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THE EMPLOYMENT SITUATION: JANUARY 2002

HEARING

before the

JOINT ECONOMIC COMMITTEE CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES

ONE HUNDRED SEVENTH CONGRESS

SECOND SESSION

February 1, 2002

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THE EMPLOYMENT SITUATION:

JANUARY 2002

Friday, February 1, 2002

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

The Committee met, pursuant to notice, at 9:38 a.m., in Room 311, Cannon House Office Building, the Honorable Jim Saxton, Chairman of the Committee, presiding.

Present: Representative Saxton; Senator Reed.

Staff Present: Chris Frenze, Bob Keleher, Colleen J. Healy, Darryl Evans, Brian Higginbotham, Patricia Ruggles, and Daphne Clones.

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 January employment situation.

The employment data reported today appear to be somewhat affected by seasonable adjustment factors. Payroll employment declined by 89,000, while the unemployment rate declined to 5.6 percent. Some of the data in the report today seem to suggest more improvement in the employment conditions than may have actually occurred. We will explore some of these issues in more detail during the question and answer period.

Nonetheless, recently released economic data broadly suggests the economy may have bottomed out. For example, the decline in the manufacturing sector seems to have slowed. Housing and auto sales remain strong, and gross domestic product (GDP) actually eked out a small gain in the fourth quarter of last year. These and other encouraging signals have led many economists to conclude that the recession may be over.

While we certainly hope this is the case, the fact remains that much of this improvement is too recent and tentative to be called a trend. The fragility of the economy, particularly investment, remains a concern that justifies consideration of economic stimulus legislation by the Congress. Moreover, the economy is vulnerable to risks from adverse international economic developments, high debt levels, security costs and other factors.

Last September, I took note of the Federal Reserve's actions to reduce interest rates, the congressional effort to reduce taxes and the decline in energy prices. At that time it appeared that these factors might reasonably be expected to lead to an economic recovery by the first quarter of 2002. However, the events of September 11th created such an enormous disruption that this timetable for recovery could be viewed as unduly optimistic. Thus, 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 addition, the President's success in fracturing the terrorist network has undermined, or made it more difficult for the terrorists and their ability to strike. It has improved domestic security and renewed confidence to a great degree.

This restoration of domestic security is a key function of government, and it is an important precondition for the resumption of a healthy economic growth. As the President has emphasized, the war against terrorism is hardly over, but we have made a good start. To date, the terrorists have been unsuccessful in attaining their objective of seriously crippling the U.S. economy.

In conclusion, the recent signs of economic recovery are encouraging but tentative. The economy has proven to be incredibly resilient, but it remains to be seen whether a sustained economic rebound is under way. Congressional enactment of an economic stimulus package would be a prudent insurance policy against the potential for another dip in economic activity.

Senator Reed, the floor is yours for whatever comment you may have.

[The prepared statement of Representative Saxton appears in the Submissions for the Record on page 12.]

OPENING STATEMENT OF SENATOR JACK REED, VICE CHAIRMAN

Senator Reed. Thank you very much, Mr. Chairman; and thank you for convening this hearing and for your thoughtful comments. I also want to welcome Acting Commissioner Orr and thank her for coming forward to testify today.

Despite some hopeful signs, the labor market remains weak as the economy continues to shed jobs. Today there are nearly eight million unemployed Americans and nearly five million more workers who want a job but are not counted among the unemployed.

Particularly troubling is the fact that the number of people who are unemployed for more than six months is rising, and Congress has still not acted to help them. Even if the economy begins to recover in the first half of 2002, as many analysts predict, overall unemployment is likely to continue to rise for some time. Moreover, the long-term unemployed are typically the last to join the economic recovery. On average over the post-war years, the unemployment rate for those who have been jobless for more than 26 weeks continued to rise for nine months after the economy had begun to recover.

The Department of Labor recently reported that the number of workers exhausting their regular unemployment benefits has risen substantially by the end of last year. In my home State of Rhode Island, the number of workers who have exhausted their benefits has increased by nearly 40 percent over the past year. There should be no doubt about the importance of extending benefits to unemployed workers.

This week Senator Susan Collins joined me in calling for an immediate vote on extending unemployment benefits by 13 weeks for the

more than two million Americans who have exhausted their benefits since the start of the recession and the many more that will soon face the same fate, and I have a copy available of our letter to Senator Majority Leader Daschle and Minority Leader Lott. Both Republicans and Democrats have proposed extending unemployment benefits but have tied the extension to other economic stimulus provisions.

I strongly believe that passing an extended benefits bill, separate from other legislation, is the right thing to do now. American families are suffering, and simple common decency requires that we put aside our differences and come together to meet their needs now.

Extended unemployment benefits go to those who desperately need resources to purchase food, pay their bills and clothe their children. These benefits replace only a fraction of a worker's lost income, so most of the money will be put right back into the economy where it is spent immediately on wise necessities.

In addition, extending unemployment compensation involves no cumbersome implementation issues, since the benefit system already exists. As the recovery takes hold and laid-off workers find new jobs, the costs of the program decline.

The task before us as policymakers is to get the economy out of the recession quickly and put it back in the path of strong and sustainable growth. Extending unemployment benefits to workers right now will not only help millions of families weather these difficult economic times but it will also provide a boost to the economy without undermining our long-term fiscal discipline.

Mr. Chairman, thank you again, and I look forward to the testimony of Commissioner Orr on the state of our labor markets.

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

Representative Saxton. Thank you very much, Senator.

Commissioner Orr, the floor is yours. We are ready and anxious to hear your testimony this morning.

**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. Mr. Chairman and Members of the Committee, I appreciate the opportunity this morning to comment on the labor market data that we have just released.

Nonfarm payroll employment fell by 89,000 in January, following job losses that averaged 311,000 a month in the fourth quarter of 2001. Manufacturing and construction employment declined, while services employment was flat. The unemployment rate decreased by two-tenths

of a percentage point to 5.6 percent, after rising by the same amount in December.

Looking in more detail at the data from our survey of employers for January, job losses continued in manufacturing – that is, a decline of 89,000 – although at the slowest pace since September. The largest decline in manufacturing occurred in transportation equipment – that is, 28,000 – as motor vehicle plants had temporary shutdowns and aircraft factories continued to lose jobs.

Sizable employment declines also occurred in primary metals, fabricated metals, industrial machinery and electronic equipment. On the other hand, job losses in manufacturing were not as widespread as they had been in the fourth quarter.

As you know, construction employment held up unusually well last year. Unlike past recessions when construction tended to be quite hard hit, the industry lost very few jobs during the last eight months of 2001. In January, however, employment in the industry declined by 54,000 on a seasonally adjusted basis, despite unusually mild weather during the month. The special trades and heavy construction components had the largest losses. Also, an industry closely tied to construction, that is, the landscaping component of agricultural services, also lost jobs in January.

Wholesale trade employment continued its declining trend. The industry has lost 145,000 jobs since November 2000.

Helping to offset these declines, retail trade employment rose by 62,000 in January after seasonal adjustment, as weak hiring for the 2001 holiday season resulted in fewer layoffs than usual in January. Putting this increase in perspective, employment fell by 241,000 on a seasonally adjusted basis in the last five months of 2001. The largest increases in January were in department stores, apparel stores and miscellaneous retail establishments, especially toy stores, where holiday hiring, and therefore post-holiday layoffs, are heavily concentrated.

Employment in finance, insurance and real estate edged up by 9,000 in January, as relatively low interest rates continued to spur growth in banks and mortgage brokerages.

Employment in the services industry overall was little changed, as several component industries had offsetting movements. Business services employment fell by 24,000, reflecting a sizable decline in computer and data processing services.

Employment in help supply services was little changed over the month, although I would note that the industry has been on a downward trend since September, 2000. Job losses continued in the hotel industry, bringing the total decline to 124,000 since the start of the recession. However, employment in health services continued its strong growth trend, and social services also had a job increase.

Transportation and public utilities employment was unchanged in January as well. Air transportation grew by 8,000 jobs after seasonal adjustment, as a very light holiday buildup in the air freight component resulted in fewer layoffs than usual. Employment related to airline

passenger service continued to decline. The communications industry had job losses for the third consecutive month.

Both the total private sector workweek and the factory workweek edged down by a tenth of an hour in January to 34 hours and 40.5 hours, respectively. Factory overtime edged up by a tenth of an hour to 3.9 hours.

Average hourly earnings of production and nonsupervisory workers in the private sector were unchanged at \$14.59 in January. This followed a gain of five cents in December, as revised. Hourly earnings increased by four percent over the year, that is, from January 2001.

Now turning to some of the measures obtained from our survey of households, the Current Population Survey (CPS), the number of unemployed persons fell and the unemployment rate returned to its November level of 5.6 percent, that is, from 5.8 percent in December. The jobless rate for adult women declined in January after rising in December, while the rates for adult men, teenagers, whites, blacks and Hispanics were essentially unchanged.

Looking at other measures of labor underutilization, we would note that the number of part-time workers who would have preferred full-time work did fall from December to January by 294,000 so that they now total four million.

The number of persons outside the labor force who said they want a job rose by 163,000 to 4.8 million.

There was a decline of nearly a million in the labor force, reflecting drops in both employment and unemployment between December and January. However, I would caution against reading too much into a single month's estimate for any data series, particularly in a month such as January when there are large seasonal movements that can be difficult to adjust for precisely.

To summarize, the jobless rate in January reversed its December increase, dropping back to 5.6 percent. The number of workers on nonfarm payrolls declined in January but at a slower pace than in recent months. A seasonally adjusted employment increase in retail trade partially offset losses in manufacturing and construction, while most other industries were little changed.

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

[The prepared statement of Ms. Orr, together with accompanying press release, appears in the Submissions for the Record on page 15.]

Representative Saxton. Commissioner, thank you very much.

Let me begin with a thought and a question that has been something that we have tried to guard against here on the Joint Economic Committee for years. You said in the closing part of your statement that too much emphasis could be placed on one month's data, and we have watched and tried to protect ourselves from doing that for many years here, as long as I have been on this Committee, actually.

So translated into the current report and watching the unemployment rate drop by two-tenths of a percent and watching other factors, including job growth and the up-tick in the diffusion index for a month, this looks like a pretty good report. However, as you suggested, it would be a drastic mistake to draw conclusions based on just this data. Is that correct?

Ms. Orr. Correct.

Representative Saxton. Would you say why that is true?

Ms. Orr. Well, as I noted in my comments, seasonal adjustment between December and January always brings with it some difficulties.

If you look, for example, at our data for January, particularly retail trade and air freight, we have increases in employment for those industries for the month of January, in large part reflecting the fact that there was not the holiday buildup in December that we ordinarily would have expected. So then when we seasonally adjust the January numbers, we see an increase in employment that in part is an artifact of seasonal adjustment.

Representative Saxton. In other words, we do this seasonal adjustment every January to try to take into account the jobs that were added in the last quarter of the year because of the holiday seasons, et cetera.

Ms. Orr. Uh-huh.

Representative Saxton. This year it is particularly difficult, because those jobs may not have been added in the last quarter of the year because of the anticipated slow economy and anticipated slower than normal consumption for the last quarter of the year; and, therefore, the need may not be there to make the same kind of an adjustment in spite of the fact that the formula goes forward with the adjustment anyway. Is that—

Ms. Orr. Well, we are always adding new data to our adjustment so that we want it to be as current as possible, but we don't by any means always have a seasonal adjustment factor for each month that completely takes into account all the movements of the prior months as well as what is going on in that month.

So, if you recall, in our comments from late fall, we did note that there was not the usual holiday buildup in a number of industries. So our expectation, for example, might be of the loss of 100,000 workers between December and January, and if we experienced only 50,000, we would have a different seasonally-adjusted number than if we in fact had declines totaling 100,000 between December and January.

Representative Saxton. Now, in January, is it also true that adjustments are made because of the weather as it relates to construction?

Ms. Orr. The adjustments that are made with respect to construction would be caught up in the seasonal adjustment factor reflecting what has happened in years gone by—

Representative Saxton. Right.

Ms. Orr. —in terms of weather.

In construction for the month of January, we showed the first substantial decline since last April, despite the fact that we had relatively mild weather.

Representative Saxton. Well, the fact—

Ms. Orr. So had the weather been severe, we might have expected that there would have been a larger loss in the construction industry than what we have noted.

Representative Saxton. But the seasonal adjustment went forward in spite of the warm weather, is that correct?

Ms. Orr. We have continued to use the seasonal adjustment factor despite the warm weather, but it is not the first winter where we have had warm weather.

Representative Saxton. No, that is true, but I am just – what I am trying to get at is that the seasonal adjustment took place based on kind of an average of what happens through the year—

Ms. Orr. In prior years.

Representative Saxton. —and this year's weather was certainly an anomaly, and, therefore, the seasonal adjustment could have been part of the reason for the good report that we are seeing. It may be more optimistic than reality?

