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THE EMPLOYMENT SITUATION: OCTOBER 2000

The unemployment rate held at 3.9 percent in October, and total nonfarm employment rose by 137,000, the Bureau of Labor Statistics of the U.S. Department of Labor reported today. Among the major industry divisions, construction had the largest over-the-month gain, adding 34,000 jobs. Employment was unchanged in manufacturing and little changed in services and retail trade. Average hourly earnings rose by 6 cents over the month.

Unemployment (Household Survey Data)

The number of unemployed persons, 5.5 million, was essentially unchanged in October. The jobless rate (3.9 percent) has remained within the 3.9- to 4.1-percent range since October 1999. Unemployment rates for the major worker groups--adult men (3.4 percent), adult women (3.4 percent), teenagers (12.6 percent), whites (3.4 percent), and blacks (7.3 percent)--showed little change over the month. The rate for Hispanics declined to 5.0 percent. (See tables A-1 and A-2.)

Total Employment and the Labor Force (Household Survey Data)

Total employment, at 135.4 million, and the employment-population ratio, at 64.4 percent, were essentially unchanged in October. The civilian labor force was little changed at 140.9 million, and the labor force participation rate was also about unchanged at 67.0 percent. (See table A-1.)

In October, about 7.6 million persons (not seasonally adjusted) held more than one job. These multiple jobholders represented 5.6 percent of total employment, compared with 6.0 percent a year earlier. (See table A-10.)

Persons Not in the Labor Force (Household Survey Data)

About 1.0 million persons (not seasonally adjusted) were marginally attached to the labor force in October, compared with about 1.2 million 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 230,000 in October. 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			Sept. - Oct. change
	2000		2000			
	II	III	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	
HOUSEHOLD DATA						
Labor force status						
Civilian labor force..	140,827	140,593	140,742	140,639	140,918	279
Employment.....	135,200	134,941	134,912	135,161	135,422	261
Unemployment.....	5,627	5,652	5,829	5,477	5,496	19
Not in labor force....	68,550	69,348	69,193	69,522	69,460	-62
Unemployment rates						
All workers.....	4.0	4.0	4.1	3.9	3.9	.0
Adult men.....	3.3	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.4	0.2
Adult women.....	3.7	3.6	3.8	3.5	3.4	-.1
Teenagers.....	12.3	13.5	14.4	12.8	12.6	-.2
White.....	3.4	3.5	3.6	3.5	3.4	-.1
Black.....	7.7	7.6	8.0	7.0	7.3	.3
Hispanic origin.....	5.6	5.6	5.7	5.6	5.0	-.6
ESTABLISHMENT DATA						
Employment						
Nonfarm employment....	131,552	p131,619	131,528	p131,723	p131,860	p137
Goods-producing 1/..	25,703	p25,670	25,644	p25,610	p25,648	p38
Construction.....	6,676	p6,684	6,675	p6,708	p6,742	p34
Manufacturing.....	18,488	p18,448	18,432	p18,363	p18,363	p0
Service-producing 1/	105,849	p105,949	105,884	p106,113	p106,212	p99
Retail trade.....	23,128	p23,186	23,191	p23,170	p23,174	p4
Services.....	40,272	p40,574	40,572	p40,748	p40,765	p17
Government.....	20,827	p20,530	20,510	p20,475	p20,495	p20
Hours of work 2/						
Total private.....	34.5	p34.4	34.3	p34.4	p34.3	p-0.1
Manufacturing.....	41.7	p41.4	41.4	p41.2	p41.3	p.1
Overtime.....	4.7	p4.5	4.5	p4.4	p4.4	p.0
Indexes of aggregate weekly hours (1982=100) 2/						
Total private.....	151.2	p151.2	150.9	p151.4	p151.5	p0.1
Earnings 2/						
Avg. hourly earnings, total private.....	\$13.67	p\$13.79	\$13.80	p\$13.83	p\$13.89	p\$0.06
Avg. weekly earnings, total private.....	471.50	p474.03	473.34	p475.75	p476.43	p.68

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 137,000 to 131.9 million in October, seasonally adjusted. This compares to a September gain of 148,000 jobs (after adjusting for the net effect of strikes and the layoff of the last sizable contingent of temporary census workers). Over the first 8 months of the year, the average monthly gain (after similar adjustments for strikes and changes in the number of temporary census workers) was 195,000. In October, employment gains occurred in several service-producing industry divisions and in construction and mining. (See table B-1.)

In the goods-producing sector, employment in construction grew by 34,000 in October, seasonally adjusted, following a similar increase in September. Construction employment had been little changed during the summer; the seasonal layoffs that usually start in September have been lighter than normal thus far this fall, resulting in seasonally-adjusted employment increases.

Mining employment rose by 4,000 in October. Within mining, oil and gas extraction continued to grow and has added 23,000 jobs since August 1999.

Employment in manufacturing was unchanged in October following 2 months of sharp declines. Over the month, job losses continued in lumber, apparel, and textiles. Motor vehicle employment also edged down and has declined by 46,000 since July, in part reflecting measures to reduce inventories of heavy trucks. In contrast, electronic components added 7,000 jobs in October, continuing its strong growth trend. Employment in food and kindred products rose, following declines in the prior 2 months.

In the service-producing sector, employment in the services industry was little changed in October, following 2 months of large increases. Thus far this year, employment growth in this industry has averaged 106,000 a month, slightly below the average for all of 1999. Help supply services lost 82,000 jobs in October, more than offsetting a large gain in September; employment in this industry has shown virtually no net growth since March. Elsewhere in services, amusements and recreation employment rose by 28,000 in October. Auto repair services added 10,000 jobs over the month. Employment continued to increase in health services (17,000), social services (16,000), engineering and management services (10,000), and computer services (8,000).

Employment rose by 23,000 in transportation and public utilities in October, well above the average of 14,000 for the first 9 months of this year. The October strength was in air transportation (up 7,000) and communications (up 8,000).

Finance, insurance, and real estate gained 20,000 jobs in October, the third consecutive monthly increase. Employment in real estate rose by 12,000 over the month; this industry has added 25,000 jobs over the past 3 months. Employment in security brokerages also continued to grow, adding 4,000 jobs.

Wholesale trade employment grew by 15,000 in October and has increased by 34,000 since July. All of the October gain was in nondurable goods. Retail trade employment was essentially unchanged in October. A gain of 14,000 jobs in automotive dealers and service stations was largely offset by a decline in general merchandise stores.

Government employment increased by 20,000 in October. All of this gain occurred in state and local government. There was little over-the-month change in the number of temporary census workers; only about 6,000 were left on federal payrolls.

Weekly Hours (Establishment Survey Data)

The average workweek for production or nonsupervisory workers on private nonfarm payrolls edged down by 0.1 hour in October to 34.3 hours, seasonally adjusted. The manufacturing workweek was up by 0.1 hour to 41.3 hours, following a drop of 0.2 hour in September. Factory hours remained well below the high levels that have prevailed over the last several years. In October, manufacturing overtime was unchanged at 4.4 hours. (See table B-2.)

The index of aggregate weekly hours of production or nonsupervisory workers on private nonfarm payrolls edged up to 151.5 (1982=100), seasonally adjusted. The manufacturing index increased by 0.2 percent to 104.8. (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 6 cents in October to \$13.89, seasonally adjusted. Over the month, average weekly earnings edged up by 0.1 percent to \$476.43. Over the year, average hourly earnings rose by 3.8 percent and average weekly earnings grew by 3.2 percent. Since February 1999, 12-month growth rates in hourly earnings have remained in the range of 3.5 to 3.8 percent. (See table B-3.)

