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THE EMPLOYMENT SITUATION: FEBRUARY 2002

HEARING

before the

JOINT ECONOMIC COMMITTEE
CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES

ONE HUNDRED SEVENTH CONGRESS

SECOND SESSION

March 8, 2002

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THE EMPLOYMENT SITUATION: FEBRUARY 2002

Friday, March 8, 2002

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

The Committee met, pursuant to notice, at 9:30 a.m., in Room 311, Cannon House Office Building, the Honorable Jim Saxton, Chairman of the Committee, presiding.

Present: Representatives Saxton and English; Senator Reed.

Staff Present: Christopher Frenze, Robert Keleher, Colleen J. Healy, Brian Higginbotham, Patricia Ruggles, and Matthew Salomon.

OPENING STATEMENT OF REPRESENTATIVE JIM SAXTON, CHAIRMAN

Representative Saxton. Good morning. I am pleased to welcome Acting Commissioner Orr once again before the Joint Economic Committee (JEC) to testify on the February employment situation.

The employment data reported today appear to reflect the end of the recession also shown in other recent economic data. Payroll employment stopped its long decline, actually rising 66,000 in February, although partially under the influence of some special factors. The decline of the unemployment rate in January was sustained in February, leaving its level at 5-1/2 percent.

Last month, I noted the preliminary signs that indicated the economy may have bottomed out. Since this time, additional data have been released suggesting that the economic rebound appears to be underway. A resumption of economic growth would be very welcome news for all Americans, although it remains to be seen how strong and sustained the rebound will be.

Nonetheless, the recent data have been generally quite positive. GDP growth in the fourth quarter of 2001 was sharply revised upward, with consumption growth reaching six percent for the period. The Institute for Supply Management data suggest that manufacturing as well as service industry output is now increasing. Personal income and consumption have both increased, according to the most recent monthly data. The leading economic indicators have risen for the fourth month in a row.

The bottoming out in manufacturing output is encouraging since its problems signaled the outset of the slowdown in 2000. Housing and auto sales remain strong, and other official statistics also register improvement.

Over the last month, the evidence has continued to mount that the recession has ended. However, the fragility of the economy, particularly investment, remains a concern that justifies enactment of the economic stimulus package in Congress. Moreover, the economy remains vulnerable to the risks of adverse international economic developments, high debt levels, security costs and other factors.

Given the recession and the events of September 11, the prospect of economic recovery in the near future is especially impressive and reflects the remarkable resilience of the American economy and the American people.

In conclusion, what had been preliminary signs of economic recovery last month have now been confirmed in other more recent data. However, we must be on guard against complacency. Congressional enactment of an economic stimulus package would be a prudent insurance policy against the potential for another slowdown in economic activity.

And I will turn to Senator Reed for his opening statement.

[The prepared statement of Representative Saxton appears in the Submissions for the Record on page 13.]

OPENING STATEMENT OF SENATOR JACK REED, VICE CHAIRMAN

Senator Reed. Thank you very much, Mr. Chairman. I want to thank Commissioner Orr and her colleagues once again for joining us. And as you indicate, there are encouraging signs that the recession is over. Chairman Greenspan last week indicated as much in his testimony. But there is a concern that this might be a jobless recovery. And so these employment numbers today – and those in the future – are particularly critical to measuring the full effect of our returning and reviving the American economy.

Today there are nearly eight million unemployed Americans and more than four million additional workers who want a job but are not counted among those who are unemployed. And more than two million Americans have exhausted their benefits since the start of this recession. In fact, we are approaching a record number of people who have exhausted their benefits and are not eligible for additional benefits.

So it is particularly pleasing to me that this week the House moved to extend unemployment benefits after considering a series of proposals.

I think we finally arrived at a proposal which recognizes the need to assist the unemployed while also providing some prudent and effective, limited steps to further stimulate the economy. Hopefully, this provision will be adopted very quickly by my colleagues in the Senate.

And our task today is to ensure that we put this country on a strong and sustainable growth path; that we do, in fact, follow through and extend unemployment benefits to workers; that we continue to boost the economy, and we do so in a way that will not only revive our GDP, but give back meaningful employment to millions of Americans.

Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

[The prepared statement of Senator Reed appears in the Submissions for the Record on page 15.]

Representative Saxton. I thank the gentleman. Commissioner, welcome, we are pleased to have you here today, and we are prepared for your statement.

OPENING STATEMENT OF LOIS ORR, ACTING 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. Orr. Thank you. Mr. Chairman and Members of the Committee, as always I appreciate the opportunity to comment on the labor market data, and I think especially today. We are reporting today that nonfarm payroll employment was up by 66,000 in February, following losses that averaged 146,000 a month between the beginning of the recession in March 2001 and this past January. The largest increase over the month occurred in retail trade, but we suggest caution in interpreting that figure as a sign of strength for that industry, as I will explain in more detail later in the statement.

Aside from retail trade, nonfarm payroll employment on net was little changed in February. Employment did rise in health services, and a mild winter helped boost the number of jobs in construction. There were employment declines in manufacturing, mining, wholesale trade, and finance. The unemployment rate was essentially unchanged at 5-1/2 percent.

Looking in more detail at the data from our survey of employers for February, job losses continued in manufacturing, a decline of 50,000 workers, although that was about half the average pace of the prior 12 months. Employment in motor vehicle manufacturing increased by 26,000 over the month, reversing a decline of similar magnitude in January. Most of the February increase stemmed from the reopening of automotive plants that had shut down for inventory control in January. Nonetheless, compared to a year ago, employment in auto manufacturing is down 63,000. Elsewhere in transportation equipment, job losses in aircraft manufacturing have totaled 31,000 in the last four months, 8,000 of which came in February. Sizable employment declines continued in printing and publishing, which was down 13,000, and electrical equipment where the decline was 22,000. The February decline of 14,000 jobs in industrial machinery employment was below the 21,000 average of the prior 12 months. Primary metals and fabricated metals also had smaller employment declines in February than in recent months. The factory workweek edged up a tenth of an hour to 40.7 hours, and factory overtime was steady at 3.9 hours.

Mining employment in February declined sharply by 6,000, with most of the losses in oil and gas extraction. Since last September, the oil and gas industry has lost 9,000 jobs.

Job losses in wholesale trade, which numbered 15,000, accelerated in February after two months of smaller declines. Most of that loss was concentrated in durable goods distribution.

Employment in finance dropped by 11,000 in February, the first loss in this industry since last July. Within finance, job losses continued at security brokerages, where employment has fallen by 45,000 since the industry's peak last March. On the other hand, employment in mortgage brokerages was up in February, but only slightly. In contrast to the decline in finance, real estate added 5,000 jobs in February, its first substantial increase since last September.

With unusually mild and dry weather in February, we found that construction employment increased by 25,000 after seasonal adjustment. This unusually mild and dry weather may have contributed to the employment growth in heavy construction where the increase was 12,000 and in special trade contractors, 14,000, particularly in the weather-sensitive concrete component of special trade. Within general building contractors, continued gains in residential contractors offset nonresidential losses.

In February, retail trade employment rose by 58,000, seasonally adjusted. And, of course, this is the point I was referring to at the beginning of my remarks, that it is important to understand this employment change we are showing in retail trade. Large seasonal layoffs, as we know, always occur in retail trade in January and February, following the holiday season buildup in the preceding months. If you will recall, holiday hiring in late 2001 was well below normal. And then as a result, there were fewer workers to lay off in January and February. These relatively small layoffs in January and February appear in our data as seasonally adjusted increases, and over the two months they have totaled 99,000. A clearer perspective on the industry's trend requires a longer-term view, which shows that retail employment is down by 142,000 workers since last July.

Employment in services edged up by 40,000 in February. Gains in December, January, and February totaled 132,000, which followed losses in October and November that were almost twice that amount, 245,000. In February, help supply services did not lose jobs for the first time in nearly a year and a half, and we have seen consistent job losses every month in help supplies since September, 2000. This month, there is a very modest increase. Losses during that period of September 2000 through January 2002 in help supply had totaled 669,000, and that is an industry that in September 2000 had employment of approximately 3-1/2 million. Modest gains also were posted in education, engineering, and management services and hotels.

Employment in health services continued its strong growth trend, with an above-average gain of 34,000 jobs in February, with 13,000 of those jobs being in doctors' offices and clinics.

Within transportation, job losses in the passenger component of air transportation have slowed dramatically in the past two months, following a decline of 87,000 in the fourth quarter of 2001.

Average hourly earnings of production or nonsupervisory workers in the private sector rose two cents, to $14.63 in February. This followed a gain of three cents in January, and that is a revision to the January number. Hourly earnings over the year increased by 3.7 percent.

Turning to some of the measures obtained from our Current Population Survey, that is, our survey of households, the unemployment rate was essentially unchanged at 5.5 percent in February, as was the number of unemployed persons, which totaled 7.9 million. The jobless rate for Hispanics declined in February, while the rates for adult men, adult women, teenagers, whites, and blacks were little changed. Looking at another measure of labor underutilization, the number of part-time workers who would have preferred full-time work rose by 255,000 to 4.2 million, following a decline in January.

The labor force increased by 821,000 over the month, reflecting a large increase in employment and reversing a very substantial decline that we saw last month; that is, in January. Both the labor force participation rate, which is at 67.7 percent, and the employment population ratio, at 63 percent, rose over the month, offsetting similar declines in January.

In summary, the jobless change rate was essentially unchanged in February at 5.5 percent, and the number of workers on nonfarm payrolls rose slightly in February after six months of losses that totaled 1.3 million.

My colleagues and I now would be glad to answer any questions.

[The prepared statement of Ms. Orr, together with accompanying press release appear in the Submissions for the Record on page 16.]

Representative Saxton. Thank you very much. Your statement is, as usual, very articulate.

I brought some charts with me here that I would just like to run through for just a moment, just to get your reaction to see if your take on these statistics as depicted on these charts is the same as mine.

The first chart shows the trends in GDP over the last several years. And, of course, beginning in mid-2000, we begin to see diminished economic growth as expressed in GDP. And finally in the third quarter of 2001, we actually saw negative growth. And, of course, the revised GDP growth figures for the last quarter of last year are very encouraging, back in the positive territory for the first time. This would be a positive indicator of economic growth, would it not?

[The chart entitled, "Gross Domestic Product" appears in the Submissions for the Record on page 43.]

Ms. Orr. Yes. Of course, we see the reflection in our productivity measures that we released last week for fourth quarter 2001 reflecting that revision in gross domestic product; because if you recall last month we met, the GDP was up two-tenths, and with the revision that is reflected also.

Representative Saxton. We thought maybe the numbers that we saw beginning in January were some kind of an anomaly, since the unemployment rate slipped back to 5.6 percent. But now in February we see, as you put it, the unemployment rate remained the same. And I know you say that for statistical reasons. But the full number is a tenth of a percentage point lower than it was even in January, isn't that right?

Ms. Orr. Right. The difference is not statistically significant.

Representative Saxton. Right. I agree. And of course, we saw positive numbers in employment data for February. That is another good sign. And we look at something called the Diffusion Index, which is an index that measures growth across the economic sectors in 353 industries, and we saw that last November that only 38 percent of those 353 industries were experiencing growth. And in the February numbers, we see that 48 percent, up from 38 percent just four months ago, are now experiencing growth. So that would tend to lend credence to the fact that things have changed some.

Ms. Orr. We haven't seen with the numbers we are releasing today, substantial growth in very many of the industries, but we have seen something – stabilization, if you will, or substantial reduction in the rate of job loss.

Representative Saxton. We would like to certainly see the percentage of the Diffusion Index above 50 percent. But 38 percent as compared to 48 percent, we seem to be doing a little better.

Personal consumption during the last quarter of the year is also an encouraging sign. We saw six percent growth in personal consumption. The last time we saw that was back in the second quarter of 1998. So not to overstate these numbers, or not to overstate these statistics, but we are seeing a trend here in our chart that would indicate at least a bottoming out in some growth as well, true?

[The chart entitled, "Personal Consumption Expenditures" appears in the Submissions for the Record on page 44.]

We still continue to see problems, so we certainly cannot begin to celebrate too strongly yet. As we see in the next chart, fixed private nonresidential investment continues to be a problem. Can you comment?

[The chart entitled, "Fixed Private Nonresidential Investment" appears in the Submissions for the Record on page 45.]

Ms. Orr. Well, certainly we see in our employment numbers in nonresidential construction and in residential construction some continued strength.

Representative Saxton. The next chart also, on its face, looks like we still have a problem with regard to nonfarm payrolls. However, there is a trend that is fair and impartially unmistakable during the last four months. We see that while nonfarm payrolls showed very strong weakness in each month for the last four, things seemed to have gotten a little less bad. And in February, for the first time, we would have a yellow bar that goes above the line. Of course, the February numbers aren't on this chart, but the February numbers would show the trend that began four months ago in terms of nonfarm payroll becoming less bad. And this time, for the first time, we would see a positive yellow bar going up, again indicating that there is a trend underway.

[The chart entitled, "Employees on Nonfarm Payrolls" appears in the Submissions for the Record on page 46.]

Ms. Orr. Actually with this month, it is the first time in seven months that we have had an increase.

Representative Saxton. How long has it been since payroll employment expanded as much as it did in February?

Ms. Orr. It is over a year ago. We had an employment increase of 167,000 last February. That was followed by an increase of 59,000 in March of 2001, and then an April decline of 165,000. In fact, as I said, this month is our first employment increase in seven months.

Representative Saxton. And you are saying that since we have had a nonfarm payroll employment increase of this level has been since last February?

Ms. Orr. Yes.

Representative Saxton. I spoke about the Diffusion Index a few minutes ago. Do you use the Diffusion Index for purposes in your evaluations?

Ms. Orr. We do look at it. We look at a number of different measures.

Representative Saxton. Do you have other indices that show the trend that appears to be underway?

Ms. Orr. I would note that our measure of hours appears to have stabilized. But were you asking me about internal Bureau-produced data that we use, or are there other outside or external data that we look at? We look at the full range of economic data that is issued.

Representative Saxton. I am trying to determine whether the trend that we have seen from the charts, from your numbers, from the unemployment rate, is evident in other economic data? Do you have other indicators that we haven't talked about here?

Ms. Orr. I don't know that we in the Bureau do, but certainly from a variety of other sources there are measures that seem to be consistent with the data that you have in your charts and the data that we are issuing today. I would say, for example, orders for goods and services, for instance, or evidence that there is decline in inventories.

Representative Saxton. House sales, existing house sales, are almost at a peak in January. Is that a high for January or a high overall in terms of existing housing sales? There was a decline in employment in heavy construction; is that correct?

Ms. Orr. Yes.

Representative Saxton. Is that consistent with the problems in the commercial real estate sector?

Ms. Orr. There was an increase in employment in heavy construction in selected special trades such as concrete, as I mentioned. But among general contractors, there is a decline in employment among general contractors that are engaged in nonresidential construction.

Representative Saxton. Is there a reason that you can point to as to why that has occurred?

Ms. Orr. Because folks aren't building buildings.

