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Internet address: http://stats.bls.gov/newsrels.htm
Technical information:
USDL 99-346
Transmission of material in this release is
Media contact: 691-5902 Friday, December 3, 1999.
embargoed until 8:30 A.M. (EST),
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THE EMPLOYMENT SITUATION: NOVEMBER 1999

Payroll employment rose in November, and the unemployment rate was unchanged at 4.1 percent, the Bureau of Labor Statistics of the U.S. Department of Labor reported today. Nonfarm payroll employment increased by 234,000. Employment in manufacturing held near its October level, while construction and services continued to add jobs over the month. Average hourly earnings rose by 2 cents in November, following a rise of 4 cents (as revised) in October.

Unemployment (Household Survey Data)
The number of unemployed persons, 5.7 million, was essentially unchanged in November, and the unemployment rate held at 4.1 percent. The jobless rate has been below 4.3 percent since August. Unemployment rates for the major demographic groups--adult men (3.3 percent), adult women (3.6 percent), teenagers (14.1 percent), whites (3.5 percent), blacks (8.1 percent), and Hispanics ( 6.0 percent)--showed little or no change over the month. (See tables A-1 and A-2.)

Total Employment and the Labor Force (Household Survey Data)
The civilian labor force, at 139.8 million, was little changed in November, and the labor force participation rate remained at 67.0 percent. Total employment was essentially unchanged at 134.1 million. The employment population ratio--the proportion of the population age 16 and older with jobs--was 64.3 percent in November, about unchanged from October. (See table A-1.)

About 8.1 million persons (not seasonally adjusted) held more than one job in November. These multiple jobholders represented 6.0 percent of the total employed, compared with 6.3 percent a year earlier. (See table A-10.)

Persons Not in the Labor Force (Household Survey Data)
About 1.1 million persons (not seasonally adjusted) were marginally attached to the labor force in November. These were people who wanted and were available to work and had looked for a job sometime in the prior 12 months but were not counted as unemployed because they had not searched for work in the 4 weeks preceding the survey. The number of discouraged workers--a subset of the marginally attached who were not currently looking for work specifically because they believed no jobs were available for them--was 272,000 in November. (See table A-10.)

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


## Industry Payroll Employment (Establishment Survey Data)

Nonfarm payroll employment increased by 234,000 in November to 129.5 million, after seasonal adjustment. This gain was about the same as the average monthly increase for the prior 12 months. In November, employment rose in services and construction and was essentially unchanged in manufacturing and retail trade. (See table B-1.)

In the goods-producing sector, construction employment increased by 55,000 in November, after seasonal adjustment. Dry weather and unusually warm temperatures over most of the country during the survey reference period may have contributed to the strong over-the-month gain. Special trades contracting had a particularly large employment increase of 41,000. Since August, construction employment has risen by 122,000.

Manufacturing employment was essentially unchanged at 18.4 million in November, as small gains in some industries were offset by continued declines in others. The recent downward trend in factory employment, which began in April 1998, has slowed dramatically over the past several months. The number of factory jobs has fallen by an average of 9,000 per month over the past 5 months, compared with average monthly losses of 36,000 during the first half of the year. Industries that had job increases in November included lumber and wood products; stone, clay, and glass products; and food and kindred products. In contrast, industrial machinery, motor vehicles, aircraft, and apparel continued to lose jobs.

In the service-producing sector, the services industry added 120,000 jobs in November, about in line with its average growth for the prior 12 months. Business services added 45,000 jobs in November, following a much larger increase in October. Within business services, computer services added only 3,000 jobs over the month. Since August, employment gains in this industry have averaged 6,000 per month, compared with an average monthly increase of 14,000 for the first 8 months of the year. Engineering and management services, an industry related to business services, also has experienced a recent slowdown in job growth. Employment in this industry rose by an average of 14,000 per month over the past 3 months, compared with an average of 21,000 per month over the first 8 months of the year. Elsewhere in services, social services added 25,000 jobs in November, nearly half of which were in child day care services. Health services employment rose by 14,000, and, in agricultural services, unseasonably warm weather may have contributed to an over-the-month job gain of 10,000.

Employment in transportation and public utilities rose by 15,000 in November, with all of the increase occurring in transportation industries. Within transportation, trucking and warehousing added 10,000 jobs and air transportation added 4,000.

Finance, insurance, and real estate added 8,000 jobs in November. Within finance, employment increases in security and commodity brokerages and holding and other investment offices were partially offset by declines in commercial banks.

Government employment rose by 31,000 in November, after seasonal adjustment, with growth concentrated in state and local government.

Employment in retail trade was essentially unchanged in November. Eating and drinking places added 23,000 jobs, the first gain since July. This increase and a small gain in car dealerships were offset by declines in apparel, furniture, and miscellaneous retail establishments. Employment growth in wholesale trade was below average in November, following a large job increase in October.

Weekly Hours (Establishment Survey Data)
The average workweek for production or nonsupervisory workers on private nonfarm payrolls edged up by 0.1 hour in November to 34.6 hours, seasonally adjusted. The manufacturing workweek was down by 0.1 hour to 41.7 hours, and manufacturing overtime was unchanged at 4.7 hours. (See table B-2.)

The index of aggregate weekly hours of production or nonsupervisory workers on private nonfarm payrolls increased by 0.3 percent to 149.3 (1982=100), seasonally adjusted. The manufacturing index declined by 0.2 percent in November to 106.0. (See table B-5.)

Hourly and Weekly Earnings (Establishment Survey Data)
Average hourly earnings of production or nonsupervisory workers on private nonfarm payrolls rose by 2 cents in November to $\$ 13.41$, seasonally adjusted. This follows a gain of 4 cents in October (as revised). Over the month, average weekly earnings rose by 0.4 percent to $\$ 463.99$, seasonally adjusted. Over the year, both average hourly earnings and average weekly earnings increased by 3.6 percent. (See table B-3.)

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Following usual practice, the 6-month updates to seasonal adjustment factors for the establishment survey data are introduced with this release. These factors were used in the revisions to the September and October data as well as in the November estimates, and will be used through the April 2000 estimates. These factors will be published in the December 1999 issue of Employment and Earnings and are available on the Internet (http://stats.bls.gov/ceshome.htm) or by calling (202) 606-6555.
Also in accordance with usual practice, the release of December data will incorporate annual revisions in seasonally adjusted unemployment and other labor force series from the household survey. Seasonally adjusted data for the most recent 5 years are subject to revision.
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The Employment Situation for December 1999 is scheduled to be released on Friday, January 7, 2000, at 8:30 A.M. (EST). Release dates for the balance of 2000 are as follows:

| Feb. 4 | May 5 | Aug. 4 | Nov. 3 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| March 3 | June 2 | Sept. 1 | Dec. 8 |
| April 7 | July 7 | Oct. 6 |  |

## Explanatory Note

This news release presents statistics from two major surveys, the current Population Survey (household survey) and the Current Employment Statistics survey (establishment survey). The household survey provides the information on the labor force, employment, and unemployment that appears in the A tables, marked HOUSEHOLD DATA. It is a sample survey of about 50,000 households conducted by the Bureau of the Census for the Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS).

The establishment survey provides the information on the employment, hours, and earnings of workers on nonfarm payrolls that appears in the $B$ tables, marked ESTABLISHMENT DATA. This information is collected from payroll records by BLS in cooperation with State agencies. In June 1999, the sample included about 390, 000 establishments employing about 48 million people.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Differences in employment estimates. The numerous conceptual and methodological differences between the household and establishment surveys result in important distinctions in the employment estimates derived from the surveys. Among these are:
--The household survey includes agricultural workers, the self-employed, unpaid family workers, and private household workers among the employed. These groups are excluded from the establishment survey.
--The household survey includes people on unpaid leave among the employed. The establishment survey does not.
--The household survey is limited to workers 16 years of age and older. The establishment survey is not limited by age.
--The household survey has no duplication of individuals, because individuals are counted only once, even if they hold more than one job. In the establishment survey, employees working at more than one job and thus appearing on more than one payroll would be counted separately for each appearance.

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

## Seasonal adjustment

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

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

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

The numerical factors used to make the seasonal adjustments are recalculated twice a year. For the household survey, the factors are calculated for the January-June period and again for the July-December
period. For the establishment survey, updated factors for seasonal adjustment are calculated for the May-October period and introduced along with new benchmarks, and again for the November-April period. In both surveys, revisions to historical data are made once a year.

## Reliability of the estimates

Statistics based on the household and establishment surveys are subject to both sampling and nonsampling error. When a sample rather than the entire population is surveyed, there is a chance that the sample estimates may differ from the "true" population values they represent. The exact difference, or sampling error, varies depending on the particular sample selected, and this variability is measured by the standard error of the estimate. There is about a $90-\mathrm{percent}$ 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 376,000. 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 -276,000 to 476,000 (100,000 376,000). These figures do not mean that the sample results are off by these magnitudes, but rather that there is about a $90-$ percent chance that the "true" over-the-month change lies within this interval. Since this range includes values of less than zero, we could not say with confidence that employment had, in fact, increased. If, however, the reported employment rise was half a million, then all of the values within the 90-percent confidence interval would be greater than zero. In this case, it is likely (at least a $90-$ percent chance) that an employment rise had, in fact, occurred. The 90 -percent confidence interval for the monthly change in unemployment is 258,000, and for the monthly change in the unemployment rate it is .21 percentage point.

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

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

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

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

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

Additional statistics and other information
More comprehensive statistics are contained in Employment and Earnings, published each month by BLS. It is available for $\$ 16.00$ per issue or $\$ 40.00$ per year from the U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, DC 20402. All orders must be prepaid by sending a check or money order payable to the Superintendent of Documents, or by charging to Mastercard or Visa.

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

Information in this release will be made available to sensory impaired individuals upon request. Voice phone: 202-606-STAT; TDD phone: 202-606-5897; TDD message referral phone: 1-800-326-2577.

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

Not seasonally adjusted
Seasonally adjusted(1)
Employment status, sex, and age

| Nov. | Oct. | Nov. | Nov. | July | Aug. | Sept. | Oct. | Nov. |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 1998 | 1999 | 1999 | 1998 | 1999 | 1999 | 1999 | 1999 | 1999 |

TOTAL

| Civilian noninstitutional population | 206,104 | 208,483 | 208,666 | 206,104 | 207,828 | 208,038 | 208,265 | 208,483 | 208,666 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Civilian labor force. | 138,288 | 139, 761 | 139, 895 | 138,193 | 139, 254 | 139, 264 | 139,386 | 139, 662 | 139,827 |
| Participation rate | 67.1 | 67.0 | 67.0 | 67.1 | 67.0 | 66.9 | 66.9 | 67.0 | 67.0 |
| Employed. | 132,577 | 134,390 | 134,515 | 132,113 | 133,307 | 133,411 | 133,550 | 133,896 | 134,085 |
| Employment-population ratio | 64.3 | 64.5 | 64.5 | 64.1 | 64.1 | 64.1 | 64.1 | 64.2 | 64.3 |
| Agriculture | 3,226 | 3,293 | 3,185 | 3,348 | 3,292 | 3,219 | 3,137 | 3,203 | 3,304 |
| Nonagricultural industries | 129,351 | 131,096 | 131,330 | 128,765 | 130,015 | 130,192 | 130,413 | 130,693 | 130,781 |
| Unemployed. | 5,711 | 5,372 | 5,380 | 6,080 | 5,947 | 5,853 | 5,836 | 5,766 | 5,743 |
| Unemployment rate | 4.1 | 3.8 | 3.8 | 4.4 | 4.3 | 4.2 | 4.2 | 4.1 | 4.1 |
| Not in labor force. | 67,816 | 68,722 | 68,771 | 67,911 | 68,574 | 68,774 | 68,879 | 68,821 | 68,839 |
| Men, 16 years and over |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Civilian noninstitutional population. | 99,217 | 100,088 | 100, 179 | 99, 217 | 99,761 | 99,863 | 99,976 | 100, 088 | 100,179 |
| Civilian labor force | 74,162 | 74,623 | 74,545 | 74,345 | 74,500 | 74,400 | 74,634 | 74,655 | 74,707 |
| Participation rate | 74.7 | 74.6 | 74.4 | 74.9 | 74.7 | 74.5 | 74.7 | 74.6 | 74.6 |
| Employed. | 71,256 | 71,825 | 71,797 | 71,182 | 71,444 | 71,332 | 71,615 | 71,569 | 71,719 |
| Employment-population ratio | 71.8 | 71.8 | 71.7 | 71.7 | 71.6 | 71.4 | 71.6 | 71.5 | 71.6 |
| Unemployed. | 2,906 | 2,799 | 2,748 | 3,163 | 3,056 | 3,067 | 3,019 | 3,087 | 2,989 |
| Unemployment rate | 3.9 | 3.8 | 3.7 | 4.3 | 4.1 | 4.1 | 4.0 | 4.1 | 4.0 |
| Men, 20 years and over |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Civilian noninstitutional population. | 91,192 | 91,896 | 91,986 | 91,192 | 91,561 | 91,692 | 91,793 | 91,896 | 91,986 |
| Civilian labor force. | 70, 065 | 70,401 | 70,441 | 70,023 | 70,164 | 70,179 | 70,326 | 70,291 | 70,389 |
| Participation rate | 76.8 | 76.6 | 76.6 | 76.8 | 76.6 | 76.5 | 76.6 | 76.5 | 76.5 |
| Employed. | 67,809 | 68,175 | 68,293 | 67,573 | 67,687 | 67,682 | 67,950 | 67,815 | 68,055 |
| Employment-population ratio. | 74.4 | 74.2 | 74.2 | 74.1 | 73.9 | 73.8 | 74.0 | 73.8 | 74.0 |
| Agriculture. | 2,337 | 2,268 | 2,243 | 2,374 | 2,271 | 2,242 | 2,168 | 2,171 | 2,268 |
| Nonagricultural industries | 65,472 | 65,907 | 66,050 | 65,199 | 65,416 | 65,440 | 65,782 | 65,644 | 65,787 |
| Unemployed | 2,256 | 2,226 | 2,148 | 2,450 | 2,477 | 2,496 | 2,376 | 2,477 | 2,335 |

