

1729

S. HRG. 107—50

**THE EMPLOYMENT SITUATION:  
FEBRUARY 2001**

---

---

**HEARING**

**before the**

**JOINT ECONOMIC COMMITTEE  
CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES**

**ONE HUNDRED SEVENTH CONGRESS**

**FIRST SESSION**

—————  
**March 9, 2001**  
—————

Printed for the use of the Joint Economic Committee



U.S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE

WASHINGTON: 2001

cc 72-432

---

For sale by the U.S. Government Printing Office  
Superintendent of Documents, Congressional Sales Office, Washington, D.C. 20402

## JOINT ECONOMIC COMMITTEE

[Created pursuant to Sec. 5(a) of Public Law 304, 79th Congress]

### HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

JIM SAXTON, New Jersey, *Chairman*

PAUL RYAN Wisconsin

LAMAR SMITH, Florida

JENNIFER DUNN, Washington

PHIL ENGLISH, Pennsylvania

ADAM H. PUTNAM, Florida

PETE STARK, California

CAROLYN B. MALONEY, New York

MELVIN L. WATT, North Carolina

### SENATE

ROBERT F. BENNETT, UTAH, *Vice Chairman*

SAM BROWNBACK, Kansas

JEFF SESSIONS, Alabama

MIKE CRAPO, Idaho

LINCOLN CHAFFEE, Rhode Island

JACK REED, Rhode Island

EDWARD M. KENNEDY, Massachusetts

PAUL S. SARBANES, Maryland

JEFF BINGAMAN, New Mexico

JON CORZINE, New Jersey

CHRISTOPHER FRENZE, *Executive Director*

ROBERT KELEHER, *Chief Macroeconomist*

PATRICIA RUGGLES, *Minority Staff Director*

## **CONTENTS**

---

### **OPENING STATEMENT OF MEMBER**

|  |          |
|--|----------|
| <b>Representative Jim Saxton, Chairman</b> ..... | <b>1</b> |
|--|----------|

### **WITNESSES**

|  |          |
|--|----------|
| <b>Statement of Katharine G. Abraham, Commissioner, Bureau of Labor Statistics: Accompanied by Kenneth V. Dalton, Associate Commissioner, Office of Prices and Living Conditions; and Philip L. Rones, Assistant Commissioner of Current Employment Analysis</b> ..... | <b>3</b> |
|--|----------|

### **SUBMISSIONS FOR THE RECORD**

|   |           |
|---|-----------|
| <b>Prepared Statement of Representative Jim Saxton, Chairman</b> .....  | <b>16</b> |
| <b>Prepared Statement of Senator Jack Reed, Ranking Minority Member</b> .....   | <b>17</b> |
| <b>Prepared Statement of Senator Jon Corzine</b> .....  | <b>19</b> |
| <b>Prepared Statement of Commissioner Katharine G. Abraham, together with Press Release No. 01-57, entitled, "The Employment Situation: February 2001," Bureau of Labor Statistics, Department of Labor, March 2001; selected charts, and "Unemployment Rates by County in New Jersey,"</b> ..... | <b>20</b> |

# THE EMPLOYMENT SITUATION: FEBRUARY 2001 Friday, March 9, 2001

CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES,  
JOINT ECONOMIC COMMITTEE,  
WASHINGTON, D.C.

The Committee met, pursuant to notice, at 9:33 a.m., in Room 1334, Longworth House Office Building, the Honorable Jim Saxton, Chairman of the Committee, presiding.

**Present:** Representatives Saxton and English. Senator Corzine.

**Staff Present:** Chris Frenze, Bob Keleher, Darryl Evans, Colleen J. Healy, Daphne Clones-Federling, Corine Bradshaw, Amber Williams and Russell Comeau.

## OPENING STATEMENT OF REPRESENTATIVE JIM SAXTON, CHAIRMAN

**Representative Saxton.** Good morning. It is a pleasure to welcome Commissioner Abraham before the Committee once again to report on the release of new employment and unemployment data for February.

Recent current economic conditions indicate that the economy has slowed from the remarkable pace present through the middle of last year. The array of economic data shows that the economy has been in a slowdown for the last two quarters. For example, the rate of GDP growth has fallen two quarters in a row. The consumer spending and investment growth have also slipped. However, there are some signs of a residual economic strength in certain sectors, such as construction and the service-producing industries. In addition, overall employment growth has slowed but has generally been positive.

The employment-population ratio remains high, and labor market conditions for the most part remain fairly tight as reflected by the relatively low unemployment rate. The slowdown does make the economy more vulnerable to shocks and disruptions, but the economy remains in positive territory.

The Federal Reserve is aware of the softness of the economy, and its recent survey indicates that that is a continuing problem.

The employment data released today seemed to be influenced by the slowing pace of the economy. Payroll job growth for February was 135,000, considerably lower than the 225 to 250,000 range typical during the healthy economic expansion. The unemployment rate remained unchanged at 4.2 percent. Given the weakening of the economy since the middle of last year, the case for change in economic policy is quite strong.

The tightness of Federal Reserve monetary policy should be relaxed, and the Fed has taken steps in this direction earlier this year, although

more remains to be done. Further rate cuts by the Fed are needed. As a matter of fact, for quite some time I have been questioning Fed policy. As far back as November, 1999, I began to question Fed tightening policy and did so again in March of 2000 and finally again earlier this year.

Congress can also do its part by reducing the fiscal drag on the economy from the excessive tax burden imposed on our tax system. The House took a step in that direction yesterday, and the Senate will work its will later as time goes by. The tax system is counterproductive, and now is a good time to reduce its negative effects. This will not make the economy turn on a dime, but it will improve the prospects for continual economic growth now and in the future. The current economic outlook poses challenges that should not be taken lightly. Changes in macroeconomic policy are needed to get the economy back on track.

Commissioner Abraham, let me again welcome you to today's hearing. We are certainly anxious to hear your report in the very articulate way that you have been accustomed to delivering it to us. Before I do that, I would like to welcome my colleague from New Jersey for the first time, Senator Jon Corzine, who is no stranger, to say the least, to the world of economics and economic growth and investment, having been extremely successful in his real life adventure; and now he is here with us in Congress. As he just walked into the room for his first time, I don't know whether he may have an opening statement, but we certainly want you to feel welcome here and to make an opening statement if you would like to.

[The prepared statement of Representative Saxton appears in the Submissions for the Record on page 16.]

**Senator Corzine.** Mr. Chairman, thank you for the welcome. I have a formal statement I will submit for the record, but it is a great pleasure to be here with you and working on issues that I think will make a difference with regard to our economic picture in the long run.

I am anxious to hear about unemployment statistics, which I used to watch very closely on a day-to-day and a second-to-second minute; and I think we all have grave concerns about the state of the economy. So I very much look forward to this morning's discussion.

But mostly, I want to say thank you for your welcoming remarks and I look forward to working very closely with you over the years.

[The prepared statement of Senator Corzine appears in the Submissions for the Record on page 19.]

**Representative Saxton.** I thank my colleague. Commissioner Abraham, you may begin. The floor is yours.

**OPENING STATEMENT OF KATHARINE G. ABRAHAM,  
COMMISSIONER, BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS:  
ACCOMPANIED BY KENNETH V. DALTON, ASSOCIATE  
COMMISSIONER, OFFICE OF PRICES AND LIVING CONDITIONS;  
AND PHILIP L. RONES, ASSISTANT COMMISSIONER OF  
CURRENT EMPLOYMENT ANALYSIS**

**Ms. Abraham.** Thank you, Mr. Chairman. It is a pleasure to be seeing you again in this new year; and, good morning, Senator Corzine.

As always, we are happy to have the opportunity to comment on the labor market data that we released. The unemployment rate, as you noticed, was unchanged in February at 4.2 percent, and payroll employment rose by 135,000. Since early last fall, the growth in payroll employment has slackened. In the five months since September, the average monthly increase in payroll employment has been 103,000. In contrast, during the first nine months of last year, payroll employment had grown by 187,000 a month, on average.

You should have in front of you a small package with some charts.

The first chart relates to what has been happening with payroll employment. The data shown there are only for the private sector, for the reason that the buildup and drawdown in Federal employment related to the census otherwise would have distorted the figures. I think you can see looking at those data the slowdown in the rate of growth of payroll employment in recent months.

[The chart package appears in the Submissions for the Record on page 45.]

Focusing on what happened in February, the key features of the February data in my view are, first, the continued reduction in manufacturing employment and hours; second, the more than offsetting job gains in services and some other industries; and, thirdly, the over-the-month rise in average hourly earnings.

Let me talk first about manufacturing employment. Manufacturing employment fell by 94,000 in February following a decline of about the same magnitude in January. Those declines bring total factory job losses since last June to 371,000.

The second chart in the small package that I gave you shows what has been happening to manufacturing employment. There has been a period of time you will recall back in the spring of 1998 when, around the Asian economic crisis, we started to see declines in manufacturing employment; and then for a period of time things seemed to have leveled out. Since last summer, however, we have again been seeing rather substantial declines in manufacturing employment. I think the thing that is noteworthy about what we are seeing in February is how widespread those declines in manufacturing employment are. That is shown in the next little chart. Even the electronic components industry has a small job loss over the month. That was an industry within manufacturing that had been on an upward trend for a couple years. The only manufacturing industry with a sizable over-the-month increase was motor vehicles, but

that gain of 13,000 was just a fraction of the loss that had occurred in January. So even that has to be put in some context. On net, auto industry employment has fallen by nearly 80,000 since June.

Manufacturing hours and overtime hours also continued on their downward trend in February. That is shown in the fourth chart in this package. Since June, the average factory workweek has declined by a full hour, and overtime has fallen by 8/10ths of an hour. The factory workweek is now at its lowest level since the spring of 1991, outside of two months when winter storms caused sharp temporary reductions in hours back in December; and then in January of 1996 you can see sharp declines related to weather. Weakness in manufacturing may have affected some other industries. For example, wholesale trade, which serves as an intermediary between manufacturers and customers, has lost 22,000 jobs since November. This is the largest such decline in that industry since early 1993.

Employment in help supply services, which is mainly temporary help firms that provide workers to manufacturing as well as to other industries, was little changed in February but has fallen by 200,000 since April of 2000. Help supply had been a big job gainer during most of the economic expansion that began in the spring of 1991. So these recent losses do represent a real change.

Employment in the services industry as a whole rose by 95,000 in February. Health services had the largest job increase among the services industries, as employment in hospitals continued to benefit from recent exchanges in Medicare payment schedules. Employment also rose in social services, computer services, and private education. Public education accounted for a large share of the rise in government jobs over the month.

Maybe I could digress for just a moment from my prepared statement at this point. I commented at the beginning of my remarks about the slowdown in overall employment growth that we have seen over the last five months or so. Manufacturing has been hard hit. We have seen a real turnaround in help supply. If you look at the rest of the economy, you don't see any evidence of that slowdown. The slowdown in employment growth has really been very concentrated in just a couple of areas. In the services sector in particular, things have held up pretty well; and in a number of services industries we have actually seen somewhat faster growth over the last five months than previously.

Following a very large gain in January, construction employment added 16,000 jobs in February. That is another industry where we have not seen any slowdown. Since October, employment in construction has been increased by 37,000 a month on average. In the 12 months prior to October, the average monthly increase had been only 23,000.

From our survey of employers, average hourly earnings were up seven cents in February. The over-the-year increase was 4.1 percent. This was the fourth month in a row that the over-the-year increase in average hourly earnings was 4 percent or higher. Throughout most of

1999 and 2000 those over-the-year gains had remained in the 3.5 to 3.8 percent range.

As I mentioned at the beginning of my statement, the unemployment rate was unchanged in February at 4.2 percent. There is a chart that shows the average hourly earnings figures. The unemployment rate was unchanged in February at 4.2 percent. In February, the number of newly unemployed, those unemployed less than 5 weeks, and also the number of unemployed job losers who were not on temporary layoff, both rose for the second month in a row.

Other cyclical indicators from our survey of households, such as the number of people working part-time for economic reasons, that is, working part time despite the preference for full-time work, and also the number of people outside the labor force who have stopped looking for work, have shown no clear signs of an upward trend.

In summary, the sharp downturn in manufacturing employment and hours continued in February. Still, overall payroll employment continued to rise, and the unemployment rate remained relatively low. Finally, earnings gains appear to have picked up in recent months.

So that is the basic picture as we see it, looking at these data. We would, of course, be happy to answer any questions that you might have. [The prepared statement of Commissioner Abraham and the accompanying Press Release No. 01-57 appear in the Submissions for the Record on page 20.]

**Representative Saxton.** Commissioner, thank you. It would appear that the initial reaction among the members of the economic community was somewhat of a surprise earlier this morning when these employment numbers were released. There was an expectation that, among those who were awaiting these numbers, that they would be somewhat weaker than they were. Do you have any explanation for, while these are not strong numbers, they are stronger than the expectations would have indicated? Do you have any explanation that we might consider as to why this happened?

**Ms. Abraham.** I am almost thinking this might be a better question to address to your colleague. You are quite correct that the expectations were for somewhat lower payroll employment growth than we in fact reported, though the expectations for unemployment were about in line with what we reported.

It may be that people were expecting construction to be weaker this month than it actually turned out to be. In January, we had an enormous increase in construction employment. Part of that was probably an anomaly related to very bad weather in November and December, so people having been let go earlier in the year than they usually are and not getting layoffs in January that we would have expected. But it was stronger than you could have explained just on that basis.

And people may have expected, as often occurs, that, given that very strong January number, that we would see declines in February. We didn't get that. Construction employment actually rose.



I don't know, with respect to other things, exactly where the discrepancy may have come.

**Representative Saxton.** Commissioner, you indicated that the weakness in job growth was particularly evident in manufacturing.

**Ms. Abraham.** Correct.

**Representative Saxton.** Matter of fact, what was the number, 94,000 job loss in February and about the same in January?

**Ms. Abraham.** Correct.

**Representative Saxton.** This tracks in terms of manufacturing jobs with a long-term trend, does it not?

**Ms. Abraham.** Well, the long-term trend in manufacturing for many years has been downward. The declines in recent months have really accelerated. I think they are sharper than you can explain just on the basis of a long-run trend.

**Representative Saxton.** When I say many years, actually the declines in manufacturing began in the 1997-1998 time-frame, did they not?

**Ms. Abraham.** There were declines through the early '90s and then some pickup and then some declines, interrupted by increases and then further declines.

If you take a much longer time perspective, the tendency clearly has been towards declines in manufacturing. It is really not just the last few years.

Phil has got numbers here that go back further. If you go back to the mid '70s, for example, when our overall economy was much smaller, manufacturing employment for the late '70s was in excess of 20 million. And despite growth in the economy since then, manufacturing has fallen to 18.5 million, that kind of range.

**Representative Saxton.** I only have limited data before me – I can see where we are at 18.9, 18.8, 18.9 in 1998.

**Ms. Abraham.** Right. I mean, we have come down about three quarters of a million since then. That is true.

**Representative Saxton.** So there has been a trend downward over the long-term, and there has been a specific trend down over the shorter-term since 1998, and it became an especially steep decline beginning about January 2000, is that—

**Ms. Abraham.** I might date it in the summer, rather than in January, but, yes, declines have accelerated.

**Representative Saxton.** And, at the same time, the civilian unemployment rate during those years – in spite of the fact that manufacturing employment has declined – the unemployment rate has declined along with it, meaning that other sectors of the economy have picked up jobs.

**Ms. Abraham.** Right. That is right.

**Representative Saxton.** But then we see, in terms of the unemployment rate, beginning in the second quarter of 2000 unemployment started to increase again, did it not?

**Ms. Abraham.** Well, I guess I would characterize the unemployment rate slightly differently. I would say that for a long period of time, I think it was 15 months, the unemployment rate hovered in a very narrow range. From October of 1999 through December of 2000, it never got outside of the range from 3.9 to 4.1 percent. So I would characterize it as having been quite stable at a very low level over that period. It has been a little higher over the last two months.

**Representative Saxton.** 4.2 percent.

**Ms. Abraham.** Right.

**Representative Saxton.** Okay. So there is obvious reason for concern about the loss of manufacturing jobs, and there is reason for us to examine why the unemployment rate has continued to go down. Obviously, that is because of increases in job growth in other sectors. But now we see that while we continue to lose jobs in the manufacturing sector, job growth in the other sectors is not as robust, and that started during the last half of 2000, is that right?

**Ms. Abraham.** Let me try to state what my sense of this is: we have seen slowdowns in overall payroll employment growth, but those have been very concentrated. They have been concentrated in the last few months, as compared to earlier in 2000. They have been concentrated in manufacturing and in temporary help. Employment in the rest of the economy really has not slowed at least over that time frame. These recent declines have been quite concentrated. The recent slowdown has been quite concentrated.

**Representative Saxton.** When you say recent slowdown, you are talking about the last half of 2000?

**Ms. Abraham.** Yes.

**Representative Saxton.** There have also been widespread reports of layoffs in the private sector, but they are hard to evaluate in the context because some job growth has been going on, as we have been saying. What do your figures show about the layoff situation and its impact on employment and unemployment?

**Ms. Abraham.** Let me just describe the information that we have on layoffs. We have information on mass layoffs that show up through people registering for unemployment insurance. If there is a company that lays people off and 50 or more of their people register for unemployment insurance, we pick that up and are able to track that.

At the end of last year, November, December, we saw a substantial pickup in the volume of layoff activity. January's number wasn't out of line with what we had seen a year earlier. I guess it remains to be seen what the numbers for February, March and so on are going to show.

The November and December numbers certainly do show a higher incident of layoff activity than we had seen in this data series before. These data only go back five years, six years, so we don't have a long

time series. But the numbers for the end of 2000 were certainly quite high by historical standards, standards of the recent past.

**Representative Saxton.** Let me just go to general impression. I know that some of the information I have here is not data that you developed. It is obviously very closely related. Slowdown in employment growth over the last seven or eight months tracks with the slowdown in GDP as well, is that correct?

**Ms. Abraham.** Generally speaking, I think all of that economic data that we have seen recently are telling a fairly consistent story.

**Representative Saxton.** And the slowdown started—

**Ms. Abraham.** At the end of last year.

**Representative Saxton.** Third quarter of last year.

**Ms. Abraham.** Unfortunately, I don't have the GDP figures in front of me. I take your word for it on that one.

**Representative Saxton.** The GDP growth in the second quarter of last year was 5.6 percent. According to the figures I have in front of me, the third quarter was 2.2 percent; and in the fourth quarter it was 1.1 percent. That sounds about right.

**Ms. Abraham.** That sounds like a slowdown.

**Representative Saxton.** And personal consumption follows the same downward trend, or appears to. In the third quarter of '99, it was very robust; and during 2000 consumption began to decrease fairly rapidly. And that tracks with the figures that you are seeing, I assume.

And retail sales, the same thing occurred in January of 2000. Actually, in May of 1999 consumption started to fall. Retail sales started to fall and have continued to fall.

I am not sure whether you have evaluated those numbers or not, but is it your general agreement that that has occurred?

**Ms. Abraham.** General agreement that the picture seems to be pretty consistent.

**Representative Saxton.** I am not going to go through all these figures, but my staff has provided measure after measure that shows the decline in the economy started six months ago, according to some figures, a year ago according to other measures. Would you generally agree with that, that is the case?

**Ms. Abraham.** The figures that we focus on, of course, are the employment figures. Employment growth in 2000 was below employment growth in '99, but sort of within that, as we look at those data, the last several months, five months, is where the slowdown has been particularly pronounced.

**Representative Saxton.** It is consistent with the slowdown, correct?

**Ms. Abraham.** [Witness nodded.]

**Representative Saxton.** Thank you very much.

Senator Corzine, do you have any questions at this point?

**Senator Corzine.** Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Commissioner Abraham, I guess my question would be, acknowledging the pattern of other economic measurements that the Chairman cited, have you done any work on the historical perspective of how we enter into a recession and what – if we were, in previous periods, how long the lag is and what kinds of early warning signals within the detail of the employment statistics would red flag that? Are there any signs along those lines? The temporary hiring patterns, corporations have often been cited as one of those places where you might look first.

**Ms. Abraham.** That is not something that we devote resources to. That really gets away from the production of the data into the analysis of the data.

I know there are things that people do look at. Some people, as I think we were suggesting, look at employment in help supply, mainly the temporary help firms. Some people look at the number of people unemployed for fewer than five years, the newly unemployed, as kind of an indicator. Sometimes people look at the other labor market indicators like people working part-time when they would rather have a full-time job or people giving up on job search. But, no, we have not attempted to analyze past cycles and pull out of the data what we should be looking at to diagnose what is happening now.

**Senator Corzine.** With regard to your comments on electronic components, does that tie to some of the slowdown that we have seen in the dot-com phenomenon and slowdown or is that really a different picture into the economy?

**Ms. Abraham.** What the electronic components really are are semiconductors, communications equipment, that sort of thing. So it may be related, I suppose, to what is going on with some of these dot coms. To the extent that the dot-coms are in retail activity, they would be categorized elsewhere.

**Senator Corzine.** Then, finally, I would ask a question about your comment that health services held strong in this period and tied to recent changes in Medicare payment schedules. I don't know whether you want to comment on whether you think this is a temporary phenomenon or one that you believe might be sustainable in employment growth.

**Ms. Abraham.** It is very clear in the data that we have seen a pickup in employment growth in health services over the period beginning in about October. For the five months October, November, December, January, February, health services as a whole was growing by about 22,000 a month, compared with just 14,000 over the earlier part of 2000. Health services is an area where our long-term employment projections suggest we can expect continued robust employment growth, just reflecting the demographics of the society, if nothing else. So health services is an area where I would expect strong employment growth over the long term to continue.

How much of any pickup we have gotten as a result of these Medicare changes might be persistent versus temporary, I don't really know.

**Senator Corzine.** Mr. Chairman, I think that is good for me. Thank you very much.

**Representative Saxton.** Thank you very much, Senator. Very good questions.

I would like to introduce to you, Commissioner Abraham, Congressman Phil English, who is at this hearing for the first time and appeared yesterday at a JEC hearing for the first time. Phil has been with us since 1994 in Congress. He is a member of the Ways and Means Committee, and we lobbied hard to get him on this Committee because of his interest in economics.

Phil, welcome, and the floor is yours.

**Representative English.** Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Commissioner Abraham, it is a privilege to take your testimony.

I was wondering if I could get to you elaborate further on some of the trends you see in the manufacturing sector, manufacturing being obviously a critical sector but being a category that is so broad that it almost conceals more than it reveals. I am wondering if you could give us a sense, for example, of what the job patterns have been within the steel industry within the last month.

**Ms. Abraham.** Maybe I could put some of this in a bit of a longer-term perspective as well.

**Representative English.** Certainly.

**Ms. Abraham.** There are a number of parts of manufacturing that have really been on a long-term, secularly declining employment path. The two that jump to mind are apparel and also other textile products, which have just over long periods of time been shedding jobs at a fairly rapid pace.

You asked specifically about what has been happening in steel. Steel is the biggest part of what we call primary metals. Over the month, primary metals fell by 5,000. It fell by 6,000 in the month before that. It was down by a couple thousand a month over the prior 12 months. So the last couple months have been substantially worse than the average for the recent past.

Parts of manufacturing had actually been doing fairly well up through the middle of 1998. Manufacturing as a whole had been doing well through the middle of 1998. We had seen employment growth in aircraft, we had seen employment growth in industrial machinery, electronic components had been doing well. Then manufacturing got hit by the Asian economic crisis, and in a lot of those industries you started seeing employment declines.

Things had leveled off in many of them for a period of time, but all of these industries have been experiencing employment declines in recent months.

**Representative English.** Do you have the data broken out to help us identify some other sectors? What I am trolling for here is there are certain sectors that are obviously import sensitive. There are others that are very sensitive to changes in export conditions. And I wonder, for example, do you have a break-out for machine tooling or do you go down to that far in – do you identify sectors that narrowly?

