Technical information:

Household data: (202) 691-6378 USDL 01-122

http://www.bls.gov/cpshome.htm

Establishment data: 691-6555 Transmission of material in this release is

http://www.bls.gov/ceshome.htm embargoed until 8:30 A.M. (EDT),

Media contact: 691-5902 Friday, May 4, 2001.

## THE EMPLOYMENT SITUATION: APRIL 2001

Employment declined in April, and the unemployment rate rose to 4.5 percent, the Bureau of Labor Statistics of the U.S. Department of Labor reported today. Payroll employment fell by 223,000, following a decline of 53,000 (as revised) in March. In April, large job losses continued in manufacturing and in help supply services, and construction employment declined after seasonal adjustment. Average hourly earnings rose by 5 cents over the month.

Unemployment (Household Survey Data)

The number of unemployed persons rose by more than 300,000 in April to 6.4 million and has increased by about 870,000 since October. The unemployment rate increased from 4.3 to 4.5 percent over the month and has risen by 0.6 percentage point since October. In April, the jobless rates were up for adult women (3.8 percent) and whites (4.0 percent). The rates for other major worker groups—adult men (4.0 percent), teenagers (14.2 percent), blacks (8.2 percent), and Hispanics (6.5 percent)—were little changed over the month, but all are up since October. (See tables A-1 and A-2.)

The unemployment rate for college graduates age 25 and over rose for the second consecutive month in April, but at 2.3 percent was still well below the rates for groups with less education. (See table A-3.)

The number of unemployed persons who lost their jobs or completed temporary jobs continued to increase in April, and at 3.2 million was up by about three-quarters of a million from its October level. The number of persons unemployed for less than 5 weeks also rose over the month, to nearly 3.0 million. Since October, the number of these newly unemployed has increased by about 450,000. (See tables A-6 and A-7.)

Total Employment and the Labor Force (Household Survey Data)

Both total employment, at 135.4 million, and the employment-population ratio, at 64.0 percent, declined in April. The civilian labor force was essentially unchanged at 141.8 million, as was the labor force participation rate at 67.1 percent. (See table A-1.)

In April, there were 7.3 million persons (not seasonally adjusted) holding more than one job. Multiple jobholders represented 5.4 percent of the employed, down from 5.7 percent a year ago. (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 April. These were people who wanted and were available for work and had looked for a job sometime in the prior

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

	Quar avera	terly ages	Mc	onthly da	ta	
Category	2000	2001	   	2001		Mar   Apr.  change
	IV	   I	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	Cilalige   
HOUSEHOLD DATA		I ———— I	Labor for	ce status	I ————	I
Civilian labor force	141,208	141,858	141,751	141,868	141,757	-111
Employment	135,593	1				I
Unemployment	5,616				1	1
Not in labor force	69,358	69,171	69,275	69,304	69,592	288
	<del></del>	τ	ı———— Jnemployme	ent rates	l ———	I ———
All workers	4.0	4.2	4.2	4.3	4.5	0.2
Adult men	3.4	3.7	3.5	3.8	4.0	.2
Adult women	3.4	3.6	3.7	3.6	3.8	.2
Teenagers	12.9	13.7	13.6	13.8	14.2	.4
White	3.5	3.7	3.7	3.7	4.0	.3
Black	7.5	8.1	7.5	8.6	8.2	4
Hispanic origin	5.6	6.2	6.3	6.3	6.5	.2
ESTABLISHMENT DATA	l <del></del>	l	Employ			
Nonfarm employment	131,836	p132,240	132,303	p132,250	p132,027	p-223
Goods-producing 1/	25,623	p25,568	25,563	p25,500	p25,336	p-164
Construction	6,732	p6,889	6,888	p6,904	p6,840	p-64
Manufacturing	18,350	p18,129	18,124	p18,043	p17,939	p-104
Service-producing 1/	106,213	p106,672	106,740	p106,750	p106,691	p-59
Retail trade	23,225	p23,312	23,355	p23,309	p23,331	p22
Services	40,752	p40,940	40,938	p40,965	p40,844	p-121
Government	20,435	p20,566	20,589	p20,600	p20,638	p38
		l	Hours of	work 2/	l	
Total private	34.3	p34.3	34.2	p34.3	p34.3	p.0
Manufacturing	41.0	p40.8	!	. –	! -	_
Overtime	4.2	p3.9	!	-	p3.8	p.0
	Inde	 xes of agg	 gregate we	 eekly hou:	 rs (1982=1	<u> </u>
Total private	151.2	p151.6	151.3	p151.7	p151.3	p-0.4
	ļ <del></del>		Earn	ings 2/	İ	İ
Avg. hourly earnings, total private	\$13.95	   p\$14.10	   \$14.11	   p\$14.17	   p\$14.22	   p\$0.05
Avg. weekly earnings, total private	478.13	   p483.16	482.56	į	į	p1.72
1/ Includes other		j		İ	İ	İ

<sup>1/</sup> Includes other industries, not shown separately.
2/ Data relate to private production or nonsupervisory workers. p=preliminary.

12 months but were not counted as unemployed because they had not searched for work in the 4 weeks preceding the survey. In April, the number of discouraged workers was 346,000. 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.)

Industry Payroll Employment (Establishment Survey Data)

Nonfarm payroll employment declined for the second straight month, falling by 223,000 in April. Manufacturing and help supply services both posted sharp job losses, and construction employment fell after seasonal adjustment. There was little or no job growth in most other industries over the month. (See table B-1.)

In the goods-producing sector, manufacturing employment fell by 104,000 in April. Declines since last June have totaled 554,000, and two-thirds of those job losses have occurred in the past 4 months. Manufacturing employment declines continued to be widespread in April. Large losses continued in electrical equipment (31,000), with electronic components accounting for two-thirds of the decline. Large declines also occurred in industrial machinery (16,000) and fabricated metals (13,000). In nondurable goods manufacturing, job losses continued in apparel, textiles, printing and publishing, and rubber and miscellaneous plastics.

In April, seasonal hiring was weaker than normal in construction, and, as a result, employment decreased by 64,000 on a seasonally adjusted basis. This decline may reflect, in part, the heavy rains over much of the country's interior. Since last October, construction has added an average of 16,000 jobs a month, compared with a monthly average of 23,000 for the period of October 1999 to October 2000.

In mining, employment in oil and gas extraction continued to increase in April and has risen by 17,000 thus far this year.

In the service-producing sector, the services industry lost 121,000 jobs in April, despite job gains in health services (14,000), social services (14,000), and computer services (7,000). Help supply services experienced another sharp job decline (108,000). This industry, which provides just-in-time workers to other businesses, has lost 370,000 jobs since September. Seasonal hiring in amusement and recreation services and hotels was well below normal this month, resulting in employment declines of 30,000 and 13,000, respectively.

In retail trade, eating and drinking places added 41,000 jobs in April, reversing a loss in March. Food stores also added jobs in April. Partly offsetting these increases were job losses in general merchandise, apparel, building materials and garden supplies, and furniture stores. Employment in furniture stores, which had trended up in 2000, has shown no increase this year.

Wholesale trade experienced job losses for the fifth straight month in April; employment in the industry has declined by 27,000 over this period. Finance, insurance, and real estate added 8,000 jobs in April. The gains were primarily in depository institutions and insurance carriers. The number of jobs in mortgage banks was little changed, and employment in security brokerages declined.

Local government employment increased by 32,000 in April; the gain was split evenly between education and noneducation agencies.

Weekly Hours (Establishment Survey Data)

The average workweek for production or nonsupervisory workers on private nonfarm payrolls was unchanged in April at 34.3 hours, seasonally adjusted. Both the manufacturing workweek and manufacturing overtime also were unchanged at 40.7 and 3.8 hours, respectively. (See table B-2.)

The index of aggregate weekly hours of production or nonsupervisory workers on private nonfarm payrolls decreased by 0.3 percent over the month to 151.3 (1982=100), seasonally adjusted. The manufacturing index fell by 0.8 percent to 100.3 in April. (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 5 cents in April to \$14.22, seasonally adjusted. April's increase was equal to the monthly average for the first 3 months of this year. Over the month, average weekly earnings increased by 0.4 percent to \$487.75. Over the year, average hourly earnings rose by 4.3 percent and average weekly earnings grew by 3.4 percent. (See table B-3.)

The Employment Situation for May 2001 is scheduled to be released on Friday, June 1, at 8:30 A.M. (EDT).

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## Revisions in the Establishment Survey Data

With the release of May data on June 1, BLS will introduce revisions in the establishment-based series on nonfarm payroll employment, hours, and earnings to reflect the annual benchmark adjustments for March 2000 and updated seasonal adjustment factors. Unadjusted data since April 1999 and seasonally adjusted data since January 1996 are subject to revision. Seasonal adjustment factors for March through October 2001 will be available on the Internet at http://www.bls.gov/ceshome.htm on May 25, one week prior to the release of the May estimates.

Concurrent with the release of March 2000 benchmark revisions, BLS also will implement the next phase of a new probability-based sample design for the establishment survey. The redesign began last year with the wholesale trade industry. Estimates for the mining, construction, and manufacturing industries will incorporate the new sample design with the June 1 release.

