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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)

	Quart avera	erly ages	Mo	onthly da	ta	
Category	 199	99		1999		Oct Nov. change
	 II	III	 Sept. 	Oct.	Nov.	Cilalige
HOUSEHOLD DATA			Labor for	ce status	1	I ———
Civilian labor force Employment Unemployment Not in labor force	139,173 133,242 5,931 68,259	139,301 133,423 5,879 68,743	133,550 5,836 68,879	133,896 5,766 68,821	134,085 5,743	189 -23
	 	Ţ	Jnemployme	ent rates		
All workers	4.3 3.5 3.9 13.4 3.8 7.5 6.8	4.2 3.5 3.8 13.7 3.7 8.3 6.5	4.2 3.4 3.7 15.0 3.6 8.3 6.7	3.5	3.3 3.6 14.1 3.5 8.1	-0.2 1 .1 .2 .0
ESTABLISHMENT DATA	 		Employ	yment	1	1
Nonfarm employment Goods-producing 1/ Construction Manufacturing Service-producing 1/ Retail trade Services Government	!	22,884 39.172	25,186 6,293 18,366 103,862 22,862 39,257	p25,193 p6,313 p18,352 p104,118	p6,368 p18,350 p104,299 p22,875 p39,549	p53 p55 p-2 p181 p1
			Hours of	work 2/	I ————	I ———
Total private Manufacturing Overtime	34.4 41.7 4.5	41.8	34.4 41.8 4.7	p41.8 p4.7	p41.7 p4.7	p1 p.0
				-	rs (1982=1	
Total private	147.3 	148.3	148.2	p148.8 	p149.3 	p0.5
	 		Earn	ings 2/		
<pre>Avg. hourly earnings, total private Avg. weekly earnings, total private</pre>	\$13.19	\$13.31 458.64	\$13.35 459.24	 p\$13.39 p461.96	 p\$13.41 p463.99	 p\$0.02 p2.03
1/ Includes other		·———	Langer			

^{1/} Includes other industries, not shown separately.
2/ Data relate to private production or nonsupervisory workers. p=preliminary.

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.)

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.

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

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-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 seas	sonally a	adjusted		Sea	asonally	adjusted	1 (1)	
Employment status, sex, and age									
	Nov.	Oct.	Nov.	Nov.	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	
	1998	1999	1999	1998	1999	1999	1999	1999	
TOTAL									
Civilian noninstitutional population	206,104	208,483	208,666	206,104	207,828	208,038	208,265	208,483	2
Civilian labor force	138,288	139,761	139,895	138,193	139,254	139,264	139,386	139,662	1

Nov. 1999

	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									
Participation rate	67.1	67.0	67.0	67.1	67.0	66.9	66.9	67.0	67.0
Employed 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								130,693	
Unemployed Unemployment rate	5,711 4.1	5,372	5,380	6,080 4.4	5,947 4.3	5,853 4.2	5,836 4.2	5,766 4.1	5,743 4.1
Not in labor force	67,816	68,722	68,771		68,574	68,774	68,879	68,821	68,839
Men, 16 years and over									
Civilian noninstitutional population	00 217	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 71.8	71,825 71.8	71,797 71.7	71,182	71,444 71.6	71,332 71.4	71,615 71.6	71,569 71.5	71,719 71.6
Employment-population ratio 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 74.2	67,573 74.1	67,687	67,682 73.8	67,950	67,815 73.8	68,055 74.0
Employment-population ratio	74.4 2,337	74.2 2,268	2,243	2,374	73.9 2,271	2,242	74.0 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
Unemployment rate	3.2	3.2	3.0	3.5	3.5	3.6	3.4	3.5	3.3
Women, 16 years and over									
Civilian noninstitutional population	106,887	108,395	108,487	106,887	108,067	108,175	108,289	108,395	108,487
Civilian labor force	64,126	65,138	65,350	63,848	64,754	64,864	64,753	65,007	65,120
Participation rate	60.0	60.1	60.2	59.7	59.9	60.0	59.8	60.0	60.0
Employed Employment-population ratio	61,321 57.4	62,565 57.7	62,718 57.8	60,931 57.0	61,863 57.2	62,079 57.4	61,935 57.2	62,327 57.5	62,366 57.5
Unemployed	2,805	2,573	2,632	2,917	2,891	2,786	2,817	2,679	2,754
Unemployment rate	4.4	4.0	4.0	4.6	4.5	4.3	4.4	4.1	4.2
Women, 20 years and over									
Civilian noninstitutional population	99,135	100,458	100,573	99,135	100,203	100,285	100,385	100,458	100,573
Civilian labor force	60,326	61,292	61,440	59,896	60,791	60,908	60,793	60,920	61,037
Participation rate	60.9 58,024	61.0 59,238	61.1 59,314	60.4 57,503	60.7 58,373	60.7 58,654	60.6 58,572	60.6 58,806	60.7 58,815
Employed Employment-population ratio	58.5	59.0	59.0	58.0	58.3	58.5	58.3	58.5	58.5
Agriculture	709	829	728	734	797	764	767	803	752
Nonagricultural industries	57,315	58,409	58,586	56,769	57,576	57,890	57,804	58,003	58,063
Unemployed	2,302	2,054	2,127	2,393	2,418	2,254	2,222	2,113	2,222
Both sexes, 16 to 19 years									
•									
Civilian noninstitutional population Civilian labor force	15,777 7,897	16,129 8,068	16,107 8,014	15,777 8,274	16,065 8,300	16,061 8,177	16,086 8,267	16,129 8,451	16,107 8,401
Participation rate	50.1	50.0	49.8	52.4	51.7	50.9	51.4	52.4	52.2
Employed	6,744	6,977	6,909	7,037	7,247	7,075	7,028	7,275	7,215
Employment-population ratio	42.7	43.3	42.9	44.6	45.1	44.0	43.7	45.1	44.8
Agriculture Nonagricultural industries	180 6,564	196 6,781	215 6,694	240 6,797	225 7,023	212 6,862	201 6,827	229 7,046	284 6,931
Unemployed	1,153	1,091	1,106	1,237	1,053	1,102	1,238	1,176	1,186
Unemployment rate	14.6	13.5	13.8	15.0	12.7	13.5	15.0	13.9	14.1
1 The manulation figures and not adjusted for as			· +bowof.			bo		+1 · · · · ·	