**Ms. Abraham.** In the data that we put out for the current month, we don't have data that go down to that level of detail. When we put out data later on, we do have data that are more detailed and would include things like that.

**Representative English.** What was the trend—

**Ms. Abraham.** We do have a data series that we put together – maybe we could ask Phil Rones to talk about this – that is designed to track employment in industries that are export sensitive. We don't have a corresponding one for industries that are import sensitive. But maybe you could—

**Representative English.** Mr. Rones, would you comment?

**Mr. Rones.** We have several series that track industry employment related to defense, exports, construction. So we try to look beyond just the specific employment growth in those industries. In what we call the export sensitive industries, overall the over-the-month change was minus 24,000. So we lost 24,000 jobs in what we call the export sensitive industries. And what we are looking at there are industries that have at least 20 percent of their gross revenues in exports. Over the year, we have lost 66,000 jobs in those industries.

**Representative English.** May I ask, under the category of fabricated metal products of which we have a significant component in Western Pennsylvania, I see there is a significant projected fall-off for this month. I realize month-to-month it is very difficult to predict what is going on, but there has been, since November and December, looks from these statistics seasonally adjusted to be a fairly significant drop. Can you comment on that?

**Ms. Abraham.** We need to verify that, in fact, that is what we are seeing. It was both this month and last month that industry lost 13,000 jobs, and it lost jobs as well in December. Up through November it had actually been holding its own and even adding a bit. So it is really the last several months where we have seen declines, in the last two months rather sharp declines have occurred in employment in that industry.

**Representative English.** And under industrial machinery and equipment I see there is also a significant drop-off just over the last couple of months seasonally-adjusted.

**Ms. Abraham.** Correct. We had seen some declines earlier for industrial machinery, but it was down and up, down and up. Last three months have all been declines, with a rather sharp decline this month.

**Representative English.** Thank you. That is extremely helpful; and, Mr. Chairman, I appreciate the opportunity to participate.

**Representative Saxton.** Thank you very much, Mr. English.

Commissioner Abraham, if I may just ask you about New Jersey for a minute, the New Jersey economic situation. And understanding that these figures are from January, what do the recent trends in employment and unemployment suggest about the State's economy and in what industries does employment growth seem strongest and in New Jersey which sectors seem to be the weakest?

**Ms. Abraham.** Let's see, Phil Rones I know has brought a package with some information for the State of New Jersey. I have also got here, if I could pull this out, some information on the employment.

[The chart package concerning the state of New Jersey appears in the Submissions for the Record on page 51.]

Maybe you could comment on the unemployment picture, Phil; and I will comment on the employment.

**Mr. Rones.** What we prepared for you is a map that has unemployment rates in New Jersey by county, and we will give this to you. What we see here is that the New Jersey unemployment rate is 3.8 percent, and that was an average for the year 2000 which is just slightly below the unemployment rate for the Nation as a whole, which averaged 4 percent.

One thing you will see from this, there is a very dramatic range in unemployment. There are parts of New Jersey where the unemployment rate is between 1 and 2 percent and has been for a sustained period of time, and there are counties in southern New Jersey where the unemployment rate is higher than 10 percent. So there is a substantial spread in the economic conditions in different parts of New Jersey.

**Ms. Abraham.** You also asked about what was happening with employment in New Jersey. Employment in the State of New Jersey was up by 1.7 percent over the year ending in January of 2001. In terms of the pattern of that employment growth, it looks not unlike that of the Nation as a whole. Construction employment growth has been very strong in New Jersey over the year, up 3.8 percent. Manufacturing employment was down over the year by 1.7 percent. We saw strong growth in services.

So I would provide for you as well the figures that break out the mix of employment growth, which sectors have been growing and which have not. But the broad picture is certainly consistent with what we are seeing for the Nation as a whole.

**Representative Saxton.** Senator.

**Senator Corzine.** We have a little interest in this chart here on this side of the table, regardless of our political affiliations. I appreciate the information. I think the dispersion is really quite striking. I suppose that is the case if we looked at almost every state in the country.

**Ms. Abraham.** That is true. There tend to be pockets, often in more rural or more isolated parts of the geography, where the unemployment is higher.

**Senator Corzine.** I hope that we will be able to take advantage of this New Jersey connection on a consistent basis, the Joint Economic Committee. Thank you very much, Commissioner.

**Representative Saxton.** Has your analysis of the unemployment or employment situation in New Jersey taken into account industry by region or job opportunities by region, or are you able to offer any explanation generally why it appears that perhaps our most rural New Jersey counties – and we do have rural New Jersey counties – are doing significantly less well than counties that might be considered suburban growing counties or urban New Jersey counties?

**Ms. Abraham.** We would be happy to take a closer look at the data to see whether there is any light beyond what you see in the figures that we can shed on that.

**Representative Saxton.** Well, thank you very much.

Let me ask one final question and then see if either of my colleagues have a final question.

Commissioner, you have indicated to us in the past on a consistent basis, as has your predecessor, that in effect you warned against reading too much into one month's data; and I have delivered the same message to us fairly consistently. Are the data reported today any exception to that rule?

**Ms. Abraham.** Oh, no. I think there are some things in the data for this month that seem at this point to represent a trend that has continued over several months. But we are by no means willing to make predictions about what might happen next month.

**Representative Saxton.** And can you just articulate what that or those trends may be?

**Ms. Abraham.** Well, it is the things that we have already discussed. I think clearly there has been slowing employment growth overall that seems to be concentrated in manufacturing and help supply. In terms of changes, there seems to have been a pickup in recent months in the rate of growth of average hourly earnings. Having said that, unemployment has remained low and we have not seen any slowdown in employment growth outside of, broadly speaking, the sectors that I already identified.

**Representative Saxton.** But back to the thrust of my original question, I guess – and I don't mean that you didn't answer my original question because I asked you about trends and you told me what they were – but back to – let me just backtrack to my original question, and that is that the data reported today are no exception to the rule in terms of reading too much into whether or not we are seeing any kind of a change in job growth or job loss.

**Ms. Abraham.** The more data you accumulate, the clearer the picture.

**Representative Saxton.** Thank you very much.

Senator or Congressman, do you have – Senator Corzine.



**Senator Corzine.** Commissioner Abraham, the unemployment rate for African-Americans jumped up from 7.6 to 8.4 December to January, and then I think it fell back to 7.5 percent. These numbers, these are pretty volatile changes. I presume that has something to do with sampling size.

**Ms. Abraham.** That is a good example of the point Congressman Saxton was making.

**Senator Corzine.** I wonder what we could do, given a desire to have greater tracking? What do we have to do to make sure that we get a more steady read statistically over time?

**Ms. Abraham.** If we were to get a more steady read month-to-month, the only real option would be to substantially increase the size of our monthly household survey. The monthly household survey is roughly 50,000 households that are interviewed every month. Different groups are represented, roughly in proportion to their share of the population. So African-Americans represent, very roughly, 10 percent of that sample. So naturally any statistics for that group are going to have, as you said, much higher sampling variability. The only real way to address that would be to substantially increase the size of the sample for that group, which would add to the expense of doing the survey.

**Senator Corzine.** Do you have any sense of taking the 50,000 and making it 75,000, or is there – and then with obviously commensurate pickup in the various distributional aspects, how much that runs, just a gauge?

**Ms. Abraham.** The current budget for the monthly household survey – you would know that, Phil. That is your responsibility.

**Mr. Rones.** The BLS share, which covers most of these monthly data that we are talking about, is around \$38 million a year for the monthly survey. If we increase the sample by 50 percent to 75,000, you are probably talking about close to a \$15 to \$20 million increase in the budget.

I wouldn't try to talk you out of increasing the size of the CPS, but you would still end up with fairly volatile estimates for these small groups, even at an increase of 50 or even a 100 percent. The overall national unemployment rate is accurate to within about 2/10ths of a percentage point each month. For some of these smaller groups we are talking about month-to-month variability that could be a full percentage point or even more. That would be reduced, but it would not provide estimates that would be comparable to the large groups we are talking about.

**Senator Corzine.** Over time hopefully I can form an opinion about being able to question the cost-benefit element as we watch various groups where you have these high concentrations of unemployment.

**Ms. Abraham.** I might add, if there were particular interest in particular groups, it could also be possible to target sample increases on those groups, which might make it somewhat less expensive rather than just expanding the whole survey.

**Senator Corzine.** Sure. That is one of those things that, as we go through this process of reviewing this data, the more precise in my question – I am concerned about you can draw pretty extreme conclusions off of very volatile data if you are not careful – not you but those of us who use the data.

**Ms. Abraham.** I might note for some of these subgroups within the population, taking data averages over several months, for example, obviously gives you a more precise fix. You just don't have it so precisely for the current month.

**Senator Corzine.** Thank you, Commissioner.

**Representative Saxton.** Mr. English.

**Representative English.** No questions.

**Representative Saxton.** Commissioner, thank you again for your usual fine presentation. We appreciate it very much, and we look forward to seeing you very soon in the future.

**Ms. Abraham.** Thank you.

[Whereupon, at 10:23 a.m., the hearing was adjourned.]

## **SUBMISSIONS FOR THE RECORD**

---

---

### **PREPARED STATEMENT OF REPRESENTATIVE JIM SAXTON, CHAIRMAN**

It is a pleasure to welcome Commissioner Abraham before the Committee once again to report on the release of new employment and unemployment data for February.

A review of current economic conditions indicates that the economy has slowed from the remarkable pace present through the middle of last year. An array of economic data shows that the economy has been in a slowdown for the last two quarters. For example, the rate of GDP growth has fallen two quarters in a row, and consumer spending and investment growth have also slipped.

However, there are some signs of residual economic strength in certain sectors such as construction and some service-producing industries. In addition, overall employment growth has slowed but has generally been positive.

The employment-population ratio remains high, and labor market conditions, for the most part, remain fairly tight, as reflected in the relatively low unemployment rate. The slowdown does make the economy more vulnerable to shocks and disruptions, but the economy remains in positive territory. The Federal Reserve is aware of the softness in the economy and its recent survey indicates that this is a continuing problem.

The employment data released today seem to be influenced by the slowing pace of the economy. Payroll job growth for February was 135,000, considerably lower than the 225,000-250,000 range typical during the healthy economic expansion. The unemployment rate remained unchanged at 4.2 percent.

Given the weakening of the economy since the middle of last year, the case for change in economic policy is strong. The tightness of Federal Reserve monetary policy should be relaxed, and the Fed has taken steps in this direction earlier this year, although more remains to be done. Further rate cuts by the Fed are needed.

Congress can also do its part by reducing the fiscal drag on the economy from the excessive tax burden imposed by our tax system. The tax system is counterproductive, and now is a good time to reduce its negative effects. This will not make the economy turn on a dime, but it will improve the prospects of continued economic growth now and into the future.

The current economic outlook poses challenges that should not be taken lightly. Changes in macroeconomic policy are needed to get the economy back on track.

SEN. JACK REED (RI)  
Ranking Member

SEN. EDWARD M. KENNEDY (MA)  
SEN. PAUL S. SARBANES (MD)  
SEN. JEFF BINGAMAN (NM)  
SEN. JON CORZINE (NJ)  
REP. FORTNEY PETE STARK (CA)  
REP. CAROLYN B. MALONEY (NY)  
REP. MELVIN L. WATT (NC)

*Congress of the United States*  
JOINT ECONOMIC COMMITTEE — MINORITY

107TH CONGRESS

804 HART SENATE OFFICE  
BUILDING  
WASHINGTON, DC 20510-6602  
202-224-0372  
FAX 202-224-3568

PATRICIA RUGGLES  
STAFF DIRECTOR

Opening Statement

Senator Jack Reed  
Ranking Member

March 9, 2001

I want to welcome Commissioner Abraham to the Committee this morning. I also want to thank Chairman Saxton for holding this hearing. These hearings are an important tradition at the Joint Economic Committee.

No matter how you look at it, over the last ten years, we have experienced the strongest economy in over a generation. Unemployment has decreased to historic lows, the gap between the richest and poorest has finally started to shrink, and poverty has dropped markedly.

However, in recent months, we have seen signs of a pause in the economy. We are at a crossroads and we must remain vigilant if we are to continue to build on our past successes.

Last week, the Bush administration proposed a tax cut that could be as much \$2.2 trillion. If enacted, a tax cut of such magnitude could reverse the past decade of economic progress and could undermine the prosperity that Americans have worked so hard to achieve.

I fear this \$2.2 trillion tax cut could return us to the days of budget deficits and stagnant wages.

I bring up the tax cut because I believe the data we receive from the commissioner is very relevant. Numbers like productivity are especially important to the tax debate. On Tuesday, the BLS reported that productivity growth during the last quarter of 2000 was 2.2 percent. For all of 2000, productivity surged 4.3 percent, the best showing since 1983. Healthy productivity growth is necessary to sustain high levels of economic growth and

maintain improvements in wages and salaries, without igniting inflation. We must do all we can to insure that productivity growth remains high; we must do all we can to prevent the recent dip in the last quarter from continuing.

Private investment in plant and equipment, education and training and research and development are key to raising productivity growth. Some of my colleagues like to argue that cutting taxes alone promotes more investment. But if we learned anything from the last 20 years, it is that investors are much smarter than that. They know that the real cost of capital -- based on interest rates and inflation -- is more important than tax cuts.

If we want to sustain the prosperity of the last few years, we must be vigilant against the prospect of returning to budget deficits, which would push up interest rates and stifle private investment once again. I hope we will not return to these failed policies but commit ourselves, instead, to paying down the debt.

Recent statistical releases have raised some fears over the prospect of renewed inflation. The core CPI inflation rate jumped to 2.6% year-over-year in January 2001, compared to 2.0 percent at the beginning of 2000. It is important to remember not to read too much into one month's or quarter's data. Second, I return to what I said before: modest increases in wages and prices do not need to be inflationary, as long as productivity growth is strong.

Again, I want to especially welcome Commissioner Abraham before the Committee this morning and I look forward to hearing from you and your colleagues about the current economy and its impact on American workers and their families.

**PREPARED STATEMENT OF  
SENATOR JON CORZINE**

Thank you, Mr. Chairman. As this is my first hearing of the Joint Economic Committee, let me say that I am very happy to be here, and to be a member of the Committee. Given my background in the private sector, I am hopeful that I will be able to make a contribution. And I am glad to have an opportunity to serve with such a distinguished colleague from my own home State.

Mr. Chairman, I am looking forward to hearing from Commissioner Abraham and learning more about the most recent employment data. I have been following these and other economic indicators closely, as I did in my previous career, and, frankly, I have grown quite concerned. It seems to me that we are in a period of great economic uncertainty, and real down side risk.

For that reason, I have been working on a proposal with my colleague from Florida, Senator Graham, to provide a middle class tax cut that would provide a real boost to the economy. Our proposal would establish a new ten percent rate bracket for couples with combined incomes up to \$19,000, meaning that most families would get a tax cut of \$950. The tax cut would be retroactive, so that it would have an immediate stimulative impact. And, of course, the faster we put money in peoples' pockets, the greater the likelihood that we can avoid a recession and return to a path of strong economic growth.

In any case, Mr. Chairman, while I do have concerns about the state of our economy, I hope we will hear some good news today. And I look forward to hearing from Commissioner Abraham.

FOR DELIVERY: 9:30 A.M., E.S.T.  
FRIDAY, MARCH 9, 2001

---

Advance copies of this statement are made available to the press under lock-up conditions with the explicit understanding that the data are embargoed until 8:30 a.m. Eastern Standard Time.

---

Statement of

Katharine G. Abraham  
Commissioner  
Bureau of Labor Statistics

before the

Joint Economic Committee

UNITED STATES CONGRESS

Friday, March 9, 2001

Mr. Chairman and Members of the Committee:

I appreciate this opportunity to comment on the labor market data we released this morning.

The unemployment rate was unchanged at 4.2 percent in February, and payroll employment rose by 135,000. Since early last fall, the growth in payroll employment has slackened. In the 5 months since September, the average monthly increase in payroll employment has been 103,000. In contrast, during the first 9 months of last year, payroll employment had grown by 187,000 a month, on average. The key features of the February data, in my view, are the

continued reduction in manufacturing employment and hours, the more-than-offsetting job gains in services and some other industries, and the over-the-month rise in average hourly earnings.

Manufacturing employment fell by 94,000 in February. This follows a decline of about the same amount in January and brings total factory job losses since last June to 371,000. The decline in February was widespread throughout manufacturing. Even the electronic components industry had a small job loss over the month; employment in this industry has been on an upward trend since the spring of 1999. The only manufacturing industry with a sizable over-the-month increase was motor vehicles, but that gain (13,000) was only a fraction of the loss that occurred in January (48,000). On net, auto industry employment has fallen by 77,000 since June.

Both manufacturing hours and overtime also continued on downward trends in February. Since June, the average factory workweek has declined by a full hour, and overtime has fallen by 0.8 hour. The factory workweek is now at its lowest level since the spring of 1991, except for 2 months when winter storms caused sharp, temporary reductions in hours.



Weakness in manufacturing may have affected some other industries. For example, wholesale trade--an intermediary between manufacturers and customers--has lost 22,000 jobs since November. This is the largest such decline in the industry since early 1993. Employment in help supply services, which is dominated by temporary help firms that provide workers to manufacturing as well as other industries, was little changed in February but has fallen by 200,000 since April. Help supply had experienced dramatic job growth during most of the economic expansion that began in the spring of 1991.

Employment in the services industry as a whole rose by 95,000 in February. Health services had the largest job increase among the services industries, as employment in hospitals continued to benefit from recent changes in Medicare payment schedules. Employment also rose in social services, computer services, and private education. Public education accounted for a large share of the rise in government jobs over the month.

Retail trade employment rose by 37,000 in February, after seasonal adjustment, following 2 months of very small gains. Mortgage banking continued to add jobs due to high levels of refinancing activity. Following a very large gain in January, construction added 16,000 jobs in February.

Since October, employment in the industry has increased by 37,000 a month, on average. In the 12 months prior to October, the average monthly increase was only 23,000.

Average hourly earnings were up 7 cents in February; the over-the-year increase was 4.1 percent. This was the fourth month in a row that the over-the-year increase was 4 percent or above. Throughout most of 1999 and 2000, the over-the-year gains had remained in the 3.5- to 3.8-percent range.

As I mentioned at the beginning of my statement, the unemployment rate was unchanged in February at 4.2 percent. The jobless rate for blacks, which had risen in January, returned to its fourth-quarter level of 7.5 percent. In February, the number of newly unemployed (those unemployed less than 5 weeks) and the number of unemployed job losers who were not on temporary layoff both rose for the second month in a row. Other cyclical indicators from our survey of households, such as the number of people working part time despite their preference for full-time work and the number of people outside the labor force who have stopped looking for work, have shown no clear sign of an upward trend.

In summary, the sharp downturn in manufacturing employment and hours continued in February. Still, overall

# News

United States  
Department  
of Labor



Bureau of Labor Statistics

Washington, D.C. 20212

Internet address: <http://stats.bls.gov/newsrels.htm>

Technical information:

Household data: (202) 691-6378

USDL 01-57

Establishment data: 691-6555

Media contact: 691-5902

Transmission of material in this release is embargoed until 8:30 A.M. (EST), Friday, March 9, 2001.

## THE EMPLOYMENT SITUATION: FEBRUARY 2001

The unemployment rate held at 4.2 percent in February, and total nonfarm employment rose by 135,000, the Bureau of Labor Statistics of the U.S. Department of Labor reported today. Large job losses continued in manufacturing, where employment declined by 94,000. Employment gains in several other industries, including services, accounted for the net increase in payroll employment. Average hourly earnings rose by 7 cents over the month.

Chart 1. Unemployment rate, seasonally adjusted, March 1998 - February 2001

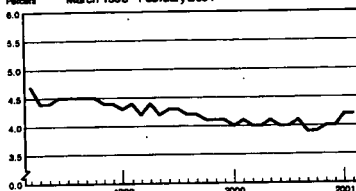
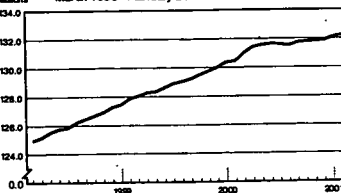


Chart 2. Nonfarm payroll employment, seasonally adjusted, March 1998 - February 2001



### Unemployment (Household Survey Data)

Both the number of unemployed persons (5.9 million) and the unemployment rate (4.2 percent) were essentially unchanged in February. The jobless rates for most of the major worker groups—adult men (3.5 percent), adult women (3.7 percent), teenagers (13.6 percent), whites (3.7 percent), and Hispanics (6.3 percent)—were little changed from January. The unemployment rate for blacks declined to 7.5 percent, the same level as in the last quarter of 2000. (See tables A-1 and A-2.)

In February, both the number of newly unemployed (those unemployed less than 5 weeks) and the number of unemployed job losers who did not expect to be recalled rose for the second consecutive month. (See tables A-6 and A-7.)

### Total Employment and the Labor Force (Household Survey Data)

Total employment was essentially unchanged at 135.8 million, seasonally adjusted, in February. The civilian labor force, at 141.8 million persons, also was little changed over the month. The labor force

Table A. Major indicators of labor market activity, seasonally adjusted  
(Numbers in thousands)

| Category  | Quarterly averages |         | Monthly data |          | Jan.-<br>Feb.<br>change |         |
|---|--------------------|---------|--------------|----------|-------------------------|---------|
|   | 2000               |         | 2000         | 2001     |                         |         |
|   | III                | IV      | Dec.         | Jan.     | Feb.                    |         |
| <b>HOUSEHOLD DATA</b>                                     |                    |         |              |          |                         |         |
| Labor force status  |                    |         |              |          |                         |         |
| Civilian labor force.....                                 | 140,706            | 141,208 | 141,489      | 141,955  | 141,751                 | -204    |
| Employment.....   | 135,049            | 135,593 | 135,836      | 135,999  | 135,815                 | -184    |
| Unemployment.....   | 5,657              | 5,616   | 5,653        | 5,956    | 5,936                   | -20     |
| Not in labor force.....                                   | 69,235             | 69,358  | 69,254       | 68,934   | 69,275                  | 341     |
| Unemployment rates  |                    |         |              |          |                         |         |
| All workers.....  | 4.0                | 4.0     | 4.0          | 4.2      | 4.2                     | .0      |
| Adult men.....  | 3.3                | 3.4     | 3.4          | 3.6      | 3.5                     | -0.1    |
| Adult women.....  | 3.6                | 3.4     | 3.4          | 3.6      | 3.7                     | .1      |
| Teenagers.....  | 13.5               | 12.9    | 13.1         | 13.8     | 13.6                    | -2      |
| White.....  | 3.5                | 3.5     | 3.5          | 3.6      | 3.7                     | .1      |
| Black.....  | 7.6                | 7.5     | 7.6          | 8.4      | 7.5                     | -9      |
| Hispanic origin.....                                      | 5.6                | 5.6     | 5.7          | 6.0      | 6.3                     | .3      |
| <b>ESTABLISHMENT DATA</b>                                 |                    |         |              |          |                         |         |
| Employment  |                    |         |              |          |                         |         |
| Nonfarm employment.....                                   | 131,619            | 131,836 | 131,878      | p132,102 | p132,237                | p135    |
| Goods-producing <sup>1</sup> .....                        | 25,680             | 25,623  | 25,569       | p25,639  | p25,564                 | p-75    |
| Construction.....   | 6,688              | 6,732   | 6,717        | p6,875   | p6,891                  | p16     |
| Manufacturing.....  | 18,453             | 18,350  | 18,312       | p18,216  | p18,122                 | p-94    |
| Service-producing <sup>1</sup> .....                      | 105,940            | 106,213 | 106,309      | p106,463 | p106,673                | p210    |
| Retail trade.....   | 23,189             | 23,225  | 23,245       | p23,250  | p23,287                 | p37     |
| Services.....   | 40,553             | 40,752  | 40,797       | p40,884  | p40,979                 | p95     |
| Government.....   | 20,536             | 20,435  | 20,435       | p20,502  | p20,539                 | p37     |
| Hours of work <sup>2</sup>                                |                    |         |              |          |                         |         |
| Total private.....  | 34.4               | 34.3    | 34.1         | p34.3    | p34.2                   | p-0.1   |
| Manufacturing.....  | 41.5               | 41.0    | 40.4         | p40.9    | p40.6                   | p-3     |
| Overtime.....   | 4.5                | 4.2     | 3.9          | p4.1     | p3.8                    | p-3     |
| Indexes of aggregate weekly hours (1982=100) <sup>2</sup> |                    |         |              |          |                         |         |
| Total private.....  | 151.2              | 151.2   | 150.6        | p151.8   | p151.0                  | p-0.8   |
| Earnings <sup>2</sup>                                     |                    |         |              |          |                         |         |
| Average hourly earnings,<br>total private.....            | \$13.79            | \$13.95 | \$14.02      | p\$14.03 | p\$14.10                | p\$0.07 |
| Average weekly earnings,<br>total private.....            | 474.03             | 478.13  | 478.08       | p481.23  | p482.22                 | p99     |

<sup>1</sup> Includes other industries, not shown separately.

