

NEWS RELEASE



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THE EMPLOYMENT SITUATION — FEBRUARY 2015

Total **nonfarm payroll employment** increased by 295,000 in February, and the **unemployment rate** edged down to 5.5 percent, the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics reported today. Job gains occurred in food services and drinking places, professional and business services, construction, health care, and in transportation and warehousing. Employment in mining was down over the month.

Chart 1. Unemployment rate, seasonally adjusted, February 2013 – February 2015

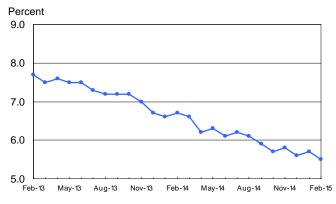
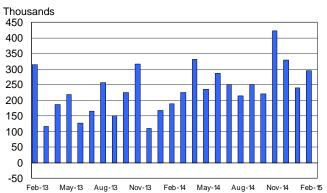


Chart 2. Nonfarm payroll employment over-the-month change, seasonally adjusted, February 2013 – February 2015



Household Survey Data

Both the **unemployment rate** (5.5 percent) and the number of **unemployed persons** (8.7 million) edged down in February. Over the year, the unemployment rate and the number of unemployed persons were down by 1.2 percentage points and 1.7 million, respectively. (See table A-1.)

Among the **major worker groups**, the unemployment rate for teenagers decreased by 1.7 percentage points to 17.1 percent in February. The jobless rates for adult men (5.2 percent), adult women (4.9 percent), whites (4.7 percent), blacks (10.4 percent), Asians (4.0 percent), and Hispanics (6.6 percent) showed little or no change. (See tables A-1, A-2, and A-3.)

The number of **long-term unemployed** (those jobless for 27 weeks or more) was little changed at 2.7 million in February. These individuals accounted for 31.1 percent of the unemployed. Over the past 12 months, the number of long-term unemployed is down by 1.1 million. (See table A-12.)

The civilian labor force participation rate, at 62.8 percent, changed little in February and has remained within a narrow range of 62.7 to 62.9 percent since April 2014. The **employment-population** ratio was unchanged at 59.3 percent in February but is up by 0.5 percentage point over the year. (See table A-1.)

The number of persons employed **part time for economic reasons** (sometimes referred to as involuntary part-time workers) was little changed in February at 6.6 million. These individuals, who would have preferred full-time employment, were working part time because their hours had been cut back or because they were unable to find a full-time job. (See table A-8.)

In February, 2.2 million persons were **marginally attached to the labor force**, little changed from a year earlier. (The data are not seasonally adjusted.) These individuals were not in the labor force, 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. (See table A-16.)

Among the marginally attached, there were 732,000 **discouraged workers** in February, little different from a year earlier. (The data are not seasonally adjusted.) Discouraged workers are persons not currently looking for work because they believe no jobs are available for them. The remaining 1.4 million persons marginally attached to the labor force in February had not searched for work for reasons such as school attendance or family responsibilities. (See table A-16.)

Establishment Survey Data

Total **nonfarm payroll employment** rose by 295,000 in February, compared with an average monthly gain of 266,000 over the prior 12 months. Job gains occurred in food services and drinking places, professional and business services, construction, health care, and in transportation and warehousing. Employment in mining declined over the month. (See table B-1.)

In February, **food services and drinking places** added 59,000 jobs. The industry had added an average of 35,000 jobs per month over the prior 12 months.

Employment in **professional and business services** increased by 51,000 in February and has risen by 660,000 over the year. In February, employment continued to trend up in management and technical consulting services (+7,000), computer systems design and related services (+5,000), and architectural and engineering services (+5,000).

Construction added 29,000 jobs in February. Employment in specialty trade contractors rose by 27,000, mostly in the residential component. Over the past 12 months, construction has added 321,000 jobs.

In February, employment in **health care** rose by 24,000, with gains in ambulatory care services (+20,000) and hospitals (+9,000). Health care had added an average of 29,000 jobs per month over the prior 12 months.

Transportation and warehousing added 19,000 jobs in February, with most of the gain occurring in couriers and messengers (+12,000). Employment in transportation and warehousing grew by an average of 14,000 per month over the prior 12 months.

Employment in **retail trade** continued to trend up in February (+32,000) and has grown by 319,000 over the year.

Manufacturing employment continued to trend up in February (+8,000). Within the industry, petroleum and coal products lost 6,000 jobs, largely due to a strike.

Employment in **mining** decreased by 9,000 in February, with most of the decline in support activities for mining (-7,000).

Employment in other major industries, including **wholesale trade**, **information**, **financial activities**, and **government**, showed little change over the month.

In February, the **average workweek for all employees** on private nonfarm payrolls was 34.6 hours for the fifth month in a row. The manufacturing workweek was unchanged at 41.0 hours in February, and factory overtime edged down by 0.1 hour to 3.4 hours. The average workweek for **production and nonsupervisory employees** on private nonfarm payrolls was unchanged at 33.8 hours. (See tables B-2 and B-7.)

In February, **average hourly earnings for all employees** on private nonfarm payrolls rose by 3 cents to \$24.78. Over the year, average hourly earnings have risen by 2.0 percent. In February, average hourly earnings of private-sector **production and nonsupervisory employees** were unchanged at \$20.80. (See tables B-3 and B-8.)

After revision, the change in total nonfarm payroll employment for December remained at +329,000, and the change for January was revised from +257,000 to +239,000. With these revisions, employment gains in December and January were 18,000 lower than previously reported. Over the past 3 months, job gains have averaged 288,000 per month.

The Employment Situation for March is scheduled to be released on Friday, April 3, 2015, at 8:30 a.m. (EDT).

Summary table A. Household data, seasonally adjusted [Numbers in thousands]

Category	Feb. 2014	Dec. 2014	Jan. 2015	Feb. 2015	Change from: Jan. 2015- Feb. 2015
Employment status					
Civilian noninstitutional population	247,085	249,027	249,723	249,899	176
Civilian labor force	155,688	156,129	157,180	157,002	-178
Participation rate	63.0	62.7	62.9	62.8	-0.1
Employed	145,301	147,442	148,201	148,297	96
Employment-population ratio	58.8	59.2	59.3	59.3	0.0
Unemployed	10,387	8,688	8,979	8,705	-274
Unemployment rate	6.7	5.6	5.7	5.5	-0.2
Not in labor force	91,398	92,898	92,544	92,898	354
Unemployment rates					
Total, 16 years and over	6.7	5.6	5.7	5.5	-0.2
Adult men (20 years and over)	6.3	5.3	5.3	5.2	-0.1
Adult women (20 years and over)	5.9	5.0	5.1	4.9	-0.2
Teenagers (16 to 19 years)	21.3	16.8	18.8	17.1	-1.7
White	5.8	4.8	4.9	4.7	-0.2
Black or African American	12.0	10.4	10.3	10.4	0.1
Asian	5.9	4.2	4.0	4.0	0.0
Hispanic or Latino ethnicity	8.1	6.5	6.7	6.6	-0.1
Total, 25 years and over	5.4	4.5	4.6	4.5	-0.1
Less than a high school diploma	9.8	8.6	8.5	8.4	-0.1
High school graduates, no college	6.4	5.3	5.4	5.4	0.0
Some college or associate degree	6.0	4.9	5.2	5.1	-0.1
Bachelor's degree and higher	3.4	2.9	2.8	2.7	-0.1
Reason for unemployment					
Job losers and persons who completed temporary jobs	5,403	4,325	4,242	4,180	-62
Job leavers	816	798	851	884	33
Reentrants	2,972	2,701	2,829	2,655	-174
New entrants	1,232	971	1,033	972	-61
Duration of unemployment					
Less than 5 weeks	2,388	2,375	2,383	2,431	48
5 to 14 weeks	2,558	2,293	2,318	2,223	-95
15 to 26 weeks	1,597	1,274	1,380	1,335	-45
27 weeks and over	3,804	2,785	2,800	2,709	-91
Employed persons at work part time					
Part time for economic reasons.	7,204	6,790	6,810	6,635	-175
Slack work or business conditions	4,259	4,061	4,012	3,847	-165
Could only find part-time work	2,674	2,432	2,460	2,426	-34
Part time for noneconomic reasons	19,085	19,730	19,822	19,837	15
Persons not in the labor force (not seasonally adjusted)					
Marginally attached to the labor force	2,303	2,260	2,234	2,159	_
Discouraged workers	755	740	682	732	_

⁻ Over-the-month changes are not displayed for not seasonally adjusted data.

NOTE: Persons whose ethnicity is identified as Hispanic or Latino may be of any race. 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. Updated population controls are introduced annually with the release of January data.

ESTABLISHMENT DATA Summary table B. Establishment data, seasonally adjusted

Category	Feb. 2014	Dec. 2014	Jan. 2015 ^p	Feb. 2015 ^p
EMPLOYMENT BY SELECTED INDUSTRY (Over-the-month change, in thousands)				
Total nonfarm	188	329	239	295
Total private	175	319	237	288
Goods-producing.	47	64	64	29
Mining and logging	1	1	-6	-8
Construction	26	44	49	29
Manufacturing	20	19	21	8
Durable goods ¹	17	14	16	11
Motor vehicles and parts	12.5	2.2	3.8	0.8
Nondurable goods	3	5	5	-3
Private service-providing.	128	255	173	259
Wholesale trade.	8.5	14.3	14.0	11.7
Retail trade	-19.1	-0.2	27.8	32.0
Transportation and warehousing	-3.7	38.4	1.0	18.5
Utilities	-0.2	1.8	0.5	0.4
Information	-4	6	5	7
Financial activities.	13	7	22	10
Professional and business services ¹	69	72	10	51
Temporary help services.	16.9	21.0	-13.8	-7.8
Education and health services ¹	30	54	46	54
Health care and social assistance	19.1	47.5	52.5	32.8
Leisure and hospitality.	32	56	39	66
Other services.	2	6	7	9
Government	13	10	2	7
(3-month average change, in thousands)				
Total nonfarm	154	324	330	288
Total private.	161	317	323	281
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WOMEN AND PRODUCTION AND NONSUPERVISORY EMPLOYEES AS A PERCENT OF ALL EMPLOYEES ²				
Total nonfarm women employees.	49.4	49.3	49.3	49.3
Total private women employees	47.9	47.9	47.8	47.8
Total private production and nonsupervisory employees	82.6	82.5	82.5	82.5
HOURS AND EARNINGS ALL EMPLOYEES				
Total private				
Average weekly hours	34.4	34.6	34.6	34.6
Average hourly earnings.	\$24.30	\$24.62	\$24.75	\$24.78
Average weekly earnings.	\$835.92	\$851.85	\$856.35	\$857.39
Index of aggregate weekly hours (2007=100) ³	99.8	102.7	102.9	103.1
Over-the-month percent change.	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.2
Index of aggregate weekly payrolls (2007=100) ⁴	115.7	120.6	121.5	121.9
Over-the-month percent change	0.5	0.0	0.7	0.3
DIFFUSION INDEX (Over 1-month span) ⁵	3.0		<u></u>	
Total private (263 industries)	61.8	69.2	62.0	65.4
Manufacturing (80 industries).	55.0	64.4	61.3	64.4
ivialitationing (oo industries)	33.0	04.4	01.3	04.4

¹ Includes other industries, not shown separately.

² Data relate to production employees in mining and logging and manufacturing, construction employees in construction, and nonsupervisory employees in the service-providing industries.

³ The indexes of aggregate weekly hours are calculated by dividing the current month's estimates of aggregate hours by the corresponding annual average aggregate hours.

⁴ The indexes of aggregate weekly payrolls are calculated by dividing the current month's estimates of aggregate weekly payrolls by the corresponding annual average aggregate weekly payrolls.

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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Frequently Asked Questions about Employment and Unemployment Estimates

1. Why are there two monthly measures of employment?

The household survey and establishment survey both produce sample-based estimates of employment, and both have strengths and limitations. The establishment survey employment series has a smaller margin of error on the measurement of month-to-month change than the household survey because of its much larger sample size. An over-the-month employment change of about 100,000 is statistically significant in the establishment survey, while the threshold for a statistically significant change in the household survey is about 400,000. However, the household survey has a more expansive scope than the establishment survey because it includes self-employed workers whose businesses are unincorporated, unpaid family workers, agricultural workers, and private household workers, who are excluded by the establishment survey. The household survey also provides estimates of employment for demographic groups. For more information on the differences between the two surveys, please visit www.bls.gov/web/empsit/ces_cps_trends.pdf.

2. Are undocumented immigrants counted in the surveys?

It is likely that both surveys include at least some undocumented immigrants. However, neither the establishment nor the household survey is designed to identify the legal status of workers. Therefore, it is not possible to determine how many are counted in either survey. The establishment survey does not collect data on the legal status of workers. The household survey does include questions which identify the foreign and native born, but it does not include questions about the legal status of the foreign born. Data on the foreign and native born are published each month in table A-7 of The Employment Situation news release.

3. Why does the establishment survey have revisions?

The establishment survey revises published estimates to improve its data series by incorporating additional information that was not available at the time of the initial publication of the estimates. The establishment survey revises its initial monthly estimates twice, in the immediately succeeding 2 months, to incorporate additional sample receipts from respondents in the survey and recalculated seasonal adjustment factors. For more information on the monthly revisions, please visit www.bls.gov/ces/cesrevinfo.htm.

On an annual basis, the establishment survey incorporates a benchmark revision that re-anchors estimates to nearly complete employment counts available from unemployment insurance tax records. The benchmark helps to control for sampling and modeling errors in the estimates. For more information on the annual benchmark revision, please visit www.bls.gov/web/empsit/cesbmart.htm.

4. Does the establishment survey sample include small firms?

Yes; about 40 percent of the establishment survey sample is comprised of business establishments with fewer than 20 employees. The establishment survey sample is designed to maximize the reliability of the statewide total nonfarm employment estimate; firms from all states, size classes, and industries are appropriately sampled to achieve that goal.

