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THE EMPLOYMENT SITUATION: DECEMBER 2001

Employment continued to decline in December, and the unemployment rate edged up to 5.8 percent, the Bureau of Labor Statistics of the U.S. Department of Labor reported today. Nonfarm payroll employment decreased by 124,000 over the month and by 1.1 million over the last 4 months of 2001. In December, job losses continued in manufacturing, transportation, and trade; these losses were partially offset by employment gains in services and government.

Unemployment (Household Survey Data)

The number of unemployed persons continued to rise in December, reaching 8.3 million (after seasonal adjustment). The unemployment rate was up by 0.2 percentage point to 5.8 percent. Over the year, the number of unemployed persons increased by 2.6 million and the unemployment rate rose by 1.8 percentage points. (See table A-1.)

The unemployment rate for adult women increased to 5.2 percent in December. Jobless rates showed little or no change in December for adult men (5.2 percent), teenagers (16.2 percent), whites (5.1 percent), blacks (10.2 percent), and Hispanics (7.9 percent), but unemployment rates for all of these groups increased over the year. (See tables A-1 and A-2.)

The number of unemployed persons who were reentrants to the labor force increased to 2.4 million in December, while the levels of unemployed job losers, job leavers, and new entrants to the labor force were little changed. The number of unemployed job losers not on temporary layoff (persons who did not expect to be recalled) was about unchanged in December, but increased by about 1.7 million over the year. This group constituted 41 percent of the unemployed in December, up from 28.9 percent a year earlier. (See table A-7.)

| Seasonally adjusted household survey data have been revised using |
| updated seasonal adjustment factors that incorporate 2001 data. Sea- |
| sonally adjusted estimates back to January 1997 were subject to revi- |
| sion. The unemployment rates for January-December 2001, as origin- |
| ally published and as revised, appear on page 6 along with additional |
information on the revisions.

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

Category	Quarterly averages		Monthly data			Nov. - Dec. change
	2001		2001			
	III	IV	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	
HOUSEHOLD DATA						
Labor force status						
Civilian labor force..	141,700	142,291	142,280	142,279	142,314	35
Employment.....	134,839	134,308	134,615	134,253	134,055	-198
Unemployment.....	6,860	7,983	7,665	8,026	8,259	233
Not in labor force....	70,438	70,467	70,301	70,488	70,613	125
Unemployment rates						
All workers.....	4.8	5.6	5.4	5.6	5.8	0.2
Adult men.....	4.3	5.0	4.8	5.2	5.2	.0
Adult women.....	4.2	5.0	4.8	4.9	5.2	.3
Teenagers.....	15.2	15.8	15.4	15.7	16.2	.5
White.....	4.2	4.9	4.7	5.0	5.1	.1
Black.....	8.7	9.9	9.6	9.9	10.2	.3
Hispanic origin.....	6.4	7.5	7.1	7.4	7.9	.5
ESTABLISHMENT DATA						
Employment						
Nonfarm employment....	132,358	p131,493	131,782	p131,411	p131,287	p-124
Goods-producing 1/..	24,991	p24,589	24,746	p24,577	p24,444	p-133
Construction.....	6,866	p6,852	6,852	p6,849	p6,854	p5
Manufacturing.....	17,556	p17,171	17,325	p17,160	p17,027	p-133
Service-producing 1/	107,367	p106,904	107,036	p106,834	p106,843	p9
Retail trade.....	23,575	p23,388	23,422	p23,410	p23,333	p-77
Services.....	41,103	p40,946	40,995	p40,886	p40,958	p72
Government.....	20,973	p21,026	20,998	p21,009	p21,072	p63
Hours of work 2/						
Total private.....	34.1	p34.1	34.0	p34.1	p34.2	p0.1
Manufacturing.....	40.7	p40.5	40.5	p40.3	p40.7	p.4
Overtime.....	4.0	p3.8	3.8	p3.7	p3.9	p.2
Indexes of aggregate weekly hours (1982=100) 2/						
Total private.....	150.3	p148.8	148.9	p148.7	p148.7	p0.0
Earnings 2/						
Avg. hourly earnings, total private.....	\$14.40	p\$14.54	\$14.47	p\$14.54	p\$14.61	p\$0.07
Avg. weekly earnings, total private.....	490.93	p495.82	491.98	p495.81	p499.66	p3.85

1/ Includes other industries, not shown separately.

2/ Data relate to private production or nonsupervisory workers.

p=preliminary.

NOTE: Seasonally adjusted household data have been revised. See note on page 6.

Total Employment and the Labor Force (Household Survey Data)

Total employment continued to trend down in December, and the employment-population ratio edged down to 63.0 percent. Over the year, employment decreased by about 1.8 million persons, and the employment-population ratio fell by 1.5 percentage points. The number of persons working part time despite their preference for full-time work rose over the year, from 3.2 to 4.3 million. (See tables A-1 and A-4.)

The size of the civilian labor force was about unchanged in December, at 142.3 million persons. The labor force participation rate also was little changed at 66.8 percent. (See table A-1.)

About 7.3 million persons (not seasonally adjusted) held more than one job in December. These multiple jobholders represented 5.4 percent of total employment, compared with 5.7 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 December, up slightly over the year. 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 344,000 in December, up from 265,000 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 124,000 in December, seasonally adjusted, and private-sector employment fell by 187,000. Since the recession began in March, the number of nonfarm payroll jobs has declined by 1.4 million. In December, large declines continued in manufacturing, air transportation, retail trade, and help supply services. Employment increased in health services, private education, and government. (See table B-1.)

Manufacturing employment fell by 133,000 in December, bringing the total drop for the year to 1.3 million. Over the month, nearly every manufacturing industry continued to lose jobs. Large employment declines continued in both electrical equipment (-28,000) and industrial machinery (-24,000). Transportation equipment, which includes motor vehicle and aircraft manufacturing, lost 18,000 jobs in December. In 2001, a number of industries lost more than 10 percent of their total employment--electrical equipment (-15.2 percent), leather (-14.5 percent), apparel and textiles (-13.1 percent each), primary metals (-10.8 percent), industrial machinery (-10.7 percent), and furniture (-10.6 percent).

Elsewhere in goods-producing industries in December, employment fell by 5,000 in mining. Most of the decline was in oil and gas extraction, which had employment gains for most of the year but lost 6,000 jobs in the fourth quarter of 2001. Over the month, construction employment was little changed. Although showing no net growth since the spring, the construction industry has not experienced the employment declines that typically occur in a recession.

In the service-producing sector, retail trade employment decreased by 77,000, seasonally adjusted, in December. This was the fifth consecutive monthly decline. Over the period, job losses have totaled 273,000, more than offsetting employment gains that had occurred in the first 7 months of 2001. Continued weak hiring for the holiday shopping season contributed to December job losses (after seasonal adjustment) in general merchandise stores (-28,000), apparel stores (-5,000), and miscellaneous retailers (-39,000) such as toy stores and jewelry stores. Car dealers added 4,000 jobs in December following a similar increase in November, as financing incentives helped boost car sales. Employment continued to decline in wholesale trade (-10,000). Since its peak in November 2000, the industry has lost 136,000 jobs.

Employment declines continued in transportation and public utilities, with a loss of 36,000 jobs in December. The industry has lost 218,000 jobs since its recent peak in May. As was the case in October and November, employment fell sharply in air transportation (-26,000) and transportation services (-6,000), which includes travel agencies. Since September, employment in these industries has dropped by 111,000 and 28,000, respectively, as the terrorist attacks further weakened the business and leisure travel markets. In December, communications lost 6,000 jobs; this was the industry's second consecutive month of job losses. Public utilities lost 5,000 jobs in December.

The services industry added 72,000 jobs in December, following 2 months of employment declines totaling 248,000. In December, job gains continued in health services; the industry added 31,000 jobs over the month and a total of 304,000 jobs in 2001--136,000 in hospitals. Educational services also had a strong employment gain in December (28,000); this industry added 112,000 jobs over the year. Amusement and recreation services added 18,000 jobs in December, following a decline of 29,000 in November. This industry has shown virtually no net employment growth since the beginning of the year. Help supply services, which provides workers to other industries, continued to experience significant employment declines, with a loss of 55,000 jobs in December. Since September 2000, the industry has lost 688,000 jobs, nearly one-fifth of its employment. Job losses also continued in hotels and other lodging places in December. Since its peak in March, employment in this industry has fallen by 115,000.

Government employment increased by 63,000 in December. Both state and local government showed employment gains (19,000 and 36,000, respectively) with much of the growth in education. State government education added 87,000 jobs in 2001--five times the increase in 2000. Similarly, local government education gained 193,000 jobs in 2001--nearly three times its growth in 2000. After a month of little change, employment in local government excluding education grew by 19,000 in December.

Employment in finance grew by 5,000 in December. Refinancing activity continued to spur job growth in mortgage banking. Security and commodity brokerages lost 7,000 jobs in December, for a total loss of 37,000 since March. In December, real estate employment declined by 5,000; employment in the industry has changed little over the year.

Weekly Hours (Establishment Survey Data)

The average workweek for production or nonsupervisory workers on private nonfarm payrolls edged up by 0.1 hour in December to 34.2 hours, seasonally adjusted. The manufacturing workweek rose by 0.4 hour to 40.7 hours, and factory overtime increased by 0.2 hour to 3.9 hours. (See table B-2.)

