

# News

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## **AVERAGE ANNUAL PAY IN METROPOLITAN AREAS, 2001**

Average annual pay of employees in the nation's 318 metropolitan areas increased by 2.4 percent from 2000 to 2001, according to preliminary data from the Bureau of Labor Statistics of the U.S. Department of Labor. The over-the-year gain was smaller than last year's gain of 6.1 percent and was the lowest increase since 1994. (See chart 1.) Annual pay in metropolitan areas averaged \$37,897 in 2001, up from \$37,017 in 2000.

Average annual pay for the entire nation, metropolitan and nonmetropolitan areas combined, was \$36,214 in 2001, a 2.5 percent increase from 2000. (Average Annual Pay by State and Industry, 2001, was issued on September 24, 2002, in USDL 02-540.)

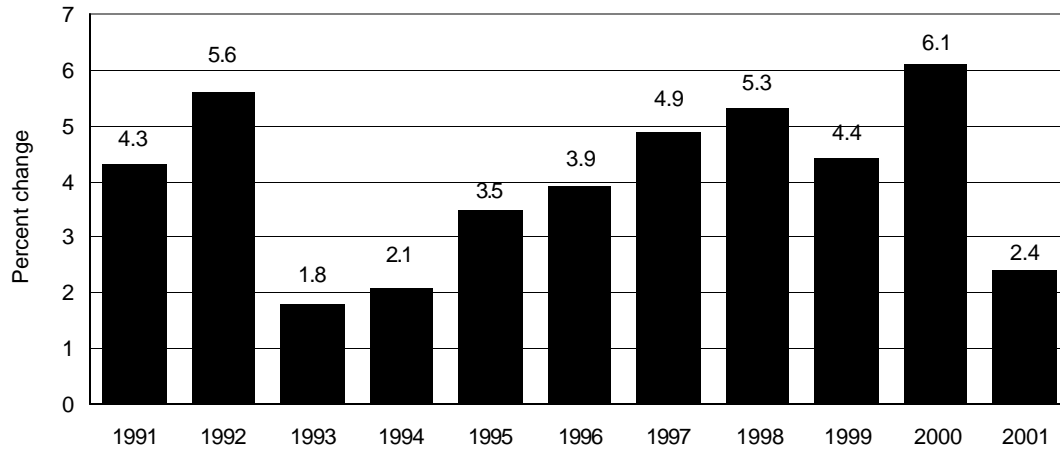
Average annual pay data are compiled from reports submitted by employers subject to state and federal unemployment insurance (UI) laws covering 129.7 million full- and part-time jobs. Average annual pay is computed by dividing the total annual payrolls of employees covered by UI programs by the average monthly number of these employees. (See Technical Note.) Pay differences between areas reflect the varying composition of employment by occupation, industry, and hours of work, as well as other factors. Similarly, over-the-year pay changes may reflect shifts in these characteristics, as well as changes in the level of average pay. Table 1 of this release contains pay data for Metropolitan and Primary Metropolitan Statistical Areas within the United States and Puerto Rico; table 2 includes averages and rankings for the areas designated as Consolidated Metropolitan Statistical Areas. (See Technical Note for definitions.) The data for the six metropolitan areas within Puerto Rico are not included in the averages for all metropolitan areas.

### **Metropolitan and Primary Metropolitan Statistical Areas**

San Jose, Calif., retained its position as the metropolitan area with the highest average annual pay (\$65,926), a position it has held since 1997. This area held this position despite experiencing the largest decline (-13.5 percent) in average annual pay among the 10 metropolitan areas with decreases in 2001. (See table 1.) Large declines in the information and manufacturing sectors contributed to this year's sharp decrease in San Jose. San Francisco, Calif., had the second highest average annual pay level (\$59,761), followed by New York, N.Y. (\$58,963), New Haven-Bridgeport-Stamford-Waterbury-Danbury, Conn. (\$52,177), and Middlesex-Somerset-Hunterdon, N.J. (\$49,830). Average pay levels in these five metropolitan areas ranged from 31 to 74 percent above the average for all metropolitan areas in the nation. Of the 318 metropolitan areas in the nation, 34 reported average annual pay levels above the national metropolitan pay average of \$37,897.

Jacksonville, N.C., had the lowest average annual pay among metropolitan areas in 2001 (\$21,393). The second lowest pay occurred in Brownsville-Harlingen-San Benito, Texas (\$22,146), followed by

**Chart 1. Percent change in average annual pay within metropolitan areas, 1991-2001**



McAllen-Edinburg-Mission, Texas (\$22,317), Yuma, Ariz. (\$22,482), and Myrtle Beach, S.C. (\$24,012). While the order of rankings has differed in prior years, these five metropolitan areas have had the lowest average annual pay since 1996. (Comparisons exclude areas within Puerto Rico.)

The largest percentage increase in average annual pay from 2000 to 2001 occurred in Lafayette, La. (8.1 percent). The next largest increase occurred in Dutchess County, N.Y. (7.4 percent). Four metropolitan areas reported 6.8 percent increases in average annual pay: Enid, Okla., Fresno, Calif., Odessa-Midland, Texas, and Pensacola, Fla.

In 2001, 90 metropolitan areas experienced less than average growth in average annual pay. Of these, 6 metropolitan areas had growth of approximately 1 percent and 13 metropolitan areas experienced growth of less than 1 percent; 1 metropolitan area reported no change in average annual pay. Two metropolitan areas reported declines of less than 1 percent in average annual pay, seven metropolitan areas reported declines of more than 1 percent but less than 10 percent, and one metropolitan area reported a decline of more than 10 percent.

#### Comparison of Metropolitan and Nonmetropolitan Areas

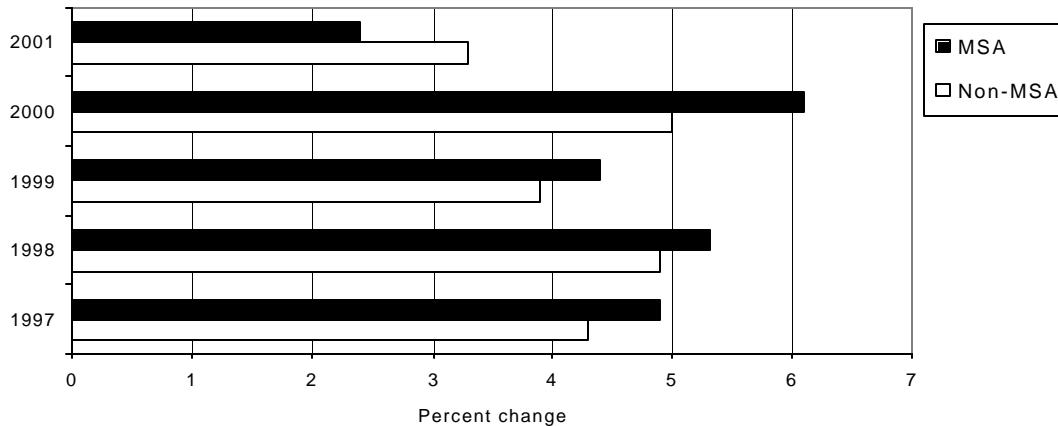
Average annual pay within the nation's nonmetropolitan areas rose by 3.3 percent in 2001, compared with 2.4 percent in metropolitan areas. (See chart 2.) This is the first time since 1994 that growth in total nonmetropolitan average annual pay outpaced that of metropolitan area average annual pay. (See Technical Note.) Average annual pay in nonmetropolitan areas in 2001 was \$28,190, up from \$27,303 in 2000. In 2001, nonmetropolitan average annual pay was 26 percent less than metropolitan average annual pay, a difference of \$9,707. This was approximately the same difference as in 2000.

