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THE EMPLOYMENT SITUATION: NOVEMBER 2000

Payroll employment increased by 94,000 in November, and the unemployment rate was essentially unchanged at 4.0 percent, the Bureau of Labor Statistics of the U.S. Department of Labor reported today. Employment rose by 148,000 in the private sector, with gains in the service-producing industries. Employment was little changed in the goods-producing industries and declined in government. Average hourly earnings increased by 6 cents.

Unemployment (Household Survey Data)

Both the number of unemployed persons (5.7 million) and the unemployment rate (4.0 percent) were essentially unchanged in November. The jobless rate has remained within the 3.9- to 4.1-percent range since October 1999. Unemployment rates for most of the major worker groups--adult men (3.5 percent), adult women (3.4 percent), teenagers (13.1 percent), whites (3.5 percent), and blacks (7.4 percent)--showed little change over the month. The rate for Hispanics rose to 6.1 percent. (See tables A-1 and A-2.)

Total Employment and the Labor Force (Household Survey Data)

The civilian labor force was little changed in November at 141.1 million, and the labor force participation rate was unchanged at 67.0 percent. Total employment, at 135.4 million, and the employment-population ratio, at 64.3 percent, were essentially unchanged. (See table A-1.)

The number of persons working part time for economic reasons increased by 277,000 to 3.5 million. These people indicated that they would like to work full time, but worked part time because their hours had been cut back or they were unable to find a full-time job. (See table A-4.)

About 7.5 million persons (not seasonally adjusted) held more than one job in November. These multiple jobholders represented 5.5 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 1.1 million persons (not seasonally adjusted) were marginally attached to the labor force in November. 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 234,000 in November. 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			Oct.- Nov. change
	2000		2000			
	II	III	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	
HOUSEHOLD DATA						
Labor force status						
Civilian labor force..	140,827	140,593	140,639	140,918	141,052	134
Employment.....	135,200	134,941	135,161	135,422	135,373	-49
Unemployment.....	5,627	5,652	5,477	5,496	5,679	183
Not in labor force....	68,550	69,348	69,522	69,460	69,525	65
Unemployment rates						
All workers.....	4.0	4.0	3.9	3.9	4.0	0.1
Adult men.....	3.3	3.2	3.2	3.4	3.5	.1
Adult women.....	3.7	3.6	3.5	3.4	3.4	.0
Teenagers.....	12.3	13.5	12.8	12.6	13.1	.5
White.....	3.4	3.5	3.5	3.4	3.5	.1
Black.....	7.7	7.6	7.0	7.3	7.4	.1
Hispanic origin.....	5.6	5.6	5.6	5.0	6.1	1.1
ESTABLISHMENT DATA						
Employment						
Nonfarm employment....	131,552	131,619	131,723	p131,800	p131,894	p94
Goods-producing 1/..	25,703	25,680	25,639	p25,660	p25,656	p-4
Construction.....	6,676	6,688	6,720	p6,742	p6,736	p-6
Manufacturing.....	18,488	18,453	18,380	p18,377	p18,378	p1
Service-producing 1/	105,849	105,940	106,084	p106,140	p106,238	p98
Retail trade.....	23,128	23,189	23,179	p23,190	p23,236	p46
Services.....	40,272	40,553	40,685	p40,685	p40,750	p65
Government.....	20,827	20,536	20,491	p20,494	p20,440	p-54
Hours of work 2/						
Total private.....	34.5	34.4	34.4	p34.4	p34.3	p-0.1
Manufacturing.....	41.7	41.5	41.3	p41.4	p41.1	p-.3
Overtime.....	4.7	4.5	4.4	p4.5	p4.3	p-.2
Indexes of aggregate weekly hours (1982=100) 2/						
Total private.....	151.2	151.2	151.4	p151.8	p151.6	p-0.2
Earnings 2/						
Avg. hourly earnings, total private.....	\$13.67	\$13.79	\$13.83	p\$13.88	p\$13.94	p\$0.06
Avg. weekly earnings, total private.....	471.50	474.03	475.75	p477.47	p478.14	p.67

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 94,000 to 131.9 million in November, seasonally adjusted. Private-sector employment grew by 148,000, after rising by only 74,000 in October. Employment growth was generally stronger in the first half of 2000 than in the last 5 months. All of the November private-sector gain occurred among service-producing industries. Government employment declined by 54,000, with decreases occurring primarily at the federal and local levels. (See table B-1.)

In the service-producing sector, services industry employment increased by 65,000 in November, following no growth in October. Hospitals added 15,000 jobs in November, compared with average growth of only 3,000 for the prior 12 months. Computer and data processing services gained 11,000 jobs, the second consecutive month of larger-than-average gains, while engineering and management services added 12,000 jobs. In contrast, amusement and recreation services employment fell by 15,000. Employment declined in help supply services for the second month in a row. This industry, which had added 316,000 jobs in the 12 months ending in April of this year, has lost 71,000 since then.

Retail trade added 46,000 jobs in November. Department stores gained 38,000 jobs, compared with an average monthly loss of 3,000 over the first 10 months of this year. Employment in eating and drinking places grew by 17,000 after three consecutive monthly losses. The number of jobs in miscellaneous retail establishments (such as drug, jewelry, and toy stores) decreased by 14,000, seasonally adjusted, in November.

Wholesale trade employment rose by 14,000 in November, the second consecutive month of above-average growth. Nearly all of the job gains were in nondurable goods distribution.

Transportation and public utilities added 16,000 jobs in November, about in line with its monthly average for the first 10 months of the year. Air transportation (10,000) and communications (6,000) showed strength for the second consecutive month.

Finance, insurance, and real estate employment increased by 11,000 in November. This industry has had four consecutive monthly gains following declines earlier in the year. The largest employment gains occurred among insurance carriers, where employment had been in a declining trend since June 1999.

Real estate continued to add jobs. Employment in security brokerages was little changed; this industry had added jobs in every month since early last year.

Government employment fell by 54,000 in November. Both state and local education agencies showed job declines in November after seasonal adjustment. Local government education employment is 8,000 below the level at the close of the prior school year in May. Employment in local government agencies besides education declined by 18,000 over the month. Federal government employment fell by 13,000 in November, after seasonal adjustment, largely due to weak seasonal hiring of postal workers.

In the goods-producing sector, employment in manufacturing was about unchanged for the second month in a row, following 2 months of large losses. In November, job gains in durable goods were offset by losses in nondurable goods. Within durables, electronic components added 8,000 jobs, raising the gain so far this year to 54,000. Industrial machinery (6,000) and instruments and related products (4,000) also added jobs. In nondurables, textiles and apparel continued their long downward trends, and rubber and plastics lost 4,000 jobs.

Construction employment was about unchanged in November, following 2 months of job gains. Unusually cold November weather curtailed outdoor work activities, particularly heavy construction, which lost 7,000 jobs. Elsewhere in the goods-producing sector, the oil and gas industry continued to add jobs.

Weekly Hours (Establishment Survey Data)

The average workweek for production or nonsupervisory workers on private nonfarm payrolls edged down by 0.1 hour in November to 34.3 hours, seasonally adjusted. The manufacturing workweek declined by 0.3 hour to 41.1 hours, following an increase of 0.1 hour in October. In November, manufacturing overtime declined by 0.2 hour to 4.3 hours. (See table B-2.)