Women, 16 years and over
Civilian noninstitutional population.
Civilian labor force.....
Participation rate

Unemployed.
Unemployment rate
$\begin{array}{rrrrrrrr}06,887 & 108,395 & 108,487 & 106,887 & 108,067 & 108,175 & 108,289 & 108,395 \\ 64,126 & 65,138 & 65,350 & 63,848 & 64,754 & 64,864 & 64,753 & 65,007\end{array}$ $\begin{array}{rrrrrrrr}64,126 & 65,138 & 65,350 & 63,848 & 64,754 & 64,864 & 64,753 & 65,007 \\ 60.0 & 60.1 & 60.2 & 59.7 & 59.9 & 60.0 & 59.8 & 60.0\end{array}$ $\begin{array}{rrrrrrrrr}61,321 & 62,565 & 62,718 & 60,931 & 61,863 & 62,079 & 61,935 & 62,327 & 62,366 \\ 57.4 & 57.7 & 57.8 & 57.0 & 57.2 & 57.4 & 57.2 & 57.5 & 57.5\end{array}$ $\begin{array}{rrrrrrrrr}2,805 & 2,573 & 2,632 & 2,917 & 2,891 & 2,786 & 2,817 & 2,679 & 2,754 \\ 4.4 & 4.0 & 4.0 & 4.6 & 4.5 & 4.3 & 4.4 & 4.1 & 4.2\end{array}$

Women, 20 years and over
Civilian noninstitutional population.
Civilian labor force..
Employed................
Employed.
Employment-population ratio.
Agricurture.....................
Unemployed..............
Both sexes, 16 to 19 years
Civilian noninstitutional population.
Civilian labor force..

Agriculture....................
Nonagricultural industries.
Unemployed.............

99, $135100,458100,573$ 99, $135100,203100,285100,385100,458100,573$ $\begin{array}{rrrrrrrrr}60,326 & 61,292 & 61,440 & 59,896 & 60,791 & 60,908 & 60,793 & 60,920 & 61,037 \\ 60.9 & 61.0 & 61.1 & 60.4 & 60.7 & 60.7 & 60.6 & 60.6 & 60.7\end{array}$ $\begin{array}{rrrrrrrrr}68,024 & 59,238 & 59,314 & 57,503 & 58,373 & 58,654 & 58,572 & 58,806 & 58,815\end{array}$ | 58,024 | 59,238 | 59,314 | 57,503 | 58,373 | 58,654 | 58,572 | 58,806 |
| ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| 58.5 | 59.0 | 59.0 | 58.0 | 58.3 | 58.5 | 58.3 | 58.5 |
| 88.5 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | $\begin{array}{rrrrrrrrr}709 & 829 & 728 & 734 & 797 & 764 & 767 & 803 & 752 \\ 57,315 & 58,409 & 58,586 & 56,769 & 57,576 & 57,890 & 57,804 & 58,003 & 58,063\end{array}$ $\begin{array}{rrrrrrrrr}57,315 & 58,409 & 58,586 & 56,769 & 57,576 & 57,890 & 57,804 & 58,003 & 58,063 \\ 2,302 & 2,054 & 2,127 & 2,393 & 2,418 & 2,254 & 2,222 & 2,113 & 2,222 \\ 3.8 & 3.4 & 3.5 & 4.0 & 4.0 & 3.7 & 3.7 & 3.5 & 3.6\end{array}$

$\begin{array}{rrrrrrrrr}15,777 & 16,129 & 16,107 & 15,777 & 16,065 & 16,061 & 16,086 & 16,129 & 16,107\end{array}$ $\begin{array}{rrrrrrrr}16,897 & 8,068 & 8,014 & 8,274 & 8,300 & 8,177 & 8,267 & 8,451 \\ 8,401\end{array}$ $\begin{array}{rrrrrrrrr}50.1 & 50.0 & 49.8 & 52.4 & 51.7 & 50.9 & 51.4 & 52.4 & 52.2 \\ 6,744 & 6,977 & 6,909 & 7,037 & 7,247 & 7,075 & 7,028 & 7,275 & 7,215\end{array}$ $\begin{array}{rrrrrrrrr}6,744 & 6,977 & 6,909 & 7,037 & 7,247 & 7,075 & 7,028 & 7,275 & 7,215 \\ 42.7 & 43.3 & 42.9 & 44.6 & 45.1 & 44.0 & 43.7 & 45.1 & 44.8\end{array}$

| 180 | 196 | 215 | 240 | 225 | 212 | 201 | 229 | 284 |
| ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| 6,564 | 6,781 | 6,694 | 6,797 | 7,023 | 6,862 | 6,827 | 7,046 | 6,931 |

$\begin{array}{rrrrrrrrr}1,153 & 1,091 & 1,106 & 1,237 & 1,053 & 1,102 & 1,238 & 1,176 & 1,186 \\ 14.6 & 13.5 & 13.8 & 15.0 & 12.7 & 13.5 & 15.0 & 13.9 & 14.1\end{array}$
1 The population figures are not adjusted for seasonal variation; therefore, identical numbers appear in the unadjusted and seasonally adjusted columns.
NOTE: Beginning in January 1999, data reflect revised population controls used in the household survey.

Table A-2. Employment status of the civilian population by race, sex, age, and Hispanic origin
(Numbers in thousands)

> Not seasonally adjusted Seasonally adjusted(1)

Employment status, race, sex, age, and Hispanic origin

| Nov. | Oct. | Nov. | Nov. | July | Aug. | Sept. | Oct. | Nov. |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 1998 | 1999 | 1999 | 1998 | 1999 | 1999 | 1999 | 1999 | 1999 |

WHITE

| WHITE |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Civilian noninstitutional population. | 172,084 | 173,585 | 173,709 | 172,084 | 173,133 | 173,275 | 173,432 | 173,585 | 173,709 |
| Civilian labor force. | 115,804 | 116,683 | 116,735 | 115,687 | 116,393 | 116,602 | 116,409 | 116,577 | 116,622 |
| Participation rate | 67.3 | 67.2 | 67.2 | 67.2 | 67.2 | 67.3 | 67.1 | 67.2 | 67.1 |
| Employed. | 111,692 | 112,890 | 112,919 | 111,304 | 112,117 | 112,277 | 112,210 | 112,483 | 112,550 |
| Employment-population ratio | 64.9 | 65.0 | 65.0 | 64.7 | 64.8 | 64.8 | 64.7 | 64.8 | 64.8 |
| Unemployed. | 4,112 | 3,793 | 3,816 | 4,383 | 4,276 | 4,325 | 4,198 | 4,093 | 4,072 |
| Unemployment rate. | 3.6 | 3.3 | 3.3 | 3.8 | 3.7 | 3.7 | 3.6 | 3.5 | 3.5 |
| Men, 20 years and over |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Participation rate | 77.3 | 77.0 | 76.9 | 77.2 | 77.3 | 77.4 | 77.1 | 76.9 | 76.8 |
| Employed. | 58,041 | 58,235 | 58,264 | 57,806 | 57,978 | 58,013 | 58,120 | 58,003 | 58,032 |
| Employment-population ratio | 75.1 | 75.0 | 74.9 | 74.8 | 74.9 | 74.8 | 74.9 | 74.7 | 74.6 |
| Unemployed. | 1,666 | 1,549 | 1,524 | 1,828 | 1,859 | 1,955 | 1,719 | 1,735 | 1,675 |
| Unemployment rate. | 2.8 | 2.6 | 2.5 | 3.1 | 3.1 | 3.3 | 2.9 | 2.9 | 2.8 |
| Women, 20 years and over |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Civilian labor force. | 49,468 | 50,042 | 50,150 | 49,065 | 49,542 | 49,701 | 49,534 | 49,660 | 49,759 |
| Participation rate | 60.1 | 60.2 | 60.3 | 59.6 | 59.7 | 59.9 | 59.6 | 59.7 | 59.8 |
| Employed. | 47,863 | 48,581 | 48,659 | 47,415 | 47,878 | 48,134 | 47,946 | 48,148 | 48,225 |
| Employment-population ratio | 58.2 | 58.4 | 58.5 | 57.6 | 57.7 | 58.0 | 57.7 | 57.9 | 57.9 |
| Unemployed. | 1,605 | 1,460 | 1,491 | 1,650 | 1,665 | 1,567 | 1,587 | 1,512 | 1,534 |
| Unemployment rate | 3.2 | 2.9 | 3.0 | 3.4 | 3.4 | 3.2 | 3.2 | 3.0 | 3.1 |
| Both sexes, 16 to 19 years |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Civilian labor force | 6,629 | 6,857 | 6,797 | 6,988 | 7,013 | 6,932 | 7,036 | 7,179 | 7,157 |
| Participation rate | 52.8 | 53.8 | 53.4 | 55.7 | 55.1 | 54.4 | 55.2 | 56.3 | 56.2 |
| Employed. | 5,789 | 6,073 | 5,996 | 6,083 | 6,261 | 6,129 | 6,144 | 6,332 | 6,293 |
| Employment-population ratio | 46.1 | 47.7 | 47.1 | 48.5 | 49.2 | 48.1 | 48.2 | 49.7 | 49.4 |
| Unemployed. | 840 | 784 | 801 | 905 | 753 | 803 | 892 | 847 | 864 |
| Unemployment | 12.7 | 11.4 | 11.8 | 13.0 | 10.7 | 11.6 | 12.7 | 11.8 | 12.1 |
| Men. | 13.6 | 11.4 | 12.5 | 14.1 | 10.9 | 12.2 | 13.0 | 11.6 | 13.0 |
| Women. | 11.6 | 11.5 | 11.0 | 11.6 | 10.6 | 10.9 | 12.4 | 12.0 | 11.1 |
| BLACK |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Civilian noninstitutional population. | 24,529 | 24,985 | 25,019 | 24,529 | 24,867 | 24,904 | 24,946 | 24,985 | 25,019 |
| Civilian labor force. | 16,214 | 16,527 | 16,555 | 16,201 | 16,384 | 16,279 | 16,534 | 16,478 | 16,533 |
| Participation rate. | 66.1 | 66.1 | 66.2 | 66.0 | 65.9 | 65.4 | 66.3 | 66.0 | 66.1 |
| Employed. | 14,900 | 15,215 | 15,292 | 14,804 | 14,949 | 15,005 | 15,154 | 15,104 | 15,200 |
| Employment-population ratio | 60.7 | 60.9 | 61.1 | 60.4 | 60.1 | 60.3 | 60.7 | 60.5 | 60.8 |
| Unemployed. | 1,315 | 1,311 | 1,263 | 1,397 | 1,434 | 1,274 | 1,380 | 1,374 | 1,333 |
| Unemployment rate. | 8.1 | 7.9 | 7.6 | 8.6 | 8.8 | 7.8 | 8.3 | 8.3 | 8.1 |
| Men, 20 years and over |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Civilian labor force. | 7,133 | 7,334 | 7,335 | 7,086 | 7,132 | 7,151 | 7,200 | 7,282 | 7,296 |
| Participation rate | 72.8 | 73.4 | 73.3 | 72.4 | 71.8 | 71.9 | 72.3 | 72.9 | 72.9 |
| Employed. | 6,662 | 6,794 | 6,841 | 6,590 | 6,601 | 6,706 | 6,684 | 6,707 | 6,780 |
| Employment-population ratio | 68.0 | 68.0 | 68.4 | 67.3 | 66.5 | 67.4 | 67.1 | 67.2 | 67.8 |
| Unemployed. | 471 | 540 | 493 | 496 | 531 | 445 | 516 | 575 | 516 |
| Unemployment rate. | 6.6 | 7.4 | 6.7 | 7.0 | 7.4 | 6.2 | 7.2 | 7.9 | 7.1 |
| Women, 20 years and over |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Civilian labor force. | 8,071 | 8,286 | 8,338 | 8,051 | 8,318 | 8,229 | 8,383 | 8,254 | 8,314 |
| Participation rate | 65.7 | 66.2 | 66.5 | 65.6 | 66.8 | 66.0 | 67.1 | 65.9 | 66.3 |
| Employed. | 7,501 | 7,790 | 7,818 | 7,443 | 7,663 | 7,658 | 7,821 | 7,751 | 7,764 |
| Employment-population ratio | 61.1 | 62.2 | 62.4 | 60.6 | 61.5 | 61.4 | 62.6 | 61.9 | 61.9 |
| Unemployed. | 570 | 496 | 520 | 608 | 654 | 571 | 562 | 502 | 550 |
| Unemployment rate. | 7.1 | 6.0 | 6.2 | 7.6 | 7.9 | 6.9 | 6.7 | 6.1 | 6.6 |
| Both sexes, 16 to 19 years |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Civilian labor force. | 1,010 | 906 | 882 | 1,064 | 934 | 899 | 951 | 943 | 923 |
| Participation rate | 41.1 | 36.5 | 35.6 | 43.3 | 37.6 | 36.2 | 38.3 | 38.0 | 37.2 |
| Employed. | 737 | 631 | 632 | 771 | 685 | 642 | 649 | 646 | 656 |
| Employment-population ratio | 30.0 | 25.4 | 25.5 | 31.4 | 27.6 | 25.8 | 26.1 | 26.0 | 26.4 |
| Unemployed. | 274 | 275 | 250 | 293 | 249 | 257 | 302 | 297 | 267 |
| Unemployment rate | 27.1 | 30.3 | 28.3 | 27.5 | 26.7 | 28.6 | 31.7 | 31.5 | 28.9 |
| Men. | 32.1 | 32.7 | 31.0 | 33.0 | 30.8 | 29.4 | 30.6 | 36.4 | 31.8 |
| Women. | 22.2 | 27.9 | 26.0 | 22.1 | 22.9 | 27.9 | 32.9 | 26.5 | 26.3 |
| HISPANIC ORIGIN |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Civilian noninstitutional population. | 21,349 | 21,881 | 21,947 | 21,349 | 21,684 | 21,752 | 21,820 | 21,881 | 21,947 |
| Civilian labor force. | 14,384 | 14,837 | 14,841 | 14,389 | 14,592 | 14,734 | 14,756 | 14,797 | 14,873 |
| Participation rate | 67.4 | 67.8 | 67.6 | 67.4 | 67.3 | 67.7 | 67.6 | 67.6 | 67.8 |
| Employed. | 13,425 | 13,922 | 14,001 | 13,345 | 13,685 | 13,776 | 13,763 | 13,853 | 13,973 |
| Employment-population ratio | 62.9 | 63.6 | 63.8 | 62.5 | 63.1 | 63.3 | 63.1 | 63.3 | 63.7 |
| Unemployed. | 960 | 915 | 840 | 1,044 | 907 | 959 | 993 | 944 | 900 |
| Unemployment rate. | 6.7 | 6.2 | 5.7 | 7.3 | 6.2 | 6.5 | 6.7 | 6.4 | 6.0 |

