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METROPOLITAN AREA EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT: JUNE 2003

In June, 176 metropolitan areas recorded higher unemployment rates than a year earlier, 134 areas had lower rates, and 21 areas had rates that were unchanged, the Bureau of Labor Statistics of the U.S. Department of Labor reported today. Fourteen metropolitan areas registered unemployment rates of at least 10.0 percent, seven of which were located in California and five in Texas. Ten areas posted jobless rates below 3.0 percent, with half of these located in the Midwest. The national unemployment rate in June was 6.5 percent, not seasonally adjusted.

Metropolitan Area Unemployment (Not Seasonally Adjusted)

Seventy-five metropolitan areas recorded unemployment rates of at least 7.0 percent in June, up from 58 areas a year ago, while 49 areas had rates below 4.0 percent, about the same number of areas (46) as in June 2002. Yuma, Ariz., continued to report the highest unemployment rate, 31.2 percent. Following the end of agricultural processing, summer jobless rates in Yuma tend to climb to double those of the winter. The next highest rates were registered in Merced, Calif., 14.4 percent, McAllen-Edinburg-Mission, Texas, 14.2 percent, and Yuba City, Calif., 14.0 percent. Three areas in the West North Central division posted the lowest jobless rates in June—Sioux Falls, S.D., 2.4 percent, and Columbia, Mo., and Fargo-Moorhead, N.D.-Minn., 2.5 percent each. (See table 1 and the map.)

In June, Steubenville-Weirton, Ohio-W.Va., recorded the largest unemployment rate increase from a year earlier (+2.1 percentage points). Twenty-two additional areas reported jobless rate increases of a full percentage point or more, with 8 of these located in the East North Central division and 6 in the West South Central division. Another 52 areas posted increases from June 2002 of at least one-half percentage point. The largest over-the-year unemployment rate decrease was registered in Florence, Ala. (-3.0 percentage points). Two areas in the Mountain division recorded the next largest declines—Pocatello, Idaho, and Provo-Orem, Utah (-1.6 percentage points each). Nine additional areas reported decreases from a year ago of at least one full percentage point, and another 35 areas had declines of one-half point or more.

Of the 51 metropolitan areas with a 1990 census population of 1 million or more, Portland-Vancouver, Ore.-Wash., and San Jose, Calif., registered the highest unemployment rates, 8.8 and 8.5 percent, respectively. Among these large areas, Washington, D.C.-Md.-Va.-W.Va., continued to post the lowest jobless rate, 3.7 percent, followed by Orange County, Calif., 3.9 percent. Over the year, unemployment rates were up in 27 of these large areas, down in 20 areas, and unchanged in 4 areas. Three areas recorded over-the-year unemployment rate increases of at least a full percentage point—Portland-Vancouver, Ore.-Wash. (+1.1 points), and Detroit, Mich., and Hartford, Conn. (+1.0 point each). Six additional areas

reported increases of one-half percentage point or more. The largest over-the-year jobless rate declines were posted in Phoenix-Mesa, Ariz., and Salt Lake City-Ogden, Utah (-0.6 percentage point each), and Indianapolis, Ind. (-0.5 point).

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, 114 recorded increases, and 4 had no change. The largest over-the-year employment declines were posted in New York, N.Y. (-63,300), Los Angeles-Long Beach, Calif. (-50,300), and San Jose, Calif. (-45,900). The largest over-the-year percentage declines in employment were reported in San Jose, Calif. (-5.0 percent), Monroe, La. (-4.5 percent), Lawton, Okla. (-4.1 percent), and Worcester, Mass.-Conn. (-3.8 percent). (See table 2.)

The largest over-the-year employment increases were reported in Washington, D.C.-Md.-Va.-W.Va. (+25,800), Atlanta, Ga. (+17,200), Las Vegas, Nev.-Ariz. (+15,500), and West Palm Beach-Boca Raton, Fla. (+15,100). The largest percentage increases in employment occurred in Madison, Wis. (+3.3 percent), Elkhart-Goshen, Ind. (+3.2 percent), West Palm Beach-Boca Raton, Fla. (+2.9 percent), and McAllen-Edinburg-Mission, Texas (+2.7 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 25 of these 37 areas. The largest over-the-year percentage declines in employment in these large metropolitan areas were posted in San Jose, Calif. (-5.0 percent), Indianapolis, Ind. (-2.7 percent), and Portland-Vancouver, Ore.-Wash., and San Francisco, Calif. (-2.3 percent each). Among the largest areas, Las Vegas, Nev.-Ariz., had the highest over-the-year percentage increase in employment (+2.0 percent), followed by Orlando, Fla. (+1.6 percent), and Newark, N.J. (+1.0 percent).

Manufacturing remained the weakest industry, with 219 metropolitan areas experiencing employment losses over the year. Trade, transportation, and utilities and the information industry had employment losses in 157 and 151 metropolitan areas, respectively. Employment growth was most widespread in education and health services and in government, with increases occurring in 206 and 136 metropolitan areas, respectively.

The Regional and State Employment and Unemployment release for July is scheduled to be issued on August 19. The Metropolitan Area Employment and Unemployment release for July is scheduled to be issued on August 27.

