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THE EMPLOYMENT SITUATION: SEPTEMBER 2000

Total nonfarm employment rose by 252,000 in September, and the unemployment rate declined to 3.9 percent, the Bureau of Labor Statistics of the U.S. Department of Labor reported today. After adjusting for the net return of striking workers (75,000) and a further decline in the number of temporary census jobs (27,000), nonfarm employment was up by 204,000. Job gains were very strong in the services industry, but the overall employment change was tempered by widespread job losses in manufacturing.

Unemployment (Household Survey Data)

Both the number of unemployed persons, 5.5 million, and the unemployment rate, 3.9 percent, declined in September. Over the past year, the rate has ranged from 3.9 percent to 4.1 percent. Over the month, the unemployment rates decreased for adult women (3.5 percent) and blacks (7.0 percent). Rates for the other major worker groups--adult men (3.2 percent), teenagers (12.8 percent), whites (3.5 percent), and Hispanics (5.6 percent)--showed little or no change. (See tables A-1 and A-2.)

Total Employment and the Labor Force (Household Survey Data)

Total employment was little changed at 135.2 million, seasonally adjusted, in September. The employment-population ratio--the proportion of the population age 16 and older with jobs--was 64.3 percent, unchanged from August. The civilian labor force, 140.6 million, and the labor force participation rate, 66.9 percent, were both essentially unchanged in September. (See table A-1.)

The number of persons employed part time for economic reasons (those who would have preferred full-time work) was 3.2 million in September. The number of these involuntary part-time workers has ranged from 3.1 to 3.3 million since July 1999. (See table A-4.)

About 7.5 million persons (not seasonally adjusted) held more than one job in September. These multiple jobholders represented 5.5 percent of total employment, compared with 5.7 percent a year earlier. (See table A-10.)

Persons Not in the Labor Force (Household Survey Data)

About 1.2 million persons (not seasonally adjusted) were marginally attached to the labor force in September, about the same number as a year earlier. These people wanted and were available to work and had looked for a job sometime in the prior 12 months. They were not counted as unemployed, however, because they had not actively searched for work in the 4 weeks preceding the survey. The number of discouraged workers was 250,000 in September. Discouraged workers, a subset of the marginally attached, were not currently looking for work specifically because they believed no jobs were available for them. (See table A-10.)

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

Category	Quarterly averages		Monthly data			Aug. - Sept. change
	2000		2000			
	II	III	July	Aug.	Sept.	
HOUSEHOLD DATA	Labor force status					
Civilian labor force..	140,827	140,593	140,399	140,742	140,639	-103
Employment.....	135,200	134,941	134,749	134,912	135,161	249
Unemployment.....	5,627	5,652	5,650	5,829	5,477	-352
Not in labor force....	68,550	69,348	69,329	69,193	69,522	329
	Unemployment rates					
All workers.....	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.1	3.9	-0.2
Adult men.....	3.3	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.2	.0
Adult women.....	3.7	3.6	3.7	3.8	3.5	-.3
Teenagers.....	12.3	13.5	13.4	14.4	12.8	-1.6
White.....	3.4	3.5	3.5	3.6	3.5	-.1
Black.....	7.7	7.6	7.7	8.0	7.0	-1.0
Hispanic origin.....	5.6	5.6	5.6	5.7	5.6	-.1
ESTABLISHMENT DATA	Employment					
Nonfarm employment....	131,552	p131,630	131,607	p131,516	p131,768	p252
Goods-producing 1/..	25,703	p25,668	25,756	p25,643	p25,606	p-37
Construction.....	6,676	p6,683	6,670	p6,675	p6,705	p30
Manufacturing.....	18,488	p18,448	18,548	p18,431	p18,365	p-66
Service-producing 1/	105,849	p105,962	105,851	p105,873	p106,162	p289
Retail trade.....	23,128	p23,191	23,196	p23,188	p23,189	p1
Services.....	40,272	p40,586	40,403	p40,578	p40,778	p200
Government.....	20,827	p20,522	20,606	p20,498	p20,462	p-36
	Hours of work 2/					
Total private.....	34.5	p34.4	34.4	p34.3	p34.4	p0.1
Manufacturing.....	41.7	p41.4	41.7	p41.3	p41.2	p-.1
Overtime.....	4.7	p4.5	4.6	p4.5	p4.4	p-.1
	Indexes of aggregate weekly hours (1982=100) 2/					
Total private.....	151.2	p151.3	151.4	p151.0	p151.4	p0.4
	Earnings 2/					
Avg. hourly earnings, total private.....	\$13.67	p\$13.79	\$13.75	p\$13.80	p\$13.83	p\$0.03
Avg. weekly earnings, total private.....	471.50	p474.03	473.00	p473.34	p475.75	p2.41

1/ Includes other industries, not shown separately.

2/ Data relate to private production or nonsupervisory workers.

p=preliminary.

Industry Payroll Employment (Establishment Survey Data)

Total nonfarm payroll employment rose by 252,000 to 131.8 million in September. Contributing to this increase was the net return of 75,000 striking workers to their jobs. At the same time, the number also reflects the conclusion of 27,000 temporary census jobs. After adjusting for both effects, payroll employment increased by 204,000 in September. (The strike adjustment primarily reflects the return of 87,000 communications workers who were off company payrolls in August, which was partly offset by new strikes involving 12,000 workers.) So far this year, employment has increased by an average of 192,000 per month compared to 229,000 per month for all of 1999. (See table B-1.)

Employment in the services industry rose by 200,000 in September, seasonally adjusted. Month-to-month growth in services employment has varied widely this year, although the average monthly change (119,000) is close to the monthly average for all of 1999. Employment in help supply services increased by 69,000 in September, after showing little net growth in the prior 3 months. Over the month, job gains continued in health services and in engineering and management services. In September, as in August, there were large employment increases in job training services (within social services) and civic and social organizations (within membership organizations) after seasonal adjustment; these increases resulted from lighter-than-normal seasonal layoffs that followed weak summer hiring.

Construction employment rose by 30,000 in September, seasonally adjusted, following 3 months of very small gains. Seasonal declines in construction usually begin in September. This year those seasonal layoffs were smaller than normal, perhaps reflecting the relatively light hiring over the summer. Thus far this year, construction employment has increased by 17,000 per month on average, compared with 25,000 per month for all of 1999.

Employment in transportation and public utilities rose by 105,000 in September, largely reflecting the return of 87,000 telephone communications workers from a strike that kept them off payrolls during the August reference period. Apart from the strike effect, employment in the communications industry increased by 7,000, and the transportation industry continued to grow.

Finance, insurance, and real estate employment rose by 16,000 in September, following a similar gain in August. In the first 7 months of the year, however, the industry had averaged monthly job losses of 4,000. In September, security brokerages added 6,000 jobs, continuing a strong growth trend. Employment also increased in mortgage brokerages and in real estate.

Employment in manufacturing fell by 66,000 in September, following an even larger decline of 117,000 in August, as revised. Part of September's decline resulted from 10,000 workers being off payrolls due to strikes in transportation equipment and food and kindred products during the survey reference period. September's losses were widespread, with employment down in both durable and nondurable goods manufacturing. Employment fell in industrial machinery and equipment (9,000), apparel (9,000), rubber and miscellaneous plastics (8,000), and fabricated metal products (6,000). The only manufacturing industry to show consistent growth this year has been electronic components, which added 4,000 jobs in September and has added 46,000 jobs since April 1999.

Retail trade employment was essentially unchanged in September, as gains in most component industries were offset by losses in eating and drinking places and in building materials stores. The number of jobs in eating and drinking establishments declined for the second consecutive month, following strong gains in June and July. Wholesale trade showed little change in September.

Federal government employment fell in September, as 27,000 temporary Census 2000 workers completed their assignments. As of September, only about 6,000 temporary census workers remained on the federal government payroll, down from a peak of 618,000 in May.

Weekly Hours (Establishment Survey Data)

The average workweek for production or nonsupervisory workers on private nonfarm payrolls was up by 0.1 hour in September to 34.4 hours, seasonally adjusted. The manufacturing workweek edged down by 0.1 hour to 41.2 hours, following a drop of 0.4 hour in August. In September, manufacturing overtime declined by 0.1 hour for the second consecutive month to 4.4 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 151.4 (1982=100), seasonally adjusted. The manufacturing index fell by 0.7 percent to 104.6. (See table B-5.)

Hourly and Weekly Earnings (Establishment Survey Data)

Average hourly earnings of production or nonsupervisory workers on private nonfarm payrolls increased by 3 cents in September to \$13.83, seasonally adjusted. Over the month, average weekly earnings increased by 0.5 percent to \$475.75. Over the year, average hourly earnings rose by 3.6 percent and average weekly earnings grew by 3.3 percent. Twelve-month growth rates in hourly earnings have been in the range of 3.5 to 3.8 percent since February 1999. (See table B-3.)

The Employment Situation for October 2000 is scheduled to be released on Friday, November 3, at 8:30 A.M. (EST).

Expansion of the Current Population Survey (Household Survey) Sample

The Census Bureau is expanding the monthly sample for the Current Population Survey (CPS) in response to a legislative mandate under the State Children's Health Insurance Program (SCHIP). This expansion, which will occur in 31 states and the District of Columbia, will increase the total number of households eligible for the monthly survey from about 50,000 to about 60,000. The additional households are being introduced into the survey over a 3-month period beginning with September 2000.

The SCHIP legislation requires that the Census Bureau improve state estimates of the number of children who live in low-income families and lack health insurance. The expansion of the monthly CPS sample is one part of the Census Bureau's plan for improving the SCHIP estimates. Other parts of the plan include an increase in the number of households that will be asked the questions from the annual March supplement to the CPS, the source of information on income and access to health insurance.

The Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) does not plan to use the expanded sample for the official national labor force estimates until at least July 2001, after the data collected from the new households have been evaluated. BLS will review estimates for November 2000 through April 2001 produced from the expanded sample. If persistent differences are observed between the estimates derived from the current and expanded samples during this period of review, the use of the expanded sample in the official estimates may be further delayed. The announcement of the final decision on whether the expanded sample will be used in the official data for July 2001 (scheduled for release in August) will be made in early June.

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 U.S. Census Bureau for the Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS).

The establishment survey provides the information on the employment, hours, and earnings of workers on nonfarm payrolls that appears in the B tables, marked ESTABLISHMENT DATA. This information is collected from payroll records by BLS in cooperation with State agencies. In June 2000, the sample included about 300,000 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 age-sex components; this differs from the unemployment estimate that would be obtained by directly adjusting the total or by combining the duration, reasons, or more detailed age categories.

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: 202-691-5200; TDD message referral phone: 1-800-877-8339.

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

Employment status, sex, and age	Not seasonally adjusted				Seasonally adjusted(1)				
	Sept. 1999	Aug. 2000	Sept. 2000	Sept. 1999	May 2000	June 2000	July 2000	Aug. 2000	Sept. 2000
TOTAL									
Civilian noninstitutional population.....	208,265	209,935	210,161	208,265	209,371	209,543	209,727	209,935	210,161
Civilian labor force.....	139,217	141,425	140,357	139,475	140,489	140,762	140,399	140,742	140,639
Participation rate.....	66.8	67.4	66.8	67.0	67.1	67.2	66.9	67.0	66.9
Employed.....	133,555	135,601	135,033	133,650	134,715	135,179	134,749	134,912	135,161
Employment-population ratio.....	64.1	64.6	64.3	64.2	64.3	64.5	64.2	64.3	64.3
Agriculture.....	3,342	3,656	3,510	3,179	3,298	3,321	3,299	3,344	3,340
Nonagricultural industries.....	130,214	131,945	131,523	130,471	131,417	131,858	131,450	131,569	131,821
Unemployed.....	5,661	5,824	5,324	5,825	5,774	5,583	5,650	5,829	5,477
Unemployment rate.....	4.1	4.1	3.8	4.2	4.1	4.0	4.0	4.1	3.9
Not in labor force.....	69,048	68,510	69,804	68,790	68,882	68,781	69,329	69,193	69,522
Persons who currently want a job.....	4,196	4,441	4,184	4,352	4,412	4,254	4,478	4,213	4,349
Men, 16 years and over									
Civilian noninstitutional population.....	99,976	100,847	100,963	99,976	100,566	100,654	100,745	100,847	100,963
Civilian labor force.....	74,393	76,086	74,983	74,643	74,883	75,120	74,917	75,412	75,233
Participation rate.....	74.4	75.4	74.3	74.7	74.5	74.6	74.4	74.8	74.5
Employed.....	71,603	73,299	72,317	71,630	71,948	72,217	72,063	72,407	72,352
Employment-population ratio.....	71.6	72.7	71.6	71.6	71.5	71.7	71.5	71.8	71.7
Unemployed.....	2,790	2,787	2,666	3,013	2,934	2,903	2,854	3,005	2,881
Unemployment rate.....	3.8	3.7	3.6	4.0	3.9	3.9	3.8	4.0	3.8
Men, 20 years and over									
Civilian noninstitutional population.....	91,793	92,754	92,863	91,793	92,408	92,546	92,642	92,754	92,863
Civilian labor force.....	70,286	71,324	70,954	70,328	70,603	70,714	70,702	71,067	71,002
Participation rate.....	76.6	76.9	76.4	76.6	76.4	76.4	76.3	76.6	76.5
Employed.....	68,078	69,176	68,823	67,943	68,230	68,430	68,440	68,757	68,699
Employment-population ratio.....	74.2	74.6	74.1	74.0	73.8	73.9	73.9	74.1	74.0
Agriculture.....	2,296	2,441	2,474	2,189	2,217	2,269	2,296	2,288	2,350
Nonagricultural industries.....	65,782	66,735	66,349	65,754	66,013	66,161	66,144	66,469	66,349
Unemployed.....	2,208	2,148	2,130	2,385	2,373	2,284	2,263	2,309	2,303
Unemployment rate.....	3.1	3.0	3.0	3.4	3.4	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.2
Women, 16 years and over									
Civilian noninstitutional population.....	108,289	109,088	109,198	108,289	108,805	108,889	108,983	109,088	109,198
Civilian labor force.....	64,823	65,339	65,374	64,832	65,606	65,642	65,482	65,330	65,406
Participation rate.....	59.9	59.9	59.9	59.9	60.3	60.3	60.1	59.9	59.9
Employed.....	61,952	62,302	62,716	62,020	62,767	62,962	62,686	62,505	62,809
Employment-population ratio.....	57.2	57.1	57.4	57.3	57.7	57.8	57.5	57.3	57.5
Unemployed.....	2,871	3,037	2,658	2,812	2,839	2,680	2,796	2,824	2,597
Unemployment rate.....	4.4	4.6	4.1	4.3	4.3	4.1	4.3	4.3	4.0
Women, 20 years and over									
Civilian noninstitutional population.....	100,385	101,209	101,321	100,385	100,929	101,007	101,111	101,209	101,321
Civilian labor force.....	61,053	60,909	61,552	60,860	61,614	61,596	61,508	61,260	61,386
Participation rate.....	60.8	60.2	60.7	60.6	61.0	61.0	60.8	60.5	60.6
Employed.....	58,753	58,369	59,370	58,630	59,248	59,278	59,222	58,949	59,268
Employment-population ratio.....	58.5	57.7	58.6	58.4	58.7	58.7	58.6	58.2	58.5
Agriculture.....	833	883	787	778	864	834	792	824	744
Nonagricultural industries.....	57,920	57,486	58,583	57,852	58,383	58,444	58,430	58,125	58,524
Unemployed.....	2,299	2,539	2,182	2,230	2,367	2,318	2,286	2,311	2,118
Unemployment rate.....	3.8	4.2	3.5	3.7	3.8	3.8	3.7	3.8	3.5
Both sexes, 16 to 19 years									
Civilian noninstitutional population.....	16,086	15,972	15,977	16,086	16,034	15,991	15,974	15,972	15,977
Civilian labor force.....	7,878	9,192	7,852	8,287	8,271	8,452	8,189	8,415	8,251
Participation rate.....	49.0	57.6	49.1	51.5	51.6	52.9	51.3	52.7	51.6
Employed.....	6,724	8,055	6,840	7,077	7,237	7,471	7,087	7,206	7,195
Employment-population ratio.....	41.8	50.4	42.8	44.0	45.1	46.7	44.4	45.1	45.0
Agriculture.....	212	331	249	212	217	218	211	232	247
Nonagricultural industries.....	6,512	7,724	6,591	6,865	7,020	7,253	6,876	6,974	6,948
Unemployed.....	1,154	1,137	1,012	1,210	1,034	981	1,101	1,209	1,056
Unemployment rate.....	14.7	12.4	12.9	14.6	12.5	11.6	13.4	14.4	12.8

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 2000, 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)

