	11.9	12.5	11.2	13.2	3.4	3.5	3.2	3.7
Virginia	3,780.5	3,830.9	3,729.1	3,785.7	157.7	147.1	150.4	143.8	4.2	3.8	4.0	3.8
Washington	3,108.5	3,111.8	3,097.0	3,083.9	212.6	225.1	206.8	217.1	6.8	7.2	6.7	7.0
West Virginia	807.2	813.6	798.5	801.1	46.7	50.5	44.6	41.6	5.8	6.2	5.6	5.2
Wisconsin	3,055.4	3,131.9	3,008.2	3,087.2	154.9	170.2	138.4	150.8	5.1	5.4	4.6	4.9
Wyoming	273.0	279.4	269.9	276.0	9.2	9.4	9.6	9.5	3.4	3.4	3.6	3.4
Puerto Rico	1,359.7	1,378.5	1,357.3	1,361.0	178.7	168.4	170.5	166.2	13.1	12.2	12.6	12.2

<sup>P</sup> = preliminary.

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

Population Survey. All estimates are provisional and will be revised when new benchmark and population information becomes available.

Table 5. Employees on nonfarm payrolls by state and selected industry sector, seasonally adjusted

(In thousands)

State	Total <sup>1</sup>				Construction				Manufacturing			
	Sept. 2002	July 2003	Aug. 2003	Sept. 2003 <sup>P</sup>	Sept. 2002	July 2003	Aug. 2003	Sept. 2003 <sup>P</sup>	Sept. 2002	July 2003	Aug. 2003	Sept. 2003 <sup>P</sup>
Alabama	1,887.6	1,872.7	1,873.3	1,870.7	100.6	101.7	101.8	103.3	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
Alaska	296.7	296.8	299.2	301.0	16.2	16.5	16.1	16.6	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
Arizona	2,268.7	2,287.0	2,294.3	2,294.6	172.7	177.3	176.8	177.2	181.6	175.0	174.4	174.4
Arkansas	1,150.2	1,151.2	1,149.7	1,148.2	54.6	54.1	54.3	54.1	213.3	207.1	207.0	207.0
California	14,470.4	14,443.5	14,435.7	14,419.1	771.6	786.3	786.3	785.6	1,623.4	1,577.4	1,572.9	1,576.4
Colorado	2,181.3	2,169.4	2,165.2	2,158.6	159.0	151.1	150.2	149.0	164.5	154.7	152.4	150.7
Connecticut	1,663.9	1,641.4	1,644.3	1,642.0	62.4	59.1	58.5	59.0	211.7	202.1	201.7	200.8
Delaware <sup>3</sup>	414.9	409.1	408.3	412.0	23.8	24.0	24.0	24.1	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
District of Columbia <sup>3</sup>	665.7	661.0	657.8	653.9	12.8	12.0	12.1	12.0	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
Florida <sup>3</sup>	7,231.6	7,299.6	7,307.5	7,328.3	440.8	450.0	454.1	454.8	406.1	390.2	390.1	389.2
Georgia	3,902.3	3,934.1	3,963.5	3,976.8	195.8	213.4	211.2	217.4	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
Hawaii <sup>3</sup>	558.5	570.1	569.7	570.0	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
Idaho	568.8	569.8	575.2	578.6	36.3	37.4	37.5	37.8	64.8	60.4	61.8	62.6
Illinois	5,902.7	5,842.3	5,847.7	5,848.3	275.2	267.9	271.4	271.2	748.4	729.3	728.1	726.3
Indiana	2,895.0	2,852.4	2,865.7	2,855.8	140.5	136.7	140.0	141.7	590.5	567.1	574.3	572.1
Iowa	1,444.7	1,440.3	1,441.2	1,447.1	63.6	62.8	63.0	63.4	226.4	220.3	220.6	221.8
Kansas	1,337.1	1,332.9	1,329.6	1,339.2	62.8	64.4	64.0	64.7	181.3	175.6	176.1	175.8
Kentucky	1,783.2	1,761.2	1,768.2	1,766.2	83.0	79.4	80.4	80.8	272.7	269.4	269.3	269.3
Louisiana	1,899.2	1,894.1	1,895.8	1,895.0	117.7	121.1	122.0	124.7	159.7	156.9	155.0	155.5
Maine	606.3	604.9	604.3	604.8	29.4	29.1	28.8	29.0	67.3	63.4	62.6	62.9
Maryland <sup>3</sup>	2,469.3	2,481.9	2,507.1	2,470.2	166.8	166.8	168.0	166.3	154.8	152.0	152.9	151.9
Massachusetts	3,251.7	3,222.3	3,215.5	3,203.1	140.1	131.9	131.5	131.3	344.9	330.1	330.4	330.5
Michigan	4,484.6	4,424.0	4,399.3	4,402.6	201.2	200.3	201.2	199.9	755.9	736.1	730.6	722.4
Minnesota	2,654.4	2,636.0	2,641.9	2,636.8	123.4	127.5	127.3	126.2	353.1	344.6	344.5	345.7
Mississippi	1,127.0	1,123.7	1,125.0	1,125.8	53.9	55.4	55.4	54.8	186.3	179.0	176.2	176.7
Missouri	2,681.7	2,634.0	2,643.6	2,661.7	133.9	134.2	136.8	133.9	322.3	315.9	315.3	314.7
Montana	395.7	398.1	398.2	396.1	21.9	22.1	22.2	22.0	19.7	18.5	18.3	18.2
Nebraska	907.0	903.1	903.2	906.3	44.6	44.4	44.9	45.1	105.5	103.9	103.9	104.0
Nevada	1,057.0	1,076.0	1,081.8	1,084.0	93.5	96.1	97.8	98.9	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
New Hampshire	622.5	619.0	618.4	621.9	28.3	26.8	26.9	26.8	84.3	82.7	82.4	81.9
New Jersey	3,995.1	4,018.9	4,010.7	4,016.4	161.1	167.1	168.1	165.0	364.9	357.0	354.4	354.4
New Mexico	766.4	780.1	779.2	778.1	44.4	47.5	47.4	47.6	38.1	36.8	36.1	36.0
New York	8,439.0	8,411.2	8,390.0	8,386.6	319.6	326.5	327.4	327.2	643.7	618.0	612.7	608.7
North Carolina	3,828.0	3,837.4	3,830.9	3,811.1	216.8	218.2	218.2	218.1	635.6	608.6	603.2	599.4
North Dakota	331.2	328.6	329.9	332.0	15.2	14.7	14.8	15.5	23.3	24.4	24.1	22.9
Ohio	5,452.2	5,414.3	5,407.2	5,385.5	237.0	231.4	234.2	234.6	890.6	853.9	852.5	846.7
Oklahoma	1,477.6	1,474.9	1,470.6	1,468.0	63.9	66.0	65.8	65.4	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
Oregon	1,578.4	1,555.6	1,558.5	1,561.7	79.3	77.0	76.2	76.6	200.4	193.2	193.6	196.2
Pennsylvania	5,658.6	5,628.8	5,635.5	5,637.2	248.2	248.2	248.6	248.7	756.5	727.4	724.6	722.4
Rhode Island	480.0	483.5	481.8	480.8	19.2	20.6	20.5	20.2	61.4	60.6	59.7	59.5
South Carolina	1,816.8	1,769.8	1,777.6	1,776.0	111.2	109.2	109.0	108.2	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
South Dakota	378.7	381.8	385.2	382.5	18.5	18.8	19.0	19.3	38.5	38.1	38.5	36.9
Tennessee	2,673.9	2,672.9	2,678.3	2,675.0	115.1	109.4	109.7	110.4	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
Texas	9,419.3	9,425.5	9,451.5	9,464.1	586.7	577.5	581.0	584.0	940.3	910.0	908.1	907.2
Utah	1,069.5	1,068.6	1,069.9	1,070.1	67.0	67.7	67.0	67.2	112.6	111.4	111.0	111.4
Vermont	299.1	304.0	304.0	302.9	14.6	15.0	14.8	14.9	39.7	38.5	38.5	37.8
Virginia	3,495.6	3,499.4	3,503.5	3,503.3	213.6	210.2	212.1	213.3	316.8	305.9	307.3	305.1
Washington	2,657.9	2,658.7	2,657.9	2,652.0	155.5	157.5	159.0	158.7	280.3	265.3	263.5	262.6
West Virginia	731.4	726.5	731.9	732.4	33.0	33.0	33.0	32.9	68.4	65.7	65.8	65.4
Wisconsin	2,780.1	2,799.0	2,794.6	2,774.0	122.5	114.8	115.0	114.4	527.6	512.7	513.8	510.5
Wyoming	247.3	249.6	249.0	248.9	20.0	19.9	19.8	19.7	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)

See footnotes at end of table.

ESTABLISHMENT DATA  
SEASONALLY ADJUSTED

ESTABLISHMENT DATA  
SEASONALLY ADJUSTED

Table 5. Employees on nonfarm payrolls by state and selected industry sector, seasonally adjusted—Continued

(In thousands)

State	Trade, transportation, and utilities				Financial activities				Professional and business services			
	Sept. 2002	July 2003	Aug. 2003	Sept. 2003 <sup>P</sup>	Sept. 2002	July 2003	Aug. 2003	Sept. 2003 <sup>P</sup>	Sept. 2002	July 2003	Aug. 2003	Sept. 2003 <sup>P</sup>
Alabama	371.0	373.9	376.5	375.2	97.5	97.3	97.1	97.8	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
Alaska	60.8	60.7	61.0	61.8	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	23.9	24.2	24.8	24.4
Arizona	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	152.6	155.2	153.9	153.2	317.8	320.8	319.6	321.9
Arkansas	241.9	243.5	243.2	241.9	50.3	50.2	50.4	50.5	101.9	101.9	100.4	99.9
California	2,743.1	2,727.2	2,725.5	2,729.9	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	2,121.6	2,103.2	2,108.7	2,109.0
Colorado	412.8	405.3	406.9	408.9	147.8	152.0	152.8	154.9	288.6	292.1	290.5	289.6
Connecticut	312.4	313.1	309.5	311.4	143.3	142.5	142.4	142.8	200.6	198.3	198.5	197.5
Delaware <sup>3</sup>	77.0	76.4	76.0	76.6	38.1	38.0	38.1	38.1	66.9	68.3	68.9	68.3
District of Columbia <sup>3</sup>	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	140.6	140.7	141.1	141.9
Florida <sup>3</sup>	1,471.9	1,470.1	1,466.4	1,466.1	475.4	484.1	483.4	486.1	1,227.8	1,253.8	1,258.4	1,264.6
Georgia	830.6	836.8	836.5	837.5	211.6	211.9	212.6	212.0	514.6	555.8	554.6	554.9
Hawaii <sup>3</sup>	107.1	109.1	109.3	109.9	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
Idaho	115.7	115.7	117.4	118.5	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	69.3	71.9	74.0	74.9
Illinois	1,195.5	1,190.3	1,192.2	1,192.2	402.8	396.8	397.1	399.7	795.1	787.3	792.5	794.1
Indiana	577.7	573.7	572.8	572.4	138.8	139.0	139.2	138.7	249.9	240.0	238.7	239.3
Iowa	305.2	302.1	302.0	301.0	94.0	93.2	93.4	94.1	106.6	109.8	110.6	110.6
Kansas	266.4	269.5	269.7	270.0	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
Kentucky	370.3	366.5	365.9	365.3	84.9	85.1	84.1	83.7	155.8	155.3	154.3	154.8
Louisiana	383.7	383.7	382.1	382.2	99.8	98.8	99.3	100.4	180.6	174.2	173.9	174.8
Maine	125.4	124.3	124.8	125.5	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	51.4	51.5	51.2	51.2
Maryland <sup>3</sup>	460.1	459.6	460.5	455.6	150.5	150.4	150.4	150.4	359.6	363.7	364.0	361.4
Massachusetts	576.8	574.1	569.6	573.7	229.7	231.0	231.7	230.3	454.9	440.9	440.6	440.7
Michigan	837.1	830.8	831.3	833.1	218.0	221.0	221.0	218.6	598.4	583.1	578.8	586.7
Minnesota	524.1	520.1	521.6	524.7	170.1	166.7	166.2	166.3	299.9	293.3	294.3	297.0
Mississippi	225.5	226.7	226.9	227.0	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
Missouri	542.9	524.2	528.0	529.6	159.1	157.1	156.4	157.8	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
Montana	84.9	84.9	84.7	85.1	19.4	19.8	19.9	20.0	32.4	32.1	32.6	31.7
Nebraska	196.7	195.2	196.0	196.6	61.8	63.8	64.0	64.2	90.6	90.1	90.6	91.1
Nevada	191.2	191.7	193.6	195.1	55.7	58.5	57.4	57.2	115.3	117.5	118.4	118.7
New Hampshire	140.8	138.0	138.3	140.3	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
New Jersey	884.9	883.3	876.4	884.7	275.7	277.3	277.8	279.3	586.8	586.8	589.4	590.2
New Mexico	135.9	136.3	137.0	136.9	33.9	34.3	34.3	34.3	89.3	89.8	89.5	89.0
New York	1,480.1	1,473.5	1,470.1	1,472.2	702.1	697.6	696.1	694.7	1,045.0	1,040.2	1,035.6	1,041.4
North Carolina	710.1	719.1	720.3	719.1	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	421.2	422.2	428.7	430.6
North Dakota	71.6	71.3	71.5	71.6	17.8	18.0	18.2	18.1	24.3	23.8	24.0	23.9
Ohio	1,059.6	1,047.0	1,046.4	1,046.9	306.8	308.1	307.6	308.6	620.5	611.1	607.6	606.8
Oklahoma	284.3	285.6	282.3	282.6	83.2	85.1	84.4	85.1	159.7	159.2	158.3	159.3
Oregon	316.3	310.5	311.5	312.5	92.1	91.7	92.2	92.7	175.5	174.5	174.0	173.4
Pennsylvania	1,117.3	1,090.3	1,088.2	1,090.4	337.4	337.3	337.6	338.9	607.2	601.3	606.0	608.4
Rhode Island	81.9	83.3	83.4	84.3	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	48.4	49.6	49.0	47.9
South Carolina	345.3	345.3	343.4	342.1	90.8	90.7	90.5	89.0	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
South Dakota	77.1	77.1	78.3	77.5	27.9	27.0	27.7	27.6	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
Tennessee	575.0	577.5	576.2	573.5	137.4	141.1	139.3	137.7	310.0	314.6	315.4	313.9
Texas	1,959.8	1,938.4	1,937.9	1,940.7	591.2	597.1	597.6	597.9	1,053.6	1,051.2	1,053.1	1,053.9
Utah	216.3	214.6	213.9	213.8	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	132.5	128.3	129.8	130.6
Vermont	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	20.7	21.2	20.9	20.8
Virginia	637.2	638.3	637.4	638.7	182.3	184.6	183.8	183.4	545.2	551.8	549.5	551.2
Washington	511.3	507.1	506.5	507.7	145.7	148.0	148.1	148.6	293.0	292.8	293.5	294.6
West Virginia	135.4	135.0	134.5	135.2	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	57.2	59.1	59.0	58.3
Wisconsin	536.9	546.7	546.2	542.6	153.8	158.6	158.5	158.9	241.2	247.7	243.7	244.5
Wyoming	48.2	48.3	48.5	48.8	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	15.5	15.4	15.6	15.0

See footnotes at end of table.

ESTABLISHMENT DATA  
SEASONALLY ADJUSTED

ESTABLISHMENT DATA  
SEASONALLY ADJUSTED

Table 5. Employees on nonfarm payrolls by state and selected industry sector, seasonally adjusted—Continued  
(In thousands)

State	Education and health services				Leisure and hospitality				Government			
	Sept. 2002	July 2003	Aug. 2003	Sept. 2003 <sup>P</sup>	Sept. 2002	July 2003	Aug. 2003	Sept. 2003 <sup>P</sup>	Sept. 2002	July 2003	Aug. 2003	Sept. 2003 <sup>P</sup>
Alabama	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	152.6	148.7	149.5	151.5	355.8	353.3	357.1	351.7
Alaska	30.5	32.1	32.5	32.5	29.0	29.9	29.6	29.8	81.6	82.7	82.2	82.7
Arizona	236.6	245.8	250.3	250.1	228.8	232.3	230.9	230.9	387.2	387.2	397.0	391.0
Arkansas	136.4	139.4	140.4	139.9	88.0	91.4	90.9	90.0	195.6	195.8	195.5	197.9
California	1,508.5	1,524.9	1,530.2	1,520.5	1,380.1	1,413.2	1,417.1	1,409.1	2,455.2	2,445.4	2,433.7	2,431.4
Colorado	210.6	214.9	213.7	213.4	247.5	254.0	253.0	250.7	361.1	357.5	359.2	358.1
Connecticut	259.9	258.7	257.1	262.2	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	248.3	241.2	245.8	242.7
Delaware <sup>3</sup>	49.6	50.1	49.9	50.1	38.6	37.8	38.3	37.7	57.2	53.7	53.6	56.7
District of Columbia <sup>3</sup>	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	48.3	48.2	49.2	49.3	231.5	230.1	224.7	230.1
Florida <sup>3</sup>	867.3	875.5	879.1	881.8	805.4	822.8	826.1	825.6	1,051.3	1,069.9	1,067.6	1,077.6
Georgia	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	336.7	342.7	344.3	344.4	631.9	624.2	639.5	635.9
Hawaii <sup>3</sup>	63.4	64.9	65.9	65.8	97.5	99.8	100.4	100.3	118.4	120.0	118.8	118.6
Idaho	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	53.7	55.4	54.9	54.8	111.9	110.6	110.5	109.0
Illinois	716.5	719.2	717.7	716.7	500.2	492.2	493.0	494.9	859.2	854.3	854.8	849.5
Indiana	349.4	351.3	349.7	348.5	272.9	267.7	269.7	267.0	417.3	417.7	421.3	417.9
Iowa	188.3	195.1	195.1	194.6	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	243.5	243.7	243.4	244.1
Kansas	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	109.1	108.4	107.4	107.1	251.5	248.7	248.4	254.4
Kentucky	223.0	225.7	224.8	226.0	152.3	153.2	153.0	151.2	313.2	302.1	311.1	309.8
Louisiana	238.2	236.9	239.1	237.9	195.5	196.7	197.1	196.4	375.7	378.0	379.2	375.7
Maine	104.6	107.2	107.2	107.5	56.3	57.6	57.3	56.3	102.9	103.9	103.2	103.0
Maryland <sup>3</sup>	331.7	339.6	339.8	338.4	216.8	227.6	227.5	222.8	463.4	451.2	473.8	453.5
Massachusetts	569.6	573.9	575.1	574.1	290.3	298.9	299.1	290.2	430.2	423.0	420.3	422.5
Michigan	534.8	537.4	535.6	536.9	394.0	395.9	397.6	384.7	686.3	658.3	657.0	667.6
Minnesota	356.2	365.0	364.4	364.3	230.6	230.1	232.0	231.3	406.7	398.5	401.8	392.8
Mississippi	112.3	109.6	110.1	111.8	124.0	121.9	121.6	121.5	242.1	243.9	244.5	245.9
Missouri	353.2	353.9	356.1	356.9	260.3	271.0	269.6	261.1	414.6	389.3	392.7	427.8
Montana	52.1	52.8	53.3	53.3	50.6	51.3	51.0	50.8	84.5	86.4	86.8	85.3
Nebraska	110.1	110.7	111.5	113.0	78.7	76.5	75.9	74.0	159.4	159.2	156.7	158.5
Nevada	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	298.7	303.7	304.6	304.0	131.5	134.7	135.6	135.2
New Hampshire	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	61.7	64.6	64.2	64.8	90.0	89.1	89.7	90.9
New Jersey	533.1	544.7	545.4	545.2	308.4	314.5	314.7	312.2	617.8	621.7	623.0	623.5
New Mexico	94.9	99.7	100.0	99.3	80.5	83.1	83.0	82.2	190.9	193.0	192.4	192.9
New York	1,476.4	1,481.9	1,479.4	1,485.4	640.4	648.1	646.5	649.9	1,489.9	1,485.3	1,483.2	1,478.6
North Carolina	413.7	425.4	431.3	425.6	324.0	323.9	326.7	323.3	647.2	661.9	643.2	639.0
North Dakota	46.8	48.0	47.6	47.3	30.7	31.1	31.2	30.9	75.2	70.6	71.8	75.1
Ohio	710.6	717.3	718.5	725.5	497.1	508.8	507.5	494.7	797.8	802.5	800.1	789.3
Oklahoma	173.6	171.1	170.6	168.6	128.1	129.6	132.4	127.0	297.8	290.1	289.6	292.8
Oregon	185.4	190.7	190.0	187.5	150.1	148.7	148.7	149.1	275.4	266.9	269.3	269.8
Pennsylvania	967.7	995.3	993.6	988.3	469.7	470.0	472.7	473.6	744.4	743.9	749.0	751.5
Rhode Island	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	48.9	47.9	48.6	48.6	66.0	66.5	66.0	65.4
South Carolina	176.5	174.5	175.7	178.4	183.9	176.3	176.5	180.7	334.6	317.1	329.5	326.4
South Dakota	54.3	55.5	55.6	56.4	39.8	42.5	42.7	41.9	74.4	74.8	75.2	75.5
Tennessee	302.9	306.9	308.3	311.9	240.0	242.9	244.5	242.4	411.1	411.4	412.2	414.4
Texas	1,093.3	1,128.2	1,132.6	1,133.0	850.1	855.9	859.9	859.6	1,628.4	1,640.6	1,648.7	1,664.4
Utah	115.7	113.6	114.1	118.3	96.5	99.1	99.6	98.3	195.0	197.7	198.5	197.8
Vermont	50.6	53.4	53.6	52.9	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	50.9	51.9	51.4	51.1
Virginia	366.3	361.4	362.1	371.0	305.4	320.4	320.8	312.3	637.7	639.2	640.9	637.3
Washington	308.4	315.0	315.7	313.7	244.1	246.8	248.5	247.7	519.6	521.4	518.4	516.4
West Virginia	107.3	108.3	107.9	107.7	64.8	65.8	67.4	67.7	142.9	136.8	141.7	142.8
Wisconsin	359.2	367.9	368.4	367.8	229.9	247.0	246.1	241.6	408.9	407.8	408.0	401.2
Wyoming	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	30.4	30.8	30.6	30.9	62.8	63.4	63.6	63.2

<sup>1</sup> Includes natural resources and mining, information, and other services, except public administration, not shown separately.  
<sup>2</sup> This series is not published seasonally adjusted because the seasonal component, which is small relative to the trend-cycle and irregular components, cannot be separated with sufficient precision.

<sup>3</sup> Natural resources and mining is combined with construction.  
 P = preliminary.  
 NOTE: Data are counts of jobs by place of work. Estimates are currently projected from March 2002 benchmark levels. Estimates subsequent to the current benchmark month are provisional and will be revised when new information becomes available.