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—Continued

(Numbers in thousands)

State and area	Civilian labor force				Unemployed							
					Number				Percent of labor force			
	May		June		May		June		May		June	
	2002	2003	2002	2003 ^P	2002	2003	2002	2003 ^P	2002	2003	2002	2003 ^P
Texas—Continued												
Tyler	94.1	98.0	96.1	99.4	4.1	4.6	4.9	5.3	4.4	4.7	5.1	5.3
Victoria	45.2	46.1	46.2	46.6	2.3	2.4	2.9	2.7	5.1	5.1	6.3	5.7
Waco	103.3	106.2	104.6	108.0	4.8	5.1	5.8	6.2	4.7	4.8	5.6	5.7
Wichita Falls	65.4	65.8	66.5	67.3	3.0	3.0	4.2	3.7	4.5	4.5	6.3	5.6
Utah	1,171.3	1,203.6	1,191.0	1,222.3	72.5	64.6	78.4	71.7	6.2	5.4	6.6	5.9
Provo-Orem	178.6	183.3	181.4	185.3	10.9	8.0	11.6	8.9	6.1	4.4	6.4	4.8
Salt Lake City-Ogden	741.4	760.6	753.4	770.7	46.3	42.3	50.2	47.2	6.2	5.6	6.7	6.1
Vermont	345.0	348.9	353.1	356.9	11.7	12.8	11.8	13.2	3.4	3.7	3.4	3.7
Burlington	106.8	106.2	107.7	106.9	2.7	3.1	2.9	3.3	2.6	2.9	2.7	3.1
Virginia	3,744.0	3,800.2	3,793.5	3,851.6	157.3	148.9	166.1	162.7	4.2	3.9	4.4	4.2
Charlottesville	77.5	80.9	79.6	81.9	2.1	2.4	2.3	2.8	2.7	2.9	2.9	3.4
Danville	57.8	59.0	58.5	59.6	5.8	5.9	5.9	6.5	10.0	9.9	10.1	10.9
Lynchburg	106.7	106.1	107.0	106.0	6.2	5.1	6.8	5.7	5.8	4.8	6.4	5.4
Norfolk-Virginia Beach-Newport News	779.4	791.1	793.8	807.9	33.6	34.0	36.9	38.2	4.3	4.3	4.6	4.7
Richmond-Petersburg	541.5	548.0	547.3	556.0	21.6	22.0	23.7	24.6	4.0	4.0	4.3	4.4
Roanoke	131.1	131.2	131.9	132.1	4.6	4.5	4.8	4.9	3.5	3.4	3.6	3.7
Washington	3,086.8	3,101.5	3,119.6	3,123.5	223.7	224.2	224.2	236.3	7.2	7.2	7.2	7.6
Bellingham	84.3	89.0	84.4	87.8	5.2	5.2	5.0	5.4	6.2	5.8	6.0	6.2
Bremerton	99.9	101.0	100.4	100.8	6.0	6.4	6.2	6.7	6.0	6.4	6.2	6.7
Olympia	104.4	108.7	104.6	108.1	6.0	5.8	6.0	6.2	5.7	5.4	5.8	5.8
Richland-Kennewick-Pasco	100.7	103.4	105.9	109.9	6.1	7.0	6.6	7.9	6.1	6.8	6.2	7.2
Seattle-Bellevue-Everett	1,393.1	1,389.1	1,397.3	1,386.7	95.3	94.4	96.6	100.4	6.8	6.8	6.9	7.2
Spokane	214.2	213.5	213.3	211.4	13.6	13.7	13.7	14.1	6.4	6.4	6.4	6.7
Tacoma	343.3	348.0	345.3	348.4	26.3	26.5	26.7	28.4	7.7	7.6	7.7	8.1
Yakima	106.9	106.7	114.7	116.3	10.9	10.7	10.4	11.3	10.2	10.0	9.1	9.7
West Virginia	820.1	809.6	817.3	817.8	50.3	47.4	50.8	51.1	6.1	5.9	6.2	6.3
Charleston	133.6	131.8	133.6	134.0	7.1	6.2	6.9	6.6	5.3	4.7	5.1	4.9
Huntington-Ashland	135.4	137.7	136.8	140.1	8.4	8.3	8.8	9.4	6.2	6.0	6.4	6.7
Parkersburg-Marietta	77.6	77.3	78.1	79.0	4.2	4.7	4.6	5.3	5.4	6.0	5.8	6.7
Wheeling	74.6	72.3	74.4	73.0	4.1	3.4	4.2	3.6	5.6	4.7	5.6	4.9
Wisconsin	3,011.1	3,076.5	3,084.4	3,164.0	149.9	156.1	169.9	181.6	5.0	5.1	5.5	5.7
Appleton-Oshkosh-Neenah	232.5	239.9	237.6	247.3	10.9	11.3	11.9	12.7	4.7	4.7	5.0	5.1
Eau Claire	84.4	86.6	85.5	87.3	4.1	4.0	4.4	4.6	4.8	4.6	5.2	5.3
Green Bay	141.1	145.9	144.6	149.6	6.3	6.6	7.3	7.9	4.5	4.5	5.0	5.3
Janesville-Beloit	77.8	79.0	79.5	81.1	4.9	4.7	5.7	5.4	6.3	6.0	7.1	6.7
Kenosha	82.3	83.8	83.0	85.4	4.4	4.7	5.0	5.5	5.3	5.6	6.0	6.5
La Crosse	75.0	76.4	75.2	77.0	2.8	2.6	3.1	3.0	3.7	3.5	4.1	3.9
Madison	278.0	288.9	281.1	295.5	6.8	7.7	8.1	8.7	2.4	2.6	2.9	3.0
Milwaukee-Waukesha	813.9	817.1	835.2	841.4	46.0	47.3	53.7	55.4	5.7	5.8	6.4	6.6
Racine	92.0	95.1	94.9	97.9	6.4	7.1	7.2	8.1	7.0	7.5	7.5	8.3
Sheboygan	63.2	65.4	65.5	68.0	2.9	3.1	3.1	3.4	4.5	4.7	4.8	5.0
Wausau	75.5	77.1	76.9	79.1	3.2	3.1	3.5	3.5	4.2	4.0	4.6	4.5
Wyoming	269.3	274.4	275.7	282.1	10.9	10.7	10.3	10.8	4.0	3.9	3.7	3.8
Casper	35.1	35.8	35.1	36.7	1.6	1.6	1.5	1.6	4.6	4.4	4.2	4.4
Cheyenne	42.0	42.6	42.2	43.7	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.6	3.6	3.5	3.6	3.8
Puerto Rico	1,356.8	1,421.3	1,376.7	1,422.2	165.6	171.2	177.7	181.0	12.2	12.0	12.9	12.7
Aguadilla	49.4	51.9	49.6	51.7	8.7	8.4	9.1	8.7	17.5	16.1	18.3	16.9
Arecibo	56.8	60.9	57.1	60.2	8.4	9.0	8.8	9.3	14.8	14.8	15.3	15.4
Caguas	118.7	125.8	120.5	127.1	13.7	14.4	15.2	15.4	11.6	11.5	12.6	12.1
Mayaguez	88.4	92.6	89.8	91.8	12.9	13.3	13.3	13.6	14.6	14.4	14.8	14.9
Ponce	103.9	110.4	108.0	111.0	15.7	17.2	17.2	17.9	15.1	15.6	15.9	16.1
San Juan-Bayamon	765.5	799.2	775.5	800.7	73.7	77.8	79.7	83.4	9.6	9.7	10.3	10.4