The index of aggregate weekly hours of production or nonsupervisory workers on private nonfarm payrolls declined by 0.1 percent to 151.6 (1982=100), seasonally adjusted. The manufacturing index fell by 0.7 percent to 104.3. (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 November to \$13.94, seasonally adjusted. Over the month, average weekly earnings increased by 0.1 percent to \$478.14. Over the year, average hourly earnings rose by 4.0 percent and average weekly earnings grew by 3.3 percent. (See table B-3.)

Following usual practice, the 6-month updates to seasonal adjustment factors for the establishment survey data are introduced with this release. These factors were used in the revisions to the September and October data as well as in the November estimates, and will be used through the April 2001 estimates. These factors will be published in the December 2000 issue of Employment and Earnings and are available on the Internet (<http://stats.bls.gov/ceshome.htm>) or by calling (202) 691-6555.

Also in accordance with usual practice, the release of December data will incorporate annual revisions in seasonally adjusted unemployment and other labor force series from the household survey. Seasonally adjusted data for the most recent 5 years are subject to revision.

The Employment Situation for December 2000 is scheduled to be released on Friday, January 5, 2001, at 8:30 A.M. (EST). Release dates for the balance of 2001 are as follows:

Feb. 2	May 4	Aug. 3	Nov. 2
March 9	June 1	Sept. 7	Dec. 7
April 6	July 6	Oct. 5	

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)				
	Nov.	Oct.	Nov.	Nov.	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.
	1999	2000	2000	1999	2000	2000	2000	2000	2000
TOTAL									
Civilian noninstitutional population.....	208,666	210,378	210,577	208,666	209,727	209,935	210,161	210,378	210,577
Civilian labor force.....	139,895	140,893	141,025	139,834	140,399	140,742	140,639	140,918	141,052
Participation rate.....	67.0	67.0	67.0	67.0	66.9	67.0	66.9	67.0	67.0
Employed.....	134,515	135,771	135,731	134,098	134,749	134,912	135,161	135,422	135,373
Employment-population ratio.....	64.5	64.5	64.5	64.3	64.2	64.3	64.3	64.4	64.3
Agriculture.....	3,185	3,277	3,030	3,310	3,299	3,344	3,340	3,233	3,154
Nonagricultural industries.....	131,330	132,494	132,701	130,788	131,450	131,569	131,821	132,188	132,219
Unemployed.....	5,380	5,122	5,295	5,736	5,650	5,829	5,477	5,496	5,679
Unemployment rate.....	3.8	3.6	3.8	4.1	4.0	4.1	3.9	3.9	4.0
Not in labor force.....	68,771	69,485	69,551	68,832	69,329	69,193	69,522	69,460	69,525
Persons who currently want a job.....	4,077	4,051	3,971	4,429	4,478	4,213	4,349	4,380	4,322
Men, 16 years and over									
Civilian noninstitutional population.....	100,179	101,075	101,175	100,179	100,745	100,847	100,963	101,075	101,175
Civilian labor force.....	74,545	75,231	75,152	74,728	74,917	75,412	75,233	75,313	75,344
Participation rate.....	74.4	74.4	74.3	74.6	74.4	74.8	74.5	74.5	74.5
Employed.....	71,797	72,552	72,371	71,732	72,063	72,407	72,352	72,378	72,286
Employment-population ratio.....	71.7	71.8	71.5	71.6	71.5	71.8	71.7	71.6	71.4
Unemployed.....	2,748	2,679	2,781	2,996	2,854	3,005	2,881	2,936	3,058
Unemployment rate.....	3.7	3.6	3.7	4.0	3.8	4.0	3.8	3.9	4.1
Men, 20 years and over									
Civilian noninstitutional population.....	91,986	92,969	93,061	91,986	92,642	92,754	92,863	92,969	93,061
Civilian labor force.....	70,441	71,185	71,151	70,388	70,702	71,067	71,002	71,128	71,122
Participation rate.....	76.6	76.6	76.5	76.5	76.3	76.6	76.5	76.5	76.4
Employed.....	68,293	69,011	68,908	68,037	68,440	68,757	68,699	68,743	68,646
Employment-population ratio.....	74.2	74.2	74.0	74.0	73.9	74.1	74.0	73.9	73.8
Agriculture.....	2,243	2,264	2,099	2,262	2,296	2,288	2,350	2,196	2,103
Nonagricultural industries.....	66,050	66,747	66,809	65,775	66,144	66,469	66,349	66,547	66,543
Unemployed.....	2,148	2,175	2,243	2,351	2,263	2,309	2,303	2,385	2,476
Unemployment rate.....	3.0	3.1	3.2	3.3	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.4	3.5
Women, 16 years and over									
Civilian noninstitutional population.....	108,487	109,303	109,402	108,487	108,983	109,088	109,198	109,303	109,402
Civilian labor force.....	65,350	65,662	65,874	65,106	65,482	65,330	65,406	65,605	65,708
Participation rate.....	60.2	60.1	60.2	60.0	60.1	59.9	59.9	60.0	60.1
Employed.....	62,718	63,219	63,360	62,366	62,686	62,505	62,809	63,044	63,087
Employment-population ratio.....	57.8	57.8	57.9	57.5	57.5	57.3	57.5	57.7	57.7
Unemployed.....	2,632	2,443	2,513	2,740	2,796	2,824	2,597	2,560	2,621
Unemployment rate.....	4.0	3.7	3.8	4.2	4.3	4.3	4.0	3.9	4.0
Women, 20 years and over									
Civilian noninstitutional population.....	100,573	101,448	101,533	100,573	101,111	101,209	101,321	101,448	101,533
Civilian labor force.....	61,440	61,747	61,881	61,052	61,508	61,260	61,386	61,481	61,561
Participation rate.....	61.1	60.9	60.9	60.7	60.8	60.5	60.6	60.6	60.6
Employed.....	59,314	59,788	59,868	58,838	59,222	58,949	59,268	59,417	59,456
Employment-population ratio.....	59.0	58.9	59.0	58.5	58.6	58.2	58.5	58.6	58.6
Agriculture.....	728	753	722	768	792	824	744	734	778
Nonagricultural industries.....	58,586	59,035	59,146	58,070	58,430	58,125	58,524	58,683	58,677
Unemployed.....	2,127	1,959	2,012	2,214	2,286	2,311	2,118	2,065	2,105
Unemployment rate.....	3.5	3.2	3.3	3.6	3.7	3.8	3.5	3.4	3.4
Both sexes, 16 to 19 years									
Civilian noninstitutional population.....	16,107	15,960	15,983	16,107	15,974	15,972	15,977	15,960	15,983
Civilian labor force.....	8,014	7,960	7,994	8,394	8,189	8,415	8,251	8,309	8,370
Participation rate.....	49.8	49.9	50.0	52.1	51.3	52.7	51.6	52.1	52.4
Employed.....	6,909	6,972	6,955	7,223	7,087	7,206	7,195	7,262	7,272
Employment-population ratio.....	42.9	43.7	43.5	44.8	44.4	45.1	45.0	45.5	45.5
Agriculture.....	215	260	209	280	211	232	247	304	272
Nonagricultural industries.....	6,694	6,712	6,746	6,943	6,876	6,974	6,948	6,958	7,000
Unemployed.....	1,106	988	1,039	1,171	1,101	1,209	1,056	1,047	1,098
Unemployment rate.....	13.8	12.4	13.0	14.0	13.4	14.4	12.8	12.6	13.1

