

# A first look at employment and wages using NAICS

*With the release of the North American Industry Classification System data, a new view is introduced, one which better reveals the inner workings of the U.S. economy*

David R. H. Hiles

In the fall of 2002, the Bureau of Labor Statistics will release industry employment, wages, and establishment count data for 2001 based on the North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) structure. This article presents the first glimpse of the data. By previewing these data, users can begin to acquaint themselves with the new structure. The data presented in this article are based on preliminary private sector U.S. totals for the first quarter of 2001. This, the first BLS data based on NAICS, comes from the Covered Employment and Wages or CEW/ES-202 program.<sup>1</sup>

### CEW background

Every business and government establishment in the United States, Puerto Rico, and the U.S. Virgin Islands, with employees covered by unemployment insurance programs, files quarterly unemployment tax reports. CEW data are derived from these reports. In the first quarter of 2001, these reports accounted for more than \$1.2 trillion in wages, of which more than \$1 trillion was paid to private sector employees. Data are produced on monthly employment, quarterly wages, and quarterly counts of establishments. State Employment Security Agencies (SESAs) and BLS work cooperatively to conduct the CEW program.<sup>2</sup>

Throughout the past several years, the SESAs have spent many hours converting approximately 8 million CEW reports to NAICS. Their hard work is in evidence, as the conversion process is nearly complete, with more than 97 percent of the reports now converted. These cover greater than 99 percent of private sector employment, with most of the remainder consisting of new reports with fewer than five employees, which have not been in the system long enough to be assigned detailed industry codes.

Users interested in more information about NAICS can access the NAICS page on the BLS website at <http://www.bls.gov/bls/naics.htm> or the Bureau of the Census website at <http://www.census.gov/epcd/www/naics.html>. In 2002, BLS will provide ratio tables that can be used to convert historic SIC series to a NAICS basis at <http://www.bls.gov/cewhome.htm>. In 2002, the *NAICS 2002 Manual* will be available from the National Technical Information Service (NTIS) and the Government Printing Office (GPO). In the meantime, the *NAICS 1997 Manual* is available from GPO to supplement the information on the Census website referenced above.

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The timing of CEW data release is determined by each State's data collection flows and by the completion of BLS review and correction activities. The CEW data flow begins when employers file quarterly unemployment insurance tax reports. At the end of each calendar quarter, every employer submits these reports to the SESAs, which edit and correct the quarterly data and submit it to BLS, where it undergoes final review. Each fall, BLS releases CEW monthly, quarterly, and annual data for the preceding year. Most States release CEW data on their own behalf.

Although other sources of industry employment data do exist at the national and State levels, CEW provides detailed data at the county and metropolitan area level. CEW also offers much more detailed information at the State level than is available from more timely, sample-based programs such as the Current Population Survey or the Current Employment Statistics program.

### NAICS basics

Since 1988, the detailed CEW information has been broken into detailed industries according to the system set forth in the 1987 version of the *Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) Manual*. Data prior to 1988 were tabulated according to the 1972 version of the *SIC Manual*. Beginning with the release of data for 2001, CEW publication will switch to the 2002 version of NAICS as the basis for the assignment and tabulation of economic data by industry. NAICS is the product of a cooperative effort on the part of the statistical agencies of the United States, Canada, and Mexico.

NAICS and SIC differ in their design structures; therefore, data for 2001 will not be comparable to the SIC-based data for earlier years. The data presented below illustrate a few examples of the differences between NAICS and SIC structures. NAICS uses a production-oriented approach to categorize economic units. Units with similar production processes are classified in the same industry. Thus, NAICS focuses on *how* products and services are created, as opposed to the SIC focus on *what* is produced. This approach yields significantly different industry groupings than those produced by the SIC approach. The NAICS development process was not an update of the SIC system; rather, from a fresh starting point, its developers could establish new categories reflecting the structure of the modern economy. Data users will be able to work with new NAICS industrial groupings, which better reflect the workings of the U.S. economy, and will be able to track specific industries and analyze the effects of changes in industrial production processes.

