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THE EMPLOYMENT SITUATION: FEBRUARY 2006

HEARING

BEFORE THE

JOINT ECONOMIC COMMITTEE
CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES

ONE HUNDRED NINTH CONGRESS

SECOND SESSION

MARCH 10, 2006

Printed for the use of the Joint Economic Committee

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THE EMPLOYMENT SITUATION: FEBRUARY 2006

FRIDAY, MARCH 10, 2006

CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES,
JOINT ECONOMIC COMMITTEE,
Washington, DC.

The Committee met, pursuant to notice, at 9:30 a.m., in room 2212, Rayburn House Office Building, Hon. Jim Saxton (Chairman of the Committee) presiding.

Present: Representative Saxton.

Staff present: Chris Frenze, Robert Keleher, Brian Higginbotham, Colleen Healy, Katie Jones, Chad Stone, Matt Salomon and Nan Gibson.

OPENING STATEMENT OF HON. JIM SAXTON, CHAIRMAN, A U.S. REPRESENTATIVE FROM NEW JERSY

Chairman Saxton. Good morning. Commissioner Utgoff, it is a pleasure to welcome you once again to testify before the Joint Economic Committee.

The economic figures released today reflect more good news for American workers. According to the payroll survey, 243,000 jobs were created during the month of February. The level of the diffusion index shows that job gains were widespread last month. According to the household survey, the unemployment rate at 4.8 percent was statistically unchanged.

The U.S. economy has created 5 million jobs since August of 2003. The strength of the economy since 2003 has led to sustained job growth and downward pressure on unemployment. The resilience and flexibility of the economy have overcome a number of serious shocks, most recently the hurricanes of last year.

The pick-up in economic growth since 2003 is explained by a rebound in investment activity. The bursting of the stock market and technology bubbles in the first quarter of 2000 had exposed a lot of bad investments. These investments took years to liquefy and had a negative effect on investment. Falling investment was a drag on economic growth and undermined the early expansion period.

In 2003, the new policy mix caused a sharp rebound in investment activity. The combination of low interest rates set by the Fed, together with increased tax for investment, led to a sustained upward trend in investment that boosted economic and employment growth. The result is that the economic expansion is healthy, and the outlook is good.

In a recent policy report to Congress, the Fed noted that, quote, "The U.S. economy delivered a solid performance in 2005." Further-

more, the Fed observed that the U.S. economy should continue to perform well in 2006 and 2007. The Fed, along with a number of private and Government agencies, expects economic growth in 2006 to be about 3½ percent. The economic growth will continue to expand employment and further reduce unemployment.

[The prepared statement of Representative Saxton appears in the Submissions for the Record on page 8.]

Chairman Saxton. At this time I would like to ask unanimous consent that Senator Reed's statement be included in the record. He had fully intended to be here today, but another hearing on the Senate side, which was originally scheduled for 10, was moved forward to 9:30, so he will be unable to be here.

[The prepared statement of Senator Reed appears in the Submissions for the Record on page 9.]

Chairman Saxton. Commissioner Utgoff, we are ready for your testimony.

STATEMENT OF HON. KATHLEEN P. UTGOFF, COMMISSIONER, BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS, ACCOMPANIED BY JOHN GALVIN, ASSOCIATE COMMISSIONER FOR EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT STATISTICS; AND JOHN GREENLEES, ASSOCIATE COMMISSIONER FOR PRICES AND LIVING CONDITIONS

Commissioner Utgoff. Mr. Chairman, I appreciate this opportunity to comment on the employment and unemployment data we released this morning.

Nonfarm payroll employment rose by 243,000 in February, and the unemployment rate was little changed at 4.8 percent. February's employment increase reflected gains in construction, mining, and several service-producing industries.

Within the goods-producing sector, construction employment increased by 41,000 in February following another sizable gain in January. Over the past 12 months, job growth in construction has totaled 346,000. In February, employment continued to rise in mining, mainly in support activities, especially for those for oil and gas operations.

Manufacturing employment overall was virtually unchanged in February. There were, however, offsetting movements in several industries. The largest job losses were in motor vehicles and parts and primary metals. Job gains occurred in machinery, petroleum products, and computers and electronic products. The manufacturing workweek and factory overtime each rose by 1/10 of an hour.

Over the month, financial activities added 22,000 jobs, reflecting increases in depository institutions and in insurance carriers. Health care employment expanded by 18,000, with continued growth in hospitals, doctors' offices and home health care. Professional and business services, private education, food services and drinking places, and government also had job gains in February.

Average hourly earnings for private production or nonsupervisory workers rose by 5 cents in February, following increases of 7 cents in both December and January. Over the year, hourly earnings increased by 3.5 percent. The average workweek was down by 1/10 of an hour in February to 33.7 hours.

Turning to data from the household survey, both the number of unemployed persons and the unemployment rate were little changed over the month. The number of persons employed for 27 weeks or more returned to its December level of 1.4 million after declining in January. These long-term unemployed constituted 19.0 percent of all unemployed persons, down slightly from a year earlier.

Total employment in the labor force continued to trend up in February. However, the employment-to-population ratio has held steady in recent months, and the labor force participation rate has shown little movement for about 2½ years.

This month we again report on the labor force status of survey respondents who evacuated from their homes due to Hurricane Katrina. The data are derived from a special set of questions that have been included in the household survey since October to gather information about evacuees. The estimates do not account for all persons who evacuated from their homes due to Hurricane Katrina. Information is not gathered on those evacuees who remain outside the scope of the survey, such as those currently living in hotels or shelters.

The February data indicate that there were about 1 million persons age 16 and over who evacuated from their August residences due to Hurricane Katrina. In February, about one-half of the evacuees were back in the homes they vacated in August. Among Katrina evacuees identified in February, 58.1 percent were in the labor force, and their unemployment rate was 12.6 percent. Unemployment rates were much lower for those evacuees who returned home than for those evacuees who had not.

To summarize February's labor market data, nonfarm payroll employment rose by 243,000, and the unemployment rate was little changed at 4.8 percent. Payroll employment has increased by 2.1 million over the year, and the unemployment rate is down by half a percentage point.

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

[The prepared statement of Commissioner Utgoff, together with Press Release No. 06-396, appears in the Submissions for the Record on page 10.]

Chairman Saxton. Commissioner, thank you very much.

Commissioner, let me ask this question. You mentioned that there was a slight change in the unemployment rate. It actually increased from 4.7 to 4.8 percent.

Commissioner Utgoff. Yes.

Chairman Saxton. Is that a statistically significant change?

Commissioner Utgoff. No, it was not.

Chairman Saxton. Are there any special factors distorting or overstating the payroll job gains reported this month?

Commissioner Utgoff. No. We haven't identified any special factors.

Chairman Saxton. You mentioned Katrina a minute ago. Has the aftermath of Katrina continued to have some effect on the economy generally, or is that more of a regional phenomenon?

Commissioner Utgoff. I wouldn't know about the economy in general, but the unemployment rate in Louisiana is quite low, and

about half of the people who evacuated from their homes in Katrina have returned, and they have an unemployment rate of 4.8 percent.

Chairman Saxton. You mentioned that the evacuees who have not returned home have a higher unemployment rate; is that right?

Commissioner Utgoff. Yes; 22.6 percent.

Chairman Saxton. And they are in Houston and in other places?

Commissioner Utgoff. Yes.

Chairman Saxton. And continue to live in temporary housing?

Commissioner Utgoff. Yes.

Chairman Saxton. Does the current level of the diffusion index indicate that payroll job gains in February were fairly widespread?

Commissioner Utgoff. Yes, it does.

Chairman Saxton. Were there any sectors of the economy where job creation was significantly higher than others?

Commissioner Utgoff. In construction and in several service industries.

Chairman Saxton. You mention construction. Is that business construction or residential construction? Do you have those indicators?

Commissioner Utgoff. Most of the increase was in specialty trade.

Mr. Galvin. I think our analysis indicates most of the increase was in residential construction.

Chairman Saxton. I am curious. There has been some evidence of cooling in the real estate sector. Do your statistics shed any light on what is happening with real estate generally, real estate construction?

Commissioner Utgoff. As Mr. Galvin said, previous to this, most of the increase had been in residential construction, and last month it was in—much more in heavy construction. I should also note that for many months the increase in—there was a marked increase in mortgage bankers and brokers, and for the last 2 months we have seen a flattening of that.

Chairman Saxton. So your figures on residential construction would tend to bolster the notion that the real estate market has cooled some?

Commissioner Utgoff. The very limited evidence that we have would.

Chairman Saxton. January was the warmest January in recorded history, and some attributed the job growth in January to climatological factors, warm weather. Was there anything about February's weather that you can attribute to the very healthy job growth that we saw?

Commissioner Utgoff. There was a snowstorm in the Northeast, but it occurred on a Saturday and Sunday, and it was the kind of snow that was easily removable, so we didn't see anything in the data that would indicate that there were special weather factors in February.

Chairman Saxton. What do payroll job gains suggest about the strength of commission growth in the first quarter of 2006, which many forecasts expect to be strong? Are the payroll job gains consistent with solid economic growth?

Commissioner Utgoff. The payroll job gains are very consistent with solid economic growth. I can't predict what will happen for the rest of the quarter. There is 1 month left in the quarter.

Chairman Saxton. The last quarter of last year was weaker than we expected. Has there been any change in the rate of growth as measured by your statistics in the last quarter of last year?

Commissioner Utgoff. Compared to the first quarter of this year?

Chairman Saxton. No. The last quarter of last year was 1.6 percent GDP growth, and we expected that figure to be adjusted. Was there an adjustment?

Commissioner Utgoff. Yes, there was an adjustment. From the preliminary announcement of GDP to the revised announcement, there was an increase in measured GDP.

Chairman Saxton. Mr. Frenze tells me that it was adjusted from 1.1 percent to 1.6 percent. Is that correct?

Commissioner Utgoff. That is correct.

Chairman Saxton. Thank you.

Do you have any indicators as to what we can expect? Can we expect a rebound during the first quarter of this year?

Commissioner Utgoff. I can't predict that.

Chairman Saxton. OK. Thank you.

What can you tell us about the revisions in the recent payroll data?

Commissioner Utgoff. They were very small.

Chairman Saxton. And is the gain in February payroll employment statistically significant?

Commissioner Utgoff. Yes, it is.

Chairman Saxton. How do we account for the slight tick up in the unemployment rate while we see such healthy job growth?

Commissioner Utgoff. Household survey and the payroll survey, as you know, come from different sources, and the unemployment rate has to do with participation and a number of other factors so that there can be an increase in the unemployment rate. There really wasn't an increase. It was the same. So that what happened was the employment-to-population ratio stayed the same, and the unemployment rate stayed the same.

I have to say the answer is every month household and payroll series can show differences, and in this month they do that.

Chairman Saxton. Of course, I ask you questions, and you say that you can't speculate, but let me just ask one anyway. With the trend in job creation being, now, 5 million jobs since August of 2003, and seeing good job growth this month, I might be able to anticipate some downward trends in the unemployment rate in the months ahead, couldn't I?

Commissioner Utgoff. Right. Right. Certainly that is your right.

Chairman Saxton. Seasonal adjustment factors affected the February numbers? And if so, which sectors are affected most significantly by these seasonals?

Commissioner Utgoff. It is going to take me a minute.

Mr. Galvin. It is not really a very seasonal month. Normal seasonal movements are about 600,000 at the total nonfarm level. And the sector with the biggest normal seasonal movement looks to be

education and health services. But we did not see anything unusual from a seasonal perspective this month.

Chairman Saxton. And are there any other particular statistical anomalies affecting this month's payroll or household numbers?

Commissioner Utgoff. We don't see any.

Chairman Saxton. OK. I thank you for being here this morning. We always enjoy it when you come with good news and good numbers. And we will look forward to seeing you in the months ahead. Thank you very much.

[Whereupon, at 9:49 a.m., the Joint Committee was adjourned.]

Submissions for the Record

CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES

JOINT ECONOMIC COMMITTEE

CHAIRMAN JIM SAXTON

PRESS RELEASE

For Immediate Release
March 10, 2006

STATEMENT OF CHAIRMAN JIM SAXTON

Press Release #109-63
Contact: Christopher Frenze
Executive Director
(202) 225-3923

FEBRUARY EMPLOYMENT GROWTH

Commissioner Utgoff, it is a pleasure to welcome you once again to testify before the Joint Economic Committee.

The employment figures released today reflect more good news for American workers. According to the payroll survey, 243,000 jobs were created during the month of February. The level of the diffusion index shows that job gains were widespread last month. According to the household survey, the unemployment rate, at 4.8 percent, was statistically unchanged.

The U.S. economy has created 5 million jobs since August of 2003. The strength of the economy since 2003 has led to sustained job growth and downward pressure on the unemployment rate. The resilience and flexibility of the economy have overcome a number of serious shocks, most recently the hurricanes of last year.

The pick-up in economic growth since 2003 is explained by a rebound in investment activity. The bursting of the stock market and technology bubbles in the first quarter of 2000 had exposed a lot of bad investments. These investments took years to liquefy and had a negative effect on new investment. Falling investment was a drag on economic growth, and undermined the early expansion period.

In 2003, a new policy mix caused a sharp rebound in investment activity. The combination of low interest rates set by the Fed, together with increased tax incentives for investment, led to a sustained upward trend in investment that boosted economic and employment growth. The result is that the economic expansion is healthy and the outlook is good.

In a recent policy report to Congress, the Fed noted that "the U.S. economy delivered a solid performance in 2005." Furthermore, the Fed observed that "The U.S. economy should continue to perform well in 2006 and 2007." The Fed, along with a number of private and government agencies, expects that economic growth in 2006 will be about 3.5 percent. This economic growth will continue to expand employment and further reduce unemployment.

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Congress of the United States
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CHAD STONE
STAFF DIRECTOR

Opening Statement
Senator Jack Reed
Joint Economic Committee Hearing
March 10, 2006

Thank you, Chairman Saxton. I want to welcome Commissioner Utgoff and thank her for testifying here today.

Today's report that 243,000 payroll jobs were created in February is welcome news for workers. However, the labor market is not yet back to full strength. During this recovery, the decline in the unemployment rate has not been accompanied by a recovery in labor force participation and strong productivity growth has not translated into rising real wages.

Overall growth in payroll employment has been modest by the standards of most economic recoveries. The five million jobs created since job losses peaked in August 2003 works out to only about 166,000 per month—not much more than what is necessary just to keep up with normal growth in the labor force.

While the jobless rate has come down during the recovery, unemployment remains higher than it was when President Bush took office, long-term unemployment persists, and evidence of hidden unemployment is reflected in the continued depressed levels of the labor force participation rate and the fraction of the population with a job.

Corporate profits and worker productivity have been growing, but wages are not keeping pace with inflation. Average hourly earnings were stagnant during 2003 and have fallen during each of the past two years, after adjusting for inflation. Paychecks are being stretched thinner as families face higher prices for gasoline, home heating, health care, and education.

The ability of the job market to come back after the hurricanes is a testament to the resiliency of the American economy. I am skeptical, however, about the role the President's policies have played in stimulating job growth, and it is clear in the data that ordinary workers are still waiting for the benefits of the economic recovery to show up in their paychecks.

The President doesn't seem well attuned to the concerns of most workers. While he was abroad last week, for example, the President hailed the economic benefits to the U.S. from outsourcing to other countries, but failed to acknowledge that he has no plan to address the effects of outsourcing or other problems that persist in our labor market.