5. Does the establishment survey account for employment from new businesses?

Yes; monthly establishment survey estimates include an adjustment to account for the net employment change generated by business births and deaths. The adjustment comes from an econometric model that forecasts the monthly net jobs impact of business births and deaths based on the actual past values of the net impact that can be observed with a lag from the Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages. The establishment survey uses modeling rather than sampling for this purpose because the survey is not immediately able to bring new businesses into the sample. There is an unavoidable lag between the birth of a new firm and its appearance on the sampling frame and availability for selection. BLS adds new businesses to the survey twice a year.

6. Is the count of unemployed persons limited to just those people receiving unemployment insurance benefits?

No; the estimate of unemployment is based on a monthly sample survey of households. All persons who are without jobs and are actively seeking and available to work are included among the unemployed. (People on temporary layoff are included even if they do not actively seek work.) There is no requirement or question relating to unemployment insurance benefits in the monthly survey.

7. Does the official unemployment rate exclude people who want a job but are not currently looking for work?

Yes; however, there are separate estimates of persons outside the labor force who want a job, including those who are not currently looking because they believe no jobs are available (discouraged workers). In addition, alternative measures of labor underutilization (some of which include discouraged workers and other groups not officially counted as unemployed) are published each month in table A-15 of The Employment Situation news release. For more information about these alternative measures, please visit www.bls.gov/cps/lfcharacteristics.htm#altmeasures.

8. How can unusually severe weather affect employment and hours estimates?

In the establishment survey, the reference period is the pay period that includes the 12th of the month. Unusually severe weather is more likely to have an impact on average weekly hours than on employment. Average weekly hours are estimated for paid time during the pay period, including pay for holidays, sick leave, or other time off. The impact of severe weather on hours estimates typically, but not always, results in a reduction in average weekly hours. For example, some employees may be off work for part of the pay period and not receive pay for the time missed, while some workers, such as those dealing with cleanup or repair, may work extra hours.

Typically, it is not possible to precisely quantify the effect of extreme weather on payroll employment estimates. In order for severe weather conditions to reduce employment estimates, employees have to be off work without pay for the entire pay period. Employees who receive pay for any part of the pay period, even 1 hour, are counted in the payroll employment figures. For more information on how often employees are paid, please visit www.bls.gov/opub/btn/volume-3/how-frequently-do-private-businesses-pay-workers.htm.

In the household survey, the reference period is generally the calendar week that includes the 12th of the month. Persons who miss the entire week's work for weather-related events are counted as employed whether or not they are paid for the time off. The household survey collects data on the number of persons who had a job but were not at work due to bad weather. It also provides a measure of the number of persons who usually work full time but had reduced hours due to bad weather. Current and historical data are available on the household survey's most requested statistics page, please visit http://data.bls.gov/cgi-bin/surveymost?ln.

Technical Note

This news release presents statistics from two major surveys, the Current Population Survey (CPS; household survey) and the Current Employment Statistics survey (CES; establishment survey). The household survey provides 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 eligible households conducted by the U.S. Census Bureau for the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS).

The establishment survey provides information on employment, hours, and earnings of employees on nonfarm payrolls; the data appear in the "B" tables, marked ESTABLISHMENT DATA. BLS collects these data each month from the payroll records of a sample of nonagricultural business establishments. Each month the CES program surveys about 143,000 businesses and government agencies, representing approximately 588,000 individual worksites, in order to provide detailed industry data on employment, hours, and earnings of workers on nonfarm payrolls. The active sample includes approximately one-third of all nonfarm payroll employees.

For both surveys, the data for a given month relate to a particular week or pay period. In the household survey, the reference period 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 persons 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. Additional information about the household survey can be found at www.bls.gov/cps/documentation.htm.

Establishment survey. The sample establishments are drawn from private nonfarm businesses such as factories, offices, and stores, as well as from 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 produced for the private sector for all employees and for production and nonsupervisory employees. *Production and nonsupervisory* employees are defined as production and related employees in manufacturing and mining and logging, construction workers in construction, and non-supervisory employees in private service-providing industries.

Industries are classified on the basis of an establishment's principal activity in accordance with the 2012 version of the North American Industry Classification System. Additional information about the establishment survey can be found at www.bls.gov/ces/.

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, self-employed workers whose businesses are unincorporated, 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 are 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 regularly occurring fluctuations. These events may result from seasonal changes in weather, major holidays, and the opening and closing of schools. The effect of such seasonal variation can be very large.

Because these seasonal events follow a more or less regular pattern each year, their influence on the level of a series can be tempered by adjusting for regular seasonal These adjustments make nonseasonal developments, such as declines in employment or increases in the participation of women in the labor force, easier to spot. For example, in the household survey, 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. Similarly, in the establishment survey, payroll employment in education declines by about 20 percent at the end of the spring term and later rises with the start of the fall term, obscuring the underlying employment trends in the industry. Because seasonal employment changes at the end and beginning of the school year can be estimated, the statistics can be adjusted to make underlying employment patterns more discernable. The seasonally adjusted figures provide a more useful tool with which to analyze changes in month-to-month economic activity.

Many seasonally adjusted series are independently adjusted in both the household and establishment surveys. However, the adjusted series for many major estimates, such as total payroll employment, employment in most major sectors, 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. The prior 2 months are routinely revised to incorporate additional sample reports and recalculated seasonal adjustment factors. In both surveys, 5-year 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 component of this difference that occurs because samples differ by chance is known as *sampling error*, and its 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 nonfarm employment from the establishment survey is on the order of plus or minus 105,000. Suppose the estimate of nonfarm employment increases by 50,000 from one month to the next. The 90-percent confidence interval on the monthly change would range from -55,000 to +155,000 $(50,000 \pm 105,000)$. 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-themonth change lies within this interval. Since this range includes values of less than zero, we could not say with confidence that nonfarm employment had, in fact, increased that month. If, however, the reported nonfarm employment rise was 250,000, 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 nonfarm employment had, in fact, risen that month. At an unemployment rate of around 6.0 percent, the 90-percent confidence interval for the monthly change in unemployment as measured by the household survey is about +/- 300,000, and for the monthly change in the unemployment rate it is about +/- 0.2 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 also is improved when the data are cumulated over time, such as for quarterly and annual averages.

The household and establishment surveys are also affected by *nonsampling error*, which 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 excludes employment losses from business deaths from sample-based

estimation in order to offset the missing employment gains from business births. This is incorporated into the sample-based estimation procedure by simply not reflecting sample units going out of business, but imputing to them the same employment trend as the other firms in the sample. This procedure accounts for most of the net birth/death employment.

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 5 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, absolute benchmark revisions for total nonfarm employment have averaged 0.3 percent, with a range from -0.7 to 0.6 percent.

Other information

Information in this release will be made available to sensory impaired individuals upon request. Voice phone: (202) 691-5200; Federal Relay Service: (800) 877-8339.

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

	Not se	asonally adj	usted			Seasonally	adjusted1		
Employment status, sex, and age	Feb. 2014	Jan. 2015	Feb. 2015	Feb. 2014	Oct. 2014	Nov. 2014	Dec. 2014	Jan. 2015	Feb. 2015
TOTAL									
Civilian noninstitutional population	247,085	249,723	249,899	247,085	248,657	248,844	249,027	249,723	249,899
Civilian labor force	155,027	156,050	156,213	155,688	156,243	156,402	156,129	157,180	157,002
Participation rate	62.7	62.5	62.5	63.0	62.8	62.9	62.7	62.9	62.8
Employed	144,134	146,552	147,118	145,301	147,260	147,331	147,442	148,201	148,297
Employment-population ratio	58.3	58.7	58.9	58.8	59.2	59.2	59.2	59.3	59.3
Unemployed	10,893	9,498	9,095	10,387	8,983	9,071	8,688	8,979	8,705
Unemployment rate	7.0	6.1	5.8	6.7	5.7	5.8	5.6	5.7	5.5
Not in labor force	92,058	93,674	93,686	91,398	92,414	92,442	92,898	92,544	92,898
Persons who currently want a job	6,091	6,467	6,575	6,072	6,545	6,556	6,445	6,358	6,538
Men, 16 years and over	440.000				400 440	400.000	400.004	400 ==0	
Civilian noninstitutional population	119,306	120,559	120,647	119,306	120,112	120,208	120,301	120,559	120,647
Civilian labor force	81,954	82,851	83,040	82,566	82,950	82,961	83,210	83,771	83,772
Participation rate	68.7	68.7	68.8	69.2	69.1	69.0	69.2	69.5	69.4
Employed Employment-population ratio	75,687 63.4	77,477 64.3	77,824 64.5	76,852 64.4	78,286 65.2	78,084 65.0	78,400 65.2	78,869 65.4	79,006 65.5
. ,		I	I	5,714					
Unemployment rate	6,267 7.6	5,374 6.5	5,216	6.9	4,664 5.6	4,877 5.9	4,810	4,903 5.9	4,766 5.7
Unemployment rate Not in labor force	37,352	37,708	6.3 37,607	36,740	37,161	37,247	5.8 37,091	36,787	36,875
Men, 20 years and over								·	
Civilian noninstitutional population	110,838	112,117	112,209	110,838	111,679	111,778	111,875	112,117	112,209
Civilian labor force	79,528	80,179	80,394	79,884	80,023	80,029	80,271	80,804	80,831
Participation rate	71.8	71.5	71.6	72.1	71.7	71.6	71.8	72.1	72.0
Employed	73,882	75,364	75,671	74,820	75,928	75,675	76,026	76,496	76,588
Employment-population ratio	66.7	67.2	67.4	67.5	68.0	67.7	68.0	68.2	68.3
Unemployed	5,645	4,815	4,723	5,064	4,094	4,354	4,245	4,308	4,243
Unemployment rate	7.1	6.0	5.9	6.3	5.1	5.4	5.3	5.3	5.2
Not in labor force	31,310	31,938	31,816	30,954	31,656	31,749	31,603	31,313	31,379
Women, 16 years and over									
Civilian noninstitutional population	127,779	129,165	129,252	127,779	128,545	128,637	128,726	129,165	129,252
Civilian labor force	73,073	73,199	73,173	73,122	73,293	73,442	72,919	73,408	73,230
Participation rate	57.2	56.7	56.6	57.2	57.0	57.1	56.6	56.8	56.7
Employed	68,446	69,075	69,294	68,449	68,974	69,247	69,042	69,332	69,291
Employment-population ratio	53.6	53.5	53.6	53.6	53.7	53.8	53.6	53.7	53.6
Unemployed.	4,626	4,124	3,879	4,673	4,318	4,195	3,878	4,076	3,939
Unemployment rate Not in labor force	6.3 54,707	5.6 55,966	5.3 56,079	6.4 54,657	5.9 55,253	5.7 55,195	5.3 55,807	5.6 55,756	5.4 56,023
	34,707	33,300	30,079	34,037	55,255	33,133	33,007	33,730	30,023
Women, 20 years and over Civilian noninstitutional population	119,583	120,970	121,060	119,583	120,370	120,465	120,557	120,970	121,060
Civilian labor force	70,493	70,554	70,526	70,323	70,354	70,599	70,111	70,558	70,370
Participation rate	58.9	58.3	58.3	58.8	58.4	58.6	58.2	58.3	58.1
Employed	66,319	66,894	67,058	66,168	66,560	66,894	66,632	66,983	66,901
Employment-population ratio	55.5	55.3	55.4	55.3	55.3	55.5	55.3	55.4	55.3
Unemployed	4,175	3,660	3,468	4,155	3,794	3,705	3,479	3,575	3,469
Unemployment rate	5.9	5.2	4.9	5.9	5.4	5.2	5.0	5.1	4.9
Not in labor force	49,089	50,416	50,534	49,260	50,016	49,866	50,446	50,412	50,690
Both sexes, 16 to 19 years									
Civilian noninstitutional population	16,664	16,636	16,630	16,664	16,608	16,602	16,595	16,636	16,630
Civilian labor force	5,006	5,317	5,293	5,480	5,866	5,775	5,747	5,817	5,801
Participation rate	30.0	32.0	31.8	32.9	35.3	34.8	34.6	35.0	34.9
Employed	3,933	4,294	4,389	4,312	4,772	4,762	4,784	4,722	4,808
Employment-population ratio	23.6	25.8	26.4	25.9	28.7	28.7	28.8	28.4	28.9
Unemployment rate	1,073 21.4	1,023 19.2	904 17.1	1,168 21.3	1,094 18.7	1,013 17.5	963 16.8	1,096 18.8	993 17.1
Unemployment rate	11,658	11,320	11,337	11,184	10,742	10,827	10,849	10,819	10,829
	. 1,000	11,020	. 1,007	11,104	10,142	10,021	10,043	10,019	10,023

¹ The population figures are not adjusted for seasonal variation; therefore, identical numbers appear in the unadjusted and seasonally adjusted columns. NOTE: Updated population controls are introduced annually with the release of January data.