#### Consolidated Metropolitan Statistical Areas

Average annual pay for the nation's 18 Consolidated Metropolitan Statistical Areas (CMSAs) rose by 1.8 percent from 2000 to 2001, from \$42,641 to \$43,424. (See table 2.) This was lower than the previous year's growth rate of 7.3 percent.

The San Francisco-Oakland-San Jose, Calif., consolidated metropolitan area again had the highest pay level, \$54,182. This CMSA has led the country in average annual pay among CMSAs since 1998. The second highest pay level was found in New York-Northern New Jersey-Long Island, N.Y.-N.J.-

**Chart 2. Percent change in average annual pay in metropolitan and nonmetropolitan areas, 1997-2001**



Conn.-Pa. (\$51,121), followed by Boston-Worcester-Lawrence-Lowell-Brockton, Mass.-N.H. (\$45,768), Washington-Baltimore, D.C.-Md.-Va.-W.Va. (\$44,242), and Seattle-Tacoma-Bremerton, Wash. (\$42,251).

Miami-Fort Lauderdale, Fla., had the lowest average annual pay level (\$34,304) of the consolidated metropolitan areas in the nation for the eighth consecutive year. Cleveland-Akron, Ohio, had the second lowest (\$34,945), followed by Milwaukee-Racine, Wis. (\$35,470), Cincinnati-Hamilton, Ohio-Ky.-Ind. (\$35,561), and Portland-Salem, Ore.-Wash. (\$36,111).

Among the consolidated metropolitan areas, the highest percentage increase in average annual pay from 2000 to 2001 was in Washington-Baltimore, D.C.-Md.-Va.-W.Va., at 5.0 percent. The next largest increases were in Houston-Galveston-Brazoria, Texas (4.4 percent), and Sacramento-Yolo, Calif. (4.1 percent). Three consolidated metropolitan areas reported increases in average annual pay of 3.0 percent: Miami-Fort Lauderdale, Fla., Milwaukee-Racine, Wis., and Philadelphia-Wilmington-Atlantic City, Pa.-N.J.-Del.-Md.

San Francisco-Oakland-San Jose, Calif., was the only consolidated metropolitan area that reported a decline in average annual pay in 2001, falling by 4.2 percent. This was attributed to the decline in average annual pay for the San Jose, Calif., MSA. The smallest percentage increases occurred in Detroit-Ann Arbor-Flint, Mich. (0.5 percent), Seattle-Tacoma-Bremerton, Wash. (0.6 percent), Portland-Salem, Ore.-Wash. (0.7 percent), Denver-Boulder-Greeley, Colo. (1.6 percent), and Boston-Worcester-Lawrence-Lowell-Brockton, Mass.-N.H. (1.7 percent).

### **Change in Industry Classification Systems**

Beginning with the release of data for 2001, publications presenting data from the Covered Employment and Wages program use the 2002 version of the North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) as the basis for the assignment and tabulation of economic data by industry. NAICS is the product of a cooperative effort on the part of the statistical agencies of the United States, Canada, and Mexico. Due to differences in NAICS and SIC structures, industry data for 2001 are not comparable to the SIC-based data for earlier years.

NAICS uses a production-oriented approach to categorize economic units. Units with similar production processes are classified in the same industry. 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.

Data users will be able to work with new NAICS industrial groupings that better reflect the workings of the U.S. economy. For example, a new industry sector called *Information* brings together units which turn information into a commodity with units which distribute that commodity. *Information's* major components are publishing, 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 *Professional and technical services*. This sector is comprised of establishments engaged in activities where human capital is the major input.

Users interested in more information about NAICS can access the Bureau of Labor Statistics Web page at <https://www.bls.gov/bls/naics.htm> and the U.S. Census Bureau Web site at <http://www.census.gov/epcd/www/naics.html>. The NAICS 2002 manual is available from the National Technical Information Service (NTIS) Web page at <http://www.ntis.gov>.

Average annual pay for 2001 and other data from the Covered Employment and Wages (CEW) program is available on the BLS Web site at <a href="https://www.bls.gov/cew/">https://www.bls.gov/cew/</a> .
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# Technical Note

These data are the product of a federal-state cooperative program known as Covered Employment and Wages, or the ES-202 program. The data are derived from summaries of employment and total pay of workers covered by unemployment insurance (UI) legislation and provided by State Employment Security Agencies (SESAs). The summaries are a byproduct of the administration of state unemployment insurance programs that require most employers to pay quarterly taxes based on the employment and wages of workers covered by UI. Data for 2001 are preliminary and subject to revision. The 2000 data used to calculate the 2000-01 changes for individual metropolitan areas and consolidated metropolitan areas presented in this release were adjusted for changes in county classification to make them comparable to data for 2001. As a result, the adjusted 2000 data differ to some extent from the data available from the BLS Web site.

## Coverage

Employment and wage data for workers covered by state UI laws and for federal civilian workers covered by the Unemployment Compensation for Federal Employees (UCFE) program are compiled from quarterly contribution reports submitted to the SESAs by employers. In addition to the quarterly contribution reports, employers who operate multiple establishments within a state complete a questionnaire, called the "Multiple Worksite Report," which provides detailed information on the location and industry of each of their establishments. Average annual pay data included in this release are derived from microdata summaries of 8.0 million employer reports of employment and wages submitted by states to the Bureau of Labor Statistics. These reports are based on place of employment rather than place of residence.

UI and UCFE coverage is broad and basically comparable from state to state. In 2001, UI and UCFE programs covered workers in 129.7 million jobs. The estimated 124.8 million workers in these jobs (after adjustment for multiple jobholders) represented 99.7 percent of wage and salary civilian employment. Multiple jobholder estimates are produced by the Current Population Survey. Covered workers received \$4.695 trillion in pay, representing 94.8 percent of the wage and salary component of personal income and 46.6 percent of the gross domestic product. About 83 percent of all covered workers were employed in metropolitan areas. Total wages of workers in metropolitan areas comprised approximately 87 percent of all covered wages in the United States.