Representative Saxton. Obviously. You mentioned weather. How important do you think weather was in this month's—

Ms. Orr. It was our assessment that the mild and dry weather actually for December, January, first half of February period, was significant in helping to account for the increase in employment in February.

Representative Saxton. So, while we have seen a trend here – first of all, these numbers are nowhere near as strong as they could have been. So, while we see a trend, and there are other factors that may be at play, like weather, maybe it is not time quite to pop the cork in the champagne bottle and celebrate that robust growth is here again.

Ms. Orr. We were talking about champagne on the way over, and we weren't ready to pop the cork either.

Representative Saxton. Mr. English?

Representative English. Thank you, Mr. Chairman. I appreciate the opportunity to participate in today's hearing. And I guess while I am appreciative of the fact that some of these trends are very encouraging for the long hall, I am constrained to note that in my part of western Pennsylvania, we are still very much in a recession. And it is based particularly with what is going on in the manufacturing sector, to which point I want to direct all of my questions. Commissioner Orr, what has been the trend in manufacturing employment since July of 2000 and specifically how many jobs in this sector have been lost in this time frame and in what industries do these declines seem to be concentrated?

Representative Saxton. If I may just ask the gentleman to yield for a minute, we have a chart that speaks to this issue. I think it is the next-to-the-last chart.

[The chart entitled, "All Employees: Manufacturing" appears in the Submissions for the Record on page 47.]

Representative English. I am grateful to the gentleman for the visuals.

Ms. Orr. You asked the number of manufacturing jobs that have been lost?

Representative English. General trends in manufacturing employment since July 2000, how many jobs have been lost in this sector in this time frame, and in what industries do these declines seem to be concentrated?

Ms. Orr. Between July and this February, manufacturing employment declined by approximately 1.7 million. I would also note there are many who would say that a number of jobs also in manufacturing, to be found in the help supply industry, you know, declined very substantially between – as I noted earlier, between September 2000 and currently.

With respect to the industries in which we had declines, the manufacturing industries in which there were declines looking at this period, they have really spread across almost all manufacturing industries with, in many instances, the larger industries incurring larger losses. Let me just note a few of those industries in manufacturing that accounted for a large share of the loss: electronic equipment, industrial machinery, printing and publishing, air transportation, primary metals, fabricated metals, textiles.

So the losses were to be found certainly in durable goods manufacturing, but also to a somewhat lesser extent in nondurable goods. Industries such as textiles, for example, have been in a state of declining employment for I think decades , a generation.

Representative English. I can understand that in the case of textiles, we are looking at more of a long-term trend. But I am also concerned that some of the manufacturing sectors which we have managed to retain on shore and in which we are competitive seem to be suffering significant job losses. Do you have any evidence to suggest whether these job losses in manufacturing are temporary or permanent?

Ms. Orr. Well, looking at the long haul as far as manufacturing is concerned, you know, we have continued to see manufacturing as a smaller proportion of total employment in the nation. For example, in our every two years' employment projections, we are projecting 10 years from now employment manufacturing will be similar in size to what it is now. So overall, you know, we have seen declines in manufacturing, and based on our projections, would not expect to see vast kinds of increases in employment.

I would note that during the 1990s, we saw a sizable increase in manufacturing employment in this country, but with the job losses in manufacturing that have occurred since 1998, I would say employment right now in manufacturing is fairly similar in size to what it was at the beginning of the nineties.

Representative English. So actually there have been ebbs and flows within manufacturing employment. Isn't it true that manufacturing is one of the last sectors to recover during a recession normally, given, at least for some areas of manufacturing, the long lead times in manufacturing orders?

Mr. Rones. Historically, what employers tend to do is they start increasing hours in manufacturing and that allows for the flexibility for that period when you are not really certain whether you are going to see a sustained increase in demand. More recently, employers have been less likely to use hours – that is, hours have been less cyclical and employment has been more cyclical.

I would say we have a flattening or maybe even a little increase in manufacturing hours in the last few months, and that would be a positive sign.

Representative English. You go ahead.

Ms. Orr. And we sometimes do see some of these jobs showing up in other industries. People that are employed in manufacturing, in reality, may be in help supply. And to the extent that manufacturers increase the contracting out of a lot of the services or functions they would have performed by themselves, we can see a decline in manufacturing that, if organizations were structured differently, might not see as a large a decline.

Representative English. What has been the recent trend in the Diffusion Index for manufacturing measuring the breadth of monthly employment gains in that sector, and what was its level a year ago relative to today?

Mr. Rones. In manufacturing – and this is the full range of specific industries – it is 136 that we include in our Diffusion Index. Right now we are at 41 percent. That is better than a year ago when we were at 32 percent. But I note that we haven't been above that 50 percent mark that the Chairman described earlier since the middle of 2000. So that, of course, corresponds with this long period of sustained – actually this predates the period of sustained losses in manufacturing.

Representative English. I thank the panelists for their testimony. It is most helpful. And I thank you for the opportunity to inquire, Mr. Chairman.

Representative Saxton. Thank you.

Commissioner, we appreciate you being here again. I have no further questions at this point. I would just like to take this opportunity to say that. A function of the Joint Economic Committee is to look at a variety of functions of the Federal Government, and try to determine how those functions are affecting the economy, or whether they are affecting the economy in any way. And certainly as we hope that we are seeing the beginning of the end of the recession, we need to recognize the role that the Federal Reserve has played in bringing about monetary policy that has set the stage for economic growth, pointing of course to relatively low interest rates.

The Congress, in addition, on a second front, reduced tax rates not long ago, not to everybody's liking, maybe not to anybody's liking, depending on your point of view, but marginal rates today are lower than they were earlier.

We have also seen some restraint in government spending, until the events of September 11 at least, and we hope we can continue along that path.

We also during the last decade or so have seen some very robust increases in investment, in technological developments that have added to productivity, and of course we continue to promote open markets and international trade, which have again played a part in setting the stage for what we hope we see here; that is, the beginning of another period of economic growth.

So we thank you for bringing this news to us today. We look forward to seeing you again next month. Mr. Rones and Mr. Dalton, thank you. And I thank my friend, Mr. English, for his participation.

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

SUBMISSIONS FOR THE RECORD

THE PREPARED STATEMENT OF REPRESENTATIVE JIM SAXTON, CHAIRMAN

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The employment data reported today appear to reflect the end of the recession also shown in other recent economic data. Payroll employment stopped its long decline, actually rising 66,000 in February, although partially under the influence of special factors. The decline of the unemployment rate in January was sustained in February, leaving its level at 5.5 percent.

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Nonetheless, the recent data have been generally quite positive. GDP growth in the fourth quarter of 2001 was sharply revised upward, with consumption growth reaching six percent in that period. The Institute for Supply Management data suggest that manufacturing as well as service industry output is now increasing: Personal income and consumption have both increased according to the most recent monthly data. The leading economic indicators have risen for four months in a row.

The bottoming out in manufacturing output is encouraging since its problems signaled the outset of the slowdown in 2000. Housing and auto sales remain strong, and other official statistics also register improvement. Over the last month the evidence has continued to mount that the recession has ended.

However, the fragility of the economy, particularly investment, remains a concern that justifies enactment of economic stimulus legislation by the Congress. Moreover, the economy remains vulnerable to risks from adverse international economic developments, high debt levels, security costs, and other factors.

Given the recession and the events of September 11, the prospect of economic recovery in the near future is especially impressive and reflects the remarkable resilience of the American economy and people.

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PREPARED STATEMENT OF SENATOR JACK REED, VICE CHAIRMAN

Thank you very much, Mr. Chairman. I want to thank Commissioner Orr and her colleagues once again for joining us. And as you indicate, there are encouraging signs that the recession is over. Chairman Greenspan last week indicated as much in his testimony. But there is a concern that this might be a jobless recovery. And so these employment numbers today – and those in the future – are particularly critical to measuring the full effect of our returning and reviving American economy.

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And our task today is to ensure that we put this country on a strong and sustainable growth path; that we do, in fact, follow through and extend unemployment benefits to workers; that we continue to boost the economy, and we do so in a way that will not only revive our GDP, but give back meaningful employment to millions of Americans.

Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

FOR DELIVERY: 9:30 A.M., E.S.T.
FRIDAY, MARCH 8, 2002

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

Lois Orr
Acting Commissioner
Bureau of Labor Statistics

before the

Joint Economic Committee

UNITED STATES CONGRESS

Friday, March 8, 2002

Mr. Chairman and Members of the Committee:

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

We are reporting today that nonfarm payroll employment was up by 66,000 in February, following losses that averaged 146,000 a month between the beginning of the recession in March 2001 and January 2002. The largest increase occurred in retail trade, but we suggest caution in interpreting that figure as a sign of strength for that industry, as I will explain in more detail later in this statement. Aside from retail trade, nonfarm payroll employment on net was little changed in February. Employment did rise in health services, and mild weather helped boost the number of jobs in construction. There were employment declines in manufacturing, mining, wholesale trade, and finance. The unemployment rate was essentially unchanged at 5.5 percent.

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Employment in finance fell by 11,000 in February, the first loss in this industry since last July. Within finance, job losses continued in security brokerages, where employment has fallen by 45,000 since the industry's peak last March. Employment in mortgage brokerages was up slightly in February. In contrast to the decline in finance, real estate added 5,000 jobs, its first substantial increase since September.

Construction employment increased by 25,000 in February, after seasonal adjustment, partly offsetting a large decline in January. Unusually mild and dry weather may have contributed to employment growth in heavy construction (12,000) and special trade contractors (14,000)--particularly in the weather-sensitive concrete component. Within general building contractors, continued gains in residential contractors offset nonresidential losses.

In February, retail trade employment rose by 58,000 (seasonally adjusted). Large seasonal layoffs always occur in retail trade in January and February, following the holiday-season employment buildup in the preceding months. Holiday hiring in late 2001, however, was well below normal. As a result, there were fewer workers to lay off in January and February. The relatively small layoffs in those 2 months appear in our data as seasonally adjusted increases, totaling 99,000. A clearer perspective on the industry's trend requires a longer-term view, which shows that retail employment is down by 142,000 since last July.

Employment in services edged up by 40,000 in February. Gains in December, January, and February totaled 132,000, following losses in October and November that totaled 245,000. In February, help supply services did not lose jobs for the first time in nearly a year and a half. Losses from September 2000 through January 2002 had totaled 669,000. Modest gains also were posted in education, engineering and management services, and hotels. Employment in health services continued its strong growth trend, with an above-average gain of 34,000 jobs in February, including 13,000 in doctors' offices and clinics.

Within transportation, job losses in the passenger component of air transportation have slowed dramatically in the past 2 months, following a decline of 87,000 in the fourth quarter of 2001.

Average hourly earnings of production or nonsupervisory workers in the private sector rose 2 cents to $14.63 in February. This followed a gain of 3 cents in January (as revised). Hourly earnings increased by 3.7 percent from February 2001.

Turning to some of the measures obtained from the survey of households, the unemployment rate was essentially unchanged at 5.5 percent in February, as was the number of unemployed persons, at 7.9 million. The jobless rate for Hispanics declined in February, while the rates for adult men, adult women, teenagers, whites, and blacks were little changed. Looking at another measure of labor underutilization, the number of part-time workers who would have preferred full-time work rose by 255,000 to 4.2 million, following a decline in January.

The labor force increased by 821,000, reflecting a large increase in employment (851,000) in February and reversing a substantial decline in January. Both the labor force participation rate (66.7 percent) and the employment-population ratio (63.0 percent) rose over the month, offsetting declines in January.

To summarize, the jobless rate was essentially unchanged in February at 5.5 percent. The number of workers on nonfarm payrolls rose slightly in February, after 6 months of losses that totaled 1.3 million.

My colleagues and I now would be glad to answer your questions.

News

United States Department of Labor

Bureau of Labor Statistics   Washington, D.C. 20212

Technical information:

Household data:	(202) 691-6378	USDL 02-124
	http://www.bls.gov/cps/	
Establishment data:	691-6555	Transmission of material in this release is
	http://www.bls.gov/ces/	embargoed until 8:30 A.M. (EST),
Media contact:	691-5902	Friday, March 8, 2002.

THE EMPLOYMENT SITUATION: FEBRUARY 2002

The unemployment rate was essentially unchanged at 5.5 percent in February, the Bureau of Labor Statistics of the U.S. Department of Labor reported today. Nonfarm payroll employment was up by 66,000 in February, following several months of large job losses. February gains in several industries, however, can be attributed to special factors. Manufacturing employment continued to decline, although at a slower pace.

Chart 1. Unemployment rate, seasonally adjusted, March 1999 - February 2002

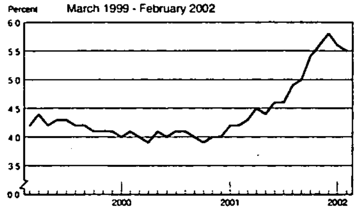
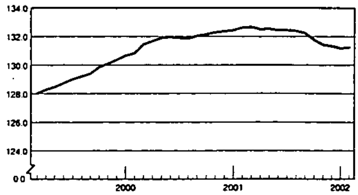


Chart 2. Nonfarm payroll employment, seasonally adjusted, March 1999 - February 2002



Unemployment (Household Survey Data)

The number of unemployed persons (7.9 million) and the unemployment rate (5.5 percent) were essentially unchanged in February, following declines in both measures in January. The unemployment rate for Hispanics fell by a percentage point to 7.1 percent in February. Jobless rates for the other major worker groups—adult men (5.0 percent), adult women (5.0 percent), teenagers (15.6 percent), whites (4.9 percent), and blacks (9.6 percent)—were little changed. (See tables A-1 and A-2.)

Total Employment and the Labor Force (Household Survey Data)

Total employment rose by 851,000 to 134.3 million in February, after seasonal adjustment; this increase more than offset a large decline in January. The employment-population ratio increased by 0.4 percentage point in February, returning to its December level of 63.0 percent. (See table A-1.)

In February, the number of persons working part time despite their preference for full-time work increased by 255,000 to 4.2 million. The number of persons working part time for economic reasons had been at about that level from September through December. (See table A-4.)