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

NOTE: Beginning in January 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)				
	Nov. 1999	Oct. 2000	Nov. 2000	Nov. 1999	July 2000	Aug. 2000	Sept. 2000	Oct. 2000	Nov. 2000
WHITE									
Civilian noninstitutional population.....	173,709	174,899	175,034	173,709	174,443	174,587	174,745	174,899	175,034
Civilian labor force.....	116,735	117,477	117,428	116,703	117,258	117,551	117,535	117,500	117,507
Participation rate.....	67.2	67.2	67.1	67.2	67.2	67.3	67.3	67.2	67.1
Employed.....	112,919	113,807	113,598	112,611	113,156	113,352	113,450	113,516	113,359
Employment-population ratio.....	65.0	65.1	64.9	64.8	64.9	64.9	64.9	64.9	64.8
Unemployed.....	3,816	3,669	3,830	4,092	4,103	4,199	4,085	3,984	4,148
Unemployment rate.....	3.3	3.1	3.3	3.5	3.5	3.6	3.5	3.4	3.5
Men, 20 years and over									
Civilian labor force.....	59,788	60,258	60,222	59,761	59,950	60,358	60,275	60,272	60,252
Participation rate.....	76.9	76.9	76.7	76.9	76.7	77.1	77.0	76.9	76.8
Employed.....	58,264	58,724	58,594	58,067	58,302	58,701	58,543	58,548	58,419
Employment-population ratio.....	74.9	74.9	74.7	74.7	74.6	75.0	74.7	74.7	74.4
Unemployed.....	1,524	1,535	1,627	1,694	1,647	1,657	1,732	1,724	1,832
Unemployment rate.....	2.5	2.5	2.7	2.8	2.7	2.7	2.9	2.9	3.0
Women, 20 years and over									
Civilian labor force.....	50,150	50,461	50,527	49,814	50,356	50,060	50,235	50,196	50,248
Participation rate.....	60.3	60.2	60.2	59.9	60.2	59.8	60.0	59.9	59.9
Employed.....	48,659	49,057	49,105	48,273	48,700	48,388	48,688	48,716	48,764
Employment-population ratio.....	58.5	58.5	58.6	58.0	58.3	57.8	58.2	58.1	58.1
Unemployed.....	1,491	1,405	1,422	1,541	1,656	1,673	1,546	1,480	1,484
Unemployment rate.....	3.0	2.8	2.8	3.1	3.3	3.3	3.1	2.9	3.0
Both sexes, 16 to 19 years									
Civilian labor force.....	6,797	6,757	6,679	7,128	6,953	7,133	7,025	7,032	7,007
Participation rate.....	53.4	53.2	52.6	56.0	54.7	56.2	55.3	55.4	55.2
Employed.....	5,996	6,027	5,898	6,271	6,153	6,264	6,219	6,252	6,176
Employment-population ratio.....	47.1	47.5	46.5	49.2	48.4	49.3	49.0	49.2	48.6
Unemployed.....	801	730	781	857	800	869	806	780	831
Unemployment rate.....	11.8	10.8	11.7	12.0	11.5	12.2	11.5	11.1	11.9
Men.....	12.5	10.9	12.2	12.8	12.6	13.3	12.2	11.5	12.6
Women.....	11.0	10.7	11.2	11.2	10.3	11.0	10.7	10.6	11.1
BLACK									
Civilian noninstitutional population.....	25,019	25,339	25,376	25,019	25,221	25,258	25,299	25,339	25,376
Civilian labor force.....	16,555	16,634	16,798	16,508	16,456	16,512	16,403	16,593	16,755
Participation rate.....	66.2	65.6	66.2	66.0	65.2	65.4	64.8	65.5	66.0
Employed.....	15,292	15,469	15,604	15,187	15,190	15,190	15,246	15,380	15,509
Employment-population ratio.....	61.1	61.0	61.5	60.7	60.2	60.1	60.3	60.7	61.1
Unemployed.....	1,263	1,165	1,195	1,321	1,266	1,322	1,156	1,213	1,245
Unemployment rate.....	7.6	7.0	7.1	8.0	7.7	8.0	7.0	7.3	7.4
Men, 20 years and over									
Civilian labor force.....	7,335	7,443	7,453	7,277	7,292	7,337	7,274	7,387	7,401
Participation rate.....	73.3	73.2	73.2	72.8	72.1	72.4	71.7	72.6	72.7
Employed.....	6,841	6,945	6,964	6,767	6,803	6,797	6,813	6,870	6,895
Employment-population ratio.....	68.4	68.3	68.4	67.7	67.3	67.1	67.1	67.6	67.7
Unemployed.....	493	498	490	510	489	540	461	517	506
Unemployment rate.....	6.7	6.7	6.6	7.0	6.7	7.4	6.3	7.0	6.8
Women, 20 years and over									
Civilian labor force.....	8,338	8,272	8,362	8,305	8,217	8,230	8,197	8,237	8,328
Participation rate.....	66.5	65.1	65.7	66.3	65.0	65.0	64.6	64.8	65.4
Employed.....	7,818	7,822	7,866	7,757	7,691	7,710	7,724	7,775	7,803
Employment-population ratio.....	62.4	61.5	61.8	61.9	60.8	60.9	60.9	61.2	61.3
Unemployed.....	520	450	496	548	525	520	472	461	525
Unemployment rate.....	6.2	5.4	5.9	6.6	6.4	6.3	5.8	5.6	6.3
Both sexes, 16 to 19 years									
Civilian labor force.....	882	919	983	926	947	945	932	969	1,026
Participation rate.....	35.6	37.4	39.9	37.3	38.4	38.4	37.8	39.4	41.7
Employed.....	632	702	774	663	696	682	709	735	811
Employment-population ratio.....	25.5	28.5	31.5	26.7	28.2	27.7	28.8	29.9	33.0
Unemployed.....	250	217	209	263	252	262	223	234	215
Unemployment rate.....	28.3	23.6	21.2	28.4	26.6	27.8	23.9	24.2	20.9
Men.....	31.0	25.3	21.4	31.0	25.0	33.7	26.7	28.0	20.9
Women.....	26.0	22.3	21.1	25.9	27.9	22.5	21.5	21.0	21.0
HISPANIC ORIGIN									
Civilian noninstitutional population.....	21,947	22,618	22,687	21,947	22,422	22,488	22,555	22,618	22,687
Civilian labor force.....	14,841	15,503	15,514	14,887	15,188	15,248	15,536	15,496	15,599
Participation rate.....	67.6	68.5	68.4	67.8	67.7	67.8	68.9	68.5	68.8
Employed.....	14,001	14,743	14,631	13,979	14,339	14,371	14,666	14,728	14,646
Employment-population ratio.....	63.8	65.2	64.5	63.7	64.0	63.9	65.0	65.1	64.6
Unemployed.....	840	760	883	908	849	876	871	767	954
Unemployment rate.....	5.7	4.9	5.7	6.1	5.6	5.7	5.6	5.0	6.1

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

(Numbers in thousands)