1 The population figures are not adjusted for seasonal variation; therefore, identical numbers appear in the unadjusted and seasonally adjusted columns.
此 group are not presented and Hispanics are included in both the white and black population groups. Beginning in January 1999, data reflect revised population controls used in the household survey.

Table A-3. Employment status of the civilian population 25 years and over by educational attainment, seasonally adjusted (Numbers in thousands)

> Not seasonally adjusted Seasonally adjusted(1)

Educational attainment

| Nov. | Oct. | Nov. | Nov. | July | Aug. | Sept. | Oct. | Nov. |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 1998 | 1999 | 1999 | 1998 | 1999 | 1999 | 1999 | 1999 | 1999 |

Less than a high school diploma


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

2 Includes high school diploma or equivalent.
3 Includes the categories, some college, no degree; and associate degree.
NOTE: Beginning in January 1999, data reflect revised population controls used in the household survey.

Table A-4. Selected employment indicators
(In thousands)

Not seasonally adjusted
Seasonally adjusted

## Category

| Nov. | Oct. | Nov. | Nov. | July | Aug. | Sept. | Oct. | Nov. |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 1998 | 1999 | 1999 | 1998 | 1999 | 1999 | 1999 | 1999 | 1999 |

## CHARACTERISTIC

Total employed, 16 years and over
Married men, spouse present.
Momen who maintain families.
$132,577134,390134,515132,113133,307133,411133,550133,896134,085$ $\begin{array}{lllllllll}43,483 & 43,590 & 43,599 & 43,209 & 43,353 & 43,398 & 43,446 & 43,158 & 43,253 \\ 33,264 & 33,928 & 33,920 & 32,953 & 33,302 & 33,45 & 33,204 & 33,525 & 33,617\end{array}$ $\begin{array}{rrrrrrrrr}33,264 & 33,928 & 33,920 & 32,953 & 33,302 & 33,458 & 33,204 & 33,525 & 33,617 \\ 7,956 & 8,407 & 8,553 & 7,969 & 8,289 & 8,357 & 8,313 & 8,424 & 8,579\end{array}$

OCCUPATION
Managerial and professional specialty.............
Technical, sales, and administrative support...
$\begin{array}{lllllllll}39,779 & 40,973 & 40,558 & 39,459 & 40,901 & 40,893 & 40,843 & 40,690 & 40,267 \\ 38,567 & 39,035 & 39,380 & 38,430 & 38,573 & 38,842 & 38,557 & 38,90 & 39,341\end{array}$ $\begin{array}{llllllll}38,567 & 39,035 & 39,380 & 38,430 & 38,573 & 38,842 & 38,557 & 38,996\end{array} 39,341$ $18,065 \quad 17,444 \quad 17,548 \quad 18,024 \quad 18,035 \quad 18,034 \quad 17,907 \quad 17,566 \quad 17,495$ $14,478 ~ 14,7761^{14,919}$ 14,552 $\begin{array}{lllllll}14,405 & 14,241 & 14,589 & 14,881 & 14,994\end{array}$ $18,276 \quad 18,675 \quad 18,813 \quad 18,067 \quad 17,985 \quad 18,058 \quad 18,260 \quad 18,396 \quad 18,569$ Service occupations.............................. operators, fabricators, and laborers................. Farming, forestry, and fishing..........................

| 3,413 | 3,487 | 3,298 | 3,538 | 3,423 | 3,422 | 3,346 | 3,343 |
| ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| 3,421 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

CLASS OF WORKER
Agriculture:
Wage and salary workers
Self-employed workers
$\begin{array}{rrrrrrrrr}1,884 & 1,950 & 1,946 & 2,005 & 1,938 & 1,900 & 1,929 & 1,915 & 2,068 \\ 1,301 & 1,294 & 1,193 & 1,304 & 1,300 & 1,262 & 1,176 & 1,273 & 1,201 \\ 41 & 49 & 46 & 40 & 47 & 48 & 41 & 43 & 43\end{array}$
Nonagricultural industries:
Wage and salary workers.
Private industries
Private households.
Other industries.
Self-employed workers
Unpaid family workers.
120,296 122,048 122,511 119,718 121,157 121,163 121,498 121,600 121,954 $\begin{array}{llllllll}18,861 & 18,796 & 19,098 & 18,607 & 19,068 & 19,243 & 19,131 & 18,759\end{array} 18,834$ $\begin{array}{rrrrrrrr}101,435 & 103,252 & 103,413 & 101,111 & 102,089 & 101,920 & 102,367 & 102,841 \\ 967 & 939 & 932 & 969 & 943 & 871 & 1,039 & 931\end{array}$

PERSONS AT WORK PART TIME
All industries:


| 3,159 | 2,832 | 3,045 | 3,340 | 3,299 | 3,248 | 3,269 | 3,151 | 3,249 |
| ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| 1,816 | 1,718 | 1,804 | 1,910 | 1,983 | 1,871 | 1,895 | 1,926 | 1,922 |
| 1,095 | 895 | 974 | 1,157 | 1,044 | 1,057 | 1,087 | 975 | 1,034 |

Slack work or business conditions................. Part time for noneconomic reasons.

| 1,095 | 19,895 | 19,744 | 18,634 | 19,122 | 19,359 | 18,787 | 18,816 | 18,573 |
| ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |

Nonagricultural industries:
Part time for economic reasons....................
Slack work or business conditions...........
Slack work or business conditions...............
Could only find part-time work...............
part tion fork..

| 3,018 | 2,666 | 2,886 | 3,191 | 3,130 | 3,105 | 3,096 | 2,958 | 3,083 |
| ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| 1,737 | 1,600 | 1,696 | 1,824 | 1,846 | 1,791 | 1,789 | 1,800 | 1,804 |
| 1,073 | 876 | 955 | 1,130 | 1,028 | 1,041 | 1,080 | 950 | 1,013 |
| 19,305 | 19,081 | 19,193 | 18,110 | 18,618 | 18,781 | 18,288 | 18,277 | 18,005 |

NOTE: Persons at work excludes employed persons who were absent from their jobs during the entire reference week for reasons such as vacation, illness, or industrial dispute. Part time for noneconomic reasons excludes persons who usually work full time but worked only 1 to 34 hours during the reference week for reasons such as holidays, illness, and bad weather. Beginning in January 1999, data reflect revised population controls used in the household survey.