<sup>2</sup> Data relate to private production or nonsupervisory workers.

p=preliminary.

participation rate—the proportion of the population age 16 and older who are either working or looking for work—edged down by 0.1 percentage point to 67.2 percent, still relatively high by historical standards. (See table A-1.)

About 7.6 million persons (not seasonally adjusted) held more than one job in February. These multiple jobholders represented 5.6 percent of total employment, compared with 5.8 percent a year earlier. (See table A-10.)

#### Persons Not in the Labor Force (Household Survey Data)

About 1.3 million persons (not seasonally adjusted) were marginally attached to the labor force in February, the same as a year earlier. These people wanted and were available to work and had looked for a job sometime in the prior 12 months. They were not counted as unemployed, however, because they had not actively searched for work in the 4 weeks preceding the survey. The number of discouraged workers was 289,000 in February, about the same as a year earlier. Discouraged workers, a subset of the marginally attached, were not currently looking for work specifically because they believed no jobs were available for them. (See table A-10.)

#### Industry Payroll Employment (Establishment Survey Data)

Nonfarm payroll employment increased by 135,000, seasonally adjusted, in February. Since last September, the average monthly growth in payroll employment has been 103,000, compared with an average gain of 187,000 during the first 9 months of last year. In February, major job losses continued in manufacturing. These losses, however, were more than offset by gains in services and most other major industry divisions. (See table B-1.)

In the goods-producing sector, manufacturing employment fell by 94,000 in February, following a similar loss (as revised) in January. Together, these losses exceeded the total employment decline in this industry for all of 2000. With the exception of motor vehicles, where some workers returned from temporary layoffs, employment declines in manufacturing were widespread in February. Job losses continued in fabricated metals (13,000) and in industrial machinery (11,000). Electrical equipment and apparel also lost 11,000 jobs each. Smaller employment declines occurred in a number of other industries, including furniture, primary metals, textiles, printing and publishing, paper, and rubber and plastics.

Elsewhere in the goods-producing sector, construction employment rose by 16,000, seasonally adjusted, in February, following an unusually large increase in January. Mining employment rose by 3,000 in February, after having increased by 8,000 in January. Employment in oil and gas extraction continued to grow; this industry has gained 25,000 jobs over the last year.

In the service-producing sector, services employment increased by 95,000 in February, about in line with its average monthly increase during 2000. In February, health services employment rose by 28,000, as hospitals added 11,000 jobs. Business services gained 24,000 jobs, after 4 consecutive months of job losses. Within business services, employment rose by 15,000 in computer services, following weak growth in January. Help supply employment was little changed over the month; in the prior 4 months, job declines totaled 181,000. Social services added 15,000 jobs in February, and private education employment grew by 20,000.

Employment in finance, insurance, and real estate rose by 16,000 in February, continuing the growth trend that began last August. Strong demand for mortgage refinancing boosted employment in mortgage banks, which grew by 5,000 over the month. Employment increased by 5,000 in insurance carriers.

Employment in transportation and public utilities grew by 28,000, following a decline in January. Job growth in February was nearly double the industry's average monthly gain for 2000. Air transportation, which had accounted for most of the loss in January, added 15,000 jobs in February.

Employment in retail trade increased by 37,000 in February, following 2 months of little change. Gains were widespread. Employment in department stores, however, was little changed; this industry has lost 60,000 jobs over the year. Wholesale trade employment declined for the third consecutive month.

Government employment increased by 37,000 in February. Employment in local government grew by 26,000, including an increase of 16,000 jobs in local education. There was little change in federal government employment.

#### Weekly Hours (Establishment Survey Data)

The average workweek for production or nonsupervisory workers on private nonfarm payrolls edged down by 0.1 hour in February to 34.2 hours, seasonally adjusted. The manufacturing workweek fell by 0.3 hour to 40.6 hours; since June, the factory workweek has fallen by 1.0 hour. Manufacturing overtime declined by 0.3 hour in February to 3.8 hours, the lowest level since 1992. (See table B-2.)

The index of aggregate weekly hours of production or nonsupervisory workers on private nonfarm payrolls declined by 0.5 percent to 151.0 (1982=100), seasonally adjusted. The manufacturing index fell by 1.4 percent to 101.1. (See table B-5.)

#### Hourly and Weekly Earnings (Establishment Survey Data)

Average hourly earnings of production or nonsupervisory workers on private nonfarm payrolls increased by 7 cents in February to \$14.10, seasonally adjusted. Over the month, average weekly earnings increased by 0.2 percent to \$482.22. Over the year, average hourly earnings rose by 4.1 percent and average weekly earnings grew by 2.9 percent. (See table B-3.)

---

The Employment Situation for March 2001 is scheduled to be released on Friday, April 6, at 8:30 A.M. (EDT).

#### **March 2000 National Benchmarks**

In accordance with standard practice, BLS will release nonfarm payroll employment benchmark revisions with the May data on June 1, 2001. The March 2000 benchmark level has been finalized and will result in an upward revision of 469,000 to total nonfarm employment for the March 2000 reference month, an adjustment of 0.4 percent.

Also concurrent with the release of the March 2000 benchmark revisions on June 1, BLS will continue the implementation of a new probability-based sample design for the payroll survey that began last year with the wholesale trade industry. Estimates for the mining, construction, and manufacturing industries will incorporate the new sample design with this release. Further information is available on the Internet (<http://stats.bls.gov/ceshome.htm>) or by calling (202) 691-6555.

## Explanatory Note

This news release presents statistics from two major surveys, the Current Population Survey (household survey) and the Current Employment Statistics survey (establishment survey). The household survey provides the information on the labor force, employment, and unemployment that appears in the A tables, marked HOUSEHOLD DATA. It is a sample survey of about 50,000 households conducted by the U.S. Census Bureau for the Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS).

The establishment survey provides the information on the employment, hours, and earnings of workers on nonfarm payrolls that appears in the B tables, marked ESTABLISHMENT DATA. This information is collected from payroll records by BLS in cooperation with State agencies. In June 2000, the sample included about 300,000 establishments employing about 48 million people.

For both surveys, the data for a given month relate to a particular week or pay period. In the household survey, the reference week is generally the calendar week that contains the 12th day of the month. In the establishment survey, the reference period is the pay period including the 12th, which may or may not correspond directly to the calendar week.

### Coverage, definitions, and differences between surveys

**Household survey.** The sample is selected to reflect the entire civilian noninstitutional population. Based on responses to a series of questions on work and job search activities, each person 16 years and over in a sample household is classified as employed, unemployed, or not in the labor force.

People are classified as *employed* if they did any work at all as paid employees during the reference week; worked in their own business, profession, or on their own farm; or worked without pay at least 15 hours in a family business or farm. People are also counted as employed if they were temporarily absent from their jobs because of illness, bad weather, vacation, labor-management disputes, or personal reasons.

People are classified as *unemployed* if they meet all of the following criteria: They had no employment during the reference week; they were available for work at that time; and they made specific efforts to find employment sometime during the 4-week period ending with the reference week. Persons laid off from a job and expecting recall need not be looking for work to be counted as unemployed. The unemployment data derived from the household survey in no way depend upon the eligibility for or receipt of unemployment insurance benefits.

The *civilian labor force* is the sum of employed and unemployed persons. Those not classified as employed or unemployed are *not in the labor force*. The *unemployment rate* is the number unemployed as a percent of the labor force. The *labor force participation rate* is the labor force as a percent of the population, and the *employment-population ratio* is the employed as a percent of the population.

**Establishment survey.** The sample establishments are drawn from private nonfarm businesses such as factories, offices, and stores, as well as Federal, State, and local government entities. *Employees on*

*nonfarm payrolls* are those who received pay for any part of the reference pay period, including persons on paid leave. Persons are counted in each job they hold. *Hours and earnings* data are for private businesses and relate only to production workers in the goods-producing sector and nonsupervisory workers in the service-producing sector.

**Differences in employment estimates.** The numerous conceptual and methodological differences between the household and establishment surveys result in important distinctions in the employment estimates derived from the surveys. Among these are:

- The household survey includes agricultural workers, the self-employed, unpaid family workers, and private household workers among the employed. These groups are excluded from the establishment survey.
- The household survey includes people on unpaid leave among the employed. The establishment survey does not.
- The household survey is limited to workers 16 years of age and older. The establishment survey is not limited by age.
- The household survey has no duplication of individuals, because individuals are counted only once, even if they hold more than one job. In the establishment survey, employees working at more than one job and thus appearing on more than one payroll would be counted separately for each appearance.

Other differences between the two surveys are described in "Comparing Employment Estimates from Household and Payroll Surveys," which may be obtained from BLS upon request.

### Seasonal adjustment

Over the course of a year, the size of the nation's labor force and the levels of employment and unemployment undergo sharp fluctuations due to such seasonal events as changes in weather, reduced or expanded production, harvests, major holidays, and the opening and closing of schools. The effect of such seasonal variation can be very large; seasonal fluctuations may account for as much as 95 percent of the month-to-month changes in unemployment.

Because these seasonal events follow a more or less regular pattern each year, their influence on statistical trends can be eliminated by adjusting the statistics from month to month. These adjustments make nonseasonal developments, such as declines in economic activity or increases in the participation of women in the labor force, easier to spot. For example, the large number of youth entering the labor force each June is likely to obscure any other changes that have taken place relative to May, making it difficult to determine if the level of economic activity has risen or declined. However, because the effect of students finishing school in previous years is known, the statistics for the current year can be adjusted to allow for a comparable change. Insofar as the seasonal adjustment is made correctly, the adjusted figure provides a more useful tool with which to analyze changes in economic activity.

In both the household and establishment surveys, most seasonally adjusted series are independently adjusted. However, the adjusted series for many major estimates, such as total payroll employment, employment in most major industry divisions, total employment, and

unemployment are computed by aggregating independently adjusted component series. For example, total unemployment is derived by summing the adjusted series for four major age-sex components; this differs from the unemployment estimate that would be obtained by directly adjusting the total or by combining the duration, reasons, or more detailed age categories.

The numerical factors used to make the seasonal adjustments are recalculated twice a year. For the household survey, the factors are calculated for the January-June period and again for the July-December period. For the establishment survey, updated factors for seasonal adjustment are calculated for the May-October period and introduced along with new benchmarks, and again for the November-April period. In both surveys, revisions to historical data are made once a year.

#### Reliability of the estimates

Statistics based on the household and establishment surveys are subject to both sampling and nonsampling error. When a sample rather than the entire population is surveyed, there is a chance that the sample estimates may differ from the "true" population values they represent. The exact difference, or *sampling error*, varies depending on the particular sample selected, and this variability is measured by the standard error of the estimate. There is about a 90-percent chance, or level of confidence, that an estimate based on a sample will differ by no more than 1.6 standard errors from the "true" population value because of sampling error. BLS analyses are generally conducted at the 90-percent level of confidence.

For example, the confidence interval for the monthly change in total employment from the household survey is on the order of plus or minus 376,000. Suppose the estimate of total employment increases by 100,000 from one month to the next. The 90-percent confidence interval on the monthly change would range from -276,000 to 476,000 (100,000 +/- 376,000). These figures do not mean that the sample results are off by these magnitudes, but rather that there is about a 90-percent chance that the "true" over-the-month change lies within this interval. Since this range includes values of less than zero, we could not say with confidence that employment had, in fact, increased. If, however, the reported employment rise was half a million, then all of the values within the 90-percent confidence interval would be greater than zero. In this case, it is likely (at least a 90-percent chance) that an employment rise had, in fact, occurred. The 90-percent confidence interval for the monthly change in unemployment is +/- 258,000, and for the monthly change in the unemployment rate it is +/- .21 percentage point.

In general, estimates involving many individuals or establishments have lower standard errors (relative to the size of the estimate) than estimates which are based on a small number of observations. The precision of estimates is also improved when the data are cumulated over time such as for quarterly and annual averages. The seasonal adjustment process can also improve the stability of the monthly estimates.

The household and establishment surveys are also affected by *nonsampling error*. Nonsampling errors can occur for many reasons, including the failure to sample a segment of the population, inability to obtain information for all respondents in the sample, inability or unwillingness of respondents to provide correct information on a timely basis, mistakes made by respondents, and errors made in the collection or processing of the data.

For example, in the establishment survey, estimates for the most recent 2 months are based on substantially incomplete returns; for this reason, these estimates are labeled preliminary in the tables. It is only after two successive revisions to a monthly estimate, when nearly all sample reports have been received, that the estimate is considered final.

Another major source of nonsampling error in the establishment survey is the inability to capture, on a timely basis, employment generated by new firms. To correct for this systematic underestimation of employment growth (and other sources of error), a process known as bias adjustment is included in the survey's estimating procedures, whereby a specified number of jobs is added to the monthly sample-based change. The size of the monthly bias adjustment is based largely on past relationships between the sample-based estimates of employment and the total counts of employment described below.

The sample-based estimates from the establishment survey are adjusted once a year (on a lagged basis) to universe counts of payroll employment obtained from administrative records of the unemployment insurance program. The difference between the March sample-based employment estimates and the March universe counts is known as a benchmark revision, and serves as a rough proxy for total survey error. The new benchmarks also incorporate changes in the classification of industries. Over the past decade, the benchmark revision for total nonfarm employment has averaged 0.3 percent, ranging from zero to 0.7 percent.

#### Additional statistics and other information

More comprehensive statistics are contained in *Employment and Earnings*, published each month by BLS. It is available for \$26.00 per issue or \$50.00 per year from the U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, DC 20402. All orders must be prepaid by sending a check or money order payable to the Superintendent of Documents, or by charging to Mastercard or Visa.

*Employment and Earnings* also provides measures of sampling error for the household survey data published in this release. For unemployment and other labor force categories, these measures appear in tables 1-B through 1-H of its "Explanatory Notes." Measures of the reliability of the data drawn from the establishment survey and the actual amounts of revision due to benchmark adjustments are provided in tables 2-B through 2-J of that publication.

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.



## HOUSEHOLD DATA

## HOUSEHOLD DATA

Table A-1. Employment status of the civilian population by sex and age  
(Numbers in thousands)

| Employment status, sex, and age      | Not seasonally adjusted |           |           |           | Seasonally adjusted <sup>1</sup> |           |           |           |           |  |
|--------------------------------------|-------------------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|----------------------------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|--|
|                                      | Feb. 2000               | Jan. 2001 | Feb. 2001 | Feb. 2000 | Oct. 2000                        | Nov. 2000 | Dec. 2000 | Jan. 2001 | Feb. 2001 |  |
| <b>TOTAL</b>                         |                         |           |           |           |                                  |           |           |           |           |  |
| Civilian noninstitutional population | 208,907                 | 210,889   | 211,028   | 208,807   | 210,378                          | 210,577   | 210,743   | 210,889   | 211,028   |  |
| Civilian labor force                 | 140,185                 | 141,049   | 141,238   | 140,860   | 141,136                          | 141,136   | 141,489   | 141,855   | 141,751   |  |
| Participation rate                   | 67.1                    | 66.9      | 66.9      | 67.4      | 67.0                             | 67.0      | 67.1      | 67.3      | 67.2      |  |
| Employed                             | 133,854                 | 134,452   | 134,774   | 135,120   | 135,484                          | 135,478   | 135,836   | 135,999   | 135,915   |  |
| Employment-population ratio          | 64.1                    | 63.8      | 63.9      | 64.7      | 64.4                             | 64.3      | 64.5      | 64.5      | 64.4      |  |
| Agriculture                          | 2,973                   | 2,811     | 2,794     | 3,367     | 3,241                            | 3,176     | 3,274     | 3,179     | 3,135     |  |
| Nonagricultural industries           | 130,881                 | 131,651   | 131,980   | 131,753   | 132,223                          | 132,302   | 132,562   | 132,816   | 132,880   |  |
| Unemployed                           | 6,221                   | 6,597     | 6,454     | 5,740     | 5,536                            | 5,659     | 5,653     | 5,855     | 5,836     |  |
| Unemployment rate                    | 4.4                     | 4.7       | 4.6       | 4.1       | 3.9                              | 4.0       | 4.0       | 4.0       | 4.2       |  |
| Not in labor force                   | 68,723                  | 69,841    | 69,788    | 68,047    | 69,278                           | 69,441    | 69,254    | 68,934    | 69,275    |  |
| Persons who currently want a job     | 4,431                   | 4,474     | 4,500     | 4,376     | 4,377                            | 4,351     | 4,532     | 4,417     | 4,455     |  |
| <b>Men, 16 years and over</b>        |                         |           |           |           |                                  |           |           |           |           |  |
| Civilian noninstitutional population | 100,330                 | 101,357   | 101,428   | 100,330   | 101,075                          | 101,175   | 101,280   | 101,357   | 101,428   |  |
| Civilian labor force                 | 74,808                  | 75,149    | 75,118    | 75,268    | 75,271                           | 75,288    | 75,562    | 75,815    | 75,547    |  |
| Participation rate                   | 74.6                    | 74.1      | 74.1      | 75.1      | 74.6                             | 74.5      | 74.6      | 74.8      | 74.8      |  |
| Employed                             | 71,211                  | 71,405    | 71,430    | 72,333    | 72,427                           | 72,254    | 72,534    | 72,589    | 72,359    |  |
| Employment-population ratio          | 71.1                    | 70.4      | 70.4      | 72.1      | 71.7                             | 71.5      | 71.8      | 71.8      | 71.3      |  |
| Unemployed                           | 3,497                   | 3,744     | 3,687     | 3,035     | 2,844                            | 3,032     | 3,030     | 3,226     | 3,187     |  |
| Unemployment rate                    | 4.7                     | 5.0       | 4.9       | 4.0       | 3.9                              | 4.0       | 4.0       | 4.3       | 4.2       |  |
| <b>Men, 20 years and over</b>        |                         |           |           |           |                                  |           |           |           |           |  |
| Civilian noninstitutional population | 92,092                  | 93,194    | 93,227    | 92,092    | 92,969                           | 93,061    | 93,117    | 93,194    | 93,227    |  |
| Civilian labor force                 | 70,724                  | 71,151    | 71,153    | 70,952    | 71,155                           | 71,135    | 71,289    | 71,452    | 71,285    |  |
| Participation rate                   | 76.8                    | 76.4      | 76.3      | 77.0      | 76.5                             | 76.4      | 76.8      | 76.7      | 76.5      |  |
| Employed                             | 67,869                  | 68,101    | 68,114    | 68,577    | 68,774                           | 68,683    | 68,848    | 68,916    | 68,781    |  |
| Employment-population ratio          | 73.7                    | 73.1      | 73.1      | 74.5      | 74.0                             | 73.9      | 75.0      | 74.0      | 73.8      |  |
| Agriculture                          | 2,018                   | 1,907     | 1,906     | 2,263     | 2,219                            | 2,122     | 2,232     | 2,122     | 2,154     |  |
| Nonagricultural industries           | 65,851                  | 66,194    | 66,208    | 66,294    | 66,555                           | 66,561    | 66,616    | 66,796    | 66,627    |  |
| Unemployed                           | 2,855                   | 3,050     | 3,025     | 2,375     | 2,381                            | 2,452     | 2,441     | 2,576     | 2,527     |  |
| Unemployment rate                    | 4.0                     | 4.3       | 4.3       | 3.3       | 3.3                              | 3.4       | 3.4       | 3.8       | 3.6       |  |
| <b>Women, 16 years and over</b>      |                         |           |           |           |                                  |           |           |           |           |  |
| Civilian noninstitutional population | 108,577                 | 109,532   | 109,598   | 108,577   | 109,303                          | 109,402   | 109,463   | 109,532   | 109,598   |  |
| Civilian labor force                 | 65,377                  | 65,899    | 66,120    | 65,492    | 65,529                           | 65,750    | 65,907    | 66,140    | 66,294    |  |
| Participation rate                   | 60.2                    | 60.2      | 60.3      | 60.3      | 60.0                             | 60.1      | 60.2      | 60.4      | 60.4      |  |
| Employed                             | 62,642                  | 63,057    | 63,344    | 62,787    | 63,037                           | 63,124    | 63,302    | 63,410    | 63,456    |  |
| Employment-population ratio          | 57.7                    | 57.8      | 57.8      | 57.8      | 57.7                             | 57.7      | 57.8      | 57.9      | 57.9      |  |
| Unemployed                           | 2,734                   | 2,842     | 2,777     | 2,705     | 2,522                            | 2,626     | 2,605     | 2,730     | 2,749     |  |
| Unemployment rate                    | 4.2                     | 4.3       | 4.2       | 4.1       | 3.9                              | 4.0       | 4.0       | 4.1       | 4.2       |  |
| <b>Women, 20 years and over</b>      |                         |           |           |           |                                  |           |           |           |           |  |
| Civilian noninstitutional population | 100,686                 | 101,643   | 101,686   | 100,686   | 101,448                          | 101,533   | 101,612   | 101,643   | 101,686   |  |
| Civilian labor force                 | 61,676                  | 62,184    | 62,335    | 61,488    | 61,528                           | 61,625    | 61,819    | 62,128    | 62,220    |  |
| Participation rate                   | 61.2                    | 61.2      | 61.3      | 61.1      | 60.8                             | 60.7      | 60.8      | 61.1      | 61.2      |  |
| Employed                             | 59,201                  | 59,780    | 60,005    | 59,285    | 59,425                           | 59,506    | 59,708    | 59,894    | 59,922    |  |
| Employment-population ratio          | 58.9                    | 58.9      | 59.0      | 58.9      | 58.6                             | 58.6      | 58.9      | 59.1      | 59.0      |  |
| Agriculture                          | 604                     | 777       | 794       | 854       | 748                              | 797       | 822       | 852       | 839       |  |
| Nonagricultural industries           | 58,526                  | 58,983    | 59,211    | 58,431    | 58,677                           | 58,709    | 58,886    | 59,042    | 59,083    |  |
| Unemployed                           | 2,245                   | 2,404     | 2,329     | 2,203     | 2,103                            | 2,119     | 2,111     | 2,232     | 2,298     |  |
| Unemployment rate                    | 3.6                     | 3.9       | 3.7       | 3.6       | 3.4                              | 3.4       | 3.4       | 3.6       | 3.7       |  |
| <b>Both sexes, 16 to 19 years</b>    |                         |           |           |           |                                  |           |           |           |           |  |
| Civilian noninstitutional population | 16,149                  | 16,053    | 16,113    | 16,149    | 15,800                           | 15,863    | 16,014    | 16,053    | 16,113    |  |
| Civilian labor force                 | 7,805                   | 7,724     | 7,785     | 8,420     | 8,317                            | 8,378     | 8,381     | 8,337     | 8,243     |  |
| Participation rate                   | 48.0                    | 48.1      | 48.2      | 52.1      | 52.1                             | 52.4      | 52.3      | 51.9      | 51.2      |  |
| Employed                             | 6,754                   | 6,601     | 6,655     | 7,256     | 7,265                            | 7,289     | 7,280     | 7,188     | 7,123     |  |
| Employment-population ratio          | 41.8                    | 41.1      | 41.3      | 44.9      | 45.5                             | 45.5      | 45.5      | 44.7      | 44.2      |  |
| Agriculture                          | 151                     | 128       | 94        | 230       | 274                              | 257       | 220       | 205       | 149       |  |
| Nonagricultural industries           | 6,604                   | 6,475     | 6,561     | 7,028     | 6,991                            | 7,032     | 7,060     | 6,983     | 6,974     |  |
| Unemployed                           | 1,151                   | 1,123     | 1,110     | 1,162     | 1,052                            | 1,087     | 1,101     | 1,149     | 1,121     |  |
| Unemployment rate                    | 14.6                    | 14.5      | 14.3      | 13.8      | 12.6                             | 13.0      | 13.1      | 13.8      | 13.6      |  |

<sup>1</sup> The population figures are not adjusted for seasonal variation; therefore, identical numbers appear in the unadjusted and seasonally adjusted columns.

