



Technical information:

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

USDL 09-0224

Establishment data: (202) 691-6555
<http://www.bls.gov/ces/>

Transmission of material in this release
is embargoed until 8:30 A.M. (EST),
Friday, March 6, 2009.

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THE EMPLOYMENT SITUATION: FEBRUARY 2009

Nonfarm payroll employment continued to fall sharply in February (-651,000), and the unemployment rate rose from 7.6 to 8.1 percent, the Bureau of Labor Statistics of the U.S. Department of Labor reported today. Payroll employment has declined by 2.6 million in the past 4 months. In February, job losses were large and widespread across nearly all major industry sectors.

Chart 1. Unemployment rate, seasonally adjusted,
March 2006 – February 2009

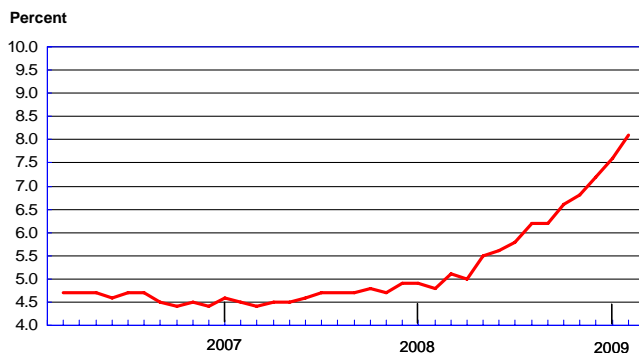
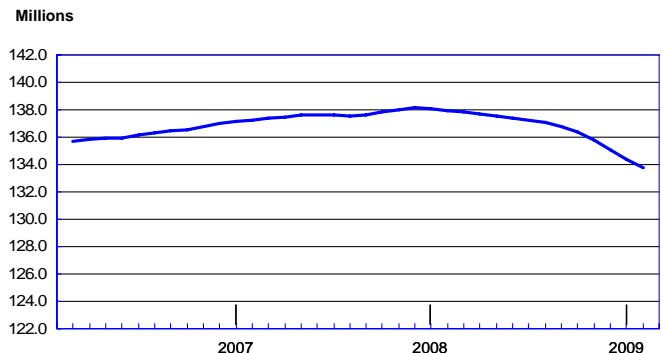


Chart 2. Nonfarm payroll employment, seasonally adjusted,
March 2006 – February 2009



Unemployment (Household Survey Data)

The number of unemployed persons increased by 851,000 to 12.5 million in February, and the unemployment rate rose to 8.1 percent. Over the past 12 months, the number of unemployed persons has increased by about 5.0 million, and the unemployment rate has risen by 3.3 percentage points. (See table A-1.)

The unemployment rate continued to trend upward in February for adult men (8.1 percent), adult women (6.7 percent), whites (7.3 percent), blacks (13.4 percent), and Hispanics (10.9 percent). The jobless rate for teenagers was little changed at 21.6 percent. The unemployment rate for Asians was 6.9 percent in February, not seasonally adjusted. (See tables A-1, A-2, and A-3.)

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

(Numbers in thousands)

Category	Quarterly averages		Monthly data			Jan.-Feb. change
	III 2008	IV 2008	Dec. 2008	Jan. 2009	Feb. 2009	
HOUSEHOLD DATA	Labor force status					
Civilian labor force	154,650	154,648	154,447	153,716	154,214	498
Employment	145,299	144,046	143,338	142,099	141,748	-351
Unemployment	9,350	10,602	11,108	11,616	12,467	851
Not in labor force	79,460	80,177	80,588	81,023	80,699	-324
	Unemployment rates					
All workers	6.0	6.9	7.2	7.6	8.1	0.5
Adult men	5.8	6.8	7.2	7.6	8.1	.5
Adult women	5.0	5.6	5.9	6.2	6.7	.5
Teenagers	19.7	20.7	20.8	20.8	21.6	.8
White	5.4	6.3	6.6	6.9	7.3	.4
Black or African American	10.7	11.5	11.9	12.6	13.4	.8
Hispanic or Latino ethnicity	7.8	8.9	9.2	9.7	10.9	1.2
ESTABLISHMENT DATA	Employment					
Nonfarm employment	137,004	135,727	135,074	p 134,419	p 133,768	p -651
Goods-producing ¹	21,343	20,803	20,532	p 20,153	p 19,877	p -276
Construction	7,170	6,949	6,841	p 6,723	p 6,619	p -104
Manufacturing	13,388	13,062	12,902	p 12,645	p 12,477	p -168
Service-providing ¹	115,661	114,924	114,542	p 114,266	p 113,891	p -375
Retail trade ²	15,331	15,127	15,038	p 14,999	p 14,960	p -40
Professional and business service	17,730	17,485	17,356	p 17,222	p 17,042	p -180
Education and health services	18,932	19,035	19,080	p 19,123	p 19,149	p 26
Leisure and hospitality	13,452	13,348	13,304	p 13,275	p 13,242	p -33
Government	22,543	22,538	22,532	p 22,563	p 22,572	p 9
	Hours of work ³					
Total private	33.6	33.4	33.3	p 33.3	p 33.3	p 0.0
Manufacturing	40.8	40.2	39.9	p 39.8	p 39.6	p -.2
Overtime	3.6	3.2	2.9	p 2.8	p 2.6	p -.2
	Indexes of aggregate weekly hours (2002=100) ³					
Total private	106.1	104.1	103.2	p 102.6	p 101.9	p -0.7
	Earnings ³					
Average hourly earnings, total private	\$18.16	\$18.34	\$18.40	p \$18.44	p \$18.47	p \$0.03
Average weekly earnings, total private	610.90	612.55	612.72	p 614.05	p 615.05	p 1.00

¹ Includes other industries, not shown separately.² Quarterly averages and the over-the-month change are calculated using unrounded data.³ Data relate to private production and nonsupervisory workers.

p = preliminary.

Among the unemployed, the number of job losers and persons who completed temporary jobs increased by 716,000 to 7.7 million in February. This measure has grown by 3.8 million in the last 12 months. (See table A-8.)

The number of long-term unemployed (those jobless for 27 weeks or more) increased by 270,000 to 2.9 million in February. Over the past 12 months, the number of long-term unemployed was up by 1.6 million. (See table A-9.)

Total Employment and the Labor Force (Household Survey Data)

The civilian labor force participation rate was about unchanged at 65.6 percent. The employment-population ratio, at 60.3 percent in February, continued to trend down. The ratio has declined by 2.4 percentage points over the year. (See table A-1.)

In February, the number of persons who worked part time for economic reasons (sometimes referred to as involuntary part-time workers) rose by 787,000, reaching 8.6 million. The number of such workers rose by 3.7 million over the past 12 months. This category includes persons who would like to work full time but were working part time because their hours had been cut back or because they were unable to find full-time jobs. (See table A-5.)

Persons Not in the Labor Force (Household Survey Data)

About 2.1 million persons (not seasonally adjusted) were marginally attached to the labor force in February, 466,000 more than a year earlier. These individuals wanted and were available for work and had looked for a job sometime in the prior 12 months. They were not counted as unemployed because they had not searched for work in the 4 weeks preceding the survey. Among the marginally attached, there were 731,000 discouraged workers in February, up by 335,000 from a year earlier. Discouraged workers are persons not currently looking for work because they believe no jobs are available for them. The other 1.3 million persons marginally attached to the labor force in February had not searched for work in the 4 weeks preceding the survey for reasons such as school attendance or family responsibilities. (See table A-13.)

Industry Payroll Employment (Establishment Survey Data)

Total nonfarm payroll employment dropped by 651,000 in February. Since the recession began in December 2007, about 4.4 million jobs have been lost, with more than half (2.6 million) of the decrease occurring in the last 4 months. In February, employment declined in most major industry sectors, with the largest losses occurring in professional and business services, manufacturing, and construction. Health care continued to add jobs over the month. (See table B-1.)

Employment in professional and business services fell by 180,000 in February. The temporary help industry lost 78,000 jobs over the month. Since December 2007, temporary help employment has declined by 686,000, or 27 percent. In February, job declines also occurred in services to buildings and dwellings (-17,000), architectural and engineering services (-16,000), and business support services (-12,000).

Widespread job losses continued in manufacturing in February (-168,000). The majority of the decline occurred in durable goods industries (-132,000), with the largest decreases in fabricated metal

products (-28,000) and machinery (-25,000). Employment in nondurable goods manufacturing declined by 36,000 over the month.

The construction industry lost 104,000 jobs in February. Employment in the industry has fallen by 1.1 million since peaking in January 2007. Two-fifths of that decline occurred over the last 4 months. Employment fell sharply in both the residential and nonresidential components of the industry in February.

Employment in truck transportation declined by 33,000 in February; the industry has lost 138,000 jobs since the start of the recession in December 2007. Nearly two-thirds of the decline (-88,000) occurred over the last 4 months. The information industry continued to lose jobs (-15,000). Over the last 4 months, employment in the industry has decreased by 76,000, with about two-fifths of the decline occurring in publishing.

Employment in financial activities continued to decline in February (-44,000). The number of jobs in this industry has dropped by 448,000 since an employment peak in December 2006, with half of this loss occurring in the past 6 months. In February, job losses occurred in real estate (-11,000); credit intermediation (-11,000); and securities, commodity contracts, and investments (-8,000).

Retail trade employment fell by 40,000 over the month and has declined by 608,000 since December 2007. In February, employment decreased in automobile dealerships (-9,000), sporting goods (-9,000), furniture and home furnishing stores (-8,000), and building material and garden supply stores (-7,000). Employment in wholesale trade fell by 37,000 over the month, with nearly all of the decline occurring in durable goods.

Employment in leisure and hospitality continued to trend down over the month (-33,000), with about half of the decrease in the accommodation industry (-18,000).

Health care continued to add jobs in February, with a gain of 27,000. Job growth occurred in ambulatory health care (16,000) and in hospitals (7,000).

The change in total nonfarm employment for December was revised from -577,000 to -681,000 and the change for January was revised from -598,000 to -655,000. Monthly revisions result from additional sample reports and the monthly recalculation of seasonal factors.

Weekly Hours (Establishment Survey Data)

In February, the average workweek for production and nonsupervisory workers on private nonfarm payrolls was 33.3 hours for the third month in a row. Both the manufacturing workweek and factory overtime decreased by 0.2 hour over the month to 39.6 and 2.6 hours, respectively. (See table B-2.)

The index of aggregate weekly hours of production and nonsupervisory workers on private nonfarm payrolls fell by 0.7 percent in February. The manufacturing index declined by 2.0 percent over the month. (See table B-5.)

Hourly and Weekly Earnings (Establishment Survey Data)

In February, average hourly earnings of production and nonsupervisory workers on private nonfarm payrolls rose by 3 cents, or 0.2 percent, seasonally adjusted. Over the past 12 months, average hourly earnings increased by 3.6 percent, and average weekly earnings rose by 2.1 percent. (See table B-3.)

The Employment Situation for March 2009 is scheduled to be released on Friday, April 3, at 8:30 A.M. (EDT).

Frequently Asked Questions about Employment and Unemployment Estimates

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 107,000 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 the self-employed, 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.

Are undocumented immigrants counted in the surveys?

Neither the establishment nor household survey is designed to identify the legal status of workers. Thus, while it is likely that both surveys include at least some undocumented immigrants, it is not possible to determine how many are counted in either survey. The household survey does include questions about whether respondents were born outside the United States. Data from these questions show that foreign-born workers accounted for 15.7 percent of the labor force in 2007 and 47.7 percent of the net increase in the labor force from 2000 to 2007.

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 <http://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 <http://www.bls.gov/web/cesbmart.htm>.

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 total nonfarm employment estimate; firms from all size classes and industries are appropriately sampled to achieve that goal.

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.

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.

Does the official unemployment rate exclude people who have stopped looking for work?

Yes; however, there are separate estimates of persons outside the labor force who want a job, including those who have stopped looking because they believe no jobs are available (discouraged workers). In addition, alternative measures of labor underutilization (discouraged workers and other groups not officially counted as unemployed) are published each month in the Employment Situation news release.

Technical Note

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

The establishment survey provides the information on the employment, hours, and earnings of workers on nonfarm payrolls that appears in the B tables, marked ESTABLISHMENT DATA. This information is collected from payroll records by BLS in cooperation with state agencies. The sample includes about 160,000 businesses and government agencies covering approximately 400,000 individual work-sites. The active sample includes about one-third of all non-farm payroll workers. The sample is drawn from a sampling frame of unemployment insurance tax accounts.

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

Coverage, definitions, and differences between surveys

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

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

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

The civilian labor force is the sum of employed and unemployed persons. Those not classified as employed or unemployed are *not in the labor force*. The *unemployment rate* is the number unemployed as a percent of the labor

force. The *labor force participation rate* is the labor force as a percent of the population, and the *employment-population ratio* is the employed as a percent of the population.

Establishment survey. The sample establishments are drawn from private nonfarm businesses such as factories, offices, and stores, as well as federal, state, and local government entities. *Employees on nonfarm payrolls* are those who received pay for any part of the reference pay period, including persons on paid leave. Persons are counted in each job they hold. *Hours and earnings* data are for private businesses and relate only to production workers in the goods-producing sector and nonsupervisory workers in the service-providing sector. Industries are classified on the basis of their principal activity in accordance with the 2007 version of the North American Industry Classification System.

