

Internet address: <http://stats.bls.gov/newsrels.htm>
Technical information: USDL 01-57
Household data: (202) 691-6378

Transmission of material in this release is
Establishment data: 691-6555 embargoed until 8:30 A.M. (EST),
Media contact: 691-5902 Friday, March 9, 2001.

THE EMPLOYMENT SITUATION: FEBRUARY 2001

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

Unemployment (Household Survey Data)

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

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

Total Employment and the Labor Force (Household Survey Data)

Total employment was essentially unchanged at 135.8 million, seasonally adjusted, in February. The civilian labor force, at 141.8 million persons, also was little changed over the month. The labor force participation rate--the proportion of the population age 16 and older who are either working or looking for work--edged down by 0.1 percentage point to 67.2 percent, still relatively high by historical standards. (See table A-1.)

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

Persons Not in the Labor Force (Household Survey Data)

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

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

Category	Quarterly averages		Monthly data			Jan. - Feb. change
	2000		2000	2001		
	III	IV	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	
HOUSEHOLD DATA						
Labor force status						
Civilian labor force..	140,706	141,208	141,489	141,955	141,751	-204
Employment.....	135,049	135,593	135,836	135,999	135,815	-184
Unemployment.....	5,657	5,616	5,653	5,956	5,936	-20
Not in labor force....	69,235	69,358	69,254	68,934	69,275	341
Unemployment rates						
All workers.....	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.2	4.2	.0
Adult men.....	3.3	3.4	3.4	3.6	3.5	-0.1
Adult women.....	3.6	3.4	3.4	3.6	3.7	.1
Teenagers.....	13.5	12.9	13.1	13.8	13.6	-.2
White.....	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.6	3.7	.1
Black.....	7.6	7.5	7.6	8.4	7.5	-.9
Hispanic origin.....	5.6	5.6	5.7	6.0	6.3	.3
ESTABLISHMENT DATA						
Employment						
Nonfarm employment....	131,619	131,836	131,878	p132,102	p132,237	p135
Goods-producing 1/..	25,680	25,623	25,569	p25,639	p25,564	p-75
Construction.....	6,688	6,732	6,717	p6,875	p6,891	p16
Manufacturing.....	18,453	18,350	18,312	p18,216	p18,122	p-94
Service-producing 1/	105,940	106,213	106,309	p106,463	p106,673	p210
Retail trade.....	23,189	23,225	23,245	p23,250	p23,287	p37
Services.....	40,553	40,752	40,797	p40,884	p40,979	p95
Government.....	20,536	20,435	20,435	p20,502	p20,539	p37
Hours of work 2/						
Total private.....	34.4	34.3	34.1	p34.3	p34.2	p-0.1
Manufacturing.....	41.5	41.0	40.4	p40.9	p40.6	p-.3
Overtime.....	4.5	4.2	3.9	p4.1	p3.8	p-.3
Indexes of aggregate weekly hours (1982=100) 2/						
Total private.....	151.2	151.2	150.6	p151.8	p151.0	p-0.8
Earnings 2/						
Avg. hourly earnings, total private.....	\$13.79	\$13.95	\$14.02	p\$14.03	p\$14.10	p\$0.07
Avg. weekly earnings, total private.....	474.03	478.13	478.08	p481.23	p482.22	p.99

1/ Includes other industries, not shown separately.

2/ Data relate to private production or nonsupervisory workers.

p=preliminary.

Industry Payroll Employment (Establishment Survey Data)

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Weekly Hours (Establishment Survey Data)

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

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

Hourly and Weekly Earnings (Establishment Survey Data)

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

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

March 2000 National Benchmarks

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

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

Explanatory Note

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

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

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

Coverage, definitions, and differences between surveys

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

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

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

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

Establishment survey. The sample establishments are drawn from private nonfarm businesses such as factories, offices, and stores, as well as Federal, State, and local government entities. Employees on nonfarm payrolls are those who received pay for any part of the reference pay period, including persons on paid leave. Persons are counted in each job they hold. Hours and earnings data are for private businesses and relate only to production workers in the goods-producing sector and nonsupervisory workers in the service-producing sector.

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

--The household survey includes agricultural workers, the self-employed, unpaid family workers, and private household workers among the employed. These groups are excluded from the establishment survey.

--The household survey includes people on unpaid leave among the employed. The establishment survey does not.

--The household survey is limited to workers 16 years of age and older. The establishment survey is not limited by age.

--The household survey has no duplication of individuals, because individuals are counted only once, even if they hold more than one job. In the establishment survey, employees working at more than one job and thus appearing on more than one payroll would be counted separately for each appearance.

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

Seasonal adjustment

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

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

In both the household and establishment surveys, most seasonally adjusted series are independently adjusted. However, the adjusted series for many major estimates, such as total payroll employment, employment in most major industry divisions, total employment, and unemployment are computed by aggregating independently adjusted component series. For example, total unemployment is derived by summing the adjusted series for four major age-sex components; this differs from the unemployment estimate that would be obtained by directly adjusting the total or by combining the duration, reasons, or more detailed age categories.

The numerical factors used to make the seasonal adjustments are recalculated twice a year. For the household survey, the factors are calculated for the January-June period and again for the July-December

period. For the establishment survey, updated factors for seasonal adjustment are calculated for the May-October period and introduced along with new benchmarks, and again for the November-April period. In both surveys, revisions to historical data are made once a year.

Reliability of the estimates

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

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

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

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

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

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

monthly bias adjustment is based largely on past relationships between the sample-based estimates of employment and the total counts of employment described below.

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

Additional statistics and other information

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

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

Information in this release will be made available to sensory impaired individuals upon request. Voice phone: 202-691-5200; TDD message referral phone: 1-800-877-8339.

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

(Numbers in thousands)