Table A. Major indicators of labor market activity, seasonally adjusted

(Numbers in thousands)

Category	Quarterly averages		Monthly data			Jan.-Feb. change
	2001		2001	2002		
	III	IV	Dec	Jan.	Feb.	
HOUSEHOLD DATA	Labor force status					
Civilian labor force	141,700	142,291	142,314	141,390	142,211	821
Employment	134,839	134,308	134,055	133,468	134,319	851
Unemployment	6,860	7,983	8,259	7,922	7,891	-31
Not in labor force	70,438	70,467	70,613	71,699	70,995	-704
	Unemployment rates					
All workers	4.8	5.6	5.8	5.6	5.5	-0.1
Adult men	4.3	5.0	5.2	5.2	5.0	-.2
Adult women	4.2	5.0	5.2	4.8	5.0	.2
Teenagers	15.2	15.8	16.2	16.1	15.6	-.5
White	4.2	4.9	5.1	5.0	4.9	-.1
Black	8.7	9.9	10.2	9.8	9.6	-.2
Hispanic origin	6.4	7.5	7.9	8.1	7.1	-1.0
ESTABLISHMENT DATA	Employment					
Nonfarm employment	132,358	131,510	131,321	p131,195	p131,261	p66
Goods-producing[1]	24,991	24,592	24,453	p24,278	p24,247	p-31
Construction	6,866	6,851	6,850	p6,787	p6,812	p25
Manufacturing	17,556	17,174	17,039	p16,929	p16,879	p-50
Service-producing[1]	107,367	106,918	106,868	p106,917	p107,014	p97
Retail trade	23,575	23,404	23,365	p23,406	p23,464	p58
Services	41,103	40,947	40,957	p40,981	p41,021	p40
Government	20,973	21,022	21,061	p21,063	p21,083	p20
	Hours of work[2]					
Total private	34.1	34.1	34.1	p34.1	p34.1	p.0
Manufacturing	40.7	40.5	40.6	p40.6	p40.7	p0.1
Overtime	4.0	3.8	3.8	p3.9	p3.9	p.0
	Indexes of aggregate weekly hours (1982=100)[2]					
Total private	150.3	148.8	148.8	p148.3	p148.5	p0.2
	Earnings[2]					
Average hourly earnings, total private	$14.40	$14.53	$14.58	p$14.61	p$14.63	p$0.02
Average weekly earnings, total private	490.93	494.99	497.18	p498.20	p498.88	p.68

[1] Includes other industries, not shown separately.

[2] Data relate to private production or nonsupervisory workers.

p=preliminary.

Following a decline of 924,000 in January, the civilian labor force increased by 821,000 in February, to 142.2 million. The labor force participation rate—the proportion of the population that is either working or looking for work—increased by 0.3 percentage point, to 66.7 percent. (See table A-1.)

Persons Not in the Labor Force (Household Survey Data)

In February, the number of persons not in the labor force who reported that they currently want a job decreased by 449,000, to 4.4 million (seasonally adjusted); this group accounted for 6.2 percent of all persons not in the labor force. These individuals were not counted as unemployed because they had not searched for work in the 4-week period preceding the survey. Most had not searched for over a year. (See table A-1.)

About 1.4 million persons (not seasonally adjusted) were marginally attached to the labor force in February. These individuals reported that they wanted and were available for 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 371,000 in February, up by 82,000 from 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 was up by 66,000 in February to 131.3 million, seasonally adjusted. While the over-the-month change was positive for the first time since July 2001, much of the gain was due to special circumstances. Unusual seasonal employment patterns in retail trade, favorable weather for construction, and a return from temporary plant shutdowns in motor vehicle manufacturing were important components of the February change. (See table B-1.)

In the goods-producing sector, manufacturing lost 50,000 jobs in February, compared with average losses of about 111,000 in the prior 12 months. Motor vehicle employment rose by 26,000, as most of the plants that had been temporarily shut down in January to reduce inventories were operating in February. Large employment declines continued in electrical equipment (-22,000) and industrial machinery (-14,000). Aircraft manufacturing lost 8,000 jobs in February; since September, employment in this industry has fallen by 33,000. Employment in printing and publishing fell by 13,000 in February and has declined by 107,000 over the year.

Construction employment increased by 25,000 in February, reflecting unusually warm temperatures and dry weather across the country. The job gains were in heavy construction and, within special trades, concrete work, both of which are particularly sensitive to the weather. Other construction components showed little change.

Mining employment declined by 6,000 in February, with most of the losses in oil and gas extraction (-4,000). Since September, oil and gas employment has decreased by 9,000.

Within the service-producing sector, wholesale trade job losses totaled 15,000 in February, after 2 months of smaller declines. Employment in the insurance industry continued to fall in February; the industry has lost 14,000 jobs since September. Employment in finance declined by 11,000 over the month. Within finance, security brokerages continued to shed jobs, with losses totaling 45,000 since industry employment peaked in March 2001. In contrast, employment continued to increase in mortgage brokerages in February, reflecting low mortgage interest rates.

Retail trade employment rose by 58,000 in February, after seasonal adjustment. This followed a rise of 41,000 in January. Because of light hiring during the holiday season, there were fewer workers to lay off in January and February, resulting in over-the-month gains after seasonal adjustment. On net, since July, employment in retail trade is down by 142,000, seasonally adjusted.

After substantial job losses in October and November 2001, employment in the services industry rose modestly for the third consecutive month. Health services employment rose by 34,000, with offices and clinics of medical doctors showing a large gain (13,000). Employment in help supply services edged up by 14,000; however, employment in this industry is 655,000, or 18.5 percent, below its peak level of September 2000. Engineering and management services added 9,000 jobs.

In transportation, job losses in the passenger component of air transportation have slowed in the past 2 months, following a decline of 87,000 in the fourth quarter. Trucking employment continued on the downward trend that began in April 2001.

Weekly Hours (Establishment Survey Data)

The average workweek for production or nonsupervisory workers on private nonfarm payrolls was unchanged in February at 34.1 hours, seasonally adjusted. The manufacturing workweek edged up by 0.1 hour to 40.7 hours. Manufacturing overtime was unchanged at 3.9 hours. (See table B-2.)

The index of aggregate weekly hours of production or nonsupervisory workers on private nonfarm payrolls increased by 0.1 percent in February to 148.5 (1982=100), seasonally adjusted. The index has fallen by 2.4 percent from its recent peak in January 2001. The manufacturing index edged down by 0.1 percent to 92.6 in February and has fallen by 9.7 percent since January 2001. (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 2 cents in February to $14.63, seasonally adjusted. Average weekly earnings rose by 0.1 percent to $498.88. Over the year, average hourly earnings increased by 3.7 percent and average weekly earnings grew by 3.1 percent. (See table B-3.)

The Employment Situation for March 2002 is scheduled to be released on Friday, April 5, at 8:30 A.M. (EST).

March 2001 National Benchmarks

In accordance with standard practice, BLS will release nonfarm payroll employment benchmark revisions with the May data on June 7, 2002. The March 2001 benchmark level has been finalized and will result in a downward revision of 123,000 to total nonfarm employment for the March 2001 reference month, an adjustment of 0.1 percent.

Also concurrent with the release of the March 2001 benchmark revisions on June 7, BLS will continue the implementation of a new probability-based sample design for the payroll survey. Estimates for the mining, construction, manufacturing, and wholesale trade industries are currently produced using the new sample and methodology. Estimates for the transportation and public utilities; retail trade; and finance, insurance, and real estate industries will incorporate the new sample design with the June 7 release. Further information is available on the Internet (http://www.bls.gov/ces/) 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 60,000 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 2001, the sample included about 350,000 establishments employing about 39 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 292,000. 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 -192,000 to 392,000 (100,000 +/- 292,000). 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 +/- 273,000, and for the monthly change in the unemployment rate it is +/- .19 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-D 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-H 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.

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[1]					
	Feb. 2001	Jan. 2002	Feb. 2002	Feb. 2001	Oct. 2001	Nov. 2001	Dec. 2001	Jan. 2002	Feb. 2002
TOTAL									
Civilian noninstitutional population	211,026	213,069	213,208	211,026	212,581	212,767	212,927	213,069	213,208
Civilian labor force	141,238	141,074	142,057	141,822	142,280	142,279	142,314	141,390	142,211
Participation rate	66.9	66.2	66.6	67.1	66.9	66.9	66.8	66.4	66.7
Employed	134,774	132,139	133,349	135,734	134,615	134,253	134,055	133,468	134,319
Employment-population ratio	63.9	62.0	62.5	64.3	63.3	63.1	63.0	62.6	63.0
Agriculture	2,794	2,896	2,878	3,133	3,203	3,154	3,246	3,273	3,246
Nonagricultural industries	131,980	129,244	130,472	132,601	131,412	131,099	130,808	130,195	131,073
Unemployed	6,464	8,935	8,707	5,888	7,665	8,026	8,259	7,922	7,891
Unemployment rate	4.6	6.3	6.1	4.2	5.4	5.6	5.8	5.6	5.5
Not in labor force	69,788	72,014	71,149	69,404	70,301	70,488	70,613	71,698	70,995
Persons who currently want a job	4,500	4,872	4,436	4,442	4,673	4,696	4,661	4,824	4,375
Men, 16 years and over									
Civilian noninstitutional population	101,429	102,484	102,542	101,429	102,229	102,322	102,402	102,484	102,542
Civilian labor force	75,118	75,208	75,500	75,502	76,027	76,023	75,976	75,469	75,685
Participation rate	74.1	73.4	73.6	74.4	74.4	74.3	74.2	73.6	73.8
Employed	71,430	70,053	70,522	72,348	71,871	71,570	71,577	71,114	71,457
Employment-population ratio	70.4	68.4	68.8	71.3	70.3	69.9	69.9	69.4	69.7
Unemployed	3,687	5,155	4,978	3,154	4,156	4,453	4,399	4,355	4,228
Unemployment rate	4.9	6.9	6.6	4.2	5.5	5.9	5.8	5.8	5.6
Men, 20 years and over									
Civilian noninstitutional population	93,227	94,228	94,262	93,227	94,015	94,077	94,161	94,228	94,262
Civilian labor force	71,139	71,593	71,788	71,289	71,940	71,935	71,988	71,534	71,718
Participation rate	76.3	76.0	76.2	76.5	76.5	76.5	76.5	75.9	76.1
Employed	68,114	67,127	67,510	68,766	68,486	68,204	68,276	67,818	68,157
Employment-population ratio	73.1	71.2	71.6	73.8	72.8	72.5	72.5	72.0	72.3
Agriculture	1,906	1,976	1,933	2,157	2,132	2,082	2,141	2,207	2,185
Nonagricultural industries	66,208	65,152	65,577	66,609	66,354	66,122	66,135	65,611	65,973
Unemployed	3,025	4,466	4,278	2,523	3,454	3,731	3,712	3,716	3,560
Unemployment rate	4.3	6.2	6.0	3.5	4.8	5.2	5.2	5.2	5.0
Women, 16 years and over									
Civilian noninstitutional population	109,598	110,605	110,663	109,598	110,353	110,445	110,525	110,605	110,663
Civilian labor force	66,120	65,867	66,557	66,120	66,253	66,256	66,338	65,920	66,525
Participation rate	60.3	59.6	60.1	60.3	60.0	60.0	60.0	59.6	60.1
Employed	63,344	62,087	62,827	63,386	62,744	62,683	62,478	62,354	62,862
Employment-population ratio	57.8	56.1	56.8	57.8	56.9	56.8	56.5	56.4	56.8
Unemployed	2,777	3,780	3,729	2,734	3,509	3,573	3,860	3,566	3,663
Unemployment rate	4.2	5.7	5.6	4.1	5.3	5.4	5.8	5.4	5.5
Women, 20 years and over									
Civilian noninstitutional population	101,686	102,550	102,651	101,686	102,371	102,438	102,492	102,550	102,651
Civilian labor force	62,335	62,277	62,947	62,130	62,289	62,321	62,481	62,056	62,703
Participation rate	61.3	60.7	61.3	61.1	60.8	60.8	61.0	60.5	61.1
Employed	60,006	59,048	59,739	59,868	59,302	59,288	59,205	59,102	59,588
Employment-population ratio	59.0	57.6	58.2	58.9	57.9	57.9	57.8	57.6	58.0
Agriculture	794	771	903	824	842	852	859	824	829
Nonagricultural industries	59,211	58,277	58,835	59,045	58,460	58,436	58,346	58,277	58,759
Unemployed	2,329	3,229	3,208	2,261	2,987	3,033	3,276	2,954	3,116
Unemployment rate	3.7	5.2	5.1	3.4	4.8	4.9	5.2	4.8	5.0
Both sexes, 16 to 19 years									
Civilian noninstitutional population	16,113	16,310	16,293	16,113	16,195	16,252	16,275	16,310	16,293
Civilian labor force	7,765	7,204	7,323	8,203	8,071	8,023	7,845	7,800	7,790
Participation rate	48.2	44.2	44.9	50.9	49.8	49.4	48.2	47.8	47.8
Employed	6,656	5,964	6,101	7,099	6,827	6,781	6,574	6,548	6,575
Employment-population ratio	41.3	36.6	37.4	44.1	42.2	41.8	40.4	40.1	40.4
Agriculture	94	149	141	152	229	220	246	241	233
Nonagricultural industries	6,561	5,815	5,960	6,947	6,598	6,541	6,328	6,307	6,342
Unemployed	1,110	1,240	1,222	1,104	1,244	1,262	1,271	1,252	1,215
Unemployment rate	14.3	17.2	16.7	13.5	15.4	15.7	16.2	16.1	15.6

[1] The population figures are not adjusted for seasonal variation; therefore, identical numbers appear in the unadjusted and seasonally adjusted columns.