Further information is available by calling (202) 691-6555.

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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 agesex components; this differs from the unemployment estimate that would be obtained by directly adjusting the total or by combining the duration, reasons, or more detailed age categories.

The numerical factors used to make the seasonal adjustments are recalculated twice a year. For the household survey, the factors are calculated for the January-June period and again for the July-December

period. For the establishment survey, updated factors for seasonal adjustment are calculated for the May-October period and introduced along with new benchmarks, and again for the November-April period. In both surveys, revisions to historical data are made once a year.

## Reliability of the estimates

Statistics based on the household and establishment surveys are subject to both sampling and nonsampling error. When a sample rather than the entire population is surveyed, there is a chance that the sample estimates may differ from the "true" population values they represent. The exact difference, or sampling error, varies depending on the particular sample selected, and this variability is measured by the standard error of the estimate. There is about a 90-percent chance, or level of confidence, that an estimate based on a sample will differ by no more than 1.6 standard errors from the "true" population value because of sampling error. BLS analyses are generally conducted at the 90-percent level of confidence.

For example, the confidence interval for the monthly change in total employment from the household survey is on the order of plus or minus 376,000. Suppose the estimate of total employment increases by 100,000 from one month to the next. The 90-percent confidence interval on the monthly change would range from -276,000 to 476,000 (100,000 376,000). These figures do not mean that the sample results are off by these magnitudes, but rather that there is about a 90-percent chance that the "true" over-the-month change lies within this interval. Since this range includes values of less than zero, we could not say with confidence that employment had, in fact, increased. If, however, the reported employment rise was half a million, then all of the values within the 90-percent confidence interval would be greater than zero. In this case, it is likely (at least a 90-percent chance) that an employment rise had, in fact, occurred. The 90-percent confidence interval for the monthly change in unemployment is 258,000, and for the monthly change in the unemployment rate it is .21 percentage point.

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

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

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

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

monthly bias adjustment is based largely on past relationships between the sample-based estimates of employment and the total counts of employment described below.

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

Additional statistics and other information

More comprehensive statistics are contained in Employment and Earnings, published each month by BLS. It is available for \$26.00 per issue or \$50.00 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.

HOUSEHOLD DATA

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

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

	Apr. 2000	Mar. 2001	Apr. 2001	Apr. 2000	Dec. 2000	Jan. 2001	Feb. 2001	Mar. 2001	Apr. 2001
TOTAL									
Civilian noninstitutional population. Civilian labor force. Participation rate. Employed. Employment-population ratio. Agriculture. Nonagricultural industries. Unemployed. Unemployed rate. Not in labor force. Persons who currently want a job.	140,403 67.1 135,215 64.6 3,330 131,885 5,188 3.7	141,751 67.1 135,298 64.1 2,921	141,073 66.7 135,122 63.9 3,163	141,114 67.4 135,517 64.8 3,360	141,489 67.1 135,836 64.5 3,274	141,955 67.3 135,999 64.5 3,179	141,751 67.2 135,815 64.4 3,135	141,868 67.2 135,780 64.3 3,161	141,757 67.1 135,354 64.0 3,192
Men, 16 years and over									
Civilian noninstitutional population  Civilian labor force  Participation rate.  Employed.  Unemployed.  Unemployment rate.	100,487 74,747 74.4 71,979 71.6 2,768 3.7	101,504 75,266 74.2 71,607 70.5 3,659 4.9	101,593 75,314 74.1 71,987 70.9 3,326 4.4	100,487 75,166 74.8 72,257 71.9 2,909 3.9	101,260 75,582 74.6 72,534 71.6 3,048 4.0	101,357 75,815 74.8 72,589 71.6 3,226 4.3	101,428 75,547 74.5 72,359 71.3 3,187 4.2	101,504 75,516 74.4 72,201 71.1 3,315 4.4	101,593 75,741 74.6 72,245 71.1 3,496 4.6
Men, 20 years and over									
Civilian noninstitutional population.  Civilian labor force.  Participation rate.  Employed.  Employment-population ratio.  Agriculture.  Nonagricultural industries.  Unemployed.  Unemployment rate.	92,303 70,616 76.5 68,389 74.1 2,252 66,136 2,227 3.2	93,285 71,251 76.4 68,171 73.1 1,987 66,184 3,080 4.3	93,410 71,409 76.4 68,644 73.5 2,121 66,523 2,765 3.9	92,303 70,776 76.7 68,473 74.2 2,248 66,225 2,303 3.3	93,117 71,289 76.6 68,848 73.9 2,232 66,616 2,441 3.4	93,184 71,492 76.7 68,916 74.0 2,122 66,795 2,576 3.6	93,227 71,288 76.5 68,761 73.8 2,154 66,607 2,527 3.5	93,285 71,261 76.4 68,534 73.5 2,150 66,383 2,728 3.8	93,410 71,575 76.6 68,706 73.6 2,117 66,589 2,869 4.0
Women, 16 years and over									
Civilian noninstitutional population.  Civilian labor force.  Participation rate.  Employed.  Employment-population ratio.  Unemployed.  Unemployment rate.	108,729 65,656 60.4 63,236 58.2 2,420 3.7	109,667 66,484 60.6 63,691 58.1 2,793 4.2	109,756 65,759 59.9 63,135 57.5 2,624 4.0	108,729 65,948 60.7 63,260 58.2 2,688 4.1	109,483 65,907 60.2 63,302 57.8 2,605 4.0	109,532 66,140 60.4 63,410 57.9 2,730 4.1	109,598 66,204 60.4 63,456 57.9 2,749 4.2	109,667 66,352 60.5 63,578 58.0 2,774 4.2	109,756 66,016 60.1 63,109 57.5 2,907 4.4
Women, 20 years and over									
Civilian noninstitutional population Civilian labor force. Participation rate.  Employed. Employed. Agriculture. Nonagricultural industries Unemployed. Unemployment rate.		101,779 62,731 61.6 60,447 59.4 791 59,656 2,285 3.6	101,870 62,091 61.0 59,915 58.8 844 59,071 2,175 3.5	100,809 61,856 61.4 59,651 59.2 871 58,780 2,205 3.6	101,612 61,819 60.8 59,708 58.8 822 58,886 2,111 3.4	101,643 62,126 61.1 59,894 58.9 852 59,042 2,232 3.6	101,686 62,220 61.2 59,932 58.9 839 59,093 2,288 3.7	101,779 62,412 61.3 60,178 59.1 819 59,359 2,233 3.6	101,870 62,132 61.0 59,741 58.6 847 58,895 2,390 3.8
Both sexes, 16 to 19 years									
Civilian noninstitutional population.  Civilian labor force Participation rate.  Employed.  Employment-population ratio.  Agriculture.  Nonagricultural industries.  Unemployed.  Unemployment rate.	16,104 7,998 49.7 7,042 43.7 210 6,832 956 12.0	16,108 7,769 48.2 6,680 41.5 143 6,537 1,088 14.0	16,068 7,573 47.1 6,563 40.8 198 6,365 1,010 13.3	16,104 8,482 52.7 7,393 45.9 241 7,152 1,089 12.8	16,014 8,381 52.3 7,280 45.5 220 7,060 1,101 13.1	16,063 8,337 51.9 7,188 44.7 205 6,983 1,149 13.8	16,113 8,243 51.2 7,122 44.2 143 6,980 1,121 13.6	16,108 8,195 50.9 7,067 43.9 191 6,876 1,127 13.8	16,068 8,050 50.1 6,907 43.0 229 6,678 1,143 14.2

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

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

Not seasonally adjusted Seasonally adjusted(1)