Ms. Orr. That is true. Correct.

Representative Saxton. Thank you.

We also saw the GDP report come out for the last quarter of the year, and it was also rather optimistic. As a matter of fact, we have a chart here which shows gross domestic product and what has happened through the last period of time, and we see that in the third quarter of last year, we had a negative dip, if you will, in GDP; and then, in the last quarter, it grew by two-tenths of a percent. Are you optimistic that this is a trend, or is this also something that we should be careful of?

Ms. Orr. I would say that I think this is something we would want to be careful of. You know, this is the preliminary estimate. You know, BEA will be making revisions – or will be evaluating the number—

Representative Saxton. That is a good point. The first point is that this 0.2 percent—

Ms. Orr. It is a preliminary estimate.

Representative Saxton. It is a preliminary estimate, and that will be adjusted based on other information that is gathered as we move forward.

Ms. Orr. When the Bureau of Economic Analysis produces this number, it doesn't have the complete data that they will later have in order to make the final estimate.

Representative Saxton. Yes.

I guess two other things I would just like to mention that could have caused this and leave us in a position to be cautious is that auto sales is one of the factors that is primarily responsible for this growth during the last quarter of the year when there was a program in place to permit

people to buy cars interest free, and that not only could have encouraged people to buy cars during the last quarter of last year but it may have borrowed from the sales that will occur in the first quarter of this year.

So that is a factor that I think we need to be very careful of, as well as Congressional activity in spending money for security purposes. There was a lot of government spending during the last quarter of the year that was not anticipated, as well as the automobile sales activity. So it seems to me that we might want to be a little bit careful before we come to a final conclusion that the recession is over. Would you agree with that?

Ms. Orr. Yes.

Representative Saxton. Thank you. I am glad we are all agreeable this morning.

Ms. Orr. Well, it is a nice spring day out. Right?

Representative Saxton. Well, thank you.

Senator Reed, do you have questions at this point?

Senator Reed. Thank you very much, Mr. Chairman; and thank you, Commissioner Orr and your colleagues, for your testimony this morning.

According to your release, the number of people in January who were in the labor force but reported that they wanted a job increased by about 163,000. Could the reason we saw a decline in the unemployment rate be that an increasing number of people are discouraged and just stopped job hunting and therefore would not be in your unemployment statistics?

Ms. Orr. I am sorry. Would you—

Senator Reed. Could the reason that we saw a decline in the unemployment rate be that an increasing number of people are discouraged and just stopped job hunting and therefore would not—

Ms. Orr. Well, those numbers don't suggest that is the case. The 4.8 million workers that we have reported would like a job was not much of a change from the prior month, 163,000 additional persons. That 4.8 million number includes what we call discouraged workers, which have increased modestly, but I don't think the change was such that it would account for the change in unemployment.

Phil?

Mr. Rones. Well, I generally agree. I mean, we do directly—

Ms. Orr. I hope we agree.

Mr. Rones. Yes. We are agreeing today, too.

Senator Reed. This is a remarkable moment of consensus. Go ahead.

Mr. Rones. We do directly ask questions in the survey related to the reasons for being outside the labor force and with a set of restrictions we do have a concept called discouraged workers, which are people who are not looking because they think there are no jobs available to them. In fact, that measure isn't up at all even over the year. It is small to begin with. It is only 300,000, and we haven't really seen much increase.

I think the interesting thing to note is that obviously you and others have noticed the large decline in the labor force this month of nearly a million. Now, people can take that and say, oh, these are people who were discouraged, but they are not showing up, even in the very broad category that you point out, just saying that they want a job. They are not even showing up as an increase there. So it could just be that, in a very good job market, as we had throughout the 1990s, it brings people in who otherwise may not have been working, and as the job market deteriorated as it did throughout most of last year, eventually you have people who leave the labor force, you know, people who were on the margin to begin with who leave the labor force.

With that said, though, I would still remind you that this is one month's data. When we have a big change in either direction in the labor force like we have here, we often see that that is corrected, or it is in a response to something that happened before.

I would note that we had an increase of I think 700,000 several months ago, I believe in September. So we had an increase of a very large magnitude.

Senator Reed. Thank you.

Again, I think the Chairman's point, which, being so agreeable today, we all accept, is that one month's data is not definitive. I think we will agree to that.

In that regard, Commissioner, does the unemployment rate always rise steadily during a recession? Haven't we in the past, during recessions, seen episodes where unemployment would decline and yet the recession would still continue and indeed unemployment would continue to grow? Is that historically something we have witnessed?

Ms. Orr. Uh-huh. Senator Reed, in the recession in the early 1980s and 1990s, we had at least a couple of months where the unemployment rate went up and then dropped back and then continued its upward trend.

Senator Reed. Thank you.

Ms. Orr. I can't give you the exact dates, but they are in the early parts of both of those recessions.

Senator Reed. In the early part of those recessions? That is interesting, too.

Ms. Orr. You know, I think it may have been mid-recession.

Senator Reed. Mid-recession.

Let me also ask another question, which is, from someone who is not adept at all in statistics, the job losses were higher than expected in your report, declining by 89,000, yet the unemployment rate went down to 5.6 percent. I have succeeded in confusing myself. Whether I have confused you yet is the question.

Ms. Orr. Well, I think that is one of the reasons that we said earlier that these data are ones about which we should be cautious, because that is not what we would ordinarily expect, that in the face of job loss we would have a reduction in the unemployment rate.

Senator Reed. And is this apparent contradiction explained by the seasonal adjustments which the Chairman and you discussed? What is the explanation for this apparent contradiction, or is it statistical aberration?

Ms. Orr. You have named them all.

Senator Reed. Thank you.

Ms. Orr. Very good.

Senator Reed. Yes. I got used to taking tests where you put everything you knew down and hoped that one was right.

Let me have a final question, if I can pursue this with respect to the conversation you had with the Chairman about the construction industry. I thought it was interesting that, as you say in your testimony, employment in the industry declined by 54,000 on a seasonally adjusted basis despite unusually mild weather, and special trades and heavy constructions had the largest losses, together with landscaping, et cetera. The construction industry has been remarkably strong throughout this recession, and for the first time now we are seeing a decline in that sector despite the fact that the weather was good. Does that suggest the first time we are seeing sort of a retreat in this sector, which might have more serious implications going forward?

Ms. Orr. There was a decline in April of last year, I think, of something in the order of 77,000, and since that point in time there have been modest increases or very modest declines, but this report does suggest that perhaps some of the negative factors are catching up with construction.

Senator Reed. When you say the heavy construction components, special trades, I don't know, but I would presume that would be those trades involved in the major construction projects, high-rises, highways, et cetera, as differentiated from home builders. Is that the fear?

Ms. Orr. Most of the decline in construction that we saw in our reports for January were in nonresidential construction, not home building. As we know, home building is continuing to maintain a fairly high level of activity. But you are right, it is in nonresidential.

Senator Reed. Is there any regional specificity to the declines – I know the data is very preliminary, and it is a month's data, but if—

Ms. Orr. Right. The data are very preliminary, but my recollection is that we saw some weakness in the West and the South.

Senator Reed. No, I am not—

Ms. Orr. We will subsequently have additional reports, including geographic data, but that is my recollection.

Senator Reed. I know these numbers are preliminary.

Thank you very much. Thank you, Commissioner.

Representative Saxton. Commissioner, I have no other questions today. Thank you for being here.

I guess that I would just like to say in conclusion that, while it is prudent for us to be cautious of numbers that come to us a month at a

time, or to concentrate on one month's data – and while it may have sounded like we were being – or I was being more pessimistic than optimistic, obviously I am very hopeful that these optimistic single-month numbers continue, that in fact we have seen a bottoming out of the recession, and that in the months ahead we will see positive numbers from your report. We will see what happens.

So did you have a comment?

Ms. Orr. I was just going to note, being very agreeable today, that if you look at the fourth quarter of 2001, we did incur an average of 311,000 payroll job losses in each of those last three months. So a loss of 89,000 is of a different order.

Representative Saxton. We hope that we can all be optimistic when we come back a month from now to look at the February numbers.

Thank you very much. We appreciate, as always, your participation, and we look forward to seeing you next month.

This hearing is adjourned.

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

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

I am pleased to welcome Acting Commissioner Orr once again before the Joint Economic Committee (JEC) to testify on the January employment situation.

The employment data reported today appear to be somewhat affected by seasonal adjustment factors. Payroll employment declined by 89,000, while the unemployment rate declined to 5.6 percent. Some of the data in the report today seem to suggest more improvement in employment conditions than may have actually occurred. We will explore some of these issues in more detail during the question period.

Nonetheless, recently released economic data broadly suggest that the economy may have bottomed out. For example, the decline in the manufacturing sector seems to have slowed, housing and auto sales remain strong, and GDP actually eked out a small gain in the fourth quarter of 2001. These and other encouraging signals have led many economists to conclude that the recession may be over.

While we all certainly hope this is the case, the fact remains that much of this improvement is too recent and tentative to be called a trend. The fragility of the economy, particularly investment, remains a concern that justifies consideration of economic stimulus legislation by the Congress. Moreover, the economy is vulnerable to risks from adverse international economic developments, high debt levels, security costs, and other factors.

Last September I took note of the Federal Reserve's actions to reduce interest rates, the Congressional effort to reduce taxes, and the decline in energy prices. At that time it appeared that these factors might reasonably be expected to lead to an economic recovery by the first quarter of 2002. However, the events of September 11 created such enormous disruption that this timetable for recovery could be viewed as unduly optimistic.

Thus the prospect of economic recovery in the near future is especially impressive and reflects the remarkable resilience of the American economy and people. In addition, the President's success in fracturing the terrorist network has undermined its ability to strike and has improved domestic security and renewed confidence. This restoration of domestic security is a key function of government and is an important precondition for a resumption of healthy economic growth. As the President has emphasized, the war against terrorism is hardly over, but we have made a good start. To date the terrorists have been unsuccessful in attaining their objective of seriously crippling the U.S. economy.

In conclusion, the recent signs of economic recovery are encouraging but tentative. The economy has proven itself to be incredibly resilient, but it remains to be seen whether a sustained economic rebound is underway. Congressional enactment of economic stimulus legislation would be a prudent insurance policy against the potential for another dip in economic activity.

**PREPARED STATEMENT OF
SENATOR JACK REED, VICE CHAIRMAN**

Thank you, Chairman Saxton, for convening this hearing. I also want to thank Acting Commissioner Orr for coming to testify before us today.

Despite some hopeful signs, the labor market remains weak as the economy continues to shed jobs. Today, there are nearly eight million unemployed Americans, and nearly five million more workers who want a job, but are not counted among the unemployed.

Particularly troubling is the fact that the number of people who are unemployed for more than six months is rising, and Congress still has not acted to help them. Even if the economy begins to recover in the first half of 2002, as many analysts predict, overall unemployment is likely to continue rising for some time. Moreover, the long-term unemployed are typically the last to join in the economic recovery. On average over the postwar years, the unemployment rate for those who have been jobless for more than 26 weeks continued to rise for nine months after the economy had begun to recover.

The Department of Labor recently reported that the number of workers exhausting their regular unemployment benefits had risen substantially by the end of last year. In my home state of Rhode Island, the number of workers who have exhausted their benefits has increased by nearly 40 percent over the past year.

There should be no doubt about the importance of extending benefits to unemployed workers.

This week, Senator Susan Collins joined me in calling for an immediate vote on extending unemployment benefits by 13 weeks for the more than two million Americans who have exhausted their benefits since the start of the recession and the many more who will soon face the same fate. (A copy of the letter we wrote to Senate Majority Leader Tom Daschle and Minority Leader Trent Lott is available here today.)

Both Republicans and Democrats have proposed extending unemployment benefits, but have tied the extension to other economic stimulus provisions. I strongly believe that passing an extended benefits bill, separate from other legislation, is the right thing to do now. American families are suffering, and simple common decency requires that we put aside our partisan differences and come together to meet their needs now.

Extended unemployment benefits go to those who desperately need resources to purchase food, pay their bills, and clothe their children. These benefits replace only a fraction of a worker's lost income, so most of the money will be put right back into the economy when it is spent immediately on life's necessities.

In addition, extending unemployment compensation involves no cumbersome implementation issues since the benefits system already exists. As the recovery takes hold and laid-off workers find new jobs, the costs of the program decline.

The task before us as policymakers is to get the economy out of this recession quickly and put it back on the path of strong and sustainable growth. Extending unemployment benefits to workers right now will not only help millions of families weather these difficult economic times, but it will also provide a boost to the economy, without undermining our long-term fiscal discipline.

Mr. Chairman, I look forward to the testimony of Acting Commissioner Orr on the state of our labor markets.