Educational attainment	Not seasonally adjusted				Seasonally adjusted(1)				
	Nov. 1999	Oct. 2000	Nov. 2000	Nov. 1999	July 2000	Aug. 2000	Sept. 2000	Oct. 2000	Nov. 2000
Less than a high school diploma									
Civilian noninstitutional population.....	28,228	27,931	27,851	28,228	27,888	28,306	28,346	27,931	27,851
Civilian labor force.....	12,197	12,162	12,026	12,132	12,328	12,441	12,417	12,312	11,943
Percent of population.....	43.2	43.5	43.2	43.0	44.2	43.9	43.8	44.1	42.9
Employed.....	11,424	11,437	11,242	11,347	11,544	11,677	11,662	11,518	11,142
Employment-population ratio.....	40.5	40.9	40.4	40.2	41.4	41.3	41.1	41.2	40.0
Unemployed.....	773	724	784	785	784	764	755	794	801
Unemployment rate.....	6.3	6.0	6.5	6.5	6.4	6.1	6.1	6.4	6.7
High school graduates, no college(2)									
Civilian noninstitutional population.....	57,789	57,365	57,562	57,789	57,144	56,882	57,244	57,365	57,562
Civilian labor force.....	37,830	36,979	37,344	37,671	37,018	36,589	36,682	36,917	37,167
Percent of population.....	65.5	64.5	64.9	65.2	64.8	64.3	64.1	64.4	64.6
Employed.....	36,665	35,783	36,087	36,445	35,782	35,238	35,463	35,641	35,836
Employment-population ratio.....	63.4	62.4	62.7	63.1	62.6	62.0	62.0	62.1	62.3
Unemployed.....	1,165	1,196	1,258	1,226	1,236	1,350	1,219	1,276	1,331
Unemployment rate.....	3.1	3.2	3.4	3.3	3.3	3.7	3.3	3.5	3.6
Less than a bachelor's degree(3)									
Civilian noninstitutional population.....	44,070	44,767	44,770	44,070	44,724	44,616	44,191	44,767	44,770
Civilian labor force.....	32,688	33,179	33,076	32,312	32,952	33,175	32,934	32,848	32,667
Percent of population.....	74.2	74.1	73.9	73.3	73.7	74.4	74.5	73.4	73.0
Employed.....	31,883	32,423	32,270	31,444	32,029	32,230	32,091	32,071	31,793
Employment-population ratio.....	72.3	72.4	72.1	71.3	71.6	72.2	72.6	71.6	71.0
Unemployed.....	805	755	806	868	923	946	843	778	874
Unemployment rate.....	2.5	2.3	2.4	2.7	2.8	2.9	2.6	2.4	2.7
College graduates									
Civilian noninstitutional population.....	44,365	45,785	45,706	44,365	45,549	45,718	45,863	45,785	45,706
Civilian labor force.....	35,253	36,161	36,184	35,264	35,877	35,903	36,017	35,916	36,229
Percent of population.....	79.5	79.0	79.2	79.5	78.8	78.5	78.5	78.4	79.3
Employed.....	34,697	35,612	35,676	34,655	35,254	35,250	35,319	35,329	35,676
Employment-population ratio.....	78.2	77.8	78.1	78.1	77.4	77.1	77.0	77.2	78.1
Unemployed.....	556	550	507	609	623	653	697	587	553
Unemployment rate.....	1.6	1.5	1.4	1.7	1.7	1.8	1.9	1.6	1.5

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				
	Nov. 1999	Oct. 2000	Nov. 2000	Nov. 1999	July 2000	Aug. 2000	Sept. 2000	Oct. 2000	Nov. 2000
CHARACTERISTIC									
Total employed, 16 years and over.....	134,515	135,771	135,731	134,098	134,749	134,912	135,161	135,422	135,373
Married men, spouse present.....	43,599	43,710	43,512	43,273	43,284	43,372	43,324	43,363	43,210
Married women, spouse present.....	33,920	34,008	33,890	33,635	33,618	33,413	33,402	33,604	33,621
Women who maintain families.....	8,553	8,475	8,535	8,526	8,483	8,519	8,548	8,441	8,501
OCCUPATION									
Managerial and professional specialty.....	40,558	40,977	41,296	40,363	40,784	40,937	40,963	40,696	41,093
Technical, sales, and administrative support....	39,380	39,440	39,677	39,283	39,239	39,026	38,966	39,480	39,598
Service occupations.....	17,548	18,229	18,429	17,633	17,877	17,675	18,128	18,582	18,578
Precision production, craft, and repair.....	14,919	15,083	14,767	14,903	15,236	15,263	15,156	15,113	14,679
Operators, fabricators, and laborers.....	18,813	18,663	18,466	18,476	18,296	18,592	18,501	18,327	18,135
Farming, forestry, and fishing.....	3,298	3,378	3,095	3,407	3,309	3,400	3,395	3,274	3,214
CLASS OF WORKER									
Agriculture:									
Wage and salary workers.....	1,946	2,063	1,877	2,049	2,079	2,056	2,010	2,044	1,964
Self-employed workers.....	1,193	1,179	1,126	1,216	1,182	1,258	1,288	1,171	1,164
Unpaid family workers.....	46	35	26	41	40	37	39	31	24
Nonagricultural industries:									
Wage and salary workers.....	122,511	123,690	124,065	121,965	122,681	122,773	122,992	123,367	123,514
Government.....	19,098	19,009	19,264	18,902	18,497	18,496	18,979	19,047	19,092
Private industries.....	103,413	104,682	104,801	103,063	104,184	104,277	104,013	104,320	104,422
Private households.....	932	787	800	944	807	716	812	793	812
Other industries.....	102,481	103,895	104,001	102,119	103,377	103,561	103,201	103,527	103,610
Self-employed workers.....	8,715	8,678	8,505	8,686	8,609	8,590	8,799	8,550	8,488
Unpaid family workers.....	104	126	131	108	80	116	105	144	134
PERSONS AT WORK PART TIME									
All industries:									
Part time for economic reasons.....	3,045	2,851	3,241	3,274	3,071	3,164	3,189	3,200	3,477
Slack work or business conditions.....	1,804	1,708	2,083	1,930	1,846	1,997	2,101	1,900	2,221
Could only find part-time work.....	974	873	829	1,032	900	855	815	973	877
Part time for noneconomic reasons.....	19,744	19,583	20,015	18,651	18,558	18,709	18,456	18,704	18,917
Nonagricultural industries:									
Part time for economic reasons.....	2,886	2,704	3,089	3,105	2,940	3,038	3,021	3,031	3,325
Slack work or business conditions.....	1,696	1,609	1,979	1,815	1,750	1,924	1,983	1,810	2,119
Could only find part-time work.....	955	856	821	1,013	881	838	804	945	867
Part time for noneconomic reasons.....	19,193	19,030	19,454	18,083	18,041	18,190	17,879	18,158	18,318