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

- The household survey includes agricultural workers, the self-employed, unpaid family workers, and private household workers among the employed. These groups are excluded from the establishment survey.
- The household survey includes people on unpaid leave among the employed. The establishment survey does not.
- The household survey is limited to workers 16 years of age and older. The establishment survey is not limited by age.
- The household survey has no duplication of individuals, because individuals are counted only once, even if they hold more than one job. In the establishment survey, employees working at more than one job and thus appearing on more than one payroll would be counted separately for each appearance.

Seasonal adjustment

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

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

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

For both the household and establishment surveys, a concurrent seasonal adjustment methodology is used in which new seasonal factors are calculated each month, using all relevant data, up to and including the data for the current month. In the household survey, new seasonal factors are used to adjust only the current month's data. In the establishment survey, however, new seasonal factors are used each month to adjust the three most recent monthly estimates. In both surveys, revisions to historical data are made once a year.

Reliability of the estimates

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

For example, the confidence interval for the monthly change in total employment from the household survey is on the order of plus or minus 430,000. Suppose the estimate of total employment increases by 100,000 from one month to the next. The 90-percent confidence interval on the monthly change would range from -330,000 to 530,000 (100,000 +/-

430,000). These figures do not mean that the sample results are off by these magnitudes, but rather that there is about a 90-percent chance that the "true" over-the-month change lies within this interval. Since this range includes values of less than zero, we could not say with confidence that employment had, in fact, increased. If, however, the reported employment rise was half a million, then all of the values within the 90-percent confidence interval would be greater than zero. In this case, it is likely (at least a 90-percent chance) that an employment rise had, in fact, occurred. At an unemployment rate of around 5.5 percent, the 90-percent confidence interval for the monthly change in unemployment is about +/-280,000, and for the monthly change in the unemployment rate it is about +/-0.19 percentage point.

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

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

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

Another major source of nonsampling error in the establishment survey is the inability to capture, on a timely basis, employment generated by new firms. To correct for this systematic underestimation of employment growth, an estimation procedure with two components is used to account for business births. The first component uses business deaths to impute employment for business births. This is incorporated into the sample-based link relative estimate procedure by simply not reflecting sample units going out of business, but imputing to them the same trend as the other firms in the sample. The second component is an ARIMA time series model designed to estimate the residual net birth/death employment not accounted for by the imputation. The historical time series used to create and test the ARIMA model was derived from the unemployment insurance universe micro-level database, and reflects the actual residual net of births and deaths over the past 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 0.2 percent, with a range from 0.1 percent 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; TDD message referral phone: 1-800-877-8339.

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

(Numbers in thousands)

Employment status, sex, and age	Not seasonally adjusted			Seasonally adjusted ¹					
	Feb. 2008	Jan. 2009	Feb. 2009	Feb. 2008	Oct. 2008	Nov. 2008	Dec. 2008	Jan. 2009	Feb. 2009
TOTAL									
Civilian noninstitutional population	232,809	234,739	234,913	232,809	234,612	234,828	235,035	234,739	234,913
Civilian labor force	152,503	153,445	153,804	153,498	154,878	154,620	154,447	153,716	154,214
Participation rate	65.5	65.4	65.5	65.9	66.0	65.8	65.7	65.5	65.6
Employed	144,550	140,436	140,105	146,075	144,657	144,144	143,338	142,099	141,748
Employment-population ratio	62.1	59.8	59.6	62.7	61.7	61.4	61.0	60.5	60.3
Unemployed	7,953	13,009	13,699	7,423	10,221	10,476	11,108	11,616	12,467
Unemployment rate	5.2	8.5	8.9	4.8	6.6	6.8	7.2	7.6	8.1
Not in labor force	80,306	81,293	81,109	79,311	79,734	80,208	80,588	81,023	80,699
Persons who currently want a job	4,689	5,866	5,588	4,777	5,065	5,393	5,488	5,643	5,645
Men, 16 years and over									
Civilian noninstitutional population	112,596	113,573	113,666	112,596	113,546	113,660	113,769	113,573	113,666
Civilian labor force	81,515	81,725	81,959	82,212	82,892	82,666	82,338	81,863	81,994
Participation rate	72.4	72.0	72.1	73.0	73.0	72.7	72.4	72.1	72.1
Employed	76,853	73,763	73,441	78,171	76,938	76,577	75,847	75,092	74,777
Employment-population ratio	68.3	64.9	64.6	69.4	67.8	67.4	66.7	66.1	65.8
Unemployed	4,661	7,962	8,517	4,041	5,954	6,089	6,491	6,771	7,217
Unemployment rate	5.7	9.7	10.4	4.9	7.2	7.4	7.9	8.3	8.8
Not in labor force	31,081	31,848	31,707	30,384	30,654	30,994	31,431	31,710	31,672
Men, 20 years and over									
Civilian noninstitutional population	103,961	104,902	104,999	103,961	104,869	104,978	105,083	104,902	104,999
Civilian labor force	78,378	78,741	78,879	78,806	79,380	79,335	78,998	78,585	78,687
Participation rate	75.4	75.1	75.1	75.8	75.7	75.6	75.2	74.9	74.9
Employed	74,365	71,556	71,217	75,395	74,292	74,045	73,285	72,613	72,293
Employment-population ratio	71.5	68.2	67.8	72.5	70.8	70.5	69.7	69.2	68.9
Unemployed	4,013	7,185	7,662	3,412	5,088	5,290	5,714	5,972	6,394
Unemployment rate	5.1	9.1	9.7	4.3	6.4	6.7	7.2	7.6	8.1
Not in labor force	25,583	26,162	26,120	25,155	25,489	25,643	26,085	26,318	26,312
Women, 16 years and over									
Civilian noninstitutional population	120,213	121,166	121,247	120,213	121,066	121,168	121,266	121,166	121,247
Civilian labor force	70,988	71,721	71,846	71,286	71,986	71,954	72,109	71,853	72,220
Participation rate	59.1	59.2	59.3	59.3	59.5	59.4	59.5	59.3	59.6
Employed	67,696	66,674	66,664	67,904	67,720	67,567	67,491	67,007	66,970
Employment-population ratio	56.3	55.0	55.0	56.5	55.9	55.8	55.7	55.3	55.2
Unemployed	3,292	5,047	5,182	3,382	4,267	4,387	4,618	4,845	5,250
Unemployment rate	4.6	7.0	7.2	4.7	5.9	6.1	6.4	6.7	7.3
Not in labor force	49,225	49,445	49,401	48,927	49,080	49,214	49,157	49,313	49,027
Women, 20 years and over									
Civilian noninstitutional population	111,822	112,738	112,824	111,822	112,633	112,731	112,825	112,738	112,824
Civilian labor force	67,793	68,654	68,738	67,879	68,700	68,753	68,891	68,584	68,917
Participation rate	60.6	60.9	60.9	60.7	61.0	61.0	61.1	60.8	61.1
Employed	64,943	64,123	64,106	64,993	64,975	64,902	64,860	64,298	64,271
Employment-population ratio	58.1	56.9	56.8	58.1	57.7	57.6	57.5	57.0	57.0
Unemployed	2,851	4,531	4,632	2,886	3,725	3,851	4,031	4,286	4,646
Unemployment rate	4.2	6.6	6.7	4.3	5.4	5.6	5.9	6.2	6.7
Not in labor force	44,028	44,085	44,086	43,943	43,933	43,978	43,935	44,154	43,907
Both sexes, 16 to 19 years									
Civilian noninstitutional population	17,027	17,098	17,090	17,027	17,110	17,118	17,126	17,098	17,090
Civilian labor force	6,331	6,051	6,187	6,813	6,799	6,531	6,557	6,547	6,610
Participation rate	37.2	35.4	36.2	40.0	39.7	38.2	38.3	38.3	38.7
Employed	5,242	4,758	4,783	5,688	5,390	5,196	5,194	5,188	5,184
Employment-population ratio	30.8	27.8	28.0	33.4	31.5	30.4	30.3	30.3	30.3
Unemployed	1,089	1,293	1,405	1,125	1,408	1,335	1,363	1,359	1,427
Unemployment rate	17.2	21.4	22.7	16.5	20.7	20.4	20.8	20.8	21.6
Not in labor force	10,695	11,047	10,903	10,214	10,311	10,587	10,568	10,551	10,480

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)

Employment status, race, sex, and age	Not seasonally adjusted			Seasonally adjusted ¹					
	Feb. 2008	Jan. 2009	Feb. 2009	Feb. 2008	Oct. 2008	Nov. 2008	Dec. 2008	Jan. 2009	Feb. 2009
WHITE									
Civilian noninstitutional population	188,906	190,225	190,331	188,906	190,085	190,221	190,351	190,225	190,331
Civilian labor force	124,361	125,099	125,528	125,047	126,298	126,029	125,634	125,312	125,703
Participation rate	65.8	65.8	66.0	66.2	66.4	66.3	66.0	65.9	66.0
Employed	118,395	115,320	115,182	119,607	118,722	118,226	117,357	116,692	116,481
Employment-population ratio	62.7	60.6	60.5	63.3	62.5	62.2	61.7	61.3	61.2
Unemployed	5,966	9,779	10,346	5,440	7,577	7,803	8,277	8,621	9,222
Unemployment rate	4.8	7.8	8.2	4.4	6.0	6.2	6.6	6.9	7.3
Not in labor force	64,545	65,126	64,803	63,858	63,787	64,193	64,718	64,913	64,628
Men, 20 years and over									
Civilian labor force	65,023	65,218	65,342	65,320	65,792	65,762	65,331	65,126	65,180
Participation rate	75.9	75.5	75.6	76.2	76.2	76.1	75.5	75.4	75.4
Employed	61,947	59,787	59,471	62,763	61,972	61,761	61,101	60,683	60,361
Employment-population ratio	72.3	69.2	68.8	73.2	71.8	71.5	70.7	70.2	69.8
Unemployed	3,075	5,431	5,872	2,557	3,821	4,001	4,230	4,443	4,819
Unemployment rate	4.7	8.3	9.0	3.9	5.8	6.1	6.5	6.8	7.4
Women, 20 years and over									
Civilian labor force	54,149	54,882	54,995	54,120	54,891	54,810	54,878	54,786	54,967
Participation rate	60.1	60.5	60.6	60.1	60.6	60.4	60.5	60.4	60.5
Employed	52,055	51,494	51,585	52,043	52,178	52,014	51,846	51,601	51,624
Employment-population ratio	57.8	56.7	56.8	57.7	57.6	57.3	57.1	56.9	56.9
Unemployed	2,094	3,388	3,411	2,077	2,714	2,796	3,031	3,185	3,344
Unemployment rate	3.9	6.2	6.2	3.8	4.9	5.1	5.5	5.8	6.1
Both sexes, 16 to 19 years									
Civilian labor force	5,189	4,999	5,190	5,608	5,615	5,457	5,425	5,400	5,556
Participation rate	39.7	38.2	39.7	42.9	42.9	41.6	41.4	41.3	42.5
Employed	4,393	4,039	4,126	4,802	4,572	4,451	4,409	4,408	4,497
Employment-population ratio	33.6	30.9	31.5	36.8	34.9	34.0	33.6	33.7	34.4
Unemployed	796	960	1,064	806	1,043	1,006	1,016	993	1,059
Unemployment rate	15.3	19.2	20.5	14.4	18.6	18.4	18.7	18.4	19.1
BLACK OR AFRICAN AMERICAN									
Civilian noninstitutional population	27,675	28,052	28,085	27,675	27,982	28,021	28,059	28,052	28,085
Civilian labor force	17,412	17,629	17,534	17,633	17,768	17,708	17,796	17,791	17,703
Participation rate	62.9	62.8	62.4	63.7	63.5	63.2	63.4	63.4	63.0
Employed	15,947	15,274	15,108	16,156	15,762	15,703	15,674	15,546	15,336
Employment-population ratio	57.6	54.4	53.8	58.4	56.3	56.0	55.9	55.4	54.6
Unemployed	1,465	2,355	2,426	1,477	2,006	2,005	2,122	2,245	2,368
Unemployment rate	8.4	13.4	13.8	8.4	11.3	11.3	11.9	12.6	13.4
Not in labor force	10,263	10,423	10,551	10,042	10,214	10,313	10,263	10,261	10,382
Men, 20 years and over									
Civilian labor force	7,854	7,962	7,904	7,943	7,961	7,954	7,999	7,979	7,949
Participation rate	70.6	70.6	70.0	71.4	70.7	70.5	70.8	70.7	70.4
Employed	7,178	6,702	6,632	7,306	7,019	6,989	6,930	6,850	6,762
Employment-population ratio	64.6	59.4	58.7	65.7	62.3	62.0	61.4	60.7	59.9
Unemployed	676	1,260	1,273	637	942	965	1,069	1,129	1,187
Unemployment rate	8.6	15.8	16.1	8.0	11.8	12.1	13.4	14.1	14.9
Women, 20 years and over									
Civilian labor force	8,805	8,957	8,944	8,862	9,016	9,069	9,060	9,022	9,006
Participation rate	63.4	63.6	63.4	63.8	64.2	64.5	64.4	64.1	63.9
Employed	8,238	8,121	8,052	8,285	8,213	8,249	8,256	8,194	8,115
Employment-population ratio	59.3	57.7	57.1	59.6	58.5	58.7	58.7	58.2	57.6
Unemployed	566	836	891	577	804	820	804	828	890
Unemployment rate	6.4	9.3	10.0	6.5	8.9	9.0	8.9	9.2	9.9
Both sexes, 16 to 19 years									
Civilian labor force	753	710	686	828	790	685	736	790	749
Participation rate	28.3	26.4	25.5	31.1	29.4	25.5	27.4	29.4	27.8
Employed	531	451	424	565	531	464	488	502	459
Employment-population ratio	19.9	16.7	15.8	21.2	19.8	17.3	18.1	18.6	17.0
Unemployed	222	259	262	264	260	221	248	288	290
Unemployment rate	29.5	36.5	38.2	31.8	32.9	32.2	33.7	36.5	38.8

See footnotes at end of table.