Major exclusions from UI coverage during 2001, are self-employed workers, most agricultural workers on small farms, all members of the Armed Forces, elected officials in most states, most employees of railroads, some domestic workers, most student workers at schools, and employees of certain small non-profit organizations.

## Concepts and methodology

Average annual pay was computed by dividing total annual pay of employees covered by UI programs by the average monthly number of these employees. In addition to salaries, average annual pay data include bonuses, the cash value of meals and lodging when supplied, tips and other gratuities, and, in some states, employer contributions to certain deferred compensation plans, such as 401(k) plans and stock options. Monthly employment is based on the number of workers who worked during or received pay for the pay period including the 12th of the month. With few exceptions, all employees of covered firms are reported, including production and sales workers, corporation officials, executives, supervisory personnel, and clerical workers. Workers on paid vacation and part-time workers are also included. Percent changes in average annual pay were computed using preliminary North American Industry Classification System (NAICS)-based 2000 data as the base. These preliminary NAICS-based 2000 data will differ from the SIC-based 2000 data previously published.

Average annual pay is affected by the ratio of full-time to part-time workers as well as the number of individuals in high-paying and low-paying occupations. When comparing average annual pay levels among metropolitan areas, these factors should be taken into consideration. Annual pay data only approximate annual earnings because an individual may not be employed by the same employer all year or may work for more than one employer. Also, year-to-year changes in average annual pay can result from a change in the proportion of employment in high- and low-wage jobs, as well as from changes in the level of average annual pay.

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

The combined metropolitan area totals and the consolidated metropolitan areas totals provided in tables 1 and 2, respectively, have not been adjusted for changes in county classifications or changes in Metropolitan Statistical Area or Consolidated Metropolitan Statistical Area definitions. Individual metropolitan areas and consolidated metropolitan areas, however, have been adjusted for county reclassifications. Historical metropolitan and nonmetropolitan area data presented in this release have not been adjusted for changes in noneconomic county reclassifications or changes in metropolitan area definitions. Metropolitan area redefinitions can cause substantial

changes in employment and wage data between years. For example, in 1993, widespread metropolitan area definitions which incorporated the 1990 Census were introduced, resulting in a sharp decline in employment and wages in nonmetropolitan areas. The all metropolitan area totals increased correspondingly due to these redefinitions. Changes in metropolitan area definitions have a larger impact on over-the-year changes for the all nonmetropolitan area totals than the all metropolitan areas. This is because the nonmetropolitan area total is significantly smaller in size than the all metropolitan area component and is more sensitive to changes in definitions.

The comparison of metropolitan and nonmetropolitan area pay growth in this release reflects recalculations of historical average annual pay. As a result, pay growth figures in some years differ from earlier releases. Previously, average annual pay calculations for the all metropolitan area total and the nonmetropolitan area total may have included adjustments for changes in Metropolitan Statistical Area definitions and/or county reclassifications.

The Office of Management and Budget (OMB) defines metropolitan areas for use in federal statistical activities and updates these definitions, as needed, each summer. Data in this release use metropolitan area criteria established by OMB in definitions issued June 30, 1999, (OMB Bulletin No. 99-04). These definitions reflect information obtained from the 1990 Decennial Census and the 1998 U.S. Census Bureau population estimate. Metropolitan Statistical Area definitions are typically redefined on a yearly basis. A complete list of metropolitan area definitions is available from the National Technical Information Service (NTIS), Document Sales, 5205 Port Royal Road, Springfield, Va. 22161, telephone 1-800-553-6847.

Generally speaking, a Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA) is a freestanding urban area that meets a specified size criteria. Primary Metropolitan Statistical Areas (PMSAs) are freestanding areas within very large MSAs. Once an area is identified as a PMSA, the term MSA no longer is used to describe the area. The large metropolitan area that is the sum of the PMSAs is called a Consolidated Metropolitan Statistical Area (CMSA). The set of areas known as MSAs, PMSAs, and CMSAs are collectively designated and referred to as metropolitan areas. Nonmetropolitan areas include counties which do not fall within defined metropolitan areas. Covered employment and wage data include establishments classified as foreign locations, out-of-state locations, and unknown locations in nonmetropolitan areas.

Current metropolitan area definitions are based on standards published in the Federal Register on March 30, 1990, (55 FR12154-12160). Under the 1990 standards, an area qualifies for recognition as an MSA in one of two ways: (1) if it includes a city of at least 50,000 population, or (2) if it includes a U.S. Census Bureau-defined urbanized area (of at least 50,000 population) and has a total metropolitan population of at least 100,000

(75,000 in New England). In addition to the county(ies) containing the main city or urbanized area, an MSA may include additional counties that have strong economic and social ties to the central county(ies) and meet other specified requirements of metropolitan character. The ties are determined chiefly by census data on commuting to work. An MSA may contain more than one city of 50,000 population and may cross state lines.

An area that meets these requirements for recognition as an MSA but also has a total population of one million or more may be recognized as a CMSA if: (1) separate component areas can be identified within the entire area by meeting specified statistical criteria, and (2) local opinion indicates there is support for the component areas. If recognized, the component areas are designated PMSAs, and the entire area becomes a CMSA. If no PMSAs are recognized, the entire area is an MSA.

OMB defines metropolitan areas in terms of entire counties, except in the six New England states where they are defined in terms of cities and towns. New England data in this news release, however, are based on a county concept defined by OMB as New England County Metropolitan Areas (NECMAs) because county-level data are the most detailed available from the Covered Employment and Wages program. NECMAs are county-based alternatives to the city- and town-based metropolitan areas in New England. The NECMA for an MSA or CMSA includes: (1) the county containing the first-named city in that MSA/CMSA title (this county may include the first-named cities of other MSAs/CMSAs), and (2) each additional county having at least half its population in the MSA(s)/CMSA(s) whose first-named cities are in the county identified in step 1. The NECMAs are officially defined areas that are meant to be used by statistical programs that can not, or choose not to, use the regular metropolitan area definitions in New England. However, the NECMA definitions do not include official definitions that correspond to the CMSA concept. Therefore, there are no explicit definitions that correspond to the Boston CMSA or the New York CMSA.

Table 2 of this news release includes data for the New York CMSA that includes the New Haven-Bridgeport-Stamford-Danbury-Waterbury, Conn. NECMA. Table 2 also includes the Boston-Brockton-Nashua, Mass.-N.H. NECMA, as that area serves as a NECMA for the Boston, Mass.-N.H. PMSA and the Boston-Worcester-Lawrence, Mass.-N.H.-Me.-Conn. CMSA.