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

| New Seasonal Factors for Establishment Survey Data

| Following usual practice, the 6-month updates to seasonal adjust-
| ment factors for the establishment survey data will be introduced
| with next month's release of November data. These factors will be
| used for the September 2000 through April 2001 estimates and will
| be published in the December 2000 issue of Employment and Earnings.
| These factors will be available on Friday, December 1, on the Internet
(<http://stats.bls.gov/ceshome.htm>) or by calling (202) 691-6555.

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)				
	Oct. 1999	Sept. 2000	Oct. 2000	Oct. 1999	June 2000	July 2000	Aug. 2000	Sept. 2000	Oct. 2000
TOTAL									
Civilian noninstitutional population.....	208,483	210,161	210,378	208,483	209,543	209,727	209,935	210,161	210,378
Civilian labor force.....	139,761	140,357	140,893	139,697	140,762	140,399	140,742	140,639	140,918
Participation rate.....	67.0	66.8	67.0	67.0	67.2	66.9	67.0	66.9	67.0
Employed.....	134,390	135,033	135,771	133,940	135,179	134,749	134,912	135,161	135,422
Employment-population ratio.....	64.5	64.3	64.5	64.2	64.5	64.2	64.3	64.3	64.4
Agriculture.....	3,293	3,510	3,277	3,238	3,321	3,299	3,344	3,340	3,233
Nonagricultural industries.....	131,096	131,523	132,494	130,702	131,858	131,450	131,569	131,821	132,188
Unemployed.....	5,372	5,324	5,122	5,757	5,583	5,650	5,829	5,477	5,496
Unemployment rate.....	3.8	3.8	3.6	4.1	4.0	4.0	4.1	3.9	3.9
Not in labor force.....	68,722	69,804	69,485	68,786	68,781	69,329	69,193	69,522	69,460
Persons who currently want a job.....	4,020	4,184	4,051	4,331	4,254	4,478	4,213	4,349	4,380
Men, 16 years and over									
Civilian noninstitutional population.....	100,088	100,963	101,075	100,088	100,654	100,745	100,847	100,963	101,075
Civilian labor force.....	74,623	74,983	75,231	74,680	75,120	74,917	75,412	75,233	75,313
Participation rate.....	74.6	74.3	74.4	74.6	74.6	74.4	74.8	74.5	74.5
Employed.....	71,825	72,317	72,552	71,623	72,217	72,063	72,407	72,352	72,378
Employment-population ratio.....	71.8	71.6	71.8	71.6	71.7	71.5	71.8	71.7	71.6
Unemployed.....	2,799	2,666	2,679	3,057	2,903	2,854	3,005	2,881	2,936
Unemployment rate.....	3.8	3.6	3.6	4.1	3.9	3.8	4.0	3.8	3.9
Men, 20 years and over									
Civilian noninstitutional population.....	91,896	92,863	92,969	91,896	92,546	92,642	92,754	92,863	92,969
Civilian labor force.....	70,401	70,954	71,185	70,339	70,714	70,702	71,067	71,002	71,128
Participation rate.....	76.6	76.4	76.6	76.5	76.4	76.3	76.6	76.5	76.5
Employed.....	68,175	68,823	69,011	67,898	68,430	68,440	68,757	68,699	68,743
Employment-population ratio.....	74.2	74.1	74.2	73.9	73.9	73.9	74.1	74.0	73.9
Agriculture.....	2,268	2,474	2,264	2,206	2,269	2,296	2,288	2,350	2,196
Nonagricultural industries.....	65,907	66,349	66,747	65,692	66,161	66,144	66,469	66,349	66,547
Unemployed.....	2,226	2,130	2,175	2,441	2,284	2,263	2,309	2,303	2,385
Unemployment rate.....	3.2	3.0	3.1	3.5	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.4
Women, 16 years and over									
Civilian noninstitutional population.....	108,395	109,198	109,303	108,395	108,889	108,983	109,088	109,198	109,303
Civilian labor force.....	65,138	65,374	65,662	65,017	65,642	65,482	65,330	65,406	65,605
Participation rate.....	60.1	59.9	60.1	60.0	60.3	60.1	59.9	59.9	60.0
Employed.....	62,565	62,716	63,219	62,317	62,962	62,686	62,505	62,809	63,044
Employment-population ratio.....	57.7	57.4	57.8	57.5	57.8	57.5	57.3	57.5	57.7
Unemployed.....	2,573	2,658	2,443	2,700	2,680	2,796	2,824	2,597	2,560
Unemployment rate.....	4.0	4.1	3.7	4.2	4.1	4.3	4.3	4.0	3.9
Women, 20 years and over									
Civilian noninstitutional population.....	100,458	101,321	101,448	100,458	101,007	101,111	101,209	101,321	101,448
Civilian labor force.....	61,292	61,552	61,747	60,955	61,596	61,508	61,260	61,386	61,481
Participation rate.....	61.0	60.7	60.9	60.7	61.0	60.8	60.5	60.6	60.6
Employed.....	59,238	59,370	59,788	58,800	59,278	59,222	58,949	59,268	59,417
Employment-population ratio.....	59.0	58.6	58.9	58.5	58.7	58.6	58.2	58.5	58.6
Agriculture.....	829	787	753	800	834	792	824	744	734
Nonagricultural industries.....	58,409	58,583	59,035	58,000	58,444	58,430	58,125	58,524	58,683
Unemployed.....	2,054	2,182	1,959	2,155	2,318	2,286	2,311	2,118	2,065
Unemployment rate.....	3.4	3.5	3.2	3.5	3.8	3.7	3.8	3.5	3.4
Both sexes, 16 to 19 years									
Civilian noninstitutional population.....	16,129	15,977	15,960	16,129	15,991	15,974	15,972	15,977	15,960
Civilian labor force.....	8,068	7,852	7,960	8,403	8,452	8,189	8,415	8,251	8,309
Participation rate.....	50.0	49.1	49.9	52.1	52.9	51.3	52.7	51.6	52.1
Employed.....	6,977	6,840	6,972	7,242	7,471	7,087	7,206	7,195	7,262
Employment-population ratio.....	43.3	42.8	43.7	44.9	46.7	44.4	45.1	45.0	45.5
Agriculture.....	196	249	260	232	218	211	232	247	304
Nonagricultural industries.....	6,781	6,591	6,712	7,010	7,253	6,876	6,974	6,948	6,958
Unemployed.....	1,091	1,012	988	1,161	981	1,101	1,209	1,056	1,047
Unemployment rate.....	13.5	12.9	12.4	13.8	11.6	13.4	14.4	12.8	12.6