I look forward to Commissioner Utgoff's statement and to a further discussion of the February employment situation.

PREPARED STATEMENT OF HON. KATHLEEN P. UTGOFF, COMMISSIONER, DEPARTMENT OF LABOR, BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS

Mr. Chairman and Members of the Committee:

I appreciate this opportunity to comment on the employment and unemployment data that we released this morning.

Nonfarm payroll employment rose by 243,000 in February, and the unemployment rate was little changed at 4.8 percent. February's employment increase reflected gains in construction, mining, and several service-providing industries.

Within the goods-producing sector, construction employment increased by 41,000 in February, following another sizeable gain in January. Over the past 12 months, job growth in construction has totaled 346,000. In February, employment continued to rise in mining, mainly in support activities, especially those for oil and gas operations.

Manufacturing employment overall was virtually unchanged in February. There were, however, offsetting movements in several industries. The largest job losses were in motor vehicles and parts and primary metals. Job gains occurred in machinery, petroleum products, and computer and electronic products. The manufacturing workweek (at 41.0 hours) and factory overtime (at 4.6 hours) each rose by 0.1 hour.

Over the month, financial activities added 22,000 jobs, reflecting increases in depository institutions and in insurance carriers. Health care employment expanded by 18,000, with continued growth in hospitals, doctors offices, and home health care. Professional and business services, private education, food services and drinking places, and government also had job gains in February.

Average hourly earnings for private production or nonsupervisory workers rose by 5 cents in February, following increases of 7 cents in both December and January. Over the year, hourly earnings increased by 3.5 percent. The average workweek was down by 0.1 hour in February to 33.7 hours.

Turning to data from the household survey, both the number of unemployed persons (7.2 million) and the unemployment rate (4.8 percent) were little changed over the month. The number of persons unemployed for 27 weeks or more returned to its December level of 1.4 million, after declining in January. These long-term unemployed constituted 19.0 percent of all unemployed persons, down slightly from a year earlier.

Total employment and the labor force continued to trend up in February. However, the employment-population ratio has held steady in recent months, and the labor force participation rate has shown little movement for about 2½ years.

This month, we again report on the labor force status of survey respondents who evacuated from their homes due to Hurricane Katrina. The data are derived from a special set of questions that have been included in the household survey since October to gather information about evacuees. The estimates do not account for all persons who evacuated from their homes due to Hurricane Katrina. Information is not gathered on those evacuees who remain outside the scope of the survey, such as those currently living in hotels or shelters.

The February data indicate that there were about 1 million persons age 16 and over who evacuated from their August residences due to Hurricane Katrina. In February, about one-half of the evacuees were back in the homes they vacated in August. Among Katrina evacuees identified in February, 58.1 percent were in the labor force, and their unemployment rate was 12.6 percent. Unemployment rates were much lower for those evacuees who had returned home (4.8 percent) than for those evacuees who had not (22.6 percent).

To summarize February's labor market data, nonfarm payroll employment rose by 243,000, and the unemployment rate was little changed at 4.8 percent. Payroll employment has increased by 2.1 million over the year, and the unemployment rate is down by about half a percentage point.

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

News United States Department of Labor

Bureau of Labor Statistics Washington, D.C. 20212

Technical information:
Household data: (202) 691-6378 http://www.bls.gov/cps/

Establishment data: 691-6555 http://www.bls.gov/ces/
Media contact: 691-5902

USDL 06-396

Transmission of material in this release is embargoed until 8:30 A.M. (EST), Friday, March 10, 2006.

THE EMPLOYMENT SITUATION: FEBRUARY 2006

Nonfarm payroll employment grew by 243,000 in February, and the unemployment rate was little changed at 4.8 percent, the Bureau of Labor Statistics of the U.S. Department of Labor reported today. Job gains occurred in construction, financial activities, health care, and several other industries.

Chart 1. Unemployment rate, seasonally adjusted, March 2003 – February 2006

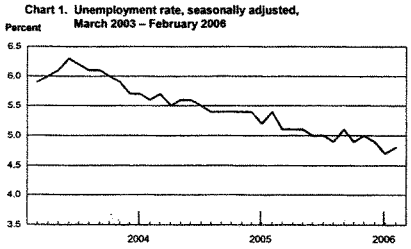
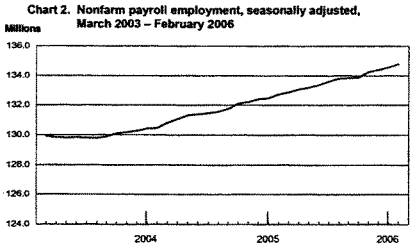


Chart 2. Nonfarm payroll employment, seasonally adjusted, March 2003 – February 2006



Unemployment (Household Survey Data)

Both the number of unemployed persons, 7.2 million, and the unemployment rate, 4.8 percent, were little changed in February. A year earlier, the number of unemployed was 8.0 million, and the jobless rate was 5.4 percent.

Following a decline in January, the unemployment rate for adult men edged up to 4.2 percent in February. The jobless rates for the other major worker groups—adult women (4.3 percent), teenagers (15.4 percent), whites (4.1 percent), blacks (9.3 percent), and Hispanics (5.5 percent)—showed little or no change over the month. The unemployment rate for Asians was 3.2 percent, not seasonally adjusted. (See tables A-1, A-2, and A-3.)

After declining in January, the number of unemployed persons who had been without a job for 27 weeks or longer returned to its December level of 1.4 million. These long-term unemployed accounted for 19.0 percent of total unemployment in February, down slightly from a year earlier. (See table A-9.)

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

(Numbers in thousands)

Category	Quarterly averages		Monthly data			Jan.-Feb. change
	2005		2005	2006		
	III	IV	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	
HOUSEHOLD DATA	Labor force status					
Civilian labor force	149,827	150,126	150,153	150,114	150,449	335
Employment	142,324	142,671	142,779	143,074	143,257	183
Unemployment	7,503	7,455	7,375	7,040	7,193	153
Not in labor force	76,595	77,070	77,271	77,439	77,314	-125
	Unemployment rates					
All workers	5.0	5.0	4.9	4.7	4.8	0.1
Adult men	4.4	4.3	4.3	4.0	4.2	.2
Adult women	4.6	4.5	4.5	4.3	4.3	.0
Teenagers	16.1	16.1	15.2	15.3	15.4	.1
White	4.3	4.3	4.3	4.1	4.1	.0
Black or African American	9.5	9.7	9.3	8.9	9.3	.4
Hispanic or Latino ethnicity	6.0	6.0	6.0	5.8	5.5	-.3
ESTABLISHMENT DATA	Employment					
Nonfarm employment	133,750	134,161	134,376	p134,546	p134,789	p243
Goods-producing [1]	22,140	22,242	22,282	p22,347	p22,392	p45
Construction	7,305	7,391	7,416	p7,471	p7,512	p41
Manufacturing	14,208	14,211	14,222	p14,229	p14,228	p-1
Service-providing [1]	111,610	111,920	112,094	p112,199	p112,397	p198
Retail trade [2]	15,297	15,284	15,300	p15,287	p15,294	p7
Professional and business services	16,942	17,058	17,121	p17,138	p17,177	p39
Education and health services	17,411	17,476	17,507	p17,557	p17,604	p47
Leisure and hospitality	12,840	12,873	12,898	p12,923	p12,948	p25
Government	21,843	21,870	21,878	p21,847	p21,885	p38
	Hours of work [3]					
Total private	33.8	33.8	33.8	p33.8	p33.7	p-0.1
Manufacturing	40.6	40.9	40.8	p40.9	p41.0	p.1
Overtime	4.5	4.6	4.5	p4.5	p4.6	p.1
	Indexes of aggregate weekly hours (2002=100) [3]					
Total private	102.9	103.4	103.7	p103.9	p103.8	p-0.1
	Earnings [3]					
Average hourly earnings, total private	$16.16	$16.30	$16.35	p$16.42	p$16.47	p$0.05
Average weekly earnings, total private	545.78	551.05	552.63	p555.00	p555.04	p.04

[1] Includes other industries, not shown separately.

[2] Quarterly averages and the over-the-month change are calculated using unrounded data.

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

p = preliminary.

Total Employment and the Labor Force (Household Survey Data)

The civilian labor force and total employment continued to trend up in February. The labor force participation rate was essentially unchanged at 66.1 percent, and the employment-population ratio held at 62.9 percent. (See table A-1.)

Persons Not in the Labor Force (Household Survey Data)

Nearly 1.5 million persons (not seasonally adjusted) were marginally attached to the labor force in February, down from about 1.7 million a year earlier. These individuals wanted and were available for work and had looked for a job sometime in the prior 12 months. They were not counted as unemployed because they had not searched for work in the 4 weeks preceding the survey. Among the marginally attached, there were 386,000 discouraged workers in February, down from 485,000 a year earlier. Discouraged workers were not currently looking for work specifically because they believed no jobs were available for them. The other 1.1 million marginally attached had not searched for work for reasons such as school attendance or family responsibilities. (See table A-13.)

Employment Status of Hurricane Katrina Evacuees (Household Survey Data)

Beginning in October, questions were added to the household survey to identify persons who evacuated from their homes, even temporarily, due to Hurricane Katrina. Data collected through these questions do not account for all evacuees; persons living outside of the scope of the survey—such as those living in hotels or shelters—are not included. The questions were asked of persons in the household survey sample throughout the country, since some evacuees relocated far from the storm-affected areas. An additional question determined whether evacuees had returned to their homes and were living there at the time of the survey. The total number of evacuees estimated from the household survey may change from month to month as people move in and out of the scope of the survey. In addition, because the estimates are obtained from a sample survey, they may vary from month to month due to sampling error.

Information gathered in February showed that about 1.0 million persons age 16 and over had evacuated from where they were living in August due to Hurricane Katrina. These evacuees either had returned to their homes or were living in other residential units covered in the survey in February. About one-half of the evacuees were living in their August 2005 residences. Of all evacuees identified, 58.1 percent were in the labor force in February. The unemployment rate for persons identified as evacuees was 12.6 percent. The rate was much higher for evacuees who were not living in their former homes (22.6 percent) than for those who were at home (4.8 percent). (See table B.)

Industry Payroll Employment (Establishment Survey Data)

Total nonfarm payroll employment rose by 243,000 in February to 134.8 million, seasonally adjusted. Over the year, payroll employment grew by 2.1 million. Construction, mining, and several service-providing industries added jobs. (See table B-1.)

In the goods-producing sector, construction employment increased by 41,000 in February, following a gain of 55,000 in the prior month. Over the year, construction employment has risen by 346,000. Specialty trade contractors added 32,000 jobs over the month. Mining continued its upward trend in February, adding 5,000 jobs. Support activities for mining, particularly those related to oil and gas, accounted for nearly all of the over-the-month gain.

Table B. Employment status in February 2006 of persons 16 years and over who evacuated from their August residence, even temporarily, due to Hurricane Katrina [1]

(Numbers in thousands, not seasonally adjusted)

Employment status in February 2006	Total	Residence in February	
		Same as in August	Different than in August
Civilian noninstitutional population	1,017	540	478
Civilian labor force	591	333	258
Participation rate	58.1	61.7	53.9
Employed	516	317	200
Employment-population ratio	50.8	58.7	41.8
Unemployed	74	16	58
Unemployment rate	12.6	4.8	22.6
Not in labor force	427	207	220

[1] Represents persons in the civilian noninstitutional population age 16 and over who resided in households that were eligible to be selected for the Current Population Survey (CPS). These data are not representative of the total evacuee population because they do not include children or people residing in shelters, hotels, places of worship, or other units outside the scope of the CPS. The total number of evacuees estimated from the CPS may change from month to month as people move in and out of the scope of the survey and because of sampling variability.

NOTE: These data use population controls that have been adjusted to account for interstate moves by evacuees.

Manufacturing employment was about unchanged in February; it has decreased by 48,000 over the year. Over the month, employment gains in machinery, petroleum products, and computer and electronic products were offset by declines in motor vehicles and parts and primary metals.

In the service-providing sector, employment in education and health services rose by 47,000 in February. Health care employment continued to grow, up by 18,000. Job growth occurred in ambulatory health care services (11,000), which includes doctors' offices and home health care, and in hospitals (6,000). Employment in private educational services increased by 23,000.

Financial activities employment grew by 22,000 over the month, following a similar-sized gain in January. Employment in depository institutions and in insurance carriers rose in February, increasing by 4,000 and 6,000, respectively. Over the year, financial activities employment has risen by 169,000.

Employment in food services and drinking places increased by 21,000 in February. Over the year, this industry has added 203,000 jobs. Employment was flat in both wholesale and retail trade in February.

Professional and business services employment continued to trend up in February (39,000). The industry has added 466,000 jobs over the year. Over the month, employment rose by 13,000 in services to buildings and dwellings. Temporary help services employment was little changed over the month.

Weekly Hours (Establishment Survey Data)

The average workweek for production or nonsupervisory workers on private nonfarm payrolls decreased by 0.1 hour to 33.7 hours in February, seasonally adjusted. The manufacturing workweek increased by 0.1 hour to 41.0 hours in February, and factory overtime was up by 0.1 hour to 4.6 hours. (See table B-2.)

The index of aggregate weekly hours of production or nonsupervisory workers on private nonfarm payrolls decreased by 0.1 percent in February to 103.8 (2002=100). The manufacturing index increased by 0.2 percent over the month to 95.5. (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 5 cents in February to $16.47, seasonally adjusted. This followed increases of 7 cents in both December and January. Average weekly earnings were little changed over the month at $555.04. Over the year, both average hourly and weekly earnings increased by 3.5 percent. (See table B-3.)

The Employment Situation for March 2006 is scheduled to be released on Friday, April 7, at 8:30 A.M. (EDT).

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. The sample includes about 160,000 businesses and government agencies covering approximately 400,000 individual worksites. The active sample includes about one-third of all nonfarm payroll workers. The sample is drawn from a sampling frame of unemployment insurance tax accounts.

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-providing sector. Industries are classified on the basis of their principal activity in accordance with the 2002 version of the North American Industry Classification System.

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.

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.

Most seasonally adjusted series are independently adjusted in both the household and establishment surveys. However, the ad-

justed series for many major estimates, such as total payroll employment, employment in most supersectors, 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.

For both the household and establishment surveys, a concurrent seasonal adjustment methodology is used in which new seasonal factors are calculated each month, using all relevant data, up to and including the data for the current month. In the household survey, new seasonal factors are used to adjust only the current month's data. In the establishment survey, however, new seasonal factors are used each month to adjust the three most recent monthly estimates. 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 430,000. 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 -330,000 to 530,000 (100,000 +/- 430,000). 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. At an unemployment rate of around 5.5 percent, the 90-percent confidence interval for the monthly change in unemployment is about +/- 280,000, and for the monthly change in the unemployment rate it is about +/- .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 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, an estimation procedure with two components is used to account for business births. The first component uses business deaths to impute employment for business births. This is incorporated into the sample-based link relative estimate procedure by simply not reflecting sample units going out of business, but imputing to them the same trend as the other firms in the sample. The second component is an ARIMA time series model designed to estimate the residual net birth/death employment not accounted for by the imputation. The historical time series used to create and test the ARIMA model was derived from the unemployment insurance universe micro-level database, and reflects the actual residual net of births and deaths over the past five years.