Table A-2. Employment status of the civilian population by race, sex, and age [Numbers in thousands]

Faralassant i i		asonally adj					/ adjusted ¹	. 1	
Employment status, race, sex, and age	Feb. 2014	Jan. 2015	Feb. 2015	Feb. 2014	Oct. 2014	Nov. 2014	Dec. 2014	Jan. 2015	Feb. 2015
WHITE									
Civilian noninstitutional population	195,029	196,307	196,392	195,029	195,896	195,995	196,091	196,307	196,39
Civilian labor force	122,928	123,199	123,224	123,554	123,287	123,391	123,058	124,119	123,87
Participation rate	63.0	62.8	62.7	63.4	62.9	63.0	62.8	63.2	63.
Employed	115,312	116,637	116,944	116,425	117,300	117,307	117,186	118,035	117,99
Employment-population ratio	59.1	59.4	59.5	59.7	59.9	59.9	59.8	60.1	60.
Unemployed	7,616	6,562	6,279	7,130	5,987	6,084	5,872	6,084	5,88
Unemployment rate	6.2	5.3	5.1	5.8	4.9	4.9	4.8	4.9	4.
Not in labor force	72,101	73,109	73,169	71,474	72,609	72,604	73,033	72,189	72,51
Civilian labor force	64,185	64,377	64,559	64,531	64,234	64,339	64,392	64,871	64,92
Participation rate	72.2	71.9	72.0	72.6	71.8	71.9	71.9	72.4	72.
Employed	60,178	61,016	61,228	61,013	61,507	61,388	61,551	61,953	62,01
Employment-population ratio.	67.7	68.1	68.3	68.6	68.8	68.6	68.8	69.2	69.
Unemployed	4,008	3,361	3,330	3,518	2,727	2,951	2,842	2,918	2,90
Unemployment rate	6.2	5.2	5.2	5.5	4.2	4.6	4.4	4.5	4.
	54,709	54 635	54 400	54 615	54.452	E4 E97	54 222	54 693	5.4.4C
Civilian labor force	54,709	54,635 57.9	54,499 57.7	54,615 58.3	54,452 57.9	54,587 58.0	54,223 57.5	54,683 57.9	54,40 57.
Employed	51,866	52,140	52,186	51,815	51,945	52,142	51,824	52,267	52,10
Employment-population ratio	55.4	55.2	55.3	55.3	55.2	55.4	55.0	55.4	55.
Unemployed	2,843	2,495	2,312	2,800	2,507	2,445	2,399	2,416	2,29
Unemployment rate	5.2	4.6	4.2	5.1	4.6	4.5	4.4	4.4	4.
Both sexes, 16 to 19 years	5.2	4.0	4.2	5.1	4.0	4.5	4.4	4.4	4.
Civilian labor force	4,033	4,186	4,166	4,408	4,601	4,466	4,443	4,565	4,55
Participation rate	32.5	33.9	33.8	35.5	37.2	36.2	36.0	37.0	36.
Employed	3,268	3,481	3,529	3,596	3,848	3,777	3,811	3,814	3,87
Employment-population ratio	26.3	28.2	28.6	29.0	31.1	30.6	30.9	30.9	31.
Unemployed	765	706	637	812	753	689	632	751	68
Unemployment rate	19.0	16.9	15.3	18.4	16.4	15.4	14.2	16.4	15.
BLACK OR AFRICAN AMERICAN									
Civilian noninstitutional population	30,685	31,188	31,222	30,685	30,969	31,005	31,040	31,188	31,22
Civilian labor force	18,591	18,895	18,941	18,723	19,024	19,056	19,037	19,040	19,10
Participation rate	60.6	60.6	60.7	61.0	61.4	61.5	61.3	61.0	61.
Employed	16,351	16,877	16,975	16,486	16,953	16,957	17,050	17,071	17,12
Employment-population ratio	53.3	54.1	54.4	53.7	54.7	54.7	54.9	54.7	54.
Unemployed	2,240	2,018	1,966	2,238	2,071	2,099	1,986	1,969	1,97
Unemployment rate	12.0	10.7	10.4	12.0	10.9	11.0	10.4	10.3	10.
Not in labor force	12,094	12,293	12,281	11,962	11,945	11,949	12,003	12,148	12,12
Men, 20 years and over									
Civilian labor force	8,417	8,633	8,628	8,485	8,672	8,594	8,717	8,676	8,71
Participation rate	66.5	66.8	66.6	67.0	67.6	66.9	67.8	67.1	67.
Employed	7,279	7,652	7,685	7,398	7,742	7,630	7,756	7,757	7,80
Employment-population ratio	57.5	59.2	59.4	58.4	60.4	59.4	60.3	60.0	60.
Unemployed	1,138	981	943	1,087	930	964	962	919	90
Unemployment rate	13.5	11.4	10.9	12.8	10.7	11.2	11.0	10.6	10.
Women, 20 years and over Civilian labor force	9,611	9,638	9,656	9,616	9,624	9,709	9,598	9,667	9,66
			· .				l ' I		
Participation rate	62.0	61.2	61.2	62.0	61.5	61.9	61.2	61.3	61.
Employed.	8,687	8,792	8,820	8,669	8,720	8,786	8,812	8,824	8,80
Employment-population ratio	56.0	55.8	55.9	55.9	55.7	56.1	56.2	56.0	55.
Unemployed	925	847	835	947	904	922	785	843	85
Unemployment rate Both sexes, 16 to 19 years	9.6	8.8	8.7	9.8	9.4	9.5	8.2	8.7	8.
Civilian labor force	562	624	658	622	728	754	722	697	72
Participation rate	22.3	24.9	26.4	24.7	29.2	30.2	29.0	27.9	29.
Employed	385	433	471	418	491	541	482	490	50
Employment-population ratio	15.3	17.3	18.8	16.6	19.7	21.7	19.4	19.6	20.
Unemployed	177	191	188	204	237	213	240	207	21
Unemployment rate	31.5	30.6	28.5	32.8	32.5	28.2	33.2	29.7	30.
ASIAN Civilian noninstitutional population	13,738	14,253	14,291	13,738	13,782	13,927	13,886	14,253	14,29
STRUMENT INCHINISTRATION OF THE PROPERTY OF TH	10,730	17,200	17,231	10,700	10,702	10,321	10,000	17,200	1+,∠3

See footnotes at end of table.

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

[Numbers in thousands]

	Not so	easonally adj	usted	Seasonally adjusted ¹					
Employment status, race, sex, and age	Feb. 2014	Jan. 2015	Feb. 2015	Feb. 2014	Oct. 2014	Nov. 2014	Dec. 2014	Jan. 2015	Feb. 2015
Civilian labor force	8,797	8,895	9,042	8,805	8,782	8,768	8,771	8,899	9,038
Participation rate	64.0	62.4	63.3	64.1	63.7	63.0	63.2	62.4	63.2
Employed	8,270	8,530	8,672	8,289	8,340	8,353	8,398	8,540	8,680
Employment-population ratio	60.2	59.8	60.7	60.3	60.5	60.0	60.5	59.9	60.7
Unemployed	528	365	369	515	443	415	373	359	358
Unemployment rate	6.0	4.1	4.1	5.9	5.0	4.7	4.2	4.0	4.0
Not in labor force	4,941	5,359	5,249	4,934	5,000	5,159	5,115	5,355	5,253

¹ The population figures are not adjusted for seasonal variation; therefore, identical numbers appear in the unadjusted and seasonally adjusted columns. 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. Updated population controls are introduced annually with the release of January data.

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

[Numbers in thousands]

	Not se	asonally ac	ljusted			Seasonally	/ adjusted1		
Employment status, sex, and age	Feb. 2014	Jan. 2015	Feb. 2015	Feb. 2014	Oct. 2014	Nov. 2014	Dec. 2014	Jan. 2015	Feb. 2015
HISPANIC OR LATINO ETHNICITY									
Civilian noninstitutional population	38,053	39,165	39,244	38,053	38,679	38,760	38,839	39,165	39,244
Civilian labor force	25,019	25,956	25,850	25,155	25,665	25,655	25,644	26,047	25,962
Participation rate	65.7	66.3	65.9	66.1	66.4	66.2	66.0	66.5	66.2
Employed	22,836	23,998	23,975	23,112	23,931	23,963	23,988	24,305	24,238
Employment-population ratio	60.0	61.3	61.1	60.7	61.9	61.8	61.8	62.1	61.8
Unemployed	2,183	1,958	1,875	2,043	1,734	1,692	1,656	1,742	1,724
Unemployment rate	8.7	7.5	7.3	8.1	6.8	6.6	6.5	6.7	6.6
Not in labor force	13,033	13,208	13,395	12,897	13,013	13,105	13,196	13,118	13,282
Men, 20 years and over									
Civilian labor force	13,821	14,426	14,388	13,918	14,218	14,258	14,264	14,479	14,465
Participation rate	80.4	81.8	81.4	80.9	81.2	81.3	81.1	82.1	81.8
Employed	12,806	13,413	13,397	13,011	13,458	13,432	13,507	13,647	13,601
Employment-population ratio	74.5	76.0	75.8	75.6	76.9	76.5	76.8	77.3	76.9
Unemployed	1,015	1,013	991	907	760	826	757	832	864
Unemployment rate	7.3	7.0	6.9	6.5	5.3	5.8	5.3	5.7	6.0
Women, 20 years and over									
Civilian labor force	10,196	10,364	10,333	10,177	10,259	10,253	10,168	10,344	10,309
Participation rate	59.3	58.1	57.8	59.2	58.6	58.5	57.9	58.0	57.7
Employed	9,301	9,677	9,667	9,331	9,522	9,590	9,501	9,704	9,685
Employment-population ratio	54.1	54.3	54.1	54.2	54.4	54.7	54.1	54.4	54.2
Unemployed	895	687	666	846	737	663	667	640	625
Unemployment rate	8.8	6.6	6.4	8.3	7.2	6.5	6.6	6.2	6.1
Both sexes, 16 to 19 years									
Civilian labor force	1,002	1,165	1,129	1,060	1,187	1,144	1,211	1,224	1,187
Participation rate	27.5	31.6	30.6	29.1	32.3	31.1	32.9	33.2	32.2
Employed	729	908	911	770	950	942	980	954	952
Employment-population ratio	20.0	24.6	24.7	21.1	25.9	25.6	26.6	25.9	25.8
Unemployed	274	257	218	290	237	202	231	270	235
Unemployment rate	27.3	22.1	19.3	27.4	20.0	17.7	19.1	22.1	19.8

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

NOTE: Persons whose ethnicity is identified as Hispanic or Latino may be of any race. Updated population controls are introduced annually with the release of January data.

Table A-4. Employment status of the civilian population 25 years and over by educational attainment [Numbers in thousands]

	Not se	asonally ad	ljusted			Seasonally	y adjusted		
Educational attainment	Feb. 2014	Jan. 2015	Feb. 2015	Feb. 2014	Oct. 2014	Nov. 2014	Dec. 2014	Jan. 2015	Feb. 2015
Less than a high school diploma									
Civilian labor force	10,804	11,353	10,867	11,078	10,831	11,153	11,031	11,439	11,126
Participation rate	44.8	45.7	45.2	45.9	45.3	45.7	45.4	46.0	46.3
Employed	9,602	10,226	9,842	9,993	9,975	10,201	10,079	10,468	10,196
Employment-population ratio	39.8	41.1	41.0	41.4	41.7	41.8	41.5	42.1	42.4
Unemployed	1,203	1,126	1,025	1,084	856	952	952	971	929
Unemployment rate	11.1	9.9	9.4	9.8	7.9	8.5	8.6	8.5	8.4
High school graduates, no college ¹									
Civilian labor force	36,050	35,238	35,142	36,227	36,183	35,478	35,164	35,418	35,371
Participation rate	58.4	57.6	57.0	58.6	58.0	57.8	57.5	57.9	57.4
Employed	33,482	33,083	33,037	33,903	34,127	33,476	33,310	33,492	33,464
Employment-population ratio	54.2	54.1	53.6	54.9	54.7	54.5	54.5	54.8	54.3
Unemployed	2,568	2,155	2,106	2,324	2,056	2,002	1,854	1,926	1,907
Unemployment rate	7.1	6.1	6.0	6.4	5.7	5.6	5.3	5.4	5.4
Some college or associate degree									
Civilian labor force	37,261	37,208	37,457	37,255	37,304	37,246	37,140	37,479	37,490
Participation rate	67.1	66.7	66.7	67.0	66.5	66.7	66.9	67.2	66.8
Employed	34,898	35,118	35,441	35,006	35,460	35,422	35,310	35,540	35,588
Employment-population ratio	62.8	63.0	63.1	63.0	63.2	63.5	63.6	63.8	63.4
Unemployed	2,363	2,090	2,015	2,249	1,843	1,824	1,831	1,939	1,902
Unemployment rate	6.3	5.6	5.4	6.0	4.9	4.9	4.9	5.2	5.1
Bachelor's degree and higher ²									
Civilian labor force	50,522	51,695	51,996	50,169	50,471	51,222	51,772	51,550	51,583
Participation rate	75.6	74.7	74.9	75.1	74.6	74.7	74.6	74.4	74.4
Employed	48,796	50,212	50,576	48,468	48,937	49,608	50,290	50,084	50,172
Employment-population ratio	73.0	72.5	72.9	72.5	72.4	72.3	72.5	72.3	72.3
Unemployed	1,726	1,483	1,421	1,700	1,534	1,614	1,482	1,466	1,411
Unemployment rate	3.4	2.9	2.7	3.4	3.0	3.2	2.9	2.8	2.7

 $^{^{\}rm 1}$ Includes persons with a high school diploma or equivalent.

NOTE: Updated population controls are introduced annually with the release of January data.

² Includes persons with bachelor's, master's, professional, and doctoral degrees.