### **Additional statistics and other information**

The 2001 news release for average annual pay by state and industry was issued on September 24, 2002, (USDLE 02-540), and employment and average annual pay for large counties will be issued in late November 2002. An annual bulletin, *Employment and Wages*, features comprehensive information by detailed industry on establishments, employment, and wages for the na-

tion and all states. *Employment and Wages Annual Averages, 2001* will be available for sale in late 2002 from the BLS Publications Sales Center, P.O. Box 2145, Chicago, Illinois 60690.

Average annual employment and pay data by state and county are available upon request from the Division of Administrative Statistics and Labor Turnover, Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, Washington, DC 20212, telephone 202-691-6567 (e-mail: CEWInfo@bls.gov). Also avail-

able from BLS is a news release of first quarter 2002 employment and wage data at the national industry subsector level (USDLE 02-591, October 16, 2002). First quarter 2002 data at the state total level will be available on the BLS Web site on November 22.

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. Average annual pay for 2000 and 2001 for all covered workers<sup>1</sup> by metropolitan area**

Metropolitan area <sup>2</sup>	Average annual pay <sup>3</sup>			Ranking of areas by level of average annual pay for 2001
	2000 <sup>4</sup>	2001	Percent change, 2000-01	
Metropolitan areas <sup>5</sup> .....	\$37,017	\$37,897	2.4	—
Abilene, TX .....	24,486	25,136	2.7	302
Akron, OH .....	32,204	32,920	2.2	94
Albany, GA .....	27,719	28,881	4.2	203
Albany-Schenectady-Troy, NY .....	33,822	35,359	4.5	60
Albuquerque, NM .....	30,409	31,658	4.1	123
Alexandria, LA .....	24,953	26,290	5.4	275
Allentown-Bethlehem-Easton, PA .....	33,054	33,568	1.6	82
Altoona, PA .....	26,311	26,871	2.1	264
Amarillo, TX .....	26,395	27,421	3.9	253
Anchorage, AK .....	36,659	37,826	3.2	35
Ann Arbor, MI .....	37,455	37,546	0.2	38
Anniston, AL .....	25,270	26,488	4.8	272
Appleton-Oshkosh-Neenah, WI .....	31,789	32,661	2.7	99
Asheville, NC .....	27,519	28,524	3.7	213
Athens, GA .....	27,651	28,955	4.7	200
Atlanta, GA .....	39,734	40,535	2.0	25
Atlantic-Cape May, NJ .....	29,957	31,184	4.1	139
Auburn-Opelika, AL .....	24,811	25,748	3.8	288
Augusta-Aiken, GA-SC .....	29,700	30,595	3.0	156
Austin-San Marcos, TX .....	40,998	40,826	-0.4	24
Bakersfield, CA .....	28,585	30,120	5.4	167
Baltimore, MD .....	35,577	37,493	5.4	39
Bangor, ME .....	26,774	27,850	4.0	238
Barnstable-Yarmouth, MA .....	29,706	31,020	4.4	144
Baton Rouge, LA .....	29,292	30,297	3.4	165
Beaumont-Port Arthur, TX .....	30,708	31,792	3.5	118
Bellingham, WA .....	26,292	27,771	5.6	242
Benton Harbor, MI .....	30,915	31,167	0.8	140
Bergen-Passaic, NJ .....	43,879	44,667	1.8	13
Billings, MT .....	26,763	27,893	4.2	235
Biloxi-Gulfport-Pascagoula, MS .....	27,640	28,343	2.5	219
Binghamton, NY .....	30,263	31,207	3.1	138
Birmingham, AL .....	33,283	34,518	3.7	70
Bismarck, ND .....	25,819	27,113	5.0	259
Bloomington, IN .....	27,397	28,009	2.2	230
Bloomington-Normal, IL .....	34,254	35,106	2.5	62
Boise City, ID .....	32,466	31,615	-2.6	124
Boston-Worcester-Lawrence-Lowell-Brockton, MA-NH .....	45,021	45,768	1.7	10
Boulder-Longmont, CO .....	45,564	44,313	-2.7	14
Brazoria, TX .....	34,367	35,655	3.7	55
Bremerton, WA .....	30,560	31,518	3.1	128
Brownsville-Harlingen-San Benito, TX .....	21,553	22,146	2.8	316
Bryan-College Station, TX .....	24,615	25,755	4.6	287
Buffalo-Niagara Falls, NY .....	31,434	32,049	2.0	112
Burlington, VT .....	33,105	34,341	3.7	72
Canton-Massillon, OH .....	28,358	29,019	2.3	197
Casper, WY .....	29,183	28,248	-3.2	223
Cedar Rapids, IA .....	34,097	34,672	1.7	67
Champaign-Urbana, IL .....	29,183	30,491	4.5	161
Charleston-North Charleston, SC .....	27,650	28,888	4.5	202

See footnotes at end of table.



**Table 1. Average annual pay for 2000 and 2001 for all covered workers<sup>1</sup> by metropolitan area — Continued**

Metropolitan area <sup>2</sup>	Average annual pay <sup>3</sup>			Ranking of areas by level of average annual pay for 2001
	2000 <sup>4</sup>	2001	Percent change, 2000-01	
Charleston, WV .....	\$30,116	\$31,513	4.6	129
Charlotte-Gastonia-Rock Hill, NC-SC .....	36,103	37,277	3.3	40
Charlottesville, VA .....	30,979	32,418	4.6	103
Chattanooga, TN-GA .....	29,333	29,962	2.1	169
Cheyenne, WY .....	25,923	27,539	6.2	250
Chicago, IL .....	41,527	42,646	2.7	18
Chico-Paradise, CA .....	25,152	26,490	5.3	270
Cincinnati, OH-KY-IN .....	35,052	36,042	2.8	47
Clarksville-Hopkinsville, TN-KY .....	24,967	25,562	2.4	292
Cleveland-Lorain-Elyria, OH .....	34,670	35,513	2.4	56
Colorado Springs, CO .....	33,039	34,381	4.1	71
Columbia, MO .....	27,363	28,490	4.1	214
Columbia, SC .....	29,027	29,903	3.0	173
Columbus, GA-AL .....	26,980	28,406	5.3	216
Columbus, OH .....	33,918	35,027	3.3	63
Corpus Christi, TX .....	28,182	29,358	4.2	186
Corvallis, OR .....	35,355	35,499	0.4	58
Cumberland, MD-WV .....	24,532	25,504	4.0	295
Dallas, TX .....	42,095	42,692	1.4	17
Danville, VA .....	25,168	25,449	1.1	297
Davenport-Moline-Rock Island, IA-IL .....	30,496	31,291	2.6	134
Dayton-Springfield, OH .....	33,180	33,620	1.3	80
Daytona Beach, FL .....	24,927	25,980	4.2	282
Decatur, AL .....	29,441	30,882	4.9	146
Decatur, IL .....	32,643	33,337	2.1	87
Denver, CO .....	41,401	42,348	2.3	20
Des Moines, IA .....	33,082	34,303	3.7	74
Detroit, MI .....	42,321	42,613	0.7	19
Dothan, AL .....	27,258	28,041	2.9	229
Dover, DE .....	27,055	27,751	2.6	244
Dubuque, IA .....	27,330	28,403	3.9	217
Duluth-Superior, MN-WI .....	28,254	29,409	4.1	184
Dutchess County, NY .....	36,065	38,744	7.4	30
Eau Claire, WI .....	26,624	27,679	4.0	247
El Paso, TX .....	25,070	25,836	3.1	286
Elkhart-Goshen, IN .....	30,349	30,797	1.5	151
Elmira, NY .....	27,658	28,668	3.7	210
Enid, OK .....	23,253	24,836	6.8	304
Erie, PA .....	28,368	29,290	3.3	190
Eugene-Springfield, OR .....	27,877	28,976	3.9	198
Evansville-Henderson, IN-KY .....	29,932	31,045	3.7	143
Fargo-Moorhead, ND-MN .....	27,031	27,890	3.2	236
Fayetteville, NC .....	26,112	26,993	3.4	262
Fayetteville-Springdale-Rogers, AR .....	28,957	29,909	3.3	172
Flagstaff, AZ-UT .....	24,648	25,838	4.8	285
Flint, MI .....	36,327	36,030	-0.8	48
Florence, AL .....	25,133	25,648	2.0	290
Florence, SC .....	27,521	28,797	4.6	207
Fort Collins-Loveland, CO .....	32,394	33,249	2.6	90
Fort Lauderdale, FL .....	33,234	33,964	2.2	77