### New top-level aggregates

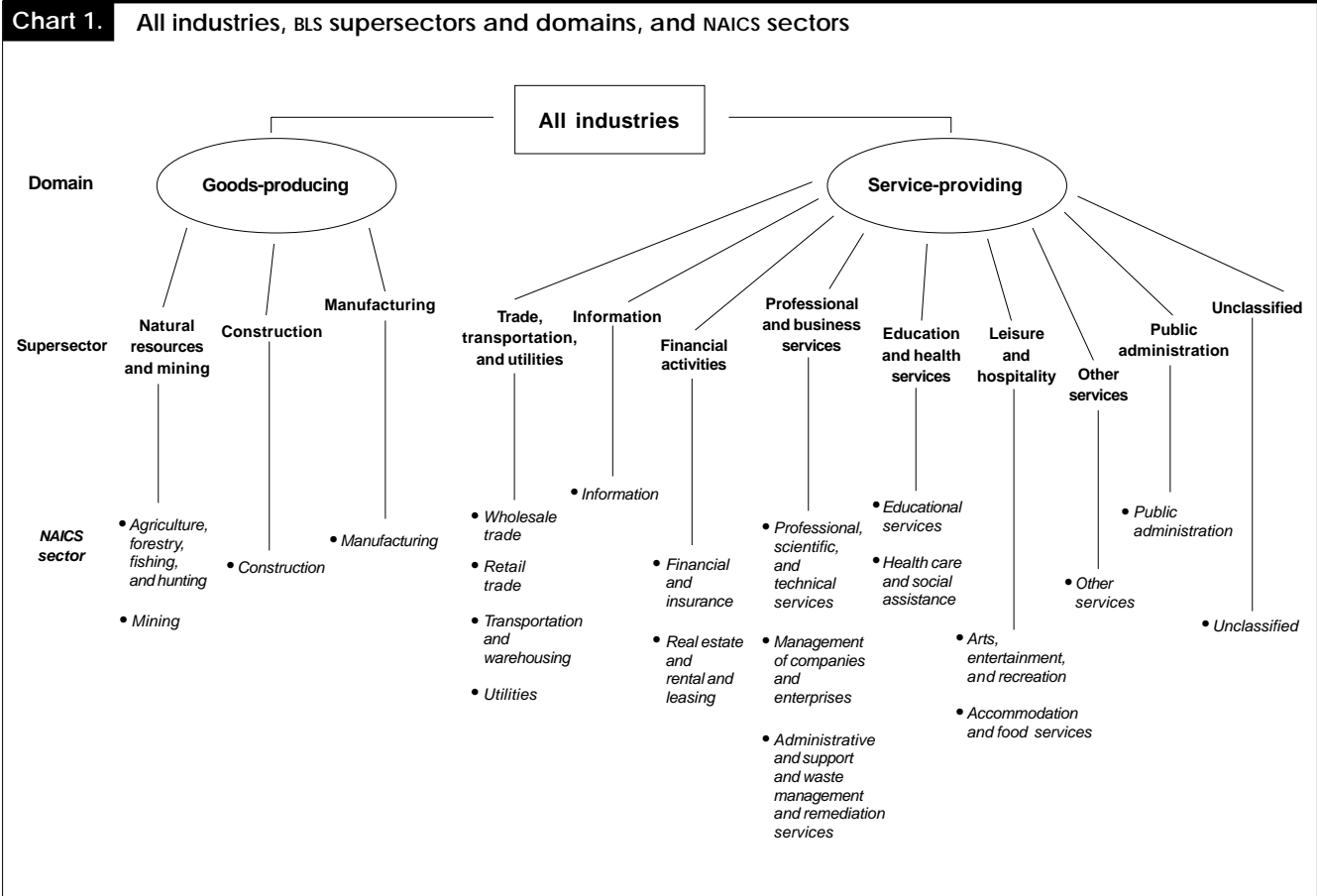
In addition to the new groups, or sectors, created by the *NAICS Manual*, BLS and its NAICS partner agencies have further assembled NAICS sectors, extending the sector structure upwards. These extensions aggregate the individual NAICS sectors into *supersectors*, and above this *supersector* level are two more aggregations, the commonly used domains known as *goods-producing* and *service-providing*. (See table 1 and chart 1.)

Supersectors are similar in concept to the SIC divisions

**Table 1.** NAICS data: establishment and employment distribution by BLS supersector and domain, private ownership, first quarter (March) 2001

Industry	Establishments		Employment		Average weekly wages
	Total	Percent	Total	Percent	
Total .....	7,717,283	100.0	109,097,869	100.0	\$720
Goods-producing .....	1,296,599	16.8	24,845,986	22.8	801
Natural resources and mining .....	128,211	1.7	1,563,979	1.4	674
Construction .....	768,194	10.0	6,470,814	5.9	709
Manufacturing .....	400,194	5.2	16,811,193	15.4	847
Service-providing .....	6,420,684	83.2	84,251,883	77.2	697
Trade, transportation and utilities .....	1,843,748	23.9	25,535,474	23.4	614
Information .....	151,189	2.0	3,693,343	3.4	1,173
Financial activities .....	717,233	9.3	7,621,452	7.0	1,348
Professional and business services .....	1,240,585	16.1	16,494,914	15.1	852
Education and health services .....	680,358	8.8	14,707,876	13.5	594
Leisure and hospitality .....	628,785	8.1	11,583,950	10.6	294
Other services .....	955,181	12.4	4,176,767	3.8	439
Unclassified .....	203,605	2.6	438,107	.4	741

NOTE: Data are preliminary.



seen in table 2. Domains and supersectors can also be used when sufficient data do not exist to publish at the sector level. Several of the supersectors such as *construction*, *manufacturing*, *financial services*, *public administration*, and *unclassified* are similar to SIC industry divisions. But others are wholly new and provide fresh territory for analysis. Many of these new groups consist of splinters of the old SIC *Services* division.