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)				
	Oct. 1999	Sept. 2000	Oct. 2000	Oct. 1999	June 2000	July 2000	Aug. 2000	Sept. 2000	Oct. 2000
WHITE									
Civilian noninstitutional population.....	173,585	174,745	174,899	173,585	174,316	174,443	174,587	174,745	174,899
Civilian labor force.....	116,683	117,237	117,477	116,654	117,451	117,258	117,551	117,535	117,500
Participation rate.....	67.2	67.1	67.2	67.2	67.4	67.2	67.3	67.3	67.2
Employed.....	112,890	113,334	113,807	112,548	113,484	113,156	113,352	113,450	113,516
Employment-population ratio.....	65.0	64.9	65.1	64.8	65.1	64.9	64.9	64.9	64.9
Unemployed.....	3,793	3,903	3,669	4,106	3,967	4,103	4,199	4,085	3,984
Unemployment rate.....	3.3	3.3	3.1	3.5	3.4	3.5	3.6	3.5	3.4
Men, 20 years and over									
Civilian labor force.....	59,784	60,227	60,258	59,777	60,074	59,950	60,358	60,275	60,272
Participation rate.....	77.0	76.9	76.9	77.0	76.9	76.7	77.1	77.0	76.9
Employed.....	58,235	58,660	58,724	58,043	58,409	58,302	58,701	58,543	58,548
Employment-population ratio.....	75.0	74.9	74.9	74.7	74.8	74.6	75.0	74.7	74.7
Unemployed.....	1,549	1,567	1,535	1,734	1,666	1,647	1,657	1,732	1,724
Unemployment rate.....	2.6	2.6	2.5	2.9	2.8	2.7	2.7	2.9	2.9
Women, 20 years and over									
Civilian labor force.....	50,042	50,355	50,461	49,733	50,246	50,356	50,060	50,235	50,196
Participation rate.....	60.2	60.1	60.2	59.8	60.2	60.2	59.8	60.0	59.9
Employed.....	48,581	48,786	49,057	48,203	48,616	48,700	48,388	48,688	48,716
Employment-population ratio.....	58.4	58.3	58.5	58.0	58.2	58.3	57.8	58.2	58.1
Unemployed.....	1,460	1,570	1,405	1,530	1,630	1,656	1,673	1,546	1,480
Unemployment rate.....	2.9	3.1	2.8	3.1	3.2	3.3	3.3	3.1	2.9
Both sexes, 16 to 19 years									
Civilian labor force.....	6,857	6,654	6,757	7,144	7,130	6,953	7,133	7,025	7,032
Participation rate.....	53.8	52.4	53.2	56.1	56.1	54.7	56.2	55.3	55.4
Employed.....	6,073	5,888	6,027	6,302	6,458	6,153	6,264	6,219	6,252
Employment-population ratio.....	47.7	46.4	47.5	49.5	50.8	48.4	49.3	49.0	49.2
Unemployed.....	784	766	730	842	672	800	869	806	780
Unemployment rate.....	11.4	11.5	10.8	11.8	9.4	11.5	12.2	11.5	11.1
Men.....	11.4	11.9	10.9	11.9	11.2	12.6	13.3	12.2	11.5
Women.....	11.5	11.1	10.7	11.7	7.4	10.3	11.0	10.7	10.6
BLACK									
Civilian noninstitutional population.....	24,985	25,299	25,339	24,985	25,191	25,221	25,258	25,299	25,339
Civilian labor force.....	16,527	16,426	16,634	16,489	16,577	16,456	16,512	16,403	16,593
Participation rate.....	66.1	64.9	65.6	66.0	65.8	65.2	65.4	64.8	65.5
Employed.....	15,215	15,244	15,469	15,124	15,275	15,190	15,190	15,246	15,380
Employment-population ratio.....	60.9	60.3	61.0	60.5	60.6	60.2	60.1	60.3	60.7
Unemployed.....	1,311	1,182	1,165	1,365	1,302	1,266	1,322	1,156	1,213
Unemployment rate.....	7.9	7.2	7.0	8.3	7.9	7.7	8.0	7.0	7.3
Men, 20 years and over									
Civilian labor force.....	7,334	7,285	7,443	7,281	7,263	7,292	7,337	7,274	7,387
Participation rate.....	73.4	71.8	73.2	72.9	72.0	72.1	72.4	71.7	72.6
Employed.....	6,794	6,826	6,945	6,717	6,761	6,803	6,797	6,813	6,870
Employment-population ratio.....	68.0	67.3	68.3	67.3	67.0	67.3	67.1	67.1	67.6
Unemployed.....	540	458	498	564	502	489	540	461	517
Unemployment rate.....	7.4	6.3	6.7	7.7	6.9	6.7	7.4	6.3	7.0
Women, 20 years and over									
Civilian labor force.....	8,286	8,239	8,272	8,252	8,347	8,217	8,230	8,197	8,237
Participation rate.....	66.2	64.9	65.1	65.9	66.1	65.0	65.0	64.6	64.8
Employed.....	7,790	7,740	7,822	7,745	7,792	7,691	7,710	7,724	7,775
Employment-population ratio.....	62.2	61.0	61.5	61.9	61.7	60.8	60.9	60.9	61.2
Unemployed.....	496	499	450	507	554	525	520	472	461
Unemployment rate.....	6.0	6.1	5.4	6.1	6.6	6.4	6.3	5.8	5.6
Both sexes, 16 to 19 years									
Civilian labor force.....	906	902	919	956	967	947	945	932	969
Participation rate.....	36.5	36.6	37.4	38.5	39.2	38.4	38.4	37.8	39.4
Employed.....	631	677	702	662	722	696	682	709	735
Employment-population ratio.....	25.4	27.5	28.5	26.7	29.2	28.2	27.7	28.8	29.9
Unemployed.....	275	225	217	294	245	252	262	223	234
Unemployment rate.....	30.3	24.9	23.6	30.8	25.4	26.6	27.8	23.9	24.2
Men.....	32.7	25.8	25.3	35.3	32.0	25.0	33.7	26.7	28.0
Women.....	27.9	24.1	22.3	26.1	18.2	27.9	22.5	21.5	21.0
HISPANIC ORIGIN									
Civilian noninstitutional population.....	21,881	22,555	22,618	21,881	22,355	22,422	22,488	22,555	22,618
Civilian labor force.....	14,837	15,525	15,503	14,809	15,325	15,188	15,248	15,536	15,496
Participation rate.....	67.8	68.8	68.5	67.7	68.6	67.7	67.8	68.9	68.5
Employed.....	13,922	14,666	14,743	13,879	14,461	14,339	14,371	14,666	14,728
Employment-population ratio.....	63.6	65.0	65.2	63.4	64.7	64.0	63.9	65.0	65.1
Unemployed.....	915	859	760	930	864	849	876	871	767
Unemployment rate.....	6.2	5.5	4.9	6.3	5.6	5.6	5.7	5.6	5.0