FOR DELIVERY: 9:30 A.M., E.S.T.
FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 1, 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, February 1, 2002

Mr. Chairman and Members of the Committee:

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

Nonfarm payroll employment fell by 89,000 in January following job losses that averaged 311,000 a month in the fourth quarter of 2001. Manufacturing and construction employment declined, while services employment was flat. The unemployment rate decreased by two-tenths of a percentage point to 5.6 percent after rising by the same amount in December.

Looking in more detail at the data from our survey of employers for January, job losses continued in manufacturing (-89,000), although at the slowest pace since September. The largest decline occurred in transportation equipment (-28,000), as motor vehicle plants had temporary shutdowns and aircraft factories continued to lose jobs. Sizable employment declines also occurred in primary metals, fabricated metals, industrial machinery, and electronic equipment. On the other hand, job losses in manufacturing were not as widespread as they had been in the fourth quarter.

Construction employment held up unusually well last year. Unlike past recessions, when construction tended to be quite hard hit, the industry lost very few jobs during the last 8 months of 2001. In January, however, employment in the industry declined by 54,000, on a seasonally adjusted basis, despite unusually mild weather. The special trades and heavy construction components had the largest losses. An industry closely tied to construction--the landscaping component of agricultural services--also lost jobs.

Wholesale trade employment continued its declining trend. The industry has lost 145,000 jobs since November 2000.

Helping to offset these declines, retail trade employment rose by 62,000 after seasonal adjustment, as weak hiring for the 2001 holiday season resulted in fewer layoffs than usual in January. Putting this increase in perspective, employment fell by 241,000 on a seasonally adjusted basis in the last 5 months of 2001. The largest increases in January were in department stores, apparel stores, and miscellaneous retail establishments (especially toy stores), where holiday hiring, and therefore post-holiday layoffs, are heavily concentrated.

Employment in finance, insurance, and real estate edged up by 9,000, as relatively low interest rates continued to spur growth in banks and mortgage brokerages.

Employment in the services industry overall was little changed as several component industries had offsetting movements. Business services employment fell by 24,000, reflecting a sizable decline in computer and data processing services. Employment in help supply services was little changed over the month, although the industry has been on a downward trend since September 2000. Job losses continued in the hotel industry, bringing the total decline to 124,000 since the start of the recession. However, employment in health services continued its strong growth trend, and social services also had a job increase.

Transportation and public utilities employment also was unchanged in January. Air transportation grew by 8,000 jobs after seasonal adjustment, as a very light holiday buildup in the air freight component resulted in fewer layoffs than usual. Employment related to airline passenger service continued to decline. The communications industry had job losses for the third consecutive month.

Both the total private sector workweek and the factory workweek edged down by a tenth of an hour to 34.0 and 40.5 hours, respectively. Factory overtime edged up by a tenth of an hour to 3.9 hours.

Average hourly earnings of production or nonsupervisory workers in the private sector were unchanged at \$14.59 in January. This followed a gain of 5 cents in December (as revised). Hourly earnings increased by 4.0 percent from January 2001.

Turning to some of the measures obtained from the survey of households, the number of unemployed persons fell and the unemployment rate returned to its November level of 5.6 percent, from 5.8 percent in December. The jobless rate for adult women declined in January after rising in December, while the rates for adult men, teenagers, whites, blacks, and Hispanics were essentially unchanged. Looking at other measures of labor underutilization, the number of

part-time workers who would have preferred full-time work fell by 294,000 to 4.0 million. The number of persons outside the labor force who said they want a job rose by 163,000 to 4.8 million.

There was a decline of nearly a million in the labor force, reflecting drops in both employment and unemployment. However, I would caution against reading too much into a single month's estimate for any data series, particularly in a month such as January when there are large seasonal movements that can be difficult to adjust for precisely.

To summarize, the jobless rate in January reversed its December increase, dropping back to 5.6 percent. The number of workers on nonfarm payrolls declined in January, but at a slower pace than in recent months. A seasonally adjusted employment increase in retail trade partially offset losses in manufacturing and construction, while most other industries were little changed.

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
<http://www.bls.gov/cps/>

USDL 02-47

Establishment data: 691-6555
<http://www.bls.gov/ces/>

Transmission of material in this release is
embargoed until 8:30 A.M. (EST),
Friday, February 1, 2002.

Media contact: 691-5902

THE EMPLOYMENT SITUATION: JANUARY 2002

Employment continued to decline in January, and the unemployment rate decreased to 5.6 percent, the Bureau of Labor Statistics of the U.S. Department of Labor reported today. Nonfarm payroll employment declined by 89,000 over the month, as job losses continued in manufacturing and construction employment also fell.

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

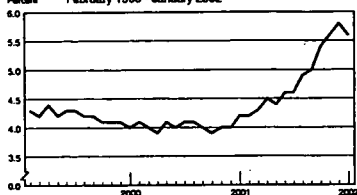
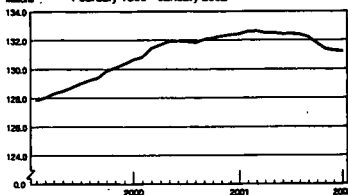


Chart 2. Nonfarm payroll employment, seasonally adjusted,
February 1999 - January 2002



Unemployment (Household Survey Data)

The number of unemployed persons declined in January by 337,000, to 7.9 million (after seasonal adjustment). The unemployment rate decreased by 0.2 percentage point to 5.6 percent, reversing an increase of the same size in December. The rate was 1.7 percentage points above its most recent low of 3.9 percent reached in October 2000. (See table A-1.)

In January, the unemployment rate for adult women decreased by 0.4 percentage point to 4.8 percent after rising by 0.3 percentage point in December. Jobless rates for adult men (5.2 percent), teenagers (16.1 percent), whites (5.0 percent), blacks (9.8 percent), and Hispanics (8.1 percent) showed little or no change. (See tables A-1 and A-2.)

Total Employment and the Labor Force (Household Survey Data)

Total employment fell by 587,000 in January to 133.5 million, after seasonal adjustment. The employment-population ratio dropped by 0.4 percentage point to 62.6 percent. Over the past 12 months, the

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

Category	Quarterly averages		Monthly data			Dec. Jan. change ¹
	2001		2001		2002	
	III	IV	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	
HOUSEHOLD DATA						
Labor force status						
Civilian labor force.....	141,700	142,291	142,279	142,314	141,390	-924
Employment.....	134,839	134,308	134,253	134,055	133,468	-587
Unemployment.....	6,860	7,983	8,026	8,259	7,922	-337
Not in labor force.....	70,438	70,467	70,488	70,613	71,699	1,086
Unemployment rates						
All workers.....	4.8	5.6	5.6	5.8	5.6	-0.2
Adult men.....	4.3	5.0	5.2	5.2	5.2	.0
Adult women.....	4.2	5.0	4.9	5.2	4.8	-.4
Teenagers.....	15.2	15.8	15.7	16.2	16.1	-.1
White.....	4.2	4.9	5.0	5.1	5.0	-.1
Black.....	8.7	9.9	9.9	10.2	9.8	-.4
Hispanic origin.....	6.4	7.5	7.4	7.9	8.1	.2
ESTABLISHMENT DATA						
Employment						
Nonfarm employment.....	132,358	p131,502	131,427	p131,297	p131,208	p-89
Goods-producing ¹	24,991	p24,590	24,577	p24,448	p24,303	p-145
Construction.....	6,866	p6,850	6,851	p6,847	p6,793	p-54
Manufacturing.....	17,556	p17,174	17,159	p17,037	p16,948	p-89
Service-producing ¹	107,367	p106,912	106,850	p106,849	p106,905	p56
Retail trade.....	23,575	p23,404	23,424	p23,365	p23,427	p62
Services.....	41,103	p40,942	40,889	p40,942	p40,940	p-2
Government.....	20,973	p21,022	21,006	p21,063	p21,058	p-5
Hours of work ²						
Total private.....	34.1	p34.1	34.1	p34.1	p34.0	p-0.1
Manufacturing.....	40.7	p40.5	40.3	p40.6	p40.5	p-.1
Overtime.....	4.0	p3.8	3.7	p3.8	p3.9	p.1
Indexes of aggregate weekly hours (1982=100) ³						
Total private.....	150.3	p148.8	148.7	p148.7	p148.1	p-0.6
Earnings ⁴						
Average hourly earnings, total private.....	\$14.40	p\$14.53	\$14.54	p\$14.59	p\$14.59	p\$0.00
Average weekly earnings, total private.....	490.93	p495.10	495.81	p497.52	p496.06	p-1.46

¹ Includes other industries, not shown separately.

² Data relate to private production or nonsupervisory workers.

p=preliminary.

number of employed persons has declined by 2.4 million and the employment-population ratio has fallen by 1.8 percentage points. (See table A-1.)

Over the month, the number of persons working part time despite their preference for full-time work decreased by 294,000 to 4.0 million, after seasonal adjustment. Over the year, however, the number of these persons working part time for economic reasons has risen by 685,000. (See table A-4.)

The civilian labor force fell by 924,000 in January, to 141.4 million persons. The labor force participation rate—the proportion of the population that is either working or looking for work—fell to 66.4 percent. (See table A-1.)

About 7.0 million persons (not seasonally adjusted) held more than one job in January. These multiple jobholders represented 5.3 percent of the total employed, the same as a year earlier. (See table A-10.)

Persons Not in the Labor Force (Household Survey Data)

In January, the number of persons not in the labor force who reported that they currently want a job rose by 163,000 to 4.8 million, seasonally adjusted. These individuals are 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 1.5 million persons (not seasonally adjusted) were marginally attached to the labor force in January, up from 1.3 million persons a year ago. These individuals reported 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 319,000 in January, essentially unchanged 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)

Total nonfarm payroll employment fell by 89,000 in January to 131.2 million, seasonally adjusted. Since the recession began in March 2001, payroll employment has declined by 1.4 million. In January, job losses continued in manufacturing, and construction experienced its first large employment decline since last April. Services employment was about unchanged over the month. (See table B-1.)

Manufacturing employment fell by 89,000 in January, compared with average losses of 137,000 a month in the fourth quarter of 2001. Within manufacturing, motor vehicle employment decreased by 22,000, reflecting temporary shutdowns for inventory control. Large employment declines continued in industrial machinery (-19,000). Primary metals and electrical equipment each lost 11,000 jobs in January, and employment in fabricated metals fell by 10,000. In nondurable goods manufacturing, declines continued in printing and publishing (-8,000) and textile mill products (-4,000).

Elsewhere in the goods-producing sector in January, construction employment fell by 54,000, despite relatively mild weather across most of the country. The decline was spread throughout special trades (-33,000), heavy construction (-16,000), and general building contractors (-5,000). Mining lost jobs for the third consecutive month in January. This industry's employment had been on a growth trend since September 1999, reflecting expansion in oil and gas extraction. January's employment decline was primarily in metal mining (-2,000).

Employment in the services industry was about unchanged in January, following a net decline of 192,000 in the fourth quarter of 2001. Help supply services employment was essentially unchanged in January; employment has fallen by 661,000 since its recent peak in September 2000. Computer services lost 18,000 jobs in January and has dropped by 34,000 since June 2001. Hotels lost 7,000 jobs in January; since peaking in March 2001, employment in this industry has declined by 124,000. In contrast, employment gains continued in health services in January, and social services had an above-average increase of 15,000.

Elsewhere in the service-producing sector, employment was unchanged over the month in transportation and public utilities, following seven consecutive monthly declines that totaled 211,000. In January, employment in air transportation rose after seasonal adjustment because extremely light holiday-season hiring by air courier services resulted in fewer layoffs than usual. Communications continued to lose jobs; since its peak last July, employment has declined by 26,000.

In finance, both depository institutions and mortgage brokerages continued to add workers, aided by low interest rates. Employment in security and commodity brokerages was little changed in January, following a large decline in December.

Wholesale trade employment continued its downward trend in January. The industry has lost 145,000 jobs since its peak in November 2000. Employment in government was essentially unchanged in January.

Following losses that totaled 241,000 in the last 5 months of 2001, retail trade posted a seasonally adjusted gain of 62,000 jobs in January. Seasonal hiring for the holidays in department, apparel, and miscellaneous retail stores (such as toy stores) had been very light. As a result, there were fewer seasonal layoffs than usual in January, resulting in large employment gains after seasonal adjustment. An employment decline of 22,000 in eating and drinking places more than offset the small gains of the prior 2 months and brought total job losses in the industry since July to 129,000. In January, car dealers added 4,000 jobs, following similar increases in November and December.

Weekly Hours (Establishment Survey Data)

The average workweek for production or nonsupervisory workers on private nonfarm payrolls edged down by 0.1 hour in January to 34.0 hours, seasonally adjusted. Following an increase of 0.3 hour in December, the manufacturing workweek edged down by 0.1 hour to 40.5 hours in January. Manufacturing overtime was up by 0.1 hour to 3.9 hours. (See table B-2.)