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

² 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*.

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

(Numbers in thousands)

State and area	May		June		Change June 2002 to June 2003 ^P	
	2002	2003	2002	2003 ^P	Number	Percent
Alabama	1,895.4	1,879.5	1,889.9	1,875.2	-14.7	-0.8
Birmingham	481.7	478.2	481.8	479.8	-2.0	-4
Huntsville	185.9	181.0	186.3	179.6	-6.7	-3.6
Mobile	227.4	224.9	228.5	225.4	-3.1	-1.4
Montgomery	163.9	163.6	163.1	163.4	.3	.2
Tuscaloosa	83.3	83.3	81.5	81.8	.3	.4
Alaska	298.2	300.9	308.0	311.4	3.4	1.1
Anchorage	141.7	143.8	144.9	147.4	2.5	1.7
Arizona	2,276.4	2,291.5	2,250.1	2,264.6	14.5	.6
Phoenix-Mesa	1,597.8	1,610.9	1,584.0	1,595.9	11.9	.8
Tucson	349.0	350.8	341.6	343.4	1.8	.5
Arkansas	1,155.6	1,155.2	1,152.6	1,152.5	-.1	.0
Fayetteville-Springdale-Rogers	169.1	171.9	169.4	171.3	1.9	1.1
Fort Smith	101.1	101.5	101.5	101.3	-.2	-.2
Little Rock-North Little Rock	318.9	316.3	319.1	316.0	-3.1	-1.0
Pine Bluff	35.8	35.9	35.9	35.7	-.2	-.6
California	14,570.8	14,487.7	14,623.7	14,526.2	-97.5	-.7
Bakersfield	207.0	205.1	208.1	205.9	-2.2	-1.1
Fresno	311.9	317.2	312.9	318.3	5.4	1.7
Los Angeles-Long Beach	4,063.6	4,015.3	4,062.0	4,011.7	-50.3	-1.2
Modesto	148.7	151.2	151.1	152.5	1.4	.9
Oakland	1,043.5	1,044.1	1,048.3	1,044.1	-4.2	-.4
Orange County	1,410.4	1,405.3	1,415.8	1,408.4	-7.4	-.5
Riverside-San Bernardino	1,069.3	1,072.7	1,073.0	1,076.5	3.5	.3
Sacramento	746.3	746.8	750.0	750.2	.2	.0
Salinas	133.3	131.7	134.1	132.3	-1.8	-1.3
San Diego	1,240.0	1,236.5	1,247.1	1,235.6	-11.5	-.9
San Francisco	996.6	971.6	995.5	972.8	-22.7	-2.3
San Jose	917.1	868.9	917.2	871.3	-45.9	-5.0
Santa Barbara-Santa Maria-Lompoc	168.3	165.4	167.8	165.4	-2.4	-1.4
Santa Rosa	189.0	186.2	189.7	186.5	-3.2	-1.7
Stockton-Lodi	193.3	196.2	194.3	196.2	1.9	1.0
Vallejo-Fairfield-Napa	182.2	183.3	182.9	184.4	1.5	.8
Ventura	282.4	275.1	283.7	275.6	-8.1	-2.9
Colorado	2,189.0	2,172.8	2,211.3	2,191.1	-20.2	-.9
Boulder-Longmont ¹	185.9	159.6	184.8	157.8	(¹)	(¹)
Colorado Springs	242.2	239.8	243.9	239.0	-4.9	-2.0
Denver ¹	1,154.1	1,164.4	1,161.0	1,168.5	(¹)	(¹)
Connecticut	1,680.4	1,661.5	1,689.3	1,669.1	-20.2	-1.2
Bridgeport	187.6	187.5	188.1	187.8	-.3	-.2
Danbury	89.2	91.1	90.5	92.5	2.0	2.2
Hartford	612.4	607.1	612.5	604.8	-7.7	-1.3
New Haven-Meriden	261.9	261.6	264.0	262.4	-1.6	-.6
New London-Norwich	145.3	146.8	147.0	148.5	1.5	1.0
Stamford-Norwalk	200.6	197.0	202.7	199.4	-3.3	-1.6
Waterbury	84.4	83.0	85.7	84.1	-1.6	-1.9
Delaware	415.7	414.9	418.1	417.1	-1.0	-.2
Dover	56.8	56.3	56.2	55.4	-.8	-1.4
Wilmington-Newark	321.9	316.2	321.4	315.3	-6.1	-1.9
District of Columbia	661.8	659.3	665.4	661.0	-4.4	-.7
Washington PMSA	2,801.6	2,828.7	2,821.2	2,847.0	25.8	.9
Florida	7,233.1	7,312.7	7,153.1	7,230.7	77.6	1.1
Daytona Beach	168.0	170.6	165.8	168.6	2.8	1.7
Fort Lauderdale	705.5	718.9	704.7	719.0	14.3	2.0
Fort Myers-Cape Coral	184.8	186.9	181.1	184.3	3.2	1.8
Gainesville	124.6	122.8	119.6	118.4	-1.2	-1.0
Jacksonville	564.0	567.3	558.5	561.4	2.9	.5
Lakeland-Winter Haven	189.9	190.2	186.3	186.9	.6	.3
Melbourne-Titusville-Palm Bay	191.1	192.1	189.6	190.4	.8	.4
Miami	1,022.1	1,030.2	1,022.2	1,027.4	5.2	.5
Orlando	910.7	924.6	903.2	917.6	14.4	1.6
Pensacola	155.8	156.1	153.6	153.3	-.3	-.2
Sarasota-Bradenton	276.6	281.9	274.7	280.0	5.3	1.9
Tallahassee	159.8	159.5	155.0	155.8	.8	.5
Tampa-St. Petersburg-Clearwater	1,229.8	1,243.3	1,215.0	1,226.2	11.2	.9
West Palm Beach-Boca Raton	525.7	538.8	516.4	531.5	15.1	2.9