ESTABLISHMENT DATA  
NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED

ESTABLISHMENT DATA  
NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED

Table 6. Employees on nonfarm payrolls by state and selected industry sector, not seasonally adjusted  
(In thousands)

State	Total				Natural resources and mining				Construction				Manufacturing			
	Aug.		Sept.		Aug.		Sept.		Aug.		Sept.		Aug.		Sept.	
	2002	2003	2002	2003 <sup>P</sup>	2002	2003	2002	2003 <sup>P</sup>	2002	2003	2002	2003 <sup>P</sup>	2002	2003	2002	2003 <sup>P</sup>
Alabama	1,886.3	1,863.9	1,896.7	1,872.6	13.3	13.2	13.3	13.2	101.8	102.9	102.6	104.3	307.8	293.8	306.7	294.3
Alaska	317.6	319.5	310.7	314.5	11.3	10.2	10.9	9.9	19.7	20.1	19.0	19.7	16.9	16.9	13.5	13.4
Arizona	2,246.3	2,264.5	2,267.3	2,292.3	8.9	8.6	8.9	8.5	174.8	173.3	174.5	179.0	182.9	175.2	182.2	175.0
Arkansas	1,143.7	1,143.3	1,159.0	1,154.9	7.0	6.9	7.0	6.9	57.4	55.9	56.2	55.3	213.7	207.4	214.3	207.2
California	14,426.9	14,379.2	14,491.3	14,433.7	24.0	23.9	23.8	23.7	798.2	815.2	795.1	813.5	1,647.2	1,594.9	1,641.8	1,593.7
Colorado	2,199.7	2,167.7	2,190.8	2,162.4	13.3	14.0	13.3	14.0	168.4	157.5	164.3	153.6	166.7	152.6	165.2	150.9
Connecticut	1,555.5	1,536.1	1,668.9	1,646.9	8	7	8	7	66.4	62.8	65.1	61.8	211.9	201.5	212.3	201.4
Delaware	413.4	411.7	416.1	413.2	( <sup>1</sup> )	( <sup>1</sup> )	( <sup>1</sup> )	( <sup>1</sup> )	24.9	25.0	24.4	24.7	36.6	32.8	36.4	34.2
District of Columbia	669.1	662.4	665.5	665.9	( <sup>1</sup> )	( <sup>1</sup> )	( <sup>1</sup> )	( <sup>1</sup> )	13.1	12.5	13.1	12.5	3.1	2.8	3.0	2.8
Florida	7,195.5	7,285.8	7,206.7	7,303.2	( <sup>1</sup> )	( <sup>1</sup> )	( <sup>1</sup> )	( <sup>1</sup> )	437.1	456.1	441.4	455.4	406.2	388.5	405.4	388.4
Georgia	3,911.8	3,963.5	3,912.5	3,980.8	12.2	12.2	12.1	11.9	200.0	215.4	198.6	217.7	475.6	452.1	475.0	451.0
Hawaii	552.4	563.4	555.4	564.3	( <sup>1</sup> )	( <sup>1</sup> )	( <sup>1</sup> )	( <sup>1</sup> )	26.5	27.6	26.3	27.6	15.1	15.0	14.9	15.0
Idaho	575.6	578.8	579.0	585.9	4.3	3.7	4.3	3.6	40.2	41.2	39.4	40.9	65.6	62.4	65.5	63.4
Illinois	5,916.9	5,865.2	5,927.0	5,871.7	9.8	9.6	9.7	9.6	295.5	291.0	293.1	289.4	754.4	730.3	750.8	728.5
Indiana	2,881.0	2,847.9	2,920.3	2,881.1	7.2	7.4	7.3	7.3	149.2	148.8	146.8	148.2	594.4	577.7	593.0	574.4
Iowa	1,431.9	1,431.1	1,453.1	1,452.9	2.1	2.2	2.1	2.2	70.7	70.0	68.3	68.2	225.4	222.1	226.9	222.3
Kansas	1,323.6	1,316.1	1,338.7	1,338.8	6.5	6.8	6.5	6.8	66.6	67.3	65.0	65.1	182.6	176.8	181.8	176.1
Kentucky	1,788.1	1,767.3	1,794.4	1,777.6	20.0	20.1	19.9	19.5	86.6	84.1	86.2	83.9	275.2	269.3	273.8	269.3
Louisiana	1,893.3	1,890.8	1,905.1	1,898.3	49.1	48.1	48.9	47.9	119.2	122.7	118.7	125.3	161.6	156.0	161.2	156.5
Maine	615.9	612.2	617.3	615.7	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7	31.7	31.1	31.3	30.9	68.4	63.8	67.6	63.1
Maryland	2,459.6	2,470.5	2,480.0	2,478.9	( <sup>1</sup> )	( <sup>1</sup> )	( <sup>1</sup> )	( <sup>1</sup> )	171.7	172.6	170.0	170.6	156.5	153.4	155.9	152.7
Massachusetts	3,233.4	3,190.1	3,259.7	3,211.0	1.6	1.7	1.7	1.6	147.7	139.3	146.4	137.6	343.4	330.4	345.6	331.2
Michigan	4,465.8	4,375.1	4,509.0	4,426.9	9.3	8.4	9.3	8.4	219.8	216.8	212.7	212.2	758.7	735.0	769.9	727.5
Minnesota	2,656.8	2,645.5	2,659.6	2,642.0	6.8	6.5	6.7	6.2	138.5	142.2	135.1	137.9	369.2	351.0	356.1	348.6
Mississippi	1,129.8	1,124.3	1,129.2	1,127.9	9.0	9.4	9.2	9.4	54.7	56.2	54.8	55.7	187.9	176.6	187.1	177.4
Missouri	2,642.8	2,620.9	2,696.3	2,672.2	4.7	4.3	4.7	4.2	141.4	144.1	138.4	140.7	323.8	314.7	322.8	313.1
Montana	401.1	401.7	402.8	403.2	6.4	6.1	6.4	6.2	24.5	24.6	23.9	24.1	20.4	18.8	20.0	18.7
Nebraska	903.0	900.6	906.5	905.7	1.3	1.5	1.3	1.5	47.4	47.8	46.6	47.0	106.1	104.1	105.5	104.0
Nevada	1,057.3	1,079.4	1,062.9	1,090.1	8.9	8.7	8.8	8.6	96.5	100.4	95.3	100.7	43.0	43.2	42.8	43.4
New Hampshire	618.7	619.6	624.8	624.4	1.0	1.1	1.0	1.1	28.7	28.3	29.4	27.8	84.5	82.0	83.9	81.5
New Jersey	3,983.7	4,012.0	3,990.3	4,011.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	169.1	174.8	167.2	171.1	366.9	355.1	366.3	355.8
New Mexico	768.3	780.2	771.8	783.8	13.9	14.0	13.7	14.1	46.8	49.0	45.6	48.8	39.8	38.1	39.3	38.0
New York	8,411.9	8,362.6	8,422.2	8,373.4	5.4	5.4	5.4	5.4	340.5	350.1	336.3	346.9	651.2	617.0	643.3	615.4
North Carolina	3,835.3	3,822.3	3,846.6	3,830.6	7.9	7.2	7.9	7.0	221.3	219.8	219.2	220.4	637.3	604.2	637.4	601.2
North Dakota	325.8	326.1	333.7	334.6	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.3	17.8	17.5	17.0	17.3	24.2	23.4	23.9	23.5
Ohio	5,448.9	5,383.4	5,463.7	5,397.4	12.5	12.4	12.4	12.2	253.9	250.8	250.4	247.9	885.6	855.1	882.3	848.4
Oklahoma	1,463.1	1,461.8	1,483.4	1,472.1	28.3	30.2	27.9	29.5	66.3	67.2	64.6	66.5	151.0	148.6	150.0	148.6
Oregon	1,577.3	1,554.6	1,585.6	1,569.0	10.1	9.7	9.9	10.1	85.0	81.7	84.2	81.4	207.0	200.0	205.6	201.4
Pennsylvania	5,625.8	5,601.6	5,672.1	5,650.1	19.3	18.3	19.2	18.2	265.5	265.4	261.1	261.6	763.9	728.9	758.4	725.3
Rhode Island	478.8	481.3	483.8	484.6	2	3	2	3	20.5	21.7	20.3	21.3	62.2	60.1	62.2	60.3
South Carolina	1,811.0	1,775.8	1,822.7	1,781.3	5.3	5.2	5.2	5.2	113.4	110.5	112.3	109.4	292.2	273.9	291.6	272.5
South Dakota	383.5	384.7	381.2	381.9	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	9	21.1	21.5	20.2	38.9	37.9	38.4	36.8
Tennessee	2,679.0	2,679.3	2,687.5	2,688.5	4.6	4.4	4.6	4.4	117.9	113.2	117.5	112.8	427.6	415.5	426.3	415.3
Texas	9,407.8	9,423.1	9,453.6	9,483.0	145.4	143.4	145.4	143.0	577.4	588.8	571.6	587.0	949.2	911.3	944.3	909.6
Utah	1,067.6	1,065.6	1,078.5	1,078.7	7.1	6.9	7.2	6.9	71.3	71.4	71.1	71.2	113.8	113.3	113.7	111.7
Vermont	294.0	298.5	300.9	304.1	1.1	1.2	1.1	1.2	16.3	16.5	15.8	16.1	39.7	38.8	39.7	38.0
Virginia	3,487.7	3,494.1	3,505.5	3,513.0	10.5	10.4	10.5	10.4	220.3	217.0	217.5	217.1	319.0	307.6	319.3	305.4
Washington	2,662.0	2,658.7	2,674.1	2,669.5	9.6	9.7	9.6	9.6	166.6	169.7	164.4	168.6	288.4	268.2	285.4	267.7
West Virginia	735.1	730.1	735.3	732.6	22.8	22.9	22.8	22.8	35.8	35.1	35.7	35.1	68.6	65.9	68.5	65.6
Wisconsin	2,794.1	2,798.5	2,793.6	2,788.1	4.4	4.7	4.3	4.6	135.6	128.4	131.2	123.1	536.2	521.0	531.0	514.1
Wyoming	254.5	255.7	253.2	254.1	18.3	18.2	17.9	18.2	22.1	21.8	21.8	21.3	9.6	9.2	9.5	9.1
Puerto Rico	972.3	984.8	978.4	990.5	1.2	1.3	1.3	1.3	65.5	65.2	66.0	64.8	118.4	117.1	118.6	117.6

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 6. Employees on nonfarm payrolls by state and selected industry sector, not seasonally adjusted—Continued

(In thousands)

State	Trade, transportation, and utilities				Information				Financial activities				Professional and business services			
	Aug.		Sept.		Aug.		Sept.		Aug.		Sept.		Aug.		Sept.	
	2002	2003	2002	2003 <sup>P</sup>	2002	2003	2002	2003 <sup>P</sup>	2002	2003	2002	2003 <sup>P</sup>	2002	2003	2002	2003 <sup>P</sup>
Alabama	371.3	367.8	370.8	368.1	34.2	33.5	33.9	33.4	98.5	97.5	97.7	97.7	190.4	188.3	190.4	188.5
Alaska	65.8	65.0	63.6	63.8	7.3	7.2	7.3	7.4	14.2	14.7	14.0	14.5	26.1	25.9	24.8	25.2
Arizona	440.1	442.5	440.9	443.7	50.9	48.3	50.2	48.4	153.9	153.9	152.9	153.5	318.5	319.6	318.4	322.5
Arkansas	241.8	243.2	242.3	242.1	20.4	19.7	20.3	19.5	50.3	50.9	50.3	50.6	103.2	102.3	104.0	102.3
California	2,733.2	2,725.5	2,743.7	2,732.6	497.7	472.4	485.7	466.4	853.8	865.6	854.7	865.7	2,134.9	2,119.2	2,136.4	2,117.4
Colorado	414.0	408.9	412.0	408.9	91.5	86.1	90.7	84.4	147.8	154.3	146.9	153.5	296.5	294.0	292.1	292.2
Connecticut	305.5	305.2	310.0	308.9	41.0	39.9	40.4	39.6	144.6	143.5	143.2	142.7	203.3	200.1	202.6	199.5
Delaware	76.7	76.7	77.5	77.1	7.9	7.9	7.8	7.8	38.4	38.6	38.1	38.1	68.1	69.5	68.8	68.9
District of Columbia	27.6	27.7	27.6	27.5	25.6	25.9	25.5	25.8	30.9	30.9	30.5	30.7	140.1	142.2	139.4	142.0
Florida	1,463.6	1,454.7	1,463.0	1,457.3	174.4	168.0	173.6	168.1	476.7	483.4	474.0	484.6	1,220.4	1,257.1	1,224.2	1,260.8
Georgia	831.8	826.3	830.4	833.1	130.7	128.3	129.8	127.7	213.3	214.5	211.6	213.3	521.2	558.0	517.5	558.0
Hawaii	106.9	109.1	106.9	109.0	11.7	11.6	12.2	11.4	27.7	28.5	27.7	28.3	68.0	69.2	68.0	69.1
Idaho	117.0	118.1	116.8	119.1	9.2	9.3	9.0	9.3	26.3	27.7	26.0	27.6	71.8	75.2	71.1	75.8
Illinois	1,196.1	1,189.8	1,191.6	1,188.6	148.0	144.3	147.2	145.0	402.8	399.9	402.3	399.3	802.3	798.0	800.0	798.9
Indiana	581.1	572.3	577.9	572.6	42.1	41.7	41.4	41.4	139.7	139.8	138.5	138.4	255.6	243.7	252.6	242.0
Iowa	306.7	303.7	305.5	302.0	34.9	35.4	34.6	35.5	94.9	94.2	93.9	94.0	106.9	109.7	107.1	110.3
Kansas	266.4	269.5	266.3	269.7	50.4	49.2	49.8	49.2	69.3	70.8	69.0	70.8	128.8	126.6	128.0	126.1
Kentucky	371.4	365.8	369.7	365.0	31.8	31.4	31.6	31.3	85.3	85.1	84.9	84.8	159.0	156.1	157.7	156.9
Louisiana	384.7	381.7	384.3	382.6	29.1	29.6	29.0	29.4	100.4	99.6	99.9	100.5	181.2	173.2	180.5	175.0
Maine	127.3	127.0	125.8	125.9	11.6	11.6	11.5	11.6	35.3	35.3	34.9	34.9	53.1	52.5	51.6	51.4
Maryland	458.9	461.0	459.9	456.1	52.7	50.7	51.8	50.5	151.8	151.9	150.8	150.7	366.2	366.5	362.1	362.5
Massachusetts	572.1	570.2	574.7	571.4	97.6	92.7	96.5	91.1	231.2	232.9	229.2	229.8	459.3	443.7	455.8	441.6
Michigan	841.0	832.8	836.2	832.2	74.2	74.1	73.3	73.9	218.7	223.4	218.2	218.8	609.1	584.5	600.7	593.0
Minnesota	525.2	524.8	521.9	522.3	66.0	66.0	65.5	65.8	172.5	168.2	170.6	166.9	301.6	296.7	300.3	297.3
Mississippi	220.6	224.9	222.5	224.0	15.9	16.2	15.9	16.2	46.3	46.1	45.7	45.7	78.5	80.6	76.2	80.6
Missouri	540.7	528.5	543.6	529.8	69.5	66.8	68.8	66.7	160.8	157.8	159.3	158.1	305.5	299.1	304.2	294.7
Montana	86.1	85.8	85.5	85.7	7.9	7.7	7.8	7.6	19.5	20.1	19.5	20.0	32.9	33.3	32.7	32.2
Nebraska	194.9	196.0	195.8	195.8	24.8	24.9	24.5	24.9	61.9	64.3	61.5	63.8	91.5	90.6	90.9	91.4
Nevada	191.7	195.1	192.5	196.4	16.9	15.9	16.8	15.7	56.5	57.8	56.4	57.9	116.2	118.9	116.5	120.0
New Hampshire	139.7	138.6	139.6	139.1	12.7	12.0	12.7	11.9	37.0	37.6	36.8	37.3	53.9	53.2	53.3	53.1
New Jersey	872.8	876.4	881.4	881.2	113.7	109.3	111.2	107.9	278.5	280.9	276.2	279.9	593.6	594.7	589.4	592.6
New Mexico	136.1	137.1	136.0	137.0	16.7	16.7	16.5	16.5	34.1	34.7	33.9	34.4	89.6	90.5	89.9	89.9
New York	1,465.8	1,464.6	1,479.8	1,473.9	294.4	279.2	288.9	276.0	710.8	703.1	701.6	696.1	1,055.3	1,043.1	1,049.8	1,043.3
North Carolina	716.7	721.7	712.5	722.0	80.2	78.8	81.9	79.1	191.4	195.6	191.0	193.8	423.6	429.6	419.4	426.9
North Dakota	71.6	71.5	71.0	71.0	7.9	8.1	7.9	8.1	18.0	18.4	17.8	18.1	24.4	24.3	24.5	24.1
Ohio	1,063.8	1,048.5	1,057.0	1,043.8	100.7	96.1	98.8	95.2	310.0	311.0	307.4	309.2	627.2	614.9	626.6	612.9
Oklahoma	284.7	281.7	283.4	280.9	35.3	33.5	35.0	34.4	84.5	85.0	83.6	85.0	162.5	160.0	161.6	161.5
Oregon	317.2	313.1	318.2	314.4	36.0	35.2	36.2	35.6	93.0	94.5	93.8	94.4	179.7	176.6	178.3	176.2
Pennsylvania	1,110.2	1,081.7	1,114.9	1,088.2	128.2	129.3	127.9	129.1	338.6	341.0	336.5	337.9	609.2	610.8	608.7	609.6
Rhode Island	80.3	82.6	81.2	83.6	11.3	11.1	11.2	11.0	32.6	32.9	32.6	32.7	49.4	49.5	49.8	49.2
South Carolina	347.5	344.4	346.0	342.8	27.6	27.8	27.5	27.8	91.0	90.8	90.8	89.0	184.6	179.0	183.3	179.3
South Dakota	77.4	78.3	76.7	76.9	6.8	6.8	6.7	6.7	28.0	27.9	27.8	27.7	25.1	24.4	24.4	23.7
Tennessee	575.2	574.5	576.0	574.6	53.4	52.1	52.8	51.6	139.6	139.8	138.7	139.0	313.3	317.3	312.6	316.7
Texas	1,964.0	1,941.8	1,958.8	1,938.8	246.3	233.9	243.3	231.1	584.6	591.1	581.8	589.1	1,067.7	1,060.5	1,062.5	1,057.1
Utah	217.3	215.1	216.2	214.0	30.6	30.8	30.4	30.4	63.2	64.4	62.8	64.3	133.8	132.5	134.5	132.4
Vermont	59.1	59.9	58.5	59.2	6.7	6.8	6.6	6.8	13.5	13.5	13.2	13.3	20.9	21.4	21.1	21.1
Virginia	637.0	638.3	636.2	639.0	104.1	101.1	102.4	100.4	183.7	185.7	182.4	183.5	551.9	555.5	548.0	554.0
Washington	513.7	512.6	514.8	512.8	93.8	94.6	92.9	94.1	147.3	151.0	147.0	150.6	296.6	297.1	295.9	297.5
West Virginia	136.9	135.1	136.2	135.1	13.3	12.8	13.2	12.8	31.6	31.5	31.4	31.4	58.4	58.9	57.7	58.2
Wisconsin	526.5	546.2	536.3	542.1	50.3	50.9	50.5	50.5	154.1	159.2	153.6	158.7	244.5	248.8	244.3	247.7
Wyoming	49.8	50.0	48.9	49.5	4.1	4.3	4.0	4.3	10.3	10.2	10.0	10.0	16.5	16.2	15.8	15.3
Puerto Rico	171.0	169.4	170.4	169.7	21.4	21.1	21.4	21.1	44.3	44.6	44.1	44.4	97.4	95.9	97.8	96.2

See footnotes at end of table.



Table 6. Employees on nonfarm payrolls by state and selected industry sector, not seasonally adjusted—Continued  
(In thousands)

State	Education and health services				Leisure and hospitality				Other services				Government			
	Aug.		Sept.		Aug.		Sept.		Aug.		Sept.		Aug.		Sept.	
	2002	2003	2002	2003 <sup>1</sup>	2002	2003	2002	2003 <sup>1</sup>	2002	2003	2002	2003 <sup>1</sup>	2002	2003	2002	2003 <sup>1</sup>
Alabama	182.6	181.9	184.6	182.8	156.6	155.3	154.1	153.2	87.3	86.2	86.7	85.4	342.5	343.5	355.9	351.7
Alaska	30.7	32.5	30.4	32.4	34.9	35.3	32.4	32.9	12.8	13.1	12.7	12.7	77.9	78.6	82.1	82.6
Arizona	234.9	249.3	236.0	249.6	225.1	226.2	225.5	227.6	86.0	88.5	85.5	88.4	370.3	373.1	392.3	396.1
Arkansas	134.7	138.1	137.1	140.6	91.5	92.6	89.8	91.0	41.3	41.1	41.1	40.7	182.4	185.2	196.6	198.7
California	1,476.6	1,504.2	1,496.8	1,515.9	1,412.7	1,441.1	1,397.9	1,423.2	508.2	500.3	506.6	501.3	2,340.4	2,316.9	2,406.8	2,380.3
Colorado	209.3	212.4	209.9	213.4	259.9	262.4	248.7	249.7	87.0	86.4	85.6	85.0	345.3	339.1	362.1	358.8
Connecticut	253.1	257.0	260.0	262.3	132.0	133.0	125.6	126.2	62.7	63.6	61.6	62.2	234.2	228.8	247.3	241.6
Delaware	49.0	49.3	49.4	49.9	41.5	41.7	40.1	39.1	18.9	18.5	18.0	18.3	51.7	51.7	55.6	55.1
District of Columbia	86.8	83.7	89.8	89.2	48.2	49.0	48.8	49.5	56.5	56.0	56.3	55.6	237.2	231.7	231.5	230.3
Florida	859.7	873.0	868.8	861.4	798.3	815.4	791.6	811.6	312.2	314.5	311.2	313.7	1,046.9	1,075.1	1,055.5	1,061.9
Georgia	375.2	379.2	376.3	388.5	344.1	351.9	339.4	344.4	185.8	201.4	188.3	201.2	621.9	624.2	633.5	634.0
Hawaii	62.1	64.5	63.3	65.3	98.4	100.6	97.7	100.0	23.7	24.3	23.9	24.3	112.3	113.0	114.5	114.3
Idaho	59.1	60.0	60.4	61.7	57.8	58.4	56.4	56.9	18.5	18.6	18.0	19.0	105.8	104.2	112.1	108.6
Illinois	706.6	710.5	714.6	714.8	516.0	511.5	508.9	503.7	263.8	262.0	255.2	250.0	821.6	818.3	863.6	843.9
Indiana	335.3	337.5	352.5	351.6	280.1	278.8	277.4	271.5	109.9	110.0	108.5	109.1	386.4	389.8	424.1	424.6
Iowa	178.9	184.4	187.3	193.2	132.3	128.9	128.8	124.8	57.1	58.3	56.6	57.8	222.0	222.2	242.0	242.6
Kansas	157.0	159.2	159.2	160.4	112.6	111.3	111.0	109.6	52.6	53.4	53.1	53.8	230.8	225.2	249.0	251.2
Kentucky	222.0	224.6	223.5	226.7	159.5	158.4	158.0	155.1	78.5	73.9	76.2	73.5	300.8	298.5	314.9	311.6
Louisiana	233.4	236.3	239.2	238.9	198.8	198.7	196.6	197.4	71.3	70.5	71.5	70.1	364.5	364.4	375.3	375.7
Maine	103.8	106.0	105.0	107.9	72.7	72.4	64.0	63.9	20.2	20.6	19.8	20.2	89.1	89.2	103.1	103.2
Maryland	327.0	335.1	331.4	337.3	229.9	234.2	222.1	223.1	115.9	120.1	114.1	119.4	426.0	425.0	461.1	454.0
Massachusetts	520.7	557.3	565.1	569.6	312.1	312.5	297.4	297.2	121.9	121.9	116.8	117.0	395.8	387.5	430.5	422.9
Michigan	528.6	527.0	532.4	534.2	415.5	407.2	402.8	383.5	177.3	174.8	178.7	170.1	612.6	591.1	685.8	667.1
Minnesota	350.9	357.5	354.0	362.1	248.6	248.0	238.0	238.7	118.4	117.5	117.2	115.7	369.1	367.1	394.2	380.5
Mississippi	111.3	110.4	112.5	112.0	127.3	124.2	124.8	122.2	37.8	36.9	37.7	38.2	240.5	240.8	242.8	246.5
Missouri	339.2	348.3	353.2	358.0	277.5	276.3	269.2	267.4	118.7	119.7	117.7	113.2	361.0	361.3	414.4	426.5
Montana	51.2	52.4	52.0	52.8	57.0	56.6	53.9	53.9	16.3	15.9	16.3	16.0	78.9	80.4	84.8	86.0
Nebraska	108.5	111.5	110.2	113.1	81.1	77.0	79.0	74.3	33.8	33.1	33.4	33.0	151.7	149.8	157.8	156.9
Nevada	72.4	75.9	72.3	76.6	301.7	305.8	300.2	305.5	30.6	30.8	30.4	30.6	122.9	126.9	130.9	134.7
New Hampshire	91.5	92.0	92.5	93.0	69.3	72.6	64.1	67.3	22.1	21.9	21.5	21.4	78.3	80.3	90.0	90.9
New Jersey	524.1	537.3	529.3	541.4	336.7	342.4	320.7	324.6	150.3	152.7	148.0	150.7	576.5	586.9	599.1	604.8
New Mexico	91.7	95.6	95.4	100.1	84.2	85.8	81.8	83.6	30.4	30.7	28.1	28.6	185.0	187.0	191.6	193.0
New York	1,417.8	1,436.5	1,463.5	1,476.5	684.6	686.6	656.4	664.8	344.8	348.7	343.9	346.9	1,441.3	1,428.3	1,447.3	1,434.2
North Carolina	409.0	420.5	410.4	422.2	341.6	344.6	329.3	328.9	180.4	177.7	178.7	176.6	625.9	622.6	658.9	650.5
North Dakota	46.8	47.2	46.6	47.1	31.2	31.5	30.9	31.1	15.0	15.2	15.0	15.3	65.5	65.6	75.7	75.7
Ohio	695.9	705.6	708.2	723.3	518.6	517.6	502.7	500.6	230.6	223.5	228.5	222.7	750.1	747.9	789.4	781.2
Oklahoma	173.3	169.3	174.5	169.1	132.2	135.2	130.4	129.5	74.5	74.1	74.6	74.6	270.3	275.7	298.3	292.5
Oregon	180.6	182.8	184.9	186.9	158.6	156.3	153.1	152.1	58.2	58.3	57.9	58.3	251.9	246.4	263.5	258.2
Pennsylvania	945.9	965.8	968.2	988.3	498.1	501.1	478.1	481.7	264.6	268.7	261.0	265.5	682.3	690.6	737.1	744.7
Rhode Island	84.5	85.3	87.5	88.2	53.6	52.9	50.9	50.6	22.1	23.3	22.7	22.7	62.1	61.6	65.2	64.7
South Carolina	169.4	173.1	178.9	178.8	195.5	192.4	190.9	187.6	65.2	64.9	64.9	63.8	319.3	313.8	333.3	325.1
South Dakota	53.4	54.7	54.0	55.8	45.2	45.4	42.1	42.4	18.1	18.1	18.1	18.0	70.5	70.7	73.8	74.4
Tennessee	229.4	308.4	303.4	312.4	250.3	252.8	244.7	247.2	101.6	102.0	101.9	102.3	396.1	399.3	409.0	412.2
Texas	1,091.6	1,128.6	1,100.1	1,137.9	669.7	677.9	657.4	664.5	356.5	361.4	354.7	358.8	1,555.4	1,584.4	1,633.7	1,666.1
Utah	112.2	114.6	116.6	118.9	101.7	101.5	99.1	99.3	33.6	33.4	32.7	32.8	183.0	183.7	194.2	196.8
Vermont	49.2	50.7	50.6	52.0	34.9	36.5	32.7	34.4	10.4	10.5	10.2	10.4	42.2	42.7	51.4	51.6
Virginia	345.0	346.9	366.8	372.5	326.1	338.5	314.2	318.9	179.2	182.0	178.1	179.9	610.9	611.1	630.1	631.9
Washington	302.4	309.1	307.5	313.0	258.7	259.6	253.8	255.7	100.1	100.4	98.9	99.3	484.8	486.7	503.9	500.6
West Virginia	105.7	108.2	108.8	107.2	68.2	69.0	67.1	68.4	55.4	55.4	55.3	55.5	138.4	137.3	140.9	140.5
Wisconsin	356.9	363.6	358.3	366.5	260.6	261.8	246.5	248.4	135.3	138.5	134.1	136.4	379.7	377.4	403.5	396.0
Wyoming	20.0	20.4	19.9	20.3	35.7	36.1	33.2	33.7	9.8	10.0	9.6	9.6	58.3	59.3	62.4	62.8
Puerto Rico	83.4	85.7	86.4	87.7	64.1	64.5	63.9	64.7	16.4	15.6	16.3	15.3	289.2	304.4	292.2	307.7

<sup>1</sup> Natural resources and mining is combined with construction.