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[1]					
	Feb. 2001	Jan. 2002	Feb. 2002	Feb. 2001	Oct. 2001	Nov. 2001	Dec. 2001	Jan. 2002	Feb. 2002
WHITE									
Civilian noninstitutional population	175,326	176,713	176,783	175,326	176,372	176,500	176,607	176,713	176,783
Civilian labor force	117,883	117,569	118,412	118,143	118,506	118,566	118,403	117,759	118,472
Participation rate	67.2	66.5	67.0	67.4	67.2	67.2	67.0	66.6	67.0
Employed	113,029	110,796	111,880	113,779	112,878	112,652	112,388	111,876	112,632
Employment-population ratio	64.5	62.7	63.3	64.9	64.0	63.8	63.6	63.3	63.7
Unemployed	4,853	6,773	6,532	4,364	5,628	5,914	6,015	5,883	5,840
Unemployment rate	4.1	5.8	5.5	3.7	4.7	5.0	5.1	5.0	4.9
Men, 20 years and over									
Civilian labor force	60,335	60,511	60,788	60,444	60,957	60,900	60,875	60,473	60,714
Participation rate	76.7	76.3	76.6	76.9	77.0	76.9	76.8	76.3	76.5
Employed	57,975	57,024	57,472	58,545	58,287	58,044	58,051	57,658	58,053
Employment-population ratio	73.7	71.9	72.5	74.5	73.7	73.3	73.3	72.7	73.2
Unemployed	2,360	3,487	3,316	1,899	2,670	2,856	2,824	2,815	2,661
Unemployment rate	3.9	5.8	5.5	3.1	4.4	4.7	4.6	4.7	4.4
Women, 20 years and over									
Civilian labor force	51,019	50,941	51,487	50,753	50,762	50,850	50,869	50,698	51,199
Participation rate	60.7	60.2	60.9	60.4	60.1	60.2	60.2	59.9	60.5
Employed	49,303	48,610	49,185	49,069	48,695	48,712	48,591	48,562	48,941
Employment-population ratio	58.7	57.5	58.1	58.4	57.7	57.7	57.5	57.4	57.8
Unemployed	1,716	2,330	2,302	1,684	2,067	2,138	2,278	2,136	2,259
Unemployment rate	3.4	4.6	4.5	3.3	4.1	4.2	4.5	4.2	4.4
Both sexes, 16 to 19 years									
Civilian labor force	6,529	6,117	6,137	6,946	6,787	6,816	6,659	6,588	6,558
Participation rate	51.4	47.5	47.7	54.7	52.9	53.1	51.8	51.2	51.0
Employed	5,752	5,162	5,223	6,165	5,896	5,896	5,746	5,656	5,639
Employment-population ratio	45.3	40.1	40.6	48.5	45.9	45.9	44.7	44.0	43.9
Unemployed	778	955	915	781	891	920	913	932	920
Unemployment rate	11.9	15.6	14.9	11.2	13.1	13.5	13.7	14.2	14.0
Men	14.3	16.8	17.4	12.7	14.7	15.8	14.6	13.7	15.4
Women	9.4	14.5	12.4	9.6	11.5	11.1	12.8	14.6	12.6
BLACK									
Civilian noninstitutional population	25,412	25,785	25,813	25,412	25,686	25,720	25,752	25,785	25,813
Civilian labor force	16,511	16,623	16,637	16,660	16,748	16,687	16,833	16,769	16,747
Participation rate	65.0	64.5	64.5	65.6	65.2	64.9	65.4	65.0	64.9
Employed	15,192	14,906	14,933	15,407	15,144	15,040	15,122	15,119	15,131
Employment-population ratio	59.8	57.8	57.8	60.6	59.0	58.5	58.7	58.6	58.6
Unemployed	1,319	1,717	1,704	1,253	1,604	1,647	1,711	1,650	1,616
Unemployment rate	8.0	10.3	10.2	7.5	9.6	9.9	10.2	9.8	9.6
Men, 20 years and over									
Civilian labor force	7,317	7,520	7,452	7,336	7,354	7,385	7,490	7,546	7,444
Participation rate	71.8	72.7	71.9	72.0	71.4	71.6	72.5	72.9	71.8
Employed	6,770	6,776	6,730	6,847	6,751	6,739	6,811	6,872	6,798
Employment-population ratio	66.4	65.6	65.0	67.2	65.5	65.3	65.9	66.4	65.6
Unemployed	547	745	722	489	603	646	679	674	645
Unemployment rate	7.5	9.9	9.7	6.7	8.2	8.7	9.1	8.9	8.7
Women, 20 years and over									
Civilian labor force	8,305	8,316	8,328	8,348	8,450	8,371	8,456	8,329	8,361
Participation rate	65.1	64.3	64.3	65.4	65.6	64.9	65.4	64.4	64.5
Employed	7,799	7,582	7,599	7,858	7,734	7,669	7,720	7,628	7,653
Employment-population ratio	61.1	58.6	58.7	61.6	60.0	59.4	59.7	58.9	59.1
Unemployed	506	734	728	490	716	702	736	702	708
Unemployment rate	6.1	8.8	8.7	5.9	8.5	8.4	8.7	8.4	8.5
Both sexes, 16 to 19 years									
Civilian labor force	889	787	857	976	944	931	887	894	943
Participation rate	36.1	31.5	34.3	39.7	37.9	37.3	35.5	35.8	37.8
Employed	623	548	603	702	659	632	591	619	680
Employment-population ratio	25.3	22.0	24.2	28.5	26.5	25.3	23.7	24.8	27.2
Unemployed	266	238	254	274	285	299	296	274	263
Unemployment rate	29.9	30.3	29.6	28.1	30.2	32.1	33.4	30.7	27.9
Men	31.3	32.8	29.7	31.1	31.2	31.6	32.0	32.1	30.0
Women	28.6	27.2	29.5	25.1	29.1	32.6	34.8	29.0	25.6

See footnotes at end of table.

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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[1]					
	Feb. 2001	Jan. 2002	Feb. 2002	Feb. 2001	Oct. 2001	Nov. 2001	Dec. 2001	Jan. 2002	Feb. 2002
HISPANIC ORIGIN									
Civilian noninstitutional population	22,830	23,542	23,804	22,830	23,351	23,417	23,478	23,542	23,804
Civilian labor force	15,662	15,926	16,044	15,652	15,956	15,932	16,013	15,988	16,011
Participation rate	68.6	67.6	67.4	68.6	68.3	68.0	68.2	67.9	67.3
Employed	14,629	14,553	14,823	14,682	14,824	14,751	14,753	14,700	14,867
Employment-population ratio	64.1	61.8	62.3	64.3	63.5	63.0	62.8	62.4	62.5
Unemployed	1,034	1,373	1,221	970	1,132	1,181	1,260	1,288	1,143
Unemployment rate	6.6	8.6	7.6	6.2	7.1	7.4	7.9	8.1	7.1

[1] The population figures are not adjusted for seasonal variation; therefore, identical numbers appear in the unadjusted and seasonally adjusted columns.

NOTE: Detail for the above race and Hispanic-origin groups will not sum to totals because data for the "other races" group are not presented and Hispanics are included in both the white and black population groups.

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[1]					
	Feb. 2001	Jan. 2002	Feb. 2002	Feb. 2001	Oct. 2001	Nov. 2001	Dec. 2001	Jan. 2002	Feb. 2002
Less than a high school diploma									
Civilian noninstitutional population	27,191	28,079	27,420	27,191	27,325	27,504	27,815	28,079	27,420
Civilian labor force	11,732	12,201	11,824	12,069	12,076	12,036	12,257	12,112	12,172
Percent of population	43.1	43.5	43.1	44.5	44.2	43.8	44.1	43.1	44.4
Employed	10,706	10,970	10,673	11,169	11,139	11,066	11,173	11,126	11,165
Employment-population ratio	39.4	39.1	38.9	41.1	40.8	40.2	40.2	39.6	40.7
Unemployed	1,026	1,231	1,151	900	937	969	1,084	986	1,008
Unemployment rate	8.7	10.1	9.7	7.4	7.8	8.1	8.8	8.1	8.3
High school graduates, no college[2]									
Civilian noninstitutional population	57,617	57,608	57,362	57,617	57,221	57,400	57,520	57,608	57,362
Civilian labor force	37,238	37,128	37,134	37,224	36,912	36,719	36,856	36,675	37,023
Percent of population	64.6	64.4	64.7	64.6	64.5	64.0	64.1	63.7	64.5
Employed	35,644	34,838	34,903	35,831	35,199	34,882	35,051	34,768	35,078
Employment-population ratio	61.9	60.5	60.8	62.2	61.5	60.8	60.9	60.4	61.2
Unemployed	1,594	2,290	2,231	1,393	1,713	1,837	1,805	1,907	1,945
Unemployment rate	4.3	6.2	6.0	3.7	4.6	5.0	4.9	5.2	5.3
Less than a bachelor's degree[3]									
Civilian noninstitutional population	45,263	45,075	45,350	45,263	45,471	45,353	45,362	45,075	45,350
Civilian labor force	33,414	33,128	33,277	33,083	33,373	33,420	33,521	33,518	32,884
Percent of population	73.8	73.5	73.4	73.0	73.4	73.7	73.9	74.4	72.5
Employed	32,423	31,604	31,780	32,185	32,057	32,018	32,087	32,117	31,527
Employment-population ratio	71.6	70.1	70.1	71.1	70.5	70.6	70.7	71.3	69.5
Unemployed	991	1,523	1,498	898	1,316	1,402	1,434	1,398	1,356
Unemployment rate	3.0	4.6	4.5	2.7	3.9	4.2	4.3	4.2	4.1
College graduates									
Civilian noninstitutional population	46,167	46,985	47,636	46,167	47,371	47,225	46,877	46,985	47,636
Civilian labor force	36,683	37,140	37,949	36,506	37,157	37,324	37,101	37,106	37,773
Percent of population	79.5	79.0	79.7	79.1	78.4	79.0	79.1	79.0	79.3
Employed	36,104	36,013	36,865	35,926	36,153	36,223	35,960	36,013	36,681
Employment-population ratio	78.2	76.6	77.4	77.8	76.3	76.7	76.7	76.6	77.0
Unemployed	579	1,127	1,084	580	1,004	1,101	1,141	1,093	1,092
Unemployment rate	1.6	3.0	2.9	1.6	2.7	2.9	3.1	2.9	2.9

[1] The population figures are not adjusted for seasonal variation; therefore, identical numbers appear in the unadjusted and seasonally adjusted columns.

[2] Includes high school diploma or equivalent.

[3] Includes the categories, some college, no degree; and associate degree.

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Table A-4. Selected employment indicators

(In thousands)

Category	Not seasonally adjusted			Seasonally adjusted					
	Feb. 2001	Jan. 2002	Feb. 2002	Feb. 2001	Oct. 2001	Nov. 2001	Dec. 2001	Jan. 2002	Feb. 2002
CHARACTERISTIC									
Total employed, 16 years and over	134,774	132,139	133,349	135,734	134,615	134,253	134,055	133,468	134,319
Married men, spouse present	43,080	42,566	42,972	43,372	42,983	42,861	42,772	42,823	43,275
Married women, spouse present	34,059	33,440	33,838	33,959	33,227	33,330	33,209	33,174	33,703
Women who maintain families	8,348	8,313	8,375	8,380	8,256	8,331	8,458	8,398	8,417
OCCUPATION									
Managerial and professional specialty	41,701	41,564	41,969	41,706	41,940	41,925	41,890	41,868	41,986
Technical, sales, and administrative support	39,781	38,480	38,616	39,632	38,626	38,546	38,573	38,557	38,424
Service occupations	18,301	18,238	18,650	18,269	18,406	18,456	18,532	18,553	18,612
Precision production, craft, and repair	14,746	14,144	14,091	14,993	14,802	14,637	14,507	14,432	14,335
Operators, fabricators, and laborers	17,439	16,719	17,146	17,956	17,596	17,311	17,179	17,032	17,668
Farming, forestry, and fishing	2,806	2,906	2,877	3,258	3,264	3,267	3,371	3,467	3,334
CLASS OF WORKER									
Agriculture:									
Wage and salary workers	1,587	1,674	1,860	1,843	1,898	1,865	1,879	1,917	1,930
Self-employed workers	1,187	1,186	1,203	1,281	1,290	1,276	1,313	1,311	1,293
Unpaid family workers	20	35	14	29	26	12	27	49	21
Nonagricultural industries:									
Wage and salary workers	123,439	121,022	122,315	123,916	122,710	122,507	122,196	122,145	122,770
Government	19,523	19,238	19,749	19,073	19,223	19,172	19,183	19,047	19,286
Private industries	103,916	101,784	102,567	104,843	103,487	103,335	103,013	103,098	103,485
Private households	830	690	708	833	867	790	738	725	709
Other industries	103,087	101,094	101,858	104,010	102,620	102,545	102,277	102,373	102,775
Self-employed workers	8,393	8,114	8,059	8,608	8,505	8,507	8,524	8,213	8,257
Unpaid family workers	147	107	97	130	95	77	92	97	86
PERSONS AT WORK PART TIME									
All industries:									
Part time for economic reasons	3,424	4,470	4,414	3,277	4,329	4,206	4,267	3,973	4,228
Slack work or business conditions	2,209	3,072	2,968	2,049	2,983	2,796	2,809	2,549	2,755
Could only find part-time work	947	1,047	1,148	925	1,108	1,121	1,161	1,089	1,120
Part time for noneconomic reasons	20,010	18,566	19,407	18,974	18,644	18,587	18,540	18,291	18,395
Nonagricultural industries:									
Part time for economic reasons	3,291	4,249	4,190	3,137	4,222	4,017	4,119	3,781	3,998
Slack work or business conditions	2,129	2,955	2,821	1,970	2,898	2,679	2,717	2,448	2,615
Could only find part-time work	932	1,023	1,124	904	1,082	1,096	1,138	1,068	1,089
Part time for noneconomic reasons	19,583	18,071	18,888	18,580	18,065	18,007	17,960	17,717	17,886

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 dispute. 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.

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Table A-5. Selected unemployment indicators, seasonally adjusted

Category	Number of unemployed persons (in thousands)			Unemployment rates[1]					
	Feb. 2001	Jan. 2002	Feb. 2002	Feb. 2001	Oct. 2001	Nov. 2001	Dec. 2001	Jan. 2002	Feb. 2002
CHARACTERISTIC									
Total, 16 years and over	5,883	7,922	7,891	4.2	5.4	5.6	5.8	5.6	5.5
Men, 20 years and over	2,523	3,716	3,560	3.5	4.8	5.2	5.2	5.2	5.0
Women, 20 years and over	2,261	2,954	3,116	3.6	4.8	4.9	5.2	4.8	5.0
Both sexes, 16 to 19 years	1,104	1,252	1,215	13.5	15.4	15.7	16.2	16.1	15.8
Married men, spouse present	1,017	1,544	1,513	2.3	3.1	3.3	3.4	3.5	3.4
Married women, spouse present	916	1,173	1,330	2.6	3.6	3.6	3.7	3.4	3.8
Women who maintain families	534	719	728	6.0	6.8	8.0	8.0	7.9	8.0
Full-time workers	4,728	6,671	6,738	4.0	5.4	5.6	5.8	5.7	5.7
Part-time workers	1,179	1,240	1,179	4.8	5.5	5.6	5.6	5.2	4.8
OCCUPATION[2]									
Managerial and professional specialty	768	1,244	1,347	1.8	2.7	2.8	2.9	2.9	3.1
Technical, sales, and administrative support	1,453	2,005	2,040	3.5	4.7	5.1	5.2	4.9	5.0
Precision production, craft, and repair	587	965	827	3.8	5.6	5.8	5.8	6.3	5.5
Operators, fabricators, and laborers	1,384	1,790	1,690	7.2	8.5	9.1	9.2	9.5	8.7
Farming, forestry, and fishing	247	298	256	7.0	6.4	6.6	7.3	7.9	7.1
INDUSTRY									
Nonagricultural private wage and salary workers	4,617	6,505	6,553	4.4	5.8	6.0	6.2	5.9	6.0
Goods-producing industries	1,482	2,055	1,952	5.1	6.7	7.1	7.4	7.4	7.1
Mining	26	29	23	4.5	5.8	5.3	6.1	5.8	4.5
Construction	548	790	651	6.8	8.3	8.9	8.9	9.4	7.9
Manufacturing	690	1,236	1,278	4.5	6.0	6.4	6.9	6.6	6.7
Durable goods	500	798	870	4.1	6.5	6.9	7.2	7.0	7.5
Nondurable goods	390	438	408	4.9	5.3	5.5	6.1	5.9	5.5
Service-producing industries	3,355	4,450	4,601	4.1	5.5	5.6	5.8	5.4	5.6
Transportation and public utilities	238	500	471	3.0	6.0	6.1	6.1	6.2	5.8
Wholesale and retail trade	1,401	1,730	1,794	5.1	6.1	6.4	7.1	6.3	6.5
Finance, insurance, and real estate	203	184	234	2.4	2.8	3.5	3.0	2.2	2.8
Services	1,515	2,037	2,103	4.1	5.5	5.4	5.5	5.4	5.5
Government workers	313	440	538	1.6	2.3	2.4	2.4	2.3	2.7
Agricultural wage and salary workers	187	219	202	9.2	9.0	9.3	9.6	10.3	8.5