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 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)				
	Oct. 1999	Sept. 2000	Oct. 2000	Oct. 1999	June 2000	July 2000	Aug. 2000	Sept. 2000	Oct. 2000
Less than a high school diploma									
Civilian noninstitutional population.....	28,246	28,346	27,931	28,246	28,227	27,888	28,306	28,346	27,931
Civilian labor force.....	12,039	12,578	12,162	12,201	12,004	12,328	12,441	12,417	12,312
Percent of population.....	42.6	44.4	43.5	43.2	42.5	44.2	43.9	43.8	44.1
Employed.....	11,303	11,872	11,437	11,401	11,239	11,544	11,677	11,662	11,518
Employment-population ratio.....	40.0	41.9	40.9	40.4	39.8	41.4	41.3	41.1	41.2
Unemployed.....	735	706	724	800	765	784	764	755	794
Unemployment rate.....	6.1	5.6	6.0	6.6	6.4	6.4	6.1	6.1	6.4
High school graduates, no college(2)									
Civilian noninstitutional population.....	57,275	57,244	57,365	57,275	57,581	57,144	56,882	57,244	57,365
Civilian labor force.....	37,170	36,712	36,979	37,080	36,910	37,018	36,589	36,682	36,917
Percent of population.....	64.9	64.1	64.5	64.7	64.1	64.8	64.3	64.1	64.4
Employed.....	36,038	35,534	35,783	35,874	35,659	35,782	35,238	35,463	35,641
Employment-population ratio.....	62.9	62.1	62.4	62.6	61.9	62.6	62.0	62.0	62.1
Unemployed.....	1,132	1,178	1,196	1,206	1,251	1,236	1,350	1,219	1,276
Unemployment rate.....	3.0	3.2	3.2	3.3	3.4	3.3	3.7	3.3	3.5
Less than a bachelor's degree(3)									
Civilian noninstitutional population.....	43,787	44,191	44,767	43,787	44,250	44,724	44,616	44,191	44,767
Civilian labor force.....	32,564	32,683	33,179	32,203	33,094	32,952	33,175	32,934	32,848
Percent of population.....	74.4	74.0	74.1	73.5	74.8	73.7	74.4	74.5	73.4
Employed.....	31,714	31,866	32,423	31,330	32,132	32,029	32,230	32,091	32,071
Employment-population ratio.....	72.4	72.1	72.4	71.6	72.6	71.6	72.2	72.6	71.6
Unemployed.....	851	817	755	873	962	923	946	843	778
Unemployment rate.....	2.6	2.5	2.3	2.7	2.9	2.8	2.9	2.6	2.4
College graduates									
Civilian noninstitutional population.....	44,986	45,863	45,785	44,986	45,092	45,549	45,718	45,863	45,785
Civilian labor force.....	35,992	36,227	36,161	35,721	35,988	35,877	35,903	36,017	35,916
Percent of population.....	80.0	79.0	79.0	79.4	79.8	78.8	78.5	78.5	78.4
Employed.....	35,420	35,531	35,612	35,106	35,437	35,254	35,250	35,319	35,329
Employment-population ratio.....	78.7	77.5	77.8	78.0	78.6	77.4	77.1	77.0	77.2
Unemployed.....	573	696	550	615	551	623	653	697	587
Unemployment rate.....	1.6	1.9	1.5	1.7	1.5	1.7	1.8	1.9	1.6

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				
	Oct. 1999	Sept. 2000	Oct. 2000	Oct. 1999	June 2000	July 2000	Aug. 2000	Sept. 2000	Oct. 2000
CHARACTERISTIC									
Total employed, 16 years and over.....	134,390	135,033	135,771	133,940	135,179	134,749	134,912	135,161	135,422
Married men, spouse present.....	43,590	43,627	43,710	43,206	43,357	43,284	43,372	43,324	43,363
Married women, spouse present.....	33,928	33,503	34,008	33,521	33,824	33,618	33,413	33,402	33,604
Women who maintain families.....	8,407	8,633	8,475	8,398	8,280	8,483	8,519	8,548	8,441
OCCUPATION									
Managerial and professional specialty.....	40,973	41,106	40,977	40,718	41,148	40,784	40,937	40,963	40,696
Technical, sales, and administrative support....	39,035	38,810	39,440	39,023	39,270	39,239	39,026	38,966	39,480
Service occupations.....	17,444	18,019	18,229	17,694	18,090	17,877	17,675	18,128	18,582
Precision production, craft, and repair.....	14,776	15,005	15,083	14,836	14,888	15,236	15,263	15,156	15,113
Operators, fabricators, and laborers.....	18,675	18,482	18,663	18,340	18,430	18,296	18,592	18,501	18,327
Farming, forestry, and fishing.....	3,487	3,612	3,378	3,365	3,368	3,309	3,400	3,395	3,274
CLASS OF WORKER									
Agriculture:									
Wage and salary workers.....	1,950	2,141	2,063	1,936	2,059	2,079	2,056	2,010	2,044
Self-employed workers.....	1,294	1,328	1,179	1,267	1,175	1,182	1,258	1,288	1,171
Unpaid family workers.....	49	42	35	42	50	40	37	39	31
Nonagricultural industries:									
Wage and salary workers.....	122,048	122,545	123,690	121,654	123,002	122,681	122,773	122,992	123,367
Government.....	18,796	18,827	19,009	18,817	18,777	18,497	18,496	18,979	19,047
Private industries.....	103,252	103,718	104,682	102,837	104,225	104,184	104,277	104,013	104,320
Private households.....	939	784	787	939	957	807	716	812	793
Other industries.....	102,313	102,934	103,895	101,898	103,268	103,377	103,561	103,201	103,527
Self-employed workers.....	8,959	8,878	8,678	8,833	8,665	8,609	8,590	8,799	8,550
Unpaid family workers.....	89	99	126	101	71	80	116	105	144
PERSONS AT WORK PART TIME									
All industries:									
Part time for economic reasons.....	2,832	2,854	2,851	3,179	3,117	3,071	3,164	3,189	3,200
Slack work or business conditions.....	1,718	1,837	1,708	1,928	1,811	1,846	1,997	2,101	1,900
Could only find part-time work.....	895	784	873	993	1,022	900	855	815	973
Part time for noneconomic reasons.....	19,644	18,751	19,583	18,799	18,308	18,558	18,709	18,456	18,704
Nonagricultural industries:									
Part time for economic reasons.....	2,666	2,724	2,704	2,983	2,967	2,940	3,038	3,021	3,031
Slack work or business conditions.....	1,600	1,747	1,609	1,807	1,713	1,750	1,924	1,983	1,810
Could only find part-time work.....	876	769	856	964	994	881	838	804	945
Part time for noneconomic reasons.....	19,081	18,147	19,030	18,249	17,743	18,041	18,190	17,879	18,158