P = preliminary.

NOTE: Data are counts of jobs by place of work. Estimates are currently projected from

March 2002 benchmark levels. Estimates subsequent to the current benchmark month are provisional and will be revised when new information becomes available.

# Chart 1. Unemployment rates by state, seasonally adjusted September 2003

(U.S. rate = 6.1 percent)

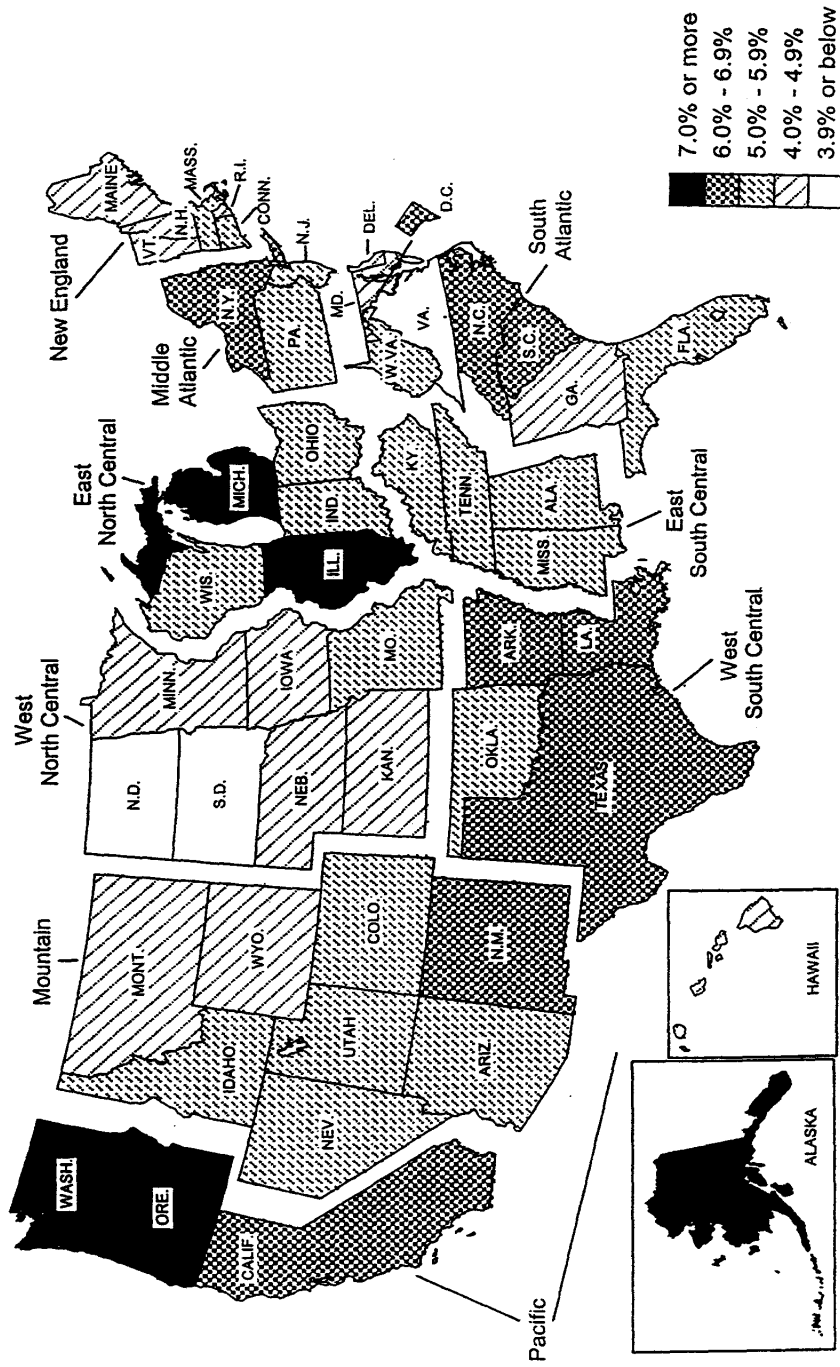
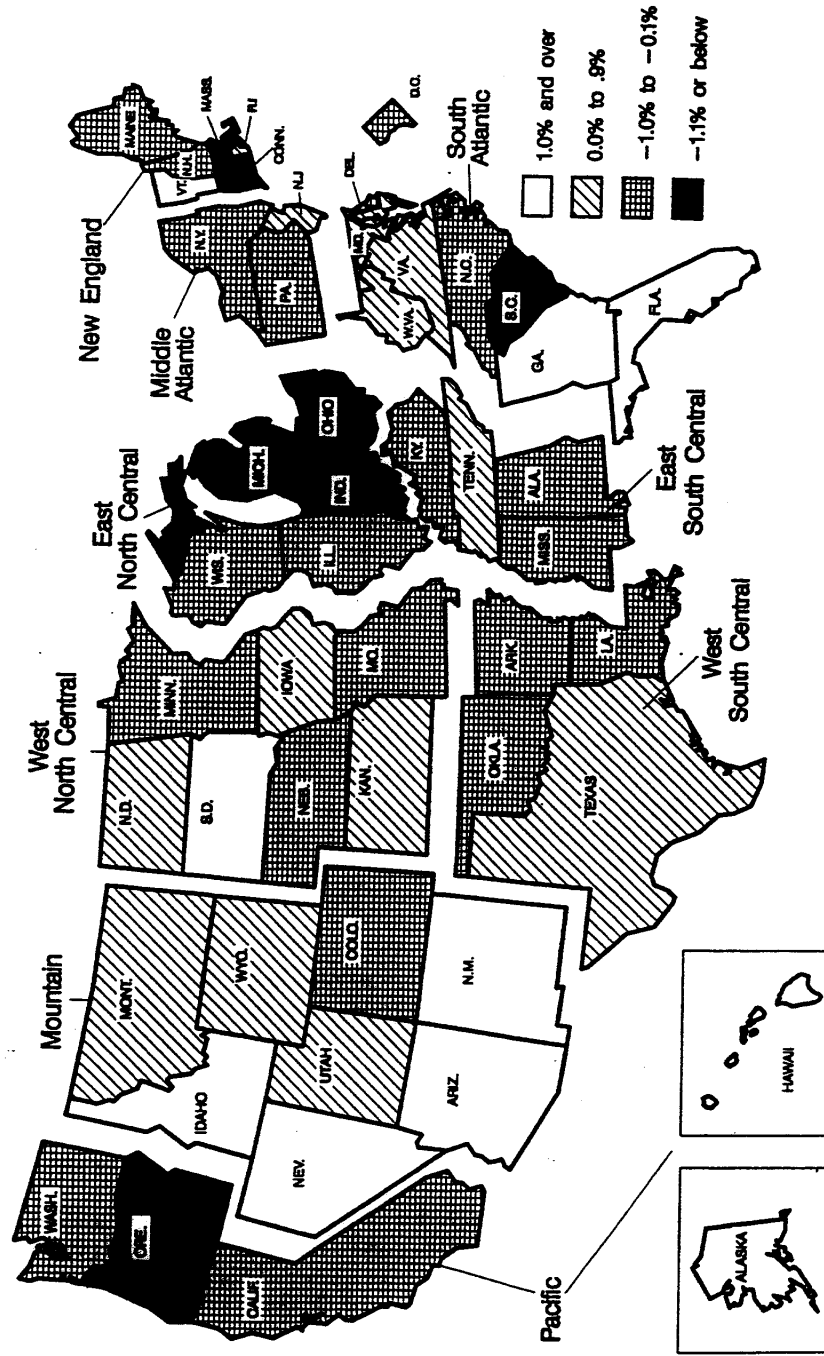


Chart 2. Percentage change in nonfarm employment by state, seasonally adjusted, September 2002 – September 2003



# News

United States  
Department  
of Labor



Bureau of Labor Statistics

Washington, D.C. 20212

Technical information:

Employment:

(202) 691-6559

USDL 03-618

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

Unemployment:

691-6392

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

For release: 10:00 A.M. EST

Media contact:

691-5902

Wednesday, October 29, 2003

## **METROPOLITAN AREA EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT: SEPTEMBER 2003**

In September, 166 metropolitan areas recorded higher unemployment rates than a year earlier, 143 areas had lower rates, and 22 areas had rates that were unchanged, the Bureau of Labor Statistics of the U.S. Department of Labor reported today. Fourteen areas posted unemployment rates below 3.0 percent, with nine of these located in the Midwest and four in the South. Seven metropolitan areas had jobless rates of at least 10.0 percent; four of these were located in California's Central Valley and the other three were along the Mexican border in other states. The national unemployment rate was 5.8 percent, not seasonally adjusted, in September.

### Metropolitan Area Unemployment (Not Seasonally Adjusted)

Sixty-six metropolitan areas reported jobless rates below 4.0 percent in September, down from 74 areas a year earlier, while 49 areas recorded rates of at least 7.0 percent, up from 37 areas a year earlier. The lowest unemployment rates were posted in Columbia, Mo., and Fargo-Moorhead, N.D.-Minn., 2.0 percent each. The highest rate again was in Yuma, Ariz., 29.5 percent, where summer jobless rates are roughly double those of the winter. The next highest rates were reported in McAllen-Edinburg-Mission, Texas, and Visalia-Tulare-Porterville, Calif., 13.1 and 12.4 percent, respectively. (See table 1 and the map.)

In September, Saginaw-Bay City-Midland, Mich., registered the largest over-the-year jobless rate increase (+2.4 percentage points), followed by Steubenville-Weirton, Ohio-W.Va. (+2.0 points). Seventeen additional areas, including seven in Michigan, recorded rate increases of at least 1.0 percentage point. Florence, Ala., had the largest over-the-year unemployment rate decrease (-2.8 percentage points). The next largest rate decreases were in Rocky Mount, N.C. (-1.7 percentage points), and Biloxi-Gulfport-Pascagoula, Miss., and Provo-Orem, Utah (-1.5 points each). Eleven additional areas recorded over-the-year jobless rate decreases of at least 1.0 percentage point. Among the 15 areas with rate decreases of 1.0 percentage point or more, 4 were located in the East South Central division and 4 were in the Mountain division.

Of the 51 metropolitan areas with a 1990 Census population of 1 million or more, Portland-Vancouver, Ore.-Wash., continued to report the highest unemployment rate, 8.0 percent, followed by New York, N.Y., 7.9 percent. Four other areas had rates of 7.0 percent or more. The lowest jobless rates among the large areas again were recorded in Washington, D.C.-Md.-Va.-W.Va., 3.2 percent, and Orange County, Calif., 3.6 percent. These were the only two large areas that had unemployment rates below 4.0 percent in September. Compared with a year earlier, 25 of these large areas reported lower rates, 22 areas had higher rates, and 4 areas had no change. San Jose, Calif., had the largest over-the-year rate decrease

(-1.3 percentage points), followed by Salt Lake City-Ogden, Utah, and San Francisco, Calif. (-1.0 point each). Six additional large areas recorded rate decreases of at least 0.5 percentage point from September 2002. Detroit, Mich., registered the largest over-the-year unemployment rate increase (+1.3 percentage points). Charlotte-Gastonia-Rock Hill, N.C.-S.C., New York, N.Y., and Portland-Vancouver, Ore.-Wash., had the next largest increases (+0.8 point each). Three other large areas experienced rate increases of at least one-half percentage point from a year earlier.

#### Metropolitan Area Nonfarm Employment (Not Seasonally Adjusted)

Among the 272 metropolitan areas for which over-the-year comparisons could be made, 154 reported over-the-year decreases in employment, 109 recorded increases, and 9 had no change. The largest over-the-year employment declines were posted in New York, N.Y. (-41,500), Los Angeles-Long Beach, Calif. (-39,700), Chicago, Ill. (-39,200), San Jose, Calif. (-38,400), and Boston, Mass.-N.H. (-35,500). The largest over-the-year percentage declines in employment were reported in Lawton, Okla. (-5.2 percent), San Jose, Calif. (-4.3 percent), Sharon, Pa. (-4.1 percent), Lowell, Mass.-N.H. (-3.7 percent), and Huntsville, Ala., Steubenville-Weirton, Ohio-W.Va., and Worcester, Mass.-Conn. (-3.6 percent each).

The largest over-the-year employment increases were reported in Atlanta, Ga. (+65,700), Las Vegas, Nev.-Ariz. (+23,700), and Phoenix-Mesa, Ariz. (+19,400). The largest over-the-year percentage increases in employment were reported in Sarasota-Bradenton, Fla. (+4.4 percent), West Palm Beach-Boca Raton, Fla. (+3.4 percent), and McAllen-Edinburg-Mission, Texas (+3.3 percent).

Over-the-year nonfarm employment comparisons could be made in 37 metropolitan areas with annual average employment levels above 750,000 in 2002. Employment declined in 24 of these 37 areas. The largest over-the-year percentage declines in employment in these large metropolitan areas were posted in San Jose, Calif. (-4.3 percent), Milwaukee-Waukesha, Wis. (-2.4 percent), Portland-Vancouver, Ore.-Wash. (-2.1 percent), and Indianapolis, Ind. (-2.0 percent). Among the largest areas, Atlanta, Ga., and Las Vegas, Nev.-Ariz., had the highest over-the-year percentage increase in employment (+3.0 percent each), followed by Orlando, Fla. (+1.9 percent), Tampa-St. Petersburg-Clearwater, Fla. (+1.3 percent), and Phoenix-Mesa, Ariz., and Riverside-San Bernardino, Calif. (+1.2 percent each).

Manufacturing remained the weakest industry, with 217 metropolitan areas experiencing employment losses over the year. Employment declines in trade, transportation, and utilities were reported in 146 metropolitan areas, while employment declines in government occurred in 130 metropolitan areas. Employment growth was most widespread in education and health services and in financial activities, with increases occurring in 189 and 140 metropolitan areas, respectively.

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The Regional and State Employment and Unemployment release for October is scheduled to be issued on November 21. The Metropolitan Area Employment and Unemployment release for October is scheduled to be issued on December 4.

## Technical Note

This release presents labor force and unemployment data from the Local Area Unemployment Statistics (LAUS) program (table 1) for 337 metropolitan areas, including those in Puerto Rico. Nonfarm payroll employment estimates from the Current Employment Statistics (CES) program (table 2) are provided for over 270 of these areas. State estimates were previously published in the news release, *Regional and State Employment and Unemployment*, and are republished in this release for ease of reference. The LAUS and CES programs are both Federal-State cooperative endeavors.

### Labor force and unemployment—from the LAUS program

**Definitions.** The labor force and unemployment data are based on the same concepts and definitions as those used for the official national estimates obtained from the Current Population Survey (CPS), a sample survey of households that is conducted for the Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) by the U.S. Census Bureau. The labor force includes both the employed and the unemployed. Employed persons are those who did any work at all for pay or profit in the survey reference week (the week including the 12th of the month) or worked 15 hours or more without pay in a family business or farm, plus those not working who have a job from which they were temporarily absent, whether or not paid, for such reasons as labor-management dispute, illness, or vacation. Unemployed persons are those who did not work at all (in the reference week), have actively looked for a job (sometime in the 4-week period ending with the survey reference week), and are currently available for work; persons on layoff expecting recall need not be looking for work to be counted as unemployed.

**Method of estimation.** Effective January 1996, estimates for all states, the District of Columbia, the Los Angeles-Long Beach metropolitan area, and New York City are produced using estimating equations based on regression techniques. For all other substate areas, estimates are prepared through indirect estimation procedures. Employment estimates, which are based largely on "place of work" estimates from the CES program, are adjusted to refer to place of residence as used in the CPS. Unemployment estimates are aggregates of persons previously employed in industries covered by state unemployment (UI) laws and entrants to the labor force data from the CPS. The substate estimates of employment and unemployment which geographically exhaust the entire state, are adjusted proportionally to ensure that they add to the independently estimated state totals. A detailed description of the estimation procedures is available from BLS upon request.

**Annual revisions.** Labor force and unemployment data shown for the prior year reflect adjustments made at the end of each year, usually with January estimates. The adjusted estimates reflect updated population data from the U.S. Census Bureau and any revisions in the other data sources. In addition, data for all states, the District of Columbia, and the two large substate areas noted are adjusted annually to equal the CPS annual averages, usually effective with January estimates. All other substate estimates are adjusted to add to the revised (benchmarked) state estimates.

### Employment—from the CES program

**Definitions.** Employment data refer to persons on establishment payrolls who receive pay for any part of the pay period which includes the 12th of the month. Persons are counted at their place of work rather than at their place of residence; those appearing on more than one payroll are counted on each payroll. Industries are classified on the basis of their principal activity in accordance with the 2002 version of the North American Industry Classification System.

**Method of estimation.** The employment data are estimated using a "link relative" technique in which a ratio (link relative) of current-month employment to that of the previous month is computed from a sample of establishments reporting for both months. The estimates of employment for the current month are obtained by multiplying the estimates for the previous month by these ratios. Small-domain models are used as the official estimators for the approximately 10 percent of CES published series which have insufficient sample for direct sample-based estimates.

**Annual revisions.** Employment estimates are adjusted annually to a complete count of jobs, called benchmarks, derived principally from tax reports which are submitted by employers who are covered under state unemployment insurance (UI) laws. The benchmark information is used to adjust the monthly estimates between the new benchmark and the preceding one and also to establish the level of employment for the new benchmark month. Thus, the benchmarking process establishes the level of employment, and the sample is used to measure the month-to-month changes in the level for the subsequent months.

### Reliability of the estimates

The estimates presented in this release are based on sample survey and administrative data and thus are subject to sampling and other types of errors. Sampling error is a measure of sampling variability—that is, variation that occurs by chance because a sample rather than the entire population is surveyed. Survey data are also subject to nonsampling errors, such as those which can be introduced into the data collection and processing operations. Estimates not directly derived from sample surveys are subject to additional errors resulting from the special estimation processes used. The sums of individual items may not always equal the totals shown in the same tables because of rounding. With respect to the LAUS program, unemployment rates are computed, in most instances, from unrounded data rather than from data that may be displayed in the tables; differences, however, are generally insignificant.

**Labor force and unemployment estimates.** Measures of sampling error, in the form of the standard errors for state annual average estimates derived from the CPS, are available in the annual BLS bulletin, *Geographic Profile of Employment and Unemployment*. Error measures cannot be computed for substate areas because of the special estimation processes used. Measures of nonsampling error for CPS data are not available, but additional information on the subject is provided in the BLS monthly periodical, *Employment and Earnings*.

**Employment estimates.** Measures of sampling error will be available for state CES data, at the supersector level and for metropolitan area CES data at the total nonfarm level. Information on recent

benchmark revisions for states is available on the BLS Web site at (<http://www.bls.gov/sae/>).

**Area definitions.** The substate area data published in this release reflect the standards and definitions established by the U.S. Office of Management and Budget, dated June 30, 1996. A detailed list of the geographic definitions is published annually in the May issue of *Employment and Earnings*.

#### **Additional information**

More complete information on the technical procedures used to develop these estimates and additional data appear in *Employment and Earnings*, which is available by subscription from the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, DC 20402 (telephone 202-512-1800).

Estimates of unadjusted and seasonally adjusted labor force and unemployment data for states, census regions and divisions, and two areas are available in the news release, *Regional and State Employment and Unemployment*. Estimates of labor force and unemployment for all states, metropolitan areas, labor market areas, counties, cities with a population of 25,000 or more, and other areas used in the administration of various federal economic assistance programs are available from the BLS Internet at (<http://stats.bls.gov/lau/>). Employment data from the CES program are available at (<http://stats.bls.gov/sae/>).

Information in this release will be made available to sensory impaired individuals upon request. Voice phone: 202-691-5200; TDD message referral phone: 1-800-877-8339.

LABOR FORCE DATA  
NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED

LABOR FORCE DATA  
NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED

Table 1. Civilian labor force and unemployment by state and metropolitan area

(Numbers in thousands)

State and area	Civilian labor force				Unemployed							
	August		September		Number				Percent of labor force			
	2002	2003	2002	2003P	2002	2003	2002	2003P	2002	2003	2002	2003P
Alabama	2,103.1	2,144.5	2,098.2	2,141.3	129.0	127.5	125.8	118.6	6.1	5.9	6.0	5.5
Anniston	51.7	52.1	51.8	52.6	2.9	2.8	2.9	2.8	5.6	5.4	5.6	5.3
Auburn-Opelika	51.7	51.6	52.3	52.6	2.2	2.2	2.0	4.2	4.2	4.3	4.1	3.8
Birmingham	470.7	482.5	469.5	479.5	22.2	21.9	22.0	20.5	4.7	4.5	4.7	4.3
Decatur	70.4	73.1	70.5	74.6	4.9	5.0	4.7	5.3	6.9	6.8	6.6	7.1
Dothan	65.8	66.6	65.4	66.6	3.1	3.1	2.9	2.9	4.7	4.7	4.4	4.3
Florence	64.0	61.4	63.6	61.3	6.5	4.9	6.3	4.4	10.1	7.9	9.9	7.1
Gadsden	47.3	47.9	47.3	47.9	2.9	2.8	2.7	2.6	6.1	5.9	5.7	5.4
Huntsville	176.7	176.4	176.3	176.1	7.6	8.1	7.6	8.0	4.3	4.6	4.3	4.6
Mobile	266.9	272.9	265.0	271.5	17.4	17.3	16.7	16.3	6.5	6.3	6.3	6.0
Montgomery	161.7	167.3	160.5	166.2	8.0	9.2	7.9	8.2	5.0	5.5	4.9	4.9
Tuscaloosa	83.1	84.5	83.8	85.6	3.3	3.2	2.9	2.9	3.9	3.8	3.5	3.3
Alaska	330.8	352.2	325.3	347.8	22.6	23.7	22.9	23.7	6.8	6.7	7.1	6.8
Anchorage	145.9	155.5	145.0	155.2	7.5	8.0	7.7	8.1	5.1	5.1	5.3	5.2
Arizona	2,700.8	2,697.5	2,691.3	2,677.2	178.3	172.9	173.9	157.8	6.6	6.4	6.5	5.9
Flagstaff	71.5	71.6	71.3	70.8	3.7	4.7	3.5	4.1	5.2	6.5	4.9	5.8
Phoenix-Mesa	1,805.6	1,803.5	1,799.4	1,791.4	104.2	98.8	104.2	92.7	5.8	5.5	5.8	5.2
Tucson	425.8	427.7	428.3	428.1	20.8	20.8	20.6	18.6	4.9	4.7	4.8	4.3
Yuma	62.1	79.2	79.0	74.9	27.3	26.8	24.1	22.1	33.3	33.8	30.5	29.5
Arkansas	1,301.6	1,314.1	1,294.2	1,308.5	66.8	67.8	61.7	68.8	5.1	5.2	4.8	5.3
Fayetteville-Springdale-Rogers	170.7	176.2	170.1	174.4	4.0	4.6	3.8	4.7	2.4	2.6	2.2	2.7
Fort Smith	101.4	104.1	100.6	102.4	4.3	4.7	4.2	4.8	4.3	4.5	4.2	4.7
Jonesboro	45.4	47.2	45.5	47.1	2.1	2.2	1.9	2.3	4.5	4.6	4.2	4.8
Little Rock-North Little Rock	319.1	320.3	315.2	316.6	14.4	14.1	13.4	14.4	4.5	4.4	4.2	4.5
Pine Bluff	37.1	38.0	36.6	37.9	3.3	3.1	3.0	3.1	9.0	8.1	8.3	8.1
California	17,520.9	17,711.2	17,450.5	17,585.9	1,151.5	1,168.2	1,131.7	1,075.6	6.6	6.6	6.5	6.1
Bakersfield	304.3	312.1	301.6	308.4	29.8	33.1	29.6	30.5	9.8	10.6	9.8	9.9
Chico-Paradise	91.5	94.3	91.5	93.6	6.4	6.7	5.9	5.6	7.0	7.1	6.5	6.0
Fresno	468.8	476.2	475.6	478.8	53.3	53.3	52.6	49.2	11.4	11.2	11.1	10.3
Los Angeles-Long Beach	4,706.9	4,793.6	4,735.7	4,773.4	329.7	344.9	318.2	324.1	7.0	7.2	6.7	6.8
Merced	90.4	93.9	90.0	92.2	9.7	10.7	9.0	9.2	10.7	11.4	10.0	10.0
Modesto	225.6	231.2	221.8	224.3	20.6	21.3	20.0	19.4	9.1	9.2	9.0	8.6
Oakland	1,289.5	1,312.1	1,287.4	1,302.1	82.6	82.8	81.9	75.3	6.4	6.3	6.4	5.8
Orange County	1,565.3	1,581.9	1,555.2	1,572.3	67.8	61.9	67.4	56.8	4.3	3.9	4.3	3.6
Redding	82.2	82.1	82.0	80.7	5.3	5.9	5.2	5.3	6.5	7.2	6.4	6.6
Riverside-San Bernardino	1,650.1	1,692.9	1,644.1	1,685.8	105.8	109.5	104.6	100.2	6.4	6.5	6.4	5.9
Sacramento	874.5	880.3	865.4	870.6	46.3	48.4	46.5	45.8	5.3	5.5	5.4	5.3
Salinas	201.9	202.5	199.3	198.9	13.4	14.0	13.4	12.6	6.7	6.9	6.7	6.3
San Diego	1,477.2	1,499.8	1,457.4	1,484.3	66.1	66.6	66.0	60.8	4.5	4.4	4.5	4.1
San Francisco	946.3	942.7	938.0	936.9	58.0	53.7	56.9	47.7	6.1	5.7	6.1	5.1
San Jose	964.3	923.1	946.5	907.7	83.0	74.2	83.3	67.8	8.6	8.0	8.8	7.5
San Luis Obispo-Atascadero-Paso Robles	122.7	124.2	122.1	122.8	4.3	4.2	4.2	3.7	3.5	3.3	3.4	3.0
Santa Barbara-Santa Maria-Lompoc	207.7	209.6	204.9	207.4	8.0	7.7	8.4	7.2	3.8	3.7	4.1	3.5
Santa Cruz-Watsonville	145.4	146.0	144.9	145.5	8.6	9.1	8.9	8.3	5.9	6.2	6.1	5.7
Santa Rosa	267.9	268.4	270.3	272.3	12.2	13.1	11.7	11.7	4.6	4.9	4.3	4.3
Stockton-Lodi	277.8	281.5	277.2	280.1	23.8	26.1	23.3	23.7	8.6	9.3	8.4	8.5
Vallejo-Fairfield-Napa	286.7	293.1	285.7	292.0	14.7	16.0	14.4	14.7	5.1	5.4	5.1	5.0
Ventura	424.8	422.0	426.7	422.2	26.5	24.8	26.2	23.3	6.2	5.9	6.1	5.5
Visalia-Tulare-Porterville	176.3	178.4	174.4	174.9	22.6	23.4	22.1	21.7	12.8	13.1	12.7	12.4
Yolo	95.3	96.3	94.6	95.6	4.0	4.4	4.0	3.9	4.2	4.6	4.2	4.1
Yuba City	60.7	60.9	59.5	59.7	6.0	6.7	6.0	6.2	9.9	11.1	10.1	10.4
Colorado	2,475.3	2,514.1	2,474.3	2,508.9	137.5	138.2	137.6	135.1	5.6	5.5	5.6	5.4
Boulder-Longmont <sup>1,2</sup>	197.2	173.0	200.7	175.8	11.6	9.1	11.5	8.8	5.9	5.3	5.7	5.0
Colorado Springs	281.5	282.5	282.1	280.4	18.1	16.5	18.2	16.2	6.4	5.8	6.4	5.8
Denver <sup>1,2</sup>	1,236.9	1,275.8	1,237.8	1,277.0	71.4	74.4	72.3	73.5	5.8	5.8	5.8	5.8
Fort Collins-Loveland	159.3	161.8	160.6	161.9	7.9	8.1	8.0	8.1	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0
Grand Junction	65.4	69.1	65.9	69.6	3.0	3.6	2.9	3.3	4.6	5.2	4.4	4.7
Greeley	98.2	102.0	98.7	102.5	5.7	6.3	5.8	6.2	5.8	6.1	5.9	6.0
Pueblo	62.6	63.7	63.2	63.8	4.1	4.2	4.1	4.0	6.5	6.6	6.5	6.3
Connecticut	1,805.8	1,809.4	1,764.0	1,763.5	79.2	90.3	70.4	80.2	4.4	5.0	4.0	4.6
Bridgeport	228.3	230.4	224.1	225.6	12.4	14.4	11.0	12.8	5.4	6.2	4.9	5.7
Danbury	116.5	119.8	115.2	117.3	3.8	4.1	3.3	3.6	3.3	3.4	2.9	3.1
Hartford	610.7	608.2	600.6	595.3	27.8	32.8	25.1	29.1	4.5	5.4	4.2	4.9
New Haven-Meriden	289.1	291.6	284.5	284.4	12.6	14.7	11.0	12.9	4.3	5.0	3.9	4.6
New London-Norwich	172.0	174.3	166.2	168.0	6.5	7.5	5.6	6.6	3.8	4.3	3.4	4.0
Stamford-Norwalk	198.7	196.5	189.0	188.7	6.1	6.3	5.5	5.6	3.1	3.2	2.9	3.0
Waterbury	119.8	118.6	116.5	115.2	7.0	7.5	6.2	6.8	5.8	6.3	5.3	5.9
Delaware	425.1	423.8	417.0	416.5	18.6	19.8	17.7	18.2	4.4	4.7	4.2	4.4
Dover	73.9	73.7	72.9	73.1	3.0	3.5	2.8	3.2	4.0	4.7	3.8	4.4
Wilmington-Newark	309.8	309.4	306.8	307.5	15.4	16.5	14.4	15.0	5.0	5.3	4.7	4.9

See footnotes at end of table.