## HOUSEHOLD DATA

## HOUSEHOLD DATA

Table A-2. Employment status of the civilian population by race, sex, age, and Hispanic origin (Numbers in thousands)

| Employment status, race, sex, age, and Hispanic origin | Not seasonally adjusted |           |           | Seasonally adjusted <sup>1</sup> |           |           |           |           |           |
|--|-------------------------|-----------|-----------|----------------------------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
|  | Feb. 2000               | Jan. 2001 | Feb. 2001 | Feb. 2000                        | Oct. 2000 | Nov. 2000 | Dec. 2000 | Jan. 2001 | Feb. 2001 |
| <b>WHITE</b>   |                         |           |           |                                  |           |           |           |           |           |
| Civilian noninstitutional population                   | 173,298                 | 175,246   | 175,328   | 173,888                          | 174,899   | 175,034   | 175,145   | 175,248   | 175,298   |
| Civilian labor force                                   | 117,154                 | 117,822   | 117,881   | 117,881                          | 117,803   | 117,840   | 117,945   | 118,276   | 118,287   |
| Participation rate                                     | 67.4                    | 67.1      | 67.2      | 67.4                             | 67.2      | 67.2      | 67.3      | 67.5      | 67.5      |
| Employed   | 112,576                 | 112,768   | 113,029   | 113,001                          | 113,584   | 113,509   | 113,811   | 114,015   | 113,902   |
| Employment-population ratio                            | 64.7                    | 64.3      | 64.5      | 64.5                             | 64.9      | 64.9      | 65.0      | 65.1      | 65.0      |
| Unemployed   | 4,578                   | 4,854     | 4,853     | 4,180                            | 4,019     | 4,131     | 4,134     | 4,261     | 4,386     |
| Unemployment rate                                      | 3.9                     | 4.1       | 4.1       | 3.5                              | 3.4       | 3.5       | 3.5       | 3.6       | 3.7       |
| <b>Men, 20 years and over</b>                          |                         |           |           |                                  |           |           |           |           |           |
| Civilian labor force                                   | 60,043                  | 60,285    | 60,335    | 60,285                           | 60,288    | 60,280    | 60,349    | 60,494    | 60,487    |
| Participation rate                                     | 77.1                    | 76.7      | 76.7      | 77.4                             | 76.9      | 76.8      | 76.8      | 77.0      | 76.9      |
| Employed   | 57,827                  | 57,827    | 57,875    | 58,553                           | 58,557    | 58,478    | 58,581    | 58,571    | 58,581    |
| Employment-population ratio                            | 74.4                    | 73.7      | 73.7      | 75.2                             | 74.7      | 74.5      | 74.5      | 74.5      | 74.5      |
| Unemployed   | 2,116                   | 2,338     | 2,360     | 1,732                            | 1,729     | 1,802     | 1,768     | 1,923     | 1,906     |
| Unemployment rate                                      | 3.5                     | 3.9       | 3.9       | 2.9                              | 2.9       | 3.0       | 2.9       | 3.2       | 3.2       |
| <b>Women, 20 years and over</b>                        |                         |           |           |                                  |           |           |           |           |           |
| Civilian labor force                                   | 50,416                  | 50,848    | 51,019    | 50,283                           | 50,281    | 50,336    | 50,227    | 50,794    | 50,854    |
| Participation rate                                     | 60.5                    | 60.8      | 60.7      | 60.3                             | 60.0      | 60.2      | 60.2      | 60.5      | 60.6      |
| Employed   | 48,840                  | 49,171    | 49,303    | 48,702                           | 48,777    | 48,825    | 48,973    | 49,270    | 49,155    |
| Employment-population ratio                            | 59.6                    | 59.8      | 59.7      | 59.1                             | 59.2      | 59.3      | 59.4      | 59.7      | 59.5      |
| Unemployed   | 1,576                   | 1,677     | 1,716     | 1,581                            | 1,504     | 1,510     | 1,254     | 1,523     | 1,699     |
| Unemployment rate                                      | 3.1                     | 3.3       | 3.4       | 3.1                              | 3.0       | 3.0       | 3.1       | 3.0       | 3.3       |
| <b>Both sexes, 16 to 19 years</b>                      |                         |           |           |                                  |           |           |           |           |           |
| Civilian labor force                                   | 6,893                   | 6,509     | 6,529     | 7,113                            | 7,036     | 7,025     | 7,089     | 6,988     | 6,945     |
| Participation rate                                     | 52.6                    | 51.3      | 51.4      | 55.9                             | 55.4      | 55.3      | 55.7      | 55.1      | 54.6      |
| Employed   | 5,806                   | 5,670     | 5,752     | 6,246                            | 6,250     | 6,208     | 6,257     | 6,174     | 6,188     |
| Employment-population ratio                            | 45.6                    | 44.7      | 45.3      | 49.1                             | 49.2      | 49.0      | 49.3      | 48.7      | 48.7      |
| Unemployed   | 886                     | 839       | 776       | 867                              | 786       | 819       | 832       | 814       | 757       |
| Unemployment rate                                      | 13.2                    | 12.9      | 11.9      | 12.2                             | 11.2      | 11.7      | 11.5      | 11.7      | 10.9      |
| Men  | 15.5                    | 15.0      | 14.3      | 13.8                             | 11.8      | 12.4      | 12.2      | 13.3      | 12.6      |
| Women  | 10.7                    | 9.8       | 8.4       | 10.4                             | 10.5      | 10.9      | 10.7      | 9.8       | 9.2       |
| <b>BLACK</b>   |                         |           |           |                                  |           |           |           |           |           |
| Civilian noninstitutional population                   | 25,078                  | 25,282    | 25,412    | 25,076                           | 25,339    | 25,378    | 25,408    | 25,382    | 25,412    |
| Civilian labor force                                   | 18,542                  | 18,577    | 18,511    | 18,721                           | 18,527    | 18,732    | 18,742    | 18,773    | 18,691    |
| Participation rate                                     | 69.0                    | 65.3      | 65.0      | 68.7                             | 65.6      | 65.9      | 65.9      | 66.1      | 65.7      |
| Employed   | 15,184                  | 15,170    | 15,182    | 15,416                           | 15,401    | 15,485    | 15,470    | 15,372    | 15,440    |
| Employment-population ratio                            | 60.5                    | 59.8      | 59.5      | 61.6                             | 60.8      | 61.0      | 60.9      | 60.6      | 60.8      |
| Unemployed   | 1,378                   | 1,407     | 1,319     | 1,305                            | 1,226     | 1,247     | 1,272     | 1,401     | 1,251     |
| Unemployment rate                                      | 8.3                     | 8.5       | 8.0       | 7.8                              | 7.4       | 7.5       | 7.8       | 8.4       | 7.5       |
| <b>Men, 20 years and over</b>                          |                         |           |           |                                  |           |           |           |           |           |
| Civilian labor force                                   | 7,355                   | 7,372     | 7,317     | 7,414                            | 7,383     | 7,387     | 7,437     | 7,430     | 7,374     |
| Participation rate                                     | 73.3                    | 72.4      | 71.8      | 73.9                             | 72.8      | 72.8      | 72.9      | 73.0      | 72.4      |
| Employed   | 6,771                   | 6,800     | 6,770     | 6,881                            | 6,885     | 6,888     | 6,897     | 6,918     | 6,857     |
| Employment-population ratio                            | 67.5                    | 66.9      | 66.4      | 68.7                             | 67.5      | 67.6      | 67.6      | 68.0      | 67.6      |
| Unemployed   | 584                     | 571       | 547       | 533                              | 515       | 500       | 540       | 512       | 467       |
| Unemployment rate                                      | 7.9                     | 7.8       | 7.5       | 7.1                              | 7.0       | 6.9       | 7.3       | 6.9       | 6.8       |
| <b>Women, 20 years and over</b>                        |                         |           |           |                                  |           |           |           |           |           |
| Civilian labor force                                   | 8,289                   | 8,314     | 8,305     | 8,319                            | 8,352     | 8,325     | 8,353     | 8,340     | 8,336     |
| Participation rate                                     | 65.0                    | 65.2      | 65.1      | 65.0                             | 65.0      | 65.4      | 65.4      | 65.4      | 65.3      |
| Employed   | 7,719                   | 7,718     | 7,789     | 7,777                            | 7,786     | 7,808     | 7,881     | 7,751     | 7,854     |
| Employment-population ratio                            | 61.4                    | 60.5      | 61.1      | 61.9                             | 61.3      | 61.3      | 61.7      | 60.6      | 61.5      |
| Unemployed   | 570                     | 596       | 526       | 542                              | 476       | 517       | 472       | 589       | 482       |
| Unemployment rate                                      | 6.9                     | 7.2       | 6.1       | 6.5                              | 5.8       | 6.2       | 5.7       | 7.3       | 5.8       |
| <b>Both sexes, 16 to 19 years</b>                      |                         |           |           |                                  |           |           |           |           |           |
| Civilian labor force                                   | 898                     | 891       | 899       | 898                              | 882       | 1,010     | 972       | 1,002     | 981       |
| Participation rate                                     | 38.3                    | 36.3      | 36.1      | 39.9                             | 39.9      | 41.0      | 38.5      | 40.8      | 39.8      |
| Employed   | 675                     | 654       | 623       | 748                              | 747       | 789       | 712       | 723       | 699       |
| Employment-population ratio                            | 27.2                    | 26.5      | 25.3      | 30.2                             | 30.4      | 32.1      | 28.9      | 28.4      | 28.4      |
| Unemployed   | 225                     | 236       | 276       | 249                              | 235       | 221       | 260       | 280       | 282       |
| Unemployment rate                                      | 25.0                    | 28.7      | 29.9      | 24.3                             | 23.0      | 21.8      | 28.7      | 27.9      | 28.8      |
| Men  | 21.9                    | 27.8      | 31.3      | 23.0                             | 27.0      | 22.5      | 30.1      | 28.9      | 31.7      |
| Women  | 28.3                    | 25.5      | 26.6      | 25.6                             | 21.2      | 21.3      | 23.4      | 28.9      | 25.7      |

See footnotes at end of table.

HOUSEHOLD DATA

HOUSEHOLD DATA

Table A-2. Employment status of the civilian population by race, sex, age, and Hispanic origin — Continued

(Numbers in thousands)

| Employment status, race, sex, age, and Hispanic origin | Not seasonally adjusted |           |           | Seasonally adjusted <sup>1</sup> |           |           |           |           |           |
|--|-------------------------|-----------|-----------|----------------------------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
|  | Feb. 2000               | Jan. 2001 | Feb. 2001 | Feb. 2000                        | Oct. 2000 | Nov. 2000 | Dec. 2000 | Jan. 2001 | Feb. 2001 |
|  | <b>HISPANIC ORIGIN</b>  |           |           |                                  |           |           |           |           |           |
| Civilian noninstitutional population                   | 22,108                  | 22,780    | 22,630    | 22,108                           | 22,618    | 22,687    | 22,740    | 22,789    | 22,830    |
| Civilian labor force                                   | 15,107                  | 15,513    | 15,862    | 15,104                           | 15,491    | 15,628    | 15,671    | 15,640    | 15,653    |
| Participation rate                                     | 68.7                    | 68.1      | 68.0      | 68.7                             | 68.5      | 68.9      | 68.9      | 68.2      | 68.8      |
| Employed   | 14,267                  | 14,529    | 14,829    | 14,222                           | 14,711    | 14,698    | 14,772    | 14,612    | 14,679    |
| Employment-population ratio                            | 64.5                    | 63.8      | 64.1      | 64.8                             | 65.0      | 64.7      | 64.9      | 64.2      | 64.3      |
| Unemployed   | 921                     | 989       | 1,034     | 872                              | 780       | 940       | 899       | 927       | 980       |
| Unemployment rate                                      | 6.1                     | 6.4       | 6.6       | 5.7                              | 5.0       | 6.0       | 5.7       | 6.0       | 6.3       |

<sup>1</sup> The population figures are not adjusted for seasonal variation; therefore, identical numbers appear in the unadjusted and seasonally adjusted columns. because data for the "other race" group are not presented and Hispanics are included in both the white and black population groups.  
 NOTE: Detail for the above race and Hispanic-origin groups will not sum to totals

Table A-3. Employment status of the civilian population 25 years and over by educational attainment

(Numbers in thousands)

| Educational attainment                               | Not seasonally adjusted                |           |           | Seasonally adjusted <sup>1</sup> |           |           |           |           |           |
|--|--|-----------|-----------|----------------------------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
|  | Feb. 2000                              | Jan. 2001 | Feb. 2001 | Feb. 2000                        | Oct. 2000 | Nov. 2000 | Dec. 2000 | Jan. 2001 | Feb. 2001 |
|  | <b>Less than a high school diploma</b> |           |           |                                  |           |           |           |           |           |
| Civilian noninstitutional population                 | 27,376                                 | 27,857    | 27,191    | 27,376                           | 27,831    | 27,851    | 27,889    | 27,957    | 27,191    |
| Civilian labor force                                 | 11,836                                 | 12,065    | 11,752    | 11,896                           | 12,192    | 11,959    | 11,922    | 12,006    | 12,074    |
| Percent of population                                | 42.5                                   | 42.2      | 42.1      | 42.8                             | 42.9      | 42.9      | 42.7      | 42.7      | 42.7      |
| Employed   | 10,829                                 | 11,070    | 10,709    | 11,293                           | 11,408    | 11,171    | 11,077    | 11,185    | 11,140    |
| Employment-population ratio                          | 39.6                                   | 39.8      | 39.4      | 41.1                             | 40.8      | 40.1      | 40.0      | 40.0      | 41.0      |
| Unemployed   | 906                                    | 995       | 1,029     | 729                              | 784       | 787       | 745       | 816       | 924       |
| Unemployment rate                                    | 7.0                                    | 8.2       | 8.7       | 6.1                              | 6.4       | 6.6       | 6.3       | 6.8       | 7.7       |
| <b>High school graduates, no college<sup>2</sup></b> |  |           |           |                                  |           |           |           |           |           |
| Civilian noninstitutional population                 | 57,471                                 | 58,092    | 57,617    | 57,471                           | 57,365    | 57,592    | 57,869    | 58,082    | 57,617    |
| Civilian labor force                                 | 37,403                                 | 37,811    | 37,238    | 37,504                           | 36,985    | 37,129    | 37,187    | 37,415    | 37,309    |
| Percent of population                                | 65.1                                   | 64.7      | 64.6      | 65.3                             | 64.5      | 64.8      | 64.2      | 64.4      | 64.8      |
| Employed   | 35,932                                 | 35,950    | 35,644    | 36,209                           | 35,707    | 35,830    | 35,908    | 35,988    | 35,955    |
| Employment-population ratio                          | 62.5                                   | 61.9      | 61.9      | 63.0                             | 62.2      | 62.2      | 62.0      | 61.9      | 62.3      |
| Unemployed   | 1,471                                  | 1,861     | 1,594     | 1,301                            | 1,278     | 1,299     | 1,281     | 1,429     | 1,414     |
| Unemployment rate                                    | 3.8                                    | 4.4       | 4.3       | 3.5                              | 3.5       | 3.5       | 3.4       | 3.8       | 3.8       |
| <b>Less than a bachelor's degree<sup>3</sup></b>     |  |           |           |                                  |           |           |           |           |           |
| Civilian noninstitutional population                 | 44,486                                 | 44,313    | 45,283    | 44,486                           | 44,767    | 44,770    | 44,688    | 44,313    | 45,283    |
| Civilian labor force                                 | 32,946                                 | 32,783    | 33,414    | 32,942                           | 32,899    | 32,776    | 33,045    | 33,102    | 33,079    |
| Percent of population                                | 74.1                                   | 73.9      | 73.8      | 73.4                             | 73.5      | 73.2      | 74.1      | 74.7      | 73.1      |
| Employed   | 31,911                                 | 31,704    | 32,423    | 31,715                           | 32,103    | 31,897    | 32,141    | 32,121    | 32,197    |
| Employment-population ratio                          | 71.7                                   | 71.5      | 71.6      | 71.3                             | 71.7      | 71.2      | 72.1      | 72.5      | 71.1      |
| Unemployed   | 1,036                                  | 1,079     | 991       | 927                              | 793       | 879       | 804       | 981       | 882       |
| Unemployment rate                                    | 3.1                                    | 3.2       | 3.0       | 2.8                              | 2.4       | 2.7       | 2.7       | 3.0       | 2.7       |
| <b>College graduates</b>                             |  |           |           |                                  |           |           |           |           |           |
| Civilian noninstitutional population                 | 45,247                                 | 45,700    | 46,167    | 45,247                           | 45,795    | 45,708    | 45,839    | 45,700    | 46,167    |
| Civilian labor force                                 | 36,242                                 | 36,479    | 36,893    | 36,181                           | 36,022    | 36,237    | 36,480    | 36,476    | 36,802    |
| Percent of population                                | 80.1                                   | 79.7      | 79.5      | 79.9                             | 78.7      | 79.3      | 79.5      | 79.7      | 79.3      |
| Employed   | 35,643                                 | 35,973    | 36,104    | 35,570                           | 35,431    | 35,674    | 35,894    | 35,909    | 36,032    |
| Employment-population ratio                          | 78.8                                   | 78.3      | 78.2      | 78.6                             | 77.4      | 78.1      | 78.3      | 78.4      | 78.0      |
| Unemployed   | 599                                    | 506       | 579       | 591                              | 591       | 563       | 586       | 567       | 570       |
| Unemployment rate                                    | 1.7                                    | 1.7       | 1.6       | 1.6                              | 1.6       | 1.6       | 1.6       | 1.6       | 1.6       |

<sup>1</sup> The population figures are not adjusted for seasonal variation; therefore, identical numbers appear in the unadjusted and seasonally adjusted columns. <sup>2</sup> Includes high school diploma or equivalent. <sup>3</sup> Includes the categories, some college, no degree; and associate degree.

## HOUSEHOLD DATA

## HOUSEHOLD DATA

Table A-4. Selected employment indicators  
(In thousands)

| Category   | Not seasonally adjusted |           |           | Seasonally adjusted |           |           |           |           |           |
|--|-------------------------|-----------|-----------|---------------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
|  | Feb. 2000               | Jan. 2001 | Feb. 2001 | Feb. 2000           | Oct. 2000 | Nov. 2000 | Dec. 2000 | Jan. 2001 | Feb. 2001 |
| <b>CHARACTERISTIC</b>                              |                         |           |           |                     |           |           |           |           |           |
| Total employed, 18 years and over .....            | 133,854                 | 134,482   | 134,774   | 135,120             | 135,464   | 135,478   | 135,828   | 135,889   | 135,815   |
| Males, spouse present .....                        | 43,187                  | 43,048    | 43,080    | 43,437              | 43,345    | 43,251    | 43,293    | 43,134    | 43,340    |
| Males, spouse present .....                        | 33,848                  | 34,180    | 34,059    | 33,841              | 33,822    | 33,633    | 33,635    | 34,349    | 34,059    |
| Women who establish families .....                 | 8,228                   | 8,299     | 8,343     | 8,251               | 8,449     | 8,466     | 8,501     | 8,426     | 8,373     |
| <b>OCCUPATION</b>                                  |                         |           |           |                     |           |           |           |           |           |
| Managerial and professional specialty .....        | 40,745                  | 41,239    | 41,701    | 40,803              | 40,745    | 41,083    | 41,078    | 41,430    | 41,770    |
| Technical, sales, and administrative support ..... | 38,544                  | 38,888    | 38,781    | 38,359              | 38,221    | 38,619    | 38,853    | 40,088    | 39,781    |
| Service occupations .....                          | 18,271                  | 17,822    | 18,301    | 18,289              | 18,555    | 18,471    | 18,520    | 18,158    | 18,323    |
| Precision production, craft, and repair .....      | 14,205                  | 14,851    | 14,748    | 14,729              | 13,050    | 14,748    | 14,848    | 14,889    | 14,870    |
| Operations, fabrications, and laborers .....       | 17,228                  | 17,209    | 17,420    | 18,284              | 18,225    | 18,184    | 18,171    | 18,282    | 17,889    |
| Farming, forestry, and fishing .....               | 3,030                   | 3,058     | 2,808     | 3,355               | 3,318     | 3,258     | 3,387     | 3,372     | 3,232     |
| <b>CLASS OF WORKER</b>                             |                         |           |           |                     |           |           |           |           |           |
| <b>Agriculture:</b>                                |                         |           |           |                     |           |           |           |           |           |
| Wage and salary workers .....                      | 1,749                   | 1,721     | 1,587     | 2,024               | 2,041     | 2,005     | 2,019     | 1,983     | 1,829     |
| Self-employed workers .....                        | 1,180                   | 1,070     | 1,187     | 1,303               | 1,192     | 1,180     | 1,188     | 1,182     | 1,291     |
| Unpaid family workers .....                        | 33                      | 30        | 20        | 47                  | 32        | 25        | 34        | 25        | 29        |
| <b>Nonagricultural industries:</b>                 |                         |           |           |                     |           |           |           |           |           |
| Wage and salary workers .....                      | 122,948                 | 122,889   | 123,438   | 122,872             | 123,461   | 123,532   | 123,813   | 124,035   | 124,088   |
| Government .....                                   | 18,888                  | 18,143    | 18,323    | 18,229              | 18,073    | 18,148    | 18,352    | 18,843    | 18,103    |
| Private industries .....                           | 102,850                 | 103,629   | 103,918   | 103,713             | 104,988   | 104,489   | 104,461   | 105,192   | 104,988   |
| Private households .....                           | 883                     | 820       | 820       | 820                 | 812       | 827       | 879       | 828       | 825       |
| Other industries .....                             | 101,888                 | 102,888   | 103,087   | 102,733             | 103,676   | 103,669   | 103,582   | 104,333   | 104,143   |
| Self-employed workers .....                        | 8,655                   | 8,599     | 8,983     | 8,780               | 8,581     | 8,533     | 8,800     | 8,898     | 8,817     |
| Unpaid family workers .....                        | 79                      | 134       | 147       | 78                  | 138       | 129       | 121       | 110       | 142       |
| <b>PERSONS AT WORK PART TIME</b>                   |                         |           |           |                     |           |           |           |           |           |
| <b>All industries:</b>                             |                         |           |           |                     |           |           |           |           |           |
| Part time for economic reasons .....               | 3,288                   | 3,893     | 3,424     | 3,148               | 3,322     | 3,418     | 3,234     | 3,227     | 3,273     |
| Sick work or business conditions .....             | 1,879                   | 2,445     | 2,209     | 1,828               | 1,809     | 2,143     | 1,984     | 2,035     | 2,043     |
| Could only find part-time work .....               | 1,027                   | 885       | 947       | 1,015               | 847       | 888       | 886       | 854       | 833       |
| Part time for noneconomic reasons .....            | 18,948                  | 18,977    | 20,010    | 18,882              | 18,758    | 18,896    | 18,983    | 18,988    | 19,021    |
| <b>Nonagricultural industries:</b>                 |                         |           |           |                     |           |           |           |           |           |
| Part time for economic reasons .....               | 3,138                   | 3,659     | 3,291     | 2,987               | 3,044     | 3,285     | 3,088     | 3,227     | 3,143     |
| Sick work or business conditions .....             | 1,874                   | 2,309     | 2,129     | 1,731               | 1,838     | 2,052     | 1,922     | 1,971     | 1,970     |
| Could only find part-time work .....               | 1,013                   | 884       | 932       | 884                 | 823       | 871       | 877       | 843       | 810       |
| Part time for noneconomic reasons .....            | 18,280                  | 18,209    | 19,583    | 18,257              | 18,208    | 18,323    | 18,437    | 18,404    | 18,608    |

NOTE: Persons at work excludes employed persons who were absent from their jobs during the entire reference week for reasons such as vacation, illness, or industrial disputes. Part time for noneconomic reasons excludes persons who usually work full time

but worked only 1 to 34 hours during the reference week for reasons such as holidays, illness, and bad weather.