Employment status, race, sex, age, and  $\mbox{Hispanic origin}$ 

	Apr.	Mar.	Apr.	Apr.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.
	2000	2001	2001	2000	2000	2001	2001	2001	2001
WHITE Civilian noninstitutional population Civilian labor force.  Participation rate. Employed.  Employment-population ratio. Unemployed.  Unemployment rate	117,281	118,166	117,572	117,800	117,945	118,276	118,287	118,243	118,145
	67.4	67.4	67.0	67.7	67.3	67.5	67.5	67.4	67.3
Men, 20 years and over Civilian labor force. Participation rate. Employed. Employment-population ratio. Unemployed. Unemployment rate.	59,958	60,400	60,476	60,052	60,349	60,494	60,487	60,358	60,598
	76.9	76.8	76.8	77.0	76.8	77.0	76.9	76.7	77.0
	58,327	58,075	58,430	58,377	58,581	58,571	58,561	58,366	58,488
	74.8	73.8	74.2	74.9	74.6	74.5	74.5	74.2	74.3
	1,631	2,326	2,047	1,675	1,768	1,923	1,926	1,991	2,110
	2.7	3.9	3.4	2.8	2.9	3.2	3.2	3.3	3.5
Women, 20 years and over Civilian labor force. Participation rate. Employed. Employment-population ratio. Unemployed Unemployed Unemployment rate	50,532	51,195	50,623	50,581	50,527	50,794	50,854	50,910	50,697
	60.6	60.9	60.2	60.6	60.2	60.5	60.6	60.6	60.3
	49,101	49,564	49,005	48,994	48,973	49,270	49,155	49,318	48,907
	58.9	59.0	58.3	58.7	58.4	58.7	58.5	58.7	58.2
	1,431	1,631	1,618	1,587	1,554	1,524	1,699	1,593	1,790
	2.8	3.2	3.2	3.1	3.1	3.0	3.3	3.1	3.5
Both sexes, 16 to 19 years Civilian labor force.  Participation rate.  Employed.  Employment-population ratio. Unemployed.  Unemployed.  Unemployment rate.  Men.  Women	6,791 53.4 6,030 47.4 761 11.2 12.6 9.7	6,571 51.6 5,806 45.6 765 11.6 12.3 10.9	6,473 50.7 5,728 44.9 746 11.5 12.5	7,167 56.4 6,339 49.8 828 11.6 12.9 10.1	7,069 55.7 6,257 49.3 812 11.5 12.2	6,988 55.1 6,174 48.7 814 11.7 13.3 9.8	6,945 54.6 6,186 48.7 760 10.9 12.6 9.2	6,975 54.8 6,169 48.5 806 11.6 11.8	6,850 53.7 6,039 47.3 812 11.8 12.8
BLACK Civilian noninstitutional population Civilian labor force. Participation rate. Employed. Employment-population ratio. Unemployed. Unemployment rate.	25,135 16,504 65.7 15,412 61.3 1,092 6.6	25,441 16,699 65.6 15,264 60.0 1,435 8.6	25,472 16,576 65.1 15,334 60.2 1,242 7.5	25,135 16,586 66.0 15,376 61.2 1,210 7.3	25,408 16,742 65.9 15,470 60.9 1,272 7.6	25,382 16,773 66.1 15,372 60.6 1,401 8.4	25,412 16,691 65.7 15,440 60.8 1,251	25,441 16,789 66.0 15,348 60.3 1,441 8.6	25,472 16,666 65.4 15,299 60.1 1,367 8.2
Men, 20 years and over Civilian labor force	7,324	7,349	7,346	7,338	7,437	7,430	7,374	7,404	7,369
	72.8	72.0	71.9	72.9	72.9	73.0	72.4	72.6	72.2
	6,858	6,722	6,775	6,843	6,897	6,918	6,887	6,776	6,761
	68.1	65.9	66.3	68.0	67.6	68.0	67.6	66.4	66.2
	467	627	572	495	540	512	487	628	608
	6.4	8.5	7.8	6.7	7.3	6.9	6.6	8.5	8.2
Women, 20 years and over Civilian labor force. Participation rate. Employed. Employment-population ratio. Unemployed. Unemployed rate	8,293	8,450	8,377	8,272	8,333	8,340	8,336	8,418	8,353
	65.8	66.2	65.5	65.7	65.4	65.4	65.3	65.9	65.3
	7,830	7,916	7,940	7,784	7,861	7,731	7,854	7,885	7,892
	62.2	62.0	62.1	61.8	61.7	60.6	61.5	61.7	61.7
	463	534	437	488	472	609	482	533	460
	5.6	6.3	5.2	5.9	5.7	7.3	5.8	6.3	5.5
Both sexes, 16 to 19 years Civilian labor force. Participation rate Employed. Employment-population ratio. Unemployed. Unemployment rate Men. Women	886 35.8 724 29.3 162 18.3 18.4	900 36.5 626 25.4 274 30.5 27.5 33.3	853 34.5 620 25.1 234 27.4 30.8 24.4	976 39.5 749 30.3 227 23.3 23.7 22.8	972 39.5 712 28.9 260 26.7 30.1 23.4	1,002 40.8 723 29.4 280 27.9 26.9 28.9	981 39.8 699 28.4 282 28.8 31.7 25.7	968 39.2 688 27.9 280 28.9 27.7 30.2	944 38.2 646 26.1 299 31.6 34.9 28.6
HISPANIC ORIGIN  Civilian noninstitutional population.  Civilian labor force.  Participation rate.  Employed.  Employment-population ratio.  Unemployed.  Unemployment rate.	22,231 15,268 68.7 14,466 65.1 802 5.3	22,889 15,820 69.1 14,737 64.4 1,083 6.8	22,957 15,712 68.4 14,761 64.3 951 6.1		22,749 15,671 68.9 14,772 64.9 899 5.7	22,769 15,540 68.2 14,612 64.2 927 6.0	22,830 15,653 68.6 14,673 64.3 980 6.3	22,889 15,770 68.9 14,782 64.6 988 6.3	22,957 15,775 68.7 14,747 64.2 1,028 6.5

<sup>1</sup> 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.

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

	Not sea	sonally a	djusted	d Seasonally adjusted(1)					
Educational attainment									
	Apr.	Mar.	Apr.	Apr.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.
	2000	2001	2001	2000	2000	2001	2001	2001	2001
Less than a high school diploma									
Civilian noninstitutional population  Civilian labor force  Percent of population.  Employed  Employment-population ratio.  Unemployed  Unemployment rate.	28,069	27,564	28,326	28,069	27,693	27,957	27,191	27,564	28,326
	12,007	12,008	12,379	11,986	11,822	12,008	12,074	12,103	12,371
	42.8	43.6	43.7	42.7	42.7	43.0	44.4	43.9	43.7
	11,286	11,053	11,581	11,254	11,077	11,193	11,140	11,267	11,558
	40.2	40.1	40.9	40.1	40.0	40.0	41.0	40.9	40.8
	721	955	798	732	745	816	934	836	813
	6.0	8.0	6.4	6.1	6.3	6.8	7.7	6.9	6.6
High school graduates, no college(2)									
Civilian noninstitutional population.  Civilian labor force  Percent of population.  Employed  Unemployed  Unemployment rate  Less than a bachelor's degree(3)	58,015	57,660	57,456	58,015	57,899	58,092	57,617	57,660	57,456
	37,699	37,554	37,186	37,563	37,187	37,415	37,309	37,189	37,053
	65.0	65.1	64.7	64.7	64.2	64.4	64.8	64.5	64.5
	36,474	35,996	35,828	36,296	35,906	35,986	35,895	35,746	35,650
	62.9	62.4	62.4	62.6	62.0	61.9	62.3	62.0	62.0
	1,226	1,557	1,358	1,267	1,281	1,429	1,414	1,443	1,403
	3.3	4.1	3.7	3.4	3.4	3.8	3.8	3.9	3.8
Civilian noninstitutional population  Civilian labor force  Percent of population.  Employed  Unemployed  Unemployment rate	43,896	45,182	44,653	43,896	44,596	44,313	45,263	45,182	44,653
	32,522	33,386	32,891	32,686	33,045	33,102	33,079	33,241	33,044
	74.1	73.9	73.7	74.5	74.1	74.7	73.1	73.6	74.0
	31,684	32,424	31,937	31,827	32,141	32,121	32,197	32,360	32,065
	72.2	71.8	71.5	72.5	72.1	72.5	71.1	71.6	71.8
	838	961	954	859	904	981	882	881	978
	2.6	2.9	2.9	2.6	2.7	3.0	2.7	2.7	3.0
College graduates  Civilian noninstitutional population Civilian labor force  Percent of population  Employed.  Employment-population ratio  Unemployed  Unemployment rate	44,864	45,979	46,045	44,864	45,839	45,790	46,167	45,979	46,045
	36,074	36,622	36,633	36,049	36,460	36,476	36,602	36,642	36,646
	80.4	79.7	79.6	80.4	79.5	79.7	79.3	79.7	79.6
	35,581	35,916	35,909	35,473	35,894	35,909	36,032	35,916	35,802
	79.3	78.1	78.0	79.1	78.3	78.4	78.0	78.1	77.8
	493	706	724	576	566	567	570	726	845
	1.4	1.9	2.0	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	2.0	2.3

<sup>1</sup> 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.