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

(Numbers in thousands)

Employment status, race, sex, and age	Not seasonally adjusted			Seasonally adjusted ¹					
	Feb. 2008	Jan. 2009	Feb. 2009	Feb. 2008	Oct. 2008	Nov. 2008	Dec. 2008	Jan. 2009	Feb. 2009
ASIAN									
Civilian noninstitutional population	10,712	10,745	10,753	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
Civilian labor force	7,159	7,023	7,086	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
Participation rate	66.8	65.4	65.9	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
Employed	6,942	6,588	6,597	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
Employment-population ratio	64.8	61.3	61.4	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
Unemployed	217	435	489	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
Unemployment rate	3.0	6.2	6.9	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
Not in labor force	3,553	3,722	3,667	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)

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

² Data not available.

NOTE: Estimates for the above race groups will not sum to totals shown in table A-1 because data are not presented for all races. 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)

Employment status, sex, and age	Not seasonally adjusted			Seasonally adjusted ¹					
	Feb. 2008	Jan. 2009	Feb. 2009	Feb. 2008	Oct. 2008	Nov. 2008	Dec. 2008	Jan. 2009	Feb. 2009
HISPANIC OR LATINO ETHNICITY									
Civilian noninstitutional population	31,732	32,417	32,501	31,732	32,465	32,558	32,649	32,417	32,501
Civilian labor force	21,628	21,868	22,044	21,764	22,187	22,074	22,134	21,931	22,100
Participation rate	68.2	67.5	67.8	68.6	68.3	67.8	67.8	67.7	68.0
Employed	20,146	19,453	19,388	20,395	20,232	20,168	20,096	19,800	19,684
Employment-population ratio	63.5	60.0	59.7	64.3	62.3	61.9	61.6	61.1	60.6
Unemployed	1,482	2,415	2,657	1,369	1,955	1,906	2,038	2,132	2,416
Unemployment rate	6.9	11.0	12.1	6.3	8.8	8.6	9.2	9.7	10.9
Not in labor force	10,105	10,549	10,457	9,968	10,278	10,484	10,515	10,486	10,401
Men, 20 years and over									
Civilian labor force	12,428	12,524	12,557	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
Participation rate	84.1	83.1	83.1	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
Employed	11,625	11,146	11,027	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
Employment-population ratio	78.7	73.9	72.9	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
Unemployed	804	1,378	1,530	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
Unemployment rate	6.5	11.0	12.2	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
Women, 20 years and over									
Civilian labor force	8,093	8,366	8,438	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
Participation rate	58.0	58.7	59.0	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
Employed	7,620	7,566	7,578	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
Employment-population ratio	54.6	53.1	53.0	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
Unemployed	472	800	860	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
Unemployment rate	5.8	9.6	10.2	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
Both sexes, 16 to 19 years									
Civilian labor force	1,107	978	1,050	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
Participation rate	37.0	31.7	34.0	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
Employed	901	741	782	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
Employment-population ratio	30.1	24.0	25.3	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
Unemployed	205	238	267	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
Unemployment rate	18.6	24.3	25.5	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)

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

² Data not available.

NOTE: Persons whose ethnicity is identified as Hispanic or Latino may be of any race. 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)

Educational attainment	Not seasonally adjusted			Seasonally adjusted					
	Feb. 2008	Jan. 2009	Feb. 2009	Feb. 2008	Oct. 2008	Nov. 2008	Dec. 2008	Jan. 2009	Feb. 2009
Less than a high school diploma									
Civilian labor force	11,898	12,192	11,898	12,112	12,390	12,185	12,108	12,024	11,955
Participation rate	45.5	46.6	46.1	46.3	48.3	47.2	46.4	45.9	46.4
Employed	10,878	10,437	10,097	11,221	11,106	10,899	10,793	10,577	10,445
Employment-population ratio	41.6	39.9	39.2	42.9	43.3	42.2	41.4	40.4	40.5
Unemployed	1,020	1,755	1,801	891	1,284	1,286	1,315	1,446	1,510
Unemployment rate	8.6	14.4	15.1	7.4	10.4	10.6	10.9	12.0	12.6
High school graduates, no college ¹									
Civilian labor force	38,002	39,009	38,497	38,064	38,428	38,271	38,656	38,675	38,463
Participation rate	62.5	62.9	62.3	62.6	62.6	62.3	62.5	62.4	62.2
Employed	35,954	35,394	34,791	36,287	35,939	35,643	35,683	35,599	35,270
Employment-population ratio	59.1	57.1	56.3	59.7	58.5	58.1	57.6	57.4	57.1
Unemployed	2,048	3,616	3,706	1,777	2,489	2,628	2,972	3,075	3,193
Unemployment rate	5.4	9.3	9.6	4.7	6.5	6.9	7.7	8.0	8.3
Some college or associate degree									
Civilian labor force	36,237	36,366	37,267	36,379	36,820	37,120	37,049	36,693	37,362
Participation rate	71.6	71.4	71.9	71.9	71.5	71.6	72.0	72.0	72.1
Employed	34,766	33,870	34,421	35,007	34,867	35,077	34,969	34,433	34,738
Employment-population ratio	68.7	66.5	66.4	69.2	67.7	67.7	68.0	67.6	67.1
Unemployed	1,471	2,496	2,846	1,372	1,954	2,043	2,080	2,260	2,624
Unemployment rate	4.1	6.9	7.6	3.8	5.3	5.5	5.6	6.2	7.0
Bachelor's degree and higher ²									
Civilian labor force	45,339	45,132	45,078	45,244	45,454	45,232	45,182	45,208	45,027
Participation rate	78.3	77.6	77.7	78.1	77.7	77.7	77.9	77.8	77.6
Employed	44,405	43,269	43,190	44,311	44,044	43,794	43,517	43,474	43,177
Employment-population ratio	76.7	74.4	74.5	76.5	75.3	75.3	75.0	74.8	74.4
Unemployed	934	1,863	1,888	933	1,410	1,438	1,665	1,735	1,850
Unemployment rate	2.1	4.1	4.2	2.1	3.1	3.2	3.7	3.8	4.1

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

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

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

(In thousands)

Category	Not seasonally adjusted			Seasonally adjusted					
	Feb. 2008	Jan. 2009	Feb. 2009	Feb. 2008	Oct. 2008	Nov. 2008	Dec. 2008	Jan. 2009	Feb. 2009
CLASS OF WORKER									
Agriculture and related industries	1,999	1,988	1,961	2,208	2,177	2,206	2,191	2,149	2,148
Wage and salary workers	1,173	1,106	1,126	1,311	1,313	1,267	1,264	1,233	1,244
Self-employed workers	808	860	817	865	827	915	925	903	875
Unpaid family workers	18	22	18	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)
Nonagricultural industries	142,551	138,449	138,144	143,878	142,566	141,901	141,047	139,952	139,579
Wage and salary workers	133,159	129,888	129,232	134,277	133,694	132,983	132,082	131,110	130,465
Government	21,209	21,142	21,158	21,219	21,539	21,431	21,395	21,237	21,192
Private industries	111,950	108,746	108,075	113,052	112,170	111,542	110,684	109,997	109,311
Private households	763	749	719	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)
Other industries	111,187	107,997	107,356	112,283	111,279	110,677	109,863	109,217	108,574
Self-employed workers	9,292	8,520	8,859	9,418	8,852	8,816	8,940	8,816	8,962
Unpaid family workers	100	41	53	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)
PERSONS AT WORK PART TIME ²									
All industries:									
Part time for economic reasons	5,114	8,829	9,170	4,890	6,848	7,323	8,038	7,839	8,626
Slack work or business conditions	3,534	6,909	7,067	3,294	4,953	5,399	6,020	5,766	6,443
Could only find part-time work	1,260	1,593	1,827	1,241	1,514	1,585	1,617	1,667	1,764
Part time for noneconomic reasons	19,847	19,051	19,296	19,317	19,083	18,886	18,922	18,864	18,855
Nonagricultural industries:									
Part time for economic reasons	5,007	8,675	9,053	4,790	6,742	7,209	7,932	7,705	8,543
Slack work or business conditions	3,459	6,797	6,989	3,234	4,889	5,304	5,938	5,660	6,390
Could only find part-time work	1,255	1,583	1,822	1,230	1,499	1,579	1,619	1,658	1,760
Part time for noneconomic reasons	19,524	18,734	18,977	18,980	18,808	18,635	18,642	18,567	18,562

¹ Data not available.

² Persons at work excludes employed persons who were absent from their jobs during the entire reference week for reasons such as vacation, illness, or industrial dispute. Part time for noneconomic reasons excludes persons who usually work full time but worked only 1 to 34 hours during the reference week for

reasons such as holidays, illness, and bad weather.

NOTE: Detail for the seasonally adjusted data shown in this table will not necessarily add to totals because of the independent seasonal adjustment of the various series. Updated population controls are introduced annually with the release of January data.

Table A-6. Selected employment indicators

(In thousands)

Characteristic	Not seasonally adjusted			Seasonally adjusted					
	Feb. 2008	Jan. 2009	Feb. 2009	Feb. 2008	Oct. 2008	Nov. 2008	Dec. 2008	Jan. 2009	Feb. 2009
AGE AND SEX									
Total, 16 years and over	144,550	140,436	140,105	146,075	144,657	144,144	143,338	142,099	141,748
16 to 19 years	5,242	4,758	4,783	5,688	5,390	5,196	5,194	5,188	5,184
16 to 17 years	1,884	1,547	1,667	2,105	1,933	1,791	1,779	1,741	1,854
18 to 19 years	3,358	3,210	3,116	3,597	3,469	3,408	3,413	3,441	3,348
20 years and over	139,308	135,679	135,323	140,388	139,267	138,948	138,144	136,911	136,564
20 to 24 years	13,304	12,709	12,823	13,627	13,528	13,443	13,374	13,050	13,157
25 years and over	126,003	122,970	122,500	126,687	125,833	125,422	124,748	123,911	123,302
25 to 54 years	99,503	95,921	95,530	100,105	98,803	98,373	97,651	96,693	96,255
25 to 34 years	31,307	30,060	30,003	31,617	31,122	31,070	30,864	30,449	30,369
35 to 44 years	33,741	32,034	31,844	33,871	33,176	32,883	32,691	32,308	31,999
45 to 54 years	34,456	33,827	33,683	34,618	34,505	34,420	34,097	33,936	33,888
55 years and over	26,500	27,049	26,970	26,581	27,029	27,049	27,096	27,218	27,047
Men, 16 years and over	76,853	73,763	73,441	78,171	76,938	76,577	75,847	75,092	74,777
16 to 19 years	2,488	2,207	2,224	2,777	2,646	2,531	2,562	2,479	2,484
16 to 17 years	827	695	716	968	895	800	847	818	837
18 to 19 years	1,662	1,512	1,508	1,798	1,751	1,728	1,712	1,654	1,640
20 years and over	74,365	71,556	71,217	75,395	74,292	74,045	73,285	72,613	72,293
20 to 24 years	6,996	6,458	6,565	7,215	6,974	6,965	6,863	6,723	6,784
25 years and over	67,369	65,098	64,652	68,149	67,372	67,039	66,456	65,879	65,479
25 to 54 years	53,417	50,844	50,461	54,036	53,090	52,740	52,128	51,480	51,125
25 to 34 years	17,042	16,189	16,111	17,356	17,064	16,979	16,789	16,461	16,449
35 to 44 years	18,255	17,226	16,989	18,399	17,962	17,816	17,663	17,452	17,144
45 to 54 years	18,120	17,429	17,360	18,281	18,065	17,944	17,676	17,567	17,532
55 years and over	13,952	14,253	14,191	14,113	14,282	14,299	14,328	14,399	14,354
Women, 16 years and over	67,696	66,674	66,664	67,904	67,720	67,567	67,491	67,007	66,970
16 to 19 years	2,754	2,551	2,559	2,911	2,744	2,665	2,632	2,709	2,699
16 to 17 years	1,058	853	951	1,137	1,038	990	932	923	1,017
18 to 19 years	1,696	1,699	1,607	1,799	1,718	1,680	1,701	1,787	1,708
20 years and over	64,943	64,123	64,106	64,993	64,975	64,902	64,860	64,298	64,271
20 to 24 years	6,308	6,250	6,258	6,412	6,553	6,478	6,510	6,327	6,372
25 years and over	58,634	57,872	57,848	58,538	58,460	58,383	58,292	58,032	57,823
25 to 54 years	46,086	45,077	45,069	46,070	45,713	45,634	45,523	45,213	45,131
25 to 34 years	14,265	13,871	13,892	14,261	14,058	14,091	14,075	13,988	13,920
35 to 44 years	15,486	14,808	14,854	15,472	15,215	15,067	15,027	14,856	14,855
45 to 54 years	16,336	16,398	16,322	16,337	16,440	16,476	16,421	16,369	16,356
55 years and over	12,548	12,795	12,778	12,468	12,747	12,750	12,769	12,819	12,693
MARITAL STATUS									
Married men, spouse present	45,949	44,425	44,248	46,146	45,787	45,610	45,182	44,712	44,502
Married women, spouse present	35,727	35,325	35,550	35,720	35,590	35,649	35,632	35,375	35,563
Women who maintain families	9,051	8,751	8,705	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)
FULL- OR PART-TIME STATUS									
Full-time workers ²	119,452	113,815	112,947	121,374	119,304	118,413	116,865	115,794	114,853
Part-time workers ³	25,098	26,621	27,158	24,688	25,452	25,577	26,250	26,200	26,590
MULTIPLE JOBHOLDERS									
Total multiple jobholders	7,610	7,258	7,676	7,607	7,551	7,410	7,352	7,441	7,626
Percent of total employed	5.3	5.2	5.5	5.2	5.2	5.1	5.1	5.2	5.4

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

NOTE: Detail for the seasonally adjusted data shown in this table will not necessarily add to totals because of the independent seasonal adjustment of the various series. Updated population controls are introduced annually with the release of January data.