Employment status, race, sex, age, and Hispanic origin	Not seasonally adjusted				Seasonally adjusted(1)				
	Sept. 1999	Aug. 2000	Sept. 2000	Sept. 1999	May 2000	June 2000	July 2000	Aug. 2000	Sept. 2000
WHITE									
Civilian noninstitutional population.....	173,432	174,587	174,745	173,432	174,197	174,316	174,443	174,587	174,745
Civilian labor force.....	116,243	118,018	117,237	116,495	117,097	117,451	117,258	117,551	117,535
Participation rate.....	67.0	67.6	67.1	67.2	67.2	67.4	67.2	67.3	67.3
Employed.....	112,241	113,845	113,334	112,303	112,988	113,484	113,156	113,352	113,450
Employment-population ratio.....	64.7	65.2	64.9	64.8	64.9	65.1	64.9	64.9	64.9
Unemployed.....	4,002	4,173	3,903	4,192	4,108	3,967	4,103	4,199	4,085
Unemployment rate.....	3.4	3.5	3.3	3.6	3.5	3.4	3.5	3.6	3.5
Men, 20 years and over									
Civilian labor force.....	59,808	60,512	60,227	59,841	59,882	60,074	59,950	60,358	60,275
Participation rate.....	77.1	77.3	76.9	77.1	76.7	76.9	76.7	77.1	77.0
Employed.....	58,236	58,994	58,660	58,102	58,184	58,409	58,302	58,701	58,543
Employment-population ratio.....	75.1	75.4	74.9	74.9	74.6	74.8	74.6	75.0	74.7
Unemployed.....	1,571	1,518	1,567	1,739	1,698	1,666	1,647	1,657	1,732
Unemployment rate.....	2.6	2.5	2.6	2.9	2.8	2.8	2.7	2.7	2.9
Women, 20 years and over									
Civilian labor force.....	49,746	49,727	50,355	49,593	50,237	50,246	50,356	50,060	50,235
Participation rate.....	59.9	59.4	60.1	59.7	60.2	60.2	60.2	59.8	60.0
Employed.....	48,138	47,855	48,786	48,010	48,567	48,616	48,700	48,388	48,688
Employment-population ratio.....	57.9	57.2	58.3	57.8	58.2	58.2	58.3	57.8	58.2
Unemployed.....	1,608	1,872	1,570	1,583	1,670	1,630	1,656	1,673	1,546
Unemployment rate.....	3.2	3.8	3.1	3.2	3.3	3.2	3.3	3.3	3.1
Both sexes, 16 to 19 years									
Civilian labor force.....	6,690	7,779	6,654	7,061	6,978	7,130	6,953	7,133	7,025
Participation rate.....	52.5	61.3	52.4	55.4	54.9	56.1	54.7	56.2	55.3
Employed.....	5,867	6,996	5,888	6,191	6,237	6,458	6,153	6,264	6,219
Employment-population ratio.....	46.0	55.1	46.4	48.6	49.1	50.8	48.4	49.3	49.0
Unemployed.....	823	783	766	870	740	672	800	869	806
Unemployment rate.....	12.3	10.1	11.5	12.3	10.6	9.4	11.5	12.2	11.5
Men.....	12.4	10.6	11.9	12.7	10.7	11.2	12.6	13.3	12.2
Women.....	12.2	9.4	11.1	11.9	10.5	7.4	10.3	11.0	10.7
BLACK									
Civilian noninstitutional population.....	24,946	25,258	25,299	24,946	25,161	25,191	25,221	25,258	25,299
Civilian labor force.....	16,494	16,630	16,426	16,474	16,596	16,577	16,456	16,512	16,403
Participation rate.....	66.1	65.8	64.9	66.0	66.0	65.8	65.2	65.4	64.8
Employed.....	15,113	15,269	15,244	15,114	15,261	15,275	15,190	15,190	15,246
Employment-population ratio.....	60.6	60.5	60.3	60.6	60.7	60.6	60.2	60.1	60.3
Unemployed.....	1,381	1,361	1,182	1,360	1,335	1,302	1,266	1,322	1,156
Unemployment rate.....	8.4	8.2	7.2	8.3	8.0	7.9	7.7	8.0	7.0
Men, 20 years and over									
Civilian labor force.....	7,216	7,337	7,285	7,205	7,261	7,263	7,292	7,337	7,274
Participation rate.....	72.4	72.4	71.8	72.3	72.0	72.0	72.1	72.4	71.7
Employed.....	6,711	6,824	6,826	6,696	6,736	6,761	6,803	6,797	6,813
Employment-population ratio.....	67.3	67.4	67.3	67.2	66.8	67.0	67.3	67.1	67.1
Unemployed.....	506	513	458	509	524	502	489	540	461
Unemployment rate.....	7.0	7.0	6.3	7.1	7.2	6.9	6.7	7.4	6.3
Women, 20 years and over									
Civilian labor force.....	8,361	8,215	8,239	8,316	8,384	8,347	8,217	8,230	8,197
Participation rate.....	66.9	64.9	64.9	66.5	66.5	66.1	65.0	65.0	64.6
Employed.....	7,774	7,656	7,740	7,759	7,801	7,792	7,691	7,710	7,724
Employment-population ratio.....	62.2	60.4	61.0	62.1	61.9	61.7	60.8	60.9	60.9
Unemployed.....	587	559	499	557	583	554	525	520	472
Unemployment rate.....	7.0	6.8	6.1	6.7	7.0	6.6	6.4	6.3	5.8
Both sexes, 16 to 19 years									
Civilian labor force.....	917	1,078	902	953	951	967	947	945	932
Participation rate.....	36.9	43.8	36.6	38.4	38.5	39.2	38.4	38.4	37.8
Employed.....	628	788	677	659	724	722	696	682	709
Employment-population ratio.....	25.3	32.0	27.5	26.5	29.3	29.2	28.2	27.7	28.8
Unemployed.....	289	289	225	294	227	245	252	262	223
Unemployment rate.....	31.5	26.8	24.9	30.8	23.9	25.4	26.6	27.8	23.9
Men.....	28.7	31.8	25.8	30.3	27.7	32.0	25.0	33.7	26.7
Women.....	34.2	22.4	24.1	31.4	20.2	18.2	27.9	22.5	21.5
HISPANIC ORIGIN									
Civilian noninstitutional population.....	21,820	22,488	22,555	21,820	22,292	22,355	22,422	22,488	22,555
Civilian labor force.....	14,768	15,357	15,525	14,766	15,322	15,325	15,188	15,248	15,536
Participation rate.....	67.7	68.3	68.8	67.7	68.7	68.6	67.7	67.8	68.9
Employed.....	13,818	14,458	14,666	13,795	14,432	14,461	14,339	14,371	14,666
Employment-population ratio.....	63.3	64.3	65.0	63.2	64.7	64.7	64.0	63.9	65.0
Unemployed.....	950	899	859	971	890	864	849	876	871
Unemployment rate.....	6.4	5.9	5.5	6.6	5.8	5.6	5.6	5.7	5.6

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 2000, 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)

Educational attainment	Not seasonally adjusted				Seasonally adjusted(1)				
	Sept. 1999	Aug. 2000	Sept. 2000	Sept. 1999	May 2000	June 2000	July 2000	Aug. 2000	Sept. 2000
Less than a high school diploma									
Civilian noninstitutional population.....	28,583	28,306	28,346	28,583	28,096	28,227	27,888	28,306	28,346
Civilian labor force.....	12,275	12,456	12,578	12,151	11,815	12,004	12,328	12,441	12,417
Percent of population.....	42.9	44.0	44.4	42.5	42.1	42.5	44.2	43.9	43.8
Employed.....	11,506	11,747	11,872	11,327	10,984	11,239	11,544	11,677	11,662
Employment-population ratio.....	40.3	41.5	41.9	39.6	39.1	39.8	41.4	41.3	41.1
Unemployed.....	769	709	706	824	832	765	784	764	755
Unemployment rate.....	6.3	5.7	5.6	6.8	7.0	6.4	6.4	6.1	6.1
High school graduates, no college(2)									
Civilian noninstitutional population.....	57,518	56,882	57,244	57,518	57,746	57,581	57,144	56,882	57,244
Civilian labor force.....	37,286	36,395	36,712	37,188	37,224	36,910	37,018	36,589	36,682
Percent of population.....	64.8	64.0	64.1	64.7	64.5	64.1	64.8	64.3	64.1
Employed.....	36,022	35,097	35,534	35,879	35,895	35,659	35,782	35,238	35,463
Employment-population ratio.....	62.6	61.7	62.1	62.4	62.2	61.9	62.6	62.0	62.0
Unemployed.....	1,264	1,298	1,178	1,309	1,329	1,251	1,236	1,350	1,219
Unemployment rate.....	3.4	3.6	3.2	3.5	3.6	3.4	3.3	3.7	3.3
Less than a bachelor's degree(3)									
Civilian noninstitutional population.....	42,955	44,616	44,191	42,955	44,153	44,250	44,724	44,616	44,191
Civilian labor force.....	31,930	32,980	32,683	32,140	33,065	33,094	32,952	33,175	32,934
Percent of population.....	74.3	73.9	74.0	74.8	74.9	74.8	73.7	74.4	74.5
Employed.....	31,086	32,036	31,866	31,269	32,228	32,132	32,029	32,230	32,091
Employment-population ratio.....	72.4	71.8	72.1	72.8	73.0	72.6	71.6	72.2	72.6
Unemployed.....	844	944	817	871	838	962	923	946	843
Unemployment rate.....	2.6	2.9	2.5	2.7	2.5	2.9	2.8	2.9	2.6
College graduates									
Civilian noninstitutional population.....	45,081	45,718	45,863	45,081	45,029	45,092	45,549	45,718	45,863
Civilian labor force.....	35,948	35,827	36,227	35,722	36,011	35,988	35,877	35,903	36,017
Percent of population.....	79.7	78.4	79.0	79.2	80.0	79.8	78.8	78.5	78.5
Employed.....	35,333	35,038	35,531	35,112	35,433	35,437	35,254	35,250	35,319
Employment-population ratio.....	78.4	76.6	77.5	77.9	78.7	78.6	77.4	77.1	77.0
Unemployed.....	615	788	696	610	577	551	623	653	697
Unemployment rate.....	1.7	2.2	1.9	1.7	1.6	1.5	1.7	1.8	1.9

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 2000, data reflect revised population controls used in the household survey.

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

Category	Not seasonally adjusted				Seasonally adjusted				
	Sept. 1999	Aug. 2000	Sept. 2000	Sept. 1999	May 2000	June 2000	July 2000	Aug. 2000	Sept. 2000
CHARACTERISTIC									
Total employed, 16 years and over.....	133,555	135,601	135,033	133,650	134,715	135,179	134,749	134,912	135,161
Married men, spouse present.....	43,663	43,416	43,627	43,367	43,216	43,357	43,284	43,372	43,324
Married women, spouse present.....	33,403	32,912	33,503	33,275	33,786	33,824	33,618	33,413	33,402
Women who maintain families.....	8,380	8,536	8,633	8,312	8,301	8,280	8,483	8,519	8,548
OCCUPATION									
Managerial and professional specialty.....	40,892	40,663	41,106	40,784	40,858	41,148	40,784	40,937	40,963
Technical, sales, and administrative support....	38,519	39,104	38,810	38,634	39,537	39,270	39,239	39,026	38,966
Service occupations.....	17,817	17,976	18,019	17,876	18,181	18,090	17,877	17,675	18,128
Precision production, craft, and repair.....	14,531	15,324	15,005	14,659	14,867	14,888	15,236	15,263	15,156
Operators, fabricators, and laborers.....	18,202	18,722	18,482	18,227	18,020	18,430	18,296	18,592	18,501
Farming, forestry, and fishing.....	3,594	3,812	3,612	3,365	3,410	3,368	3,309	3,400	3,395
CLASS OF WORKER									
Agriculture:									
Wage and salary workers.....	2,051	2,253	2,141	1,930	2,006	2,059	2,079	2,056	2,010
Self-employed workers.....	1,246	1,356	1,328	1,198	1,252	1,175	1,182	1,258	1,288
Unpaid family workers.....	44	46	42	40	38	50	40	37	39
Nonagricultural industries:									
Wage and salary workers.....	121,255	123,181	122,545	121,583	122,860	123,002	122,681	122,773	122,992
Government.....	18,939	18,015	18,827	19,080	19,169	18,777	18,497	18,496	18,979
Private industries.....	102,316	105,166	103,718	102,503	103,691	104,225	104,184	104,277	104,013
Private households.....	1,006	753	784	1,035	953	957	807	716	812
Other industries.....	101,310	104,413	102,934	101,468	102,738	103,268	103,377	103,561	103,201
Self-employed workers.....	8,864	8,658	8,878	8,791	8,714	8,665	8,609	8,590	8,799
Unpaid family workers.....	95	105	99	100	82	71	80	116	105
PERSONS AT WORK PART TIME									
All industries:									
Part time for economic reasons.....	2,948	3,120	2,854	3,283	3,248	3,117	3,071	3,164	3,189
Slack work or business conditions.....	1,689	1,844	1,837	1,922	1,962	1,811	1,846	1,997	2,101
Could only find part-time work.....	1,031	863	784	1,073	978	1,022	900	855	815
Part time for noneconomic reasons.....	19,069	16,052	18,751	18,801	18,409	18,308	18,558	18,709	18,456
Nonagricultural industries:									
Part time for economic reasons.....	2,814	3,005	2,724	3,112	3,096	2,967	2,940	3,038	3,021
Slack work or business conditions.....	1,596	1,774	1,747	1,806	1,840	1,713	1,750	1,924	1,983
Could only find part-time work.....	1,015	843	769	1,063	962	994	881	838	804
Part time for noneconomic reasons.....	18,490	15,480	18,147	18,273	17,853	17,743	18,041	18,190	17,879

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 2000, data reflect revised population controls used in the household survey.