## HOUSEHOLD DATA

## HOUSEHOLD DATA

Table A-5. Selected unemployment indicators, seasonally adjusted

| Category  | Number of unemployed persons<br>(in thousands) |              |              | Unemployment rates <sup>1</sup> |              |              |              |              |              |
|---|--|--------------|--------------|---------------------------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
|   | Feb.<br>2000                                   | Jan.<br>2001 | Feb.<br>2001 | Feb.<br>2000                    | Oct.<br>2000 | Nov.<br>2000 | Dec.<br>2000 | Jan.<br>2001 | Feb.<br>2001 |
| <b>CHARACTERISTIC</b>                           |  |              |              |                                 |              |              |              |              |              |
| Total, 16 years and over                        | 5,740  | 5,858        | 5,838        | 4.1                             | 3.9          | 4.0          | 4.0          | 4.2          | 4.2          |
| Men, 20 years and over                          | 2,575  | 2,578        | 2,527        | 3.3                             | 3.3          | 3.4          | 3.4          | 3.6          | 3.5          |
| Women, 20 years and over                        | 2,203  | 2,252        | 2,298        | 3.6                             | 3.4          | 3.4          | 3.4          | 3.6          | 3.7          |
| Both sexes, 16 to 19 years                      | 1,162  | 1,149        | 1,121        | 15.8                            | 12.6         | 13.0         | 13.1         | 13.8         | 13.8         |
| Married men, spouse present                     | 903  | 1,003        | 1,007        | 2.0                             | 2.1          | 2.2          | 2.2          | 2.3          | 2.3          |
| Married women, spouse present                   | 808  | 882          | 915          | 2.6                             | 2.5          | 2.5          | 2.5          | 2.5          | 2.6          |
| Women who maintain families                     | 544  | 578          | 541          | 6.2                             | 5.4          | 5.2          | 5.1          | 6.4          | 6.1          |
| Full-time workers                               | 4,540  | 4,708        | 4,738        | 3.9                             | 3.8          | 3.9          | 3.9          | 4.1          | 4.0          |
| Part-time workers                               | 1,194  | 1,192        | 1,179        | 4.9                             | 4.5          | 4.5          | 4.6          | 4.8          | 4.8          |
| <b>OCCUPATION<sup>2</sup></b>                   |  |              |              |                                 |              |              |              |              |              |
| Managerial and professional specialty           | 682  | 748          | 753          | 1.6                             | 1.7          | 1.7          | 1.7          | 1.8          | 1.8          |
| Technical, sales, and administrative support    | 1,482  | 1,405        | 1,437        | 3.6                             | 3.6          | 3.6          | 3.5          | 3.4          | 3.5          |
| Precision production, craft, and repair         | 603  | 570          | 572          | 3.9                             | 3.4          | 3.7          | 3.7          | 3.7          | 3.7          |
| Operators, fabricators, and laborers            | 1,182  | 1,260        | 1,416        | 6.1                             | 6.4          | 6.3          | 6.4          | 7.1          | 7.3          |
| Farming, forestry, and fishing                  | 212  | 224          | 252          | 6.6                             | 6.7          | 7.1          | 6.3          | 6.5          | 7.2          |
| <b>INDUSTRY</b>                                 |  |              |              |                                 |              |              |              |              |              |
| Nonagricultural private wage and salary workers | 4,548  | 4,685        | 4,814        | 4.2                             | 4.0          | 4.0          | 4.0          | 4.3          | 4.5          |
| Goods-producing industries                      | 1,289  | 1,410        | 1,488        | 4.4                             | 4.7          | 4.5          | 4.4          | 4.9          | 5.2          |
| Mining  | 20   | 11           | 27           | 3.8                             | 7.1          | 3.5          | 3.6          | 2.2          | 4.8          |
| Construction                                    | 649  | 554          | 558          | 7.2                             | 6.5          | 6.9          | 6.5          | 6.8          | 7.0          |
| Manufacturing                                   | 700  | 845          | 903          | 3.4                             | 4.0          | 3.8          | 3.6          | 4.2          | 4.5          |
| Durable goods                                   | 387  | 501          | 501          | 3.1                             | 3.8          | 3.5          | 3.4          | 4.2          | 4.2          |
| Non-durable goods                               | 313  | 343          | 402          | 3.8                             | 4.3          | 3.9          | 4.0          | 4.3          | 5.0          |
| Service-producing industries                    | 3,229  | 3,275        | 3,425        | 4.1                             | 3.8          | 3.8          | 3.8          | 4.0          | 4.2          |
| Transportation and public utilities             | 250  | 215          | 228          | 3.2                             | 2.8          | 2.8          | 3.2          | 2.8          | 2.9          |
| Wholesale and retail trade                      | 1,452  | 1,355        | 1,412        | 5.3                             | 4.8          | 4.7          | 4.9          | 5.0          | 5.1          |
| Finance, insurance, and real estate             | 216  | 191          | 210          | 2.7                             | 2.3          | 1.9          | 2.1          | 2.3          | 2.5          |
| Services  | 1,361  | 1,514        | 1,575        | 3.6                             | 3.6          | 3.7          | 3.6          | 4.0          | 4.2          |
| Government workers                              | 418  | 431          | 285          | 2.1                             | 2.0          | 2.3          | 2.2          | 2.2          | 1.5          |
| Agricultural wage and salary workers            | 144  | 196          | 186          | 6.5                             | 8.0          | 8.4          | 8.9          | 9.0          | 8.2          |

<sup>1</sup> Unemployment as a percent of the civilian labor force.<sup>2</sup> Seasonally adjusted unemployment data for service occupations are not available

because the seasonal component, which is small relative to the trend-cycle and irregular components, cannot be separated with sufficient precision.

Table A-6. Duration of unemployment

(Numbers in thousands)

| Duration                          | Not seasonally adjusted |              |              | Seasonally adjusted |              |              |              |              |              |
|-----------------------------------|-------------------------|--------------|--------------|---------------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
|                                   | Feb.<br>2000            | Jan.<br>2001 | Feb.<br>2001 | Feb.<br>2000        | Oct.<br>2000 | Nov.<br>2000 | Dec.<br>2000 | Jan.<br>2001 | Feb.<br>2001 |
| <b>NUMBER OF UNEMPLOYED</b>       |                         |              |              |                     |              |              |              |              |              |
| Less than 5 weeks                 | 2,517                   | 3,072        | 2,782        | 2,982               | 2,510        | 2,531        | 2,440        | 2,613        | 2,797        |
| 5 to 14 weeks                     | 2,313                   | 2,098        | 2,115        | 1,830               | 1,758        | 1,798        | 1,882        | 1,877        | 1,889        |
| 15 weeks and over                 | 1,401                   | 1,420        | 1,415        | 1,292               | 1,211        | 1,217        | 1,256        | 1,271        | 1,480        |
| 15 to 26 weeks                    | 772                     | 707          | 691          | 697                 | 702          | 713          | 675          | 731          | 783          |
| 27 weeks and over                 | 629                     | 714          | 728          | 605                 | 608          | 604          | 651          | 640          | 697          |
| Average (mean) duration, in weeks | 12.5                    | 12.2         | 12.8         | 12.5                | 12.4         | 12.4         | 12.6         | 12.6         | 12.9         |
| Median duration, in weeks         | 6.6                     | 5.5          | 6.8          | 6.1                 | 6.1          | 6.1          | 6.1          | 5.9          | 6.0          |
| <b>PERCENT DISTRIBUTION</b>       |                         |              |              |                     |              |              |              |              |              |
| Total unemployed                  | 100.0                   | 100.0        | 100.0        | 100.0               | 100.0        | 100.0        | 100.0        | 100.0        | 100.0        |
| Less than 5 weeks                 | 40.4                    | 46.8         | 42.3         | 45.3                | 45.0         | 44.8         | 43.4         | 43.8         | 47.0         |
| 5 to 14 weeks                     | 37.1                    | 31.8         | 32.7         | 32.1                | 31.5         | 31.8         | 33.0         | 33.2         | 36.0         |
| 15 weeks and over                 | 22.6                    | 21.6         | 25.0         | 22.7                | 23.5         | 23.3         | 23.6         | 23.0         | 25.0         |
| 15 to 26 weeks                    | 12.4                    | 10.7         | 13.8         | 12.0                | 12.6         | 12.6         | 12.8         | 12.3         | 13.3         |
| 27 weeks and over                 | 10.1                    | 10.8         | 11.2         | 10.8                | 10.9         | 10.7         | 11.8         | 10.7         | 11.7         |

## HOUSEHOLD DATA

## HOUSEHOLD DATA

Table A-7. Reason for unemployment

(Numbers in thousands)

| Reason   | Not seasonally adjusted |           |           | Seasonally adjusted |                  |                  |                  |                  |                  |
|--|-------------------------|-----------|-----------|---------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|
|  | Feb. 2000               | Jan. 2001 | Feb. 2001 | Feb. 2000           | Oct. 2000        | Nov. 2000        | Dec. 2000        | Jan. 2001        | Feb. 2001        |
| <b>NUMBER OF UNEMPLOYED</b>                                |                         |           |           |                     |                  |                  |                  |                  |                  |
| Job losses and persons who completed temporary jobs .....  | 3,029                   | 3,406     | 3,309     | 2,614               | 2,446            | 2,501            | 2,514            | 2,742            | 2,853            |
| On temporary layoff .....                                  | 1,134                   | 1,587     | 1,286     | 833                 | 825              | 877              | 937              | 1,032            | 945              |
| Not on temporary layoff .....                              | 1,895                   | 1,839     | 2,023     | 1,781               | 1,621            | 1,624            | 1,577            | 1,710            | 1,908            |
| Permanent job losses .....                                 | 1,291                   | 1,223     | 1,451     | ( <sup>1</sup> )    | ( <sup>1</sup> ) | ( <sup>1</sup> ) | ( <sup>1</sup> ) | ( <sup>1</sup> ) | ( <sup>1</sup> ) |
| Persons who completed temporary jobs .....                 | 614                     | 616       | 572       | ( <sup>1</sup> )    | ( <sup>1</sup> ) | ( <sup>1</sup> ) | ( <sup>1</sup> ) | ( <sup>1</sup> ) | ( <sup>1</sup> ) |
| Job leavers .....  | 777                     | 818       | 830       | 787                 | 815              | 788              | 745              | 830              | 820              |
| Reentrants .....   | 2,067                   | 1,885     | 1,899     | 1,982               | 1,868            | 1,836            | 1,899            | 1,866            | 1,827            |
| New entrants .....   | 357                     | 378       | 327       | 400                 | 396              | 429              | 456              | 446              | 372              |
| <b>PERCENT DISTRIBUTION</b>                                |                         |           |           |                     |                  |                  |                  |                  |                  |
| Total unemployed .....                                     | 100.0                   | 100.0     | 100.0     | 100.0               | 100.0            | 100.0            | 100.0            | 100.0            | 100.0            |
| Job losses and persons who completed temporary jobs .....  | 48.6                    | 51.7      | 51.2      | 45.3                | 44.3             | 44.4             | 44.7             | 45.8             | 47.8             |
| On temporary layoff .....                                  | 18.2                    | 23.6      | 19.9      | 14.4                | 14.0             | 13.6             | 13.7             | 17.2             | 15.6             |
| Not on temporary layoff .....                              | 30.4                    | 27.9      | 31.3      | 30.9                | 29.3             | 28.8             | 28.0             | 28.6             | 32.0             |
| Job leavers .....  | 12.5                    | 12.4      | 12.8      | 13.3                | 14.7             | 13.6             | 13.3             | 14.0             | 13.7             |
| Reentrants .....   | 33.2                    | 30.1      | 30.9      | 34.5                | 33.8             | 34.4             | 33.8             | 32.7             | 32.3             |
| New entrants .....   | 5.7                     | 5.7       | 5.1       | 6.9                 | 7.2              | 7.8              | 8.3              | 7.4              | 6.2              |
| <b>UNEMPLOYED AS A PERCENT OF THE CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE</b> |                         |           |           |                     |                  |                  |                  |                  |                  |
| Job losses and persons who completed temporary jobs .....  | 2.2                     | 2.4       | 2.3       | 1.9                 | 1.7              | 1.8              | 1.8              | 1.9              | 2.0              |
| Job leavers .....  | .8                      | .8        | .8        | .5                  | .6               | .5               | .5               | .6               | .6               |
| Reentrants .....   | 1.5                     | 1.4       | 1.4       | 1.4                 | 1.3              | 1.4              | 1.3              | 1.4              | 1.4              |
| New entrants .....   | .3                      | .3        | .2        | .3                  | .3               | .3               | .3               | .3               | .3               |

<sup>1</sup> Not available.

Table A-6. Range of alternative measures of labor underutilization

(Percent)

| Measure   | Not seasonally adjusted |           |           | Seasonally adjusted |                  |                  |                  |                  |                  |
|---|-------------------------|-----------|-----------|---------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|
|   | Feb. 2000               | Jan. 2001 | Feb. 2001 | Feb. 2000           | Oct. 2000        | Nov. 2000        | Dec. 2000        | Jan. 2001        | Feb. 2001        |
| U-1 Persons unemployed 15 weeks or longer, as a percent of the civilian labor force .....   | 1.0                     | 1.0       | 1.1       | .9                  | .9               | .9               | .9               | 1.0              | 1.1              |
| U-2 Job losses and persons who completed temporary jobs, as a percent of the civilian labor force .....   | 2.2                     | 2.4       | 2.3       | 1.9                 | 1.7              | 1.8              | 1.8              | 1.9              | 2.0              |
| U-3 Total unemployed, as a percent of the civilian labor force (official unemployment rate) .....   | 4.4                     | 4.7       | 4.6       | 4.1                 | 3.9              | 4.0              | 4.0              | 4.2              |                  |
| U-4 Total unemployed plus discouraged workers, as a percent of the civilian labor force plus discouraged workers .....  | 4.6                     | 4.9       | 4.8       | ( <sup>1</sup> )    | ( <sup>1</sup> ) | ( <sup>1</sup> ) | ( <sup>1</sup> ) | ( <sup>1</sup> ) | ( <sup>1</sup> ) |
| U-5 Total unemployed, plus discouraged workers, plus all other marginally attached workers, as a percent of the civilian labor force plus all marginally attached workers .....                     | 6.3                     | 6.5       | 6.5       | ( <sup>1</sup> )    | ( <sup>1</sup> ) | ( <sup>1</sup> ) | ( <sup>1</sup> ) | ( <sup>1</sup> ) | ( <sup>1</sup> ) |
| U-6 Total unemployed, plus all marginally attached workers, plus total employed part time for economic reasons, as a percent of the civilian labor force plus all marginally attached workers ..... | 7.8                     | 8.1       | 7.9       | ( <sup>1</sup> )    | ( <sup>1</sup> ) | ( <sup>1</sup> ) | ( <sup>1</sup> ) | ( <sup>1</sup> ) | ( <sup>1</sup> ) |

<sup>1</sup> Not available.

NOTE: This range of alternative measures of labor underutilization replaces the U1-U7 range published in table A-7 of this release prior to 1994. Marginally attached workers are persons who currently are neither working nor looking for work but indicate that they want and are available for a job and have looked for work sometime in the recent past. Discouraged workers,

a subset of the marginally attached, have given a job-market related reason for not currently looking for a job. Persons employed part time for economic reasons are those who want and are available for full-time work but have had to settle for a part-time schedule. For further information, see "BLS introduces new range of alternative unemployment measures." in the October 1995 issue of the Monthly Labor Review.

## HOUSEHOLD DATA

## HOUSEHOLD DATA

Table A-9. Unemployed persons by sex and age, seasonally adjusted

| Age and sex                     | Number of unemployed persons<br>(in thousands) |              |              | Unemployment rates <sup>1</sup> |              |              |              |              |              |
|---------------------------------|--|--------------|--------------|---------------------------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
|                                 | Feb.<br>2000                                   | Jan.<br>2001 | Feb.<br>2001 | Feb.<br>2000                    | Oct.<br>2000 | Nov.<br>2000 | Dec.<br>2000 | Jan.<br>2001 | Feb.<br>2001 |
| <b>Total, 16 years and over</b> | 5,740  | 5,958        | 5,936        | 4.1                             | 3.9          | 4.0          | 4.0          | 4.2          | 4.2          |
| 16 to 24 years                  | 2,220  | 2,205        | 2,187        | 8.9                             | 8.9          | 9.1          | 9.2          | 9.8          | 9.5          |
| 16 to 19 years                  | 1,182  | 1,149        | 1,121        | 13.8                            | 12.6         | 13.0         | 13.1         | 13.8         | 13.6         |
| 18 to 17 years                  | 516  | 554          | 555          | 15.6                            | 15.2         | 15.4         | 15.8         | 17.4         | 17.2         |
| 18 to 19 years                  | 635  | 595          | 550          | 12.5                            | 11.1         | 11.4         | 11.6         | 11.5         | 11.0         |
| 20 to 24 years                  | 1,059  | 1,059        | 1,048        | 7.4                             | 6.8          | 6.8          | 7.0          | 7.2          | 7.2          |
| 25 years and over               | 3,510  | 3,767        | 3,788        | 3.0                             | 2.9          | 3.0          | 3.0          | 3.2          | 3.2          |
| 25 to 54 years                  | 3,006  | 3,282        | 3,282        | 3.0                             | 3.0          | 3.0          | 3.0          | 3.2          | 3.2          |
| 55 years and over               | 524  | 509          | 519          | 2.9                             | 2.8          | 2.9          | 2.8          | 2.7          | 2.8          |
| <b>Men, 16 years and over</b>   | 3,035  | 3,228        | 3,187        | 4.0                             | 3.9          | 4.0          | 4.0          | 4.3          | 4.2          |
| 16 to 24 years                  | 1,205  | 1,234        | 1,282        | 10.1                            | 9.4          | 9.5          | 9.7          | 10.3         | 10.8         |
| 16 to 19 years                  | 650  | 650          | 650          | 14.9                            | 13.4         | 13.6         | 14.1         | 15.0         | 15.5         |
| 18 to 17 years                  | 295  | 335          | 306          | 16.8                            | 17.8         | 17.5         | 18.4         | 20.5         | 18.5         |
| 18 to 19 years                  | 356  | 320          | 343          | 13.5                            | 10.7         | 11.3         | 11.7         | 11.8         | 13.1         |
| 20 to 24 years                  | 545  | 584          | 622          | 7.3                             | 7.3          | 7.3          | 7.2          | 7.6          | 8.2          |
| 25 years and over               | 1,815  | 1,987        | 1,891        | 2.9                             | 2.9          | 3.0          | 3.0          | 3.1          | 3.0          |
| 25 to 54 years                  | 1,555  | 1,679        | 1,619        | 2.9                             | 2.9          | 2.9          | 2.9          | 3.1          | 3.0          |
| 55 years and over               | 274  | 303          | 291          | 2.7                             | 2.8          | 2.9          | 2.8          | 3.0          | 2.9          |
| <b>Women, 16 years and over</b> | 2,705  | 2,730        | 2,749        | 4.1                             | 3.9          | 4.0          | 4.0          | 4.1          | 4.2          |
| 16 to 24 years                  | 1,015  | 971          | 885          | 9.4                             | 8.4          | 8.6          | 8.7          | 8.8          | 8.1          |
| 16 to 19 years                  | 552  | 486          | 450          | 11.9                            | 12.3         | 12.1         | 12.1         | 12.4         | 11.6         |
| 18 to 17 years                  | 221  | 219          | 250          | 14.3                            | 12.8         | 13.4         | 13.2         | 14.1         | 15.7         |
| 18 to 19 years                  | 279  | 274          | 208          | 11.3                            | 11.8         | 11.5         | 11.6         | 11.3         | 8.7          |
| 20 to 24 years                  | 513  | 472          | 424          | 7.6                             | 6.3          | 6.3          | 6.7          | 6.7          | 6.1          |
| 25 years and over               | 1,695  | 1,780        | 1,875        | 3.1                             | 3.0          | 3.1          | 3.0          | 3.2          | 3.4          |
| 25 to 54 years                  | 1,451  | 1,563        | 1,643        | 3.1                             | 3.1          | 3.1          | 3.1          | 3.4          | 3.5          |
| 55 years and over               | 250  | 205          | 228          | 3.1                             | 2.8          | 2.7          | 2.4          | 2.5          | 2.7          |

<sup>1</sup> Unemployment as a percent of the civilian labor force.

Table A-10. Persons not in the labor force and multiple jobholders by sex, not seasonally adjusted

(Numbers in thousands)

| Category   | Total        |              | Men          |              | Women        |              |
|--|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
|  | Feb.<br>2000 | Feb.<br>2001 | Feb.<br>2000 | Feb.<br>2001 | Feb.<br>2000 | Feb.<br>2001 |
| <b>NOT IN THE LABOR FORCE</b>                            |              |              |              |              |              |              |
| Total not in the labor force                             | 68,723       | 69,788       | 25,522       | 26,310       | 43,200       | 43,478       |
| Persons who currently want a job                         | 4,431        | 4,500        | 1,743        | 1,871        | 2,688        | 2,629        |
| Searched for work and available to work now <sup>1</sup> | 1,273        | 1,339        | 577          | 613          | 697          | 727          |
| Reason not currently looking:                            |              |              |              |              |              |              |
| Discouragement over job prospects <sup>2</sup>           | 282          | 289          | 159          | 186          | 103          | 103          |
| Reasons other than discouragement <sup>3</sup>           | 1,011        | 1,050        | 418          | 427          | 594          | 623          |
| <b>MULTIPLE JOBHOLDERS</b>                               |              |              |              |              |              |              |
| Total multiple jobholders <sup>4</sup>                   | 7,735        | 7,592        | 4,037        | 3,989        | 3,698        | 3,603        |
| Percent of total employed                                | 5.8          | 5.8          | 5.7          | 5.6          | 5.9          | 5.7          |
| Primary job full time, secondary job part time           | 4,267        | 4,258        | 2,485        | 2,496        | 1,802        | 1,762        |
| Primary and secondary jobs both part time                | 1,802        | 1,827        | 470          | 459          | 1,131        | 1,168        |
| Primary and secondary jobs both full time                | 280          | 304          | 181          | 210          | 109          | 94           |
| Hours vary on primary or secondary job                   | 1,547        | 1,350        | 809          | 792          | 638          | 568          |

<sup>1</sup> Data refer to persons who have searched for work during the prior 12 months and were available to take a job during the reference week.