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)				
	Oct. 1999	Sept. 2000	Oct. 2000	Oct. 1999	June 2000	July 2000	Aug. 2000	Sept. 2000	Oct. 2000
CHARACTERISTIC									
Total, 16 years and over.....	5,757	5,477	5,496	4.1	4.0	4.0	4.1	3.9	3.9
Men, 20 years and over.....	2,441	2,303	2,385	3.5	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.4
Women, 20 years and over.....	2,155	2,118	2,065	3.5	3.8	3.7	3.8	3.5	3.4
Both sexes, 16 to 19 years.....	1,161	1,056	1,047	13.8	11.6	13.4	14.4	12.8	12.6
Married men, spouse present.....	988	919	894	2.2	1.9	2.0	2.0	2.1	2.0
Married women, spouse present.....	858	946	835	2.5	2.6	2.8	2.9	2.8	2.4
Women who maintain families.....	540	477	477	6.0	6.1	5.6	6.0	5.3	5.4
Full-time workers.....	4,614	4,386	4,443	4.0	3.8	3.7	4.0	3.8	3.8
Part-time workers.....	1,146	1,081	1,060	4.7	4.8	5.3	5.0	4.6	4.4
OCCUPATION(2)									
Managerial and professional specialty.....	759	739	736	1.8	1.6	1.9	1.9	1.8	1.8
Technical, sales, and administrative support...	1,422	1,380	1,475	3.5	3.6	3.6	4.0	3.4	3.6
Precision production, craft, and repair.....	613	540	525	4.0	3.5	3.5	3.1	3.4	3.4
Operators, fabricators, and laborers.....	1,233	1,207	1,258	6.3	6.1	6.3	6.4	6.1	6.4
Farming, forestry, and fishing.....	207	192	249	5.8	5.0	5.7	6.4	5.4	7.1
INDUSTRY									
Nonagricultural private wage and salary workers	4,489	4,316	4,368	4.2	4.0	4.1	4.1	4.0	4.0
Goods-producing industries.....	1,286	1,264	1,374	4.5	4.1	4.3	4.4	4.5	4.8
Mining.....	29	29	37	5.0	3.5	5.1	4.6	5.8	7.1
Construction.....	523	519	519	6.7	5.9	5.9	6.5	6.4	6.5
Manufacturing.....	734	717	819	3.7	3.4	3.6	3.5	3.6	4.1
Durable goods.....	425	374	465	3.5	3.5	3.3	3.1	3.1	3.8
Nondurable goods.....	309	343	354	4.0	3.1	4.0	4.3	4.4	4.5
Service-producing industries.....	3,203	3,052	2,994	4.1	4.0	4.1	4.1	3.8	3.7
Transportation and public utilities.....	244	274	212	3.1	2.7	3.2	3.1	3.3	2.7
Wholesale and retail trade.....	1,343	1,299	1,316	4.9	5.2	5.0	5.1	4.7	4.7
Finance, insurance, and real estate.....	185	157	190	2.3	2.3	2.1	2.5	2.0	2.4
Services.....	1,431	1,321	1,276	4.0	3.8	4.0	3.8	3.6	3.5
Government workers.....	400	390	390	2.1	2.5	2.1	2.4	2.0	2.0
Agricultural wage and salary workers.....	161	170	207	7.7	7.3	7.0	8.5	7.8	9.2

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				
	Oct. 1999	Sept. 2000	Oct. 2000	Oct. 1999	June 2000	July 2000	Aug. 2000	Sept. 2000	Oct. 2000
NUMBER OF UNEMPLOYED									
Less than 5 weeks.....	2,359	2,547	2,330	2,545	2,595	2,470	2,594	2,487	2,497
5 to 14 weeks.....	1,664	1,583	1,548	1,811	1,759	1,812	1,846	1,717	1,703
15 weeks and over.....	1,348	1,194	1,244	1,434	1,242	1,331	1,384	1,226	1,320
15 to 26 weeks.....	646	571	647	719	593	654	679	602	715
27 weeks and over.....	702	623	597	715	649	677	705	624	605
Average (mean) duration, in weeks.....	13.8	12.1	13.0	13.2	12.4	13.3	13.0	11.9	12.4
Median duration, in weeks.....	6.1	5.2	6.0	6.3	5.8	6.0	6.2	5.2	6.2
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.....	43.9	47.8	45.5	44.0	46.4	44.0	44.5	45.8	45.2
5 to 14 weeks.....	31.0	29.7	30.2	31.3	31.4	32.3	31.7	31.6	30.9
15 weeks and over.....	25.1	22.4	24.3	24.8	22.2	23.7	23.8	22.6	23.9
15 to 26 weeks.....	12.0	10.7	12.6	12.4	10.6	11.7	11.7	11.1	13.0
27 weeks and over.....	13.1	11.7	11.6	12.3	11.6	12.1	12.1	11.5	11.0

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				
	Oct. 1999	Sept. 2000	Oct. 2000	Oct. 1999	June 2000	July 2000	Aug. 2000	Sept. 2000	Oct. 2000
NUMBER OF UNEMPLOYED									
Job losers and persons who completed temporary jobs.....	2,162	2,258	2,076	2,518	2,450	2,417	2,615	2,511	2,428
On temporary layoff.....	535	595	531	802	959	856	940	823	791
Not on temporary layoff.....	1,626	1,662	1,544	1,716	1,491	1,561	1,674	1,688	1,637
Permanent job losers.....	1,097	1,104	1,066	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Persons who completed temporary jobs.....	529	558	479	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Job leavers.....	789	853	846	778	671	799	782	746	837
Reentrants.....	1,956	1,832	1,838	1,958	2,076	1,961	1,919	1,774	1,842
New entrants.....	466	382	363	511	343	402	514	411	383
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.....	40.2	42.4	40.5	43.7	44.2	43.3	44.8	46.2	44.2
On temporary layoff.....	10.0	11.2	10.4	13.9	17.3	15.3	16.1	15.1	14.4
Not on temporary layoff.....	30.3	31.2	30.1	29.8	26.9	28.0	28.7	31.0	29.8
Job leavers.....	14.7	16.0	16.5	13.5	12.1	14.3	13.4	13.7	15.3
Reentrants.....	36.4	34.4	35.9	34.0	37.5	35.1	32.9	32.6	33.5
New entrants.....	8.7	7.2	7.1	8.9	6.2	7.2	8.8	7.5	7.0
UNEMPLOYED AS A PERCENT OF THE CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE									
Job losers and persons who completed temporary jobs.....	1.5	1.6	1.5	1.8	1.7	1.7	1.9	1.8	1.7
Job leavers.....	.6	.6	.6	.6	.5	.6	.6	.5	.6
Reentrants.....	1.4	1.3	1.3	1.4	1.5	1.4	1.4	1.3	1.3
New entrants.....	.3	.3	.3	.4	.2	.3	.4	.3	.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				
	Oct. 1999	Sept. 2000	Oct. 2000	Oct. 1999	June 2000	July 2000	Aug. 2000	Sept. 2000	Oct. 2000
U-1 Persons unemployed 15 weeks or longer, as a percent of the civilian labor force.....	1.0	.9	.9	1.0	.9	.9	1.0	.9	.9
U-2 Job losers and persons who completed temporary jobs, as a percent of the civilian labor force.....	1.5	1.6	1.5	1.8	1.7	1.7	1.9	1.8	1.7
U-3 Total unemployed, as a percent of the civilian labor force (official unemployment rate).....	3.8	3.8	3.6	4.1	4.0	4.0	4.1	3.9	3.9
U-4 Total unemployed plus discouraged workers, as a percent of the civilian labor force plus discouraged workers....	4.0	4.0	3.8	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
U-5 Total unemployed, plus discouraged workers, plus all other marginally attached workers, as a percent of the civilian labor force plus all marginally attached workers.....	4.7	4.6	4.3	(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.....	6.7	6.6	6.3	(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)				
	Oct. 1999	Sept. 2000	Oct. 2000	Oct. 1999	June 2000	July 2000	Aug. 2000	Sept. 2000	Oct. 2000
Total, 16 years and over.....	5,757	5,477	5,496	4.1	4.0	4.0	4.1	3.9	3.9
16 to 24 years.....	2,247	1,977	2,047	10.0	9.0	9.2	9.4	8.7	8.9
16 to 19 years.....	1,161	1,056	1,047	13.8	11.6	13.4	14.4	12.8	12.6
16 to 17 years.....	536	519	470	15.9	13.1	16.5	17.1	15.7	14.9
18 to 19 years.....	623	554	583	12.4	10.6	11.5	12.6	11.2	11.3
20 to 24 years.....	1,086	921	1,000	7.7	7.5	6.8	6.4	6.4	6.8
25 years and over.....	3,510	3,518	3,441	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.1	3.0	2.9
25 to 54 years.....	3,043	3,009	2,943	3.1	3.1	3.2	3.2	3.0	3.0
55 years and over.....	472	518	528	2.7	2.3	2.4	2.6	2.8	2.9
Men, 16 years and over.....	3,057	2,881	2,936	4.1	3.9	3.8	4.0	3.8	3.9
16 to 24 years.....	1,222	1,104	1,128	10.4	9.5	9.6	10.1	9.3	9.4
16 to 19 years.....	616	578	551	14.2	14.1	14.0	16.0	13.6	13.2
16 to 17 years.....	268	295	280	15.5	15.6	17.4	16.9	17.4	17.7
18 to 19 years.....	346	279	266	13.2	13.3	11.9	15.5	11.0	10.3
20 to 24 years.....	606	527	576	8.2	6.8	7.1	6.7	6.9	7.4
25 years and over.....	1,842	1,778	1,810	2.9	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.9
25 to 54 years.....	1,578	1,518	1,536	3.0	2.9	2.8	2.9	2.8	2.9
55 years and over.....	278	265	288	2.8	2.2	2.4	2.7	2.6	2.9
Women, 16 years and over.....	2,700	2,597	2,560	4.2	4.1	4.3	4.3	4.0	3.9
16 to 24 years.....	1,025	872	919	9.6	8.5	8.9	8.6	8.0	8.4
16 to 19 years.....	545	479	496	13.4	8.9	12.8	12.6	11.9	12.0
16 to 17 years.....	268	225	190	16.3	10.4	15.5	17.3	13.9	12.2
18 to 19 years.....	277	275	317	11.4	7.8	11.0	9.4	11.3	12.3
20 to 24 years.....	480	394	423	7.2	8.2	6.5	6.2	5.7	6.2
25 years and over.....	1,668	1,740	1,631	3.1	3.2	3.3	3.5	3.2	3.0
25 to 54 years.....	1,465	1,491	1,407	3.2	3.4	3.5	3.6	3.2	3.0
55 years and over.....	194	253	240	2.5	2.4	2.3	2.6	3.1	2.9

