

Technical information:

Household data: (202) 691-6378 USDL 02-195
<http://www.bls.gov/cps/>

Establishment data: 691-6555 Transmission of material in this release is
<http://www.bls.gov/ces/> embargoed until 8:30 A.M. (EST),
Media contact: 691-5902 Friday, April 5, 2002.

THE EMPLOYMENT SITUATION: MARCH 2002

Both payroll employment and the unemployment rate were little changed in March, the Bureau of Labor Statistics of the U.S. Department of Labor reported today. Manufacturing and construction each lost nearly 40,000 jobs, but services employment grew substantially. Both the manufacturing workweek and overtime hours rose over the month.

Unemployment (Household Survey Data)

The number of unemployed persons (8.1 million) and the unemployment rate (5.7 percent) were little changed in March. The jobless rate has been within two-tenths of a percentage point of 5.6 percent since October 2001.

The unemployment rate for blacks increased to 10.7 percent in March. Jobless rates for the other major worker groups--adult men (5.2 percent), adult women (5.0 percent), teenagers (16.4 percent), whites (5.0 percent), and Hispanics (7.3 percent)--showed little or no change. (See tables A-1 and A-2.)

Total Employment and the Labor Force (Household Survey Data)

Total employment fell by 425,000 in March to 133.9 million, after seasonal adjustment. The employment-population ratio declined by 0.2 percentage point to 62.8 percent. Total employment in March was 1.9 million lower than a year earlier, and the employment-population ratio was 1.5 percentage points lower. (See table A-1.)

The civilian labor force (142.0 million) and the labor force participation rate (66.6 percent) were little changed from February to March. Over the last 12 months, there has been little net change in the labor force while the labor force participation rate has decreased by 0.6 percentage point. (See table A-1.)

About 7.4 million persons (not seasonally adjusted) held more than one job in March. These multiple jobholders represented 5.5 percent of the total employed in March, about the same proportion as 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 March, up from 1.1 million a year earlier. These individuals reported that they wanted and were available for work and had looked for a job sometime in the prior 12 months. They were not counted as unemployed, however, because they had not actively searched for work in the 4 weeks preceding the survey. The number of discouraged workers was 319,000 in March. Discouraged workers, a subset of the marginally attached, were not currently looking for work specifically because they believed no jobs were available for them. (See table A-10.)

Industry Payroll Employment (Establishment Survey Data)

Nonfarm payroll employment, at 131.3 million, was little changed in March (+58,000); in February, employment was essentially unchanged (-2,000, as revised). From March 2001 through January 2002, payroll employment fell by an average of 144,000 a month. (See table B-1.)

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

Category	Quarterly averages		Monthly data			Feb. - Mar. change
	2001	2002	2002			
	IV	I	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	
HOUSEHOLD DATA	Labor force status					
Civilian labor force..	142,291	141,868	141,390	142,211	142,005	-206
Employment.....	134,308	133,894	133,468	134,319	133,894	-425
Unemployment.....	7,983	7,975	7,922	7,891	8,111	220
Not in labor force....	70,467	71,342	71,699	70,995	71,329	334
	Unemployment rates					
All workers.....	5.6	5.6	5.6	5.5	5.7	0.2
Adult men.....	5.0	5.1	5.2	5.0	5.2	.2
Adult women.....	5.0	4.9	4.8	5.0	5.0	.0
Teenagers.....	15.8	16.0	16.1	15.6	16.4	.8
White.....	4.9	5.0	5.0	4.9	5.0	.1
Black.....	9.9	10.1	9.8	9.6	10.7	1.1
Hispanic origin.....	7.5	7.5	8.1	7.1	7.3	.2
ESTABLISHMENT DATA	Employment					
Nonfarm employment....	131,510	p131,230	131,212	p131,210	p131,268	p58
Goods-producing 1/..	24,592	p24,227	24,273	p24,243	p24,166	p-77
Construction.....	6,851	p6,795	6,787	p6,817	p6,780	p-37
Manufacturing.....	17,174	p16,874	16,923	p16,869	p16,831	p-38
Service-producing 1/	106,918	p107,003	106,939	p106,967	p107,102	p135
Retail trade.....	23,404	p23,439	23,408	p23,458	p23,452	p-6
Services.....	40,947	p41,025	40,992	p40,983	p41,101	p118
Government.....	21,022	p21,092	21,070	p21,085	p21,122	p37
	Hours of work 2/					
Total private.....	34.1	p34.2	34.1	p34.2	p34.2	p.0
Manufacturing.....	40.5	p40.8	40.6	p40.7	p41.1	p0.4
Overtime.....	3.8	p4.0	3.9	p3.9	p4.2	p.3
	Indexes of aggregate weekly hours (1982=100) 2/					
Total private.....	148.8	p148.6	148.4	p148.7	p148.8	p0.1
	Earnings 2/					
Avg. hourly earnings, total private.....	\$14.53	p\$14.63	\$14.59	p\$14.63	p\$14.67	p\$0.04
Avg. weekly earnings, total private.....	494.99	p499.86	497.52	p500.35	p501.71	p1.36

1/ Includes other industries, not shown separately.

2/ Data relate to private production or nonsupervisory workers.

p=preliminary.

Manufacturing job losses continued, but the declines of 38,000 in March and 54,000 in February were much smaller than in previous months. From January 2001 to January 2002, job losses in the nation's factories averaged 111,000 a month. Over the month, employment in electronic equipment and in industrial machinery decreased by 10,000 and 7,000, respectively, much smaller than their average losses over the past year. Several manufacturing industries had small employment gains in March after many months of losses--stone, clay, and glass (2,000), primary metals (2,000), and rubber and miscellaneous plastics (4,000). Transportation equipment lost 12,000 jobs in March, primarily in aircraft and parts (-9,000, including 2,800 workers on strike). Since September 2001, the aircraft industry has lost 42,000 jobs.

Elsewhere in the goods-producing sector, construction employment decreased by 37,000 in March, after seasonal adjustment. Virtually all the job losses were in heavy construction (-36,000). Mining employment continued on its recent downward trend. Since October, the industry has lost 14,000 jobs, mainly in oil and gas extraction.

Within the service-producing sector, employment in the services industry rose by 118,000, its largest over-the-month increase since September 2000. Help supply services added 69,000 jobs in March. This was the second consecutive month of job growth in the industry, which had lost nearly a fifth of its jobs from September 2000 through January 2002. Employment in engineering and management services increased by 12,000 in March, compared with an average monthly gain of 4,000 in the prior 12 months. Health services employment continued to increase in March, rising by 32,000.

Elsewhere in the private service-producing sector, employment was little changed in March. Within retail trade, food stores continued to lose jobs. In finance, security and commodity brokerages posted a small job gain (2,000), after 3 months of losses totaling 14,000. Employment in insurance fell by 4,000 over the month and has decreased by 20,000 since September 2001. In air transportation, employment edged down in March, reversing gains over the last 2 months. This followed losses totaling 111,000 in the fourth quarter.

In government, employment in local education rose by 27,000 in March. Federal and state government employment were little changed over the month.

Weekly Hours (Establishment Survey Data)

The average workweek for production or nonsupervisory workers on private nonfarm payrolls was unchanged in March at 34.2 hours, seasonally adjusted. The manufacturing workweek increased by 0.4 hour to 41.1 hours, and factory overtime increased by 0.3 hour to 4.2 hours. Since November, manufacturing hours have risen by 0.8 hour and overtime by one-half hour. (See table B-2.)

The index of aggregate weekly hours of production or nonsupervisory workers on private nonfarm payrolls edged up by 0.1 percent in March to 148.8 (1982=100), seasonally adjusted. The index has fallen by 2.2 percent from its recent peak in January 2001. In March, the manufacturing index rose for the first time since January 2001, increasing by 0.8 percent to 93.3. (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 4 cents in March to \$14.67, seasonally adjusted. Average weekly earnings rose by 0.3 percent to \$501.71. Over the year, average hourly earnings increased by 3.5 percent and average weekly earnings grew by 3.2 percent. (See table B-3.)

The Employment Situation for April 2002 is scheduled to be released on Friday, May 3, at 8:30 A.M. (EDT).

Planned Changes Affecting Establishment Survey Data

Concurrent with the release of March 2001 benchmark revisions on June 7, 2002, BLS will implement the next phase of a new probability-based sample design for the payroll survey. Estimates for the mining, construction, manufacturing, and wholesale trade industries are currently produced using the new sample and methodology. Estimates for the transportation and public utilities; retail trade; and finance, insurance, and real estate industries will incorporate the new sample design with the June 7 release. The new sample for the services industry will be introduced in 2003, concluding the phase-in of the sample redesign. Further information is available on the Internet (<http://www.bls.gov/ces/>) or by calling (202) 691-6555.