Table A-5. Employment status of the civilian population 18 years and over by veteran status, period of service, and sex, not seasonally adjusted

[Numbers in thousands]

	To	tal	M	en	Wor	nen
Employment status, veteran status, and period of service	Feb. 2014	Feb. 2015	Feb. 2014	Feb. 2015	Feb. 2014	Feb. 2015
VETERANS, 18 years and over						
Civilian noninstitutional population	21,298	21,326	19,054	19,335	2,244	1,991
Civilian labor force	10,833	10,903	9,389	9,577	1,445	1,326
Participation rate.	50.9	51.1	49.3	49.5	64.4	66.6
Employed		10,325	8,781	9,076	1,368	1,250
Employment-population ratio.	47.7	48.4	46.1	46.9	61.0	62.8
Unemployed		578	608	502	76	76
Unemployment rate	6.3	5.3	6.5	5.2	5.3	5.7
Not in labor force.	10,465	10,423	9,665	9,758	799	665
Not iii laboi loice	10,403	10,423	9,003	9,730	799	003
Gulf War-era II veterans						
Civilian noninstitutional population	2,995	3,421	2,415	2,838	581	584
Civilian labor force	2,430	2,825	2,020	2,404	410	421
Participation rate	81.1	82.6	83.7	84.7	70.6	72.2
Employed	2,207	2,635	1,838	2,230	370	405
Employment-population ratio	73.7	77.0	76.1	78.6	63.7	69.3
Unemployed		190	183	174	40	17
Unemployment rate	9.2	6.7	9.0	7.2	9.9	4.0
Not in labor force	565	596	394	434	171	163
Gulf War-era I veterans						
Civilian noninstitutional population	3,412	3,533	2,707	2,965	704	567
Civilian labor force	2,787	2,885	2,284	2,450	503	435
Participation rate	81.7	81.7	84.3	82.6	71.4	76.6
Employed		2,777	2,177	2,378	481	400
Employment-population ratio.		78.6	80.4	80.2	68.3	70.5
		107	107	72	22	35
Unemployed.	4.6	3.7	4.7	2.9	4.3	8.1
Unemployment rate	625	648	424	515	201	132
Not in labor force	625	040	424	515	201	132
World War II, Korean War, and Vietnam-era veterans Civilian noninstitutional population	9,554	9,057	9,195	8,735	359	322
Civilian labor force.	2,817	2,419	2,718	2,293	99	127
Participation rate.	29.5	26.7	29.6	26.2	27.6	39.4
		2,293	2,539	2,177	95	116
Employed.						
Employment-population ratio.		25.3	27.6	24.9	26.4	36.0
Unemployed.		126	179	115	4	11
Unemployment rate	6.5 6,737	5.2 6,638	6.6 6,477	5.0 6,442	4.4 260	8.5 195
	0,737	0,038	0,477	0,442	200	193
Veterans of other service periods	E 227	E 24E	4 707	4 707	600	E40
Civilian noninstitutional population.	5,337	5,315	4,737	4,797	600	518
Civilian labor force	2,799	2,774	2,367	2,431	432	343
Participation rate	1	52.2	50.0	50.7	72.0	66.2
Employed	2,650	2,620	2,227	2,290	422	330
Employment-population ratio	49.6	49.3	47.0	47.7	70.4	63.7
Unemployed	149	154	140	141	10	13
Unemployment rate	5.3	5.6	5.9	5.8	2.2	3.9
Not in labor force	2,538	2,541	2,370	2,366	168	175
NONVETERANS, 18 years and over						
Civilian noninstitutional population	216,827	219,793	95,685	96,888	121,142	122,906
Civilian labor force	142,531	143,572	71,799	72,636	70,732	70,936
Participation rate	65.7	65.3	75.0	75.0	58.4	57.7
Employed	132,676	135,360	66,338	68,082	66,338	67,278
Employment-population ratio	61.2	61.6	69.3	70.3	54.8	54.7
Unemployed		8,212	5,460	4,554	4,394	3,658
Unemployment rate		5.7	7.6	6.3	6.2	5.2
Not in labor force	74,296	76,222	23,887	24,252	50,410	51,970
	,_50			,_52	35,.10	0.,010

NOTE: Veterans served on active duty in the U.S. Armed Forces and were not on active duty at the time of the survey. Nonveterans never served on active duty in the U.S. Armed Forces. Veterans could have served anywhere in the world during these periods of service: Gulf War era II (September 2001-present), Gulf War era I (August 1990-August 2001), Vietnam era (August 1964-April 1975), Korean War (July 1950-January 1955), World War II (December 1941-December 1946), and other service periods (all other time periods). Veterans who served in more than one wartime period are classified only in the most recent one. Veterans who served during one of the selected wartime periods and another period are classified only in the wartime period.

Table A-6. Employment status of the civilian population by sex, age, and disability status, not seasonally adjusted

[Numbers in thousands]

	Persons with	a disability	Persons with no disability		
Employment status, sex, and age	Feb. 2014	Feb. 2015	Feb. 2014	Feb. 2015	
TOTAL, 16 years and over					
Civilian noninstitutional population	28,970	29,316	218,116	220,584	
Civilian labor force	5,537	5,806	149,490	150,407	
Participation rate	19.1	19.8	68.5	68.2	
Employed	4,746	5,153	139,388	141,965	
Employment-population ratio	16.4	17.6	63.9	64.4	
Unemployed	792	653	10,102	8,442	
Unemployment rate	14.3	11.2	6.8	5.6	
Not in labor force	23,433	23,510	68,626	70,177	
Men, 16 to 64 years					
Civilian labor force	2,454	2,637	74,918	75,718	
Participation rate	32.2	34.3	81.4	81.8	
Employed	2,042	2,321	69,248	71,047	
Employment-population ratio	26.8	30.1	75.3	76.8	
Unemployed	412	316	5,670	4,671	
Unemployment rate	16.8	12.0	7.6	6.2	
Not in labor force	5,173	5,061	17,082	16,820	
Women, 16 to 64 years					
Civilian labor force	2,097	2,201	67,167	66,993	
Participation rate	26.8	28.0	70.5	69.9	
Employed	1,762	1,925	63,048	63,564	
Employment-population ratio	22.6	24.5	66.2	66.3	
Unemployed	334	276	4,119	3,429	
Unemployment rate	15.9	12.5	6.1	5.1	
Not in labor force	5,719	5,647	28,074	28,886	
Both sexes, 65 years and over					
Civilian labor force	986	967	7,405	7,696	
Participation rate	7.3	7.0	24.0	23.9	
Employed	941	907	7,092	7,354	
Employment-population ratio	7.0	6.6	23.0	22.9	
Unemployed	45	60	313	342	
Unemployment rate	4.6	6.2	4.2	4.4	
Not in labor force	12,541	12,802	23,470	24,471	

NOTE: A person with a disability has at least one of the following conditions: is deaf or has serious difficulty hearing; is blind or has serious difficulty seeing even when wearing glasses; has serious difficulty concentrating, remembering, or making decisions because of a physical, mental, or emotional condition; has serious difficulty walking or climbing stairs; has difficulty dressing or bathing; or has difficulty doing errands alone such as visiting a doctor's office or shopping because of a physical, mental, or emotional condition. Updated population controls are introduced annually with the release of January data.

Table A-7. Employment status of the civilian population by nativity and sex, not seasonally adjusted

[Numbers in thousands]

	То	tal	Me	en	Woi	men
Employment status and nativity	Feb. 2014	Feb. 2015	Feb. 2014	Feb. 2015	Feb. 2014	Feb. 2015
Foreign born, 16 years and over						
Civilian noninstitutional population	38,188	40,300	18,429	19,540	19,759	20,760
Civilian labor force	25,421	26,276	14,612	15,233	10,809	11,043
Participation rate	66.6	65.2	79.3	78.0	54.7	53.2
Employed	23,658	24,741	13,693	14,326	9,964	10,414
Employment-population ratio	61.9	61.4	74.3	73.3	50.4	50.2
Unemployed	1,763	1,536	919	907	845	629
Unemployment rate	6.9	5.8	6.3	6.0	7.8	5.7
Not in labor force	12,768	14,023	3,817	4,306	8,951	9,717
Native born, 16 years and over						
Civilian noninstitutional population	208,897	209,600	100,877	101,108	108,020	108,492
Civilian labor force	129,606	129,937	67,342	67,807	62,264	62,130
Participation rate	62.0	62.0	66.8	67.1	57.6	57.3
Employed	120,476	122,378	61,994	63,497	58,482	58,880
Employment-population ratio	57.7	58.4	61.5	62.8	54.1	54.3
Unemployed	9,130	7,559	5,348	4,309	3,782	3,250
Unemployment rate	7.0	5.8	7.9	6.4	6.1	5.2
Not in labor force	79,291	79,663	33,535	33,301	45,756	46,362

NOTE: The foreign born are those residing in the United States who were not U.S. citizens at birth. That is, they were born outside the United States or one of its outlying areas such as Puerto Rico or Guam, to parents neither of whom was a U.S. citizen. The native born are persons who were born in the United States or one of its outlying areas such as Puerto Rico or Guam or who were born abroad of at least one parent who was a U.S. citizen. Updated population controls are introduced annually with the release of January data.

Table A-8. Employed persons by class of worker and part-time status

[In thousands]

	Not se	easonally ac	djusted			Seasonall	y adjusted		
Category	Feb. 2014	Jan. 2015	Feb. 2015	Feb. 2014	Oct. 2014	Nov. 2014	Dec. 2014	Jan. 2015	Feb. 2015
CLASS OF WORKER									
Agriculture and related industries	1,973	2,234	2,234	2,148	2,402	2,392	2,358	2,419	2,430
Wage and salary workers ¹	1,225	1,410	1,397	1,379	1,581	1,621	1,506	1,566	1,572
Self-employed workers, unincorporated	732	802	808	765	784	749	815	835	833
Unpaid family workers	16	22	29	_	_	_	_	_	_
Nonagricultural industries	142,160	144,317	144,884	143,196	144,982	144,939	145,101	145,743	145,880
Wage and salary workers ¹	133,551	135,748	136,577	134,482	136,016	136,093	136,415	136,949	137,447
Government	20,517	20,555	20,893	20,255	19,885	19,956	19,956	20,330	20,582
Private industries	113,033	115,193	115,683	114,239	116,059	116,144	116,469	116,664	116,890
Private households	822	937	817	_	_	_	_	_	_
Other industries	112,211	114,257	114,866	113,388	115,281	115,361	115,676	115,724	116,042
Self-employed workers, unincorporated	8,529	8,512	8,238	8,693	8,908	8,794	8,660	8,725	8,386
Unpaid family workers	81	57	69	_	_	_	_	_	_
PERSONS AT WORK PART TIME ²									
All industries									
Part time for economic reasons ³	7,397	7,269	6,772	7,204	7,012	6,851	6,790	6,810	6,635
Slack work or business conditions	4,506	4,450	4,011	4,259	4,215	4,068	4,061	4,012	3,847
Could only find part-time work	2,598	2,353	2,355	2,674	2,437	2,447	2,432	2,460	2,426
Part time for noneconomic reasons ⁴	19,651	20,033	20,437	19,085	19,793	19,971	19,730	19,822	19,837
Nonagricultural industries									
Part time for economic reasons ³	7,269	7,125	6,669	7,091	6,911	6,731	6,699	6,690	6,539
Slack work or business conditions	4,449	4,372	3,941	4,222	4,149	3,997	3,983	3,951	3,791
Could only find part-time work	2,565	2,338	2,345	2,638	2,407	2,412	2,411	2,432	2,415
Part time for noneconomic reasons ⁴	19,290	19,681	20,079	18,723	19,443	19,594	19,416	19,446	19,505

¹ Includes self-employed workers whose businesses are incorporated.

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. Updated population controls are introduced annually with the release of January data.

² Refers to those who worked 1 to 34 hours during the survey reference week and excludes employed persons who were absent from their jobs for the entire week.

³ Refers to those who worked 1 to 34 hours during the reference week for an economic reason such as slack work or unfavorable business conditions, inability to find full-time work, or seasonal declines in demand.

⁴ Refers to persons who usually work part time for noneconomic reasons such as childcare problems, family or personal obligations, school or training, retirement or Social Security limits on earnings, and other reasons. This excludes persons who usually work full time but worked only 1 to 34 hours during the reference week for reasons such as vacations, holidays, illness, and bad weather.

⁻ Data not available

Table A-9. Selected employment indicators

[Numbers in thousands]

	Not se	easonally adj	usted			Seasonall	y adjusted		
Characteristic	Feb. 2014	Jan. 2015	Feb. 2015	Feb. 2014	Oct. 2014	Nov. 2014	Dec. 2014	Jan. 2015	Feb. 2015
AGE AND SEX									
Total, 16 years and over	144,134	146,552	147,118	145,301	147,260	147,331	147,442	148,201	148,297
16 to 19 years	3,933	4,294	4,389	4,312	4,772	4,762	4,784	4,722	4,808
16 to 17 years	1,309	1,474	1,433	1,492	1,626	1,663	1,678	1,651	1,637
18 to 19 years	2,624	2,819	2,956	2,841	3,141	3,065	3,090	3,058	3,186
20 years and over	140,201	142,258	142,729	140,989	142,488	142,569	142,658	143,480	143,489
20 to 24 years	13,424	13,618	13,833	13,715	14,088	13,939	13,847	14,011	14,114
25 years and over	126,777	128,640	128,896	127,307	128,522	128,673	128,860	129,435	129,349
25 to 54 years	94,666	95,834	96,086	95,242	95,772	95,856	95,975	96,464	96,565
25 to 34 years	31,673	32,309	32,559	31,856	32,228	32,271	32,354	32,574	32,682
35 to 44 years	30,840	31,005	30,909	31,003	30,994	31,018	31,021	31,157	31,071
45 to 54 years	32,154	32,520	32,618	32,382	32,550	32,567	32,600	32,734	32,812
55 years and over	32,111	32,806	32,810	32,065	32,750	32,817	32,885	32,971	32,784
Men, 16 years and over	75,687	77,477	77,824	76,852	78,286	78,084	78,400	78,869	79,006
16 to 19 years	1,805	2,113	2,153	2,032	2,358	2,409	2,374	2,372	2,418
16 to 17 years	568	692	666	667	785	847	828	802	791
18 to 19 years	1,237	1,420	1,487	1,376	1,584	1,552	1,531	1,560	1,636
20 years and over	73,882	75,364	75,671	74,820	75,928	75,675	76,026	76,496	76,588
20 to 24 years	6,791	6,915	7,102	7,021	7,337	7,114	7,167	7,198	7,324
25 years and over	67,092	68,449	68,569	67,757	68,673	68,593	68,890	69,248	69,190
25 to 54 years	50,232	51,186	51,312	50,827	51,327	51,282	51,448	51,809	51,860
25 to 34 years	17,004	17,458	17,560	17,214	17,367	17,336	17,534	17,722	17,743
35 to 44 years	16,455	16,641	16,595	16,622	16,802	16,784	16,748	16,807	16,760
45 to 54 years	16,773	17,087	17,157	16,991	17,159	17,162	17,166	17,281	17,357
55 years and over	16,860	17,263	17,256	16,930	17,346	17,311	17,441	17,439	17,330
Women, 16 years and over	68,446	69,075	69,294	68,449	68,974	69,247	69,042	69,332	69,291
16 to 19 years	2,128	2,181	2,236	2,281	2,414	2,353	2,410	2,349	2,389
16 to 17 years	740	782	767	825	841	816	850	849	846
18 to 19 years	1,388	1,399	1,470	1,465	1,557	1,513	1,559	1,499	1,550
20 years and over	66,319	66,894	67,058	66,168	66,560	66,894	66,632	66,983	66,901
20 to 24 years	6,633	6,703	6,731	6,694	6,751	6,825	6,680	6,813	6,790
25 years and over	59,685	60,191	60,328	59,551	59,849	60,080	59,970	60,187	60,159
25 to 54 years	44,435	44,648	44,774	44,415	44,445	44,574	44,527	44,655	44,705
25 to 34 years	14,669	14,852	14,999	14,642	14,861	14,935	14,820	14,852	14,939
35 to 44 years	14,385	14,364	14,314	14,381	14,192	14,234	14,273	14,350	14,311
45 to 54 years	15,381	15,432	15,461	15,392	15,391	15,406	15,434	15,453	15,456
55 years and over	15,251	15,543	15,553	15,136	15,404	15,506	15,443	15,532	15,453
MARITAL STATUS									
Married men, spouse present	43,889	44,555	44,575	44,281	44,380	44,267	44,588	44,934	44,951
Married women, spouse present	34,874	34,929	35,146	34,664	34,833	34,799	34,645	34,843	34,910
Women who maintain families	9,333	9,300	9,137	_	-	-	-	-	_
FULL- OR PART-TIME STATUS									
Full-time workers ¹	116,323	118,840	119,313	117,859	119,681	119,507	119,934	120,711	120,834
Part-time workers ²	27,810	27,712	27,805	27,382	27,690	27,775	27,506	27,546	27,471
MULTIPLE JOBHOLDERS									
Total multiple jobholders	7,163	7,289	7,221	6,989	7,674	7,403	7,285	7,485	7,059
Percent of total employed	5.0	5.0	4.9	4.8	5.2	5.0	4.9	5.1	4.8
		0.0		0		0.0		0.1	
SELF-EMPLOYMENT	F 205	F 400	F 405						
Self-employed workers, incorporated	5,385	5,483	5,425	0.450	0.600	0.540	0.475	0.500	0.000
Self-employed workers, unincorporated	9,261	9,315	9,047	9,458	9,692	9,543	9,475	9,560	9,220

 $^{^{\}rm 1}$ Employed full-time workers are persons who usually work 35 hours or more 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. Updated population controls are introduced annually with the release of January data.