Within the *goods-producing* domain, *natural resources and mining* is the only new supersector, and it is the smallest supersector in the economy as measured by employment. It brings together extractive industries, those that derive their value by extracting resources from the environment. By joining two industries—agriculture and mining—it brings together some of the lowest and highest paying industries.

The *service-providing* domain is far larger than *goods-producing* in the U.S. economy, as is also the case with other developed countries. *Trade, transportation, and utilities* is by far the largest supersector, with more than 23 percent of private industry employment. It combines sectors that move goods and services from the manufacturer to the customer.

*Information*, discussed in greater detail below, is one of the six sectors that is also a supersector. At the supersector level, *Information's* average weekly wage of \$1,173 is surpassed only by the \$1,348 earned in *financial services*. *Information's* high wages come from its concentration of employment in new Internet-related industries added to a large base of highly paid employees in the more traditional telecommunications and publishing industries. *Professional and business services* is similar to the old *services* SIC division in that it is a combination of several very different economic groups, with each expected to exhibit different behaviors in the business cycle. *Education and health services* brings together relatively low-paid but fast-growing industries. The industries in this group are particularly sensitive to changes in government spending. *Leisure and hospitality* is a tourism-related group that users have wanted for years. The number of workers in this group is large, and often seasonally volatile. With this new category—the product of two formerly separate groups—the number of workers can be easily and quickly ascertained for any location in the country. *Other services* combines industries that could not be gathered in elsewhere.

**Table 2. sic industry establishment and employment distribution, private ownership, first quarter (March) 2001**

Industry	Establishments		Employment		Average weekly wages
	Total	Percent	Total	Percent	
Total .....	7,717,559	100.0	109,092,587	100.0	\$720
Agriculture, forestry, and fishing .....	204,851	2.7	1,714,176	1.6	392
Mining .....	27,060	.4	549,375	.5	1,255
Construction .....	748,613	9.7	6,357,030	5.8	703
Manufacturing .....	410,912	5.3	18,030,796	16.5	887
Transportation and public utilities .....	325,356	4.2	6,854,424	6.3	892
Wholesale trade .....	650,040	8.4	6,781,007	6.2	932
Retail trade .....	1,471,361	19.1	23,082,816	21.2	362
Finance, insurance, and real estate .....	691,174	9.0	7,521,051	6.9	1,430
Services .....	2,984,643	38.7	37,768,488	34.6	658
Unclassified .....	203,549	2.6	433,424	.4	739

While it is a small sector, when measured by share of employees (3.8 percent), it is one of the largest when measured by the number of establishments. Its 12.4 percent share of the establishment count is due to the inclusion of *private households* employment in this group.

### New sectors

One of the most interesting new industry sectors is called *Information*. This group brings together industries that:

- transform information into a commodity,
- distribute the commodity, and
- provide information services.

*Information's* major components are publishing, motion pictures and sound recording, broadcasting, telecommunications, information services, and data processing. Under the sic system, these units were spread across the manufacturing, communications, business services, and amusement services groups. Another new sector of interest is *management of companies and enterprises*. This sector is comprised of establishments engaged in managing the activities of other corporate units.

The *information* sector brings together industries that were credited for much of the extraordinary growth seen in the U.S. economy during the late 1990s. With fewer than 4 million employees, it is a group of average size, less than a fourth of the size of the largest NAICS sector, *manufacturing*. (See table 3.) This sector includes most of the separately categorized Internet-related industries. Many of these industries did not exist when the last version of the *sic Manual* was released in 1987. Examples are *Internet publishing and*

*broadcasting* (1.3 million employees) and *ISPs, search portals, and data processing* (0.5 million employees).

*Management of companies and enterprises* is a new, small sector (1.8 million employees) that should be of great analytical interest. This sector is composed of corporate and regional headquarters offices and holding companies. In a hypothetical example, under the sic system, an establishment such as the headquarters of a multinational corporation with many activities, but with primary interests concentrated in the auto industry, was placed in the automobile manufacturing industry. Under NAICS, this location moves out of manufacturing and into the management sector. For the first time, analysts will be able to track what happens to headquarters employment and wages throughout the business cycle. Moreover, because CEW data is available for every State, users will be able to see which States are gaining and losing employment in this sector, as well as for other sectors of interest.