Table A-7. Selected unemployment indicators, seasonally adjusted

Characteristic	Number of unemployed persons (in thousands)			Unemployment rates ¹					
	Feb. 2008	Jan. 2009	Feb. 2009	Feb. 2008	Oct. 2008	Nov. 2008	Dec. 2008	Jan. 2009	Feb. 2009
AGE AND SEX									
Total, 16 years and over	7,423	11,616	12,467	4.8	6.6	6.8	7.2	7.6	8.1
16 to 19 years	1,125	1,359	1,427	16.5	20.7	20.4	20.8	20.8	21.6
16 to 17 years	478	473	552	18.5	23.1	24.1	24.1	21.4	22.9
18 to 19 years	658	868	888	15.5	18.4	18.3	19.1	20.2	21.0
20 years and over	6,298	10,258	11,040	4.3	6.0	6.2	6.6	7.0	7.5
20 to 24 years	1,340	1,801	1,943	9.0	10.6	11.1	12.1	12.1	12.9
25 years and over	4,998	8,490	9,076	3.8	5.3	5.6	6.0	6.4	6.9
25 to 54 years	4,111	6,981	7,466	3.9	5.5	5.8	6.3	6.7	7.2
25 to 34 years	1,620	2,608	2,883	4.9	6.7	7.0	7.5	7.9	8.7
35 to 44 years	1,278	2,255	2,346	3.6	5.4	5.4	5.9	6.5	6.8
45 to 54 years	1,212	2,118	2,237	3.4	4.6	5.1	5.5	5.9	6.2
55 years and over	886	1,481	1,603	3.2	4.6	4.8	4.9	5.2	5.6
Men, 16 years and over	4,041	6,771	7,217	4.9	7.2	7.4	7.9	8.3	8.8
16 to 19 years	630	799	823	18.5	24.7	24.0	23.3	24.4	24.9
16 to 17 years	250	295	301	20.5	27.3	28.8	27.0	26.5	26.5
18 to 19 years	390	488	537	17.8	21.7	21.2	21.5	22.8	24.7
20 years and over	3,412	5,972	6,394	4.3	6.4	6.7	7.2	7.6	8.1
20 to 24 years	795	1,100	1,160	9.9	12.9	12.9	14.2	14.1	14.6
25 years and over	2,674	4,892	5,275	3.8	5.6	5.9	6.4	6.9	7.5
25 to 54 years	2,203	4,083	4,356	3.9	5.8	6.1	6.7	7.3	7.9
25 to 34 years	906	1,589	1,720	5.0	7.1	7.5	8.3	8.8	9.5
35 to 44 years	654	1,231	1,323	3.4	5.6	5.4	5.9	6.6	7.2
45 to 54 years	643	1,262	1,313	3.4	4.8	5.6	6.1	6.7	7.0
55 years and over	470	809	919	3.2	4.7	5.1	5.1	5.3	6.0
Women, 16 years and over	3,382	4,845	5,250	4.7	5.9	6.1	6.4	6.7	7.3
16 to 19 years	496	559	604	14.5	16.5	16.7	18.2	17.1	18.3
16 to 17 years	229	178	250	16.7	19.2	19.7	21.2	16.2	19.8
18 to 19 years	268	380	351	13.0	14.7	15.1	16.6	17.5	17.0
20 years and over	2,886	4,286	4,646	4.3	5.4	5.6	5.9	6.2	6.7
20 to 24 years	545	701	783	7.8	8.1	9.2	9.8	10.0	10.9
25 years and over	2,324	3,598	3,801	3.8	5.1	5.2	5.4	5.8	6.2
25 to 54 years	1,908	2,898	3,110	4.0	5.2	5.4	5.7	6.0	6.4
25 to 34 years	715	1,018	1,163	4.8	6.3	6.4	6.5	6.8	7.7
35 to 44 years	624	1,024	1,023	3.9	5.2	5.4	5.8	6.4	6.4
45 to 54 years	569	856	924	3.4	4.4	4.6	4.9	5.0	5.3
55 years and over ²	432	729	717	3.3	4.3	4.3	4.3	5.4	5.3
MARITAL STATUS									
Married men, spouse present	1,281	2,330	2,574	2.7	4.1	4.2	4.4	5.0	5.5
Married women, spouse present	1,134	1,750	1,918	3.1	4.2	4.3	4.5	4.7	5.1
Women who maintain families ²	655	1,010	1,003	6.7	8.8	9.3	9.5	10.3	10.3
FULL- OR PART-TIME STATUS									
Full-time workers ³	6,112	10,057	10,839	4.8	6.8	7.0	7.5	8.0	8.6
Part-time workers ⁴	1,297	1,646	1,635	5.0	5.7	5.8	5.9	5.9	5.8

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

work part time (less than 35 hours per week) or are on layoff from part-time jobs.

NOTE: Detail 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.

Table A-8. Unemployed persons by reason for unemployment

(Numbers in thousands)

Reason	Not seasonally adjusted			Seasonally adjusted					
	Feb. 2008	Jan. 2009	Feb. 2009	Feb. 2008	Oct. 2008	Nov. 2008	Dec. 2008	Jan. 2009	Feb. 2009
NUMBER OF UNEMPLOYED									
Job losers and persons who completed temporary jobs	4,471	8,633	9,098	3,865	5,811	6,156	6,471	6,980	7,696
On temporary layoff	1,351	2,251	2,052	982	1,367	1,413	1,524	1,441	1,488
Not on temporary layoff	3,120	6,382	7,047	2,883	4,443	4,744	4,946	5,539	6,208
Permanent job losers	2,204	4,923	5,466	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)
Persons who completed temporary jobs	916	1,460	1,581	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)
Job leavers	802	920	841	780	946	940	1,007	917	820
Reentrants	2,139	2,791	2,929	2,096	2,650	2,655	2,777	2,751	2,834
New entrants	542	665	830	660	825	760	829	780	1,005
PERCENT DISTRIBUTION									
Total unemployed	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Job losers and persons who completed temporary jobs	56.2	66.4	66.4	52.2	56.8	58.6	58.4	61.1	62.3
On temporary layoff	17.0	17.3	15.0	13.3	13.4	13.4	13.8	12.6	12.0
Not on temporary layoff	39.2	49.1	51.4	39.0	43.4	45.1	44.6	48.5	50.2
Job leavers	10.1	7.1	6.1	10.5	9.2	8.9	9.1	8.0	6.6
Reentrants	26.9	21.5	21.4	28.3	25.9	25.3	25.1	24.1	22.9
New entrants	6.8	5.1	6.1	8.9	8.1	7.2	7.5	6.8	8.1
UNEMPLOYED AS A PERCENT OF THE CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE									
Job losers and persons who completed temporary jobs	2.9	5.6	5.9	2.5	3.8	4.0	4.2	4.5	5.0
Job leavers5	.6	.5	.5	.6	.6	.7	.6	.5
Reentrants	1.4	1.8	1.9	1.4	1.7	1.7	1.8	1.8	1.8
New entrants4	.4	.5	.4	.5	.5	.5	.5	.7

¹ Data not available.

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

Table A-9. Unemployed persons by duration of unemployment

(Numbers in thousands)

Duration	Not seasonally adjusted			Seasonally adjusted					
	Feb. 2008	Jan. 2009	Feb. 2009	Feb. 2008	Oct. 2008	Nov. 2008	Dec. 2008	Jan. 2009	Feb. 2009
NUMBER OF UNEMPLOYED									
Less than 5 weeks	2,530	4,137	3,247	2,661	3,108	3,255	3,267	3,658	3,404
5 to 14 weeks	2,854	4,044	4,778	2,419	3,055	3,141	3,398	3,519	3,969
15 weeks and over	2,570	4,828	5,673	2,400	4,109	3,964	4,517	4,634	5,264
15 to 26 weeks	1,212	2,086	2,611	1,103	1,834	1,757	1,927	1,987	2,347
27 weeks and over	1,358	2,742	3,063	1,297	2,275	2,207	2,591	2,647	2,917
Average (mean) duration, in weeks	16.8	18.8	19.9	16.6	19.8	18.9	19.7	19.8	19.8
Median duration, in weeks	8.9	10.0	11.7	8.4	10.6	10.0	10.6	10.3	11.0
PERCENT DISTRIBUTION									
Total unemployed	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Less than 5 weeks	31.8	31.8	23.7	35.6	30.3	31.4	29.2	31.0	26.9
5 to 14 weeks	35.9	31.1	34.9	32.3	29.7	30.3	30.4	29.8	31.4
15 weeks and over	32.3	37.1	41.4	32.1	40.0	38.3	40.4	39.2	41.7
15 to 26 weeks	15.2	16.0	19.1	14.7	17.9	17.0	17.2	16.8	18.6
27 weeks and over	17.1	21.1	22.4	17.3	22.1	21.3	23.2	22.4	23.1

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

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

(Numbers in thousands)

Occupation	Employed		Unemployed		Unemployment rates	
	Feb. 2008	Feb. 2009	Feb. 2008	Feb. 2009	Feb. 2008	Feb. 2009
Total, 16 years and over ¹	144,550	140,105	7,953	13,699	5.2	8.9
Management, professional, and related occupations	52,498	52,196	1,159	2,137	2.2	3.9
Management, business, and financial operations occupations	21,732	21,668	503	1,018	2.3	4.5
Professional and related occupations	30,766	30,528	656	1,119	2.1	3.5
Service occupations	23,493	24,110	1,694	2,415	6.7	9.1
Sales and office occupations	35,849	34,161	1,790	2,983	4.8	8.0
Sales and related occupations	16,439	15,676	896	1,438	5.2	8.4
Office and administrative support occupations	19,410	18,485	894	1,545	4.4	7.7
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance occupations	14,653	13,191	1,473	2,845	9.1	17.7
Farming, fishing, and forestry occupations	931	821	128	238	12.1	22.5
Construction and extraction occupations	8,674	7,328	1,150	2,163	11.7	22.8
Installation, maintenance, and repair occupations	5,049	5,041	196	445	3.7	8.1
Production, transportation, and material moving occupations	18,057	16,448	1,280	2,469	6.6	13.1
Production occupations	9,209	7,868	595	1,246	6.1	13.7
Transportation and material moving occupations	8,848	8,580	685	1,223	7.2	12.5

¹ Persons with no previous work experience and persons whose last job was in the Armed Forces are included in the unemployed total.

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

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

Industry and class of worker	Number of unemployed persons (in thousands)		Unemployment rates	
	Feb. 2008	Feb. 2009	Feb. 2008	Feb. 2009
Total, 16 years and over ¹	7,953	13,699	5.2	8.9
Nonagricultural private wage and salary workers	6,564	11,469	5.5	9.6
Mining, quarrying, and oil and gas extraction	16	63	2.2	7.6
Construction	1,118	2,025	11.4	21.4
Manufacturing	820	1,822	5.0	11.5
Durable goods	481	1,219	4.6	11.9
Nondurable goods	339	603	5.7	10.8
Wholesale and retail trade	1,007	1,847	4.9	8.9
Transportation and utilities	289	563	4.6	9.1
Information	193	224	5.8	7.1
Financial activities	323	637	3.4	6.7
Professional and business services	866	1,512	6.2	10.8
Education and health services	562	847	2.9	4.1
Leisure and hospitality	1,056	1,477	8.5	11.4
Other services	313	453	5.1	7.3
Agriculture and related private wage and salary workers	135	251	10.9	18.8
Government workers	372	563	1.7	2.6
Self employed and unpaid family workers	340	586	3.2	5.7

¹ Persons with no previous work experience are included in the unemployed total.

NOTE: Updated population controls are introduced annually with the release of January data. Effective with January 2009 data, industries reflect the introduction of the 2007 Census industry classification system into the Current Population Survey. This industry classification system is derived from the 2007 North American Industry Classification System. No historical data have been revised.