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	
	Oct. 1999	Oct. 2000	Oct. 1999	Oct. 2000	Oct. 1999	Oct. 2000
NOT IN THE LABOR FORCE						
Total not in the labor force.....	68,722	69,485	25,465	25,844	43,257	43,640
Persons who currently want a job.....	4,020	4,051	1,657	1,618	2,363	2,433
Searched for work and available to work now(1).....	1,184	1,036	588	423	596	613
Reason not currently looking:						
Discouragement over job prospects(2).....	271	230	160	112	111	118
Reasons other than discouragement(3).....	913	806	428	311	485	495
MULTIPLE JOBHOLDERS						
Total multiple jobholders(4).....	8,014	7,550	4,245	3,956	3,769	3,594
Percent of total employed.....	6.0	5.6	5.9	5.5	6.0	5.7
Primary job full time, secondary job part time.....	4,462	4,183	2,630	2,387	1,832	1,796
Primary and secondary jobs both part time.....	1,672	1,596	504	536	1,168	1,060
Primary and secondary jobs both full time.....	308	292	204	209	104	84
Hours vary on primary or secondary job.....	1,511	1,420	868	790	643	629

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.

Computer and data processing services.....	1,866.2	1,953.1	1,949.4	1,955.9	1,874	1,933	1,950	1,951	1,956	1,964
Auto repair, services, and parking..	1,191.3	1,203.0	1,200.0	1,209.2	1,191	1,191	1,194	1,198	1,199	1,209
Miscellaneous repair services.....	380.0	387.3	384.9	386.8	379	384	384	384	385	386
Motion pictures.....	613.3	649.8	620.6	618.9	624	635	634	636	629	629
Amusement and recreation services...	1,633.6	2,093.6	1,881.2	1,754.0	1,691	1,789	1,795	1,808	1,787	1,815
Health services.....	10025.9	10177.6	10172.1	10198.0	10,027	10,116	10,143	10,161	10,183	10,200
Offices and clinics of medical doctors.....	1,891.9	1,942.6	1,942.8	1,952.0	1,893	1,928	1,930	1,935	1,945	1,953
Nursing and personal care facilities.....	1,786.9	1,798.2	1,794.4	1,795.6	1,785	1,786	1,787	1,793	1,793	1,794
Hospitals.....	3,992.3	4,027.5	4,028.8	4,036.2	3,992	4,008	4,018	4,021	4,033	4,035
Home health care services.....	637.4	644.0	643.6	646.3	636	642	645	646	644	645
Legal services.....	998.6	1,019.5	1,009.0	1,011.9	1,003	1,009	1,012	1,014	1,014	1,016
Educational services.....	2,451.9	2,060.0	2,319.3	2,536.1	2,299	2,374	2,374	2,395	2,376	2,378
Social services.....	2,854.6	2,915.2	2,986.3	3,021.0	2,845	2,945	2,919	2,955	2,997	3,013
Child day care services.....	724.9	709.5	778.1	792.8	708	760	768	774	769	775
Residential care.....	787.7	831.2	829.4	834.5	790	820	826	827	833	837
Museums and botanical and zoological gardens.....	99.6	110.1	103.1	103.6	99	103	103	103	102	103
Membership organizations.....	2,416.4	2,472.2	2,425.2	2,435.2	2,431	2,441	2,429	2,433	2,448	2,450
Engineering and management services. Engineering and architectural services.....	3,286.4	3,449.3	3,430.4	3,445.0	3,300	3,415	3,411	3,435	3,449	3,459
Management and public relations...	964.4	1,024.7	1,013.9	1,015.8	964	1,005	1,007	1,010	1,012	1,015
Services, nec.....	1,054.2	1,124.0	1,123.2	1,127.8	1,054	1,110	1,107	1,118	1,119	1,128
	52.0	52.7	51.9	51.8	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
Government1.....	20,548	19,309	20,277	20,792	20,248	20,802	20,606	20,510	20,475	20,495
Federal1.....	2,631	2,659	2,622	2,615	2,647	3,092	2,819	2,657	2,632	2,632
Federal, except Postal Service1...	1,768.3	1,802.1	1,765.2	1,758.0	1,779	2,230	1,954	1,790	1,767	1,769
State.....	4,844	4,506	4,745	4,899	4,722	4,716	4,744	4,765	4,770	4,775
Education.....	2,108.6	1,708.1	1,965.8	2,135.7	1,979	1,967	1,994	2,002	2,001	2,004
Other State government.....	2,735.0	2,797.9	2,779.3	2,763.1	2,743	2,749	2,750	2,763	2,769	2,771
Local.....	13,073	12,144	12,910	13,278	12,879	12,994	13,043	13,088	13,073	13,088
Education.....	7,566.7	6,238.5	7,236.0	7,646.5	7,308	7,361	7,394	7,411	7,385	7,391
Other local government.....	5,506.2	5,905.3	5,673.7	5,631.2	5,571	5,633	5,649	5,677	5,688	5,697