Table A-5. Selected unemployment indicators, seasonally adjusted

| Category | Number of unemployed persons <br> (in thousands) |  |  | Unemployment rates(1) |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Nov. } \\ & 1998 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Oct. } \\ & 1999 \end{aligned}$ | Nov. <br> 1999 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Nov. } \\ & 1998 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { July } \\ & 1999 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Aug. } \\ & 1999 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Sept. } \\ & 1999 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Oct. } \\ & 1999 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Nov. } \\ & 1999 \end{aligned}$ |
| CHARACTERISTIC |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total, 16 years and over. | 6,080 | 5,766 | 5,743 | 4.4 | 4.3 | 4.2 | 4.2 | 4.1 | 4.1 |
| Men, 20 years and over. | 2,450 | 2,477 | 2,335 | 3.5 | 3.5 | 3.6 | 3.4 | 3.5 | 3.3 |
| Women, 20 years and over. | 2,393 | 2,113 | 2,222 | 4.0 | 4.0 | 3.7 | 3.7 | 3.5 | 3.6 |
| Both sexes, 16 to 19 years. | 1,237 | 1,176 | 1,186 | 15.0 | 12.7 | 13.5 | 15.0 | 13.9 | 14.1 |
| Married men, spouse present.. | 992 | 996 | 911 | 2.2 | 2.3 | 2.3 | 2.1 | 2.3 | 2.1 |
| Married women, spouse present. | 987 | 840 | 880 | 2.9 | 2.9 | 2.7 | 2.6 | 2.4 | 2.6 |
| Women who maintain families.. | 592 | 535 | 548 | 6.9 | 6.4 | 6.4 | 6.5 | 6.0 | 6.0 |
| Full-time workers. | 4,736 | 4,637 | 4,514 | 4.2 | 4.1 | 4.1 | 4.0 | 4.0 | 3.9 |
| Part-time workers | 1,340 | 1,117 | 1,200 | 5.4 | 4.9 | 4.5 | 5.1 | 4.6 | 5.0 |
| OCCUPATION(2) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Managerial and professional specialty.......... | 712 | 761 | 749 | 1.8 | 1.9 | 1.8 | 1.8 | 1.8 | 1.8 |
| Technical, sales, and administrative support... | 1,482 | 1,415 | 1,468 | 3.7 | 4.0 | 3.6 | 3.5 | 3.5 | 3.6 |
| Precision production, craft, and repair........ | 580 | ${ }^{6} 62$ | 555 | 3.8 | 3.8 | 4.6 | 3.9 | 3.9 | 3.6 |
| Operators, fabricators, and laborers........... | 1,295 | 1,239 | 1,228 | 6.7 | 6.3 | 6.2 | 6.5 | 6.3 | 6.2 |
| Farming, forestry, and fishing.................. | 237 | 191 | 253 | 6.3 | 6.4 | 6.2 | 4.9 | 5.4 | 6.9 |
| INDUSTRY |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Nonagricultural private wage and salary workers | 4,764 | 4,468 | 4,457 | 4.5 | 4.4 | 4.3 | 4.4 | 4.2 | 4.1 |
| Goods-producing industries. | 1,307 | 1,290 | 1,174 | 4.6 | 4.4 | 5.0 | 4.9 | 4.5 | 4.1 |
| Mining.. | 13 | 25 | 21 | 2.2 | 6.4 | 4.0 | 7.1 | 4.3 | 4.0 |
| Construction. | 503 | 526 | 425 | 7.0 | 6.7 | 7.9 | 6.8 | 6.7 | 5.4 |
| Manufacturing. | 791 | 739 | 727 | 3.8 | 3.5 | 3.9 | 4.1 | 3.7 | 3.6 |
| Durable goods. | 392 | 412 | 443 | 3.2 | 3.8 | 3.7 | 4.1 | 3.4 | 3.6 |
| Nondurable goods. | 399 | 327 | 284 | 4.8 | 3.0 | 4.2 | 3.9 | 4.2 | 3.6 |
| Service-producing industries. | 3,457 | 3,177 | 3,283 | 4.5 | 4.4 | 4.0 | 4.2 | 4.0 | 4.2 |
| Transportation and public utilities | 246 | 250 | 273 | 3.2 | 3.6 | 3.1 | 2.7 | 3.2 | 3.5 |
| Wholesale and retail trade. | 1,406 | 1,327 | 1,466 | 5.2 | 5.2 | 4.8 | 5.2 | 4.8 | 5.3 |
| Finance, insurance, and real estate. | 230 | 186 | 192 | 2.8 | 2.3 | 2.4 | 2.2 | 2.3 | 2.4 |
| Services. | 1,575 | 1,414 | 1,351 | 4.6 | 4.5 | 4.0 | 4.1 | 4.0 | 3.8 |
| Government workers. | 394 | 391 | 381 | 2.1 | 2.3 | 2.1 | 2.0 | 2.0 | 2.0 |
| Agricultural wage and salary workers. | 165 | 149 | 189 | 7.6 | 8.9 | 9.8 | 5.3 | 7.2 | 8.4 |

[^0]Table A-6. Duration of unemployment
(Numbers in thousands)

| Duration | Not seasonally adjusted |  |  |  | Seasonally adjusted |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Nov. } \\ & 1998 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { oct. } \\ & 1999 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Nov. } \\ & 1999 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Nov. } \\ & 1998 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { July } \\ & 1999 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Aug. } \\ & 1999 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Sept. } \\ & 1999 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Oct. } \\ & 1999 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Nov. } \\ & 1999 \end{aligned}$ |
| NUMBER OF UNEMPLOYED |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Less than 5 weeks. | 2,325 | 2,359 | 2,384 | 2,546 | 2,680 | 2,621 | 2,589 | 2,471 | 2,599 |
| 5 to 14 weeks. | 1,930 | 1,664 | 1,729 | 1,983 | 1,766 | 1,810 | 1,831 | 1,853 | 1,780 |
| 15 weeks and over | 1,456 | 1,348 | 1,268 | 1,611 | 1,505 | 1,449 | 1,392 | 1,427 | 1,386 |
| 15 to 26 weeks. | 649 | 646 | 633 | 752 | 787 | 745 | 698 | 711 | 722 |
| 27 weeks and over | 807 | 702 | 635 | 859 | 718 | 704 | 694 | 716 | 664 |
| Average (mean) duration, in weeks. | 14.3 | 13.8 | 12.9 | 14.4 | 13.6 | 13.2 | 12.8 | 13.2 | 12.9 |
| Median duration, in weeks....... | 6.4 | 6.1 | 6.0 | 6.7 | 5.7 | 6.5 | 5.8 | 6.4 | 6.3 |
| 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. | 40.7 | 43.9 | 44.3 | 41.5 | 45.0 | 44.6 | 44.5 | 43.0 | 45.1 |
| 5 to 14 weeks.. | 33.8 | 31.0 | 32.1 | 32.3 | 29.7 | 30.8 | 31.5 | 32.2 | 30.9 |
| 15 weeks and over. | 25.5 | 25.1 | 23.6 | 26.2 | 25.3 | 24.6 | 23.9 | 24.8 | 24.0 |
| 15 to 26 weeks. | 11.4 | 12.0 | 11.8 | 12.2 | 13.2 | 12.7 | 12.0 | 12.4 | 12.5 |
| 27 weeks and over. | 14.1 | 13.1 | 11.8 | 14.0 | 12.1 | 12.0 | 11.9 | 12.4 | 11.5 |

NOTE: Beginning in January 1999, data reflect revised population controls used in the household survey.

Table A-7. Reason for unemployment
(Numbers in thousands)
Not seasonally adjusted Seasonally adjusted

Reason

| Nov. | Oct. | Nov. | Nov. | July | Aug. | Sept. | Oct. | Nov. |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 1998 | 1999 | 1999 | 1998 | 1999 | 1999 | 1999 | 1999 | 1999 |

NUMBER OF UNEMPLOYED

| Job losers and persons who completed temporary jobs. | 2,587 | 2,162 | 2,340 | 2,758 | 2,740 | 2,662 | 2,586 | 2,490 | 2,497 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| On temporary layoff. | 739 | 535 | 755 | 850 | 850 | 929 | 890 | 781 | 872 |
| Not on temporary layoff. | 1,848 | 1,626 | 1,584 | 1,908 | 1,890 | 1,734 | 1,696 | 1,710 | 1,625 |
| Permanent job losers. | 1,217 | 1, 097 | 1, 065 | (1) | (1) | (1) | (1) | (1) | (1) |
| Persons who completed temporary jobs | 631 | 529 | 519 | (1) | (1) | (1) | (1) | (1) | (1) |
| Job leavers. | 651 | 789 | 792 | 677 | 755 | 797 | 737 | 766 | 836 |
| Reentrants. | 2,027 | 1,956 | 1,833 | 2,130 | 2,011 | 1,896 | 1,965 | 1,952 | 1,918 |
| New entrants. | 446 | 466 | 415 | 534 | 402 | 483 | 537 | 527 | 492 |
| 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. | 45.3 | 40.2 | 43.5 | 45.2 | 46.4 | 45.6 | 44.4 | 43.4 | 43.5 |
| On temporary layoff. | 12.9 | 10.0 | 14.0 | 13.9 | 14.4 | 15.9 | 15.3 | 13.6 | 15.2 |
| Not on temporary layoff | 32.4 | 30.3 | 29.4 | 31.3 | 32.0 | 29.7 | 29.1 | 29.8 | 28.3 |
| Job leavers. | 11.4 | 14.7 | 14.7 | 11.1 | 12.8 | 13.6 | 12.7 | 13.4 | 14.6 |
| Reentrants. | 35.5 | 36.4 | 34.1 | 34.9 | 34.0 | 32.5 | 33.7 | 34.0 | 33.4 |
| New entrants | 7.8 | 8.7 | 7.7 | 8.8 | 6.8 | 8.3 | 9.2 | 9.2 | 8.6 |
| UNEMPLOYED AS A PERCENT OF THE CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Job losers and persons who completed temporary jobs. | 1.9 | 1.5 | 1.7 | 2.0 | 2.0 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.8 | 1.8 |
| Job leavers. | . 5 | . 6 | . 6 | . 5 | . 5 | . 6 | . 5 | . 5 | . 6 |
| Reentrants. | 1.5 | 1.4 | 1.3 | 1.5 | 1.4 | 1.4 | 1.4 | 1.4 | 1.4 |
| New entrants. | . 3 | . 3 | . 3 | . 4 | . 3 | . 3 | . 4 | . 4 | . 4 |

1 Not available
NOTE: Beginning in January 1999, data reflect revised population controls used in the household survey.

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

|  | Not seasonally adjusted |  |  |  | Seasonally adjusted |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Nov. } \\ & 1998 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Oct. } \\ & 1999 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Nov. } \\ & 1999 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Nov. } \\ & 1998 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { July } \\ & 1999 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Aug. } \\ & 1999 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Sept. } \\ & 1999 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { oct. } \\ & 1999 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Nov. } \\ & 1999 \end{aligned}$ |
| U-1 Persons unemployed 15 weeks or longer, as a percent of the civilian labor force. | 1.1 | 1.0 | . 9 | 1.2 | 1.1 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 |
| U-2 Job losers and persons who completed temporary jobs, as a percent of the civilian labor force........................ | 1.9 | 1.5 | 1.7 | 2.0 | 2.0 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.8 | 1.8 |
| U-3 Total unemployed, as a percent of the civilian labor <br> force (official unemployment rate)............................ | 4.1 | 3.8 | 3.8 | 4.4 | 4.3 | 4.2 | 4.2 | 4.1 | 4.1 |
| U-4 Total unemployed plus discouraged workers, as a percent of the civilian labor force plus discouraged workers... | 4.3 | 4.0 | 4.0 | (1) | (1) | (1) | (1) | (1) | (1) |
| U-5 Total unemployed, plus discouraged workers, plus all other marginally attached workers, as a percent of the civilian labor force plus all marginally attached workers. |  | 4.7 | 4.6 | (1) | (1) | (1) | (1) | (1) | (1) |
| U-6 Total unemployed, plus all marginally attached workers, plus total employed part time for economic reasons, as a percent of the civilian labor force plus all marginally attached workers. | $7.2$ | 6.7 | 6.8 | (1) | (1) | (1) | (1) | (1) | (1) |
| 1 Not available.NOTE: This range of alternative measures of labor underutilization replaces the U1-U7 range published in table A-7 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| this release prior to 1994. Marginally attached workers are persons who currently are neither working nor looking for work |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| but indicate that they want and are available for a job and have looked for work sometime in the recent past. Discouraged |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| settle for a part-time schedule. For further information, see "BLS introduces new range of alternative unemployment measures," in the October 1995 issue of the Monthly Labor Review. Beginning in January 1999, data reflect revised |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