Table A-4. Selected employment indicators

Nonagricultural industries:

(In thousands)

Not seasonally adjusted Seasonally adjusted Category Feb. Apr. Mar. Apr. 2001 Apr. 2000 Jan. Mar. 2000 2000 2001 2001 2001 2001 2001 CHARACTERISTIC 

 Married men, spouse present.
 43,186
 43,125
 43,386
 43,321
 43,293
 43,134
 43,340
 43,385
 43,516

 Married women, spouse present.
 33,944
 34,216
 33,830
 33,795
 33,635
 34,249
 34,059
 34,080
 33,662

 Women who maintain families.
 8,382
 8,113
 8,200
 8,330
 8,501
 8,426
 8,373
 8,049
 8,160

 42,029 39,551 18,325 14,776 17,637 41,836 39,053 18,331 14,760 17,917 40,748 39,554 18,665 14,595 18,412 41,430 41,770 40,086 39,781 18,158 18,283 14,889 14,970 18,092 17,889 41,078 42,023 41,841 39,853 18,550 14,848 39,433 18,289 39,014 18,258 14,895 14,834 18,171 17,999 18,127 2.979 3,225 3,452 3,357 3.372 3,252 3,321 3,238 CLASS OF WORKER Agriculture: Agriculture:
Wage and salary workers.
Self-employed workers.
Unpaid family workers.
Nonagricultural industries: 2.042 2.019 1.725 1,906 2.048 1.983 1.839 1,910 1.902 1,165 1,218 1,247 1,257 43 1,198 34 1,182 25 1,291 29 1.231 
 wage and Salary Workers
 122,992 123,772 123,186 123,209 123,813 124,035 124,036 122,814 123,395

 Government
 19,434 19,363 19,18 19,168 19,52 18,843 19,103 19,134 18,854

 Private industries
 103,558 104,208 104,068 104,041 104,461 105,192 104,966 104,680 104,541

 Private households
 982 918 820 977 879 859 823 881 812

 Other industries
 102,576 103,291 103,249 103,064 103,582 104,333 104,143 103,800 103,729

 Self-employed workers
 8,794 8,661 8,677 8,727 8,600 8,698 8,617 8,784 8,608

 Unpaid family workers
 99 145 96 96 121 110 142 138 93
 PERSONS AT WORK PART TIME All industries: 3,135 1,862 1,002 18,606 3,338 2,040 961 3,043 3,108 2,049 3,234 1,964 3,327 2,035 3,164 1,914 3,201 2,097 1,827 2,043 986 863 896 954 19,509 19,467 19,143 18,993 18,568 18.647

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

3.182

1,954 940 18,966

2.972

1,953 850 18,576

3,021

1,791 1,882 975 877 18,043 18,437

3,088

3.227

1,971

3,143

1,970 910 18,509

3,007

1,828 1,985 877 864 18,132 18,176

3,061

1,985

Table A-5. Selected unemployment indicators, seasonally adjusted

Category	unemp	umber of loyed per thousand			Unemployment rates(1)				
	Apr.	Mar.	Apr.	Apr.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.
	2000	2001	2001	2000	2000	2001	2001	2001	2001
CHARACTERISTIC									
Total, 16 years and over.  Men, 20 years and over.  Women, 20 years and over.  Both sexes, 16 to 19 years.	5,597	6,088	6,402	4.0	4.0	4.2	4.2	4.3	4.5
	2,303	2,728	2,869	3.3	3.4	3.6	3.5	3.8	4.0
	2,205	2,233	2,390	3.6	3.4	3.6	3.7	3.6	3.8
	1,089	1,127	1,143	12.8	13.1	13.8	13.6	13.8	14.2
Married men, spouse present	795	1,102	1,094	1.8	2.2	2.3	2.3	2.5	2.5
	921	949	1,004	2.7	2.6	2.5	2.6	2.7	2.9
	553	532	548	6.2	5.1	6.4	6.1	6.2	6.3
Full-time workers	4,461	4,907	5,048	3.8	3.9	4.1	4.0	4.2	4.3
	1,122	1,167	1,338	4.7	4.6	4.9	4.8	4.8	5.5
OCCUPATION(2)									
Managerial and professional specialty Technical, sales, and administrative support Precision production, craft, and repair Operators, fabricators, and laborers Farming, forestry, and fishing	701	852	908	1.7	1.7	1.8	1.8	2.0	2.1
	1,434	1,534	1,661	3.5	3.5	3.4	3.5	3.7	4.1
	542	532	703	3.6	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.5	4.5
	1,285	1,431	1,328	6.5	6.4	7.1	7.3	7.4	6.8
	254	333	262	6.9	6.3	6.5	7.2	9.1	7.5
INDUSTRY									
Nonagricultural private wage and salary workers Goods-producing industries Mining. Construction. Manufacturing. Durable goods. Nondurable goods. Service-producing industries. Transportation and public utilities. Wholesale and retail trade. Finance, insurance, and real estate. Services. Government workers. Agricultural wage and salary workers.	4,410 1,233 17 400 816 489 327 3,177 234 1,377 202 1,364 337 185	4,968 1,513 19 488 1,006 606 400 3,455 246 1,471 212 1,525 408 244	5,090 1,533 32 577 924 522 402 3,557 333 1,467 222 1,534 437 193	4.1 4.3 3.0 5.4 4.0 3.9 4.1 4.0 3.0 5.0 2.5 3.8 1.7 8.3	4.0 4.4 3.6 6.5 3.6 4.0 3.8 3.2 4.8 2.1 3.6 2.2 8.9	4.3 4.9 2.2 6.8 4.2 4.3 4.0 2.8 5.0 2.3 4.0 2.2 9.0	4.5 5.2 4.6 7.0 4.5 5.0 4.2 2.9 5.1 2.5 4.2	4.5 5.3 3.5 6.2 5.0 5.0 4.3 3.1 5.3 2.6 4.1 2.1	4.6 5.3 5.1 7.1 4.6 4.3 5.1 4.4 4.1 5.3 2.7 4.1 2.3 9.2

<sup>1</sup> 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.

Table A-6. Duration of unemployment

(Numbers in thousands)

Duration								
	Apr.	Mar.	Apr.	Apr.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar
	2000	2001	2001	2000	2000	2001	2001	200

	Apr.	Mar.	Apr.	Apr.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.
	2000	2001	2001	2000	2000	2001	2001	2001	2001
NUMBER OF UNEMPLOYED									
Less than 5 weeks. 5 to 14 weeks. 15 weeks and over. 15 to 26 weeks. 27 weeks and over.	2,139	2,447	2,532	2,500	2,440	2,613	2,797	2,674	2,958
	1,666	2,282	1,799	1,835	1,852	1,977	1,669	1,992	1,977
	1,383	1,724	1,620	1,274	1,326	1,371	1,490	1,517	1,499
	778	1,002	897	660	675	731	793	814	759
	605	721	723	614	651	640	697	703	740
Average (mean) duration, in weeks Median duration, in weeks	13.1	13.5	13.1	12.5	12.6	12.6	12.9	13.0	12.6
	7.3	7.7	7.0	6.0	6.1	5.9	6.0	6.5	5.8
PERCENT DISTRIBUTION									
Total unemployed.  Less than 5 weeks.  5 to 14 weeks.  15 weeks and over.  15 to 26 weeks.  27 weeks and over.	100.0 41.2 32.1 26.7 15.0 11.7	100.0 37.9 35.4 26.7 15.5	100.0 42.5 30.2 27.2 15.1 12.2	100.0 44.6 32.7 22.7 11.8 10.9	100.0 43.4 33.0 23.6 12.0 11.6	100.0 43.8 33.2 23.0 12.3 10.7	100.0 47.0 28.0 25.0 13.3 11.7	100.0 43.2 32.2 24.5 13.2 11.4	100.0 46.0 30.7 23.3 11.8 11.5

Not seasonally adjusted Seasonally adjusted

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Table A-7. Reason for unemployment

(Numbers in thousands)

	Not seasonally adjusted Seasonally adjusted								
Reason									
	Apr. 2000	Mar. 2001	Apr. 2001	Apr. 2000	Dec. 2000	Jan. 2001	Feb. 2001	Mar. 2001	Apr. 2001
NUMBER OF UNEMPLOYED									
Job losers and persons who completed temporary jobs On temporary layoff. Not on temporary layoff. Permanent job losers. Persons who completed temporary jobs Job leavers. Reentrants. New entrants.	692 1,556 1,081 475 778 1,802	3,336 1,208 2,128 1,474 654 841 1,940 336	2,982 1,000 1,981 1,455 526 722 1,836 411	2,402 723 1,679 (1) (1) 812 1,967 411	2,514 937 1,577 (1) (1) 746 1,899 466	2,742 1,032 1,711 (1) (1) 838 1,956 446	2,853 945 1,908 (1) (1) 820 1,927 372	2,963 991 1,972 (1) (1) 814 1,908 386	3,199 1,053 2,146 (1) (1) 749 2,005 462
PERCENT DISTRIBUTION									
Total unemployed. Job losers and persons who completed temporary jobs. On temporary layoff. Not on temporary layoff. Job leavers. Reentrants. New entrants.	43.3 13.3 30.0 15.0 34.7	100.0 51.7 18.7 33.0 13.0 30.1 5.2	50.1 16.8 33.3 12.1 30.9 6.9	100.0 43.0 12.9 30.0 14.5 35.2 7.3	100.0 44.7 16.7 28.0 13.3 33.8 8.3	100.0 45.8 17.2 28.6 14.0 32.7 7.4	100.0 47.8 15.8 32.0 13.7 32.3 6.2	100.0 48.8 16.3 32.5 13.4 31.4 6.4	100.0 49.9 16.4 33.5 11.7 31.3 7.2
UNEMPLOYED AS A PERCENT OF THE CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE									
Job losers and persons who completed temporary jobs Job leavers		2.4 .6 1.4 .2	2.1 .5 1.3 .3	1.7 .6 1.4 .3	1.8 .5 1.3 .3	1.9 .6 1.4 .3	2.0 .6 1.4 .3	2.1 .6 1.3 .3	2.3 .5 1.4

<sup>1</sup> Not available.