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, 5,000, and 6,000 in January, February, March, April, May, June, July, August, September, and October 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						
	Oct. 1999	Aug. 2000	Sept. 2000p	Oct. 2000p	Oct. 1999	June 2000	July 2000	Aug. 2000	Sept. 2000p	Oct. 2000p
Total private.....	34.6	34.7	34.5	34.7	34.5	34.5	34.4	34.3	34.4	34.3
Goods-producing.....	41.5	41.1	41.3	41.2	41.1	40.9	41.1	40.8	40.5	40.8
Mining.....	44.5	45.0	46.0	45.7	44.1	44.7	45.3	44.6	45.3	45.2
Construction.....	40.0	40.2	40.0	40.1	39.1	38.7	39.3	39.2	38.5	39.2
Manufacturing.....	42.0	41.4	41.7	41.5	41.8	41.6	41.7	41.4	41.2	41.3
Overtime hours.....	4.9	4.6	4.8	4.6	4.7	4.6	4.6	4.5	4.4	4.4
Durable goods.....	42.5	41.9	42.2	42.0	42.3	42.2	42.4	41.9	41.7	41.8
Overtime hours.....	4.9	4.7	4.9	4.7	4.8	4.8	4.7	4.6	4.5	4.6
Lumber and wood products.....	41.4	40.9	41.0	41.0	41.1	40.8	41.1	40.4	40.5	40.7
Furniture and fixtures.....	40.5	39.8	40.2	39.6	40.1	39.9	39.7	39.4	39.3	39.3
Stone, clay, and glass products....	44.0	43.8	44.0	43.9	43.5	42.9	43.7	43.2	43.2	43.4
Primary metal industries.....	44.3	43.5	43.9	43.4	44.3	43.9	44.3	43.7	43.7	43.4
Blast furnaces and basic steel products.....	44.9	44.3	44.5	43.8	45.2	45.0	45.2	44.4	44.6	44.1
Fabricated metal products.....	42.5	42.1	42.4	42.2	42.2	42.4	42.6	42.1	41.9	41.9
Industrial machinery and equipment..	42.2	42.0	42.0	42.1	42.3	42.5	42.6	42.2	41.7	42.2
Electronic and other electrical equipment.....	41.8	41.0	41.5	41.4	41.6	41.4	41.9	41.0	41.1	41.2
Transportation equipment.....	44.0	43.1	43.5	43.3	43.8	44.0	43.9	43.4	42.7	43.0
Motor vehicles and equipment.....	45.2	44.0	44.3	44.1	45.0	45.3	44.5	44.5	43.2	43.9
Instruments and related products....	41.4	41.0	41.1	40.8	41.5	41.3	41.6	41.1	41.1	40.9
Miscellaneous manufacturing.....	40.1	39.5	39.7	39.7	39.8	39.4	39.7	39.4	39.2	39.3
Nondurable goods.....	41.3	40.6	41.0	40.8	41.0	40.7	40.7	40.6	40.6	40.5
Overtime hours.....	4.7	4.4	4.7	4.4	4.5	4.3	4.3	4.2	4.2	4.2
Food and kindred products.....	42.4	41.7	42.2	41.8	41.9	41.5	41.2	41.5	41.4	41.3
Tobacco products.....	42.3	40.2	41.5	40.3	40.8	39.4	40.5	39.9	40.6	38.9
Textile mill products.....	41.5	40.9	41.1	41.0	41.2	41.1	41.2	40.7	40.8	40.7
Apparel and other textile products..	37.7	37.0	36.9	36.8	37.5	37.0	37.3	36.9	36.7	36.6
Paper and allied products.....	43.8	42.1	43.0	43.0	43.5	42.8	42.4	42.4	42.7	42.7
Printing and publishing.....	38.6	38.0	38.4	38.3	38.3	38.2	38.1	37.9	37.9	38.0
Chemicals and allied products.....	43.1	42.9	43.2	43.2	43.0	42.9	43.4	43.0	43.0	43.1
Petroleum and coal products.....	43.2	44.1	45.2	45.2	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
Rubber and misc. plastics products..	41.6	41.0	41.4	41.1	41.5	41.4	41.4	41.2	41.1	41.0
Leather and leather products.....	37.8	37.8	38.0	37.8	37.6	37.8	37.1	37.1	37.4	37.6
Service-producing.....	32.8	33.1	32.7	33.0	32.9	32.9	32.7	32.7	32.8	32.7
Transportation and public utilities...	38.4	38.7	38.8	39.3	38.4	38.4	38.8	38.2	38.6	39.0
Wholesale trade.....	38.5	38.3	38.4	38.6	38.6	38.6	38.5	38.3	38.5	38.2
Retail trade.....	28.9	29.5	28.8	29.0	29.0	29.0	28.8	28.8	28.8	28.9
Finance, insurance, and real estate...	36.1	36.0	36.1	36.7	36.4	36.5	36.3	36.1	36.4	36.2
Services.....	32.7	32.9	32.5	32.8	32.7	32.7	32.5	32.6	32.7	32.5

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			
	Oct. 1999	Aug. 2000	Sept. 2000p	Oct. 2000p	Oct. 1999	Aug. 2000	Sept. 2000p	Oct. 2000p
Total private.....	\$13.41	\$13.67	\$13.87	\$13.95	\$463.99	\$474.35	\$478.52	\$484.07
Seasonally adjusted.....	13.38	13.80	13.83	13.89	461.61	473.34	475.75	476.43
Goods-producing.....	15.07	15.50	15.61	15.63	625.41	637.05	644.69	643.96
Mining.....	17.05	16.94	17.04	17.06	758.73	762.30	783.84	779.64
Construction.....	17.54	18.04	18.18	18.23	701.60	725.21	727.20	731.02
Manufacturing.....	14.03	14.37	14.49	14.51	589.26	594.92	604.23	602.17
Durable goods.....	14.55	14.93	15.05	15.06	618.38	625.57	635.11	632.52
Lumber and wood products.....	11.60	11.83	11.88	11.93	480.24	483.85	487.08	489.13
Furniture and fixtures.....	11.33	11.82	11.88	11.88	458.87	470.44	477.58	470.45
Stone, clay, and glass products....	14.00	14.41	14.54	14.60	616.00	631.16	639.76	640.94
Primary metal industries.....	16.01	16.57	16.66	16.53	709.24	720.80	731.37	717.40
Blast furnaces and basic steel products.....	18.90	19.56	19.58	19.20	848.61	866.51	871.31	840.96
Fabricated metal products.....	13.52	13.90	14.01	14.02	574.60	585.19	594.02	591.64
Industrial machinery and equipment..	15.18	15.66	15.75	15.72	640.60	657.72	661.50	661.81
Electronic and other electrical equipment.....	13.60	13.81	13.82	13.86	568.48	566.21	573.53	573.80
Transportation equipment.....	18.41	19.02	19.30	19.34	810.04	819.76	839.55	837.42
Motor vehicles and equipment.....	18.85	19.58	19.88	19.96	852.02	861.52	880.68	880.24
Instruments and related products....	14.36	14.65	14.76	14.81	594.50	600.65	606.64	604.25
Miscellaneous manufacturing.....	11.45	11.60	11.71	11.78	459.15	458.20	464.89	467.67
Nondurable goods.....	13.25	13.52	13.64	13.65	547.23	548.91	559.24	556.92
Food and kindred products.....	12.09	12.40	12.52	12.46	512.62	517.08	528.34	520.83
Tobacco products.....	17.82	20.95	18.73	18.08	753.79	842.19	777.30	728.62
Textile mill products.....	10.73	10.97	11.06	11.03	445.30	448.67	454.57	452.23
Apparel and other textile products..	8.99	9.09	9.17	9.16	338.92	336.33	338.37	337.09
Paper and allied products.....	16.09	16.18	16.32	16.36	704.74	681.18	701.76	703.48
Printing and publishing.....	13.98	14.29	14.47	14.47	539.63	543.02	555.65	554.20
Chemicals and allied products.....	17.61	17.94	18.10	18.15	758.99	769.63	781.92	784.08
Petroleum and coal products.....	21.62	21.01	21.15	21.47	933.98	926.54	955.98	970.44
Rubber and misc. plastics products..	12.42	12.81	12.87	12.89	516.67	525.21	532.82	529.78
Leather and leather products.....	9.91	10.15	10.21	10.21	374.60	383.67	387.98	385.94
Service-producing.....	12.87	13.10	13.32	13.43	422.14	433.61	435.56	443.19
Transportation and public utilities...	15.78	16.22	16.31	16.37	605.95	627.71	632.83	643.34
Wholesale trade.....	14.74	15.17	15.33	15.46	567.49	581.01	588.67	596.76
Retail trade.....	9.21	9.40	9.56	9.57	266.17	277.30	275.33	277.53
Finance, insurance, and real estate...	14.69	14.99	15.11	15.26	530.31	539.64	545.47	560.04
Services.....	13.51	13.70	13.96	14.09	441.78	450.73	453.70	462.15