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 $\mbox{Hispanic origin}$

	Nov. 1998	Oct. 1999	Nov. 1999	Nov. 1998	July 1999	Aug. 1999	Sept. 1999	Oct. 1999	Nov. 1999
WHITE Civilian noninstitutional population Civilian labor force									
Participation rate	67.3	67.2	67.2	67.2	67.2	67.3	67.1	67.2	67.1
Employed 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 Civilian labor force	59,707	59,784	59,788	59,634	59,837	59,968	59,839	59,738	59,707
Participation rate	77.3	77.0	76.9	77.2	77.3	77.4	77.1	76.9	76.8
Employed Employment-population ratio	58,041 75.1	58,235 75.0	58,264 74.9	57,806 74.8	57,978 74.9	58,013 74.8	58,120 74.9	58,003 74.7	58,032 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 47,863	60.2 48,581	60.3 48,659	59.6 47,415	59.7 47,878	59.9 48,134	59.6 47,946	59.7 48,148	59.8 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 Employed	52.8 5,789	53.8 6,073	53.4 5,996	55.7 6,083	55.1 6,261	54.4 6,129	55.2 6,144	56.3 6,332	56.2 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 rate	12.7 13.6	11.4 11.4	11.8 12.5	13.0 14.1	10.7 10.9	11.6 12.2	12.7 13.0	11.8 11.6	12.1 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 Employed	66.1 14,900	66.1 15,215	66.2 15,292	66.0 14,804	65.9 14,949	65.4 15,005	66.3 15,154	66.0 15,104	66.1 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 Participation rate	7,133 72.8	7,334	7,335	7,086 72.4	7,132 71.8	7,151 71.9	7,200 72.3	7,282 72.9	7,296 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 Unemployment rate	471 6.6	540 7.4	493 6.7	496 7.0	531 7.4	445 6.2	516 7.2	575 7.9	516 7.1
Onemployment late	0.0	7.1	0.7	7.0	7.1	0.2	7.2	7.5	7.1
Women, 20 years and over	0 071	0 206	0 220	0 051	0 210	0 220	0 202	0 254	0 214
Civilian labor force	8,071 65.7	8,286 66.2	8,338 66.5	8,051 65.6	8,318 66.8	8,229 66.0	8,383 67.1	8,254 65.9	8,314 66.3
Employed	7,501	7,790	7,818	7,443	7,663	7,658	7,821	7,751	7,764
Employment-population ratio	61.1 570	62.2 496	62.4 520	60.6 608	61.5 654	61.4 571	62.6 562	61.9 502	61.9 550
Unemployed	7.1	6.0	6.2	7.6	7.9	6.9	6.7	6.1	6.6
Dath saves 16 to 10 saves									
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	30.0 274	25.4 275	25.5 250	31.4 293	27.6 249	25.8 257	26.1 302	26.0 297	26.4 267
Unemployment rate	27.1	30.3	28.3	27.5	26.7	28.6	31.7	31.5	28.9
Men Women	32.1 22.2	32.7 27.9	31.0 26.0	33.0 22.1	30.8 22.9	29.4 27.9	30.6 32.9	36.4 26.5	31.8 26.3
Women HISPANIC ORIGIN	22.2	21.9	∠0.0	22.1	22.9	21.9	32.9	20.5	∠0.3
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 67.4	14,837 67.8	14,841 67.6	14,389 67.4	14,592 67.3	14,734 67.7	14,756 67.6	14,797 67.6	14,873 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 6.7	915 6.2	840 5.7	1,044	907 6.2	959 6.5	993 6.7	944 6.4	900 6.0
	0.7	V.2	3.7	,.,	V.2	0.5	0.7	0.1	0.0