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 0.2 percent, ranging from less than 0.05 percent to 0.4 percent.

Additional statistics and other information

More comprehensive statistics are contained in *Employment and Earnings*, published each month by BLS. It is available for $27.00 per issue or $53.00 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 and establishment 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." For the establishment survey data, the sampling error measures and the actual size of revisions due to benchmark adjustments appear in tables 2-B through 2-F of *Employment and Earnings*.

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

HOUSEHOLD DATA

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

(Numbers in thousands)

Employment status, sex, and age	Not seasonally adjusted			Seasonally adjusted [1]					
	Feb. 2005	Jan. 2006	Feb. 2006	Feb. 2005	Oct. 2005	Nov. 2005	Dec. 2005	Jan. 2006	Feb. 2006
TOTAL									
Civilian noninstitutional population	225,041	227,553	227,763	225,041	226,959	227,204	227,425	227,553	227,763
Civilian labor force	147,649	149,090	149,886	148,271	150,043	150,183	150,153	150,114	150,449
Participation rate	65.6	65.5	65.7	65.9	66.1	66.1	66.0	66.0	66.1
Employed	139,100	141,481	141,994	140,285	142,625	142,611	142,779	143,074	143,257
Employment-population ratio	61.8	62.2	62.3	62.3	62.8	62.8	62.8	62.9	62.9
Unemployed	8,549	7,608	7,892	7,986	7,418	7,572	7,375	7,040	7,193
Unemployment rate	5.8	5.1	5.1	5.4	4.9	5.0	4.9	4.7	4.8
Not in labor force	77,392	78,463	78,077	76,770	76,916	77,021	77,271	77,439	77,314
Persons who currently want a job	4,844	5,095	4,800	4,985	4,994	4,887	5,167	4,962	4,949
Men, 16 years and over									
Civilian noninstitutional population	108,598	109,936	110,048	108,598	109,616	109,745	109,863	109,936	110,048
Civilian labor force	78,950	79,814	80,148	79,490	80,249	80,394	80,431	80,525	80,771
Participation rate	72.7	72.6	72.8	73.2	73.2	73.3	73.2	73.2	73.4
Employed	73,990	75,605	75,749	75,075	76,396	76,410	76,529	76,857	76,888
Employment-population ratio	68.1	68.8	68.8	69.1	69.7	69.6	69.7	69.9	69.9
Unemployed	4,959	4,209	4,400	4,415	3,853	3,984	3,902	3,668	3,883
Unemployment rate	6.3	5.3	5.5	5.6	4.8	5.0	4.9	4.6	4.8
Not in labor force	29,648	30,122	29,900	29,108	29,367	29,351	29,432	29,411	29,276
Men, 20 years and over									
Civilian noninstitutional population	100,321	101,560	101,657	100,321	101,265	101,383	101,489	101,560	101,657
Civilian labor force	75,640	76,513	76,753	75,929	76,780	76,722	76,786	76,928	77,115
Participation rate	75.4	75.3	75.5	75.7	75.8	75.7	75.7	75.7	75.9
Employed	71,413	72,864	72,988	72,246	73,500	73,441	73,468	73,844	73,857
Employment-population ratio	71.2	71.7	71.8	72.0	72.6	72.4	72.4	72.7	72.7
Unemployed	4,228	3,648	3,765	3,683	3,281	3,282	3,318	3,084	3,258
Unemployment rate	5.6	4.8	4.9	4.9	4.3	4.3	4.3	4.0	4.2
Not in labor force	24,680	25,047	24,904	24,392	24,485	24,660	24,703	24,631	24,542
Women, 16 years and over									
Civilian noninstitutional population	116,443	117,617	117,715	116,443	117,343	117,459	117,562	117,617	117,715
Civilian labor force	68,699	69,276	69,538	68,781	69,794	69,789	69,722	69,589	69,679
Participation rate	59.0	58.9	59.1	59.1	59.5	59.4	59.3	59.2	59.2
Employed	65,109	65,876	66,246	65,209	66,229	66,200	66,250	66,217	66,369
Employment-population ratio	55.9	56.0	56.3	56.0	56.4	56.4	56.4	56.3	56.4
Unemployed	3,590	3,399	3,292	3,572	3,565	3,588	3,473	3,372	3,309
Unemployment rate	5.2	4.9	4.7	5.2	5.1	5.1	5.0	4.8	4.7
Not in labor force	47,744	48,341	48,177	47,662	47,549	47,670	47,840	48,028	48,037
Women, 20 years and over									
Civilian noninstitutional population	108,403	109,478	109,562	108,403	109,228	109,332	109,425	109,478	109,562
Civilian labor force	65,411	65,329	66,151	65,284	66,175	66,223	66,215	66,022	66,081
Participation rate	60.3	60.2	60.4	60.2	60.6	60.6	60.5	60.3	60.3
Employed	62,292	62,997	63,306	62,220	63,162	63,170	63,249	63,163	63,262
Employment-population ratio	57.5	57.5	57.8	57.4	57.8	57.8	57.8	57.7	57.7
Unemployed	3,119	2,933	2,845	3,064	3,013	3,053	2,966	2,859	2,819
Unemployment rate	4.8	4.4	4.3	4.7	4.6	4.6	4.5	4.3	4.3
Not in labor force	42,992	43,548	43,410	43,119	43,053	43,109	43,209	43,456	43,481
Both sexes, 16 to 19 years									
Civilian noninstitutional population	16,317	16,515	16,545	16,317	16,465	16,489	16,511	16,515	16,545
Civilian labor force	6,598	6,648	6,782	7,058	7,088	7,238	7,152	7,164	7,253
Participation rate	40.4	40.3	41.0	43.3	43.0	43.9	43.3	43.4	43.8
Employed	5,395	5,620	5,700	5,818	5,964	6,000	6,061	6,057	6,138
Employment-population ratio	33.1	34.0	34.5	35.7	36.2	36.4	36.7	36.7	37.1
Unemployed	1,203	1,028	1,082	1,240	1,124	1,238	1,091	1,097	1,115
Unemployment rate	18.2	15.5	15.9	17.6	15.9	17.1	15.2	15.3	15.4
Not in labor force	9,719	9,867	9,764	9,259	9,377	9,251	9,359	9,352	9,292

[1] The population figures are not adjusted for seasonal variation; therefore, identical numbers appear in the unadjusted and seasonally adjusted columns.
NOTE: Beginning in January 2005, data reflect revised population controls used in the household survey.

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

(Numbers in thousands)

Employment status, race, sex, and age	Not seasonally adjusted			Seasonally adjusted [1]					
	Feb. 2005	Jan. 2006	Feb. 2006	Feb. 2005	Oct. 2005	Nov. 2005	Dec. 2005	Jan. 2006	Feb. 2006
WHITE									
Civilian noninstitutional population	183,767	185,436	185,570	183,767	185,028	185,187	185,327	185,436	185,570
Civilian labor force	121,293	122,351	122,539	121,669	122,810	122,813	122,994	123,168	123,022
Participation rate	66.0	66.0	66.0	66.2	66.4	66.3	66.4	66.4	66.3
Employed	115,188	116,745	116,967	116,081	117,396	117,598	117,729	118,071	117,926
Employment-population ratio	62.7	63.0	63.0	63.2	63.4	63.5	63.5	63.7	63.5
Unemployed	6,105	5,605	5,572	5,588	5,415	5,215	5,264	5,097	5,096
Unemployment rate	5.0	4.6	4.5	4.6	4.4	4.2	4.3	4.1	4.1
Not in labor force	62,474	63,085	63,031	62,098	62,218	62,374	62,333	62,268	62,548
Men, 20 years and over									
Civilian labor force	63,192	63,890	63,921	63,406	63,901	63,827	64,028	64,250	64,181
Participation rate	75.9	76.0	76.0	76.2	76.2	76.0	76.2	76.4	76.3
Employed	60,116	61,100	61,129	60,808	61,465	61,498	61,586	61,924	61,836
Employment-population ratio	72.3	72.7	72.7	73.1	73.3	73.3	73.3	73.7	73.5
Unemployed	3,076	2,790	2,791	2,598	2,436	2,328	2,441	2,326	2,345
Unemployment rate	4.9	4.4	4.4	4.1	3.8	3.6	3.8	3.6	3.7
Women, 20 years and over									
Civilian labor force	52,543	52,900	53,056	52,331	52,998	53,037	53,067	52,913	52,890
Participation rate	59.8	59.7	59.8	59.5	59.9	59.9	59.9	59.7	59.6
Employed	50,448	50,847	51,046	50,258	50,856	50,976	51,034	50,938	50,895
Employment-population ratio	57.4	57.4	57.6	57.2	57.5	57.6	57.6	57.5	57.4
Unemployed	2,094	2,052	2,010	2,073	2,141	2,061	2,034	1,974	1,994
Unemployment rate	4.0	3.9	3.8	4.0	4.0	3.9	3.8	3.7	3.8
Both sexes, 16 to 19 years									
Civilian labor force	5,559	5,561	5,562	5,931	5,912	5,949	5,899	6,005	5,951
Participation rate	44.0	43.6	43.6	46.9	46.5	46.7	46.3	47.1	46.6
Employed	4,624	4,798	4,792	5,014	5,074	5,123	5,110	5,209	5,195
Employment-population ratio	36.6	37.6	37.5	39.6	39.9	40.2	40.1	40.8	40.7
Unemployed	934	763	770	917	838	826	789	797	756
Unemployment rate	16.8	13.7	13.9	15.5	14.2	13.9	13.4	13.3	12.7
BLACK OR AFRICAN AMERICAN									
Civilian noninstitutional population	26,342	26,788	26,826	26,342	26,663	26,705	26,744	26,788	26,826
Civilian labor force	16,538	16,764	17,049	16,748	17,150	17,118	16,979	16,982	17,273
Participation rate	62.8	62.6	63.6	63.6	64.3	64.1	63.5	63.4	64.4
Employed	14,688	15,231	15,405	14,941	15,591	15,299	15,397	15,476	15,660
Employment-population ratio	55.8	56.9	57.4	56.7	58.5	57.3	57.6	57.8	58.4
Unemployed	1,850	1,532	1,644	1,807	1,559	1,819	1,582	1,506	1,614
Unemployment rate	11.2	9.1	9.6	10.8	9.1	10.6	9.3	8.9	9.3
Not in labor force	9,804	10,024	9,778	9,595	9,513	9,587	9,766	9,806	9,553
Men, 20 years and over									
Civilian labor force	7,394	7,473	7,605	7,464	7,659	7,556	7,553	7,520	7,682
Participation rate	69.9	69.4	70.5	70.5	71.4	70.4	70.2	69.8	71.2
Employed	6,523	6,840	6,877	6,672	7,006	6,849	6,903	6,959	7,030
Employment-population ratio	61.6	63.5	63.7	63.0	65.3	63.8	64.2	64.6	65.2
Unemployed	872	633	728	792	653	707	651	561	652
Unemployment rate	11.8	8.5	9.6	10.6	8.5	9.4	8.6	7.5	8.5
Women, 20 years and over									
Civilian labor force	8,476	8,587	8,602	8,532	8,726	8,714	8,633	8,681	8,668
Participation rate	63.7	63.7	63.7	64.1	64.9	64.8	64.1	64.4	64.2
Employed	7,700	7,892	7,925	7,759	8,069	7,927	7,896	7,981	7,990
Employment-population ratio	57.9	58.5	58.7	58.3	60.0	58.9	58.6	59.2	59.2
Unemployed	776	695	676	773	658	787	738	700	678
Unemployment rate	9.2	8.1	7.9	9.1	7.5	9.0	8.5	8.1	7.8
Both sexes, 16 to 19 years									
Civilian labor force	668	703	842	752	765	848	792	781	924
Participation rate	27.2	27.9	33.3	30.6	30.6	33.8	31.5	30.9	36.5
Employed	465	499	603	510	517	523	598	536	640
Employment-population ratio	19.0	19.8	23.8	20.8	20.7	20.8	23.8	21.2	25.3
Unemployed	202	204	239	242	248	326	194	245	284
Unemployment rate	30.3	29.0	28.4	32.1	32.4	38.4	24.4	31.4	30.8
ASIAN									
Civilian noninstutional population	9,659	9,990	10,032	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
Civilian labor force	6,378	6,565	6,647	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
Participation rate	66.0	65.7	66.3	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
Employed	6,092	6,357	6,437	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
Employment-population ratio	63.1	63.6	64.2	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
Unemployed	286	208	210	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
Unemployment rate	4.5	3.2	3.2	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
Not in labor force	3,281	3,425	3,385	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)

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

NOTE: Estimates for the above race groups will not sum to totals shown in table A-1 because data are not presented for all races. Beginning in January 2006, data reflect revised population controls used in the household survey.

HOUSEHOLD DATA

Table A-3. Employment status of the Hispanic or Latino population by sex and age

(Numbers in thousands)

Employment status, sex, and age	Not seasonally adjusted			Seasonally adjusted [1]					
	Feb. 2005	Jan. 2006	Feb. 2006	Feb. 2005	Oct. 2005	Nov. 2005	Dec. 2005	Jan. 2006	Feb. 2006
HISPANIC OR LATINO ETHNICITY									
Civilian noninstitutional population	28,729	29,622	29,707	28,729	29,456	29,552	29,645	29,622	29,707
Civilian labor force	19,385	20,272	20,342	19,478	20,047	20,214	20,292	20,528	20,485
Participation rate	67.5	68.4	68.5	67.8	68.1	68.4	68.4	69.3	69.0
Employed	18,031	18,969	19,116	18,243	18,871	18,991	19,066	19,344	19,356
Employment-population ratio	62.8	64.0	64.3	63.5	64.1	64.3	64.3	65.3	65.2
Unemployed	1,354	1,303	1,226	1,235	1,176	1,223	1,226	1,184	1,129
Unemployment rate	7.0	6.4	6.0	6.3	5.9	6.1	6.0	5.8	5.5
Not in labor force	9,344	9,349	9,365	9,251	9,409	9,338	9,353	9,094	9,222
Men, 20 years and over									
Civilian labor force	11,143	11,647	11,731	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
Participation rate	83.2	84.3	84.6	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
Employed	10,508	11,002	11,076	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
Employment-population ratio	78.5	79.6	79.9	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
Unemployed	635	645	655	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
Unemployment rate	5.7	5.5	5.6	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
Women, 20 years and over									
Civilian labor force	7,266	7,605	7,625	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
Participation rate	57.3	58.2	58.2	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
Employed	6,754	7,142	7,191	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
Employment-population ratio	53.2	54.7	54.9	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
Unemployed	512	464	433	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
Unemployment rate	7.1	6.1	5.7	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
Both sexes, 16 to 19 years									
Civilian labor force	976	1,020	987	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
Participation rate	36.8	37.3	36.0	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
Employed	769	825	849	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
Employment-population ratio	29.0	30.2	30.9	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
Unemployed	207	195	138	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
Unemployment rate	21.2	19.1	14.0	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)

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

NOTE: Persons whose ethnicity is identified as Hispanic or Latino may be of any race. Beginning in January 2006, data reflect revised population controls used in the household survey.