Table A-5. Selected unemployment indicators, seasonally adjusted

Category	Number of unemployed persons (in thousands)				Unemployment rates(1)					
	Sept. 1999	Aug. 2000	Sept. 2000	Sept. 1999	May 2000	June 2000	July 2000	Aug. 2000	Sept. 2000	
CHARACTERISTIC										
Total, 16 years and over.....	5,825	5,829	5,477	4.2	4.1	4.0	4.0	4.1	3.9	
Men, 20 years and over.....	2,385	2,309	2,303	3.4	3.4	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.2	
Women, 20 years and over.....	2,230	2,311	2,118	3.7	3.8	3.8	3.7	3.8	3.5	
Both sexes, 16 to 19 years.....	1,210	1,209	1,056	14.6	12.5	11.6	13.4	14.4	12.8	
Married men, spouse present.....	965	899	919	2.2	1.9	1.9	2.0	2.0	2.1	
Married women, spouse present.....	897	1,002	946	2.6	2.9	2.6	2.8	2.9	2.8	
Women who maintain families.....	567	546	477	6.4	6.5	6.1	5.6	6.0	5.3	
Full-time workers.....	4,568	4,631	4,386	4.0	3.9	3.8	3.7	4.0	3.8	
Part-time workers.....	1,228	1,194	1,081	5.0	5.3	4.8	5.3	5.0	4.6	
OCCUPATION(2)										
Managerial and professional specialty.....	752	803	739	1.8	1.8	1.6	1.9	1.9	1.8	
Technical, sales, and administrative support...	1,407	1,634	1,380	3.5	3.7	3.6	3.6	4.0	3.4	
Precision production, craft, and repair.....	598	489	540	3.9	3.4	3.5	3.5	3.1	3.4	
Operators, fabricators, and laborers.....	1,242	1,270	1,207	6.4	6.3	6.1	6.3	6.4	6.1	
Farming, forestry, and fishing.....	190	233	192	5.3	5.5	5.0	5.7	6.4	5.4	
INDUSTRY										
Nonagricultural private wage and salary workers	4,626	4,503	4,316	4.3	4.2	4.0	4.1	4.1	4.0	
Goods-producing industries.....	1,356	1,260	1,264	4.8	4.2	4.1	4.3	4.4	4.5	
Mining.....	40	22	29	6.7	4.2	3.5	5.1	4.6	5.8	
Construction.....	526	531	519	6.9	5.8	5.9	5.9	6.5	6.4	
Manufacturing.....	790	707	717	3.9	3.7	3.4	3.6	3.5	3.6	
Durable goods.....	492	369	374	4.0	3.6	3.5	3.3	3.1	3.1	
Nondurable goods.....	298	338	343	3.9	3.7	3.1	4.0	4.3	4.4	
Service-producing industries.....	3,270	3,242	3,052	4.1	4.2	4.0	4.1	4.1	3.8	
Transportation and public utilities.....	223	255	274	2.8	3.2	2.7	3.2	3.1	3.3	
Wholesale and retail trade.....	1,413	1,421	1,299	5.2	5.1	5.2	5.0	5.1	4.7	
Finance, insurance, and real estate.....	182	194	157	2.3	2.4	2.3	2.1	2.5	2.0	
Services.....	1,452	1,373	1,321	4.1	4.1	3.8	4.0	3.8	3.6	
Government workers.....	392	449	390	2.0	2.0	2.5	2.1	2.4	2.0	
Agricultural wage and salary workers.....	116	190	170	5.7	7.6	7.3	7.0	8.5	7.8	

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 2000, data reflect revised population controls used in the household survey.

Table A-6. Duration of unemployment
(Numbers in thousands)

Duration	Not seasonally adjusted				Seasonally adjusted				
	Sept. 1999	Aug. 2000	Sept. 2000	Sept. 1999	May 2000	June 2000	July 2000	Aug. 2000	Sept. 2000
NUMBER OF UNEMPLOYED									
Less than 5 weeks.....	2,627	2,513	2,547	2,582	2,531	2,595	2,470	2,594	2,487
5 to 14 weeks.....	1,664	2,031	1,583	1,805	1,953	1,759	1,812	1,846	1,717
15 weeks and over.....	1,370	1,280	1,194	1,412	1,337	1,242	1,331	1,384	1,226
15 to 26 weeks.....	672	567	571	708	677	593	654	679	602
27 weeks and over.....	698	713	623	704	660	649	677	705	624
Average (mean) duration, in weeks.....	13.1	12.9	12.1	13.0	12.6	12.4	13.3	13.0	11.9
Median duration, in weeks.....	6.0	6.5	5.2	5.9	5.8	5.8	6.0	6.2	5.2
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.....	46.4	43.2	47.8	44.5	43.5	46.4	44.0	44.5	45.8
5 to 14 weeks.....	29.4	34.9	29.7	31.1	33.5	31.4	32.3	31.7	31.6
15 weeks and over.....	24.2	22.0	22.4	24.3	23.0	22.2	23.7	23.8	22.6
15 to 26 weeks.....	11.9	9.7	10.7	12.2	11.6	10.6	11.7	11.7	11.1
27 weeks and over.....	12.3	12.2	11.7	12.1	11.3	11.6	12.1	12.1	11.5

NOTE: Beginning in January 2000, data reflect revised population controls used in the household survey.

Table A-7. Reason for unemployment
(Numbers in thousands)

Reason	Not seasonally adjusted				Seasonally adjusted				
	Sept. 1999	Aug. 2000	Sept. 2000	Sept. 1999	May 2000	June 2000	July 2000	Aug. 2000	Sept. 2000
NUMBER OF UNEMPLOYED									
Job losers and persons who completed temporary jobs.....	2,299	2,544	2,258	2,573	2,483	2,450	2,417	2,615	2,511
On temporary layoff.....	620	843	595	869	894	959	856	940	823
Not on temporary layoff.....	1,678	1,701	1,662	1,704	1,589	1,491	1,561	1,674	1,688
Permanent job losers.....	1,158	1,154	1,104	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Persons who completed temporary jobs.....	520	546	558	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Job leavers.....	871	856	853	758	774	671	799	782	746
Reentrants.....	2,028	1,902	1,832	1,967	2,093	2,076	1,961	1,919	1,774
New entrants.....	464	522	382	504	500	343	402	514	411
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.....	40.6	43.7	42.4	44.3	42.4	44.2	43.3	44.8	46.2
On temporary layoff.....	11.0	14.5	11.2	15.0	15.3	17.3	15.3	16.1	15.1
Not on temporary layoff.....	29.6	29.2	31.2	29.4	27.2	26.9	28.0	28.7	31.0
Job leavers.....	15.4	14.7	16.0	13.1	13.2	12.1	14.3	13.4	13.7
Reentrants.....	35.8	32.7	34.4	33.9	35.8	37.5	35.1	32.9	32.6
New entrants.....	8.2	9.0	7.2	8.7	8.5	6.2	7.2	8.8	7.5
UNEMPLOYED AS A PERCENT OF THE CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE									
Job losers and persons who completed temporary jobs.....	1.7	1.8	1.6	1.8	1.8	1.7	1.7	1.9	1.8
Job leavers.....	.6	.6	.6	.5	.6	.5	.6	.6	.5
Reentrants.....	1.5	1.3	1.3	1.4	1.5	1.5	1.4	1.4	1.3
New entrants.....	.3	.4	.3	.4	.4	.2	.3	.4	.3

1 Not available.
NOTE: Beginning in January 2000, 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						
	Sept. 1999	Aug. 2000	Sept. 2000	Sept. 1999	May 2000	June 2000	July 2000	Aug. 2000	Sept. 2000
U-1 Persons unemployed 15 weeks or longer, as a percent of the civilian labor force.....	1.0	.9	.9	1.0	1.0	.9	.9	1.0	.9
U-2 Job losers and persons who completed temporary jobs, as a percent of the civilian labor force.....	1.7	1.8	1.6	1.8	1.8	1.7	1.7	1.9	1.8
U-3 Total unemployed, as a percent of the civilian labor force (official unemployment rate).....	4.1	4.1	3.8	4.2	4.1	4.0	4.0	4.1	3.9
U-4 Total unemployed plus discouraged workers, as a percent of the civilian labor force plus discouraged workers....	4.3	4.3	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.....	4.9	4.9	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.....	7.0	7.0	6.6	(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 2000, data reflect revised population controls used in the household survey.