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

NOTE: Detail for the above race and Hispanic-origin groups will not sum to totals because data for the "other races" group are not presented and Hispanics are included in both the white and black population groups. 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 seas	sonally a	djusted		Sea	asonally a	adjusted(1)	
Educational attainment									
	Nov. 1998	Oct. 1999	Nov. 1999	Nov. 1998	July 1999	Aug. 1999	Sept. 1999	Oct. 1999	Nov. 1999
Less than a high school diploma									
Civilian noninstitutional population Civilian labor force. Percent of population Employed Employment-population ratio Unemployed Unemployment rate	29,084 12,410 42.7 11,548 39.7 862 6.9	28,246 12,039 42.6 11,303 40.0 735 6.1	28,228 12,197 43.2 11,424 40.5 773 6.3	29,084 12,463 42.9 11,574 39.8 889 7.1	28,015 12,069 43.1 11,244 40.1 825 6.8	28,568 12,412 43.4 11,530 40.4 883 7.1	28,583 12,198 42.7 11,358 39.7 840 6.9	28,246 12,297 43.5 11,487 40.7 810 6.6	28,228 12,209 43.3 11,413 40.4 796 6.5
High school graduates, no college(2)									
Civilian noninstitutional population Civilian labor force	57,273 37,560 65.6 36,159 63.1 1,400 3.7	57,275 37,170 64.9 36,038 62.9 1,132 3.0	57,789 37,830 65.5 36,665 63.4 1,165 3.1	57,273 37,408 65.3 35,947 62.8 1,461 3.9	57,162 36,941 64.6 35,629 62.3 1,313 3.6	57,195 36,845 64.4 35,550 62.2 1,294 3.5	57,518 37,133 64.6 35,807 62.3 1,325 3.6	57,275 37,019 64.6 35,823 62.5 1,195 3.2	57,789 37,678 65.2 36,483 63.1 1,195 3.2
Civilian noninstitutional population Civilian labor force Percent of population Employed Employment-population ratio Unemployed Unemployed	42,863 32,126 75.0 31,280 73.0 846 2.6	43,787 32,564 74.4 31,714 72.4 851 2.6	44,070 32,688 74.2 31,883 72.3 805 2.5	42,863 31,727 74.0 30,825 71.9 902 2.8	43,610 32,102 73.6 31,097 71.3 1,005 3.1	43,130 31,803 73.7 30,795 71.4 1,008 3.2	42,955 32,076 74.7 31,211 72.7 866 2.7	43,787 32,177 73.5 31,307 71.5 871 2.7	44,070 32,373 73.5 31,505 71.5 868 2.7
College graduates									
Civilian noninstitutional population Civilian labor force Percent of population Employed Employment-population ratio Unemployed Unemployment rate	43,408 34,775 80.1 34,180 78.7 594 1.7	44,986 35,992 80.0 35,420 78.7 573 1.6	44,365 35,253 79.5 34,697 78.2 556 1.6	43,408 34,554 79.6 33,922 78.1 632 1.8	45,042 35,981 79.9 35,317 78.4 664 1.8	45,086 36,142 80.2 35,579 78.9 563 1.6	45,081 35,745 79.3 35,157 78.0 588 1.6	44,986 35,717 79.4 35,104 78.0 613 1.7	44,365 35,049 79.0 34,456 77.7 592 1.7

¹ The population figures are not adjusted for seasonal variation, therefore, identical numbers appear in the unadjusted and seasonally adjusted columns.
2 Includes high school diploma or equivalent.
3 Includes the categories, some college, no degree; and associate degree.
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	132,577	134,390	134,515	132,113	133,307	133,411	133,550	133,896	134,085
Married men, spouse present	43,483	43,590	43,599	43,209	43,353	43,398	43,446	43,158	43,253
Married women, spouse present		33,928	33,920	32,953	33,302	33,458	33,204	33,525	33,617
Women who maintain families	7,956	8,407	8,553	7,969	8,289	8,357	8,313	8,424	8,579
OCCUPATION									
Managerial and professional specialty	39,779	40,973	40,558	39,459	40,901	40,893	40,843	40,690	40,267
Technical, sales, and administrative support	38,567	39,035	39,380	38,430	38,573	38,842	38,557	38,996	39,341
Service occupations			17,548	18,024	18,035	18,034		17,566	17,495
Precision production, craft, and repair			14,919	14,552	14,405	14,241		14,881	14,994
Operators, fabricators, and laborers			18,813	18,067		18,058		18,396	18,569
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	1,884	1,950	1,946	2,005	1,938	1,900	1,929	1,915	2,068
Self-employed workers	1,301	1,294	1,193	1,304	1,300	1,262	1,176	1,273	1,201
Unpaid family workers	41	49	46	40	47	48	41	43	43
Nonagricultural industries:	100 006	100 040	100 511	110 510	101 155	101 160	101 400	101 600	101 054
Wage and salary workers									
GovernmentPrivate industries									
Private households	967	939	932	969	943	871	1,039	931	941
Other industries									
Self-employed workers		8,959	8,715	8,929	8,837	9,066	8,820	8,879	8,672
Unpaid family workers			104	112	74	91	98	100	112
PERSONS AT WORK PART TIME									
All industries:									
Part time for economic reasons	3,159	2,832	3,045	3,340	3,299	3,248	3,269	3,151	3,249
Slack work or business conditions	1,816	1,718	1,804	1,910	1,983	1,871	1,895	1,926	1,922
Could only find part-time work	1,095	895	974	1,157	1,044	1,057	1,087	975	1,034
Part time for noneconomic reasons	19,814	19,644	19,744	18,634	19,122	19,359	18,787	18,816	18,573
Nonagricultural industries:									
Part time for economic reasons	3,018	2,666	2,886	3,191	3,130	3,105	3,096	2,958	3,083
Slack work or business conditions	1,737	1,600	1,696	1,824	1,846	1,791	1,789	1,800	1,804
Could only find part-time work	1,073	876	955	1,130	1,028	1,041	1,080	950	1,013
Part time for noneconomic reasons	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.