See footnotes at end of table.

**Table 1. Average annual pay for 2000 and 2001 for all covered workers<sup>1</sup> by metropolitan area — Continued**

Metropolitan area <sup>2</sup>	Average annual pay <sup>3</sup>			Ranking of areas by level of average annual pay for 2001
	2000 <sup>4</sup>	2001	Percent change, 2000-01	
Fort Myers-Cape Coral, FL .....	\$28,148	\$29,397	4.4	185
Fort Pierce-Port St. Lucie, FL .....	26,994	27,722	2.7	246
Fort Smith, AR-OK .....	25,935	26,744	3.1	266
Fort Walton Beach, FL .....	25,253	26,148	3.5	278
Fort Wayne, IN .....	30,863	31,395	1.7	133
Fort Worth-Arlington, TX .....	34,588	36,382	5.2	44
Fresno, CA .....	25,916	27,666	6.8	248
Gadsden, AL .....	25,267	25,728	1.8	289
Gainesville, FL .....	26,155	26,915	2.9	263
Galveston-Texas City, TX .....	29,522	31,067	5.2	142
Gary, IN .....	31,505	31,948	1.4	114
Glens Falls, NY .....	27,422	27,813	1.4	239
Goldsboro, NC .....	24,551	25,393	3.4	299
Grand Forks, ND-MN .....	24,273	24,955	2.8	303
Grand Junction, CO .....	26,226	27,422	4.6	252
Grand Rapids-Muskegon-Holland, MI .....	32,983	33,437	1.4	83
Great Falls, MT .....	23,877	24,211	1.4	310
Greeley, CO .....	29,276	30,064	2.7	168
Green Bay, WI .....	31,538	32,500	3.1	101
Greensboro--Winston-Salem--High Point, NC .....	30,919	31,733	2.6	120
Greenville, NC .....	27,716	28,291	2.1	221
Greenville-Spartanburg-Anderson, SC .....	29,762	30,941	4.0	145
Hagerstown, MD .....	28,414	29,022	2.1	196
Hamilton-Middletown, OH .....	31,502	32,325	2.6	106
Harrisburg-Lebanon-Carlisle, PA .....	32,345	33,408	3.3	84
Hartford, CT .....	42,421	43,882	3.4	15
Hattiesburg, MS .....	24,301	25,145	3.5	301
Hickory-Morganton-Lenoir, NC .....	26,845	27,343	1.9	255
Honolulu, HI .....	31,874	32,527	2.0	100
Houma, LA .....	28,363	( <sup>6</sup> )	( <sup>6</sup> )	( <sup>6</sup> )
Houston, TX .....	40,996	42,782	4.4	16
Huntington-Ashland, WV-KY-OH .....	26,421	27,462	3.9	251
Huntsville, AL .....	35,659	36,709	2.9	43
Indianapolis, IN .....	34,906	35,985	3.1	49
Iowa City, IA .....	30,206	31,667	4.8	122
Jackson, MI .....	31,735	32,459	2.3	102
Jackson, MS .....	29,220	29,804	2.0	176
Jackson, TN .....	28,671	29,420	2.6	182
Jacksonville, FL .....	31,469	32,402	3.0	104
Jacksonville, NC .....	21,057	21,393	1.6	317
Jamestown, NY .....	25,418	25,920	2.0	284
Janesville-Beloit, WI .....	31,141	31,479	1.1	132
Jersey City, NJ .....	47,429	47,621	0.4	7
Johnson City-Kingsport-Bristol, TN-VA .....	27,253	28,539	4.7	212
Johnstown, PA .....	24,348	25,571	5.0	291
Jonesboro, AR .....	25,106	25,340	0.9	300
Joplin, MO .....	25,023	26,006	3.9	280
Kalamazoo-Battle Creek, MI .....	32,059	32,923	2.7	93
Kankakee, IL .....	28,490	29,106	2.2	193
Kansas City, MO-KS .....	34,989	35,795	2.3	53

See footnotes at end of table.