The index of aggregate weekly hours of production or nonsupervisory workers on private nonfarm payrolls was unchanged at 148.7 (1982=100), seasonally adjusted. The index has fallen by 2.3 percent from its recent peak in January 2001. The manufacturing index edged up by 0.1 percent to 93.4 in December but has fallen by 8.6 percent over the year. (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 December to \$14.61, seasonally adjusted. This followed a gain of 7 cents (as revised) in November. Average weekly earnings rose by 0.8 percent in December to \$499.66. Over the year, average hourly earnings and average weekly earnings each rose by 4.1 percent. (See table B-3.)

The Employment Situation for January 2002 is scheduled to be released on Friday, February 1, at 8:30 A.M. (EST).

Revision of Seasonally Adjusted Household Survey Data

At the end of each calendar year, BLS routinely updates the seasonal adjustment factors for the labor force series derived from the Current Population Survey (also referred to as the household survey) to incorporate the data of that year. This year, seasonally adjusted data for January 1997-December 2001 were subject to revision. (Seasonally adjusted establishment data will be revised in June, concurrent with the introduction of annual benchmark adjustments.)

Table B summarizes the effects of the revisions on the overall unemployment rate since January 2001. The rate was revised in 5 months, in each case by 0.1 percentage point. Revised seasonally adjusted data for major labor force series since December 2000 appear in table C.

The January 2002 issue of Employment and Earnings will contain the new seasonal adjustment factors for major series for the January-June 2002 period. The publication also will contain a description of the current seasonal adjustment methodology and revised data for the most recent 13 months or quarters for all regularly published tables containing seasonally adjusted household survey data. Historical data for the household series contained in the "A" tables of this release also can be accessed on the BLS Internet site at (<http://www.bls.gov/cps/cpsatabs.htm>). Revised historical seasonally adjusted monthly and quarterly data also are available on the Internet at (<ftp://ftp.bls.gov/pub/special.requests/lf/>).

Table B. Seasonally adjusted unemployment rates and changes due to revision, January-December 2001

Month and year	As first computed	As revised	Change
2001			
January.....	4.2	4.2	.0
February.....	4.2	4.2	.0
March.....	4.3	4.3	.0
April.....	4.5	4.5	.0
May.....	4.4	4.4	.0
June.....	4.5	4.6	0.1
July.....	4.5	4.6	.1
August.....	4.9	4.9	.0
September.....	4.9	5.0	.1
October.....	5.4	5.4	.0
November.....	5.7	5.6	-.1
December.....	1/ 5.9	5.8	-.1

1/ Not published.

HOUSEHOLD DATA

HOUSEHOLD DATA

Table C. Employment status of the civilian population by sex and age, seasonally adjusted

(Numbers in thousands)

Employment status, sex, and age	2000					2001							
	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
TOTAL													
Civilian noninstitutional population(1).....	210,743	210,889	211,026	211,171	211,348	211,525	211,725	211,921	212,135	212,357	212,581	212,767	212,927
Civilian labor force....	141,544	141,757	141,622	141,869	141,734	141,445	141,468	141,651	141,380	142,068	142,280	142,279	142,314
Participation rate...	67.2	67.2	67.1	67.2	67.1	66.9	66.8	66.8	66.6	66.9	66.9	66.9	66.8
Employed.....	135,888	135,870	135,734	135,808	135,424	135,235	135,003	135,106	134,408	135,004	134,615	134,253	134,055
Employment-population ratio.....	64.5	64.4	64.3	64.3	64.1	63.9	63.8	63.8	63.4	63.6	63.3	63.1	63.0
Unemployed.....	5,656	5,887	5,888	6,061	6,310	6,210	6,465	6,545	6,972	7,064	7,665	8,026	8,259
Unemployment rate...	4.0	4.2	4.2	4.3	4.5	4.4	4.6	4.6	4.9	5.0	5.4	5.6	5.8
Men, 20 years and over													
Civilian noninstitutional population(1).....	93,117	93,184	93,227	93,285	93,410	93,541	93,616	93,708	93,810	93,917	94,015	94,077	94,161
Civilian labor force....	71,318	71,374	71,289	71,300	71,541	71,468	71,429	71,500	71,523	71,805	71,940	71,935	71,988
Participation rate...	76.6	76.6	76.5	76.4	76.6	76.4	76.3	76.3	76.2	76.5	76.5	76.5	76.5
Employed.....	68,863	68,825	68,766	68,619	68,720	68,698	68,535	68,610	68,388	68,696	68,486	68,204	68,276
Employment-population ratio.....	74.0	73.9	73.8	73.6	73.6	73.4	73.2	73.2	72.9	73.1	72.8	72.5	72.5
Agriculture.....	2,213	2,132	2,157	2,150	2,105	2,168	2,057	2,035	2,129	2,138	2,132	2,082	2,141
Nonagricultural industries.....	66,650	66,693	66,609	66,469	66,615	66,530	66,478	66,575	66,259	66,558	66,354	66,122	66,135
Unemployed.....	2,455	2,549	2,523	2,681	2,821	2,770	2,894	2,890	3,135	3,109	3,454	3,731	3,712
Unemployment rate...	3.4	3.6	3.5	3.8	3.9	3.9	4.1	4.0	4.4	4.3	4.8	5.2	5.2
Women, 20 years and over													
Civilian noninstitutional population(1).....	101,612	101,643	101,686	101,779	101,870	101,938	102,023	102,067	102,165	102,277	102,371	102,438	102,492
Civilian labor force....	61,864	62,071	62,130	62,331	62,102	62,068	61,961	62,103	62,142	62,222	62,269	62,321	62,481
Participation rate...	60.9	61.1	61.1	61.2	61.0	60.9	60.7	60.8	60.8	60.8	60.8	60.8	61.0
Employed.....	59,758	59,869	59,869	60,089	59,758	59,716	59,555	59,640	59,526	59,463	59,302	59,288	59,205
Employment-population ratio.....	58.8	58.9	58.9	59.0	58.7	58.6	58.4	58.4	58.3	58.1	57.9	57.9	57.8
Agriculture.....	816	835	824	811	827	816	772	784	781	823	842	852	859
Nonagricultural industries.....	58,942	59,034	59,045	59,278	58,931	58,900	58,783	58,856	58,745	58,640	58,460	58,436	58,346
Unemployed.....	2,106	2,202	2,261	2,242	2,344	2,352	2,406	2,463	2,616	2,759	2,967	3,033	3,276
Unemployment rate...	3.4	3.5	3.6	3.6	3.8	3.8	3.9	4.0	4.2	4.4	4.8	4.9	5.2
Both sexes, 16 to 19 years													
Civilian noninstitutional population(1).....	16,014	16,063	16,113	16,108	16,068	16,046	16,086	16,145	16,161	16,163	16,195	16,252	16,275
Civilian labor force....	8,362	8,312	8,203	8,238	8,091	7,909	8,078	8,048	7,715	8,041	8,071	8,023	7,845
Participation rate...	52.2	51.7	50.9	51.1	50.4	49.3	50.2	49.8	47.7	49.7	49.8	49.4	48.2
Employed.....	7,267	7,176	7,099	7,100	6,946	6,821	6,913	6,856	6,494	6,845	6,827	6,761	6,574
Employment-population ratio.....	45.4	44.7	44.1	44.1	43.2	42.5	43.0	42.5	40.2	42.3	42.2	41.6	40.4
Agriculture.....	201	202	152	202	235	209	215	236	216	220	229	220	246
Nonagricultural industries.....	7,066	6,974	6,947	6,898	6,711	6,612	6,698	6,620	6,278	6,625	6,598	6,541	6,328
Unemployed.....	1,095	1,136	1,104	1,138	1,145	1,088	1,165	1,192	1,221	1,196	1,244	1,262	1,271
Unemployment rate...	13.1	13.7	13.5	13.8	14.2	13.8	14.4	14.8	15.8	14.9	15.4	15.7	16.2

1 The population figures are not adjusted for seasonal variation.

NOTE: Data have been revised based on the experience through December 2001.

Explanatory Note

This news release presents statistics from two major surveys, the Current Population Survey (household survey) and the Current Employment Statistics survey (establishment survey). The household survey provides the information on the labor force, employment, and unemployment that appears in the A tables, marked HOUSEHOLD DATA. It is a sample survey of about 60,000 households conducted by the U.S. Census Bureau for the Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS).

The establishment survey provides the information on the employment, hours, and earnings of workers on nonfarm payrolls that appears in the B tables, marked ESTABLISHMENT DATA. This information is collected from payroll records by BLS in cooperation with State agencies. In June 2001, the sample included about 350,000 establishments employing about 39 million people.