Explanatory Note

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

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

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

Coverage, definitions, and differences between surveys

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Seasonal adjustment

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

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

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

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

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

Reliability of the estimates

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Additional statistics and other information

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

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

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

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

Employment status, sex, and age	Not seasonally adjusted				Seasonally adjusted(1)				
	Mar. 2001	Feb. 2002	Mar. 2002	Mar. 2001	Nov. 2001	Dec. 2001	Jan. 2002	Feb. 2002	Mar. 2002
TOTAL									
Civilian noninstitutional population.....	211,171	213,206	213,334	211,171	212,767	212,927	213,089	213,206	213,334
Civilian labor force.....	141,751	142,057	142,092	141,869	142,279	142,314	141,390	142,211	142,005
Participation rate.....	67.1	66.6	66.6	67.2	66.9	66.8	66.4	66.7	66.6
Employed.....	135,298	133,349	133,433	135,808	134,253	134,055	133,468	134,319	133,894
Employment-population ratio.....	64.1	62.5	62.5	64.3	63.1	63.0	62.6	63.0	62.8
Agriculture.....	2,921	2,878	2,882	3,163	3,154	3,246	3,273	3,246	3,126
Nonagricultural industries.....	132,377	130,472	130,551	132,645	131,099	130,809	130,195	131,073	130,768
Unemployed.....	6,453	8,707	8,659	6,061	8,026	8,259	7,922	7,891	8,111
Unemployment rate.....	4.6	6.1	6.1	4.3	5.6	5.8	5.6	5.5	5.7
Not in labor force.....	69,421	71,149	71,243	69,302	70,488	70,613	71,699	70,995	71,329
Persons who currently want a job.....	4,103	4,436	4,369	4,257	4,698	4,661	4,824	4,375	4,537
Men, 16 years and over									
Civilian noninstitutional population.....	101,504	102,542	102,607	101,504	102,322	102,402	102,484	102,542	102,607
Civilian labor force.....	75,266	75,500	75,627	75,563	76,023	75,976	75,469	75,685	75,756
Participation rate.....	74.2	73.6	73.7	74.4	74.3	74.2	73.6	73.8	73.8
Employed.....	71,607	70,522	70,660	72,271	71,570	71,577	71,114	71,457	71,299
Employment-population ratio.....	70.5	68.8	68.9	71.2	69.9	69.9	69.4	69.7	69.5
Unemployed.....	3,659	4,978	4,967	3,292	4,453	4,399	4,356	4,228	4,457
Unemployment rate.....	4.9	6.6	6.6	4.4	5.9	5.8	5.8	5.6	5.9
Men, 20 years and over									
Civilian noninstitutional population.....	93,285	94,262	94,315	93,285	94,077	94,161	94,228	94,262	94,315
Civilian labor force.....	71,251	71,786	71,846	71,300	71,935	71,988	71,534	71,718	71,723
Participation rate.....	76.4	76.2	76.2	76.4	76.5	76.5	75.9	76.1	76.0
Employed.....	68,171	67,510	67,591	68,619	68,204	68,276	67,818	68,157	68,013
Employment-population ratio.....	73.1	71.6	71.7	73.6	72.5	72.5	72.0	72.3	72.1
Agriculture.....	1,987	1,933	1,926	2,150	2,082	2,141	2,207	2,185	2,084
Nonagricultural industries.....	66,184	65,577	65,665	66,469	66,122	66,135	65,611	65,973	65,929
Unemployed.....	3,080	4,276	4,255	2,681	3,731	3,712	3,716	3,560	3,710
Unemployment rate.....	4.3	6.0	5.9	3.8	5.2	5.2	5.2	5.0	5.2
Women, 16 years and over									
Civilian noninstitutional population.....	109,667	110,663	110,728	109,667	110,445	110,525	110,605	110,663	110,728
Civilian labor force.....	66,484	66,557	66,465	66,306	66,256	66,338	65,920	66,525	66,249
Participation rate.....	60.6	60.1	60.0	60.5	60.0	60.0	59.6	60.1	59.8
Employed.....	63,691	62,827	62,773	63,537	62,683	62,478	62,354	62,862	62,595
Employment-population ratio.....	58.1	56.8	56.7	57.9	56.8	56.5	56.4	56.8	56.5
Unemployed.....	2,793	3,729	3,692	2,769	3,573	3,860	3,566	3,663	3,654
Unemployment rate.....	4.2	5.6	5.6	4.2	5.4	5.8	5.4	5.5	5.5
Women, 20 years and over									
Civilian noninstitutional population.....	101,779	102,651	102,728	101,779	102,438	102,492	102,550	102,651	102,728
Civilian labor force.....	62,731	62,947	62,768	62,331	62,321	62,481	62,056	62,703	62,320
Participation rate.....	61.6	61.3	61.1	61.2	60.8	61.0	60.5	61.1	60.7
Employed.....	60,447	59,738	59,619	60,089	59,288	59,205	59,102	59,588	59,227
Employment-population ratio.....	59.4	58.2	58.0	59.0	57.9	57.8	57.6	58.0	57.7
Agriculture.....	791	803	787	811	852	859	824	829	804
Nonagricultural industries.....	59,656	58,935	58,832	59,278	58,436	58,346	58,277	58,759	58,423
Unemployed.....	2,285	3,209	3,149	2,242	3,033	3,276	2,954	3,116	3,093
Unemployment rate.....	3.6	5.1	5.0	3.6	4.9	5.2	4.8	5.0	5.0
Both sexes, 16 to 19 years									
Civilian noninstitutional population.....	16,108	16,293	16,292	16,108	16,252	16,275	16,310	16,293	16,292
Civilian labor force.....	7,769	7,323	7,478	8,238	8,023	7,845	7,800	7,790	7,962
Participation rate.....	48.2	44.9	45.9	51.1	49.4	48.2	47.8	47.8	48.9
Employed.....	6,680	6,101	6,223	7,100	6,761	6,574	6,548	6,575	6,655
Employment-population ratio.....	41.5	37.4	38.2	44.1	41.6	40.4	40.1	40.4	40.8
Agriculture.....	143	141	169	202	220	246	241	233	239
Nonagricultural industries.....	6,537	5,960	6,054	6,898	6,541	6,328	6,307	6,342	6,416
Unemployed.....	1,088	1,222	1,255	1,138	1,262	1,271	1,252	1,215	1,308
Unemployment rate.....	14.0	16.7	16.8	13.8	15.7	16.2	16.1	15.6	16.4

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)					
	Mar.	Feb.	Mar.	Mar.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	
	2001	2002	2002	2001	2001	2001	2002	2002	2002	
WHITE										
Civilian noninstitutional population.....	175,416	176,783	176,866	175,416	176,500	176,607	176,713	176,783	176,866	
Civilian labor force.....	118,166	118,412	118,291	118,194	118,566	118,403	117,759	118,472	118,159	
Participation rate.....	67.4	67.0	66.9	67.4	67.2	67.0	66.6	67.0	66.8	
Employed.....	113,445	111,880	111,941	113,810	112,652	112,388	111,876	112,632	112,286	
Employment-population ratio.....	64.7	63.3	63.3	64.9	63.8	63.6	63.3	63.7	63.5	
Unemployed.....	4,721	6,532	6,351	4,384	5,914	6,015	5,883	5,840	5,873	
Unemployment rate.....	4.0	5.5	5.4	3.7	5.0	5.1	5.0	4.9	5.0	
Men, 20 years and over										
Civilian labor force.....	60,400	60,788	60,663	60,374	60,900	60,875	60,473	60,714	60,521	
Participation rate.....	76.8	76.6	76.4	76.7	76.9	76.8	76.3	76.5	76.3	
Employed.....	58,075	57,472	57,447	58,404	58,044	58,051	57,658	58,053	57,793	
Employment-population ratio.....	73.8	72.5	72.4	74.2	73.3	73.3	72.7	73.2	72.8	
Unemployed.....	2,326	3,316	3,216	1,970	2,856	2,824	2,815	2,661	2,728	
Unemployment rate.....	3.9	5.5	5.3	3.3	4.7	4.6	4.7	4.4	4.5	
Women, 20 years and over										
Civilian labor force.....	51,195	51,487	51,321	50,860	50,850	50,869	50,698	51,199	50,938	
Participation rate.....	60.9	60.9	60.6	60.5	60.2	60.2	59.9	60.5	60.2	
Employed.....	49,564	49,185	49,106	49,260	48,712	48,591	48,562	48,941	48,765	
Employment-population ratio.....	59.0	58.1	58.0	58.6	57.7	57.5	57.4	57.8	57.6	
Unemployed.....	1,631	2,302	2,215	1,600	2,138	2,278	2,136	2,259	2,174	
Unemployment rate.....	3.2	4.5	4.3	3.1	4.2	4.5	4.2	4.4	4.3	
Both sexes, 16 to 19 years										
Civilian labor force.....	6,571	6,137	6,307	6,960	6,816	6,659	6,588	6,558	6,699	
Participation rate.....	51.6	47.7	49.1	54.7	53.1	51.8	51.2	51.0	52.1	
Employed.....	5,806	5,223	5,388	6,146	5,896	5,746	5,656	5,639	5,728	
Employment-population ratio.....	45.6	40.6	41.9	48.3	45.9	44.7	44.0	43.9	44.6	
Unemployed.....	765	915	919	814	920	913	932	920	971	
Unemployment rate.....	11.6	14.9	14.6	11.7	13.5	13.7	14.2	14.0	14.5	
Men.....	12.3	17.4	16.5	12.3	15.8	14.6	13.7	15.4	16.3	
Women.....	10.9	12.4	12.7	11.0	11.1	12.8	14.6	12.6	12.7	
BLACK										
Civilian noninstitutional population.....	25,441	25,813	25,839	25,441	25,720	25,752	25,785	25,813	25,839	
Civilian labor force.....	16,699	16,637	16,716	16,750	16,687	16,833	16,769	16,747	16,758	
Participation rate.....	65.6	64.5	64.7	65.8	64.9	65.4	65.0	64.9	64.9	
Employed.....	15,264	14,933	14,895	15,341	15,040	15,122	15,119	15,131	14,969	
Employment-population ratio.....	60.0	57.8	57.6	60.3	58.5	58.7	58.6	58.6	57.9	
Unemployed.....	1,435	1,704	1,821	1,409	1,647	1,711	1,650	1,616	1,789	
Unemployment rate.....	8.6	10.2	10.9	8.4	9.9	10.2	9.8	9.6	10.7	
Men, 20 years and over										
Civilian labor force.....	7,349	7,452	7,549	7,386	7,385	7,490	7,546	7,444	7,579	
Participation rate.....	72.0	71.9	72.8	72.4	71.6	72.5	72.9	71.8	73.0	
Employed.....	6,722	6,730	6,759	6,779	6,739	6,811	6,872	6,798	6,814	
Employment-population ratio.....	65.9	65.0	65.1	66.5	65.3	65.9	66.4	65.6	65.7	
Unemployed.....	627	722	790	607	646	679	674	645	765	
Unemployment rate.....	8.5	9.7	10.5	8.2	8.7	9.1	8.9	8.7	10.1	
Women, 20 years and over										
Civilian labor force.....	8,450	8,328	8,317	8,403	8,371	8,456	8,329	8,361	8,267	
Participation rate.....	66.2	64.3	64.1	65.8	64.9	65.4	64.4	64.5	63.7	
Employed.....	7,916	7,599	7,571	7,873	7,669	7,720	7,628	7,653	7,526	
Employment-population ratio.....	62.0	58.7	58.4	61.6	59.4	59.7	58.9	59.1	58.0	
Unemployed.....	534	728	746	530	702	736	702	708	742	
Unemployment rate.....	6.3	8.7	9.0	6.3	8.4	8.7	8.4	8.5	9.0	
Both sexes, 16 to 19 years										
Civilian labor force.....	900	857	850	961	931	887	894	943	912	
Participation rate.....	36.5	34.3	34.1	39.0	37.3	35.5	35.8	37.8	36.6	
Employed.....	626	603	565	689	632	591	619	680	630	
Employment-population ratio.....	25.4	24.2	22.6	27.9	25.3	23.7	24.8	27.2	25.3	
Unemployed.....	274	254	285	272	299	296	274	263	282	
Unemployment rate.....	30.5	29.6	33.6	28.3	32.1	33.4	30.7	27.9	31.0	
Men.....	27.5	29.7	35.8	28.7	31.6	32.0	32.1	30.0	36.9	
Women.....	33.3	29.5	31.1	28.0	32.6	34.8	29.0	25.6	24.7	
HISPANIC ORIGIN										
Civilian noninstitutional population.....	22,889	23,604	23,664	22,889	23,417	23,478	23,542	23,604	23,664	
Civilian labor force.....	15,820	16,044	16,018	15,739	15,932	16,013	15,988	16,011	15,908	
Participation rate.....	69.1	68.0	67.7	68.8	68.0	68.2	67.9	67.8	67.2	
Employed.....	14,737	14,823	14,728	14,760	14,751	14,753	14,700	14,867	14,743	
Employment-population ratio.....	64.4	62.8	62.2	64.5	63.0	62.8	62.4	63.0	62.3	
Unemployed.....	1,083	1,221	1,290	979	1,181	1,260	1,288	1,143	1,165	
Unemployment rate.....	6.8	7.6	8.1	6.2	7.4	7.9	8.1	7.1	7.3	