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

Measure		seasona djusted			Sea	sonally	ly adjusted		
	Apr. 2000	Mar. 2001	Apr. 2001	Apr. 2000	Dec. 2000	Jan. 2001	Feb. 2001	Mar. 2001	Apr. 2001
U-1 Persons unemployed 15 weeks or longer, as a percent of the civilian labor force	1.0	1.2	1.1	. 9	.9	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.1
U-2 Job losers and persons who completed temporary jobs, as a percent of the civilian labor force	1.6	2.4	2.1	1.7	1.8	1.9	2.0	2.1	2.3
U-3 Total unemployed, as a percent of the civilian labor force (official unemployment rate)	3.7	4.6	4.2	4.0	4.0	4.2	4.2	4.3	4.5
U-4 Total unemployed plus discouraged workers, as a percent of the civilian labor force plus discouraged workers	3.9	4.8	4.5	(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	4.5	5.3	5.0	(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	7.6	7.2	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)

<sup>1</sup> 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.

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

Number of unemployed persons (in thousands)

Unemployment rates(1)

Age and sex

	Apr. 2000	Mar. 2001	Apr. 2001	Apr. 2000	Dec. 2000	Jan. 2001	Feb. 2001	Mar. 2001	Apr. 2001
Total, 16 years and over	5,597	6,088	6,402	4.0	4.0	4.2	4.2	4.3	4.5
16 to 24 years	2,128	2,263	2,349	9.4	9.2	9.6	9.5	10.0	10.4
16 to 19 years	1,089	1,127	1,143	12.8	13.1	13.8	13.6	13.8	14.2
16 to 17 years	490	502	518	14.9	15.8	17.4	17.2	16.0	16.7
18 to 19 years	596	624	626	11.5	11.6	11.5	11.0	12.3	12.6
20 to 24 years	1,039	1,135	1,206	7.3	7.0	7.2	7.2	7.8	8.3
25 years and over	3,461	3,844	4,043	2.9	3.0	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.4
25 to 54 years	2,979	3,373	3,472	3.0	3.0	3.2	3.2	3.4	3.5
55 years and over	431	481	517	2.4	2.6	2.7	2.8	2.6	2.8
Men, 16 years and over	2,909	3,315	3,496	3.9	4.0	4.3	4.2	4.4	4.6
16 to 24 years	1,161	1,285	1,293	9.7	9.7	10.3	10.8	10.9	10.9
16 to 19 years	606	587	627	13.8	14.1	15.0	15.5	13.8	15.1
16 to 17 years	273	250	305	16.0	18.4	20.5	18.5	15.6	18.7
18 to 19 years	335	338	326	12.4	11.7	11.8	13.1	12.7	12.8
20 to 24 years	555	698	666	7.4	7.2	7.6	8.2	9.3	8.7
25 years and over	1,754	2,046	2,208	2.8	3.0	3.1	3.0	3.2	3.5
25 to 54 years	1,485	1,745	1,900	2.8	2.9	3.1	3.0	3.3	3.5
55 years and over	265	294	298	2.7	2.8	3.0	2.9	2.9	2.9
Women, 16 years and over	2,688	2,774	2,907	4.1	4.0	4.1	4.2	4.2	4.4
16 to 24 years	967	978	1,055	8.9	8.7	8.8	8.1	8.9	9.8
16 to 19 years	483	540	516	11.8	12.1	12.4	11.6	13.7	13.3
16 to 17 years	217	252	213	13.7	13.2	14.1	15.7	16.4	14.5
18 to 19 years	261	285	300	10.5	11.6	11.3	8.7	11.9	12.4
20 to 24 years	484	438	539	7.2	6.7	6.7	6.1	6.3	7.8
25 years and over	1,707	1,798	1,834	3.1	3.0	3.2	3.4	3.2	3.3
25 to 54 years	1,494	1,628	1,572	3.2	3.1	3.4	3.5	3.5	3.4
55 years and over	166	188	219	2.0	2.4	2.5	2.7	2.2	2.6

<sup>1</sup> Unemployment as a percent of the civilian labor force.

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

	Tot	al	Me	n	Wom	ien
Category						
	Apr.	Apr.	Apr.	Apr.	Apr.	Apr.
	2000	2001	2000	2001	2000	2001
NOT IN THE LABOR FORCE						
Total not in the labor force  Persons who currently want a job  Searched for work and available to work now(1)  Reason not currently looking:  Discouragement over job prospects(2)  Reasons other than discouragement(3).	68,813	70,275	25,740	26,279	43,073	43,996
	4,422	4,451	1,907	1,942	2,515	2,509
	1,215	1,124	597	541	618	583
	330	346	198	214	132	132
	885	778	399	327	486	452
MULTIPLE JOBHOLDERS						
Total multiple jobholders(4)	7,737	7,280	4,060	3,829	3,677	3,450
	5.7	5.4	5.6	5.3	5.8	5.5
Primary job full time, secondary job part time  Primary and secondary jobs both part time  Primary and secondary jobs both full time  Hours vary on primary or secondary job	4,256	4,122	2,453	2,343	1,803	1,779
	1,596	1,573	509	529	1,087	1,045
	348	274	228	196	120	78
	1,501	1,282	859	748	642	534

<sup>1</sup> Data refer to persons who have searched for work during the prior 12 months and were available to take a job during the

<sup>1</sup> 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.

Table B-1. Employees on nonfarm payrolls by industry

(In thousands)