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)				
	Nov. 1999	Oct. 2000	Nov. 2000	Nov. 1999	July 2000	Aug. 2000	Sept. 2000	Oct. 2000	Nov. 2000
CHARACTERISTIC									
Total, 16 years and over.....	5,736	5,496	5,679	4.1	4.0	4.1	3.9	3.9	4.0
Men, 20 years and over.....	2,351	2,385	2,476	3.3	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.4	3.5
Women, 20 years and over.....	2,214	2,065	2,105	3.6	3.7	3.8	3.5	3.4	3.4
Both sexes, 16 to 19 years.....	1,171	1,047	1,098	14.0	13.4	14.4	12.8	12.6	13.1
Married men, spouse present.....	925	894	999	2.1	2.0	2.0	2.1	2.0	2.3
Married women, spouse present.....	880	835	834	2.5	2.8	2.9	2.8	2.4	2.4
Women who maintain families.....	548	477	459	6.0	5.6	6.0	5.3	5.4	5.1
Full-time workers.....	4,536	4,443	4,589	3.9	3.7	4.0	3.8	3.8	3.9
Part-time workers.....	1,191	1,060	1,090	4.9	5.3	5.0	4.6	4.4	4.5
OCCUPATION(2)									
Managerial and professional specialty.....	751	736	690	1.8	1.9	1.9	1.8	1.8	1.7
Technical, sales, and administrative support...	1,461	1,475	1,468	3.6	3.6	4.0	3.4	3.6	3.6
Precision production, craft, and repair.....	578	525	563	3.7	3.5	3.1	3.4	3.4	3.7
Operators, fabricators, and laborers.....	1,224	1,258	1,218	6.2	6.3	6.4	6.1	6.4	6.3
Farming, forestry, and fishing.....	246	249	276	6.7	5.7	6.4	5.4	7.1	7.9
INDUSTRY									
Nonagricultural private wage and salary workers	4,478	4,368	4,298	4.2	4.1	4.1	4.0	4.0	4.0
Goods-producing industries.....	1,202	1,374	1,315	4.2	4.3	4.4	4.5	4.8	4.6
Mining.....	25	37	19	4.6	5.1	4.6	5.8	7.1	3.2
Construction.....	439	519	571	5.7	5.9	6.5	6.4	6.5	7.3
Manufacturing.....	738	819	724	3.7	3.6	3.5	3.6	4.1	3.6
Durable goods.....	450	465	428	3.7	3.3	3.1	3.1	3.8	3.5
Nondurable goods.....	288	354	297	3.7	4.0	4.3	4.4	4.5	3.8
Service-producing industries.....	3,276	2,994	2,983	4.1	4.1	4.1	3.8	3.7	3.7
Transportation and public utilities.....	260	212	195	3.3	3.2	3.1	3.3	2.7	2.5
Wholesale and retail trade.....	1,457	1,316	1,255	5.3	5.0	5.1	4.7	4.7	4.6
Finance, insurance, and real estate.....	185	190	143	2.3	2.1	2.5	2.0	2.4	1.8
Services.....	1,374	1,276	1,389	3.9	4.0	3.8	3.6	3.5	3.8
Government workers.....	393	390	455	2.0	2.1	2.4	2.0	2.0	2.3
Agricultural wage and salary workers.....	186	207	224	8.3	7.0	8.5	7.8	9.2	10.2

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				
	Nov. 1999	Oct. 2000	Nov. 2000	Nov. 1999	July 2000	Aug. 2000	Sept. 2000	Oct. 2000	Nov. 2000
NUMBER OF UNEMPLOYED									
Less than 5 weeks.....	2,384	2,330	2,343	2,601	2,470	2,594	2,487	2,497	2,547
5 to 14 weeks.....	1,729	1,548	1,744	1,760	1,812	1,846	1,717	1,703	1,783
15 weeks and over.....	1,268	1,244	1,207	1,401	1,331	1,384	1,226	1,320	1,331
15 to 26 weeks.....	633	647	653	725	654	679	602	715	735
27 weeks and over.....	635	597	555	676	677	705	624	605	596
Average (mean) duration, in weeks.....	12.9	13.0	12.4	13.0	13.3	13.0	11.9	12.4	12.4
Median duration, in weeks.....	6.0	6.0	5.9	6.2	6.0	6.2	5.2	6.2	6.1
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.....	44.3	45.5	44.3	45.1	44.0	44.5	45.8	45.2	45.0
5 to 14 weeks.....	32.1	30.2	32.9	30.5	32.3	31.7	31.6	30.9	31.5
15 weeks and over.....	23.6	24.3	22.8	24.3	23.7	23.8	22.6	23.9	23.5
15 to 26 weeks.....	11.8	12.6	12.3	12.6	11.7	11.7	11.1	13.0	13.0
27 weeks and over.....	11.8	11.6	10.5	11.7	12.1	12.1	11.5	11.0	10.5

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				
	Nov. 1999	Oct. 2000	Nov. 2000	Nov. 1999	July 2000	Aug. 2000	Sept. 2000	Oct. 2000	Nov. 2000
NUMBER OF UNEMPLOYED									
Job losers and persons who completed temporary jobs.....	2,340	2,076	2,327	2,493	2,417	2,615	2,511	2,428	2,492
On temporary layoff.....	755	531	775	851	856	940	823	791	871
Not on temporary layoff.....	1,584	1,544	1,552	1,642	1,561	1,674	1,688	1,637	1,621
Permanent job losers.....	1,065	1,066	978	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Persons who completed temporary jobs.....	519	479	574	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Job leavers.....	792	846	735	821	799	782	746	837	768
Reentrants.....	1,833	1,838	1,853	1,935	1,961	1,919	1,774	1,842	1,961
New entrants.....	415	363	380	485	402	514	411	383	430
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.....	43.5	40.5	44.0	43.5	43.3	44.8	46.2	44.2	44.1
On temporary layoff.....	14.0	10.4	14.6	14.8	15.3	16.1	15.1	14.4	15.4
Not on temporary layoff.....	29.4	30.1	29.3	28.6	28.0	28.7	31.0	29.8	28.7
Job leavers.....	14.7	16.5	13.9	14.3	14.3	13.4	13.7	15.3	13.6
Reentrants.....	34.1	35.9	35.0	33.7	35.1	32.9	32.6	33.5	34.7
New entrants.....	7.7	7.1	7.2	8.5	7.2	8.8	7.5	7.0	7.6
UNEMPLOYED AS A PERCENT OF THE CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE									
Job losers and persons who completed temporary jobs.....	1.7	1.5	1.7	1.8	1.7	1.9	1.8	1.7	1.8
Job leavers.....	.6	.6	.5	.6	.6	.6	.5	.6	.5
Reentrants.....	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.3	1.3	1.4
New entrants.....	.3	.3	.3	.3	.3	.4	.3	.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				
	Nov. 1999	Oct. 2000	Nov. 2000	Nov. 1999	July 2000	Aug. 2000	Sept. 2000	Oct. 2000	Nov. 2000
U-1 Persons unemployed 15 weeks or longer, as a percent of the civilian labor force.....	.9	.9	.9	1.0	.9	1.0	.9	.9	.9
U-2 Job losers and persons who completed temporary jobs, as a percent of the civilian labor force.....	1.7	1.5	1.7	1.8	1.7	1.9	1.8	1.7	1.8
U-3 Total unemployed, as a percent of the civilian labor force (official unemployment rate).....	3.8	3.6	3.8	4.1	4.0	4.1	3.9	3.9	4.0
U-4 Total unemployed plus discouraged workers, as a percent of the civilian labor force plus discouraged workers....	4.0	3.8	3.9	(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.....	4.6	4.3	4.5	(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.....	6.8	6.3	6.8	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)