Number of

Table A-5. Selected unemployment indicators, seasonally adjusted

		unber or							
		loyed pe			Une	employmen	t rates(1)	
	(in	thousan	ds)						
Category									
cacc3o11									
					- 1	_			
	Nov.	Oct.	Nov.	Nov.	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.
	1998	1999	1999	1998	1999	1999	1999	1999	1999
CHARACTERISTIC									
CHARACIERISTIC									
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
been beneby to co to fearbilling	1,25,	1,1,0	1,100	13.0		13.3	13.0	13.5	
Manufed man groups magant	000	996	011	2.2	2 2	2 2	2 1	2.3	2.1
Married men, spouse present	992		911		2.3	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
Part-time Workers	1,340	1,11/	1,200	3.4	4.5	4.5	3.1	4.0	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	602	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		3,177	3,283	4.5	4.4	4.0	4.2	4.0	4.2
	3,457								
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
Agricultural wage and Salary Workers	102	149	109	7.0	0.9	9.0	5.3	1.2	0.4

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

Table A-6. Duration of unemployment

(Numbers in thousands)

Not seasonally adjusted Seasonally adjusted

L	ur	a	ᄗ	on

Duration									
	Nov. 1998	Oct. 1999	Nov. 1999	Nov. 1998	July 1999	Aug. 1999	Sept. 1999	Oct. 1999	Nov. 1999
NUMBER OF UNEMPLOYED									
Less than 5 weeks. 5 to 14 weeks. 15 weeks and over. 15 to 26 weeks. 27 weeks and over. Average (mean) duration, in weeks.	2,325 1,930 1,456 649 807	2,359 1,664 1,348 646 702	2,384 1,729 1,268 633 635	2,546 1,983 1,611 752 859	2,680 1,766 1,505 787 718	2,621 1,810 1,449 745 704	2,589 1,831 1,392 698 694	2,471 1,853 1,427 711 716	2,599 1,780 1,386 722 664
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. Less than 5 weeks. 5 to 14 weeks. 15 weeks and over. 15 to 26 weeks. 27 weeks and over	100.0 40.7 33.8 25.5 11.4 14.1	100.0 43.9 31.0 25.1 12.0 13.1	100.0 44.3 32.1 23.6 11.8 11.8	100.0 41.5 32.3 26.2 12.2 14.0	100.0 45.0 29.7 25.3 13.2 12.1	100.0 44.6 30.8 24.6 12.7 12.0	100.0 44.5 31.5 23.9 12.0 11.9	100.0 43.0 32.2 24.8 12.4 12.4	100.0 45.1 30.9 24.0 12.5 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							ì	
Reason									
	Nov. 1998	Oct. 1999	Nov. 1999	Nov. 1998	July 1999	Aug. 1999	Sept. 1999	Oct. 1999	Nov. 1999
NUMBER OF UNEMPLOYED									
Job losers and persons who completed temporary jobs. On temporary layoff. Not on temporary layoff. Permanent job losers. Persons who completed temporary jobs Job leavers. Reentrants. New entrants.	2,587 739 1,848 1,217 631 651 2,027 446	2,162 535 1,626 1,097 529 789 1,956 466	2,340 755 1,584 1,065 519 792 1,833 415	2,758 850 1,908 (1) (1) 677 2,130 534	2,740 850 1,890 (1) (1) 755 2,011 402	2,662 929 1,734 (1) (1) 797 1,896 483	2,586 890 1,696 (1) (1) 737 1,965 537	2,490 781 1,710 (1) (1) 766 1,952 527	2,497 872 1,625 (1) (1) 836 1,918 492
PERCENT DISTRIBUTION									
Total unemployed. Job losers and persons who completed temporary jobs. On temporary layoff. Not on temporary layoff. Job leavers. Reentrants. New entrants.	100.0 45.3 12.9 32.4 11.4 35.5 7.8	100.0 40.2 10.0 30.3 14.7 36.4 8.7	100.0 43.5 14.0 29.4 14.7 34.1 7.7	100.0 45.2 13.9 31.3 11.1 34.9 8.8	100.0 46.4 14.4 32.0 12.8 34.0 6.8	100.0 45.6 15.9 29.7 13.6 32.5 8.3	100.0 44.4 15.3 29.1 12.7 33.7 9.2	100.0 43.4 13.6 29.8 13.4 34.0 9.2	100.0 43.5 15.2 28.3 14.6 33.4 8.6
UNEMPLOYED AS A PERCENT OF THE CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE									
Job losers and persons who completed temporary jobs Job leavers	1.9 .5 1.5	1.5 .6 1.4 .3	1.7 .6 1.3 .3	2.0 .5 1.5 .4	2.0 .5 1.4 .3	1.9 .6 1.4 .3	1.9 .5 1.4 .4	1.8 .5 1.4 .4	1.8 .6 1.4 .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)

Measure		Not seasonally adjusted				Seasonally adjusted				
	Nov. 1998	Oct. 1999	Nov. 1999	Nov. 1998	July 1999	Aug. 1999	Sept. 1999	Oct. 1999	Nov. 1999	
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 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	5.0	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 of this release prior to 1994. Marginally attached workers are persons who currently are neither working nor looking for work but indicate that they want and are available for a job and have looked for work sometime in the recent past. Discouraged workers, a subset of the marginally attached, have given a job-market related reason for not currently looking for a job. Persons employed part time for economic reasons are those who want and are available for full-time work but have had to settle for a part-time schedule. For further information, see "BLS introduces new range of alternative unemployment measures," in the October 1995 issue of the Monthly Labor Review. Beginning in January 1999, data reflect revised population controls used in the household survey.