**Table 1. Average annual pay for 2000 and 2001 for all covered workers<sup>1</sup> by metropolitan area — Continued**

Metropolitan area <sup>2</sup>	Average annual pay <sup>3</sup>			Ranking of areas by level of average annual pay for 2001
	2000 <sup>4</sup>	2001	Percent change, 2000-01	
Kenosha, WI .....	\$31,373	\$31,584	0.7	125
Killeen-Temple, TX .....	24,909	26,192	5.2	276
Knoxville, TN .....	29,516	30,411	3.0	162
Kokomo, IN .....	40,281	39,599	-1.7	29
La Crosse, WI-MN .....	26,832	27,777	3.5	241
Lafayette, LA .....	27,459	29,690	8.1	178
Lafayette, IN .....	30,546	31,481	3.1	131
Lake Charles, LA .....	28,226	29,750	5.4	177
Lakeland-Winter Haven, FL .....	27,881	28,803	3.3	206
Lancaster, PA .....	30,809	31,486	2.2	130
Lansing-East Lansing, MI .....	33,892	34,749	2.5	66
Laredo, TX .....	23,563	24,128	2.4	312
Las Cruces, NM .....	23,602	24,299	3.0	309
Las Vegas, NV-AZ .....	31,647	32,240	1.9	110
Lawrence, KS .....	24,975	25,938	3.9	283
Lawton, OK .....	23,844	24,825	4.1	305
Lewiston-Auburn, ME .....	26,193	27,092	3.4	261
Lexington, KY .....	30,389	31,575	3.9	126
Lima, OH .....	28,817	29,644	2.9	180
Lincoln, NE .....	28,511	29,353	3.0	187
Little Rock-North Little Rock, AR .....	29,646	30,853	4.1	147
Longview-Marshall, TX .....	26,700	27,967	4.7	231
Los Angeles-Long Beach, CA .....	39,671	40,907	3.1	22
Louisville, KY-IN .....	31,782	33,052	4.0	91
Lubbock, TX .....	26,297	26,581	1.1	268
Lynchburg, VA .....	27,674	28,857	4.3	204
Macon, GA .....	29,521	30,572	3.6	157
Madison, WI .....	32,817	34,107	3.9	76
Mansfield, OH .....	28,192	28,809	2.2	205
McAllen-Edinburg-Mission, TX .....	21,695	22,317	2.9	315
Medford-Ashland, OR .....	26,568	27,219	2.5	258
Melbourne-Titusville-Palm Bay, FL .....	32,101	32,786	2.1	97
Memphis, TN-AR-MS .....	33,254	34,575	4.0	68
Merced, CA .....	24,842	25,452	2.5	296
Miami, FL .....	33,333	34,531	3.6	69
Middlesex-Somerset-Hunterdon, NJ .....	48,987	49,830	1.7	5
Milwaukee-Waukesha, WI .....	34,605	35,670	3.1	54
Minneapolis-St. Paul, MN-WI .....	39,521	40,866	3.4	23
Missoula, MT .....	25,292	26,180	3.5	277
Mobile, AL .....	27,293	28,120	3.0	226
Modesto, CA .....	28,221	29,523	4.6	181
Monmouth-Ocean, NJ .....	36,404	37,037	1.7	42
Monroe, LA .....	25,731	26,565	3.2	269
Montgomery, AL .....	28,148	29,124	3.5	191
Muncie, IN .....	28,069	28,376	1.1	218
Myrtle Beach, SC .....	22,883	24,012	4.9	313
Naples, FL .....	29,962	30,842	2.9	148
Nashville, TN .....	33,259	33,909	2.0	79
Nassau-Suffolk, NY .....	38,958	39,649	1.8	28
New Haven-Bridgeport-Stamford-Waterbury-Danbury, CT ....	50,596	52,177	3.1	4

See footnotes at end of table.

**Table 1. Average annual pay for 2000 and 2001 for all covered workers<sup>1</sup> by metropolitan area — Continued**

Metropolitan area <sup>2</sup>	Average annual pay <sup>3</sup>			Ranking of areas by level of average annual pay for 2001
	2000 <sup>4</sup>	2001	Percent change, 2000-01	
New London-Norwich, CT .....	\$36,757	\$38,201	3.9	33
New Orleans, LA .....	29,861	31,102	4.2	141
New York, NY .....	57,213	58,963	3.1	3
Newark, NJ .....	48,656	47,713	-1.9	6
Newburgh, NY-PA .....	28,949	29,833	3.1	175
Norfolk-Virginia Beach-Newport News, VA-NC .....	28,292	29,870	5.6	174
Oakland, CA .....	44,207	45,944	3.9	9
Ocala, FL .....	24,953	25,993	4.2	281
Odessa-Midland, TX .....	29,286	31,281	6.8	135
Oklahoma City, OK .....	28,292	28,920	2.2	201
Olympia, WA .....	31,737	32,766	3.2	98
Omaha, NE-IA .....	31,287	31,846	1.8	117
Orange County, CA .....	39,243	40,280	2.6	26
Orlando, FL .....	30,178	31,275	3.6	136
Owensboro, KY .....	25,914	27,300	5.3	257
Panama City, FL .....	25,041	26,431	5.6	273
Parkersburg-Marietta, WV-OH .....	27,344	27,937	2.2	233
Pensacola, FL .....	26,264	28,062	6.8	228
Peoria-Pekin, IL .....	32,067	33,290	3.8	89
Philadelphia, PA-NJ .....	39,226	40,222	2.5	27
Phoenix-Mesa, AZ .....	34,925	35,507	1.7	57
Pine Bluff, AR .....	26,399	27,554	4.4	249
Pittsburgh, PA .....	33,811	35,021	3.6	65
Pittsfield, MA .....	31,134	31,560	1.4	127
Pocatello, ID .....	24,023	24,620	2.5	307
Portland, ME .....	30,752	32,327	5.1	105
Portland-Vancouver, OR-WA .....	37,077	37,268	0.5	41
Providence-Warwick-Pawtucket, RI .....	32,421	33,390	3.0	85
Provo-Orem, UT .....	27,890	28,275	1.4	222
Pueblo, CO .....	25,492	27,098	6.3	260
Punta Gorda, FL .....	24,743	25,400	2.7	298
Racine, WI .....	32,536	33,314	2.4	88
Raleigh-Durham-Chapel Hill, NC .....	37,829	38,681	2.3	31
Rapid City, SD .....	24,341	25,508	4.8	294
Reading, PA .....	32,007	32,810	2.5	95
Redding, CA .....	26,969	28,094	4.2	227
Reno, NV .....	32,749	34,230	4.5	75
Richland-Kennewick-Pasco, WA .....	31,545	33,374	5.8	86
Richmond-Petersburg, VA .....	34,481	35,872	4.0	52
Riverside-San Bernardino, CA .....	29,552	30,527	3.3	159
Roanoke, VA .....	29,247	30,333	3.7	164
Rochester, MN .....	36,106	37,753	4.6	37
Rochester, NY .....	33,183	34,334	3.5	73
Rockford, IL .....	31,934	32,097	0.5	111
Rocky Mount, NC .....	27,725	28,772	3.8	209
Sacramento, CA .....	36,595	38,022	3.9	34
Saginaw-Bay City-Midland, MI .....	35,329	35,470	0.4	59
St. Cloud, MN .....	27,408	28,247	3.1	224
St. Joseph, MO .....	27,176	27,726	2.0	245
St. Louis, MO-IL .....	34,909	35,932	2.9	51

See footnotes at end of table.