Table A-12. Alternative measures of labor underutilization

(Percent)

Measure	Not seasonally adjusted			Seasonally adjusted					
	Feb. 2008	Jan. 2009	Feb. 2009	Feb. 2008	Oct. 2008	Nov. 2008	Dec. 2008	Jan. 2009	Feb. 2009
U-1 Persons unemployed 15 weeks or longer, as a percent of the civilian labor force	1.7	3.1	3.7	1.6	2.7	2.6	2.9	3.0	3.4
U-2 Job losers and persons who completed temporary jobs, as a percent of the civilian labor force	2.9	5.6	5.9	2.5	3.8	4.0	4.2	4.5	5.0
U-3 Total unemployed, as a percent of the civilian labor force (official unemployment rate)	5.2	8.5	8.9	4.8	6.6	6.8	7.2	7.6	8.1
U-4 Total unemployed plus discouraged workers, as a percent of the civilian labor force plus discouraged workers	5.5	8.9	9.3	5.1	6.9	7.1	7.6	8.0	8.5
U-5 Total unemployed, plus discouraged workers, plus all other marginally attached workers, as a percent of the civilian labor force plus all marginally attached workers	6.2	9.7	10.1	5.8	7.6	7.9	8.3	8.8	9.3
U-6 Total unemployed, plus all marginally attached workers, plus total employed part time for economic reasons, as a percent of the civilian labor force plus all marginally attached workers	9.5	15.4	16.0	9.0	12.0	12.6	13.5	13.9	14.8

NOTE: Marginally attached workers are persons who currently are neither working nor looking for work but indicate that they want and are available for a job and have looked for work sometime in the recent past. Discouraged workers, a subset of the marginally attached, have given a job-market related reason for not looking currently for a job. Persons employed part time for economic reasons are

those who want and are available for full-time work but have had to settle for a part-time schedule. For more information, see "BLS introduces new range of alternative unemployment measures," in the October 1995 issue of the Monthly Labor Review. Updated population controls are introduced annually with the release of January data.

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

(Numbers in thousands)

Category	Total		Men		Women	
	Feb. 2008	Feb. 2009	Feb. 2008	Feb. 2009	Feb. 2008	Feb. 2009
NOT IN THE LABOR FORCE						
Total not in the labor force	80,306	81,109	31,081	31,707	49,225	49,401
Persons who currently want a job	4,689	5,588	2,073	2,633	2,616	2,956
Marginally attached to the labor force ¹	1,585	2,051	775	1,051	810	1,000
Reason not currently looking:						
Discouragement over job prospects ²	396	731	248	450	148	281
Reasons other than discouragement ³	1,189	1,320	527	601	662	719
MULTIPLE JOBHOLDERS						
Total multiple jobholders ⁴	7,610	7,676	3,682	3,703	3,928	3,973
Percent of total employed	5.3	5.5	4.8	5.0	5.8	6.0
Primary job full time, secondary job part time	4,157	4,054	2,256	2,107	1,901	1,947
Primary and secondary jobs both part time	1,792	1,886	529	628	1,263	1,258
Primary and secondary jobs both full time	255	235	166	154	89	80
Hours vary on primary or secondary job	1,371	1,437	713	777	658	660

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

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

³ Includes those who did not actively look for work in the prior 4 weeks for such reasons as school or family responsibilities, ill health, and transportation problems, as

well as a small number for which reason for nonparticipation was not determined.

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

NOTE: 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)

Industry	Not seasonally adjusted				Seasonally adjusted						Change from: Jan. 2009- Feb. 2009 ^P
	Feb. 2008	Dec. 2008	Jan. 2009 ^P	Feb. 2009 ^P	Feb. 2008	Oct. 2008	Nov. 2008	Dec. 2008	Jan. 2009 ^P	Feb. 2009 ^P	
Total nonfarm	136,356	135,917	132,347	132,099	137,936	136,352	135,755	135,074	134,419	133,768	-651
Total private	113,620	113,023	109,882	109,234	115,515	113,813	113,212	112,542	111,856	111,196	-660
Goods-producing	21,292	20,469	19,586	19,262	21,887	21,063	20,814	20,532	20,153	19,877	-276
Mining and logging	731	786	766	759	750	794	793	789	785	781	-4
Logging	56.5	56.1	54.8	56.1	58.2	56.6	56.6	55.7	56.4	56.8	.4
Mining	674.3	730.3	710.7	702.5	691.7	737.7	736.8	733.3	728.9	724.2	-4.7
Oil and gas extraction	153.5	169.3	168.7	167.6	154.9	166.5	167.4	169.4	168.7	169.1	.4
Mining, except oil and gas ¹	212.1	225.0	216.2	212.7	223.7	230.5	230.7	229.2	228.1	226.1	-2.0
Coal mining	77.0	85.1	84.5	83.9	77.6	83.1	84.3	84.5	85.0	84.7	-.3
Support activities for mining	308.7	336.0	325.8	322.2	313.1	340.7	338.7	334.7	332.1	329.0	-3.1
Construction	6,983	6,739	6,298	6,150	7,445	7,066	6,939	6,841	6,723	6,619	-104
Construction of buildings	1,639.3	1,571.6	1,472.2	1,429.5	1,716.5	1,609.9	1,588.4	1,572.9	1,535.1	1,502.7	-32.4
Residential building	830.5	772.4	717.5	695.8	873.8	795.6	781.7	769.4	753.9	738.3	-15.6
Nonresidential building	808.8	799.2	754.7	733.7	842.7	814.3	806.7	803.5	781.2	764.4	-16.8
Heavy and civil engineering construction	890.5	897.0	822.7	816.9	997.3	952.6	942.5	933.2	929.0	923.8	-5.2
Specialty trade contractors	4,453.4	4,270.1	4,002.7	3,903.9	4,731.4	4,503.9	4,408.5	4,335.2	4,258.7	4,192.0	-66.7
Residential specialty trade contractors	1,992.8	1,851.1	1,728.5	1,688.0	2,124.3	1,975.5	1,921.6	1,883.6	1,841.8	1,806.3	-35.5
Nonresidential specialty trade contractors	2,460.6	2,419.0	2,274.2	2,215.9	2,607.1	2,528.4	2,486.9	2,451.6	2,416.9	2,385.7	-31.2
Manufacturing	13,578	12,944	12,522	12,353	13,692	13,203	13,082	12,902	12,645	12,477	-168
Production workers	9,787	9,202	8,857	8,729	9,886	9,425	9,322	9,174	8,959	8,827	-132
Durable goods	8,615	8,126	7,811	7,685	8,673	8,300	8,216	8,085	7,879	7,747	-132
Production workers	6,124	5,663	5,409	5,315	6,176	5,805	5,741	5,633	5,462	5,358	-104
Wood products	474.3	416.3	392.6	374.4	486.2	438.8	429.8	416.2	400.6	385.6	-15.0
Nonmetallic mineral products	466.1	436.6	414.8	404.3	484.2	458.2	450.1	441.2	433.5	423.5	-10.0
Primary metals	451.0	421.4	410.6	392.2	450.8	438.6	429.8	419.6	407.9	392.7	-15.2
Fabricated metal products	1,549.5	1,467.8	1,418.6	1,388.7	1,558.6	1,505.0	1,486.3	1,461.5	1,424.4	1,396.9	-27.5
Machinery	1,186.9	1,159.2	1,123.0	1,093.9	1,190.5	1,179.3	1,162.7	1,150.2	1,125.2	1,099.9	-25.3
Computer and electronic products ¹	1,250.9	1,227.9	1,212.7	1,196.9	1,254.7	1,239.8	1,233.3	1,223.7	1,213.3	1,200.2	-13.1
Computer and peripheral equipment	183.2	180.7	179.9	175.7	184.0	182.4	181.8	180.0	180.4	177.3	-3.1
Communications equipment	127.3	129.4	130.9	130.2	127.5	128.6	129.5	129.1	129.6	129.4	-.2
Semiconductors and electronic components	437.0	419.4	410.0	402.6	439.2	428.4	423.2	417.4	410.5	403.9	-6.6
Electronic instruments	440.0	438.1	433.4	431.1	440.1	440.2	438.8	437.5	433.9	431.9	-2.0
Electrical equipment and appliances	425.5	412.8	406.1	399.8	427.9	421.3	417.5	412.0	407.4	402.9	-4.5
Transportation equipment ¹	1,675.6	1,518.5	1,399.9	1,419.6	1,676.7	1,531.3	1,532.5	1,501.8	1,425.5	1,420.4	-5.1
Motor vehicles and parts ²	944.4	797.0	689.1	713.6	945.2	829.7	809.6	781.5	712.5	711.3	-1.2
Furniture and related products	501.5	441.2	424.4	413.1	507.3	458.8	449.6	440.6	428.9	417.5	-11.4
Miscellaneous manufacturing	634.1	623.8	607.9	602.5	636.4	628.5	624.2	618.4	612.0	606.9	-5.1
Nondurable goods	4,963	4,818	4,711	4,668	5,019	4,903	4,866	4,817	4,766	4,730	-36
Production workers	3,663	3,539	3,448	3,414	3,710	3,620	3,581	3,541	3,497	3,469	-28
Food manufacturing	1,462.6	1,482.6	1,449.0	1,441.0	1,489.7	1,484.7	1,489.0	1,477.6	1,472.7	1,469.9	-2.8
Beverages and tobacco products	191.5	193.1	189.2	185.0	196.7	197.2	196.4	195.8	194.0	191.0	-3.0
Textile mills	160.1	136.0	133.7	130.1	161.2	145.6	140.6	136.8	134.0	131.2	-2.8
Textile product mills	149.8	142.2	137.6	133.5	150.7	144.5	143.5	141.2	138.6	136.2	-2.4
Apparel	203.1	181.7	173.8	175.8	205.7	192.8	187.1	183.5	179.6	178.7	-.9
Leather and allied products	33.0	32.7	32.4	31.1	33.2	33.9	32.6	32.6	32.4	31.7	-.7
Paper and paper products	448.9	434.6	427.1	419.5	451.0	439.7	437.1	433.4	427.7	422.6	-5.1
Printing and related support activities	603.8	569.9	555.7	548.3	608.2	582.3	574.1	567.0	559.2	552.7	-6.5
Petroleum and coal products	112.5	114.0	109.8	110.5	116.4	117.8	117.2	116.9	114.2	114.7	.5
Chemicals	852.7	836.7	828.7	828.4	855.8	843.4	842.6	837.1	833.6	831.7	-1.9
Plastics and rubber products	744.7	694.9	673.6	665.2	750.1	721.1	705.9	694.9	680.1	669.9	-10.2

See footnotes at the end of table.

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

(In thousands)