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

|  | Number of unemployed persons (in thousands) |  |  | Unemployment rates(1) |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Nov. } \\ & 1998 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { oct. } \\ & 1999 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Nov. } \\ & 1999 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Nov. } \\ & 1998 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { July } \\ & 1999 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Aug. } \\ & 1999 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Sept. } \\ & 1999 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Oct. } \\ & 1999 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Nov. } \\ & 1999 \end{aligned}$ |
| Total, 16 years and over | 6,080 | 5,766 | 5,743 | 4.4 | 4.3 | 4.2 | 4.2 | 4.1 | 4.1 |
| 16 to 24 years. | 2,171 | 2,269 | 2,257 | 9.9 | 9.6 | 9.6 | 10.1 | 10.1 | 10.1 |
| 16 to 19 years. | 1,237 | 1,176 | 1,186 | 15.0 | 12.7 | 13.5 | 15.0 | 13.9 | 14.1 |
| 16 to 17 years | 595 | 541 | 566 | 18.0 | 14.6 | 15.8 | 16.3 | 15.9 | 16.8 |
| 18 to 19 years | 646 | 630 | 623 | 13.0 | 11.4 | 12.1 | 14.1 | 12.5 | 12.4 |
| 20 to 24 years. | 934 | 1,093 | 1,071 | 6.9 | 7.7 | 7.3 | 7.2 | 7.8 | 7.6 |
| 25 years and over | 3,879 | 3,496 | 3,466 | 3.3 | 3.2 | 3.2 | 3.1 | 3.0 | 3.0 |
| 25 to 54 years. | 3,377 | 3,056 | 3,031 | 3.4 | 3.3 | 3.3 | 3.2 | 3.1 | 3.0 |
| 55 years and over | 516 | 470 | 449 | 3.0 | 3.0 | 2.6 | 2.6 | 2.7 | 2.5 |
| Men, 16 years and over. | 3,163 | 3,087 | 2,989 | 4.3 | 4.1 | 4.1 | 4.0 | 4.1 | 4.0 |
| 16 to 24 years. | 1,190 | 1,224 | 1,188 | 10.3 | 10.2 | 9.8 | 9.9 | 10.4 | 10.2 |
| 16 to 19 years. | 713 | 610 | 654 | 16.5 | 13.4 | 13.5 | 14.9 | 14.0 | 15.1 |
| 16 to 17 years. | 344 | 261 | 297 | 20.0 | 15.4 | 15.8 | 16.6 | 14.9 | 17.2 |
| 18 to 19 years | 373 | 346 | 360 | 14.4 | 11.8 | 12.3 | 13.4 | 13.2 | 14.0 |
| 20 to 24 years. | 477 | 613 | 534 | 6.6 | 8.3 | 7.6 | 7.0 | 8.3 | 7.3 |
| 25 years and over | 1,952 | 1,863 | 1,779 | 3.1 | 3.0 | 3.1 | 3.0 | 3.0 | 2.8 |
| 25 to 54 years. | 1,652 | 1,601 | 1,529 | 3.1 | 2.9 | 3.2 | 3.0 | 3.0 | 2.9 |
| 55 years and over | 296 | 284 | 250 | 3.1 | 3.2 | 2.9 | 3.0 | 2.9 | 2.6 |
| Women, 16 years and over | 2,917 | 2,679 | 2,754 | 4.6 | 4.5 | 4.3 | 4.4 | 4.1 | 4.2 |
| 16 to 24 years.. | 981 | 1,046 | 1,069 | 9.5 | 8.9 | 9.4 | 10.2 | 9.7 | 9.9 |
| 16 to 19 years. | 524 | 566 | 532 | 13.3 | 11.9 | 13.4 | 15.0 | 13.8 | 13.0 |
| 16 to 17 years. | 251 | 280 | 268 | 15.9 | 13.8 | 15.8 | 15.9 | 16.8 | 16.4 |
| 18 to 19 years. | 273 | 284 | 264 | 11.4 | 11.0 | 11.9 | 15.0 | 11.7 | 10.7 |
| 20 to 24 years. | 457 | 480 | 537 | 7.1 | 7.1 | 7.0 | 7.3 | 7.2 | 8.1 |
| 25 years and over. | 1,927 | 1,633 | 1,686 | 3.6 | 3.6 | 3.3 | 3.2 | 3.0 | 3.1 |
| 25 to 54 years. | 1,725 | 1,455 | 1,502 | 3.8 | 3.7 | 3.4 | 3.4 | 3.1 | 3.2 |
| 55 years and over. | 220 | 187 | 199 | 2.9 | 2.9 | 2.3 | 2.0 | 2.4 | 2.5 |

1 Unemployment as a percent of the civilian labor force.
1 Unemployment as a percent of the civilian labor force.
NOTE: Beginning in January 1999, data reflect revised population controls used in the household survey.

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

|  | Total |  | Men |  | Women |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Category |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Nov. } \\ & 1998 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Nov. } \\ & 1999 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Nov. } \\ & 1998 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Nov. } \\ & 1999 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Nov. } \\ & 1998 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Nov. } \\ & 1999 \end{aligned}$ |
| NOT IN THE LABOR FORCE |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total not in the labor force. | 67,816 | 68,771 | 25,056 | 25,633 | 42,761 | 43,137 |
| Persons who currently want a job. | 4,212 | 4,077 | 1,783 | 1,727 | 2,429 | 2,350 |
| Searched for work and available to work now(1) | 1,240 | 1,128 | 580 | 591 | 659 | 538 |
| Reason not currently looking: |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Discouragement over job prospects(2). | 310 | 272 | 198 | 170 | 112 | 102 |
| Reasons other than discouragement(3) | 930 | 857 | 383 | 421 | 547 | 436 |
| MULTIPLE JOBHOLDERS |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total multiple jobholders(4). | 8,307 | 8,057 | 4,331 | 4,170 | 3,975 | 3,886 |
| Percent of total employed | 6.3 | 6.0 | 6.1 | 5.8 | 6.5 | 6.2 |
| Primary job full time, secondary job part time. | 4,609 | 4,504 | 2,651 | 2,548 | 1,959 | 1,956 |
| Primary and secondary jobs both part time. | 1,794 | 1,759 | 544 | 551 | 1,250 | 1,208 |
| Primary and secondary jobs both full time. | 308 | 311 | 211 | 225 | 97 | 86 |
| Hours vary on primary or secondary job. | 1,563 | 1,440 | 906 | 824 | 657 | 616 |
| 1 Data refer to persons who have searched for work during the prior 12 months and were available to take a job during thereference week. |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 2 Includes thinks no work available, could not find work, lacks schooling or training, employer thinks too young or old, and other types of discrimination. |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 3 Includes those who did not actively look for work in the prior 4 weeks for such reasons as child-care and transportation problems, as well as a small number for which reason for nonparticipation was not determined. |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 4 Includes persons who work part time on their primary job and full time on their secondary job(s), not shown separately. |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| NOTE: Beginning in January 1999, data reflect revis | ntrols | ed in th | household | survey. |  |  |

NOTE: Beginning in January 1999, data reflect revised population controls used in the household survey.

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

Not seasonally adjusted<br>Seasonally adjusted

Industry

| Nov. | Sept. | Oct. | Nov. | Nov. | July | Aug. | Sept. | Oct. | Nov. |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 1998 | 1999 | 1999 p | 1999 p | 1998 | 1999 | 1999 | 1999 | $1999 p$ | $1999 p$ |

Total.................................. 127,902 129,451 130,190 130,583 126,841 128,816 128,945 129,048 129, 311 129,545 Total private......................... 107, 489 109, 433 109, 639 109, 870 106, 893 108, 663 108, 735 108, 830 109, 069 109, 272


| Mining | 577 | 535 | 535 | 532 | 574 | 528 | 524 | 527 | 528 | 528 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Metal mining | 49.6 | 48.1 | 47.8 | 48.6 | 50 | 48 | 47 | 48 | 48 | 49 |
| Coal mining. | 90.4 | 82.6 | 82.3 | 82.5 | 90 | 85 | 83 | 83 | 82 | 82 |
| Oil and gas extractio | 326.5 | 291.3 | 292.8 | 290.6 | 325 | 285 | 285 | 287 | 289 | 288 |
| Nonmetallic minerals, except fuels | 110.5 | 112.7 | 111.8 | 110.0 | 109 | 110 | 109 | 109 | 109 | 109 |
| Construction | 6,209 | 6,557 | 6,550 | 6,489 | 6,085 | 6,270 | 6,246 | 6,293 | 6,313 | 6,368 |
| General building contr | 1,409.3 | 1,473.5 | 1,473.0 | 1,467.4 | 1,394 | 1,432 | 1,426 | 1,440 | 1,446 | 1,452 |
| Heavy construction, except building. | 885.0 | 935.7 | 932.7 | 898.5 | 850 | 857 | 852 | 857 | 860 | 868 |
| Special trade contractors. | 3,914.3 | 4,148.1 | 4,143.8 | 4,123.3 | 3,841 | 3,981 | 3,968 | 3,996 | 4,007 | 4,048 |
| Manufacturing. | 18,677 | 18,452 | 18,410 | 18,391 | 18,639 | 18,449 | 18,378 | 18,366 | 18,352 | 18,350 |
| Production worke | 12,846 | 12,689 | 12,665 | 12,654 | 12,808 | 12,691 | 12,622 | 12,617 | 12,612 | 12,613 |
| Durable goods. | 11,111 | 10,978 | 10,968 | 10,966 | 11,092 | 11,015 | 10,975 | 10,959 | 10,951 | 10,945 |
| Production work | 7,595 | 7,507 | 7,506 | 7,506 | 7,577 | 7,549 | 7,513 | 7,496 | 7,493 | 7,487 |
| Lumber and wood products | 822.3 | 834.7 | 834.3 | 832.6 | 820 | 826 | 826 | 827 | 828 | 830 |
| Furniture and fixtures | 533.7 | 542.3 | 545.6 | 543.8 | 532 | 546 | 543 | 544 | 546 | 543 |
| Stone, clay, and glass produ | 571.3 | 577.7 | 575.4 | 574.1 | 568 | 571 | 568 | 569 | 567 | 571 |
| Primary metal industries. | 701.8 | 686.6 | 685.4 | 689.2 | 700 | 692 | 688 | 685 | 685 | 687 |
| Blast furnaces and basic steel products. | 225.9 | 221.2 | 220.8 | 223.7 | (1) | (1) | (1) | (1) | (1) | (1) |
| Fabricated metal products | 1,497.9 | 1,486.9 | 1,489.7 | 1,490.3 | 1,494 | 1,493 | 1,484 | 1,486 | 1,486 | 1,486 |
| Industrial machinery and equipment | 2,172.5 | 2,114.5 | 2,109.9 | 2,110.1 | 2,177 | 2,131 | 2,122 | 2,117 | 2,116 | 2,114 |
| Computer and office equipment | 373.0 | 358.4 | 357.3 | 354.3 | 373 | 360 | 359 | 358 | 357 | 354 |
| Electronic and other electrical equipment. | 1,677.5 | 1,663.6 | 665.2 | 1,667.1 | ,673 | ,667 | 1,662 | 1,66 | ,66 | 663 |
| Electronic components and accessories. | 642.0 | 639.2 | 641.2 | 640.1 | 643 | 639 | 641 | 640 | 642 | 641 |
| Transportation equipmen | 1,891.6 | 1,847.6 | 1,838.9 | 1,836.2 | 1,887 | 1,863 | 1,859 | 1,848 | 1,840 | 1,831 |
| Motor vehicles and equipme | 999.7 | 1,007.9 | 1,002.9 | 1,001.8 | 996 | 1,014 | 1,012 | 1,006 | 1,002 | 997 |
| Aircraft and parts. | 522.9 | 476.5 | 471.8 | 468.9 | 520 | 488 | 483 | 476 | 471 | 467 |
| Instruments and related products | 853.5 | 833.5 | 830.0 | 831.4 | 855 | 840 | 836 | 833 | 830 | 832 |
| Miscellaneous manufacturing. | 389.2 | 390.4 | 393.7 | 391.2 | 386 | 386 | 387 | 388 | 388 | 388 |
| Nondurable goods. | 7,566 | 7,474 | 7,442 | 7,425 | 7,547 | 7,434 | 7,403 | 7,407 | 7,401 | 7,405 |
| Production workers | 5,251 | 5,182 | 5,159 | 5,148 | 5,231 | 5,142 | 5,109 | 5,121 | 5,119 | 5,126 |
| Food and kindred products | 1,697.9 | 1,735.4 | 1,708.8 | 1,694.7 | 1,690 | 1,681 | 1,666 | 1,679 | 1,679 | 1,687 |
| Tobacco products. | 42.3 | 39.4 | 40.7 | 40.5 | 40 | 39 | 36 | 38 | 39 | 38 |
| Textile mill products. | 585.8 | 554.9 | 552.2 | 551.2 | 586 | 559 | 557 | 553 | 550 | 551 |
| Apparel and other textile products | 731.5 | 675.9 | 671.3 | 663.3 | 729 | 679 | 672 | 669 | 665 | 661 |
| Paper and allied products. | 666.7 | 656.8 | 654.2 | 656.4 | 666 | 659 | 658 | 657 | 655 | 656 |
| Printing and publishing. | 1,569.1 | 1,548.9 | 1,551.4 | 1,555.0 | 1,564 | 1,554 | 1,553 | 1,552 | 1,552 | 1,550 |
| Chemicals and allied products | 1,041.6 | 1,032.9 | 1,030.7 | 1,032.4 | 1,043 | 1,032 | 1,030 | 1,033 | 1,032 | 1,033 |
| Petroleum and coal products. | 140.7 | 138.6 | 138.4 | 136.4 | 140 | 138 | 136 | 137 | 136 | 135 |
| Rubber and misc. plastics products. | 1,010.3 | 1,018.5 | 1,021.2 | 1,022.9 | 1,010 | 1,021 | 1,022 | 1,017 | 1,021 | 1,023 |
| Leather and leather products. | 80.1 | 72.6 | 72.7 | 72.3 | 79 | 72 | 73 | 72 | 72 | 71 |