LABOR FORCE DATA  
NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED

LABOR FORCE DATA  
NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED

Table 1. Civilian labor force and unemployment by state and metropolitan area—Continued

(Numbers in thousands)

State and area	Civilian labor force				Unemployed							
	August		September		Number				Percent of labor force			
					August		September		August		September	
	2002	2003	2002	2003P	2002	2003	2002	2003P	2002	2003	2002	2003P
District of Columbia	306.5	315.2	300.7	309.0	19.4	23.1	18.5	18.5	6.3	7.3	6.2	6.0
Washington	2,849.3	2,884.4	2,820.9	2,861.7	105.1	97.7	102.7	92.2	3.7	3.4	3.6	3.2
Florida	8,214.2	8,182.5	8,120.1	8,124.0	465.5	461.7	452.1	438.9	5.7	5.6	5.6	5.4
Daytona Beach	219.2	220.9	217.4	219.2	11.2	11.9	10.9	11.6	5.1	5.4	5.0	5.3
Fort Lauderdale	869.8	865.2	862.3	863.4	52.5	52.3	51.4	49.7	6.0	6.0	6.0	5.8
Fort Myers-Cape Coral	211.5	212.9	208.2	210.6	9.0	9.6	8.9	9.1	4.3	4.5	4.3	4.3
Fort Pierce-Port St. Lucie	145.7	144.9	142.8	143.2	13.2	12.8	12.4	12.0	9.1	8.8	8.7	8.4
Fort Walton Beach	91.4	91.0	89.4	88.8	2.6	2.3	2.6	2.2	2.8	2.5	2.9	2.5
Gainesville	113.7	111.0	112.8	110.8	3.1	2.9	2.8	2.8	2.7	2.6	2.5	2.6
Jacksonville	608.6	603.1	596.1	594.3	32.0	33.0	31.0	31.8	5.3	5.5	5.2	5.4
Lakeland-Winter Haven	223.1	220.4	219.8	218.3	16.5	16.8	15.4	16.1	7.4	7.6	7.0	7.4
Melbourne-Titusville-Palm Bay	226.9	223.5	222.9	219.8	12.1	11.3	12.0	10.8	5.3	5.1	5.4	4.9
Miami	1,131.2	1,109.0	1,127.2	1,111.8	87.7	83.8	85.1	79.9	7.7	7.6	7.6	7.2
Naples	117.2	123.0	117.6	122.6	7.4	8.0	7.2	7.5	6.3	6.5	6.1	6.1
Ocala	106.3	105.6	104.4	104.5	5.3	5.1	5.0	4.8	5.0	4.8	4.8	4.6
Orlando	978.0	975.0	964.5	967.8	50.2	50.9	48.5	47.8	5.1	5.2	5.0	4.9
Panama City	70.8	71.1	69.0	69.1	3.2	3.5	3.2	3.4	4.5	4.9	4.6	4.9
Pensacola	182.2	177.6	179.1	175.1	7.5	7.3	7.3	6.8	4.1	4.1	4.1	3.9
Fort Pierce-Port St. Lucie	56.0	56.0	56.5	58.4	2.3	2.4	2.6	2.5	4.2	4.1	4.6	4.3
Fort Walton Beach	297.0	305.2	293.4	301.6	11.5	11.7	12.2	11.8	3.9	3.8	4.2	3.9
Tallahassee	158.5	155.0	157.5	155.1	6.3	5.9	5.7	5.5	3.9	3.8	3.6	3.6
Tampa-St. Petersburg-Clearwater	1,346.8	1,337.0	1,327.7	1,325.3	62.4	62.2	61.4	59.1	4.6	4.6	4.6	4.5
West Palm Beach-Boca Raton	588.2	597.9	581.0	590.7	39.1	38.9	37.7	36.7	6.6	6.5	6.5	6.2
Georgia	4,287.6	4,379.4	4,305.0	4,396.3	223.7	206.0	231.3	203.5	5.2	4.7	5.4	4.6
Albany	55.1	56.4	55.5	56.5	3.1	2.7	3.1	2.7	5.6	4.8	5.6	4.8
Athens	75.8	77.2	76.4	78.4	2.5	2.4	2.5	2.4	3.4	3.2	3.3	3.0
Atlanta	2,371.4	2,431.6	2,377.7	2,444.5	129.4	117.9	134.1	117.2	5.5	4.9	5.6	4.8
Augusta-Aiken	209.2	214.8	208.9	213.8	11.1	10.6	11.5	10.0	5.3	4.9	5.5	4.7
Columbus	124.9	125.4	125.3	125.3	7.8	7.6	7.8	7.4	6.2	6.1	6.2	5.9
Macon	154.3	155.1	155.4	155.9	6.9	6.4	7.3	6.4	4.5	4.1	4.7	4.1
Savannah	142.2	143.1	142.5	143.9	6.2	5.9	6.2	5.9	4.4	4.1	4.4	4.1
Hawaii	580.8	607.8	575.8	602.1	23.7	26.9	23.8	26.0	4.1	4.4	4.1	4.3
Honolulu	409.2	427.6	407.0	424.6	15.2	17.2	15.4	17.2	3.7	4.0	3.8	4.0
Idaho	693.2	694.6	686.2	689.0	35.2	34.6	33.1	31.3	5.1	5.0	4.8	4.5
Boise City	253.0	245.2	248.6	242.5	12.4	12.5	12.5	11.8	4.9	5.1	5.0	4.9
Pocatello	38.4	39.3	38.4	41.1	2.3	2.1	2.2	1.9	6.0	5.4	5.7	4.6
Illinois	6,391.7	6,466.0	6,336.8	6,426.1	408.8	432.3	392.5	424.9	6.4	6.7	6.2	6.6
Bloomington-Normal	92.2	94.1	94.7	95.5	2.4	2.5	2.3	2.5	2.6	2.7	2.4	2.7
Champaign-Urbana	98.3	100.3	99.1	99.9	3.2	3.3	2.9	3.2	3.2	3.3	3.3	3.3
Chicago	4,302.2	4,351.7	4,253.7	4,311.3	286.7	297.4	277.7	295.5	6.7	6.8	6.5	6.9
Davenport-Moline-Rock Island	186.9	187.8	187.8	186.2	8.9	9.8	8.3	8.7	4.7	5.2	4.4	4.7
Decatur	57.0	57.0	56.5	56.5	4.8	4.4	4.5	4.2	8.5	7.7	7.9	7.5
Kankakee	52.9	53.4	52.4	52.8	3.8	4.0	3.6	3.9	7.1	7.4	6.9	7.5
Peoria-Pekin	181.7	184.8	179.8	182.9	9.2	10.1	8.8	10.0	5.0	5.5	4.9	5.5
Rockford	200.1	201.9	197.6	199.8	14.5	16.6	14.3	16.1	7.2	8.2	7.2	8.1
Springfield	111.6	111.2	107.8	107.9	5.2	6.0	4.8	5.8	4.6	5.4	4.4	5.4
Indiana	3,199.7	3,243.2	3,182.6	3,203.7	156.1	161.7	147.4	152.5	4.9	5.0	4.6	4.8
Bloomington	61.5	60.6	64.3	65.1	2.2	2.0	1.8	1.7	3.5	3.3	2.8	2.6
Elkhart-Goshen	98.7	104.7	96.9	101.9	4.4	4.7	4.0	4.2	4.5	4.5	4.2	4.2
Evansville-Henderson	168.1	169.3	164.2	166.2	6.9	7.2	6.5	6.8	4.1	4.2	4.0	4.1
Fort Wayne	273.2	281.1	271.2	276.4	13.4	14.8	12.6	14.1	4.9	5.3	4.7	5.1
Gary	303.1	304.3	301.8	299.9	17.9	18.2	16.8	15.4	5.9	6.0	5.6	5.1
Indianapolis	906.6	907.8	889.9	894.5	42.2	43.3	40.6	42.8	4.7	4.8	4.6	4.8
Kokomo	52.0	51.6	51.4	50.6	2.5	2.5	2.7	2.7	4.8	4.9	5.3	5.4
Lafayette	39.0	32.6	37.1	36.4	3.2	3.9	3.3	3.9	3.5	4.3	3.4	4.0
Muncie	57.8	59.6	60.3	61.0	3.2	3.2	2.9	3.0	5.5	5.3	4.8	4.9
South Bend	139.1	139.1	137.3	137.1	6.8	7.1	6.2	6.1	4.9	5.1	4.5	4.4
Terre Haute	71.8	71.3	71.9	71.5	4.1	4.1	3.7	3.9	5.6	5.7	5.2	5.4
Iowa	1,679.0	1,629.4	1,675.8	1,621.5	62.9	67.4	61.7	66.3	3.7	4.1	3.7	4.1
Cedar Rapids	120.3	115.1	119.2	115.6	5.7	5.0	5.4	4.9	4.8	4.3	4.5	4.3
Des Moines	280.0	271.9	275.6	271.7	9.0	9.6	9.2	9.7	3.2	3.5	3.4	3.6
Dubuque	50.7	48.7	51.0	48.5	1.6	1.7	1.9	1.6	3.1	3.4	3.7	3.4
Iowa City	74.8	72.3	77.0	75.0	2.5	2.6	2.5	2.6	3.3	3.5	3.2	3.5
Sioux City	66.5	64.3	66.3	64.3	2.6	3.2	2.8	3.2	3.9	5.0	3.9	4.9
Waterloo-Cedar Falls	71.3	69.8	72.4	71.0	2.8	3.5	2.9	3.2	4.0	5.1	4.0	4.5

See footnotes at end of table.

LABOR FORCE DATA  
NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED

LABOR FORCE DATA  
NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED

Table 1. Civilian labor force and unemployment by state and metropolitan area—Continued

(Numbers in thousands)

State and area	Civilian labor force				Unemployed							
					Number				Percent of labor force			
	August		September		August		September		August		September	
	2002	2003	2002	2003 <sup>P</sup>	2002	2003	2002	2003 <sup>P</sup>	2002	2003	2002	2003 <sup>P</sup>
<b>Kansas</b>	1,418.3	1,474.8	1,409.5	1,465.8	70.5	67.5	68.8	65.8	5.0	4.6	4.9	4.5
Lawrence	55.5	56.9	57.4	58.0	2.7	2.3	2.6	2.3	4.8	4.1	4.5	4.0
Topeka	92.1	95.9	91.1	94.7	4.1	4.2	4.1	4.5	4.4	4.4	4.5	4.7
Wichita	289.9	295.4	285.8	292.2	18.1	18.8	18.0	17.6	6.2	6.4	6.3	6.0
<b>Kentucky</b>	1,974.9	1,998.6	1,951.6	1,984.9	98.5	105.0	97.5	105.8	5.0	5.3	5.0	5.3
Lexington	253.4	255.9	253.4	257.2	9.2	9.7	9.1	9.7	3.6	3.8	3.6	3.8
Louisville	566.3	573.8	556.9	571.0	27.2	27.9	26.3	29.4	4.8	4.8	4.7	5.2
Owensboro	49.6	50.5	48.3	49.8	2.6	2.9	2.6	2.8	5.3	5.7	5.3	5.7
<b>Louisiana</b>	2,014.1	2,040.6	1,993.5	2,038.1	122.9	148.0	118.9	122.3	6.1	7.3	6.0	6.0
Alexandria	59.6	59.5	58.5	58.9	3.4	4.1	3.3	3.2	5.8	6.9	5.6	5.4
Baton Rouge	302.1	306.0	300.4	308.4	17.6	21.7	16.8	18.3	5.8	7.1	5.6	5.9
Houma	98.7	99.3	97.3	99.6	3.6	4.0	3.5	3.5	3.6	4.1	3.6	3.5
Lafayette	179.1	180.8	177.1	180.6	9.8	11.3	9.7	9.5	5.4	6.3	5.5	5.3
Lake Charles	86.9	89.0	86.7	89.0	5.2	6.7	5.2	5.5	6.0	7.5	6.0	6.2
Monroe	72.2	72.6	72.0	72.7	3.6	5.0	3.4	4.0	5.1	6.9	4.8	5.5
New Orleans	593.8	609.4	596.7	606.3	32.7	40.3	32.5	33.6	5.5	6.6	5.5	5.5
Shreveport-Bossier City	180.9	182.0	178.7	180.7	12.3	14.3	12.0	11.8	6.8	7.9	6.7	6.5
<b>Maine</b>	702.6	709.8	698.0	701.6	24.7	28.0	26.4	30.5	3.5	3.9	3.8	4.4
Bangor	52.1	53.9	52.5	54.1	1.3	1.5	1.4	1.7	2.5	2.8	2.6	3.1
Lewiston-Auburn	54.4	54.4	53.7	54.5	1.9	2.2	2.1	2.5	3.6	4.1	4.0	4.5
Portland	144.9	145.0	140.8	143.0	3.4	3.7	3.7	4.2	2.3	2.6	2.6	3.0
<b>Maryland</b>	2,928.5	2,947.1	2,908.1	2,917.6	125.4	123.0	120.4	120.9	4.3	4.2	4.1	4.1
Baltimore	1,365.9	1,374.3	1,349.3	1,353.2	66.3	67.5	63.2	65.3	4.9	4.9	4.7	4.8
Cumberland	43.4	43.6	43.5	44.4	2.6	2.6	2.2	2.5	6.0	6.0	5.0	5.6
Hagerstown	70.7	70.8	71.1	71.0	2.8	2.6	2.6	2.6	3.9	3.7	3.7	3.7
<b>Massachusetts</b>	3,544.3	3,505.6	3,485.8	3,440.3	191.2	199.5	193.1	197.8	5.4	5.7	5.5	5.7
Barnstable-Yarmouth	94.0	94.9	85.9	87.1	2.9	3.2	2.8	3.2	3.1	3.3	3.3	3.6
Boston	1,950.7	1,921.6	1,915.6	1,887.3	96.8	101.1	99.9	100.7	5.0	5.3	5.2	5.3
Brockton	144.2	145.3	142.5	141.8	8.1	9.1	8.1	8.9	5.6	6.2	5.7	6.3
Fitchburg-Leominster	73.6	74.6	72.3	72.8	5.7	5.9	5.7	5.7	7.8	8.0	7.8	7.8
Lawrence	224.3	221.2	221.0	217.4	18.2	18.0	18.3	17.9	8.1	8.1	8.3	8.2
Lowell	184.2	178.2	184.3	177.0	12.7	12.2	13.1	11.9	6.9	6.9	7.1	6.7
New Bedford	86.5	83.8	84.5	83.7	7.5	6.4	6.1	6.2	8.7	7.6	7.2	7.5
Pittsfield	42.9	42.9	41.7	41.9	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	5.0	5.0	5.0	4.9
Springfield	297.4	296.7	300.4	297.3	15.8	17.3	15.5	17.4	5.3	5.8	5.2	5.9
Worcester	269.8	263.6	267.0	258.8	16.4	17.2	16.3	16.7	6.1	6.5	6.1	6.5
<b>Michigan</b>	5,017.2	5,142.4	4,953.3	5,084.4	281.8	355.2	274.0	348.1	5.6	6.9	5.5	6.8
Ann Arbor	307.4	314.1	308.5	314.0	10.2	12.6	10.0	12.7	3.3	4.0	3.2	4.0
Benton Harbor	80.8	81.3	79.7	81.2	4.5	6.0	4.3	5.8	5.6	7.3	5.4	7.1
Detroit	2,228.5	2,284.9	2,189.3	2,254.3	129.3	162.3	127.5	161.2	5.8	7.1	5.8	7.1
Flint	183.9	189.0	182.5	187.4	14.9	18.0	14.1	17.2	8.1	9.5	7.7	9.2
Grand Rapids-Muskegon-Holland	609.7	622.0	601.1	617.4	36.8	46.0	36.0	44.9	6.0	7.4	6.0	7.3
Jackson	80.0	81.3	78.8	80.1	4.7	6.4	4.7	6.1	5.9	7.9	6.0	7.6
Kalamazoo-Battle Creek	229.6	230.9	224.8	229.4	11.7	14.7	11.0	14.1	5.1	6.4	4.9	6.1
Lansing-East Lansing	244.6	251.5	247.4	252.0	8.7	11.6	8.3	11.3	3.5	4.6	3.4	4.5
Saginaw-Bay City-Midland	198.0	203.2	196.1	200.4	11.3	16.2	11.1	16.0	5.7	8.0	5.6	8.0
<b>Minnesota</b>	2,945.1	2,953.7	2,920.1	2,928.4	117.5	117.4	120.5	128.5	4.0	4.0	4.1	4.4
Duluth-Superior	132.8	133.4	132.3	133.4	5.5	6.3	5.1	6.5	4.2	4.7	3.9	4.9
Minneapolis-St.Paul	1,854.5	1,847.5	1,828.5	1,826.9	76.2	75.7	78.8	84.3	4.1	4.1	4.3	4.6
Rochester	84.8	85.1	82.6	82.8	3.0	3.1	3.1	3.4	3.5	3.6	3.7	4.1
St. Cloud	105.6	104.8	106.4	104.4	4.2	3.8	4.5	4.1	4.0	3.6	4.2	4.0
<b>Mississippi</b>	1,290.2	1,319.1	1,281.2	1,301.5	86.2	83.8	81.6	85.0	6.7	6.4	6.4	5.0
Biloxi-Gulfport-Pascagoula	170.6	172.5	168.9	170.6	9.1	8.1	9.1	6.7	5.3	4.7	5.4	3.9
Hattiesburg	53.1	54.4	52.8	54.2	2.6	2.4	2.3	1.8	4.9	4.4	4.3	3.3
Jackson	232.5	237.5	230.0	234.6	10.4	10.0	10.3	8.0	4.5	4.2	4.5	3.4
<b>Missouri</b>	2,972.7	2,979.1	2,965.1	2,964.4	166.0	172.1	155.3	155.7	5.6	5.8	5.2	5.3
Columbia	88.7	87.3	88.4	88.3	2.1	2.1	1.9	1.8	2.4	2.4	2.2	2.0
Joplin	82.7	79.8	83.1	81.0	5.1	4.6	4.5	3.9	6.2	5.7	5.4	4.9
Kansas City	1,006.3	1,029.3	992.2	1,005.8	59.6	60.3	57.9	56.4	5.9	5.9	5.8	5.6
St. Joseph	51.9	51.0	52.8	52.4	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.8	5.6	5.7	5.4	5.3
St. Louis <sup>2</sup>	1,377.9	1,396.5	1,366.1	1,376.1	81.4	86.0	75.6	80.3	5.9	6.2	5.5	5.8
Springfield	173.3	179.4	175.5	179.0	8.0	7.2	7.5	6.6	4.6	4.0	4.3	3.7
<b>Montana</b>	470.1	487.4	461.4	478.1	16.2	18.7	16.5	19.3	3.4	3.8	3.6	4.0
Billings	68.9	75.7	67.3	73.8	2.1	2.4	2.1	2.3	3.1	3.2	3.2	3.1
Great Falls	37.0	36.8	36.8	36.3	1.3	1.4	1.3	1.5	3.4	3.9	3.6	4.2
Missoula	51.7	58.8	52.7	58.8	1.5	1.8	1.6	2.0	3.0	3.1	3.1	3.5

See footnotes at end of table.