### Other notable sectors

Under NAICS, the *mining* sector continues, with 25,542 employees, as the smallest employment group, the same as under the sic structure. The *utilities* sector has the smallest number of establishments (15,895) while receiving the third highest sectoral average weekly wage (\$1,453). With more than 16.8 million workers, *manufacturing* is the largest sector by employment. It has more subsectors than any other group.

Within the *service-providing* domain, *retail trade* is notable because of its size, both in terms of establishments and employment. At 1,048,112, it has the largest number of establishments. With 15,014,624 employees, it is second only to *manufacturing* in employment, and is expected to eventually

**Table 3. NAICS industry establishment and employment distribution by three-digit code, private ownership, first quarter (March) 2001**

NAICS code	Industry	Establishments		Employment		Average weekly wages
		Total	Percent	Total	Percent	
	Total .....	7,717,283	100.0	109,097,869	100.0	\$720
11	Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting .....	102,669	100.0	1,040,942	100.0	380
111	Crop production .....	47,688	46.4	486,619	46.7	358
112	Animal production .....	20,648	20.1	196,362	18.9	428
113	Forestry and logging .....	14,011	13.6	74,550	7.2	519
114	Fishing, hunting and trapping .....	3,060	3.0	10,632	1.0	619
115	Agriculture and forestry support activities .....	17,262	16.8	272,779	26.2	336
21	Mining .....	25,542	100.0	523,037	100.0	1,247
211	Oil and gas extraction .....	8,282	32.4	122,078	23.3	2,118
212	Mining, except oil and gas .....	8,128	31.8	213,656	40.8	941
213	Support activities for mining .....	9,132	35.8	187,303	35.8	1,024
22	Utilities .....	15,895	100.0	596,183	100.0	1,453
221	Utilities .....	15,895	100.0	596,183	100.0	1,453
23	Construction .....	768,194	100.0	6,470,814	100.0	709
236	Construction of buildings .....	228,093	29.7	1,514,734	23.4	770
237	Heavy and civil engineering construction .....	60,100	7.8	867,144	13.4	785
238	Specialty trade contractors .....	480,001	62.5	4,088,936	63.2	670
31-33	Manufacturing .....	400,194	100.0	16,811,193	100.0	847
311	Food manufacturing .....	30,156	7.5	1,524,424	9.1	612
312	Beverage and tobacco product manufacturing .....	4,158	1.0	202,806	1.2	933
313	Textile mills .....	5,753	1.4	349,515	2.1	566
314	Textile product mills .....	8,559	2.1	207,256	1.2	496
315	Apparel manufacturing .....	15,744	3.9	455,798	2.7	429
316	Leather and allied product manufacturing .....	1,775	.4	62,780	.4	553
321	Wood product manufacturing .....	19,271	4.8	570,881	3.4	551
322	Paper manufacturing .....	7,001	1.7	586,062	3.5	908
323	Printing and related support activities .....	43,217	10.8	787,859	4.7	699
324	Petroleum and coal products manufacturing .....	2,638	.7	117,718	.7	1,382
325	Chemical manufacturing .....	15,889	4.0	968,427	5.8	1,262
326	Plastics and rubber products manufacturing .....	16,127	4.0	917,214	5.5	673
327	Nonmetallic mineral product manufacturing .....	18,061	4.5	541,816	3.2	737
331	Primary metal manufacturing .....	6,382	1.6	593,978	3.5	881
332	Fabricated metal product manufacturing .....	63,993	16.0	1,726,281	10.3	710
333	Machinery manufacturing .....	36,038	9.0	1,418,361	8.4	884
334	Computer and electronic product manufacturing .....	22,495	5.6	1,849,461	11.0	1,324
335	Electrical equipment and appliance mfg. ....	7,956	2.0	577,717	3.4	811
336	Transportation equipment manufacturing .....	15,982	4.0	1,969,681	11.7	1,002
337	Furniture and related product manufacturing .....	25,818	6.5	662,104	3.9	551
339	Miscellaneous manufacturing .....	33,181	8.3	721,054	4.3	739
42	Wholesale trade .....	570,171	100.0	5,770,941	100.0	956
423	Merchant wholesalers, durable goods .....	272,629	47.8	3,157,396	54.7	985
424	Merchant wholesalers, nondurable goods .....	145,021	25.4	2,011,629	34.9	857
425	Electronic markets and agents and brokers .....	152,521	26.8	601,916	10.4	1,133
44-45	Retail trade .....	1,048,112	100.0	15,014,624	100.0	428
441	Motor vehicle and parts dealers .....	118,077	11.3	1,834,796	12.2	657
442	Furniture and home furnishings stores .....	58,979	5.6	541,036	3.6	513
443	Electronics and appliance stores .....	57,719	5.5	566,900	3.8	718
444	Building material and garden supply stores .....	78,577	7.5	1,116,438	7.4	510
445	Food and beverage stores .....	138,856	13.2	2,927,712	19.5	350
446	Health and personal care stores .....	76,835	7.3	943,577	6.3	470
447	Gasoline stations .....	108,316	10.3	914,840	6.1	295
448	Clothing and clothing accessories stores .....	130,647	12.5	1,291,072	8.6	338
451	Sporting goods, hobby, book and music stores .....	66,594	6.4	666,464	4.4	313
452	General merchandise stores .....	41,739	4.0	2,745,125	18.3	334
453	Miscellaneous store retailers .....	138,680	13.2	983,228	6.5	379
454	Nonstore retailers .....	33,093	3.2	483,436	3.2	624