² Employed part-time workers are persons who usually work less than 35 hours per week.

⁻ Data not available.

Table A-10. Selected unemployment indicators, seasonally adjusted

Characteristic		Number of mployed pe in thousand	rsons			Unemploy	ment rates		
	Feb. 2014	Jan. 2015	Feb. 2015	Feb. 2014	Oct. 2014	Nov. 2014	Dec. 2014	Jan. 2015	Feb. 2015
AGE AND SEX									
Total, 16 years and over	. 10,387	8,979	8,705	6.7	5.7	5.8	5.6	5.7	5.5
16 to 19 years		1,096	993	21.3	18.7	17.5	16.8	18.8	17.1
16 to 17 years		411	374	21.8	22.3	17.8	18.8	19.9	18.6
18 to 19 years	1	678	625	20.8	16.8	17.6	15.4	18.2	16.4
20 years and over		7,883	7,712	6.1	5.2	5.4	5.1	5.2	5.1
20 to 24 years		1,517	1,563	11.9	10.5	10.9	10.8	9.8	10.0
25 years and over	1 '	6,273	6,124	5.4	4.7	4.7	4.5	4.6	4.5
25 to 54 years	I	4,870	4,634	5.7	4.9	4.8	4.7	4.8	4.6
25 to 34 years	1 '	2,029	1,869	7.0	6.2	6.1	5.9	5.9	5.4
35 to 44 years		1,436	1,452	5.1	4.4	4.3	4.3	4.4	4.5
45 to 54 years		1,405	1,312	5.0	4.0	4.1	4.0	4.1	3.8
55 years and over		1,417	1,479	4.6	4.1	4.5	3.9	4.1	4.3
Men, 16 years and over	. 5,714	4,903	4,766	6.9	5.6	5.9	5.8	5.9	5.7
16 to 19 years	1 '	595	523	24.2	19.5	17.8	19.2	20.0	17.8
16 to 17 years	1	211	188	24.7	25.5	20.1	20.0	20.8	19.2
18 to 19 years	1	374	343	23.9	16.7	16.6	18.2	19.4	17.3
20 years and over	1	4,308	4,243	6.3	5.1	5.4	5.3	5.3	5.2
20 to 24 years	1 '	933	891	13.4	10.4	11.8	11.6	11.5	10.9
25 years and over		3,325	3,321	5.5	4.6	4.8	4.6	4.6	4.6
25 to 54 years		2,571	2,494	5.7	4.7	4.8	4.7	4.7	4.6
25 to 34 years	1	1,092	1,045	6.9	6.0	6.0	5.7	5.8	5.6
35 to 44 years		780	753	5.1	4.1	4.2	4.3	4.4	4.3
45 to 54 years		699	696	5.1	3.8	4.1	4.1	3.9	3.9
55 years and over	I	754	827	4.7	4.3	4.7	4.2	4.1	4.6
Women, 16 years and over		4,076	3,939	6.4	5.9	5.7	5.3	5.6	5.4
16 to 19 years		501	470	18.5	17.8	17.2	14.2	17.6	16.4
16 to 17 years	1	200	186	19.3	19.0	15.2	17.6	19.0	18.0
18 to 19 years	1	304	282	17.7	17.0	18.6	12.4	16.9	15.4
20 years and over		3,575	3,469	5.9	5.4	5.2	5.0	5.1	4.9
20 to 24 years	I	584	671	10.2	10.7	10.0	9.9	7.9	9.0
25 years and over		2,949	2,803	5.4	4.8	4.7	4.4	4.7	4.5
25 to 54 years	I	2,299	2,140	5.7	5.2	4.9	4.7	4.9	4.6
25 to 34 years		937	824	7.2	6.4	6.1	6.0	5.9	5.2
35 to 44 years	. 762	655	699	5.0	4.8	4.6	4.3	4.4	4.7
45 to 54 years		706	617	4.8	4.3	4.0	3.9	4.4	3.8
55 years and over		670	644	4.5	3.7	4.2	3.7	4.1	4.0
MARITAL STATUS									
Married men, spouse present	. 1,735	1,356	1,405	3.8	3.0	3.2	3.0	2.9	3.0
Married women, spouse present	1 '	1,206	1,167	4.2	3.5	3.4	3.2	3.3	3.2
Women who maintain families ¹	I	824	760	9.1	8.7	8.2	7.8	8.1	7.7
FULL- OR PART-TIME STATUS									
	8 783	7.525	7.275	6.9	6.0	6.0	5.7	5.9	5.7
			1						4.9
Full-time workers ²		7,525 1,433	7,275 1,405	6.9 5.6	6.0 5.0	6.0 5.1	5.7 5.0		5.9 4.9

¹ Not seasonally adjusted.

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. Updated population controls are introduced annually with the release of January data.

² 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.

3 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.

Table A-11. Unemployed persons by reason for unemployment [Numbers in thousands]

	Not se	asonally ad	justed			Seasonally	y adjusted		
Reason	Feb. 2014	Jan. 2015	Feb. 2015	Feb. 2014	Oct. 2014	Nov. 2014	Dec. 2014	Jan. 2015	Feb. 2015
NUMBER OF UNEMPLOYED									
Job losers and persons who completed									
temporary jobs	6,024	4,912	4,721	5,403	4,349	4,480	4,325	4,242	4,180
On temporary layoff	1,341	1,328	1,349	1,037	847	1,070	959	902	1,021
Not on temporary layoff	4,682	3,584	3,372	4,366	3,501	3,410	3,366	3,339	3,158
Permanent job losers	3,366	2,491	2,316	3,190	2,505	2,446	2,388	2,371	2,212
Persons who completed temporary jobs	1,316	1,093	1,056	1,177	997	964	977	968	946
Job leavers	813	868	894	816	782	835	798	851	884
Reentrants	2,974	2,832	2,635	2,972	2,856	2,761	2,701	2,829	2,655
New entrants	1,083	885	845	1,232	1,058	1,045	971	1,033	972
PERCENT DISTRIBUTION									
Job losers and persons who completed									
temporary jobs	55.3	51.7	51.9	51.8	48.1	49.1	49.2	47.4	48.1
On temporary layoff	12.3	14.0	14.8	10.0	9.4	11.7	10.9	10.1	11.7
Not on temporary layoff	43.0	37.7	37.1	41.9	38.7	37.4	38.3	37.3	36.3
Job leavers	7.5	9.1	9.8	7.8	8.6	9.2	9.1	9.5	10.2
Reentrants	27.3	29.8	29.0	28.5	31.6	30.3	30.7	31.6	30.5
New entrants	9.9	9.3	9.3	11.8	11.7	11.5	11.0	11.5	11.2
UNEMPLOYED AS A PERCENT OF THE CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE									
Job losers and persons who completed									
temporary jobs	3.9	3.1	3.0	3.5	2.8	2.9	2.8	2.7	2.7
Job leavers	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.6
Reentrants	1.9	1.8	1.7	1.9	1.8	1.8	1.7	1.8	1.7
New entrants	0.7	0.6	0.5	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.7	0.6

NOTE: Updated population controls are introduced annually with the release of January data.

Table A-12. Unemployed persons by duration of unemployment [Numbers in thousands]

	Not se	asonally ad	ljusted			Seasonally	y adjusted		
Duration	Feb. 2014	Jan. 2015	Feb. 2015	Feb. 2014	Oct. 2014	Nov. 2014	Dec. 2014	Jan. 2015	Feb. 2015
NUMBER OF UNEMPLOYED									
Less than 5 weeks	2,145	2,780	2,185	2,388	2,455	2,505	2,375	2,383	2,431
5 to 14 weeks	3,091	2,468	2,662	2,558	2,322	2,378	2,293	2,318	2,223
15 weeks and over	5,657	4,250	4,248	5,402	4,321	4,225	4,059	4,180	4,044
15 to 26 weeks	1,771	1,396	1,485	1,597	1,416	1,403	1,274	1,380	1,335
27 weeks and over	3,886	2,853	2,763	3,804	2,904	2,822	2,785	2,800	2,709
Average (mean) duration, in weeks	36.3	30.3	31.1	36.9	32.9	33.0	32.8	32.3	31.7
Median duration, in weeks	16.0	12.3	13.1	16.2	13.5	12.8	12.6	13.4	13.1
PERCENT DISTRIBUTION									
Less than 5 weeks	19.7	29.3	24.0	23.1	27.0	27.5	27.2	26.8	27.9
5 to 14 weeks	28.4	26.0	29.3	24.7	25.5	26.1	26.3	26.1	25.6
15 weeks and over	51.9	44.7	46.7	52.2	47.5	46.4	46.5	47.1	46.5
15 to 26 weeks	16.3	14.7	16.3	15.4	15.6	15.4	14.6	15.5	15.4
27 weeks and over	35.7	30.0	30.4	36.8	31.9	31.0	31.9	31.5	31.1

NOTE: Updated population controls are introduced annually with the release of January data.

Table A-13. Employed and unemployed persons by occupation, not seasonally adjusted

[Numbers in thousands]

Occupation	Emp	loyed	Unem	ployed		loyment tes
Occupation	Feb. 2014	Feb. 2015	Feb. 2014	Feb. 2015	Feb. 2014	Feb. 2015
Total, 16 years and over ¹	144,134	147,118	10,893	9,095	7.0	5.8
Management, professional, and related occupations	55,501	57,596	1,845	1,601	3.2	2.7
Management, business, and financial operations occupations	22,664	23,630	838	674	3.6	2.8
Professional and related occupations	32,838	33,966	1,007	927	3.0	2.7
Service occupations	25,007	24,802	2,249	1,971	8.3	7.4
Sales and office occupations	33,667	34,054	2,522	1,821	7.0	5.1
Sales and related occupations	15,799	15,838	1,322	868	7.7	5.2
Office and administrative support occupations	17,868	18,216	1,200	953	6.3	5.0
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance	40.440	40.050	4 407	4 454	40.0	0.0
occupations	13,148	13,258	1,487	1,454	10.2	9.9
Farming, fishing, and forestry occupations	905	966	115	170	11.3	15.0
Construction and extraction occupations	7,409	7,323	1,114	959	13.1	11.6
Installation, maintenance, and repair occupations	4,833	4,968	257	325	5.0	6.1
Production, transportation, and material moving occupations	16,811	17,409	1,671	1,380	9.0	7.3
Production occupations	8,198	8,481	692	639	7.8	7.0
Transportation and material moving occupations	8,613	8,928	978	741	10.2	7.7

¹ Persons with no previous work experience and persons whose last job was in the U.S. Armed Forces are included in the unemployed total. NOTE: Updated population controls are introduced annually with the release of January data.

Table A-14. Unemployed persons by industry and class of worker, not seasonally adjusted

Industry and class of worker	unem per	ber of ployed sons usands)	Unemployment rates		
	Feb.	Feb.	Feb.	Feb.	
	2014	2015	2014	2015	
Total, 16 years and over¹ Nonagricultural private wage and salary workers Mining, quarrying, and oil and gas extraction Construction Manufacturing Durable goods Nondurable goods Wholesale and retail trade Transportation and utilities Information Financial activities Professional and business services Education and health services Leisure and hospitality Other services.	10,893	9,095	7.0	5.8	
	8,479	7,046	7.0	5.7	
	98	90	8.0	8.6	
	1,098	906	12.8	10.6	
	843	814	5.5	5.2	
	454	456	4.6	4.7	
	389	357	6.9	6.2	
	1,571	1,193	7.6	5.7	
	412	308	6.6	5.0	
	145	130	4.8	4.5	
	400	292	4.2	3.1	
	1,324	911	8.6	5.8	
	893	794	4.0	3.5	
	1,336	1,165	10.3	8.8	
	359	443	5.9	6.7	
Agriculture and related private wage and salary workers. Government workers. Self-employed workers, unincorporated, and unpaid family workers.	153	196	11.4	12.7	
	683	513	3.2	2.4	
	496	495	5.0	5.1	

¹ Persons with no previous work experience and persons whose last job was in the U.S. Armed Forces are included in the unemployed total. NOTE: Updated population controls are introduced annually with the release of January data.