Table A-4. Employment status of the civilian population 25 years and over by educational attainment

(Numbers in thousands)

Educational attainment	Not seasonally adjusted			Seasonally adjusted					
	Feb. 2005	Jan. 2006	Feb. 2006	Feb. 2005	Oct. 2005	Nov. 2005	Dec. 2005	Jan. 2006	Feb. 2006
Less than a high school diploma									
Civilian labor force	12,269	12,621	12,415	12,618	12,502	12,529	12,388	12,628	12,739
Participation rate	44.3	45.9	45.8	45.6	45.4	45.4	45.3	46.0	47.0
Employed	11,142	11,580	11,375	11,626	11,611	11,602	11,465	11,742	11,823
Employment-population ratio	40.2	42.1	41.9	42.0	42.1	42.1	41.9	42.7	43.6
Unemployed	1,126	1,041	1,040	992	891	927	923	886	915
Unemployment rate	9.2	8.2	8.4	7.9	7.1	7.4	7.5	7.0	7.2
High school graduates, no college [1]									
Civilian labor force	38,230	38,018	37,894	38,166	38,467	38,372	38,173	38,001	37,913
Participation rate	63.0	62.5	62.5	62.9	63.8	63.4	63.1	62.5	62.6
Employed	36,101	36,075	35,989	36,317	36,627	36,547	36,417	36,324	36,240
Employment-population ratio	59.5	59.3	59.4	59.8	60.8	60.4	60.2	59.7	59.8
Unemployed	2,129	1,943	1,905	1,849	1,840	1,825	1,756	1,678	1,673
Unemployment rate	5.6	5.1	5.0	4.8	4.8	4.8	4.6	4.4	4.4
Some college or associate degree									
Civilian labor force	35,071	35,265	36,075	34,769	35,310	35,411	35,498	35,535	35,745
Participation rate	72.8	71.9	72.2	72.2	72.3	72.3	72.4	72.5	71.6
Employed	33,529	33,917	34,675	33,331	33,967	34,059	34,115	34,290	34,442
Employment-population ratio	69.6	69.2	69.4	69.2	69.6	69.5	69.6	69.9	69.0
Unemployed	1,543	1,348	1,400	1,439	1,343	1,352	1,383	1,246	1,302
Unemployment rate	4.4	3.8	3.9	4.1	3.8	3.8	3.9	3.5	3.6
Bachelor's degree and higher [2]									
Civilian labor force	40,621	41,818	41,686	40,502	41,616	41,600	42,097	41,837	41,731
Participation rate	78.2	78.2	78.2	78.0	77.7	78.1	78.4	78.3	78.3
Employed	39,657	40,907	40,773	39,528	40,670	40,665	41,187	40,955	40,808
Employment-population ratio	76.4	76.5	76.5	76.1	75.9	76.3	76.7	76.6	76.6
Unemployed	964	911	913	974	946	936	910	882	923
Unemployment rate	2.4	2.2	2.2	2.4	2.3	2.2	2.2	2.1	2.2

[1] Includes persons with a high school diploma or equivalent.
[2] Includes persons with bachelor's, master's, professional, and doctoral degrees.

NOTE: Beginning in January 2006, data reflect revised population controls used in the household survey.

Table A-5. Employed persons by class of worker and part-time status

(In thousands)

Category	Not seasonally adjusted			Seasonally adjusted					
	Feb. 2005	Jan. 2006	Feb. 2006	Feb. 2005	Oct. 2005	Nov. 2005	Dec. 2005	Jan. 2006	Feb. 2006
CLASS OF WORKER									
Agriculture and related industries	1,889	1,970	1,946	2,161	2,126	2,154	2,130	2,198	2,224
Wage and salary workers	1,023	1,118	1,084	1,215	1,161	1,187	1,187	1,266	1,281
Self-employed workers	845	834	843	915	936	928	921	897	919
Unpaid family workers	22	17	19	([1])	([1])	([1])	([1])	([1])	([1])
Nonagricultural industries	137,211	139,512	140,048	138,111	140,577	140,427	140,638	140,862	141,000
Wage and salary workers	127,615	129,918	130,404	128,312	131,123	131,001	131,170	131,185	131,189
Government	20,321	19,970	20,013	20,097	20,330	20,224	20,192	19,952	19,966
Private industries	107,294	109,948	110,392	108,061	110,799	110,787	111,021	111,266	111,229
Private households	777	839	812	([1])	([1])	([1])	([1])	([1])	([1])
Other industries	106,517	109,109	109,580	107,249	109,986	110,039	110,261	110,440	110,394
Self-employed workers	9,468	9,534	9,576	9,707	9,356	9,274	9,370	9,550	9,730
Unpaid family workers	127	59	68	([1])	([1])	([1])	([1])	([1])	([1])
PERSONS AT WORK PART TIME [2]									
All industries:									
Part time for economic reasons	4,487	4,597	4,403	4,291	4,240	4,175	4,138	4,133	4,204
Slack work or business conditions	2,820	3,108	2,843	2,628	2,643	2,595	2,541	2,649	2,655
Could only find part-time work	1,315	1,182	1,247	1,290	1,299	1,246	1,246	1,226	1,238
Part time for noneconomic reasons	20,145	19,908	20,134	19,531	19,696	19,612	19,582	19,708	19,564
Nonagricultural industries:									
Part time for economic reasons	4,380	4,513	4,296	4,170	4,161	4,105	4,051	4,064	4,107
Slack work or business conditions	2,761	3,063	2,763	2,573	2,592	2,567	2,508	2,606	2,590
Could only find part-time work	1,306	1,170	1,246	1,273	1,284	1,230	1,230	1,198	1,225
Part time for noneconomic reasons	19,865	19,545	19,822	19,198	19,255	19,235	19,214	19,368	19,199

[1] Data not available.

[2] 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.

NOTE: Detail for the seasonally adjusted data shown in this table will not necessarily add to totals because of the independent seasonal adjustment of the various series. Beginning in January 2006, data reflect revised population controls used in the household survey.

HOUSEHOLD DATA

Table A-6. Selected employment indicators

(In thousands)

Characteristic	Not seasonally adjusted			Seasonally adjusted					
	Feb. 2005	Jan. 2006	Feb. 2006	Feb. 2005	Oct. 2005	Nov. 2005	Dec. 2005	Jan. 2006	Feb. 2006
AGE AND SEX									
Total, 16 years and over	139,100	141,481	141,994	140,285	142,625	142,611	142,779	143,074	143,257
16 to 19 years	5,395	5,620	5,700	5,818	5,964	6,000	6,061	6,067	6,138
16 to 17 years	2,098	2,099	2,177	2,286	2,290	2,285	2,334	2,280	2,348
18 to 19 years	3,297	3,522	3,523	3,535	3,673	3,694	3,713	3,788	3,791
20 years and over	133,704	135,861	136,294	134,466	136,661	136,610	136,717	137,007	137,119
20 to 24 years	13,275	13,382	13,482	13,569	13,945	13,931	13,840	13,713	13,801
25 years and over	120,429	122,479	122,812	120,828	122,719	122,731	122,906	123,302	123,261
25 to 54 years	97,598	98,514	98,701	98,002	98,834	98,849	98,934	99,216	99,146
25 to 34 years	30,359	30,541	30,571	30,547	30,864	30,920	30,866	30,860	30,789
35 to 44 years	34,404	34,388	34,459	34,569	34,601	34,513	34,581	34,632	34,630
45 to 54 years	32,835	33,585	33,672	32,886	33,369	33,416	33,486	33,724	33,727
55 years and over	22,832	23,965	24,111	22,826	23,885	23,883	23,972	24,066	24,114
Men, 16 years and over	73,990	75,605	75,749	75,075	76,396	76,410	76,529	76,857	76,888
16 to 19 years	2,578	2,741	2,760	2,829	2,896	2,970	3,061	3,013	3,031
16 to 17 years	950	942	968	1,060	1,043	1,062	1,090	1,064	1,078
18 to 19 years	1,628	1,799	1,792	1,753	1,848	1,890	1,951	1,943	1,968
20 years and over	71,413	72,864	72,988	72,246	73,500	73,441	73,468	73,844	73,857
20 to 24 years	6,957	7,057	7,185	7,147	7,310	7,330	7,356	7,297	7,373
25 years and over	64,455	65,807	65,803	65,075	66,192	66,142	66,157	66,534	66,460
25 to 54 years	52,346	52,985	52,950	52,858	53,429	53,419	53,375	53,621	53,504
25 to 34 years	16,681	16,855	16,766	16,893	17,107	17,103	17,080	17,106	17,012
35 to 44 years	18,565	18,616	18,614	18,745	18,800	18,745	18,739	18,818	18,796
45 to 54 years	17,100	17,514	17,570	17,220	17,522	17,571	17,556	17,697	17,696
55 years and over	12,109	12,822	12,853	12,217	12,763	12,723	12,782	12,913	12,956
Women, 16 years and over	65,109	65,876	66,246	65,209	66,229	66,200	66,250	66,217	66,369
16 to 19 years	2,818	2,879	2,940	2,989	3,068	3,031	3,000	3,054	3,107
16 to 17 years	1,149	1,157	1,208	1,226	1,247	1,223	1,245	1,216	1,270
18 to 19 years	1,669	1,723	1,731	1,753	1,825	1,804	1,762	1,845	1,824
20 years and over	62,292	62,997	63,306	62,220	63,162	63,170	63,249	63,163	63,262
20 to 24 years	6,318	6,325	6,297	6,422	6,635	6,601	6,484	6,415	6,428
25 years and over	55,974	56,672	57,009	55,753	56,527	56,589	56,749	56,769	56,801
25 to 54 years	45,252	45,529	45,751	45,144	45,405	45,430	45,559	45,596	45,643
25 to 34 years	13,678	13,685	13,805	13,654	13,757	13,817	13,786	13,754	13,777
35 to 44 years	15,838	15,772	15,845	15,824	15,801	15,768	15,843	15,814	15,834
45 to 54 years	15,735	16,071	16,101	15,666	15,847	15,845	15,930	16,027	16,031
55 years and over	10,722	11,143	11,258	10,609	11,122	11,159	11,190	11,173	11,158
MARITAL STATUS									
Married men, spouse present	45,160	45,530	45,486	45,356	45,634	45,480	45,469	45,790	45,679
Married women, spouse present	34,754	35,388	35,176	34,602	34,868	34,910	34,948	35,167	35,039
Women who maintain families	8,969	8,711	8,930	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
FULL- OR PART-TIME STATUS									
Full-time workers [2]	114,022	116,395	116,823	115,470	117,783	117,860	118,135	118,166	118,402
Part-time workers [3]	25,078	25,086	25,171	24,623	24,898	24,814	24,743	24,931	24,794
MULTIPLE JOBHOLDERS									
Total multiple jobholders	7,667	7,428	7,437	7,539	7,564	7,545	7,473	7,603	7,408
Percent of total employed	5.5	5.3	5.2	5.4	5.3	5.3	5.2	5.3	5.2

[1] Data not available.
[2] Employed full-time workers are persons who usually work 35 hours or more per week.
[3] Employed part-time workers are persons who usually work less than 35 hours per week.

NOTE: Detail for the seasonally adjusted data shown in this table will not necessarily add to totals because of the independent seasonal adjustment of the various series. Beginning in January 2006, data reflect revised population controls used in the household survey.

Table A-7. Selected unemployment indicators, seasonally adjusted

Characteristic	Number of unemployed persons (in thousands)			Unemployment rates [1]					
	Feb. 2005	Jan. 2006	Feb. 2006	Feb. 2005	Oct. 2005	Nov. 2005	Dec. 2005	Jan. 2006	Feb. 2006
AGE AND SEX									
Total, 16 years and over	7,986	7,040	7,193	5.4	4.9	5.0	4.9	4.7	4.8
16 to 19 years	1,240	1,097	1,115	17.6	15.9	17.1	15.2	15.3	15.4
16 to 17 years	587	451	512	20.4	18.7	21.4	17.8	16.5	17.9
18 to 19 years	661	635	612	15.8	14.2	14.2	13.5	14.4	13.9
20 years and over	6,746	5,943	6,077	4.8	4.4	4.4	4.4	4.2	4.2
20 to 24 years	1,497	1,224	1,275	9.9	8.5	8.4	8.5	8.2	8.5
25 years and over	5,262	4,737	4,843	4.2	3.9	3.9	3.9	3.7	3.8
25 to 54 years	4,405	3,924	4,111	4.3	4.1	4.1	4.1	3.8	4.0
25 to 34 years	1,680	1,482	1,697	5.2	4.8	5.0	5.0	4.6	5.2
35 to 44 years	1,513	1,317	1,275	4.2	3.9	3.9	3.8	3.7	3.6
45 to 54 years	1,212	1,125	1,140	3.6	3.6	3.5	3.5	3.2	3.3
55 years and over	847	791	731	3.6	3.2	3.1	3.3	3.2	2.9
Men, 16 years and over	4,415	3,668	3,883	5.6	4.8	5.0	4.9	4.6	4.8
16 to 19 years	732	584	625	20.6	16.5	19.1	16.0	16.2	17.1
16 to 17 years	348	218	292	24.7	18.1	23.6	19.8	17.0	21.3
18 to 19 years	386	355	337	17.8	15.5	15.6	13.8	15.4	14.6
20 years and over	3,683	3,084	3,258	4.9	4.3	4.3	4.3	4.0	4.2
20 to 24 years	898	711	738	11.2	9.4	9.1	9.2	8.9	9.1
25 years and over	2,791	2,386	2,554	4.1	3.7	3.7	3.8	3.5	3.7
25 to 54 years	2,322	1,960	2,174	4.2	3.8	3.8	3.9	3.5	3.9
25 to 34 years	897	748	932	5.0	4.4	4.5	4.4	4.2	5.2
35 to 44 years	788	625	613	4.0	3.5	3.6	3.7	3.2	3.2
45 to 54 years	638	588	629	3.6	3.5	3.3	3.5	3.2	3.4
55 years and over	469	426	380	3.7	3.2	3.1	3.3	3.2	2.8
Women, 16 years and over	3,572	3,372	3,309	5.2	5.1	5.1	5.0	4.8	4.7
16 to 19 years	508	513	490	14.5	15.2	15.0	14.4	14.4	13.6
16 to 17 years	238	233	220	16.3	19.1	19.5	16.1	16.1	14.7
18 to 19 years	275	281	274	13.6	12.8	12.7	13.2	13.2	13.1
20 years and over	3,064	2,859	2,819	4.7	4.6	4.6	4.5	4.3	4.3
20 to 24 years	599	514	537	8.5	7.5	7.5	7.7	7.4	7.7
25 years and over	2,471	2,351	2,288	4.2	4.2	4.3	4.1	4.0	3.9
25 to 54 years	2,083	1,963	1,937	4.4	4.4	4.5	4.4	4.1	4.1
25 to 34 years	783	734	764	5.4	5.3	5.7	5.7	5.1	5.3
35 to 44 years	725	692	662	4.4	4.4	4.2	4.0	4.2	4.0
45 to 54 years	574	537	510	3.5	3.7	3.7	3.5	3.2	3.1
55 years and over [2]	386	381	358	3.5	3.1	3.1	2.9	3.3	3.1
MARITAL STATUS									
Married men, spouse present	1,375	1,136	1,136	2.9	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.4	2.4
Married women, spouse present	1,145	1,102	1,053	3.2	3.3	3.3	3.2	3.0	2.9
Women who maintain families [2]	783	778	728	8.0	7.3	7.2	6.9	8.2	7.5
FULL- OR PART-TIME STATUS									
Full-time workers [3]	6,539	5,782	5,807	5.4	4.9	4.9	4.8	4.7	4.7
Part-time workers [4]	1,425	1,261	1,354	5.5	5.4	5.7	5.5	4.8	5.2

[1] Unemployment as a percent of the civilian labor force.
[2] Not seasonally adjusted.
[3] Full-time workers are unemployed persons who have expressed a desire to work full time (35 hours or more per week) or are on layoff from full-time jobs.
[4] Part-time workers are unemployed persons who have expressed a desire to work part time (less than 35 hours per week) or are on layoff from part-time jobs.