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)				
	Mar. 2001	Feb. 2002	Mar. 2002	Mar. 2001	Nov. 2001	Dec. 2001	Jan. 2002	Feb. 2002	Mar. 2002
Less than a high school diploma									
Civilian noninstitutional population.....	27,564	27,420	27,858	27,564	27,504	27,815	28,078	27,420	27,858
Civilian labor force.....	12,008	11,824	12,114	12,100	12,035	12,257	12,112	12,172	12,187
Percent of population.....	43.6	43.1	43.5	43.9	43.8	44.1	43.1	44.4	43.7
Employed.....	11,053	10,673	10,971	11,280	11,066	11,173	11,126	11,165	11,206
Employment-population ratio.....	40.1	38.9	39.4	40.9	40.2	40.2	39.6	40.7	40.2
Unemployed.....	955	1,151	1,143	820	969	1,084	986	1,008	980
Unemployment rate.....	8.0	9.7	9.4	6.8	8.1	8.8	8.1	8.3	8.0
High school graduates, no college(2)									
Civilian noninstitutional population.....	57,660	57,362	57,327	57,660	57,400	57,520	57,608	57,362	57,327
Civilian labor force.....	37,554	37,134	36,963	37,091	36,719	36,856	36,675	37,023	36,431
Percent of population.....	65.1	64.7	64.5	64.3	64.0	64.1	63.7	64.5	63.5
Employed.....	35,996	34,903	34,795	35,668	34,882	35,051	34,768	35,078	34,450
Employment-population ratio.....	62.4	60.8	60.7	61.9	60.8	60.9	60.4	61.2	60.1
Unemployed.....	1,557	2,231	2,169	1,423	1,837	1,805	1,907	1,945	1,981
Unemployment rate.....	4.1	6.0	5.9	3.8	5.0	4.9	5.2	5.3	5.4
Less than a bachelor's degree(3)									
Civilian noninstitutional population.....	45,182	45,350	45,094	45,182	45,353	45,362	45,075	45,350	45,094
Civilian labor force.....	33,386	33,277	33,147	33,189	33,420	33,521	33,516	32,884	32,896
Percent of population.....	73.9	73.4	73.5	73.5	73.7	73.9	74.4	72.5	72.9
Employed.....	32,424	31,780	31,655	32,292	32,018	32,087	32,117	31,527	31,497
Employment-population ratio.....	71.8	70.1	70.2	71.5	70.6	70.7	71.3	69.5	69.8
Unemployed.....	961	1,498	1,492	897	1,402	1,434	1,398	1,356	1,398
Unemployment rate.....	2.9	4.5	4.5	2.7	4.2	4.3	4.2	4.1	4.3
College graduates									
Civilian noninstitutional population.....	45,979	47,636	47,675	45,979	47,225	46,877	46,985	47,636	47,675
Civilian labor force.....	36,622	37,949	37,889	36,597	37,324	37,101	37,106	37,773	37,853
Percent of population.....	79.7	79.7	79.5	79.6	79.0	79.1	79.0	79.3	79.4
Employed.....	35,916	36,865	36,870	35,890	36,223	35,960	36,013	36,681	36,833
Employment-population ratio.....	78.1	77.4	77.3	78.1	76.7	76.7	76.6	77.0	77.3
Unemployed.....	706	1,084	1,019	707	1,101	1,141	1,093	1,092	1,019
Unemployment rate.....	1.9	2.9	2.7	1.9	2.9	3.1	2.9	2.9	2.7

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				
	Mar. 2001	Feb. 2002	Mar. 2002	Mar. 2001	Nov. 2001	Dec. 2001	Jan. 2002	Feb. 2002	Mar. 2002
CHARACTERISTIC									
Total employed, 16 years and over.....	135,298	133,349	133,433	135,808	134,253	134,055	133,468	134,319	133,894
Married men, spouse present.....	43,125	42,972	43,057	43,385	42,861	42,772	42,823	43,275	43,317
Married women, spouse present.....	34,216	33,838	33,787	34,007	33,330	33,209	33,174	33,703	33,552
Women who maintain families.....	8,113	8,375	8,279	8,144	8,331	8,458	8,396	8,417	8,320
OCCUPATION									
Managerial and professional specialty.....	42,029	41,969	42,047	41,896	41,925	41,890	41,668	41,966	41,908
Technical, sales, and administrative support....	39,551	38,616	38,298	39,395	38,546	38,573	38,557	38,424	38,146
Service occupations.....	18,325	18,650	18,797	18,269	18,456	18,532	18,553	18,612	18,722
Precision production, craft, and repair.....	14,776	14,091	14,225	14,955	14,637	14,507	14,432	14,335	14,412
Operators, fabricators, and laborers.....	17,637	17,146	17,130	18,000	17,311	17,179	17,032	17,668	17,482
Farming, forestry, and fishing.....	2,979	2,877	2,937	3,292	3,267	3,371	3,467	3,334	3,238
CLASS OF WORKER									
Agriculture:									
Wage and salary workers.....	1,725	1,660	1,650	1,909	1,865	1,879	1,917	1,930	1,825
Self-employed workers.....	1,165	1,203	1,205	1,224	1,276	1,313	1,311	1,293	1,264
Unpaid family workers.....	31	14	27	34	12	27	49	21	29
Nonagricultural industries:									
Wage and salary workers.....	123,572	122,315	122,331	123,767	122,507	122,196	122,145	122,770	122,545
Government.....	19,363	19,749	19,506	19,089	19,172	19,183	19,047	19,286	19,218
Private industries.....	104,208	102,567	102,825	104,678	103,335	103,013	103,098	103,485	103,327
Private households.....	918	708	729	858	790	736	725	709	677
Other industries.....	103,291	101,858	102,096	103,820	102,545	102,277	102,373	102,775	102,650
Self-employed workers.....	8,661	8,059	8,118	8,749	8,507	8,524	8,213	8,257	8,200
Unpaid family workers.....	145	97	102	128	77	92	97	86	89
PERSONS AT WORK PART TIME									
All industries:									
Part time for economic reasons.....	3,338	4,414	4,129	3,221	4,206	4,267	3,973	4,228	3,997
Slack work or business conditions.....	2,040	2,968	2,810	1,965	2,796	2,809	2,549	2,755	2,721
Could only find part-time work.....	961	1,148	1,068	916	1,121	1,161	1,089	1,120	1,021
Part time for noneconomic reasons.....	19,467	19,407	19,271	18,711	18,587	18,540	18,291	18,395	18,530
Nonagricultural industries:									
Part time for economic reasons.....	3,182	4,190	3,982	3,064	4,017	4,119	3,781	3,998	3,848
Slack work or business conditions.....	1,954	2,821	2,714	1,869	2,679	2,717	2,448	2,615	2,605
Could only find part-time work.....	940	1,124	1,052	891	1,096	1,138	1,068	1,089	1,001
Part time for noneconomic reasons.....	18,966	18,888	18,796	18,162	18,007	17,960	17,717	17,886	18,004