LABOR FORCE DATA  
NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED

LABOR FORCE DATA  
NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED

Table 1. Civilian labor force and unemployment by state and metropolitan area—Continued

(Numbers in thousands)

State and area	Civilian labor force				Unemployed							
					Number				Percent of labor force			
	August		September		August		September		August		September	
	2002	2003	2002	2003P	2002	2003	2002	2003P	2002	2003	2002	2003P
Nebraska	959.4	986.8	949.2	977.6	31.8	35.4	30.0	35.3	3.3	3.6	3.2	3.6
Lincoln	153.2	155.9	153.4	153.9	4.6	5.7	4.5	5.8	3.0	3.6	2.9	3.8
Omaha	417.9	424.7	413.6	420.0	15.0	17.0	14.3	16.9	3.6	4.0	3.5	4.0
Nevada	1,126.3	1,114.5	1,126.1	1,112.9	57.1	55.9	55.1	56.0	5.1	5.0	4.9	5.0
Las Vegas	889.9	883.7	891.3	883.7	47.4	46.7	46.3	46.4	5.3	5.3	5.2	5.3
Reno	200.2	196.8	199.9	196.4	8.4	7.6	7.9	7.6	4.2	3.9	3.9	3.9
New Hampshire	715.8	726.9	701.0	713.0	33.9	31.4	31.7	30.1	4.7	4.3	4.5	4.2
Manchester	113.0	114.9	111.6	114.4	5.4	5.2	5.1	5.1	4.8	4.5	4.6	4.4
Nashua	108.7	106.5	106.0	105.2	7.1	6.2	6.7	6.0	6.5	5.9	6.3	5.7
Portsmouth-Rochester	138.3	139.7	135.1	137.4	6.1	5.5	5.7	5.3	4.4	3.9	4.2	3.8
New Jersey	4,391.5	4,457.7	4,341.9	4,402.8	260.8	260.5	254.7	253.1	5.9	5.8	5.9	5.7
Atlantic-Cape May	166.6	191.4	180.8	183.2	11.2	11.8	11.0	11.9	6.0	6.2	6.1	6.5
Bergen-Passaic	679.6	689.5	675.2	683.1	41.1	42.0	39.3	40.0	6.0	6.1	5.8	5.9
Jersey City	292.8	296.5	293.9	297.3	24.1	25.1	24.1	22.9	8.2	7.8	8.2	7.7
Middlesex-Somerset-Hunterdon	678.9	683.3	671.4	674.8	38.1	34.2	34.9	32.7	5.3	5.0	5.2	4.8
Monmouth-Ocean	581.5	590.4	563.7	570.9	30.1	31.0	29.1	29.6	5.2	5.3	5.2	5.2
Newark	1,060.1	1,083.0	1,050.6	1,070.6	66.1	66.6	65.2	64.7	6.2	6.1	6.2	6.0
Tranton	186.7	188.4	186.1	189.2	10.1	9.5	10.0	9.2	5.4	5.0	5.4	4.9
Vineland-Milville-Bridgeton	64.3	65.7	65.5	65.2	5.3	5.4	5.3	5.1	8.2	8.1	8.2	7.8
New Mexico	878.6	897.5	877.1	896.9	47.8	53.9	47.0	53.2	5.4	6.0	5.4	5.9
Albuquerque	383.6	393.8	384.9	394.5	19.2	21.0	19.1	20.8	5.0	5.3	5.0	5.3
Las Cruces	75.5	77.4	75.2	78.0	4.5	4.9	4.5	5.1	5.9	6.3	5.9	6.5
Santa Fe	80.2	82.6	79.0	81.8	2.2	2.8	2.1	2.8	2.8	3.4	2.7	3.4
New York	9,492.9	9,479.9	9,328.5	9,326.0	557.2	567.7	547.7	583.1	5.9	6.0	5.9	6.3
Albany-Schenectady-Troy	477.2	483.3	468.8	470.6	15.5	17.1	16.6	17.4	3.2	3.5	3.6	3.7
Binghamton	127.1	124.6	126.3	125.0	6.9	6.3	7.3	6.7	5.4	5.1	5.8	5.4
Buffalo-Niagara Falls	585.7	592.6	572.3	575.4	33.4	37.0	32.4	34.6	5.7	6.2	5.7	6.0
Dutchess County	131.1	133.3	128.7	131.3	5.1	4.4	5.6	4.8	3.9	3.3	4.3	3.7
Elmira	43.6	43.3	42.7	42.2	2.7	2.6	2.8	2.6	6.3	5.9	6.5	6.1
Glens Falls	65.6	68.0	60.8	62.2	2.3	2.5	2.4	2.5	3.5	3.7	3.9	4.0
Jamestown	69.6	70.5	66.5	67.4	3.7	4.0	3.9	4.0	5.3	5.6	5.8	6.0
Nassau-Suffolk	1,495.2	1,510.5	1,467.9	1,475.6	66.3	64.7	63.7	60.7	4.4	4.3	4.3	4.1
New York	4,477.2	4,405.0	4,406.8	4,367.7	324.9	327.6	311.8	344.5	7.3	7.4	7.1	7.9
New York City	3,781.7	3,698.3	3,726.6	3,679.6	296.0	299.0	283.8	317.6	7.8	8.1	7.8	8.6
Newburgh	193.2	196.9	188.9	192.6	8.2	9.5	8.0	9.0	4.3	4.8	4.2	4.7
Rochester	584.8	581.6	573.7	570.4	31.5	31.2	33.7	32.6	5.4	5.4	5.9	5.7
Syracuse	373.5	383.7	372.6	381.8	17.7	20.0	19.3	21.3	4.7	5.2	5.2	5.6
Utica-Rome	149.4	152.4	145.3	147.6	6.8	6.4	6.8	6.4	4.5	4.2	4.7	4.4
North Carolina	4,191.2	4,194.1	4,154.3	4,173.8	270.7	270.6	255.6	248.8	6.5	6.5	6.2	6.0
Ashville	116.6	118.4	115.6	116.1	4.6	4.3	4.2	3.9	4.0	3.6	3.6	3.4
Charlotte-Gastonia-Rock Hill	868.1	874.9	863.0	871.9	53.9	61.7	50.3	57.5	6.2	7.1	5.8	6.6
Fayetteville	125.4	124.4	126.4	126.5	7.6	6.9	7.3	6.5	6.1	5.5	5.7	5.1
Goldensboro	52.4	52.8	51.8	52.4	3.0	3.0	2.7	2.6	5.7	5.7	5.2	5.0
Greensboro-Winston-Salem-High Point	671.8	676.7	669.7	671.3	41.5	42.7	38.9	39.3	6.2	6.3	5.8	5.9
Greenville	71.5	72.6	72.5	74.1	4.8	5.2	4.5	4.7	6.7	7.2	6.2	6.4
Hickory-Morganton-Lenoir	180.1	174.9	176.6	173.3	14.9	15.7	14.1	14.6	8.3	9.0	8.0	8.4
Jacksonville	51.7	50.3	50.8	50.0	3.0	2.6	2.8	2.5	5.7	5.2	5.4	4.9
Raleigh-Durham-Chapel Hill	706.7	704.3	697.7	704.3	37.4	32.4	34.8	29.9	5.3	4.6	5.0	4.2
Rocky Mount	71.0	70.2	69.8	69.5	6.8	6.0	6.6	5.4	9.6	8.5	9.4	7.7
Wilmington	126.3	127.4	124.3	126.6	7.7	6.5	7.4	5.9	6.1	5.1	5.9	4.7
North Dakota	354.3	361.5	347.2	354.9	13.2	12.4	10.7	9.5	3.7	3.4	3.1	2.7
Bismarck	56.4	56.6	55.5	55.5	1.7	1.5	1.5	1.3	3.0	2.7	2.7	2.3
Fargo-Moorhead	109.9	109.9	109.4	109.5	2.4	2.7	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.4	2.0	2.0
Grand Forks	53.5	54.1	54.6	54.1	2.5	2.1	2.0	1.5	4.7	3.9	3.7	2.7
Ohio	5,888.2	5,939.8	5,800.7	5,846.8	312.9	325.1	315.9	323.5	5.3	5.5	5.4	5.5
Akron	374.0	385.6	372.0	381.3	18.3	19.0	18.6	18.9	4.9	4.9	5.0	5.0
Canton-Massillon	206.0	209.0	205.6	206.2	10.4	12.5	11.1	12.2	5.0	6.0	5.4	5.9
Cincinnati	882.1	894.5	863.1	880.5	41.1	41.9	40.7	42.2	4.7	4.7	4.7	4.8
Cleveland-Lorain-Elyria	1,123.0	1,127.7	1,107.8	1,113.8	68.7	67.2	69.9	68.8	6.1	6.0	6.3	6.2
Columbus	893.1	902.3	875.0	882.7	40.0	40.8	40.5	40.8	4.5	4.5	4.6	4.6
Dayton-Springfield	476.0	478.5	471.4	473.6	25.6	27.2	26.1	26.4	5.4	5.7	5.5	5.6
Hamilton-Middletown	196.8	200.0	198.4	201.3	9.5	8.2	8.7	8.3	4.3	4.1	4.4	4.1
Lima	76.5	77.4	74.8	75.0	4.1	4.3	4.1	3.8	5.4	5.5	5.4	5.1
Mansfield	83.8	83.8	82.1	81.6	5.8	6.0	5.7	6.0	7.0	7.1	6.9	7.4
Staubenville-Weinton	54.8	55.1	54.3	54.0	2.5	3.7	2.4	3.4	4.6	6.8	4.4	6.4
Toledo	323.6	320.2	320.1	317.7	19.2	20.9	19.5	20.7	5.9	6.5	6.1	6.5
Youngstown-Warren	273.5	275.6	272.1	272.9	17.2	17.9	17.1	17.8	6.3	6.5	6.3	6.5

See footnotes at end of table.

LABOR FORCE DATA  
NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED

LABOR FORCE DATA  
NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED

Table 1. Civilian labor force and unemployment by state and metropolitan area—Continued

(Numbers in thousands)

State and area	Civilian labor force				Unemployed							
	August		September		Number				Percent of labor force			
					August		September		August		September	
	2002	2003	2002	2003P	2002	2003	2002	2003P	2002	2003	2002	2003P
Oklahoma	1,690.0	1,711.2	1,690.5	1,710.9	70.6	88.5	73.1	83.4	4.2	5.2	4.3	4.9
Enid	26.2	27.8	26.6	27.3	0.7	0.9	0.8	0.9	2.6	3.2	2.8	3.2
Lawton	41.8	41.1	41.3	40.2	1.3	1.4	1.3	1.4	3.1	3.4	3.1	3.5
Oklahoma City	575.0	583.1	572.6	582.0	21.6	26.6	22.4	25.0	3.8	4.6	3.9	4.3
Tulsa	432.4	433.0	426.7	424.0	20.4	25.7	21.5	24.4	4.7	5.9	5.0	5.7
Oregon	1,859.3	1,858.3	1,843.0	1,820.3	124.5	138.5	120.0	132.9	6.7	7.5	6.5	7.3
Corvallis	40.1	41.1	40.1	40.1	1.5	1.6	1.4	1.6	3.8	3.9	3.5	4.0
Eugene-Springfield	167.7	170.8	166.5	168.1	10.4	12.5	9.9	12.2	6.2	7.3	6.0	7.3
Medford-Ashtland	93.4	95.6	94.8	95.0	6.0	6.6	5.3	5.9	6.4	6.9	5.6	6.2
Portland-Vancouver	1,101.1	1,084.8	1,088.6	1,063.7	79.7	87.7	78.7	85.2	7.2	8.1	7.2	8.0
Salem	187.5	189.4	184.6	183.9	10.6	13.1	10.0	12.2	5.6	6.9	5.4	6.6
Pennsylvania	6,367.6	6,256.8	6,282.5	6,149.7	351.7	314.4	333.4	296.9	5.5	5.0	5.3	4.8
Allentown-Bethlehem-Easton	340.3	335.8	335.1	328.8	19.0	17.7	18.3	17.8	5.6	5.3	5.5	5.2
Altoona	66.5	65.9	66.4	65.3	3.5	2.7	3.5	2.7	5.2	4.1	5.3	4.1
Erie	145.6	140.4	143.4	138.9	10.0	8.7	9.5	8.0	6.8	6.2	6.6	5.8
Harrisburg-Lebanon-Carlisle	373.8	372.6	365.4	362.8	14.3	12.9	13.4	11.8	3.8	3.5	3.7	3.3
Johnstown	104.7	102.3	102.2	100.1	7.0	6.0	6.2	5.6	6.7	5.9	6.1	5.6
Lancaster	265.1	264.8	261.2	257.5	9.9	9.3	9.1	8.7	3.7	3.5	3.5	3.4
Philadelphia	2,679.1	2,665.2	2,643.5	2,637.6	155.6	142.8	151.2	142.1	5.8	5.4	5.7	5.4
Pittsburgh	1,225.1	1,196.4	1,205.4	1,174.0	65.0	58.8	60.0	53.8	5.3	4.9	5.0	4.6
Reading	192.7	188.1	191.8	185.8	11.8	10.1	11.8	9.7	6.1	5.4	6.1	5.2
Scranton-Wilkes-Barre-Hazleton	316.1	307.5	312.0	302.8	18.0	16.2	16.6	15.0	5.7	5.3	5.3	4.9
Sharon	59.8	58.1	59.9	57.8	2.6	2.7	2.9	2.4	4.3	4.6	3.9	4.1
State College	69.8	68.8	71.9	70.3	2.4	2.2	2.2	2.0	3.4	3.3	3.0	2.8
Williamsport	58.8	57.4	58.1	56.3	3.6	3.2	3.4	3.0	6.1	5.6	5.9	5.3
York	204.4	201.5	203.5	197.8	10.2	9.2	9.6	8.4	5.0	4.6	4.7	4.2
Rhode Island	565.2	576.0	560.3	568.9	28.7	30.3	28.8	25.4	5.1	5.3	5.1	4.5
Providence-Fall River-Warwick	636.7	646.9	633.1	639.4	33.7	35.7	34.1	31.2	5.3	5.5	5.4	4.9
South Carolina	1,997.5	2,048.1	1,977.5	2,028.6	120.5	130.9	114.7	127.1	6.0	6.4	5.8	6.3
Charleston-North Charleston	285.9	298.4	282.2	295.4	11.6	13.6	11.0	13.1	4.1	4.6	3.9	4.4
Columbia	286.6	293.2	284.9	289.6	10.5	11.3	10.2	11.4	3.7	3.9	3.6	3.9
Florence	64.4	67.2	64.1	66.9	4.8	5.2	4.4	5.2	7.1	7.8	6.8	7.8
Greenville-Spartanburg-Anderson	494.3	509.9	491.9	507.1	29.8	31.5	27.8	29.3	6.0	6.2	5.7	5.8
Myrtle Beach	113.1	106.9	108.0	103.8	3.9	4.1	4.0	4.2	3.5	3.9	3.7	4.1
Sumter	46.4	47.2	45.9	47.5	3.6	3.5	3.4	3.5	7.8	7.4	7.4	7.3
South Dakota	429.9	431.1	421.5	422.7	10.9	12.7	9.4	11.7	2.5	3.0	2.2	2.8
Rapid City	52.8	51.9	50.8	50.3	1.1	1.4	1.1	1.4	2.1	2.6	2.1	2.8
Sioux Falls	112.1	112.6	112.4	111.7	2.1	2.6	2.1	2.7	1.9	2.3	1.9	2.4
Tennessee	2,953.1	2,923.1	2,945.6	2,920.3	144.8	149.6	134.3	145.5	4.9	5.1	4.6	5.0
Chattanooga	239.3	237.1	238.8	236.7	9.8	8.9	8.9	8.2	4.1	3.7	3.7	3.5
Clarksville-Hopkinsville	93.2	93.5	92.3	93.8	4.6	4.6	4.4	4.8	5.0	4.9	4.8	5.1
Jackson	62.5	60.6	62.5	60.2	3.5	3.1	3.2	3.0	5.6	5.1	5.1	4.9
Johnson City-Kingsport-Bristol	233.3	232.2	232.4	232.1	13.1	12.4	11.2	12.2	5.6	5.4	4.8	5.2
Knoxville	383.0	378.4	383.4	380.1	11.7	12.1	10.8	11.7	3.1	3.2	2.8	3.1
Memphis	588.8	584.5	583.6	580.6	30.9	33.4	30.0	32.5	5.2	5.7	5.1	5.6
Nashville	707.3	700.4	707.7	698.1	28.8	27.3	27.1	27.3	4.1	3.9	3.8	3.9
Texas	10,822.2	11,100.9	10,794.1	11,062.3	708.0	753.7	696.0	727.0	6.5	6.8	6.4	6.6
Abiene	60.0	61.4	60.5	61.5	2.6	2.7	2.5	2.6	4.4	4.4	4.2	4.2
Amarillo	115.1	118.0	115.5	117.9	4.5	5.0	4.5	4.8	3.9	4.3	3.9	4.0
Austin-San Marcos	772.9	796.8	771.8	795.5	45.0	45.0	44.4	44.1	5.8	5.7	5.7	5.5
Beaumont-Port Arthur	180.1	186.1	179.1	185.8	16.0	18.0	15.5	17.5	8.9	9.6	8.6	9.4
Brazoria	112.0	115.9	113.2	116.8	9.1	10.6	8.9	10.4	8.1	9.2	7.9	8.9
Brownsville-Harlingen-San Benito	144.3	147.9	142.9	146.2	15.6	15.8	15.1	15.0	10.8	10.7	10.6	10.3
Bryan-College Station	76.7	81.1	82.2	85.3	1.6	2.1	1.5	1.9	2.1	2.6	1.8	2.3
Corpus Christi	179.3	186.9	180.1	186.9	11.8	12.7	11.5	12.1	6.6	6.8	6.4	6.5
Dallas	2,058.0	2,076.4	2,042.7	2,065.4	151.0	147.6	148.9	142.9	7.3	7.1	7.1	6.9
El Paso	294.4	307.1	297.3	309.2	25.4	30.4	25.1	30.1	8.6	9.9	8.4	9.7
Fort Worth-Arlington	965.4	984.9	958.2	975.7	60.4	63.2	59.3	60.9	6.3	6.4	6.2	6.2
Galveston-Texas City	123.8	126.4	122.2	124.8	10.2	11.2	9.8	10.7	8.2	8.9	8.0	8.6
Houston	2,303.3	2,370.3	2,296.4	2,363.6	142.2	166.2	141.2	161.4	6.2	7.0	6.1	6.8
Killeen-Temple	122.0	124.8	121.7	124.7	6.3	6.9	6.3	6.8	5.2	5.5	5.2	5.5
Laredo	80.5	82.4	80.9	82.4	5.5	5.6	5.5	5.5	6.8	6.9	6.8	6.7
Longview-Marshall	106.0	108.8	106.0	107.9	7.4	7.3	7.3	6.8	7.0	6.8	6.9	6.3
Lubbock	129.2	133.0	129.1	132.3	4.3	5.3	3.8	4.6	3.3	4.0	2.9	3.4
McAllen-Edinburg-Mission	212.6	224.6	214.8	226.2	28.1	30.6	28.2	29.7	13.2	13.6	13.2	13.1
Odessa-Midland	125.0	128.2	126.0	128.9	7.9	7.6	8.0	7.2	6.3	5.9	6.3	5.6
San Angelo	51.3	51.6	51.0	51.7	2.0	1.9	2.0	2.0	3.9	3.8	3.9	3.8
San Antonio	821.6	854.9	818.6	851.9	45.1	48.4	43.6	46.6	5.5	5.7	5.3	5.5
Sherman-Denison	51.7	52.9	51.5	52.5	3.5	4.1	3.4	3.8	6.8	7.8	6.6	7.3
Texarkana	57.7	58.4	57.7	58.6	3.0	3.1	2.9	3.1	5.1	5.3	5.1	5.2

See footnotes at end of table.

LABOR FORCE DATA  
NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED

LABOR FORCE DATA  
NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED

Table 1. Civilian labor force and unemployment by state and metropolitan area—Continued

(Numbers in thousands)

State and area	Civilian labor force				Unemployed							
					Number				Percent of labor force			
	August		September		August		September		August		September	
	2002	2003	2002	2003 <sup>P</sup>	2002	2003	2002	2003 <sup>P</sup>	2002	2003	2002	2003 <sup>P</sup>
<b>Texas—Continued</b>												
Tyler .....	96.5	98.0	96.1	97.5	4.5	4.7	4.4	4.5	4.7	4.8	4.6	4.6
Victoria .....	46.0	46.1	45.4	46.0	2.5	2.4	2.5	2.4	5.5	5.1	5.4	5.1
Waco .....	104.4	108.7	104.6	109.0	5.2	5.9	4.8	5.5	4.9	5.4	4.6	5.0
Wichita Falls .....	65.4	66.7	65.5	66.4	3.7	3.7	4.0	3.4	5.7	5.5	6.2	5.2
<b>Utah</b>												
Provo-Orem .....	1,191.2	1,228.7	1,182.1	1,224.7	75.4	65.4	69.3	59.4	6.3	5.3	5.9	4.9
Salt Lake City-Ogden .....	180.0	185.3	182.6	188.8	10.8	7.9	9.7	7.2	6.0	4.3	5.3	3.8
.....	757.3	777.2	745.5	789.2	48.9	43.3	45.3	39.6	6.5	5.6	6.1	5.1
<b>Vermont</b>												
Burlington .....	351.8	355.3	350.9	354.2	11.9	12.5	11.2	13.2	3.4	3.5	3.2	3.7
.....	107.7	108.0	107.3	108.8	3.2	3.3	3.0	4.1	3.0	3.1	2.8	3.7
<b>Virginia</b>												
Charlottesville .....	3,780.5	3,830.9	3,729.1	3,785.7	157.7	147.1	150.4	143.8	4.2	3.8	4.0	3.8
Danville .....	77.2	79.6	78.1	78.5	2.1	2.8	1.9	2.5	2.8	3.5	2.4	3.2
Lynchburg .....	57.7	59.4	58.3	58.9	4.7	5.6	4.2	4.9	8.1	9.4	7.2	8.3
Norfolk-Virginia Beach-Newport News .....	105.2	105.1	105.8	104.0	5.9	4.9	5.4	5.1	5.6	4.7	5.1	4.9
Richmond-Petersburg .....	796.9	804.7	781.1	794.5	33.6	34.8	32.9	33.9	4.2	4.3	4.2	4.3
Roanoke .....	546.3	554.9	535.2	544.1	23.2	23.2	22.7	22.8	4.2	4.2	4.2	4.2
.....	132.2	129.3	130.3	128.0	5.1	4.4	4.3	4.3	3.9	3.4	3.3	3.4
<b>Washington</b>												
Bellingham .....	3,108.5	3,111.8	3,097.0	3,083.9	212.6	225.1	206.8	217.1	6.8	7.2	6.7	7.0
Bremerton .....	86.3	88.1	83.8	84.3	4.8	5.2	4.8	5.0	5.6	5.9	5.7	5.9
Olympia .....	100.6	101.3	99.3	99.4	5.8	5.9	5.9	5.8	5.8	5.8	6.0	5.8
Richland-Kennewick-Pasco .....	104.1	105.9	102.8	103.9	5.5	6.1	5.6	6.1	5.3	5.7	5.4	5.9
Seattle-Bellevue-Everett .....	101.4	104.1	102.9	104.8	5.9	7.1	5.6	7.0	5.8	6.8	5.5	6.7
Spokane .....	1,395.8	1,389.1	1,384.8	1,371.6	92.0	97.0	92.3	96.4	6.6	7.0	6.7	7.0
Tacoma .....	210.1	209.0	211.4	207.0	13.3	13.6	12.9	13.1	6.3	6.5	6.1	6.3
Yakima .....	344.9	347.2	344.3	346.1	24.9	26.7	24.9	26.3	7.2	7.7	7.2	7.6
.....	112.2	114.2	115.6	119.4	10.5	10.7	8.0	8.7	9.4	9.3	6.9	7.3
<b>West Virginia</b>												
Charleston .....	807.2	813.6	798.5	801.1	46.7	50.5	44.6	41.6	5.8	6.2	5.6	5.2
Huntington-Ashland .....	133.9	133.8	131.6	131.2	6.4	6.7	6.4	5.8	4.8	5.0	4.9	4.4
Parkersburg-Manetta .....	134.7	136.0	133.6	136.8	7.5	8.6	7.2	7.9	5.6	6.4	5.4	5.8
Wheeling .....	77.1	79.2	78.2	77.3	4.0	4.9	4.0	4.1	5.2	6.2	5.2	5.3
.....	73.8	74.3	71.9	73.5	3.6	3.4	3.0	3.0	4.8	4.6	4.2	4.0
<b>Wisconsin</b>												
Appleton-Oshkosh-Neenah .....	3,055.4	3,131.9	3,008.2	3,087.2	154.9	170.2	138.4	150.8	5.1	5.4	4.6	4.9
Eau Claire .....	235.7	241.9	231.9	237.3	10.8	11.7	10.4	10.5	4.6	4.8	4.5	4.4
Green Bay .....	84.9	85.8	84.4	85.6	3.8	4.0	3.3	3.5	4.5	4.7	3.9	4.1
Janesville-Beloit .....	143.5	149.9	142.0	148.3	6.6	7.2	6.1	6.4	4.6	4.8	4.3	4.3
Kenosha .....	78.9	79.9	77.3	78.6	5.0	5.3	4.5	4.8	6.3	6.6	5.9	6.1
La Crosse .....	83.9	86.2	82.1	85.1	4.6	5.1	4.3	4.6	5.5	5.9	5.2	5.4
Madison .....	74.5	75.4	73.7	75.5	2.9	2.9	2.6	2.5	3.9	3.8	3.5	3.4
Milwaukee-Waukesha .....	281.9	296.1	278.8	293.4	7.4	8.5	6.7	7.7	2.6	2.9	2.4	2.6
Racine .....	824.3	829.9	808.0	814.0	50.3	54.2	45.4	48.6	6.1	6.5	5.6	6.0
Sheboygan .....	94.6	98.3	92.1	96.4	7.0	8.2	6.2	7.1	7.4	8.4	6.7	7.4
Wausau .....	65.3	67.3	64.3	66.6	2.9	3.1	2.6	2.8	4.4	4.6	4.1	4.2
.....	76.4	78.2	75.0	76.9	3.1	3.3	2.7	2.9	4.1	4.3	3.6	3.8
<b>Wyoming</b>												
Casper .....	273.0	279.4	269.9	276.0	9.2	9.4	9.6	9.5	3.4	3.4	3.6	3.4
Cheyenne .....	35.1	36.2	34.6	35.6	1.4	1.5	1.5	1.5	4.0	4.2	4.2	4.1
.....	42.2	43.8	42.1	43.3	1.4	1.6	1.5	1.6	3.2	3.6	3.5	3.7
<b>Puerto Rico</b>												
Aguadilla .....	1,359.7	1,378.5	1,357.3	1,361.0	178.7	168.4	170.5	166.2	13.1	12.2	12.6	12.2
Arecibo .....	51.8	50.0	48.7	49.1	9.3	7.9	8.6	7.6	17.9	15.7	17.6	15.5
Caguas .....	57.2	57.9	57.3	57.9	9.7	8.4	9.3	8.1	17.0	14.4	16.2	14.0
Mayaguez .....	119.1	119.6	118.6	117.2	14.7	14.2	14.0	14.1	12.4	11.9	11.8	12.0
Ponce .....	88.7	90.8	88.2	90.1	14.2	13.2	13.6	12.8	16.0	14.5	15.4	14.2
San Juan-Bayamon .....	104.5	106.4	105.6	105.8	17.7	16.4	17.5	16.5	16.9	15.4	16.5	15.6
.....	762.8	784.3	763.5	772.6	77.2	78.5	73.7	77.6	10.1	10.0	9.6	10.0

<sup>1</sup> Data for 2003 are not directly comparable with data for previous years because of a change in metropolitan area definitions.

<sup>2</sup> Area boundaries do not reflect official OMB definitions.

P = preliminary.

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

monthly household survey similar to the Current Population Survey. All estimates are provisional and will be revised when new benchmark and population information becomes available. Area definitions are published annually in the May issue of *Employment and Earnings*.