Employment status, sex, and age	Not seasonally adjusted				Seasonally adjusted(1)				
	Feb. 2000	Jan. 2001	Feb. 2001	Feb. 2000	Oct. 2000	Nov. 2000	Dec. 2000	Jan. 2001	Feb. 2001
TOTAL									
Civilian noninstitutional population.....	208,907	210,889	211,026	208,907	210,378	210,577	210,743	210,889	211,026
Civilian labor force.....	140,185	141,049	141,238	140,860	141,000	141,136	141,489	141,955	141,751
Participation rate.....	67.1	66.9	66.9	67.4	67.0	67.0	67.1	67.3	67.2
Employed.....	133,954	134,462	134,774	135,120	135,464	135,478	135,836	135,999	135,815
Employment-population ratio.....	64.1	63.8	63.9	64.7	64.4	64.3	64.5	64.5	64.4
Agriculture.....	2,973	2,811	2,794	3,367	3,241	3,176	3,274	3,179	3,135
Nonagricultural industries.....	130,981	131,651	131,980	131,753	132,223	132,302	132,562	132,819	132,680
Unemployed.....	6,231	6,587	6,464	5,740	5,536	5,658	5,653	5,956	5,936
Unemployment rate.....	4.4	4.7	4.6	4.1	3.9	4.0	4.0	4.2	4.2
Not in labor force.....	68,723	69,841	69,788	68,047	69,378	69,441	69,254	68,934	69,275
Persons who currently want a job.....	4,431	4,474	4,500	4,378	4,377	4,351	4,532	4,417	4,455
Men, 16 years and over									
Civilian noninstitutional population.....	100,330	101,357	101,428	100,330	101,075	101,175	101,260	101,357	101,428
Civilian labor force.....	74,808	75,149	75,118	75,368	75,371	75,386	75,582	75,815	75,547
Participation rate.....	74.6	74.1	74.1	75.1	74.6	74.5	74.6	74.8	74.5
Employed.....	71,311	71,405	71,430	72,333	72,427	72,354	72,534	72,589	72,359
Employment-population ratio.....	71.1	70.4	70.4	72.1	71.7	71.5	71.6	71.6	71.3
Unemployed.....	3,497	3,744	3,687	3,035	2,944	3,032	3,048	3,226	3,187
Unemployment rate.....	4.7	5.0	4.9	4.0	3.9	4.0	4.0	4.3	4.2
Men, 20 years and over									
Civilian noninstitutional population.....	92,092	93,184	93,227	92,092	92,969	93,061	93,117	93,184	93,227
Civilian labor force.....	70,704	71,161	71,139	70,952	71,155	71,135	71,289	71,492	71,288
Participation rate.....	76.8	76.4	76.3	77.0	76.5	76.4	76.6	76.7	76.5
Employed.....	67,869	68,101	68,114	68,577	68,774	68,683	68,848	68,916	68,761
Employment-population ratio.....	73.7	73.1	73.1	74.5	74.0	73.8	73.9	74.0	73.8
Agriculture.....	2,018	1,907	1,906	2,283	2,219	2,122	2,232	2,122	2,154
Nonagricultural industries.....	65,851	66,194	66,208	66,294	66,555	66,561	66,616	66,795	66,607
Unemployed.....	2,835	3,060	3,025	2,375	2,381	2,452	2,441	2,576	2,527
Unemployment rate.....	4.0	4.3	4.3	3.3	3.3	3.4	3.4	3.6	3.5
Women, 16 years and over									
Civilian noninstitutional population.....	108,577	109,532	109,598	108,577	109,303	109,402	109,483	109,532	109,598
Civilian labor force.....	65,377	65,899	66,120	65,492	65,629	65,750	65,907	66,140	66,204
Participation rate.....	60.2	60.2	60.3	60.3	60.0	60.1	60.2	60.4	60.4
Employed.....	62,642	63,057	63,344	62,787	63,037	63,124	63,302	63,410	63,456
Employment-population ratio.....	57.7	57.6	57.8	57.8	57.7	57.7	57.8	57.9	57.9
Unemployed.....	2,734	2,842	2,777	2,705	2,592	2,626	2,605	2,730	2,749
Unemployment rate.....	4.2	4.3	4.2	4.1	3.9	4.0	4.0	4.1	4.2
Women, 20 years and over									
Civilian noninstitutional population.....	100,666	101,643	101,686	100,666	101,448	101,533	101,612	101,643	101,686
Civilian labor force.....	61,576	62,164	62,335	61,488	61,528	61,625	61,819	62,126	62,220
Participation rate.....	61.2	61.2	61.3	61.1	60.6	60.7	60.8	61.1	61.2
Employed.....	59,331	59,760	60,005	59,285	59,425	59,506	59,708	59,894	59,932
Employment-population ratio.....	58.9	58.8	59.0	58.9	58.6	58.6	58.8	58.9	58.9
Agriculture.....	804	777	794	854	748	797	822	852	839
Nonagricultural industries.....	58,526	58,983	59,211	58,431	58,677	58,709	58,886	59,042	59,093
Unemployed.....	2,245	2,404	2,329	2,203	2,103	2,119	2,111	2,232	2,288
Unemployment rate.....	3.6	3.9	3.7	3.6	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.6	3.7
Both sexes, 16 to 19 years									
Civilian noninstitutional population.....	16,149	16,063	16,113	16,149	15,960	15,983	16,014	16,063	16,113
Civilian labor force.....	7,905	7,724	7,765	8,420	8,317	8,376	8,381	8,337	8,243
Participation rate.....	48.9	48.1	48.2	52.1	52.1	52.4	52.3	51.9	51.2
Employed.....	6,754	6,601	6,655	7,258	7,265	7,289	7,280	7,188	7,122
Employment-population ratio.....	41.8	41.1	41.3	44.9	45.5	45.6	45.5	44.7	44.2
Agriculture.....	151	126	94	230	274	257	220	205	143
Nonagricultural industries.....	6,604	6,475	6,561	7,028	6,991	7,032	7,060	6,983	6,980
Unemployed.....	1,151	1,123	1,110	1,162	1,052	1,087	1,101	1,149	1,121
Unemployment rate.....	14.6	14.5	14.3	13.8	12.6	13.0	13.1	13.8	13.6

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

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

(Numbers in thousands)

Employment status, race, sex, age, and Hispanic origin	Not seasonally adjusted				Seasonally adjusted(1)				
	Feb. 2000	Jan. 2001	Feb. 2001	Feb. 2000	Oct. 2000	Nov. 2000	Dec. 2000	Jan. 2001	Feb. 2001
WHITE									
Civilian noninstitutional population.....	173,886	175,246	175,326	173,886	174,899	175,034	175,145	175,246	175,326
Civilian labor force.....	117,154	117,622	117,883	117,661	117,603	117,640	117,945	118,276	118,287
Participation rate.....	67.4	67.1	67.2	67.7	67.2	67.2	67.3	67.5	67.5
Employed.....	112,576	112,768	113,029	113,501	113,584	113,509	113,811	114,015	113,902
Employment-population ratio.....	64.7	64.3	64.5	65.3	64.9	64.8	65.0	65.1	65.0
Unemployed.....	4,578	4,854	4,853	4,160	4,019	4,131	4,134	4,261	4,385
Unemployment rate.....	3.9	4.1	4.1	3.5	3.4	3.5	3.5	3.6	3.7
Men, 20 years and over									
Civilian labor force.....	60,043	60,265	60,335	60,285	60,286	60,280	60,349	60,494	60,487
Participation rate.....	77.1	76.7	76.7	77.4	76.9	76.8	76.8	77.0	76.9
Employed.....	57,927	57,927	57,975	58,553	58,557	58,478	58,581	58,571	58,561
Employment-population ratio.....	74.4	73.7	73.7	75.2	74.7	74.5	74.6	74.5	74.5
Unemployed.....	2,116	2,338	2,360	1,732	1,729	1,802	1,768	1,923	1,926
Unemployment rate.....	3.5	3.9	3.9	2.9	2.9	3.0	2.9	3.2	3.2
Women, 20 years and over									
Civilian labor force.....	50,418	50,848	51,019	50,263	50,281	50,335	50,527	50,794	50,854
Participation rate.....	60.5	60.6	60.7	60.3	60.0	60.0	60.2	60.5	60.6
Employed.....	48,840	49,171	49,303	48,702	48,777	48,825	48,973	49,270	49,155
Employment-population ratio.....	58.6	58.6	58.7	58.5	58.2	58.2	58.4	58.7	58.5
Unemployed.....	1,578	1,677	1,716	1,561	1,504	1,510	1,554	1,524	1,699
Unemployment rate.....	3.1	3.3	3.4	3.1	3.0	3.0	3.1	3.0	3.3
Both sexes, 16 to 19 years									
Civilian labor force.....	6,693	6,509	6,529	7,113	7,036	7,025	7,069	6,988	6,945
Participation rate.....	52.6	51.3	51.4	55.9	55.4	55.3	55.7	55.1	54.6
Employed.....	5,808	5,670	5,752	6,246	6,250	6,206	6,257	6,174	6,186
Employment-population ratio.....	45.6	44.7	45.3	49.1	49.2	48.9	49.3	48.7	48.7
Unemployed.....	885	839	778	867	786	819	812	814	760
Unemployment rate.....	13.2	12.9	11.9	12.2	11.2	11.7	11.5	11.7	10.9
Men.....	15.5	15.8	14.3	13.8	11.8	12.4	12.2	13.3	12.6
Women.....	10.7	9.8	9.4	10.4	10.5	10.9	10.7	9.8	9.2
BLACK									
Civilian noninstitutional population.....	25,076	25,382	25,412	25,076	25,339	25,376	25,408	25,382	25,412
Civilian labor force.....	16,542	16,577	16,511	16,721	16,627	16,732	16,742	16,773	16,691
Participation rate.....	66.0	65.3	65.0	66.7	65.6	65.9	65.9	66.1	65.7
Employed.....	15,164	15,170	15,192	15,416	15,401	15,485	15,470	15,372	15,440
Employment-population ratio.....	60.5	59.8	59.8	61.5	60.8	61.0	60.9	60.6	60.8
Unemployed.....	1,378	1,407	1,319	1,305	1,226	1,247	1,272	1,401	1,251
Unemployment rate.....	8.3	8.5	8.0	7.8	7.4	7.5	7.6	8.4	7.5
Men, 20 years and over									
Civilian labor force.....	7,355	7,372	7,317	7,414	7,383	7,397	7,437	7,430	7,374
Participation rate.....	73.3	72.4	71.8	73.9	72.6	72.6	72.9	73.0	72.4
Employed.....	6,771	6,800	6,770	6,891	6,868	6,888	6,897	6,918	6,887
Employment-population ratio.....	67.5	66.8	66.4	68.7	67.5	67.6	67.6	68.0	67.6
Unemployed.....	584	571	547	523	515	509	540	512	487
Unemployment rate.....	7.9	7.8	7.5	7.1	7.0	6.9	7.3	6.9	6.6
Women, 20 years and over									
Civilian labor force.....	8,289	8,314	8,305	8,319	8,262	8,325	8,333	8,340	8,336
Participation rate.....	66.0	65.2	65.1	66.2	65.0	65.4	65.4	65.4	65.3
Employed.....	7,719	7,716	7,799	7,777	7,786	7,808	7,861	7,731	7,854
Employment-population ratio.....	61.4	60.5	61.1	61.9	61.3	61.3	61.7	60.6	61.5
Unemployed.....	570	598	506	542	476	517	472	609	482
Unemployment rate.....	6.9	7.2	6.1	6.5	5.8	6.2	5.7	7.3	5.8
Both sexes, 16 to 19 years									
Civilian labor force.....	898	891	889	988	982	1,010	972	1,002	981
Participation rate.....	36.3	36.3	36.1	39.9	39.9	41.0	39.5	40.8	39.8
Employed.....	673	654	623	748	747	789	712	723	699
Employment-population ratio.....	27.2	26.6	25.3	30.2	30.4	32.1	28.9	29.4	28.4
Unemployed.....	225	238	266	240	235	221	260	280	282
Unemployment rate.....	25.0	26.7	29.9	24.3	23.9	21.9	26.7	27.9	28.8
Men.....	21.9	27.8	31.3	23.0	27.0	22.5	30.1	26.9	31.7
Women.....	28.3	25.5	28.6	25.6	21.2	21.3	23.4	28.9	25.7
HISPANIC ORIGIN									
Civilian noninstitutional population.....	22,108	22,769	22,830	22,108	22,618	22,687	22,749	22,769	22,830
Civilian labor force.....	15,187	15,513	15,662	15,194	15,491	15,626	15,671	15,540	15,653
Participation rate.....	68.7	68.1	68.6	68.7	68.5	68.9	68.9	68.2	68.6
Employed.....	14,267	14,525	14,629	14,322	14,711	14,686	14,772	14,612	14,673
Employment-population ratio.....	64.5	63.8	64.1	64.8	65.0	64.7	64.9	64.2	64.3
Unemployed.....	921	989	1,034	872	780	940	899	927	980
Unemployment rate.....	6.1	6.4	6.6	5.7	5.0	6.0	5.7	6.0	6.3