See footnotes at end of table.

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

(Numbers in thousands)

State and area	May		June		Change June 2002 to June 2003 ^P	
	2002	2003	2002	2003 ^P	Number	Percent
Georgia	3,919.5	3,935.8	3,919.8	3,945.0	25.2	0.6
Albany	56.2	57.7	56.6	57.7	1.1	1.9
Athens	73.5	73.5	73.9	73.6	-.3	-.4
Atlanta	2,193.5	2,201.5	2,194.6	2,211.8	17.2	.8
Augusta-Aiken	200.2	199.2	199.6	199.7	.1	.1
Columbus	116.3	113.5	115.6	115.1	-.5	-.4
Macon	148.2	147.9	148.6	148.2	-.4	-.3
Savannah	140.1	140.1	139.9	140.2	.3	.2
Hawaii	557.2	569.6	563.7	570.0	6.3	1.1
Honolulu	414.1	423.0	418.8	423.1	4.3	1.0
Idaho	569.7	568.7	577.5	574.5	-3.0	-.5
Boise City	229.2	227.3	230.2	228.2	-2.0	-.9
Illinois	5,922.4	5,869.5	5,948.8	5,896.5	-52.3	-.9
Bloomington-Normal	94.5	93.0	91.8	90.5	-1.3	-1.4
Champaign-Urbana	106.4	106.1	102.8	102.8	.0	.0
Chicago	4,145.3	4,117.0	4,176.6	4,141.9	-34.7	-.8
Davenport-Moline-Rock Island	180.5	178.7	182.6	180.1	-2.5	-1.4
Decatur	55.1	54.2	55.0	54.3	-.7	-1.3
Kankakee	44.0	43.4	43.9	43.1	-.8	-1.8
Peoria-Pekin	171.6	169.7	173.0	170.5	-2.5	-1.4
Rockford	175.7	172.8	177.2	172.9	-4.3	-2.4
Springfield	115.8	112.1	116.4	112.4	-4.0	-3.4
Indiana	2,915.3	2,890.3	2,898.8	2,858.4	-40.4	-1.4
Bloomington	61.6	64.7	62.7	62.8	.1	.2
Elkhart-Goshen	117.0	122.1	118.9	122.7	3.8	3.2
Evansville-Henderson	163.3	160.7	163.2	159.9	-3.3	-2.0
Fort Wayne	270.8	269.0	267.6	268.3	.7	.3
Gary	260.7	255.8	259.3	254.2	-5.1	-2.0
Indianapolis	888.1	862.8	887.2	863.5	-23.7	-2.7
Kokomo	50.6	49.9	49.8	49.7	-.1	-.2
Lafayette	97.5	95.4	93.8	91.1	-2.7	-2.9
Muncie	57.3	56.9	55.0	54.1	-.9	-1.6
South Bend	132.7	131.2	133.1	130.5	-2.6	-2.0
Terre Haute	66.9	65.7	66.5	64.5	-2.0	-3.0
Iowa	1,466.1	1,461.2	1,469.5	1,463.7	-5.8	-.4
Cedar Rapids	120.0	118.8	120.1	119.0	-1.1	-.9
Des Moines	288.8	289.8	291.6	291.0	-.6	-.2
Dubuque	51.5	50.6	51.4	50.7	-.7	-1.4
Iowa City	75.3	76.5	73.3	74.1	.8	1.1
Sioux City	65.2	64.6	64.8	64.7	-.1	-.2
Waterloo-Cedar Falls	73.8	73.6	72.6	71.9	-.7	-1.0
Kansas	1,350.8	1,344.2	1,353.4	1,344.7	-8.7	-.6
Lawrence	52.4	51.1	50.3	49.9	-.4	-.8
Topeka	102.5	103.2	102.7	103.5	.8	.8
Wichita	284.3	278.9	284.0	276.9	-7.1	-2.5
Kentucky	1,801.1	1,784.3	1,801.9	1,781.8	-20.1	-1.1
Lexington	277.1	276.5	274.6	274.3	-.3	-.1
Louisville	570.7	570.7	569.9	570.9	1.0	.2
Owensboro	43.9	44.1	43.7	44.4	.7	1.6
Louisiana	1,910.8	1,901.2	1,911.7	1,896.3	-15.4	-.8
Alexandria	57.0	56.8	56.9	56.2	-.7	-1.2
Baton Rouge	304.2	302.7	303.3	301.7	-1.6	-.5
Houma	82.9	83.5	83.2	83.1	-.1	-.1
Lafayette	171.0	171.4	169.8	170.2	.4	.2
Lake Charles	86.1	86.1	84.9	85.5	.6	.7
Monroe	75.5	73.3	75.6	72.2	-3.4	-4.5
New Orleans	619.5	617.2	622.3	615.6	-6.7	-1.1
Shreveport-Bossier City	172.5	169.4	172.3	170.1	-2.2	-1.3
Maine	610.6	607.7	622.3	618.2	-4.1	-.7
Lewiston-Auburn	46.6	46.1	47.1	46.5	-.6	-1.3
Portland	155.3	156.0	158.2	157.5	-.7	-.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	May		June		Change June 2002 to June 2003 ^P	