Service-producing.............................. 102, 439 103,907 104, 695 105,171 101,543 103,569 103,797 103, 862 104, 118 104,299

| Transportation and public | 6,713 | 6,873 | 6,891 | 6,903 | 6,671 | 6,799 | 6,813 | 6,831 | 6,840 | 6,855 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Transportation. | 4,379 | 4,498 | 4,511 | 4,520 | 4,335 | 4,438 | 4,445 | 4,455 | 4,457 | 4,472 |
| Railroad transportation. | 231.0 | 228.8 | 227.7 | 227.6 | 230 | 230 | 226 | 227 | 227 | 227 |
| Local and interurban passenger | 489.8 | 498.0 | 502.7 | 501.4 | 474 | 483 | 488 | 486 | 485 | 485 |
| Trucking and warehousing | 1,782.3 | 1,854.2 | 1,859.8 | 1,850.2 | 1,770 | 1,817 | 1,817 | 1,825 | 1,828 | 1,838 |
| Water transportation. | 181.8 | 186.4 | 182.6 | 178.3 | 184 | 182 | 182 | 182 | 182 | 180 |
| Transportation by air | 1,218.1 | 1,245.4 | 1,253.0 | 1,275.2 | 1,201 | 1,240 | 1,246 | 1,250 | 1,251 | 1,255 |
| Pipelines, except natural gas | 13.8 | 12.9 | 12.9 | 13.0 | 14 | 13 | 13 | 13 | 13 | 13 |
| Transportation services. | 461.9 | 472.7 | 472.6 | 473.9 | 462 | 473 | 473 | 472 | 471 | 474 |
| Communications and public utilities. | 2,334 | 2,375 | 2,380 | 2,383 | 2,336 | 2,361 | 2,368 | 2,376 | 2,383 | 2,383 |
| Communications | 1,484.3 | 1,532.0 | 1,540.5 | 1,542.9 | 1,484 | 1,519 | 1,525 | 1,533 | 1,541 | 1,541 |
| Electric, gas, and sanitary services. | 849.8 | 842.9 | 839.1 | 840.0 | 852 | 842 | 843 | 843 | 842 | 842 |
| Wholesale trade | 6,904 | 7,048 | 7,081 | 7,086 | 6,891 | 7,012 | 7,031 | 7,041 | 7,066 | 7,072 |
| Durable goods | 4,072 | 4,163 | 4,183 | 4,192 | 4,074 | 4,154 | 4,169 | 4,172 | 4,189 | 4,193 |
| Nondurable goods | 2,832 | 2,885 | 2,898 | 2,894 | 2,817 | 2,858 | 2,862 | 2,869 | 2,877 | 2,879 |
| Retail trade. | 22,808 | 22,920 | 22,864 | 23,230 | 22,443 | 22,903 | 22,888 | 22,862 | 22,874 | 22,875 |
| Building materials and garden supplies. | 952.7 | 991.8 | 995.2 | 991.1 | 961 | 986 | 988 | 992 | 1,002 | 1,000 |
| General merchandise stores | 2,974.5 | 2,721.6 | 2,789.3 | 2,973. 5 | 2,750 | 2,778 | 2,774 | 2,762 | 2,751 | 2, 757 |
| Department stores | 2,652.6 | 2,423.8 | 2,484.9 | 2,649.1 | 2,447 | 2,476 | 2,468 | 2,460 | 2,449 | 2,451 |
| Food stores. | 3,521.9 | 3,470.1 | 3,479.5 | 3,509.5 | 3,488 | 3,478 | 3,484 | 3,478 | 3,475 | 3,476 |
| Automotive dealers and service |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| stations | 2,359.6 | 2,427.7 | 2,424.4 | 2,419.4 | 2,361 | 2,407 | 2,409 | 2,415 | 2,419 | 2,422 |
| New and used car dealers. | 1,054.6 | 1,094.1 | 1, 094.9 | 1, 096.7 | 1,055 | 1,085 | 1,089 | 1, 091 | 1,092 | 1,097 |
| Apparel and accessory stores | 1,199.5 | 1,175.6 | 1,193.6 | 1,243.3 | 1,148 | 1,192 | 1,191 | 1,189 | 1,199 | 1,190 |
| Furniture and home furnishings stores. | 1,067.1 | 1,086.8 | 1,098.9 | 1,116.9 | 1,042 | 1,090 | 1,094 | 1,097 | 1,099 | 1,093 |
| Eating and drinking places | 7,736.4 | 8, 072.3 | 7,863.7 | 7,870.5 | 7,808 | 7,989 | 7,960 | 7,932 | 7,922 | 7,945 |
| Miscellaneous retail establishme | 2,996.7 | 2,974.2 | 3,019.7 | 3,106. 2 | 2,885 | 2,983 | 2,988 | 2,997 | 3,007 | 2,992 |
| Finance, insurance, and real estate | 7,500 | 7,656 | 7,644 | 7,653 | 7,520 | 7,647 | 7,650 | 7,653 | 7,667 | 7,675 |
| Finance. | 3,645 | 3,706 | 3,705 | 3,716 | 3,651 | 3,715 | 3,716 | 3,715 | 3,718 | 3,723 |
| Depository institut | 2,039.0 | 2,040.7 | 2,036. 8 | 2,038.8 | 2,044 | 2,044 | 2,046 | 2, 047 | 2,046 | 2,044 |
| Commercial banks. | 1,462.5 | 1,460.3 | 1,456.5 | 1,457.9 | 1,466 | 1,462 | 1,464 | 1,466 | 1,463 | 1,461 |
| Savings institutions | 256.3 | 253.7 | 252.9 | 252.6 | 258 | 256 | 255 | 255 | 254 | 254 |
| Nondepository institutions | 691.6 | 712.0 | 706.8 | 706.7 | 693 | 721 | 719 | 713 | 710 | 709 |
| Mortgage bankers and brokers | 354.3 | 360.7 | 355.5 | 356.7 | 355 | 369 | 366 | 361 | 357 | 359 |
| Security and commodity brokers | 657.9 | 686.3 | 690.9 | 696.1 | 658 | 682 | 685 | 686 | 691 | 696 |
| Holding and other investment offices. | 256.5 | 266.9 | 270.7 | 274.2 | 256 | 268 | 266 | 269 | 271 | 274 |
| Insurance. | 2,375 | 2,406 | 2,409 | 2,412 | 2,375 | 2,404 | 2,407 | 2,410 | 2,415 | 2,413 |
| Insurance carriers. | 1,620.0 | 1,634.4 | 1,636.8 | 1,638.2 | 1,619 | 1,635 | 1,636 | 1,637 | 1,641 | 1,638 |
| Insurance agents, brokers, and service. | 754.9 | 771.4 | 772.3 | 773.6 | 756 | 769 | 771 | 773 | 774 | 775 |
| Real estate | 1,480 | 1,544 | 1,530 | 1,525 | 1,494 | 1,528 | 1,527 | 1,528 | 1,534 | 1,539 |
| Services2. | 38,101 | 39,392 | 39,664 | 39,586 | 38,070 | 39,055 | 39,205 | 39,257 | 39,429 | 39,549 |
| Agricultural services | 727.4 | 804.8 | 794.5 | 776.8 | 726 | 760 | 757 | 763 | 766 | 776 |
| Hotels and other lodging places | 1,713.5 | 1,859.6 | 1,811.2 | 1,736.1 | 1,782 | 1,807 | 1,813 | 1,811 | 1,807 | 1,806 |
| Personal services. | 1,167.8 | 1,175.0 | 1,183.3 | 1,185.2 | 1,198 | 1,207 | 1,207 | 1,210 | 1,212 | 1,215 |
| Business services | 8,907.3 | 9,302.0 | 9,455.7 | 9,473.1 | 8,779 | 9,148 | 9,186 | 9,204 | 9,293 | 9,338 |
| Services to buildings | 962.8 | 1,005.2 | 1,003.2 | 1,006.9 | 962 | 992 | 998 | 1,000 | 1,002 | 1,006 |
| Personnel supply services | 3,376.8 | 3,512.0 | 3,624.1 | 3,609.0 | 3,267 | 3,422 | 3,418 | 3,440 | 3,484 | 3,494 |
| Help supply services. | 3,006.4 | 3,114.6 | 3,216. 3 | 3,202.1 | 2,903 | 3,025 | 3,024 | 3,032 | 3,093 | 3,094 |


| Computer and data processing services. | 1,678.4 | 1,807.6 | 1,812.5 | 1,826.5 | 1,675 | 1,794 | 1,806 | 1,814 | 1,821 | 1,824 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Auto repair, services, and parking. | 1,157.7 | 1,191.0 | 1,195.9 | 1,194.7 | 1,160 | 1,185 | 1,185 | 1,190 | 1,197 | 1,197 |
| Miscellaneous repair services. | 388.5 | 398.2 | 401.6 | 403.4 | 388 | 395 | 396 | 398 | 400 | 403 |
| Motion pictures | 569.0 | 600.5 | 599.7 | 601.2 | 575 | 609 | 608 | 608 | 611 | 608 |
| Amusement and recreation services | 1,479.6 | 1,806.8 | 1,673.0 | 1,561.3 | 1,641 | 1,694 | 1,712 | 1,713 | 1,730 | 1,727 |
| Health services. | 9,902.3 | 9,990.4 | 10012.0 | 10035.4 | 9,892 | 9,975 | 9,993 | 9,999 | 10,009 | 10,023 |
| Offices and clinics of medical doctors. | 1,831.5 | 1,872.7 | 1,877.4 | 1,880.2 | 1,831 | 1,868 | 1,874 | 1,876 | 1,879 | 1,880 |
| Nursing and personal care facilities. | 1,760.3 | 1,756.9 | 1,757.3 | 1,760.5 | 1,757 | 1,754 | 1,755 | 1,756 | 1,756 | 1,757 |
| Hospitals | 3,952.6 | 3,971.8 | 3,980.8 | 3,984.6 | 3,950 | 3,968 | 3,973 | 3,977 | 3,979 | 3,982 |
| Home health care servir | 656.3 | 656.6 | 659.0 | 663.3 | 651 | 655 | 658 | 657 | 658 | 659 |
| Legal services. | 984.6 | 1,001.6 | 1,005.6 | 1,012.4 | 986 | 1,000 | 1,004 | 1,007 | 1,009 | 1,014 |
| Educational service | 2,392.6 | 2,234.5 | 2,441.5 | 2,481.4 | 2,214 | 2,278 | 2,288 | 2,289 | 2,286 | 2,296 |
| Social services | 2,705.3 | 2,800.5 | 2,827.2 | 2,852.0 | 2,695 | 2,763 | 2,799 | 2,803 | 2,818 | 2,843 |
| Child day care services | 629.6 | 638.0 | 648.1 | 657.4 | 615 | 632 | 631 | 631 | 633 | 644 |
| Residential care. | 757.9 | 785.1 | 790.5 | 795.4 | 760 | 781 | 785 | 788 | 793 | 797 |
| Museums and botanical and zoological gardens. | 91.6 | 94.7 | 95.9 | 93.5 | 94 | 94 | 95 | 94 | 95 | 96 |
| Membership organizat | 2,360.0 | 2,385.9 | 2,395.5 | 2,395.6 | 2,375 | 2,403 | 2,409 | 2,408 | 2,409 | 2,411 |
| Engineering and management services. | 3,261.3 | 3,451.2 | 3,476.1 | 3,487.8 | 3,273 | 3,441 | 3,458 | 3,464 | 3,491 | 3,500 |
| Engineering and architectural services. | 918.8 | 949.9 | 956.0 | 960.1 | 919 | 948 | 948 | 948 | 955 | 961 |
| Management and public relations | 1,082.4 | 1,185.4 | 1,193.8 | 1,196.7 | 1,081 | 1,165 | 1,178 | 1,180 | 1,194 | 1,196 |
| Services, nec | 55.1 | 57.5 | 58.0 | 58.4 | (1) | (1) | (1) | (1) | (1) | (1) |
| overnment | 20,413 | 20,018 | 20,551 | 20,713 | 19,948 | 20,153 | 20,210 | 20,218 | 20,242 | 20,273 |
| Federal | 2,717 | 2,647 | 2,632 | 2,643 | 2,723 | 2,656 | 2,651 | 2,654 | 2,643 | 2,648 |
| Federal, except Postal Servi | 1,828.9 | 1,784.4 | 1,768.8 | 1,763.3 | 1,843 | 1,779 | 1,779 | 1,785 | 1,780 | 1,777 |
| State. | 4,772 | 4,688 | 4,848 | 4,871 | 4,637 | 4,682 | 4,706 | 4,717 | 4,726 | 4,736 |
| Education | 2,079.8 | 1,926.4 | 2,094.6 | 2,129.9 | 1,923 | 1,947 | 1,965 | 1,965 | 1,963 | 1,972 |
| Other State governme | 2,691.9 | 2,761.6 | 2,753.1 | 2,741.4 | 2,714 | 2,735 | 2,741 | 2,752 | 2,763 | 2,764 |
| Local. | 12,924 | 12,683 | 13,071 | 13,199 | 12,588 | 12,815 | 12,853 | 12,847 | 12,873 | 12,889 |
| Education | 7,503.5 | 7,144.8 | 7,567.9 | 7,693.5 | 7,132 | 7,268 | 7,308 | 7,295 | 7,306 | 7,314 |
| Other local government | 5,420.0 | 5,538.6 | 5,503.1 | 5,505.0 | 5,456 | 5,547 | 5,545 | 5,552 | 5,567 | 5,575 |

1 These series are not published seasonally adjusted because the seasonal component, which is small relative to the trend-cycle and irregular components, cannot be separated with sufficient precision.
2 Includes other industries, not shown separately.
$\mathrm{p}=$ preliminary.