[1] Unemployment as a percent of the civilian labor force.
[2] 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. 2001	Jan. 2002	Feb. 2002	Feb. 2001	Oct. 2001	Nov. 2001	Dec. 2001	Jan. 2002	Feb. 2002
NUMBER OF UNEMPLOYED									
Less than 5 weeks	2,732	3,466	2,820	2,749	3,084	3,090	3,024	2,978	2,828
5 to 14 weeks	2,115	2,795	3,060	1,737	2,522	2,573	2,724	2,586	2,515
15 weeks and over	1,617	2,673	2,827	1,466	2,042	2,317	2,410	2,546	2,561
15 to 26 weeks	891	1,430	1,585	778	1,136	1,207	1,295	1,418	1,383
27 weeks and over	726	1,244	1,242	688	906	1,110	1,115	1,127	1,178
Average (mean) duration, in weeks	12.8	14.2	15.1	12.8	13.0	14.4	14.5	14.8	15.0
Median duration, in weeks	6.6	8.1	9.0	6.0	7.4	7.6	8.2	8.8	8.1
PERCENT DISTRIBUTION									
Total unemployed	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Less than 5 weeks	42.3	38.6	32.4	46.2	40.3	38.7	37.1	38.7	35.8
5 to 14 weeks	32.7	31.3	35.1	29.2	33.0	32.2	33.4	31.8	31.8
15 weeks and over	25.0	29.9	32.5	24.6	26.7	29.0	29.5	31.4	32.4
15 to 26 weeks	13.8	16.0	18.2	13.1	14.9	15.1	15.9	17.5	17.5
27 weeks and over	11.2	13.9	14.3	11.5	11.8	13.8	13.7	13.9	14.9

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Table A-7. Reason for unemployment

(Numbers in thousands)

Reason	Not seasonally adjusted			Seasonally adjusted					
	Feb. 2001	Jan. 2002	Feb. 2002	Feb. 2001	Oct. 2001	Nov. 2001	Dec. 2001	Jan. 2002	Feb. 2002
NUMBER OF UNEMPLOYED									
Job losers and persons who completed temporary jobs	3,309	5,365	5,014	2,856	4,297	4,501	4,492	4,354	4,326
On temporary layoff	1,286	1,753	1,499	950	1,288	1,157	1,107	1,124	1,106
Not on temporary layoff	2,023	3,611	3,515	1,906	3,009	3,344	3,385	3,231	3,220
Permanent job losers	1,451	2,764	2,677	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Persons who completed temporary jobs	572	848	838	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Job leavers	830	884	891	815	880	848	908	879	877
Reentrants	1,998	2,270	2,383	1,900	2,113	2,197	2,361	2,191	2,268
New entrants	327	417	420	387	466	497	495	479	485
PERCENT DISTRIBUTION									
Total unemployed	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Job losers and persons who completed temporary jobs	51.2	60.0	57.6	47.9	55.4	56.0	54.4	55.1	54.4
On temporary layoff	19.9	19.6	17.2	15.9	16.6	14.4	13.4	14.2	13.9
Not on temporary layoff	31.3	40.4	40.4	32.0	38.8	41.6	41.0	40.9	40.5
Job leavers	12.8	9.9	10.2	13.7	11.3	10.5	11.0	11.1	11.0
Reentrants	30.9	25.4	27.4	31.9	27.2	27.3	28.6	27.7	28.5
New entrants	5.1	4.7	4.8	6.5	6.0	6.2	6.0	6.1	6.1
UNEMPLOYED AS A PERCENT OF THE CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE									
Job losers and persons who completed temporary jobs	2.3	3.8	3.5	2.0	3.0	3.2	3.2	3.1	3.0
Job leavers	.6	.6	.6	.6	.6	.6	.6	.6	.6
Reentrants	1.4	1.6	1.7	1.3	1.5	1.5	1.7	1.5	1.6
New entrants	.2	.3	.3	.3	.3	.3	.3	.3	.3

[1] Not available.

Table A-8. Range of alternative measures of labor underutilization

(Percent)

Measure	Not seasonally adjusted			Seasonally adjusted					
	Feb. 2001	Jan. 2002	Feb. 2002	Feb. 2001	Oct. 2001	Nov. 2001	Dec. 2001	Jan. 2002	Feb. 2002
U-1 Persons unemployed 15 weeks or longer, as a percent of the civilian labor force	1.1	1.9	2.0	1.0	1.4	1.6	1.7	1.8	1.8
U-2 Job losers and persons who completed temporary jobs, as a percent of the civilian labor force	2.3	3.8	3.5	2.0	3.0	3.2	3.2	3.1	3.0
U-3 Total unemployed, as a percent of the civilian labor force (official unemployment rate)	4.6	6.3	6.1	4.2	5.4	5.6	5.8	5.6	5.5
U-4 Total unemployed plus discouraged workers, as a percent of the civilian labor force plus discouraged workers	4.8	6.5	6.4	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
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	5.5	7.3	7.1	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
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	7.9	10.5	10.1	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)

[1] 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*.

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

Age and sex	Number of unemployed persons (in thousands)			Unemployment rates[1]					
	Feb. 2001	Jan. 2002	Feb. 2002	Feb. 2001	Oct. 2001	Nov. 2001	Dec. 2001	Jan. 2002	Feb. 2002
Total, 16 years and over	5,888	7,922	7,891	4.2	5.4	5.5	5.8	5.6	5.5
16 to 24 years	2,160	2,653	2,602	9.5	11.5	11.7	11.9	11.8	11.6
16 to 19 years	1,104	1,252	1,215	13.5	15.4	15.7	16.2	16.1	15.6
16 to 17 years	543	487	478	16.9	17.4	17.5	18.8	17.0	16.5
18 to 19 years	549	749	718	11.0	14.2	14.6	14.8	15.2	14.7
20 to 24 years	1,056	1,401	1,387	7.3	9.3	9.5	9.6	9.7	9.5
25 years and over	3,788	5,268	5,383	3.2	4.2	4.4	4.5	4.4	4.5
25 to 54 years	3,253	4,655	4,590	3.2	4.4	4.6	4.7	4.7	4.6
55 years and over	517	675	758	2.8	3.4	3.5	4.0	3.5	3.8
Men, 16 years and over	3,154	4,356	4,228	4.2	5.5	5.9	5.8	5.8	5.8
16 to 24 years	1,251	1,439	1,439	10.6	12.4	13.0	12.8	12.5	12.4
16 to 19 years	631	640	668	18.0	17.2	17.7	17.2	16.3	16.8
16 to 17 years	301	249	277	18.4	20.3	20.4	20.0	17.8	19.6
18 to 19 years	338	383	397	12.9	15.1	16.2	15.6	15.1	15.4
20 to 24 years	620	799	771	8.1	9.8	10.5	10.5	10.6	10.2
25 years and over	1,934	2,908	2,837	3.0	4.2	4.3	4.5	4.5	4.4
25 to 54 years	1,642	2,532	2,392	3.1	4.3	4.6	4.5	4.7	4.5
55 years and over	290	408	438	2.6	3.7	4.1	4.2	3.8	4.1
Women, 16 years and over	2,734	3,566	3,663	4.1	5.3	5.4	5.8	5.4	5.5
16 to 24 years	909	1,214	1,163	8.3	10.5	10.3	11.0	11.3	10.7
16 to 19 years	473	612	547	11.9	13.6	13.7	15.1	15.8	14.3
16 to 17 years	242	238	202	15.3	14.5	14.5	17.6	16.4	13.6
18 to 19 years	211	365	321	8.8	13.3	13.3	14.0	15.2	13.9
20 to 24 years	436	601	615	6.3	8.7	8.3	8.7	8.7	8.7
25 years and over	1,854	2,360	2,547	3.4	4.2	4.4	4.6	4.3	4.6
25 to 54 years	1,611	2,123	2,197	3.4	4.4	4.7	4.8	4.6	4.7
55 years and over	227	267	320	2.7	3.2	2.8	3.7	3.0	3.5

[1] 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. 2001	Feb. 2002	Feb. 2001	Feb. 2002	Feb. 2001	Feb. 2002
NOT IN THE LABOR FORCE						
Total not in the labor force	69,788	71,149	26,310	27,043	43,478	44,106
Persons who currently want a job	4,500	4,436	1,871	1,963	2,629	2,472
Searched for work and available to work now[1]	1,339	1,410	613	720	727	689
Reason not currently looking						
Discouragement over job prospects[2]	289	371	186	224	103	147
Reasons other than discouragement[3]	1,050	1,039	427	496	623	543
MULTIPLE JOBHOLDERS						
Total multiple jobholders[4]	7,592	7,398	3,989	3,689	3,603	3,708
Percent of total employed	5.8	5.5	5.6	5.2	5.7	5.9
Primary job full time, secondary job part time	4,258	4,070	2,496	2,257	1,762	1,813
Primary and secondary jobs both part time	1,627	1,633	459	493	1,168	1,141
Primary and secondary jobs both full time	304	255	210	166	94	89
Hours vary on primary or secondary job	1,360	1,384	792	747	568	637

[1] 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.
[2] Includes thinks no work available, could not find work, lacks schooling or training, employer thinks too young or old, and other types of discrimination.
[3] Includes those who did not actively look for work in the prior 4 weeks for such reasons as child-care and transportation problems, as well as a small number for which reason for nonparticipation was not determined.
[4] Includes persons who work part time on their primary job and full time on their secondary job(s), not shown separately.

ESTABLISHMENT DATA

Table B-1. Employees on nonfarm payrolls by industry

(In thousands)

Industry	Not seasonally adjusted				Seasonally adjusted					
	Feb. 2001	Dec. 2001	Jan. 2002p	Feb. 2002p	Feb. 2001	Oct. 2001	Nov. 2001	Dec. 2001	Jan. 2002p	Feb. 2002p
Total	131,102	132,143	129,217	129,839	132,595	131,782	131,427	131,321	131,195	131,261
Total private	110,086	110,756	108,239	108,426	111,915	110,784	110,421	110,260	110,132	110,178
Goods-producing	25,034	24,375	23,748	23,672	25,627	24,746	24,577	24,453	24,278	24,247
Mining	542	563	549	543	555	569	567	564	562	556
Metal mining	38.1	32.8	30.5	30.4	39	35	34	33	31	31
Coal mining	75.3	82.9	81.9	80.5	75	81	81	82	82	81
Oil and gas extraction	323.2	337.2	333.1	327.8	328	340	339	336	337	333
Nonmetallic minerals, except fuels	104.9	110.4	103.5	103.8	113	113	113	113	112	111
Construction	6,393	6,739	6,356	6,330	6,880	6,852	6,851	6,850	6,787	6,812
General building contractors	1,478.6	1,549.2	1,479.0	1,470.2	1,555	1,560	1,561	1,559	1,550	1,549
Heavy construction, except building	796.0	895.0	803.6	805.6	930	933	942	944	928	940
Special trade contractors	4,118.8	4,294.4	4,073.2	4,054.2	4,395	4,359	4,348	4,347	4,309	4,323
Manufacturing	18,099	17,073	16,843	16,799	18,192	17,325	17,159	17,039	16,929	16,879
Production workers	12,242	11,428	11,249	11,229	12,323	11,626	11,500	11,405	11,325	11,299
Durable goods	10,962	10,180	10,022	9,997	10,997	10,363	10,240	10,158	10,053	10,027
Production workers	7,382	6,761	6,636	6,630	7,415	6,897	6,805	6,744	6,670	6,656
Lumber and wood products	783.4	778.5	767.3	766.5	799	789	784	780	781	784
Furniture and fixtures	546.4	499.5	496.1	499.4	549	505	499	499	498	502
Stone, clay, and glass products	562.9	554.8	539.8	536.3	578	566	562	559	554	550
Primary metal industries	681.7	615.5	602.0	600.5	679	633	619	613	601	597
Blast furnaces and basic steel products	216.7	201.1	190.6	189.7	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Fabricated metal products	1,511.4	1,433.5	1,414.6	1,411.6	1,514	1,454	1,435	1,428	1,416	1,415
Industrial machinery and equipment	2,108.9	1,895.6	1,874.8	1,861.0	2,105	1,943	1,917	1,892	1,870	1,856
Computer and office equipment	370.5	334.8	330.0	327.2	370	342	339	335	327	326
Electronic and other electrical equipment	1,729.0	1,480.4	1,461.5	1,444.8	1,726	1,529	1,499	1,474	1,459	1,437
Electronic components and accessories	710.1	584.6	574.7	566.5	711	601	591	583	572	563
Transportation equipment	1,781.2	1,705.3	1,656.9	1,670.6	1,786	1,714	1,706	1,696	1,660	1,676
Motor vehicles and equipment	963.7	909.6	877.6	900.4	967	903	903	901	878	904
Aircraft and parts	463.4	453.7	440.0	431.8	464	463	456	452	440	432
Instruments and related products	869.9	837.7	835.1	831.0	871	849	843	839	836	832
Miscellaneous manufacturing	386.8	378.7	373.9	375.2	390	381	376	378	378	378
Nondurable goods	7,137	6,893	6,821	6,802	7,195	6,962	6,919	6,881	6,876	6,852
Production workers	4,860	4,667	4,613	4,599	4,908	4,729	4,695	4,661	4,655	4,643
Food and kindred products	1,653.6	1,679.7	1,658.8	1,655.8	1,686	1,689	1,691	1,682	1,685	1,686
Tobacco products	32.3	34.2	34.0	33.6	31	33	33	32	33	33
Textile mill products	490.7	443.2	436.5	435.2	496	454	446	442	440	439
Apparel and other textile products	588.4	529.3	523.9	525.7	595	542	533	531	535	531
Paper and allied products	642.1	626.3	623.6	620.7	645	628	627	624	624	623
Printing and publishing	1,524.6	1,453.9	1,431.7	1,419.3	1,529	1,465	1,452	1,444	1,435	1,422
Chemicals and allied products	1,037.4	1,020.0	1,015.1	1,016.5	1,039	1,027	1,024	1,021	1,018	1,018
Petroleum and coal products	122.9	125.8	122.9	122.8	127	128	127	127	128	127
Rubber and misc. plastics products	977.4	922.7	917.3	914.0	979	935	927	920	919	915
Leather and leather products	67.4	58.0	57.6	57.9	68	61	59	58	59	58
Service-producing	106,068	107,768	105,469	106,167	106,968	107,036	106,850	106,868	106,917	107,014
Transportation and public utilities	7,045	6,973	6,840	6,831	7,123	7,016	6,952	6,915	6,897	6,901
Transportation	4,520	4,444	4,325	4,321	4,591	4,472	4,414	4,387	4,376	4,384
Railroad transportation	227.7	226.2	223.1	223.2	231	225	224	227	226	226
Local and interurban passenger transit	490.6	500.0	494.6	499.3	480	479	480	485	486	489
Trucking and warehousing	1,828.0	1,834.5	1,795.1	1,785.2	1,870	1,832	1,830	1,832	1,829	1,824
Water transportation	189.7	199.7	192.4	195.4	200	206	204	206	203	206
Transportation by air	1,296.4	1,235.7	1,177.4	1,173.3	1,318	1,264	1,221	1,189	1,187	1,192
Pipelines, except natural gas	13.5	14.2	13.8	13.8	14	14	14	14	14	14
Transportation services	474.4	434.1	428.1	430.7	478	452	441	434	431	433
Communications and public utilities	2,525	2,529	2,515	2,510	2,532	2,544	2,538	2,528	2,521	2,517
Communications	1,682.0	1,684.5	1,669.1	1,668.4	1,685	1,695	1,689	1,683	1,673	1,671
Electric, gas, and sanitary services	843.4	844.9	845.6	842.0	847	849	849	845	848	846
Wholesale trade	7,015	6,951	6,882	6,872	7,064	6,971	6,941	6,938	6,934	6,919
Durable goods	4,181	4,090	4,057	4,051	4,198	4,114	4,087	4,086	4,077	4,067
Nondurable goods	2,834	2,861	2,825	2,821	2,866	2,857	2,854	2,852	2,857	2,852

See footnotes at end of table.