See footnotes at end of table.

**Table 3.** Continued—NAICS industry establishment and employment distribution by three-digit code, private ownership, first quarter (March) 2001

NAICS code	Industry	Establishments		Employment		Average weekly wages
		Total	Percent	Total	Percent	
48-49	Transportation and warehousing .....	209,570	100.0	4,153,726	100.0	693
481	Air transportation .....	6,041	2.9	626,834	15.1	994
482	Rail transportation <sup>2</sup> .....	49	<sup>1</sup>	329	<sup>1</sup>	758
483	Water transportation .....	1,377	.7	52,903	1.3	1,032
484	Truck transportation .....	113,909	54.4	1,375,804	33.1	\$639
485	Transit and ground passenger transportation .....	17,436	8.3	386,273	9.3	378
486	Pipeline transportation .....	2,697	1.3	45,133	1.1	2,824
487	Scenic and sightseeing transportation .....	3,004	1.4	26,939	.6	430
488	Support activities for transportation .....	37,397	17.8	536,701	12.9	697
491	Postal service .....	417	.2	1,958	<sup>1</sup>	603
492	Couriers and messengers .....	14,328	6.8	584,979	14.1	586
493	Warehousing and storage .....	12,915	6.2	515,873	12.4	620
51	Information .....	151,189	100.0	3,693,343	100.0	1,173
511	Publishing industries, except Internet .....	36,642	24.2	1,036,535	28.1	1,180
512	Motion picture and sound recording industries .....	28,484	18.8	381,095	10.3	964
515	Broadcasting, except Internet .....	10,300	6.8	346,074	9.4	1,081
516	Internet publishing and broadcasting .....	3,824	2.5	49,854	1.3	1,465
517	Telecommunications .....	41,212	27.3	1,320,128	35.7	1,184
518	ISPs, search portals, and data processing .....	27,374	18.1	514,022	13.9	1,357
519	Other information services .....	3,353	2.2	45,635	1.2	730
52	Finance and insurance .....	410,053	100.0	5,615,105	100.0	1,598
521	Monetary authorities - central bank .....	141	<sup>1</sup>	22,851	.4	994
522	Credit intermediation and related activities .....	161,172	39.3	2,566,959	45.7	1,022
523	Securities, commodity contracts, investments .....	66,717	16.3	839,499	15.0	4,644
524	Insurance carriers and related activities .....	176,689	43.1	2,098,735	37.4	1,086
525	Funds, trusts, and other financial vehicles .....	5,334	1.3	87,061	1.6	1,624
53	Real estate and rental and leasing .....	307,180	100.0	2,006,347	100.0	646
531	Real estate .....	241,687	78.7	1,311,382	65.4	678
532	Rental and leasing services .....	62,259	20.3	666,105	33.2	553
533	Lessors of nonfinancial intangible assets .....	3,234	1.1	28,860	1.4	1,384
54	Professional and technical services .....	816,374	100.0	7,008,652	100.0	1,104
541	Professional and technical services .....	816,374	100.0	7,008,652	100.0	1,104
55	Management of companies and enterprises .....	37,665	100.0	1,768,835	100.0	1,532
551	Management of companies and enterprises .....	37,665	100.0	1,768,835	100.0	1,532
56	Administrative and waste services .....	386,546	100.0	7,717,427	100.0	464
561	Administrative and support services .....	366,865	94.9	7,408,508	96.0	452
562	Waste management and remediation services .....	19,681	5.1	308,919	4.0	763
61	Educational services .....	65,040	100.0	1,899,764	100.0	597
611	Educational services .....	65,040	100.0	1,899,764	100.0	597
62	Health care and social assistance .....	615,318	100.0	12,808,112	100.0	594
621	Ambulatory health care services .....	435,483	70.8	4,381,953	34.2	735
622	Hospitals .....	7,037	1.1	3,972,415	31.0	681
623	Nursing and residential care facilities .....	59,770	9.7	2,627,571	20.5	400
624	Social assistance .....	113,028	18.4	1,826,173	14.3	343
71	Arts, entertainment, and recreation .....	103,435	100.0	1,644,035	100.0	491
711	Performing arts and spectator sports .....	37,198	36.0	353,891	21.5	1,033
712	Museums, historical sites, zoos, and parks .....	4,522	4.4	107,544	6.5	475
713	Amusements, gambling, and recreation .....	61,715	59.7	1,182,600	71.9	332
72	Accommodation and food services .....	525,350	100.0	9,939,915	100.0	262
721	Accommodation .....	59,822	11.4	1,813,217	18.2	404
722	Food services and drinking places .....	465,528	88.6	8,126,698	81.8	230