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

Number of unemployed persons (in thousands)

Unemployment rates(1)

Age and sex

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

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		Me	n	Women	
Category						
	Nov. 1998	Nov. 1999	Nov. 1998	Nov. 1999	Nov. 1998	Nov. 1999
NOT IN THE LABOR FORCE						
Total not in the labor force. Persons who currently want a job	67,816 4,212 1,240	68,771 4,077 1,128	25,056 1,783 580	25,633 1,727 591 170	42,761 2,429 659	43,137 2,350 538
Reasons other than discouragement(3) MULTIPLE JOBHOLDERS	930	857	383	421	547	436
Total multiple jobholders(4) Percent of total employed	8,307 6.3	8,057 6.0	4,331 6.1	4,170 5.8	3,975 6.5	3,886 6.2
Primary job full time, secondary job part time Primary and secondary jobs both part time Primary and secondary jobs both full time Hours vary on primary or secondary job	4,609 1,794 308 1,563	4,504 1,759 311 1,440	2,651 544 211 906	2,548 551 225 824	1,959 1,250 97 657	1,956 1,208 86 616

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

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

3 Includes those who did not actively look for work in the prior 4 weeks for such reasons as child-care and transportation problems, as well as a small number for which reason for nonparticipation was not determined.

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

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

ESTABLISHMENT DATA

Table B-1. Employees on nonfarm payrolls by industry

(In thousands)

