Technical information:
Household data: (202) 691-6378
http://www.bls.gov/cpshome.htm
Establishment data: 691-6555
http://www.bls.gov/ceshome.htm
Media contact: 691-5902

USDL 01-122

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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 0ctober. 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)

| Category | Quarterly averages |  | Monthly data |  |  | Mar.- <br> Apr. <br> change |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 2000 | 2001 |  | 2001 |  |  |
|  | IV | I | Feb. | Mar. | Apr . |  |
| HOUSEHOLD DATA | Labor force status |  |  |  |  |  |
| Civilian labor force. | 141,208\| 141,858| 141,751| 141,868| 141,757| |  |  |  |  | -111 |
| Employment | 135,593\| | 135,864\| | 135, 815\| | 135, 780\| | 135, 354 | -426 |
| Unemployment | 5,616\| | 5,994\| | 5,936\| | 6,088\| | 6, 4021 | 314 |
| Not in labor force.... | 69,358\| | 69,171\| | 69,275\| | 69, 304\| | 69,592\| | 288 |
|  | Unemployment rates |  |  |  |  |  |
| All workers........... Adult men | $4.0 \mid 4.21$ |  | 4.2\| | 4.31 | 4.5 | 0.2 |
|  | 3.4 | 3.71 | 3.51 | 3.8\| | 4.01 | . 2 |
| Adult women | 3.41 | 3.61 | 3.71 | 3.61 | 3.8 | . 2 |
| Teenagers | 12.9 | 13.7\| | 13.6\| | 13.81 | $14.2 \mid$ | . 4 |
| White. | 3.5 | 3.71 | 3.71 | 3.71 | 4.01 | . 3 |
| Black | 7.51 | 8.1\| | 7.51 | 8.61 | 8.21 | -. 4 |
| Hispanic origin |  | $6.2 \mid$ | 6.31 | 6.31 | 6.5 | . 2 |
| ESTABLISHMENT DATA | Employment |  |  |  |  |  |
| Nonfarm employment. | 131,836\|p132, $240 \mid$ |  | 132,303\|p132, $250\|p 132,027\|$ |  |  | $\mathrm{p-223}$ |
| Goods-producing 1/. |  | 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 | 106,750\| | p106, 691 | p-59 |
| Retail trade |  | p23, 312 | 23, 355 \| | p23,309 | p23, 331 | p22 |
| Services.. | $40,752 \mid$ | p40, 940 | 40, 938 | p40, 965 | p40, 844 | p-121 |
| Government | 20,435 | p20,566 | 20,589 \| | p20,600\| | p20,638 | p38 |
|  | Hours of work 2/ |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total private......... | 34.3\| p34.31 |  | 34.21 | p34.31 | p34.31 | p. 0 |
| Manufacturing....... | $41.0 \mid$ | p40.81 | 40.71 | p40.71 | p40.7 | p. 0 |
| Overtime......... | 4.21 |  | 3.91 | p3.81 | p3.81 | p. 0 |
|  | Indexes of aggregate weekly hour |  |  |  | s (1982=100) 2/ |  |
| Total private | 151.2\| p151.6| |  | 151.3\| | p151.7 | p151.3\| | p-0.4 |
|  | Earnings 2/ |  |  |  |  |  |
| Avg. hourly earnings, total private...... | $\$ 13.95$ | $\mathrm{p} \$ 14.10$ | $\$ 14.11$ | \$14.17 | p\$14.22 |  |
| Avg. weekly earnings, |  |  |  |  | p\$14.22 | p\$0.05 |
| total private...... | 478.131 | p483.16\| | $482.56 \mid$ | p486.03\| | p487.75 | p1.72 |
| 1/ Includes other industries, not shown separately. <br> 2/ Data relate to private production or nonsupervisory workers. $\mathrm{p}=$ 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).

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.

## 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 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 $90-\mathrm{percent}$ 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.