ESTABLISHMENT DATA  
NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED

ESTABLISHMENT DATA  
NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED

Table 2. Employees on nonfarm payrolls by state and selected metropolitan areas, not seasonally adjusted

(Numbers in thousands)

State and area	August		September		Change September 2002 to September 2003 <sup>P</sup>	
	2002	2003	2002	2003 <sup>P</sup>	Number	Percent
Alabama .....	1,886.3	1,863.9	1,896.7	1,872.6	-24.1	-1.3
Birmingham .....	480.1	479.0	481.5	478.8	-2.7	-.6
Huntsville .....	186.3	179.8	186.7	180.0	-6.7	-3.6
Mobile .....	225.1	223.6	223.3	223.8	-1.5	-.7
Montgomery .....	163.4	163.1	162.8	163.3	.5	.3
Tuscaloosa .....	82.4	81.5	83.6	83.1	-.5	-.6
Alaska .....	317.6	319.5	310.7	314.5	3.8	1.2
Anchorage .....	147.8	149.4	146.3	149.1	2.8	1.9
Arizona .....	2,246.3	2,264.5	2,267.3	2,292.3	25.0	1.1
Phoenix-Mesa .....	1,580.4	1,595.1	1,593.0	1,612.4	19.4	1.2
Tucson .....	339.3	343.3	345.5	350.5	5.0	1.4
Arkansas .....	1,143.7	1,143.3	1,159.0	1,154.9	-4.1	-.4
Fayetteville-Springdale-Rogers .....	169.4	171.4	171.3	172.1	.8	.5
Fort Smith .....	100.6	101.6	101.2	101.3	.1	.1
Little Rock-North Little Rock .....	317.3	313.7	319.0	314.4	-4.6	-1.4
Pine Bluff .....	35.0	35.9	35.4	36.2	.8	2.3
California .....	14,426.9	14,379.2	14,491.3	14,433.7	-57.6	-.4
Bakersfield .....	200.8	203.1	201.6	204.3	2.7	1.3
Fresno .....	315.0	320.5	316.0	320.6	4.6	1.5
Los Angeles-Long Beach .....	4,005.5	3,968.3	4,033.9	3,994.2	-39.7	-1.0
Modesto .....	158.8	159.5	157.2	157.9	.7	.4
Oakland .....	1,038.8	1,035.1	1,043.0	1,042.0	-1.0	-.1
Orange County .....	1,394.7	1,395.4	1,403.9	1,403.1	-.8	-.1
Riverside-San Bernardino .....	1,047.5	1,059.8	1,057.7	1,070.1	12.4	1.2
Sacramento .....	745.8	739.6	747.6	739.8	-7.8	-1.0
Salinas .....	133.3	131.8	132.5	131.5	-1.0	-.8
San Diego .....	1,223.3	1,225.2	1,222.3	1,227.7	5.4	.4
San Francisco .....	984.5	968.0	986.1	972.1	-14.0	-1.4
San Jose .....	905.1	862.2	898.2	859.8	-38.4	-4.3
Santa Barbara-Santa Maria-Lompoc .....	164.4	163.6	164.3	163.8	-.5	-.3
Santa Rosa .....	185.9	182.4	188.9	186.1	-2.8	-1.5
Stockton-Lodi .....	197.4	195.7	198.7	197.0	-1.7	-.9
Vallejo-Fairfield-Napa .....	182.9	183.9	184.0	184.8	.8	.4
Ventura .....	276.4	271.1	279.9	272.9	-7.0	-2.5
Colorado .....	2,199.7	2,167.7	2,190.8	2,162.4	-28.4	-1.3
Boulder-Longmont <sup>1</sup> .....	180.6	154.1	183.3	157.3	( <sup>1</sup> )	( <sup>1</sup> )
Colorado Springs .....	240.9	237.3	240.3	236.0	-4.3	-1.8
Denver <sup>1</sup> .....	1,156.8	1,156.6	1,152.6	1,158.0	( <sup>1</sup> )	( <sup>1</sup> )
Connecticut .....	1,655.5	1,636.1	1,668.9	1,646.9	-22.0	-1.3
Bridgeport .....	184.7	184.6	186.1	186.2	.1	.1
Danbury .....	89.2	91.1	90.5	91.6	1.1	1.2
Hartford .....	601.5	593.9	606.8	598.3	-8.5	-1.4
New Haven-Meriden .....	257.0	257.5	259.9	258.4	-1.5	-.6
New London-Norwich .....	148.7	149.2	147.6	148.2	.6	.4
Stamford-Norwalk .....	201.6	198.7	196.7	196.7	.0	.0
Waterbury .....	84.2	82.8	84.0	82.7	-1.3	-1.5
Delaware .....	413.4	411.7	416.1	413.2	-2.9	-.7
Dover .....	55.1	54.5	55.8	55.2	-.6	-1.1
Wilmington-Newark .....	313.7	311.7	317.7	316.0	-1.7	-.5
District of Columbia .....	669.1	662.4	665.5	665.9	.4	.1
Washington PMSA .....	2,799.9	2,816.5	2,817.3	2,830.2	12.9	.5
Florida .....	7,195.5	7,285.8	7,206.7	7,303.2	96.5	1.3
Daytona Beach .....	167.6	171.3	168.9	172.2	3.3	2.0
Fort Lauderdale .....	694.3	704.2	700.7	713.0	12.3	1.8
Fort Myers-Cape Coral .....	180.5	184.4	180.3	184.9	4.6	2.6
Gainesville .....	120.8	120.3	121.9	121.6	-.3	-.2
Jacksonville .....	563.9	559.1	562.1	568.2	6.1	1.1
Lakeland-Winter Haven .....	187.2	188.4	188.3	188.7	.4	.2
Melbourne-Titusville-Palm Bay .....	189.8	191.4	189.5	190.6	1.1	.6
Miami .....	1,001.6	1,005.7	1,019.2	1,024.1	4.9	.5
Orlando .....	908.6	922.8	911.8	928.7	16.9	1.9
Pensacola .....	155.7	154.9	155.5	154.9	-.6	-.4
Sarasota-Bradenton .....	271.0	282.8	270.8	282.6	11.8	4.4
Tallahassee .....	156.0	155.8	158.4	158.4	.0	.0
Tampa-St. Petersburg-Clearwater .....	1,217.6	1,230.7	1,219.2	1,235.4	16.2	1.3
West Palm Beach-Boca Raton .....	516.8	535.7	518.9	538.4	17.5	3.4

See footnotes at end of table.

ESTABLISHMENT DATA  
NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED

ESTABLISHMENT DATA  
NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED

Table 2. Employees on nonfarm payrolls by state and selected metropolitan areas, not seasonally adjusted—Continued

(Numbers in thousands)

State and area	August		September		Change September 2002 to September 2003P	
	2002	2003	2002	2003P	Number	Percent
Georgia .....	3,911.8	3,963.5	3,912.5	3,980.8	68.3	1.7
Albany .....	56.7	57.7	57.0	57.7	.7	1.2
Athens .....	73.7	73.7	74.1	75.0	.9	1.2
Atlanta .....	2,177.6	2,225.9	2,175.0	2,240.7	65.7	3.0
Augusta-Aiken .....	198.7	199.7	198.1	200.3	2.2	1.1
Columbus .....	115.3	114.1	115.4	114.4	-1.0	-.9
Macon .....	148.4	147.8	148.5	148.7	.2	.1
Savannah .....	138.7	138.3	138.3	139.2	.9	.7
Hawaii .....	552.4	563.4	555.4	564.3	8.9	1.6
Honolulu .....	407.9	416.0	411.8	416.5	4.7	1.1
Idaho .....	575.6	578.8	579.0	585.9	6.9	1.2
Boise City .....	229.9	228.0	231.0	230.4	-.6	-.3
Illinois .....	5,916.9	5,865.2	5,927.0	5,871.7	-55.3	-.9
Bloomington-Normal .....	90.2	90.2	93.5	92.5	-1.0	-1.1
Champaign-Urbana .....	102.7	102.6	104.5	103.2	-1.3	-1.2
Chicago .....	4,162.7	4,120.6	4,154.7	4,115.5	-39.2	-.9
Davenport-Moline-Rock Island .....	179.1	178.0	180.4	179.3	-1.1	-.6
Decatur .....	54.7	54.1	54.7	54.1	-.6	-1.1
Kankakee .....	43.8	43.2	43.8	43.1	-.7	-1.6
Peoria-Pekin .....	170.6	169.4	170.2	169.4	-.8	-.5
Rockford .....	177.1	173.2	176.2	173.1	-3.1	-1.8
Springfield .....	118.6	115.0	115.4	112.4	-3.0	-2.6
Indiana .....	2,881.0	2,847.9	2,920.3	2,881.1	-39.2	-1.3
Bloomington .....	62.6	60.3	66.8	66.6	-.2	-.3
Elkhart-Goshen .....	119.3	123.6	119.1	122.7	3.6	3.0
Evansville-Henderson .....	162.5	159.6	161.3	159.4	-1.9	-1.2
Fort Wayne .....	267.3	267.5	270.2	267.6	-2.6	-1.0
Gary .....	255.1	250.4	258.7	252.4	-6.3	-2.4
Indianapolis .....	877.7	858.9	877.4	859.8	-17.6	-2.0
Kokomo .....	50.9	49.5	50.8	49.0	-1.8	-3.5
Lafayette .....	93.6	90.6	99.5	96.2	-3.3	-3.3
Muncie .....	53.1	53.7	57.1	56.4	-.7	-1.2
South Bend .....	132.2	128.7	132.9	129.8	-3.1	-2.3
Terre Haute .....	66.9	64.7	68.5	66.1	-2.4	-3.5
Iowa .....	1,431.9	1,431.1	1,453.1	1,452.9	-.2	.0
Cedar Rapids .....	116.9	115.7	117.5	117.7	.2	.2
Des Moines .....	286.6	286.0	285.6	290.1	4.5	1.6
Dubuque .....	50.3	49.6	51.2	50.3	-.9	-1.8
Iowa City .....	72.3	71.7	75.6	75.9	.3	.4
Sioux City .....	63.8	62.4	64.4	63.7	-.7	-1.1
Waterloo-Cedar Falls .....	71.1	70.6	73.3	73.3	.0	.0
Kansas .....	1,323.6	1,316.1	1,338.7	1,339.8	1.1	.1
Lawrence .....	48.2	47.8	51.1	49.6	-1.5	-2.9
Topeka .....	103.3	102.7	103.5	103.0	-.5	-.5
Wichita .....	279.8	272.8	280.9	275.7	-5.2	-1.9
Kentucky .....	1,788.1	1,767.3	1,794.4	1,777.6	-16.8	-.9
Lexington .....	273.5	272.8	277.8	277.5	-.3	-.1
Louisville .....	571.3	571.7	570.7	571.8	1.1	.2
Owensboro .....	44.2	44.3	43.7	44.3	.6	1.4
Louisiana .....	1,893.3	1,880.8	1,905.1	1,899.3	-5.8	-.3
Alexandria .....	58.3	55.3	56.2	55.2	-1.0	-1.8
Baton Rouge .....	301.5	300.9	303.8	304.5	.7	.2
Houma .....	84.3	84.3	83.9	84.3	.4	.5
Lafayette .....	169.5	168.8	169.4	169.2	-.2	-.1
Lake Charles .....	84.5	85.2	85.2	85.7	.5	.6
Monroe .....	73.4	72.4	74.5	72.9	-1.6	-2.1
New Orleans .....	608.4	618.1	613.0	619.1	6.1	1.0
Shreveport-Bossier City .....	171.3	170.2	171.6	170.3	-1.3	-.8
Maine .....	615.9	612.2	617.3	615.7	-1.6	-.3
Lewiston-Auburn .....	45.8	45.6	46.2	46.2	.0	.0
Portland .....	159.8	159.2	158.6	158.8	.2	.1

See footnotes at end of table.

ESTABLISHMENT DATA  
NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED

ESTABLISHMENT DATA  
NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED

Table 2. Employees on nonfarm payrolls by state and selected metropolitan areas, not seasonally adjusted—Continued

(Numbers in thousands)

State and area	August		September		Change September 2002 to September 2003 <sup>P</sup>	
	2002	2003	2002	2003 <sup>P</sup>	Number	Percent
<b>Maryland</b> .....	2,459.6	2,470.5	2,480.0	2,476.9	-3.1	-0.1
Baltimore PMSA .....	1,247.4	1,248.8	1,248.9	1,249.8	-.1	.0
Baltimore City .....	387.0	382.4	388.6	381.7	-6.9	-1.8
Suburban Maryland-D.C. ....	912.1	919.9	926.9	932.5	5.6	.6
<b>Massachusetts</b> .....	3,233.4	3,190.1	3,259.7	3,211.0	-48.7	-1.5
Barnstable-Yarmouth .....	73.7	73.1	68.4	68.7	.3	.4
Boston .....	1,973.4	1,934.0	1,975.4	1,939.9	-35.5	-1.8
Brockton .....	99.9	99.8	100.9	99.8	-1.1	-1.1
Fitchburg-Leominster .....	51.8	52.2	52.1	52.0	-.1	-.2
Lawrence .....	155.1	151.8	156.3	152.3	-4.0	-2.6
Lowell .....	123.2	119.1	125.7	121.0	-4.7	-3.7
New Bedford .....	64.3	62.6	65.4	64.7	-.7	-1.1
Pittsfield .....	43.4	43.2	43.3	43.4	.1	.2
Springfield .....	253.0	250.8	261.9	256.8	-5.1	-1.9
Worcester .....	228.6	222.0	230.9	222.7	-8.2	-3.6
<b>Michigan</b> .....	4,465.8	4,375.1	4,509.0	4,426.9	-82.1	-1.8
Ann Arbor .....	285.4	282.3	293.3	288.5	-4.8	-1.6
Benton Harbor .....	70.0	67.3	70.9	69.1	-1.8	-2.5
Detroit .....	2,082.5	2,047.9	2,089.0	2,063.4	-25.6	-1.2
Flint .....	160.9	158.4	163.7	160.7	-3.0	-1.8
Grand Rapids-Muskegon-Holland .....	573.6	559.8	577.1	569.2	-7.9	-1.4
Jackson .....	64.2	61.8	64.3	62.4	-1.9	-3.0
Kalamazoo-Battle Creek .....	209.1	201.6	210.6	206.9	-3.7	-1.8
Lansing-East Lansing .....	237.8	235.6	246.2	241.9	-4.3	-1.7
Saginaw-Bay City-Midland .....	178.0	173.9	180.3	175.2	-5.1	-2.8
<b>Minnesota</b> .....	2,656.8	2,645.5	2,659.6	2,642.0	-17.6	-0.7
Duluth-Superior .....	115.4	114.4	117.4	115.8	-1.6	-1.4
Minneapolis-St. Paul .....	1,712.3	1,701.0	1,720.8	1,703.6	-17.2	-1.0
Rochester .....	88.1	88.1	87.3	87.1	-.2	-.2
St. Cloud .....	92.6	91.8	94.5	93.4	-1.1	-1.2
<b>Mississippi</b> .....	1,129.8	1,124.3	1,129.2	1,127.9	-1.3	-0.1
Jackson .....	230.2	233.5	230.7	232.9	2.2	1.0
<b>Missouri</b> .....	2,642.8	2,620.9	2,696.3	2,672.2	-24.1	-0.9
Kansas City .....	939.6	935.9	946.0	935.6	-10.4	-1.1
St. Louis .....	1,295.4	1,288.9	1,311.8	1,298.5	-13.3	-1.0
Springfield .....	162.5	166.2	168.1	170.3	2.2	1.3
<b>Montana</b> .....	401.1	401.7	402.8	403.2	.4	.1
Billings .....	69.6	70.1	69.7	69.9	.2	.3
Missoula .....	51.1	52.5	53.0	53.8	.8	1.5
<b>Nebraska</b> .....	903.0	900.6	906.5	905.7	-.8	-.1
Lincoln .....	158.9	157.3	160.7	157.8	-2.9	-1.8
Omaha .....	432.1	431.3	432.6	432.6	.0	.0
<b>Nevada</b> .....	1,057.3	1,079.4	1,062.9	1,090.1	27.2	2.6
Las Vegas .....	791.2	811.1	796.5	820.2	23.7	3.0
Reno .....	197.2	200.9	198.1	202.6	4.5	2.3
<b>New Hampshire</b> .....	618.7	619.6	624.8	624.4	-.4	-.1
Manchester .....	105.6	106.3	107.8	108.5	.7	.6
Nashua .....	94.2	91.5	94.9	92.9	-2.0	-2.1
Portsmouth-Rochester .....	127.2	127.2	128.1	127.5	-.6	-.5
<b>New Jersey</b> .....	3,983.7	4,012.0	3,990.3	4,011.5	21.2	.5
Atlantic-Cape May .....	202.4	204.4	198.0	197.6	-.4	-.2
Bergen-Passaic .....	651.4	654.5	657.2	657.5	.3	.0
Camden .....	509.0	514.8	511.5	518.7	7.2	1.4
Jersey City .....	253.1	254.2	256.0	257.4	1.4	.5
Middlesex-Somerset-Hunterdon .....	652.3	653.0	654.3	653.7	-.6	-.1
Monmouth-Ocean .....	414.7	415.1	406.2	406.9	.7	.2
Newark .....	999.0	1,012.5	1,003.2	1,013.7	10.5	1.0
Trenton .....	220.1	220.6	222.0	224.6	2.6	1.2
Vineland-Milville-Bridgeton .....	59.0	59.6	60.9	60.4	-.5	-.8

See footnotes at end of table.



ESTABLISHMENT DATA  
NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED

ESTABLISHMENT DATA  
NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED

Table 2. Employees on nonfarm payrolls by state and selected metropolitan areas, not seasonally adjusted—Continued

(Numbers in thousands)

State and area	August		September		Change September 2002 to September 2003 <sup>P</sup>	
	2002	2003	2002	2003 <sup>P</sup>	Number	Percent
<b>New Mexico</b>	768.3	780.2	771.8	783.8	12.0	1.6
Albuquerque	359.3	368.3	361.1	367.6	6.5	1.8
Las Cruces	60.2	61.2	60.0	61.9	1.9	3.2
Santa Fe	79.3	80.1	78.0	79.2	1.2	1.5
<b>New York</b>	8,411.9	8,362.6	8,422.2	8,379.4	-42.8	-.5
Albany-Schenectady-Troy	459.7	459.5	463.0	460.9	-2.1	-.5
Binghamton	113.5	110.7	115.9	114.2	-1.7	-1.5
Buffalo-Niagara Falls	545.6	545.1	548.5	546.6	-1.9	-.3
Dutchess County	118.2	119.6	118.6	120.9	2.3	1.9
Elmira	41.1	40.5	41.2	40.6	-.6	-1.5
Glens Falls	54.3	55.5	51.7	52.4	.7	1.4
Nassau-Suffolk	1,200.4	1,203.5	1,212.3	1,213.3	1.0	.1
New York PMSA	4,115.8	4,056.2	4,056.8	4,054.3	-41.5	-1.0
New York City	3,585.1	3,501.5	3,540.2	3,496.3	-43.9	-1.2
Newburgh	134.5	135.2	135.1	136.4	1.3	1.0
Rochester	530.2	523.1	533.2	527.3	-5.9	-1.1
Rockland County	113.0	114.7	113.8	116.1	2.3	2.0
Syracuse	341.7	345.1	349.1	353.4	4.3	1.2
Ulster-Rome	133.8	135.3	133.7	135.1	1.4	1.0
Westchester County	413.6	415.8	417.8	418.2	.4	.1
<b>North Carolina</b>	3,835.3	3,822.3	3,846.6	3,830.6	-16.0	-.4
Asheville	110.1	111.4	110.9	109.6	-1.3	-1.2
Charlotte-Gastonia-Rock Hill	838.8	829.3	846.1	831.3	-14.8	-1.7
Greensboro-Winston-Salem-High Point	632.1	631.4	639.3	629.3	-10.0	-1.6
Raleigh-Durham-Chapel Hill	681.1	678.8	681.6	681.4	-.2	.0
<b>North Dakota</b>	325.8	326.1	333.7	334.6	.9	.3
Bismarck	52.0	52.3	53.0	53.3	.3	.6
Fargo-Moorhead	103.9	103.4	106.5	106.5	.0	.0
Grand Forks	46.5	47.3	49.4	49.5	.1	.2
<b>Ohio</b>	5,448.9	5,383.4	5,463.7	5,397.4	-66.3	-1.2
Akron	326.4	330.7	331.2	332.8	1.6	.5
Canton-Massillon	184.0	179.6	184.7	180.6	-4.1	-2.2
Cincinnati	879.2	875.4	878.0	877.0	-1.0	-.1
Cleveland-Lorain-Elyria	1,120.5	1,106.5	1,125.5	1,113.1	-12.4	-1.1
Columbus	881.5	873.6	880.3	871.9	-8.4	-1.0
Dayton-Springfield	463.1	455.3	467.1	460.8	-6.3	-1.3
Hamilton-Middletown	130.7	130.6	134.4	134.2	-.2	-.1
Lima	77.9	77.3	77.6	76.9	-.7	-.9
Mansfield	78.5	76.9	78.4	76.2	-2.2	-2.8
Steubenville-Weirton	49.6	48.3	50.0	48.2	-1.8	-3.6
Toledo	317.5	306.4	319.9	310.5	-9.4	-2.9
Youngstown-Warren	232.2	229.5	235.8	231.2	-4.6	-2.0
<b>Oklahoma</b>	1,463.1	1,461.8	1,483.4	1,472.1	-11.3	-.8
Enid	22.9	23.7	23.4	23.4	.0	.0
Lawton	39.4	37.2	38.7	36.7	-2.0	-5.2
Oklahoma City	536.7	536.0	543.5	543.1	-.4	-.1
Tulsa	392.8	385.5	393.6	383.3	-10.3	-2.6
<b>Oregon</b>	1,577.3	1,554.6	1,585.6	1,569.0	-16.6	-1.0
Eugene-Springfield	140.0	139.6	140.2	140.9	.7	.5
Medford-Ashtland	72.9	73.6	74.7	74.8	.1	.1
Portland-Vancouver	935.1	912.5	936.8	917.5	-19.3	-2.1
Salem	141.1	140.1	142.9	142.1	-.8	-.6
<b>Pennsylvania</b>	5,625.8	5,601.6	5,672.1	5,650.1	-22.0	-.4
Allentown-Bethlehem-Easton	286.7	285.6	287.9	286.9	-1.0	-.3
Altoona	60.7	61.2	61.6	62.1	.5	.8
Erie	131.0	128.5	131.6	130.3	-1.3	-1.0
Harrisburg-Lebanon-Carlisle	368.2	370.2	366.9	370.1	3.2	.9
Johnstown	85.7	84.7	85.8	84.8	-1.0	-1.2
Lancaster	228.7	229.1	229.9	230.3	.4	.2
Philadelphia PMSA	2,394.3	2,401.1	2,403.9	2,415.6	11.7	.5
Philadelphia City	678.0	672.6	681.0	676.2	-4.8	-.7
Pittsburgh	1,119.8	1,105.1	1,126.0	1,111.5	-14.5	-1.3
Reading	168.3	164.6	168.6	167.2	-1.4	-.8
Scranton-Wilkes-Barre-Hazleton	277.7	273.2	280.2	276.0	-4.2	-1.5
Sharon	49.8	47.9	51.1	49.0	-2.1	-.4
State College	69.9	69.3	73.7	73.0	-.7	-.9
Williamsport	53.5	52.8	54.1	53.5	-.6	-1.1
York	167.5	167.2	170.4	168.7	-1.7	-1.0

See footnotes at end of table.

ESTABLISHMENT DATA  
NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED

ESTABLISHMENT DATA  
NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED

Table 2. Employees on nonfarm payrolls by state and selected metropolitan areas, not seasonally adjusted—Continued

(Numbers in thousands)

State and area	August		September		Change September 2002 to September 2003 <sup>P</sup>	
	2002	2003	2002	2003 <sup>P</sup>	Number	Percent
Rhode Island	478.8	481.3	483.8	484.6	0.8	0.2
Providence-Fall River-Warwick	527.5	525.7	534.0	530.3	-3.7	-7
South Carolina	1,811.0	1,775.8	1,822.7	1,781.3	-41.4	-2.3
Charleston-North Charleston	256.8	254.6	256.4	255.4	-1.0	-.4
Columbia	303.7	295.5	304.6	295.2	-9.4	-3.1
Greenville-Spartanburg-Anderson	467.7	459.6	470.5	464.0	-6.5	-1.4
South Dakota	383.5	384.7	381.2	381.9	.7	.2
Rapid City	53.5	53.3	51.6	51.9	.3	.6
Sioux Falls	117.2	119.2	117.7	119.1	1.4	1.2
Tennessee	2,679.0	2,679.3	2,687.5	2,688.5	1.0	.0
Chattanooga	229.5	229.4	231.0	231.2	.2	.1
Johnson City-Kingsport-Bristol	195.1	194.5	197.4	196.1	-1.3	-.7
Knoxville	346.9	346.0	350.4	351.1	.7	.2
Memphis	585.0	581.0	583.6	582.4	-1.2	-.2
Nashville	677.1	676.5	680.9	680.6	-.3	.0
Texas	9,407.8	9,423.1	9,453.6	9,483.0	29.4	.3
Abilene	55.2	55.4	56.2	55.7	-.5	-.9
Amarillo	97.2	96.8	98.0	97.5	-.5	-.5
Austin-San Marcos	658.2	664.3	662.7	669.1	6.4	1.0
Beaumont-Port Arthur	155.3	155.9	156.3	157.1	.8	.5
Brazoria	77.6	77.7	79.0	78.9	-.1	-.1
Brownsville-Harlingen-San Benito	115.3	115.9	116.3	116.6	.3	.3
Bryan-College Station	74.0	75.9	80.1	80.9	.8	1.0
Corpus Christi	159.3	161.4	161.4	163.7	2.3	1.4
Dallas	1,934.7	1,914.4	1,936.7	1,922.3	-14.4	-7
El Paso	256.5	257.9	260.8	261.1	.3	.1
El Worth-Arlington	788.7	783.9	788.4	783.9	-4.5	-6
Galveston-Texas City	87.7	86.5	87.1	86.4	-.7	-.8
Houston	2,109.2	2,101.8	2,115.8	2,108.6	-7.2	-.3
Killeen-Temple	104.8	104.5	105.0	105.3	.3	.3
Laredo	73.2	73.0	73.7	73.6	-.1	-.1
Longview-Marshall	91.8	92.0	92.5	92.4	-.1	-.1
Lubbock	121.2	121.0	122.0	122.2	.2	.2
McAllen-Edinburg-Mission	164.7	169.4	167.4	173.0	5.6	3.3
Odessa-Midland	104.1	104.5	105.6	106.0	.4	.4
San Angelo	44.2	43.1	44.3	43.8	-.5	-1.1
San Antonio	726.4	737.0	728.9	739.1	10.2	1.4
Sherman-Denison	44.1	43.5	44.4	43.8	-.6	-1.4
Texarkana	53.0	52.5	53.5	53.4	-.1	-.2
Tyler	86.0	85.2	86.4	85.7	-.7	-.8
Victoria	37.6	37.2	37.7	37.3	-.4	-1.1
Waco	100.2	101.7	101.5	103.2	1.7	1.7
Wichita Falls	59.4	58.9	59.4	59.2	-.2	-.3
Utah	1,067.6	1,065.6	1,078.5	1,078.7	.2	.0
Provo-Orem	148.9	149.0	154.3	154.3	.0	.0
Salt Lake City-Ogden	707.0	703.0	708.5	706.7	-1.8	-.3
Vermont	294.0	298.5	300.9	304.1	3.2	1.1
Barre-Montpelier	34.1	34.7	34.4	35.6	1.2	3.5
Burlington	105.9	107.6	108.2	109.9	1.7	1.6
Virginia	3,487.7	3,494.1	3,505.5	3,513.0	7.5	.2
Bristol	40.1	40.5	41.0	40.8	-.2	-.5
Charlottesville	85.5	85.7	86.1	86.1	-.0	-.2
Danville	45.4	45.3	47.0	46.3	-.7	-1.5
Lynchburg	98.3	97.5	101.0	97.6	-3.4	-3.4
Norfolk-Virginia Beach-Newport News	730.6	728.7	728.6	730.0	1.4	.2
Northern Virginia	1,177.5	1,187.7	1,179.9	1,191.2	11.3	1.0
Richmond-Petersburg	567.0	569.8	565.4	566.6	1.2	.2
Roanoke	145.2	140.8	146.1	141.3	-4.8	-3.3
Washington	2,662.0	2,658.7	2,674.1	2,669.5	-4.6	-.2
Seattle-Bellevue-Everett	1,356.6	1,347.5	1,358.6	1,349.2	-9.4	-7
Spokane	193.5	192.1	196.6	193.5	-3.1	-1.6
Tacoma	243.9	245.4	246.3	248.4	2.1	.9

See footnotes at end of table.