<sup>2</sup> Includes those who think no work available, could not find work, lack schooling or training, employer thinks too young or old, and other types of discrimination.

<sup>3</sup> Includes those who did not actively look for work in the prior 4 weeks for each

reason as child-care and transportation problems, as well as a small number for which reason for nonparticipation was not determined.

<sup>4</sup> Includes persons who work part time on their primary job and full time on their secondary jobs, not shown separately.

## ESTABLISHMENT DATA

## ESTABLISHMENT DATA

Table B-1. Employees on nonfarm payrolls by industry

(In thousands)

| Industry                                  | Not seasonally adjusted |           |            |            | Seasonally adjusted |           |           |           |            |            |
|---|-------------------------|-----------|------------|------------|---------------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|------------|------------|
|   | Feb. 2000               | Dec. 2000 | Jan. 2001P | Feb. 2001P | Feb. 2000           | Oct. 2000 | Nov. 2000 | Dec. 2000 | Jan. 2001P | Feb. 2001P |
| Total                                     | 128,970                 | 132,773   | 129,991    | 130,647    | 130,482             | 131,789   | 131,842   | 131,678   | 132,102    | 132,237    |
| Total private                             | 108,283                 | 111,954   | 109,555    | 109,802    | 110,088             | 111,325   | 111,437   | 111,443   | 111,600    | 111,698    |
| Goods-producing                           | 25,033                  | 25,468    | 25,028     | 24,947     | 25,824              | 25,865    | 25,635    | 25,569    | 25,639     | 25,564     |
| Mining                                    | 521                     | 541       | 537        | 538        | 533                 | 542       | 541       | 540       | 548        | 551        |
| Metal mining                              | 44.3                    | 43.3      | 43.1       | 41.3       | 45                  | 44        | 43        | 44        | 43         | 42         |
| Coal mining                               | 80.4                    | 78.8      | 78.8       | 78.6       | 81                  | 80        | 78        | 78        | 79         | 79         |
| Oil and gas extraction                    | 293.1                   | 314.2     | 315.3      | 317.4      | 298                 | 309       | 311       | 311       | 316        | 321        |
| Nonmetallic minerals, except fuels        | 103.2                   | 104.2     | 100.0      | 100.8      | 111                 | 109       | 109       | 107       | 108        | 109        |
| Construction                              | 6,120                   | 6,801     | 6,374      | 6,369      | 6,818               | 6,745     | 6,734     | 6,717     | 6,875      | 6,831      |
| General building contractors              | 1,417.5                 | 1,508.2   | 1,478.4    | 1,473.5    | 1,491               | 1,517     | 1,523     | 1,527     | 1,546      | 1,548      |
| Heavy construction, except building       | 756                     | 828.7     | 771.2      | 774.2      | 885                 | 892       | 892       | 887       | 899        | 911        |
| Special trade contractors                 | 3,946.3                 | 4,265.4   | 4,128.5    | 4,121.4    | 4,242               | 4,336     | 4,329     | 4,323     | 4,430      | 4,434      |
| Manufacturing                             | 18,392                  | 18,328    | 18,117     | 18,040     | 18,473              | 18,378    | 18,360    | 18,312    | 18,218     | 18,122     |
| Production workers                        | 12,635                  | 12,532    | 12,361     | 12,295     | 12,697              | 12,583    | 12,515    | 12,442    | 12,361     | 12,361     |
| Durable goods                             | 11,055                  | 11,046    | 10,907     | 10,870     | 11,088              | 11,062    | 11,058    | 11,037    | 10,949     | 10,903     |
| Production workers                        | 7,587                   | 7,532     | 7,419      | 7,394      | 7,592               | 7,542     | 7,540     | 7,520     | 7,454      | 7,411      |
| Lumber and wood products                  | 819.2                   | 801.2     | 787.8      | 780.3      | 832                 | 812       | 807       | 802       | 798        | 796        |
| Furniture and fixtures                    | 653.7                   | 653.1     | 646.6      | 640.9      | 653                 | 656       | 654       | 652       | 647        | 641        |
| Stone, clay, and glass products           | 548.4                   | 557.3     | 548.3      | 548.4      | 567                 | 564       | 563       | 561       | 567        | 565        |
| Primary metal industries                  | 698.9                   | 694.2     | 677.5      | 673.3      | 699                 | 691       | 690       | 683       | 677        | 672        |
| Blast furnaces and basic steel products   | 226.4                   | 220.0     | 218.8      | 217.0      | (1)                 | (1)       | (1)       | (1)       | (1)        | (1)        |
| Fabricated metal products                 | 1,524.8                 | 1,532.9   | 1,518.9    | 1,502.3    | 1,525               | 1,533     | 1,536     | 1,530     | 1,517      | 1,504      |
| Industrial machinery and equipment        | 2,134.7                 | 2,128.8   | 2,118.2    | 2,108.2    | 2,131               | 2,134     | 2,127     | 2,124     | 2,118      | 2,107      |
| Computer and office equipment             | 368.6                   | 363.6     | 362.3      | 361.2      | 369                 | 361       | 361       | 362       | 363        | 363        |
| Electronic and other electrical equipment | 1,682.3                 | 1,731.6   | 1,720.9    | 1,713.6    | 1,694               | 1,719     | 1,724     | 1,728     | 1,724      | 1,713      |
| Electronic components and accessories     | 644.7                   | 698.1     | 698.6      | 695.4      | 645                 | 667       | 694       | 696       | 696        | 696        |
| Transportation equipment                  | 1,855.0                 | 1,815.6   | 1,753.3    | 1,767.1    | 1,855               | 1,812     | 1,814     | 1,813     | 1,757      | 1,768      |
| Motor vehicles and equipment              | 1,027.1                 | 991.5     | 936.2      | 950.3      | 1,029               | 991       | 989       | 986       | 940        | 953        |
| Aircraft and parts                        | 452.9                   | 457.8     | 454.0      | 454.9      | 453                 | 456       | 455       | 456       | 452        | 453        |
| Instruments and related products          | 944.1                   | 851.0     | 851.2      | 850.4      | 944                 | 847       | 850       | 851       | 853        | 852        |
| Miscellaneous manufacturing               | 394.3                   | 392.5     | 398.7      | 396.1      | 398                 | 395       | 394       | 390       | 391        | 388        |
| Nondurable goods                          | 7,337                   | 7,280     | 7,210      | 7,170      | 7,385               | 7,326     | 7,302     | 7,275     | 7,287      | 7,219      |
| Production workers                        | 5,068                   | 5,000     | 4,942      | 4,911      | 5,105               | 5,041     | 5,018     | 4,995     | 4,988      | 4,950      |
| Food and kindred products                 | 1,640.9                 | 1,600.9   | 1,639.9    | 1,631.5    | 1,672               | 1,673     | 1,687     | 1,686     | 1,689      | 1,686      |
| Tobacco products                          | 38.6                    | 39.2      | 38.2       | 38.7       | 37                  | 37        | 37        | 36        | 35         | 35         |
| Textile mill products                     | 548.4                   | 525.6     | 518.1      | 510.8      | 549                 | 536       | 530       | 525       | 521        | 513        |
| Apparel and other textile products        | 660.7                   | 624.2     | 618.8      | 611.6      | 665                 | 633       | 630       | 625       | 628        | 615        |
| Paper and allied products                 | 681.2                   | 658.9     | 651.6      | 648.3      | 683                 | 680       | 667       | 656       | 653        | 648        |
| Printing and publishing                   | 1,548.7                 | 1,562.1   | 1,532.0    | 1,544.8    | 1,550               | 1,559     | 1,557     | 1,564     | 1,559      | 1,548      |
| Chemicals and allied products             | 1,029.8                 | 1,021.6   | 1,018.4    | 1,018.7    | 1,031               | 1,023     | 1,024     | 1,022     | 1,023      | 1,019      |
| Petroleum and coal products               | 127.8                   | 126.4     | 123.9      | 124.6      | 132                 | 131       | 130       | 128       | 128        | 129        |
| Rubber and misc. plastics products        | 1,010.6                 | 992.5     | 984.1      | 978.0      | 1,010               | 1,001     | 998       | 991       | 985        | 977        |
| Leather and leather products              | 75.3                    | 71.0      | 69.7       | 68.6       | 76                  | 73        | 72        | 71        | 70         | 69         |
| Service-producing                         | 103,837                 | 107,305   | 104,963    | 105,700    | 104,858             | 108,124   | 108,207   | 108,308   | 108,463    | 108,673    |
| Transportation and public utilities       | 6,873                   | 7,147     | 7,019      | 7,028      | 6,937               | 7,046     | 7,080     | 7,086     | 7,077      | 7,105      |
| Transportation                            | 4,424                   | 4,641     | 4,518      | 4,524      | 4,479               | 4,548     | 4,583     | 4,581     | 4,571      | 4,583      |
| Railroad transportation                   | 222.2                   | 218.0     | 213.4      | 212.2      | 225                 | 219       | 220       | 217       | 218        | 218        |
| Local and interurban passenger transit    | 505.2                   | 515.4     | 509.4      | 514.4      | 494                 | 498       | 500       | 500       | 500        | 503        |
| Trucking and warehousing                  | 1,786.7                 | 1,852.3   | 1,814.0    | 1,810.7    | 1,828               | 1,843     | 1,839     | 1,847     | 1,850      | 1,853      |
| Water transportation                      | 186.9                   | 189.9     | 194.8      | 194.6      | 196                 | 206       | 206       | 208       | 205        | 205        |
| Transportation by air                     | 1,247.6                 | 1,367.5   | 1,301.3    | 1,305.6    | 1,259               | 1,297     | 1,310     | 1,321     | 1,312      | 1,327      |
| Pipelines, except natural gas             | 12.4                    | 12.3      | 12.4       | 12.3       | 12                  | 12        | 13        | 12        | 12         | 12         |
| Transportation services                   | 462.7                   | 477.6     | 473.0      | 474.3      | 465                 | 474       | 475       | 478       | 478        | 477        |
| Communications and public utilities       | 2,449                   | 2,506     | 2,501      | 2,504      | 2,458               | 2,497     | 2,497     | 2,508     | 2,508      | 2,512      |
| Communications                            | 1,893.2                 | 1,852.8   | 1,848.6    | 1,852.3    | 1,898               | 1,841     | 1,844     | 1,853     | 1,851      | 1,856      |
| Electric, gas, and sanitary services      | 656.2                   | 652.9     | 652.1      | 651.3      | 660                 | 656       | 653       | 652       | 655        | 656        |
| Wholesale trade                           | 6,965                   | 7,087     | 7,022      | 7,022      | 7,011               | 7,087     | 7,093     | 7,085     | 7,074      | 7,071      |
| Durable goods                             | 4,159                   | 4,208     | 4,175      | 4,175      | 4,177               | 4,207     | 4,203     | 4,201     | 4,193      | 4,194      |
| Nondurable goods                          | 2,806                   | 2,879     | 2,847      | 2,847      | 2,834               | 2,880     | 2,897     | 2,884     | 2,881      | 2,877      |

See footnotes at end of table.



## ESTABLISHMENT DATA

## ESTABLISHMENT DATA

Table B-1. Employees on nonfarm payrolls by industry—Continued  
(In thousands)

| Industry                                     | Not seasonally adjusted |           |            |            | Seasonally adjusted |           |           |           |            |            |
|--|-------------------------|-----------|------------|------------|---------------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|------------|------------|
|  | Feb. 2000               | Dec. 2000 | Jan. 2001P | Feb. 2001P | Feb. 2000           | Oct. 2000 | Nov. 2000 | Dec. 2000 | Jan. 2001P | Feb. 2001P |
| Retail trade                                 | 22,440                  | 23,914    | 22,972     | 22,722     | 22,978              | 23,193    | 23,238    | 23,245    | 23,250     | 23,287     |
| Building materials and garden supplies       | 965.1                   | 1,002.7   | 965.4      | 958.6      | 1,020               | 1,022     | 1,020     | 1,019     | 1,016      | 1,013      |
| General merchandise stores                   | 2,694.5                 | 3,053.7   | 2,729.9    | 2,688.7    | 2,762               | 2,740     | 2,720     | 2,742     | 2,694      | 2,699      |
| Department stores                            | 2,329.6                 | 2,660.3   | 2,377.1    | 2,268.4    | 2,417               | 2,389     | 2,419     | 2,411     | 2,354      | 2,357      |
| Food stores                                  | 3,471.8                 | 3,587.8   | 3,520.6    | 3,506.5    | 3,503               | 3,519     | 3,518     | 3,523     | 3,537      | 3,544      |
| Automotive dealers and service stations      | 2,366.5                 | 2,416.7   | 2,395.0    | 2,399.1    | 2,394               | 2,431     | 2,429     | 2,428     | 2,425      | 2,429      |
| New and used car dealers                     | 1,094.3                 | 1,170.0   | 1,113.1    | 1,116.9    | 1,100               | 1,120     | 1,120     | 1,121     | 1,121      | 1,123      |
| Apparel and accessory stores                 | 1,145.0                 | 1,323.0   | 1,225.4    | 1,184.6    | 1,184               | 1,205     | 1,211     | 1,217     | 1,222      | 1,229      |
| Furniture and home furnishings stores        | 1,097.7                 | 1,182.7   | 1,142.3    | 1,123.7    | 1,102               | 1,128     | 1,130     | 1,137     | 1,138      | 1,133      |
| Eating and drinking places                   | 7,736.2                 | 8,065.5   | 7,791.9    | 7,874.3    | 7,992               | 8,073     | 8,097     | 8,111     | 8,125      | 8,140      |
| Miscellaneous retail establishments          | 2,993.1                 | 3,282.0   | 3,102.6    | 3,066.4    | 3,021               | 3,075     | 3,064     | 3,068     | 3,096      | 3,100      |
| Finance, insurance, and real estate          | 7,564                   | 7,642     | 7,618      | 7,635      | 7,624               | 7,638     | 7,647     | 7,661     | 7,676      | 7,682      |
| Finance                                      | 3,707                   | 3,748     | 3,742      | 3,754      | 3,717               | 3,737     | 3,739     | 3,747     | 3,751      | 3,762      |
| Depository institutions                      | 2,051.0                 | 2,096.2   | 2,032.2    | 2,030.6    | 2,057               | 2,034     | 2,033     | 2,035     | 2,033      | 2,035      |
| Commercial banks                             | 1,494.5                 | 1,446.5   | 1,442.2    | 1,440.3    | 1,469               | 1,446     | 1,445     | 1,445     | 1,443      | 1,443      |
| Savings institutions                         | 244.4                   | 238.7     | 238.4      | 236.1      | 245                 | 238       | 237       | 237       | 237        | 236        |
| Nondepository institutions                   | 697.9                   | 690.3     | 690.5      | 696.6      | 699                 | 689       | 689       | 689       | 692        | 700        |
| Mortgage bankers and brokers                 | 336.0                   | 321.5     | 323.2      | 329.4      | 338                 | 324       | 323       | 321       | 325        | 330        |
| Security and commodity brokers               | 719.2                   | 772.1     | 771.7      | 774.3      | 723                 | 769       | 769       | 773       | 776        | 778        |
| Holding and other investment offices         | 238.4                   | 248.4     | 247.8      | 250.2      | 239                 | 248       | 248       | 250       | 250        | 249        |
| Insurance                                    | 2,366                   | 2,383     | 2,360      | 2,365      | 2,373               | 2,355     | 2,362     | 2,362     | 2,366      | 2,372      |
| Insurance carriers                           | 1,600.9                 | 1,586.0   | 1,585.1    | 1,589.0    | 1,608               | 1,581     | 1,587     | 1,585     | 1,589      | 1,594      |
| Insurance agents, brokers, and service       | 765.3                   | 778.9     | 774.8      | 775.6      | 767                 | 774       | 775       | 777       | 777        | 778        |
| Real estate                                  | 1,491                   | 1,531     | 1,516      | 1,516      | 1,534               | 1,546     | 1,546     | 1,552     | 1,559      | 1,558      |
| Services <sup>2</sup>                        | 39,408                  | 40,686    | 39,996     | 40,448     | 39,914              | 40,696    | 40,764    | 40,797    | 40,884     | 40,979     |
| Agricultural services                        | 676.6                   | 749.2     | 697.9      | 697.8      | 796                 | 806       | 810       | 810       | 825        | 823        |
| Hotels and other lodging places              | 1,771.6                 | 1,860.7   | 1,834.4    | 1,850.5    | 1,868               | 1,924     | 1,939     | 1,948     | 1,946      | 1,956      |
| Personal services                            | 1,337.7                 | 1,277.3   | 1,336.5    | 1,362.7    | 1,265               | 1,295     | 1,298     | 1,292     | 1,285      | 1,283      |
| Business services                            | 9,399.6                 | 9,860.7   | 9,509.8    | 9,540.0    | 9,615               | 9,829     | 9,823     | 9,751     | 9,742      | 9,786      |
| Services to buildings                        | 886.2                   | 1,002.3   | 986.9      | 1,004.0    | 1,000               | 1,000     | 1,004     | 1,009     | 1,014      | 1,017      |
| Personnel supply services                    | 3,583.0                 | 3,639.0   | 3,522.4    | 3,511.0    | 3,779               | 3,961     | 3,945     | 3,744     | 3,698      | 3,695      |
| Help supply services                         | 3,208.3                 | 3,403.2   | 3,111.1    | 3,101.7    | 3,362               | 3,432     | 3,413     | 3,338     | 3,292      | 3,295      |
| Computer and data processing services        | 1,908.2                 | 1,995.9   | 1,899.8    | 2,016.6    | 1,908               | 1,968     | 1,962     | 1,996     | 2,000      | 2,015      |
| Auto repair, services, and parking           | 1,191.4                 | 1,211.2   | 1,215.4    | 1,222.0    | 1,195               | 1,206     | 1,208     | 1,215     | 1,227      | 1,225      |
| Miscellaneous repair services                | 379.7                   | 383.4     | 378.7      | 379.3      | 384                 | 386       | 386       | 383       | 394        | 383        |
| Motion pictures                              | 823.4                   | 841.2     | 831.4      | 834.6      | 823                 | 830       | 831       | 839       | 840        | 838        |
| Amusement and recreation services            | 1,517.2                 | 1,605.4   | 1,581.3    | 1,586.8    | 1,723               | 1,791     | 1,793     | 1,787     | 1,807      | 1,808      |
| Health services                              | 10,050.0                | 10,245.8  | 10,235.9   | 10,261.8   | 10,078              | 10,191    | 10,208    | 10,229    | 10,258     | 10,286     |
| Offices and clinics of medical doctors       | 1,907.8                 | 1,964.7   | 1,964.6    | 1,966.1    | 1,914               | 1,950     | 1,953     | 1,960     | 1,967      | 1,972      |
| Nursing and personal care facilities         | 1,763.6                 | 1,769.6   | 1,786.1    | 1,800.8    | 1,790               | 1,793     | 1,793     | 1,796     | 1,801      | 1,805      |
| Hospitals                                    | 3,995.8                 | 4,059.9   | 4,059.0    | 4,066.8    | 4,002               | 4,032     | 4,045     | 4,053     | 4,061      | 4,072      |
| Home health care services                    | 635.6                   | 643.6     | 637.0      | 638.2      | 639                 | 645       | 644       | 642       | 644        | 642        |
| Legal services                               | 1,000.8                 | 1,017.3   | 1,013.5    | 1,015.5    | 1,007               | 1,018     | 1,014     | 1,015     | 1,018      | 1,021      |
| Educational services                         | 2,443.3                 | 2,518.8   | 2,327.2    | 2,542.6    | 2,309               | 2,357     | 2,365     | 2,389     | 2,391      | 2,411      |
| Social services                              | 2,911.3                 | 3,060.2   | 3,043.6    | 3,080.2    | 2,812               | 3,019     | 3,032     | 3,054     | 3,082      | 3,077      |
| Child day care services                      | 754.5                   | 807.8     | 805.1      | 818.6      | 740                 | 784       | 787       | 792       | 796        | 802        |
| Residential care                             | 803.7                   | 844.6     | 843.6      | 847.7      | 807                 | 838       | 840       | 845       | 849        | 851        |
| Museums and botanical and zoological gardens | 91.2                    | 101.2     | 94.9       | 96.4       | 100                 | 103       | 104       | 104       | 104        | 105        |
| Membership organizations                     | 2,417.4                 | 2,437.5   | 2,413.8    | 2,430.0    | 2,439               | 2,446     | 2,450     | 2,450     | 2,450      | 2,450      |
| Engineering and management services          | 3,350.3                 | 3,471.3   | 3,467.4    | 3,501.4    | 3,354               | 3,463     | 3,471     | 3,486     | 3,498      | 3,505      |
| Engineering and architectural services       | 671.8                   | 1,017.8   | 1,015.5    | 1,018.7    | 984                 | 1,015     | 1,015     | 1,021     | 1,029      | 1,033      |
| Management and public relations              | 1,069.8                 | 1,138.2   | 1,129.5    | 1,133.7    | 1,077               | 1,129     | 1,137     | 1,139     | 1,144      | 1,143      |
| Services, nec                                | 53.3                    | 52.7      | 52.4       | 53.3       | (1)                 | (1)       | (1)       | (1)       | (1)        | (1)        |
| Government                                   | 20,687                  | 20,819    | 20,436     | 20,845     | 20,394              | 20,464    | 20,435    | 20,436    | 20,502     | 20,539     |
| Federal                                      | 2,688                   | 2,601     | 2,599      | 2,602      | 2,700               | 2,826     | 2,815     | 2,586     | 2,614      | 2,618      |
| Federal, except Postal Service               | 1,827.3                 | 1,737.9   | 1,737.7    | 1,745.7    | 1,835               | 1,762     | 1,760     | 1,753     | 1,753      | 1,753      |
| State  | 4,822                   | 4,858     | 4,678      | 4,862      | 4,728               | 4,765     | 4,748     | 4,793     | 4,792      | 4,771      |
| Education                                    | 2,095.5                 | 2,106.5   | 1,824.5    | 2,103.2    | 1,981               | 1,968     | 1,977     | 1,990     | 1,982      | 1,989      |
| Other State government                       | 2,726.1                 | 2,751.4   | 2,753.1    | 2,758.5    | 2,747               | 2,787     | 2,771     | 2,779     | 2,790      | 2,782      |
| Local  | 13,177                  | 13,360    | 13,162     | 13,281     | 12,966              | 13,084    | 13,042    | 13,100    | 13,126     | 13,152     |
| Education                                    | 7,683.3                 | 7,740.3   | 7,571.3    | 7,773.1    | 7,365               | 7,391     | 7,377     | 7,397     | 7,400      | 7,416      |
| Other local government                       | 5,494.0                 | 5,619.4   | 5,590.4    | 5,507.4    | 5,611               | 5,693     | 5,665     | 5,713     | 5,726      | 5,736      |

<sup>1</sup> These series are not published seasonally adjusted because the seasonal component, which is small relative to the trend-cycle and irregular components, cannot be separated with sufficient precision.

<sup>2</sup> Includes other industries, not shown separately.  
P = preliminary.