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

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

|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Apr. } \\ & 2000 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Mar. } \\ & 2001 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Apr. } \\ & 2001 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Apr. } \\ & 2000 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Dec. } \\ & 2000 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Jan. } \\ & 2001 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Feb. } \\ & 2001 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Mar. } \\ & 2001 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Apr. } \\ & 2001 \end{aligned}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| TOTAL |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Civilian noninstitutional population. | 209,216 | 211,171 | 211,348 | 209,216 | 210,743 | 210,889 | 211, 026 | 211,171 | 211,348 |
| Civilian labor force. | 140,403 | 141, 751 | 141, 073 | 141,114 | 141, 489 | 141,955 | 141, 751 | 141, 868 | 141,757 |
| Participation rate | 67.1 | 67.1 | 66.7 | 67.4 | 67.1 | 67.3 | 67.2 | 67.2 | 67.1 |
| Employed. | 135,215 | 135,298 | 135,122 | 135,517 | 135,836 | 135,999 | 135,815 | 135,780 | 135,354 |
| Employment-population ratio | 64.6 | 64.1 | 63.9 | 64.8 | 64.5 | 64.5 | 64.4 | 64.3 | 64.0 |
| Agriculture. | 3,330 | 2,921 | 3,163 | 3,360 | 3,274 | 3,179 | 3,135 | 3,161 | 3,192 |
| Nonagricultural industries | 131,885 | 132,377 | 131,959 | 132,157 | 132,562 | 132,819 | 132,680 | 132,618 | 132,162 |
| Unemployed. | 5,188 | 6,453 | 5,951 | 5,597 | 5,653 | 5,956 | 5,936 | 6,088 | 6,402 |
| Unemployment rate | 3.7 | 4.6 | 4.2 | 4.0 | 4.0 | 4.2 | 4.2 | 4.3 | 4.5 |
| Not in labor force. | 68,813 | 69,421 | 70,275 | 68,102 | 69,254 | 68,934 | 69,275 | 69,304 | 69,592 |
| Persons who currently want a job. | 4,422 | 4,103 | 4,451 | 4,354 | 4,532 | 4,417 | 4,455 | 4,174 | 4,368 |
| Men, 16 years and over |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Civilian noninstitutional population. | 100,487 | 101,504 | 101,593 | 100,487 | 101, 260 | 101,357 | 101,428 | 101,504 | 101,593 |
| Civilian labor force. | 74,747 | 75,266 | 75,314 | 75,166 | 75,582 | 75,815 | 75,547 | 75,516 | 75,741 |
| Participation rate | 74.4 | 74.2 | 74.1 | 74.8 | 74.6 | 74.8 | 74.5 | 74.4 | 74.6 |
| Employed. | 71,979 | 71,607 | 71,987 | 72,257 | 72,534 | 72,589 | 72,359 | 72,201 | 72,245 |
| Employment-population ratio | 71.6 | 70.5 | 70.9 | 71.9 | 71.6 | 71.6 | 71.3 | 71.1 | 71.1 |
| Unemployed. | 2,768 | 3,659 | 3,326 | 2,909 | 3,048 | 3,226 | 3,187 | 3,315 | 3,496 |
| Unemployment rate. | 3.7 | 4.9 | 4.4 | 3.9 | 4.0 | 4.3 | 4.2 | 4.4 | 4.6 |
| Men, 20 years and over |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Civilian noninstitutional population. | 92,303 | 93,285 | 93,410 | 92,303 | 93,117 | 93,184 | 93,227 | 93,285 | 93,410 |
| Civilian labor force. | 70,616 | 71,251 | 71,409 | 70,776 | 71,289 | 71,492 | 71,288 | 71,261 | 71,575 |
| Participation rate. | 76.5 | 76.4 | 76.4 | 76.7 | 76.6 | 76.7 | 76.5 | 76.4 | 76.6 |
| Employed. | 68,389 | 68,171 | 68,644 | 68,473 | 68,848 | 68,916 | 68,761 | 68,534 | 68,706 |
| Employment-population ratio. | 74.1 | 73.1 | 73.5 | 74.2 | 73.9 | 74.0 | 73.8 | 73.5 | 73.6 |
| Agriculture. | 2,252 | 1,987 | 2,121 | 2,248 | 2,232 | 2,122 | 2,154 | 2,150 | 2,117 |
| Nonagricultural industries. | 66,136 | 66,184 | 66,523 | 66,225 | 66,616 | 66,795 | 66,607 | 66,383 | 66,589 |
| Unemployed. | 2,227 | 3,080 | 2,765 | 2,303 | 2,441 | 2,576 | 2,527 | 2,728 | 2,869 |
| Unemployment rate. | 3.2 | 4.3 | 3.9 | 3.3 | 3.4 | 3.6 | 3.5 | 3.8 | 4.0 |