	2002	2003	2002	2003 ^P	Number	Percent
Maryland	2,492.7	2,500.9	2,511.2	2,516.9	5.7	0.2
Baltimore PMSA	1,258.0	1,267.2	1,264.5	1,267.6	3.1	.2
Baltimore City	388.1	386.5	390.0	387.2	-2.8	-.7
Suburban Maryland-D.C.	932.6	934.6	936.6	941.1	4.5	.5
Massachusetts	3,272.7	3,226.0	3,294.0	3,241.9	-52.1	-1.6
Barnstable-Yarmouth	65.5	65.0	71.7	70.0	-1.7	-2.4
Boston	1,990.7	1,951.4	2,002.9	1,960.2	-42.7	-2.1
Brockton	101.3	101.8	101.8	102.3	.5	.5
Fitchburg-Leominster	52.2	52.5	52.5	53.1	.6	1.1
Lawrence	159.5	155.7	160.7	156.8	-3.9	-2.4
Lowell	128.4	123.3	128.6	123.8	-4.8	-3.7
New Bedford	66.7	64.8	67.2	65.4	-1.8	-2.7
Pittsfield	42.9	42.7	44.5	43.8	-.7	-1.6
Springfield	262.7	259.5	262.0	258.0	-4.0	-1.5
Worcester	233.9	225.7	234.2	225.3	-8.9	-3.8
Michigan	4,528.1	4,488.1	4,543.3	4,486.8	-56.5	-1.2
Ann Arbor	292.1	292.8	293.1	291.3	-1.8	-.6
Benton Harbor	71.0	70.8	71.1	69.5	-1.6	-2.3
Detroit	2,111.8	2,091.4	2,119.8	2,105.9	-13.9	-.7
Flint	168.0	161.3	166.6	162.2	-4.4	-2.6
Grand Rapids-Muskegon-Holland	579.2	579.6	580.2	577.5	-2.7	-.5
Jackson	64.7	63.4	64.9	62.9	-2.0	-3.1
Kalamazoo-Battle Creek	213.0	209.6	212.3	207.6	-4.7	-2.2
Lansing-East Lansing	244.4	245.2	240.4	240.6	.2	.1
Saginaw-Bay City-Midland	178.4	178.8	179.1	179.3	.2	.1
Minnesota	2,672.5	2,662.9	2,697.0	2,678.9	-18.1	-.7
Duluth-Superior	116.1	116.4	117.1	116.5	-.6	-.5
Minneapolis-St. Paul	1,729.1	1,714.6	1,738.0	1,723.1	-14.9	-.9
Rochester	87.5	87.4	88.8	88.6	-.2	-.2
St. Cloud	96.9	95.1	94.0	92.9	-1.1	-1.2
Mississippi	1,130.9	1,128.3	1,132.5	1,127.4	-5.1	-.5
Jackson	232.1	232.7	233.2	231.7	-1.5	-.6
Missouri	2,715.2	2,685.0	2,725.0	2,687.0	-38.0	-1.4
Kansas City	962.5	942.7	969.4	951.8	-17.6	-1.8
St. Louis	1,318.8	1,304.8	1,327.2	1,305.8	-21.4	-1.6
Springfield	168.4	169.2	168.1	170.7	2.6	1.5
Montana	398.8	401.2	405.1	404.8	-.3	-.1
Billings	69.6	70.0	70.3	70.9	.6	.9
Missoula	53.1	53.6	52.4	52.9	.5	1.0
Nebraska	916.0	913.0	918.3	911.7	-6.6	-.7
Lincoln	160.0	161.3	160.3	159.8	-.5	-.3
Omaha	432.7	435.4	434.6	434.3	-.3	-.1
Nevada	1,055.2	1,068.4	1,053.6	1,070.6	17.0	1.6
Las Vegas	793.1	804.8	787.7	803.2	15.5	2.0
Reno	196.8	198.2	197.1	199.0	1.9	1.0
New Hampshire	621.1	616.8	626.6	625.4	-1.2	-.2
Manchester	108.0	108.5	108.4	109.3	.9	.8
Nashua	95.8	94.5	96.1	94.5	-1.6	-1.7
Portsmouth-Rochester	126.3	127.0	126.4	129.2	2.8	2.2
New Jersey	4,008.1	4,019.8	4,045.2	4,072.8	27.6	.7
Atlantic-Cape May	189.2	190.9	198.1	201.3	3.2	1.6
Bergen-Passaic	660.4	660.0	664.8	659.5	-5.3	-.8
Camden	512.1	518.2	518.4	523.7	5.3	1.0
Jersey City	257.8	258.5	256.2	258.7	2.5	1.0
Middlesex-Somerset-Hunterdon	660.0	661.7	663.4	664.5	1.1	.2
Monmouth-Ocean	406.2	405.6	417.4	417.8	.4	.1
Newark	1,013.0	1,016.4	1,016.9	1,027.2	10.3	1.0
Trenton	226.1	224.6	226.5	226.6	.1	.0
Vineland-Millville-Bridgeton	61.2	60.8	61.4	61.6	.2	.3

See footnotes at end of table.