 ESTABLISHMENT DATA

Table B-1. Employees on nonfarm payrolls by industry—Continued

(In thousands)

Industry	Not seasonally adjusted				Seasonally adjusted					
	Feb. 2001	Dec. 2001	Jan. 2002p	Feb. 2002p	Feb. 2001	Oct. 2001	Nov. 2001	Dec. 2001	Jan. 2002p	Feb. 2002p
Retail trade	22,941	24,029	23,048	22,925	23,472	23,422	23,424	23,365	23,406	23,464
Building materials and garden supplies	951.1	998.8	969.0	970.6	1,007	1,012	1,010	1,013	1,021	1,028
General merchandise stores	2,710.9	3,058.1	2,760.9	2,692.2	2,807	2,764	2,778	2,755	2,720	2,797
Department stores	2,378.9	2,674.8	2,410.9	2,350.1	2,462	2,422	2,420	2,410	2,378	2,437
Food stores	3,513.2	3,585.1	3,504.0	3,476.1	3,548	3,542	3,539	3,525	3,522	3,508
Automotive dealers and service stations	2,393.3	2,416.8	2,400.8	2,400.3	2,424	2,429	2,430	2,428	2,432	2,430
New and used car dealers	1,117.8	1,137.0	1,136.8	1,141.3	1,124	1,134	1,137	1,141	1,145	1,148
Apparel and accessory stores	1,184.1	1,298.1	1,228.4	1,175.8	1,227	1,208	1,203	1,192	1,222	1,216
Furniture and home furnishings stores	1,136.3	1,191.4	1,147.4	1,132.7	1,146	1,136	1,136	1,143	1,139	1,141
Eating and drinking places	7,939.1	8,170.8	7,892.6	7,958.6	8,171	8,187	8,198	8,209	8,211	8,198
Miscellaneous retail establishments	3,112.8	3,311.4	3,147.1	3,118.5	3,142	3,144	3,130	3,100	3,139	3,146
Finance, insurance, and real estate	7,552	7,614	7,582	7,574	7,609	7,634	7,638	7,632	7,636	7,626
Finance	3,737	3,775	3,766	3,757	3,748	3,761	3,772	3,774	3,777	3,766
Depository institutions	2,019.7	2,045.1	2,043.3	2,038.6	2,025	2,041	2,045	2,044	2,046	2,044
Commercial banks	1,413.4	1,428.9	1,426.5	1,422.6	1,417	1,427	1,428	1,427	1,429	1,428
Savings institutions	253.2	259.6	261.3	260.7	254	257	259	260	262	261
Nondepository institutions	681.8	728.7	727.8	728.8	683	712	717	728	731	730
Mortgage bankers and brokers	302.3	341.6	344.0	348.3	304	326	333	342	348	348
Security and commodity brokers	778.4	743.5	738.1	733.1	781	750	751	744	741	738
Holding and other investment offices	258.6	258.0	256.5	256.4	259	258	259	258	259	258
Insurance	2,345	2,353	2,346	2,343	2,351	2,361	2,356	2,352	2,352	2,348
Insurance carriers	1,588.9	1,594.1	1,590.9	1,586.9	1,592	1,602	1,597	1,594	1,595	1,590
Insurance agents, brokers, and service	756.4	759.0	755.2	755.6	759	759	759	758	757	758
Real estate	1,470	1,486	1,470	1,474	1,510	1,512	1,510	1,506	1,507	1,512
Services[2]	40,499	40,814	40,139	40,552	41,020	40,995	40,889	40,957	40,981	41,021
Agricultural services	700.3	779.9	721.2	716.8	821	841	840	846	843	841
Hotels and other lodging places	1,848.3	1,766.4	1,742.4	1,758.0	1,957	1,862	1,852	1,845	1,849	1,855
Personal services	1,338.4	1,278.4	1,344.1	1,357.3	1,261	1,281	1,271	1,294	1,294	1,281
Business services	9,643.2	9,426.7	9,116.0	9,135.5	9,651	9,487	9,356	9,348	9,318	9,307
Services to buildings	997.2	985.4	972.4	988.3	1,007	995	996	992	984	978
Personnel supply services	3,555.5	3,325.7	3,076.0	3,085.8	3,731	3,378	3,282	3,252	3,234	3,238
Help supply services	3,160.3	2,958.2	2,736.5	2,749.7	3,339	3,005	2,913	2,894	2,878	2,892
Computer and data processing services	2,188.7	2,191.9	2,187.3	2,196.7	2,186	2,201	2,189	2,189	2,188	2,193
Auto repair, services, and parking	1,286.4	1,296.8	1,296.7	1,305.8	1,291	1,298	1,305	1,304	1,308	1,310
Miscellaneous repair services	360.0	358.8	354.7	357.5	365	362	360	359	359	362
Motion pictures	596.4	581.7	581.7	580.6	600	582	584	580	589	583
Amusement and recreation services	1,554.3	1,590.0	1,528.8	1,560.6	1,772	1,781	1,762	1,777	1,771	1,775
Health services	10,213.5	10,496.3	10,478.0	10,512.0	10,236	10,431	10,456	10,483	10,501	10,535
Offices and clinics of medical doctors	1,953.2	2,006.0	2,004.3	2,014.3	1,958	1,993	2,000	2,002	2,007	2,020
Nursing and personal care facilities	1,803.8	1,844.8	1,841.2	1,839.7	1,808	1,834	1,837	1,842	1,846	1,844
Hospitals	4,040.6	4,161.2	4,163.2	4,172.3	4,045	4,135	4,149	4,158	4,166	4,176
Home health care services	640.9	661.5	654.4	658.0	645	655	657	659	661	662
Legal services	1,014.0	1,031.5	1,024.9	1,025.1	1,020	1,030	1,030	1,031	1,030	1,031
Educational services	2,502.6	2,585.7	2,392.1	2,615.3	2,375	2,438	2,439	2,457	2,471	2,484
Social services	3,001.2	3,119.3	3,103.0	3,123.9	2,997	3,096	3,100	3,105	3,121	3,121
Child day care services	750.2	771.1	782.2	767.6	734	757	755	757	755	753
Residential care	826.2	853.3	855.0	858.4	829	854	855	853	860	862
Museums and botanical and zoological gardens	100.5	107.6	101.0	101.4	110	112	110	110	110	110
Membership organizations	2,486.7	2,495.3	2,468.9	2,482.0	2,487	2,505	2,505	2,506	2,504	2,502
Engineering and management services	3,500.7	3,527.5	3,514.8	3,548.5	3,504	3,538	3,543	3,541	3,543	3,552
Engineering and architectural services	1,038.0	1,058.7	1,053.8	1,051.4	1,050	1,069	1,065	1,063	1,064	1,063
Management and public relations	1,114.6	1,125.3	1,120.9	1,122.5	1,123	1,124	1,127	1,125	1,134	1,130
Services, nec	50.6	50.5	49.7	49.8	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Government	21,016	21,387	20,978	21,413	20,680	20,998	21,006	21,061	21,063	21,083
Federal	2,605	2,600	2,589	2,591	2,615	2,625	2,607	2,615	2,608	2,602
Federal, except Postal Service	1,747.9	1,757.7	1,758.0	1,767.0	1,756	1,779	1,777	1,775	1,776	1,778
State	4,928	5,022	4,836	5,039	4,825	4,919	4,916	4,928	4,928	4,937
Education	2,171.7	2,232.9	2,051.2	2,244.8	2,048	2,107	2,109	2,112	2,115	2,121
Other State government	2,756.2	2,789.4	2,784.3	2,793.8	2,777	2,812	2,807	2,816	2,813	2,816
Local	13,483	13,765	13,553	13,783	13,240	13,454	13,483	13,518	13,527	13,544
Education	7,847.5	7,987.8	7,804.9	8,020.9	7,479	7,607	7,630	7,642	7,641	7,653
Other local government	5,635.5	5,777.6	5,748.0	5,762.3	5,761	5,847	5,853	5,876	5,888	5,891

[1] 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.

[2] Includes other industries, not shown separately.

p = preliminary.

Table B-2. Average weekly hours of production or nonsupervisory workers[1] on private nonfarm payrolls by industry

Industry	Not seasonally adjusted				Seasonally adjusted					
	Feb. 2001	Dec. 2001	Jan. 2002p	Feb. 2002p	Feb. 2001	Oct. 2001	Nov. 2001	Dec. 2001	Jan. 2002p	Feb. 2002p
Total private	34.0	34.4	33.6	33.9	34.3	34.0	34.1	34.1	34.1	34.1
Goods-producing	39.8	40.4	39.9	39.9	40.3	40.0	40.0	40.1	40.4	40.4
Mining	42.7	43.3	42.3	43.0	43.2	43.1	43.2	43.3	43.0	43.6
Construction	37.6	38.3	38.6	38.5	38.7	38.7	39.2	38.8	39.8	39.6
Manufacturing	40.5	41.3	40.4	40.3	40.9	40.5	40.3	40.6	40.6	40.7
Overtime hours	3.8	4.1	3.7	3.7	3.9	3.8	3.7	3.8	3.9	3.9
Durable goods	40.8	41.6	40.8	40.7	41.1	40.7	40.4	40.8	40.9	41.0
Overtime hours	3.8	4.1	3.7	3.7	3.9	3.7	3.6	3.8	3.9	3.9
Lumber and wood products	39.2	40.7	39.8	39.5	40.1	40.6	40.5	40.8	40.3	40.4
Furniture and fixtures	38.4	39.8	39.8	39.6	39.1	38.3	38.4	38.8	40.0	40.4
Stone, clay, and glass products	41.6	43.5	43.2	43.1	42.8	43.9	43.8	43.5	44.3	44.5
Primary metal industries	43.2	44.4	43.3	43.2	43.2	43.2	42.6	43.8	43.2	43.4
Blast furnaces and basic steel products	44.0	43.8	43.2	43.1	44.4	44.0	43.3	43.8	43.1	43.5
Fabricated metal products	41.4	42.1	41.1	41.3	41.7	41.0	40.7	41.2	41.2	41.6
Industrial machinery and equipment	41.2	41.1	40.4	40.3	41.0	40.4	39.9	40.2	40.2	40.0
Electronic and other electrical equipment	40.0	40.2	38.6	38.7	40.3	39.0	38.8	39.3	38.6	38.9
Transportation equipment	41.5	42.7	42.4	42.2	42.0	41.3	41.3	41.7	42.8	42.5
Motor vehicles and equipment	41.6	44.0	43.7	43.6	42.0	41.9	42.2	43.0	44.5	43.9
Instruments and related products	41.5	41.2	40.5	40.5	41.1	40.7	40.3	40.5	40.4	40.2
Miscellaneous manufacturing	37.9	38.1	37.1	37.7	38.2	37.5	37.1	37.7	37.5	38.0
Nondurable goods	40.1	40.8	39.9	39.8	40.4	40.2	40.0	40.2	40.1	40.1
Overtime hours	3.8	4.2	3.8	3.8	4.0	4.1	3.9	4.0	4.0	4.0
Food and kindred products	40.3	41.5	40.7	39.8	41.1	41.1	40.8	40.8	41.0	40.6
Tobacco products	38.7	41.3	40.2	40.3	39.8	40.2	39.8	40.6	41.6	41.5
Textile mill products	39.9	40.5	39.7	40.4	40.4	39.7	39.5	40.0	39.7	40.9
Apparel and other textile products	37.7	37.8	36.4	37.2	37.6	36.8	36.9	37.4	36.8	37.1
Paper and allied products	41.3	42.3	41.4	41.0	41.7	41.5	41.3	41.5	41.2	41.4
Printing and publishing	38.1	38.3	37.4	37.4	38.4	38.0	37.8	37.8	37.6	37.6
Chemicals and allied products	42.3	42.4	41.9	41.6	42.3	42.3	42.1	41.8	42.0	41.7
Petroleum and coal products	43.1	41.5	41.4	40.1	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
Rubber and misc. plastics products	40.8	42.0	40.8	40.9	40.9	40.5	40.7	41.2	40.8	41.1
Leather and leather products	36.1	37.5	37.2	37.6	36.4	36.0	36.6	37.4	37.6	38.0
Service-producing	32.6	33.0	32.2	32.5	32.8	32.6	32.6	32.7	32.6	32.7
Transportation and public utilities	38.2	38.3	37.4	37.5	38.5	37.8	37.8	38.0	37.8	37.7
Wholesale trade	37.8	38.6	37.9	38.1	38.1	38.1	38.2	38.3	38.2	38.4
Retail trade	28.4	29.2	28.0	28.5	28.9	28.7	28.8	28.9	28.8	29.0
Finance, insurance, and real estate	36.3	36.7	35.9	36.3	36.3	36.0	36.2	36.1	36.1	36.3
Services	32.6	32.9	32.2	32.4	32.7	32.5	32.6	32.7	32.5	32.5

[1] 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.

[2] 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.