	seasona	lly adjus	sted	Seasonally adjusted						
Industry	Apr. 2000	Feb. 2001	Mar. 2001p	Apr. 2001p	Apr. 2000	Dec. 2000	Jan. 2001	Feb. 2001	Mar. 2001p	Apr. 2001p
Total	131,258	130,710	131,280	131,952	131,419	131,878	132,167	132,303	132,250	132,027
Total private							111,657 25,641		111,650 25,500	111,389 25,336
Mining	532	538	543	551	539	540	547	551	553	557
Metal mining	44.0 79.8 297.5 110.4	42.3 78.6 317.5 100.0	41.6 79.0 319.4 103.4	41.5 79.6 323.5 106.8	45 80 303 111	44 78 311 107	43 79 317 108	43 79 321 108	42 79 324 108	42 80 328 107
Construction	6,532	6,366	6,479	6,700	6,694	6,717	6,874	6,888	6,904	6,840
General building contractors  Heavy construction, except building.  Special trade contractors	872.4	774.3	819.6	889.2	1,497 899 4,298	1,527 867 4,323	1,545 902 4,427	1,547 911 4,430	1,544 925 4,435	1,533 903 4,404
Manufacturing  Production workers		18,041 12,302	17,967 12,249	17,885 12,185	18,492 12,689	18,312 12,515	18,220 12,442	18,124 12,367	18,043 12,300	17,939 12,223
Durable goods  Production workers  Lumber and wood products  Furniture and fixtures  Stone, clay, and glass products  Primary metal industries  Blast furnaces and basic steel	11,091 7,585 819.6 556.6 565.9 698.7	10,869 7,390 778.2 540.4 546.0 671.9	10,817 7,352 775.3 537.2 549.1 665.6	10,758 7,311 777.0 533.7 556.9 660.3	11,104 7,584 830 557 567 699	11,037 7,520 802 552 561 683	10,952 7,453 796 547 567 676	10,903 7,416 793 541 562 671	10,841 7,362 787 537 560 665	10,768 7,308 786 534 558 661
products	1,531.9 2,128.5				(1) 1,534 2,126 364	(1) 1,530 2,124 362	(1) 1,517 2,118 363	(1) 1,505 2,106 360	(1) 1,495 2,091 360	(1) 1,482 2,075 358
equipment	1,687.9	1,715.0	1,702.8	1,672.1	1,691	1,728	1,725	1,714	1,706	1,675
accessories. Transportation equipment  Motor vehicles and equipment Aircraft and parts Instruments and related products Miscellaneous manufacturing		693.7 1,768.0 948.3 455.9 852.1 385.4	688.1 1,763.6 942.4 457.6 850.8 384.9	666.4 1,765.6 943.9 457.4 850.0 383.8	651 1,859 1,026 461 844 397	696 1,813 988 456 851 393	697 1,760 942 452 855 391	694 1,769 951 454 854 388	689 1,761 942 457 852 387	668 1,762 941 458 851 384
Nondurable goods  Production workers  Food and kindred products  Tobacco products  Textile mill products	7,336 5,061 1,637.8 34.7 547.5	7,172 4,912 1,636.2 37.2 511.4	7,150 4,897 1,631.2 34.8 509.5	7,127 4,874 1,631.5 34.4 506.0	7,388 5,105 1,678 37 548	7,275 4,995 1,666 37 525	7,268 4,989 1,671 36 521	7,221 4,951 1,670 35 514	7,202 4,938 1,668 36 511	7,171 4,915 1,669 37 506
Apparel and other textile products Paper and allied products Printing and publishing Chemicals and allied products Petroleum and coal products Rubber and misc. plastics products Leather and leather products	1,028.1 130.7				665 662 1,554 1,030 132 1,007	625 656 1,554 1,022 128 991 71	626 654 1,555 1,022 127 986 70	614 649 1,549 1,016 128 977 69	612 647 1,546 1,016 127 970 69	603 645 1,539 1,013 127 965 67
Service-producing	105,767	105,765	106,291	106,816	105,694	106,309	106,526	106,740	106,750	106,691
Transportation and public utilities Transportation	6,936 4,482 220.9	7,020 4,516 213.0	7,044 4,540 213.7	7,064 4,559 215.8	6,970 4,509 221	7,086 4,581 217	7,077 4,572 214	7,096 4,584 217	7,098 4,589 216	7,096 4,584 216
transit	197.3 1,257.4 12.4 467.8 2,454	195.0 1,297.1 12.3 474.5 2,504	198.1 1,301.7 12.0 475.3 2,504	203.9 1,301.4 12.5 476.9 2,505	498 1,839 200 1,270 12 469 2,461 1,604	500 1,847 206 1,321 12 478 2,505 1,653	500 1,852 205 1,312 12 477 2,505 1,651	502 1,853 205 1,318 12 477 2,512 1,658	505 1,856 206 1,316 12 478 2,509 1,659	502 1,854 207 1,314 13 478 2,512 1,661
Wholesale trade	7,034	7,023	7,038	7,055	7,055	7,085	7,074	7,072	7,070	7,066
Durable goods Nondurable goods Retail trade Building materials and garden	4,189 2,845 22,940	4,174 2,849 22,787	4,174 2,864 22,862	4,181 2,874 23,101	4,201 2,854 23,197	4,201 2,884 23,245	4,192 2,882 23,272	4,193 2,879 23,355	4,188 2,882 23,309	4,189 2,877 23,331
supplies	2,698.0 2,359.9 3,480.1	2,299.2 3,508.6	2,627.8 2,289.7 3,495.6	2,292.0 3,516.9	1,032 2,791 2,443 3,522	1,019 2,742 2,411 3,523	1,015 2,702 2,364 3,533	1,015 2,730 2,389 3,547	1,013 2,721 2,369 3,543	1,004 2,703 2,355 3,556
stations  New and used car dealers  Apparel and accessory stores  Furniture and home furnishings	1,104.6	1,116.2	1,119.1	1,120.3	2,410 1,106 1,195	2,428 1,121 1,217	2,426 1,122 1,224	2,427 1,122 1,231	2,421 1,121 1,231	2,426 1,121 1,224
stores Eating and drinking places Miscellaneous retail establishments.	8,077.3	7,887.5	7,979.6	8,137.6	1,113 8,097 3,037	1,137 8,111 3,068	1,136 8,132 3,104	1,134 8,153 3,118	1,134 8,123 3,123	1,129 8,164 3,125
Finance, insurance, and real estate  Finance  Depository institutions  Commercial banks  Savings institutions  Nondepository institutions  Mortgage bankers and brokers  Security and commodity brokers  Holding and other investment					7,610 3,709 2,052 1,464 243 686 323 732	7,661 3,747 2,035 1,445 237 689 321 773	7,676 3,748 2,033 1,441 237 691 323 775	7,690 3,755 2,033 1,441 236 698 327 777	7,708 3,767 2,036 1,443 236 703 331 778	7,716 3,769 2,041 1,447 236 705 332 775
offices	240.6 2,359 1,592.2	248.4 2,369 1,592.4	250.9 2,375 1,595.0	249.8 2,379 1,597.2	239 2,365 1,597	250 2,362 1,585	249 2,369 1,591	247 2,376 1,597	250 2,378 1,597	248 2,386 1,603
service	766.8 1,521	777.0 1,517	780.1 1,529	781.9 1,547	768 1,536	777 1,552	778 1,559	779 1,559	781 1,563	783 1,561
Services2. Agricultural services	810.7 1,851.9 1,337.7 9,638.3 998.8 3,787.1	698.1 1,845.7 1,364.1 9,520.5 1,003.8 3,505.0	1,359.2 9,524.8 1,004.0 3,503.6	1,358.8 9,448.0 1,004.7 3,428.3	40,195 801 1,902 1,272 9,735 1,001 3,885 3,485	40,797 810 1,948 1,292 9,751 1,009 3,744 3,338	40,917 826 1,949 1,285 9,775 1,016 3,722 3,302	40,938 824 1,951 1,285 9,744 1,017 3,689 3,278	40,965 826 1,955 1,293 9,672 1,012 3,617 3,201	40,844 827 1,942 1,289 9,561 1,007 3,510 3,093

Computer and data processing										
services	1,923.6	2,010.8	2,020.3	2,025.6	1,927	1,996	1,999	2,009	2,018	2,025
Auto repair, services, and parking	1,194.0	1,220.4	1,228.9	1,231.9	1,195	1,215	1,228	1,224	1,230	1,231
Miscellaneous repair services	382.2	378.5	380.0	383.1	383	383	384	383	382	384
Motion pictures		635.5	640.7	646.2	634	639	640	637	642	651
Amusement and recreation services	1.722.3	1,584.1	1,647.2	1.752.3	1,752	1.787	1,809	1,803	1.811	1,781
Health services					10.093	10,229	10,260	10,287	10,314	10,328
Offices and clinics of medical					,	,	,	,	,	,
doctors	1.919.6	1.965.3	1.971.2	1.976.4	1.925	1,960	1,966	1,971	1.975	1,980
Nursing and personal care	-,	_,	-,	_,	-,	_,	_,,	-,	_,_,	_,
facilities	1.783.6	1.798.3	1.805.4	1.807.0	1.789	1,796	1,801	1,802	1,808	1,812
Hospitals					3,999	4,053	4,063	4,076	4,087	4.094
Home health care services			646.2		641	642	644	644	647	645
Legal services					1.004	1,015	1,018	1.021	1,023	1.024
Educational services					2,329	2,389	2,388	2,407	2,425	2,424
Social services					2,940	3,054	3,062	3,076	3,087	3,101
Child day care services				834.2	753	792	795	800	805	810
Residential care				853.0	812	845	848	851	851	855
Museums and botanical and zoological		017.0	015.1	033.0	012	015	010	031	031	033
gardens		96.4	99.5	104.0	102	104	104	105	105	105
Membership organizations					2.439	2,450	2,450	2,448	2,452	2,446
Engineering and management services.					3.368	3,486	3,494	3,498	3,502	3,505
Engineering and architectural	3,303.0	3,131.0	3,312.3	3,303.3	3,300	3,100	3,131	3,100	3,302	3,303
services	981 5	1 017 8	1,019.8	1 022 2	987	1.021	1,030	1.032	1.031	1.029
Management and public relations					1.088	1,139	1,142	1,144	1,145	1,145
Services, nec					(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Services, nec	33.4	32.0	55.0	33.2	( 1 )	( 1 )	( 1 )	( 1 )	( 1 )	(1)
Government	21.047	20.896	21.009	21.039	20.667	20,435	20,510	20,589	20,600	20,638
Federal				2,608	2,885	2,566	2,616	2,619	2,615	2,614
Federal, except Postal Service					2,022	1,753	1,755	1,755	1,754	1,753
State					4.744	4,769	4,759	4,794	4,800	4,807
Education					1,990	1,990	1,982	2,009	2,013	2,019
Other State government					2.754	2,779	2,777	2,785	2,787	2,788
Local					13.038	13,100	13,135	13,176	13,185	13,217
Education					7,408	7,387	7,406	7,432	7,436	7,452
Other local government					5,630	5,713	5,729	5,744	5,749	5.765

<sup>1</sup> These series are not published seasonally adjusted because the seasonal component, which is small relative to the trend-cycle and irregular components, cannot be separated with sufficient precision.