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

(Numbers in thousands)

State and area	May		June		Change June 2002 to June 2003 ^P	
	2002	2003	2002	2003 ^P	Number	Percent
New Mexico	769.3	780.9	768.8	781.1	12.3	1.6
Albuquerque	360.3	365.1	361.2	366.8	5.6	1.6
Las Cruces	60.3	61.4	58.1	59.1	1.0	1.7
Santa Fe	77.4	78.5	78.7	80.3	1.6	2.0
New York	8,506.3	8,437.6	8,531.5	8,472.6	-58.9	-.7
Albany-Schenectady-Troy	463.6	461.5	464.9	463.1	-1.8	-.4
Binghamton	117.8	114.4	116.8	113.8	-3.0	-2.6
Buffalo-Niagara Falls	551.7	549.3	553.2	551.7	-1.5	-.3
Dutchess County	118.7	120.5	119.6	120.6	1.0	.8
Elmira	41.5	40.7	41.4	41.1	-.3	-.7
Glens Falls	51.1	51.8	54.1	55.0	.9	1.7
Nassau-Suffolk	1,221.9	1,223.7	1,232.0	1,235.6	3.6	.3
New York PMSA	4,155.0	4,093.3	4,166.7	4,103.4	-63.3	-1.5
New York City	3,599.2	3,535.6	3,605.4	3,539.8	-65.6	-1.8
Newburgh	134.7	135.1	136.5	136.8	.3	.2
Rochester	540.3	530.9	540.7	530.9	-9.8	-1.8
Rockland County	112.9	113.5	114.8	115.1	.3	.3
Syracuse	348.1	350.9	348.1	350.3	2.2	.6
Utica-Rome	133.4	134.3	134.4	134.5	.1	.1
Westchester County	418.5	419.7	421.7	423.6	1.9	.5
North Carolina	3,869.9	3,860.0	3,859.0	3,860.2	1.2	.0
Asheville	112.3	111.9	111.3	111.3	.0	.0
Charlotte-Gastonia-Rock Hill	839.9	842.0	840.4	836.8	-3.6	-.4
Greensboro--Winston-Salem--High Point	649.4	641.1	643.4	636.9	-6.5	-1.0
Raleigh-Durham-Chapel Hill	682.6	684.2	681.8	686.8	5.0	.7
North Dakota	333.7	333.7	333.2	333.3	.1	.0
Bismarck	53.4	53.4	53.9	53.8	-.1	-.2
Fargo-Moorhead	104.2	104.3	103.6	104.0	.4	.4
Grand Forks	48.6	48.6	48.2	48.6	.4	.8
Ohio	5,486.4	5,427.5	5,498.3	5,428.9	-69.4	-1.3
Akron	327.2	331.1	328.9	331.8	2.9	.9
Canton-Massillon	185.1	181.3	185.4	181.9	-3.5	-1.9
Cincinnati	878.2	881.8	882.2	881.4	-.8	-.1
Cleveland-Lorain-Elyria	1,127.9	1,119.9	1,133.6	1,121.4	-12.2	-1.1
Columbus	888.9	882.3	892.2	880.9	-11.3	-1.3
Dayton-Springfield	467.7	457.9	468.5	459.5	-9.0	-1.9
Hamilton-Middletown	134.1	135.8	131.8	133.0	1.2	.9
Lima	77.1	76.4	77.8	77.4	-.4	-.5
Mansfield	78.4	77.7	79.1	77.8	-1.3	-1.6
Steubenville-Weirton	50.4	50.0	50.8	50.4	-.4	-.8
Toledo	324.1	313.0	320.5	308.9	-11.6	-3.6
Youngstown-Warren	236.3	234.9	236.4	233.4	-3.0	-1.3
Oklahoma	1,505.2	1,492.0	1,486.8	1,478.8	-8.0	-.5
Enid	23.8	23.3	23.9	23.5	-.4	-1.7
Lawton	39.2	38.2	39.0	37.4	-1.6	-4.1
Oklahoma City	545.4	549.3	541.4	541.5	.1	.0
Tulsa	406.1	387.3	401.6	389.7	-11.9	-3.0
Oregon	1,577.1	1,565.8	1,590.2	1,575.5	-14.7	-.9
Eugene-Springfield	143.7	142.8	144.6	143.0	-1.6	-1.1
Medford-Ashland	73.5	74.5	74.0	74.6	.6	.8
Portland-Vancouver	942.3	924.7	945.6	924.0	-21.6	-2.3
Salem	137.7	139.2	138.4	139.8	1.4	1.0
Pennsylvania	5,691.8	5,674.1	5,705.3	5,675.9	-29.4	-.5
Allentown-Bethlehem-Easton	290.1	288.5	291.5	289.9	-1.6	-.5
Altoona	61.8	61.9	62.1	62.1	.0	.0
Erie	132.5	130.4	132.4	130.3	-2.1	-1.6
Harrisburg-Lebanon-Carlisle	367.8	371.7	370.3	373.5	3.2	.9
Johnstown	87.2	86.3	87.1	85.7	-1.4	-1.6
Lancaster	229.1	231.6	230.7	233.5	2.8	1.2
Philadelphia PMSA	2,419.6	2,424.0	2,431.9	2,434.3	2.4	.1
Philadelphia City	683.8	679.8	684.3	677.9	-6.4	-.9
Pittsburgh	1,133.4	1,120.3	1,138.9	1,128.8	-10.1	-.9
Reading	169.3	168.0	169.5	168.3	-1.2	-.7
Scranton--Wilkes-Barre--Hazleton	280.9	276.2	281.6	276.0	-5.6	-2.0
Sharon	50.7	49.5	50.6	49.4	-1.2	-2.4
State College	73.3	73.8	69.6	69.5	-.1	-.1
Williamsport	53.6	53.8	53.7	53.7	.0	.0
York	170.7	169.3	170.3	169.9	-.4	-.2