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

Coverage, definitions, and differences between surveys

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Seasonal adjustment

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

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

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

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

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

Reliability of the estimates

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

For example, the confidence interval for the monthly change in total employment from the household survey is on the order of plus or minus 292,000. Suppose the estimate of total employment increases by 100,000 from one month to the next. The 90-percent confidence interval on the monthly change would range from -192,000 to 392,000 (100,000 ± 292,000). These figures do not mean that the sample results are off by these magnitudes, but rather that there is about a 90-percent chance that the "true" over-the-month change lies within this interval. Since this range includes values of less than zero, we could not say with confidence that employment had, in fact, increased. If, however, the reported employment rise was half a million, then all of the values within the 90-percent confidence interval would be greater than zero. In this case, it is likely (at least a 90-percent chance) that an employment rise had, in fact, occurred. The 90-percent confidence interval for the monthly change in unemployment is 273,000, and for the monthly change in the unemployment rate it is .19 percentage point.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Additional statistics and other information

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

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

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

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

(Numbers in thousands)

Employment status, sex, and age	Not seasonally adjusted				Seasonally adjusted(1)				
	Dec. 2000	Nov. 2001	Dec. 2001	Dec. 2000	Aug. 2001	Sept. 2001	Oct. 2001	Nov. 2001	Dec. 2001
TOTAL									
Civilian noninstitutional population.....	210,743	212,767	212,927	210,743	212,135	212,357	212,581	212,767	212,927
Civilian labor force.....	141,319	141,911	141,912	141,544	141,380	142,068	142,280	142,279	142,314
Participation rate.....	67.1	66.7	66.6	67.2	66.6	66.9	66.9	66.9	66.8
Employed.....	136,092	134,359	134,235	135,888	134,408	135,004	134,615	134,253	134,055
Employment-population ratio.....	64.6	63.1	63.0	64.5	63.4	63.6	63.3	63.1	63.0
Agriculture.....	2,936	2,971	2,946	3,230	3,126	3,181	3,203	3,154	3,246
Nonagricultural industries.....	133,156	131,388	131,288	132,658	131,282	131,823	131,412	131,099	130,809
Unemployed.....	5,227	7,551	7,678	5,656	6,972	7,064	7,665	8,026	8,259
Unemployment rate.....	3.7	5.3	5.4	4.0	4.9	5.0	5.4	5.6	5.8
Not in labor force.....	69,424	70,856	71,015	69,199	70,755	70,289	70,301	70,488	70,613
Persons who currently want a job.....	4,182	4,320	4,347	4,507	4,788	4,568	4,673	4,698	4,661
Men, 16 years and over									
Civilian noninstitutional population.....	101,260	102,322	102,402	101,260	101,995	102,110	102,229	102,322	102,402
Civilian labor force.....	75,281	75,594	75,643	75,611	75,538	75,951	76,027	76,023	75,976
Participation rate.....	74.3	73.9	73.9	74.7	74.1	74.4	74.4	74.3	74.2
Employed.....	72,275	71,456	71,311	72,543	71,705	72,177	71,871	71,570	71,577
Employment-population ratio.....	71.4	69.8	69.6	71.6	70.3	70.7	70.3	69.9	69.9
Unemployed.....	3,006	4,138	4,332	3,068	3,833	3,774	4,156	4,453	4,399
Unemployment rate.....	4.0	5.5	5.7	4.1	5.1	5.0	5.5	5.9	5.8
Men, 20 years and over									
Civilian noninstitutional population.....	93,117	94,077	94,161	93,117	93,810	93,917	94,015	94,077	94,161
Civilian labor force.....	71,194	71,738	71,862	71,318	71,523	71,805	71,940	71,935	71,988
Participation rate.....	76.5	76.3	76.3	76.6	76.2	76.5	76.5	76.5	76.5
Employed.....	68,752	68,292	68,172	68,863	68,388	68,696	68,486	68,204	68,276
Employment-population ratio.....	73.8	72.6	72.4	74.0	72.9	73.1	72.8	72.5	72.5
Agriculture.....	2,028	2,013	1,962	2,213	2,129	2,138	2,132	2,082	2,141
Nonagricultural industries.....	66,724	66,279	66,210	66,650	66,259	66,558	66,354	66,122	66,135
Unemployed.....	2,442	3,446	3,690	2,455	3,135	3,109	3,454	3,731	3,712
Unemployment rate.....	3.4	4.8	5.1	3.4	4.4	4.3	4.8	5.2	5.2
Women, 16 years and over									
Civilian noninstitutional population.....	109,483	110,445	110,525	109,483	110,140	110,247	110,353	110,445	110,525
Civilian labor force.....	66,038	66,317	66,269	65,933	65,842	66,117	66,253	66,256	66,338
Participation rate.....	60.3	60.0	60.0	60.2	59.8	60.0	60.0	60.0	60.0
Employed.....	63,817	62,904	62,923	63,345	62,703	62,827	62,744	62,683	62,478
Employment-population ratio.....	58.3	57.0	56.9	57.9	56.9	57.0	56.8	56.8	56.5
Unemployed.....	2,221	3,414	3,346	2,588	3,139	3,290	3,509	3,573	3,860
Unemployment rate.....	3.4	5.1	5.0	3.9	4.8	5.0	5.3	5.4	5.8
Women, 20 years and over									
Civilian noninstitutional population.....	101,612	102,438	102,492	101,612	102,165	102,277	102,371	102,438	102,492
Civilian labor force.....	62,069	62,454	62,521	61,864	62,142	62,222	62,269	62,321	62,481
Participation rate.....	61.1	61.0	61.0	60.9	60.8	60.8	60.8	60.8	61.0
Employed.....	60,235	59,576	59,665	59,758	59,526	59,463	59,302	59,288	59,205
Employment-population ratio.....	59.3	58.2	58.2	58.8	58.3	58.1	57.9	57.9	57.8
Agriculture.....	757	770	798	816	781	823	842	852	859
Nonagricultural industries.....	59,478	58,806	58,867	58,942	58,745	58,640	58,460	58,436	58,346
Unemployed.....	1,834	2,878	2,856	2,106	2,616	2,759	2,967	3,033	3,276
Unemployment rate.....	3.0	4.6	4.6	3.4	4.2	4.4	4.8	4.9	5.2
Both sexes, 16 to 19 years									
Civilian noninstitutional population.....	16,014	16,252	16,275	16,014	16,161	16,163	16,195	16,252	16,275
Civilian labor force.....	8,056	7,719	7,529	8,362	7,715	8,041	8,071	8,023	7,845
Participation rate.....	50.3	47.5	46.3	52.2	47.7	49.7	49.8	49.4	48.2
Employed.....	7,105	6,491	6,397	7,267	6,494	6,845	6,827	6,761	6,574
Employment-population ratio.....	44.4	39.9	39.3	45.4	40.2	42.3	42.2	41.6	40.4
Agriculture.....	152	188	186	201	216	220	229	220	246
Nonagricultural industries.....	6,954	6,303	6,211	7,066	6,278	6,625	6,598	6,541	6,328
Unemployed.....	951	1,228	1,131	1,095	1,221	1,196	1,244	1,262	1,271
Unemployment rate.....	11.8	15.9	15.0	13.1	15.8	14.9	15.4	15.7	16.2

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

NOTE: Seasonally adjusted data have been revised based on the experience through December 2001.