The index of aggregate weekly hours of production or nonsupervisory workers on private nonfarm payrolls decreased by 0.4 percent in January to 148.1 (1982=100), seasonally adjusted. The index has fallen by 2.7 percent from its recent peak in January 2001. The manufacturing index fell by 0.9 percent to 92.6 in January 2002 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 were unchanged in January at \$14.59, seasonally adjusted. This followed a gain of 5 cents (as revised) in December. Average weekly earnings fell by 0.3 percent in January to \$496.06. Over the year, average hourly earnings increased by 4.0 percent and average weekly earnings grew by 2.8 percent. (See table B-3.)

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

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 I-B through I-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.

HOUSEHOLD DATA

HOUSEHOLD DATA

Table A-1. Employment status of the civilian population by sex and age

(Numbers in thousands)

Employment status, sex, and age	Not seasonally adjusted				Seasonally adjusted ¹				
	Jan. 2001	Dec. 2001	Jan. 2002	Jan. 2001	Sept. 2001	Oct. 2001	Nov. 2001	Dec. 2001	Jan. 2002
TOTAL									
Civilian noninstitutional population	210,889	212,827	213,089	210,889	212,357	212,581	212,767	212,827	213,089
Civilian labor force	141,049	141,812	141,074	141,757	142,068	142,280	142,279	142,314	141,390
Participation rate	66.9	66.6	66.2	67.2	66.9	66.9	66.9	66.9	66.4
Employed	134,452	134,225	132,139	135,870	135,004	134,815	134,253	134,055	133,468
Employment-population ratio	63.8	63.0	62.0	64.4	63.6	63.3	63.1	63.0	62.6
Agriculture	2,811	2,846	2,896	3,169	3,181	3,203	3,154	3,246	3,273
Nonagricultural industries	131,651	131,288	129,244	132,701	131,823	131,612	131,099	130,809	130,195
Unemployed	6,587	7,678	8,935	5,887	7,094	7,765	8,026	8,259	7,922
Unemployment rate	4.7	5.4	6.3	4.2	5.0	5.4	5.6	5.8	5.6
Not in labor force	69,841	71,015	72,014	69,132	70,289	70,301	70,488	70,613	71,699
Persons who currently want a job	4,474	4,347	4,872	4,420	4,568	4,673	4,698	4,681	4,824
Men, 16 years and over									
Civilian noninstitutional population	101,357	102,402	102,484	101,357	102,110	102,229	102,322	102,402	102,484
Civilian labor force	75,149	75,843	75,209	75,678	75,951	76,027	76,023	75,976	75,469
Participation rate	74.1	73.9	73.4	74.7	74.4	74.3	74.3	74.2	73.5
Employed	71,405	71,311	70,053	72,482	72,177	71,871	71,570	71,577	71,114
Employment-population ratio	70.4	69.6	68.4	71.5	70.7	70.3	69.9	69.8	69.4
Unemployed	3,744	4,532	5,155	3,196	3,774	4,158	4,453	4,399	4,356
Unemployment rate	5.0	5.7	6.9	4.2	5.0	5.5	5.9	5.8	5.8
Men, 20 years and over									
Civilian noninstitutional population	83,184	84,161	84,226	83,184	83,817	84,015	84,077	84,161	84,226
Civilian labor force	71,161	71,862	71,593	71,374	71,805	71,940	71,925	71,988	71,534
Participation rate	78.4	78.3	78.0	78.6	78.5	78.5	78.5	78.5	78.3
Employed	68,101	68,172	67,127	68,225	68,096	68,488	68,204	68,276	67,818
Employment-population ratio	73.1	72.4	71.2	73.2	73.1	73.2	72.5	72.5	72.0
Agriculture	1,907	1,902	1,976	2,132	2,138	2,132	2,082	2,141	2,207
Nonagricultural industries	66,194	66,210	65,152	66,093	66,558	66,356	66,122	66,135	65,611
Unemployed	3,060	3,690	4,468	2,549	3,109	3,454	3,731	3,712	3,716
Unemployment rate	4.3	5.1	6.2	3.6	4.3	4.8	5.2	5.2	5.2
Women, 16 years and over									
Civilian noninstitutional population	109,532	110,525	110,605	109,532	110,247	110,353	110,445	110,525	110,605
Civilian labor force	65,899	65,259	65,867	66,079	66,117	66,253	66,256	66,338	65,920
Participation rate	60.2	60.0	59.6	60.3	60.0	60.0	60.0	60.0	59.6
Employed	63,057	62,923	62,087	63,378	62,827	62,744	62,683	62,478	62,354
Employment-population ratio	57.8	56.9	56.1	57.9	57.0	56.9	56.8	56.5	56.4
Unemployed	2,842	3,346	3,780	2,701	3,290	3,509	3,573	3,860	3,566
Unemployment rate	4.3	5.0	5.7	4.1	5.0	5.3	5.4	5.8	5.4
Women, 20 years and over									
Civilian noninstitutional population	101,643	102,492	102,550	101,643	102,277	102,371	102,438	102,492	102,550
Civilian labor force	62,164	62,621	62,277	62,071	62,222	62,269	62,321	62,481	62,056
Participation rate	61.2	61.0	60.7	61.1	60.8	60.8	60.8	61.0	60.5
Employed	59,760	59,685	59,048	59,869	59,463	59,302	59,209	59,205	58,102
Employment-population ratio	58.8	58.2	57.8	58.9	58.1	57.9	57.9	57.8	57.8
Agriculture	777	796	771	835	823	842	832	859	824
Nonagricultural industries	58,983	58,887	58,277	59,034	58,640	58,460	58,436	58,346	57,277
Unemployed	2,404	2,936	3,229	2,202	2,759	2,967	3,033	3,276	2,954
Unemployment rate	3.9	4.6	5.2	3.5	4.4	4.8	4.9	5.2	4.8
Both sexes, 16 to 19 years									
Civilian noninstitutional population	16,063	16,275	16,310	16,063	16,163	16,105	16,252	16,275	16,310
Civilian labor force	7,724	7,529	7,204	8,312	8,041	8,071	8,023	7,845	7,800
Participation rate	48.1	46.3	44.2	51.7	49.7	49.8	49.4	48.2	47.8
Employed	6,801	6,397	5,964	7,178	6,845	6,827	6,781	6,574	6,348
Employment-population ratio	41.1	39.3	36.6	44.7	42.3	42.2	41.8	40.4	40.1
Agriculture	126	196	148	202	220	229	220	246	241
Nonagricultural industries	6,475	6,211	5,815	6,974	6,625	6,598	6,541	6,328	6,307
Unemployed	1,123	1,131	1,240	1,136	1,196	1,244	1,252	1,271	1,252
Unemployment rate	14.2	15.0	17.2	13.7	14.9	15.4	15.7	16.2	16.1

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

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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					
	Jan. 2001	Dec. 2001	Jan. 2002	Jan. 2001	Sept. 2001	Oct. 2001	Nov. 2001	Dec. 2001	Jan. 2002
	WHITE								
Civilian noninstitutional population	175,248	178,807	178,713	175,248	178,220	178,372	178,500	178,807	178,713
Civilian labor force	117,822	118,126	117,569	118,087	118,274	118,508	118,568	118,403	117,789
Employed	87.1	88.8	88.5	87.4	87.1	87.2	87.2	87.0	86.8
Unemployed	112,768	112,628	112,796	113,857	113,147	112,878	112,652	112,288	111,879
Employment-population ratio	66.3	66.1	66.2	67.4	66.0	66.0	66.0	66.0	65.3
Unemployment rate	4.894	5.887	5.773	4.260	5.127	5.828	5.814	5.015	5.883
Unemployment rate	4.1	4.8	5.8	3.6	4.3	4.7	5.0	5.1	6.0
Men, 20 years and over									
Civilian labor force	80,260	80,779	80,511	80,454	80,751	80,857	80,800	80,875	80,473
Participation rate	78.7	78.7	78.3	78.9	77.0	78.9	78.9	78.8	78.3
Employed	57,827	57,850	57,204	58,562	58,428	58,287	58,044	58,051	57,888
Unemployed	73.7	73.1	71.9	74.8	72.8	73.7	73.3	73.3	72.9
Employment-population ratio	2,308	2,828	3,467	1,882	2,823	2,870	2,858	2,804	2,815
Unemployment rate	3.8	4.7	5.8	3.1	3.8	4.4	4.7	4.8	4.7
Women, 20 years and over									
Civilian labor force	50,846	50,889	50,841	50,881	50,880	50,782	50,500	50,889	50,886
Participation rate	60.8	60.3	60.2	60.1	60.1	60.2	60.2	60.2	60.9
Employed	48,171	48,874	48,810	48,128	48,747	48,885	48,712	48,891	48,882
Unemployed	56.8	57.8	57.3	58.8	57.8	57.7	57.7	57.8	57.4
Employment-population ratio	1,677	2,028	2,300	1,033	1,933	2,057	2,138	2,278	2,138
Unemployment rate	3.3	4.0	4.8	3.0	3.8	4.1	4.2	4.5	4.2
Both sexes, 16 to 19 years									
Civilian labor force	6,508	6,348	6,117	6,382	6,843	6,787	6,818	6,689	6,588
Participation rate	51.3	49.4	47.5	53.4	62.8	63.1	63.1	61.8	61.2
Employed	5,670	5,335	5,182	5,187	5,872	5,888	5,886	5,748	5,588
Unemployed	44.7	43.0	40.1	46.8	48.8	45.8	45.8	44.7	44.0
Employment-population ratio	859	813	805	815	871	870	870	813	813
Unemployment rate	12.8	12.8	15.8	11.7	12.7	13.1	13.5	13.7	14.2
Men	15.8	14.3	15.8	13.1	13.6	14.7	15.8	14.6	13.7
Women	9.8	11.3	14.8	10.2	11.7	11.5	11.1	12.8	14.8
BLACK									
Civilian noninstitutional population	25,382	25,782	25,785	25,382	25,844	25,888	25,720	25,782	25,785
Civilian labor force	18,577	18,851	18,823	18,734	18,827	18,748	18,687	18,823	18,789
Employed	85.3	85.4	84.8	85.8	85.2	85.2	84.8	85.4	85.0
Unemployed	15,170	15,282	14,908	15,287	15,359	15,144	15,040	15,122	15,118
Employment-population ratio	54.8	55.3	57.8	60.6	58.8	58.8	58.5	58.7	58.8
Unemployment rate	1,407	1,589	1,717	1,387	1,488	1,804	1,847	1,711	1,680
Unemployment rate	8.5	9.4	10.3	8.2	8.8	9.6	9.9	10.2	8.8
Men, 20 years and over									
Civilian labor force	7,372	7,528	7,520	7,419	7,488	7,354	7,285	7,400	7,340
Participation rate	72.4	72.8	72.7	72.8	72.8	71.4	71.8	72.8	72.8
Employed	6,800	6,840	6,778	6,801	6,805	6,751	6,738	6,811	6,872
Unemployed	86.8	88.2	85.8	87.8	87.1	85.8	85.3	86.8	86.4
Employment-population ratio	571	688	745	518	501	603	646	676	674
Unemployment rate	7.8	9.1	8.9	7.0	7.8	8.2	8.7	8.1	8.8
Women, 20 years and over									
Civilian labor force	8,314	8,463	8,318	8,338	8,421	8,450	8,371	8,458	8,320
Participation rate	85.2	85.4	84.3	85.8	85.8	85.8	84.9	85.4	84.4
Employed	7,716	7,811	7,582	7,783	7,783	7,734	7,688	7,720	7,828
Unemployed	80.8	80.4	80.8	80.9	80.5	80.8	80.4	80.7	80.8
Employment-population ratio	588	642	734	578	648	718	702	736	732
Unemployment rate	7.2	7.6	8.8	5.8	7.7	8.5	8.4	8.7	8.4
Both sexes, 16 to 19 years									
Civilian labor force	891	871	787	907	810	844	821	887	884
Participation rate	34.8	34.8	31.8	40.8	38.0	37.9	37.1	35.8	35.8
Employed	854	810	848	723	851	859	832	881	819
Unemployed	28.8	28.8	22.8	28.8	28.2	28.5	28.2	28.8	27.4
Employment-population ratio	238	282	238	274	288	285	288	288	274
Unemployment rate	28.7	30.0	30.9	27.5	28.8	30.2	32.1	33.4	30.7
Men	37.8	31.8	32.8	37.3	30.8	31.2	31.8	32.0	32.1
Women	23.5	28.8	27.2	27.8	28.1	28.1	32.8	34.8	28.0

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					
	Jan. 2001	Dec. 2001	Jan. 2002	Jan. 2001	Sept. 2001	Oct. 2001	Nov. 2001	Dec. 2001	Jan. 2002
HISPANIC ORIGIN									
Civilian noninstitutional population	22,769	23,478	23,542	22,769	23,288	23,351	23,417	23,478	23,542
Civilian labor force	15,513	15,994	15,928	15,609	15,811	15,956	15,932	16,013	15,988
Participation rate	68.1	68.1	67.6	68.6	67.9	68.3	68.0	68.2	67.8
Employed	14,525	14,780	14,553	14,682	14,785	14,824	14,751	14,753	14,700
Employment-population ratio	63.8	62.9	61.8	64.5	63.5	63.5	63.0	62.8	62.4
Unemployed	988	1,234	1,373	927	1,026	1,132	1,161	1,260	1,288
Unemployment rate	6.4	7.7	8.6	5.9	6.5	7.1	7.4	7.9	8.1

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

because data for the "other races" group are not presented and Hispanics are included in both the white and black population groups.