1 Not available.

NOTE: This range of alternative measures of labor underutilization replaces the U1-U7 range published in table A-7 of this release prior to 1994. Marginally attached workers are persons who currently are neither working nor looking for work but indicate that they want and are available for a job and have looked for work sometime in the recent past. Discouraged workers, a subset of the marginally attached, have given a job-market related reason for not currently looking for a job. Persons employed part time for economic reasons are those who want and are available for full-time work but have had to settle for a part-time schedule. For further information, see "BLS introduces new range of alternative unemployment measures," in the October 1995 issue of the Monthly Labor Review. Beginning in January 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)				
	Nov. 1999	Oct. 2000	Nov. 2000	Nov. 1999	July 2000	Aug. 2000	Sept. 2000	Oct. 2000	Nov. 2000
Total, 16 years and over.....	5,736	5,496	5,679	4.1	4.0	4.1	3.9	3.9	4.0
16 to 24 years.....	2,249	2,047	2,091	10.0	9.2	9.4	8.7	8.9	9.1
16 to 19 years.....	1,171	1,047	1,098	14.0	13.4	14.4	12.8	12.6	13.1
16 to 17 years.....	553	470	512	16.5	16.5	17.1	15.7	14.9	15.5
18 to 19 years.....	619	583	583	12.3	11.5	12.6	11.2	11.3	11.5
20 to 24 years.....	1,078	1,000	993	7.7	6.8	6.4	6.4	6.8	6.8
25 years and over.....	3,488	3,441	3,576	3.0	3.0	3.1	3.0	2.9	3.0
25 to 54 years.....	3,048	2,943	3,054	3.1	3.2	3.2	3.0	3.0	3.1
55 years and over.....	459	528	531	2.6	2.4	2.6	2.8	2.9	2.9
Men, 16 years and over.....	2,996	2,936	3,058	4.0	3.8	4.0	3.8	3.9	4.1
16 to 24 years.....	1,194	1,128	1,143	10.2	9.6	10.1	9.3	9.4	9.6
16 to 19 years.....	645	551	582	14.9	14.0	16.0	13.6	13.2	13.8
16 to 17 years.....	292	280	288	16.9	17.4	16.9	17.4	17.7	17.5
18 to 19 years.....	353	266	290	13.6	11.9	15.5	11.0	10.3	11.3
20 to 24 years.....	549	576	561	7.5	7.1	6.7	6.9	7.4	7.3
25 years and over.....	1,789	1,810	1,896	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.9	3.0
25 to 54 years.....	1,531	1,536	1,592	2.9	2.8	2.9	2.8	2.9	3.0
55 years and over.....	252	288	298	2.6	2.4	2.7	2.6	2.9	3.0
Women, 16 years and over.....	2,740	2,560	2,621	4.2	4.3	4.3	4.0	3.9	4.0
16 to 24 years.....	1,055	919	948	9.8	8.9	8.6	8.0	8.4	8.6
16 to 19 years.....	526	496	516	13.0	12.8	12.6	11.9	12.0	12.4
16 to 17 years.....	261	190	224	16.1	15.5	17.3	13.9	12.2	13.4
18 to 19 years.....	266	317	293	10.8	11.0	9.4	11.3	12.3	11.7
20 to 24 years.....	529	423	432	7.9	6.5	6.2	5.7	6.2	6.3
25 years and over.....	1,699	1,631	1,680	3.1	3.3	3.5	3.2	3.0	3.1
25 to 54 years.....	1,517	1,407	1,462	3.3	3.5	3.6	3.2	3.0	3.1
55 years and over.....	207	240	233	2.6	2.3	2.6	3.1	2.9	2.8

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	
	Nov. 1999	Nov. 2000	Nov. 1999	Nov. 2000	Nov. 1999	Nov. 2000
NOT IN THE LABOR FORCE						
Total not in the labor force.....	68,771	69,551	25,633	26,023	43,137	43,528
Persons who currently want a job.....	4,077	3,971	1,727	1,706	2,350	2,266
Searched for work and available to work now(1).....	1,128	1,097	591	560	538	538
Reason not currently looking:						
Discouragement over job prospects(2).....	272	234	170	165	102	70
Reasons other than discouragement(3).....	857	863	421	395	436	468
MULTIPLE JOBHOLDERS						
Total multiple jobholders(4).....	8,057	7,455	4,170	3,812	3,886	3,643
Percent of total employed.....	6.0	5.5	5.8	5.3	6.2	5.8
Primary job full time, secondary job part time.....	4,504	4,082	2,548	2,271	1,956	1,811
Primary and secondary jobs both part time.....	1,759	1,555	551	519	1,208	1,036
Primary and secondary jobs both full time.....	311	321	225	211	86	110
Hours vary on primary or secondary job.....	1,440	1,466	824	800	616	666

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.....	1,881.6	1,949.3	1,959.2	1,976.5	1,880	1,950	1,951	1,955	1,967	1,978
Auto repair, services, and parking..	1,190.0	1,200.2	1,207.1	1,202.9	1,191	1,194	1,198	1,200	1,206	1,206
Miscellaneous repair services.....	379.3	384.4	386.6	384.9	379	384	384	385	385	386
Motion pictures.....	618.7	621.1	617.6	624.5	625	634	636	631	630	630
Amusement and recreation services...	1,534.2	1,877.0	1,728.4	1,602.1	1,701	1,795	1,808	1,785	1,786	1,771
Health services.....	10051.9	10168.8	10192.8	10223.3	10,041	10,143	10,161	10,178	10,192	10,209
Offices and clinics of medical doctors.....	1,899.6	1,941.7	1,948.7	1,951.9	1,898	1,930	1,935	1,945	1,950	1,951
Nursing and personal care facilities.....	1,788.4	1,793.1	1,794.4	1,798.4	1,785	1,787	1,793	1,791	1,793	1,794
Hospitals.....	3,993.8	4,027.0	4,033.7	4,049.1	3,992	4,018	4,021	4,029	4,032	4,047
Home health care services.....	641.0	643.9	645.9	647.6	637	645	646	645	645	643
Legal services.....	1,004.0	1,009.0	1,012.2	1,014.4	1,005	1,012	1,014	1,014	1,016	1,014
Educational services.....	2,493.2	2,332.7	2,520.3	2,574.3	2,305	2,374	2,395	2,388	2,362	2,380
Social services.....	2,880.7	2,993.2	3,029.2	3,050.0	2,868	2,919	2,955	3,001	3,021	3,035
Child day care services.....	738.7	782.5	800.2	808.7	721	768	774	779	786	790
Residential care.....	793.8	829.5	835.8	837.0	795	826	827	833	838	838
Museums and botanical and zoological gardens.....	97.2	103.2	103.9	101.6	99	103	103	103	103	104
Membership organizations.....	2,416.9	2,422.2	2,431.5	2,433.7	2,434	2,429	2,433	2,445	2,446	2,450
Engineering and management services.....	3,296.0	3,433.2	3,445.9	3,463.1	3,310	3,411	3,435	3,449	3,459	3,471
Engineering and architectural services.....	967.3	1,013.5	1,014.4	1,015.5	969	1,007	1,010	1,012	1,014	1,016
Management and public relations...	1,056.4	1,125.3	1,130.1	1,137.6	1,058	1,107	1,118	1,123	1,130	1,137
Services, nec.....	51.9	52.0	52.1	52.4	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
Government1.....	20,713	20,283	20,783	20,940	20,271	20,606	20,510	20,491	20,494	20,440
Federal1.....	2,642	2,619	2,610	2,611	2,646	2,819	2,657	2,627	2,625	2,612
Federal, except Postal Service1...	1,766.3	1,762.7	1,752.5	1,744.8	1,780	1,954	1,790	1,764	1,762	1,758
State.....	4,866	4,751	4,898	4,917	4,723	4,744	4,765	4,776	4,772	4,765
Education.....	2,143.0	1,972.8	2,135.7	2,163.9	1,980	1,994	2,002	2,009	2,004	1,995
Other State government.....	2,722.7	2,778.2	2,761.9	2,752.7	2,743	2,750	2,763	2,767	2,768	2,770
Local.....	13,205	12,913	13,275	13,412	12,902	13,043	13,088	13,088	13,097	13,063
Education.....	7,697.9	7,232.7	7,644.6	7,756.0	7,323	7,394	7,411	7,396	7,403	7,387
Other local government.....	5,507.1	5,680.4	5,630.7	5,656.3	5,579	5,649	5,677	5,692	5,694	5,676