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

Age and sex	Number of unemployed persons (in thousands)				Unemployment rates(1)				
	Sept. 1999	Aug. 2000	Sept. 2000	Sept. 1999	May 2000	June 2000	July 2000	Aug. 2000	Sept. 2000
Total, 16 years and over.....	5,825	5,829	5,477	4.2	4.1	4.0	4.0	4.1	3.9
16 to 24 years.....	2,226	2,128	1,977	10.0	9.8	9.0	9.2	9.4	8.7
16 to 19 years.....	1,210	1,209	1,056	14.6	12.5	11.6	13.4	14.4	12.8
16 to 17 years.....	531	566	519	16.1	16.0	13.1	16.5	17.1	15.7
18 to 19 years.....	690	644	554	13.8	10.4	10.6	11.5	12.6	11.2
20 to 24 years.....	1,016	919	921	7.2	8.2	7.5	6.8	6.4	6.4
25 years and over.....	3,618	3,700	3,518	3.1	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.1	3.0
25 to 54 years.....	3,147	3,219	3,009	3.2	3.1	3.1	3.2	3.2	3.0
55 years and over.....	461	486	518	2.6	2.4	2.3	2.4	2.6	2.8
Men, 16 years and over.....	3,013	3,005	2,881	4.0	3.9	3.9	3.8	4.0	3.8
16 to 24 years.....	1,163	1,201	1,104	9.9	10.0	9.5	9.6	10.1	9.3
16 to 19 years.....	628	695	578	14.6	13.1	14.1	14.0	16.0	13.6
16 to 17 years.....	283	283	295	16.6	16.9	15.6	17.4	16.9	17.4
18 to 19 years.....	341	415	279	13.2	10.8	13.3	11.9	15.5	11.0
20 to 24 years.....	535	506	527	7.2	8.3	6.8	7.1	6.7	6.9
25 years and over.....	1,859	1,802	1,778	3.0	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.8
25 to 54 years.....	1,575	1,541	1,518	3.0	2.8	2.9	2.8	2.9	2.8
55 years and over.....	292	275	265	2.9	2.6	2.2	2.4	2.7	2.6
Women, 16 years and over.....	2,812	2,824	2,597	4.3	4.3	4.1	4.3	4.3	4.0
16 to 24 years.....	1,063	927	872	10.0	9.5	8.5	8.9	8.6	8.0
16 to 19 years.....	582	514	479	14.7	11.8	8.9	12.8	12.6	11.9
16 to 17 years.....	248	283	225	15.6	15.0	10.4	15.5	17.3	13.9
18 to 19 years.....	349	229	275	14.5	9.9	7.8	11.0	9.4	11.3
20 to 24 years.....	481	413	394	7.2	8.2	8.2	6.5	6.2	5.7
25 years and over.....	1,759	1,899	1,740	3.2	3.3	3.2	3.3	3.5	3.2
25 to 54 years.....	1,572	1,678	1,491	3.4	3.5	3.4	3.5	3.6	3.2
55 years and over.....	169	211	253	2.1	2.3	2.4	2.3	2.6	3.1

1 Unemployment as a percent of the civilian labor force.
NOTE: Beginning in January 2000, 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)

Category	Total		Men		Women	
	Sept. 1999	Sept. 2000	Sept. 1999	Sept. 2000	Sept. 1999	Sept. 2000
NOT IN THE LABOR FORCE						
Total not in the labor force.....	69,048	69,804	25,582	25,980	43,466	43,824
Persons who currently want a job.....	4,196	4,184	1,797	1,863	2,398	2,321
Searched for work and available to work now(1).....	1,172	1,158	578	594	594	564
Reason not currently looking:						
Discouragement over job prospects(2).....	289	250	158	168	131	81
Reasons other than discouragement(3).....	883	908	420	425	463	483
MULTIPLE JOBHOLDERS						
Total multiple jobholders(4).....	7,584	7,471	3,899	3,930	3,685	3,541
Percent of total employed.....	5.7	5.5	5.4	5.4	5.9	5.6
Primary job full time, secondary job part time.....	4,171	4,072	2,430	2,338	1,742	1,734
Primary and secondary jobs both part time.....	1,667	1,566	482	527	1,186	1,039
Primary and secondary jobs both full time.....	279	336	193	239	86	96
Hours vary on primary or secondary job.....	1,420	1,447	766	805	654	642

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 2000, data reflect revised population controls used in the household survey.

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

Industry	Not seasonally adjusted				Seasonally adjusted					
	Sept. 1999	July 2000	Aug. 2000p	Sept. 2000p	Sept. 1999	May 2000	June 2000	July 2000	Aug. 2000p	Sept. 2000p
Total1.....	129,614	131,525	131,349	132,086	129,265	131,590	131,647	131,607	131,516	131,768
Total private.....	109,589	112,008	112,050	111,823	109,042	110,578	110,845	111,001	111,018	111,306
Goods-producing.....	25,810	26,083	26,113	25,964	25,460	25,684	25,700	25,756	25,643	25,606
Mining.....	535	547	546	545	527	539	539	538	537	536
Metal mining.....	44.7	44.1	44.2	43.8	45	44	44	43	44	44
Coal mining.....	83.2	79.4	80.2	80.7	83	80	79	79	80	81
Oil and gas extraction.....	291.4	308.7	308.1	308.8	287	305	306	306	304	303
Nonmetallic minerals, except fuels..	115.9	114.5	113.2	111.8	112	110	110	110	109	108
Construction.....	6,704	7,036	7,050	6,976	6,439	6,666	6,668	6,670	6,675	6,705
General building contractors.....	1,491.6	1,571.8	1,574.2	1,542.6	1,458	1,497	1,498	1,498	1,504	1,509
Heavy construction, except building.	945.1	955.5	960.9	960.0	866	888	877	881	883	881
Special trade contractors.....	4,266.9	4,508.9	4,514.6	4,473.6	4,115	4,281	4,293	4,291	4,288	4,315
Manufacturing.....	18,571	18,500	18,517	18,443	18,494	18,479	18,493	18,548	18,431	18,365
Production workers.....	12,775	12,661	12,690	12,662	12,700	12,682	12,683	12,741	12,629	12,592
Durable goods.....	11,103	11,112	11,100	11,060	11,090	11,106	11,120	11,161	11,086	11,045
Production workers.....	7,592	7,566	7,564	7,557	7,580	7,584	7,593	7,629	7,568	7,543
Lumber and wood products.....	837.6	833.9	829.9	821.8	830	828	827	825	818	814
Furniture and fixtures.....	550.9	554.1	557.4	556.3	551	558	558	564	557	557
Stone, clay, and glass products....	571.0	579.1	576.3	572.3	563	566	568	571	566	564
Primary metal industries.....	697.5	693.1	693.7	692.9	697	699	699	698	695	692
Blast furnaces and basic steel										
products.....	226.8	226.7	226.6	225.3	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
Fabricated metal products.....	1,518.2	1,527.3	1,535.8	1,531.8	1,518	1,535	1,540	1,539	1,538	1,532
Industrial machinery and equipment..	2,127.5	2,132.0	2,123.5	2,118.1	2,133	2,125	2,130	2,137	2,132	2,123
Computer and office equipment....	369.7	363.1	363.6	361.4	370	360	360	361	363	361
Electronic and other electrical										
equipment.....	1,671.3	1,713.8	1,717.6	1,713.8	1,670	1,693	1,697	1,719	1,719	1,712
Electronic components and										
accessories.....	635.3	672.4	675.5	678.4	636	654	661	670	675	679
Transportation equipment.....	1,879.3	1,838.7	1,819.4	1,809.9	1,880	1,863	1,864	1,863	1,818	1,811
Motor vehicles and equipment.....	1,027.8	1,006.3	997.7	991.7	1,025	1,026	1,030	1,029	993	989
Aircraft and parts.....	482.2	458.3	455.0	456.5	483	463	460	460	456	457
Instruments and related products....	851.3	849.3	850.0	846.1	852	845	844	849	848	846
Miscellaneous manufacturing.....	398.7	390.9	396.2	396.6	396	394	393	396	395	394
Nondurable goods.....	7,468	7,388	7,417	7,383	7,404	7,373	7,373	7,387	7,345	7,320
Production workers.....	5,183	5,095	5,126	5,105	5,120	5,098	5,090	5,112	5,061	5,049
Food and kindred products.....	1,727.7	1,703.8	1,728.6	1,718.0	1,673	1,675	1,679	1,680	1,669	1,664
Tobacco products.....	39.1	33.7	34.1	36.8	38	37	37	37	34	36
Textile mill products.....	553.6	540.5	541.2	540.1	552	545	542	544	541	539
Apparel and other textile products..	684.1	643.5	646.8	641.5	678	660	652	656	644	635
Paper and allied products.....	666.2	664.0	661.8	657.4	666	661	663	662	660	657
Printing and publishing.....	1,548.4	1,562.3	1,559.9	1,556.7	1,551	1,552	1,558	1,561	1,560	1,560
Chemicals and allied products.....	1,031.3	1,029.7	1,027.1	1,026.2	1,031	1,028	1,028	1,026	1,023	1,026
Petroleum and coal products.....	134.8	134.4	135.5	133.5	133	132	132	131	133	131
Rubber and misc. plastics products..	1,005.2	1,003.6	1,007.2	999.0	1,005	1,008	1,008	1,014	1,006	998
Leather and leather products.....	77.5	72.7	74.6	73.7	77	75	74	76	75	74
Service-producing1.....	103,804	105,442	105,236	106,122	103,805	105,906	105,947	105,851	105,873	106,162
Transportation and public utilities...	6,908	6,992	6,924	7,088	6,866	6,962	6,985	7,010	6,941	7,046
Transportation.....	4,478	4,506	4,521	4,601	4,436	4,501	4,510	4,536	4,548	4,558
Railroad transportation.....	228.2	220.5	221.1	221.7	226	219	217	219	221	220
Local and interurban passenger										
transit.....	500.9	436.7	438.6	517.5	488	498	493	502	504	505
Trucking and warehousing.....	1,842.0	1,865.2	1,873.3	1,876.7	1,816	1,834	1,834	1,846	1,844	1,850
Water transportation.....	194.2	211.7	213.4	207.6	189	200	202	199	204	202
Transportation by air.....	1,233.3	1,282.6	1,284.4	1,286.2	1,238	1,269	1,279	1,282	1,288	1,291
Pipelines, except natural gas.....	12.6	12.7	12.6	12.4	13	12	12	13	12	12
Transportation services.....	466.5	476.7	477.5	479.3	466	469	473	475	475	478
Communications and public utilities.	2,430	2,486	2,403	2,487	2,430	2,461	2,475	2,474	2,393	2,488
Communications.....	1,565.4	1,622.3	1,542.2	1,632.2	1,565	1,606	1,619	1,618	1,538	1,632
Electric, gas, and sanitary										
services.....	864.5	863.7	861.2	855.2	865	855	856	856	855	856
Wholesale trade.....	6,967	7,089	7,089	7,070	6,962	7,048	7,049	7,050	7,062	7,065
Durable goods.....	4,140	4,223	4,217	4,193	4,143	4,199	4,195	4,205	4,201	4,196
Nondurable goods.....	2,827	2,866	2,872	2,877	2,819	2,849	2,854	2,845	2,861	2,869
Retail trade.....	22,893	23,324	23,347	23,234	22,844	23,064	23,122	23,196	23,188	23,189
Building materials and garden										
supplies.....	994.9	1,055.0	1,039.2	1,015.1	994	1,025	1,018	1,018	1,020	1,015
General merchandise stores.....	2,715.0	2,667.2	2,689.0	2,705.7	2,757	2,744	2,741	2,727	2,738	2,750
Department stores.....	2,375.9	2,321.0	2,342.6	2,359.3	2,414	2,388	2,386	2,373	2,390	2,399
Food stores.....	3,484.8	3,542.6	3,536.9	3,514.9	3,495	3,516	3,515	3,519	3,522	3,525
Automotive dealers and service										
stations.....	2,384.4	2,439.1	2,442.8	2,431.6	2,372	2,408	2,412	2,411	2,417	2,420
New and used car dealers.....	1,090.3	1,117.4	1,119.2	1,121.6	1,087	1,107	1,110	1,111	1,114	1,118
Apparel and accessory stores.....	1,169.0	1,197.5	1,209.2	1,190.9	1,183	1,195	1,197	1,206	1,203	1,205
Furniture and home furnishings										
stores.....	1,082.6	1,108.6	1,111.3	1,110.9	1,092	1,113	1,118	1,119	1,121	1,120
Eating and drinking places.....	8,088.1	8,303.3	8,292.3	8,208.3	7,956	8,028	8,071	8,132	8,098	8,077
Miscellaneous retail establishments.	2,974.5	3,010.4	3,026.1	3,056.5	2,995	3,035	3,050	3,064	3,069	3,077
Finance, insurance, and real estate...	7,590	7,688	7,685	7,623	7,589	7,600	7,588	7,586	7,606	7,622
Finance.....	3,692	3,736	3,735	3,717	3,702	3,703	3,705	3,708	3,716	3,727
Depository institutions.....	2,056.6	2,051.7	2,048.5	2,030.1	2,063	2,044	2,042	2,036	2,037	2,036
Commercial banks.....	1,472.0	1,461.3	1,459.8	1,444.3	1,476	1,456	1,454	1,449	1,451	1,449
Savings institutions.....	249.3	241.5	240.4	238.2	250	243	242	240	240	239
Nondepository institutions.....	708.0	685.4	684.1	684.7	711	684	682	683	683	688
Mortgage bankers and brokers....	351.3	321.6	320.3	321.8	353	322	321	321	319	324
Security and commodity brokers....	697.3	755.9	759.5	758.9	697	736	741	748	752	758
Holding and other investment										
offices.....	229.6	242.9	242.6	243.6	231	239	240	241	244	245
Insurance.....	2,372	2,367	2,365	2,352	2,376	2,361	2,359	2,354	2,357	2,355
Insurance carriers.....	1,607.2	1,594.6	1,592.7	1,581.8	1,610	1,594	1,593	1,585	1,587	1,584
Insurance agents, brokers, and										
service.....	765.1	772.2	772.4	769.9	766	767	766	769	770	771
Real estate.....	1,526	1,585	1,585	1,554	1,511	1,536	1,524	1,524	1,533	1,540
Services3.....	39,421	40,832	40,892	40,844	39,321	40,220	40,401	40,403	40,578	40,778
Agricultural services.....	811.8	879.6	870.4	842.7	770	790	788	794	799	799
Hotels and other lodging places.....	1,915.6	2,084.0	2,074.1	1,983.3	1,863	1,904	1,922	1,925	1,923	1,927
Personal services.....	1,207.4	1,227.3	1,239.0	1,247.0	1,243	1,262	1,271	1,273	1,285	1,284
Business services.....	9,468.3	9,807.0	9,929.4	9,963.9	9,404	9,715	9,773	9,768	9,809	9,925
Services to buildings.....	1,000.8	1,008.5	1,007.2	1,004.6	994	996	997	1,002	997	998
Personnel supply services.....	3,738.4	3,866.8	3,968.2	4,009.5	3,678	3,855	3,873	3,851	3,873	3,907
Help supply services.....	3,354.5	3,451.7	3,541.0	3,574.1	3,298	3,440	3,444	3,433	3,444	3,513