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)				
	Dec. 2000	Nov. 2001	Dec. 2001	Dec. 2000	Aug. 2001	Sept. 2001	Oct. 2001	Nov. 2001	Dec. 2001
WHITE									
Civilian noninstitutional population.....	175,145	176,500	176,607	175,145	176,069	176,220	176,372	176,500	176,607
Civilian labor force.....	117,796	118,168	118,126	117,989	117,813	118,274	118,506	118,566	118,403
Participation rate.....	67.3	67.0	66.9	67.4	66.9	67.1	67.2	67.2	67.0
Employed.....	113,950	112,649	112,459	113,874	112,740	113,147	112,878	112,652	112,388
Employment-population ratio.....	65.1	63.8	63.7	65.0	64.0	64.2	64.0	63.8	63.6
Unemployed.....	3,845	5,519	5,667	4,115	5,073	5,127	5,628	5,914	6,015
Unemployment rate.....	3.3	4.7	4.8	3.5	4.3	4.3	4.7	5.0	5.1
Men, 20 years and over									
Civilian labor force.....	60,275	60,686	60,779	60,371	60,631	60,751	60,957	60,900	60,875
Participation rate.....	76.7	76.6	76.7	76.9	76.8	76.9	77.0	76.9	76.8
Employed.....	58,484	58,080	57,950	58,590	58,306	58,428	58,287	58,044	58,051
Employment-population ratio.....	74.5	73.4	73.1	74.6	73.8	73.9	73.7	73.3	73.3
Unemployed.....	1,791	2,606	2,829	1,781	2,325	2,323	2,670	2,856	2,824
Unemployment rate.....	3.0	4.3	4.7	3.0	3.8	3.8	4.4	4.7	4.6
Women, 20 years and over									
Civilian labor force.....	50,766	50,974	50,999	50,553	50,655	50,680	50,762	50,850	50,869
Participation rate.....	60.5	60.3	60.3	60.2	60.1	60.1	60.1	60.2	60.2
Employed.....	49,408	48,956	48,974	49,019	48,809	48,747	48,695	48,712	48,591
Employment-population ratio.....	58.9	58.0	57.9	58.4	57.9	57.8	57.7	57.7	57.5
Unemployed.....	1,358	2,018	2,025	1,534	1,846	1,933	2,067	2,138	2,278
Unemployment rate.....	2.7	4.0	4.0	3.0	3.6	3.8	4.1	4.2	4.5
Both sexes, 16 to 19 years									
Civilian labor force.....	6,754	6,508	6,348	7,065	6,527	6,843	6,787	6,816	6,659
Participation rate.....	53.2	50.7	49.4	55.7	50.9	53.4	52.9	53.1	51.8
Employed.....	6,058	5,613	5,535	6,265	5,625	5,972	5,896	5,896	5,746
Employment-population ratio.....	47.7	43.7	43.0	49.4	43.9	46.6	45.9	45.9	44.7
Unemployed.....	696	894	813	800	902	871	891	920	913
Unemployment rate.....	10.3	13.7	12.8	11.3	13.8	12.7	13.1	13.5	13.7
Men.....	11.9	16.2	14.3	12.3	15.1	13.6	14.7	15.8	14.6
Women.....	8.6	11.3	11.3	10.3	12.4	11.7	11.5	11.1	12.8
BLACK									
Civilian noninstitutional population.....	25,408	25,720	25,752	25,408	25,604	25,644	25,686	25,720	25,752
Civilian labor force.....	16,758	16,729	16,851	16,717	16,720	16,827	16,748	16,687	16,833
Participation rate.....	66.0	65.0	65.4	65.8	65.3	65.6	65.2	64.9	65.4
Employed.....	15,594	15,127	15,262	15,459	15,210	15,339	15,144	15,040	15,122
Employment-population ratio.....	61.4	58.8	59.3	60.8	59.4	59.8	59.0	58.5	58.7
Unemployed.....	1,165	1,602	1,589	1,258	1,510	1,488	1,604	1,647	1,711
Unemployment rate.....	7.0	9.6	9.4	7.5	9.0	8.8	9.6	9.9	10.2
Men, 20 years and over									
Civilian labor force.....	7,432	7,424	7,526	7,410	7,418	7,486	7,354	7,385	7,490
Participation rate.....	72.9	71.9	72.8	72.6	72.2	72.8	71.4	71.6	72.5
Employed.....	6,894	6,804	6,840	6,876	6,763	6,905	6,751	6,739	6,811
Employment-population ratio.....	67.6	65.9	66.2	67.4	65.9	67.1	65.5	65.3	65.9
Unemployed.....	538	620	686	534	655	581	603	646	679
Unemployment rate.....	7.2	8.3	9.1	7.2	8.8	7.8	8.2	8.7	9.1
Women, 20 years and over									
Civilian labor force.....	8,372	8,396	8,453	8,337	8,426	8,431	8,450	8,371	8,456
Participation rate.....	65.7	65.1	65.4	65.4	65.6	65.5	65.6	64.9	65.4
Employed.....	7,967	7,703	7,811	7,871	7,835	7,783	7,734	7,669	7,720
Employment-population ratio.....	62.5	59.7	60.4	61.8	61.0	60.5	60.0	59.4	59.7
Unemployed.....	405	693	642	466	591	648	716	702	736
Unemployment rate.....	4.8	8.3	7.6	5.6	7.0	7.7	8.5	8.4	8.7
Both sexes, 16 to 19 years									
Civilian labor force.....	955	909	871	970	876	910	944	931	887
Participation rate.....	38.8	36.4	34.9	39.4	35.2	36.6	37.9	37.3	35.5
Employed.....	732	620	610	712	612	651	659	632	591
Employment-population ratio.....	29.7	24.9	24.4	28.9	24.6	26.2	26.5	25.3	23.7
Unemployed.....	223	289	262	258	264	259	285	299	296
Unemployment rate.....	23.3	31.8	30.0	26.6	30.1	28.5	30.2	32.1	33.4
Men.....	29.2	31.1	31.3	29.9	31.4	30.8	31.2	31.6	32.0
Women.....	17.3	32.4	28.5	23.4	28.7	26.1	29.1	32.6	34.8
HISPANIC ORIGIN									
Civilian noninstitutional population.....	22,749	23,417	23,478	22,749	23,222	23,288	23,351	23,417	23,478
Civilian labor force.....	15,627	15,830	15,994	15,643	15,788	15,811	15,956	15,932	16,013
Participation rate.....	68.7	67.6	68.1	68.8	68.0	67.9	68.3	68.0	68.2
Employed.....	14,748	14,698	14,760	14,743	14,771	14,785	14,824	14,751	14,753
Employment-population ratio.....	64.8	62.8	62.9	64.8	63.6	63.5	63.5	63.0	62.8
Unemployed.....	879	1,132	1,234	900	1,017	1,026	1,132	1,181	1,260
Unemployment rate.....	5.6	7.1	7.7	5.8	6.4	6.5	7.1	7.4	7.9

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. Seasonally adjusted data have been revised based on the experience through December 2001.

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)				
	Dec. 2000	Nov. 2001	Dec. 2001	Dec. 2000	Aug. 2001	Sept. 2001	Oct. 2001	Nov. 2001	Dec. 2001
Less than a high school diploma									
Civilian noninstitutional population.....	27,693	27,504	27,815	27,693	27,468	27,478	27,325	27,504	27,815
Civilian labor force.....	11,797	11,997	12,195	11,840	11,954	11,981	12,076	12,035	12,257
Percent of population.....	42.6	43.6	43.8	42.8	43.5	43.6	44.2	43.8	44.1
Employed.....	11,049	11,044	11,099	11,102	11,086	11,056	11,139	11,066	11,173
Employment-population ratio.....	39.9	40.2	39.9	40.1	40.4	40.2	40.8	40.2	40.2
Unemployed.....	748	954	1,097	738	868	925	937	969	1,084
Unemployment rate.....	6.3	7.9	9.0	6.2	7.3	7.7	7.8	8.1	8.8
High school graduates, no college(2)									
Civilian noninstitutional population.....	57,899	57,400	57,520	57,899	57,513	57,400	57,221	57,400	57,520
Civilian labor force.....	37,385	36,836	37,036	37,205	37,005	36,923	36,912	36,719	36,856
Percent of population.....	64.6	64.2	64.4	64.3	64.3	64.3	64.5	64.0	64.1
Employed.....	36,111	35,069	35,248	35,920	35,403	35,319	35,199	34,882	35,051
Employment-population ratio.....	62.4	61.1	61.3	62.0	61.6	61.5	61.5	60.8	60.9
Unemployed.....	1,274	1,767	1,789	1,285	1,602	1,604	1,713	1,837	1,805
Unemployment rate.....	3.4	4.8	4.8	3.5	4.3	4.3	4.6	5.0	4.9
Less than a bachelor's degree(3)									
Civilian noninstitutional population.....	44,596	45,353	45,362	44,596	45,339	45,424	45,471	45,353	45,362
Civilian labor force.....	33,128	33,529	33,563	33,056	33,412	33,759	33,373	33,420	33,521
Percent of population.....	74.3	73.9	74.0	74.1	73.7	74.3	73.4	73.7	73.9
Employed.....	32,298	32,203	32,216	32,169	32,314	32,570	32,057	32,018	32,087
Employment-population ratio.....	72.4	71.0	71.0	72.1	71.3	71.7	70.5	70.6	70.7
Unemployed.....	829	1,326	1,347	887	1,098	1,189	1,316	1,402	1,434
Unemployment rate.....	2.5	4.0	4.0	2.7	3.3	3.5	3.9	4.2	4.3
College graduates									
Civilian noninstitutional population.....	45,839	47,225	46,877	45,839	46,734	46,870	47,371	47,225	46,877
Civilian labor force.....	36,479	37,290	37,071	36,456	36,751	36,918	37,157	37,324	37,101
Percent of population.....	79.6	79.0	79.1	79.5	78.6	78.8	78.4	79.0	79.1
Employed.....	35,974	36,285	36,045	35,892	35,930	36,008	36,153	36,223	35,960
Employment-population ratio.....	78.5	76.8	76.9	78.3	76.9	76.8	76.3	76.7	76.7
Unemployed.....	505	1,005	1,026	564	821	910	1,004	1,101	1,141
Unemployment rate.....	1.4	2.7	2.8	1.5	2.2	2.5	2.7	2.9	3.1

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.

NOTE: Seasonally adjusted data have been revised based on the experience through December 2001.

Table A-4. Selected employment indicators

(In thousands)

Category	Not seasonally adjusted				Seasonally adjusted				
	Dec. 2000	Nov. 2001	Dec. 2001	Dec. 2000	Aug. 2001	Sept. 2001	Oct. 2001	Nov. 2001	Dec. 2001
CHARACTERISTIC									
Total employed, 16 years and over.....	136,092	134,359	134,235	135,888	134,408	135,004	134,615	134,253	134,055
Married men, spouse present.....	43,502	43,044	42,879	43,367	43,143	43,099	42,983	42,861	42,772
Married women, spouse present.....	34,090	33,482	33,514	33,760	33,685	33,604	33,227	33,330	33,209
Women who maintain families.....	8,466	8,386	8,504	8,437	8,328	8,274	8,256	8,331	8,458
OCCUPATION									
Managerial and professional specialty.....	41,313	42,031	41,953	41,211	41,777	41,813	41,940	41,925	41,890
Technical, sales, and administrative support....	40,159	38,602	38,970	39,780	38,817	38,891	38,626	38,546	38,573
Service occupations.....	18,350	18,436	18,408	18,490	18,134	18,402	18,406	18,456	18,532
Precision production, craft, and repair.....	14,947	14,620	14,513	14,930	14,937	14,857	14,802	14,637	14,507
Operators, fabricators, and laborers.....	18,358	17,581	17,365	18,152	17,600	17,654	17,596	17,311	17,179
Farming, forestry, and fishing.....	2,966	3,090	3,026	3,310	3,182	3,281	3,264	3,267	3,371
CLASS OF WORKER									
Agriculture:									
Wage and salary workers.....	1,817	1,753	1,715	1,994	1,852	1,882	1,898	1,865	1,879
Self-employed workers.....	1,093	1,208	1,211	1,184	1,239	1,278	1,290	1,276	1,313
Unpaid family workers.....	26	11	20	34	29	24	26	12	27
Nonagricultural industries:									
Wage and salary workers.....	124,516	122,859	122,781	123,922	122,685	123,186	122,710	122,507	122,196
Government.....	19,576	19,356	19,418	19,350	19,150	19,290	19,223	19,172	19,183
Private industries.....	104,940	103,503	103,364	104,572	103,535	103,896	103,487	103,335	103,013
Private households.....	907	772	743	895	814	804	867	790	736
Other industries.....	104,032	102,730	102,620	103,677	102,721	103,092	102,620	102,545	102,277
Self-employed workers.....	8,515	8,450	8,406	8,633	8,503	8,556	8,505	8,507	8,524
Unpaid family workers.....	125	79	101	115	111	101	95	77	92
PERSONS AT WORK PART TIME									
All industries:									
Part time for economic reasons.....	3,246	4,042	4,388	3,168	3,389	4,148	4,329	4,206	4,267
Slack work or business conditions.....	2,039	2,729	2,943	1,948	2,115	2,796	2,983	2,796	2,809
Could only find part-time work.....	849	1,052	1,117	887	952	1,064	1,108	1,121	1,161
Part time for noneconomic reasons.....	20,247	19,672	19,801	18,962	19,011	18,798	18,644	18,587	18,540
Nonagricultural industries:									
Part time for economic reasons.....	3,072	3,837	4,199	3,027	3,246	4,015	4,222	4,017	4,119
Slack work or business conditions.....	1,936	2,600	2,826	1,863	2,025	2,704	2,898	2,679	2,717
Could only find part-time work.....	838	1,035	1,103	869	927	1,045	1,082	1,096	1,138
Part time for noneconomic reasons.....	19,691	19,118	19,228	18,395	18,485	18,232	18,065	18,007	17,960

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. Seasonally adjusted data have been revised based on the experience through December 2001.