NOTE: Detail for the above race and Hispanic-origin groups will not sum to totals

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

(Numbers in thousands)

Educational attainment	Not seasonally adjusted			Seasonally adjusted ¹					
	Jan. 2001	Dec. 2001	Jan. 2002	Jan. 2001	Sept. 2001	Oct. 2001	Nov. 2001	Dec. 2001	Jan. 2002
Less than a high school diploma									
Civilian noninstitutional population	27,857	27,815	28,078	27,857	27,478	27,325	27,504	27,815	28,078
Civilian labor force	12,055	12,185	12,201	12,017	11,981	12,076	12,036	12,257	12,112
Percent of population	43.2	43.8	43.3	43.0	43.6	44.2	43.8	44.1	43.1
Employed	11,070	11,069	10,970	11,218	11,056	11,130	11,096	11,173	11,126
Employment-population ratio	39.8	39.9	39.1	40.1	40.2	40.8	40.2	40.2	39.8
Unemployed	985	1,087	1,231	801	925	937	969	1,084	988
Unemployment rate	8.2	9.0	10.1	6.7	7.7	7.8	8.1	8.8	8.1
High school graduates, no college²									
Civilian noninstitutional population	58,092	57,520	57,608	58,092	57,400	57,221	57,400	57,520	57,608
Civilian labor force	37,811	37,236	37,129	37,305	36,923	36,912	36,719	36,856	36,878
Percent of population	64.7	64.4	64.4	64.2	64.3	64.5	64.0	64.1	63.7
Employed	35,850	35,248	34,838	35,917	35,319	35,199	34,882	35,051	34,788
Employment-population ratio	61.9	61.3	60.5	61.8	61.5	61.5	60.9	60.9	60.4
Unemployed	1,961	1,789	2,290	1,388	1,604	1,713	1,827	1,805	1,907
Unemployment rate	4.4	4.8	6.2	3.7	4.3	4.6	5.0	4.9	5.2
Less than a bachelor's degree³									
Civilian noninstitutional population	44,313	45,382	45,075	44,313	45,424	45,471	45,353	45,382	45,075
Civilian labor force	32,783	33,663	33,128	33,181	33,759	33,373	33,420	33,521	33,516
Percent of population	73.9	74.0	73.5	74.8	74.3	73.4	73.7	73.9	74.4
Employed	31,704	32,216	31,804	32,210	32,870	32,857	32,918	32,957	32,117
Employment-population ratio	71.5	71.0	70.1	72.7	71.7	70.5	70.8	70.7	71.9
Unemployed	1,059	1,347	1,523	971	1,189	1,316	1,402	1,434	1,398
Unemployment rate	3.2	4.0	4.8	2.8	3.5	3.9	4.2	4.3	4.2
College graduates									
Civilian noninstitutional population	45,790	46,877	46,985	45,790	46,870	47,371	47,225	46,877	46,985
Civilian labor force	35,476	37,071	37,140	36,485	36,918	37,157	37,324	37,101	37,105
Percent of population	79.7	79.1	79.0	79.8	79.8	78.4	79.0	79.1	79.0
Employed	35,273	36,045	36,013	35,878	36,008	36,153	36,223	35,989	36,013
Employment-population ratio	76.3	76.9	76.6	78.4	76.8	76.3	76.7	76.7	76.8
Unemployed	606	1,028	1,127	587	910	1,004	1,101	1,141	1,092
Unemployment rate	1.7	2.8	3.0	1.6	2.5	2.7	2.9	3.1	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					
	Jan. 2001	Dec. 2001	Jan. 2002	Jan. 2001	Sept. 2001	Oct. 2001	Nov. 2001	Dec. 2001	Jan. 2002
CHARACTERISTIC									
Total employed, 16 years and over	134,462	134,235	132,139	135,970	135,004	134,815	134,253	134,055	133,468
Married man, spouse present	43,048	42,879	42,566	43,304	43,089	42,983	42,861	42,772	42,623
Married woman, spouse present	34,180	33,514	33,440	33,832	33,804	33,227	33,330	33,209	33,174
Women who maintain families	8,289	8,504	8,313	8,391	8,274	8,256	8,331	8,458	8,386
OCCUPATION									
Managerial and professional specialty	41,339	41,853	41,564	41,450	41,813	41,840	41,825	41,860	41,868
Technicians, sales, and administrative support	29,888	30,870	30,493	30,391	30,891	30,828	30,548	30,679	30,667
Service occupations	17,922	18,408	18,238	18,222	18,402	18,405	18,456	18,332	18,353
Precision production, craft, and repair	14,851	14,513	14,144	14,938	14,857	14,802	14,837	14,807	14,432
Operators, laborers, and laborers	17,208	17,365	16,718	16,124	17,884	17,508	17,311	17,179	17,032
Farming, forestry, and fishing	2,858	3,028	2,986	3,317	3,281	3,284	3,267	3,371	3,467
CLASS OF WORKER									
Agriculture:									
Wage and salary workers	1,721	1,715	1,674	1,971	1,882	1,898	1,885	1,679	1,917
Self-employed workers	1,070	1,211	1,188	1,186	1,276	1,280	1,278	1,913	1,311
Unpaid family workers	20	20	35	27	24	26	12	27	48
Nonagricultural industries:									
Wage and salary workers	122,868	122,781	121,022	124,128	123,186	122,710	122,567	122,186	122,145
Government	18,183	19,418	19,238	18,853	19,280	19,223	19,172	19,183	19,047
Private industries	103,806	103,364	101,784	105,175	103,886	103,487	103,335	103,013	103,088
Retail trade	820	743	690	852	804	887	799	738	725
Other industries	102,886	102,620	101,094	104,313	103,082	102,600	102,565	102,277	102,373
Self-employed workers	8,559	8,408	8,114	8,881	8,558	8,505	8,507	8,524	8,212
Unpaid family workers	124	101	107	112	101	95	77	82	87
PERSONS AT WORK PART TIME									
All industries:									
Part time for economic reasons	3,693	4,368	4,470	3,288	4,148	4,329	4,208	4,267	3,979
Sick work or business conditions	2,445	2,943	3,072	2,020	2,798	2,883	2,798	2,809	2,849
Could only find part-time work	836	1,117	1,047	804	1,084	1,108	1,121	1,181	1,088
Part time for noneconomic reasons	18,977	19,801	18,586	16,898	18,798	18,844	18,587	18,840	18,291
Nonagricultural industries:									
Part time for economic reasons	3,558	4,199	4,248	3,172	4,015	4,222	4,017	4,118	3,781
Sick work or business conditions	2,359	2,828	2,955	1,955	2,704	2,888	2,878	2,717	2,448
Could only find part-time work	884	1,102	1,023	835	1,045	1,082	1,086	1,138	1,088
Part time for noneconomic reasons	18,509	19,228	18,071	16,139	18,232	18,085	18,007	17,980	17,717

NOTE: Persons at work exclude 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					
	Jan. 2001	Dec. 2001	Jan. 2002	Jan. 2001	Sept. 2001	Oct. 2001	Nov. 2001	Dec. 2001	Jan. 2002
	CHARACTERISTIC								
Total, 16 years and over	5,887	6,259	7,922	4.2	5.0	5.4	5.6	5.8	5.8
Men, 20 years and over	2,549	3,712	3,716	3.6	4.3	4.8	5.2	5.2	5.2
Women, 20 years and over	2,202	3,276	2,954	3.5	4.4	4.8	4.9	5.2	4.8
Both sexes, 16 to 19 years	1,136	1,271	1,252	13.7	14.9	15.4	15.7	16.2	16.1
Married men, spouse present	1,007	1,516	1,544	2.3	2.8	3.1	3.3	3.4	3.5
Married women, spouse present	689	1,280	1,173	2.6	3.3	3.6	3.8	3.7	3.4
Women who maintain families	573	731	719	6.4	7.1	6.8	6.0	6.0	7.9
Full-time workers	4,693	6,620	6,671	4.0	5.0	5.4	5.6	5.8	5.7
Part-time workers	1,183	1,383	1,240	4.9	4.8	5.5	5.6	5.6	6.2
OCCUPATION²									
Managerial and professional specialty	744	1,233	1,244	1.8	2.4	2.7	2.8	2.9	2.9
Technical, sales, and administrative support	1,433	2,114	2,005	3.5	4.4	4.7	5.1	5.2	4.9
Precision production, craft, and repair	581	689	965	3.7	4.9	5.6	5.8	5.8	6.3
Operations, laborers, and laborers	1,355	1,738	1,790	7.0	7.7	8.5	9.1	9.2	9.5
Farming, forestry, and fishing	237	254	298	6.7	7.2	6.4	6.8	7.3	7.9
INDUSTRY									
Nonagricultural private wage and salary workers	4,633	6,820	6,505	4.2	5.2	5.8	6.0	6.2	5.9
Goods-producing industries	1,384	2,072	2,055	4.8	6.2	6.7	7.1	7.4	7.4
Mining	12	32	29	2.2	5.0	5.8	5.3	6.1	5.9
Construction	545	734	790	6.7	7.8	8.3	8.9	8.9	9.4
Manufacturing	827	1,308	1,226	4.1	5.6	6.0	6.4	6.8	6.8
Durable goods	482	848	798	4.0	5.8	6.5	6.9	7.2	7.0
Non-durable goods	345	460	428	4.4	5.4	5.3	5.5	6.1	5.9
Service-producing industries	3,249	4,767	4,450	4.0	4.9	5.5	5.6	5.8	5.4
Transportation and public utilities	231	487	500	2.9	3.9	6.0	6.1	6.1	6.2
Wholesale and retail trade	1,360	1,963	1,730	4.9	5.9	6.1	6.4	7.1	6.3
Finance, insurance, and real estate	189	244	184	2.3	2.8	2.8	3.5	3.0	2.2
Services	1,459	2,003	2,007	3.9	4.8	5.5	5.4	5.5	5.4
Government workers	422	475	440	2.2	2.2	2.3	2.4	2.4	2.3
Agricultural wage and salary workers	194	199	219	9.0	7.6	9.0	9.3	9.6	10.3

¹ Unemployment as a percent of the civilian labor force.

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

² Seasonally adjusted unemployment data for service occupations are not available

Table A-6. Duration of unemployment

(Numbers in thousands)

Duration	Not seasonally adjusted			Seasonally adjusted					
	Jan. 2001	Dec. 2001	Jan. 2002	Jan. 2001	Sept. 2001	Oct. 2001	Nov. 2001	Dec. 2001	Jan. 2002
	NUMBER OF UNEMPLOYED								
Less than 5 weeks	3,072	2,641	3,486	2,831	2,807	3,084	3,080	3,024	2,876
5 to 14 weeks	2,094	2,749	2,795	1,940	2,386	2,522	2,575	2,724	2,598
15 weeks and over	1,420	2,267	2,679	1,357	1,907	2,042	2,317	2,410	2,546
15 to 26 weeks	707	1,185	1,430	709	1,084	1,138	1,207	1,285	1,418
27 weeks and over	714	1,103	1,244	648	823	908	1,110	1,115	1,127
Average (mean) duration, in weeks	12.2	14.8	14.2	12.6	13.3	13.0	14.4	14.5	14.6
Median duration, in weeks	5.5	8.3	8.1	5.9	7.3	7.4	7.6	8.2	8.8
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	46.8	34.4	38.8	44.4	39.6	40.3	38.7	37.1	36.7
5 to 14 weeks	31.8	35.8	31.3	32.7	33.4	33.0	32.2	33.4	31.9
15 weeks and over	21.6	29.8	29.9	22.9	26.9	26.7	29.0	29.6	31.4
15 to 26 weeks	10.7	15.4	16.0	12.0	15.3	14.9	15.1	15.8	17.5
27 weeks and over	10.8	14.4	13.9	10.9	11.8	11.8	13.9	13.7	13.9

HOUSEHOLD DATA

HOUSEHOLD DATA

Table A-7. Reason for unemployment

(Numbers in thousands)