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

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

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

(Numbers in thousands)

Educational attainment	Not seasonally adjusted				Seasonally adjusted(1)				
	Feb. 2000	Jan. 2001	Feb. 2001	Feb. 2000	Oct. 2000	Nov. 2000	Dec. 2000	Jan. 2001	Feb. 2001
Less than a high school diploma									
Civilian noninstitutional population.....	27,376	27,957	27,191	27,376	27,931	27,851	27,693	27,957	27,191
Civilian labor force.....	11,638	12,065	11,732	11,996	12,192	11,958	11,822	12,008	12,074
Percent of population.....	42.5	43.2	43.1	43.8	43.7	42.9	42.7	43.0	44.4
Employed.....	10,829	11,070	10,706	11,263	11,408	11,171	11,077	11,193	11,140
Employment-population ratio.....	39.6	39.6	39.4	41.1	40.8	40.1	40.0	40.0	41.0
Unemployed.....	809	995	1,026	733	784	787	745	816	934
Unemployment rate.....	7.0	8.2	8.7	6.1	6.4	6.6	6.3	6.8	7.7
High school graduates, no college(2)									
Civilian noninstitutional population.....	57,471	58,092	57,617	57,471	57,365	57,562	57,899	58,092	57,617
Civilian labor force.....	37,403	37,611	37,238	37,504	36,985	37,129	37,187	37,415	37,309
Percent of population.....	65.1	64.7	64.6	65.3	64.5	64.5	64.2	64.4	64.8
Employed.....	35,932	35,950	35,644	36,203	35,707	35,830	35,906	35,986	35,895
Employment-population ratio.....	62.5	61.9	61.9	63.0	62.2	62.2	62.0	61.9	62.3
Unemployed.....	1,471	1,661	1,594	1,301	1,278	1,299	1,281	1,429	1,414
Unemployment rate.....	3.9	4.4	4.3	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.4	3.8	3.8
Less than a bachelor's degree(3)									
Civilian noninstitutional population.....	44,486	44,313	45,263	44,486	44,767	44,770	44,596	44,313	45,263
Civilian labor force.....	32,946	32,763	33,414	32,642	32,896	32,776	33,045	33,102	33,079
Percent of population.....	74.1	73.9	73.8	73.4	73.5	73.2	74.1	74.7	73.1
Employed.....	31,911	31,704	32,423	31,715	32,103	31,897	32,141	32,121	32,197
Employment-population ratio.....	71.7	71.5	71.6	71.3	71.7	71.2	72.1	72.5	71.1
Unemployed.....	1,036	1,059	991	927	793	879	904	981	882
Unemployment rate.....	3.1	3.2	3.0	2.8	2.4	2.7	2.7	3.0	2.7
College graduates									
Civilian noninstitutional population.....	45,247	45,790	46,167	45,247	45,785	45,706	45,839	45,790	46,167
Civilian labor force.....	36,242	36,479	36,683	36,161	36,022	36,237	36,460	36,476	36,602
Percent of population.....	80.1	79.7	79.5	79.9	78.7	79.3	79.5	79.7	79.3
Employed.....	35,643	35,873	36,104	35,570	35,431	35,674	35,894	35,909	36,032
Employment-population ratio.....	78.8	78.3	78.2	78.6	77.4	78.1	78.3	78.4	78.0
Unemployed.....	599	606	579	591	591	563	566	567	570
Unemployment rate.....	1.7	1.7	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6

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.

Table A-4. Selected employment indicators

(In thousands)