Table B-3 Average hourly and weekly earnings of production or nonsupervisory workers[1] on private nonfarm payrolls by industry

Industry	Average hourly earnings				Average weekly earnings			
	Feb 2001	Dec 2001	Jan 2002p	Feb 2002p	Feb 2001	Dec 2001	Jan 2002p	Feb 2002p
Total private	$14.16	$14.63	$14.68	$14.68	$481.44	$503.27	$493.25	$497.65
Seasonally adjusted	14.11	14.58	14.61	14.63	483.97	497.18	498.20	498.88
Goods-producing	15.62	16.25	16.17	16.16	621.68	656.50	645.18	644.78
Mining	17.61	17.93	17.93	17.85	751.95	776.37	758.44	767.55
Construction	18.16	18.64	18.48	18.47	682.82	713.91	713.33	711.10
Manufacturing	14.61	15.18	15.16	15.15	591.71	626.93	612.46	610.55
Durable goods	15.03	15.68	15.64	15.62	613.22	652.29	638.11	635.73
Lumber and wood products	12.08	12.40	12.38	12.26	473.54	504.68	482.72	484.27
Furniture and fixtures	12.03	12.57	12.60	12.57	461.95	500.29	501.48	497.77
Stone, clay, and glass products	14.68	15.22	15.30	15.29	610.69	662.07	660.96	659.00
Primary metal industries	16.58	17.30	17.25	17.29	716.26	768.12	746.93	746.93
Blast furnaces and basic steel products	20.06	20.63	20.60	20.63	882.20	903.59	889.92	891.74
Fabricated metal products	14.03	14.60	14.56	14.51	580.84	614.66	598.42	599.26
Industrial machinery and equipment	15.74	16.33	16.33	16.25	648.49	671.16	659.73	654.88
Electronic and other electrical equipment	14.16	14.98	14.90	14.89	568.40	602.20	575.14	578.24
Transportation equipment	18.68	19.68	19.56	19.62	775.22	839.48	829.34	827.96
Motor vehicles and equipment	18.91	20.20	20.05	20.03	786.66	888.80	878.19	873.31
Instruments and related products	14.80	15.14	15.18	15.15	605.90	623.77	614.79	613.58
Miscellaneous manufacturing	11.98	12.64	12.62	12.45	454.04	481.58	468.20	469.37
Nondurable goods	13.97	14.45	14.46	14.46	560.20	589.56	578.95	575.51
Food and kindred products	12.65	13.22	13.14	13.09	509.80	548.63	534.80	520.98
Tobacco products	21.49	22.26	21.84	22.13	831.66	919.34	877.97	891.84
Textile mill products	11.27	11.50	11.64	11.63	449.67	465.75	462.11	469.85
Apparel and other textile products	9.36	9.67	9.77	9.78	352.87	365.53	355.63	363.82
Paper and allied products	16.84	17.18	17.11	17.04	683.10	725.87	708.35	698.64
Printing and publishing	14.64	15.02	15.04	15.11	557.78	575.27	562.50	565.11
Chemicals and allied products	18.41	18.80	18.85	18.99	778.74	797.12	789.82	789.98
Petroleum and coal products	22.21	21.98	22.12	22.63	957.25	912.17	915.77	907.46
Rubber and misc. plastics products	13.31	13.66	13.65	13.60	543.05	573.72	556.92	556.24
Leather and leather products	10.35	10.26	10.29	10.30	373.64	384.75	382.79	387.28
Service-producing	13.73	14.18	14.25	14.27	447.80	467.94	458.85	463.78
Transportation and public utilities	16.58	17.26	17.34	17.42	637.18	661.06	648.52	653.25
Wholesale trade	15.62	16.17	16.07	16.14	590.44	624.16	609.05	614.93
Retail trade	9.72	9.99	10.06	10.04	276.05	291.71	281.68	286.14
Finance, insurance, and real estate	15.63	16.19	16.18	16.23	567.37	594.17	580.86	589.15
Services	14.47	15.08	15.09	15.10	471.72	496.13	485.90	489.24

[1] See footnote 1, table B-2

p = preliminary

Table B-4. Average hourly earnings of production or nonsupervisory workers[1] on private nonfarm payrolls by industry, seasonally adjusted

Industry	Feb. 2001	Oct. 2001	Nov. 2001	Dec. 2001	Jan. 2002p	Feb. 2002p	Percent change from: Jan. 2002-Feb. 2002
Total private:							
Current dollars	$14.11	$14.47	$14.54	$14.58	$14.61	$14.63	0.1
Constant (1982) dollars[2]	7.92	8.06	8.11	8.15	8.15	N.A	(3)
Goods-producing	15.74	16.05	16.15	16.20	16.23	16.25	.1
Mining	17.52	17.73	17.85	17.83	17.74	17.74	.0
Construction	18.30	18.38	18.46	18.57	18.55	18.54	-.1
Manufacturing	14.63	14.97	15.05	15.09	15.12	15.17	.3
Excluding overtime[4]	13.94	14.31	14.38	14.41	14.43	14.46	.2
Service-producing	13.62	14.01	14.07	14.12	14.14	14.16	.1
Transportation and public utilities	16.64	17.09	17.23	17.23	17.30	17.39	.5
Wholesale trade	15.60	15.89	15.91	16.05	16.05	16.13	.5
Retail trade	9.69	9.91	9.98	9.99	10.00	10.01	.1
Finance, insurance, and real estate	15.55	16.05	16.07	16.14	16.16	16.16	.0
Services	14.34	14.81	14.87	14.93	14.94	14.97	.2

[1] See footnote 1, table B-2.

[2] The Consumer Price Index for Urban Wage Earners and Clerical Workers (CPI-W) is used to deflate this series. Data have been revised to reflect updated seasonal adjustment factors used in the CPI-W.

[3] Change was .0 percent from December 2001 to January 2002, the latest month available.

[4] Derived by assuming that overtime hours are paid at the rate of time and one-half.

N.A. = not available.

p = preliminary.

Table B-5. Indexes of aggregate weekly hours of production or nonsupervisory workers[1] on private nonfarm payrolls by industry

(1982=100)

Industry	Not seasonally adjusted				Seasonally adjusted					
	Feb 2001	Dec 2001	Jan 2002p	Feb 2002p	Feb 2001	Oct 2001	Nov 2001	Dec 2001	Jan 2002p	Feb 2002p
Total private	147.6	150.6	143.4	144.7	151.7	148.9	148.7	148.8	148.3	148.5
Goods-producing	108.7	107.3	102.6	102.2	113.6	108.3	107.5	107.1	107.0	106.6
Mining	51.1	54.4	50.9	52.5	53.2	54.8	54.8	54.3	53.2	54.6
Construction	166.4	179.1	168.1	167.0	186.9	185.5	187.9	185.8	188.6	185.8
Manufacturing	100.0	95.1	91.7	91.3	101.5	94.9	93.4	93.3	92.7	92.6
Durable goods	105.1	98.0	94.4	94.2	106.4	97.9	96.0	96.1	95.3	95.3
Lumber and wood products	131.3	134.8	129.5	128.3	137.4	136.1	135.1	135.5	133.8	134.4
Furniture and fixtures	130.7	123.3	121.8	122.5	133.7	119.5	118.3	119.8	122.9	125.7
Stone, clay, and glass products	110.0	113.3	108.9	106.2	117.2	117.0	116.0	114.4	115.4	115.1
Primary metal industries	87.4	79.4	75.5	75.2	87.0	79.9	76.5	76.0	75.0	75.0
Blast furnaces and basic steel products	66.6	61.0	56.8	56.5	67.0	63.2	60.6	60.5	56.9	57.0
Fabricated metal products	115.9	111.1	106.8	107.0	117.1	109.7	107.4	108.1	107.2	108.2
Industrial machinery and equipment	98.6	86.4	83.8	82.9	98.3	87.5	85.1	84.4	83.3	82.2
Electronic and other electrical equipment	104.7	87.4	82.9	81.9	105.2	87.9	85.5	85.1	82.7	81.7
Transportation equipment	112.0	108.6	104.2	105.5	113.5	105.9	105.4	105.3	106.0	106.5
Motor vehicles and equipment	145.1	143.1	135.7	140.4	146.4	135.3	136.5	137.8	139.4	142.0
Instruments and related products	76.5	71.6	70.3	70.0	75.7	71.9	70.5	70.5	70.0	69.3
Miscellaneous manufacturing	93.5	90.3	86.4	88.4	94.9	89.6	87.3	89.1	88.6	89.8
Nondurable goods	93.0	91.0	88.0	87.4	94.8	90.8	89.8	89.5	89.1	89.0
Food and kindred products	110.6	115.4	111.5	108.8	115.4	115.5	114.5	113.6	114.3	113.4
Tobacco products	45.5	51.5	50.5	49.7	43.4	47.8	47.3	46.3	49.4	49.3
Textile mill products	68.0	61.9	59.7	60.5	69.7	62.8	61.4	61.2	59.9	62.0
Apparel and other textile products	50.5	44.7	42.9	44.0	50.9	44.9	44.1	44.5	44.4	44.3
Paper and allied products	98.2	98.2	95.4	94.1	99.8	96.5	96.2	95.9	95.2	95.5
Printing and publishing	117.5	112.5	107.5	106.5	119.0	112.5	110.7	109.9	108.6	107.4
Chemicals and allied products	99.0	96.3	94.8	94.5	99.0	96.8	96.2	95.0	94.9	94.4
Petroleum and coal products	67.4	70.2	67.8	65.7	70.0	71.6	71.7	71.4	70.8	68.1
Rubber and misc. plastics products	139.7	135.6	131.1	131.1	140.6	132.6	131.8	132.9	131.4	132.0
Leather and leather products	28.6	24.7	24.3	24.4	29.1	24.9	24.7	24.7	24.8	24.5
Service-producing	165.1	170.1	161.7	163.8	168.9	167.1	167.1	167.5	166.9	167.4
Transportation and public utilities	137.7	137.3	131.3	131.8	140.3	136.3	135.0	135.0	134.4	134.0
Wholesale trade	129.2	131.2	127.4	127.7	131.4	129.7	129.3	129.8	129.6	130.0
Retail trade	140.4	152.0	138.9	140.5	146.8	144.8	145.3	145.5	145.3	146.6
Finance, insurance, and real estate	138.5	141.3	137.5	138.5	139.8	139.3	140.2	139.6	139.5	139.9
Services	209.1	212.4	204.0	207.8	212.5	211.1	211.1	211.6	210.7	210.9

[1] See footnote 1, table B-2.

p = preliminary.

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

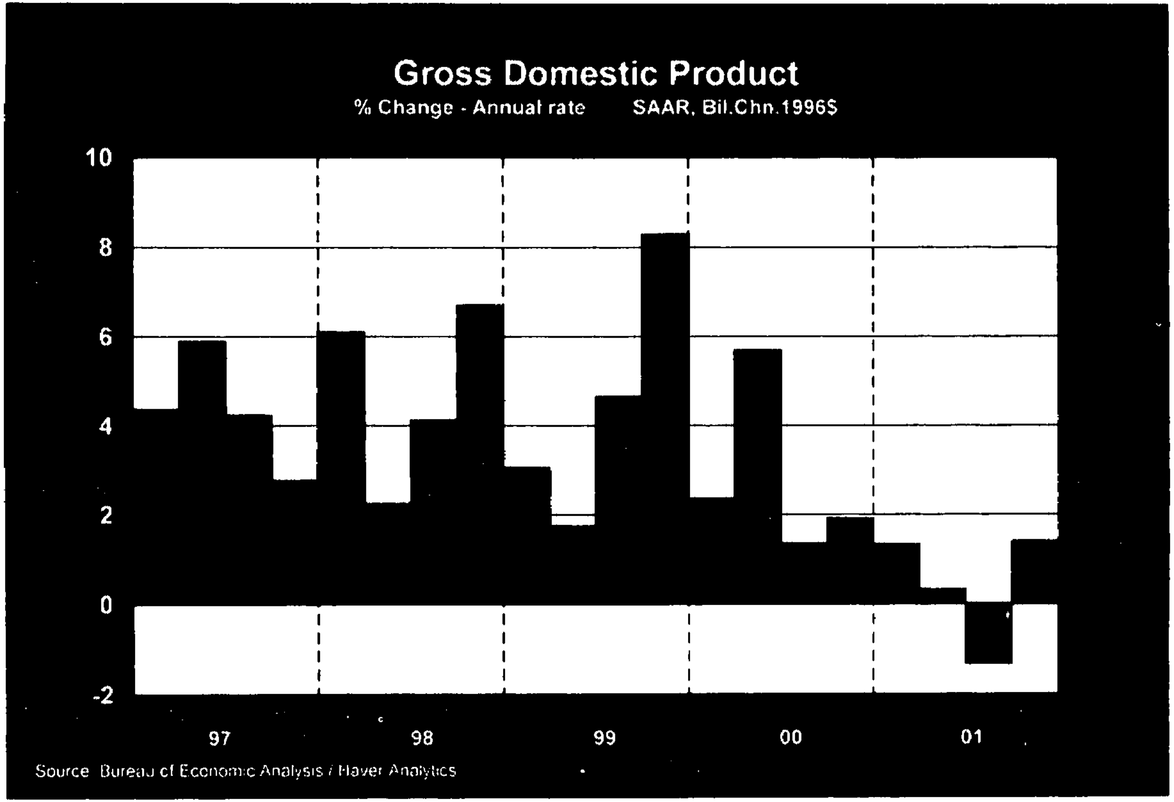
(Percent)