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	Oct. 1999	June 2000	July 2000	Aug. 2000	Sept. 2000p	Oct. 2000p	Percent change from: Sept. 2000- Oct. 2000
Total private:							
Current dollars.....	\$13.38	\$13.70	\$13.75	\$13.80	\$13.83	\$13.89	0.4
Constant (1982) dollars ²	7.87	7.85	7.86	7.90	7.87	N.A.	(3)
Goods-producing.....	14.99	15.34	15.40	15.45	15.45	15.55	.6
Mining.....	17.09	17.24	17.23	17.05	17.04	17.09	.3
Construction.....	17.33	17.77	17.90	17.93	17.98	18.01	.2
Manufacturing.....	14.06	14.36	14.39	14.43	14.42	14.53	.8
Excluding overtime ⁴	13.31	13.60	13.64	13.69	13.73	13.80	.5
Service-producing.....	12.86	13.19	13.23	13.28	13.33	13.38	.4
Transportation and public utilities.....	15.79	16.28	16.17	16.26	16.30	16.38	.5
Wholesale trade.....	14.75	15.16	15.22	15.24	15.35	15.38	.2
Retail trade.....	9.18	9.43	9.45	9.49	9.53	9.54	.1
Finance, insurance, and real estate.....	14.73	15.05	15.03	15.12	15.18	15.19	.1
Services.....	13.51	13.82	13.89	13.94	13.97	14.04	.5

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 -.4 percent from August 2000 to September 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					
	Oct. 1999	Aug. 2000	Sept. 2000p	Oct. 2000p	Oct. 1999	June 2000	July 2000	Aug. 2000	Sept. 2000p	Oct. 2000p
Total private.....	150.3	154.2	152.7	153.8	149.3	151.3	151.4	150.9	151.4	151.5
Goods-producing.....	118.9	119.3	119.2	118.7	116.0	116.3	117.4	115.8	114.9	115.7
Mining.....	51.6	52.3	53.4	53.1	50.3	51.4	51.9	50.8	51.6	51.7
Construction.....	189.8	201.2	198.0	197.6	177.5	181.4	184.1	183.3	181.3	185.3
Manufacturing.....	107.9	105.9	106.4	105.8	107.0	106.4	107.2	105.3	104.6	104.8
Durable goods.....	112.4	110.5	111.1	110.6	111.8	111.8	113.0	110.6	109.6	110.0
Lumber and wood products.....	150.6	147.2	145.6	145.0	148.2	145.8	146.7	142.9	142.6	142.5
Furniture and fixtures.....	140.4	138.2	138.9	136.6	139.0	139.5	140.1	136.9	136.2	135.3
Stone, clay, and glass products.....	118.4	118.6	118.6	118.0	115.2	114.1	117.3	114.9	114.6	114.9
Primary metal industries.....	91.6	89.5	90.4	88.9	91.7	91.0	91.9	90.4	89.9	88.8
Blast furnaces and basic steel products.....	71.2	70.2	69.8	67.9	72.2	70.7	71.4	70.1	70.1	68.9
Fabricated metal products.....	120.5	120.5	121.4	121.2	119.5	121.9	123.3	121.1	120.0	120.0
Industrial machinery and equipment..	103.8	103.8	103.9	103.9	104.5	105.7	106.5	105.4	103.4	104.8
Electronic and other electrical equipment.....	108.0	107.7	109.2	109.1	107.4	107.8	110.4	108.1	107.9	108.3
Transportation equipment.....	126.4	119.8	121.1	120.5	126.4	125.9	125.7	120.7	119.0	120.2
Motor vehicles and equipment.....	169.9	159.6	161.1	159.5	170.1	171.2	167.7	161.3	157.0	159.8
Instruments and related products....	76.1	73.9	74.0	73.4	76.3	74.3	75.2	74.2	74.2	73.6
Miscellaneous manufacturing.....	105.9	100.5	101.4	101.9	103.0	100.1	100.9	100.1	98.9	99.1
Nondurable goods.....	101.7	99.5	100.0	99.1	100.3	99.0	99.4	98.2	97.7	97.8
Food and kindred products.....	122.0	122.4	122.7	120.4	118.0	117.3	117.1	116.3	115.4	116.6
Tobacco products.....	61.1	44.6	53.0	51.9	54.6	48.8	50.2	43.5	50.3	46.3
Textile mill products.....	80.4	77.9	78.0	77.1	79.9	78.6	78.9	77.5	77.3	76.4
Apparel and other textile products..	59.8	55.8	55.4	54.8	58.9	56.1	57.3	55.5	54.6	53.9
Paper and allied products.....	107.3	103.1	105.0	105.0	106.7	105.2	103.8	103.6	104.1	104.5
Printing and publishing.....	123.0	122.4	123.2	123.0	122.0	122.4	122.7	122.0	121.9	122.0
Chemicals and allied products.....	103.1	101.6	101.9	102.1	103.0	102.0	103.2	101.7	101.6	101.8
Petroleum and coal products.....	73.2	64.8	64.8	64.3	71.3	62.9	64.6	63.0	61.2	62.6
Rubber and misc. plastics products..	148.0	145.4	145.8	144.8	147.4	147.6	148.5	146.1	144.8	144.5
Leather and leather products.....	33.5	31.8	31.7	31.0	32.9	31.9	31.9	31.4	31.0	30.6
Service-producing.....	164.5	169.8	167.7	169.6	164.3	167.0	166.6	166.7	167.8	167.6
Transportation and public utilities...	134.8	136.4	140.6	142.6	133.8	136.4	138.7	135.1	138.9	140.4
Wholesale trade.....	131.6	133.1	132.8	133.6	131.8	133.0	132.6	132.2	133.0	132.0
Retail trade.....	142.8	149.4	144.8	145.4	143.6	145.3	144.7	144.6	144.4	144.8
Finance, insurance, and real estate...	138.0	140.4	139.1	141.3	139.6	139.8	139.2	138.8	140.4	140.0
Services.....	205.9	213.4	210.6	213.5	204.6	209.5	208.4	210.0	211.2	210.2

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	51.4	p51.0	p57.3		
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	57.9	p55.6	p53.5			
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	59.3	p55.3	p55.6					
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	63.8	p60.7	p60.4								
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	36.3	p36.7	p46.0		
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	44.2	p34.9	p30.2			
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	45.0	p36.7	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	44.6	p38.5	p39.2								

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.