Category	Not seasonally adjusted				Seasonally adjusted				
	Feb. 2000	Jan. 2001	Feb. 2001	Feb. 2000	Oct. 2000	Nov. 2000	Dec. 2000	Jan. 2001	Feb. 2001
CHARACTERISTIC									
Total employed, 16 years and over.....	133,954	134,462	134,774	135,120	135,464	135,478	135,836	135,999	135,815
Married men, spouse present.....	43,187	43,048	43,080	43,437	43,345	43,251	43,293	43,134	43,340
Married women, spouse present.....	33,848	34,180	34,059	33,841	33,622	33,633	33,635	34,249	34,059
Women who maintain families.....	8,228	8,299	8,348	8,251	8,449	8,495	8,501	8,426	8,373
OCCUPATION									
Managerial and professional specialty.....	40,745	41,339	41,701	40,803	40,745	41,083	41,078	41,430	41,770
Technical, sales, and administrative support....	39,544	39,886	39,781	39,559	39,521	39,616	39,853	40,086	39,781
Service occupations.....	18,271	17,922	18,301	18,269	18,555	18,471	18,550	18,158	18,283
Precision production, craft, and repair.....	14,505	14,651	14,746	14,729	15,050	14,748	14,848	14,889	14,970
Operators, fabricators, and laborers.....	17,828	17,808	17,439	18,284	18,305	18,184	18,171	18,092	17,889
Farming, forestry, and fishing.....	3,060	2,856	2,806	3,555	3,318	3,238	3,357	3,372	3,252
CLASS OF WORKER									
Agriculture:									
Wage and salary workers.....	1,749	1,721	1,587	2,024	2,041	2,005	2,019	1,983	1,839
Self-employed workers.....	1,190	1,070	1,187	1,303	1,182	1,180	1,198	1,182	1,291
Unpaid family workers.....	33	20	20	47	32	25	34	25	29
Nonagricultural industries:									
Wage and salary workers.....	122,346	122,969	123,439	122,972	123,461	123,632	123,813	124,035	124,069
Government.....	19,666	19,163	19,523	19,259	19,073	19,146	19,352	18,843	19,103
Private industries.....	102,680	103,806	103,916	103,713	104,388	104,486	104,461	105,192	104,966
Private households.....	983	820	830	980	812	827	879	859	823
Other industries.....	101,698	102,986	103,087	102,733	103,576	103,659	103,582	104,333	104,143
Self-employed workers.....	8,555	8,559	8,393	8,780	8,561	8,533	8,600	8,698	8,617
Unpaid family workers.....	79	124	147	76	136	128	121	110	142
PERSONS AT WORK PART TIME									
All industries:									
Part time for economic reasons.....	3,296	3,693	3,424	3,149	3,222	3,416	3,234	3,327	3,273
Slack work or business conditions.....	1,979	2,445	2,209	1,828	1,909	2,183	1,964	2,035	2,043
Could only find part-time work.....	1,027	895	947	1,015	947	886	896	954	933
Part time for noneconomic reasons.....	19,849	18,977	20,010	18,892	18,758	18,896	18,993	18,568	19,021
Nonagricultural industries:									
Part time for economic reasons.....	3,138	3,559	3,291	2,997	3,044	3,285	3,088	3,227	3,143
Slack work or business conditions.....	1,874	2,359	2,129	1,731	1,808	2,082	1,882	1,971	1,970
Could only find part-time work.....	1,015	894	932	994	923	871	877	945	910
Part time for noneconomic reasons.....	19,290	18,509	19,583	18,257	18,206	18,323	18,437	18,040	18,509

NOTE: Persons at work excludes employed persons who were absent from their jobs during the entire reference week for reasons such as vacation, illness, or industrial dispute. Part time for noneconomic reasons excludes persons who usually work full time but worked only 1 to 34 hours during the reference week for reasons such as holidays, illness, and bad weather.

Table A-5. Selected unemployment indicators, seasonally adjusted

Category	Number of unemployed persons (in thousands)				Unemployment rates(1)				
	Feb. 2000	Jan. 2001	Feb. 2001	Feb. 2000	Oct. 2000	Nov. 2000	Dec. 2000	Jan. 2001	Feb. 2001
CHARACTERISTIC									
Total, 16 years and over.....	5,740	5,956	5,936	4.1	3.9	4.0	4.0	4.2	4.2
Men, 20 years and over.....	2,375	2,576	2,527	3.3	3.3	3.4	3.4	3.6	3.5
Women, 20 years and over.....	2,203	2,232	2,288	3.6	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.6	3.7
Both sexes, 16 to 19 years.....	1,162	1,149	1,121	13.8	12.6	13.0	13.1	13.8	13.6
Married men, spouse present.....	903	1,003	1,007	2.0	2.1	2.2	2.2	2.3	2.3
Married women, spouse present.....	908	882	912	2.6	2.5	2.5	2.6	2.5	2.6
Women who maintain families.....	544	576	541	6.2	5.4	5.2	5.1	6.4	6.1
Full-time workers.....	4,540	4,768	4,738	3.9	3.8	3.9	3.9	4.1	4.0
Part-time workers.....	1,184	1,192	1,179	4.9	4.5	4.5	4.6	4.9	4.8
OCCUPATION(2)									
Managerial and professional specialty.....	682	746	753	1.6	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.8	1.8
Technical, sales, and administrative support...	1,482	1,405	1,437	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.5	3.4	3.5
Precision production, craft, and repair.....	603	570	572	3.9	3.4	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.7
Operators, fabricators, and laborers.....	1,192	1,390	1,416	6.1	6.4	6.3	6.4	7.1	7.3
Farming, forestry, and fishing.....	212	234	252	5.6	6.7	7.1	6.3	6.5	7.2
INDUSTRY									
Nonagricultural private wage and salary workers	4,548	4,685	4,914	4.2	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.3	4.5
Goods-producing industries.....	1,269	1,410	1,488	4.4	4.7	4.5	4.4	4.9	5.2
Mining.....	20	11	27	3.8	7.1	3.5	3.6	2.2	4.6
Construction.....	549	554	558	7.2	6.5	6.9	6.5	6.8	7.0
Manufacturing.....	700	845	903	3.4	4.0	3.6	3.6	4.2	4.5
Durable goods.....	387	501	501	3.1	3.8	3.5	3.4	4.2	4.2
Nondurable goods.....	313	343	402	3.8	4.3	3.9	4.0	4.3	5.0
Service-producing industries.....	3,279	3,275	3,426	4.1	3.8	3.8	3.8	4.0	4.2
Transportation and public utilities.....	250	215	228	3.2	2.8	2.6	3.2	2.8	2.9
Wholesale and retail trade.....	1,452	1,355	1,412	5.3	4.8	4.7	4.8	5.0	5.1
Finance, insurance, and real estate.....	216	191	210	2.7	2.3	1.9	2.1	2.3	2.5
Services.....	1,361	1,514	1,575	3.8	3.6	3.7	3.6	4.0	4.2
Government workers.....	418	431	295	2.1	2.0	2.3	2.2	2.2	1.5
Agricultural wage and salary workers.....	144	196	186	6.6	8.8	9.4	8.9	9.0	9.2

1 Unemployment as a percent of the civilian labor force.

2 Seasonally adjusted unemployment data for service occupations are not available because the seasonal component, which is small relative to the trend-cycle and irregular components, cannot be separated with sufficient precision.

Table A-6. Duration of unemployment

(Numbers in thousands)

Duration	Not seasonally adjusted				Seasonally adjusted				
	Feb. 2000	Jan. 2001	Feb. 2001	Feb. 2000	Oct. 2000	Nov. 2000	Dec. 2000	Jan. 2001	Feb. 2001
NUMBER OF UNEMPLOYED									
Less than 5 weeks.....	2,517	3,072	2,732	2,582	2,510	2,531	2,440	2,613	2,797
5 to 14 weeks.....	2,313	2,094	2,115	1,830	1,755	1,796	1,852	1,977	1,669
15 weeks and over.....	1,401	1,420	1,617	1,292	1,311	1,317	1,326	1,371	1,490
15 to 26 weeks.....	772	707	891	687	702	713	675	731	793
27 weeks and over.....	629	714	726	605	609	604	651	640	697
Average (mean) duration, in weeks.....	12.5	12.2	12.8	12.5	12.4	12.4	12.6	12.6	12.9
Median duration, in weeks.....	6.6	5.5	6.6	6.1	6.1	6.1	6.1	5.9	6.0
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.....	40.4	46.6	42.3	45.3	45.0	44.8	43.4	43.8	47.0
5 to 14 weeks.....	37.1	31.8	32.7	32.1	31.5	31.8	33.0	33.2	28.0
15 weeks and over.....	22.5	21.6	25.0	22.7	23.5	23.3	23.6	23.0	25.0
15 to 26 weeks.....	12.4	10.7	13.8	12.0	12.6	12.6	12.0	12.3	13.3
27 weeks and over.....	10.1	10.8	11.2	10.6	10.9	10.7	11.6	10.7	11.7

Table A-7. Reason for unemployment

(Numbers in thousands)