Women, 16 years and over
Civilian noninstitutional population.
Civilian labor force....
Participation rate.
Employment-population ratio. . . . . . .
Unemployed..
Unemployment rate
108,729 109, 667 109, 756 108, 729 109, 483 109,532 109,598 109, 667 109,756 $65,656 \quad 66,484 \quad 65,75965,948 \quad 65,907 \quad 66,140 \quad 66,204 \quad 66,352 \quad 66,016$ $\begin{array}{rrrrrrrrr}60.4 & 60.6 & 59.9 & 60.7 & 60.2 & 60.4 & 60.4 & 60.5 & 60.1 \\ 63,236 & 63,691 & 63,135 & 63,260 & 63,302 & 63,410 & 63,456 & 63,578 & 63,109 \\ 58.2 & 58.1 & 57.5 & 58.2 & 57.8 & 57.9 & 57.9 & 58.0 & 57.5\end{array}$ $\begin{array}{rrrrrrrrr}2,420 & 2,793 & 2,624 & 2,688 & 2,605 & 2,730 & 2,749 & 2,774 & 2,907 \\ 3.7 & 4.2 & 4.0 & 4.1 & 4.0 & 4.1 & 4.2 & 4.2 & 4.4\end{array}$

Women, 20 years and over
Civilian noninstitutional population.
Civilian labor force..
parion rate
Employed.
Employment-population ratio.
Agriculture..................
Unemployed..............
Both sexes, 16 to 19 years
Civilian noninstitutional population.
Civilian labor force..