Industry	Not seasonally adjusted				Seasonally adjusted							Change from: Jan. 2009-P Feb. 2009 ^P
	Feb. 2008	Dec. 2008	Jan. 2009 ^P	Feb. 2009 ^P	Feb. 2008	Oct. 2008	Nov. 2008	Dec. 2008	Jan. 2009 ^P	Feb. 2009 ^P		
Service-providing	115,064	115,448	112,761	112,837	116,049	115,289	114,941	114,542	114,266	113,891	-375	
Private service-providing	92,328	92,554	90,296	89,972	93,628	92,750	92,398	92,010	91,703	91,319	-384	
Trade, transportation, and utilities	26,246	26,475	25,536	25,199	26,655	26,157	26,005	25,843	25,739	25,615	-124	
Wholesale trade	5,969.2	5,864.1	5,771.2	5,728.2	6,021.2	5,920.1	5,890.3	5,850.7	5,819.3	5,782.3	-37.0	
Durable goods	3,080.9	2,986.0	2,942.7	2,905.6	3,101.0	3,026.1	3,004.9	2,978.6	2,957.8	2,926.4	-31.4	
Nondurable goods	2,041.5	2,028.2	1,984.1	1,982.4	2,067.9	2,040.5	2,033.6	2,025.1	2,013.5	2,011.1	-2.4	
Electronic markets and agents and brokers	846.8	849.9	844.4	840.2	852.3	853.5	851.8	847.0	848.0	844.8	-3.2	
Retail trade	15,225.6	15,594.7	14,878.7	14,659.1	15,526.1	15,216.8	15,126.0	15,037.9	14,999.4	14,959.9	-39.5	
Motor vehicle and parts dealers ¹	1,867.2	1,728.7	1,695.0	1,688.0	1,894.6	1,792.7	1,770.5	1,745.6	1,731.6	1,718.3	-13.3	
Automobile dealers	1,217.2	1,090.3	1,070.5	1,066.2	1,229.8	1,141.7	1,121.2	1,099.9	1,089.2	1,080.2	-9.0	
Furniture and home furnishings stores	552.1	539.0	510.3	493.2	558.5	532.4	522.6	514.2	506.8	498.6	-8.2	
Electronics and appliance stores	547.1	561.3	538.4	535.1	551.2	545.1	541.5	538.6	540.3	542.1	1.8	
Building material and garden supply stores	1,217.8	1,196.7	1,161.1	1,157.4	1,271.9	1,245.9	1,235.8	1,227.8	1,217.6	1,211.1	-6.5	
Food and beverage stores	2,846.3	2,867.1	2,821.6	2,804.1	2,872.0	2,851.9	2,843.5	2,835.1	2,834.1	2,826.9	-7.2	
Health and personal care stores	1,002.5	1,009.4	985.7	981.1	1,006.7	995.9	989.4	991.2	985.3	986.1	.8	
Gasoline stations	843.0	833.1	824.1	821.2	854.6	836.1	836.9	834.4	833.0	832.4	-6	
Clothing and clothing accessories stores	1,434.7	1,592.9	1,443.2	1,391.6	1,497.7	1,471.5	1,462.2	1,448.5	1,449.3	1,449.4	.1	
Sporting goods, hobby, book, and music stores	649.6	682.9	635.2	597.4	660.0	641.2	633.1	624.3	620.3	611.7	-8.6	
General merchandise stores ¹	2,984.4	3,271.8	3,033.4	2,971.0	3,058.1	3,025.5	3,024.5	3,029.2	3,038.7	3,046.4	7.7	
Department stores	1,540.3	1,700.6	1,540.8	1,496.4	1,588.2	1,523.9	1,517.5	1,521.2	1,531.8	1,541.1	9.3	
Miscellaneous store retailers	842.7	851.2	804.3	803.8	857.0	845.0	838.3	825.0	820.0	817.5	-2.5	
Nonstore retailers	438.2	460.6	426.4	415.2	443.8	433.6	427.7	424.0	422.4	419.4	-3.0	
Transportation and warehousing	4,497.6	4,452.8	4,318.2	4,244.1	4,551.6	4,456.9	4,424.4	4,389.9	4,351.3	4,302.4	-48.9	
Air transportation	501.8	476.5	472.8	471.3	506.2	482.1	481.6	477.8	476.8	474.8	-2.0	
Rail transportation	229.8	225.9	225.9	225.9	231.4	229.5	229.0	226.8	227.5	227.1	-4	
Water transportation	63.2	59.1	58.0	57.6	66.7	63.9	62.6	60.3	59.9	61.5	1.6	
Truck transportation	1,376.8	1,347.9	1,294.2	1,244.8	1,411.9	1,370.3	1,358.0	1,340.8	1,316.0	1,282.6	-33.4	
Transit and ground passenger transportation	432.5	425.2	418.4	418.3	419.9	413.8	411.7	410.1	408.4	406.6	-1.8	
Pipeline transportation	40.4	43.4	42.9	42.9	40.6	43.3	43.2	43.3	43.2	43.3	.1	
Scenic and sightseeing transportation	22.0	23.2	20.8	20.1	28.9	27.1	27.2	27.2	26.9	26.6	-3	
Support activities for transportation	587.3	581.8	565.4	558.7	590.9	588.0	582.2	579.5	571.7	562.4	-9.3	
Couriers and messengers	575.8	601.3	564.7	558.6	581.2	570.5	565.7	564.6	564.2	564.8	.6	
Warehousing and storage	668.0	668.5	655.1	645.9	673.9	668.4	663.2	659.5	656.7	652.7	-4.0	
Utilities	553.2	563.7	567.8	567.5	556.4	562.8	564.0	564.6	568.8	569.9	1.1	
Information	3,014	2,954	2,899	2,890	3,025	2,982	2,965	2,940	2,921	2,906	-15	
Publishing industries, except Internet	894.5	862.2	842.9	836.7	895.7	872.6	863.6	857.8	848.4	839.1	-9.3	
Motion picture and sound recording industries	372.8	380.3	361.4	370.7	381.9	388.7	385.0	377.2	373.3	379.8	6.5	
Broadcasting, except Internet	318.5	310.8	304.7	301.1	319.3	312.9	313.1	308.1	307.0	303.7	-3.3	
Telecommunications	1,030.1	1,007.5	1,003.4	993.4	1,029.3	1,014.5	1,010.2	1,004.0	999.6	992.3	-7.3	
Data processing, hosting and related services	265.4	256.7	252.0	252.7	265.6	258.9	257.5	256.4	256.6	254.6	-2.0	
Other information services	132.7	136.5	134.7	135.6	133.1	134.1	135.1	136.5	136.0	136.0	.0	
Financial activities	8,163	8,009	7,899	7,859	8,211	8,088	8,043	8,010	7,958	7,914	-44	
Finance and insurance	6,053.8	5,926.5	5,874.0	5,854.0	6,059.3	5,978.7	5,948.7	5,924.0	5,891.1	5,863.9	-27.2	
Monetary authorities - central bank	22.4	21.1	20.8	20.8	22.3	22.1	21.5	21.3	21.1	21.0	-1	
Credit intermediation and related activities ¹	2,776.3	2,679.2	2,661.0	2,653.6	2,775.6	2,706.4	2,692.8	2,680.8	2,667.7	2,657.2	-10.5	
Depository credit intermediation ¹	1,824.3	1,805.4	1,799.1	1,792.9	1,826.3	1,811.1	1,806.9	1,804.9	1,800.4	1,796.9	-3.5	
Commercial banking	1,360.1	1,351.1	1,346.7	1,341.7	1,362.0	1,356.0	1,352.7	1,351.8	1,348.5	1,345.8	-2.7	
Securities, commodity contracts, investments	863.3	840.8	821.7	815.3	864.4	847.8	842.1	839.9	824.1	816.0	-8.1	
Insurance carriers and related activities	2,301.9	2,294.5	2,280.3	2,276.5	2,307.2	2,311.0	2,300.9	2,292.0	2,288.2	2,282.0	-6.2	
Funds, trusts, and other financial vehicles	89.9	90.9	90.2	87.8	89.8	91.4	91.4	90.0	90.0	87.7	-2.3	
Real estate and rental and leasing	2,108.7	2,082.9	2,024.8	2,005.4	2,151.3	2,109.0	2,093.8	2,085.8	2,066.6	2,050.2	-16.4	
Real estate	1,463.7	1,460.4	1,417.6	1,405.6	1,491.2	1,471.2	1,461.7	1,458.2	1,446.0	1,434.6	-11.4	
Rental and leasing services	617.0	594.0	579.2	571.8	631.7	609.7	603.8	599.3	592.3	587.4	-4.9	
Lessors of nonfinancial intangible assets	28.0	28.5	28.0	28.0	28.4	28.1	28.3	28.3	28.3	28.2	-1	

See footnotes at the end of table.

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

(In thousands)

Industry	Not seasonally adjusted				Seasonally adjusted						Change from: Jan. 2009-P Feb. 2009 ^P
	Feb. 2008	Dec. 2008	Jan. 2009 ^P	Feb. 2009 ^P	Feb. 2008	Oct. 2008	Nov. 2008	Dec. 2008	Jan. 2009 ^P	Feb. 2009 ^P	
Professional and business services	17,695	17,406	16,899	16,746	18,018	17,612	17,488	17,356	17,222	17,042	-180
Professional and technical services ¹	7,897.5	7,840.8	7,784.5	7,790.9	7,823.1	7,844.0	7,827.7	7,797.2	7,763.5	7,726.8	-36.7
Legal services	1,163.1	1,160.5	1,143.8	1,140.1	1,171.2	1,160.2	1,157.7	1,156.8	1,154.4	1,150.2	-4.2
Accounting and bookkeeping services	1,099.2	951.3	1,019.3	1,063.2	958.7	946.4	941.0	933.7	923.2	920.8	-2.4
Architectural and engineering services	1,430.5	1,417.0	1,391.0	1,371.4	1,453.6	1,437.1	1,428.6	1,419.4	1,413.3	1,397.3	-16.0
Computer systems design and related services	1,424.9	1,475.1	1,460.5	1,457.2	1,429.9	1,466.1	1,467.9	1,466.8	1,463.6	1,463.3	-3
Management and technical consulting services	982.5	1,030.0	1,012.0	1,008.2	993.1	1,022.9	1,024.9	1,020.5	1,026.6	1,021.8	-4.8
Management of companies and enterprises	1,892.7	1,875.7	1,871.3	1,856.7	1,905.9	1,882.8	1,882.0	1,872.1	1,875.8	1,869.3	-6.5
Administrative and waste services	7,904.8	7,689.5	7,242.9	7,098.4	8,289.3	7,884.8	7,778.3	7,686.3	7,582.7	7,446.3	-136.4
Administrative and support services ¹	7,555.3	7,328.7	6,884.2	6,746.4	7,933.2	7,522.0	7,414.2	7,324.4	7,219.2	7,085.5	-133.7
Employment services ¹	3,173.8	2,887.8	2,575.1	2,499.9	3,370.7	2,987.7	2,896.7	2,829.5	2,734.9	2,647.4	-87.5
Temporary help services	2,358.7	2,105.7	1,842.1	1,777.2	2,520.3	2,218.9	2,128.5	2,055.6	1,975.6	1,897.9	-77.7
Business support services	833.3	833.8	813.6	804.8	829.9	820.8	823.7	816.0	816.9	804.6	-12.3
Services to buildings and dwellings	1,688.5	1,745.4	1,658.1	1,630.0	1,858.0	1,837.4	1,829.4	1,818.1	1,816.8	1,799.4	-17.4
Waste management and remediation services	349.5	360.8	357.8	352.0	356.1	362.8	364.1	361.9	363.5	360.8	-2.7
Education and health services	18,757	19,242	19,008	19,224	18,657	18,981	19,044	19,080	19,123	19,149	26
Educational services	3,137.1	3,186.1	3,010.0	3,198.1	3,000.1	3,047.3	3,066.0	3,063.1	3,083.4	3,079.2	-4.2
Health care and social assistance	15,619.7	16,055.9	15,997.7	16,026.3	15,657.0	15,934.1	15,977.8	16,017.0	16,039.8	16,070.2	30.4
Health care ³	13,127.3	13,502.4	13,456.3	13,475.1	13,171.7	13,401.2	13,442.4	13,475.9	13,496.1	13,523.0	26.9
Ambulatory health care services ¹	5,568.8	5,758.0	5,733.7	5,750.0	5,588.9	5,706.1	5,727.7	5,742.6	5,755.2	5,771.5	16.3
Offices of physicians	2,234.7	2,304.9	2,296.4	2,301.5	2,241.2	2,283.3	2,289.8	2,294.5	2,302.1	2,308.4	6.3
Outpatient care centers	525.7	537.1	536.0	537.1	526.4	536.6	536.9	536.7	537.8	538.5	.7
Home health care services	934.8	981.3	976.9	985.3	940.6	968.6	975.6	980.7	982.1	990.3	8.2
Hospitals	4,573.6	4,708.2	4,701.5	4,703.7	4,587.5	4,681.9	4,692.4	4,703.7	4,712.5	4,719.3	6.8
Nursing and residential care facilities ¹	2,984.9	3,036.2	3,021.3	3,021.4	2,995.3	3,013.2	3,022.3	3,029.6	3,028.4	3,032.2	3.8
Nursing care facilities	1,610.6	1,621.2	1,612.3	1,611.0	1,616.0	1,611.0	1,614.5	1,617.3	1,615.8	1,616.2	.4
Social assistance ¹	2,492.4	2,553.5	2,541.4	2,551.2	2,485.3	2,532.9	2,535.4	2,541.1	2,543.7	2,547.2	3.5
Child day care services	869.6	875.5	871.3	875.9	859.7	862.3	863.2	864.3	865.6	866.0	.4
Leisure and hospitality	12,971	13,013	12,668	12,660	13,529	13,395	13,344	13,304	13,275	13,242	-33
Arts, entertainment, and recreation	1,788.7	1,799.5	1,732.6	1,741.2	1,993.0	1,952.0	1,944.0	1,947.1	1,945.0	1,943.6	-1.4
Performing arts and spectator sports	380.1	387.8	365.1	370.1	410.4	402.5	398.8	401.4	403.6	400.9	-2.7
Museums, historical sites, zoos, and parks	119.6	123.8	119.3	118.6	132.0	129.6	130.6	130.8	130.9	131.5	.6
Amusements, gambling, and recreation	1,289.0	1,287.9	1,248.2	1,252.5	1,450.6	1,419.9	1,414.6	1,414.9	1,410.5	1,411.2	.7
Accommodation and food services	11,182.3	11,213.3	10,935.1	10,918.3	11,535.9	11,442.7	11,399.6	11,356.5	11,329.9	11,297.9	-32.0
Accommodation	1,805.1	1,739.8	1,689.1	1,679.1	1,888.7	1,827.9	1,812.1	1,794.3	1,775.2	1,757.1	-18.1
Food services and drinking places	9,377.2	9,473.5	9,245.9	9,239.2	9,647.2	9,614.8	9,587.5	9,562.2	9,554.7	9,540.8	-13.9
Other services	5,482	5,455	5,387	5,394	5,533	5,535	5,509	5,477	5,465	5,451	-14
Repair and maintenance	1,234.8	1,178.7	1,169.2	1,165.8	1,246.2	1,216.4	1,204.7	1,189.9	1,187.8	1,180.1	-7.7
Personal and laundry services	1,302.6	1,319.7	1,292.2	1,291.3	1,320.5	1,330.1	1,323.2	1,320.9	1,314.7	1,313.1	-1.6
Membership associations and organizations	2,944.6	2,957.0	2,925.7	2,936.9	2,966.6	2,988.3	2,980.7	2,965.7	2,962.8	2,957.3	-5.5
Government	22,736	22,894	22,465	22,865	22,421	22,539	22,543	22,532	22,563	22,572	9
Federal	2,723	2,782	2,779	2,780	2,746	2,775	2,783	2,778	2,794	2,794	0
Federal, except U.S. Postal Service	1,968.7	2,044.9	2,042.3	2,057.9	1,984.7	2,043.5	2,052.4	2,057.3	2,065.7	2,069.9	4.2
U.S. Postal Service	754.6	737.1	736.5	722.0	761.2	731.9	730.1	720.9	728.4	724.5	-3.9
State government	5,269	5,297	5,119	5,302	5,153	5,194	5,197	5,196	5,193	5,190	-3
State government education	2,461.2	2,497.0	2,321.2	2,510.8	2,334.4	2,372.8	2,380.3	2,381.3	2,383.9	2,386.4	2.5
State government, excluding education	2,808.2	2,800.1	2,797.6	2,791.5	2,818.3	2,820.7	2,816.4	2,814.8	2,809.1	2,803.9	-5.2
Local government	14,744	14,815	14,567	14,783	14,522	14,570	14,563	14,558	14,576	14,588	12
Local government education	8,395.0	8,395.1	8,177.0	8,400.2	8,069.7	8,071.6	8,067.6	8,060.5	8,075.2	8,088.6	13.4
Local government, excluding education	6,349.4	6,419.5	6,389.8	6,382.4	6,451.8	6,498.3	6,495.6	6,497.7	6,500.8	6,499.0	-1.8

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 of production and nonsupervisory workers¹ on private nonfarm payrolls by industry sector and selected industry detail