Reason	Not seasonally adjusted				Seasonally adjusted				
	Feb. 2000	Jan. 2001	Feb. 2001	Feb. 2000	Oct. 2000	Nov. 2000	Dec. 2000	Jan. 2001	Feb. 2001
NUMBER OF UNEMPLOYED									
Job losers and persons who completed temporary jobs.....	3,029	3,406	3,309	2,614	2,446	2,501	2,514	2,742	2,853
On temporary layoff.....	1,134	1,567	1,286	833	825	877	937	1,032	945
Not on temporary layoff.....	1,895	1,839	2,023	1,781	1,621	1,624	1,577	1,711	1,908
Permanent job losers.....	1,281	1,223	1,451	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Persons who completed temporary jobs.....	614	616	572	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Job leavers.....	777	818	830	767	815	768	746	838	820
Reentrants.....	2,067	1,985	1,998	1,992	1,868	1,936	1,899	1,956	1,927
New entrants.....	357	378	327	400	398	429	466	446	372
PERCENT DISTRIBUTION									
Total unemployed.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Job losers and persons who completed temporary jobs.....	48.6	51.7	51.2	45.3	44.3	44.4	44.7	45.8	47.8
On temporary layoff.....	18.2	23.8	19.9	14.4	14.9	15.6	16.7	17.2	15.8
Not on temporary layoff.....	30.4	27.9	31.3	30.9	29.3	28.8	28.0	28.6	32.0
Job leavers.....	12.5	12.4	12.8	13.3	14.7	13.6	13.3	14.0	13.7
Reentrants.....	33.2	30.1	30.9	34.5	33.8	34.4	33.8	32.7	32.3
New entrants.....	5.7	5.7	5.1	6.9	7.2	7.6	8.3	7.4	6.2
UNEMPLOYED AS A PERCENT OF THE CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE									
Job losers and persons who completed temporary jobs.....	2.2	2.4	2.3	1.9	1.7	1.8	1.8	1.9	2.0
Job leavers.....	.6	.6	.6	.5	.6	.5	.5	.6	.6
Reentrants.....	1.5	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.3	1.4	1.3	1.4	1.4
New entrants.....	.3	.3	.2	.3	.3	.3	.3	.3	.3

1 Not available.

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

(Percent)

Measure	Not seasonally adjusted			Seasonally adjusted					
	Feb. 2000	Jan. 2001	Feb. 2001	Feb. 2000	Oct. 2000	Nov. 2000	Dec. 2000	Jan. 2001	Feb. 2001
U-1 Persons unemployed 15 weeks or longer, as a percent of the civilian labor force.....	1.0	1.0	1.1	.9	.9	.9	.9	1.0	1.1
U-2 Job losers and persons who completed temporary jobs, as a percent of the civilian labor force.....	2.2	2.4	2.3	1.9	1.7	1.8	1.8	1.9	2.0
U-3 Total unemployed, as a percent of the civilian labor force (official unemployment rate).....	4.4	4.7	4.6	4.1	3.9	4.0	4.0	4.2	4.2
U-4 Total unemployed plus discouraged workers, as a percent of the civilian labor force plus discouraged workers....	4.6	4.9	4.8	(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.....	5.3	5.5	5.5	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
U-6 Total unemployed, plus all marginally attached workers, plus total employed part time for economic reasons, as a percent of the civilian labor force plus all marginally attached workers.....	7.6	8.1	7.9	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)

1 Not available.

NOTE: This range of alternative measures of labor underutilization replaces the U1-U7 range published in table A-7 of this release prior to 1994. Marginally attached workers are persons who currently are neither working nor looking for work but indicate that they want and are available for a job and have looked for work sometime in the recent past. Discouraged workers, a subset of the marginally attached, have given a job-market related reason for not currently looking for a job. Persons employed part time for economic reasons are those who want and are available for full-time work but have had to settle for a part-time schedule. For further information, see "BLS introduces new range of alternative unemployment measures," in the October 1995 issue of the Monthly Labor Review.

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

Age and sex	Number of unemployed persons (in thousands)				Unemployment rates(1)				
	Feb. 2000	Jan. 2001	Feb. 2001	Feb. 2000	Oct. 2000	Nov. 2000	Dec. 2000	Jan. 2001	Feb. 2001
Total, 16 years and over.....	5,740	5,956	5,936	4.1	3.9	4.0	4.0	4.2	4.2
16 to 24 years.....	2,220	2,205	2,167	9.8	8.9	9.1	9.2	9.6	9.5
16 to 19 years.....	1,162	1,149	1,121	13.8	12.6	13.0	13.1	13.8	13.6
16 to 17 years.....	516	554	555	15.6	15.2	15.4	15.8	17.4	17.2
18 to 19 years.....	635	595	550	12.5	11.1	11.4	11.6	11.5	11.0
20 to 24 years.....	1,058	1,056	1,046	7.4	6.8	6.8	7.0	7.2	7.2
25 years and over.....	3,510	3,767	3,766	3.0	2.9	3.0	3.0	3.2	3.2
25 to 54 years.....	3,006	3,262	3,262	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.2	3.2
55 years and over.....	524	509	519	2.9	2.8	2.9	2.6	2.7	2.8
Men, 16 years and over.....	3,035	3,226	3,187	4.0	3.9	4.0	4.0	4.3	4.2
16 to 24 years.....	1,205	1,234	1,282	10.1	9.4	9.5	9.7	10.3	10.8
16 to 19 years.....	660	650	660	14.9	13.4	13.6	14.1	15.0	15.5
16 to 17 years.....	295	335	306	16.6	17.6	17.5	18.4	20.5	18.5
18 to 19 years.....	356	320	343	13.5	10.7	11.3	11.7	11.8	13.1
20 to 24 years.....	545	584	622	7.3	7.3	7.3	7.2	7.6	8.2
25 years and over.....	1,815	1,987	1,891	2.9	2.9	3.0	3.0	3.1	3.0
25 to 54 years.....	1,555	1,679	1,619	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.9	3.1	3.0
55 years and over.....	274	303	291	2.7	2.8	2.9	2.8	3.0	2.9
Women, 16 years and over.....	2,705	2,730	2,749	4.1	3.9	4.0	4.0	4.1	4.2
16 to 24 years.....	1,015	971	885	9.4	8.4	8.6	8.7	8.8	8.1
16 to 19 years.....	502	498	460	12.5	11.9	12.3	12.1	12.4	11.6
16 to 17 years.....	221	219	250	14.3	12.8	13.4	13.2	14.1	15.7
18 to 19 years.....	279	274	208	11.3	11.6	11.5	11.6	11.3	8.7
20 to 24 years.....	513	472	424	7.6	6.3	6.3	6.7	6.7	6.1
25 years and over.....	1,695	1,780	1,875	3.1	3.0	3.1	3.0	3.2	3.4
25 to 54 years.....	1,451	1,583	1,643	3.1	3.1	3.2	3.1	3.4	3.5
55 years and over.....	250	205	228	3.1	2.8	2.7	2.4	2.5	2.7

1 Unemployment as a percent of the civilian labor force.

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

(Numbers in thousands)

Category	Total		Men		Women	
	Feb. 2000	Feb. 2001	Feb. 2000	Feb. 2001	Feb. 2000	Feb. 2001
NOT IN THE LABOR FORCE						
Total not in the labor force.....	68,723	69,788	25,522	26,310	43,200	43,478
Persons who currently want a job.....	4,431	4,500	1,743	1,871	2,688	2,629
Searched for work and available to work now(1).....	1,273	1,339	577	613	697	727
Reason not currently looking:						
Discouragement over job prospects(2).....	262	289	159	186	103	103
Reasons other than discouragement(3).....	1,011	1,050	418	427	594	623
MULTIPLE JOBHOLDERS						
Total multiple jobholders(4).....	7,735	7,592	4,037	3,989	3,698	3,603
Percent of total employed.....	5.8	5.6	5.7	5.6	5.9	5.7
Primary job full time, secondary job part time.....	4,267	4,258	2,465	2,496	1,802	1,762
Primary and secondary jobs both part time.....	1,602	1,627	470	459	1,131	1,168
Primary and secondary jobs both full time.....	290	304	181	210	109	94
Hours vary on primary or secondary job.....	1,547	1,360	909	792	638	568

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

2 Includes thinks no work available, could not find work, lacks schooling or training, employer thinks too young or old, and other types of discrimination.

3 Includes those who did not actively look for work in the prior 4 weeks for such reasons as child-care and transportation problems, as well as a small number for which reason for nonparticipation was not determined.