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, 6,000, and 6,000 in January, February, March, April, May, June, July, August, September, October, and November 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					
	Nov. 1999	Sept. 2000	Oct. 2000p	Nov. 2000p	Nov. 1999	July 2000	Aug. 2000	Sept. 2000	Oct. 2000p	Nov. 2000p
Total private.....	34.5	34.5	34.7	34.3	34.5	34.4	34.3	34.4	34.4	34.3
Goods-producing.....	41.5	41.3	41.2	40.7	41.3	41.1	40.8	40.7	40.9	40.5
Mining.....	44.6	46.0	46.1	44.9	44.2	45.3	44.6	45.2	45.6	44.8
Construction.....	39.5	40.0	40.1	38.5	40.1	39.3	39.2	39.0	39.3	38.6
Manufacturing.....	42.2	41.7	41.6	41.5	41.7	41.7	41.4	41.3	41.4	41.1
Overtime hours.....	4.9	4.8	4.6	4.5	4.7	4.6	4.5	4.4	4.5	4.3
Durable goods.....	42.7	42.2	42.0	42.0	42.2	42.4	41.9	41.8	41.9	41.6
Overtime hours.....	5.0	4.9	4.7	4.6	4.8	4.7	4.6	4.5	4.6	4.4
Lumber and wood products.....	41.4	40.9	41.0	40.6	41.1	41.1	40.4	40.5	40.7	40.6
Furniture and fixtures.....	40.4	40.2	39.8	39.9	39.9	39.7	39.4	39.4	39.6	39.6
Stone, clay, and glass products....	44.2	43.9	43.8	42.8	43.8	43.7	43.2	43.1	43.2	42.5
Primary metal industries.....	44.7	43.9	43.5	43.8	44.3	44.3	43.7	43.7	43.7	43.5
Blast furnaces and basic steel products.....	45.3	44.5	43.8	43.7	45.3	45.2	44.4	44.5	44.2	43.4
Fabricated metal products.....	42.7	42.4	42.3	42.1	42.1	42.6	42.1	42.0	42.1	41.7
Industrial machinery and equipment..	42.5	42.1	42.1	41.9	42.2	42.6	42.2	42.1	42.1	41.7
Electronic and other electrical equipment.....	42.1	41.6	41.3	41.5	41.4	41.9	41.0	41.2	41.1	40.9
Transportation equipment.....	44.1	43.5	43.4	43.4	43.6	43.9	43.4	42.9	43.1	43.0
Motor vehicles and equipment.....	45.2	44.3	44.1	43.8	44.7	44.5	44.5	43.6	44.0	43.4
Instruments and related products....	41.9	41.1	41.1	41.3	41.5	41.6	41.1	41.1	41.2	40.9
Miscellaneous manufacturing.....	40.3	39.7	39.7	39.5	39.7	39.7	39.4	39.3	39.3	39.0
Nondurable goods.....	41.4	41.0	40.8	40.8	41.0	40.7	40.6	40.6	40.6	40.4
Overtime hours.....	4.7	4.7	4.5	4.4	4.5	4.3	4.2	4.3	4.3	4.1
Food and kindred products.....	42.5	42.2	41.8	41.7	41.8	41.2	41.5	41.4	41.4	41.1
Tobacco products.....	43.0	41.3	40.0	39.4	41.9	40.5	39.9	40.3	38.9	38.2
Textile mill products.....	41.6	41.1	41.1	41.0	41.3	41.2	40.7	41.0	40.9	40.6
Apparel and other textile products..	37.6	36.9	36.9	36.7	37.4	37.3	36.9	36.8	36.8	36.6
Paper and allied products.....	43.8	43.0	42.8	43.0	43.4	42.4	42.4	42.7	42.5	42.5
Printing and publishing.....	38.8	38.5	38.3	38.4	38.3	38.1	37.9	38.1	38.1	37.9
Chemicals and allied products.....	43.4	43.1	43.2	43.1	43.0	43.4	43.0	42.9	43.0	42.6
Petroleum and coal products.....	43.0	45.3	45.7	44.9	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
Rubber and misc. plastics products..	42.0	41.4	41.1	41.1	41.5	41.4	41.2	41.1	41.1	40.9
Leather and leather products.....	38.1	37.9	37.6	38.9	37.7	37.1	37.1	37.4	37.4	38.7
Service-producing.....	32.7	32.7	33.0	32.7	32.8	32.7	32.7	32.8	32.8	32.8
Transportation and public utilities...	38.3	38.7	39.0	38.5	38.3	38.8	38.2	38.5	38.6	38.5
Wholesale trade.....	38.4	38.5	38.7	38.4	38.4	38.5	38.3	38.6	38.5	38.5
Retail trade.....	28.7	28.8	29.0	28.6	29.0	28.8	28.8	28.8	28.9	28.9
Finance, insurance, and real estate...	36.0	36.1	36.6	35.9	36.2	36.3	36.1	36.3	36.1	36.1
Services.....	32.7	32.5	32.9	32.7	32.7	32.5	32.6	32.6	32.7	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			
	Nov. 1999	Sept. 2000	Oct. 2000p	Nov. 2000p	Nov. 1999	Sept. 2000	Oct. 2000p	Nov. 2000p
Total private.....	\$13.43	\$13.88	\$13.95	\$13.96	\$463.34	\$478.86	\$484.07	\$478.83
Seasonally adjusted.....	13.41	13.83	13.88	13.94	462.65	475.75	477.47	478.14
Goods-producing.....	15.05	15.61	15.64	15.66	624.58	644.69	644.37	637.36
Mining.....	17.01	17.05	17.04	17.07	758.65	784.30	785.54	766.44
Construction.....	17.42	18.16	18.21	18.17	688.09	726.40	730.22	699.55
Manufacturing.....	14.08	14.50	14.53	14.63	594.18	604.65	604.45	607.15
Durable goods.....	14.58	15.07	15.11	15.22	622.57	635.95	634.62	639.24
Lumber and wood products.....	11.60	11.88	11.92	11.90	480.24	485.89	488.72	483.14
Furniture and fixtures.....	11.36	11.88	11.91	11.88	458.94	477.58	474.02	474.01
Stone, clay, and glass products....	14.04	14.53	14.57	14.50	620.57	637.87	638.17	620.60
Primary metal industries.....	16.12	16.65	16.56	16.65	720.56	730.94	720.36	729.27
Blast furnaces and basic steel products.....	19.11	19.58	19.28	19.26	865.68	871.31	844.46	841.66
Fabricated metal products.....	13.59	14.02	14.04	14.08	580.29	594.45	593.89	592.77
Industrial machinery and equipment..	15.22	15.84	15.80	15.98	646.85	666.86	665.18	669.56
Electronic and other electrical equipment.....	13.61	13.84	13.87	13.93	572.98	575.74	572.83	578.10
Transportation equipment.....	18.39	19.30	19.52	19.79	811.00	839.55	847.17	858.89
Motor vehicles and equipment.....	18.80	19.87	20.19	20.52	849.76	880.24	890.38	898.78
Instruments and related products....	14.34	14.80	14.84	14.90	600.85	608.28	609.92	615.37
Miscellaneous manufacturing.....	11.41	11.70	11.77	11.81	459.82	464.49	467.27	466.50
Nondurable goods.....	13.31	13.63	13.63	13.72	551.03	558.83	556.10	559.78
Food and kindred products.....	12.19	12.50	12.46	12.61	518.08	527.50	520.83	525.84
Tobacco products.....	18.02	18.51	17.90	18.54	774.86	764.46	716.00	730.48
Textile mill products.....	10.80	11.05	11.02	11.04	449.28	454.16	452.92	452.64
Apparel and other textile products..	8.98	9.16	9.15	9.18	337.65	338.00	337.64	336.91
Paper and allied products.....	16.08	16.31	16.35	16.36	704.30	701.33	699.78	703.48
Printing and publishing.....	14.02	14.48	14.48	14.53	543.98	557.48	554.58	557.95
Chemicals and allied products.....	17.64	18.07	18.05	18.10	765.58	778.82	779.76	780.11
Petroleum and coal products.....	21.76	21.14	21.09	21.28	935.68	957.64	963.81	955.47
Rubber and misc. plastics products..	12.46	12.87	12.90	12.98	523.32	532.82	530.19	533.48
Leather and leather products.....	9.93	10.25	10.19	10.07	378.33	388.48	383.14	391.72
Service-producing.....	12.90	13.32	13.42	13.43	421.83	435.56	442.86	439.16
Transportation and public utilities...	15.90	16.31	16.38	16.42	608.97	631.20	638.82	632.17
Wholesale trade.....	14.76	15.32	15.43	15.41	566.78	589.82	597.14	591.74
Retail trade.....	9.22	9.57	9.58	9.59	264.61	275.62	277.82	274.27
Finance, insurance, and real estate...	14.74	15.12	15.23	15.22	530.64	545.83	557.42	546.40
Services.....	13.57	13.96	14.07	14.12	443.74	453.70	462.90	461.72