See footnotes at end of table.

**Table 3.** Continued—NAICS industry establishment and employment distribution by three-digit code, private ownership, first quarter (March) 2001

NAICS code	Industry	Establishments		Employment		Average weekly wages
		Total	Percent	Total	Percent	
81	Other services, except public administration .....	955,181	100.0	4,176,767	100.0	439
811	Repair and maintenance .....	228,337	23.9	1,251,957	30.0	535
812	Personal and laundry services .....	174,421	18.3	1,238,638	29.7	359
813	Membership associations and organizations .....	128,126	13.4	1,253,908	30.0	478
814	Private households .....	424,297	44.4	432,264	10.3	271
99	Unclassified .....	203,605	100.0	438,107	100.0	741
999	Unclassified .....	203,605	100.0	438,107	100.0	741

<sup>1</sup> Value too small to display.

<sup>2</sup> Most railroad employees are covered by unemployment programs

under the Railroad Retirement Act and thus are not included in this article.

move into the first spot. *Finance and insurance* is the highest paid sector (\$1,598), slightly ahead of *management of companies and enterprises* (\$1,532). At the other end of the pay scale is *accommodation and food services*. At \$262, it is the lowest at the sector level. It is slightly more than a third of the U.S. average weekly wage for the private sector.

**Residential and nonresidential construction.** While the supersectors are BLS-specific extensions of the NAICS structure upwards, BLS also has extended the NAICS structure downwards in the *specialty trade contractors* subsector of *construction*. In the BLS implementation of NAICS, each base group in *specialty trade contractors*, for example, *masonry contractors* or *roofing contractors*, is further divided, based on whether the establishment’s predominant activity is conducted in residential construction or nonresidential construction. While detailed information is not available at this early stage, it is possible to say that in every trade, substantially higher average weekly wages are paid in the nonresidential segment.

**Look-alike industries: similar but different.** Judging by their titles alone, many NAICS groupings might appear to be the same as similarly named groups in the SIC. Many new industry groups and look-alikes, however, are significantly different. Still other NAICS industry groups are completely composed of the same firms that went into a given SIC grouping. These groups, known as “directs,” constitute 64 percent of NAICS employment and 68 percent of SIC employment. The 4 percent difference is caused primarily by the movement of headquarters and other auxiliaries into their own NAICS groups.

Many of these look-alikes will have different content un-

der the new system due to the significant differences in how some establishments, known as auxiliaries, are classified under NAICS. Auxiliaries are primarily engaged in providing management or support services for other establishments of the same enterprise. The auto company headquarters discussed above presents an excellent example of an auxiliary reporter. The SIC grouping in manufacturing called *transportation equipment* has its NAICS sound-alike subsector called *transportation equipment manufacturing*. It would be reasonable to assume that these series should have the same totals under either system. However, because the headquarters establishment moves out of manufacturing and into management, the motor vehicle manufacturing employment count will be lower in the NAICS system. Other nonmanufacturing activities executed by auxiliary units of the auto company, such as warehousing, research and development, accounting, and so on, similarly move out of the manufacturing category into other sectors. Employment in NAICS *transportation equipment manufacturing* is 1,969,681 compared with 1,786,055 employees in SIC *transportation equipment*. (See table 4.) For this reason, the differences between look-alikes are minor compared with the differences caused by breaking old groups apart.