4 Includes persons who work part time on their primary job and full time on their secondary job(s), not shown separately.

Computer and data processing services.....	1,906.2	1,995.9	1,999.8	2,016.6	1,906	1,966	1,982	1,996	2,000	2,015
Auto repair, services, and parking..	1,191.4	1,211.2	1,215.4	1,222.0	1,195	1,206	1,206	1,215	1,227	1,225
Miscellaneous repair services.....	379.7	383.4	378.7	378.3	384	386	386	383	384	383
Motion pictures.....	623.4	641.2	631.4	634.6	623	630	631	639	640	636
Amusement and recreation services...	1,517.2	1,605.4	1,551.3	1,586.8	1,723	1,791	1,793	1,787	1,807	1,806
Health services.....	10050.9	10245.8	10235.9	10261.8	10,078	10,191	10,208	10,229	10,258	10,286
Offices and clinics of medical doctors.....	1,907.6	1,964.7	1,964.6	1,966.1	1,914	1,950	1,953	1,960	1,967	1,972
Nursing and personal care facilities.....	1,783.6	1,799.6	1,796.1	1,800.8	1,790	1,793	1,793	1,796	1,801	1,805
Hospitals.....	3,995.8	4,056.9	4,059.0	4,066.8	4,002	4,032	4,045	4,053	4,061	4,072
Home health care services.....	635.6	643.6	637.0	638.2	639	645	644	642	644	642
Legal services.....	1,000.8	1,017.3	1,013.5	1,015.5	1,007	1,016	1,014	1,015	1,018	1,021
Educational services.....	2,443.3	2,518.6	2,327.2	2,542.6	2,309	2,357	2,365	2,389	2,391	2,411
Social services.....	2,911.3	3,060.2	3,043.6	3,080.2	2,912	3,019	3,032	3,054	3,062	3,077
Child day care services.....	754.5	807.8	805.1	818.6	740	784	787	792	796	802
Residential care.....	803.7	844.6	843.6	847.7	807	838	840	845	849	851
Museums and botanical and zoological gardens.....	91.2	101.2	94.9	96.4	100	103	104	104	104	105
Membership organizations.....	2,417.4	2,437.5	2,413.8	2,430.0	2,439	2,446	2,450	2,450	2,450	2,450
Engineering and management services. Engineering and architectural services.....	3,350.3	3,471.3	3,467.4	3,501.4	3,354	3,463	3,471	3,486	3,498	3,505
Management and public relations...	971.8	1,017.6	1,015.5	1,018.7	984	1,015	1,015	1,021	1,029	1,033
Services, nec.....	1,069.8	1,138.2	1,129.5	1,133.7	1,077	1,129	1,137	1,139	1,144	1,143
	53.3	52.7	52.4	53.3	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Government.....	20,687	20,819	20,436	20,845	20,394	20,464	20,405	20,435	20,502	20,539
Federal.....	2,688	2,601	2,596	2,602	2,700	2,625	2,615	2,566	2,614	2,616
Federal, except Postal Service....	1,827.3	1,737.9	1,737.7	1,745.7	1,835	1,762	1,760	1,753	1,753	1,753
State.....	4,822	4,858	4,678	4,862	4,728	4,755	4,748	4,769	4,762	4,771
Education.....	2,095.5	2,106.5	1,924.5	2,103.2	1,981	1,988	1,977	1,990	1,982	1,989
Other State government.....	2,726.1	2,751.4	2,753.1	2,758.5	2,747	2,767	2,771	2,779	2,780	2,782
Local.....	13,177	13,360	13,162	13,381	12,966	13,084	13,042	13,100	13,126	13,152
Education.....	7,693.3	7,740.3	7,571.3	7,773.1	7,355	7,391	7,377	7,387	7,400	7,416
Other local government.....	5,484.0	5,619.4	5,590.4	5,607.4	5,611	5,693	5,665	5,713	5,726	5,736

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

2 Includes other industries, not shown separately.

p = preliminary.

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

Industry	Not seasonally adjusted				Seasonally adjusted					
	Feb. 2000	Dec. 2000	Jan. 2001p	Feb. 2001p	Feb. 2000	Oct. 2000	Nov. 2000	Dec. 2000	Jan. 2001p	Feb. 2001p
Total private.....	34.2	34.2	33.9	33.9	34.6	34.4	34.3	34.1	34.3	34.2
Goods-producing.....	40.8	40.3	40.0	39.5	41.3	40.9	40.5	39.8	40.4	39.9
Mining.....	44.1	44.9	44.8	45.0	44.7	45.6	44.9	44.6	45.3	45.3
Construction.....	38.7	37.7	37.7	37.2	39.7	39.3	38.5	37.9	38.9	38.0
Manufacturing.....	41.5	41.2	40.7	40.3	41.8	41.4	41.2	40.4	40.9	40.6
Overtime hours.....	4.4	4.4	3.9	3.6	4.7	4.5	4.3	3.9	4.1	3.8
Durable goods.....	42.1	41.6	41.0	40.6	42.3	41.9	41.7	40.7	41.1	40.9
Overtime hours.....	4.7	4.4	3.9	3.6	4.9	4.6	4.4	3.9	4.0	3.7
Lumber and wood products.....	40.4	40.0	39.3	39.3	41.0	40.6	40.6	39.8	39.7	40.2
Furniture and fixtures.....	39.8	40.0	38.9	38.4	40.3	39.7	39.4	38.8	39.0	39.1
Stone, clay, and glass products....	42.4	41.9	41.0	40.6	43.5	43.2	42.7	41.7	42.2	41.6
Primary metal industries.....	44.4	43.3	42.6	42.1	44.5	43.8	43.6	42.5	42.5	42.1
Blast furnaces and basic steel products.....	45.3	43.5	42.7	42.4	45.4	44.2	44.1	43.2	42.7	42.5
Fabricated metal products.....	42.2	41.7	41.3	41.0	42.4	42.1	41.7	40.6	41.4	41.3
Industrial machinery and equipment..	42.4	42.2	41.9	41.3	42.3	42.1	42.0	41.2	41.8	41.3
Electronic and other electrical equipment.....	41.5	41.5	40.7	40.1	41.6	41.2	40.9	40.4	40.7	40.3
Transportation equipment.....	43.9	42.2	41.5	41.0	44.0	43.1	42.9	40.8	41.6	41.1
Motor vehicles and equipment.....	45.0	41.8	40.9	40.4	45.0	44.0	43.2	40.1	41.0	40.3
Instruments and related products....	41.3	41.3	40.9	41.0	41.2	41.2	41.0	40.4	40.8	40.8
Miscellaneous manufacturing.....	39.3	39.5	38.9	39.0	39.5	39.3	39.1	38.8	39.3	39.2
Nondurable goods.....	40.6	40.7	40.2	39.8	41.0	40.6	40.4	40.0	40.5	40.1
Overtime hours.....	4.1	4.2	3.9	3.6	4.5	4.3	4.1	3.9	4.1	3.9
Food and kindred products.....	40.9	41.5	40.9	39.9	41.6	41.4	41.2	40.7	41.2	40.7
Tobacco products.....	39.2	39.9	37.6	37.4	40.6	38.9	38.6	38.6	38.5	38.6
Textile mill products.....	41.3	41.0	40.4	39.7	41.7	40.9	40.5	40.5	40.4	39.8
Apparel and other textile products..	37.6	36.8	36.2	36.1	37.7	36.9	36.8	36.3	36.6	36.1
Paper and allied products.....	43.0	42.8	42.7	42.0	43.5	42.5	42.6	41.9	42.6	42.4
Printing and publishing.....	38.0	38.3	37.7	37.6	38.3	38.2	38.0	37.7	38.1	37.9
Chemicals and allied products.....	42.5	43.2	42.7	42.5	42.7	43.0	42.6	42.4	42.9	42.7
Petroleum and coal products.....	43.4	44.2	46.2	46.5	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
Rubber and misc. plastics products..	41.4	41.0	40.7	40.3	41.6	41.1	41.0	40.1	40.9	40.4
Leather and leather products.....	37.7	37.5	37.3	36.9	38.1	37.4	38.1	37.1	38.0	37.1
Service-producing.....	32.6	32.7	32.4	32.6	32.8	32.7	32.8	32.7	32.8	32.8
Transportation and public utilities...	38.1	38.6	38.1	38.3	38.3	38.6	38.5	38.7	38.6	38.5
Wholesale trade.....	38.1	38.4	38.0	38.1	38.5	38.5	38.6	38.4	38.5	38.4
Retail trade.....	28.5	28.9	28.2	28.4	29.1	28.8	28.9	28.7	29.1	28.9
Finance, insurance, and real estate...	36.1	36.1	35.9	36.2	36.1	36.1	36.1	36.2	36.1	36.2
Services.....	32.6	32.5	32.3	32.5	32.7	32.6	32.6	32.6	32.6	32.6

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

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

p = preliminary.