NOTE: Detail shown in this table will not necessarily add to totals because of the independent seasonal adjustment of the various series. Beginning in January 2006, data reflect revised population controls used in the household survey.

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Table A-8. Unemployed persons by reason for unemployment

(Numbers in thousands)

Reason	Not seasonally adjusted			Seasonally adjusted					
	Feb. 2005	Jan. 2006	Feb. 2006	Feb. 2005	Oct. 2005	Nov. 2005	Dec. 2005	Jan. 2006	Feb. 2006
NUMBER OF UNEMPLOYED									
Job losers and persons who completed temporary jobs	4,461	3,990	3,846	3,886	3,508	3,455	3,486	3,336	3,361
On temporary layoff	1,330	1,319	1,228	960	944	899	935	873	885
Not on temporary layoff	3,130	2,671	2,618	2,927	2,564	2,556	2,552	2,462	2,477
Permanent job losers	2,201	1,861	1,834	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Persons who completed temporary jobs	929	810	784	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Job leavers	976	831	878	950	889	900	841	839	849
Reentrants	2,488	2,252	2,381	2,406	2,349	2,538	2,430	2,314	2,313
New entrants	624	535	588	741	654	679	644	622	680
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	52.2	52.4	50.0	48.7	47.4	45.6	47.1	46.9	46.7
On temporary layoff	15.6	17.3	16.0	12.0	12.8	11.9	12.6	12.3	12.3
Not on temporary layoff	36.6	35.1	34.0	36.7	34.7	33.8	34.5	34.6	34.4
Job leavers	11.4	10.9	11.4	11.9	12.0	11.9	11.4	11.8	11.8
Reentrants	29.1	29.6	30.9	30.1	31.7	33.5	32.8	32.5	32.1
New entrants	7.3	7.0	7.6	9.3	8.8	9.0	8.7	8.7	9.4
UNEMPLOYED AS A PERCENT OF THE CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE									
Job losers and persons who completed temporary jobs	3.0	2.7	2.6	2.6	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.2	2.2
Job leavers	.7	.6	.6	.6	.6	.6	.6	.6	.6
Reentrants	1.7	1.5	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.7	1.6	1.5	1.5
New entrants	.4	.4	.4	.5	.4	.5	.4	.4	.5

[1] Data not available.
NOTE: Beginning in January 2006, data reflect revised population controls used in the household survey.

Table A-9. Unemployed persons by duration of unemployment

(Numbers in thousands)

Duration	Not seasonally adjusted			Seasonally adjusted					
	Feb. 2005	Jan. 2006	Feb. 2006	Feb. 2005	Oct. 2005	Nov. 2005	Dec. 2005	Jan. 2006	Feb. 2006
NUMBER OF UNEMPLOYED									
Less than 5 weeks	2,629	2,833	2,473	2,743	2,708	2,779	2,764	2,556	2,595
5 to 14 weeks	2,789	2,433	2,485	2,320	2,263	2,268	2,240	2,263	2,074
15 weeks and over	3,132	2,343	2,735	2,862	2,477	2,492	2,417	2,241	2,482
15 to 26 weeks	1,445	1,143	1,338	1,236	1,045	1,108	1,068	1,090	1,126
27 weeks and over	1,687	1,200	1,396	1,626	1,432	1,383	1,350	1,151	1,356
Average (mean) duration, in weeks	19.2	16.0	17.9	19.1	18.0	17.6	17.3	16.8	17.6
Median duration, in weeks	9.8	8.3	9.6	9.2	8.6	8.5	8.5	8.4	8.9
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	30.7	37.2	32.1	34.6	36.4	36.9	37.2	36.2	36.3
5 to 14 weeks	32.6	32.0	32.3	29.3	30.4	30.1	30.2	32.1	29.0
15 weeks and over	36.6	30.8	35.6	36.1	33.3	33.0	32.6	31.7	34.7
15 to 26 weeks	16.9	15.0	17.4	15.6	14.0	14.7	14.4	15.4	15.7
27 weeks and over	19.7	15.8	18.2	20.5	19.2	18.3	18.2	16.3	19.0

NOTE: Beginning in January 2006, data reflect revised population controls used in the household survey.

Table A-10. Employed and unemployed persons by occupation, not seasonally adjusted

(Numbers in thousands)

Occupation	Employed		Unemployed		Unemployment rates	
	Feb. 2005	Feb. 2006	Feb. 2005	Feb. 2006	Feb. 2005	Feb. 2006
Total, 16 years and over [1]	139,100	141,994	8,549	7,692	5.8	5.1
Management, professional, and related occupations	48,495	50,205	1,231	1,064	2.5	2.1
Management, business, and financial operations occupations	19,876	21,216	527	445	2.6	2.1
Professional and related occupations	28,618	28,989	704	619	2.4	2.1
Service occupations	22,179	22,921	1,678	1,755	7.0	7.1
Sales and office occupations	35,687	35,734	1,992	1,705	5.3	4.6
Sales and related occupations	16,316	16,364	945	850	5.5	4.9
Office and administrative support occupations	19,371	19,369	1,048	855	5.1	4.2
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance occupations	14,542	15,279	1,544	1,186	9.6	7.2
Farming, fishing, and forestry occupations	838	876	102	138	10.8	13.6
Construction and extraction occupations	8,570	9,162	1,195	829	12.2	8.3
Installation, maintenance, and repair occupations	5,134	5,241	248	220	4.6	4.0
Production, transportation, and material moving occupations	18,198	17,855	1,444	1,367	7.4	7.1
Production occupations	9,446	9,248	770	684	7.5	6.9
Transportation and material moving occupations	8,752	8,607	674	683	7.2	7.4

[1] Persons with no previous work experience and persons whose last job was in the Armed Forces are included in the unemployed total.
NOTE: Beginning in January 2006, data reflect revised populationcontrols used in the household survey.

Table A-11. Unemployed persons by industry and class of worker, not seasonally adjusted

Industry and class of worker	Number of unemployed persons (in thousands)		Unemployment rates	
	Feb. 2005	Feb. 2006	Feb. 2005	Feb. 2006
Total, 16 years and over [1]	8,549	7,692	5.8	5.1
Nonagricultural private wage and salary workers	6,984	6,161	6.1	5.3
Mining	25	25	4.0	3.8
Construction	1,150	836	12.3	8.6
Manufacturing	889	821	5.3	4.9
Durable goods	532	477	5.1	4.4
Nondurable goods	357	344	5.8	5.7
Wholesale and retail trade	1,301	1,141	6.2	5.4
Transportation and utilities	245	260	4.4	4.6
Information	204	119	6.5	3.7
Financial activities	301	268	3.2	2.8
Professional and business services	916	841	7.2	6.5
Education and health services	619	528	3.4	2.8
Leisure and hospitality	1,008	1,040	8.8	9.1
Other services	325	281	5.3	4.4
Agriculture and related private wage and salary workers	107	139	9.9	11.8
Government workers	472	472	2.3	2.3
Self employed and unpaid family workers	363	332	3.4	3.1

[1] Persons with no previous work experience are included in the unemployed total.
NOTE: Beginning in January 2006, data reflect revised populationcontrols used in the household survey.

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Table A-12. Alternative measures of labor underutilization

(Percent)

Measure	Not seasonally adjusted			Seasonally adjusted					
	Feb. 2005	Jan. 2006	Feb. 2006	Feb. 2005	Oct. 2005	Nov. 2005	Dec. 2005	Jan. 2006	Feb. 2006
U-1 Persons unemployed 15 weeks or longer, as a percent of the civilian labor force	2.1	1.6	1.8	1.9	1.7	1.7	1.6	1.5	1.6
U-2 Job losers and persons who completed temporary jobs, as a percent of the civilian labor force	3.0	2.7	2.6	2.6	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.2	2.2
U-3 Total unemployed, as a percent of the civilian labor force (official unemployment rate)	5.8	5.1	5.1	5.4	4.9	5.0	4.9	4.7	4.8
U-4 Total unemployed plus discouraged workers, as a percent of the civilian labor force plus discouraged workers	6.1	5.4	5.4	5.7	5.2	5.3	5.2	4.9	5.0
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	6.8	6.1	6.1	6.4	5.8	5.9	5.9	5.7	5.7
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	9.9	9.2	9.0	9.3	8.6	8.7	8.6	8.4	8.5

NOTE: 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*. Beginning in January 2006, data reflect revised population controls used in the household survey.

Table A-13. Persons not in the labor force and multiple jobholders by sex, not seasonally adjusted

(Numbers in thousands)

Category	Total		Men		Women	
	Feb. 2005	Feb. 2006	Feb. 2005	Feb. 2006	Feb. 2005	Feb. 2006
NOT IN THE LABOR FORCE						
Total not in the labor force	77,392	78,077	29,648	29,900	47,744	48,177
Persons who currently want a job	4,844	4,800	2,128	2,071	2,716	2,729
Searched for work and available to work now [1]	1,673	1,471	838	784	835	687
Reason not currently looking:						
Discouragement over job prospects [2]	485	386	268	237	218	149
Reasons other than discouragement [3]	1,187	1,085	571	546	617	538
MULTIPLE JOBHOLDERS						
Total multiple jobholders [4]	7,667	7,437	3,867	3,731	3,800	3,706
Percent of total employed	5.5	5.2	5.2	4.9	5.8	5.6
Primary job full time, secondary job part time	3,882	3,899	2,207	2,171	1,675	1,728
Primary and secondary jobs both part time	1,746	1,700	586	505	1,160	1,195
Primary and secondary jobs both full time	274	302	158	202	116	100
Hours vary on primary or secondary job	1,703	1,503	889	839	815	684

[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 school or family responsibilities, ill health, 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.

NOTE: Beginning in January 2006, data reflect revised population controls used in the household survey.

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Table B-1. Employees on nonfarm payrolls by industry sector and selected industry detail

(thousands)

Industry	Not seasonally adjusted				Seasonally adjusted						
	Feb. 2005	Dec. 2005	Jan. 2006p	Feb. 2006p	Feb. 2005	Oct. 2005	Nov. 2005	Dec. 2005	Jan. 2006p	Feb. 2006p	Change from: Jan. 2006-Feb. 2006p
Total nonfarm	131,195	135,041	132,361	133,265	132,736	133,877	134,231	134,376	134,546	134,789	243
Total private	109,146	112,819	110,632	111,057	110,995	112,025	112,351	112,498	112,699	112,904	205
Goods-producing	21,462	22,160	21,764	21,812	22,052	22,179	22,264	22,282	22,347	22,392	45
Natural resources and mining	595	643	631	637	610	636	641	644	647	652	5
Logging	65.0	62.5	60.2	59.6	66.7	62.1	62.1	62.0	61.8	61.7	-.1
Mining	529.7	580.8	571.1	577.3	543.1	573.8	579.3	582.1	585.0	590.1	5.1
Oil and gas extraction	122.6	128.6	127.6	128.5	123.3	127.4	128.9	128.7	128.9	129.5	.6
Mining, except oil and gas[1]	200.2	211.7	204.7	205.5	209.4	214.5	215.0	214.3	214.4	214.8	.4
Coal mining	72.0	76.0	75.6	76.0	72.5	75.1	75.1	75.4	75.9	76.5	.6
Support activities for mining	206.9	240.5	238.8	243.3	210.4	231.9	235.4	239.1	241.7	245.8	4.1
Construction	6,699	7,282	7,024	7,048	7,166	7,347	7,409	7,416	7,471	7,512	41
Construction of buildings	1,616.2	1,721.4	1,685.6	1,681.5	1,683.3	1,702.4	1,722.4	1,727.2	1,741.3	1,743.7	2.4
Residential building	899.3	963.7	945.3	938.8	938.7	952.8	963.6	966.8	975.4	975.5	.1
Nonresidential building	716.9	757.7	740.3	742.7	744.6	749.6	758.8	760.4	765.9	768.2	2.3
Heavy and civil engineering construction	810.6	931.2	876.2	880.8	928.8	965.3	977.1	974.8	988.9	996.1	7.2
Specialty trade contractors	4,272.2	4,629.2	4,461.9	4,485.5	4,554.3	4,679.2	4,709.4	4,714.3	4,741.0	4,772.6	31.6
Residential specialty trade contractors	2,091.2	2,314.4	2,228.7	2,237.2	2,218.6	2,326.0	2,339.4	2,347.3	2,366.4	2,386.2	19.8
Nonresidential specialty trade contractors	2,181.0	2,314.8	2,233.2	2,248.3	2,335.7	2,353.2	2,370.0	2,367.0	2,374.6	2,386.4	11.8
Manufacturing	14,168	14,235	14,109	14,127	14,276	14,196	14,214	14,222	14,229	14,228	-1
Production workers	9,969	10,138	10,056	10,074	10,054	10,069	10,103	10,123	10,151	10,154	3
Durable goods	8,914	8,987	8,920	8,935	8,963	8,952	8,960	8,970	8,979	8,980	1
Production workers	6,145	6,319	6,277	6,291	6,181	6,249	6,274	6,299	6,321	6,323	2
Wood products	547.3	556.5	549.6	547.3	556.9	550.7	556.7	558.9	559.8	557.1	-2.7
Nonmetallic mineral products	485.0	497.1	487.1	484.8	505.6	500.8	502.0	500.7	504.6	504.6	.0
Primary metals	468.2	471.4	473.1	470.5	468.7	470.5	471.5	469.4	473.1	469.6	-3.5
Fabricated metal products	1,506.6	1,528.3	1,521.4	1,525.5	1,512.4	1,520.8	1,524.1	1,526.7	1,528.3	1,532.3	4.0
Machinery	1,151.2	1,171.5	1,162.4	1,168.6	1,152.1	1,174.5	1,164.4	1,166.9	1,163.7	1,168.3	4.6
Computer and electronic products[1]	1,314.6	1,323.1	1,312.7	1,320.0	1,317.3	1,323.5	1,322.0	1,322.2	1,317.5	1,322.5	5.0
Computer and peripheral equipment	204.4	206.0	201.7	202.5	205.0	207.9	206.3	205.7	201.4	202.5	1.1
Communications equipment	148.9	149.0	147.5	148.5	148.3	148.2	148.0	149.2	147.3	148.4	1.1
Semiconductors and electronic components	449.3	450.9	448.2	452.1	451.2	450.7	450.6	451.0	451.5	453.5	2.0
Electronic instruments	434.5	442.2	441.4	443.9	435.1	441.6	442.0	441.7	443.1	444.8	1.7
Electrical equipment and appliances	438.5	435.4	435.5	436.3	439.5	431.1	434.3	434.4	435.3	435.3	.0
Transportation equipment[1]	1,783.6	1,787.0	1,774.7	1,773.1	1,785.7	1,765.5	1,771.8	1,776.7	1,784.3	1,775.0	-9.3
Motor vehicles and parts[2]	1,118.3	1,100.9	1,091.5	1,089.3	1,115.8	1,088.4	1,092.4	1,092.1	1,098.8	1,088.2	-10.6
Furniture and related products	567.4	558.6	553.7	552.4	570.2	560.5	558.4	558.0	557.2	556.6	-.6
Miscellaneous manufacturing	651.3	658.0	650.0	656.5	654.9	653.6	654.7	655.8	655.4	659.0	3.6
Nondurable goods	5,254	5,248	5,189	5,192	5,313	5,244	5,254	5,252	5,250	5,248	-2
Production workers	3,824	3,819	3,779	3,783	3,873	3,820	3,829	3,824	3,830	3,831	1
Food manufacturing	1,454.0	1,471.0	1,441.7	1,436.6	1,482.6	1,458.5	1,465.0	1,466.0	1,464.3	1,463.0	-1.3
Beverages and tobacco products	188.2	191.6	190.2	190.0	192.9	192.4	193.4	192.3	194.5	194.3	-.2
Textile mills	223.4	207.1	206.5	205.8	225.5	213.2	210.9	209.0	209.3	207.9	-1.4
Textile product mills	169.3	172.0	172.8	171.6	172.0	173.8	174.5	173.9	175.1	174.1	-1.0
Apparel	266.4	251.4	246.0	250.1	269.3	251.8	253.7	253.5	252.6	251.7	-.9
Leather and allied products	39.4	39.7	38.5	38.3	39.8	39.6	39.5	39.7	39.1	38.7	-.4
Paper and paper products	487.4	477.6	475.7	476.7	490.1	478.5	478.5	478.1	478.0	479.3	1.3
Printing and related support activities	646.3	646.5	637.7	639.0	651.6	645.1	644.8	644.0	643.2	643.9	.7
Petroleum and coal products	108.8	109.5	107.4	109.9	112.0	113.1	112.3	112.3	111.4	112.9	1.5
Chemicals	873.9	883.1	881.7	883.6	876.4	879.3	881.5	884.0	885.1	884.9	-.2
Plastics and rubber products	796.6	798.0	790.3	790.7	800.7	799.1	799.4	798.9	797.1	796.8	-.3

See footnotes at the end of table.