Agriculture....................
Agriculture...................
Unemployed.............
100, 809 101, 779 101, 870 100, 809 101, 612 101, 643 101, 686 101, 779 101, 870
$\begin{array}{rrrrrrrrr}61,790 & 62,731 & 62,091 & 61,856 & 61,819 & 62,126 & 62,220 & 62,412 & 62,132 \\ 61.3 & 61.6 & 61.0 & 61.4 & 60.8 & 61.1 & 61.2 & 61.3 & 61.0\end{array}$
$\begin{array}{lllllllll}59,785 & 60,447 & 59,915 & 59,651 & 59,708 & 59,894 & 59,932 & 60,178 & 59,741\end{array}$ $\begin{array}{rrrrrrrrr}59,785 & 60,447 & 59,915 & 59,651 & 59,708 & 59,894 & 59,932 & 60,178 & 59,741 \\ 59.3 & 59.4 & 58.8 & 59.2 & 58.8 & 58.9 & 58.9 & 59.1 & 58.6\end{array}$ $\begin{array}{rrrrrrrrr}867 & 791 & 844 & 871 & 822 & 852 & 839 & 819 & 847 \\ 58,917 & 59,656 & 59,071 & 58,880 & 58,886 & 59,042 & 59,093 & 59,359 & 58,895 \\ 2,005 & 2,285 & 2,175 & 2,205 & 2,111 & 2,232 & 2,288 & 2,23 & 2,390\end{array}$ 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 Hispanic origin |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Apr. } \\ & 2000 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Mar. } \\ & 2001 \end{aligned}$ | Apr. $2001$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Apr. } \\ & 2000 \end{aligned}$ | Dec. <br> 2000 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Jan. } \\ & 2001 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Feb. } \\ & 2001 \end{aligned}$ | Mar <br> 2001 | Apr $2001$ |
| WHITE |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Civilian noninstitutional population. | 174,092 | 175,416 | 175,533 | 174,092 | 175,145 | 175,246 | 175,326 | 175,416 | 175,533 |
| Civilian labor force.. | 117,281 | 118,166 | 117,572 | 117,800 | 117,945 | 118,276 | 118, 287 | 118, 243 | 118,145 |
| Participation rate. | 67.4 | 67.4 | 67.0 | 67.7 | 67.3 | 67.5 | 67.5 | 67.4 | 67.3 |
| Employed............ | 113,458 | 113,445 | 113,162 | 113,710 | 113,811 | 114,015 | 113,902 | 113,853 | 113,434 |
| Employment-population ratio | 65.2 | 64.7 | 64.5 | 65.3 | 65.0 | 65.1 | 65.0 | 64.9 | 64.6 |
| Unemployed..................... | 3,823 | 4,721 | 4,410 | 4,090 | 4,134 | 4,261 | 4,385 | 4,389 | 4,711 |
| Unemployment rate. | 3.3 | 4.0 | 3.8 | 3.5 | 3.5 | 3.6 | 3.7 | 3.7 | 4.0 |
| Men, 20 years and over |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Civilian labor force. | 59,958 | 60,400 | 60,476 | 60,052 | 60,349 | 60,494 | 60,487 | 60,358 | 60,598 |
| Participation rate. | 76.9 | 76.8 | 76.8 | 77.0 | 76.8 | 77.0 | 76.9 | 76.7 | 77.0 |
| Employed. | 58,327 | 58,075 | 58,430 | 58,377 | 58,581 | 58,571 | 58,561 | 58,366 | 58,488 |
| Employment-population ratio | 74.8 | 73.8 | 74.2 | 74.9 | 74.6 | 74.5 | 74.5 | 74.2 | 74.3 |
| Unemployed. | 1,631 | 2,326 | 2,047 | 1,675 | 1,768 | 1,923 | 1,926 | 1,991 | 2,110 |
| Unemployment rate. | 2.7 | 3.9 | 3.4 | 2.8 | 2.9 | 3.2 | 3.2 | 3.3 | 3.5 |
| Women, 20 years and overCivilian lat |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Civilian labor force................... | 50,532 | 51,195 | 50,623 | 50,581 | 50,527 | 50,794 | 50,854 | 50,910 | 50,697 |
| Participation rate | 60.6 | 60.9 | 60.2 | 60.6 | 60.2 | 60.5 | 60.6 | 60.6 | 60.3 |
| Employed. | 49,101 | 49,564 | 49,005 | 48,994 | 48,973 | 49,270 | 49,155 | 49,318 | 48,907 |
| Employment-population ratio | 58.9 | 59.0 | 58.3 | 58.7 | 58.4 | 58.7 | 58.5 | 58.7 | 58.2 |
| Unemployed. | 1,431 | 1,631 | 1,618 | 1,587 | 1,554 | 1,524 | 1,699 | 1,593 | 1,790 |
| Unemployment rate. | 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................... | 6,791 | 6,571 | 6,473 | 7,167 | 7,069 | 6,988 | 6,945 | 6,975 | 6,850 |