Table A-5. Selected unemployment indicators, seasonally adjusted

Category	Number of unemployed persons (in thousands)				Unemployment rates(1)				
	Dec. 2000	Nov. 2001	Dec. 2001	Dec. 2000	Aug. 2001	Sept. 2001	Oct. 2001	Nov. 2001	Dec. 2001
CHARACTERISTIC									
Total, 16 years and over.....	5,656	8,026	8,259	4.0	4.9	5.0	5.4	5.6	5.8
Men, 20 years and over.....	2,455	3,731	3,712	3.4	4.4	4.3	4.8	5.2	5.2
Women, 20 years and over.....	2,106	3,033	3,276	3.4	4.2	4.4	4.8	4.9	5.2
Both sexes, 16 to 19 years.....	1,095	1,262	1,271	13.1	15.8	14.9	15.4	15.7	16.2
Married men, spouse present.....	978	1,465	1,516	2.2	2.8	2.8	3.1	3.3	3.4
Married women, spouse present.....	903	1,237	1,280	2.6	3.1	3.3	3.6	3.6	3.7
Women who maintain families.....	443	724	731	5.0	6.8	7.1	6.8	8.0	8.0
Full-time workers.....	4,524	6,624	6,820	3.9	4.8	5.0	5.4	5.6	5.8
Part-time workers.....	1,121	1,375	1,383	4.6	5.4	4.6	5.5	5.6	5.6
OCCUPATION(2)									
Managerial and professional specialty.....	695	1,207	1,233	1.7	2.5	2.4	2.7	2.8	2.9
Technical, sales, and administrative support...	1,400	2,053	2,114	3.4	4.3	4.4	4.7	5.1	5.2
Precision production, craft, and repair.....	559	895	889	3.6	4.8	4.9	5.6	5.8	5.8
Operators, fabricators, and laborers.....	1,234	1,729	1,738	6.4	7.8	7.7	8.5	9.1	9.2
Farming, forestry, and fishing.....	223	237	264	6.3	8.4	7.2	6.4	6.8	7.3
INDUSTRY									
Nonagricultural private wage and salary workers	4,355	6,586	6,839	4.0	5.2	5.2	5.8	6.0	6.2
Goods-producing industries.....	1,266	1,994	2,072	4.5	6.2	6.2	6.7	7.1	7.4
Mining.....	19	29	32	3.5	4.7	5.0	5.8	5.3	6.1
Construction.....	511	745	734	6.4	7.6	7.8	8.3	8.9	8.9
Manufacturing.....	736	1,220	1,306	3.7	5.7	5.6	6.0	6.4	6.8
Durable goods.....	419	807	846	3.4	5.8	5.8	6.5	6.9	7.2
Nondurable goods.....	317	413	460	4.1	5.4	5.4	5.3	5.5	6.1
Service-producing industries.....	3,089	4,592	4,767	3.8	4.8	4.9	5.5	5.6	5.8
Transportation and public utilities.....	248	504	497	3.2	3.6	3.9	6.0	6.1	6.1
Wholesale and retail trade.....	1,317	1,767	1,963	4.8	5.6	5.9	6.1	6.4	7.1
Finance, insurance, and real estate.....	176	293	244	2.2	2.7	2.8	2.8	3.5	3.0
Services.....	1,348	2,028	2,063	3.6	4.9	4.8	5.5	5.4	5.5
Government workers.....	420	473	475	2.1	2.1	2.2	2.3	2.4	2.4
Agricultural wage and salary workers.....	195	192	199	8.9	10.0	7.6	9.0	9.3	9.6

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.

NOTE: Data have been revised based on the experience through December 2001.

Table A-6. Duration of unemployment

(Numbers in thousands)

Duration	Not seasonally adjusted				Seasonally adjusted				
	Dec. 2000	Nov. 2001	Dec. 2001	Dec. 2000	Aug. 2001	Sept. 2001	Oct. 2001	Nov. 2001	Dec. 2001
NUMBER OF UNEMPLOYED									
Less than 5 weeks.....	2,176	2,883	2,641	2,478	2,953	2,807	3,084	3,090	3,024
5 to 14 weeks.....	1,807	2,501	2,749	1,797	2,152	2,366	2,522	2,573	2,724
15 weeks and over.....	1,244	2,168	2,287	1,314	1,798	1,907	2,042	2,317	2,410
15 to 26 weeks.....	611	1,115	1,185	671	980	1,084	1,136	1,207	1,295
27 weeks and over.....	633	1,052	1,103	643	818	823	906	1,110	1,115
Average (mean) duration, in weeks.....	12.8	14.5	14.8	12.5	13.2	13.3	13.0	14.4	14.5
Median duration, in weeks.....	6.0	7.5	8.3	5.9	6.6	7.3	7.4	7.6	8.2
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.....	41.6	38.2	34.4	44.3	42.8	39.6	40.3	38.7	37.1
5 to 14 weeks.....	34.6	33.1	35.8	32.2	31.2	33.4	33.0	32.2	33.4
15 weeks and over.....	23.8	28.7	29.8	23.5	26.0	26.9	26.7	29.0	29.5
15 to 26 weeks.....	11.7	14.8	15.4	12.0	14.2	15.3	14.9	15.1	15.9
27 weeks and over.....	12.1	13.9	14.4	11.5	11.8	11.6	11.8	13.9	13.7

NOTE: Seasonally adjusted data have been revised based on the experience through December 2001.

Table A-7. Reason for unemployment

(Numbers in thousands)

Reason	Not seasonally adjusted				Seasonally adjusted				
	Dec. 2000	Nov. 2001	Dec. 2001	Dec. 2000	Aug. 2001	Sept. 2001	Oct. 2001	Nov. 2001	Dec. 2001
NUMBER OF UNEMPLOYED									
Job losers and persons who completed temporary jobs.....	2,587	4,194	4,420	2,614	3,438	3,595	4,297	4,501	4,492
On temporary layoff.....	1,039	1,017	1,183	968	1,071	1,114	1,288	1,157	1,107
Not on temporary layoff.....	1,548	3,177	3,237	1,646	2,367	2,481	3,009	3,344	3,385
Permanent job losers.....	957	2,403	2,463	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Persons who completed temporary jobs.....	591	774	774	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Job leavers.....	648	799	814	727	877	819	880	848	908
Reentrants.....	1,615	2,096	2,051	1,867	2,162	2,102	2,113	2,197	2,361
New entrants.....	377	462	393	481	488	466	466	497	495
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.....	49.5	55.5	57.6	45.9	49.4	51.5	55.4	56.0	54.4
On temporary layoff.....	19.9	13.5	15.4	17.0	15.4	16.0	16.6	14.4	13.4
Not on temporary layoff.....	29.6	42.1	42.2	28.9	34.0	35.5	38.8	41.6	41.0
Job leavers.....	12.4	10.6	10.6	12.8	12.6	11.7	11.3	10.5	11.0
Reentrants.....	30.9	27.8	26.7	32.8	31.0	30.1	27.2	27.3	28.6
New entrants.....	7.2	6.1	5.1	8.5	7.0	6.7	6.0	6.2	6.0
UNEMPLOYED AS A PERCENT OF THE CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE									
Job losers and persons who completed temporary jobs.....	1.8	3.0	3.1	1.8	2.4	2.5	3.0	3.2	3.2
Job leavers.....	.5	.6	.6	.5	.6	.6	.6	.6	.6
Reentrants.....	1.1	1.5	1.4	1.3	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.7
New entrants.....	.3	.3	.3	.3	.3	.3	.3	.3	.3

1 Not available.

NOTE: Seasonally adjusted data have been revised based on the experience through December 2001.

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

(Percent)

Measure	Not seasonally adjusted				Seasonally adjusted				
	Dec. 2000	Nov. 2001	Dec. 2001	Dec. 2000	Aug. 2001	Sept. 2001	Oct. 2001	Nov. 2001	Dec. 2001
U-1 Persons unemployed 15 weeks or longer, as a percent of the civilian labor force.....	.9	1.5	1.6	.9	1.3	1.3	1.4	1.6	1.7
U-2 Job losers and persons who completed temporary jobs, as a percent of the civilian labor force.....	1.8	3.0	3.1	1.8	2.4	2.5	3.0	3.2	3.2
U-3 Total unemployed, as a percent of the civilian labor force (official unemployment rate).....	3.7	5.3	5.4	4.0	4.9	5.0	5.4	5.6	5.8
U-4 Total unemployed plus discouraged workers, as a percent of the civilian labor force plus discouraged workers....	3.9	5.5	5.6	(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.....	4.5	6.2	6.3	(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.....	6.7	9.0	9.3	(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. Seasonally adjusted data have been revised based on the experience through December 2001.