Table A-15. Alternative measures of labor underutilization

[Percent]

	Not se	easonally ac	djusted			Seasonall	y adjusted		
Measure	Feb. 2014	Jan. 2015	Feb. 2015	Feb. 2014	Oct. 2014	Nov. 2014	Dec. 2014	Jan. 2015	Feb. 2015
U-1 Persons unemployed 15 weeks or longer, as a percent of the civilian labor force U-2 Job losers and persons who completed	3.6	2.7	2.7	3.5	2.8	2.7	2.6	2.7	2.6
temporary jobs, as a percent of the civilian labor force	3.9	3.1	3.0	3.5	2.8	2.9	2.8	2.7	2.7
U-3 Total unemployed, as a percent of the civilian labor force (official unemployment rate)	7.0	6.1	5.8	6.7	5.7	5.8	5.6	5.7	5.5
workers, as a percent of the civilian labor force plus discouraged workers	7.5	6.5	6.3	7.1	6.2	6.2	6.0	6.1	6.0
U-5 Total unemployed, plus discouraged workers, plus all other persons marginally attached to the labor force, as a percent of the civilian labor force plus all persons marginally attached to the labor force	8.4	7.4	7.1	8.0	7.1	7.1	6.9	7.0	6.8
U-6 Total unemployed, plus all persons marginally attached to the labor force, plus total employed part time for economic reasons, as a percent of the civilian labor force plus all persons marginally attached to									
the labor force	13.1	12.0	11.4	12.6	11.5	11.4	11.2	11.3	11.0

NOTE: Persons marginally attached to the labor force are those 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 past 12 months. Discouraged workers, a subset of the marginally attached, have given a job-market related reason for not currently looking for work. 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. Updated population controls are introduced annually with the release of January data.

Table A-16. Persons not in the labor force and multiple jobholders by sex, not seasonally adjusted [Numbers in thousands]

	To	tal	M	en	Wor	men
Category	Feb. 2014	Feb. 2015	Feb. 2014	Feb. 2015	Feb. 2014	Feb. 2015
NOT IN THE LABOR FORCE						
otal not in the labor force	92,058	93,686	37,352	37,607	54,707	56,079
Persons who currently want a job	6,091	6,575	2,984	3,054	3,107	3,521
Marginally attached to the labor force ¹	2,303	2,159	1,295	1,108	1,008	1,052
Discouraged workers ²	755	732	466	430	289	302
Other persons marginally attached to the labor force ³	1,548	1,428	829	678	719	750
MULTIPLE JOBHOLDERS						
otal multiple jobholders ⁴	7,163	7,221	3,466	3,585	3,697	3,636
Percent of total employed	5.0	4.9	4.6	4.6	5.4	5.2
Primary job full time, secondary job part time	3,702	3,824	1,974	2,105	1,728	1,720
Primary and secondary jobs both part time	1,973	1,983	680	687	1,293	1,296
Primary and secondary jobs both full time	275	231	166	143	109	88
Hours vary on primary or secondary job	1,154	1,132	619	621	535	511

¹ Data refer to persons who want a job, have searched for work during the prior 12 months, and were available to take a job during the reference week, but had not looked for work in the past 4 weeks.

² Includes those who did not actively look for work in the prior 4 weeks for reasons such as 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 number for whom reason for nonparticipation was not determined.

⁴ Includes a small number of persons who work part time on their primary job and full time on their secondary job(s), not shown separately. NOTE: Updated population controls are introduced annually with the release of January data.

Table B-1. Employees on nonfarm payrolls by industry sector and selected industry detail [In thousands]

		Not season	ally adjusted	I		Sea	asonally adju	sted	
Industry	Feb. 2014	Dec. 2014	Jan. 2015 ^p	Feb. 2015 ^p	Feb. 2014	Dec. 2014	Jan. 2015 ^p	Feb. 2015 ^p	Change from: Jan.2015 Feb.2015
otal nonfarm	136,257	141,484	138,663	139,566	137,830	140,592	140,831	141,126	295
Total private	114,147	119,223	116,898	117,365	116,006	118,690	118,927	119,215	288
Goods-producing	18,491	19,389	19,033	19,050	19,031	19,489	19,553	19,582	29
	860	912	893	880	877	913	907	899	-8
Mining and logging	49.9	53.6	52.9	52.5	51.6	53.0	53.5	54.1	0.6
Mining	810.3	858.3	840.5	827.4	825.5	859.6	853.8	844.5	-9.3
Oil and gas extraction.	194.5	201.9	199.2	197.1	195.4	201.2	199.4	198.3	-1.1
Mining, except oil and gas ¹	199.7	201.3	197.9	196.5	208.7	207.0	206.6	205.8	-0.8
Coal mining	74.8	72.1	70.9	70.2	74.9	72.0	71.4	70.7	-0.7
Support activities for mining	416.1	452.7	443.4	433.8	421.4	451.4	447.8	440.4	-7.4
-									
Construction	5,612	6,175	5,926	5,935	6,032	6,275	6,324	6,353	29
Construction of buildings	1,267.9	1,381.2	1,348.5	1,343.5	1,333.4	1,388.0	1,405.1	1,410.3	5.2
Residential building	609.0	673.9	658.7	652.6	642.6	677.4	688.4	687.9	-0.5
Nonresidential building	658.9	707.3	689.8	690.9	690.8	710.6	716.7	722.4	5.7
Heavy and civil engineering construction	793.5	897.6	833.6	830.2	899.7	932.7	939.1	935.4	-3.7
Specialty trade contractors	3,550.6	3,896.4	3,743.8	3,761.5	3,798.5	3,954.3	3,979.9	4,007.1	27.2
Residential specialty trade contractors	1,509.9	1,685.8	1,616.8	1,628.9	1,625.4	1,719.2	1,730.7	1,747.9	17.2
Nonresidential specialty trade contractors	2,040.7	2,210.6	2,127.0	2,132.6	2,173.1	2,235.1	2,249.2	2,259.2	10.0
Manufacturing	12,019	12,302	12,214	12,235	12,122	12,301	12,322	12,330	8
Durable goods	7,564	7,786	7,743	7,762	7,614	7,782	7,798	7,809	11
Wood products	360.0	374.6	373.4	373.1	365.9	376.8	380.1	378.9	-1.2
Nonmetallic mineral products	361.8	392.6	382.0	382.1	377.1	396.3	396.8	397.7	0.9
Primary metals	395.1	408.2	407.5	406.8	397.1	407.9	407.8	408.1	0.3
Fabricated metal products	1,436.6	1,474.6	1,464.9	1,469.2	1,446.9	1,473.3	1,475.3	1,478.0	2.7
Machinery	1,111.7	1,143.7	1,142.0	1,145.1	1,113.5	1,144.0	1,146.1	1,147.8	1.7
Computer and electronic products ¹	1,046.4	1,055.6	1,052.7	1,055.0	1,050.5	1,054.8	1,056.6	1,059.0	2.4
Computer and peripheral equipment	158.2	168.3	167.6	168.0	158.9	167.8	167.9	168.5	0.6
Communications equipment	95.2	91.7	90.2	90.2	95.4	91.4	90.2	90.5	0.3
Semiconductors and electronic components	369.0	369.2	369.5	370.4	369.9	369.1	371.0	371.4	0.4
Electronic instruments	386.6	388.0	387.5	389.7	388.5	388.7	389.6	391.5	1.9
Electrical equipment and appliances	376.0	372.6	371.0	371.8	376.5	371.8	371.8	372.5	0.7
Transportation equipment ¹	1,537.0	1,595.7	1,587.6	1,596.0	1,539.7	1,591.0	1,594.6	1,596.8	2.2
Motor vehicles and parts ²	858.4	907.6	903.2	906.7	858.8	902.5	906.3	907.1	0.8
Furniture and related products	361.1	382.0	379.1	380.2	365.8	382.6	384.2	385.4	1.2
Miscellaneous durable goods	001.1	002.0	070.1	000.2	000.0	002.0	001.2	000.1	'
manufacturing	578.6	586.1	582.4	582.2	581.0	583.9	584.7	584.7	0.0
Nondurable goods	4,455	4,516	4,471	4,473	4,508	4,519	4,524	4,521	-3
Food manufacturing	1,463.0	1,483.6	1,465.0	1,468.2	1,492.9	1,484.6	1,493.5	1,494.5	1.0
Textile mills	116.7	118.3	117.7	118.5	117.4	118.3	119.4	119.1	-0.3
Textile product mills	111.9	116.9	112.9	113.3	113.3	115.9	114.6	114.8	0.2
Apparel	143.1	138.4	138.7	138.0	142.5	137.8	138.3	137.0	-1.3
Paper and paper products	372.8	368.2	365.2	363.8	374.7	367.6	366.1	365.4	-0.7
Printing and related support activities	451.4	452.2	444.6	445.6	453.7	450.2	447.2	447.8	0.6
Petroleum and coal products	106.5	109.6	108.4	102.8	110.3	111.7	112.2	106.5	-5.7
Chemicals	795.0	811.6	806.3	809.5	797.0	811.6	808.6	811.3	2.7
Plastics and rubber products	668.2	681.6	679.9	681.2	672.3	682.6	684.1	684.7	0.6
Miscellaneous nondurable goods manufacturing	226.7	235.9	232.6	231.9	234.1	238.9	239.6	239.4	-0.2
Private service-providing	95,656	99,834	97,865	98,315	96,975	99,201	99,374	99,633	259
Trade, transportation, and utilities	25,743	27,402	26,540	26,384	26,141	26,669	26,713	26,775	62
Wholesale trade	5,738.9	5,882.1	5,837.6	5,853.7	5,787.8	5,875.5	5,889.5	5,901.2	11.7
	2,872.9	2,936.4	2,922.5	2,930.1	2,889.7	2,935.4	2,940.2	2,947.3	7.1
Durable goods		1					1	1	1
Nondurable goods Electronic markets and agents and	1,984.1	2,031.3	2,010.3	2,017.7	2,009.2	2,031.1	2,036.3	2,041.3	5.0
brokers	881.9	914.4	904.8	905.9	888.9	909.0	913.0	912.6	-0.4
Retail trade	14,946.1	16,058.6	15,428.5	15,260.2	15,238.2	15,497.3	15,525.1	15,557.1	32.0
Motor vehicle and parts dealers ¹	1,811.9	1,882.3	1,874.6	1,884.4	1,838.0	1,894.0	1,902.5	1,907.7	5.2
Automobile dealers	1,159.9	1,203.7	1,200.8	1,204.8	1,170.1	1,208.1	1,211.6	1,213.4	1.8

See footnotes at end of table.

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

[In thousands]

mousanusj	Not seasonally adjusted					Sea	asonally adjus	sted	
Industry	Feb. 2014	Dec. 2014	Jan. 2015 ^p	Feb. 2015 ^p	Feb. 2014	Dec. 2014	Jan. 2015 ^p	Feb. 2015 ^p	Change from: Jan.2015 Feb.2015
Retail trade - Continued									
Furniture and home furnishings stores Electronics and appliance stores	445.4 489.4	482.4 523.3	462.3 514.0	458.9 489.6	450.1 492.8	457.4 491.9	460.0 493.6	464.1 492.7	4.1 -0.9
Building material and garden supply	403.4	323.3	314.0	409.0	492.0	431.3	493.0	492.1	-0.9
stores	1,175.7	1,208.6	1,184.5	1,205.5	1,226.5	1,246.6	1,250.5	1,256.2	5.7
Food and beverage stores	2,940.8	3,049.2	3,011.2	2,996.0	2,972.1	3,020.5	3,026.1	3,029.0	2.9
Health and personal care stores	1,004.8	1,045.5	1,031.2	1,022.4	1,008.9	1,025.9	1,028.1	1,027.2	-0.9
Gasoline stations	858.4 1,328.0	886.1 1,536.2	881.7 1,375.9	881.0 1,326.5	875.3 1,380.4	889.1 1,370.7	893.6 1,369.4	896.5 1,377.0	2.9 7.6
stores	588.8	688.3	613.5	601.9	603.9	626.2	616.0	620.2	4.2
General merchandise stores ¹	3,025.8	3,368.5	3,157.3	3,076.2	3,092.2	3,138.6	3,142.9	3,143.7	0.8
Department stores	1,318.7	1,501.6	1,365.9	1,307.3	1,349.8	1,342.8	1,342.2	1,339.3	-2.9
Miscellaneous store retailers	797.0	836.1	802.9	802.3	809.6	821.7	821.7	818.1	-3.6
Nonstore retailers	480.1	552.1	519.4	515.5	488.4	514.7	520.7	524.7	4.0
Transportation and warehousing	4,511.6	4,903.7	4,716.5	4,713.6	4,565.8	4,738.5	4,739.5	4,758.0	18.5
Air transportation	437.0	442.0	442.0	441.4	440.2	443.3	444.3	444.6	0.3
Rail transportation	229.6	241.4	239.4	239.8	231.3	241.3	240.4	241.2	0.8
Water transportation	65.2	66.8	65.0	64.8	66.9	67.4	66.9	66.5	-0.4
Truck transportation Transit and ground passenger	1,361.2	1,437.6	1,413.8	1,413.6	1,395.3	1,441.1	1,443.6	1,446.2	2.6
transportation	473.0	488.6	485.1	482.0	460.0	471.1	472.2	469.6	-2.6
Pipeline transportation	46.4	47.6	47.3	47.9	46.3	47.6	47.4	47.8	0.4
Scenic and sightseeing transportation	23.1	25.9	23.7	24.6	30.0	30.6	31.0	31.3	0.3
Support activities for transportation	611.6	636.8	630.0	630.3	614.0	632.3	631.8	632.7	0.9
Couriers and messengers	545.6	752.1	628.2	625.5	553.2	616.6	612.8	625.1	12.3
Warehousing and storage	718.9	764.9	742.0	743.7	728.6	747.2	749.1	753.0	3.9
Utilities	546.8	557.2	557.1	556.4	549.1	557.9	558.4	558.8	0.4
Information	2,707	2,775	2,737	2,770	2,720	2,767	2,772	2,779	7
Publishing industries, except Internet	723.8	724.8	718.4	717.3	727.3	721.4	721.2	720.5	-0.7
Motion picture and sound recording	371.5	377.5	351.1	386.3	378.3	381.4	380.6	388.5	7.9
industriesBroadcasting, except Internet	281.0	288.9	284.9	285.3	282.2	287.5	286.3	286.5	0.2
Telecommunications	849.0	865.6	861.0	861.0	847.8	861.5	860.8	860.7	-0.1
Data processing, hosting and related	0.0.0	000.0	00.10	00110	0.1.10	000	000.0	000	
services	273.3	288.2	288.9	290.2	274.8	286.5	290.2	291.7	1.5
Other information services	208.2	229.9	233.0	230.0	209.5	228.5	232.5	231.3	-1.2
Financial activities	7,879	8,059	8,018	8,029	7,931	8,049	8,071	8,081	10
Finance and insurance	5,896.7	5,994.8	5,988.9	5,994.6	5,907.9	5,978.9	5,997.8	6,004.7	6.9
Monetary authorities - central bank	18.3	18.5	18.4	18.4	18.5	18.5	18.6	18.6	0.0
Credit intermediation and related	2,571.0	0.570.6	0.567.4	0.560.0	2,575.3	0.565.0	0.500.0	0.567.0	1.0
activities' Depository credit intermediation ¹	1,715.2	2,573.6 1,702.2	2,567.4 1,701.5	2,563.3 1,696.6	1,717.3	2,565.9 1,700.2	2,568.6 1,699.9	2,567.0 1,698.3	-1.6 -1.6
Commercial banking	1,301.8	1,285.7	1,285.8	1,281.6	1,302.4	1,284.5	1,283.8	1,281.7	-2.1
Securities, commodity contracts,	1,001.0	1,200.7	1,200.0	1,201.0	1,002.1	1,201.0	1,200.0	1,201.7	
investments, and funds and trusts	872.3	888.6	889.9	892.5	873.9	888.0	893.1	894.3	1.2
Insurance carriers and related activities	2,435.1	2,514.1	2,513.2	2,520.4	2,440.2	2,506.5	2,517.5	2,524.8	7.3
Real estate and rental and leasing	1,982.4	2,064.2	2,028.8	2,034.8	2,023.2	2,070.5	2,072.9	2,076.5	3.6
Real estate	1,451.6	1,503.5	1,479.3	1,482.7	1,474.9	1,501.2	1,504.0	1,506.1	2.1
Rental and leasing services	507.5	536.9	526.7	529.2	524.7	545.9	545.6	547.2	1.6
Lessors of nonfinancial intangible assets	23.3	23.8	22.8	22.9	23.6	23.4	23.3	23.2	-0.1
Professional and business services	18,562	19,519	19,112	19,228	18,840	19,439	19,449	19,500	51
Professional and technical services ¹	8,303.8	8,526.7	8,510.3	8,601.8	8,241.6	8,489.5	8,506.2	8,538.0	31.8
Legal services.	1,114.6	1,124.2	1,109.8	1,114.7	1,121.8	1,120.0	1,118.2	1,121.3	3.1
Accounting and bookkeeping services	1,069.1	981.3	1,059.5	1,117.0	941.7	980.9	982.1	988.2	6.1
Architectural and engineering services Computer systems design and related	1,339.5	1,403.3	1,391.3	1,392.6	1,359.5	1,403.9	1,408.7	1,413.6	4.9
services	1,743.3	1,818.9	1,817.3	1,821.6	1,748.8	1,814.4	1,821.8	1,827.0	5.2
			l .						
Management and technical consulting services	1,203.8 2,138.1	1,295.4 2,195.0	1,266.6 2,180.6	1,279.0 2,179.3	1,214.8 2,150.2	1,280.1 2,190.5	1,283.8 2,187.1	1,290.9 2,191.0	7.1 3.9