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Table B-1. Employees on nonfarm payrolls by industry sector and selected industry detail—Continued

(In thousands)

Industry	Not seasonally adjusted				Seasonally adjusted						
	Feb. 2005	Dec. 2005	Jan. 2006[p]	Feb. 2006[p]	Feb. 2005	Oct. 2005	Nov. 2005	Dec. 2005	Jan. 2006[p]	Feb. 2006[p]	Change from: Jan. 2006-Feb. 2006[p]
Service-providing	109,733	112,881	110,597	111,453	110,684	111,698	111,967	112,094	112,199	112,397	198
Private service-providing	87,684	90,659	88,868	89,245	88,943	89,846	90,087	90,216	90,352	90,512	160
Trade, transportation, and utilities	25,405	26,631	25,829	25,638	25,787	25,945	26,006	26,015	26,028	26,043	15
Wholesale trade	5,666.6	5,794.6	5,752.9	5,756.6	5,712.6	5,767.8	5,782.7	5,783.8	5,799.1	5,802.1	3.0
Durable goods	2,955.4	3,024.2	3,010.9	3,012.3	2,972.6	3,002.3	3,010.5	3,017.6	3,026.2	3,027.7	1.5
Nondurable goods	1,991.2	2,025.2	1,998.9	2,004.0	2,016.2	2,021.7	2,028.9	2,023.9	2,025.3	2,028.1	2.8
Electronic markets and agents and brokers	720.0	745.2	743.1	740.3	723.8	743.8	743.3	742.3	747.6	746.3	-1.3
Retail trade	14,907.5	15,873.9	15,168.5	14,985.0	15,198.1	15,259.6	15,292.9	15,300.3	15,286.8	15,293.5	6.7
Motor vehicle and parts dealers[1]	1,891.1	1,904.7	1,882.8	1,890.4	1,913.5	1,921.5	1,914.3	1,914.7	1,911.8	1,915.9	4.1
Automobile dealers	1,250.4	1,248.7	1,236.2	1,239.7	1,257.2	1,260.5	1,254.5	1,252.4	1,249.0	1,250.0	1.0
Furniture and home furnishings stores	567.3	606.0	593.3	585.4	571.7	581.5	583.3	583.0	589.8	590.8	1.0
Electronics and appliance stores	519.0	569.5	538.6	532.3	520.3	540.5	541.2	540.5	534.2	538.8	4.6
Building material and garden supply stores	1,207.7	1,261.5	1,236.2	1,247.7	1,269.3	1,273.1	1,281.6	1,290.9	1,299.3	1,307.9	8.6
Food and beverage stores	2,787.6	2,843.1	2,791.0	2,769.5	2,815.4	2,809.5	2,806.6	2,805.9	2,804.7	2,801.4	-3.3
Health and personal care stores	944.4	981.8	957.9	950.2	948.3	959.3	964.7	966.1	958.2	953.2	-5.0
Gasoline stations	858.2	865.5	857.0	856.0	870.7	874.6	869.1	869.6	867.9	868.9	1.0
Clothing and clothing accessories stores	1,345.4	1,574.2	1,436.4	1,388.2	1,390.1	1,413.5	1,434.5	1,448.1	1,435.2	1,439.1	3.9
Sporting goods, hobby, book, and music stores	628.3	705.3	648.7	624.2	643.2	638.7	641.5	640.0	641.0	640.3	-.7
General merchandise stores[1]	2,835.7	3,162.0	2,907.9	2,829.3	2,918.7	2,910.6	2,920.4	2,906.9	2,912.9	2,911.3	-1.6
Department stores	1,550.3	1,789.6	1,604.9	1,542.5	1,604.7	1,590.6	1,595.2	1,595.6	1,594.4	1,594.2	-.2
Miscellaneous store retailers	894.9	927.7	884.0	888.1	905.9	899.1	897.3	899.0	899.2	898.1	-1.1
Nonstore retailers	427.9	472.6	434.7	423.7	431.0	437.7	438.4	435.6	432.6	427.8	-4.8
Transportation and warehousing	4,276.3	4,406.1	4,348.9	4,338.3	4,319.3	4,358.4	4,370.2	4,371.6	4,382.3	4,386.8	4.5
Air transportation	503.4	487.3	485.0	478.3	508.4	493.7	488.9	486.9	488.4	483.1	-5.3
Rail transportation	226.3	227.7	225.1	224.9	228.6	228.1	227.8	227.3	227.3	227.2	-.1
Water transportation	55.1	62.7	61.3	59.6	58.0	62.6	63.6	63.7	63.4	62.9	-.5
Truck transportation	1,348.8	1,403.4	1,379.8	1,374.9	1,380.3	1,402.0	1,403.7	1,404.0	1,406.5	1,407.1	.6
Transit and ground passenger transportation	400.5	409.5	404.0	410.0	388.5	388.5	394.9	392.2	393.0	396.2	3.2
Pipeline transportation	37.7	37.0	37.5	37.4	38.0	37.2	37.2	37.0	37.5	37.5	.0
Scenic and sightseeing transportation	20.3	25.6	22.6	22.9	26.1	31.5	31.4	31.1	31.1	31.7	.6
Support activities for transportation	547.8	558.9	557.3	558.3	549.7	549.8	553.9	556.2	560.4	562.7	2.3
Couriers and messengers	561.7	591.9	581.8	576.3	564.4	576.3	576.8	579.7	578.9	580.9	2.0
Warehousing and storage	574.7	602.1	594.5	595.7	577.3	588.7	592.0	593.5	595.8	597.5	1.7
Utilities	555.0	556.7	558.3	558.5	557.3	559.4	560.1	559.7	560.1	560.6	.5
Information	3,046	3,077	3,049	3,056	3,063	3,058	3,064	3,066	3,067	3,074	7
Publishing industries, except Internet	901.7	905.9	896.8	901.6	903.5	903.7	902.8	902.5	901.2	904.0	2.8
Motion picture and sound recording industries	355.9	392.3	382.1	378.3	366.2	379.3	383.5	387.7	390.5	390.9	.4
Broadcasting, except Internet	324.3	327.3	323.4	324.2	325.9	327.6	325.7	325.1	324.4	325.2	.8
Internet publishing and broadcasting	30.1	30.2	29.4	30.7	30.4	30.1	30.1	30.4	29.7	30.8	1.1
Telecommunications	1,006.4	993.3	991.2	994.2	1,007.3	991.2	995.1	993.3	993.9	995.4	1.5
ISPs, search portals, and data processing	377.6	378.3	375.6	378.1	379.2	376.9	376.7	377.8	377.3	378.4	1.1
Other information services	50.3	49.3	50.3	49.2	50.9	49.4	49.9	49.6	50.3	49.6	-.7
Financial activities	8,054	8,213	8,184	8,216	8,097	8,201	8,217	8,223	8,244	8,266	22
Finance and insurance	5,978.7	6,068.3	6,061.9	6,091.5	5,984.9	6,053.3	6,066.7	6,068.2	6,081.8	6,098.0	16.2
Monetary authorities - central bank	20.7	21.0	21.1	21.2	20.7	20.7	20.9	21.0	21.2	21.3	.1
Credit intermediation and related activities[1]	2,840.3	2,890.3	2,888.7	2,901.4	2,846.2	2,892.9	2,895.8	2,894.2	2,899.0	2,905.1	6.1
Depository credit intermediation[1]	1,759.7	1,790.0	1,791.1	1,795.4	1,761.7	1,790.8	1,793.3	1,793.2	1,792.5	1,796.7	4.2
Commercial banking	1,290.4	1,303.4	1,301.4	1,303.4	1,292.2	1,306.9	1,309.0	1,306.0	1,302.7	1,305.0	2.3
Securities, commodity contracts, investments	781.9	790.6	789.6	795.7	780.4	790.5	790.7	790.4	792.7	796.2	3.5
Insurance carriers and related activities	2,248.0	2,278.7	2,275.3	2,284.9	2,250.4	2,262.1	2,271.8	2,274.8	2,281.3	2,287.6	6.3
Funds, trusts, and other financial vehicles	87.8	87.7	87.2	88.3	87.2	87.1	87.5	87.8	87.6	87.8	.2
Real estate and rental and leasing	2,075.0	2,144.9	2,122.2	2,124.9	2,112.2	2,147.5	2,150.2	2,154.5	2,161.8	2,167.5	5.7
Real estate	1,414.3	1,476.8	1,464.5	1,466.3	1,437.6	1,474.7	1,478.4	1,481.6	1,490.1	1,493.4	3.3
Rental and leasing services	634.8	640.1	630.5	631.2	648.5	645.1	643.9	645.0	643.9	646.2	2.3
Lessors of nonfinancial intangible assets	25.9	28.0	27.2	27.4	26.1	27.7	27.9	27.9	27.8	27.9	.1

See footnotes at the end of table.

ESTABLISHMENT DATA

Table B-1. Employees on nonfarm payrolls by industry sector and selected industry detail—Continued

[In thousands]

Industry	Not seasonally adjusted				Seasonally adjusted						
	Feb. 2005	Dec. 2005	Jan. 2006p	Feb. 2006p	Feb. 2005	Oct. 2005	Nov. 2005	Dec. 2005	Jan. 2006p	Feb. 2006p	Change from: Jan. 2006-Feb. 2006p
Professional and business services	16,392	17,128	16,733	16,859	16,711	16,991	17,061	17,121	17,138	17,177	39
Professional and technical services[1]	7,011.2	7,122.1	7,149.6	7,225.7	6,936.6	7,074.8	7,087.2	7,118.9	7,133.9	7,152.2	18.3
Legal services	1,155.7	1,164.4	1,154.4	1,153.9	1,164.8	1,159.2	1,160.0	1,160.8	1,162.6	1,162.7	.1
Accounting and bookkeeping services	966.9	841.9	936.9	985.5	829.3	851.0	847.5	859.0	848.8	850.9	2.1
Architectural and engineering services	1,259.5	1,333.0	1,318.9	1,318.5	1,284.0	1,326.1	1,335.3	1,335.6	1,340.4	1,344.3	3.9
Computer systems design and related services	1,174.8	1,218.4	1,219.4	1,224.6	1,176.7	1,204.4	1,204.9	1,212.1	1,222.9	1,226.4	3.5
Management and technical consulting services	816.4	871.8	857.8	866.4	825.3	855.5	861.4	865.4	869.0	873.8	4.8
Management of companies and enterprises	1,731.8	1,758.9	1,758.9	1,760.3	1,748.7	1,749.9	1,743.2	1,756.7	1,771.5	1,775.6	4.1
Administrative and waste services	7,649.1	8,247.3	7,824.4	7,873.2	8,026.1	8,165.8	8,230.5	8,245.1	8,232.3	8,248.9	16.6
Administrative and support services[1]	7,319.7	7,915.5	7,494.4	7,543.3	7,689.6	7,835.6	7,897.8	7,911.0	7,894.8	7,912.9	18.1
Employment services[1]	3,310.2	3,754.2	3,443.5	3,448.6	3,507.1	3,617.2	3,663.7	3,671.0	3,655.1	3,645.5	-9.6
Temporary help services	2,331.1	2,687.3	2,454.5	2,457.3	2,491.0	2,576.2	2,616.2	2,628.1	2,621.7	2,614.4	-7.3
Business support services	765.1	760.0	746.7	755.8	765.2	752.7	754.7	751.8	755.3	756.0	.7
Services to buildings and dwellings	1,553.2	1,670.1	1,587.3	1,597.2	1,710.5	1,741.1	1,755.4	1,751.1	1,747.3	1,759.8	12.5
Waste management and remediation services	329.4	331.8	330.0	329.9	336.5	330.2	332.7	334.1	337.5	336.0	-1.5
Education and health services	17,287	17,665	17,437	17,726	17,188	17,440	17,481	17,507	17,557	17,604	47
Educational services	2,939.3	2,962.8	2,756.6	3,016.2	2,801.8	2,815.9	2,820.2	2,827.5	2,836.8	2,859.9	23.1
Health care and social assistance	14,347.6	14,702.0	14,680.0	14,709.5	14,385.8	14,624.5	14,661.2	14,679.6	14,719.7	14,743.6	23.9
Health care[3]	12,160.8	12,453.7	12,433.4	12,441.9	12,205.6	12,392.7	12,423.8	12,435.8	12,466.7	12,484.9	18.2
Ambulatory health care services[1]	5,030.8	5,192.0	5,182.8	5,192.3	5,053.3	5,152.9	5,172.7	5,181.4	5,202.1	5,213.3	11.2
Offices of physicians	2,068.7	2,146.3	2,139.7	2,141.0	2,074.3	2,119.8	2,128.4	2,135.8	2,142.5	2,146.3	3.8
Outpatient care centers	463.1	484.3	485.2	485.5	464.3	480.6	482.4	484.1	486.2	487.3	1.1
Home health care services	797.4	825.0	822.6	823.5	806.5	820.8	824.3	822.1	827.8	830.2	2.4
Hospitals	4,302.7	4,384.6	4,379.8	4,383.7	4,311.7	4,371.7	4,379.2	4,382.5	4,385.9	4,391.5	5.6
Nursing and residential care facilities[1]	2,827.3	2,877.1	2,870.8	2,865.9	2,840.6	2,868.1	2,871.9	2,871.9	2,878.7	2,880.1	1.4
Nursing care facilities	1,568.4	1,586.6	1,579.0	1,571.3	1,576.3	1,578.9	1,582.5	1,582.5	1,583.3	1,580.8	-2.5
Social assistance[1]	2,186.8	2,248.3	2,246.6	2,267.6	2,180.2	2,231.8	2,237.4	2,243.8	2,253.0	2,258.7	5.7
Child day care services	785.4	801.6	800.3	808.5	775.2	793.2	792.9	793.3	797.6	797.9	.3
Leisure and hospitality	12,151	12,577	12,306	12,392	12,703	12,840	12,881	12,898	12,923	12,948	25
Arts, entertainment, and recreation	1,659.6	1,746.0	1,674.6	1,693.7	1,861.0	1,897.8	1,907.5	1,905.9	1,901.8	1,908.3	6.5
Performing arts and spectator sports	341.0	348.4	320.5	336.1	365.7	365.0	362.8	362.1	357.3	363.1	5.8
Museums, historical sites, zoos, and parks	106.9	115.4	110.8	111.4	117.5	121.6	121.0	121.6	121.8	122.4	.6
Amusements, gambling, and recreation	1,211.7	1,282.2	1,243.3	1,246.2	1,377.8	1,411.2	1,423.7	1,422.2	1,422.7	1,422.8	.1
Accommodations and food services	10,491.2	10,831.1	10,631.2	10,698.1	10,841.8	10,942.4	10,973.9	10,992.3	11,020.8	11,040.0	19.2
Accommodations	1,731.4	1,741.8	1,717.2	1,722.6	1,809.9	1,812.9	1,811.1	1,809.2	1,806.7	1,805.1	-1.6
Food services and drinking places	8,759.8	9,089.3	8,914.0	8,975.5	9,031.9	9,129.5	9,162.8	9,183.1	9,214.1	9,234.9	20.8
Other services	5,349	5,368	5,330	5,358	5,394	5,371	5,377	5,386	5,395	5,400	5
Repair and maintenance	1,230.8	1,236.1	1,228.4	1,235.9	1,237.4	1,227.1	1,232.0	1,241.4	1,240.5	1,240.9	.4
Personal and laundry services	1,256.5	1,265.4	1,260.5	1,261.1	1,276.3	1,270.3	1,271.1	1,270.3	1,277.9	1,279.0	1.1
Membership associations and organizations	2,861.2	2,866.1	2,840.6	2,860.8	2,880.0	2,873.2	2,873.6	2,874.5	2,877.0	2,879.6	2.6
Government	22,049	22,222	21,729	22,208	21,741	21,852	21,880	21,878	21,847	21,885	38
Federal	2,710	2,714	2,685	2,690	2,727	2,724	2,728	2,713	2,705	2,707	2
Federal, except U.S. Postal Service	1,938.4	1,929.3	1,918.1	1,924.2	1,952.3	1,949.5	1,953.1	1,941.2	1,935.8	1,939.2	3.4
U.S. Postal Service	771.3	784.7	767.1	765.5	774.6	774.1	774.9	772.1	768.7	768.1	-.6
State government	5,125	5,134	4,908	5,140	5,016	5,022	5,032	5,036	5,011	5,030	19
State government education	2,371.7	2,374.1	2,151.0	2,373.5	2,249.1	2,248.1	2,256.6	2,258.1	2,233.0	2,249.6	16.6
State government, excluding education	2,752.8	2,760.2	2,756.8	2,766.3	2,767.2	2,773.5	2,775.8	2,777.4	2,777.6	2,780.1	2.5
Local government	14,214	14,374	14,136	14,378	13,998	14,106	14,120	14,129	14,131	14,148	17
Local government education	8,144.9	8,222.6	8,012.3	8,242.5	7,830.2	7,894.9	7,899.3	7,906.9	7,903.0	7,915.2	12.2
Local government, excluding education	6,068.8	6,151.1	6,123.3	6,135.0	6,167.9	6,211.5	6,220.6	6,222.2	6,228.0	6,232.5	4.5