Computer and data processing services.....	1,859.8	1,948.9	1,956.0	1,952.1	1,866	1,929	1,933	1,950	1,954	1,958
Auto repair, services, and parking..	1,187.7	1,201.4	1,203.6	1,201.5	1,186	1,192	1,191	1,194	1,198	1,200
Miscellaneous repair services.....	376.7	387.6	387.6	385.8	377	383	384	384	385	386
Motion pictures.....	611.4	645.4	649.4	625.8	619	632	635	634	635	634
Amusement and recreation services...	1,760.1	2,122.8	2,093.0	1,887.7	1,672	1,755	1,789	1,795	1,808	1,793
Health services.....	10004.5	10167.0	10173.6	10172.1	10,015	10,104	10,116	10,143	10,157	10,183
Offices and clinics of medical doctors.....	1,885.5	1,936.3	1,941.1	1,942.5	1,888	1,928	1,928	1,930	1,933	1,945
Nursing and personal care facilities.....	1,787.2	1,792.4	1,797.2	1,795.1	1,785	1,788	1,786	1,787	1,792	1,793
Hospitals.....	3,984.8	4,030.4	4,026.8	4,030.4	3,989	4,005	4,008	4,018	4,020	4,034
Home health care services.....	634.5	644.2	643.2	641.4	635	641	642	645	645	642
Legal services.....	995.1	1,028.3	1,019.4	1,008.2	1,000	1,006	1,009	1,012	1,014	1,013
Educational services.....	2,240.6	2,076.2	2,055.1	2,331.7	2,294	2,356	2,374	2,374	2,389	2,388
Social services.....	2,825.7	2,903.8	2,920.2	2,984.3	2,823	2,946	2,945	2,919	2,960	2,995
Child day care services.....	709.8	698.4	711.3	774.7	701	758	760	768	776	765
Residential care.....	782.0	831.9	832.5	830.0	785	816	820	826	828	833
Museums and botanical and zoological gardens.....	98.5	111.7	110.1	103.2	98	101	103	103	103	102
Membership organizations.....	2,407.7	2,501.4	2,473.0	2,427.3	2,430	2,438	2,441	2,429	2,433	2,450
Engineering and management services.	3,266.1	3,442.4	3,449.1	3,435.3	3,283	3,390	3,415	3,411	3,435	3,454
Engineering and architectural services.....	958.4	1,023.0	1,025.3	1,015.3	956	995	1,005	1,007	1,010	1,013
Management and public relations...	1,047.7	1,117.1	1,122.6	1,124.6	1,044	1,096	1,110	1,107	1,116	1,121
Services, nec.....	51.6	54.2	52.7	52.5	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
Government1.....	20,025	19,517	19,299	20,263	20,223	21,012	20,802	20,606	20,498	20,462
Federal1.....	2,647	2,837	2,659	2,614	2,655	3,238	3,092	2,819	2,657	2,624
Federal, except Postal Service1...	1,784.4	1,980.0	1,802.1	1,759.2	1,785	2,374	2,230	1,954	1,790	1,761
State.....	4,687	4,497	4,504	4,741	4,714	4,737	4,716	4,744	4,763	4,767
Education.....	1,941.7	1,700.3	1,706.4	1,961.4	1,978	1,983	1,967	1,994	2,000	1,997
Other State government.....	2,745.4	2,796.8	2,797.4	2,779.5	2,736	2,754	2,749	2,750	2,763	2,770
Local.....	12,691	12,183	12,136	12,908	12,854	13,037	12,994	13,043	13,078	13,071
Education.....	7,149.5	6,220.0	6,229.6	7,241.1	7,299	7,395	7,361	7,394	7,400	7,390
Other local government.....	5,541.8	5,963.0	5,906.0	5,666.4	5,555	5,642	5,633	5,649	5,678	5,681

1 Current employment levels in these series are affected by the hiring of temporary workers for Census 2000. Estimates of these workers are 32,000, 72,000, 189,000, 262,000, 618,000, 480,000, 199,000, 33,000, and 6,000 in January, February, March, April, May, June, July, August, and September 2000 respectively. Preliminary estimates for these series may be subject to larger than normal revisions.

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.