Table B-2. Average weekly hours of production or nonsupervisory workers1 on private nonfarm payrolls by industry

|  | Not seasonally adjusted |  |  |  | Seasonally adjusted |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Industry |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Nov. } \\ & 1998 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Sept. } \\ & 1999 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { oct. } \\ & \text { 1999p } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Nov. } \\ & \text { 1999p } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Nov. } \\ & 1009 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { July } \\ & 1999 \end{aligned}$ | Aug. 1999 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Sept. } \\ & 1999 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Oct. } \\ & \text { 1999p } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Nov. } \\ & \text { 1999p } \end{aligned}$ |
| Total private. | 34.7 | 34.3 | 34.6 | 34.5 | 34.6 | 34.5 | 34.5 | 34.4 | 34.5 | 34.6 |
| Goods-producing. | 41.2 | 40.9 | 41.5 | 41.4 | 41.0 | 41.2 | 41.1 | 41.1 | 41.1 | 41.3 |
| Mining. | 43.8 | 44.4 | 44.6 | 44.5 | 43.3 | 45.1 | 44.2 | 44.3 | 44.1 | 44.0 |
| Construction. | 38.6 | 38.6 | 40.0 | 39.6 | 39.1 | 38.9 | 39.0 | 39.1 | 39.1 | 40.2 |
| Manufacturing. | 42.2 | 41.7 | 42.0 | 42.1 | 41.7 | 41.9 | 41.8 | 41.8 | 41.8 | 41.7 |
| Overtime hours | 4.8 | 4.9 | 4.9 | 4.9 | 4.5 | 4.7 | 4.7 | 4.7 | 4.7 | 4.7 |
| Durable goods. | 42.8 | 42.1 | 42.4 | 42.6 | 42.3 | 42.5 | 42.4 | 42.4 | 42.3 | 42.1 |
| Overtime hours | 4.9 | 4.9 | 4.9 | 5.0 | 4.6 | 4.9 | 4.9 | 4.9 | 4.8 | 4.7 |
| Lumber and wood products. | 41.5 | 40.9 | 41.3 | 41.3 | 41.2 | 41.1 | 41.3 | 41.1 | 41.0 | 41.0 |
| Furniture and fixtures. | 40.9 | 40.4 | 40.4 | 40.4 | 40.3 | 40.6 | 40.3 | 40.4 | 40.1 | 39.9 |
| Stone, clay, and glass products | 43.8 | 44.0 | 44.0 | 44.2 | 43.6 | 43.6 | 43.6 | 43.6 | 43.4 | 44.0 |
| Primary metal industries. | 44.2 | 44.3 | 44.4 | 44.8 | 43.8 | 44.5 | 44.4 | 44.4 | 44.4 | 44.4 |
| Blast furnaces and basic steel products | 43.7 | 44.9 | 45.0 | 45.3 | 43.7 | 45.2 | 45.1 | 45.0 | 45.1 | 45.3 |
| Fabricated metal products. | 42.8 | 41.8 | 42.5 | 42.7 | 42.2 | 42.3 | 42.4 | 42.3 | 42.2 | 42.1 |
| Industrial machinery and equipment.. | 42.7 | 41.7 | 42.3 | 42.4 | 42.4 | 42.4 | 42.4 | 42.4 | 42.4 | 42.1 |
| Electronic and other electrical equipment. | 42.1 | 41.3 | 41.7 | 42.2 | 41.4 | 41.7 | 41.7 | 41.6 | 41.5 | 41.5 |
| Transportation equipment | 44.6 | 44.0 | 43.9 | 43.6 | 44.1 | 44.4 | 44.0 | 44.0 | 43.7 | 43.0 |
| Motor vehicles and equipment | 45.2 | 45.5 | 45.0 | 44.3 | 44.6 | 46.0 | 45.2 | 45.2 | 45.0 | 43.8 |
| Instruments and related products | 41.5 | 41.1 | 41.4 | 41.9 | 41.1 | 41.7 | 41.6 | 41.6 | 41.5 | 41.5 |
| Miscellaneous manufacturing. | 40.0 | 39.7 | 40.2 | 40.1 | 39.4 | 40.1 | 40.1 | 40.0 | 39.8 | 39.5 |
| Nondurable goods. | 41.3 | 41.0 | 41.3 | 41.4 | 40.8 | 41.1 | 40.9 | 40.9 | 41.0 | 41.0 |
| Overtime hours | 4.6 | 4.8 | 4.7 | 4.8 | 4.3 | 4.5 | 4.4 | 4.4 | 4.5 | 4.5 |
| Food and kindred products. | 42.4 | 42.1 | 42.4 | 42.5 | 41.7 | 42.0 | 41.6 | 41.7 | 42.0 | 41.9 |
| Tobacco products.. | 38.9 | 39.9 | 42.9 | 43.4 | 38.5 | 41.1 | 40.0 | 40.2 | 41.5 | 43.0 |
| Textile mill products. | 41.1 | 40.7 | 41.4 | 41.6 | 40.8 | 41.3 | 40.9 | 40.8 | 41.2 | 41.2 |
| Apparel and other textile products. | 37.7 | 36.8 | 37.6 | 37.6 | 37.3 | 37.5 | 37.3 | 37.5 | 37.4 | 37.3 |
| Paper and allied products.. | 43.9 | 43.8 | 43.9 | 44.0 | 43.5 | 43.5 | 43.7 | 43.5 | 43.6 | 43.6 |
| Printing and publishing. | 38.7 | 38.6 | 38.6 | 38.8 | 38.1 | 38.4 | 38.3 | 38.3 | 38.4 | 38.3 |
| Chemicals and allied products | 43.2 | 43.3 | 43.0 | 43.4 | 42.9 | 43.1 | 43.3 | 43.2 | 43.0 | 43.1 |
| Petroleum and coal products. | 43.9 | 43.1 | 43.2 | 43.1 | (2) | (2) | (2) | (2) | (2) | (2) |
| Rubber and misc. plastics products.. | 42.1 | 41.5 | 41.6 | 42.0 | 41.6 | 41.7 | 41.6 | 41.7 | 41.5 | 41.6 |
| Leather and leather products........ | 38.0 | 37.3 | 37.8 | 38.5 | 37.4 | 37.9 | 38.2 | 37.2 | 37.6 | 38.1 |
| Service-producing. | 33.0 | 32.6 | 32.8 | 32.8 | 32.9 | 32.9 | 32.9 | 32.8 | 32.9 | 32.9 |
| Transportation and public utilities... | 39.7 | 38.5 | 38.4 | 38.5 | 39.2 | 38.7 | 38.9 | 38.6 | 38.5 | 38.4 |
| Wholesale trade. | 38.7 | 38.3 | 38.6 | 38.5 | 38.4 | 38.4 | 38.4 | 38.5 | 38.6 | 38.5 |
| Retail trade. | 28.9 | 28.8 | 28.9 | 28.8 | 29.0 | 29.1 | 29.0 | 28.8 | 29.0 | 29.0 |
| Finance, insurance, and real estate... | 36.9 | 36.0 | 36.1 | 36.1 | (2) | (2) | (2) | (2) | (2) | (2) |
| Services. | 32.8 | 32.3 | 32.7 | 32.7 | 32.7 | 32.6 | 32.7 | 32.6 | 32.7 | 32.8 |

1 Data relate to production workers in mining and manufacturing; construction workers in construction; and nonsupervisory workers in transportation and public utilities; wholesale and retail trade; finance, insurance, and real estate; and services. These groups account for approximately four-fifths of the total employees on private nonfarm payrolls.
2 These series are not published seasonally adjusted because the seasonal component, which is small relative to the trend-cycle and irregular components, cannot be separated with sufficient precision.
$\mathrm{p}=$ preliminary.

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

|  |  | erage ho | $y$ earni |  |  | erage wee | $y$ earnin |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Industry |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Nov. } \\ & 1998 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Sept. } \\ & 1999 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { oct. } \\ & \text { 1999p } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Nov. } \\ & \text { 1999p } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Nov. } \\ & 1998 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Sept. } \\ & 1999 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { oct. } \\ & \text { 1999p } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Nov. } \\ & \text { 1999p } \end{aligned}$ |
| Total private. | \$13.00 | \$13.38 | \$13.41 | \$13.44 | \$451.10 | \$458.93 | \$463.99 | \$463.68 |
| Seasonally adjusted. | 12.94 | 13.35 | 13.39 | 13.41 | 447.72 | 459.24 | 461.96 | 463.99 |
| Goods-producing. | 14.50 | 15.06 | 15.04 | 15.01 | 597.40 | 615.95 | 624.16 | 621.41 |
| Mining. | 17.29 | 17.10 | 17.02 | 16.99 | 757.30 | 759.24 | 759.09 | 756.06 |
| Construction. | 16.82 | 17.41 | 17.49 | 17.36 | 649.25 | 672.03 | 699.60 | 687.46 |
| Manufacturing. | 13.60 | 14.11 | 14.03 | 14.06 | 573.92 | 588.39 | 589.26 | 591.93 |
| Durable goods. | 14.07 | 14.63 | 14.54 | 14.54 | 602.20 | 615.92 | 616.50 | 619.40 |
| Lumber and wood products. | 11.24 | 11.55 | 11.57 | 11.59 | 466.46 | 472.40 | 477.84 | 478.67 |
| Furniture and fixtures. | 10.99 | 11.33 | 11.33 | 11.34 | 449.49 | 457.73 | 457.73 | 458.14 |
| Stone, clay, and glass products. | 13.65 | 14.12 | 14.01 | 14.03 | 597.87 | 621.28 | 616.44 | 620.13 |
| Primary metal industries............. <br> Blast furnaces and basic steel | 15.35 | 16.20 | 16.02 | 16.13 | 678.47 | 717.66 | 711.29 | 722.62 |
| products. | 18.32 | 19.05 | 18.96 | 19.22 | 800.58 | 855.35 | 853.20 | 870.67 |
| Fabricated metal products. | 13.21 | 13.61 | 13.50 | 13.53 | 565.39 | 568.90 | 573.75 | 577.73 |
| Industrial machinery and equipment.. | 14.64 | 15.23 | 15.18 | 15.26 | 625.13 | 635.09 | 642.11 | 647.02 |
| Electronic and other electrical equipment. | 13.17 | 13.62 | 13.56 | 13.59 | 554.46 | 562.51 | 565.45 | 573.50 |
| Transportation equipment | 17.52 | 18.56 | 18.40 | 18.26 | 781.39 | 816.64 | 807.76 | 796.14 |
| Motor vehicles and equipment | 17.68 | 19.04 | 18.82 | 18.61 | 799.14 | 866.32 | 846.90 | 824.42 |
| Instruments and related products.. | 13.91 | 14.30 | 14.39 | 14.36 | 577.27 | 587.73 | 595.75 | 601.68 |
| Miscellaneous manufacturing. | 11.03 | 11.46 | 11.47 | 11.49 | 441.20 | 454.96 | 461.09 | 460.75 |
| Nondurable goods. | 12.90 | 13.35 | 13.26 | 13.34 | 532.77 | 547.35 | 547.64 | 552.28 |
| Food and kindred products | 11.95 | 12.19 | 12.10 | 12.22 | 506.68 | 513.20 | 513.04 | 519.35 |
| Tobacco products. | 17.31 | 18.88 | 18.00 | 18.09 | 673.36 | 753.31 | 772.20 | 785.11 |
| Textile mill products. | 10.51 | 10.78 | 10.71 | 10.80 | 431.96 | 438.75 | 443.39 | 449.28 |
| Apparel and other textile products. | 8.64 | 9.01 | 8.98 | 8.97 | 325.73 | 331.57 | 337.65 | 337.27 |
| Paper and allied products. | 15.64 | 16.27 | 16.12 | 16.17 | 686.60 | 712.63 | 707.67 | 711.48 |
| Printing and publishing. | 13.57 | 13.97 | 13.95 | 14.01 | 525.16 | 539.24 | 538.47 | 543.59 |
| Chemicals and allied products | 17.27 | 17.78 | 17.71 | 17.72 | 746.06 | 769.87 | 761.53 | 769.05 |
| Petroleum and coal products. | 20.96 | 21.62 | 21.62 | 21.70 | 920.14 | 931.82 | 933.98 | 935.27 |
| Rubber and misc. plastics products.. | 11.97 | 12.46 | 12.37 | 12.42 | 503.94 | 517.09 | 514.59 | 521.64 |
| Leather and leather products. | 9.44 | 9.86 | 9.85 | 9.79 | 358.72 | 367.78 | 372.33 | 376.92 |
| Service-producing. | 12.52 | 12.84 | 12.89 | 12.93 | 413.16 | 418.58 | 422.79 | 424.10 |
| Transportation and public utilities... | 15.48 | 15.78 | 15.75 | 15.81 | 614.56 | 607.53 | 604.80 | 608.69 |
| Wholesale trade. | 14.34 | 14.73 | 14.78 | 14.84 | 554.96 | 564.16 | 570.51 | 571.34 |
| Retail trade. | 8.86 | 9.18 | 9.21 | 9.22 | 256.05 | 264.38 | 266.17 | 265.54 |
| Finance, insurance, and real estate... | 14.43 | 14.63 | 14.68 | 14.76 | 532.47 | 526.68 | 529.95 | 532.84 |
| Services. | 13.15 | 13.48 | 13.54 | 13.62 | 431.32 | 435.40 | 442.76 | 445.37 |