Look-alike NAICS groups also differ from their SIC counterparts, because many of them consist of subsets of the old SIC groups. For example, the SIC group *transportation by air* looks like NAICS *air transportation*. But the *air transportation* subsector loses the air courier industry, which derives much of its employment from express package delivery companies. The air courier industry moves to the new NAICS *couriers and messengers* subsector. Other industries moving out of *transportation by air* are air ambulance services and private air traffic control. *Air transportation* thus shrinks to

**Table 4. SIC industry establishment and employment distribution by two-digit code, private ownership, first quarter (March) 2001**

SIC code	Industry	Establishments		Employment		Average weekly wages
		Total	Percent	Total	Percent	
	Total .....	7,717,559	100.0	109,092,587	100.0	\$720
	Agriculture, forestry, and fishing .....	204,851	100.0	1,714,176	100.0	392
01	Agricultural production, crops .....	46,987	22.9	486,957	28.4	362
02	Agricultural production, livestock .....	20,640	10.1	197,970	11.5	433
07	Agricultural services .....	130,386	63.6	990,221	57.8	391
08	Forestry .....	3,801	1.9	28,847	1.7	534
09	Fishing, hunting, and trapping .....	3,037	1.5	10,181	.6	667
	Mining .....	27,060	100.0	549,375	100.0	1,255
10	Metal mining .....	753	2.8	36,626	6.7	1,143
12	Coal mining .....	2,028	7.5	77,364	14.1	1,061
13	Oil and gas extraction .....	18,095	66.9	328,673	59.8	1,457
14	Nonmetallic minerals, except fuels .....	6,184	22.9	106,712	19.4	810
	Construction .....	748,613	100.0	6,357,030	100.0	703
15	General building contractors .....	219,208	29.3	1,394,490	21.9	761
16	Heavy construction, ex. building .....	43,280	5.8	830,709	13.1	771
17	Special trade contractors .....	486,125	64.9	4,131,831	65.0	669
	Manufacturing .....	410,912	100.0	18,030,796	100.0	887
20	Food and kindred products .....	23,612	5.7	1,659,840	9.2	700
21	Tobacco products .....	191	<sup>1</sup>	32,780	.2	1,637
22	Textile mill products .....	6,544	1.6	494,972	2.7	563
23	Apparel and other textile products .....	22,464	5.5	589,066	3.3	465
24	Lumber and wood products .....	39,236	9.5	777,647	4.3	559
25	Furniture and fixtures .....	12,070	2.9	540,830	3.0	587
26	Paper and allied products .....	7,679	1.9	638,294	3.5	928
27	Printing and publishing .....	64,269	15.6	1,518,898	8.4	813
28	Chemicals and allied products .....	15,382	3.7	1,026,022	5.7	1,399
29	Petroleum and coal products .....	2,712	.7	121,867	.7	1,457
30	Rubber and misc. plastics products .....	16,949	4.1	975,652	5.4	682
31	Leather and leather products .....	1,827	.4	64,388	.4	591
32	Stone, clay, and glass products .....	18,081	4.4	567,745	3.1	788
33	Primary metal industries .....	7,912	1.9	674,915	3.7	893
34	Fabricated metal products .....	39,755	9.7	1,510,288	8.4	727
35	Industrial machinery and equipment .....	62,806	15.3	2,086,295	11.6	1,014
36	Electronic and other electric equipment .....	20,342	5.0	1,735,961	9.6	1,103
37	Transportation equipment .....	15,837	3.9	1,786,055	9.9	1,083
38	Instruments and related products .....	14,136	3.4	847,393	4.7	1,143
39	Miscellaneous manufacturing industries .....	19,108	4.7	381,888	2.1	665
	Transportation and public utilities .....	325,356	100.0	6,854,424	100.0	892
40	Railroad transportation <sup>2</sup> .....	153	<sup>1</sup>	1,664	<sup>1</sup>	581
41	Local and interurban passenger transit .....	20,967	6.4	491,935	7.2	392
42	Trucking and warehousing .....	147,676	45.4	1,829,199	26.7	621
44	Water transportation .....	9,492	2.9	184,628	2.7	875
45	Transportation by air .....	16,996	5.2	1,283,235	18.7	800
46	Pipelines, except natural gas .....	1,017	.3	13,785	.2	1,391
47	Transportation services .....	50,559	15.5	473,094	6.9	692
48	Communication .....	52,578	16.2	1,726,560	25.2	1,173
49	Electric, gas, and sanitary services .....	25,918	8.0	850,324	12.4	1,434
	Wholesale trade .....	650,040	100.0	6,781,007	100.0	932
50	Wholesale trade, durable goods .....	419,249	64.5	4,048,472	59.7	985
51	Wholesale trade, nondurable goods .....	230,791	35.5	2,732,535	40.3	854

See footnotes at end of table.