| Participation rate. | 53.4 | 51.6 | 50.7 | 56.4 | 55.7 | 55.1 | 54.6 | 54.8 | 53.7 |
| Employed. | 6,030 | 5,806 | 5,728 | 6,339 | 6,257 | 6,174 | 6,186 | 6,169 | 6,039 |
| Employment-population ratio | 47.4 | 45.6 | 44.9 | 49.8 | 49.3 | 48.7 | 48.7 | 48.5 | 47.3 |
| Unemployed. | 761 | 765 | 746 | 828 | 812 | 814 | 760 | 806 | 812 |
| Unemployment rate | 11.2 | 11.6 | 11.5 | 11.6 | 11.5 | 11.7 | 10.9 | 11.6 | 11.8 |
| Men. | 12.6 | 12.3 | 12.5 | 12.9 | 12.2 | 13.3 | 12.6 | 11.8 | 12.8 |
| Women. | 9.7 | 10.9 | 10.4 | 10.1 | 10.7 | 9.8 | 9.2 | 11.2 | 10.8 |
| BLACK |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Civilian noninstitutional population. | 25,135 | 25,441 | 25,472 | 25,135 | 25,408 | 25,382 | 25,412 | 25,441 | 25,472 |
| Civilian labor force. | 16,504 | 16,699 | 16,576 | 16,586 | 16,742 | 16,773 | 16,691 | 16,789 | 16,666 |
| Participation rate. | 65.7 | 65.6 | 65.1 | 66.0 | 65.9 | 66.1 | 65.7 | 66.0 | 65.4 |
| Employed.. | 15,412 | 15,264 | 15,334 | 15,376 | 15,470 | 15,372 | 15,440 | 15,348 | 15,299 |
| Employment-population ratio | 61.3 | 60.0 | 60.2 | 61.2 | 60.9 | 60.6 | 60.8 | 60.3 | 60.1 |
| Unemployed.. | 1,092 | 1,435 | 1,242 | 1,210 | 1,272 | 1,401 | 1,251 | 1,441 | 1,367 |
| Unemployment rate. | 6.6 | 8.6 | 7.5 | 7.3 | 7.6 | 8.4 | 7.5 | 8.6 | 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 |
| Participation rate | 72.8 | 72.0 | 71.9 | 72.9 | 72.9 | 73.0 | 72.4 | 72.6 | 72.2 |
| Employed. | 6,858 | 6,722 | 6,775 | 6,843 | 6,897 | 6,918 | 6,887 | 6,776 | 6,761 |
| Employment-population ratio | 68.1 | 65.9 | 66.3 | 68.0 | 67.6 | 68.0 | 67.6 | 66.4 | 66.2 |
| Unemployed. | 467 | 627 | 572 | 495 | 540 | 512 | 487 | 628 | 608 |
| Unemployment rate. | 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. | 8,293 | 8,450 | 8,377 | 8,272 | 8,333 | 8,340 | 8,336 | 8,418 | 8,353 |
| Participation rate | 65.8 | 66.2 | 65.5 | 65.7 | 65.4 | 65.4 | 65.3 | 65.9 | 65.3 |
| Employed. | 7,830 | 7,916 | 7,940 | 7,784 | 7,861 | 7,731 | 7,854 | 7,885 | 7,892 |
| Employment-population ratio | 62.2 | 62.0 | 62.1 | 61.8 | 61.7 | 60.6 | 61.5 | 61.7 | 61.7 |
| Unemployed. | 463 | 534 | 437 | 488 | 472 | 609 | 482 | 533 | 460 |
| Unemployment rate. | 5.6 | 6.3 | 5.2 | 5.9 | 5.7 | 7.3 | 5.8 | 6.3 | 5.5 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Participation rate. | 35.8 | 36.5 | 34.5 | 39.5 | 39.5 | 40.8 | 39.8 | 39.2 | 38.2 |
| Employed................... | 724 | 626 | 620 | 749 | 712 | 723 | 699 | 688 | 646 |
| Employment-population ratio | 29.3 | 25.4 | 25.1 | 30.3 | 28.9 | 29.4 | 28.4 | 27.9 | 26.1 |
| Unemployed...... | 162 | 274 | 234 | 227 | 260 | 280 | 282 | 280 | 299 |
| Unemployment rate | 18.3 | 30.5 | 27.4 | 23.3 | 26.7 | 27.9 | 28.8 | 28.9 | 31.6 |
| Men. | 18.4 | 27.5 | 30.8 | 23.7 | 30.1 | 26.9 | 31.7 | 27.7 | 34.9 |
| Women | 18.2 | 33.3 | 24.4 | 22.8 | 23.4 | 28.9 | 25.7 | 30.2 | 28.6 |
| HISPANIC ORIGIN |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Civilian noninstitutional population. | 22,231 | 22,889 | 22,957 | 22,231 | 22,749 | 22,769 | 22,830 | 22,889 | 22,957 |
| Civilian labor force. | 15,268 | 15,820 | 15,712 | 15,327 | 15,671 | 15,540 | 15,653 | 15,770 | 15,775 |
| Participation rate. | 68.7 | 69.1 | 68.4 | 68.9 | 68.9 | 68.2 | 68.6 | 68.9 | 68.7 |
| Employed.......... | 14,466 | 14,737 | 14,761 | 14,463 | 14,772 | 14,612 | 14,673 | 14,782 | 14,747 |
| Employment-population ratio. | 65.1 | 64.4 | 64.3 | 65.1 | 64.9 | 64.2 | 64.3 | 64.6 | 64.2 |
| Unemployed........ | 802 | 1,083 | 951 | 864 | 899 | 927 | 980 | 988 | 1,028 |
| Unemployment rate. | 5.3 | 6.8 | 6.1 | 5.6 | 5.7 | 6.0 | 6.3 | 6.3 | 6.5 |