1 See footnote 1, table B-2.
$\mathrm{p}=$ preliminary.

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

| Industry | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Nov. } \\ & 1998 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { July } \\ & 1999 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Aug. } \\ & 1999 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Sept. } \\ & 1999 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { oct. } \\ & \text { 1999p } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Nov. } \\ & \text { 1999p } \end{aligned}$ | Percent change from: Oct. 1999 Nov. 1999 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Total private: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Current dollars. | \$12.94 | \$13.28 | \$13.29 | \$13.35 | \$13.39 | \$13.41 | 0.1 |
| Constant (1982) dollars2 | 7.80 | 7.88 | 7.87 | 7.86 | 7.87 | N.A. | (3) |
| Goods-producing. | 14.47 | 14.90 | 14.90 | 14.93 | 14.97 | 14.98 | . 1 |
| Mining. . | 17.27 | 17.23 | 17.12 | 17.09 | 17.11 | 16.97 | -. 8 |
| Construction. | 16.76 | 17.18 | 17.15 | 17.21 | 17.27 | 17.30 | . 2 |
| Manufacturing | 13.58 | 14.02 | 14.03 | 14.04 | 14.06 | 14.04 | -. 1 |
| Excluding overtime4. | 12.88 | 13.26 | 13.28 | 13.29 | 13.32 | 13.30 | -. 2 |
| Service-producing. | 12.45 | 12.77 | 12.79 | 12.85 | 12.89 | 12.91 | . 2 |
| Transportation and public |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Wholesale trade. | 14.27 | 14.61 | 14.63 | 14.74 | 14.80 | 14.83 | . 2 |
| Retail trade. | 8.85 | 9.10 | 9.13 | 9.15 | 9.19 | 9.21 | . 2 |
| Finance, insurance, and estate. | 14.32 | 14.68 | 14.63 | 14.70 | 14.72 | 14.76 | . 3 |
| Services. | 13.05 | 13.42 | 13.44 | 13.49 | 13.55 | 13.57 | . 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 3 change was 1 per
3 Change was .1 percent from September 1999 to October 1999, the latest month available
suming that overtime hours are paid at the rate of time and one-half.
p = preliminary.

Table B-5. Indexes of aggregate weekly hours of production or nonsupervisory workers1 on private nonfarm payrolls by industry
(1982=100)

| Industry | Not seasonally adjusted |  |  |  | Seasonally adjusted |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Nov. } \\ & 1998 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Sept. } \\ & 1999 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Oct. } \\ & \text { 1999p } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Nov. } \\ & \text { 1999p } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Nov. } \\ & 1998 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { July } \\ & 1999 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Aug. } \\ & 1999 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Sept. } \\ & 1999 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Oct. } \\ & \text { 1999p } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Nov. } \\ & \text { 1999p } \end{aligned}$ |
| Total private. | 147.7 | 148.2 | 149.9 | 150.0 | 146.1 | 148.3 | 148.4 | 148.2 | 148.8 | 149.3 |
| Goods-producing. | 116.6 | 116.1 | 117.6 | 117.1 | 115.0 | 115.1 | 114.3 | 114.6 | 114.7 | 115.6 |
| Mining. | 54.9 | 51.4 | 51.9 | 51.5 | 53.7 | 50.9 | 49.8 | 50.3 | 50.6 | 50.3 |
| Construction. | 169.3 | 179.1 | 185.3 | 181.3 | 167.5 | 170.7 | 170.3 | 172.4 | 173.2 | 179.8 |
| Manufacturing. | 109.2 | 106.6 | 107.2 | 107.4 | 107.7 | 107.3 | 106.4 | 106.4 | 106.2 | 106.0 |
| Durable goods. | 113.3 | 110.3 | 111.1 | 111.5 | 111.8 | 111.9 | 111.2 | 110.9 | 110.5 | 109.9 |
| Lumber and wood products | 148.2 | 148.0 | 149.5 | 148.8 | 146.6 | 147.3 | 147.6 | 147.1 | 147.0 | 147.0 |
| Furniture and fixtures. | 136.4 | 136.9 | 138.0 | 137.5 | 134.3 | 138.8 | 137.5 | 137.5 | 137.1 | 135.5 |
| Stone, clay, and glass products | 118.3 | 120.1 | 119.8 | 119.8 | 116.8 | 118.1 | 116.8 | 117.0 | 116.2 | 118.4 |
| Primary metal industries. | 92.0 | 89.9 | 90.2 | 91.4 | 90.8 | 91.1 | 90.4 | 90.2 | 90.0 | 90.4 |
| Blast furnaces and basic steel products. | 68.4 | 69.4 | 69.4 | 70.5 | 68.3 | 69.8 | 70.0 | 69.9 | 70.0 | 70.3 |
| Fabricated metal products. | 120.0 | 116.0 | 118.0 | 118.8 | 117.9 | 118.2 | 117.4 | 117.2 | 117.0 | 116.7 |
| Industrial machinery and equipment.. | 108.1 | 102.2 | 103.3 | 103.8 | 107.6 | 105.3 | 104.4 | 104.2 | 104.1 | 103.3 |
| Electronic and other electrical equipment. | 109.2 | 106.1 | 107.2 | 109.1 | 106.9 | 108.0 | 107.2 | 106.7 | 106.6 | 106.9 |
| Transportation equipment | 129.5 | 125.1 | 124.1 | 123.0 | 127.6 | 127.1 | 126.6 | 125.4 | 124.0 | 120.9 |
| Motor vehicles and equipment | 166.0 | 169.2 | 166.6 | 163.7 | 163.0 | 172.1 | 169.9 | 168.0 | 166.8 | 160.9 |
| Instruments and related products. | 75.7 | 73.9 | 74.7 | 75.6 | 75.2 | 76.0 | 75.4 | 75.1 | 75.1 | 75.1 |
| Miscellaneous manufacturing. | 102.2 | 101.6 | 104.0 | 102.8 | 99.8 | 101.1 | 101.1 | 101.3 | 100.8 | 100.4 |
| Nondurable goods. | 103.6 | 101.6 | 101.8 | 101.9 | 102.0 | 100.9 | 99.9 | 100.2 | 100.4 | 100.5 |
| Food and kindred products | 120.8 | 124.0 | 122.3 | 121.4 | 118.1 | 119.1 | 116.2 | 117.7 | 118.6 | 119.1 |
| Tobacco products.. | 64.5 | 56.0 | 63.5 | 66.4 | 59.1 | 59.0 | 49.5 | 53.7 | 57.6 | 59.6 |
| Textile mill products. | 84.6 | 79.4 | 80.5 | 80.6 | 83.9 | 81.3 | 80.0 | 79.5 | 79.8 | 79.9 |
| Apparel and other textile products. | 64.6 | 58.0 | 59.0 | 58.3 | 63.6 | 59.3 | 58.6 | 58.6 | 58.0 | 57.5 |
| Paper and allied products. | 108.7 | 106.3 | 106.0 | 106.8 | 107.5 | 106.0 | 105.9 | 105.6 | 105.2 | 105.9 |
| Printing and publishing. | 125.9 | 122.7 | 123.2 | 123.9 | 123.5 | 122.4 | 122.1 | 122.1 | 122.6 | 121.7 |
| Chemicals and allied products | 103.3 | 103.1 | 102.8 | 104.3 | 102.5 | 102.1 | 102.3 | 102.7 | 102.8 | 103.6 |
| Petroleum and coal products. | 78.0 | 75.4 | 75.3 | 73.5 | 77.3 | 74.4 | 72.5 | 73.9 | 73.2 | 72.6 |
| Rubber and misc. plastics products.. | 149.4 | 148.8 | 149.8 | 151.4 | 147.5 | 149.6 | 149.4 | 149.2 | 149.2 | 149.8 |
| Leather and leather products. | 35.0 | 31.0 | 31.2 | 31.4 | 33.9 | 30.9 | 31.7 | 30.9 | 30.6 | 30.4 |
| Service-producing. | 161.6 | 162.7 | 164.4 | 164.8 | 160.1 | 163.2 | 163.7 | 163.3 | 164.2 | 164.4 |
| Transportation and public utilities. | 135.6 | 134.1 | 134.1 | 134.2 | 132.9 | 133.2 | 134.1 | 133.5 | 133.3 | 132.9 |
| Wholesale trade. | 131.2 | 132.7 | 134.1 | 133.8 | 130.0 | 132.3 | 132.5 | 133.1 | 133.6 | 133.4 |
| Retail trade. | 142.6 | 142.9 | 143.0 | 144.9 | 140.6 | 144.4 | 143.8 | 142.6 | 143.4 | 143.4 |
| Finance, insurance, and real estate. | 140.3 | 139.1 | 139.1 | 139.0 | 138.6 | 141.2 | 140.7 | 140.2 | 140.5 | 140.1 |
| Services. | 198.1 | 200.9 | 204.9 | 204.5 | 197.2 | 201.1 | 202.4 | 202.3 | 203.9 | 204.9 |
| 1 See footnote 1, table B-2. p = preliminary. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

Table B-6. Diffusion indexes of employment change, seasonally adjusted
(Percent)
Time span Jan. Feb. Mar. Apr. May June July Aug. Sept. Oct. Nov. Dec.

Private nonfarm payrolls, 356 industries1



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

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.


[^0]:    1 Unemployment as a percent of the civilian labor force
    2 Seasonally adjusted unemployment data for service occupations are not available because the seasonal component, which is small relative to the trend-cycle and irregular components, cannot be separated with sufficient precision.
    NOTE: Beginning in January 1999, data reflect revised population controls used in the household survey.