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)				
	Mar. 2001	Feb. 2002	Mar. 2002	Mar. 2001	Nov. 2001	Dec. 2001	Jan. 2002	Feb. 2002	Mar. 2002
CHARACTERISTIC									
Total, 16 years and over.....	6,061	7,891	8,111	4.3	5.6	5.8	5.6	5.5	5.7
Men, 20 years and over.....	2,681	3,560	3,710	3.8	5.2	5.2	5.2	5.0	5.2
Women, 20 years and over.....	2,242	3,116	3,093	3.6	4.9	5.2	4.8	5.0	5.0
Both sexes, 16 to 19 years.....	1,138	1,215	1,308	13.8	15.7	16.2	16.1	15.6	16.4
Married men, spouse present.....	1,078	1,513	1,536	2.4	3.3	3.4	3.5	3.4	3.4
Married women, spouse present.....	948	1,330	1,288	2.7	3.6	3.7	3.4	3.8	3.7
Women who maintain families.....	529	728	656	6.1	8.0	8.0	7.9	8.0	7.3
Full-time workers.....	4,871	6,738	6,825	4.1	5.6	5.8	5.7	5.7	5.8
Part-time workers.....	1,184	1,179	1,277	4.9	5.6	5.6	5.2	4.8	5.2
OCCUPATION(2)									
Managerial and professional specialty.....	840	1,347	1,308	2.0	2.8	2.9	2.9	3.1	3.0
Technical, sales, and administrative support...	1,530	2,040	2,154	3.7	5.1	5.2	4.9	5.0	5.3
Precision production, craft, and repair.....	549	827	920	3.5	5.8	5.8	6.3	5.5	6.0
Operators, fabricators, and laborers.....	1,402	1,690	1,673	7.2	9.1	9.2	9.5	8.7	8.7
Farming, forestry, and fishing.....	318	256	320	8.8	6.8	7.3	7.9	7.1	9.0
INDUSTRY									
Nonagricultural private wage and salary workers	4,914	6,553	6,670	4.5	6.0	6.2	5.9	6.0	6.1
Goods-producing industries.....	1,489	1,952	2,098	5.2	7.1	7.4	7.4	7.1	7.6
Mining.....	22	23	36	4.0	5.3	6.1	5.9	4.5	6.3
Construction.....	509	651	738	6.4	8.9	8.9	9.4	7.9	8.8
Manufacturing.....	958	1,278	1,324	4.8	6.4	6.8	6.6	6.7	7.0
Durable goods.....	573	870	850	4.7	6.9	7.2	7.0	7.5	7.5
Nondurable goods.....	385	408	474	4.9	5.5	6.1	5.9	5.5	6.3
Service-producing industries.....	3,425	4,601	4,573	4.2	5.6	5.8	5.4	5.6	5.6
Transportation and public utilities.....	251	471	438	3.2	6.1	6.1	6.2	5.8	5.4
Wholesale and retail trade.....	1,450	1,794	1,808	5.3	6.4	7.1	6.3	6.5	6.5
Finance, insurance, and real estate.....	207	234	255	2.5	3.5	3.0	2.2	2.8	3.1
Services.....	1,517	2,103	2,071	4.1	5.4	5.5	5.4	5.5	5.4
Government workers.....	412	536	557	2.1	2.4	2.4	2.3	2.7	2.8
Agricultural wage and salary workers.....	239	202	259	11.1	9.3	9.6	10.3	9.5	12.4

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				
	Mar. 2001	Feb. 2002	Mar. 2002	Mar. 2001	Nov. 2001	Dec. 2001	Jan. 2002	Feb. 2002	Mar. 2002
NUMBER OF UNEMPLOYED									
Less than 5 weeks.....	2,447	2,820	2,798	2,698	3,090	3,024	2,978	2,828	3,078
5 to 14 weeks.....	2,282	3,060	2,794	1,967	2,573	2,724	2,586	2,515	2,411
15 weeks and over.....	1,724	2,827	3,067	1,510	2,317	2,410	2,546	2,561	2,688
15 to 26 weeks.....	1,002	1,585	1,684	814	1,207	1,295	1,418	1,383	1,355
27 weeks and over.....	721	1,242	1,383	696	1,110	1,115	1,127	1,178	1,333
Average (mean) duration, in weeks.....	13.5	15.1	16.2	12.8	14.4	14.5	14.6	15.0	15.4
Median duration, in weeks.....	7.7	9.0	9.7	6.4	7.6	8.2	8.8	8.1	8.1
PERCENT DISTRIBUTION									
Total unemployed.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Less than 5 weeks.....	37.9	32.4	32.3	43.7	38.7	37.1	36.7	35.8	37.6
5 to 14 weeks.....	35.4	35.1	32.3	31.9	32.2	33.4	31.9	31.8	29.5
15 weeks and over.....	26.7	32.5	35.4	24.5	29.0	29.5	31.4	32.4	32.9
15 to 26 weeks.....	15.5	18.2	19.4	13.2	15.1	15.9	17.5	17.5	16.6
27 weeks and over.....	11.2	14.3	16.0	11.3	13.9	13.7	13.9	14.9	16.3

Table A-7. Reason for unemployment
(Numbers in thousands)

Reason	Not seasonally adjusted				Seasonally adjusted				
	Mar. 2001	Feb. 2002	Mar. 2002	Mar. 2001	Nov. 2001	Dec. 2001	Jan. 2002	Feb. 2002	Mar. 2002
NUMBER OF UNEMPLOYED									
Job losers and persons who completed temporary jobs.....	3,336	5,014	4,766	2,995	4,501	4,492	4,354	4,326	4,270
On temporary layoff.....	1,208	1,499	1,301	988	1,157	1,107	1,124	1,106	1,066
Not on temporary layoff.....	2,128	3,515	3,464	2,007	3,344	3,385	3,231	3,220	3,204
Permanent job losers.....	1,474	2,677	2,660	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Persons who completed temporary jobs.....	654	838	804	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Job leavers.....	841	891	907	803	848	908	879	877	862
Reentrants.....	1,940	2,383	2,508	1,908	2,197	2,361	2,191	2,268	2,471
New entrants.....	336	420	479	410	497	495	479	485	557
PERCENT DISTRIBUTION									
Total unemployed.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Job losers and persons who completed temporary jobs.....	51.7	57.6	55.0	49.0	56.0	54.4	55.1	54.4	52.3
On temporary layoff.....	18.7	17.2	15.0	16.2	14.4	13.4	14.2	13.9	13.1
Not on temporary layoff.....	33.0	40.4	40.0	32.8	41.6	41.0	40.9	40.5	39.3
Job leavers.....	13.0	10.2	10.5	13.1	10.5	11.0	11.1	11.0	10.6
Reentrants.....	30.1	27.4	29.0	31.2	27.3	28.6	27.7	28.5	30.3
New entrants.....	5.2	4.8	5.5	6.7	6.2	6.0	6.1	6.1	6.8
UNEMPLOYED AS A PERCENT OF THE CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE									
Job losers and persons who completed temporary jobs.....	2.4	3.5	3.4	2.1	3.2	3.2	3.1	3.0	3.0
Job leavers.....	.6	.6	.6	.6	.6	.6	.6	.6	.6
Reentrants.....	1.4	1.7	1.8	1.3	1.5	1.7	1.5	1.6	1.7
New entrants.....	.2	.3	.3	.3	.3	.3	.3	.3	.4

1 Not available.

Table A-8. Range of alternative measures of labor underutilization
(Percent)