**Table 1. Average annual pay for 2000 and 2001 for all covered workers<sup>1</sup> by metropolitan area — Continued**

Metropolitan area <sup>2</sup>	Average annual pay <sup>3</sup>			Ranking of areas by level of average annual pay for 2001
	2000 <sup>4</sup>	2001	Percent change, 2000-01	
Salem, OR .....	\$27,696	\$28,331	2.3	220
Salinas, CA .....	29,973	31,743	5.9	119
Salt Lake City-Ogden, UT .....	30,970	31,955	3.2	113
San Angelo, TX .....	25,376	26,147	3.0	279
San Antonio, TX .....	29,549	30,638	3.7	155
San Diego, CA .....	37,546	38,424	2.3	32
San Francisco, CA .....	59,288	59,761	0.8	2
San Jose, CA .....	76,252	65,926	-13.5	1
San Luis Obispo-Atascadero-Paso Robles, CA .....	28,107	29,076	3.4	194
Santa Barbara-Santa Maria-Lompoc, CA .....	32,568	33,609	3.2	81
Santa Cruz-Watsonville, CA .....	35,825	35,023	-2.2	64
Santa Fe, NM .....	29,065	30,670	5.5	154
Santa Rosa, CA .....	35,742	36,150	1.1	45
Sarasota-Bradenton, FL .....	27,155	27,957	3.0	232
Savannah, GA .....	29,267	30,152	3.0	166
Scranton-Wilkes-Barre-Hazleton, PA .....	27,762	28,639	3.2	211
Seattle-Bellevue-Everett, WA .....	45,344	45,326	0.0	12
Sharon, PA .....	26,060	26,735	2.6	267
Sheboygan, WI .....	30,552	30,840	0.9	149
Sherman-Denison, TX .....	29,681	30,397	2.4	163
Shreveport-Bossier City, LA .....	27,133	27,895	2.8	234
Sioux City, IA-NE .....	26,201	26,755	2.1	265
Sioux Falls, SD .....	27,965	28,961	3.6	199
South Bend, IN .....	29,657	30,773	3.8	152
Spokane, WA .....	29,768	29,323	-1.5	188
Springfield, IL .....	34,563	36,068	4.4	46
Springfield, MO .....	26,315	27,344	3.9	254
Springfield, MA .....	31,621	32,802	3.7	96
State College, PA .....	29,067	29,939	3.0	170
Steubenville-Weirton, OH-WV .....	28,453	28,484	0.1	215
Stockton-Lodi, CA .....	29,264	30,816	5.3	150
Sumter, SC .....	23,591	24,461	3.7	308
Syracuse, NY .....	31,384	32,277	2.8	108
Tacoma, WA .....	29,869	31,255	4.6	137
Tallahassee, FL .....	28,681	29,688	3.5	179
Tampa-St. Petersburg-Clearwater, FL .....	30,817	31,674	2.8	121
Terre Haute, IN .....	26,860	27,328	1.7	256
Texarkana, TX-Texarkana, AR .....	25,981	26,489	2.0	271
Toledo, OH .....	31,613	32,300	2.2	107
Topeka, KS .....	29,375	30,503	3.8	160
Trenton, NJ .....	44,657	45,746	2.4	11
Tucson, AZ .....	29,194	30,696	5.1	153
Tulsa, OK .....	30,400	31,913	5.0	116
Tuscaloosa, AL .....	29,064	29,921	2.9	171
Tyler, TX .....	29,509	30,540	3.5	158
Utica-Rome, NY .....	26,726	27,760	3.9	243
Vallejo-Fairfield-Napa, CA .....	32,156	33,946	5.6	78
Ventura, CA .....	37,090	37,795	1.9	36
Victoria, TX .....	27,612	29,069	5.3	195
Vineland-Millville-Bridgeton, NJ .....	31,717	32,260	1.7	109

See footnotes at end of table.

**Table 1. Average annual pay for 2000 and 2001 for all covered workers<sup>1</sup> by metropolitan area — Continued**

Metropolitan area <sup>2</sup>	Average annual pay <sup>3</sup>			Ranking of areas by level of average annual pay for 2001
	2000 <sup>4</sup>	2001	Percent change, 2000-01	
Visalia-Tulare-Porterville, CA .....	\$23,743	\$24,706	4.1	306
Waco, TX .....	27,034	28,242	4.5	225
Washington, DC-MD-VA-WV .....	45,374	47,584	4.9	8
Waterloo-Cedar Falls, IA .....	27,850	29,113	4.5	192
Wausau, WI .....	28,869	29,417	1.9	183
West Palm Beach-Boca Raton, FL .....	35,233	35,962	2.1	50
Wheeling, WV-OH .....	25,162	26,294	4.5	274
Wichita, KS .....	31,731	32,979	3.9	92
Wichita Falls, TX .....	24,589	25,557	3.9	293
Williamsport, PA .....	26,906	27,874	3.6	237
Wilmington-Newark, DE-MD .....	39,670	42,190	6.4	21
Wilmington, NC .....	28,092	29,296	4.3	189
Yakima, WA .....	23,244	24,188	4.1	311
Yolo, CA .....	33,451	35,318	5.6	61
York, PA .....	30,926	31,937	3.3	115
Youngstown-Warren, OH .....	28,479	28,783	1.1	208
Yuba City, CA .....	26,180	27,805	6.2	240
Yuma, AZ .....	21,492	22,482	4.6	314
Aguadilla, PR .....	17,397	18,060	3.8	320
Arecibo, PR .....	15,720	16,582	5.5	323
Caguas, PR .....	17,790	18,651	4.8	319
Mayaguez, PR .....	16,063	17,122	6.6	322
Ponce, PR .....	16,565	17,406	5.1	321
San Juan-Bayamon, PR .....	20,028	20,943	4.6	318

<sup>1</sup> Includes workers covered by Unemployment Insurance (UI) and Unemployment Compensation for Federal Employees (UCFE) programs.

<sup>2</sup> Includes data for Metropolitan Statistical Areas (MSA) and Primary Metropolitan Statistical Areas (PMSA) as defined by OMB Bulletin No. 99-04. In the New England areas, the New England County Metropolitan Area (NECMA) definitions were used. See Technical Note.

<sup>3</sup> Data are preliminary. Each year's total is based on the MSA definition for the specific year. Annual changes include differences resulting from changes in MSA definitions.

<sup>4</sup> Annual pay levels for individual metropolitan areas have been adjusted to reflect noneconomic county reclassifications where applicable. The total for all metropolitan areas combined, however, has not been adjusted for these reclassifications. See Technical Note.

<sup>5</sup> Totals do not include the six MSAs within Puerto Rico.

<sup>6</sup> Data do not meet BLS or State agency disclosure standards.