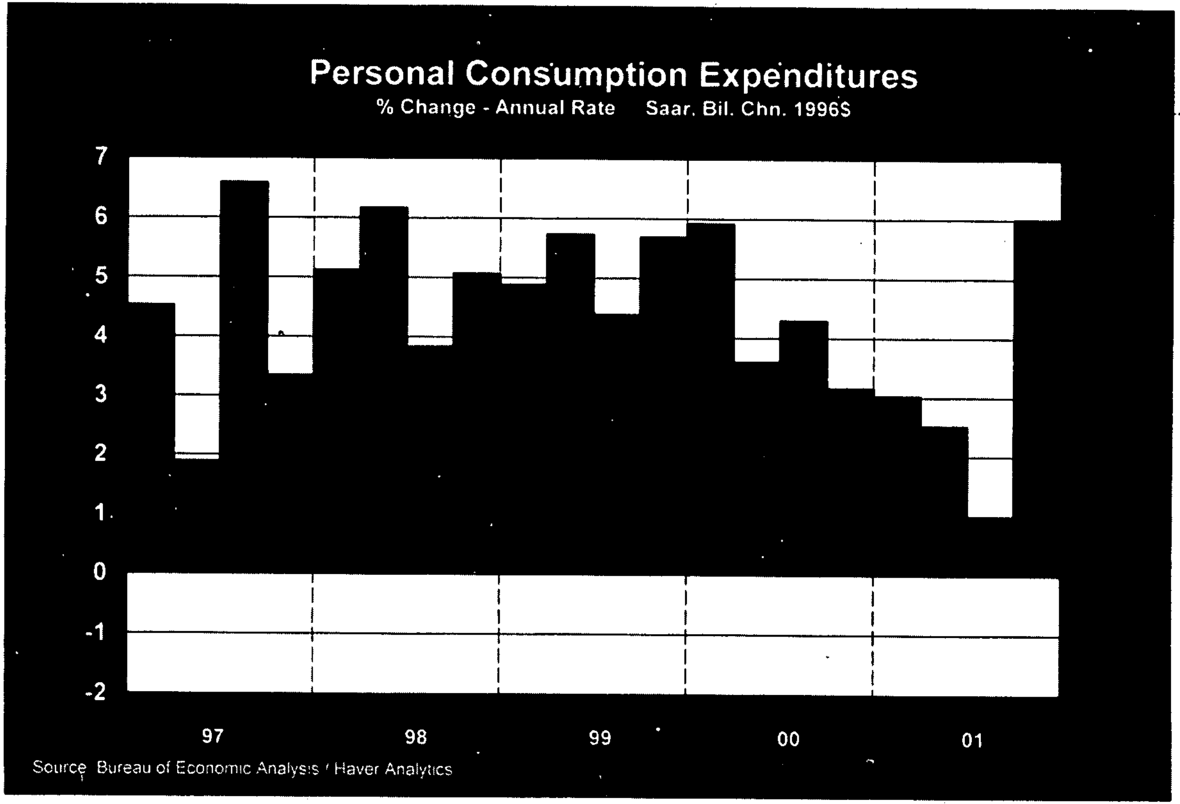
Time span	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
	Private nonfarm payrolls, 353 industries[1]											
Over 1-month span:												
1998	63.2	56.2	59.3	60.2	58.9	57.1	55.4	58.4	54.8	55.0	58.2	56.4
1999	55.1	59.6	52.8	57.2	58.2	54.2	57.1	54.4	55.2	57.9	59.9	56.8
2000	55.7	59.3	61.0	54.2	47.7	60.5	57.8	55.1	52.0	54.8	55.1	54.2
2001	53.7	50.4	55.8	45.0	46.6	44.3	45.5	43.9	44.1	38.7	38.7	41.8
2002	p47.2	p48.2										
Over 3-month span:												
1998	65.3	66.1	64.6	65.7	62.2	57.9	57.5	58.4	59.1	59.2	59.3	59.2
1999	60.8	57.8	58.5	55.8	58.1	57.9	57.2	59.2	59.8	59.1	61.0	60.6
2000	61.6	63.3	61.9	56.2	55.1	57.9	61.5	56.4	54.1	53.3	55.7	53.3
2001	51.7	54.1	48.6	49.2	42.5	42.4	40.5	39.9	38.8	35.8	35.6	p37.5
2002	p43.8											
Over 6-month span:												
1998	70.4	67.4	65.0	62.5	63.6	60.5	59.2	58.6	57.9	59.6	60.6	59.9
1999	59.8	59.8	58.2	60.3	56.7	59.2	61.8	60.8	62.2	61.2	62.3	64.9
2000	63.5	60.6	62.6	63.7	61.5	55.5	56.1	58.6	54.2	54.8	51.8	54.2
2001	52.0	50.6	48.6	45.3	44.1	38.5	37.1	35.6	35.1	p35.4	p35.8	
2002												
Over 12-month span:												
1998	69.7	67.6	67.4	66.0	64.0	62.7	61.9	62.0	60.9	59.3	60.8	58.8
1999	61.2	60.2	58.2	60.8	60.8	61.6	62.2	61.3	63.9	63.0	61.3	60.9
2000	62.5	63.0	61.8	59.5	58.4	56.8	55.7	56.5	54.2	53.4	53.0	51.7
2001	49.6	47.7	45.0	43.1	40.5	39.8	p39.5	p38.0				
2002												
	Manufacturing payrolls, 136 industries[1]											
Over 1-month span:												
1998	57.4	51.5	53.7	53.3	43.8	48.2	38.2	51.5	41.9	41.5	41.2	43.4
1999	46.0	44.5	43.0	42.3	50.4	39.3	51.5	39.3	45.2	46.3	53.3	46.7
2000	44.9	56.6	55.5	46.7	41.2	54.8	53.7	38.6	34.6	41.5	43.8	44.1
2001	37.9	32.4	41.5	31.3	29.4	33.1	39.0	27.6	36.0	29.4	25.7	29.4
2002	p39.7	p40.8										
Over 3-month span:												
1998	59.6	59.6	55.9	50.4	46.7	37.9	41.5	41.5	41.9	38.2	38.8	40.8
1999	41.2	39.0	38.2	41.5	40.8	45.2	39.0	45.2	40.8	44.9	46.3	46.0
2000	50.0	54.0	52.9	42.3	43.0	48.5	48.2	33.8	28.7	30.5	39.0	35.7
2001	28.3	29.4	24.6	26.5	22.4	24.6	21.0	19.9	19.9	21.0	17.6	p20.6
2002	p30.1											
Over 6-month span:												
1998	63.2	54.4	50.4	40.4	44.5	40.1	37.5	36.4	34.9	40.1	37.1	34.2
1999	36.0	38.2	37.5	41.2	36.8	39.7	43.0	41.5	46.0	40.4	46.3	51.5
2000	51.5	44.5	48.5	55.1	43.8	34.9	33.5	34.6	30.1	29.4	25.0	27.9
2001	26.8	25.4	19.9	20.6	20.2	15.1	13.2	14.0	11.8	p14.7	p18.8	
2002												
Over 12-month span:												
1998	54.8	52.2	51.8	46.7	40.4	40.1	38.2	37.5	36.4	34.6	35.7	34.2
1999	38.6	34.6	32.4	36.0	37.9	39.0	40.1	40.4	44.5	46.0	44.9	44.5
2000	46.3	45.2	41.2	37.9	33.8	31.3	31.3	31.3	27.6	25.4	24.3	21.0
2001	19.1	16.5	14.7	16.2	15.1	12.1	p14.0	p12.9				
2002												

[1] 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.

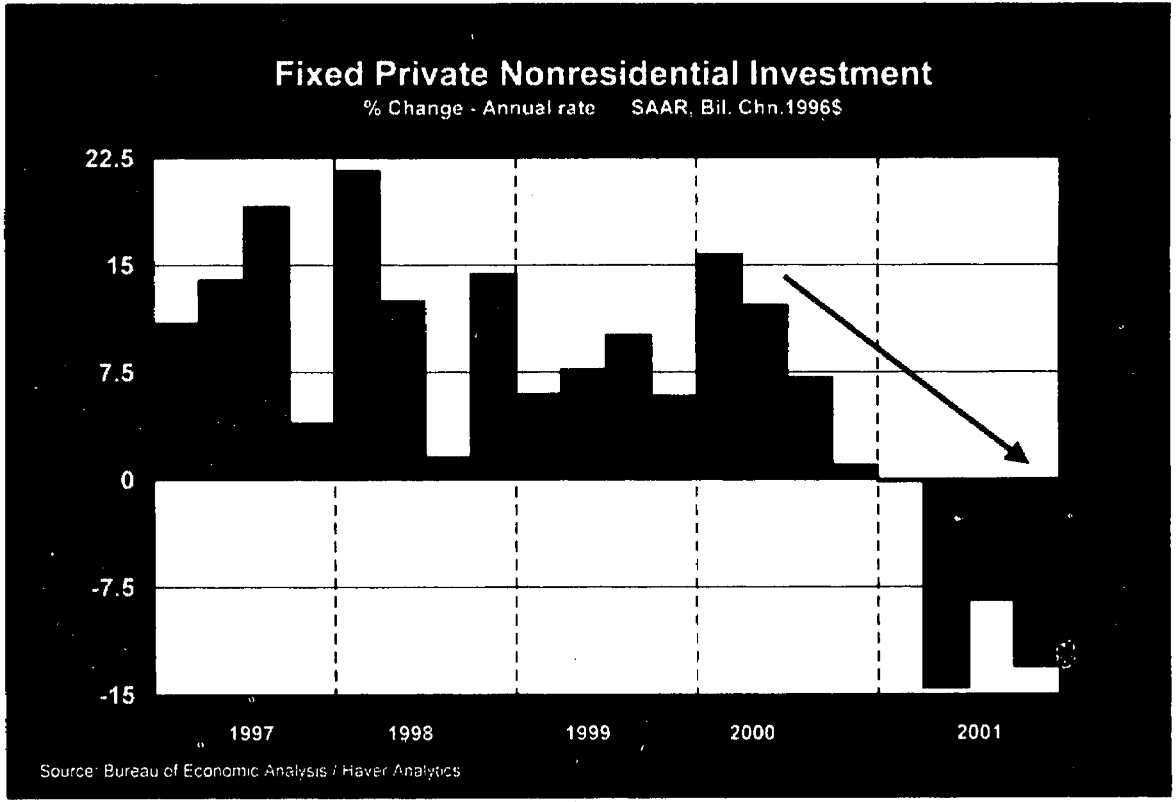
p = preliminary.

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.

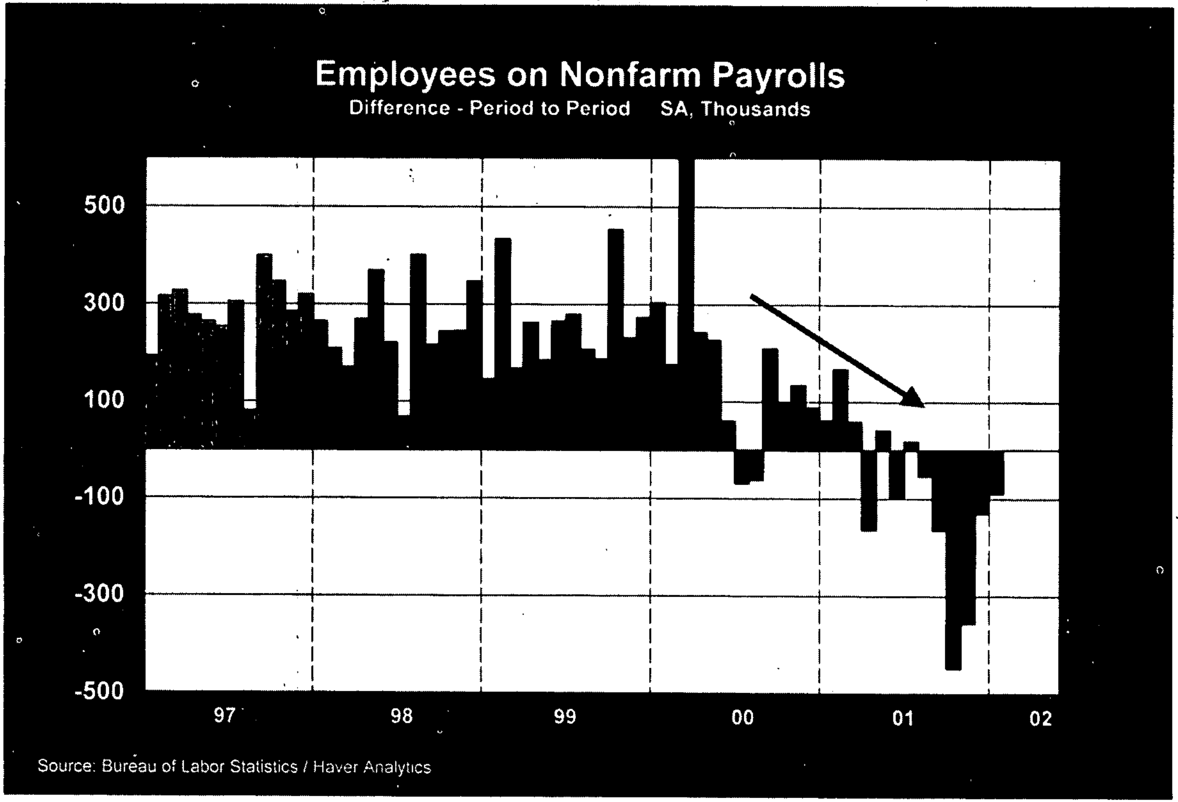

Gross Domestic Product
% Change - Annual rate SAAR, Bil.Chn.1996$
10
8
6
4
2
0
-2
97
98
99
00
01
Source Bureau of Economic Analysis / Haver Analytics

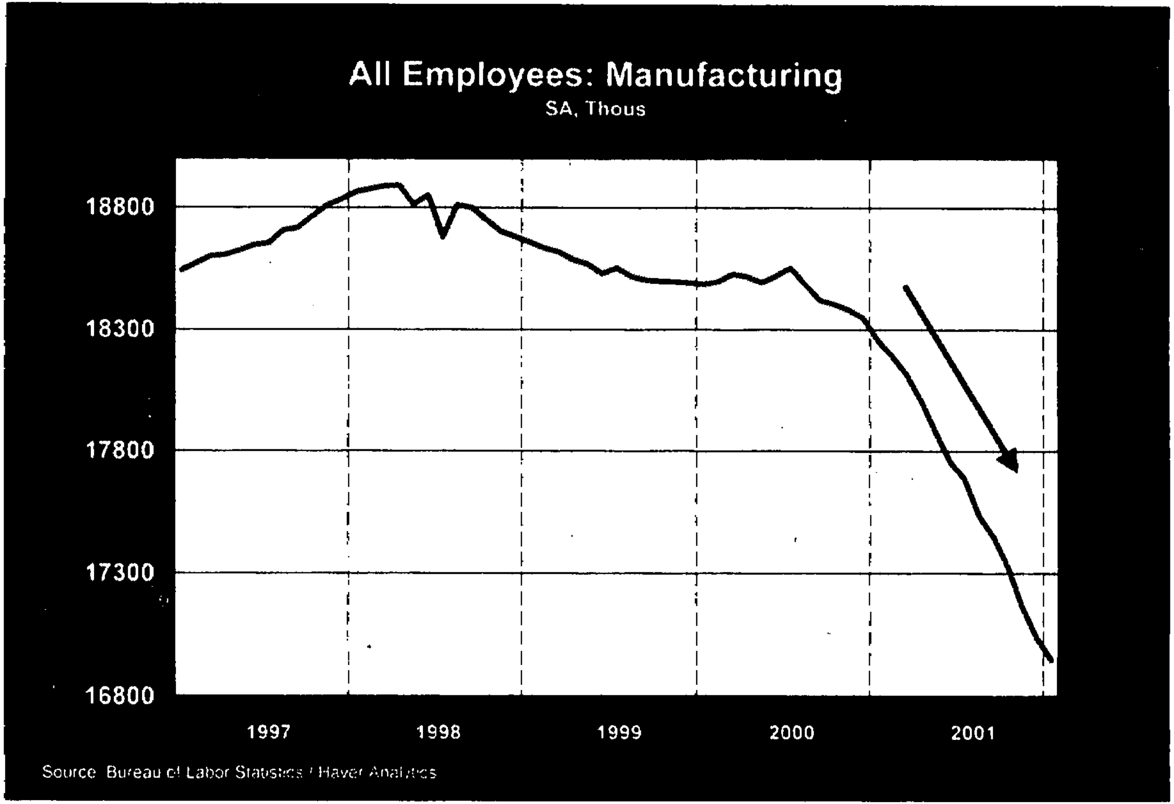


Personal Consumption Expenditures
% Change - Annual Rate Saar. Bil. Chn. 1996$
7
6
5
4
3
2
1
0
-1
-2
97
98
99
00
01
Source Bureau of Economic Analysis / Haver Analytics



Fixed Private Nonresidential Investment
% Change - Annual rate SAAR, Bil. Chn.1996$
22.5
15
7.5
0
-7.5
-15
1997
1998
1999
2000
2001
Source: Bureau of Economic Analysis / Haver Analytics


Employees on Nonfarm Payrolls
Difference - Period to Period SA, Thousands
500
300
100
-100
-300
-500
97
98
99
00
01
02
Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics / Haver Analytics


All Employees: Manufacturing
SA, Thous
18800
18300
17800
17300
16800
1997
1998
1999
2000
2001
Source Bureau of Labor Statistics / Haver Analytics