Measure	Not seasonally adjusted				Seasonally adjusted				
	Mar. 2001	Feb. 2002	Mar. 2002	Mar. 2001	Nov. 2001	Dec. 2001	Jan. 2002	Feb. 2002	Mar. 2002
U-1 Persons unemployed 15 weeks or longer, as a percent of the civilian labor force.....	1.2	2.0	2.2	1.1	1.6	1.7	1.8	1.8	1.9
U-2 Job losers and persons who completed temporary jobs, as a percent of the civilian labor force.....	2.4	3.5	3.4	2.1	3.2	3.2	3.1	3.0	3.0
U-3 Total unemployed, as a percent of the civilian labor force (official unemployment rate).....	4.6	6.1	6.1	4.3	5.6	5.8	5.6	5.5	5.7
U-4 Total unemployed plus discouraged workers, as a percent of the civilian labor force plus discouraged workers....	4.8	6.4	6.3	(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	7.1	7.0	(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	10.1	9.8	(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)				
	Mar. 2001	Feb. 2002	Mar. 2002	Mar. 2001	Nov. 2001	Dec. 2001	Jan. 2002	Feb. 2002	Mar. 2002
Total, 16 years and over.....	6,061	7,891	8,111	4.3	5.6	5.8	5.6	5.5	5.7
16 to 24 years.....	2,259	2,602	2,808	9.9	11.7	11.9	11.9	11.6	12.5
16 to 19 years.....	1,138	1,215	1,308	13.8	15.7	16.2	16.1	15.6	16.4
16 to 17 years.....	500	478	544	15.9	17.5	18.8	17.0	16.5	18.0
18 to 19 years.....	615	718	738	12.2	14.8	14.8	15.2	14.7	15.1
20 to 24 years.....	1,121	1,387	1,500	7.7	9.5	9.6	9.7	9.5	10.3
25 years and over.....	3,823	5,383	5,326	3.2	4.4	4.5	4.4	4.5	4.5
25 to 54 years.....	3,348	4,590	4,664	3.3	4.6	4.7	4.7	4.6	4.7
55 years and over.....	496	758	689	2.7	3.5	4.0	3.5	3.8	3.5
Men, 16 years and over.....	3,292	4,228	4,457	4.4	5.9	5.8	5.8	5.6	5.9
16 to 24 years.....	1,285	1,439	1,597	10.9	13.0	12.8	12.5	12.4	13.7
16 to 19 years.....	611	668	747	14.3	17.7	17.2	16.3	16.8	18.5
16 to 17 years.....	258	277	307	16.2	20.4	20.0	17.6	19.6	20.8
18 to 19 years.....	337	397	423	12.7	16.2	15.6	15.1	15.4	16.7
20 to 24 years.....	674	771	850	8.9	10.5	10.5	10.6	10.2	11.1
25 years and over.....	2,028	2,837	2,882	3.2	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.4	4.5
25 to 54 years.....	1,733	2,392	2,513	3.2	4.6	4.5	4.7	4.5	4.7
55 years and over.....	304	438	384	3.0	4.1	4.2	3.8	4.1	3.6
Women, 16 years and over.....	2,769	3,663	3,654	4.2	5.4	5.8	5.4	5.5	5.5
16 to 24 years.....	974	1,163	1,211	8.9	10.3	11.0	11.3	10.7	11.2
16 to 19 years.....	527	547	561	13.3	13.7	15.1	15.8	14.3	14.3
16 to 17 years.....	242	202	238	15.6	14.5	17.6	16.4	13.6	15.3
18 to 19 years.....	278	321	315	11.6	13.3	14.0	15.2	13.9	13.4
20 to 24 years.....	447	615	650	6.4	8.3	8.7	8.7	8.7	9.4
25 years and over.....	1,795	2,547	2,444	3.2	4.4	4.6	4.3	4.6	4.4
25 to 54 years.....	1,615	2,197	2,152	3.4	4.7	4.8	4.6	4.7	4.6
55 years and over.....	192	320	305	2.3	2.8	3.7	3.0	3.5	3.4

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	
	Mar. 2001	Mar. 2002	Mar. 2001	Mar. 2002	Mar. 2001	Mar. 2002
NOT IN THE LABOR FORCE						
Total not in the labor force.....	69,421	71,243	26,238	26,980	43,183	44,263
Persons who currently want a job.....	4,103	4,369	1,878	2,019	2,225	2,350
Searched for work and available to work now(1).....	1,104	1,339	592	670	512	669
Reason not currently looking:						
Discouragement over job prospects(2).....	350	319	217	211	134	108
Reasons other than discouragement(3).....	754	1,019	375	459	378	560
MULTIPLE JOBHOLDERS						
Total multiple jobholders(4).....	7,609	7,392	3,917	3,809	3,692	3,583
Percent of total employed.....	5.6	5.5	5.5	5.4	5.8	5.7
Primary job full time, secondary job part time.....	4,134	4,132	2,396	2,337	1,739	1,795
Primary and secondary jobs both part time.....	1,746	1,642	558	541	1,188	1,101
Primary and secondary jobs both full time.....	334	239	225	163	109	76
Hours vary on primary or secondary job.....	1,351	1,346	713	759	638	587

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.

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

Industry	Not seasonally adjusted				Seasonally adjusted					
	Mar. 2001	Jan. 2002	Feb. 2002p	Mar. 2002p	Mar. 2001	Nov. 2001	Dec. 2001	Jan. 2002	Feb. 2002p	Mar. 2002p
Total.....	131,703	129,233	129,787	130,431	132,654	131,427	131,321	131,212	131,210	131,268
Total private.....	110,569	108,249	108,372	108,895	111,943	110,421	110,260	110,142	110,125	110,146
Goods-producing.....	25,099	23,747	23,666	23,718	25,602	24,577	24,453	24,273	24,243	24,166
Mining.....	548	551	544	544	557	567	564	563	557	555
Metal mining.....	37.0	31.0	30.0	29.5	38	34	33	31	30	30
Coal mining.....	75.8	81.9	81.1	80.8	75	81	82	82	81	81
Oil and gas extraction.....	326.8	334.4	329.3	327.0	331	339	336	339	335	332
Nonmetallic minerals, except fuels..	108.0	103.3	103.6	106.5	113	113	113	111	111	112
Construction.....	6,526	6,356	6,334	6,410	6,929	6,851	6,850	6,787	6,817	6,780
General building contractors.....	1,484.3	1,481.5	1,472.3	1,480.2	1,552	1,561	1,559	1,552	1,551	1,547
Heavy construction, except building.	837.6	803.6	804.0	822.7	938	942	944	928	939	903
Special trade contractors.....	4,204.2	4,070.6	4,057.4	4,107.0	4,439	4,348	4,347	4,307	4,327	4,330
Manufacturing.....	18,025	16,840	16,788	16,764	18,116	17,159	17,039	16,923	16,869	16,831
Production workers.....	12,186	11,252	11,222	11,221	12,254	11,500	11,405	11,328	11,293	11,272
Durable goods.....	10,902	10,019	9,988	9,965	10,941	10,240	10,158	10,048	10,018	9,987
Production workers.....	7,333	6,641	6,626	6,623	7,358	6,805	6,744	6,675	6,653	6,639
Lumber and wood products.....	783.1	767.5	767.6	769.9	799	784	780	781	785	786
Furniture and fixtures.....	547.2	495.4	496.7	497.0	548	499	499	497	499	497
Stone, clay, and glass products....	567.0	539.3	536.9	543.3	578	562	559	554	550	552
Primary metal industries.....	670.1	601.4	599.7	598.2	671	619	613	600	597	599
Blast furnaces and basic steel products.....	214.6	190.0	189.2	188.4	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Fabricated metal products.....	1,504.0	1,415.1	1,414.2	1,409.0	1,509	1,435	1,428	1,416	1,417	1,414
Industrial machinery and equipment..	2,086.6	1,875.1	1,861.6	1,856.7	2,084	1,917	1,892	1,870	1,857	1,850
Computer and office equipment....	367.1	329.9	327.1	325.2	369	339	335	327	326	326
Electronic and other electrical equipment.....	1,708.7	1,458.4	1,441.5	1,428.8	1,715	1,499	1,474	1,456	1,434	1,424
Electronic components and accessories.....	700.0	573.7	565.3	558.2	702	591	583	571	562	556
Transportation equipment.....	1,777.2	1,657.9	1,662.9	1,656.4	1,775	1,706	1,696	1,661	1,669	1,657
Motor vehicles and equipment.....	953.9	877.0	891.0	893.3	956	903	901	878	894	896
Aircraft and parts.....	465.3	440.0	431.6	423.4	465	456	452	440	432	423
Instruments and related products....	868.7	834.7	832.6	829.5	871	843	839	835	833	831
Miscellaneous manufacturing.....	389.2	373.9	374.0	376.0	391	376	378	378	377	377
Nondurable goods.....	7,123	6,821	6,800	6,799	7,175	6,919	6,881	6,875	6,851	6,844
Production workers.....	4,853	4,611	4,596	4,598	4,896	4,695	4,661	4,653	4,640	4,633
Food and kindred products.....	1,653.4	1,658.6	1,655.6	1,651.8	1,687	1,691	1,682	1,684	1,686	1,683
Tobacco products.....	31.4	33.9	33.6	33.2	32	33	32	33	33	34
Textile mill products.....	490.3	436.3	435.3	435.3	494	446	442	440	439	437
Apparel and other textile products..	589.2	522.7	521.9	526.5	590	533	531	534	527	527
Paper and allied products.....	639.5	623.7	619.9	619.7	642	627	624	624	622	622
Printing and publishing.....	1,519.2	1,430.9	1,420.7	1,416.5	1,524	1,452	1,444	1,434	1,424	1,419
Chemicals and allied products.....	1,038.3	1,017.1	1,017.5	1,013.5	1,039	1,024	1,021	1,020	1,019	1,015
Petroleum and coal products.....	123.3	122.8	122.9	125.4	126	127	127	128	127	128
Rubber and misc. plastics products..	970.7	917.4	914.8	918.0	973	927	920	919	916	920
Leather and leather products.....	68.1	57.7	58.2	58.8	68	59	58	59	58	59
Service-producing.....	106,604	105,486	106,121	106,713	107,052	106,850	106,868	106,939	106,967	107,102
Transportation and public utilities...	7,069	6,838	6,828	6,843	7,127	6,952	6,915	6,898	6,898	6,892
Transportation.....	4,542	4,327	4,321	4,338	4,591	4,414	4,387	4,381	4,384	4,379
Railroad transportation.....	228.4	225.0	225.1	225.0	230	224	227	228	228	227
Local and interurban passenger transit.....	493.6	490.3	494.4	497.7	480	480	485	482	484	485
Trucking and warehousing.....	1,836.6	1,795.9	1,788.8	1,798.4	1,872	1,830	1,832	1,830	1,828	1,829
Water transportation.....	193.2	192.7	194.3	196.4	201	204	206	204	205	205
Transportation by air.....	1,301.0	1,181.9	1,176.4	1,177.5	1,316	1,221	1,189	1,192	1,195	1,189
Pipelines, except natural gas.....	13.2	13.8	13.7	13.8	13	14	14	14	14	14
Transportation services.....	475.5	427.8	428.3	428.9	479	441	434	431	430	430
Communications and public utilities.	2,527	2,511	2,507	2,505	2,536	2,538	2,528	2,517	2,514	2,513
Communications.....	1,685.0	1,665.7	1,664.9	1,665.6	1,690	1,689	1,683	1,670	1,668	1,669
Electric, gas, and sanitary services.....	842.0	845.3	841.8	839.7	846	849	845	847	846	844
Wholesale trade.....	7,030	6,881	6,872	6,885	7,066	6,941	6,938	6,933	6,919	6,917
Durable goods.....	4,181	4,056	4,054	4,054	4,196	4,087	4,086	4,076	4,070	4,067
Nondurable goods.....	2,849	2,825	2,818	2,831	2,870	2,854	2,852	2,857	2,849	2,850
Retail trade.....	23,021	23,050	22,918	23,006	23,457	23,424	23,365	23,408	23,458	23,452
Building materials and garden supplies.....	977.6	969.7	971.4	1,000.7	1,006	1,010	1,013	1,022	1,029	1,030
General merchandise stores.....	2,700.3	2,751.3	2,684.2	2,681.9	2,797	2,778	2,755	2,710	2,789	2,786
Department stores.....	2,368.8	2,402.3	2,343.3	2,348.5	2,451	2,420	2,410	2,369	2,430	2,439
Food stores.....	3,502.8	3,501.4	3,470.4	3,448.4	3,550	3,539	3,525	3,519	3,502	3,493
Automotive dealers and service stations.....	2,402.1	2,404.8	2,399.8	2,410.3	2,420	2,430	2,428	2,436	2,430	2,432
New and used car dealers.....	1,121.0	1,136.9	1,139.6	1,145.0	1,124	1,137	1,141	1,145	1,147	1,149
Apparel and accessory stores.....	1,188.0	1,225.4	1,176.6	1,183.2	1,228	1,203	1,192	1,221	1,217	1,221
Furniture and home furnishings stores.....	1,136.1	1,146.1	1,131.9	1,131.4	1,147	1,136	1,143	1,138	1,141	1,141
Eating and drinking places.....	8,031.9	7,894.8	7,963.8	8,064.1	8,158	8,198	8,209	8,213	8,203	8,199
Miscellaneous retail establishments.	3,082.1	3,156.8	3,120.3	3,085.8	3,151	3,130	3,100	3,149	3,147	3,150
Finance, insurance, and real estate...	7,579	7,584	7,572	7,583	7,618	7,638	7,632	7,638	7,624	7,618
Finance.....	3,749	3,767	3,760	3,761	3,755	3,772	3,774	3,778	3,768	3,766
Depository institutions.....	2,023.5	2,043.5	2,037.9	2,040.0	2,028	2,045	2,044	2,046	2,043	2,045
Commercial banks.....	1,415.4	1,426.5	1,422.5	1,422.9	1,418	1,428	1,427	1,429	1,428	1,427
Savings institutions.....	253.4	261.3	260.7	261.7	254	259	260	262	261	262
Nondepository institutions.....	687.7	727.8	729.6	728.8	686	717	728	731	731	728
Mortgage bankers and brokers....	305.7	344.1	346.7	346.2	306	333	342	346	349	346
Security and commodity brokers....	776.3	739.1	734.8	736.4	781	751	744	742	737	739
Holding and other investment offices.....	261.0	256.7	257.2	255.5	260	259	258	259	257	254
Insurance.....	2,351	2,346	2,341	2,342	2,353	2,356	2,352	2,351	2,346	2,342
Insurance carriers.....	1,592.5	1,590.5	1,585.6	1,586.1	1,593	1,597	1,594	1,594	1,588	1,586
Insurance agents, brokers, and service.....	758.8	755.0	755.8	755.7	760	759	758	757	758	756
Real estate.....	1,479	1,471	1,471	1,480	1,510	1,510	1,506	1,509	1,510	1,510
Services2.....	40,771	40,149	40,516	40,860	41,073	40,889	40,957	40,992	40,983	41,101
Agricultural services.....	741.8	720.7	718.7	759.0	828	840	846	843	843	846
Hotels and other lodging places.....	1,874.7	1,747.4	1,761.9	1,793.1	1,960	1,852	1,845	1,854	1,859	1,863
Personal services.....	1,333.2	1,345.0	1,361.6	1,360.0	1,265	1,271	1,294	1,295	1,285	1,293
Business services.....	9,651.5	9,116.4	9,114.4	9,230.0	9,822	9,356	9,346	9,317	9,285	9,365
Services to buildings.....	999.4	971.2	966.8	972.7	1,007	996	992	982	976	979
Personnel supply services.....	3,556.4	3,079.1	3,084.9	3,193.2	3,694	3,282	3,252	3,237	3,237	3,317