	Not	seasonal	lly adjus	y adjusted Seasonally adjusted						
Industry	Nov. 1998	Sept. 1999	Oct. 1999p	Nov. 1999p	Nov. 1998	July 1999	Aug. 1999	Sept. 1999	Oct. 1999p	Nov. 1999p
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
Goods-producing	25,463	25,544	25,495	25,412	25,298	25,247	25,148	25,186	25,193	25,246
Mining. Metal mining. Coal mining. Oil and gas extraction Nonmetallic minerals, except fuels.	577 49.6 90.4 326.5 110.5	535 48.1 82.6 291.3 112.7	535 47.8 82.3 292.8 111.8	532 48.6 82.5 290.6 110.0	574 50 90 325 109	528 48 85 285 110	524 47 83 285 109	527 48 83 287 109	528 48 82 289 109	528 49 82 288 109
Construction General building contractors Heavy construction, except building. Special trade contractors	885.0	935.7	932.7	898.5	6,085 1,394 850 3,841	6,270 1,432 857 3,981	6,246 1,426 852 3,968	6,293 1,440 857 3,996	6,313 1,446 860 4,007	6,368 1,452 868 4,048
Manufacturing Production workers	18,677 12,846	18,452 12,689	18,410 12,665	18,391 12,654	18,639 12,808	18,449 12,691	18,378 12,622	18,366 12,617	18,352 12,612	18,350 12,613
Durable goods	11,111 7,595 822.3 533.7 571.3 701.8	10,978 7,507 834.7 542.3 577.7 686.6	10,968 7,506 834.3 545.6 575.4 685.4	10,966 7,506 832.6 543.8 574.1 689.2	11,092 7,577 820 532 568 700	11,015 7,549 826 546 571 692	10,975 7,513 826 543 568 688	10,959 7,496 827 544 569 685	10,951 7,493 828 546 567 685	10,945 7,487 830 543 571 687
products					(1) 1,494 2,177 373	(1) 1,493 2,131 360	(1) 1,484 2,122 359	(1) 1,486 2,117 358	(1) 1,486 2,116 357	(1) 1,486 2,114 354
equipment. Electronic components and accessories Transportation equipment Motor vehicles and equipment Aircraft and parts Instruments and related products Miscellaneous manufacturing	642.0 1,891.6	639.2	641.2 1,838.9	640.1 1,836.2	1,673 643 1,887 996 520 855 386	1,667 639 1,863 1,014 488 840 386	1,662 641 1,859 1,012 483 836 387	1,662 640 1,848 1,006 476 833 388	1,665 642 1,840 1,002 471 830 388	1,663 641 1,831 997 467 832 388
Nondurable goods. Production workers. Food and kindred products. Tobacco products. Textile mill products. Apparel and other textile products. Paper and allied products. Printing and publishing. Chemicals and allied products. Petroleum and coal products. Rubber and misc. plastics products. Leather and leather products.	42.3 585.8 731.5 666.7 1,569.1 1,041.6 140.7	39.4 554.9 675.9 656.8 1,548.9 1,032.9 138.6	40.7 552.2 671.3 654.2 1,551.4 1,030.7 138.4	40.5 551.2 663.3 656.4 1,555.0 1,032.4 136.4	7,547 5,231 1,690 40 586 729 666 1,564 1,043 140 1,010	7,434 5,142 1,681 39 559 679 659 1,554 1,032 138 1,021	7,403 5,109 1,666 36 557 672 658 1,553 1,030 136 1,022	7,407 5,121 1,679 38 553 669 657 1,552 1,033 137 1,017	7,401 5,119 1,679 39 550 665 655 1,552 1,032 136 1,021	7,405 5,126 1,687 38 551 661 656 1,550 1,033 135 1,023
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 utilities Transportation	6,713 4,379 231.0	6,873 4,498 228.8	6,891 4,511 227.7	6,903 4,520 227.6	6,671 4,335 230	6,799 4,438 230	6,813 4,445 226	6,831 4,455 227	6,840 4,457 227	6,855 4,472 227
Local and interurban passenger transit. Trucking and warehousing. Water transportation. Transportation by air. Pipelines, except natural gas. Transportation services. Communications and public utilities. Communications.	181.8 1,218.1 13.8 461.9 2,334	186.4 1,245.4 12.9 472.7 2,375	182.6 1,253.0 12.9 472.6 2,380	178.3 1,275.2 13.0 473.9 2,383	474 1,770 184 1,201 14 462 2,336 1,484	483 1,817 182 1,240 13 473 2,361 1,519	488 1,817 182 1,246 13 473 2,368 1,525	486 1,825 182 1,250 13 472 2,376 1,533	485 1,828 182 1,251 13 471 2,383 1,541	485 1,838 180 1,255 13 474 2,383 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 4,072 2,832 22,808	7,048 4,163 2,885 22,920	7,081 4,183 2,898 22,864	7,086 4,192 2,894 23,230	6,891 4,074 2,817 22,443	7,012 4,154 2,858 22,903	7,031 4,169 2,862 22,888	7,041 4,172 2,869 22,862	7,066 4,189 2,877 22,874	7,072 4,193 2,879 22,875
supplies	2,652.6	2,423.8	2,484.9	2,649.1	961 2,750 2,447 3,488	986 2,778 2,476 3,478	988 2,774 2,468 3,484	992 2,762 2,460 3,478	1,002 2,751 2,449 3,475	1,000 2,757 2,451 3,476
stations New and used car dealers Apparel and accessory stores Furniture and home furnishings	1,054.6	1,094.1	1,094.9	1,096.7	2,361 1,055 1,148	2,407 1,085 1,192	2,409 1,089 1,191	2,415 1,091 1,189	2,419 1,092 1,199	2,422 1,097 1,190
stores Eating and drinking places Miscellaneous retail establishments.	7,736.4	8,072.3	7,863.7	7,870.5	1,042 7,808 2,885	1,090 7,989 2,983	1,094 7,960 2,988	1,097 7,932 2,997	1,099 7,922 3,007	1,093 7,945 2,992
Finance, insurance, and real estate Finance					7,520 3,651 2,044 1,466 258 693 355 658	7,647 3,715 2,044 1,462 256 721 369 682	7,650 3,716 2,046 1,464 255 719 366 685	7,653 3,715 2,047 1,466 255 713 361 686	7,667 3,718 2,046 1,463 254 710 357 691	7,675 3,723 2,044 1,461 254 709 359 696
Insurance carriers Insurance agents, brokers, and	256.5 2,375 1,620.0	266.9 2,406 1,634.4	270.7 2,409 1,636.8	274.2 2,412 1,638.2	256 2,375 1,619	268 2,404 1,635	266 2,407 1,636	269 2,410 1,637	271 2,415 1,641	274 2,413 1,638
service	754.9 1,480	771.4 1,544	772.3 1,530	773.6 1,525	756 1,494	769 1,528	771 1,527	773 1,528	774 1,534	775 1,539
Services2	727.4 1,713.5 1,167.8 8,907.3 962.8 3,376.8	804.8 1,859.6 1,175.0 9,302.0 1,005.2 3,512.0	794.5 1,811.2 1,183.3 9,455.7 1,003.2 3,624.1	1,185.2 9,473.1 1,006.9 3,609.0	38,070 726 1,782 1,198 8,779 962 3,267 2,903	39,055 760 1,807 1,207 9,148 992 3,422 3,025	39,205 757 1,813 1,207 9,186 998 3,418 3,024	39,257 763 1,811 1,210 9,204 1,000 3,440 3,032	39,429 766 1,807 1,212 9,293 1,002 3,484 3,093	39,549 776 1,806 1,215 9,338 1,006 3,494 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 services	656.3	656.6	659.0	663.3	651	655	658	657	658	659
Legal services					986	1,000	1,004	1,007	1,009	1,014
Educational services	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		2,800.5	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					94	94	95	94	95	96
Membership organizations					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			956.0		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)
Government					19,948	20,153	20,210	20,218	20,242	20,273
Federal					2,723	2,656	2,651	2,654	2,643	2,648
Federal, except Postal Service					1,843	1,779	1,779	1,785	1,780	1,777
State					4,637	4,682	4,706	4,717	4,726	4,736
Education					1,923	1,947	1,965	1,965	1,963	1,972
Other State government					2,714	2,735	2,741	2,752	2,763	2,764
Local					12,588	12,815	12,853	12,847	12,873	12,889
Education					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.
p = preliminary.