**Table 4.** Continued—sic industry establishment and employment distribution by two-digit code private ownership, first quarter (March) 2001

SIC code	Industry	Establishments		Employment		Average weekly wages
		Total	Percent	Total	Percent	
	Retail trade .....	1,471,361	100.0	23,082,816	100.0	\$362
52	Building materials and garden supplies .....	66,894	4.5	998,650	4.3	495
53	General merchandise stores .....	40,168	2.7	2,799,206	12.1	373
54	Food stores .....	173,033	11.8	3,432,231	14.9	348
55	Automotive dealers and service stations .....	179,315	12.2	2,390,298	10.4	573
56	Apparel and accessory stores .....	101,170	6.9	1,155,021	5.0	345
57	Furniture and homefurnishings stores .....	120,416	8.2	1,134,516	4.9	547
58	Eating and drinking places .....	459,090	31.2	8,106,573	35.1	236
59	Miscellaneous retail .....	331,275	22.5	3,066,321	13.3	425
	Finance, insurance, and real estate .....	691,174	100.0	7,521,051	100.0	1,430
60	Depository institutions .....	98,448	14.2	2,044,511	27.2	987
61	Nondepository institutions .....	60,704	8.8	698,336	9.3	1,219
62	Security and commodity brokers .....	57,113	8.3	787,374	10.5	4,818
63	Insurance carriers .....	45,859	6.6	1,465,241	19.5	1,190
64	Insurance agents, brokers, and service .....	133,856	19.4	769,219	10.2	940
65	Real estate .....	264,862	38.3	1,503,617	20.0	701
67	Holding and other investment offices .....	30,332	4.4	252,753	3.4	2,226
	Services .....	2,984,643	100.0	37,768,488	100.0	658
70	Hotels and other lodging places .....	60,288	2.0	1,833,367	4.9	412
72	Personal services .....	191,162	6.4	1,327,847	3.5	338
73	Business services .....	544,463	18.2	9,627,979	25.5	730
75	Auto repair, services, and parking .....	193,224	6.5	1,247,629	3.3	498
76	Miscellaneous repair services .....	67,658	2.3	369,430	1.0	628
78	Motion pictures .....	44,210	1.5	591,494	1.6	744
79	Amusement and recreation services .....	103,657	3.5	1,594,677	4.2	472
80	Health services .....	470,032	15.7	10,234,868	27.1	659
81	Legal services .....	164,540	5.5	1,017,279	2.7	1,093
82	Educational services .....	49,637	1.7	1,837,568	4.9	609
83	Social services .....	171,649	5.8	2,909,756	7.7	371
84	Museums, botanical, zoological gardens .....	4,152	.1	103,745	.3	483
86	Membership organizations .....	102,726	3.4	1,020,720	2.7	463
87	Engineering and management services .....	380,588	12.8	3,570,395	9.5	1,061
88	Private households .....	424,296	14.2	432,247	1.1	271
89	Services, nec .....	12,361	.4	49,487	.1	1,279
	Unclassified .....	203,549	100.0	433,424	100.0	739
99	Nonclassifiable establishments .....	203,549	100.0	433,424	100.0	739

<sup>1</sup> Value too small to display.

<sup>2</sup> Most railroad employees are covered by unemployment programs

under the Railroad Retirement Act and thus are not included in this article.

626,834 employees under NAICS, from 1,283,235 employees under the SIC system.

## About the data

The data presented in this article are preliminary and cover the private sector, as tabulated using the 2002 version of NAICS. Final data may differ, as additional business reports for this time period are reported to State unemployment insurance systems and then, ultimately, to BLS. The tabulations under NAICS and SIC vary slightly, due to the treatment

of selected records with incomplete identifiers. While BLS does release CEW industry data at the Federal, State, and local government levels, this article focuses on the data covering the private sector, because that best serves the purpose of conducting a brief review of data under the NAICS structure.

The average weekly wage is created by dividing the total quarterly wage data reported to CEW by average quarterly employment, and then dividing that figure by 13, the number of weeks in the quarter. It is not adjusted for the number of hours paid. This feature accounts for some of the wide differences between industries, as some industries have greater

proportions of their employees regularly working a full week than do others. The average weekly wage does provide a good approximation of the amount of the weekly gross wage for each industry. Its total quarterly wage counterpart also is useful for reporting how many gross payroll dollars are produced by various industries each quarter.

THIS FIRST LOOK AT NAICS DATA acquaints users with the

new NAICS structure. In 2002, BLS will release ratio tables depicting the relationship between NAICS and SIC series. These tables and their accompanying files will allow users to convert existing SIC series to a NAICS basis. Comprehensive 2001 CEW NAICS data will be available in the fall of 2002 for every county, metropolitan area, and State, as well as at the national level. □

## Notes

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<sup>1</sup> The companion article, "Implementing the North American

Industry Classification System at BLS," by James A. Walker and John B. Murphy, on pages 15–21, provides a general background on NAICS and a timetable for BLS implementation in all of its programs.

<sup>2</sup> SESAs, for example, are State Departments of Labor or Workforce Commissions.

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