Help supply services.....	3,163.3	2,738.5	2,748.8	2,849.0	3,293	2,913	2,894	2,881	2,891	2,960
Computer and data processing services.....	2,199.4	2,185.4	2,188.4	2,190.0	2,195	2,189	2,189	2,186	2,184	2,183
Auto repair, services, and parking..	1,297.2	1,297.1	1,303.1	1,304.4	1,298	1,305	1,304	1,308	1,308	1,305
Miscellaneous repair services.....	361.2	354.3	356.4	355.3	364	360	359	358	361	357
Motion pictures.....	604.0	581.6	578.8	577.4	605	584	580	589	581	576
Amusement and recreation services...	1,613.6	1,529.5	1,545.9	1,590.9	1,775	1,762	1,777	1,772	1,758	1,746
Health services.....	10247.4	10480.5	10506.2	10548.4	10,259	10,458	10,483	10,504	10,529	10,561
Offices and clinics of medical doctors.....	1,958.5	2,004.3	2,011.0	2,018.3	1,962	2,000	2,002	2,007	2,016	2,023
Nursing and personal care facilities.....	1,809.7	1,842.6	1,843.1	1,851.4	1,811	1,837	1,842	1,848	1,847	1,853
Hospitals.....	4,052.8	4,164.1	4,170.7	4,181.6	4,055	4,149	4,158	4,167	4,175	4,185
Home health care services.....	646.7	655.6	657.3	662.8	648	657	659	663	661	663
Legal services.....	1,016.7	1,024.8	1,023.6	1,026.9	1,022	1,030	1,031	1,030	1,029	1,032
Educational services.....	2,531.1	2,393.1	2,617.2	2,631.6	2,384	2,439	2,457	2,472	2,486	2,482
Social services.....	3,026.5	3,103.4	3,123.8	3,141.5	3,009	3,100	3,105	3,122	3,121	3,125
Child day care services.....	759.0	763.0	768.5	775.2	739	755	757	756	754	756
Residential care.....	829.5	854.6	856.5	861.4	831	855	853	860	860	863
Museums and botanical and zoological gardens.....	103.4	101.0	101.0	104.1	110	110	110	110	110	110
Membership organizations.....	2,477.6	2,469.5	2,485.0	2,495.1	2,489	2,505	2,506	2,504	2,505	2,506
Engineering and management services.	3,519.1	3,513.8	3,547.3	3,572.4	3,510	3,543	3,541	3,542	3,551	3,563
Engineering and architectural services.....	1,040.6	1,054.0	1,049.5	1,055.0	1,052	1,065	1,063	1,064	1,061	1,067
Management and public relations...	1,120.6	1,119.3	1,123.0	1,132.1	1,125	1,127	1,125	1,132	1,131	1,136
Services, nec.....	50.7	49.7	49.8	48.4	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Government.....	21,134	20,984	21,415	21,536	20,711	21,006	21,061	21,070	21,085	21,122
Federal.....	2,608	2,587	2,593	2,595	2,613	2,607	2,615	2,607	2,605	2,603
Federal, except Postal Service....	1,751.6	1,756.7	1,764.8	1,767.8	1,754	1,777	1,775	1,775	1,774	1,773
State.....	4,973	4,842	5,032	5,071	4,836	4,916	4,928	4,934	4,930	4,935
Education.....	2,208.7	2,056.3	2,241.3	2,277.5	2,055	2,109	2,112	2,120	2,118	2,124
Other State government.....	2,764.3	2,785.2	2,790.5	2,793.9	2,781	2,807	2,816	2,814	2,812	2,811
Local.....	13,553	13,555	13,790	13,870	13,262	13,483	13,518	13,529	13,550	13,584
Education.....	7,891.3	7,807.9	8,022.8	8,080.9	7,492	7,630	7,642	7,644	7,655	7,682
Other local government.....	5,661.4	5,747.0	5,766.9	5,789.3	5,770	5,853	5,876	5,885	5,895	5,902