See footnotes at end of table.

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

— Continued

[In thousands]

		Not season:	ally adjusted		Seasonally adjusted					
Industry	Feb. 2014	Dec. 2014	Jan. 2015 ^p	Feb. 2015 ^p	Feb. 2014	Dec. 2014	Jan. 2015 ^p	Feb. 2015 ^p	Change from: Jan.2015 - Feb.2015 ^p	
Professional and business services - Continued										
Administrative and waste services	8,119.6	8,797.1	8,421.5	8,446.8	8,448.4	8,759.4	8,755.2	8,771.1	15.9	
Administrative and support services ¹	7,747.0	8,412.0	8,039.7	8,064.9	8,066.7	8,370.4	8,366.6	8,380.5	13.9	
Employment services ¹	3,198.0	3,638.5	3,377.6	3,384.7	3,334.7	3,537.7	3,521.9	3,520.5	-1.4	
Temporary help services	2,580.0	2,957.9	2,731.1	2,726.6	2,700.6	2,863.3	2,849.5	2,841.7	-7.8	
Business support services	875.2	926.6	906.8	908.2	873.7	900.3	903.4	905.9	2.5	
Services to buildings and dwellings	1,765.8	1,871.2	1,797.8	1,801.7	1,929.2	1,952.0	1,961.6	1,964.3	2.7	
Waste management and remediation	,	,-	, -	,	,	,	,	,		
services	372.6	385.1	381.8	381.9	381.7	389.0	388.6	390.6	2.0	
Education and health services	21,374	21,893	21,634	21,916	21,279	21,718	21,764	21,818	54	
Educational services	3,529.8	3,545.3	3,342.9	3,595.1	3,389.5	3,439.9	3,433.8	3,455.1	21.3	
Health care and social assistance	17,844.6	18,347.4	18,291.1	18,321.3	17,889.3	18,277.7	18,330.2	18,363.0	32.8	
Health care ³	14,522.3	14,914.6	14,865.4	14,881.6	14,572.0	14,863.7	14,903.8	14,927.6	23.8	
Ambulatory health care services ¹	6,532.8	6,794.5	6,771.0	6,787.8	6,556.9	6,766.9	6,788.5	6,808.4	19.9	
Offices of physicians	2,441.8	2,516.6	2,513.8	2,518.4	2,448.9	2,501.8	2,515.2	2,522.5	7.3	
Outpatient care centers	696.9	728.6	728.1	728.3	697.8	726.5	729.0	728.8	-0.2	
Home health care services	1,233.6	1,297.5	1,284.9	1,285.6	1,241.2	1,289.6	1,291.5	1,294.7	3.2	
Hospitals	4,758.1	4,825.9	4,820.0	4,828.9	4,766.5	4,815.6	4,827.4	4,836.1	8.7	
Nursing and residential care facilities ¹	3,231.4	3,294.2	3,274.4	3,264.9	3,248.6	3,281.2	3,287.9	3,283.1	-4.8	
Nursing care facilities	1,641.0	1,657.2	1,649.6	1,643.2	1,651.2	1,653.4	1,656.8	1,653.6	-3.2	
Social assistance ¹	3,322.3	3,432.8	3,425.7	3,439.7	3,317.3	3,414.0	3,426.4	3,435.4	9.0	
Child day care services	859.1	874.0	872.0	875.9	845.1	860.4	862.3	861.9	-0.4	
Leisure and hospitality	13,908	14,597	14,274	14,415	14,526	14,948	14,987	15,053	66	
Arts, entertainment, and recreation	1,873.8	1,967.2	1,892.9	1,923.5	2,080.0	2,133.2	2,129.1	2,135.3	6.2	
Performing arts and spectator sports	405.1	440.6	406.6	423.2	436.3	459.3	454.5	456.9	2.4	
Museums, historical sites, and similar										
institutions	134.0	138.5	133.7	133.0	144.9	145.2	145.4	144.3	-1.1	
Amusements, gambling, and recreation	1,334.7	1,388.1	1,352.6	1,367.3	1,498.8	1,528.7	1,529.2	1,534.1	4.9	
Accommodation and food services	12,034.0	12,629.3	12,380.8	12,491.9	12,446.2	12,814.7	12,857.6	12,917.8	60.2	
Accommodation	1,791.8	1,829.1	1,802.7	1,816.2	1,881.8	1,896.9	1,902.4	1,903.9	1.5	
Food services and drinking places	10,242.2	10,800.2	10,578.1	10,675.7	10,564.4	10,917.8	10,955.2	11,013.9	58.7	
Other services	5,483	5,589	5,550	5,573	5,538	5,611	5,618	5,627	9	
Repair and maintenance	1,217.7	1,243.0	1,244.1	1,256.3	1,230.0	1,253.3	1,259.6	1,267.2	7.6	
Personal and laundry services	1,337.5	1,380.9	1,365.6	1,363.1	1,354.3	1,380.7	1,383.4	1,380.6	-2.8	
Membership associations and organizations	2,927.5	2,965.3	2,940.0	2,953.8	2,953.3	2,976.5	2,975.0	2,978.8	3.8	
Government	22,110	22,261	21,765	22,201	21,824	21,902	21,904	21,911	7	
Federal	2,712.0	2,744.0	2,717.0	2,716.0	2,730.0	2,732.0	2,730.0	2,730.0	0.0	
Federal, except U.S. Postal Service	2,124.6	2,133.0	2,124.8	2,122.9	2,139.7	2,134.6	2,138.3	2,135.2	-3.1	
U.S. Postal Service	587.6	611.3	592.6	593.1	590.5	597.6	591.4	595.0	3.6	
State government	5,182.0	5,194.0	4,984.0	5,211.0	5,061.0	5,079.0	5,080.0	5,083.0	3.0	
State government education	2,539.7	2,555.0	2,350.5	2,578.4	2,408.0	2,430.5	2,434.3	2,438.7	4.4	
State government, excluding education	2,642.5	2,639.1	2,633.8	2,632.6	2,652.6	2,648.9	2,646.0	2,644.1	-1.9	
Local government	14,216.0	14,323.0	14,064.0	14,274.0	14,033.0	14,091.0	14,094.0	14,098.0	4.0	
Local government education	8,069.7	8,109.7	7,901.8	8,101.2	7,765.4	7,796.7	7,799.0	7,800.2	1.2	
Local government, excluding education	6,145.9	6,213.5	6,161.9	6,172.7	6,267.7	6,294.1	6,294.9	6,297.5	2.6	

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

Table B-2. Average weekly hours and overtime of all employees on private nonfarm payrolls by industry

sector, seasonally adjusted

Industry	Feb. 2014	Dec. 2014	Jan. 2015 ^p	Feb. 2015 ^p
AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS				
Total private	34.4	34.6	34.6	34.6
Goods-producing	40.3	40.6	40.5	40.7
Mining and logging	45.1	44.9	44.7	44.6
Construction		39.2	39.0	39.6
Manufacturing	40.8	40.9	41.0	41.0
Durable goods	41.3	41.4	41.5	41.4
Nondurable goods	40.0	40.2	40.2	40.3
Private service-providing		33.4	33.4	33.4
Trade, transportation, and utilities	34.3	34.6	34.6	34.6
Wholesale trade	38.7	38.9	38.9	38.9
Retail trade	31.1	31.4	31.4	31.4
Transportation and warehousing	38.6	39.0	38.8	38.9
Utilities	42.2	42.2	42.3	42.2
Information	36.8	36.3	36.5	36.5
Financial activities	37.2	37.4	37.4	37.4
Professional and business services	36.1	36.3	36.2	36.2
Education and health services	32.7	32.7	32.8	32.8
Leisure and hospitality	26.1	26.3	26.4	26.4
Other services.	31.7	31.8	31.9	31.9
AVERAGE OVERTIME HOURS				
Manufacturing	3.4	3.6	3.5	3.4
Durable goods	3.4	3.6	3.5	3.4
Nondurable goods	3.3	3.5	3.4	3.4

p Preliminary

Table B-3. Average hourly and weekly earnings of all employees on private nonfarm payrolls by industry

sector, seasonally adjusted

		Average hou	urly earnings	•		Average wee	ekly earnings	3
Industry	Feb. 2014	Dec. 2014	Jan. 2015 ^p	Feb. 2015 ^p	Feb. 2014	Dec. 2014	Jan. 2015 ^p	Feb. 2015 ^p
Total private	\$24.30	\$24.62	\$24.75	\$24.78	\$835.92	\$851.85	\$856.35	\$857.39
Goods-producing	25.57	25.77	25.88	25.90	1,030.47	1,046.26	1,048.14	1,054.13
Mining and logging	30.74	30.70	30.66	30.73	1,386.37	1,378.43	1,370.50	1,370.56
Construction	26.55	26.81	26.98	26.91	1,022.18	1,050.95	1,052.22	1,065.64
Manufacturing	24.70	24.87	24.97	25.01	1,007.76	1,017.18	1,023.77	1,025.41
Durable goods	26.12	26.21	26.28	26.37	1,078.76	1,085.09	1,090.62	1,091.72
Nondurable goods	22.23	22.49	22.62	22.60	889.20	904.10	909.32	910.78
Private service-providing	23.99	24.34	24.48	24.52	796.47	812.96	817.63	818.97
Trade, transportation, and utilities	21.27	21.49	21.64	21.66	729.56	743.55	748.74	749.44
Wholesale trade	27.93	28.19	28.37	28.32	1,080.89	1,096.59	1,103.59	1,101.65
Retail trade	16.85	17.12	17.32	17.33	524.04	537.57	543.85	544.16
Transportation and warehousing	22.79	22.88	22.84	22.94	879.69	892.32	886.19	892.37
Utilities	35.90	35.94	36.05	36.42	1,514.98	1,516.67	1,524.92	1,536.92
Information	33.42	34.35	34.40	34.47	1,229.86	1,246.91	1,255.60	1,258.16
Financial activities	30.48	31.05	31.18	31.27	1,133.86	1,161.27	1,166.13	1,169.50
Professional and business services	29.04	29.48	29.74	29.78	1,048.34	1,070.12	1,076.59	1,078.04
Education and health services	24.57	24.90	25.02	25.04	803.44	814.23	820.66	821.31
Leisure and hospitality	13.79	14.10	14.17	14.23	359.92	370.83	374.09	375.67
Other services	21.77	22.17	22.25	22.30	690.11	705.01	709.78	711.37

p Preliminary

Table B-4. Indexes of aggregate weekly hours and payrolls for all employees on private nonfarm payrolls by industry sector, seasonally adjusted

[2007=100]