[1] Includes other industries, not shown separately.
[2] Includes motor vehicles, motor vehicle bodies and trailers, and motor vehicle parts.
[3] Includes ambulatory health care services, hospitals, and nursing and residential care facilities.
p = preliminary.

ESTABLISHMENT DATA

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

Industry	Not seasonally adjusted				Seasonally adjusted						
	Feb. 2005	Dec. 2005	Jan. 2006p	Feb. 2006p	Feb. 2005	Oct. 2005	Nov. 2005	Dec. 2005	Jan. 2006p	Feb. 2006p	Change from: Jan. 2006-Feb. 2006p
Total private	33.5	33.7	33.8	33.5	33.7	33.8	33.8	33.8	33.8	33.7	-0.1
Goods-producing	39.4	40.4	40.1	39.9	39.9	40.3	40.4	40.2	40.4	40.3	-.1
Natural resources and mining	44.6	45.6	45.6	44.2	45.1	46.0	45.0	45.6	46.1	44.8	-1.3
Construction	37.0	38.1	38.2	38.0	38.3	38.5	39.2	38.7	39.1	38.8	-.3
Manufacturing	40.4	41.4	40.9	40.7	40.6	41.0	40.8	40.8	40.9	41.0	.1
Overtime hours	4.4	4.9	4.4	4.3	4.6	4.6	4.6	4.5	4.5	4.6	.1
Durable goods	40.9	41.8	41.2	41.1	41.0	41.6	41.3	41.2	41.3	41.3	.0
Overtime hours	4.5	5.0	4.4	4.4	4.7	4.8	4.7	4.5	4.5	4.7	.2
Wood products	39.2	40.3	39.7	39.7	39.9	40.8	40.5	40.1	40.3	40.6	.3
Nonmetallic mineral products	41.2	42.3	42.3	42.4	42.0	42.6	43.5	42.7	43.1	43.0	-.1
Primary metals	43.0	44.0	44.0	44.1	43.1	43.5	43.5	43.5	43.7	43.9	.2
Fabricated metal products	40.7	41.7	41.4	41.1	40.8	41.6	41.2	41.1	41.3	41.3	.0
Machinery	42.1	42.7	41.9	41.9	41.9	42.2	42.0	41.9	41.8	42.0	.2
Computer and electronic products	39.5	40.8	40.3	40.3	39.8	40.5	40.3	40.3	40.5	40.4	-.1
Electrical equipment and appliances	39.7	41.5	40.9	40.4	40.0	41.4	41.0	40.9	40.9	40.9	.0
Transportation equipment	42.5	43.6	42.5	42.3	42.3	43.0	42.7	42.6	42.5	42.4	-.1
Motor vehicles and parts[2]	42.4	43.4	42.0	41.9	42.4	42.9	42.4	42.2	42.0	42.0	.0
Furniture and related products	39.2	39.2	37.9	38.4	39.4	39.2	38.5	38.3	38.1	38.6	.5
Miscellaneous manufacturing	38.7	38.9	38.6	38.5	38.6	39.0	38.6	38.5	38.6	38.5	-.1
Nondurable goods	39.6	40.7	40.4	40.1	39.9	40.1	40.0	40.2	40.3	40.4	.1
Overtime hours	4.2	4.8	4.3	4.2	4.4	4.4	4.4	4.6	4.5	4.5	.0
Food manufacturing	38.7	39.8	39.6	39.2	39.3	38.9	39.0	39.3	39.7	39.7	.0
Beverages and tobacco products	39.5	39.7	39.0	38.9	39.8	40.8	40.1	40.0	39.7	39.5	-.2
Textile mills	39.6	41.4	40.7	40.1	39.8	40.2	40.6	41.0	40.5	40.5	.0
Textile product mills	39.2	40.7	40.4	39.8	39.4	38.8	39.6	40.0	40.2	40.2	.0
Apparel	35.7	36.0	35.8	36.0	35.8	36.1	35.9	35.6	35.9	35.9	.0
Leather and allied products	37.3	39.7	39.3	39.3	37.4	38.7	39.5	39.4	39.5	39.5	.0
Paper and paper products	41.7	43.5	42.8	42.3	42.1	42.9	42.5	42.6	42.6	42.7	.1
Printing and related support activities	38.3	38.8	38.7	39.1	38.5	38.5	38.3	38.4	38.7	39.0	.3
Petroleum and coal products	44.5	44.5	44.5	43.3	44.7	47.3	45.8	44.5	45.0	44.2	-.8
Chemicals	42.4	43.0	43.0	42.7	42.3	42.9	42.3	42.5	42.7	42.7	.0
Plastics and rubber products	40.0	41.2	40.5	40.3	40.1	40.0	40.1	40.5	40.4	40.4	.0
Private service-providing	32.2	32.3	32.4	32.2	32.4	32.4	32.4	32.4	32.4	32.3	-.1
Trade, transportation, and utilities	33.2	33.4	33.0	32.9	33.5	33.3	33.4	33.4	33.3	33.2	-.1
Wholesale trade	37.5	37.8	38.0	37.8	37.8	37.8	37.8	37.9	37.9	38.0	.1
Retail trade	30.3	30.7	30.0	29.9	30.7	30.4	30.6	30.5	30.4	30.3	-.1
Transportation and warehousing	36.7	37.0	36.3	36.0	37.3	36.7	36.8	36.7	36.5	36.6	.1
Utilities	40.5	41.3	40.7	40.9	40.6	41.3	41.2	41.4	41.0	41.1	.1
Information	36.2	36.6	36.8	36.2	36.4	36.7	36.5	36.6	36.6	36.4	-.2
Financial activities	35.7	35.7	36.5	35.5	35.8	36.1	35.9	35.9	36.0	35.7	-.3
Professional and business services	33.9	34.3	34.6	34.3	34.0	34.3	34.3	34.3	34.6	34.4	-.2
Education and health services	32.5	32.5	32.8	32.4	32.6	32.7	32.5	32.5	32.5	32.5	.0
Leisure and hospitality	25.5	25.2	25.3	25.3	25.7	25.7	25.7	25.6	25.7	25.6	-.1
Other services	30.8	30.8	31.0	30.8	30.9	30.9	30.9	30.9	30.9	30.9	.0

[1] Data relate to production workers in natural resources and mining and manufacturing, construction workers in construction, and nonsupervisory workers in the service-providing industries. These groups account for approximately four-fifths of the total employment on private nonfarm payrolls.

[2] Includes motor vehicles, motor vehicle bodies and trailers, motor vehicle parts.

p = preliminary.

ESTABLISHMENT DATA

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

Industry	Average hourly earnings				Average weekly earnings			
	Feb. 2005	Dec. 2005	Jan. 2006p	Feb. 2006p	Feb. 2005	Dec. 2005	Jan. 2006p	Feb. 2006p
Total private	$15.95	$16.37	$16.52	$16.52	$534.33	$551.67	$558.38	$553.42
Seasonally adjusted	15.91	16.35	16.42	16.47	536.17	552.63	555.00	555.04
Goods-producing	17.34	17.82	17.75	17.72	683.20	719.93	711.78	707.03
Natural resources and mining	18.44	19.23	19.47	19.31	822.42	876.89	887.83	853.50
Construction	19.18	19.68	19.51	19.58	709.66	749.81	745.28	744.04
Manufacturing	16.44	16.81	16.78	16.71	664.18	695.93	686.30	680.10
Durable goods	17.20	17.67	17.58	17.56	703.48	738.61	724.30	721.72
Wood products	13.06	13.23	13.14	13.14	511.95	533.17	521.66	521.66
Nonmetallic mineral products	16.22	16.53	16.51	16.54	668.26	699.22	698.37	701.30
Primary metals	18.78	19.16	19.37	19.19	807.54	843.04	852.28	846.28
Fabricated metal products	15.67	16.18	16.14	16.04	637.77	674.71	668.20	659.24
Machinery	17.03	17.07	17.12	17.11	716.96	728.89	717.33	716.91
Computer and electronic products	18.01	18.72	18.70	18.77	711.40	763.78	753.61	756.43
Electrical equipment and appliances	15.16	15.56	15.48	15.57	601.85	645.74	633.13	629.03
Transportation equipment	21.95	22.71	22.36	22.37	932.88	990.16	950.30	946.25
Furniture and related products	13.33	13.52	13.55	13.48	522.54	529.98	513.55	517.63
Miscellaneous manufacturing	14.03	14.20	14.11	14.16	542.96	552.38	544.65	545.16
Nondurable goods	15.18	15.35	15.42	15.28	601.13	624.75	622.97	612.73
Food manufacturing	13.06	13.13	13.12	13.03	505.42	522.57	519.55	510.78
Beverages and tobacco products	18.69	18.59	18.50	18.12	738.26	738.02	721.50	704.87
Textile mills	12.25	12.45	12.52	12.40	485.10	515.43	509.56	497.24
Textile product mills	11.49	11.89	11.83	11.91	450.41	483.92	477.93	474.02
Apparel	10.21	10.47	10.65	10.59	364.50	376.92	381.27	381.24
Leather and allied products	11.43	11.33	11.49	11.29	426.34	449.80	451.56	443.70
Paper and paper products	17.88	17.91	17.95	17.76	745.60	779.09	768.26	751.25
Printing and related support activities	15.77	15.92	15.90	15.64	603.99	617.70	615.33	611.52
Petroleum and coal products	24.76	24.62	24.74	24.74	1,101.82	1,095.59	1,100.93	1,071.24
Chemicals	19.33	19.85	19.98	19.79	819.59	853.55	859.14	845.03
Plastics and rubber products	14.66	14.84	15.00	14.84	586.40	611.41	607.50	598.05
Private service-providing	15.59	15.98	16.20	16.20	502.00	516.15	524.88	521.64
Trade, transportation, and utilities	14.84	14.96	15.20	15.25	492.69	499.66	501.60	501.73
Wholesale trade	17.96	18.58	18.64	18.66	673.50	702.32	708.32	705.35
Retail trade	12.35	12.25	12.46	12.48	374.21	376.08	373.80	373.15
Transportation and warehousing	16.56	16.86	16.96	17.03	607.75	623.82	615.65	613.08
Utilities	25.97	27.44	27.57	27.47	1,051.79	1,133.27	1,122.10	1,123.52
Information	21.60	22.61	23.05	22.83	781.92	827.53	848.24	826.45
Financial activities	17.72	18.23	18.45	18.44	632.60	650.81	673.43	654.62
Professional and business services	17.96	18.44	18.88	18.84	608.84	632.49	653.25	646.21
Education and health services	16.46	17.04	17.10	17.13	534.95	553.80	560.88	555.01
Leisure and hospitality	9.10	9.39	9.32	9.39	232.05	236.63	235.80	237.57
Other services	14.23	14.52	14.56	14.52	438.28	447.22	451.36	447.22

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

p = preliminary.