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

Age and sex	Number of unemployed persons (in thousands)				Unemployment rates(1)				
	Dec.	Nov.	Dec.	Dec.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
	2000	2001	2001	2000	2001	2001	2001	2001	2001
Total, 16 years and over.....	5,656	8,026	8,259	4.0	4.9	5.0	5.4	5.6	5.8
16 to 24 years.....	2,104	2,650	2,679	9.2	11.3	10.8	11.5	11.7	11.9
16 to 19 years.....	1,095	1,262	1,271	13.1	15.8	14.9	15.4	15.7	16.2
16 to 17 years.....	522	531	566	15.7	18.6	16.6	17.4	17.5	18.8
18 to 19 years.....	591	738	722	11.6	14.4	13.9	14.2	14.8	14.8
20 to 24 years.....	1,009	1,388	1,408	6.9	8.9	8.6	9.3	9.5	9.6
25 years and over.....	3,471	5,307	5,428	2.9	3.8	3.8	4.2	4.4	4.5
25 to 54 years.....	3,015	4,648	4,674	3.0	3.9	3.9	4.4	4.6	4.7
55 years and over.....	450	668	773	2.5	3.1	3.2	3.4	3.5	4.0
Men, 16 years and over.....	3,068	4,453	4,399	4.1	5.1	5.0	5.5	5.9	5.8
16 to 24 years.....	1,175	1,526	1,483	9.8	12.3	11.5	12.4	13.0	12.8
16 to 19 years.....	613	722	687	14.3	17.4	16.0	17.2	17.7	17.2
16 to 17 years.....	302	316	308	18.4	21.9	18.7	20.3	20.4	20.0
18 to 19 years.....	314	411	382	11.8	15.0	14.5	15.1	16.2	15.6
20 to 24 years.....	562	804	796	7.3	9.5	9.1	9.8	10.5	10.5
25 years and over.....	1,876	2,877	2,883	2.9	3.8	3.7	4.2	4.5	4.5
25 to 54 years.....	1,574	2,453	2,413	2.9	3.9	3.8	4.3	4.6	4.5
55 years and over.....	279	430	447	2.8	3.3	3.3	3.7	4.1	4.2
Women, 16 years and over.....	2,588	3,573	3,860	3.9	4.8	5.0	5.3	5.4	5.8
16 to 24 years.....	929	1,124	1,196	8.5	10.3	10.1	10.5	10.3	11.0
16 to 19 years.....	482	540	584	11.8	14.1	13.6	13.6	13.7	15.1
16 to 17 years.....	220	215	258	13.0	15.4	14.3	14.5	14.5	17.6
18 to 19 years.....	277	327	340	11.4	13.7	13.3	13.3	13.3	14.0
20 to 24 years.....	447	584	612	6.5	8.2	8.1	8.7	8.3	8.7
25 years and over.....	1,595	2,430	2,545	2.9	3.8	4.0	4.2	4.4	4.6
25 to 54 years.....	1,441	2,195	2,261	3.1	3.9	4.0	4.4	4.7	4.8
55 years and over.....	171	238	326	2.1	2.8	3.2	3.2	2.8	3.7

1 Unemployment as a percent of the civilian labor force.

NOTE: Data have been revised based on the experience through December 2001.

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

(Numbers in thousands)

Category	Total		Men		Women	
	Dec.	Dec.	Dec.	Dec.	Dec.	Dec.
	2000	2001	2000	2001	2000	2001
NOT IN THE LABOR FORCE						
Total not in the labor force.....	69,424	71,015	25,978	26,759	43,446	44,256
Persons who currently want a job.....	4,182	4,347	1,806	1,943	2,376	2,403
Searched for work and available to work now(1).....	1,122	1,318	583	629	539	690
Reason not currently looking:						
Discouragement over job prospects(2).....	265	344	158	180	107	163
Reasons other than discouragement(3).....	857	975	425	448	432	526
MULTIPLE JOBHOLDERS						
Total multiple jobholders(4).....	7,735	7,266	3,932	3,734	3,802	3,532
Percent of total employed.....	5.7	5.4	5.4	5.2	6.0	5.6
Primary job full time, secondary job part time.....	4,260	3,962	2,369	2,289	1,891	1,674
Primary and secondary jobs both part time.....	1,704	1,566	513	495	1,191	1,071
Primary and secondary jobs both full time.....	302	272	203	149	99	123
Hours vary on primary or secondary job.....	1,430	1,427	837	777	593	650

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 think no work is available, could not find work, lack 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.....	2,168.1	2,189.0	2,183.8	2,196.9	2,164	2,194	2,200	2,201	2,188	2,194
Auto repair, services, and parking..	1,273.5	1,297.0	1,296.9	1,295.3	1,278	1,307	1,306	1,298	1,305	1,302
Miscellaneous repair services.....	364.3	363.5	360.6	358.4	365	362	363	362	360	359
Motion pictures.....	600.2	566.5	574.5	582.6	597	589	586	582	583	581
Amusement and recreation services...	1,575.2	1,722.4	1,587.2	1,584.5	1,759	1,777	1,766	1,781	1,752	1,770
Health services.....	10197.0	10430.0	10467.4	10501.2	10,184	10,384	10,408	10,431	10,457	10,488
Offices and clinics of medical doctors.....	1,952.6	1,991.0	1,999.5	2,008.1	1,948	1,990	1,992	1,993	2,000	2,004
Nursing and personal care facilities.....	1,805.0	1,834.8	1,840.5	1,842.3	1,803	1,825	1,830	1,834	1,837	1,840
Hospitals.....	4,027.1	4,136.1	4,150.5	4,164.2	4,025	4,114	4,124	4,135	4,149	4,161
Home health care services.....	643.9	656.6	660.9	663.9	642	653	655	655	656	662
Legal services.....	1,015.8	1,026.0	1,030.2	1,033.4	1,015	1,028	1,030	1,030	1,031	1,033
Educational services.....	2,483.0	2,600.7	2,636.2	2,598.1	2,357	2,452	2,446	2,436	2,441	2,469
Social services.....	2,985.6	3,102.2	3,112.6	3,120.4	2,972	3,076	3,085	3,096	3,098	3,106
Child day care services.....	743.4	769.4	771.5	769.7	729	765	756	757	755	755
Residential care.....	824.0	852.2	853.1	853.3	823	848	851	854	855	853
Museums and botanical and zoological gardens.....	105.6	112.1	107.7	107.3	108	111	112	112	110	110
Membership organizations.....	2,475.3	2,491.1	2,491.2	2,496.7	2,487	2,503	2,509	2,505	2,506	2,507
Engineering and management services. Engineering and architectural services.....	1,035.8	1,068.9	1,061.9	1,060.7	1,040	1,067	1,067	1,069	1,064	1,065
Management and public relations...	1,117.2	1,124.2	1,129.6	1,130.3	1,116	1,123	1,122	1,124	1,128	1,130
Services, nec.....	50.3	51.1	51.4	50.2	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Government.....	20,936	21,308	21,449	21,399	20,614	21,005	20,981	20,998	21,009	21,072
Federal.....	2,601	2,612	2,607	2,599	2,613	2,622	2,627	2,625	2,606	2,614
Federal, except Postal Service....	1,737.9	1,769.8	1,762.5	1,758.5	1,754	1,774	1,776	1,779	1,776	1,776
State.....	4,900	5,051	5,070	5,035	4,809	4,913	4,931	4,919	4,922	4,941
Education.....	2,154.2	2,246.5	2,278.1	2,244.9	2,037	2,122	2,129	2,107	2,112	2,124
Other State government.....	2,745.8	2,804.5	2,791.8	2,789.8	2,772	2,791	2,802	2,812	2,810	2,817
Local.....	13,435	13,645	13,772	13,765	13,192	13,470	13,423	13,454	13,481	13,517
Education.....	7,795.9	7,862.9	7,996.0	7,996.3	7,457	7,650	7,595	7,607	7,633	7,650
Other local government.....	5,639.5	5,782.4	5,776.3	5,768.6	5,735	5,820	5,828	5,847	5,848	5,867