Industry	Not seasonally adjusted				Seasonally adjusted						Change from: Jan. 2009- Feb. 2009 ^P
	Feb. 2008	Dec. 2008	Jan. 2009 ^P	Feb. 2009 ^P	Feb. 2008	Oct. 2008	Nov. 2008	Dec. 2008	Jan. 2009 ^P	Feb. 2009 ^P	
Total private	33.4	33.2	32.9	33.3	33.8	33.5	33.4	33.3	33.3	33.3	0.0
Goods-producing	39.8	39.4	38.8	38.7	40.5	39.8	39.5	39.4	39.3	39.2	-.1
Mining and logging	45.1	44.2	43.7	43.5	45.6	44.7	45.3	44.3	44.4	44.2	-.2
Construction	37.5	37.3	37.1	37.0	38.8	38.3	37.7	38.0	37.9	38.1	.2
Manufacturing	40.7	40.3	39.5	39.2	41.2	40.4	40.2	39.9	39.8	39.6	-.2
Overtime hours	3.8	3.2	2.6	2.5	4.1	3.5	3.2	2.9	2.8	2.6	-.2
Durable goods	41.0	40.5	39.5	39.3	41.5	40.6	40.4	40.0	39.8	39.7	-.1
Overtime hours	3.9	3.1	2.5	2.3	4.2	3.4	3.1	2.8	2.6	2.4	-.2
Wood products	37.9	36.7	35.7	36.3	39.1	38.1	37.6	36.8	37.0	37.3	.3
Nonmetallic mineral products	40.7	40.5	38.9	38.9	42.3	41.8	40.9	40.9	40.2	40.2	.0
Primary metals	42.4	40.8	40.3	39.5	42.7	41.4	40.9	40.5	40.3	39.8	-.5
Fabricated metal products	41.3	40.7	39.7	39.3	41.8	40.8	40.8	40.3	39.9	39.6	-.3
Machinery	42.8	41.6	40.8	40.6	43.0	41.8	41.4	41.1	40.9	40.7	-.2
Computer and electronic products	40.1	41.2	40.4	40.4	40.5	40.8	41.3	40.4	40.7	40.6	-.1
Electrical equipment and appliances	40.6	40.7	39.3	38.5	41.1	40.4	40.2	39.7	39.4	38.7	-.7
Transportation equipment	42.7	41.6	40.3	40.4	43.0	41.3	40.9	40.9	40.5	40.4	-.1
Motor vehicles and parts ²	42.5	40.7	38.2	38.2	42.7	40.6	40.0	39.9	38.6	38.3	-.3
Furniture and related products	37.7	37.8	37.2	36.8	38.3	37.4	37.2	37.3	37.5	37.3	-.2
Miscellaneous manufacturing	38.5	38.5	38.3	37.8	38.8	38.9	38.5	38.3	38.4	38.2	-.2
Nondurable goods	40.1	40.0	39.3	39.1	40.6	40.2	39.9	39.7	39.7	39.4	-.3
Overtime hours	3.6	3.3	2.9	2.7	3.9	3.6	3.4	3.1	3.1	2.9	-.2
Food manufacturing	39.8	40.2	39.7	39.3	40.7	40.3	39.9	39.8	40.0	39.9	-.1
Beverages and tobacco products	39.0	36.4	36.3	36.1	39.9	38.1	37.9	36.7	37.1	36.8	-.3
Textile mills	38.5	37.3	36.7	35.9	38.9	38.4	37.7	37.0	37.1	36.4	-.7
Textile product mills	39.1	37.7	36.6	36.5	39.4	37.9	37.9	37.1	36.9	36.7	-.2
Apparel	36.7	36.1	35.3	35.1	36.7	36.3	36.2	36.0	35.7	35.4	-.3
Leather and allied products	37.9	35.4	33.4	32.3	38.2	36.9	34.4	34.7	33.9	32.8	-1.1
Paper and paper products	43.3	42.6	41.4	41.2	43.9	42.2	42.1	41.9	41.7	41.7	.0
Printing and related support activities	38.2	38.5	37.4	37.1	38.2	38.3	38.2	38.0	37.7	37.3	-.4
Petroleum and coal products	42.8	44.6	44.9	45.2	43.9	45.2	44.4	45.3	45.2	45.3	.1
Chemicals	41.3	41.3	40.9	41.1	41.4	41.5	41.3	41.1	41.2	41.1	-.1
Plastics and rubber products	40.9	40.5	39.8	39.2	41.3	40.6	40.6	40.0	39.9	39.4	-.5
Private service-providing	32.1	32.0	31.8	32.3	32.4	32.3	32.2	32.2	32.2	32.2	.0
Trade, transportation, and utilities	32.9	32.9	32.4	32.7	33.3	33.1	33.0	32.9	32.9	32.8	-.1
Wholesale trade	37.9	37.7	37.7	38.1	38.2	38.2	38.1	37.8	38.1	38.0	-.1
Retail trade	29.7	29.9	29.1	29.5	30.2	29.9	29.8	29.7	29.7	29.7	.0
Transportation and warehousing	36.2	36.5	35.5	35.5	36.7	36.3	36.1	36.2	36.0	35.7	-.3
Utilities	42.6	42.9	42.4	43.3	42.8	42.5	42.4	42.9	42.7	43.2	.5
Information	36.1	36.9	36.7	37.0	36.3	36.9	37.0	37.0	37.1	36.9	-.2
Financial activities	35.6	35.7	35.9	36.8	35.8	35.9	36.1	35.9	36.2	36.2	.0
Professional and business services	34.4	34.6	34.4	35.0	34.7	34.9	34.9	34.8	35.0	34.9	-.1
Education and health services	32.5	32.3	32.3	32.4	32.6	32.5	32.4	32.4	32.4	32.3	-.1
Leisure and hospitality	25.0	24.5	24.0	25.0	25.4	25.1	25.0	25.0	24.8	25.0	.2
Other services	30.6	30.5	30.4	30.7	30.8	30.7	30.7	30.6	30.6	30.6	.0

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

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

^P = preliminary.

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

Industry	Average hourly earnings				Average weekly earnings			
	Feb. 2008	Dec. 2008	Jan. 2009 ^P	Feb. 2009 ^P	Feb. 2008	Dec. 2008	Jan. 2009 ^P	Feb. 2009 ^P
Total private	\$17.86	\$18.40	\$18.48	\$18.55	\$596.52	\$610.88	\$607.99	\$617.72
Seasonally adjusted	17.83	18.40	18.44	18.47	602.65	612.72	614.05	615.05
Goods-producing	18.96	19.75	19.64	19.64	754.61	778.15	762.03	760.07
Mining and logging	21.89	23.53	23.46	23.18	987.24	1,040.03	1,025.20	1,008.33
Construction	21.35	22.52	22.32	22.20	800.63	840.00	828.07	821.40
Manufacturing	17.57	18.06	18.02	18.11	715.10	727.82	711.79	709.91
Durable goods	18.53	19.06	18.99	19.13	759.73	771.93	750.11	751.81
Wood products	13.85	14.66	14.69	14.83	524.92	538.02	524.43	538.33
Nonmetallic mineral products	16.85	16.73	16.81	17.06	685.80	677.57	653.91	663.63
Primary metals	20.01	20.05	19.62	19.56	848.42	818.04	790.69	772.62
Fabricated metal products	16.79	17.36	17.23	17.27	693.43	706.55	684.03	678.71
Machinery	17.83	18.15	18.16	18.22	763.12	755.04	740.93	739.73
Computer and electronic products	20.57	21.44	21.52	21.44	824.86	883.33	869.41	866.18
Electrical equipment and appliances	15.71	15.88	15.82	15.87	637.83	646.32	621.73	611.00
Transportation equipment	23.53	24.58	24.69	24.83	1,004.73	1,022.53	995.01	1,003.13
Furniture and related products	14.37	14.92	14.92	14.83	541.75	563.98	555.02	545.74
Miscellaneous manufacturing	14.95	15.60	15.64	16.00	575.58	600.60	599.01	604.80
Nondurable goods	15.93	16.43	16.49	16.50	638.79	657.20	648.06	645.15
Food manufacturing	13.77	14.26	14.34	14.27	548.05	573.25	569.30	560.81
Beverages and tobacco products	19.78	19.95	20.08	20.29	771.42	726.18	728.90	732.47
Textile mills	13.35	13.80	13.90	13.68	513.98	514.74	510.13	491.11
Textile product mills	11.61	11.72	11.61	11.59	453.95	441.84	424.93	423.04
Apparel	11.46	11.38	11.45	11.41	420.58	410.82	404.19	400.49
Leather and allied products	12.68	13.47	14.10	14.33	480.57	476.84	470.94	462.86
Paper and paper products	18.64	19.11	19.28	19.05	807.11	814.09	798.19	784.86
Printing and related support activities	16.48	17.01	16.80	16.76	629.54	654.89	628.32	621.80
Petroleum and coal products	26.35	28.17	29.13	29.76	1,127.78	1,256.38	1,307.94	1,345.15
Chemicals	19.36	19.72	19.79	20.01	799.57	814.44	809.41	822.41
Plastics and rubber products	15.60	16.24	16.23	16.24	638.04	657.72	645.95	636.61
Private service-providing	17.59	18.09	18.22	18.31	564.64	578.88	579.40	591.41
Trade, transportation, and utilities	16.05	16.14	16.38	16.45	528.05	531.01	530.71	537.92
Wholesale trade	20.04	20.36	20.44	20.58	759.52	767.57	770.59	784.10
Retail trade	12.80	12.74	12.97	12.99	380.16	380.93	377.43	383.21
Transportation and warehousing	18.12	18.62	18.70	18.77	655.94	679.63	663.85	666.34
Utilities	28.63	29.28	29.06	29.49	1,219.64	1,256.11	1,232.14	1,276.92
Information	24.48	24.86	25.01	24.95	883.73	917.33	917.87	923.15
Financial activities	20.06	20.50	20.46	20.59	714.14	731.85	734.51	757.71
Professional and business services	20.83	22.01	22.14	22.53	716.55	761.55	761.62	788.55
Education and health services	18.57	19.23	19.26	19.25	603.53	621.13	622.10	623.70
Leisure and hospitality	10.83	11.05	11.00	11.05	270.75	270.73	264.00	276.25
Other services	15.78	16.27	16.35	16.32	482.87	496.24	497.04	501.02

¹ See footnote 1, table B-2.

P = preliminary.

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

Industry	Feb. 2008	Oct. 2008	Nov. 2008	Dec. 2008	Jan. 2009 ^P	Feb. 2009 ^P	Percent change from: Jan. 2009- Feb. 2009 ^P
Total private:							
Current dollars	\$17.83	\$18.28	\$18.34	\$18.40	\$18.44	\$18.47	0.2
Constant (1982) dollars ²	8.28	8.33	8.54	8.65	8.64	N.A.	(³)
Goods-producing	19.07	19.56	19.63	19.69	19.72	19.78	.3
Mining and logging	21.80	23.03	23.28	23.23	23.14	23.08	-.3
Construction	21.48	22.17	22.28	22.41	22.41	22.37	-.2
Manufacturing	17.58	17.89	17.94	17.96	17.99	18.10	.6
Excluding overtime ⁴	16.75	17.15	17.25	17.33	17.38	17.52	.8
Durable goods	18.53	18.84	18.91	18.94	18.98	19.11	.7
Nondurable goods	15.95	16.35	16.37	16.39	16.45	16.52	.4
Private service-providing	17.51	17.97	18.03	18.10	18.14	18.17	.2
Trade, transportation, and utilities	16.04	16.23	16.29	16.31	16.36	16.38	.1
Wholesale trade	20.03	20.22	20.29	20.31	20.39	20.45	.3
Retail trade	12.81	12.89	12.93	12.94	12.97	12.97	.0
Transportation and warehousing	18.21	18.58	18.66	18.66	18.74	18.74	.0
Utilities	28.62	28.91	28.91	29.16	29.08	29.54	1.6
Information	24.48	24.99	24.94	24.91	24.94	24.94	.0
Financial activities	20.04	20.43	20.41	20.53	20.50	20.48	-.1
Professional and business services	20.69	21.63	21.78	21.97	22.03	22.20	.8
Education and health services	18.60	19.08	19.13	19.20	19.22	19.27	.3
Leisure and hospitality	10.75	10.92	10.90	10.94	10.96	10.98	.2
Other services	15.85	16.24	16.29	16.29	16.33	16.32	-.1

¹ See footnote 1, table B-2.² The Consumer Price Index for Urban Wage Earners and Clerical Workers (CPI-W) is used to deflate this series.³ Change was -0.1 percent from Dec. 2008 to Jan. 2009, the latest month available.⁴ Derived by assuming that overtime hours are paid at the rate of time and one-half.

N.A. = not available.

^P = preliminary.