ESTABLISHMENT DATA

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

Industry	Feb. 2005	Oct. 2005	Nov. 2005	Dec. 2005	Jan. 2006p	Feb. 2006p	Percent change from: Jan. 2006–Feb. 2006 p
Total Private:							
Current dollars	$15.91	$16.28	$16.28	$16.35	$16.42	$16.47	0.3
Constant (1982) dollars [2]	8.21	8.09	8.15	8.20	8.18	N.A.	([3])
Goods-producing	17.43	17.74	17.74	17.77	17.82	17.81	-.1
Natural resources and mining	18.40	19.04	18.95	19.12	19.34	19.29	-.3
Construction	19.28	19.58	19.59	19.65	19.66	19.70	.2
Manufacturing	16.42	16.71	16.68	16.70	16.74	16.72	-.1
Excluding overtime [4]	15.54	15.82	15.79	15.83	15.87	15.83	-.3
Durable goods	17.17	17.51	17.50	17.52	17.55	17.56	.1
Nondurable goods	15.20	15.35	15.29	15.31	15.37	15.31	-.4
Private service-providing	15.51	15.89	15.89	15.97	16.04	16.11	.4
Trade, transportation, and utilities	14.77	15.05	15.04	15.10	15.14	15.20	.4
Wholesale trade	17.93	18.32	18.45	18.56	18.53	18.61	.4
Retail trade	12.29	12.43	12.35	12.39	12.43	12.45	.2
Transportation and warehousing	16.51	16.82	16.85	16.87	16.96	17.04	.5
Utilities	26.09	27.17	27.15	27.34	27.52	27.48	-.1
Information	21.57	22.65	22.40	22.60	22.95	22.81	-.6
Financial activities	17.74	18.09	18.20	18.27	18.33	18.43	.5
Professional and business services	17.85	18.30	18.29	18.42	18.56	18.70	.8
Education and health services	16.47	16.90	16.95	17.00	17.07	17.14	.4
Leisure and hospitality	9.05	9.22	9.24	9.27	9.26	9.32	.6
Other services	14.20	14.46	14.46	14.47	14.50	14.50	.0

[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 -0.2 percent from Dec. 2005 to Jan. 2006, 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.

ESTABLISHMENT DATA

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

(2002=100)

Industry	Not seasonally adjusted				Seasonally adjusted						
	Feb. 2005	Dec. 2005	Jan. 2006P	Feb. 2006P	Feb. 2005	Oct. 2005	Nov. 2005	Dec. 2005	Jan. 2006P	Feb. 2006P	Percent change from: Jan. 2006-Feb. 2006P
Total private	99.1	103.8	101.8	101.3	101.6	103.1	103.5	103.7	103.9	103.8	-0.1
Goods-producing	93.0	100.0	97.3	97.0	97.5	99.6	100.5	100.1	101.1	101.0	-.1
Natural resources and mining	105.0	118.0	115.6	112.3	109.5	117.6	116.0	118.0	119.8	116.9	-2.4
Construction	93.4	106.2	102.2	101.8	105.0	108.5	111.7	110.0	112.2	111.9	-.3
Manufacturing	92.4	96.3	94.4	94.1	93.7	94.7	94.6	94.8	95.3	95.5	.2
Durable goods	94.4	99.2	97.2	97.1	95.2	97.7	97.4	97.5	98.1	98.1	.0
Wood products	96.9	102.1	99.4	98.8	100.4	102.4	102.4	102.0	102.8	103.0	.2
Nonmetallic mineral products	90.9	95.6	93.7	93.8	97.2	97.2	99.5	97.5	99.7	99.5	-.2
Primary metals	93.3	96.8	96.7	96.6	93.7	95.0	95.2	95.1	96.1	95.9	-.2
Fabricated metal products	97.5	101.8	100.8	100.4	98.1	100.5	100.3	100.4	101.2	101.4	.2
Machinery	97.4	101.6	99.2	99.5	96.8	100.3	99.0	99.3	98.9	99.7	.8
Computer and electronic products	89.7	102.8	101.2	101.3	90.5	99.8	100.3	101.1	101.7	101.6	-.1
Electrical equipment and appliances	85.5	89.5	88.5	87.6	86.2	88.1	87.7	87.7	88.2	88.5	.3
Transportation equipment	97.4	102.4	99.2	99.0	96.9	98.8	98.8	99.2	99.6	98.9	-.7
Motor vehicles and parts [2]	97.3	98.9	94.7	94.3	97.1	96.4	95.4	95.2	95.2	94.2	-1.1
Furniture and related products	91.8	91.1	87.3	88.7	92.9	91.0	89.2	88.9	88.5	90.0	1.7
Miscellaneous manufacturing	90.9	91.9	89.9	90.9	91.3	91.5	90.7	90.5	90.9	91.4	.6
Nondurable goods	89.2	91.5	89.9	89.3	91.0	90.2	90.2	90.5	90.9	91.2	.3
Food manufacturing	93.2	97.3	94.9	93.4	96.8	94.5	95.2	95.8	96.8	96.7	-.1
Beverages and tobacco products	86.3	96.9	95.3	95.5	90.9	100.3	98.9	98.0	99.6	99.8	.2
Textile mills	72.5	69.1	68.3	67.3	73.6	69.3	69.2	69.2	69.0	68.6	-.6
Textile product mills	88.4	95.1	96.3	93.2	89.9	92.2	94.2	94.3	96.6	95.8	-.8
Apparel	68.8	63.8	62.7	64.0	69.6	64.0	64.5	63.9	64.8	64.1	-1.1
Leather and allied products	75.9	82.2	78.7	77.9	77.1	79.6	81.0	81.2	80.4	79.1	-1.6
Paper and paper products	86.7	89.0	87.1	86.5	88.0	87.9	87.1	87.2	87.2	87.9	.8
Printing and related support activities	90.4	92.2	90.4	92.0	91.7	90.8	90.5	90.9	91.3	92.6	1.4
Petroleum and coal products	99.1	94.5	92.8	93.0	103.2	105.3	100.6	97.6	98.1	98.2	.1
Chemicals	96.8	98.8	98.6	98.0	96.9	97.9	96.9	97.6	98.2	98.0	-.2
Plastics and rubber products	92.0	94.2	91.9	91.7	92.6	91.9	92.1	92.9	92.6	92.7	.1
Private service-providing	100.6	104.9	102.9	102.7	102.9	104.1	104.5	104.6	104.8	104.7	-.1
Trade, transportation, and utilities	98.5	104.9	100.1	98.8	101.0	101.3	102.0	102.0	101.8	101.5	-.3
Wholesale trade	98.9	103.1	102.7	102.1	100.7	102.3	102.8	103.1	103.4	103.7	.3
Retail trade	97.1	105.9	98.3	96.4	100.5	100.0	101.1	100.7	100.4	99.9	-.5
Transportation and warehousing	101.9	106.7	103.1	101.9	104.8	104.3	105.0	104.8	104.6	104.9	.3
Utilities	91.3	94.5	93.5	94.4	91.9	94.9	95.1	95.2	94.6	95.2	.6
Information	97.5	101.0	100.7	99.2	98.4	100.5	100.3	100.6	100.7	100.2	-.5
Financial activities	102.8	105.1	107.1	104.6	103.7	105.8	105.6	105.8	106.4	105.8	-.6
Professional and business services	101.2	108.1	106.1	106.2	103.7	106.9	107.6	108.0	109.1	108.8	-.3
Education and health services	105.6	107.7	107.3	107.8	105.3	107.0	106.6	106.7	107.1	107.4	.3
Leisure and hospitality	99.4	102.0	100.1	100.8	105.2	106.2	106.7	106.5	107.2	107.0	-.2
Other services	95.1	95.3	95.1	95.1	96.2	95.8	95.8	96.0	96.1	96.2	.1

[1] See footnote 1, table B-2.
[2] Includes motor vehicles, motor vehicle bodies and trailers, and motor vehicle parts.
P = preliminary.
NOTE: The indexes of aggregate weekly hours are calculated by dividing the current months estimates of aggregate hours by the corresponding 2002 annual average levels. Aggregate hours estimates are the product of estimates of average weekly hours and production or nonsupervisory worker employment.

ESTABLISHMENT DATA

Table B-6. Indexes of aggregate weekly payrolls of production or nonsupervisory workers[1] on private nonfarm payrolls by industry sector and selected industry detail

(2002=100)

Industry	Not seasonally adjusted				Seasonally adjusted						
	Feb. 2005	Dec. 2005	Jan. 2006[p]	Feb. 2006[p]	Feb. 2005	Oct. 2005	Nov. 2005	Dec. 2005	Jan. 2006[p]	Feb. 2006[p]	Percent change from: Jan. 2006-Feb. 2006[p]
Total private	105.7	113.7	112.6	112.0	108.2	112.3	112.8	113.4	114.2	114.4	0.2
Goods-producing	98.8	109.1	105.8	105.2	104.0	108.2	109.2	108.9	110.3	110.2	-.1
Natural resources and mining	112.6	132.0	130.9	126.1	117.2	130.2	127.8	131.2	134.7	131.1	-2.7
Construction	96.7	112.9	107.7	107.7	109.3	114.7	118.1	116.7	119.1	119.0	-.1
Manufacturing	99.4	105.9	103.6	102.8	100.6	103.5	103.2	103.5	104.3	104.5	.2
Durable goods	101.4	109.5	106.6	106.5	102.1	106.8	106.4	106.7	107.5	107.6	.1
Nondurable goods	95.7	99.3	98.0	96.5	97.8	97.9	97.5	98.0	98.7	98.6	-.1
Private service-providing	107.7	115.2	114.6	114.3	109.6	113.6	114.0	114.8	115.5	115.9	.3
Trade, transportation, and utilities	104.2	112.0	108.5	107.5	106.5	108.8	109.4	109.9	110.0	110.0	.0
Wholesale trade	104.7	112.8	112.8	112.2	106.4	110.4	111.7	112.8	112.8	113.7	.8
Retail trade	102.8	111.2	104.9	103.1	105.9	106.6	107.0	106.9	106.9	106.7	-.2
Transportation and warehousing	107.1	114.1	110.9	110.1	109.8	111.3	112.3	112.1	112.5	113.4	.8
Utilities	98.9	108.2	107.6	108.2	100.1	107.6	107.7	108.6	108.7	109.2	.5
Information	104.2	113.0	114.9	112.1	105.1	112.7	111.2	112.5	114.4	113.2	-1.0
Financial activities	112.6	118.5	122.2	119.3	113.7	118.4	118.9	119.5	120.6	120.6	.0
Professional and business services	108.1	118.6	119.2	119.1	110.1	116.4	117.1	118.3	120.5	121.1	.5
Education and health services	114.2	120.6	120.7	121.4	114.0	118.8	118.8	119.3	120.1	121.0	.7
Leisure and hospitality	105.5	111.7	108.8	110.4	111.0	114.2	114.9	115.1	115.7	116.3	.5
Other services	98.6	100.9	100.9	100.6	99.5	100.9	100.9	101.2	101.5	101.6	.1

[1] See footnote 1, table B-2.
[p] = preliminary.
NOTE: The indexes of aggregate weekly payrolls are calculated by dividing the current month's estimates of aggregate payrolls by the corresponding 2002 annual average levels. Aggregate payroll estimates are the product of estimates of average hourly earnings, average weekly hours, and production or nonsupervisory worker employment.

Table B-7. Diffusion indexes of employment change

(Percent)

Time span	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
	Private nonfarm payrolls, 278 industries [1]											
Over 1-month span:												
2002	40.8	36.5	38.3	38.7	40.1	46.0	43.7	43.3	41.7	41.9	41.5	36.0
2003	44.1	37.9	34.9	38.3	42.8	38.8	37.6	39.7	50.7	49.8	52.0	51.3
2004	51.6	49.5	62.4	65.5	62.4	57.7	52.7	52.0	57.0	54.3	55.0	54.1
2005	50.7	57.7	56.7	54.7	54.5	56.7	59.2	54.1	51.4	53.4	61.7	58.6
2006	p 60.8	p 60.3										
Over 3-month span:												
2002	34.5	36.2	35.6	35.8	34.9	38.8	38.5	44.8	37.6	39.7	37.2	39.6
2003	40.6	34.2	34.7	32.7	35.3	41.7	38.5	33.8	42.6	47.8	49.8	50.5
2004	54.3	53.4	57.6	63.1	69.4	68.3	58.8	55.6	57.4	56.5	59.9	55.2
2005	52.9	56.7	59.2	60.4	56.8	60.8	60.4	59.7	57.9	52.2	57.0	63.7
2006	p 66.0	p 64.4										
Over 6-month span:												
2002	30.2	30.6	31.5	30.9	32.0	36.3	35.8	37.6	34.5	36.0	36.7	35.3
2003	34.4	31.8	31.8	34.0	32.7	36.2	33.3	32.4	40.5	45.3	46.4	47.7
2004	49.8	52.3	54.7	60.8	63.3	63.8	63.1	63.5	59.0	61.3	55.9	55.6
2005	55.4	57.7	57.4	58.8	55.2	58.6	60.8	59.5	60.6	57.7	58.5	60.6
2006	p 60.6	p 60.8										
Over 12-month span:												
2002	33.6	31.7	30.2	30.4	30.2	29.1	32.0	31.3	30.0	29.5	32.9	34.7
2003	34.5	31.5	32.9	33.5	34.2	35.1	32.7	33.1	37.1	36.7	37.2	39.2
2004	40.3	42.1	44.8	48.4	50.7	57.7	57.0	55.2	56.7	58.3	60.1	60.3
2005	60.1	61.0	59.5	58.6	58.6	59.4	60.8	61.0	60.8	58.3	58.8	62.1
2006	p 60.8	p 62.6										
	Manufacturing payrolls, 84 industries [1]											
er 1-month span:												
2002	19.6	21.4	18.5	29.2	25.0	30.4	36.9	25.6	28.6	17.9	17.9	19.6
2003	32.7	19.6	19.6	10.7	23.2	19.0	19.6	29.2	28.6	36.3	42.3	40.5
2004	44.0	47.6	44.6	64.9	53.6	45.8	56.5	52.4	41.7	42.3	39.9	39.3
2005	39.3	38.7	38.7	42.3	44.6	34.5	47.6	35.7	45.2	43.5	50.0	52.4
2006	p 58.9	p 46.4										
Over 3-month span:												
2002	9.5	9.5	11.3	17.9	14.9	17.9	22.6	25.6	22.6	17.3	9.5	11.9
2003	18.5	11.3	12.5	8.3	7.7	11.3	14.9	15.5	16.7	27.4	32.1	35.7
2004	43.5	42.3	43.5	53.6	57.7	58.9	53.6	48.8	48.2	40.5	38.1	31.0
2005	35.7	39.9	42.9	39.9	37.5	41.1	39.3	35.7	39.9	36.3	36.9	50.0
2006	p 58.9	p 56.0										
Over 6-month span:												
2002	7.1	8.3	7.7	8.3	8.3	11.9	12.5	11.9	13.7	8.9	7.1	7.7
2003	11.3	11.3	8.3	9.5	10.7	9.5	6.0	8.9	13.7	18.5	24.4	23.8
2004	28.6	33.3	33.3	45.8	47.6	51.2	56.0	51.8	48.2	49.4	39.3	35.7
2005	36.9	36.9	35.1	33.3	33.3	32.7	36.9	36.9	41.1	41.7	39.3	42.3
2006	p 37.5	p 48.2										
Over 12-month span:												
2002	7.1	6.0	6.0	6.5	7.1	3.6	4.8	6.0	4.8	7.1	4.8	8.3
2003	10.7	6.0	6.5	6.0	8.3	7.1	7.1	8.3	10.7	10.7	9.5	10.7
2004	13.1	14.3	13.1	20.2	23.2	35.7	36.9	38.1	36.3	44.0	44.6	44.6
2005	44.6	44.6	41.7	40.5	39.9	33.3	32.7	31.0	32.1	39.3	35.7	40.5
2006	p 39.3	p 42.9										

[1] Based on seasonally adjusted data for 1-, 3-, and 6-month spans and unadjusted data for the 12-month 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.

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