## ESTABLISHMENT DATA

## ESTABLISHMENT DATA

Table B-2. Average weekly hours of production or nonsupervisory workers<sup>1</sup> on private nonfarm payrolls by industry

| Industry  | Not seasonally adjusted |           |            |            |           | Seasonally adjusted |           |           |            |            |
|---|-------------------------|-----------|------------|------------|-----------|---------------------|-----------|-----------|------------|------------|
|   | Feb. 2000               | Dec. 2000 | Jan. 2001P | Feb. 2001P | Feb. 2000 | Oct. 2000           | Nov. 2000 | Dec. 2000 | Jan. 2001P | Feb. 2001P |
| Total private .....                             | 34.2                    | 34.2      | 33.9       | 33.9       | 34.6      | 34.4                | 34.3      | 34.1      | 34.3       | 34.2       |
| Goods-producing .....                           | 40.8                    | 40.3      | 40.0       | 39.5       | 41.3      | 40.9                | 40.5      | 39.8      | 40.4       | 39.9       |
| Mining .....                                    | 44.1                    | 44.9      | 44.8       | 45.0       | 44.7      | 45.6                | 44.9      | 44.6      | 45.3       | 45.3       |
| Construction .....                              | 38.7                    | 37.7      | 37.7       | 37.2       | 39.7      | 39.3                | 38.5      | 37.9      | 38.9       | 38.0       |
| Manufacturing .....                             | 41.5                    | 41.2      | 40.7       | 40.3       | 41.8      | 41.4                | 41.2      | 40.4      | 40.9       | 40.6       |
| Overtime hours .....                            | 4.4                     | 4.4       | 3.9        | 3.6        | 4.7       | 4.5                 | 4.3       | 3.9       | 4.1        | 3.8        |
| Durable goods .....                             | 42.1                    | 41.6      | 41.0       | 40.6       | 42.3      | 41.9                | 41.7      | 40.7      | 41.1       | 40.9       |
| Overtime hours .....                            | 4.7                     | 4.4       | 3.9        | 3.6        | 4.9       | 4.6                 | 4.4       | 3.9       | 4.0        | 3.7        |
| Lumber and wood products .....                  | 40.4                    | 40.0      | 39.3       | 39.3       | 41.0      | 40.6                | 40.6      | 39.8      | 39.7       | 40.2       |
| Furniture and fixtures .....                    | 39.8                    | 40.0      | 38.9       | 38.4       | 40.3      | 39.7                | 39.4      | 38.8      | 39.0       | 39.1       |
| Stone, clay, and glass products .....           | 42.4                    | 41.9      | 41.0       | 40.6       | 43.5      | 43.2                | 42.7      | 41.7      | 42.2       | 41.6       |
| Primary metal industries .....                  | 44.4                    | 43.3      | 42.6       | 42.1       | 44.5      | 43.8                | 43.6      | 42.5      | 42.5       | 42.1       |
| Basic firearms and basic steel products .....   | 45.3                    | 43.5      | 42.7       | 42.4       | 45.4      | 44.2                | 44.1      | 43.2      | 42.7       | 42.5       |
| Fabricated metal products .....                 | 42.2                    | 41.7      | 41.3       | 41.0       | 42.4      | 42.1                | 41.7      | 40.8      | 41.4       | 41.3       |
| Industrial machinery and equipment .....        | 42.4                    | 42.2      | 41.9       | 41.3       | 42.3      | 42.1                | 42.0      | 41.2      | 41.8       | 41.3       |
| Electronic and other electrical equipment ..... | 41.5                    | 41.5      | 40.7       | 40.1       | 41.6      | 41.2                | 40.9      | 40.4      | 40.7       | 40.3       |
| Transportation equipment .....                  | 43.9                    | 42.2      | 41.5       | 41.0       | 44.0      | 43.1                | 42.9      | 40.8      | 41.6       | 41.1       |
| Motor vehicles and equipment .....              | 45.0                    | 41.6      | 40.9       | 40.4       | 45.0      | 44.0                | 43.2      | 40.1      | 41.0       | 40.3       |
| Instruments and related products .....          | 41.3                    | 41.3      | 40.9       | 41.0       | 41.2      | 41.2                | 41.0      | 40.4      | 40.8       | 40.8       |
| Miscellaneous manufacturing .....               | 39.3                    | 39.5      | 38.9       | 38.0       | 39.5      | 39.3                | 39.1      | 38.8      | 39.3       | 39.2       |
| Nondurable goods .....                          | 40.6                    | 40.7      | 40.2       | 39.6       | 41.0      | 40.6                | 40.4      | 40.0      | 40.5       | 40.1       |
| Overtime hours .....                            | 4.1                     | 4.2       | 3.9        | 3.6        | 4.5       | 4.3                 | 4.1       | 3.9       | 4.1        | 3.9        |
| Food and kindred products .....                 | 40.9                    | 41.5      | 40.9       | 39.9       | 41.6      | 41.4                | 41.2      | 40.7      | 41.2       | 40.7       |
| Tobacco products .....                          | 39.2                    | 39.9      | 37.6       | 37.4       | 40.6      | 38.9                | 38.6      | 38.6      | 38.5       | 38.6       |
| Textile mill products .....                     | 41.3                    | 41.0      | 40.4       | 39.7       | 41.7      | 40.9                | 40.5      | 40.4      | 40.4       | 39.8       |
| Apparel and other textile products .....        | 37.6                    | 39.6      | 38.2       | 38.1       | 37.7      | 36.9                | 36.6      | 36.3      | 36.6       | 36.1       |
| Paper and allied products .....                 | 43.0                    | 42.9      | 42.7       | 42.0       | 43.5      | 42.5                | 42.6      | 41.9      | 42.6       | 42.4       |
| Printing and publishing .....                   | 38.0                    | 38.3      | 37.7       | 37.6       | 38.3      | 38.2                | 38.0      | 37.7      | 38.1       | 37.9       |
| Chemicals and allied products .....             | 42.5                    | 43.2      | 42.7       | 42.5       | 42.7      | 43.0                | 42.6      | 42.4      | 42.9       | 42.7       |
| Petroleum and coal products .....               | 43.4                    | 44.2      | 48.2       | 46.5       | (2)       | (2)                 | (2)       | (2)       | (2)        | (2)        |
| Rubber and misc. plastics products .....        | 41.4                    | 41.0      | 40.7       | 40.3       | 41.6      | 41.1                | 41.0      | 40.1      | 40.9       | 40.4       |
| Leather and leather products .....              | 37.7                    | 37.5      | 37.3       | 36.9       | 38.1      | 37.4                | 38.1      | 37.1      | 38.0       | 37.1       |
| Service-producing .....                         | 32.6                    | 32.7      | 32.4       | 32.6       | 32.9      | 32.7                | 32.6      | 32.7      | 32.6       | 32.6       |
| Transportation and public utilities .....       | 36.1                    | 36.6      | 36.1       | 36.3       | 36.3      | 36.6                | 36.5      | 36.7      | 36.6       | 36.5       |
| Wholesale trade .....                           | 36.1                    | 36.4      | 36.0       | 36.1       | 36.5      | 36.5                | 36.6      | 36.4      | 36.5       | 36.4       |
| Retail trade .....                              | 26.5                    | 26.9      | 26.2       | 26.4       | 26.1      | 26.8                | 26.9      | 26.7      | 26.1       | 26.9       |
| Finance, insurance, and real estate .....       | 36.1                    | 36.1      | 35.9       | 36.2       | 36.1      | 36.1                | 36.1      | 36.2      | 36.1       | 36.2       |
| Services .....                                  | 32.6                    | 32.5      | 32.3       | 32.5       | 32.7      | 32.6                | 32.6      | 32.6      | 32.6       | 32.6       |

<sup>1</sup> Data relate to production workers in mining and manufacturing; construction workers in construction; and nonsupervisory workers in transportation and public utilities; wholesale and retail trade; finance, insurance, and real estate; and services. These groups account for approximately four-fifths of the total employees on private nonfarm

payrolls.

<sup>2</sup> This series is not published seasonally adjusted because the seasonal component, which is small relative to the trend-cycle and irregular components, cannot be separated with sufficient precision.

P = preliminary.

## ESTABLISHMENT DATA

## ESTABLISHMENT DATA

Table B-3. Average hourly and weekly earnings of production or nonsupervisory workers<sup>1</sup> on private nonfarm payrolls by industry

| Industry  | Average hourly earnings |           |            |            | Average weekly earnings |           |            |            |
|---|-------------------------|-----------|------------|------------|-------------------------|-----------|------------|------------|
|   | Feb. 2000               | Dec. 2000 | Jan. 2001P | Feb. 2001P | Feb. 2000               | Dec. 2000 | Jan. 2001P | Feb. 2001P |
| Total private .....                             | \$13.56                 | \$14.03   | \$14.09    | \$14.15    | \$464.44                | \$479.83  | \$477.65   | \$479.69   |
| Seasonally adjusted .....                       | 13.54                   | 14.02     | 14.03      | 14.10      | 463.48                  | 478.08    | 481.23     | 482.22     |
| Goods-producing .....                           | 15.07                   | 15.87     | 15.61      | 15.94      | 614.88                  | 631.50    | 624.40     | 617.78     |
| Mining .....                                    | 17.20                   | 17.17     | 17.22      | 17.13      | 758.52                  | 770.93    | 771.46     | 770.85     |
| Construction .....                              | 17.42                   | 18.21     | 18.20      | 18.22      | 674.15                  | 686.52    | 686.14     | 677.78     |
| Manufacturing .....                             | 14.19                   | 14.68     | 14.61      | 14.65      | 589.89                  | 604.82    | 594.63     | 590.40     |
| Durable goods .....                             | 14.73                   | 15.28     | 15.15      | 15.19      | 620.13                  | 634.82    | 621.15     | 616.71     |
| Lumber and wood products .....                  | 11.63                   | 11.98     | 11.94      | 11.96      | 469.85                  | 478.40    | 469.24     | 470.03     |
| Furniture and fixtures .....                    | 11.51                   | 12.01     | 11.99      | 12.05      | 458.10                  | 480.40    | 466.41     | 462.72     |
| Stone, clay, and glass products .....           | 13.96                   | 14.50     | 14.48      | 14.51      | 591.90                  | 607.55    | 593.68     | 589.11     |
| Primary metal industries .....                  | 16.28                   | 16.64     | 16.65      | 16.58      | 722.83                  | 720.51    | 709.29     | 697.18     |
| Basic iron and steel products .....             | 19.32                   | 19.22     | 19.50      | 19.16      | 875.20                  | 836.07    | 832.65     | 812.38     |
| Fabricated metal products .....                 | 13.67                   | 14.12     | 14.09      | 14.11      | 576.67                  | 588.80    | 581.92     | 578.51     |
| Industrial machinery and equipment .....        | 15.40                   | 16.04     | 15.99      | 15.94      | 652.96                  | 676.89    | 669.98     | 658.32     |
| Electronic and other electrical equipment ..... | 13.72                   | 14.05     | 14.03      | 14.10      | 569.38                  | 583.06    | 571.02     | 565.41     |
| Transportation equipment .....                  | 18.58                   | 19.70     | 19.28      | 19.43      | 815.66                  | 831.34    | 800.12     | 796.83     |
| Motor vehicles and equipment .....              | 19.03                   | 20.36     | 19.75      | 19.95      | 856.85                  | 851.05    | 807.78     | 805.98     |
| Instruments and related products .....          | 14.41                   | 15.08     | 14.82      | 14.97      | 595.13                  | 621.98    | 610.23     | 613.77     |
| Miscellaneous manufacturing .....               | 11.53                   | 11.91     | 11.90      | 11.91      | 463.13                  | 470.45    | 462.91     | 464.49     |
| Nondurable goods .....                          | 13.36                   | 13.80     | 13.79      | 13.82      | 542.42                  | 561.68    | 554.38     | 550.04     |
| Food and kindred products .....                 | 12.23                   | 12.68     | 12.64      | 12.80      | 500.21                  | 525.39    | 516.98     | 502.74     |
| Tobacco products .....                          | 17.48                   | 18.54     | 18.28      | 18.77      | 685.22                  | 739.75    | 687.33     | 702.00     |
| Textile mill products .....                     | 10.85                   | 11.02     | 11.04      | 11.04      | 448.11                  | 451.82    | 446.02     | 438.29     |
| Apparel and other textile products .....        | 9.03                    | 9.21      | 9.24       | 9.23       | 339.53                  | 338.93    | 334.49     | 333.20     |
| Paper and allied products .....                 | 15.99                   | 16.54     | 16.45      | 16.36      | 687.57                  | 707.91    | 702.42     | 687.12     |
| Printing and publishing .....                   | 14.13                   | 14.58     | 14.55      | 14.59      | 536.94                  | 558.41    | 548.54     | 548.58     |
| Chemicals and allied products .....             | 17.67                   | 18.33     | 18.24      | 18.46      | 750.98                  | 791.86    | 776.85     | 784.55     |
| Petroleum and coal products .....               | 22.03                   | 21.68     | 21.84      | 22.10      | 956.10                  | 958.28    | 999.77     | 1027.65    |
| Rubber and misc. plastics products .....        | 12.57                   | 13.03     | 13.05      | 13.03      | 520.40                  | 534.23    | 531.14     | 525.11     |
| Leather and leather products .....              | 9.96                    | 10.22     | 10.28      | 10.21      | 375.49                  | 383.25    | 383.44     | 376.75     |
| Service-producing .....                         | 13.11                   | 13.54     | 13.64      | 13.71      | 427.39                  | 442.76    | 441.94     | 446.95     |
| Transportation and public utilities .....       | 16.05                   | 16.53     | 16.59      | 16.68      | 611.51                  | 638.06    | 632.06     | 638.84     |
| Wholesale trade .....                           | 14.91                   | 15.59     | 15.54      | 15.59      | 568.07                  | 596.66    | 590.52     | 593.98     |
| Retail trade .....                              | 9.35                    | 9.65      | 9.68       | 9.68       | 266.48                  | 278.89    | 272.96     | 274.91     |
| Finance, insurance, and real estate .....       | 14.93                   | 15.32     | 15.46      | 15.64      | 538.97                  | 553.05    | 555.01     | 568.17     |
| Services .....                                  | 13.77                   | 14.29     | 14.36      | 14.42      | 448.90                  | 464.43    | 463.83     | 468.65     |

<sup>1</sup> See footnote 1, table B-2.

P = preliminary.

## ESTABLISHMENT DATA

## ESTABLISHMENT DATA

Table B-4. Average hourly earnings of production or nonsupervisory workers<sup>1</sup> on private nonfarm payrolls by industry, seasonally adjusted

| Industry                                   | Feb. 2000    | Oct. 2000    | Nov. 2000    | Dec. 2000    | Jan. 2001P   | Feb. 2001P   | Percent change from: Jan. 2001-Feb. 2001 |
|--|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--|
| <b>Total private:</b>                      |              |              |              |              |              |              |  |
| Current dollars .....                      | \$13.54      | \$13.28      | \$13.96      | \$14.02      | \$14.03      | \$14.10      | 0.5                                      |
| Constant (1982) dollars <sup>2</sup> ..... | 7.87         | 7.89         | 7.91         | 7.93         | 7.90         | N.A.         | (3)                                      |
| <b>Goods-producing .....</b>               | <b>15.20</b> | <b>15.57</b> | <b>15.86</b> | <b>15.63</b> | <b>15.70</b> | <b>15.75</b> | <b>.3</b>                                |
| Mining .....                               | 17.14        | 17.08        | 17.13        | 17.08        | 17.01        | 17.00        | -.1                                      |
| Construction .....                         | 17.60        | 18.00        | 18.20        | 18.14        | 18.32        | 18.32        | .0                                       |
| Manufacturing .....                        | 14.21        | 14.58        | 14.63        | 14.60        | 14.58        | 14.67        | .6                                       |
| Excluding overtime <sup>3</sup> .....      | 13.45        | 13.61        | 13.90        | 13.90        | 13.89        | 14.00        | .8                                       |
| <b>Service-producing .....</b>             | <b>13.01</b> | <b>13.36</b> | <b>13.44</b> | <b>13.53</b> | <b>13.52</b> | <b>13.61</b> | <b>.7</b>                                |
| Transportation and public utilities .....  | 16.00        | 16.39        | 16.42        | 16.51        | 16.54        | 16.65        | .7                                       |
| Wholesale trade .....                      | 14.89        | 15.36        | 15.46        | 15.57        | 15.48        | 15.57        | .6                                       |
| Retail trade .....                         | 9.32         | 9.55         | 9.60         | 9.66         | 9.61         | 9.65         | .4                                       |
| Finance, insurance, and real estate .....  | 14.67        | 15.18        | 15.27        | 15.34        | 15.44        | 15.58        | .9                                       |
| Services .....                             | 13.66        | 14.00        | 14.12        | 14.20        | 14.22        | 14.31        | .6                                       |

<sup>1</sup> See footnote 1, table B-2.<sup>2</sup> The Consumer Price Index for Urban Wage Earners and Clerical Workers (CPI-W) is used to deflate this series.<sup>3</sup> Change was -.4 percent from December 2000 to

January 2001, the latest month available.

<sup>4</sup> Derived by assuming that overtime hours are paid at the rate of time and one-half.

N.A. = not available.

P = preliminary.

ESTABLISHMENT DATA

ESTABLISHMENT DATA

Table B-5. Indexes of aggregate weekly hours of production or nonsupervisory workers<sup>1</sup> on private nonfarm payrolls by industry (1982=100)

| Industry  | Not seasonally adjusted |           |            |            | Seasonally adjusted |           |           |           |            |            |
|---|-------------------------|-----------|------------|------------|---------------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|------------|------------|
|   | Feb. 2000               | Dec. 2000 | Jan. 2001P | Feb. 2001P | Feb. 2000           | Oct. 2000 | Nov. 2000 | Dec. 2000 | Jan. 2001P | Feb. 2001P |
| Total private .....                             | 146.4                   | 151.8     | 146.5      | 147.0      | 150.6               | 151.6     | 151.5     | 150.8     | 151.8      | 151.0      |
| Goods-producing .....                           | 112.5                   | 113.3     | 109.7      | 108.0      | 117.5               | 116.1     | 114.7     | 112.2     | 114.6      | 112.5      |
| Mining .....                                    | 49.1                    | 51.1      | 50.3       | 50.3       | 51.0                | 52.2      | 51.1      | 50.6      | 52.1       | 51.9       |
| Construction .....                              | 163.2                   | 173.7     | 165.8      | 163.2      | 186.0               | 186.4     | 181.4     | 178.1     | 186.6      | 183.2      |
| Manufacturing .....                             | 105.8                   | 104.2     | 101.5      | 99.8       | 107.0               | 105.0     | 104.3     | 101.9     | 102.5      | 101.1      |
| Durable goods .....                             | 111.2                   | 109.4     | 106.1      | 104.6      | 112.1               | 110.2     | 109.7     | 106.7     | 107.0      | 105.7      |
| Lumber and wood products .....                  | 143.0                   | 138.0     | 133.0      | 131.6      | 147.6               | 142.3     | 141.3     | 137.6     | 136.4      | 137.7      |
| Furniture and fixtures .....                    | 137.7                   | 137.3     | 131.9      | 128.8      | 139.4               | 137.0     | 135.6     | 132.6     | 132.7      | 131.2      |
| Stone, clay, and glass products .....           | 106.8                   | 106.7     | 104.0      | 102.4      | 115.7               | 114.6     | 112.8     | 106.7     | 111.2      | 106.9      |
| Primary metal industries .....                  | 92.1                    | 86.1      | 85.7       | 83.9       | 92.3                | 90.0      | 89.4      | 86.2      | 85.4       | 83.8       |
| Blast furnaces and basic steel products ..      | 71.6                    | 67.3      | 65.1       | 64.4       | 72.1                | 69.0      | 68.9      | 66.7      | 65.2       | 64.9       |
| Fabricated metal products .....                 | 120.1                   | 119.4     | 116.7      | 114.4      | 120.7               | 120.6     | 119.6     | 116.0     | 116.9      | 115.4      |
| Industrial machinery and equipment .....        | 106.0                   | 105.3     | 104.5      | 102.2      | 105.4               | 104.6     | 104.4     | 102.6     | 104.0      | 101.9      |
| Electronic and other electrical equipment ..... | 107.1                   | 110.3     | 109.8      | 104.8      | 107.5               | 108.2     | 108.0     | 107.1     | 107.1      | 106.1      |
| Transportation equipment .....                  | 126.8                   | 119.0     | 111.7      | 111.3      | 127.0               | 120.9     | 120.4     | 113.7     | 112.6      | 111.6      |
| Motor vehicles and equipment .....              | 170.8                   | 151.9     | 140.7      | 140.8      | 170.9               | 161.0     | 157.0     | 144.4     | 141.3      | 140.2      |
| Instruments and related products .....          | 74.8                    | 74.5      | 73.6       | 74.3       | 74.3                | 73.6      | 73.6      | 72.9      | 73.6       | 74.1       |
| Miscellaneous manufacturing .....               | 100.5                   | 99.1      | 95.8       | 96.0       | 102.2               | 99.5      | 99.0      | 97.9      | 98.4       | 97.4       |
| Nondurable goods .....                          | 96.3                    | 97.2      | 95.0       | 93.3       | 100.0               | 97.9      | 97.0      | 95.4      | 96.5       | 94.8       |
| Food and kindred products .....                 | 112.6                   | 115.9     | 112.7      | 109.5      | 117.0               | 116.6     | 115.6     | 114.2     | 116.1      | 114.4      |
| Tobacco products .....                          | 53.8                    | 53.1      | 49.0       | 46.3       | 52.3                | 48.2      | 47.8      | 47.8      | 45.8       | 44.0       |
| Textile mill products .....                     | 79.2                    | 75.5      | 73.3       | 70.9       | 80.2                | 77.2      | 75.4      | 74.7      | 73.7       | 71.4       |
| Apparel and other textile products .....        | 57.9                    | 53.5      | 52.1       | 51.6       | 58.5                | 54.5      | 54.0      | 52.8      | 53.7       | 51.8       |
| Paper and allied products .....                 | 105.1                   | 103.6     | 103.0      | 100.6      | 106.7               | 103.6     | 103.4     | 101.3     | 102.8      | 101.7      |
| Printing and publishing .....                   | 120.8                   | 123.2     | 119.9      | 118.5      | 122.0               | 122.8     | 121.5     | 120.2     | 121.5      | 120.0      |
| Chemicals and allied products .....             | 102.2                   | 101.4     | 99.5       | 96.8       | 102.6               | 101.0     | 100.3     | 99.4      | 100.1      | 99.3       |
| Petroleum and coal products .....               | 63.1                    | 57.9      | 59.1       | 60.5       | 66.3                | 62.0      | 61.0      | 58.2      | 62.5       | 64.1       |
| Rubber and misc. plastics products .....        | 147.8                   | 142.6     | 140.2      | 138.3      | 148.3               | 144.5     | 143.6     | 139.3     | 141.0      | 138.2      |
| Leather and leather products .....              | 31.9                    | 30.2      | 29.2       | 28.6       | 32.8                | 30.5      | 31.0      | 29.8      | 29.8       | 29.1       |
| Services-producing .....                        | 161.6                   | 169.0     | 162.9      | 164.6      | 165.5               | 167.8     | 168.0     | 167.9     | 168.4      | 168.3      |
| Transportation and public utilities .....       | 132.9                   | 141.4     | 136.8      | 137.4      | 134.7               | 139.2     | 139.2     | 140.4     | 140.0      | 139.7      |
| Wholesale trade .....                           | 129.6                   | 133.2     | 130.1      | 130.4      | 132.1               | 133.3     | 134.0     | 133.2     | 133.3      | 132.7      |
| Retail trade .....                              | 138.4                   | 149.9     | 139.4      | 138.9      | 144.9               | 144.6     | 145.4     | 144.4     | 146.3      | 145.5      |
| Finance, insurance, and real estate .....       | 137.5                   | 139.3     | 136.4      | 136.6      | 138.8               | 139.5     | 139.6     | 140.3     | 140.3      | 141.2      |
| Services .....                                  | 203.2                   | 209.8     | 204.3      | 206.2      | 206.7               | 210.5     | 210.9     | 211.0     | 211.0      | 211.3      |

<sup>1</sup> See footnote 1, table B-2.