Table B-5. Indexes of aggregate weekly hours of production and nonsupervisory workers¹ on private nonfarm payrolls by industry sector and selected industry detail

(2002=100)

Industry	Not seasonally adjusted				Seasonally adjusted						Percent change from: Jan. 2009-P Feb. 2009 ^P
	Feb. 2008	Dec. 2008	Jan. 2009 ^P	Feb. 2009 ^P	Feb. 2008	Oct. 2008	Nov. 2008	Dec. 2008	Jan. 2009 ^P	Feb. 2009 ^P	
Total private	104.3	103.4	99.3	99.9	107.6	105.0	104.1	103.2	102.6	101.9	-0.7
Goods-producing	95.3	89.9	84.0	82.3	100.3	93.9	92.0	90.4	88.3	86.8	-1.7
Mining and logging	130.9	138.1	132.8	130.8	136.9	140.6	143.2	139.1	139.7	138.1	-1.1
Construction	100.3	95.9	88.2	85.6	111.7	104.1	100.5	99.8	97.7	96.7	-1.0
Manufacturing	91.4	85.1	80.3	78.5	93.5	87.4	86.0	84.0	81.8	80.2	-2.0
Durable goods	94.3	86.2	80.3	78.5	96.3	88.5	87.1	84.6	81.7	79.9	-2.2
Wood products	78.0	66.5	60.7	58.8	83.0	72.7	70.5	66.7	64.2	62.2	-3.1
Nonmetallic mineral products	87.2	81.8	74.2	72.2	94.8	89.6	86.3	84.0	81.0	79.0	-2.5
Primary metals	90.2	79.1	75.7	70.3	90.8	84.7	81.5	78.1	75.1	71.1	-5.3
Fabricated metal products	103.2	95.2	89.4	86.4	105.1	98.1	96.6	93.8	90.2	87.5	-3.0
Machinery	104.4	96.6	91.3	88.4	105.4	99.6	96.7	94.8	91.8	89.1	-2.9
Computer and electronic products	100.6	99.5	96.1	93.7	102.1	99.3	99.7	96.8	96.7	94.2	-2.6
Electrical equipment and appliances	87.5	86.2	81.9	78.4	89.2	87.3	86.1	83.8	82.2	79.6	-3.2
Transportation equipment	95.7	81.4	71.8	73.8	96.4	81.0	81.0	79.0	73.5	73.6	.1
Motor vehicles and parts ²	81.7	63.9	51.4	53.3	82.0	66.3	63.9	61.3	53.6	53.2	-7
Furniture and related products	77.6	67.0	63.2	60.7	79.9	69.7	67.4	66.1	64.4	62.3	-3.3
Miscellaneous manufacturing	88.9	87.0	84.3	83.0	89.9	89.0	87.1	85.9	85.3	84.3	-1.2
Nondurable goods	86.5	83.4	79.8	78.6	88.7	85.7	84.2	82.8	81.8	80.5	-1.6
Food manufacturing	97.5	99.9	96.4	94.8	101.9	100.4	99.3	98.6	98.7	98.4	-.3
Beverages and tobacco products	85.5	86.9	84.8	83.9	90.6	91.4	91.6	89.3	90.3	89.7	-.7
Textile mills	51.0	40.7	39.6	37.7	51.7	45.3	42.6	40.7	40.0	38.5	-3.8
Textile product mills	71.7	66.1	61.9	60.3	72.7	68.3	67.5	65.0	63.4	61.9	-2.4
Apparel	58.4	51.0	47.4	47.6	59.1	54.9	52.7	51.3	49.5	48.8	-1.4
Leather and allied products	68.3	64.1	60.0	55.2	69.9	69.3	62.0	62.5	60.7	57.6	-5.1
Paper and paper products	84.5	81.4	77.4	75.3	86.1	81.5	80.9	79.8	78.2	76.9	-1.7
Printing and related support activities	87.6	82.1	77.6	75.9	88.4	83.9	82.5	80.6	78.9	76.9	-2.5
Petroleum and coal products	95.8	94.4	87.4	86.5	101.7	102.8	98.6	98.4	93.6	91.8	-1.9
Chemicals	94.5	92.1	89.9	90.5	95.1	94.0	93.4	91.8	91.4	90.8	-.7
Plastics and rubber products	89.1	81.0	76.9	74.8	90.8	85.1	82.9	80.2	78.2	76.1	-2.7
Private service-providing	106.8	107.1	103.6	104.8	109.6	108.2	107.5	107.0	106.7	106.2	-.5
Trade, transportation, and utilities	102.0	103.4	97.8	97.3	105.2	102.4	101.4	100.6	100.2	99.3	-.9
Wholesale trade	107.9	105.6	103.4	103.5	110.0	108.0	107.0	105.5	105.5	104.4	-1.0
Retail trade	98.1	101.8	94.2	93.9	102.0	98.9	97.9	97.1	96.9	96.6	-.3
Transportation and warehousing	106.9	106.7	100.5	98.7	109.8	106.1	104.5	104.2	102.7	100.6	-2.0
Utilities	96.6	99.8	99.3	101.2	97.6	98.8	98.7	100.2	100.2	101.6	1.4
Information	99.3	99.9	97.3	97.8	100.2	100.8	100.2	99.6	99.1	98.1	-1.0
Financial activities	106.6	105.6	104.8	106.9	108.0	107.4	107.3	106.2	106.5	106.0	-.5
Professional and business services	112.1	110.5	106.1	106.9	115.5	112.9	112.0	110.8	110.5	108.8	-1.5
Education and health services	115.0	117.4	116.1	117.8	114.7	116.5	116.6	116.9	117.2	117.0	-.2
Leisure and hospitality	104.5	103.2	98.2	102.2	111.2	109.0	108.2	107.8	106.7	107.3	.6
Other services	98.1	97.3	95.8	96.9	99.8	99.7	99.1	98.3	98.0	97.7	-.3

¹ See footnote 1, table B-2.² Includes motor vehicles, motor vehicle bodies and trailers, and motor vehicle parts.^P = preliminary.

NOTE: The index of aggregate weekly hours are calculated by dividing

the current months estimates of aggregate hours by the corresponding 2002 annual average levels. Aggregate hours estimates are the product of estimates of average weekly hours and production and nonsupervisory worker employment.

Table B-6. Indexes of aggregate weekly payrolls of production and nonsupervisory workers¹ on private nonfarm payrolls by industry sector and selected industry detail

(2002=100)

Industry	Not seasonally adjusted				Seasonally adjusted						Percent change from: Jan. 2009- Feb. 2009 ^P
	Feb. 2008	Dec. 2008	Jan. 2009 ^P	Feb. 2009 ^P	Feb. 2008	Oct. 2008	Nov. 2008	Dec. 2008	Jan. 2009 ^P	Feb. 2009 ^P	
Total private	124.5	127.1	122.6	123.8	128.2	128.3	127.6	126.9	126.4	125.8	-0.5
Goods-producing	110.7	108.7	101.1	99.0	117.1	112.5	110.6	109.0	106.6	105.1	-1.4
Mining and logging	166.6	189.0	181.2	176.4	173.6	188.3	193.9	188.0	188.0	185.4	-1.4
Construction	115.6	116.7	106.3	102.6	129.6	124.7	120.9	120.8	118.2	116.8	-1.2
Manufacturing	105.0	100.5	94.6	93.0	107.5	102.2	100.9	98.7	96.3	95.0	-1.3
Durable goods	109.1	102.5	95.2	93.7	111.4	104.1	102.9	100.1	96.8	95.3	-1.5
Nondurable goods	97.4	96.8	93.0	91.7	100.0	99.1	97.4	95.9	95.1	94.0	-1.2
Private service-providing	128.8	132.8	129.4	131.5	131.6	133.4	132.8	132.8	132.7	132.3	-.3
Trade, transportation, and utilities	116.8	119.1	114.3	114.1	120.3	118.6	117.9	117.0	116.9	116.0	-.8
Wholesale trade	127.4	126.6	124.5	125.5	129.8	128.6	127.9	126.2	126.7	125.8	-.7
Retail trade	107.6	111.2	104.7	104.5	112.0	109.2	108.5	107.7	107.7	107.4	-.3
Transportation and warehousing	122.9	126.1	119.2	117.5	126.9	125.1	123.7	123.3	122.1	119.6	-2.0
Utilities	115.4	121.9	120.5	124.6	116.6	119.3	119.1	121.9	121.7	125.3	3.0
Information	120.4	123.0	120.5	120.8	121.4	124.7	123.8	122.8	122.4	121.1	-1.1
Financial activities	132.2	133.8	132.6	136.1	133.8	135.6	135.4	134.9	135.0	134.2	-.6
Professional and business services	138.9	144.7	139.7	143.3	142.2	145.3	145.1	144.9	144.8	143.8	-.7
Education and health services	140.3	148.5	147.0	149.0	140.3	146.2	146.7	147.5	148.1	148.2	.1
Leisure and hospitality	128.6	129.5	122.7	128.3	135.7	135.2	133.9	133.9	132.8	133.8	.8
Other services	112.7	115.4	114.1	115.2	115.3	117.9	117.6	116.6	116.6	116.2	-.3

¹ See footnote 1, table B-2.

^P = preliminary.

NOTE: The index of aggregate weekly payrolls are calculated by dividing the current months estimates of aggregate payrolls

by the corresponding 2002 annual average levels. Aggregate payroll estimates are the product of estimates of average hourly earnings, average weekly hours, and production and nonsupervisory worker employment.

Table B-7. Diffusion indexes of employment change

(Percent)

Time span	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
Private nonfarm payrolls, 271 industries ¹												
Over 1-month span:												
2005	52.6	60.1	54.1	58.1	56.8	58.3	58.5	59.2	54.2	55.9	62.7	57.6
2006	64.9	62.2	63.8	59.8	49.1	51.8	59.2	55.4	55.7	56.3	59.4	60.7
2007	53.5	55.5	52.4	49.4	55.9	48.3	50.7	46.5	55.9	57.2	59.4	57.9
2008	42.1	40.6	44.1	41.1	42.6	36.9	37.6	39.1	34.7	33.0	27.1	20.5
2009	P 23.2	P 23.8										
Over 3-month span:												
2005	51.7	57.2	59.0	59.8	57.9	62.0	60.5	62.9	60.3	55.5	56.3	62.7
2006	67.7	68.6	65.1	65.1	60.5	58.9	55.5	57.0	55.0	54.4	59.0	64.2
2007	62.5	54.8	54.2	54.8	54.1	50.4	52.8	48.7	53.3	53.9	58.3	62.5
2008	57.7	44.8	40.2	39.7	37.3	33.6	33.6	32.8	34.9	33.2	26.9	20.8
2009	P 19.0	P 16.8										
Over 6-month span:												
2005	55.4	57.9	58.1	57.0	58.3	60.9	63.1	63.3	61.6	59.6	61.4	62.5
2006	64.6	63.8	67.5	66.2	65.5	66.6	60.3	61.1	57.9	57.9	62.4	59.0
2007	60.3	57.2	60.5	58.3	55.5	56.5	52.8	52.4	56.6	54.4	56.8	59.0
2008	56.6	53.0	50.7	47.4	40.2	33.4	31.0	33.4	30.6	29.0	26.0	24.4
2009	P 22.0	P 19.9										
Over 12-month span:												
2005	60.9	60.9	60.0	59.2	58.3	60.3	61.3	63.3	60.7	59.2	59.8	61.8
2006	67.2	65.5	65.9	62.9	65.5	66.8	64.8	64.4	66.6	65.9	64.9	66.2
2007	63.3	59.4	61.1	59.6	59.2	58.3	56.8	57.2	59.4	58.9	58.1	59.6
2008	54.4	56.1	52.6	49.1	50.2	47.8	43.7	42.3	38.0	37.8	32.3	28.2
2009	P 24.9	P 21.6										
Manufacturing payrolls, 83 industries ¹												
Over 1-month span:												
2005	36.7	46.4	42.2	46.4	40.4	33.7	41.0	43.4	45.8	47.6	44.6	47.0
2006	57.8	49.4	53.6	47.0	37.3	50.6	49.4	42.2	40.4	42.8	41.0	44.0
2007	44.6	41.0	30.7	24.7	38.0	32.5	43.4	30.7	39.2	42.8	60.8	48.2
2008	30.7	28.9	37.3	32.5	40.4	25.3	25.9	27.7	22.9	18.7	15.1	10.2
2009	P 7.2	P 15.1										
Over 3-month span:												
2005	36.7	43.4	41.0	41.6	35.5	36.1	34.9	36.7	42.2	44.0	38.6	48.8
2006	56.6	57.2	48.2	48.2	44.6	50.0	43.4	45.2	36.7	33.1	35.5	39.2
2007	40.4	33.1	33.1	28.9	29.5	30.1	31.9	28.9	30.7	30.7	39.2	51.2
2008	48.8	33.7	28.3	29.5	26.5	22.9	19.9	16.9	22.3	21.1	15.1	11.4
2009	P 6.6	P 5.4										
Over 6-month span:												
2005	33.7	39.8	38.0	36.1	35.5	34.9	39.8	36.1	36.1	38.0	36.7	39.8
2006	45.2	45.2	50.6	48.8	50.6	50.0	45.2	47.0	43.4	42.2	39.8	34.3
2007	37.3	33.1	29.5	28.9	30.7	34.9	28.9	26.5	29.5	28.3	33.7	38.0
2008	34.3	30.1	37.3	35.5	25.3	20.5	17.5	18.1	16.9	13.3	11.4	9.6
2009	P 9.6	P 6.6										
Over 12-month span:												
2005	45.2	44.0	42.2	41.0	36.7	35.5	32.5	34.3	33.1	33.7	33.7	38.0
2006	44.0	41.0	41.0	39.8	39.8	45.2	42.2	42.8	47.0	48.8	45.8	44.6
2007	39.8	36.7	37.3	30.7	28.9	29.5	30.7	28.9	33.1	28.9	34.3	35.5
2008	27.7	28.9	25.9	25.3	30.7	27.1	24.7	19.3	21.7	21.7	16.9	15.1
2009	P 8.4	P 6.6										

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

P = preliminary.

NOTE: Figures are the percent of industries with employment increasing

plus one-half of the industries with unchanged employment, where 50 percent indicates an equal balance between industries with increasing and decreasing employment.