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					
	Dec. 2000	Oct. 2001	Nov. 2001p	Dec. 2001p	Dec. 2000	Aug. 2001	Sept. 2001	Oct. 2001	Nov. 2001p	Dec. 2001p
Total private.....	34.2	34.0	34.0	34.4	34.2	34.0	34.1	34.0	34.1	34.2
Goods-producing.....	40.5	40.4	40.2	40.4	40.1	40.3	40.2	40.0	40.0	40.1
Mining.....	42.6	43.7	43.1	43.3	42.5	43.4	43.5	43.1	43.3	43.3
Construction.....	38.1	39.5	38.9	38.2	38.7	39.2	39.1	38.7	39.2	38.7
Manufacturing.....	41.4	40.7	40.7	41.3	40.6	40.7	40.6	40.5	40.3	40.7
Overtime hours.....	4.4	4.0	4.0	4.3	4.1	4.1	3.9	3.8	3.7	3.9
Durable goods.....	41.7	40.9	40.8	41.6	41.0	41.1	40.9	40.7	40.4	40.9
Overtime hours.....	4.5	3.8	3.8	4.2	4.1	4.1	3.8	3.7	3.6	3.8
Lumber and wood products.....	40.1	40.9	40.7	40.9	40.2	40.9	41.1	40.6	40.6	41.0
Furniture and fixtures.....	39.9	38.6	38.8	40.4	38.8	39.7	38.8	38.3	38.5	39.4
Stone, clay, and glass products....	42.4	44.4	44.1	43.0	42.3	43.9	44.0	43.9	43.8	43.0
Primary metal industries.....	44.2	43.1	43.0	44.4	43.5	43.7	43.7	43.2	42.4	43.8
Blast furnaces and basic steel products.....	44.8	43.8	43.6	44.4	44.7	44.6	45.5	44.0	43.2	44.4
Fabricated metal products.....	42.3	41.2	41.2	41.9	41.3	41.5	41.2	41.0	40.7	41.0
Industrial machinery and equipment..	41.9	40.3	40.3	41.1	41.1	40.2	40.3	40.4	40.0	40.2
Electronic and other electrical equipment.....	41.3	39.3	39.3	40.3	40.3	39.1	39.1	39.0	38.8	39.4
Transportation equipment.....	42.5	41.7	41.7	42.7	41.5	42.8	41.5	41.3	41.2	41.7
Motor vehicles and equipment.....	42.8	42.4	42.6	43.9	41.5	44.6	42.3	41.9	42.1	42.9
Instruments and related products....	41.4	40.6	40.7	41.2	40.7	40.4	41.1	40.7	40.4	40.5
Miscellaneous manufacturing.....	38.6	37.7	37.3	38.5	38.1	38.2	37.6	37.5	37.1	38.1
Nondurable goods.....	40.8	40.4	40.4	41.0	40.1	40.1	40.2	40.2	40.0	40.4
Overtime hours.....	4.3	4.3	4.2	4.3	4.1	4.1	4.1	4.1	3.9	4.1
Food and kindred products.....	41.6	41.7	41.4	41.7	40.9	41.1	41.0	41.1	40.7	41.0
Tobacco products.....	41.0	40.6	40.3	41.1	40.3	39.9	40.0	40.2	39.8	40.4
Textile mill products.....	41.0	39.7	39.7	40.5	40.5	39.8	39.8	39.7	39.4	40.0
Apparel and other textile products..	37.7	36.7	37.0	37.7	37.2	36.9	36.9	36.8	36.9	37.3
Paper and allied products.....	42.5	41.8	41.9	42.3	41.7	41.2	41.6	41.5	41.3	41.5
Printing and publishing.....	38.5	38.2	38.4	38.8	37.9	38.0	38.1	38.0	37.8	38.3
Chemicals and allied products.....	42.7	42.3	42.4	42.7	42.1	42.1	42.2	42.3	42.1	42.1
Petroleum and coal products.....	42.7	41.9	41.7	41.8	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
Rubber and misc. plastics products..	41.2	40.7	40.9	42.1	40.4	40.5	40.8	40.5	40.7	41.3
Leather and leather products.....	36.9	36.2	36.8	38.2	36.8	36.4	36.3	36.0	36.4	38.1
Service-producing.....	32.7	32.5	32.5	33.0	32.7	32.6	32.6	32.6	32.7	32.8
Transportation and public utilities...	38.6	37.8	37.7	38.3	38.7	37.8	37.6	37.8	37.8	38.0
Wholesale trade.....	38.3	38.1	38.3	38.7	38.3	38.3	38.3	38.1	38.3	38.4
Retail trade.....	28.9	28.5	28.5	29.2	28.7	28.6	28.7	28.7	28.8	28.9
Finance, insurance, and real estate...	36.1	35.8	36.1	36.8	36.2	36.2	36.2	36.0	36.3	36.2
Services.....	32.6	32.4	32.5	32.9	32.6	32.5	32.6	32.5	32.6	32.7

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			
	Dec. 2000	Oct. 2001	Nov. 2001p	Dec. 2001p	Dec. 2000	Oct. 2001	Nov. 2001p	Dec. 2001p
Total private.....	\$14.04	\$14.50	\$14.56	\$14.65	\$480.17	\$493.00	\$495.04	\$503.96
Seasonally adjusted.....	14.03	14.47	14.54	14.61	479.83	491.98	495.81	499.66
Goods-producing.....	15.69	16.14	16.17	16.27	635.45	652.06	650.03	657.31
Mining.....	17.54	17.70	17.73	17.69	747.20	773.49	764.16	765.98
Construction.....	18.23	18.55	18.52	18.72	694.56	732.73	720.43	715.10
Manufacturing.....	14.67	14.97	15.07	15.20	607.34	609.28	613.35	627.76
Durable goods.....	15.11	15.45	15.54	15.69	630.09	631.91	634.03	652.70
Lumber and wood products.....	12.12	12.34	12.41	12.40	486.01	504.71	505.09	507.16
Furniture and fixtures.....	11.93	12.39	12.38	12.63	476.01	478.25	480.34	510.25
Stone, clay, and glass products....	14.72	15.20	15.15	15.19	624.13	674.88	668.12	653.17
Primary metal industries.....	16.65	17.12	17.32	17.40	735.93	737.87	744.76	772.56
Blast furnaces and basic steel products.....	19.88	20.55	20.85	20.96	890.62	900.09	909.06	930.62
Fabricated metal products.....	14.09	14.33	14.42	14.63	596.01	590.40	594.10	613.00
Industrial machinery and equipment..	15.81	16.09	16.14	16.26	662.44	648.43	650.44	668.29
Electronic and other electrical equipment.....	14.17	14.78	14.86	15.08	585.22	580.85	584.00	607.72
Transportation equipment.....	19.00	19.37	19.51	19.66	807.50	807.73	813.57	839.48
Motor vehicles and equipment.....	19.31	19.82	19.96	20.15	826.47	840.37	850.30	884.59
Instruments and related products....	14.80	15.00	15.06	15.25	612.72	609.00	612.94	628.30
Miscellaneous manufacturing.....	11.94	12.27	12.47	12.61	460.88	462.58	465.13	485.49
Nondurable goods.....	13.97	14.28	14.37	14.47	569.98	576.91	580.55	593.27
Food and kindred products.....	12.71	12.91	13.11	13.20	528.74	538.35	542.75	550.44
Tobacco products.....	21.76	21.71	22.36	22.31	892.16	881.43	901.11	916.94
Textile mill products.....	11.27	11.34	11.44	11.62	462.07	450.20	454.17	470.61
Apparel and other textile products..	9.37	9.49	9.59	9.66	353.25	348.28	354.83	364.18
Paper and allied products.....	16.61	17.11	17.16	17.25	705.93	715.20	719.00	729.68
Printing and publishing.....	14.66	14.96	14.93	14.98	564.41	571.47	573.31	581.22
Chemicals and allied products.....	18.47	18.70	18.74	18.96	788.67	791.01	794.58	809.59
Petroleum and coal products.....	22.31	22.36	22.37	22.10	952.64	936.88	932.83	923.78
Rubber and misc. plastics products..	13.20	13.48	13.53	13.57	543.84	548.64	553.38	571.30
Leather and leather products.....	10.37	10.21	10.09	10.22	382.65	369.60	371.31	390.40
Service-producing.....	13.55	14.01	14.08	14.19	443.09	455.33	457.60	468.27
Transportation and public utilities...	16.53	17.09	17.19	17.20	638.06	646.00	648.06	658.76
Wholesale trade.....	15.58	15.85	15.91	16.17	596.71	603.89	609.35	625.78
Retail trade.....	9.65	9.93	9.97	9.99	278.89	283.01	284.15	291.71
Finance, insurance, and real estate...	15.32	15.96	16.04	16.18	553.05	571.37	579.04	595.42
Services.....	14.33	14.80	14.92	15.12	467.16	479.52	484.90	497.45

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	Dec. 2000	Aug. 2001	Sept. 2001	Oct. 2001	Nov. 2001p	Dec. 2001p	Percent change from: Nov. 2001- Dec. 2001
Total private:							
Current dollars.....	\$14.03	\$14.40	\$14.45	\$14.47	\$14.54	\$14.61	0.5
Constant (1982) dollars ²	7.94	8.03	8.02	8.06	8.11	N.A.	(3)
Goods-producing.....	15.65	16.01	16.04	16.05	16.15	16.23	.5
Mining.....	17.43	17.69	17.67	17.73	17.79	17.59	-1.1
Construction.....	18.17	18.35	18.36	18.38	18.47	18.65	1.0
Manufacturing.....	14.58	14.93	14.96	14.97	15.05	15.11	.4
Excluding overtime ⁴	13.88	14.24	14.28	14.31	14.38	14.40	.1
Service-producing.....	13.53	13.93	13.98	14.01	14.07	14.14	.5
Transportation and public utilities.....	16.50	16.95	17.02	17.09	17.19	17.17	-.1
Wholesale trade.....	15.55	15.81	15.95	15.89	15.91	16.05	.9
Retail trade.....	9.65	9.87	9.87	9.91	9.97	9.99	.2
Finance, insurance, and real estate.....	15.35	15.99	16.01	16.05	16.07	16.13	.4
Services.....	14.23	14.71	14.76	14.81	14.87	14.97	.7