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					
	Mar. 2001	Jan. 2002	Feb. 2002p	Mar. 2002p	Mar. 2001	Nov. 2001	Dec. 2001	Jan. 2002	Feb. 2002p	Mar. 2002p
Total private.....	34.0	33.6	33.9	33.9	34.3	34.1	34.1	34.1	34.2	34.2
Goods-producing.....	40.2	39.9	39.8	40.2	40.5	40.0	40.1	40.4	40.4	40.5
Mining.....	43.1	42.3	42.7	42.8	43.8	43.2	43.3	43.0	43.3	43.4
Construction.....	38.6	38.6	38.5	38.4	39.1	39.2	38.8	39.8	39.6	39.1
Manufacturing.....	40.8	40.4	40.3	40.9	41.0	40.3	40.6	40.6	40.7	41.1
Overtime hours.....	3.9	3.7	3.7	4.0	4.1	3.7	3.8	3.9	3.9	4.2
Durable goods.....	41.1	40.8	40.7	41.3	41.3	40.4	40.8	40.9	41.0	41.4
Overtime hours.....	3.9	3.7	3.7	4.1	4.0	3.6	3.8	3.9	3.9	4.2
Lumber and wood products.....	40.0	39.7	39.8	40.6	40.3	40.5	40.8	40.1	40.7	40.9
Furniture and fixtures.....	38.8	39.8	39.8	40.4	39.1	38.4	38.8	40.0	40.6	40.7
Stone, clay, and glass products....	42.7	43.2	43.2	43.5	43.7	43.8	43.5	44.3	44.6	44.4
Primary metal industries.....	43.2	43.6	43.3	44.1	43.4	42.6	43.8	43.5	43.5	44.5
Blast furnaces and basic steel products.....	44.2	43.9	43.7	44.6	44.4	43.3	43.8	43.8	44.1	44.9
Fabricated metal products.....	41.6	41.2	41.3	41.7	41.9	40.7	41.2	41.3	41.6	41.9
Industrial machinery and equipment..	41.3	40.4	40.2	40.6	41.2	39.9	40.2	40.2	39.9	40.5
Electronic and other electrical equipment.....	39.9	38.5	38.5	39.3	40.1	38.8	39.3	38.5	38.7	39.4
Transportation equipment.....	42.1	42.3	42.0	42.7	42.0	41.3	41.7	42.7	42.3	42.6
Motor vehicles and equipment.....	42.5	43.5	43.3	44.2	42.3	42.2	43.0	44.3	43.6	44.3
Instruments and related products....	41.1	40.4	40.3	40.7	41.0	40.3	40.5	40.3	40.0	40.6
Miscellaneous manufacturing.....	38.3	37.1	37.7	38.5	38.2	37.1	37.7	37.5	38.0	38.4
Nondurable goods.....	40.2	40.0	39.8	40.3	40.5	40.0	40.2	40.1	40.2	40.5
Overtime hours.....	3.9	3.8	3.8	4.0	4.1	3.9	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.2
Food and kindred products.....	40.5	40.7	40.0	40.5	41.2	40.8	40.8	41.0	40.8	41.2
Tobacco products.....	39.5	40.1	40.2	40.0	40.0	39.8	40.6	41.5	41.4	40.6
Textile mill products.....	40.5	39.9	40.5	41.8	40.5	39.5	40.0	39.9	41.0	41.8
Apparel and other textile products..	37.6	36.6	37.2	38.5	37.5	36.9	37.4	37.0	37.1	38.4
Paper and allied products.....	41.5	41.4	41.1	41.5	41.8	41.3	41.5	41.2	41.5	41.8
Printing and publishing.....	38.5	37.3	37.4	37.7	38.6	37.8	37.8	37.5	37.6	37.7
Chemicals and allied products.....	42.2	41.9	41.5	41.8	42.3	42.1	41.8	42.0	41.6	41.9
Petroleum and coal products.....	42.9	41.6	40.6	40.1	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
Rubber and misc. plastics products..	40.8	40.9	40.9	41.0	41.0	40.7	41.2	40.9	41.1	41.1
Leather and leather products.....	35.9	37.5	37.2	37.7	36.1	36.6	37.4	37.9	37.6	37.9
Service-producing.....	32.5	32.2	32.5	32.5	32.8	32.6	32.7	32.6	32.7	32.7
Transportation and public utilities...	38.0	37.4	37.4	37.6	38.3	37.8	38.0	37.8	37.6	37.9
Wholesale trade.....	38.0	37.9	38.1	38.1	38.3	38.2	38.3	38.2	38.4	38.4
Retail trade.....	28.4	28.0	28.6	28.6	28.8	28.8	28.9	28.8	29.1	29.0
Finance, insurance, and real estate...	36.0	35.9	36.3	36.1	36.3	36.2	36.1	36.1	36.3	36.4
Services.....	32.6	32.2	32.5	32.4	32.8	32.6	32.7	32.5	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			
	Mar. 2001	Jan. 2002	Feb. 2002p	Mar. 2002p	Mar. 2001	Jan. 2002	Feb. 2002p	Mar. 2002p
Total private.....	\$14.19	\$14.67	\$14.68	\$14.69	\$482.46	\$492.91	\$497.65	\$497.99
Seasonally adjusted.....	14.17	14.59	14.63	14.67	486.03	497.52	500.35	501.71
Goods-producing.....	15.69	16.17	16.17	16.21	630.74	645.18	643.57	651.64
Mining.....	17.57	17.96	17.83	17.82	757.27	759.71	761.34	762.70
Construction.....	18.20	18.47	18.50	18.59	702.52	712.94	712.25	713.86
Manufacturing.....	14.65	15.16	15.16	15.18	597.72	612.46	610.95	620.86
Durable goods.....	15.09	15.64	15.64	15.65	620.20	638.11	636.55	646.35
Lumber and wood products.....	12.08	12.39	12.32	12.33	483.20	491.88	490.34	500.60
Furniture and fixtures.....	12.04	12.59	12.58	12.57	467.15	501.08	500.68	507.83
Stone, clay, and glass products....	14.79	15.29	15.26	15.27	631.53	660.53	659.23	664.25
Primary metal industries.....	16.63	17.26	17.30	17.33	718.42	752.54	749.09	764.25
Blast furnaces and basic steel products.....	20.00	20.62	20.75	20.71	884.00	905.22	906.78	923.67
Fabricated metal products.....	14.08	14.56	14.53	14.59	585.73	599.87	600.09	608.40
Industrial machinery and equipment..	15.77	16.34	16.31	16.29	651.30	660.14	655.66	661.37
Electronic and other electrical equipment.....	14.26	14.88	14.88	14.95	568.97	572.88	572.88	587.54
Transportation equipment.....	18.76	19.54	19.65	19.61	789.80	826.54	825.30	837.35
Motor vehicles and equipment.....	19.02	20.03	20.08	20.10	808.35	871.31	869.46	888.42
Instruments and related products....	14.73	15.15	15.22	15.30	605.40	612.06	613.37	622.71
Miscellaneous manufacturing.....	12.05	12.61	12.51	12.51	461.52	467.83	471.63	481.64
Nondurable goods.....	13.97	14.46	14.45	14.47	561.59	578.40	575.11	583.14
Food and kindred products.....	12.68	13.16	13.09	13.13	513.54	535.61	523.60	531.77
Tobacco products.....	22.63	21.91	22.16	22.82	893.89	878.59	890.83	912.80
Textile mill products.....	11.31	11.64	11.61	11.63	458.06	464.44	470.21	486.13
Apparel and other textile products..	9.46	9.77	9.78	9.89	355.70	357.58	363.82	380.77
Paper and allied products.....	16.56	17.07	17.04	17.10	687.24	706.70	700.34	709.65
Printing and publishing.....	14.69	15.04	15.12	15.23	565.57	560.99	565.49	574.17
Chemicals and allied products.....	18.33	18.84	18.96	18.91	773.53	789.40	786.84	790.44
Petroleum and coal products.....	21.83	22.05	22.46	22.38	936.51	917.28	911.88	897.44
Rubber and misc. plastics products..	13.19	13.66	13.61	13.65	538.15	558.69	556.65	559.65
Leather and leather products.....	10.46	10.27	10.33	10.36	375.51	385.13	384.28	390.57
Service-producing.....	13.74	14.24	14.27	14.26	446.55	458.53	463.78	463.45
Transportation and public utilities...	16.65	17.39	17.44	17.41	632.70	650.39	652.26	654.62
Wholesale trade.....	15.58	16.07	16.16	16.04	592.04	609.05	615.70	611.12
Retail trade.....	9.74	10.05	10.03	10.07	276.62	281.40	286.86	288.00
Finance, insurance, and real estate...	15.67	16.13	16.20	16.24	564.12	579.07	588.06	586.26
Services.....	14.48	15.07	15.10	15.09	472.05	485.25	490.75	488.92

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	Mar. 2001	Nov. 2001	Dec. 2001	Jan. 2002	Feb. 2002p	Mar. 2002p	Percent change from: Feb. 2002- Mar. 2002
Total private:							
Current dollars.....	\$14.17	\$14.54	\$14.58	\$14.59	\$14.63	\$14.67	0.3
Constant (1982) dollars2.....	7.96	8.11	8.15	8.14	8.15	N.A.	(3)
Goods-producing.....	15.79	16.15	16.20	16.23	16.27	16.31	.2
Mining.....	17.55	17.85	17.83	17.77	17.72	17.79	.4
Construction.....	18.33	18.46	18.57	18.54	18.57	18.68	.6
Manufacturing.....	14.66	15.05	15.09	15.12	15.18	15.21	.2
Excluding overtime4.....	13.96	14.38	14.41	14.42	14.47	14.46	-.1
Service-producing.....	13.68	14.07	14.12	14.12	14.16	14.20	.3
Transportation and public utilities.....	16.68	17.23	17.23	17.35	17.41	17.44	.2
Wholesale trade.....	15.68	15.91	16.05	16.05	16.15	16.13	-.1
Retail trade.....	9.72	9.98	9.99	9.99	10.00	10.05	.5
Finance, insurance, and real estate.....	15.61	16.07	16.14	16.11	16.13	16.20	.4
Services.....	14.40	14.87	14.93	14.92	14.97	15.00	.2

1 See footnote 1, table B-2.
2 The Consumer Price Index for Urban Wage Earners and Clerical Workers (CPI-W) is used to deflate this series.
3 Change was .1 percent from January 2002 to February 2002, the latest month available.
4 Derived by assuming that overtime hours are paid at the rate of time and one-half.
N.A. = not available.
p = preliminary.