Reason	Not seasonally adjusted			Seasonally adjusted					
	Jan. 2001	Dec. 2001	Jan. 2002	Jan. 2001	Sept. 2001	Oct. 2001	Nov. 2001	Dec. 2001	Jan. 2002
	NUMBER OF UNEMPLOYED								
Job leavers and persons who completed temporary jobs	3,406	4,420	3,365	2,762	3,585	4,297	4,501	4,482	4,254
On temporary layoff	1,567	1,183	1,753	1,002	1,114	1,288	1,187	1,107	1,194
Not on temporary layoff	1,839	3,237	1,611	1,760	2,471	3,009	3,314	3,375	3,231
Permanent job leavers	1,223	2,463	2,764	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)
Persons who completed temporary jobs	616	774	848	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)
Job leavers	616	614	604	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)
Reentrants	1,985	2,051	2,270	913	819	860	948	808	879
New entrants	378	303	417	439	466	456	487	486	479
PERCENT DISTRIBUTION									
Total unemployed	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Job leavers and persons who completed temporary jobs	51.7	57.8	60.0	46.5	51.5	56.4	58.0	54.4	65.1
On temporary layoff	23.8	15.4	19.8	16.9	16.0	16.6	14.4	13.4	14.2
Not on temporary layoff	27.8	42.2	40.4	29.7	35.5	39.8	43.6	41.0	40.9
Job leavers	12.4	10.6	9.9	13.7	11.7	11.3	10.5	11.0	11.1
Reentrants	30.1	26.7	25.4	32.4	30.1	27.2	27.3	28.6	27.7
New entrants	5.7	5.1	4.7	7.4	6.7	6.0	6.2	6.0	6.1
UNEMPLOYED AS A PERCENT OF THE CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE									
Job leavers and persons who completed temporary jobs	2.4	3.1	3.8	1.8	2.5	3.0	3.2	3.2	3.1
Job leavers	.6	.6	.6	.8	.8	.8	.8	.8	.8
Reentrants	1.4	1.4	1.8	1.4	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.7	1.5
New entrants	.3	.5	.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					
	Jan. 2001	Dec. 2001	Jan. 2002	Jan. 2001	Sept. 2001	Oct. 2001	Nov. 2001	Dec. 2001	Jan. 2002
U-1 Persons unemployed 15 weeks or longer, as a percent of the civilian labor force	1.0	1.6	1.9	1.0	1.3	1.4	1.6	1.7	1.8
U-2 Job leavers and persons who completed temporary jobs, as a percent of the civilian labor force	2.4	3.1	3.8	1.9	2.5	3.0	3.2	3.2	3.1
U-3 Total unemployed, as a percent of the civilian labor force (official unemployment rate)	4.7	5.4	6.3	4.2	5.0	5.4	5.6	5.8	5.6
U-4 Total unemployed plus discouraged workers, as a percent of the civilian labor force plus discouraged workers	4.9	5.6	6.5	(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	6.3	7.3	(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	8.1	9.3	10.6	(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 1990 issue of the *Monthly Labor Review*.

HOUSEHOLD DATA

HOUSEHOLD DATA

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

Age and sex	Number of unemployed persons (in thousands)			Unemployment rates ¹					
	Jan. 2001	Dec. 2001	Jan. 2002	Jan. 2001	Sept. 2001	Oct. 2001	Nov. 2001	Dec. 2001	Jan. 2002
Total, 16 years and over	5,887	6,259	7,322	4.2	5.0	5.4	5.6	5.8	5.8
16 to 24 years	2,188	2,679	2,653	8.5	10.8	11.5	11.7	11.9	11.9
16 to 17 years	1,136	1,271	1,252	13.7	14.9	15.4	15.7	16.2	16.1
18 to 17 years	529	566	487	16.6	16.6	17.4	17.5	18.8	17.0
18 to 19 years	589	722	749	11.5	13.9	14.2	14.8	14.8	15.2
20 to 24 years	1,052	1,406	1,401	7.2	8.6	9.3	9.5	9.8	9.7
25 years and over	3,708	5,426	5,269	3.1	3.6	4.2	4.4	4.5	4.4
25 to 54 years	3,244	4,874	4,655	3.2	3.9	4.4	4.6	4.7	4.7
55 years and over	501	773	675	2.7	3.2	3.4	3.5	4.0	3.5
Men, 16 years and over	3,188	4,399	4,356	4.2	5.0	5.5	5.9	5.8	5.8
16 to 24 years	1,228	1,483	1,439	10.2	11.5	12.4	13.0	12.8	12.5
16 to 19 years	637	667	640	14.8	16.0	17.2	17.7	17.2	16.3
18 to 17 years	306	306	249	19.0	18.7	20.3	20.4	20.0	17.6
18 to 19 years	320	362	363	11.9	14.5	15.1	16.2	15.6	15.1
20 to 24 years	589	796	799	7.7	9.1	9.8	10.5	10.5	10.8
25 years and over	1,856	2,883	2,909	3.1	3.7	4.2	4.5	4.5	4.5
25 to 54 years	1,677	2,413	2,332	3.1	3.8	4.3	4.6	4.5	4.7
55 years and over	301	447	408	2.9	3.3	3.7	4.1	4.2	3.8
Women, 16 years and over	2,701	3,860	3,595	4.1	5.0	5.3	5.4	5.8	5.4
16 to 24 years	952	1,196	1,214	8.8	10.1	10.5	10.3	11.0	11.3
16 to 19 years	499	584	612	12.5	13.6	13.6	13.7	15.1	15.8
18 to 17 years	220	258	238	14.0	14.3	14.5	14.5	17.8	16.4
18 to 19 years	263	340	365	11.1	13.5	13.8	13.3	14.0	15.2
20 to 24 years	463	612	601	6.7	8.1	8.7	8.3	8.7	8.7
25 years and over	1,750	2,545	2,380	3.2	4.0	4.2	4.4	4.6	4.3
25 to 54 years	1,567	2,281	2,123	3.3	4.0	4.4	4.7	4.8	4.6
55 years and over	200	326	287	2.4	3.2	3.2	2.9	3.7	3.6

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	
	Jan. 2001	Jan. 2002	Jan. 2001	Jan. 2002	Jan. 2001	Jan. 2002
NOT IN THE LABOR FORCE						
Total not in the labor force	69,841	72,014	28,808	27,276	43,633	44,738
Persons who currently want a job	4,474	4,672	1,901	2,140	2,573	2,732
Searched for work and available to work now ¹	1,280	1,509	688	746	622	763
Reason not currently looking:						
Discouragement over job prospects ²	303	319	194	196	109	122
Reasons other than discouragement ³	967	1,190	474	549	513	641
MULTIPLE JOBHOLDERS						
Total multiple jobholders ⁴	7,134	6,953	3,659	3,633	3,475	3,320
Percent of total employed	5.3	5.3	6.1	6.2	5.6	5.3
Primary job full time, secondary job part time	4,001	3,839	2,287	2,187	1,713	1,652
Primary and secondary jobs both part time	1,480	1,517	406	483	1,075	1,034
Primary and secondary jobs both full time	251	223	173	143	78	80
Hours vary on primary or secondary job	1,379	1,353	764	611	595	542

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 those who 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

ESTABLISHMENT DATA

Table B-1. Employees on nonfarm payrolls by industry
(in thousands)

Industry	Not seasonally adjusted				Seasonally adjusted					
	Jan. 2001	Nov. 2001	Dec. 2001P	Jan. 2002P	Jan. 2001	Sept. 2001	Oct. 2001	Nov. 2001	Dec. 2001	Jan. 2002P
Total	130,413	132,435	132,128	129,234	132,429	132,230	131,782	131,427	131,297	131,206
Total private	109,850	110,908	110,739	108,264	111,799	111,249	110,784	110,421	110,234	110,150
Goods-producing	25,087	24,696	24,370	23,777	25,633	24,868	24,746	24,577	24,448	24,303
Mining	539	571	563	550	550	569	569	567	564	562
Metal mining	38.3	34.5	32.7	31.2	39	35	35	34	33	31
Coal mining	75.5	81.6	82.9	82.4	75	80	81	81	82	82
Oil and gas extraction	322.1	339.8	337.6	332.5	325	342	340	339	336	337
Nonmetallic minerals, except fuels	103.1	115.3	110.2	104.3	111	112	113	113	113	112
Construction	6,379	6,938	6,736	6,362	6,826	6,871	6,852	6,851	6,847	6,799
General building contractors	1,475.9	1,570.9	1,546.6	1,479.9	1,538	1,562	1,560	1,581	1,556	1,551
Heavy construction, except building	791.1	866.1	892.2	892.4	921	932	933	942	942	926
Special trade contractors	4,112.1	4,401.0	4,296.6	4,079.7	4,367	4,377	4,359	4,348	4,349	4,318
Manufacturing	18,169	17,187	17,071	16,865	18,257	17,448	17,325	17,159	17,037	16,948
Production workers	12,309	11,530	11,428	11,262	12,394	11,706	11,620	11,500	11,402	11,340
Durable goods	11,000	10,250	10,177	10,042	11,031	10,460	10,363	10,240	10,153	10,071
Production workers	7,425	6,821	6,763	6,548	7,462	6,972	6,897	6,805	6,743	6,684
Lumber and wood products	792.9	787.3	779.0	769.2	806	794	789	784	780	783
Furniture and fixtures	551.8	498.0	500.4	496.3	552	513	505	499	500	498
Stone, clay, and glass products	562.6	563.0	554.4	538.8	579	567	566	562	558	553
Primary metal industries	682.6	620.3	615.3	602.6	681	638	633	619	617	601
Basic metal and allied products	217.0	203.7	200.8	191.2	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Fabricated metal products	1,525.2	1,419.5	1,432.5	1,416.1	1,526	1,464	1,454	1,435	1,427	1,417
Industrial machinery and equipment	2,123.0	1,911.4	1,886.1	1,878.9	2,117	1,965	1,943	1,917	1,893	1,874
Computer and office equipment	372.0	338.3	334.5	331.9	369	344	342	339	334	326
Electronic and other electrical equipment	1,735.3	1,500.2	1,481.9	1,466.8	1,735	1,551	1,529	1,499	1,475	1,464
Electronic components and accessories	713.2	590.5	584.4	580.7	714	613	601	591	585	578
Transportation equipment	1,768.6	1,708.3	1,702.1	1,682.1	1,772	1,735	1,714	1,706	1,693	1,665
Motor vehicles and equipment	951.4	906.6	910.4	875.4	952	919	903	903	902	880
Aircraft and parts	482.3	457.6	449.0	440.9	462	465	463	458	447	441
Instruments and related products	869.4	840.5	837.5	836.6	870	851	849	843	838	837
Miscellaneous manufacturing	388.5	380.2	378.1	374.2	393	382	381	376	377	379
Non-durable goods	7,169	6,937	6,894	6,823	7,226	6,988	6,962	6,919	6,884	6,877
Production workers	4,884	4,709	4,665	4,614	4,932	4,738	4,729	4,695	4,659	4,656
Food and kindred products	1,556.7	1,697.5	1,680.5	1,659.9	1,684	1,682	1,689	1,691	1,683	1,686
Tobacco products	33.0	34.0	34.2	34.1	32	33	33	33	33	33
Textile mill products	500.7	447.2	443.6	435.6	505	459	454	446	443	439
Apparel and other textile products	586.6	536.6	526.7	518.7	599	551	542	533	529	530
Paper and allied products	649.7	627.1	628.2	623.5	651	629	628	627	624	624
Printing and publishing	1,530.4	1,458.0	1,454.8	1,433.2	1,534	1,031	1,027	1,024	1,021	1,021
Chemicals and allied products	1,038.8	1,022.8	1,020.0	1,018.7	1,038	1,473	1,465	1,452	1,445	1,437
Petroleum and coal products	122.5	127.3	125.7	122.7	127	128	128	127	127	128
Rubber and mac., plastics products	984.2	927.2	923.5	918.0	987	941	935	927	921	920
Leather and leather products	66.6	59.7	58.4	58.0	68	61	61	59	59	59
Service-producing	105,326	107,739	107,758	105,457	106,795	107,342	107,038	106,850	106,840	106,905
Transportation and public utilities	7,045	6,990	6,980	6,859	7,106	7,070	7,018	6,952	6,919	6,919
Transportation	4,524	4,450	4,449	4,347	4,580	4,528	4,472	4,414	4,390	4,400
Railroad transportation	225.7	224.9	223.4	220.3	229	225	225	224	224	224
Local and interurban passenger transit	487.2	498.1	500.1	496.7	479	482	479	480	485	488
Trucking and warehousing	1,833.3	1,843.2	1,834.1	1,797.6	1,868	1,836	1,832	1,820	1,831	1,832
Water transportation	189.5	201.9	199.0	193.3	201	205	206	204	205	204
Transportation by air	1,300.3	1,227.9	1,245.1	1,198.3	1,312	1,300	1,284	1,221	1,199	1,206
Pipelines, except natural gas	13.7	14.2	14.2	13.6	14	14	14	14	14	14
Transportation services	474.0	441.2	433.4	429.3	477	463	452	441	433	432
Communications and public utilities	2,521	2,539	2,531	2,512	2,526	2,542	2,544	2,538	2,529	2,519
Communications	1,678.0	1,680.9	1,685.6	1,669.8	1,679	1,695	1,695	1,689	1,684	1,674
Electric, gas, and sanitary services	843.0	848.2	845.1	842.6	847	847	849	849	845	845
Wholesale trade	7,013	6,953	6,948	6,873	7,087	6,988	6,971	6,941	6,933	6,925
Durable goods	4,178.5	4,087	4,089	4,063	4,198	4,123	4,114	4,087	4,085	4,073
Non-durable goods	2,835	2,866	2,857	2,810	2,889	2,865	2,857	2,854	2,848	2,852