	- 1	ndex of ag	gregate we	ekly hours	31	Index of aggregate weekly payrolls ²				
Industry	Feb. 2014	Dec. 2014	Jan. 2015 ^p	Feb. 2015 ^p	Percent change from: Jan. 2015 - Feb. 2015 ^p	Feb. 2014	Dec. 2014	Jan. 2015 ^p	Feb. 2015 ^p	Percent change from: Jan. 2015 - Feb. 2015 ^p
Total private	99.8	102.7	102.9	103.1	0.2	115.7	120.6	121.5	121.9	0.3
Goods-producing	87.4	90.1	90.2	90.8	0.7	101.0	105.0	105.5	106.3	0.8
Mining and logging	124.3	128.8	127.4	126.0	-1.1	153.4	158.8	156.8	155.4	-0.9
Construction	80.1	84.8	85.0	86.7	2.0	92.3	98.8	99.7	101.4	1.7
Manufacturing	89.0	90.5	90.9	90.9	0.0	102.2	104.7	105.5	105.8	0.3
Durable goods	88.5	90.7	91.1	91.0	-0.1	102.7	105.6	106.3	106.6	0.3
Nondurable goods	90.0	90.7	90.8	90.9	0.1	101.5	103.5	104.2	104.3	0.1
Private service-providing	103.0	106.0	106.2	106.5	0.3	119.8	125.1	126.1	126.6	0.4
Trade, transportation, and utilities	97.5	100.4	100.5	100.8	0.3	111.6	116.1	117.1	117.5	0.3
Wholesale trade	97.7	99.7	100.0	100.2	0.2	113.9	117.3	118.3	118.4	0.1
Retail trade	96.3	98.8	99.0	99.2	0.2	107.2	111.9	113.4	113.7	0.3
Transportation and warehousing	100.9	105.8	105.2	105.9	0.7	116.7	122.8	122.0	123.3	1.1
Utilities	100.3	101.9	102.2	102.0	-0.2	118.9	121.0	121.7	122.8	0.9
Information	91.4	91.7	92.4	92.6	0.2	108.8	112.2	113.2	113.7	0.4
Financial activities	96.6	98.6	98.9	99.0	0.1	114.9	119.4	120.2	120.7	0.4
Professional and business services	107.0	111.0	110.7	111.0	0.3	125.9	132.6	133.4	133.9	0.4
Education and health services	111.7	114.0	114.6	114.9	0.3	129.3	133.7	135.0	135.5	0.4
Leisure and hospitality	108.2	112.2	112.9	113.4	0.4	120.4	127.6	129.1	130.2	0.9
Other services	97.3	98.9	99.3	99.5	0.2	120.2	124.4	125.4	125.9	0.4

¹ The indexes of aggregate weekly hours are calculated by dividing the current month's estimates of aggregate hours by the corresponding 2007 annual average aggregate hours. Aggregate hours estimates are the product of estimates of average weekly hours and employment.

The indexes of aggregate weekly payrolls are calculated by dividing the current month's estimates of aggregate weekly payrolls by the corresponding 2007 annual average aggregate weekly payrolls. Aggregate payrolls estimates are the product of estimates of average hourly earnings, average weekly hours, and employment.

p Preliminary

Table B-5. Employment of women on nonfarm payrolls by industry sector, seasonally adjusted

	Women employees (in thousands)				Percent of all employees				
Industry	Feb. 2014	Dec. 2014	Jan. 2015 ^p	Feb. 2015 ^p	Feb. 2014	Dec. 2014	Jan. 2015 ^p	Feb. 2015 ^p	
Total nonfarm	68,062	69,330	69,413	69,575	49.4	49.3	49.3	49.3	
Total private	55,608	56,809	56,893	57,044	47.9	47.9	47.8	47.8	
Goods-producing	4,171	4,265	4,269	4,270	21.9	21.9	21.8	21.8	
Mining and logging	115	123	123	123	13.1	13.5	13.6	13.7	
Construction	763	796	799	799	12.6	12.7	12.6	12.6	
Manufacturing	3,293	3,346	3,347	3,348	27.2	27.2	27.2	27.2	
Durable goods	1,754	1,798	1,804	1,807	23.0	23.1	23.1	23.1	
Nondurable goods	1,539	1,548	1,543	1,541	34.1	34.3	34.1	34.1	
Private service-providing	51,437	52,544	52,624	52,774	53.0	53.0	53.0	53.0	
Trade, transportation, and utilities	10,594	10,780	10,802	10,839	40.5	40.4	40.4	40.5	
Wholesale trade	1,715.2	1,715.0	1,718.5	1,728.3	29.6	29.2	29.2	29.3	
Retail trade	7,668.3	7,816.5	7,830.7	7,852.1	50.3	50.4	50.4	50.5	
Transportation and warehousing	1,076.2	1,114.0	1,118.3	1,124.6	23.6	23.5	23.6	23.6	
Utilities	134.1	134.1	134.2	133.6	24.4	24.0	24.0	23.9	
Information	1,090	1,112	1,115	1,117	40.1	40.2	40.2	40.2	
Financial activities	4,558	4,611	4,615	4,615	57.5	57.3	57.2	57.1	
Professional and business services	8,408	8,658	8,648	8,671	44.6	44.5	44.5	44.5	
Education and health services	16,341	16,695	16,729	16,777	76.8	76.9	76.9	76.9	
Leisure and hospitality	7,554	7,750	7,773	7,814	52.0	51.8	51.9	51.9	
Other services	2,892	2,938	2,942	2,941	52.2	52.4	52.4	52.3	
Government	12,454	12,521	12,520	12,531	57.1	57.2	57.2	57.2	

p Preliminary

Table B-6. Employment of production and nonsupervisory employees on private nonfarm payrolls by industry sector, seasonally adjusted¹

[In thousands]

Industry	Feb. 2014	Dec. 2014	Jan. 2015 ^p	Feb. 2015 ^p
Total private	95,860	97,923	98,086	98,339
Goods-producing	13,721	14,051	14,102	14,138
Mining and logging	645	669	664	660
Construction	4,564	4,719	4,760	4,792
Manufacturing	8,512	8,663	8,678	8,686
Durable goods	5,241	5,361	5,372	5,382
Nondurable goods	3,271	3,302	3,306	3,304
Private service-providing	82,139	83,872	83,984	84,201
Trade, transportation, and utilities	22,108	22,478	22,499	22,571
Wholesale trade	4,674.0	4,740.9	4,749.2	4,760.5
Retail trade	13,039.8	13,186.9	13,200.8	13,240.0
Transportation and warehousing	3,949.2	4,100.2	4,099.3	4,120.4
Utilities	444.9	450.0	449.8	449.6
Information	2,203	2,245	2,250	2,256
Financial activities	6,114	6,213	6,227	6,234
Professional and business services	15,602	16,025	16,039	16,063
Education and health services	18,688	19,069	19,105	19,152
Leisure and hospitality	12,813	13,172	13,189	13,247
Other services.	4,611	4,670	4,675	4,678

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

p Preliminary

Table B-7. Average weekly hours and overtime of production and nonsupervisory employees on private nonfarm payrolls by industry sector, seasonally adjusted¹

Industry	Feb. 2014	Dec. 2014	Jan. 2015 ^p	Feb. 2015 ^p
AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS				
Total private	33.5	33.8	33.8	33.8
Goods-producing	40.9	41.6	41.4	41.5
Mining and logging		47.6	46.8	46.7
Construction		39.9	39.4	40.0
Manufacturing	41.6	42.1	42.1	42.0
Durable goods	42.1	42.4	42.4	42.3
Nondurable goods		41.6	41.5	41.5
Private service-providing	32.3	32.5	32.5	32.5
Trade, transportation, and utilities	33.3	33.9	33.7	33.8
Wholesale trade	38.5	38.6	38.7	38.7
Retail trade	29.7	30.3	30.1	30.2
Transportation and warehousing	38.2	39.0	38.3	38.7
Utilities	42.2	42.2	42.2	42.0
Information	36.0	35.8	36.0	36.0
Financial activities	36.6	36.8	36.8	36.9
Professional and business services	35.4	35.7	35.6	35.6
Education and health services	31.9	32.0	32.1	32.0
Leisure and hospitality	25.1	25.2	25.2	25.3
Other services	30.6	30.8	30.7	30.8
AVERAGE OVERTIME HOURS				
Manufacturing	4.3	4.6	4.4	4.3
Durable goods	4.5	4.7	4.4	4.3
Nondurable goods	4.1	4.4	4.4	4.4

Data relate to production employees in mining and logging and manufacturing, construction employees in construction, and nonsupervisory employees in the service-providing industries. These groups account for approximately four-fifths of the total employment on private nonfarm payrolls.

p Preliminary

Table B-8. Average hourly and weekly earnings of production and nonsupervisory employees on private nonfarm payrolls by industry sector, seasonally adjusted¹

		Average hou	urly earnings		Average weekly earnings				
Industry	Feb. 2014	Dec. 2014	Jan. 2015 ^p	Feb. 2015 ^p	Feb. 2014	Dec. 2014	Jan. 2015 ^p	Feb. 2015 ^p	
Total private	\$20.48	\$20.72	\$20.80	\$20.80	\$686.08	\$700.34	\$703.04	\$703.04	
Goods-producing	21.46	21.66	21.72	21.70	877.71	901.06	899.21	900.55	
Mining and logging	26.71	26.63	26.60	26.33	1,268.73	1,267.59	1,244.88	1,229.61	
Construction	24.55	24.78	24.90	24.76	947.63	988.72	981.06	990.40	
Manufacturing	19.48	19.62	19.67	19.69	810.37	826.00	828.11	826.98	
Durable goods	20.56	20.69	20.72	20.78	865.58	877.26	878.53	878.99	
Nondurable goods	17.68	17.86	17.92	17.90	723.11	742.98	743.68	742.85	
Private service-providing	20.27	20.52	20.61	20.61	654.72	666.90	669.83	669.83	
Trade, transportation, and utilities	18.12	18.36	18.48	18.47	603.40	622.40	622.78	624.29	
Wholesale trade	23.09	23.31	23.36	23.31	888.97	899.77	904.03	902.10	
Retail trade	14.25	14.43	14.65	14.65	423.23	437.23	440.97	442.43	
Transportation and warehousing	20.30	20.74	20.71	20.68	775.46	808.86	793.19	800.32	
Utilities	32.95	33.16	33.10	33.45	1,390.49	1,399.35	1,396.82	1,404.90	
Information	28.66	28.46	28.40	28.45	1,031.76	1,018.87	1,022.40	1,024.20	
Financial activities	24.42	25.00	25.08	25.15	893.77	920.00	922.94	928.04	
Professional and business services	24.19	24.32	24.42	24.43	856.33	868.22	869.35	869.71	
Education and health services	21.54	21.83	21.90	21.93	687.13	698.56	702.99	701.76	
Leisure and hospitality	11.95	12.29	12.30	12.32	299.95	309.71	309.96	311.70	
Other services	18.39	18.71	18.78	18.82	562.73	576.27	576.55	579.66	

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

p Preliminary

Table B-9. Indexes of aggregate weekly hours and payrolls for production and nonsupervisory employees on private nonfarm payrolls by industry sector, seasonally adjusted¹

[2002=100]

	I	ndex of ag	gregate we	ekly hours	32	In	dex of agg	regate wee	e weekly payrolls ³		
Industry	Feb. 2014	Dec. 2014	Jan. 2015 ^p	Feb. 2015 ^p	Percent change from: Jan. 2015 - Feb. 2015 ^p	Feb. 2014	Dec. 2014	Jan. 2015 ^p	Feb. 2015 ^p	Percent change from: Jan. 2015 - Feb. 2015 ^p	
Total private	107.0	110.3	110.5	110.8	0.3	146.5	152.7	153.6	154.0	0.3	
Goods-producing	85.8	89.3	89.2	89.7	0.6	112.7	118.5	118.7	119.1	0.3	
Mining and logging	162.8	169.2	165.1	163.8	-0.8	252.9	262.1	255.5	250.8	-1.8	
Construction	88.2	94.3	93.9	96.0	2.2	116.9	126.1	126.3	128.3	1.6	
Manufacturing	81.3	83.7	83.9	83.7	-0.2	103.6	107.4	107.9	107.8	-0.1	
Durable goods	82.9	85.4	85.6	85.5	-0.1	106.4	110.3	110.7	111.0	0.3	
Nondurable goods	78.8	80.9	80.8	80.8	0.0	98.5	102.1	102.4	102.2	-0.2	
Private service-providing	113.0	116.1	116.3	116.6	0.3	157.1	163.4	164.3	164.7	0.2	
Trade, transportation, and utilities	102.6	106.2	105.7	106.4	0.7	132.7	139.1	139.3	140.1	0.6	
Wholesale trade	106.0	107.8	108.2	108.5	0.3	144.1	148.0	148.9	149.0	0.1	
Retail trade	98.0	101.1	100.6	101.2	0.6	119.7	125.1	126.3	127.1	0.6	
Transportation and warehousing	113.6	120.4	118.2	120.0	1.5	146.2	158.4	155.3	157.5	1.4	
Utilities	96.0	97.1	97.1	96.6	-0.5	132.1	134.4	134.1	134.8	0.5	
Information	90.5	91.7	92.4	92.7	0.3	128.4	129.2	130.0	130.6	0.5	
Financial activities	105.3	107.6	107.9	108.3	0.4	158.3	165.5	166.5	167.6	0.7	
Professional and business services	123.8	128.2	128.0	128.2	0.2	178.2	185.6	186.0	186.3	0.2	
Education and health services	127.2	130.2	130.9	130.8	-0.1	180.8	187.6	189.1	189.3	0.1	
Leisure and hospitality	117.8	121.6	121.7	122.8	0.9	159.9	169.7	170.1	171.8	1.0	
Other services	99.0	100.9	100.7	101.0	0.3	132.6	137.5	137.7	138.6	0.7	

Data relate to production employees in mining and logging and manufacturing, construction employees in construction, and nonsupervisory employees in the service-providing industries. These groups account for approximately four-fifths of the total employment on private nonfarm payrolls.

² The indexes of aggregate weekly hours are calculated by dividing the current month's estimates of aggregate hours by the corresponding 2002 annual average aggregate hours. Aggregate hours estimates are the product of estimates of average weekly hours and employment.

³ The indexes of aggregate weekly payrolls are calculated by dividing the current month's estimates of aggregate weekly payrolls by the corresponding 2002 annual average aggregate weekly payrolls. Aggregate payrolls estimates are the product of estimates of average hourly earnings, average weekly hours, and employment.

p Preliminary