2 Includes other industries, not shown separately.
p = preliminary.

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

	Not seasonally adjusted					Seasonally adjusted						
Industry												
industry	Apr. 2000	Feb. 2001	Mar. 2001p	Apr. 2001p	Apr. 2000	Dec. 2000	Jan. 2001	Feb. 2001	Mar. 2001p	Apr. 2001p		
Total private	34.6	34.0	34.0	34.1	34.6	34.1	34.3	34.2	34.3	34.3		
Goods-producing	41.1	39.6	40.1	39.3	41.5	39.8	40.4	40.0	40.4	40.3		
Mining	44.9	44.6	45.0	45.7	45.3	44.6	45.2	44.9	45.9	46.2		
Construction	39.2	37.2	38.4	38.0	39.6	37.9	38.9	38.0	39.1	38.8		
Manufacturing Overtime hours	41.7 4.6	40.4	40.6 3.7	39.6 3.1	42.2 4.9	40.4	40.9 4.1	40.7	40.7 3.8	40.7		
Durable goods Overtime hours	42.4	40.7 3.7	41.0 3.7	39.8 3.0	42.8 5.1	40.7 3.9	41.1	41.0 3.8	41.0 3.8	41.0 3.8		
Lumber and wood products  Furniture and fixtures  Stone, clay, and glass products  Primary metal industries	41.1 39.9 43.2 44.5	39.4 38.6 41.1 42.2	39.9 38.6 41.8 42.1	39.7 37.7 41.9 41.6	41.2 40.6 43.6 44.9	39.8 38.8 41.7 42.5	39.7 39.1 42.4 42.6	40.3 39.3 42.2 42.2	40.3 38.9 42.6 42.1	39.9 39.0 42.5 42.4		
Blast furnaces and basic steel products	45.2 42.4 42.5	42.7 41.0 41.5	42.7 41.0 41.6	42.9 39.6 40.0	45.0 43.0 42.9	43.2 40.6 41.2	43.0 41.4 41.9	42.8 41.3 41.5	42.9 41.2 41.5	42.7 41.4 41.4		
equipment Transportation equipment Motor vehicles and equipment Instruments and related products Miscellaneous manufacturing	41.6 44.1 45.5 41.3 39.4	40.3 41.1 40.6 40.8 38.9	40.2 41.9 41.4 40.7 39.1	38.9 40.2 39.7 39.9 38.2	42.2 44.3 45.5 41.6 39.8	40.4 40.8 40.1 40.4 38.8	40.6 41.5 40.9 40.7 39.3	40.5 41.2 40.5 40.6 39.1	40.3 41.8 41.2 40.7 39.0	40.2 41.8 41.5 40.8 39.2		
Nondurable goods	40.8	39.9	40.1	39.2	41.3	40.0	40.5	40.2	40.3	40.2		
Food and kindred products  Tobacco products  Textile mill products  Apparel and other textile products	41.0 39.7 41.7 37.7	40.3 37.9 39.8 36.1	40.6 37.3 40.0 36.5	39.8 37.2 38.3 34.9	41.9 40.8 41.9 38.0	40.7 38.6 40.5 36.3	41.3 38.8 40.5 36.5	41.1 39.1 39.9 36.1	41.2 38.2 40.0 36.4	41.1 38.8 39.3 36.0		
Paper and allied products Printing and publishing Chemicals and allied products Petroleum and coal products Rubber and misc. plastics products	43.1 38.2 42.6 44.4 41.7	42.2 37.6 42.6 46.6 40.3	42.5 37.7 42.7 46.0 40.3	41.7 37.1 42.6 47.8 39.3	43.6 38.5 42.9 (2) 42.1	41.9 37.7 42.4 (2) 40.1	42.7 38.1 43.0 (2) 40.9	42.6 37.9 42.8 (2) 40.4	42.8 37.7 42.8 (2) 40.4	42.5 37.7 42.9 (2) 40.5		
Leather and leather products	38.4	37.3	37.5	37.0	38.9	37.1	38.0	37.5	37.6	38.0		
Service-producing	33.0	32.6	32.6	32.9	32.8	32.7	32.8	32.8	32.8	32.8		
Transportation and public utilities	38.8	38.2	38.0	38.6	38.7	38.7	38.7	38.4	38.3	38.5		
Wholesale trade	38.9	38.0	38.2	38.6	38.6	38.4	38.5	38.3	38.6	38.4		
Retail trade	28.9	28.4	28.5	28.9	28.8	28.7	29.1	28.9	28.9	28.9		
Finance, insurance, and real estate	36.7	36.3	36.0	36.9	36.3	36.2	36.2	36.3	36.3	36.5		
Services	32.8	32.6	32.5	32.7	32.7	32.6	32.6	32.7	32.7	32.7		

<sup>1</sup> 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 workersl on private nonfarm payrolls by industry

		Average hou	ırly earnin	ıgs	Average weekly earnings					
- 1 ·										
Industry	Apr.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	Apr.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.		
	2000	2001	2001p	2001p	2000	2001	2001p	2001p		
Total private Seasonally adjusted	\$13.69 13.64	\$14.16 14.11	\$14.18 14.17	\$14.27 14.22	\$473.67 471.94	\$481.44 482.56	\$482.12 486.03	\$486.61 487.75		
Goods-producing	15.25	15.65	15.73	15.83	626.78	619.74	630.77	622.12		
Mining	17.29	17.26	17.29	17.35	776.32	769.80	778.05	792.90		
Construction	17.66	18.26	18.29	18.24	692.27	679.27	702.34	693.12		
Manufacturing	14.28	14.65	14.69	14.79	595.48	591.86	596.41	585.68		
Durable goods	14.82	15.20	15.27	15.34	628.37	618.64	626.07	610.53		
Lumber and wood products	11.73	11.91	11.94	12.04	482.10	469.25	476.41	477.99		
Furniture and fixtures	11.64	12.02	12.07	12.14	464.44	463.97	465.90	457.68		
Stone, clay, and glass products	14.23	14.53	14.59	14.74	614.74	597.18	609.86	617.61		
Primary metal industries Blast furnaces and basic steel	16.51	16.54	16.59	17.03	734.70	697.99	698.44	708.45		
products	19.72	19.22	19.26	20.01	891.34	820.69	822.40	858.43		
Fabricated metal products	13.75	14.10	14.15	14.15	583.00	578.10	580.15	560.34		
Industrial machinery and equipment Electronic and other electrical	15.42	16.03	16.06	16.06	655.35	665.25	668.10	642.40		
equipment	13.70	14.04	14.11	14.22	569.92	565.81	567.22	553.16		
Transportation equipment	18.82	19.43	19.57	19.64	829.96	798.57	819.98	789.53		
Motor vehicles and equipment	19.36	20.01	20.19	20.37	880.88	812.41	835.87	808.69		
Instruments and related products	14.40	14.96	15.03	15.15	594.72	610.37	611.72	604.49		
Miscellaneous manufacturing	11.58	11.99	12.02	12.08	456.25	466.41	469.98	461.46		
Nondurable goods	13.45	13.80	13.81	13.96	548.76	550.62	553.78	547.23		
Food and kindred products	12.36	12.57	12.62	12.73	506.76	506.57	512.37	506.65		
Tobacco products	19.71	18.79	20.25	19.99	782.49	712.14	755.33	743.63		
Textile mill products	10.94	11.02	11.02	11.10	456.20	438.60	440.80	425.13		
Apparel and other textile products	9.05	9.22	9.30	9.38	341.19	332.84	339.45	327.36		
Paper and allied products	16.15	16.42	16.42	16.68	696.07	692.92	697.85	695.56		
Printing and publishing	14.20	14.57	14.60	14.55	542.44	547.83	550.42	539.81		
Chemicals and allied products	17.77	18.34	18.26	18.55	757.00	781.28	779.70	790.23		
Petroleum and coal products	21.77	22.02	21.76	21.58	966.59	1026.13	1000.96	1031.52		
Rubber and misc. plastics products	12.67	13.06	13.01	13.09	528.34	526.32	524.30	514.44		
Leather and leather products	10.13	10.19	10.32	10.35	388.99	380.09	387.00	382.95		
Service-producing	13.20	13.72	13.72	13.82	435.60	447.27	447.27	454.68		
Transportation and public utilities	16.15	16.68	16.60	16.69	626.62	637.18	630.80	644.23		
Wholesale trade	15.14	15.66	15.60	15.81	588.95	595.08	595.92	610.27		
Retail trade	9.42	9.71	9.73	9.77	272.24	275.76	277.31	282.35		
Finance, insurance, and real estate	15.12	15.64	15.69	15.85	554.90	567.73	564.84	584.87		
Services	13.83	14.43	14.44	14.57	453.62	470.42	469.30	476.44		

<sup>1</sup> See footnote 1, table B-2. p = preliminary.

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

Industry	Apr. 2000	Dec. 2000	Jan. 2001	Feb. 2001	Mar. 2001p	Apr. 2001p	Percent change from: Mar. 2001- Apr. 2001
Total private:							
Current dollars	\$13.64	\$14.02	\$14.02	\$14.11	\$14.17	\$14.22	0.4
Constant (1982) dollars2	7.87	7.93	7.89	7.92	7.95	N.A.	(3)
Goods-producing	15.30	15.63	15.71	15.76	15.83	15.85	.1
Mining	17.26	17.08	17.01	17.13	17.23	17.31	.5
Construction	17.78	18.14	18.33	18.36	18.42	18.33	5
Manufacturing	14.28	14.60	14.59	14.67	14.70	14.78	.5
Excluding overtime4	13.49	13.93	13.89	13.99	14.04	14.14	.7
Service-producing Transportation and public	13.11	13.53	13.51	13.62	13.67	13.73	. 4
utilities	16.12	16.51	16.51	16.66	16.63	16.65	.1
Wholesale trade	15.03	15.57	15.51	15.64	15.70	15.69	1
Retail trade	9.39	9.66	9.61	9.68	9.71	9.73	.2
estate	14.98	15.34	15.43	15.58	15.66	15.69	. 2
Services	13.74	14.20	14.21	14.32	14.37	14.48	.8

<sup>1</sup> 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 February 2001 to March 2001, the latest month available.
4 Derived by assuming that overtime hours are paid at the rate of time and one-half.
 N.A. = not available.
p = preliminary.