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

(1982=100)

Industry	Not seasonally adjusted				Seasonally adjusted					
	Mar. 2001	Jan. 2002	Feb. 2002p	Mar. 2002p	Mar. 2001	Nov. 2001	Dec. 2001	Jan. 2002	Feb. 2002p	Mar. 2002p
Total private.....	148.7	143.4	144.7	145.7	152.0	148.7	148.8	148.4	148.7	148.8
Goods-producing.....	110.5	102.6	102.0	103.3	114.1	107.5	107.1	107.0	106.5	106.7
Mining.....	52.5	51.0	50.7	50.6	54.5	54.8	54.3	53.4	53.0	52.4
Construction.....	175.5	168.0	166.9	169.0	191.0	187.9	185.8	188.6	186.0	184.1
Manufacturing.....	100.2	91.7	91.3	92.5	101.2	93.4	93.3	92.7	92.6	93.3
Durable goods.....	105.2	94.4	94.1	95.4	105.9	96.0	96.1	95.3	95.2	96.0
Lumber and wood products.....	133.7	129.3	129.7	132.9	137.7	135.1	135.5	133.2	135.8	136.9
Furniture and fixtures.....	132.5	121.5	122.2	124.5	133.7	118.3	119.8	122.6	125.4	125.7
Stone, clay, and glass products.....	114.4	108.9	108.6	111.3	119.7	116.0	114.4	115.2	115.7	115.7
Primary metal industries.....	85.6	76.1	75.3	76.5	86.2	76.5	78.0	75.5	75.0	77.3
Blast furnaces and basic steel products.....	66.1	57.6	57.2	58.2	66.6	60.6	60.5	57.4	57.4	58.4
Fabricated metal products.....	116.0	107.0	107.2	108.0	117.1	107.4	108.1	107.5	108.5	109.0
Industrial machinery and equipment..	97.5	83.9	82.9	83.4	97.0	85.1	84.4	83.3	82.0	82.9
Electronic and other electrical equipment.....	102.9	82.7	81.3	82.3	103.4	85.5	85.1	82.4	81.2	82.3
Transportation equipment.....	113.7	104.5	104.5	106.2	113.1	105.4	105.3	106.4	105.7	105.7
Motor vehicles and equipment.....	146.8	136.1	138.2	142.2	146.0	136.5	137.8	139.8	139.7	142.4
Instruments and related products....	75.4	70.0	69.5	69.6	75.2	70.5	70.5	69.8	68.9	69.3
Miscellaneous manufacturing.....	94.9	86.5	88.1	91.4	95.3	87.3	89.1	88.6	89.4	91.4
Nondurable goods.....	93.3	88.0	87.4	88.5	94.7	89.8	89.5	89.2	89.0	89.7
Food and kindred products.....	111.3	111.3	109.4	110.2	115.9	114.5	113.6	114.3	113.9	114.7
Tobacco products.....	44.4	50.3	49.6	48.5	45.6	47.3	46.3	49.3	49.2	50.3
Textile mill products.....	69.1	59.9	60.7	62.9	69.5	61.4	61.2	60.2	62.2	63.0
Apparel and other textile products..	50.4	42.9	43.6	45.5	50.4	44.1	44.5	44.4	43.9	45.4
Paper and allied products.....	98.2	95.5	94.4	95.2	99.4	96.2	95.9	95.2	95.7	96.6
Printing and publishing.....	118.1	107.2	106.3	106.7	119.2	110.7	109.9	108.1	107.4	107.0
Chemicals and allied products.....	98.9	94.9	93.9	94.4	98.9	96.2	95.0	95.1	94.0	94.3
Petroleum and coal products.....	68.5	68.1	66.7	67.9	69.5	71.7	71.4	71.1	69.7	69.6
Rubber and misc. plastics products..	139.2	131.3	131.2	132.2	140.4	131.8	132.9	131.7	132.0	132.5
Leather and leather products.....	28.8	24.5	24.5	25.0	28.8	24.7	24.7	25.0	24.8	25.0
Service-producing.....	165.9	161.7	163.9	164.7	169.1	167.1	167.5	166.9	167.7	167.8
Transportation and public utilities...	137.6	131.4	131.2	132.1	139.9	135.0	135.0	134.3	133.5	134.2
Wholesale trade.....	130.0	127.3	128.0	128.3	132.0	129.3	129.8	129.6	130.2	130.0
Retail trade.....	141.2	139.0	140.7	141.2	146.0	145.3	145.5	145.4	147.0	146.3
Finance, insurance, and real estate...	138.0	137.6	138.6	138.1	140.0	140.2	139.6	139.6	139.9	140.1
Services.....	210.5	204.1	207.9	209.4	213.4	211.1	211.8	210.8	211.6	212.0

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

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

Time span	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
Private nonfarm payrolls, 353 industries ¹												
Over 1-month span:												
1998.....	63.2	56.2	59.3	60.2	58.9	57.1	55.4	58.4	54.8	55.0	58.2	56.4
1999.....	55.1	59.6	52.8	57.2	58.2	54.2	57.1	54.4	55.2	57.9	59.9	56.8
2000.....	55.7	59.3	61.0	54.2	47.7	60.5	57.8	55.1	52.0	54.8	55.1	54.2
2001.....	53.7	50.4	55.8	45.0	46.6	44.3	45.5	43.9	44.1	38.7	38.7	41.8
2002.....	48.9	p46.2	p45.6									
Over 3-month span:												
1998.....	65.3	66.1	64.6	65.7	62.2	57.9	57.5	58.4	59.1	59.2	59.3	59.2
1999.....	60.8	57.8	58.5	55.8	58.1	57.9	57.2	59.2	59.8	59.1	61.0	60.6
2000.....	61.6	63.3	61.9	56.2	55.1	57.9	61.5	56.4	54.1	53.3	55.7	53.3
2001.....	51.7	54.1	48.6	49.2	42.5	42.4	40.5	39.9	38.8	35.8	35.6	37.7
2002.....	p41.4	p43.1										
Over 6-month span:												
1998.....	70.4	67.4	65.0	62.5	63.6	60.5	59.2	58.6	57.9	59.6	60.6	59.9
1999.....	59.8	59.8	58.2	60.3	56.7	59.2	61.8	60.8	62.2	61.2	62.3	64.9
2000.....	63.5	60.6	62.6	63.7	61.5	55.5	56.1	58.6	54.2	54.8	51.8	54.2
2001.....	52.0	50.6	48.6	45.3	44.1	38.5	37.1	35.6	35.1	35.7	p35.3	p35.6
2002.....												
Over 12-month span:												
1998.....	69.7	67.6	67.4	66.0	64.0	62.7	61.9	62.0	60.9	59.3	60.8	58.8
1999.....	61.2	60.2	58.2	60.8	60.8	61.6	62.2	61.3	63.9	63.0	61.3	60.9
2000.....	62.5	63.0	61.8	59.5	58.4	56.8	55.7	56.5	54.2	53.4	53.0	51.7
2001.....	49.6	47.7	45.0	43.1	40.5	39.8	38.4	p36.8	p34.7			
2002.....												
Manufacturing payrolls, 136 industries ¹												
Over 1-month span:												
1998.....	57.4	51.5	53.7	53.3	43.8	48.2	38.2	51.5	41.9	41.5	41.2	43.4
1999.....	46.0	44.5	43.0	42.3	50.4	39.3	51.5	39.3	45.2	46.3	53.3	46.7
2000.....	44.9	56.6	55.5	46.7	41.2	54.8	53.7	38.6	34.6	41.5	43.8	44.1
2001.....	37.9	32.4	41.5	31.3	29.4	33.1	39.0	27.6	36.0	29.4	25.7	29.4
2002.....	39.0	p41.9	p42.3									
Over 3-month span:												
1998.....	59.6	59.6	55.9	50.4	46.7	37.9	41.5	41.5	41.9	38.2	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	21.0	17.6	20.2
2002.....	p27.2	p32.7										
Over 6-month span:												
1998.....	63.2	54.4	50.4	40.4	44.5	40.1	37.5	36.4	34.9	40.1	37.1	34.2
1999.....	36.0	38.2	37.5	41.2	36.8	39.7	43.0	41.5	46.0	40.4	46.3	51.5
2000.....	51.5	44.5	48.5	55.1	43.8	34.9	33.5	34.6	30.1	29.4	25.0	27.9
2001.....	26.8	25.4	19.9	20.6	20.2	15.1	13.2	14.0	11.8	14.7	p18.8	p18.8
2002.....												
Over 12-month span:												
1998.....	54.8	52.2	51.8	46.7	40.4	40.1	38.2	37.5	36.4	34.6	35.7	34.2
1999.....	38.6	34.6	32.4	36.0	37.9	39.0	40.1	40.4	44.5	46.0	44.9	44.5
2000.....	46.3	45.2	41.2	37.9	33.8	31.3	31.3	31.3	27.6	25.4	24.3	21.0
2001.....	19.1	16.5	14.7	16.2	15.1	12.1	12.9	p12.5	p12.5			
2002.....												

1 Based on seasonally adjusted data for 1-, 3-, and 6-month spans and unadjusted data for the 12-month span. Data are centered within the span.
p = preliminary.
NOTE: Figures are the percent of industries with employment increasing plus one-half of the industries with unchanged employment, where 50 percent indicates an equal balance between industries with increasing and decreasing employment.