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

Industry	Average hourly earnings				Average weekly earnings			
	Feb. 2000	Dec. 2000	Jan. 2001p	Feb. 2001p	Feb. 2000	Dec. 2000	Jan. 2001p	Feb. 2001p
Total private.....	\$13.58	\$14.03	\$14.09	\$14.15	\$464.44	\$479.83	\$477.65	\$479.69
Seasonally adjusted.....	13.54	14.02	14.03	14.10	468.48	478.08	481.23	482.22
Goods-producing.....	15.07	15.67	15.61	15.64	614.86	631.50	624.40	617.78
Mining.....	17.20	17.17	17.22	17.13	758.52	770.93	771.46	770.85
Construction.....	17.42	18.21	18.20	18.22	674.15	686.52	686.14	677.78
Manufacturing.....	14.19	14.68	14.61	14.65	588.89	604.82	594.63	590.40
Durable goods.....	14.73	15.26	15.15	15.19	620.13	634.82	621.15	616.71
Lumber and wood products.....	11.63	11.96	11.94	11.96	469.85	478.40	469.24	470.03
Furniture and fixtures.....	11.51	12.01	11.99	12.05	458.10	480.40	466.41	462.72
Stone, clay, and glass products....	13.96	14.50	14.48	14.51	591.90	607.55	593.68	589.11
Primary metal industries.....	16.28	16.64	16.65	16.56	722.83	720.51	709.29	697.18
Blast furnaces and basic steel products.....	19.32	19.22	19.50	19.16	875.20	836.07	832.65	812.38
Fabricated metal products.....	13.67	14.12	14.09	14.11	576.87	588.80	581.92	578.51
Industrial machinery and equipment..	15.40	16.04	15.99	15.94	652.96	676.89	669.98	658.32
Electronic and other electrical equipment.....	13.72	14.05	14.03	14.10	569.38	583.08	571.02	565.41
Transportation equipment.....	18.58	19.70	19.28	19.43	815.66	831.34	800.12	796.63
Motor vehicles and equipment.....	19.03	20.36	19.75	19.95	856.35	851.05	807.78	805.98
Instruments and related products....	14.41	15.06	14.92	14.97	595.13	621.98	610.23	613.77
Miscellaneous manufacturing.....	11.53	11.91	11.90	11.91	453.13	470.45	462.91	464.49
Nondurable goods.....	13.36	13.80	13.79	13.82	542.42	561.66	554.36	550.04
Food and kindred products.....	12.23	12.66	12.64	12.60	500.21	525.39	516.98	502.74
Tobacco products.....	17.48	18.54	18.28	18.77	685.22	739.75	687.33	702.00
Textile mill products.....	10.85	11.02	11.04	11.04	448.11	451.82	446.02	438.29
Apparel and other textile products..	9.03	9.21	9.24	9.23	339.53	338.93	334.49	333.20
Paper and allied products.....	15.99	16.54	16.45	16.36	687.57	707.91	702.42	687.12
Printing and publishing.....	14.13	14.58	14.55	14.59	536.94	558.41	548.54	548.58
Chemicals and allied products.....	17.67	18.33	18.24	18.46	750.98	791.86	778.85	784.55
Petroleum and coal products.....	22.03	21.68	21.64	22.10	956.10	958.26	999.77	1027.65
Rubber and misc. plastics products..	12.57	13.03	13.05	13.03	520.40	534.23	531.14	525.11
Leather and leather products.....	9.96	10.22	10.28	10.21	375.49	383.25	383.44	376.75
Service-producing.....	13.11	13.54	13.64	13.71	427.39	442.76	441.94	446.95
Transportation and public utilities...	16.05	16.53	16.59	16.68	611.51	638.06	632.08	638.84
Wholesale trade.....	14.91	15.59	15.54	15.59	568.07	598.66	590.52	593.98
Retail trade.....	9.35	9.65	9.68	9.68	266.48	278.89	272.98	274.91
Finance, insurance, and real estate...	14.93	15.32	15.46	15.64	538.97	553.05	555.01	566.17
Services.....	13.77	14.29	14.36	14.42	448.90	464.43	463.83	468.65

¹ See footnote 1, table B-2.
p = preliminary.

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

Industry	Feb. 2000	Oct. 2000	Nov. 2000	Dec. 2000	Jan. 2001p	Feb. 2001p	Percent change from: Jan. 2001- Feb. 2001
Total private:							
Current dollars.....	\$13.54	\$13.88	\$13.96	\$14.02	\$14.03	\$14.10	0.5
Constant (1982) dollars ²	7.87	7.89	7.91	7.93	7.90	N.A.	(3)
Goods-producing.....	15.20	15.57	15.66	15.63	15.70	15.75	.3
Mining.....	17.14	17.08	17.13	17.08	17.01	17.00	-.1
Construction.....	17.60	18.00	18.20	18.14	18.32	18.32	.0
Manufacturing.....	14.21	14.56	14.63	14.60	14.58	14.67	.6
Excluding overtime ⁴	13.45	13.81	13.90	13.93	13.89	14.00	.8
Service-producing.....	13.01	13.36	13.44	13.53	13.52	13.61	.7
Transportation and public utilities.....	16.00	16.38	16.42	16.51	16.54	16.66	.7
Wholesale trade.....	14.89	15.36	15.46	15.57	15.48	15.57	.6
Retail trade.....	9.32	9.56	9.60	9.66	9.61	9.65	.4
Finance, insurance, and real estate.....	14.87	15.18	15.27	15.34	15.44	15.58	.9
Services.....	13.66	14.00	14.12	14.20	14.22	14.31	.6

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 -.4 percent from December 2000 to January 2001, the latest month available.

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

N.A. = not available.

p = preliminary.

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

(1982=100)