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

(1982=100)

	Not	season	ally adju	sted		Seasonally adjusted						
Industry	Apr.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	Apr.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.		
	2000	2001	2001p	2001p	2000	2000	2001	2001	2001p	2001p		
Total private	151.0	147.3	148.3	149.7	151.7	150.6	151.9	151.3	151.7	151.3		
Goods-producing	116.0	108.3	109.9	108.6	118.3	112.2	114.6	112.8	113.7	112.5		
Mining	50.9	50.0	51.1	52.4	52.2	50.6	51.8	51.6	53.3	53.8		
Construction	179.7	163.2	171.9	177.5	186.3	178.1	188.5	183.2	189.8	186.0		
Manufacturing	106.4	100.2	100.3	97.3	107.9	101.9	102.6	101.5	101.1	100.3		
Durable goods		105.0	105.0	101.6	113.1	106.7	107.0	106.1	105.4	104.7		
Lumber and wood products		131.7	133.0	132.5	147.9		136.2	137.4	136.4	134.8		
Furniture and fixtures		129.4	128.8	125.1		132.6	132.7	131.9	129.6	129.3		
Stone, clay, and glass products	114.9	103.9	106.3	108.5	116.2	108.7	112.0	110.7	111.0	110.2		
Primary metal industries  Blast furnaces and basic steel	92.5	84.1	82.8	81.2	93.3	86.2	85.3	83.8	82.8	82.8		
products	71.7	64.0	63.4	63.4	71.5	66.7	64.8	64.5	63.9	63.2		
Fabricated metal products	121.4	114.3	113.4	108.7	123.0	116.0	116.8	115.4	114.0	113.5		
Industrial machinery and equipment Electronic and other electrical	105.5	103.4	102.8	97.4	106.2	102.6	104.0	103.0	102.1	100.5		
equipment	107.8	105.2	104.3	99.3	109.6	107.1	106.9	105.7	104.6	102.6		
Transportation equipment	126.8	112.1	114.2	109.9	126.7	113.7	112.8	112.3	113.3	113.7		
Motor vehicles and equipment	172.3	142.0	144.3	138.7	171.7	144.4	142.1	141.5	142.8	144.0		
Instruments and related products	74.3	73.3	72.9	71.5	74.7	72.9	73.4	73.1	72.9	73.1		
Miscellaneous manufacturing	101.6	95.5	95.9	93.0	103.0	97.9	98.4	96.8	96.2	95.2		
Nondurable goods	98.6	93.6	93.8	91.4	100.7	95.4	96.6	95.2	95.1	94.4		
Food and kindred products	112.5	110.8	111.5	109.3	118.4	114.2	116.4	116.0	116.2	116.2		
Tobacco products	45.6	47.4	42.3	42.1	50.5	47.8	46.1	44.5	45.4	48.0		
Textile mill products	80.2	70.9	71.0	67.5	80.6	74.7	73.9	71.6	71.1	69.2		
Apparel and other textile products	58.7	51.4	51.9	49.0	59.2	52.8	53.5	51.7	51.8	50.4		
Paper and allied products	105.0	101.1	101.6	99.3	106.7	101.3	103.5	102.4	102.9	101.7		
Printing and publishing	122.0	118.8	118.9	116.0	123.2	120.2	121.5	120.3	119.2	118.3		
Chemicals and allied products	101.9	98.8	99.0	98.2	102.7	99.4	100.5	99.2	99.2	99.0		
Petroleum and coal products	64.3	59.2	59.6	63.7	66.6	58.2	61.5	62.4	62.1	65.7		
Rubber and misc. plastics products	148.3	137.9	137.0	132.9	149.3	139.3	140.8	138.0	137.1	136.8		
Leather and leather products	32.5	28.6	28.5	27.4	32.9	29.6	29.8	28.8	28.9	28.0		
Service-producing	166.7	164.7	165.6	168.2	166.6	167.9	168.7	168.6	168.7	168.7		
Transportation and public utilities	136.6	137.2	137.3	139.5	137.3	140.4	140.4	139.5	139.4	140.2		
Wholesale trade	133.5	130.2	131.1	132.7	133.0	133.2	133.5	132.4	133.1	132.3		
Retail trade	143.5	139.4	140.3	144.0	144.9	144.4	146.5	146.1	145.6	146.0		
Finance, insurance, and real estate	140.2	139.9	139.5	143.4	139.3	140.3	140.7	141.4	141.7	142.7		
Services	209.6	208.4	209.8	211.6	208.6	211.0	211.3	211.9	212.2	211.6		

<sup>1</sup> 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.
				Priva	ite nonfa	ırm payro	olls, 356	indust	riesl			
Over 1-month span:												
1997		59.7	62.8	63.2	57.7	57.7	61.2	60.1	61.5	65.3	62.1	61.2
1998 1999		56.6 58.8	60.5 53.9	58.7 59.6	58.3 52.8	59.7 57.9	53.9 58.8	58.1 53.8	56.2 57.3	53.8 60.7	59.0 60.8	57.4 59.0
2000		54.1	60.7	56.5	45.9	56.2	58.7	51.4	53.7	55.2	50.6	53.4
2001	52.4	46.5	p46.9	p45.2								
Over 3-month span:												
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		57.3	58.4	54.4	57.3	58.8	58.1	60.7	59.6	63.5	64.3	63.1
2000		62.6	61.9	57.4	56.7	58.3	57.9	58.4	50.8	52.1	52.9	52.1
2001	50.7	p46.1	p41.9									
Over 6-month span:		65.0			65.6	68.1		60 F	60.0	E0. 4	60 F	E0.4
1997 1998		67.0 67.4	66.6 65.2	66.3 61.8	65.6 62.9	67.1 61.4	66.3 59.0	68.5 58.4	69.0 57.4	70.4 59.7	69.7 59.3	70.4 59.1
1999		58.0	57.6	58.6	54.4	59.7	60.4	62.1	64.0	62.8	65.2	64.6
2000		60.8	61.0	61.9	59.3	56.0	54.4	57.2	54.5	51.5	50.6	p47.6
2001	p46.9											
Over 12-month span:												
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		67.3	67.3	65.9	63.9	62.5	61.5	62.1	61.0	59.8	59.8	58.1
1999 2000		58.3 63.8	57.6 60.8	59.4 59.8	59.6 57.9	60.5 55.2	61.9 54.5	61.0 54.2	62.6 p50.3	62.9 p48.0	62.5	63.2
2001		03.0	00.0	37.0	37.5	33.2	54.5	34.2	p30.3	P40.0		
				Manı	ıfacturir	ng payrol	ls. 139	industr	ies1			
						-5 F7	,,					
Over 1-month span:												
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		50.7	53.6	50.7	47.1	50.0	37.8	50.0	45.7	39.9	41.7	43.9
1999		41.0	42.8	46.4	40.3	46.4	54.7	38.1	46.4	51.8	51.4	50.4
2000		47.8	51.1	51.1	45.7	51.1	57.6	36.3	38.8	45.7	42.8	40.6
2001	38.8	30.6	p31.3	p33.8								
Over 3-month span:	F0 F	F2 0		F.C. 1	F2 0	F0 F	F0 F	F.F. 0	F0 F		64.5	64.0
1997 1998		53.2 56.8	55.8 52.2	56.1 52.2	53.2 48.6	52.5 41.4	52.5 39.2	55.8 40.3	59.7 43.2	66.5 37.1	64.7 36.7	64.0 40.6
1999		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	28.8	35.3	36.0	32.7
2001	24.8	p20.1	p20.9									
Over 6-month span:				=0.5		= 0 -						
1997		53.2	52.5	52.9 39.9	51.8	53.2	54.7	61.2	61.2	64.4	64.7 34.5	63.7
1998		E4 2		39.9	43.5	42.1	38.8	36.7	36.0	39.9	34.5	32.7
	60.1	54.3 33.5	50.4 33.5		32.7	38 8	41 0	45 7	48 2	43 2	48 6	51 1
1999 2000	60.1 35.6	54.3 33.5 47.5	50.4 33.5 50.4	37.1 53.6	32.7 45.0	38.8 38.1	41.0 33.5	45.7 35.3	48.2 29.9	43.2 24.5	48.6 23.4	51.1 p20.5
	60.1 35.6 51.4	33.5	33.5	37.1								
2000	60.1 35.6 51.4	33.5	33.5	37.1								
2000	60.1 35.6 51.4 p20.5	33.5	33.5	37.1								p20.5
2000	60.1 35.6 51.4 p20.5	33.5 47.5	33.5 50.4 54.0	37.1 53.6	45.0 55.4	38.1 56.8	33.5 57.2	35.3 57.9	29.9	24.5	23.4	p20.5
2000	60.1 35.6 51.4 p20.5	33.5 47.5 52.5 51.8	33.5 50.4 54.0 51.8	37.1 53.6 54.0 46.8	45.0 55.4 40.6	38.1 56.8 39.9	33.5 57.2 37.8	35.3 57.9 38.1	29.9 58.3 37.1	24.5 56.8 36.0	23.4 56.8 34.2	p20.5 57.2 33.5
2000	60.1 35.6 51.4 p20.5 54.7 55.0 37.4	33.5 47.5	33.5 50.4 54.0	37.1 53.6	45.0 55.4	38.1 56.8	33.5 57.2	35.3 57.9	29.9	24.5	23.4	p20.5

<sup>1</sup> 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.