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

	Not seasonally adjusted Seasonally adjusted							ed		
Industry										
industry	Nov. 1998	Sept. 1999	Oct. 1999p	Nov. 1999p	Nov. 1998	July 1999	Aug. 1999	Sept. 1999	Oct. 1999p	Nov. 1999p
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 Blast furnaces and basic steel	44.2	44.3	44.4	44.8	43.8	44.5	44.4	44.4	44.4	44.4
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 Electronic and other electrical	42.7	41.7	42.3	42.4	42.4	42.4	42.4	42.4	42.4	42.1
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 37.9	41.6	41.7 37.2	41.5	41.6
Leather and leather products	38.0	37.3	37.8	38.5	37.4	37.9	38.2	31.2	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.

p = preliminary.

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

	Average hourly earnings Average weekly earning							gs
Industry								
	Nov. 1998	Sept. 1999	Oct. 1999p	Nov. 1999p	Nov. 1998	Sept. 1999	Oct. 1999p	Nov. 1999p
Total private Seasonally adjusted	\$13.00 12.94	\$13.38 13.35	\$13.41 13.39	\$13.44 13.41	\$451.10 447.72	\$458.93 459.24	\$463.99 461.96	\$463.68 463.99
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 11.24	14.63 11.55	14.54 11.57	14.54 11.59	602.20 466.46	615.92 472.40	616.50 477.84	619.40 478.67
Furniture and fixtures	10.99	11.33	11.33	11.34	449.49	457.73	457.73	458.14
	13.65	14.12	14.01	14.03	597.87	621.28	616.44	620.13
Stone, clay, and glass products Primary metal industries	15.35	16.20	16.02	14.03	678.47	717.66	711.29	722.62
Blast furnaces and basic steel								
products	18.32	19.05	18.96	19.22	800.58	855.35	853.20	870.67
Fabricated metal products	13.21 14.64	13.61	13.50	13.53	565.39	568.90	573.75 642.11	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. p = preliminary.

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

Industry	Nov. 1998	July 1999	Aug. 1999	Sept. 1999	Oct. 1999p	Nov. 1999p	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 Transportation and public	12.45	12.77	12.79	12.85	12.89	12.91	. 2
utilities	15.41	15.70	15.70	15.76	15.75	15.75	. 0
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 real							
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
deflate this series.
3 Change was .1 percent from September 1999 to October 1999, the latest month available.
4 Derived by assuming that overtime hours are paid at the rate of time and one-half.
 N.A. = not available.
p = preliminary.

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

(1982=100)