Industry	Not seasonally adjusted			Seasonally adjusted						
	Feb. 2000	Dec. 2000	Jan. 2001p	Feb. 2001p	Feb. 2000	Oct. 2000	Nov. 2000	Dec. 2000	Jan. 2001p	Feb. 2001p
Total private.....	146.4	151.8	146.5	147.0	150.6	151.6	151.5	150.6	151.8	151.0
Goods-producing.....	112.5	113.3	109.7	108.0	117.5	116.1	114.7	112.2	114.6	112.5
Mining.....	49.1	51.1	50.3	50.3	51.0	52.2	51.1	50.6	52.1	51.9
Construction.....	163.2	173.7	165.8	163.2	186.0	186.4	181.4	178.1	188.6	183.2
Manufacturing.....	105.8	104.2	101.5	99.8	107.0	105.0	104.3	101.9	102.5	101.1
Durable goods.....	111.2	109.4	106.1	104.6	112.1	110.2	109.7	106.7	107.0	105.7
Lumber and wood products.....	143.0	138.0	133.0	131.8	147.6	142.3	141.3	137.6	136.4	137.7
Furniture and fixtures.....	137.7	137.3	131.9	128.8	139.4	137.0	135.6	132.6	132.7	131.2
Stone, clay, and glass products.....	108.8	108.7	104.0	102.4	115.7	114.6	112.8	108.7	111.2	108.9
Primary metal industries.....	92.1	88.1	85.7	83.9	92.3	90.0	89.4	86.2	85.4	83.8
Blast furnaces and basic steel products.....	71.6	67.3	65.1	64.4	72.1	69.0	68.9	66.7	65.2	64.9
Fabricated metal products.....	120.1	119.4	116.7	114.4	120.7	120.6	119.6	116.0	116.9	115.4
Industrial machinery and equipment..	106.0	105.3	104.5	102.2	105.4	104.6	104.4	102.6	104.0	101.9
Electronic and other electrical equipment.....	107.1	110.3	106.8	104.8	107.5	108.2	108.0	107.1	107.1	105.1
Transportation equipment.....	126.8	118.0	111.7	111.3	127.0	120.9	120.4	113.7	112.6	111.6
Motor vehicles and equipment.....	170.8	151.9	140.7	140.8	170.9	161.0	157.0	144.4	141.3	140.2
Instruments and related products....	74.6	74.5	73.6	74.3	74.3	73.6	73.8	72.9	73.6	74.1
Miscellaneous manufacturing.....	100.5	99.1	95.8	96.0	102.2	99.5	99.0	97.9	98.4	97.4
Nondurable goods.....	98.3	97.2	95.0	93.3	100.0	97.9	97.0	95.4	96.5	94.8
Food and kindred products.....	112.6	115.9	112.7	109.5	117.0	116.6	115.6	114.2	116.1	114.4
Tobacco products.....	53.6	53.1	49.0	46.3	52.3	48.2	47.8	47.8	45.8	44.0
Textile mill products.....	79.2	75.5	73.3	70.9	80.2	77.2	75.4	74.7	73.7	71.4
Apparel and other textile products..	57.9	53.5	52.1	51.6	58.5	54.5	54.0	52.8	53.7	51.8
Paper and allied products.....	105.1	103.8	103.0	100.6	106.7	103.6	103.4	101.3	102.8	101.7
Printing and publishing.....	120.8	123.2	119.9	118.5	122.0	122.8	121.5	120.2	121.5	120.0
Chemicals and allied products.....	102.2	101.4	99.5	98.8	102.6	101.0	100.3	99.4	100.1	99.3
Petroleum and coal products.....	63.1	57.9	59.1	60.5	66.3	62.0	61.0	58.2	62.5	64.1
Rubber and misc. plastics products..	147.8	142.6	140.2	138.3	148.3	144.5	143.6	139.3	141.0	138.2
Leather and leather products.....	31.9	30.2	29.2	28.6	32.8	30.5	31.0	29.6	29.8	29.1
Service-producing.....	161.6	169.0	162.9	164.6	165.5	167.6	168.0	167.9	168.4	168.3
Transportation and public utilities...	132.9	141.4	136.8	137.4	134.7	139.2	139.2	140.4	140.0	139.7
Wholesale trade.....	129.6	133.2	130.1	130.4	132.1	133.3	134.0	133.2	133.3	132.7
Retail trade.....	138.4	149.9	139.4	138.9	144.9	144.6	145.4	144.4	146.3	145.5
Finance, insurance, and real estate...	137.5	139.3	138.4	139.6	138.8	139.5	139.8	140.3	140.3	141.2
Services.....	203.2	209.8	204.3	208.2	206.7	210.5	210.9	211.0	211.0	211.3

1 See footnote 1, table B-2.

p = preliminary.

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

(Percent)

Time span	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
Private nonfarm payrolls, 356 industries ¹												
Over 1-month span:												
1997.....	57.3	59.7	62.8	63.2	57.7	57.7	61.2	60.1	61.5	65.3	62.1	61.2
1998.....	63.2	56.6	60.5	58.7	58.3	59.7	53.9	58.1	56.2	53.8	59.0	57.4
1999.....	54.1	58.8	53.9	59.6	52.8	57.9	58.8	53.8	57.3	60.7	60.8	59.0
2000.....	60.8	54.1	60.7	56.5	45.9	56.2	58.7	51.4	53.7	55.2	50.6	53.4
2001.....	p52.1	p47.2										
Over 3-month span:												
1997.....	62.6	64.0	66.3	66.7	63.2	62.1	61.5	66.2	67.4	69.4	69.0	69.1
1998.....	64.3	66.6	63.2	66.3	63.6	58.0	57.4	57.9	59.7	58.1	58.6	59.4
1999.....	58.3	57.3	58.4	54.4	57.3	58.8	58.1	60.7	59.6	63.5	64.3	63.1
2000.....	61.0	62.6	61.9	57.4	56.7	58.3	57.9	58.4	50.8	52.1	52.9	p52.8
2001.....	p50.0											
Over 6-month span:												
1997.....	66.3	67.0	66.6	66.3	65.6	67.1	66.3	68.5	69.0	70.4	69.7	70.4
1998.....	69.8	67.4	65.2	61.8	62.9	61.4	59.0	58.4	57.4	59.7	59.3	59.1
1999.....	60.0	58.0	57.6	58.6	54.4	59.7	60.4	62.1	64.0	62.8	65.2	64.6
2000.....	65.6	60.8	61.0	61.9	59.3	56.0	54.4	57.2	54.5	p51.8	p49.7	
2001.....												
Over 12-month span:												
1997.....	69.0	67.3	68.3	69.7	69.5	70.1	70.1	70.4	70.5	70.1	69.4	70.4
1998.....	69.7	67.3	67.3	65.9	63.9	62.5	61.5	62.1	61.0	59.8	59.8	58.1
1999.....	60.3	58.3	57.6	59.4	59.6	60.5	61.9	61.0	62.6	62.9	62.5	63.2
2000.....	64.9	63.8	60.8	59.8	57.9	55.2	p54.4	p52.9				
2001.....												
Manufacturing payrolls, 139 industries ¹												
Over 1-month span:												
1997.....	49.6	52.5	56.1	54.0	51.4	54.3	50.7	53.6	56.5	61.9	60.4	55.4
1998.....	57.9	50.7	53.6	50.7	47.1	50.0	37.8	50.0	45.7	39.9	41.7	43.9
1999.....	45.0	41.0	42.8	46.4	40.3	46.4	54.7	38.1	46.4	51.8	51.4	50.4
2000.....	52.2	47.8	51.1	51.1	45.7	51.1	57.6	36.3	38.8	45.7	42.8	40.6
2001.....	p38.5	p28.1										
Over 3-month span:												
1997.....	50.7	53.2	55.8	56.1	53.2	52.5	52.5	55.8	59.7	66.5	64.7	64.0
1998.....	56.8	56.8	52.2	52.2	48.6	41.4	39.2	40.3	43.2	37.1	36.7	40.6
1999.....	36.7	37.1	37.1	34.5	37.8	43.5	39.9	45.0	42.1	50.4	51.1	50.7
2000.....	47.8	52.5	49.3	48.9	49.6	53.6	44.2	36.3	28.8	35.3	36.0	p32.0
2001.....	p24.1											
Over 6-month span:												
1997.....	53.2	53.2	52.5	52.9	51.8	53.2	54.7	61.2	61.2	64.4	64.7	63.7
1998.....	60.1	54.3	50.4	39.9	43.5	42.1	38.8	36.7	36.0	39.9	34.5	32.7
1999.....	35.6	33.5	33.5	37.1	32.7	38.8	41.0	45.7	48.2	43.2	48.6	51.1
2000.....	51.4	47.5	50.4	53.6	45.0	38.1	33.5	35.3	29.9	p25.2	p22.3	
2001.....												
Over 12-month span:												
1997.....	54.7	52.5	54.0	54.0	55.4	56.8	57.2	57.9	58.3	56.8	56.8	57.2
1998.....	55.0	51.8	51.8	46.8	40.6	39.9	37.8	38.1	37.1	36.0	34.2	33.5
1999.....	37.4	32.4	31.7	35.3	36.0	37.1	38.8	39.6	42.4	42.4	42.4	46.0
2000.....	47.8	44.6	39.2	39.2	34.2	29.9	p28.4	p24.5				
2001.....												

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.