ESTABLISHMENT DATA  
NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED

ESTABLISHMENT DATA  
NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED

Table 2. Employees on nonfarm payrolls by state and selected metropolitan areas, not seasonally adjusted—Continued

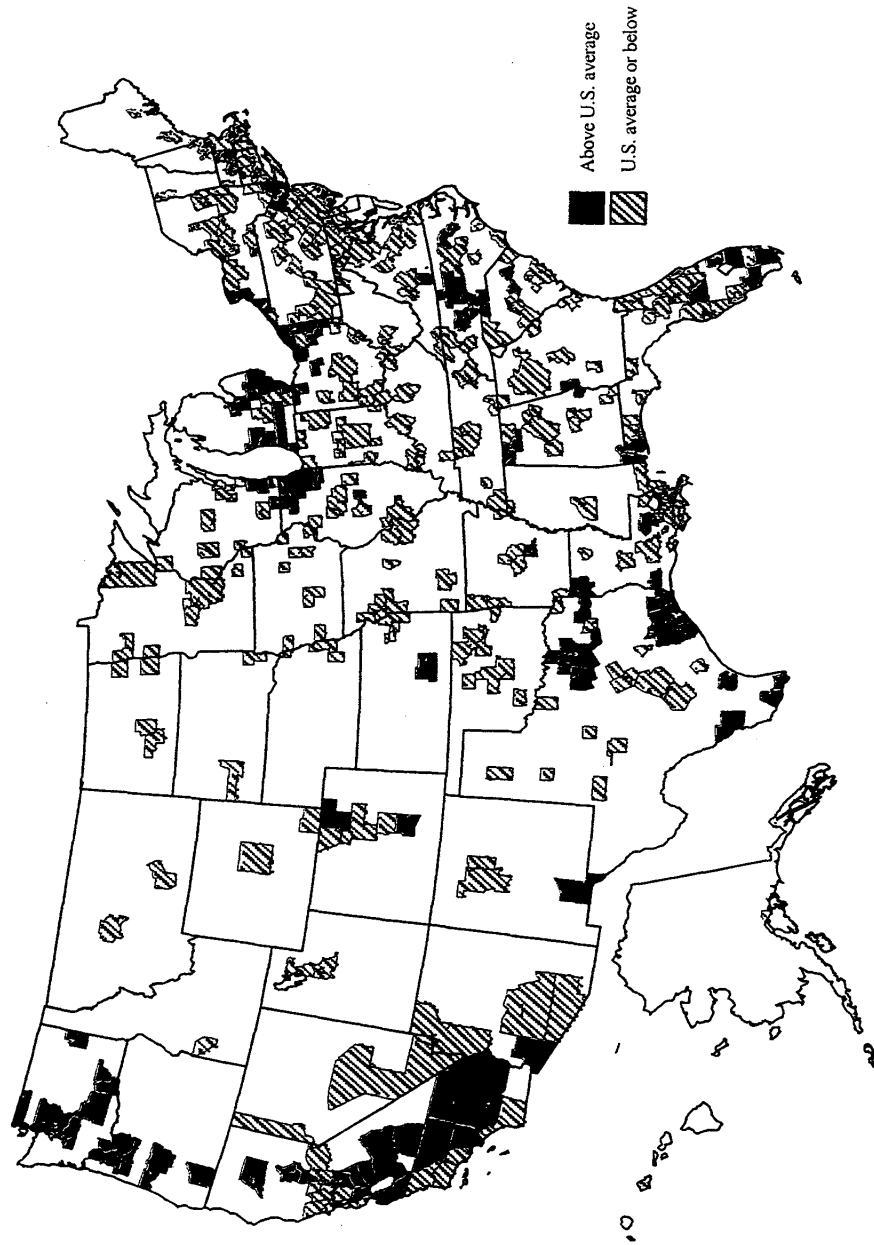
(Numbers in thousands)

State and area	August		September		Change September 2002 to September 2003 <sup>P</sup>	
	2002	2003	2002	2003 <sup>P</sup>	Number	Percent
West Virginia .....	735.1	730.1	735.3	732.6	-2.7	-0.4
Charleston .....	135.9	135.0	134.7	134.8	.1	.1
Huntington-Ashland .....	120.9	121.2	121.9	122.4	.5	.4
Parkersburg-Marietta .....	69.9	70.3	70.3	70.2	-.1	-.1
Wheeling .....	66.8	66.5	66.6	67.0	.4	.6
Wisconsin .....	2,794.1	2,798.5	2,793.6	2,788.1	-5.5	-.2
Appleton-Oshkosh-Neenah .....	206.9	206.4	206.2	205.9	-.3	-.1
Eau Claire .....	76.4	75.9	77.5	76.5	-1.0	-1.3
Green Bay .....	147.4	151.3	148.2	150.8	2.6	1.8
Janesville-Beloit .....	68.2	67.7	68.1	67.2	-.9	-1.3
Kenosha .....	54.2	54.8	54.2	54.4	.2	.4
La Crosse .....	72.7	72.4	73.1	73.1	.0	.0
Madison .....	296.2	305.1	297.6	304.2	6.6	2.2
Milwaukee-Waukesha .....	839.2	829.1	840.0	819.9	-20.1	-2.4
Racine .....	80.4	81.5	80.1	81.1	1.0	1.2
Sheboygan .....	63.2	63.9	63.1	63.7	.6	1.0
Wausau .....	70.3	70.6	69.7	70.2	.5	.7
Wyoming .....	254.5	255.7	253.2	254.1	.9	.4
Casper .....	34.0	34.4	33.7	34.1	.4	1.2
Puerto Rico .....	972.3	984.8	978.4	990.5	12.1	1.2
Caguas .....	64.7	66.4	64.6	66.1	1.5	2.3
Mayaguez .....	62.3	64.1	62.3	65.2	2.9	4.7
Ponce .....	68.0	69.8	68.8	69.9	1.1	1.6
San Juan-Bayamon .....	634.9	641.8	639.1	644.4	5.3	.8
Virgin Islands .....	42.8	42.8	42.3	42.1	-.2	-.5

<sup>1</sup> Data for 2003 are not directly comparable with data for previous years because of change in metropolitan area definitions.  
P = preliminary.  
NOTE: Data are counts of jobs by place of work. Estimates are currently projected

from March 2002 benchmarks. Estimates subsequent to the current benchmark month are provisional and will be revised when new information becomes available. Area definitions are published annually in the May issue of *Employment and Earnings*.

# Unemployment rates for metropolitan areas, not seasonally adjusted, September 2003 (U.S. rate = 5.8 percent)



NOTE: Map includes data for 323 areas based on 1993 definitions.

# News

United States  
Department  
of Labor



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USDL 03-90

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For release: 10:00 A.M. EST  
Friday, February 28, 2003

## STATE AND REGIONAL UNEMPLOYMENT, 2002 ANNUAL AVERAGES

Annual average unemployment rates rose between 2001 and 2002 in nearly all of the states and in each of the Census regions and divisions, the Bureau of Labor Statistics of the U.S. Department of Labor reported today. Employment-population ratios declined in 40 states. At the national level, the jobless rate rose by 1.1 percentage points to 5.8 percent in 2002, while the employment-population ratio dropped by 1.0 percentage point to 62.7 percent.

### State Unemployment

Rising unemployment persisted across the U.S. in 2002. Compared with the prior year, jobless rates were higher in 47 states, lower in 2 states, and unchanged in 1 state and the District of Columbia. Two states in the Mountain division—Colorado and Utah—reported the largest unemployment rate increases from 2001 (+2.0 and +1.7 percentage points, respectively). Massachusetts and New Jersey recorded the next largest increases (+1.6 percentage points each). Seventeen additional states registered over-the-year rate increases of at least a full percentage point. These 21 states with at least 1.0-percentage point increases in their unemployment rate were spread across the nation: 6 each were in the Northeast and West, 5 were in the South, and 4 were in the Midwest. In 2002, only Hawaii and South Dakota reported annual unemployment rate declines (-0.4 and -0.3 percentage point, respectively). (See table 1 and chart 1.)

For the second year in a row, the states with the highest jobless rates were located in the Pacific division. Alaska registered the highest rate in 2002, 7.7 percent, followed by Oregon, 7.5 percent, and Washington, 7.3 percent. Twelve additional states and the District of Columbia posted unemployment rates of 6.0 percent or more for the year. The lowest jobless rates in 2002 were in two West North Central states: South Dakota, 3.1 percent, and Nebraska, 3.6 percent. Overall, 32 states had unemployment rates below the national average, 16 states and the District of Columbia had rates above it, and 2 states had rates equal to it. All seven states in the West North Central division and all six in New England posted rates below the U.S. rate. In contrast, four of the five Pacific states recorded rates above that of the nation. (See chart 2.)

### Regional Unemployment

The Northeast and West regions experienced the largest jobless rate increases from 2001 (+1.2 percentage points each), while the Midwest and South recorded smaller rate increases (+1.0 and +0.9 point, respectively). For the 11th consecutive year, the West registered the highest regional unemployment rate, 6.5 percent. The Midwest reported the lowest rate, 5.5 percent. The range between the highest and

lowest regional unemployment rates—1.0 percentage point—increased slightly, after narrowing substantially since the mid-1990s.

Among the nation's nine geographic divisions, the Mountain division posted the largest over-the-year unemployment rate increase (+1.3 percentage points), closely followed by the Middle Atlantic, New England, and Pacific divisions (+1.2 points each). The smallest jobless rate increases from 2001 were recorded in the East South Central and West North Central divisions (+0.7 percentage point each). The Pacific also continued to register the highest jobless rate—for the 11th straight year—6.8 percent. The West South Central division had the next highest rate, 6.0 percent. The West North Central division recorded the lowest unemployment rate, 4.6 percent, followed by New England, 4.9 percent, which had reported the lowest divisional rate for the prior 2 years.

#### State employment-population ratios

In 2002, 40 states and the District of Columbia posted declines in their employment-population ratios—the proportion of the civilian noninstitutional population 16 years and over with a job—while 9 states reported increases. The largest employment-population ratio declines occurred in Michigan (-3.0 percentage points) and Delaware (-2.6 points). Four other states recorded decreases of 2.0 percentage points or more from 2001, and 20 additional states and the District of Columbia registered declines of at least 1.0 point. The largest increases in employment-population ratios were in South Dakota and Arkansas (+1.2 percentage points and +1.0 point, respectively). Iowa and Vermont were the only other states that reported increases of at least 0.5 percentage point. (See table 2 and chart 3.)

West Virginia continued to have the lowest employment-population ratio, 52.6 percent, a decline of 2.0 percentage points from 2001. The seven states recording the next lowest ratios also were located in the South—Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Kentucky, Louisiana, Mississippi, and South Carolina—with employment-population ratios ranging between 56.4 and 59.1 percent. New York, at 59.3 percent, was the only other state with a ratio below 60.0 percent. Minnesota again reported the highest proportion of employed persons, 72.4 percent, despite a 0.7-percentage point decline from 2001. Three other Midwestern states—Iowa, Nebraska, and South Dakota—registered the next highest ratios, all of which were over 70.0 percent. Twenty-seven states recorded employment-population ratios higher than the U.S. figure of 62.7 percent, while 21 states and the District of Columbia posted lower ratios. All states in the New England and West North Central divisions had ratios above that of the U.S., while all of those in the Middle Atlantic and East South Central divisions had ratios below it.

#### Regional employment-population ratios

All four regions reported declines in their proportion of employed persons from 2001, ranging from -1.5 percentage points in the Midwest to -0.2 point in the Northeast. The Midwest and West continued to register ratios (65.0 and 63.0 percent, respectively) above the U.S. average, while the Northeast (61.9 percent) and South (61.5 percent) again had lower ratios.

Of the nine geographic divisions, the East North Central recorded the largest decrease in its employment-population ratio relative to 2001 (-1.9 percentage points). The next largest decreases were in the Pacific, South Atlantic, and West South Central divisions (-1.0 percentage point each). The two Northeast divisions—the Middle Atlantic and New England—registered the smallest declines in 2002 (-0.2 and -0.3 percentage point, respectively). Once again, the West North Central recorded the highest employment-population ratio (68.7 percent) and the East South Central registered the lowest (59.3 percent).

NOTE

All estimates presented in this release, except those for Puerto Rico, were derived from the Current Population Survey, a sample survey of about 60,000 households conducted monthly for the Bureau of Labor Statistics by the U.S. Census Bureau. A description of the survey and information about the reliability of the state estimates appear in *Geographic Profile of Employment and Unemployment, 2000*, Bulletin 2550. Effective with this release, annual averages for regions, divisions, states, and the District of Columbia, shown in tables 1 and 2, reflect updated population controls, incorporating the results of Census 2000. This decennial adjustment generally results in changes to levels for the current and previous years and may also affect unemployment rates and employment-population ratios, unlike the more routine population control updates in other years.

The length of the annual series varies by state and ranges from 27 to 33 years. The region and division annual series begin in 1976.

Information in this release will be made available to sensory impaired individuals upon request. Voice phone: 202-691-5200; TDD message referral phone number: 1-800-877-8339.

**Table 1. Employment status of the civilian noninstitutional population 16 years of age and over by region, division, and state, 2001-02 annual averages**

(Numbers in thousands)

Region, division, and state	Population		Civilian labor force		Employed		Unemployed		Unemployment rate		Error range of rate, 2002 <sup>1</sup>	
	2001	2002	2001	2002	2001	2002	2001	2002	2001	2002	2001	2002
United States <sup>2</sup>	215,092	217,570	143,734	144,863	136,933	136,485	6,801	8,378	4.7	5.8	5.7	5.9
Northeast	41,678	42,028	27,070	27,576	25,883	26,026	1,187	1,550	4.4	5.6	5.4	5.8
New England	10,909	11,020	7,422	7,556	7,150	7,190	272	367	3.7	4.9	4.7	5.1
Connecticut	2,604	2,623	1,755	1,773	1,698	1,696	57	77	3.3	4.3	3.8	4.8
Maine	1,019	1,034	686	686	658	656	27	30	3.9	4.4	3.9	4.9
Massachusetts	5,003	5,046	3,393	3,486	3,268	3,301	125	185	3.7	5.3	4.9	5.7
New Hampshire	972	989	700	706	676	672	25	33	3.5	4.7	4.2	5.2
Rhode Island	827	840	548	556	522	528	26	28	4.7	5.1	4.6	5.6
Vermont	484	489	340	349	328	336	12	13	3.6	3.7	3.3	4.1
Middle Atlantic	30,769	31,008	19,648	20,020	18,734	18,836	915	1,183	4.7	5.9	5.7	6.1
New Jersey	8,513	8,585	4,305	4,368	4,125	4,113	180	255	4.2	5.8	5.4	6.2
New York	14,701	14,816	9,132	9,362	8,689	8,790	443	573	4.9	6.1	5.8	6.4
Pennsylvania	9,555	9,607	6,212	6,290	5,920	5,934	291	356	4.7	5.7	5.3	6.1
Midwest	49,197	49,600	34,265	34,125	32,711	32,247	1,554	1,878	4.5	5.5	5.3	5.7
East North Central	34,465	34,721	23,637	23,410	22,496	22,024	1,141	1,385	4.8	5.9	5.7	6.1
Illinois	9,440	9,524	6,473	6,378	6,125	5,963	349	415	5.4	6.5	6.1	6.9
Indiana	4,626	4,656	3,134	3,175	2,998	3,012	136	163	4.4	5.1	4.6	5.6
Michigan	7,594	7,650	5,158	5,001	4,886	4,691	271	310	5.3	6.0	5.8	6.6
Ohio	8,664	8,701	5,844	5,828	5,596	5,497	248	331	4.2	5.7	5.3	6.1
Wisconsin	4,141	4,190	3,028	3,028	2,891	2,861	137	167	4.5	5.5	4.9	6.1
West North Central	14,732	14,879	10,628	10,716	10,215	10,223	413	493	3.9	4.6	4.4	4.8
Iowa	2,261	2,277	1,625	1,667	1,572	1,601	54	67	3.3	4.0	3.5	4.5
Kansas	2,021	2,041	1,383	1,414	1,324	1,342	59	72	4.3	5.1	4.5	5.7
Minnesota	3,805	3,855	2,889	2,918	2,783	2,790	106	128	3.7	4.4	3.9	4.9
Missouri	4,288	4,330	3,020	2,990	2,879	2,825	141	165	4.7	5.5	5.0	6.0
Nebraska	1,298	1,311	953	959	923	925	29	34	3.1	3.6	3.1	4.1
North Dakota	490	492	346	346	336	332	10	14	2.9	4.0	3.5	4.5
South Dakota	569	574	412	421	398	408	14	13	3.4	3.1	2.7	3.5
South	76,681	77,831	50,296	50,711	47,922	47,861	2,374	2,849	4.7	5.6	5.5	5.7
South Atlantic	40,140	40,766	26,479	26,882	25,283	25,255	1,197	1,427	4.5	5.3	5.1	5.5
Delaware	612	622	429	423	414	405	15	18	3.4	4.2	3.7	4.7
District of Columbia	462	460	313	304	293	285	20	20	6.4	6.4	5.8	7.0
Florida	12,687	12,926	8,020	8,084	7,639	7,642	381	442	4.8	5.5	5.2	5.8
Georgia	6,223	6,337	4,220	4,292	4,053	4,071	167	221	4.0	5.1	4.6	5.6
Maryland	4,065	4,126	2,841	2,898	2,727	2,772	114	126	4.0	4.4	3.9	4.9
North Carolina	6,187	6,262	4,202	4,171	3,971	3,890	231	281	5.5	6.7	6.1	7.3
South Carolina	3,096	3,145	1,952	1,968	1,848	1,851	104	117	5.3	6.0	5.4	6.6
Virginia	5,379	5,454	3,680	3,735	3,556	3,593	125	152	3.4	4.1	3.6	4.6
West Virginia	1,432	1,436	822	804	782	755	40	49	4.8	6.1	5.5	6.7
East South Central	13,083	13,200	8,285	8,293	7,868	7,821	417	472	5.0	5.7	5.4	6.0
Alabama	3,411	3,432	2,135	2,103	2,022	1,978	112	124	5.3	5.9	5.3	6.5
Kentucky	3,144	3,184	1,985	1,966	1,878	1,857	107	110	5.4	5.6	5.0	6.2
Mississippi	2,122	2,136	1,305	1,298	1,234	1,210	71	88	5.5	6.8	6.1	7.5
Tennessee	4,407	4,448	2,860	2,926	2,733	2,776	126	150	4.4	5.1	4.5	5.7
West South Central	23,457	23,864	15,531	15,735	14,771	14,785	760	950	4.9	6.0	5.7	6.3
Arkansas	2,044	2,060	1,248	1,285	1,185	1,216	63	70	5.0	5.4	4.8	6.0
Louisiana	3,314	3,336	2,053	2,006	1,931	1,883	122	123	5.9	6.1	5.4	6.8
Oklahoma	2,590	2,619	1,671	1,693	1,607	1,617	64	76	3.8	4.5	3.9	5.1
Texas	15,510	15,849	10,560	10,751	10,048	10,070	512	681	4.8	6.3	6.0	6.6
West	47,962	48,899	32,428	32,947	30,722	30,811	1,706	2,136	5.3	6.5	6.3	6.7
Mountain	13,844	14,158	9,502	9,707	9,074	9,148	427	559	4.5	5.8	5.5	6.1
Arizona	3,928	4,033	2,580	2,672	2,458	2,507	121	165	4.7	6.2	5.5	6.9
Colorado	3,328	3,394	2,379	2,437	2,291	2,298	89	140	3.7	5.7	5.2	6.2
Idaho	970	989	681	684	647	645	34	40	5.0	5.8	5.2	6.4
Montana	696	706	483	464	442	442	22	21	4.6	4.6	4.0	5.2
Nevada	1,584	1,616	1,104	1,122	1,045	1,060	59	62	5.3	5.5	5.0	6.0
New Mexico	1,360	1,382	861	878	820	830	42	48	4.8	5.4	4.8	6.0
Utah	1,619	1,655	1,161	1,180	1,110	1,108	51	72	4.4	6.1	5.5	6.7
Wyoming	378	383	272	270	262	259	11	11	3.9	4.2	3.7	4.7
Pacific	34,118	34,742	22,926	23,240	21,647	21,663	1,279	1,577	5.6	6.8	6.6	7.0
Alaska	440	449	320	323	299	296	21	25	6.4	7.7	7.0	8.4
California	25,600	26,083	17,183	17,405	16,260	16,242	923	1,163	5.4	6.7	6.4	7.0
Hawaii	872	889	591	582	564	557	27	25	4.8	4.2	3.7	4.7
Oregon	2,673	2,716	1,817	1,834	1,702	1,695	115	138	6.3	7.5	6.8	8.2
Washington	4,533	4,605	3,015	3,097	2,822	2,871	193	226	6.4	7.3	6.6	8.0
Puerto Rico <sup>3</sup>	2,873	2,934	1,297	1,356	1,150	1,190	147	166	11.4	12.3	( <sup>4</sup> )	

<sup>1</sup> Error ranges are shown at the 90-percent confidence level.  
<sup>2</sup> Because of separate processing and weighting procedures, totals for the United States differ from the results obtained by aggregating data for regions, divisions, or states.  
<sup>3</sup> The source of these data is the Puerto Rico Department of Labor and Human Resources.  
<sup>4</sup> Not available.  
NOTE: Region and division data are derived from summing the component states. Sub-national data incorporate updated 2000 census-based population controls.