P = preliminary.

## ESTABLISHMENT DATA

## ESTABLISHMENT DATA

Table B-6. Diffusion indexes of employment change, seasonally adjusted  
(Percent)

| Time span   | Jan.  | Feb.  | Mar. | Apr. | May  | June | July  | Aug.  | Sept. | Oct.  | Nov.  | Dec.  |
|---|-------|-------|------|------|------|------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| Private nonfarm payrolls, 358 industries <sup>1</sup> |       |       |      |      |      |      |       |       |       |       |       |       |
| Over 1-month span:                                    |       |       |      |      |      |      |       |       |       |       |       |       |
| 1997  | 57.3  | 59.7  | 62.8 | 63.2 | 57.7 | 57.7 | 61.2  | 60.1  | 61.5  | 65.3  | 62.1  | 61.2  |
| 1998  | 63.2  | 56.6  | 60.5 | 58.7 | 58.3 | 59.7 | 53.9  | 58.1  | 58.2  | 53.8  | 59.0  | 57.4  |
| 1999  | 54.1  | 58.8  | 53.9 | 58.6 | 52.8 | 57.9 | 58.8  | 53.8  | 57.3  | 60.7  | 60.8  | 59.0  |
| 2000  | 60.8  | 54.1  | 60.7 | 56.5 | 45.9 | 56.2 | 58.7  | 51.4  | 53.7  | 55.2  | 50.6  | 53.4  |
| 2001  | P52.1 | P47.2 |      |      |      |      |       |       |       |       |       |       |
| Over 3-month span:                                    |       |       |      |      |      |      |       |       |       |       |       |       |
| 1997  | 62.6  | 64.0  | 66.3 | 66.7 | 63.2 | 62.1 | 61.5  | 66.2  | 67.4  | 69.4  | 69.0  | 69.1  |
| 1998  | 64.3  | 66.6  | 63.2 | 66.3 | 63.6 | 58.0 | 57.4  | 57.9  | 59.7  | 58.1  | 58.6  | 59.4  |
| 1999  | 58.3  | 57.3  | 58.4 | 54.4 | 57.3 | 58.8 | 58.1  | 60.7  | 59.6  | 63.5  | 64.3  | 63.1  |
| 2000  | 61.0  | 62.6  | 61.9 | 57.4 | 56.7 | 58.3 | 57.9  | 58.4  | 50.8  | 52.1  | 52.9  | P52.8 |
| 2001  | P50.0 |       |      |      |      |      |       |       |       |       |       |       |
| Over 6-month span:                                    |       |       |      |      |      |      |       |       |       |       |       |       |
| 1997  | 66.3  | 67.0  | 66.6 | 66.3 | 65.6 | 67.1 | 66.3  | 66.5  | 69.0  | 70.4  | 69.7  | 70.4  |
| 1998  | 69.8  | 67.4  | 65.2 | 61.8 | 62.9 | 61.4 | 59.0  | 58.4  | 57.4  | 59.7  | 59.3  | 59.1  |
| 1999  | 60.0  | 58.0  | 57.8 | 58.6 | 54.4 | 59.7 | 61.4  | 62.1  | 61.9  | 62.8  | 65.2  | 64.6  |
| 2000  | 65.6  | 60.8  | 61.0 | 61.9 | 59.3 | 58.0 | 54.4  | 57.2  | 54.5  | P51.8 | P49.7 |       |
| 2001  |       |       |      |      |      |      |       |       |       |       |       |       |
| Over 12-month span:                                   |       |       |      |      |      |      |       |       |       |       |       |       |
| 1997  | 69.0  | 67.3  | 68.3 | 69.7 | 69.5 | 70.1 | 70.1  | 70.4  | 70.5  | 70.1  | 69.4  | 70.4  |
| 1998  | 69.7  | 67.3  | 67.3 | 65.9 | 63.9 | 62.5 | 61.5  | 62.1  | 61.0  | 59.8  | 59.8  | 58.1  |
| 1999  | 60.3  | 58.3  | 57.8 | 59.4 | 59.6 | 60.5 | 61.9  | 61.0  | 62.6  | 62.9  | 62.5  | 63.2  |
| 2000  | 64.9  | 63.8  | 60.8 | 59.8 | 57.9 | 55.2 |       | P54.4 |       |       |       |       |
| 2001  |       |       |      |      |      |      |       |       |       |       |       |       |
| Manufacturing payrolls, 139 industries <sup>1</sup>   |       |       |      |      |      |      |       |       |       |       |       |       |
| Over 1-month span:                                    |       |       |      |      |      |      |       |       |       |       |       |       |
| 1997  | 49.6  | 52.5  | 56.1 | 54.0 | 51.4 | 54.3 | 50.7  | 53.6  | 58.5  | 61.9  | 60.4  | 55.4  |
| 1998  | 57.9  | 50.7  | 53.6 | 50.7 | 47.1 | 50.0 | 37.8  | 50.0  | 45.7  | 39.9  | 41.7  | 43.9  |
| 1999  | 45.0  | 41.0  | 42.8 | 48.4 | 40.3 | 48.4 | 54.7  | 38.1  | 46.4  | 51.8  | 51.4  | 50.4  |
| 2000  | 52.2  | 47.8  | 51.1 | 51.1 | 45.7 | 51.1 | 57.6  | 36.3  | 38.6  | 45.7  | 42.8  | 40.6  |
| 2001  | P38.5 | P28.1 |      |      |      |      |       |       |       |       |       |       |
| Over 3-month span:                                    |       |       |      |      |      |      |       |       |       |       |       |       |
| 1997  | 50.7  | 53.2  | 58.8 | 56.1 | 53.2 | 52.5 | 52.5  | 55.8  | 58.7  | 66.5  | 64.7  | 64.0  |
| 1998  | 56.8  | 56.8  | 52.2 | 52.2 | 48.6 | 41.4 | 39.2  | 40.3  | 43.2  | 37.1  | 36.7  | 40.6  |
| 1999  | 36.7  | 37.1  | 37.1 | 34.5 | 37.8 | 43.5 | 39.9  | 45.0  | 42.1  | 50.4  | 51.1  | 50.7  |
| 2000  | 47.8  | 52.5  | 49.3 | 48.9 | 49.6 | 53.6 | 44.2  | 38.3  | 28.8  | 35.3  | 36.0  | P32.0 |
| 2001  | P24.1 |       |      |      |      |      |       |       |       |       |       |       |
| Over 6-month span:                                    |       |       |      |      |      |      |       |       |       |       |       |       |
| 1997  | 53.2  | 53.2  | 52.5 | 52.9 | 51.8 | 53.2 | 54.7  | 61.2  | 61.2  | 64.4  | 64.7  | 63.7  |
| 1998  | 60.1  | 54.3  | 50.4 | 39.9 | 43.5 | 42.1 | 38.8  | 36.7  | 36.0  | 39.9  | 34.5  | 32.7  |
| 1999  | 36.6  | 33.5  | 33.5 | 37.1 | 32.7 | 38.8 | 41.0  | 45.7  | 48.2  | 43.2  | 48.6  | 51.1  |
| 2000  | 51.4  | 47.5  | 50.4 | 53.6 | 45.0 | 38.1 | 33.5  | 35.3  | 29.9  | P25.2 | P22.3 |       |
| 2001  |       |       |      |      |      |      |       |       |       |       |       |       |
| Over 12-month span:                                   |       |       |      |      |      |      |       |       |       |       |       |       |
| 1997  | 54.7  | 52.5  | 54.0 | 54.0 | 55.4 | 58.8 | 57.2  | 57.9  | 58.3  | 58.8  | 58.8  | 57.2  |
| 1998  | 55.0  | 51.8  | 51.8 | 46.8 | 40.6 | 39.9 | 37.8  | 38.1  | 37.1  | 36.0  | 34.2  | 33.5  |
| 1999  | 37.4  | 32.4  | 31.7 | 36.3 | 36.0 | 37.1 | 38.6  | 39.6  | 42.4  | 42.4  | 42.4  | 46.0  |
| 2000  | 47.8  | 44.6  | 39.2 | 39.2 | 34.2 | 29.9 | P28.4 | P24.5 |       |       |       |       |
| 2001  |       |       |      |      |      |      |       |       |       |       |       |       |

<sup>1</sup> Based on seasonally adjusted data for 1-, 3-, and 6-month spans and unadjusted data for the 12-month span. Data are centered within the span.  
P = preliminary.

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

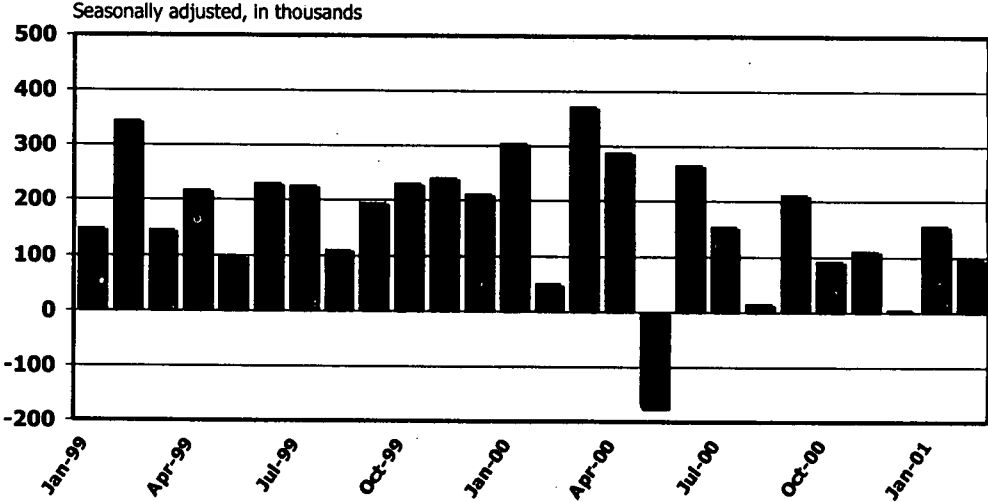
Charts to accompany statement of

Katharine G. Abraham  
Commissioner  
Bureau of Labor Statistics

Friday, March 9, 2001

# Employment in total private nonagricultural establishments

## Over-the-month change, 1999 - 2001

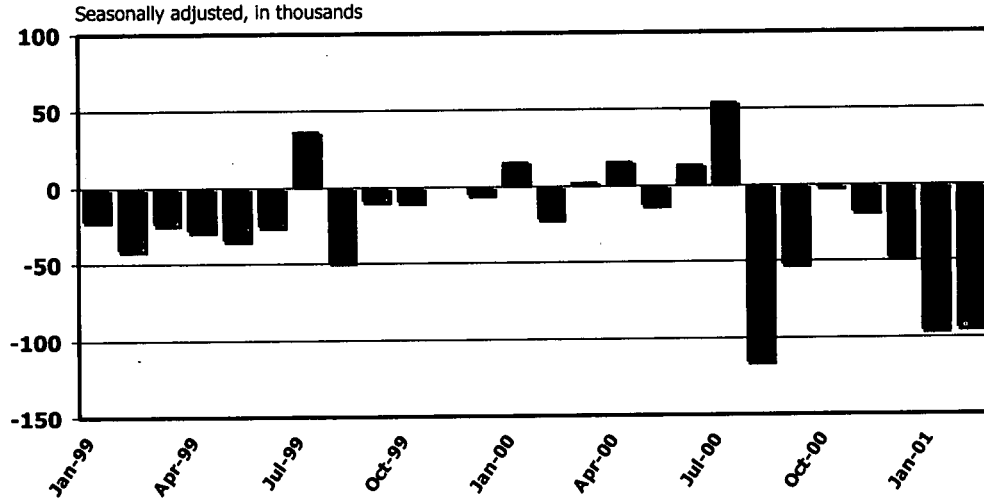


Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics, March 9, 2001



# Employment in manufacturing

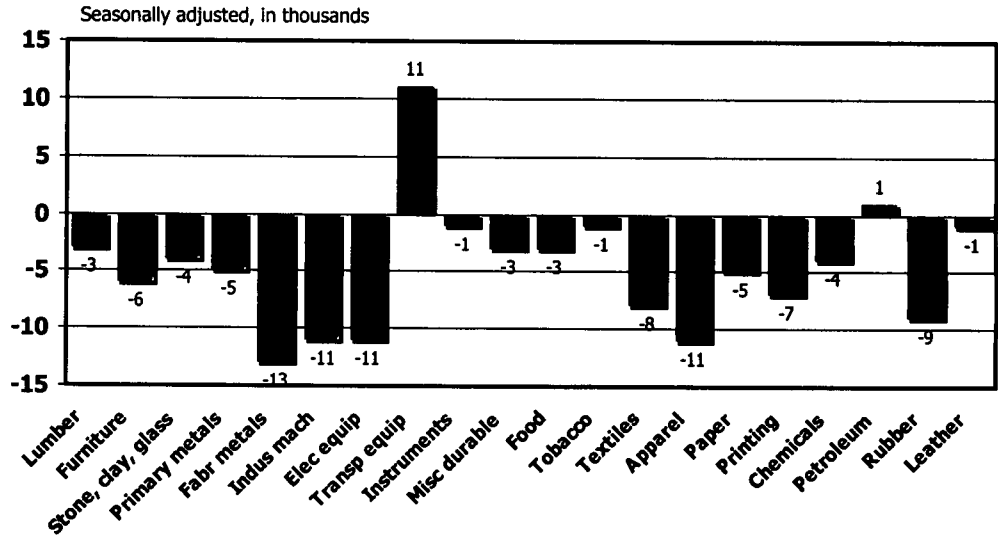
## Over-the-month change, 1999 - 2001



Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics, March 9, 2001

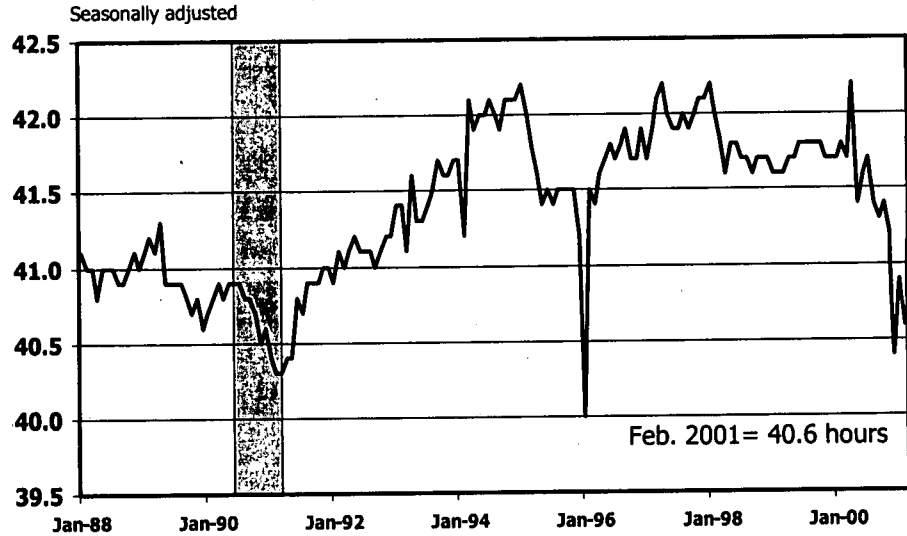
# Employment in manufacturing industries

## Over-the-month change, February 2001



Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics, March 9, 2001

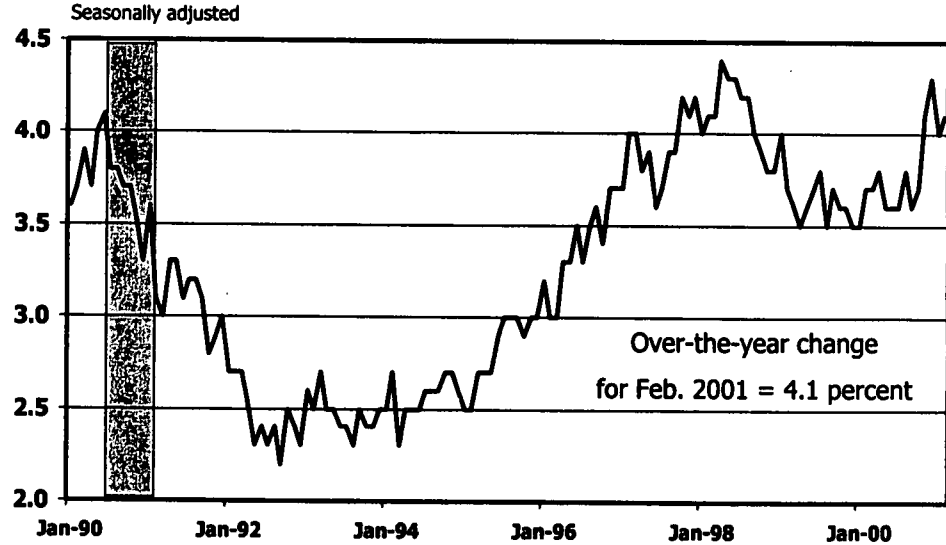
# Average weekly hours in manufacturing, 1988-2001



Note: Shaded area denotes recession.

Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics, March 9, 2001

## Over-the-year percent change in average hourly earnings, 1990-2001



Note: Shaded area denotes recession.

Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics, March 9, 2001

# Unemployment rates by county in New Jersey

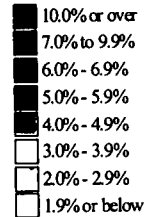
## Provisional 12-month averages for 2000

(New Jersey = 3.8 percent; U.S. = 4.0 percent)



**SOURCE:** Bureau of Labor Statistics  
Local Area Unemployment Statistics  
March 2001

**NOTE:** Data are based on preliminary 12-month averages.  
Benchmarked annual averages will be available  
approximately May 2, 2001.



## NEW JERSEY

## Labor Force Data by County, Provisional 12-month Averages for 2000

- High unemployment rate counties are found in the Southern part of the state, where tourism and agriculture are important industries.
- Two Northern counties that have experienced losses in manufacturing jobs and have high concentrations of minorities also exhibit higher than average unemployment.
- Low unemployment rate counties are predominantly in the Western and Central parts of the state.

| County                | Labor Force | Employment | Unemployment |      |
|-----------------------|-------------|------------|--------------|------|
|                       |             |            | Level        | Rate |
| Atlantic County, NJ   | 126,550     | 119,206    | 7,344        | 5.8  |
| Bergen County, NJ     | 446,705     | 432,867    | 13,838       | 3.1  |
| Burlington County, NJ | 227,646     | 221,004    | 6,642        | 2.9  |
| Camden County, NJ     | 262,498     | 252,208    | 10,290       | 3.9  |
| Cape May County, NJ   | 45,435      | 41,474     | 3,961        | 8.7  |
| Cumberland County, NJ | 63,864      | 59,160     | 4,704        | 7.4  |
| Essex County, NJ      | 372,925     | 355,194    | 17,731       | 4.8  |
| Gloucester County, NJ | 132,478     | 127,455    | 5,023        | 3.8  |
| Hudson County, NJ     | 283,193     | 266,736    | 16,457       | 5.8  |
| Hunterdon County, NJ  | 69,914      | 68,692     | 1,222        | 1.7  |
| Mercer County, NJ     | 168,641     | 163,182    | 5,459        | 3.2  |
| Middlesex County, NJ  | 410,640     | 397,610    | 13,030       | 3.2  |
| Monmouth County, NJ   | 310,478     | 300,141    | 10,337       | 3.3  |
| Morris County, NJ     | 265,053     | 258,852    | 6,201        | 2.3  |
| Ocean County, NJ      | 213,607     | 205,096    | 8,511        | 4.0  |
| Passaic County, NJ    | 233,538     | 221,865    | 11,673       | 5.0  |
| Salem County, NJ      | 32,530      | 31,110     | 1,420        | 4.4  |
| Somerset County, NJ   | 170,339     | 166,614    | 3,725        | 2.2  |
| Sussex County, NJ     | 76,842      | 74,584     | 2,258        | 2.9  |
| Union County, NJ      | 269,101     | 258,341    | 10,760       | 4.0  |
| Warren County, NJ     | 51,534      | 49,885     | 1,649        | 3.2  |

**NEW JERSEY**  
**Seasonally Adjusted Statewide**  
**Labor Force Statistics**

| Month       | Labor Force | Employment | Unemployment |      |
|-------------|-------------|------------|--------------|------|
|             |             |            | Level        | Rate |
| <b>1998</b> |             |            |              |      |
| Jan         | 4,165,138   | 3,967,222  | 197,916      | 4.8  |
| Feb         | 4,152,852   | 3,959,195  | 193,657      | 4.7  |
| Mar         | 4,144,944   | 3,950,400  | 194,544      | 4.7  |
| Apr         | 4,146,341   | 3,947,264  | 199,077      | 4.8  |
| May         | 4,141,002   | 3,950,321  | 190,681      | 4.6  |
| Jun         | 4,133,688   | 3,945,029  | 188,659      | 4.6  |
| Jul         | 4,128,871   | 3,940,596  | 188,275      | 4.6  |
| Aug         | 4,125,663   | 3,940,142  | 185,521      | 4.5  |
| Sep         | 4,136,146   | 3,948,654  | 187,492      | 4.5  |
| Oct         | 4,143,365   | 3,956,857  | 186,508      | 4.5  |
| Nov         | 4,148,087   | 3,959,057  | 189,030      | 4.6  |
| Dec         | 4,163,423   | 3,973,049  | 190,374      | 4.6  |
| <b>1999</b> |             |            |              |      |
| Jan         | 4,179,224   | 3,987,209  | 192,015      | 4.6  |
| Feb         | 4,189,882   | 4,001,057  | 188,825      | 4.5  |
| Mar         | 4,205,447   | 4,006,111  | 199,336      | 4.7  |
| Apr         | 4,213,970   | 4,014,756  | 199,214      | 4.7  |
| May         | 4,216,722   | 4,013,185  | 203,537      | 4.8  |
| Jun         | 4,218,690   | 4,015,577  | 203,113      | 4.8  |
| Jul         | 4,223,781   | 4,022,508  | 201,273      | 4.8  |
| Aug         | 4,218,454   | 4,021,093  | 197,361      | 4.7  |
| Sep         | 4,207,290   | 4,015,470  | 191,820      | 4.6  |
| Oct         | 4,203,570   | 4,017,039  | 186,531      | 4.4  |
| Nov         | 4,195,747   | 4,016,015  | 179,732      | 4.3  |
| Dec         | 4,190,871   | 4,017,403  | 173,468      | 4.1  |
| <b>2000</b> |             |            |              |      |
| Jan         | 4,171,225   | 4,014,086  | 157,139      | 3.8  |
| Feb         | 4,167,808   | 4,007,463  | 160,345      | 3.8  |
| Mar         | 4,162,672   | 4,011,896  | 150,776      | 3.6  |
| Apr         | 4,166,187   | 4,012,688  | 153,499      | 3.7  |
| May         | 4,168,471   | 4,013,251  | 155,220      | 3.7  |
| Jun         | 4,169,074   | 4,014,697  | 154,377      | 3.7  |
| Jul         | 4,166,934   | 4,013,575  | 153,359      | 3.7  |
| Aug         | 4,182,682   | 4,023,868  | 158,814      | 3.8  |
| Sep         | 4,197,873   | 4,037,564  | 160,309      | 3.8  |
| Oct         | 4,214,409   | 4,053,940  | 160,469      | 3.8  |
| Nov         | 4,234,038   | 4,071,388  | 162,650      | 3.8  |
| Dec         | 4,252,271   | 4,091,633  | 160,638      | 3.8  |
| <b>2001</b> |             |            |              |      |
| Jan         | 4,250,978   | 4,098,429  | 152,549      | 3.6  |

<sup>p</sup> preliminary

U.S. Department of Labor  
 Bureau of Labor Statistics  
 Local Area Unemployment Statistics  
 March 2001