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 October 2001 to November 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						
	Dec. 2000	Oct. 2001	Nov. 2001p	Dec. 2001p	Dec. 2000	Aug. 2001	Sept. 2001	Oct. 2001	Nov. 2001p	Dec. 2001p
Total private.....	152.3	149.7	149.1	150.6	151.2	150.1	149.9	148.9	148.7	148.7
Goods-producing.....	114.0	110.8	108.6	107.3	113.5	110.3	109.5	108.3	107.5	107.1
Mining.....	51.5	56.5	55.4	54.4	51.4	55.3	55.1	54.8	55.1	54.2
Construction.....	177.7	196.4	188.9	178.7	184.2	188.5	188.0	185.5	187.8	185.4
Manufacturing.....	104.2	95.6	94.6	95.2	102.2	96.8	95.9	94.9	93.3	93.4
Durable goods.....	109.8	98.3	97.2	98.0	107.5	100.8	99.4	97.9	96.0	96.0
Lumber and wood products.....	139.0	138.6	136.4	135.6	139.6	138.0	138.6	136.1	135.5	136.6
Furniture and fixtures.....	139.0	120.3	119.0	123.9	134.5	127.6	123.2	119.5	118.3	120.5
Stone, clay, and glass products.....	114.9	119.8	117.1	111.4	115.8	117.0	117.8	117.0	115.7	112.6
Primary metal industries.....	90.3	79.7	77.5	79.6	88.4	82.3	81.7	79.9	76.2	78.2
Blast furnaces and basic steel products.....	69.6	62.5	61.0	61.6	69.0	64.1	65.3	63.2	60.5	61.0
Fabricated metal products.....	121.7	110.5	109.2	110.7	118.2	112.6	111.1	109.7	107.2	107.6
Industrial machinery and equipment..	101.5	86.7	85.7	86.4	99.4	88.9	88.2	87.5	85.4	84.4
Electronic and other electrical equipment.....	110.3	88.4	87.0	87.4	106.9	90.9	89.6	87.9	85.7	85.1
Transportation equipment.....	118.3	106.4	106.9	108.2	114.6	112.6	108.0	105.9	105.3	104.8
Motor vehicles and equipment.....	155.6	136.7	138.8	142.1	148.8	149.6	139.9	135.3	136.3	137.1
Instruments and related products....	76.3	71.1	70.8	71.9	75.2	72.4	72.9	71.9	70.6	70.6
Miscellaneous manufacturing.....	98.6	91.3	89.0	91.0	97.2	90.6	90.2	89.6	87.3	90.0
Nondurable goods.....	96.6	91.8	91.0	91.3	94.9	91.3	91.0	90.8	89.7	89.9
Food and kindred products.....	116.3	119.3	116.8	116.0	114.7	114.5	113.7	115.5	114.1	114.4
Tobacco products.....	51.6	50.4	50.3	51.3	45.9	51.4	47.5	47.8	47.3	46.0
Textile mill products.....	72.7	63.0	61.8	62.0	71.7	64.7	63.7	62.8	61.2	61.2
Apparel and other textile products..	51.8	45.0	44.5	44.3	51.3	45.9	45.7	44.9	44.2	44.0
Paper and allied products.....	102.7	97.4	97.4	98.1	100.4	95.8	96.7	96.5	96.2	95.9
Printing and publishing.....	121.2	112.9	112.9	113.8	118.2	113.7	113.4	112.5	110.6	111.3
Chemicals and allied products.....	100.0	96.6	96.6	96.9	98.6	97.0	96.9	96.8	95.8	95.6
Petroleum and coal products.....	68.5	72.7	71.3	70.6	69.3	73.3	73.4	71.6	71.5	72.0
Rubber and misc. plastics products..	144.5	133.4	132.4	135.6	141.4	134.3	134.5	132.6	131.8	132.8
Leather and leather products.....	29.1	25.1	25.2	25.2	29.4	26.3	25.7	24.9	24.6	25.2
Service-producing.....	169.5	167.2	167.3	170.1	168.2	168.0	168.1	167.1	167.2	167.4
Transportation and public utilities...	141.9	137.2	135.6	137.1	140.6	137.8	136.7	136.3	134.8	134.6
Wholesale trade.....	132.6	130.0	130.1	131.4	132.2	131.0	130.6	129.7	129.7	130.1
Retail trade.....	151.1	144.1	146.3	151.4	145.5	145.6	145.7	144.8	145.2	145.3
Finance, insurance, and real estate...	138.0	137.9	139.0	141.9	139.0	139.6	140.0	139.3	140.6	140.0
Services.....	210.3	211.9	210.7	212.5	211.4	212.0	212.4	211.1	211.1	211.8

1 See footnote 1, table B-2.

p = preliminary.

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

(Percent)

Time span	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
Private nonfarm payrolls, 353 industries ¹												
Over 1-month span:												
1997.....	57.2	58.6	62.5	63.2	59.8	57.2	59.8	59.2	62.7	65.2	61.6	62.2
1998.....	63.2	56.2	59.3	60.2	58.9	57.1	55.4	58.4	54.8	55.0	58.2	56.4
1999.....	55.1	59.6	52.8	57.2	58.2	54.2	57.1	54.4	55.2	57.9	59.9	56.8
2000.....	55.7	59.3	61.0	54.2	47.7	60.5	57.8	55.1	52.0	54.8	55.1	54.2
2001.....	53.7	50.4	55.8	45.0	46.6	44.3	45.5	43.9	44.1	38.7	p38.1	p42.1
Over 3-month span:												
1997.....	63.5	64.0	66.0	67.0	63.2	63.3	59.8	65.6	67.3	71.1	70.0	69.5
1998.....	65.3	66.1	64.6	65.7	62.2	57.9	57.5	58.4	59.1	59.2	59.3	59.2
1999.....	60.8	57.8	58.5	55.8	58.1	57.9	57.2	59.2	59.8	59.1	61.0	60.6
2000.....	61.6	63.3	61.9	56.2	55.1	57.9	61.5	56.4	54.1	53.3	55.7	53.3
2001.....	51.7	54.1	48.6	49.2	42.5	42.4	40.5	39.9	38.8	p35.7	p32.9	
Over 6-month span:												
1997.....	66.7	68.6	66.1	66.0	65.3	65.9	66.0	69.1	69.4	70.3	71.1	70.7
1998.....	70.4	67.4	65.0	62.5	63.6	60.5	59.2	58.6	57.9	59.6	60.6	59.9
1999.....	59.8	59.8	58.2	60.3	56.7	59.2	61.8	60.8	62.2	61.2	62.3	64.9
2000.....	63.5	60.6	62.6	63.7	61.5	55.5	56.1	58.6	54.2	54.8	51.8	54.2
2001.....	52.0	50.6	48.6	45.3	44.1	38.5	37.1	p35.7	p33.6			
Over 12-month span:												
1997.....	69.3	67.4	68.4	70.0	69.7	70.3	70.1	70.8	71.0	70.5	69.7	70.7
1998.....	69.7	67.6	67.4	66.0	64.0	62.7	61.9	62.0	60.9	59.3	60.8	58.8
1999.....	61.2	60.2	58.2	60.8	60.8	61.6	62.2	61.3	63.9	63.0	61.3	60.9
2000.....	62.5	63.0	61.8	59.5	58.4	56.8	55.7	56.5	54.2	53.4	53.0	51.7
2001.....	49.6	47.7	45.0	43.1	p40.2	p38.7						
Manufacturing payrolls, 136 industries ¹												
Over 1-month span:												
1997.....	48.2	52.6	55.5	54.8	52.9	53.7	49.3	51.1	57.7	61.8	61.4	54.8
1998.....	57.4	51.5	53.7	53.3	43.8	48.2	38.2	51.5	41.9	41.5	41.2	43.4
1999.....	46.0	44.5	43.0	42.3	50.4	39.3	51.5	39.3	45.2	46.3	53.3	46.7
2000.....	44.9	56.6	55.5	46.7	41.2	54.8	53.7	38.6	34.6	41.5	43.8	44.1
2001.....	37.9	32.4	41.5	31.3	29.4	33.1	39.0	27.6	36.0	29.4	p26.5	p30.1
Over 3-month span:												
1997.....	50.0	51.5	55.9	55.5	52.9	52.9	50.4	54.8	59.6	70.6	66.5	64.3
1998.....	59.6	59.6	55.9	50.4	46.7	37.9	41.5	41.5	41.9	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	46.0
2000.....	50.0	54.0	52.9	42.3	43.0	48.5	48.2	33.8	28.7	30.5	39.0	35.7
2001.....	28.3	29.4	24.6	26.5	22.4	24.6	21.0	19.9	19.9	p21.0	p17.3	
Over 6-month span:												
1997.....	53.7	53.7	51.1	52.9	50.7	50.7	54.8	62.1	61.8	64.3	67.3	65.8
1998.....	63.2	54.4	50.4	40.4	44.5	40.1	37.5	36.4	34.9	40.1	37.1	34.2
1999.....	36.0	38.2	37.5	41.2	36.8	39.7	43.0	41.5	46.0	40.4	46.3	51.5
2000.....	51.5	44.5	48.5	55.1	43.8	34.9	33.5	34.6	30.1	29.4	25.0	27.9
2001.....	26.8	25.4	19.9	20.6	20.2	15.1	13.2	p14.3	p10.7			
Over 12-month span:												
1997.....	55.1	52.6	54.0	54.4	55.5	57.0	57.0	58.8	59.2	57.7	57.4	57.7
1998.....	54.8	52.2	51.8	46.7	40.4	40.1	38.2	37.5	36.4	34.6	35.7	34.2
1999.....	38.6	34.6	32.4	36.0	37.9	39.0	40.1	40.4	44.5	46.0	44.9	44.5
2000.....	46.3	45.2	41.2	37.9	33.8	31.3	31.3	31.3	27.6	25.4	24.3	21.0
2001.....	19.1	16.5	14.7	16.2	p14.7	p11.8						

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.