**Table 2. Employment-population ratio of persons 16 years of age and over by region, division, and state, 2001-02 annual averages**

(Percent)

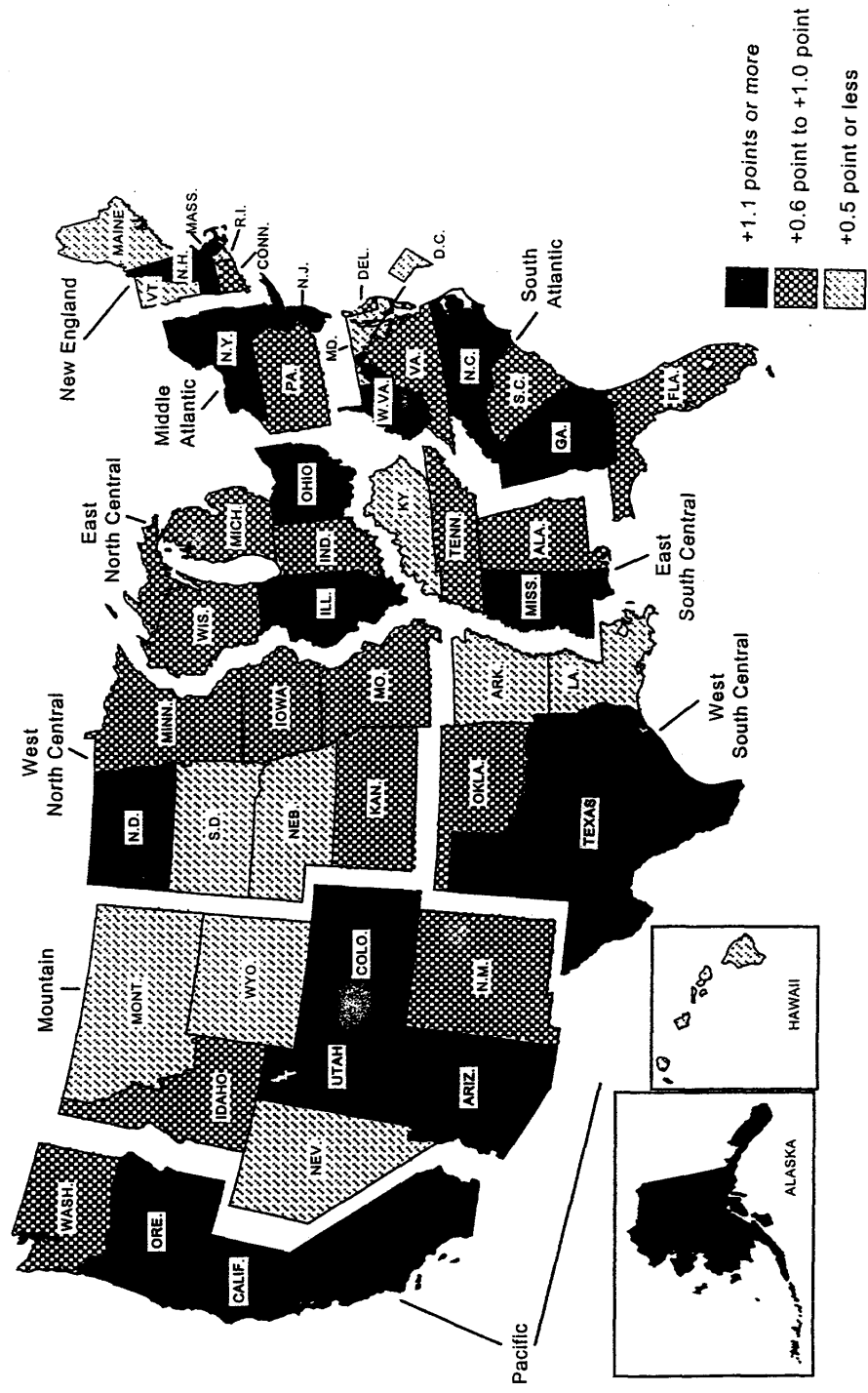
Region, division, and state	Employment-population ratio <sup>1</sup>		Over-the-year change	Error range of employment-population ratio, 2002 <sup>1</sup>	
	2001	2002			
United States .....	63.7	62.7	-1.0	62.5	62.9
Northeast .....	62.1	61.9	-2	61.5	62.3
New England .....	65.5	65.2	-3	64.5	65.9
Connecticut .....	65.2	64.7	-5	63.1	66.3
Maine .....	64.6	63.5	-1.1	62.0	65.0
Massachusetts .....	65.3	65.4	-1	64.1	66.7
New Hampshire .....	69.5	68.0	-1.5	66.6	69.4
Rhode Island .....	63.1	62.9	-2	61.7	64.1
Vermont .....	67.7	68.6	.9	67.2	70.0
Middle Atlantic .....	60.9	60.7	-2	60.2	61.2
New Jersey .....	63.3	62.5	-8	61.5	63.5
New York .....	59.1	59.3	.2	58.5	60.1
Pennsylvania .....	62.0	61.8	-2	60.9	62.7
Midwest .....	66.5	65.0	-1.5	64.6	65.4
East North Central .....	65.3	63.4	-1.9	62.8	64.0
Illinois .....	64.9	62.6	-2.3	61.8	63.6
Indiana .....	64.8	64.7	-1	63.2	66.2
Michigan .....	64.3	61.3	-3.0	60.1	62.5
Ohio .....	64.6	63.2	-1.4	62.0	64.4
Wisconsin .....	68.8	68.3	-1.5	66.8	69.8
West North Central .....	69.3	68.7	-6	68.0	69.4
Iowa .....	69.5	70.3	.8	69.0	71.6
Kansas .....	65.5	65.8	.3	64.1	67.5
Minnesota .....	73.1	72.4	-7	70.8	74.0
Missouri .....	67.1	65.2	-1.9	63.4	67.0
Nebraska .....	71.1	70.6	-5	69.2	72.0
North Dakota .....	68.5	67.5	-1.0	65.6	69.4
South Dakota .....	69.9	71.1	1.2	69.4	72.8
South .....	62.5	61.5	-1.0	61.1	61.9
South Atlantic .....	63.0	62.0	-1.0	61.5	62.5
Delaware .....	67.7	65.1	-2.6	63.6	66.6
District of Columbia .....	63.4	61.9	-1.5	60.4	63.4
Florida .....	60.2	59.1	-1.1	58.2	60.0
Georgia .....	65.1	64.3	-8	62.9	65.7
Maryland .....	67.1	67.2	.1	65.8	68.6
North Carolina .....	64.2	62.1	-2.1	60.8	63.4
South Carolina .....	59.7	58.9	-8	57.4	60.4
Virginia .....	66.1	65.7	-4	63.9	67.5
West Virginia .....	54.6	52.6	-2.0	50.9	54.3
East South Central .....	60.1	59.3	-8	58.4	60.2
Alabama .....	59.3	57.6	-1.7	55.9	59.3
Kentucky .....	59.7	58.3	-1.4	56.4	60.2
Mississippi .....	58.2	56.6	-1.6	54.8	58.4
Tennessee .....	62.0	62.4	.4	60.7	64.1
West South Central .....	63.0	62.0	-1.0	61.3	62.7
Arkansas .....	58.0	59.0	1.0	57.5	60.5
Louisiana .....	58.3	58.4	-1.9	54.7	58.1
Oklahoma .....	62.1	61.7	-4	60.1	63.3
Texas .....	64.8	63.5	-1.3	62.5	64.5
West .....	64.1	63.0	-1.1	62.6	63.4
Mountain .....	65.5	64.6	-9	63.9	65.3
Arizona .....	62.8	62.2	-4	60.6	63.8
Colorado .....	68.8	67.7	-1.1	65.9	69.5
Idaho .....	66.7	65.2	-1.5	63.5	66.9
Montana .....	63.3	62.7	-6	60.9	64.5
Nevada .....	66.8	65.6	-1.2	64.1	67.1
New Mexico .....	60.3	60.0	-3	58.3	61.7
Utah .....	66.6	66.9	-1.7	65.1	68.7
Wyoming .....	69.3	67.6	-1.7	66.0	69.2
Pacific .....	63.4	62.4	-1.0	61.9	62.9
Alaska .....	68.0	66.4	-1.6	64.0	68.8
California .....	63.5	62.3	-1.2	61.7	62.9
Hawaii .....	64.7	62.7	-2.0	61.3	64.1
Oregon .....	63.7	62.4	-1.3	61.0	63.8
Washington .....	62.3	62.3	.0	60.9	63.7
Puerto Rico <sup>2</sup> .....	40.0	40.6	.6	(3)	

<sup>1</sup> Error ranges are shown at the 90-percent confidence level.  
<sup>2</sup> The source of these data is the Puerto Rico Department of

Labor and Human Resources.  
<sup>3</sup> Not available.

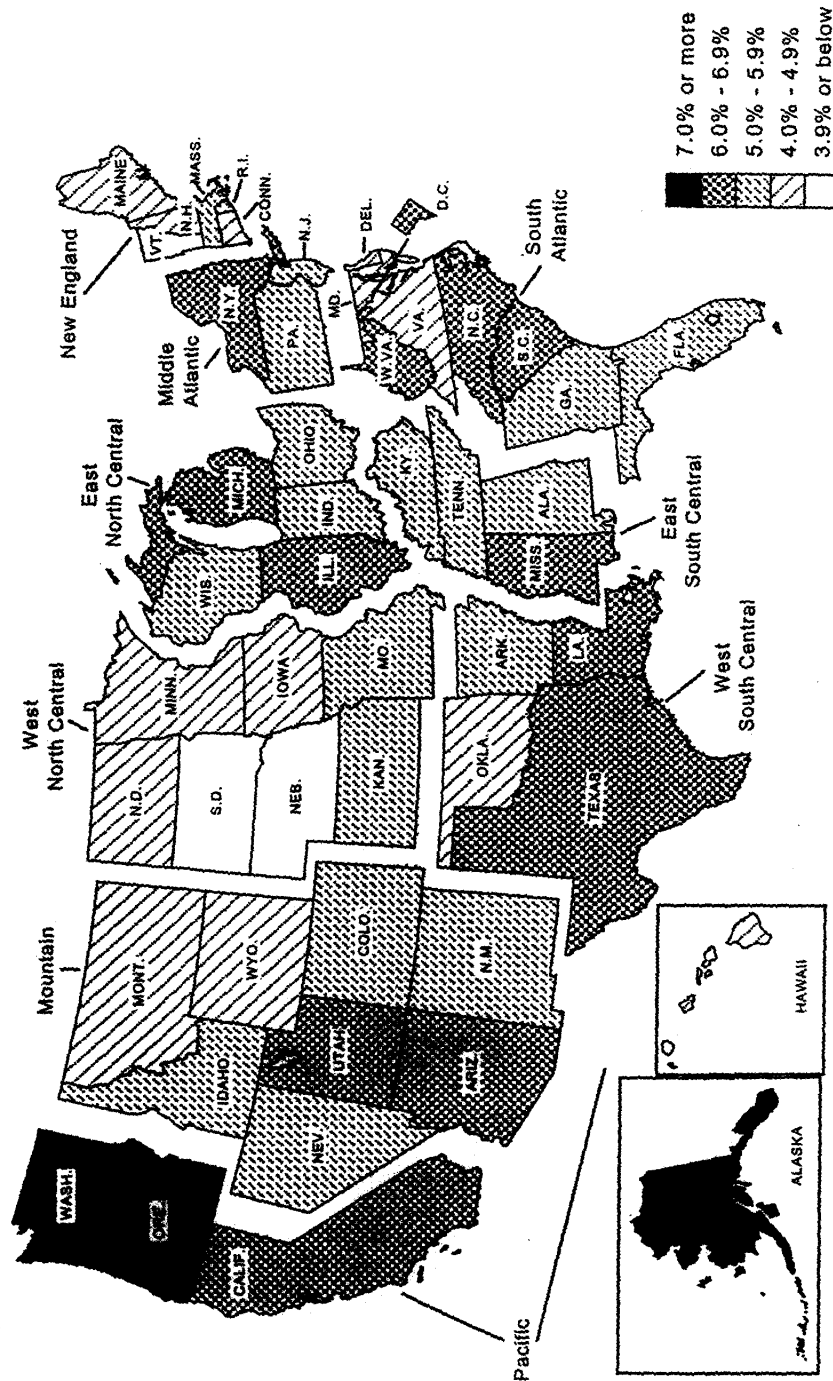
# Chart 1. Over-the-year change in unemployment rates by state, 2001-02 annual averages

(U.S. change = +1.1 percentage points)



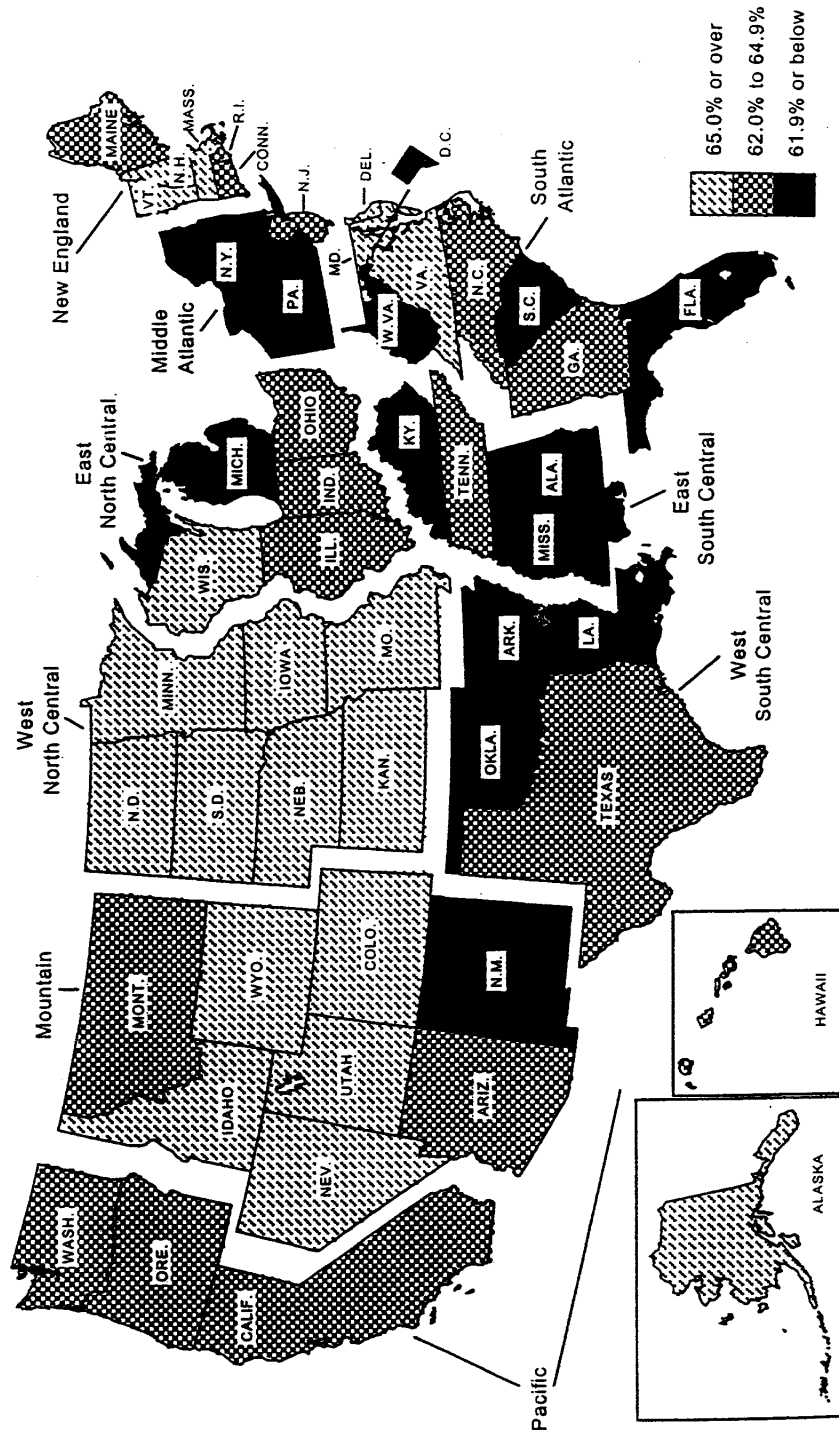
# Chart 2. Unemployment rates by state, 2002 annual averages

(U.S. rate = 5.8 percent)



# Chart 3. Employment-population ratios by state, 2002 annual averages

(U.S. average = 62.7 percent)



附錄四、聯邦政府使用地區別失業統計 (LAUS) 預算補助分配表

ADMINISTRATIVE USES OF LOCAL AREA UNEMPLOYMENT STATISTICS				
USER AGENCY/PROGRAM	FY 2003 Funding (Millions)	Geographic Areas Used	Reference Period	Allocation Formulas/Qualifying Criteria
<b>DOL-ETA</b> Economically Disadvantaged Adults and Dislocated Workers (Workforce Investment Act Title II--Adult Education and Literacy)	\$ 898.8	States and areas of substantial unemployment (ASUs). An ASU is a contiguous piece of geography, consisting of counties, cities, and/or parts of each, with a population of at least 10,000 and an unemployment rate of at least 6.5 percent. (7) (12) States and ASUs. (7) (8) (9) (12)	Most recent program year (July-June).	State funding allocation for WIA Title II is based on the following proportions: 1/3 on relative number of unemployed in ASUs, 1/3 on relative excess number of unemployed (i.e., number of unemployed in excess of 4.5 percent of labor force), and 1/3 on relative number of economically disadvantaged.
Youth Activities (Title I, Chapter 4)	\$ 994.5	States and ASUs. (7) (8) (9) (12)	Most recent program year (July-June).	Same as above for state funding, with 0.25% of funds allocated to "outlying areas."
Youth Opportunity Grants (Title I, Chapter 4)	\$ 44.2	States and ASUs. (7) (8) (9) (12)	Most recent program year (July-June).	Same as above, with 0.25% of funds allocated to "outlying areas."
Dislocated Workers (Title I, Chapter 5)	\$ 1,431.3	States and substate areas. (7) (8) (9) (12)	Most recent program year (July-June) for unemployed and excess unemployed, most recent calendar year for unemployed 15+ weeks.	State funding is based on the following proportions: 1/3 on relative number of unemployed, 1/3 on relative excess number of unemployed, and 1/3 on relative number of unemployed for 15 weeks or more. Also, 0.25% funds allocated to "outlying areas."
Wagner-Peyser Act (Title III, Subtitle A)	\$ 756.8	States. (10) (12)	Most recent calendar year.	State funding algorithm is based on the following proportions: 2/3 on relative number in labor force and 1/3 on relative number of unemployed.
Labor Surplus Areas	(1)	Counties, cities over 25,000 population, and balance of counties. (12)	Most recent 2-calendar year average.	An area qualifies as a LSA when its average unemployment rate is 20 percent or more above the national rate (including Puerto Rico) for the period, with the threshold being no lower than 6 percent and no higher than 10 percent.
Federal-State Extended Unemployment Benefits (EB)	(2)	States. (7) (12)	Most recent 3 months for total unemployment trigger (TUR) or most recent 13 weeks for insured unemployment trigger (IUR).	State is eligible to pay EB if: (1) the seasonally adjusted total unemployment rate (TUR) for the most recent 3-month period is at least 6.5 percent, and at least 10 percent above the State TUR for the same 3-month period in either of the 2 preceding years, or (2) the insured unemployment rate (IUR) is at least 5 percent, and at least 120 percent of the average TUR for the same 13-week period in either of the 2 preceding years.
<b>DOL-VETS</b> Jobs for Veterans Act of 2002	\$ 160.0	States.	Most recent 3-calendar year average.	States will receive a share of the funding that reflects the ratio of veterans seeking employment in the State to veterans seeking employment in all States. This is calculated as the average of the State's share of total unemployment and its share of Veterans labor force.
<b>FEMA</b> Emergency Food and Shelter Program	\$ 190.0	Counties, cities, and balance of counties. (7) (8) (12)	Most recent 12-month average.	Jurisdictions qualify for FEMA funding if they meet one of the following criteria: (1) 18,000 or more unemployed with a jobless rate of no more than 1 percentage point below the national rate, (2) 400-17,999 unemployed with a jobless rate of at least 1.2 to 1.5 percentage points above the national rate, or (3) 400 or more unemployed with a poverty rate of at least 11.7 percent.
<b>Commerce-EDA</b> Public Works Program	\$ 203.6	Areas defined by geographic/political boundaries, e.g., States, cities, counties, Indian reservations. (7) (8) (9) (12)	Most recent 24-month average.	An area qualifies if: (1) the unemployment rate is at least one percentage point above the national rate, (2) the per capita income is 80 percent or less of the national average per capita income, or (3) there is a special need, as determined by EDA, arising from actual or threatened severe unemployment or economic adjustment problems resulting from severe short-term or long-term changes in economic conditions.

**ADMINISTRATIVE USES OF LOCAL AREA UNEMPLOYMENT STATISTICS**

<b>USER AGENCY/PROGRAM</b>	<b>FY 2003 Funding (Millions)</b>	<b>Geographic Areas Used</b>	<b>Reference Period</b>	<b>Allocation Formulas/Qualifying Criteria</b>
Economic Adjustment (Title 9)	\$ 40.6	Same geographic areas used in the Public Works Program.	Most recent 24-month average.	Same qualifying criteria used in the Public Works Program.
<b>USDA</b>				
Temporary Emergency Food Assistance Program (TEFAP)	\$ 130.0	States: (7)(8)(9)(12)	Fiscal year average.	Farm commodities and funds are allocated based on the following proportions: 2/5 on relative number of persons in households below the poverty line and 2/5 on relative number of unemployed persons.
Welfare Reform Act--Waivers to Food Stamp Time Limits for Able-Bodied Adults Without Dependents (ABAWD)	\$ 22,920.0 (3)	States, metropolitan areas (MAs), counties, cities Indian reservations, and specially designated areas (e.g., census tracts). (7)(12)	Generally 12-month periods, but no less than 3 months for unemployment rate. Not specified for insufficient jobs criterion.	Waivers are granted to areas with: (1) an unemployment rate over 10 percent for the latest 12-month (or 3-month) period or (2) insufficient jobs.
<b>DOL-INS</b>				
Immigration Act of 1990 Employment Creation Visas	(4)	MAs and counties, cities and subareas within MAs.	Most recent calendar year or 12-month average.	Visas are granted for lower investment amounts in rural areas or areas with an unemployment rate at least 50 percent above the national average.
<b>DOD-DLA</b>				
Procurement Technical Assistance (PTA)	\$ 29.0	States, counties, cities, and townships. (7)(12)	Most recent 24-month average.	An area qualifies for assistance if: (1) the unemployment rate is at least one percentage point above the national average for the most recent 24-month period or (2) the per capita income is 80 percent or less of the State average.
<b>HHS</b>				
Temporary Assistance to Needy Families (TANF)--Contingency Fund Drawdown	(11) (5)	States. (10)	Most recent 3-month average.	States can access funds if they are determined to be "needy," based on a seasonally adjusted unemployment rate that is at least 6.5 percent for the 3-month period and at least 11.0 percent of the rate for the corresponding period in either of the 2 preceding calendar years; or if the number of food stamp recipients increases at least 10 percent during the 3-month period. TANF automatically gives block grants (with an upper limit of \$71 million) to Puerto Rico.
TANF--Exemption from Benefit Limitation	\$ 17,128.0 (11) (6)	States. (9)(10)	Not available.	In transitioning from welfare to work, individuals are granted up to 6 weeks for which a job search or participation in a welfare program will be counted as work. This time limit is extended to 12 weeks if the State unemployment rate is at least 50 percent above the national rate. TANF automatically gives block grants (with an upper limit of \$71 million) to Puerto Rico.
<b>Treasury</b>				
Riegle Community Development and Regulatory Improvement Act of 1994--Bank Enterprise Awards	\$16.9	MAs, counties, cities, and possible sub-areas (e.g., census tracts). (7)(8)(9)(10)(12)	Most recent 12-month period before announcement of application period.	An institution may qualify if: (a) or all of its service area: (1) is located within one unit of general local government, (2) has a contiguous boundary, (3) (a) has a population of 4,000 or more, if in a metropolitan area, (b) has a population of 1,000 or more, if outside of a metropolitan area; (c) is entirely within an Indian reservation, (4) has a poverty rate of at least 30 percent, and (5) has an unemployment rate at least 1.5 times the national rate. Puerto Rico is treated like a State.

ADMINISTRATIVE USES OF LOCAL AREA UNEMPLOYMENT STATISTICS				
USER AGENCY/PROGRAM	FY 2003 Funding (Millions)	Geographic Areas Used	Reference Period	Allocation Formulas/Qualifying Criteria
Treasury, cont.				
Riegle Community Development and Regulatory Improvement Act of 1994 Small and Emerging CDFI Assistance Component (Technical Assistance)	\$9.9	Same geographic areas used for the Bank Enterprise Awards	Same reference period used for the Bank Enterprise Awards.	Same qualifying criteria used for the Bank Enterprise Award.
North American Development Bank (NADBANK) Community Adjustment and Investment Program (CAIP)	\$ 6.0 (11)	Communities (discrete geographical areas) i.e., counties, towns, or cities.	Most recent 12-month average.	Eligibility of CAIP financing includes: (1) a significant job loss connected to the passage of NAFTA and (2) a substantial continued need for transition assistance.
ARC (Appalachian Regional Commission)				
Distressed County Non-Highway Program (DCNHP)	\$14.4	All of West Virginia and parts of 12 other states, by county.	Most recent 3-year period for which data are available at the beginning of application process.	An area qualifies if it is: (1) per capita income is 2/3 the national average or less, (2) poverty rate is at least 1.5 times the U.S. rate, and (3) unemployment rate is at least 1.5 times the national average.
General Area Development Program	\$34.0	Same geographic areas used for the DCNHP.	Same reference period used for the DCNHP.	Same qualifying criteria used for the DCNHP.
Small Business Administration				
Historically Underutilized Business Zones (HUBZones)	(1)	Census tracts, non-metropolitan counties, or Indian reservations. (7)	Most recent annual average for unemployment rate.	An area qualifies if it is: (1) a "qualified" census tract (as defined in the 1986 IRS code), (2) a non-metropolitan county with (a) median household income less than 80% of the statewide non-metropolitan median or (b) an unemployment rate at least 140% of the statewide average, or (3) within the boundaries of an Indian reservation.
HUD				
Youthbuild Program	\$54.6	Census tracts, non-metropolitan counties	Not specified.	An area can qualify if it is an underserved area, which is defined as an area comprised of census tracts with the following distress criteria: (i) a census tract where the unemployment remains high (50 percent or more above the nation's unemployment rate) and (ii) a census tract where high rates of poverty persists.
<b>Total Appropriations</b>	<b>\$ 45,082.6</b>			

NOTE: The term "cities" also includes townships and boroughs in selected states for various programs.

- (1) Program does not allocate funds, but gives preference to firms in bidding on federal procurement.
- (2) Under regular state extended benefits, monies are not appropriated, but are drawn from the Unemployment Insurance Trust Fund. If the 3-month average TUR is at least 8%, and at least 10% above the TUR for the same 3-month period in either of the 2 preceding years, the State enters a "high unemployment period" during which 20 weeks of EB are payable.
- (3) Dollar amount is full cost of Food Stamp Program. Soup Kitchen and Food Bank funding was merged into the Welfare Reform Act of 1996, and, though the program may continue to receive donations, there is no separate funding.
- (4) Under IMMACT, a total of 3,000 visas are distributed to eligible immigrant entrepreneurs who establish a new commercial enterprise in a targeted employment area (rural area or other area with high unemployment).
- (5) Under the Welfare Reform Act, a Contingency Fund of State Welfare Programs was established, with a \$2 billion limit for FY 1997-2001.
- (6) Dollar amount is the full cost of the TANF program.
- (7) The District of Columbia and Puerto Rico are considered states.
- (8) Outlying areas include the U.S. Virgin Islands, Guam, American Samoa, Northern Marianas Islands, Marshall Islands, Micronesia, and Palau.
- (9) Native American Program includes Indians, Native Hawaiians, and Alaska Natives.
- (10) The District of Columbia is considered a state.
- (11) Currently funded by previous grants and awaiting new legislation. Dollar amount shown pertains to FY 2001.
- (12) Program treats Puerto Rico as a state, and its areas as substate areas.