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	May		June		Change June 2002 to June 2003 ^P	
	2002	2003	2002	2003 ^P	Number	Percent
Rhode Island	483.8	484.7	484.5	485.1	0.6	0.1
Providence-Fall River-Warwick	535.1	533.6	534.1	533.3	-8	-1
South Carolina	1,824.8	1,808.2	1,830.2	1,798.7	-31.5	-1.7
Charleston-North Charleston	259.4	258.5	258.9	257.1	-1.8	-0.7
Columbia	305.8	300.1	305.5	297.1	-8.4	-2.7
Greenville-Spartanburg-Anderson	470.8	466.8	472.1	464.7	-7.4	-1.6
South Dakota	382.0	382.1	387.4	388.2	.8	.2
Rapid City	51.4	51.9	52.9	53.1	.2	.4
Sioux Falls	117.1	117.7	118.8	120.1	1.3	1.1
Tennessee	2,679.7	2,679.7	2,678.6	2,681.9	3.3	.1
Chattanooga	231.1	230.4	229.1	228.2	-.9	-.4
Johnson City-Kingsport-Bristol	196.5	196.9	193.4	193.7	.3	.2
Knoxville	347.7	347.7	350.4	348.7	-1.7	-.5
Memphis	584.1	582.6	583.7	580.9	-2.8	-.5
Nashville	674.7	673.9	670.9	671.8	.9	.1
Texas	9,477.8	9,476.6	9,465.1	9,472.4	7.3	.1
Abilene	55.8	56.0	56.2	56.1	-.1	-.2
Amarillo	99.1	98.5	98.4	97.9	-.5	-.5
Austin-San Marcos	661.7	666.4	659.6	665.4	5.8	.9
Beaumont-Port Arthur	157.4	158.1	158.1	158.4	.3	.2
Brazoria	79.3	78.3	78.3	78.6	.3	.4
Brownsville-Harlingen-San Benito	115.8	117.3	115.7	117.3	1.6	1.4
Bryan-College Station	79.8	80.7	75.1	76.2	1.1	1.5
Corpus Christi	160.8	162.7	161.2	163.5	2.3	1.4
Dallas	1,944.0	1,920.1	1,940.8	1,920.7	-20.1	-1.0
El Paso	255.5	258.4	255.7	257.3	1.6	.6
Ft. Worth-Arlington	792.0	788.1	793.3	788.8	-4.5	-.6
Galveston-Texas City	88.7	87.2	89.4	88.2	-1.2	-1.3
Houston	2,119.4	2,103.9	2,119.7	2,105.4	-14.3	-.7
Killeen-Temple	105.7	105.6	105.8	105.4	-.4	-.4
Laredo	73.2	74.1	73.1	73.8	.7	1.0
Longview-Marshall	92.5	92.5	92.3	92.8	.5	.5
Lubbock	122.5	124.1	120.3	122.5	2.2	1.8
McAllen-Edinburg-Mission	168.0	172.0	167.6	172.2	4.6	2.7
Odessa-Midland	105.4	105.8	105.6	105.4	-.2	-.2
San Angelo	44.7	43.7	44.6	43.5	-1.1	-2.5
San Antonio	732.5	739.9	731.1	737.8	6.7	.9
Sherman-Denison	44.3	44.1	44.4	43.9	-.5	-1.1
Texarkana	53.8	53.7	54.3	54.0	-.3	-.6
Tyler	85.3	86.2	86.0	86.3	.3	.3
Victoria	37.9	37.9	38.0	37.8	-.2	-.5
Waco	100.6	100.9	100.5	101.3	.8	.8
Wichita Falls	60.7	59.1	60.2	59.6	-.6	-1.0
Utah	1,071.8	1,072.7	1,077.1	1,075.9	-1.2	-.1
Provo-Orem	149.8	151.3	150.5	151.3	.8	.5
Salt Lake City-Ogden	708.6	706.2	711.3	708.0	-3.3	-.5
Vermont	299.2	302.3	302.2	304.8	2.6	.9
Barre-Montpelier	34.2	35.1	35.0	35.6	.6	1.7
Burlington	109.1	108.7	108.7	108.3	-.4	-.4
Virginia	3,510.2	3,516.2	3,538.5	3,543.6	5.1	.1
Bristol	40.7	41.2	40.8	41.4	.6	1.5
Charlottesville	86.5	88.4	88.7	89.1	.4	.5
Danville	44.8	45.1	45.4	44.9	-.5	-1.1
Lynchburg	100.6	99.5	100.3	98.2	-2.1	-2.1
Norfolk-Virginia Beach-Newport News	724.8	725.0	733.6	733.1	-.5	-.1
Northern Virginia	1,189.5	1,188.9	1,200.4	1,197.3	-3.1	-.3
Richmond-Petersburg	572.3	570.7	575.0	573.2	-1.8	-.3
Roanoke	145.9	144.2	146.9	144.3	-2.6	-1.8
Washington	2,666.5	2,673.2	2,682.0	2,684.3	2.3	.1
Seattle-Bellevue-Everett	1,359.7	1,350.6	1,366.2	1,356.5	-9.7	-.7
Spokane	197.3	195.6	197.6	196.0	-1.6	-.8
Tacoma	243.5	246.0	245.1	247.6	2.5	1.0

See footnotes at end of table.