See footnotes at end of table

ESTABLISHMENT DATA

ESTABLISHMENT DATA

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

(In thousands)

Industry	Not seasonally adjusted				Seasonally adjusted					
	Jan. 2001	Nov. 2001	Dec. 2001 ^a	Jan. 2002 ^a	Jan. 2001	Sept. 2001	Oct. 2001	Nov. 2001	Dec. 2001 ^a	Jan. 2002 ^a
	Retail trade	23,053	23,784	24,030	23,071	23,415	23,536	23,422	23,424	23,365
Building materials and garden supplies	955.7	1,001.1	999.1	968.8	1,007.1	1,013	1,012	1,010	1,013	1,021
General merchandise stores	2,814.6	2,992.3	3,057.9	2,815.7	2,789	2,793	2,764	2,778	2,774	2,774
Department stores	2,470.0	2,627.1	2,674.8	2,470.5	2,448	2,450	2,422	2,420	2,410	2,436
Food stores	3,521.2	3,573.1	3,590.8	3,513.0	3,538	3,538	3,542	3,539	3,530	3,531
Automotive dealers and service stations	2,382.7	2,428.0	2,419.9	2,405.8	2,424	2,435	2,429	2,430	2,431	2,437
New and used car dealers	1,116.0	1,137.7	1,137.0	1,136.9	1,124	1,133	1,134	1,137	1,141	1,145
Apparel and accessory stores	1,224.4	1,260.4	1,301.8	1,227.0	1,221	1,224	1,208	1,203	1,197	1,223
Furniture and home furnishings stores	1,154.7	1,163.6	1,191.7	1,151.3	1,147	1,138	1,136	1,136	1,143	1,143
Eating and drinking places	7,849.5	8,124.3	8,164.1	7,863.5	8,157	8,242	8,187	8,198	8,203	8,181
Miscellaneous retail establishments	3,140.4	3,241.2	3,305.1	3,125.6	3,132	3,153	3,144	3,130	3,094	3,117
Finance, insurance, and real estate	7,540	7,615	7,613	7,581	7,594	7,633	7,634	7,638	7,627	7,636
Finance	3,728	3,766	3,772	3,768	3,738	3,758	3,761	3,772	3,769	3,779
Depository institutions	2,021.5	2,040.9	2,044.9	2,045.2	2,024	2,039	2,041	2,045	2,044	2,048
Commercial banks	1,415.5	1,425.5	1,428.7	1,428.6	1,418	1,423	1,427	1,428	1,427	1,432
Savings institutions	253.0	258.9	259.7	260.2	253	256	257	259	260	261
Nondepository institutions	676.0	716.8	727.9	728.7	678	706	712	717	727	732
Mortgage bankers and brokers	299.3	332.4	341.1	344.2	301	323	326	333	342	347
Security and commodity brokers	774.0	749.5	741.2	737.5	777	755	750	751	741	740
Holding and other investment offices	256.3	259.2	257.9	256.1	259	258	259	259	257	259
Insurance	2,341	2,353	2,354	2,343	2,346	2,362	2,361	2,356	2,352	2,349
Insurance carriers	1,584.6	1,594.2	1,594.8	1,589.8	1,588	1,601	1,602	1,597	1,594	1,594
Insurance agents, brokers, and service	756.1	759.0	759.7	753.2	758	761	759	759	758	755
Real estate	1,471	1,496	1,487	1,470	1,510	1,513	1,512	1,510	1,506	1,508
Services ²	40,122	40,842	40,800	40,103	40,984	41,134	40,955	40,889	40,942	40,940
Agricultural services	700.8	839.2	779.5	714.8	818	838	841	840	845	836
Hotels and other lodging places	1,837.0	1,779.8	1,764.0	1,731.0	1,952	1,913	1,962	1,852	1,843	1,836
Personal services	1,311.5	1,242.6	1,271.6	1,336.6	1,281	1,294	1,281	1,271	1,287	1,286
Business services	9,563.9	9,501.5	9,423.1	9,118.2	9,888	9,581	9,467	9,556	9,343	9,319
Services to buildings	994.3	993.1	985.8	973.4	1,007	997	995	996	992	985
Personnel supply services	3,596.8	3,402.9	3,321.0	3,084.7	3,779	3,488	3,378	3,282	3,247	3,243
Help supply services	3,198.5	3,029.9	2,954.6	2,743.8	3,372	3,108	3,005	2,913	2,889	2,886
Computer and data processing services	2,175.1	2,185.1	2,192.0	2,170.7	2,176	2,200	2,201	2,189	2,189	2,171
Auto repair, services, and parking	1,280.3	1,297.0	1,297.0	1,301.8	1,291	1,306	1,298	1,305	1,304	1,313
Miscellaneous repair services	360.6	360.7	358.5	354.0	365	363	362	360	359	358
Motion pictures	592.5	574.9	580.8	580.4	600	586	582	584	579	587
Amusement and recreation services	1,524.0	1,595.7	1,586.1	1,526.2	1,769	1,768	1,781	1,762	1,772	1,768
Health services	10,187.9	10,468.7	10,496.6	10,485.2	10,211	10,408	10,431	10,458	10,483	10,508
Offices and clinics of medical doctors	1,951.2	1,999.7	2,006.6	2,007.5	1,953	1,992	1,993	2,000	2,002	2,010
Nursing and personal care facilities	1,800.8	1,840.6	1,844.5	1,841.6	1,806	1,830	1,834	1,837	1,842	1,847
Hospitals	4,030.6	4,153.5	4,161.2	4,165.3	4,035	4,124	4,135	4,149	4,158	4,168
Home health care services	638.2	662.1	660.9	652.3	646	655	655	657	659	659
Legal services	1,012.4	1,029.9	1,032.3	1,029.2	1,017	1,030	1,030	1,030	1,032	1,034
Educational services	2,291.2	2,634.6	2,590.6	2,369.8	2,363	2,446	2,436	2,439	2,462	2,448
Social services	2,369.2	3,114.2	3,119.9	3,102.9	2,985	3,085	3,096	3,100	3,106	3,121
Child day care services	739.5	771.5	771.1	761.8	732	756	757	755	757	755
Residential care	822.4	853.7	853.5	855.0	827	851	854	855	853	860
Museums and botanical and zoological gardens	89.3	108.0	107.6	101.7	109	112	112	110	110	111
Membership organizations	2,451.8	2,468.9	2,494.8	2,468.7	2,487	2,509	2,506	2,505	2,505	2,501
Engineering and management services	3,468.2	3,531.9	3,525.5	3,512.5	3,496	3,533	3,538	3,543	3,539	3,541
Engineering and architectural services	1,035.6	1,063.1	1,059.1	1,056.5	1,046	1,067	1,069	1,065	1,064	1,067
Management and public relations	1,106.8	1,128.4	1,124.4	1,117.1	1,119	1,122	1,124	1,127	1,124	1,130
Services, nec.	50.2	51.5	50.5	50.3	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Government	20,553	21,447	21,389	20,870	20,629	20,961	20,998	21,006	21,063	21,058
Federal	2,598	2,608	2,599	2,596	2,613	2,627	2,625	2,607	2,614	2,616
Federal, except Postal Service	1,730.9	1,763.9	1,756.9	1,755.9	1,755	1,776	1,779	1,777	1,774	1,774
State	4,712	5,084	5,024	4,836	4,800	4,931	4,919	4,916	4,930	4,929
Education	1,967.4	2,274.6	2,237.2	2,052.4	2,028	2,129	2,107	2,109	2,117	2,116
Other State government	2,744.1	2,789.5	2,786.5	2,783.9	2,772	2,802	2,812	2,807	2,813	2,813
Local	13,243	13,775	13,766	13,538	13,216	13,423	13,454	13,483	13,519	13,513
Education	7,629.5	7,993.7	7,998.6	7,790.1	7,489	7,595	7,607	7,630	7,643	7,627
Other local government	5,613.2	5,781.1	5,777.5	5,747.5	5,748	5,828	5,847	5,853	5,876	5,886

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.

ESTABLISHMENT DATA

ESTABLISHMENT DATA

Table B-2. Average weekly hours of production or nonsupervisory workers¹ on private nonfarm payrolls by industry

Industry	Not seasonally adjusted				Seasonally adjusted					
	Jan. 2001	Nov. 2001	Dec. 2001 ^P	Jan. 2002 ^P	Jan. 2001	Sept. 2001	Oct. 2001	Nov. 2001	Dec. 2001 ^P	Jan. 2002 ^P
Total private	33.9	34.0	34.4	33.6	34.4	34.1	34.0	34.1	34.1	34.0
Goods-producing	40.1	40.2	40.4	39.9	40.5	40.2	40.0	40.0	40.1	40.3
Mining	42.5	43.0	43.1	42.2	43.1	43.5	43.1	43.2	43.1	42.9
Construction	38.1	38.9	38.3	38.5	39.1	39.1	38.7	39.2	38.8	39.7
Manufacturing	40.9	40.7	41.3	40.4	41.0	40.6	40.5	40.3	40.6	40.5
Overtime hours	4.0	4.0	4.1	3.7	4.2	3.9	3.8	3.7	3.8	3.9
Durable goods	41.1	40.9	41.6	40.7	41.3	40.9	40.7	40.4	40.9	40.8
Overtime hours	4.0	3.8	4.1	3.6	4.1	3.8	3.7	3.6	3.8	3.8
Lumber and wood products	39.4	40.6	40.6	39.7	39.8	41.1	40.6	40.5	40.7	40.1
Furniture and fixtures	39.0	38.7	39.9	38.8	39.2	38.8	38.3	38.4	38.9	40.0
Stone, clay, and glass products	41.9	44.1	43.6	43.3	43.0	44.0	43.9	43.8	43.6	44.4
Primary metal industries	43.9	43.2	44.5	43.4	43.8	43.7	43.2	42.6	43.9	43.3
Basic metal products	44.7	43.8	43.8	43.3	44.7	45.5	44.0	43.3	43.8	43.2
Fabricated metal products	41.6	41.2	42.2	41.0	41.7	41.2	41.0	40.7	41.3	41.1
Industrial machinery and equipment	41.7	40.2	41.0	40.3	41.5	40.3	40.4	39.9	40.1	40.1
Electronic and other electrical equipment	40.3	39.3	40.2	38.4	40.3	39.1	39.0	38.8	39.3	38.4
Transportation equipment	41.6	41.8	42.8	42.3	42.0	41.5	41.3	41.3	41.8	42.7
Motor vehicles and equipment	41.5	42.7	44.1	43.7	42.1	42.3	41.9	42.2	43.1	44.5
Instruments and related products	41.2	40.6	41.2	40.2	41.0	41.1	40.7	40.3	40.5	40.1
Miscellaneous manufacturing	37.9	37.3	38.2	37.1	38.3	37.8	37.5	37.1	37.8	37.8
Nonurable goods	40.5	40.5	40.8	39.9	40.6	40.2	40.2	40.0	40.2	40.0
Overtime hours	4.1	4.2	4.2	3.8	4.3	4.1	4.1	3.9	4.0	4.0
Food and kindred products	41.0	41.5	41.6	40.4	41.3	41.0	41.1	40.8	40.9	40.7
Tobacco products	39.0	40.3	41.3	38.7	40.4	40.0	40.2	39.8	40.6	40.1
Textile mill products	40.6	39.8	40.5	40.0	40.7	39.8	39.7	39.5	40.0	40.0
Apparel and other textile products	37.2	37.0	37.7	36.5	37.6	36.9	36.8	36.9	37.3	36.9
Paper and allied products	42.2	41.9	42.3	41.6	41.9	41.6	41.5	41.3	41.5	41.4
Printing and publishing	38.1	38.4	38.4	37.3	38.4	38.1	38.0	37.8	37.9	37.5
Chemicals and allied products	42.6	42.4	42.5	41.9	42.6	42.2	42.3	42.1	41.9	42.0
Petroleum and coal products	44.7	41.8	41.3	40.7	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
Rubber and misc. plastic products	41.1	40.9	42.0	40.9	41.0	40.8	40.5	40.7	41.2	40.9
Leather and leather products	36.6	37.0	37.6	37.7	36.9	36.3	36.0	36.6	37.5	36.1
Service-producing	32.4	32.5	33.0	32.1	32.9	32.6	32.6	32.6	32.7	32.6
Transportation and public utilities	38.2	37.7	38.3	37.2	38.7	37.6	37.8	37.8	38.0	37.6
Wholesale trade	37.9	38.2	38.6	37.9	38.3	38.3	38.1	38.2	38.3	38.2
Retail trade	28.2	28.5	29.2	28.0	29.1	28.7	28.7	28.8	28.9	28.8
Finance, insurance, and real estate	36.0	36.0	36.7	35.8	36.2	36.2	36.0	36.2	36.1	36.0
Services	37.3	32.5	32.9	32.2	32.7	32.6	32.5	32.6	32.7	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.