**Table 2. Average annual pay for 2000 and 2001 for all covered workers<sup>1</sup> by Consolidated Metropolitan Statistical Area**

Consolidated Metropolitan Statistical Area <sup>2</sup>	Average annual pay <sup>3</sup>			Ranking of areas by level of average annual pay for 2001
	2000 <sup>4</sup>	2001	Percent change, 2000-01	
Consolidated Metropolitan Statistical Areas <sup>5</sup> .....	\$42,641	\$43,424	1.8	—
Boston-Worcester-Lawrence-Lowell-Brockton, MA-NH .....	45,021	45,768	1.7	3
Chicago-Gary-Kenosha, IL-IN-WI .....	40,708	41,778	2.6	8
Cincinnati-Hamilton, OH-KY-IN .....	34,595	35,561	2.8	15
Cleveland-Akron, OH .....	34,130	34,945	2.4	17
Dallas-Fort Worth, TX .....	39,987	40,915	2.3	10
Denver-Boulder-Greeley, CO .....	41,328	41,985	1.6	7
Detroit-Ann Arbor-Flint, MI .....	41,396	41,619	0.5	9
Houston-Galveston-Brazoria, TX .....	40,312	42,084	4.4	6
Los Angeles-Riverside-Orange County, CA .....	37,973	39,072	2.9	12
Miami-Fort Lauderdale, FL .....	33,293	34,304	3.0	18
Milwaukee-Racine, WI .....	34,426	35,470	3.0	16
New York-Northern New Jersey-Long Island, NY-NJ-CT-PA .....	50,073	51,121	2.1	2
Philadelphia-Wilmington-Atlantic City, PA-NJ-DE-MD .....	38,540	39,701	3.0	11
Portland-Salem, OR-WA .....	35,855	36,111	0.7	14
Sacramento-Yolo, CA .....	36,262	37,737	4.1	13
San Francisco-Oakland-San Jose, CA .....	56,546	54,182	-4.2	1
Seattle-Tacoma-Bremerton, WA .....	41,993	42,251	0.6	5
Washington-Baltimore, DC-MD-VA-WV .....	42,135	44,242	5.0	4
San Juan-Caguas-Arecibo, PR .....	19,623	20,535	4.6	19

<sup>1</sup> Includes workers covered by Unemployment Insurance (UI) and Unemployment Compensation for Federal Employees (UCFE) programs.

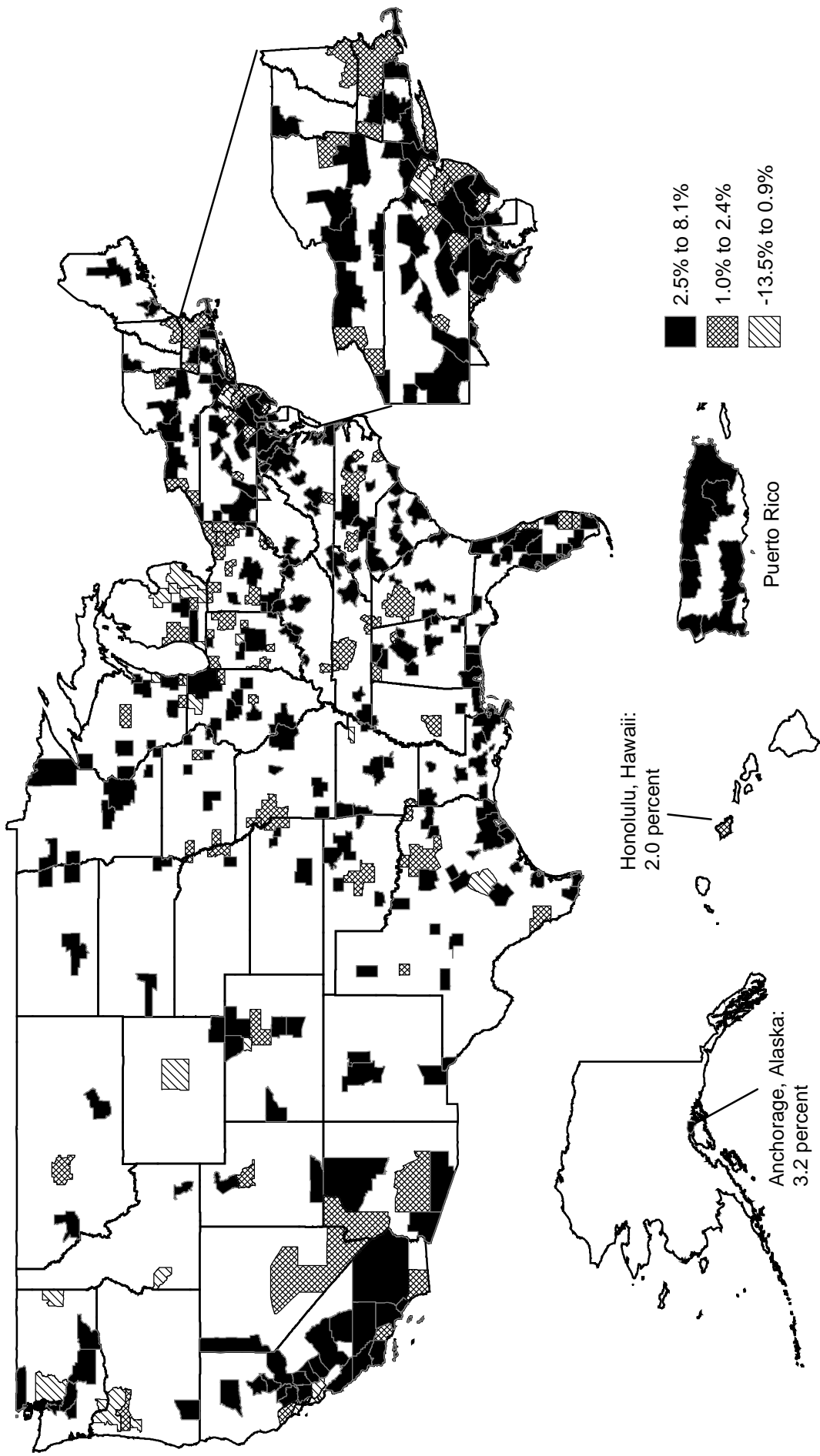
<sup>2</sup> Includes data for Consolidated Metropolitan Statistical Areas (CMSA) as defined by OMB Bulletin No. 99-04. In the New England areas, the New England County Metropolitan Area (NECMA) definitions were used. See Technical Note.

<sup>3</sup> Data are preliminary. Each year's total is based on the CMSA definition for the specific year. Annual changes include differences resulting from changes in CMSA definitions.

<sup>4</sup> Annual pay levels for individual consolidated metropolitan areas have been adjusted to reflect noneconomic county reclassifications where applicable. The total for all consolidated metropolitan areas combined, however, has not been adjusted for these reclassifications. See Technical Note.

<sup>5</sup> Totals do not include the San Juan-Caguas-Arecibo CMSA within Puerto Rico.

Percent change in average annual pay from 2000 to 2001  
by metropolitan area  
(Metropolitan area average = 2.4 percent)



Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics  
November 2002