	Not seasonally adjusted Seasonally adjusted									
Industry	Nov. 1998	Sept. 1999	Oct. 1999p	Nov. 1999p	Nov. 1998	July 1999	Aug. 1999	Sept. 1999	Oct. 1999p	Nov. 1999p
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 Lumber and wood products Furniture and fixtures Stone, clay, and glass products Primary metal industries	113.3 148.2 136.4 118.3 92.0	110.3 148.0 136.9 120.1 89.9	111.1 149.5 138.0 119.8 90.2	111.5 148.8 137.5 119.8 91.4	146.6 134.3	111.9 147.3 138.8 118.1 91.1	111.2 147.6 137.5 116.8 90.4	110.9 147.1 137.5 117.0 90.2	110.5 147.0 137.1 116.2 90.0	109.9 147.0 135.5 118.4 90.4
Blast furnaces and basic steel products Fabricated metal products Industrial machinery and equipment Electronic and other electrical	68.4 120.0 108.1	69.4 116.0 102.2	69.4 118.0 103.3	70.5 118.8 103.8	68.3 117.9 107.6	69.8 118.2 105.3	70.0 117.4 104.4	69.9 117.2 104.2	70.0 117.0 104.1	70.3 116.7 103.3
equipmentTransportation equipment Motor vehicles and equipment Instruments and related products Miscellaneous manufacturing	109.2 129.5 166.0 75.7 102.2	106.1 125.1 169.2 73.9 101.6	107.2 124.1 166.6 74.7 104.0	109.1 123.0 163.7 75.6 102.8	163.0 75.2	108.0 127.1 172.1 76.0 101.1	107.2 126.6 169.9 75.4 101.1	106.7 125.4 168.0 75.1 101.3	106.6 124.0 166.8 75.1 100.8	106.9 120.9 160.9 75.1 100.4
Nondurable goods. Food and kindred products. Tobacco products. Textile mill products. Apparel and other textile products. Printing and publishing. Chemicals and allied products. Petroleum and coal products. Rubber and misc. plastics products. Leather and leather products.	103.6 120.8 64.5 84.6 64.6 108.7 125.9 103.3 78.0 149.4 35.0	101.6 124.0 56.0 79.4 58.0 106.3 122.7 103.1 75.4 148.8 31.0	101.8 122.3 63.5 80.5 59.0 106.0 123.2 102.8 75.3 149.8 31.2	101.9 121.4 66.4 80.6 58.3 106.8 123.9 104.3 73.5 151.4 31.4	102.0 118.1 59.1 83.9 63.6 107.5 123.5 102.5 77.3 147.5 33.9	100.9 119.1 59.0 81.3 59.3 106.0 122.4 102.1 74.4 149.6 30.9	99.9 116.2 49.5 80.0 58.6 105.9 122.1 102.3 72.5 149.4 31.7	100.2 117.7 53.7 79.5 58.6 105.6 122.1 102.7 73.9 149.2 30.9	100.4 118.6 57.6 79.8 58.0 105.2 122.6 102.8 73.2 149.2 30.6	100.5 119.1 59.6 79.9 57.5 105.9 121.7 103.6 72.6 149.8 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.
				Priv	ate nonfa	ırm payr	olls, 35	6 indust	ries1			
Over 1-month span:	62.0	F0 0	F4 6	F.C. F	47 5	F4 0	FF 6	FO 1	F7 0	F.C. 0	FF 0	F7 7
1995 1996		58.0 64.9	54.6 59.4	56.5 55.1	47.5 61.9	54.8 60.8	55.6 57.0	59.1 62.5	57.9 57.3	56.9 63.5	55.2 59.7	57.7 61.2
1997		61.0	61.9	62.8	58.8	56.3	60.7	61.0	59.4	65.4	63.6	62.1
1998		57.9	58.8	60.5	55.9	57.9	58.0	55.8	54.6	52.9	59.1	58.6
1999	54.4	58.3	52.1	58.8	51.5	57.0	57.6	50.0	55.1	p56.7	p58.0	
Over 3-month span:												
1995	63.8	62.9	58.0	53.5	53.9	52.7	59.3	61.0	59.4	58.6	57.3	55.3
1996		62.5	63.3	63.1	63.1	64.3	64.3	62.2	64.6	64.2	66.2	63.2
1997		63.6	67.7	67.3	62.6	61.7	61.4	66.2	67.3	69.9	70.8	71.2
1998		66.2	64.5	63.9	61.4	58.7	60.0	58.4	57.6	57.6	59.0	60.4
1999	60.7	55.9	59.6	54.6	56.3	56.2	56.2	59.0	p56.5	p58.6		
Over 6-month span:	66.5	50 F	F0.6	56.5	F0 0	60.0		<i>c</i> 1 0	60 F	F0 2	61 .	62.0
1995 1996		59.7 65.2	58.6 64.5	56.5 65.2	59.0 64.7	60.0 64.6	57.7 67.0	61.0 65.4	60.5 65.9	59.3 66.7	61.7 66.9	63.2 66.7
1997		68.3	65.6	67.0	65.6	64.9	66.3	68.4	69.7	71.3	71.3	71.9
1998		66.9	65.9	62.4	62.6	61.1	58.0	59.8	60.0	60.8	60.8	58.0
1999		58.8	57.3	59.0	55.2	57.4	p57.6	p61.8				
Over 12-month span:												
1995		62.4	62.6	63.3	61.7	61.9	58.7	62.2	62.2	61.5	63.5	65.4
1996		66.7	64.5	65.6	68.5	67.3	67.7	66.4	68.0	69.9	68.7	66.9
1997		67.3	68.3	69.7	69.5	70.1	70.1	70.4	70.5	69.7	69.8	71.3
1998 1999		68.3 57.3	67.1 57.0	64.0 p57.2	62.1 p58.0	61.7	61.8	63.8	59.8	59.0	59.3	58.6
1333	00.1	37.3	37.0	P37.2	p30.0							
				Man	ufacturir	ng payro	lls, 139	industr	ies1			
Over 1-month span:												
1995	57.2	50.4	47.1	52.9	41.4	45.3	45.0	51.1	48.6	51.1	45.3	48.2
1996	42.4	55.4	46.8	41.0	55.8	51.4	47.1	56.5	48.9	55.0	50.7	54.0
1997		52.9	53.6	56.1	52.2	53.2	51.1	55.4	53.6	62.2	61.2	55.4
1998		51.8	50.4	50.4	40.6	46.8	40.3	45.3	42.1	36.3	39.9	45.0
1999	40.3	42.4	39.6	44.6	36.3	45.3	57.2	38.5	42.8	p48.6	p51.4	
Over 3-month span:												
1995		51.4	44.2	41.7	43.5	37.4	42.1	43.9	48.2	46.8	44.6	41.4
1996		46.0	43.5	46.0	48.2	51.1	51.8	49.6 55.4	53.2	52.5	55.0	50.7 64.4
1997 1998		51.4 57.9	57.6 51.8	56.8 44.2	54.3 41.7	51.8 34.9	53.6 37.4	37.1	59.7 38.1	68.3 34.2	65.8 35.6	35.3
1999		31.7	37.1	30.2	33.8	43.9	43.2	44.6	p37.8	p47.1	33.0	33.3
Over 6-month coor:												
Over 6-month span:	55.4	45.7	43.2	38.1	41.7	42.8	41.0	42.1	43.5	43.2	44.2	45.0
1995		46.0	45.2	47.1	46.0	48.6	52.9	50.4	51.8	51.4	52.5	51.8
1997		54.0	51.4	54.3	52.5	52.2	55.4	61.2	61.5	64.7	66.2	65.1
1998		49.3	48.2	36.7	36.7	36.7	28.4	31.3	33.5	35.3	32.7	28.1
1999	33.1	29.1	28.1	36.0	30.9	34.5	p37.1	p46.4				
Over 12-month span:												
1995		44.2	46.0	47.8	41.0	41.7	38.5	38.8	36.3	38.5	39.9	44.6
1996		47.5	45.3	45.3	50.4	49.6	50.4	48.6	51.1	55.0	54.3	50.7
1997		52.5	54.0	54.0	55.4	56.8	57.2	57.9	58.3	56.5	55.4	57.2
1998		49.3	46.0	40.6	35.6	33.8	30.9	32.0	26.6	26.6	25.5	26.3
1999	32.7	25.9	28.4	p28.8	p28.8							

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