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

(Numbers in thousands)

State and area	May		June		Change June 2002 to June 2003 ^P	
	2002	2003	2002	2003 ^P	Number	Percent
West Virginia	747.2	735.6	736.9	734.0	-2.9	-0.4
Charleston	136.0	134.9	135.2	135.9	.7	.5
Huntington-Ashland	121.5	123.0	121.8	123.4	1.6	1.3
Parkersburg-Marietta	71.2	70.0	70.9	70.6	-.3	-.4
Wheeling	67.8	66.1	67.4	66.2	-1.2	-1.8
Wisconsin	2,799.7	2,798.1	2,823.4	2,828.9	5.5	.2
Appleton-Oshkosh-Neenah	205.9	209.6	208.2	212.8	4.6	2.2
Eau Claire	77.0	77.9	76.7	76.9	.2	.3
Green Bay	146.7	149.3	148.1	150.3	2.2	1.5
Janesville-Beloit	67.9	68.1	68.3	68.9	.6	.9
Kenosha	54.0	54.4	53.8	54.0	.2	.4
La Crosse	74.2	74.5	73.6	74.4	.8	1.1
Madison	295.8	302.0	295.3	304.9	9.6	3.3
Milwaukee-Waukesha	844.7	834.5	850.1	841.5	-8.6	-1.0
Racine	79.8	80.7	80.8	81.5	.7	.9
Sheboygan	61.7	62.8	63.3	64.5	1.2	1.9
Wausau	69.8	70.8	70.6	71.4	.8	1.1
Wyoming	250.4	250.9	258.1	259.8	1.7	.7
Casper	33.7	34.2	34.5	34.8	.3	.9
Puerto Rico	982.0	989.5	985.6	992.2	6.6	.7
Caguas	64.9	66.8	64.6	67.5	2.9	4.5
Mayaguez	63.1	63.7	63.5	63.3	-.2	-.3
Ponce	69.4	70.5	71.2	71.1	-.1	-.1
San Juan-Bayamon	639.7	643.7	638.2	643.5	5.3	.8
Virgin Islands	43.8	42.3	42.9	42.2	-.7	-1.6

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

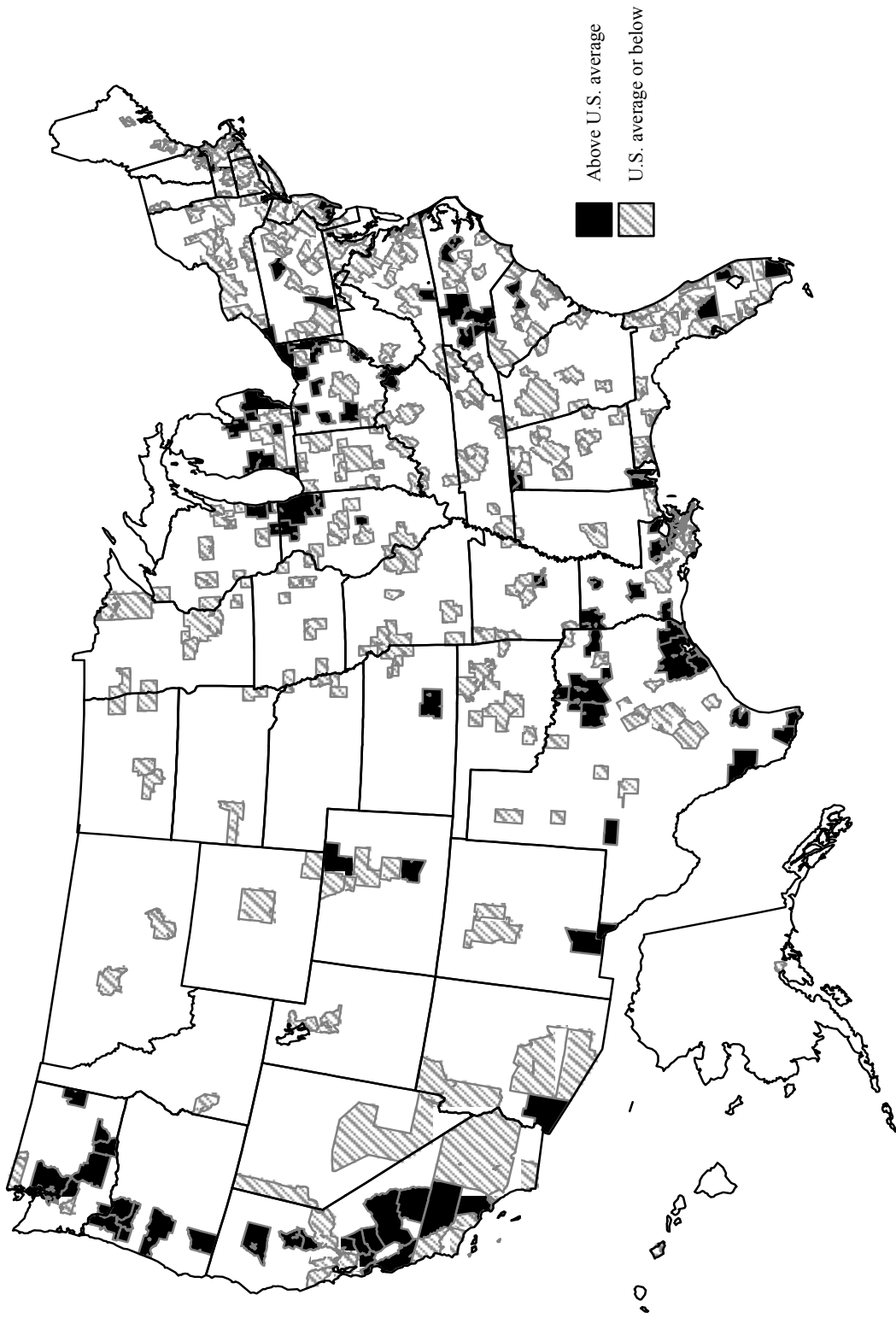
^P = preliminary.

NOTE: Data 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, June 2003

(U.S. rate = 6.5 percent)



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