3 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

Industry	Not seasonally adjusted				Seasonally adjusted					
	Sept. 1999	July 2000	Aug. 2000p	Sept. 2000p	Sept. 1999	May 2000	June 2000	July 2000	Aug. 2000p	Sept. 2000p
Total private.....	34.3	34.9	34.7	34.4	34.5	34.4	34.5	34.4	34.3	34.4
Goods-producing.....	40.9	40.9	41.1	41.3	41.2	40.9	40.9	41.1	40.8	40.5
Mining.....	44.3	45.3	45.0	45.4	44.3	44.1	44.7	45.3	44.6	44.7
Construction.....	38.6	40.3	40.2	40.0	39.3	39.2	38.7	39.3	39.2	38.5
Manufacturing.....	41.7	41.1	41.4	41.7	41.8	41.4	41.6	41.7	41.3	41.2
Overtime hours.....	4.9	4.4	4.6	4.8	4.7	4.5	4.6	4.6	4.5	4.4
Durable goods.....	42.1	41.6	41.9	42.2	42.4	42.0	42.2	42.4	41.9	41.7
Overtime hours.....	4.9	4.4	4.7	4.9	4.9	4.7	4.8	4.7	4.6	4.5
Lumber and wood products.....	40.9	40.7	40.8	40.7	41.1	40.7	40.8	41.1	40.3	40.2
Furniture and fixtures.....	40.3	39.2	39.8	40.1	40.4	40.3	39.9	39.7	39.4	39.2
Stone, clay, and glass products....	44.0	43.8	43.8	43.9	43.5	43.0	42.9	43.7	43.2	43.1
Primary metal industries.....	44.3	43.5	43.4	43.8	44.5	43.8	43.9	44.3	43.6	43.6
Blast furnaces and basic steel products.....	44.9	44.9	44.1	44.0	45.0	44.7	45.0	45.2	44.2	44.1
Fabricated metal products.....	41.9	41.7	42.0	42.4	42.3	42.3	42.4	42.6	42.0	41.9
Industrial machinery and equipment..	41.7	41.9	41.9	42.1	42.4	42.2	42.5	42.6	42.1	41.8
Electronic and other electrical equipment.....	41.3	41.1	41.1	41.5	41.6	41.3	41.4	41.9	41.1	41.1
Transportation equipment.....	43.9	41.9	43.1	43.5	44.0	43.2	44.0	43.9	43.4	42.7
Motor vehicles and equipment.....	45.4	42.0	44.1	44.4	45.4	44.2	45.3	44.5	44.6	43.3
Instruments and related products....	41.1	41.0	41.0	41.3	41.5	41.2	41.3	41.6	41.1	41.3
Miscellaneous manufacturing.....	39.7	38.9	39.6	39.9	39.9	39.3	39.4	39.7	39.5	39.4
Nondurable goods.....	41.0	40.4	40.6	41.0	41.0	40.6	40.7	40.7	40.6	40.5
Overtime hours.....	4.8	4.3	4.4	4.7	4.4	4.3	4.3	4.3	4.2	4.2
Food and kindred products.....	42.1	41.2	41.7	42.2	41.7	41.2	41.5	41.2	41.5	41.4
Tobacco products.....	39.9	39.5	40.2	41.5	40.2	39.6	39.4	40.5	39.9	40.6
Textile mill products.....	40.7	40.5	41.0	41.0	40.9	41.1	41.1	41.2	40.8	40.7
Apparel and other textile products..	36.8	36.8	37.0	36.9	37.4	37.1	37.0	37.3	36.9	36.7
Paper and allied products.....	43.7	42.2	42.1	42.7	43.4	42.8	42.8	42.4	42.4	42.4
Printing and publishing.....	38.6	37.8	38.0	38.4	38.3	38.0	38.2	38.1	37.9	37.9
Chemicals and allied products.....	43.3	42.9	42.9	43.1	43.2	42.7	42.9	43.4	43.0	42.9
Petroleum and coal products.....	43.2	45.0	44.1	44.7	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
Rubber and misc. plastics products..	41.6	40.7	41.0	41.4	41.8	41.3	41.4	41.4	41.2	41.1
Leather and leather products.....	37.4	36.3	37.9	37.9	37.5	38.2	37.8	37.1	37.2	37.3
Service-producing.....	32.6	33.4	33.1	32.7	32.8	32.7	32.9	32.7	32.7	32.8
Transportation and public utilities...	38.5	39.2	38.9	38.9	38.6	38.4	38.4	38.8	38.4	38.7
Wholesale trade.....	38.2	38.8	38.3	38.4	38.4	38.6	38.6	38.5	38.3	38.5
Retail trade.....	28.8	29.8	29.5	28.8	28.8	28.8	29.0	28.8	28.8	28.8
Finance, insurance, and real estate...	36.1	36.7	36.1	36.1	36.4	36.2	36.5	36.3	36.2	36.4
Services.....	32.3	33.0	32.9	32.5	32.6	32.6	32.7	32.5	32.6	32.7

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 This series is 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

Industry	Average hourly earnings				Average weekly earnings			
	Sept. 1999	July 2000	Aug. 2000p	Sept. 2000p	Sept. 1999	July 2000	Aug. 2000p	Sept. 2000p
Total private.....	\$13.38	\$13.68	\$13.67	\$13.88	\$458.93	\$477.43	\$474.35	\$477.47
Seasonally adjusted.....	13.35	13.75	13.80	13.83	460.58	473.00	473.34	475.75
Goods-producing.....	15.08	15.48	15.50	15.62	616.77	633.13	637.05	645.11
Mining.....	17.13	17.13	16.94	17.19	758.86	775.99	762.30	780.43
Construction.....	17.46	17.95	18.05	18.19	673.96	723.39	725.61	727.60
Manufacturing.....	14.11	14.37	14.38	14.51	588.39	590.61	595.33	605.07
Durable goods.....	14.62	14.86	14.94	15.06	615.50	618.18	625.99	635.53
Lumber and wood products.....	11.56	11.87	11.83	11.90	472.80	483.11	482.66	484.33
Furniture and fixtures.....	11.33	11.80	11.82	11.89	456.60	462.56	470.44	476.79
Stone, clay, and glass products....	14.10	14.42	14.41	14.54	620.40	631.60	631.16	638.31
Primary metal industries.....	16.18	16.68	16.55	16.67	716.77	725.58	718.27	730.15
Blast furnaces and basic steel products.....	18.99	19.78	19.49	19.63	852.65	888.12	859.51	863.72
Fabricated metal products.....	13.64	13.82	13.90	14.03	571.52	576.29	583.80	594.87
Industrial machinery and equipment..	15.24	15.61	15.66	15.74	635.51	654.06	656.15	662.65
Electronic and other electrical equipment.....	13.64	13.79	13.79	13.88	563.33	566.77	566.77	576.02
Transportation equipment.....	18.50	18.66	19.04	19.25	812.15	781.85	820.62	837.38
Motor vehicles and equipment.....	18.96	19.07	19.61	19.78	860.78	800.94	864.80	878.23
Instruments and related products....	14.29	14.65	14.63	14.72	587.32	600.65	599.83	607.94
Miscellaneous manufacturing.....	11.43	11.65	11.62	11.73	453.77	453.19	460.15	468.03
Nondurable goods.....	13.33	13.61	13.53	13.67	546.53	549.84	549.32	560.47
Food and kindred products.....	12.18	12.46	12.40	12.55	512.78	513.35	517.08	529.61
Tobacco products.....	18.90	21.08	20.92	19.15	754.11	832.66	840.98	794.73
Textile mill products.....	10.78	10.97	10.98	11.08	438.75	444.29	450.18	454.28
Apparel and other textile products..	9.01	9.06	9.08	9.19	331.57	333.41	335.96	339.11
Paper and allied products.....	16.24	16.29	16.18	16.31	709.69	687.44	681.18	696.44
Printing and publishing.....	13.98	14.29	14.29	14.47	539.63	540.16	543.02	555.65
Chemicals and allied products.....	17.67	18.17	18.00	18.12	765.11	779.49	772.20	780.97
Petroleum and coal products.....	21.55	21.24	21.01	21.39	930.96	955.80	926.54	956.13
Rubber and misc. plastics products..	12.51	12.84	12.81	12.90	520.42	522.59	525.21	534.06
Leather and leather products.....	9.95	10.08	10.15	10.26	372.13	365.90	384.69	388.85
Service-producing.....	12.82	13.12	13.10	13.33	417.93	438.21	433.61	435.89
Transportation and public utilities...	15.80	16.19	16.22	16.28	608.30	634.65	630.96	633.29
Wholesale trade.....	14.68	15.25	15.16	15.35	560.78	591.70	580.63	589.44
Retail trade.....	9.19	9.38	9.41	9.57	264.67	279.52	277.60	275.62
Finance, insurance, and real estate...	14.64	15.01	14.99	15.11	528.50	550.87	541.14	545.47
Services.....	13.45	13.74	13.70	13.96	434.44	453.42	450.73	453.70

1 See footnote 1, table B-2.
p = preliminary.

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

Industry	Sept. 1999	May 2000	June 2000	July 2000	Aug. 2000p	Sept. 2000p	Percent change from: Aug. 2000- Sept. 2000
Total private:							
Current dollars.....	\$13.35	\$13.66	\$13.70	\$13.75	\$13.80	\$13.83	0.2
Constant (1982) dollars2.....	7.86	7.87	7.85	7.86	7.90	N.A.	(3)
Goods-producing.....	14.96	15.29	15.34	15.40	15.46	15.47	.1
Mining.....	17.14	17.25	17.24	17.23	17.05	17.19	.8
Construction.....	17.26	17.75	17.77	17.90	17.94	17.98	.2
Manufacturing.....	14.04	14.27	14.36	14.39	14.44	14.44	.0
Excluding overtime4.....	13.29	13.53	13.60	13.64	13.69	13.74	.4
Service-producing.....	12.83	13.15	13.19	13.23	13.28	13.33	.4
Transportation and public utilities.....	15.79	16.22	16.28	16.17	16.26	16.27	.1
Wholesale trade.....	14.70	15.02	15.16	15.22	15.23	15.37	.9
Retail trade.....	9.16	9.39	9.43	9.45	9.50	9.54	.4
Finance, insurance, and real estate.....	14.71	15.01	15.05	15.03	15.12	15.18	.4
Services.....	13.46	13.79	13.82	13.89	13.94	13.97	.2