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	Nov. 1999	July 2000	Aug. 2000	Sept. 2000	Oct. 2000p	Nov. 2000p	Percent change from: Oct. 2000- Nov. 2000
Total private:							
Current dollars.....	\$13.41	\$13.75	\$13.80	\$13.83	\$13.88	\$13.94	0.4
Constant (1982) dollars ²	7.87	7.86	7.90	7.87	7.89	N.A.	(3)
Goods-producing.....	15.03	15.40	15.45	15.46	15.57	15.67	.6
Mining.....	17.00	17.23	17.05	17.09	17.10	17.14	.2
Construction.....	17.37	17.90	17.93	17.96	18.00	18.21	1.2
Manufacturing.....	14.07	14.39	14.43	14.43	14.56	14.64	.5
Excluding overtime ⁴	13.33	13.64	13.69	13.73	13.82	13.91	.7
Service-producing.....	12.89	13.23	13.28	13.33	13.36	13.41	.4
Transportation and public utilities.....	15.84	16.17	16.26	16.30	16.38	16.41	.2
Wholesale trade.....	14.76	15.22	15.24	15.32	15.34	15.41	.5
Retail trade.....	9.21	9.45	9.49	9.54	9.56	9.59	.3
Finance, insurance, and real estate.....	14.76	15.03	15.12	15.19	15.17	15.24	.5
Services.....	13.53	13.89	13.94	13.97	14.00	14.07	.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 .3 percent from September 2000 to October 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						
	Nov. 1999	Sept. 2000	Oct. 2000p	Nov. 2000p	Nov. 1999	July 2000	Aug. 2000	Sept. 2000	Oct. 2000p	Nov. 2000p	
Total private.....	150.4	152.7	153.6	152.2	149.6	151.4	150.9	151.4	151.8	151.6	
Goods-producing.....	118.5	119.2	118.7	116.3	116.8	117.4	115.8	115.6	116.0	114.7	
Mining.....	51.4	53.3	53.6	52.0	50.2	51.9	50.8	51.4	52.2	51.1	
Construction.....	185.6	197.9	197.7	185.9	183.3	184.1	183.3	184.2	186.3	181.9	
Manufacturing.....	108.3	106.4	105.7	105.4	106.8	107.2	105.3	104.9	105.0	104.3	
Durable goods.....	113.0	111.1	110.6	110.6	111.5	113.0	110.6	110.0	110.2	109.6	
Lumber and wood products.....	150.0	145.4	144.8	142.1	148.0	146.7	142.9	142.6	142.7	141.7	
Furniture and fixtures.....	140.3	139.2	137.5	137.3	138.0	140.1	136.9	136.6	136.6	136.3	
Stone, clay, and glass products.....	118.4	118.5	117.8	114.1	116.5	117.3	114.9	114.4	114.6	112.5	
Primary metal industries.....	92.6	90.4	89.3	89.9	91.5	91.9	90.4	89.8	89.8	89.4	
Blast furnaces and basic steel products.....	71.9	69.7	68.2	67.9	72.0	71.4	70.1	69.9	69.4	67.8	
Fabricated metal products.....	121.5	121.5	121.2	121.1	119.3	123.3	121.1	120.3	120.5	119.7	
Industrial machinery and equipment..	105.0	103.8	103.9	104.0	104.4	106.5	105.4	104.3	104.6	103.9	
Electronic and other electrical equipment.....	108.6	109.4	108.7	109.6	106.8	110.4	108.1	108.2	107.8	107.9	
Transportation equipment.....	127.0	121.0	120.8	121.7	125.5	125.7	120.7	119.8	121.0	120.7	
Motor vehicles and equipment.....	171.1	161.0	159.7	159.4	168.5	167.7	161.3	159.5	161.0	157.5	
Instruments and related products....	76.9	73.8	73.3	74.0	76.3	75.2	74.2	73.8	73.5	73.4	
Miscellaneous manufacturing.....	105.1	101.4	102.4	101.2	102.8	100.9	100.1	99.9	99.5	98.7	
Nondurable goods.....	101.9	100.0	99.0	98.3	100.3	99.4	98.2	97.9	97.8	97.0	
Food and kindred products.....	120.8	122.6	120.1	118.0	117.9	117.1	116.3	115.5	116.4	115.7	
Tobacco products.....	62.2	54.0	52.5	51.3	56.0	50.2	43.5	49.9	48.2	47.3	
Textile mill products.....	80.8	78.1	77.4	76.6	80.0	78.9	77.5	77.5	77.2	75.6	
Apparel and other textile products..	59.2	55.4	54.8	54.3	58.6	57.3	55.5	54.9	54.3	53.7	
Paper and allied products.....	107.8	105.2	104.2	104.7	106.6	103.8	103.6	104.3	103.6	103.6	
Printing and publishing.....	124.0	123.6	123.1	123.3	121.8	122.7	122.0	122.7	122.5	121.0	
Chemicals and allied products.....	104.3	101.5	101.4	101.7	103.5	103.2	101.7	101.1	101.0	100.4	
Petroleum and coal products.....	71.4	64.9	65.1	62.8	70.1	64.6	63.0	61.5	62.9	61.6	
Rubber and misc. plastics products..	149.4	145.8	144.7	143.9	147.6	148.5	146.1	145.0	144.8	143.4	
Leather and leather products.....	33.4	31.8	31.0	32.0	32.4	31.9	31.4	31.0	30.5	31.5	
Service-producing.....	164.7	167.7	169.3	168.4	164.4	166.6	166.7	167.5	167.9	168.1	
Transportation and public utilities...	134.8	140.1	141.7	140.0	133.8	138.7	135.1	138.5	139.1	138.8	
Wholesale trade.....	131.5	133.0	134.2	133.4	131.3	132.6	132.2	133.3	133.2	133.6	
Retail trade.....	144.8	144.9	145.2	146.2	143.7	144.7	144.6	144.4	145.1	145.3	
Finance, insurance, and real estate...	137.6	139.0	140.8	138.7	138.9	139.2	138.8	139.9	139.5	140.0	
Services.....	205.2	210.5	213.3	211.3	205.2	208.4	210.0	210.5	211.0	211.3	

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	53.7	p55.1	p53.1	
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	58.4	p51.4	p52.5		
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	56.0	p54.8	p58.0				
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	60.8	p59.7	p58.4							
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	38.8	p45.7	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	36.3	p29.5	p36.7		
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	38.1	p33.8	p37.1				
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	39.2	p39.2	p35.3							

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.