ESTABLISHMENT DATA

ESTABLISHMENT DATA

Table B-3. Average hourly and weekly earnings of production or nonsupervisory workers¹ on private nonfarm payrolls by industry

Industry	Average hourly earnings				Average weekly earnings			
	Jan. 2001	Nov. 2001P	Dec. 2001P	Jan. 2002P	Jan. 2001	Nov. 2001	Dec. 2001P	Jan. 2002P
Total private	\$14.10	\$14.56	\$14.64	\$14.67	\$477.99	\$495.04	\$503.62	\$492.91
Seasonally adjusted	14.03	14.54	14.59	14.59	482.63	495.81	497.52	496.06
Goods-producing	15.60	16.18	16.25	16.18	625.56	650.44	656.50	645.58
Mining	17.67	17.79	17.90	18.03	750.98	764.97	771.49	760.87
Construction	18.17	18.51	18.65	18.48	692.28	720.04	714.30	711.48
Manufacturing	14.59	15.07	15.19	15.17	596.73	613.35	627.35	612.87
Durable goods	14.98	15.55	15.68	15.64	615.68	638.00	652.29	636.55
Lumber and wood products	12.13	12.41	12.37	12.36	477.92	503.85	502.22	490.69
Furniture and fixtures	11.92	12.40	12.56	12.60	464.98	479.88	501.14	501.48
Stone, clay, and glass products	14.65	15.16	15.23	15.35	613.84	668.56	664.03	664.68
Primary metal industries	16.66	17.31	17.26	17.21	731.37	747.79	768.07	746.91
Blast furnaces and basic steel products	20.16	20.75	20.61	20.68	901.15	908.85	902.72	895.44
Fabricated metal products	13.99	14.44	14.63	14.56	581.88	594.93	617.39	596.96
Industrial machinery and equipment	15.73	16.15	16.33	16.34	655.94	649.23	669.53	658.50
Electronic and other electrical equipment	14.07	14.87	15.01	14.97	567.02	584.39	603.40	574.85
Transportation equipment	18.57	19.51	19.65	19.49	772.51	815.52	841.02	824.43
Motor vehicles and equipment	18.77	19.96	20.19	19.99	778.96	852.29	890.38	873.56
Instruments and related products	14.64	15.03	15.16	15.20	603.17	610.22	624.59	611.04
Miscellaneous manufacturing	11.98	12.46	12.67	12.58	454.04	464.76	483.99	466.72
Nondurable goods	13.97	14.37	14.45	14.47	565.79	581.99	589.56	577.35
Food and kindred products	12.70	13.11	13.21	13.11	520.70	544.07	549.54	529.84
Tobacco products	21.34	22.32	22.21	21.87	832.26	899.50	917.27	846.37
Textile mill products	11.32	11.43	11.52	11.61	459.59	454.91	466.56	464.40
Apparel and other textile products	9.99	9.58	9.69	9.73	349.31	354.46	365.31	355.15
Paper and allied products	16.53	17.13	17.17	17.23	697.57	717.75	726.29	716.77
Printing and publishing	14.59	14.93	15.04	15.06	555.88	573.31	577.54	561.74
Chemicals and allied products	18.34	18.74	18.81	18.93	781.28	794.58	799.43	793.17
Petroleum and coal products	22.10	22.30	21.95	21.79	967.67	935.48	906.54	886.85
Rubber and misc. plastics products	13.24	13.53	13.67	13.68	544.16	553.38	574.14	559.51
Leather and leather products	10.51	10.09	10.25	10.22	384.67	373.33	385.40	385.29
Service-producing	13.65	14.09	14.19	14.24	442.26	457.93	468.27	457.10
Transportation and public utilities	16.56	17.23	17.26	17.30	632.59	649.57	661.06	643.56
Wholesale trade	15.56	15.91	16.16	16.09	589.72	607.76	623.78	609.81
Retail trade	9.69	9.98	9.99	10.05	273.26	284.43	291.71	281.40
Finance, insurance, and real estate	15.45	16.04	16.21	16.18	556.20	577.44	594.91	579.24
Services	14.39	14.82	15.09	15.06	464.80	484.90	496.46	485.58

¹ See footnote 1, table B-2.

P = preliminary.

ESTABLISHMENT DATA

ESTABLISHMENT DATA

Table B-4. Average hourly earnings of production or nonsupervisory workers¹ on private nonfarm payrolls by industry, seasonally adjusted

Industry	Jan. 2001	Sept. 2001	Oct. 2001	Nov. 2001	Dec. 2001 ^P	Jan. 2002 ^P	Percent change from Dec. 2001-Jan. 2002
Total private							
Current dollars	\$14.03	\$14.45	\$14.47	\$14.54	\$14.59	\$14.59	0.0
Constant (1982) dollars ²	7.90	8.02	8.06	8.11	8.16	N.A.	(3)
Goods-producing	15.67	16.04	16.05	16.15	16.21	16.24	2
Mining	17.49	17.67	17.73	17.85	17.80	17.84	2
Construction	18.28	18.36	18.36	18.46	18.56	18.55	-2
Manufacturing	14.54	14.96	14.97	15.06	15.10	15.13	2
Excluding overtime ³	13.83	14.28	14.31	14.38	14.41	14.43	.1
Service-producing	13.54	13.98	14.01	14.07	14.13	14.12	-.1
Transportation and public utilities	16.51	17.02	17.09	17.23	17.23	17.26	2
Wholesale trade	15.53	15.95	15.99	15.91	16.04	16.07	2
Retail trade	9.64	9.87	9.91	9.98	9.99	9.99	0
Finance, insurance, and real estate	15.44	16.01	16.05	16.07	16.16	16.16	0
Services	14.25	14.78	14.81	14.87	14.94	14.93	-.1

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.³ Change was .6 percent from November 2001 to

December 2001, the latest month available.

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

N.A. = not available.

P = preliminary.

ESTABLISHMENT DATA

ESTABLISHMENT DATA

Table B-5. Indexes of aggregate weekly hours of production or nonsupervisory workers¹ on private nonfarm payrolls by industry (1982=100)

Industry	Not seasonally adjusted				Seasonally adjusted					
	Jan. 2001	Nov. 2001P	Dec. 2001P	Jan. 2002P	Jan. 2001	Sept. 2001	Oct. 2001	Nov. 2001	Dec. 2001P	Jan. 2002P
Total private	147.0	149.2	150.5	143.1	152.2	149.9	148.9	148.7	148.7	148.1
Goods-producing	110.1	108.7	107.3	102.5	114.4	109.5	108.3	107.5	107.1	106.9
Mining	50.4	55.2	54.2	51.3	52.5	55.1	54.8	54.8	54.1	53.7
Construction	168.1	189.2	178.9	167.9	187.6	188.0	185.5	187.9	185.7	188.2
Manufacturing	101.4	94.6	95.1	91.6	102.5	95.9	94.9	93.4	93.4	92.6
Durable goods	106.5	97.2	98.1	94.4	107.4	99.4	97.9	96.0	96.2	95.3
Lumber and wood products	133.5	136.2	134.4	129.3	137.4	138.6	136.1	135.1	135.1	133.4
Furniture and fixtures	134.2	119.2	123.6	122.1	135.2	123.2	119.5	118.3	120.2	123.2
Stone, clay, and glass products	111.2	117.4	113.4	109.0	117.8	117.8	117.0	116.0	114.7	115.4
Primary metal industries	88.9	77.9	79.5	76.0	85.3	81.7	79.9	76.5	78.0	75.5
Blasi ferrous and basic steel products	67.8	61.5	60.8	57.3	68.2	65.3	63.2	60.6	60.5	57.4
Fabricated metal products	118.1	109.4	111.2	106.5	118.3	111.1	109.7	107.4	108.3	107.0
Industrial machinery and equipment	101.2	85.5	86.4	84.0	100.6	88.2	87.5	85.1	84.2	83.3
Electronic and other electrical equipment	105.3	86.9	87.5	82.9	106.1	89.6	87.9	85.5	85.2	82.7
Transportation equipment	111.4	107.1	108.8	104.1	113.3	108.0	105.9	105.4	105.6	105.8
Motor vehicles and equipment	143.0	138.0	143.5	135.4	146.5	139.9	135.3	136.5	138.5	139.2
Instruments and related products	76.1	70.7	71.7	70.1	75.7	72.9	71.9	70.5	70.5	69.8
Miscellaneous manufacturing	94.2	89.0	90.6	88.3	96.6	90.2	89.6	87.3	89.3	88.6
Nondurable goods	94.5	91.1	91.0	87.9	95.7	81.0	90.8	89.8	89.6	89.0
Food and kindred products	113.0	117.0	115.5	111.0	116.0	113.7	115.5	114.5	113.9	113.7
Tobacco products	47.0	50.5	51.7	49.4	46.0	47.5	47.8	47.3	46.3	49.7
Textile mill products	70.9	62.0	62.1	60.0	71.2	63.7	62.8	61.4	61.2	60.3
Apparel and other textile products	49.7	44.4	44.4	42.4	51.4	45.7	44.9	44.1	44.1	43.9
Paper and allied products	101.5	97.5	98.0	96.0	100.9	96.7	96.5	96.2	95.9	95.5
Printing and publishing	117.9	112.9	112.7	107.5	119.3	113.4	112.5	110.7	110.2	108.4
Chemicals and allied products	99.6	96.8	96.4	94.8	99.7	96.9	96.8	96.2	95.2	95.1
Petroleum and coal products	69.8	71.5	69.8	68.6	73.1	73.4	71.6	71.7	71.1	69.5
Rubber and misc. plastics products	142.0	132.6	135.7	131.2	142.3	134.5	132.6	131.8	132.9	131.9
Leather and leather products	28.0	25.3	24.8	24.9	28.9	25.7	24.9	24.7	24.8	25.7
Service-producing	183.6	167.4	169.9	161.4	169.2	168.1	167.1	167.1	167.4	166.6
Transportation and public utilities	137.6	135.8	137.3	131.0	140.8	138.7	136.3	135.0	135.1	133.9
Wholesale trade	129.8	129.9	130.9	127.0	132.3	130.6	129.7	129.3	129.7	129.4
Retail trade	140.5	146.5	151.6	138.7	147.5	145.7	144.8	145.3	145.5	145.2
Finance, insurance, and real estate	137.2	138.8	141.4	136.8	139.2	140.0	139.3	140.2	139.5	138.6
Services	205.2	210.8	212.2	203.7	212.4	212.4	211.1	211.1	211.7	210.5

¹ See footnote 1, table B-2.

P = preliminary.

ESTABLISHMENT DATA

ESTABLISHMENT DATA

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

(Percent)

Time span	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
Private nonfarm payrolls, 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	58.4
1999	55.1	59.6	52.8	57.2	58.2	54.2	57.1	54.4	55.2	57.9	59.9	58.8
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	P41.2
2002	P50.1											
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	48.8	49.2	42.5	42.4	40.5	39.9	38.8	35.8	P35.0	P38.1
2002												
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	66.7	59.2	61.8	60.6	62.2	61.2	62.3	64.8
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	50.8	48.6	45.3	44.1	38.5	37.1	35.6	P34.4	P35.4		
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	58.7	56.5	54.2	53.4	53.0	51.7
2001	49.6	47.7	45.0	43.1	40.5	P39.5	P39.4					
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	48.0	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	58.6	55.5	48.7	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	P28.7
2002	P40.8											
Over 3-month span:												
1998	59.6	58.6	55.9	50.4	46.7	37.9	41.5	41.5	41.8	38.2	36.8	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	46.8
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	24.8	20.5	22.4	24.6	21.0	19.9	19.9	21.0	P17.3	P21.7
2002												
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	38.8	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	34.8	33.5	34.6	30.1	29.4	25.0	27.9
2001	26.8	25.4	19.9	20.8	20.2	15.1	13.2	14.0	P11.8	P15.8		
2002												
Over 12-month span:												
1998	54.8	52.2	51.8	48.7	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	44.8	44.5
2000	48.3	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	18.5	14.7	16.2	15.1	P12.1	P14.0					
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.