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. The data in this series have been revised from January 2000 through August 2000 due to corrections in the CPI-W.
3 Change was .5 percent from July 2000 to August 2000, 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 workers¹ on private nonfarm payrolls by industry

(1982=100)

Industry	Not seasonally adjusted				Seasonally adjusted					
	Sept. 1999	July 2000	Aug. 2000p	Sept. 2000p	Sept. 1999	May 2000	June 2000	July 2000	Aug. 2000p	Sept. 2000p
Total private.....	148.6	155.0	154.2	152.6	148.6	150.5	151.3	151.4	151.0	151.4
Goods-producing.....	117.3	118.5	119.3	119.1	116.0	116.3	116.3	117.4	115.7	114.8
Mining.....	51.2	52.7	52.2	52.5	50.2	50.7	51.4	51.9	50.6	50.6
Construction.....	183.3	201.0	201.1	197.6	177.5	183.6	181.4	184.1	183.3	181.2
Manufacturing.....	107.3	104.9	105.9	106.4	107.1	106.0	106.4	107.2	105.3	104.6
Durable goods.....	111.5	109.7	110.5	111.1	112.1	111.2	111.8	113.0	110.5	109.6
Lumber and wood products.....	148.5	147.1	146.7	144.7	147.8	146.1	145.8	146.7	142.6	141.3
Furniture and fixtures.....	139.1	135.4	138.4	139.3	139.4	140.9	139.5	140.1	137.2	136.2
Stone, clay, and glass products.....	118.7	119.3	118.8	118.5	115.4	114.6	114.1	117.3	114.9	114.1
Primary metal industries.....	91.4	89.3	89.4	90.2	91.9	91.0	91.0	91.9	90.1	89.7
Blast furnaces and basic steel products.....	71.1	71.1	70.2	69.5	71.5	70.6	70.7	71.4	70.2	69.7
Fabricated metal products.....	118.4	118.7	120.3	121.3	119.6	121.2	121.9	123.3	120.7	119.9
Industrial machinery and equipment..	102.7	104.1	103.8	104.4	104.9	104.5	105.7	106.5	105.3	103.9
Electronic and other electrical equipment.....	106.9	107.4	107.9	109.3	107.5	107.1	107.8	110.4	108.3	108.0
Transportation equipment.....	127.2	117.8	119.8	121.1	127.5	123.6	125.9	125.7	120.6	119.1
Motor vehicles and equipment.....	172.2	153.6	159.9	161.5	172.0	166.4	171.2	167.7	161.7	157.6
Instruments and related products....	75.2	73.8	74.1	74.2	76.1	74.0	74.3	75.2	74.3	74.3
Miscellaneous manufacturing.....	103.6	97.5	100.7	101.6	102.9	100.2	100.1	100.9	100.4	99.4
Nondurable goods.....	101.6	98.2	99.5	100.0	100.2	98.9	99.0	99.4	98.1	97.7
Food and kindred products.....	123.7	118.5	122.4	123.2	117.4	116.3	117.3	117.1	116.2	115.9
Tobacco products.....	55.5	43.2	44.4	52.3	53.7	49.0	48.8	50.2	43.5	50.3
Textile mill products.....	79.3	77.0	77.9	77.9	79.5	78.7	78.6	78.9	77.6	77.1
Apparel and other textile products..	58.7	55.2	55.8	55.1	59.1	57.2	56.1	57.3	55.5	54.3
Paper and allied products.....	107.7	103.7	103.2	104.1	106.9	104.8	105.2	103.8	103.6	103.4
Printing and publishing.....	122.6	121.6	122.3	123.1	121.8	121.7	122.4	122.7	122.0	122.0
Chemicals and allied products.....	103.4	101.9	101.3	102.2	103.3	102.1	102.0	103.2	101.6	101.8
Petroleum and coal products.....	73.5	66.5	64.8	65.2	71.3	64.0	62.9	64.6	63.0	62.2
Rubber and misc. plastics products..	147.0	143.4	145.5	145.9	147.7	146.8	147.6	148.5	146.1	144.8
Leather and leather products.....	33.2	29.6	32.0	31.5	32.8	32.3	31.9	31.9	31.4	30.9
Service-producing.....	162.6	171.3	169.9	167.6	163.2	165.9	167.0	166.6	166.8	167.8
Transportation and public utilities...	134.9	139.5	136.9	140.3	134.3	136.1	136.4	138.7	135.8	138.9
Wholesale trade.....	130.4	134.7	133.0	132.8	130.8	133.1	133.0	132.6	132.2	132.8
Retail trade.....	142.9	150.8	149.4	144.7	142.5	143.9	145.3	144.7	144.6	144.5
Finance, insurance, and real estate...	138.1	143.1	140.5	139.0	139.6	138.7	139.8	139.2	139.2	140.4
Services.....	201.4	214.2	213.4	210.5	202.9	207.9	209.5	208.4	210.0	211.2

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 industries ¹												
Over 1-month span:												
1996.....	50.4	64.5	60.3	54.8	62.6	61.5	57.3	61.0	57.9	62.6	59.3	60.0
1997.....	57.3	59.7	62.8	63.2	57.7	57.7	61.2	60.1	61.5	65.3	62.1	61.2
1998.....	63.2	56.6	60.5	58.7	58.3	59.7	53.9	58.1	56.2	53.8	59.0	57.4
1999.....	54.1	58.8	53.9	59.6	52.8	57.9	58.8	53.8	57.3	60.7	60.8	59.0
2000.....	60.8	54.1	60.7	56.5	45.9	56.2	58.7	p50.8	p52.4			
Over 3-month span:												
1996.....	61.1	62.6	63.6	63.1	63.3	64.9	64.2	61.4	65.2	64.3	65.4	63.3
1997.....	62.6	64.0	66.3	66.7	63.2	62.1	61.5	66.2	67.4	69.4	69.0	69.1
1998.....	64.3	66.6	63.2	66.3	63.6	58.0	57.4	57.9	59.7	58.1	58.6	59.4
1999.....	58.3	57.3	58.4	54.4	57.3	58.8	58.1	60.7	59.6	63.5	64.3	63.1
2000.....	61.0	62.6	61.9	57.4	56.7	58.3	p56.9	p54.8				
Over 6-month span:												
1996.....	62.5	64.6	65.6	64.6	64.5	64.5	67.3	65.7	65.2	67.1	66.0	67.4
1997.....	66.3	67.0	66.6	66.3	65.6	67.1	66.3	68.5	69.0	70.4	69.7	70.4
1998.....	69.8	67.4	65.2	61.8	62.9	61.4	59.0	58.4	57.4	59.7	59.3	59.1
1999.....	60.0	58.0	57.6	58.6	54.4	59.7	60.4	62.1	64.0	62.8	65.2	64.6
2000.....	65.6	60.8	61.0	61.9	p59.1	p54.8						
Over 12-month span:												
1996.....	64.5	66.7	64.5	65.6	68.5	67.3	67.7	66.4	68.0	69.9	68.7	66.9
1997.....	69.0	67.3	68.3	69.7	69.5	70.1	70.1	70.4	70.5	70.1	69.4	70.4
1998.....	69.7	67.3	67.3	65.9	63.9	62.5	61.5	62.1	61.0	59.8	59.8	58.1
1999.....	60.3	58.3	57.6	59.4	59.6	60.5	61.9	61.0	62.6	62.9	62.5	63.2
2000.....	64.9	p63.5	p60.1									
Manufacturing payrolls, 139 industries ¹												
Over 1-month span:												
1996.....	44.6	54.7	48.2	42.1	55.4	52.2	47.8	54.3	50.0	56.1	50.4	53.2
1997.....	49.6	52.5	56.1	54.0	51.4	54.3	50.7	53.6	56.5	61.9	60.4	55.4
1998.....	57.9	50.7	53.6	50.7	47.1	50.0	37.8	50.0	45.7	39.9	41.7	43.9
1999.....	45.0	41.0	42.8	46.4	40.3	46.4	54.7	38.1	46.4	51.8	51.4	50.4
2000.....	52.2	47.8	51.1	51.1	45.7	51.1	57.6	p37.4	p37.4			
Over 3-month span:												
1996.....	44.2	47.8	44.6	45.7	47.1	51.4	50.4	49.6	55.4	53.2	55.0	49.6
1997.....	50.7	53.2	55.8	56.1	53.2	52.5	52.5	55.8	59.7	66.5	64.7	64.0
1998.....	56.8	56.8	52.2	52.2	48.6	41.4	39.2	40.3	43.2	37.1	36.7	40.6
1999.....	36.7	37.1	37.1	34.5	37.8	43.5	39.9	45.0	42.1	50.4	51.1	50.7
2000.....	47.8	52.5	49.3	48.9	49.6	53.6	p44.6	p34.2				
Over 6-month span:												
1996.....	41.7	45.0	46.8	46.0	45.3	47.8	53.2	50.4	50.7	53.2	51.8	54.7
1997.....	53.2	53.2	52.5	52.9	51.8	53.2	54.7	61.2	61.2	64.4	64.7	63.7
1998.....	60.1	54.3	50.4	39.9	43.5	42.1	38.8	36.7	36.0	39.9	34.5	32.7
1999.....	35.6	33.5	33.5	37.1	32.7	38.8	41.0	45.7	48.2	43.2	48.6	51.1
2000.....	51.4	47.5	50.4	53.6	p45.3	p34.9						
Over 12-month span:												
1996.....	43.5	47.5	45.3	45.3	50.4	49.6	50.4	48.6	51.1	55.0	54.3	50.7
1997.....	54.7	52.5	54.0	54.0	55.4	56.8	57.2	57.9	58.3	56.8	56.8	57.2
1998.....	55.0	51.8	51.8	46.8	40.6	39.9	37.8	38.1	37.1	36.0	34.2	33.5
1999.....	37.4	32.4	31.7	35.3	36.0	37.1	38.8	39.6	42.4	42.4	42.4	46.0
2000.....	47.8	p44.2	p36.3									

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.