[^0]Table A-3. Employment status of the civilian population 25 years and over by educational attainment
(Numbers in thousands)

> Not seasonally adjusted

Seasonally adjusted(1)
Educational attainment

|  | Apr. <br> 2000 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Mar. } \\ & 2001 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Apr. } \\ & 2001 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Apr. } \\ & 2000 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Dec. } \\ & 2000 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Jan. } \\ & 2001 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Feb. } \\ & 2001 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Mar. } \\ & 2001 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Apr. } \\ & 2001 \end{aligned}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Less than a high school diploma |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Civilian noninstitutional population. | 28,069 | 27,564 | 28,326 | 28, 069 | 27,693 | 27,957 | 27,191 | 27,564 | 28,326 |
| Civilian labor force. | 12,007 | 12,008 | 12,379 | 11,986 | 11,822 | 12,008 | 12,074 | 12,103 | 12,371 |
| Percent of population. | 42.8 | 43.6 | 43.7 | 42.7 | 42.7 | 43.0 | 44.4 | 43.9 | 43.7 |
| Employed. . | 11,286 | 11,053 | 11,581 | 11,254 | 11,077 | 11,193 | 11,140 | 11,267 | 11,558 |
| Employment-population ratio. | 40.2 | 40.1 | 40.9 | 40.1 | 40.0 | 40.0 | 41.0 | 40.9 | 40.8 |
| Unemployed. | 721 | 955 | 798 | 732 | 745 | 816 | 934 | 836 | 813 |
| Unemployment rate. | 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. | 58,015 | 57,660 | 57,456 | 58,015 | 57,899 | 58,092 | 57,617 | 57,660 | 57,456 |
| Civilian labor force. | 37,699 | 37,554 | 37,186 | 37,563 | 37,187 | 37,415 | 37,309 | 37,189 | 37,053 |
| Percent of population | 65.0 | 65.1 | 64.7 | 64.7 | 64.2 | 64.4 | 64.8 | 64.5 | 64.5 |
| Employed....... | 36,474 | 35,996 | 35,828 | 36,296 | 35,906 | 35,986 | 35,895 | 35,746 | 35,650 |
| Employment-population ratio. | 62.9 | 62.4 | 62.4 | 62.6 | 62.0 | 61.9 | 62.3 | 62.0 | 62.0 |
| Unemployed. | 1,226 | 1,557 | 1,358 | 1,267 | 1,281 | 1,429 | 1,414 | 1,443 | 1,403 |
| Unemployment rate. | 3.3 | 4.1 | 3.7 | 3.4 | 3.4 | 3.8 | 3.8 | 3.9 | 3.8 |
| Less than a bachelor's degree(3) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Civilian noninstitutional population. | 43,896 | 45,182 | 44,653 | 43,896 | 44,596 | 44,313 | 45,263 | 45,182 | 44,653 |
| Civilian labor force. | 32,522 | 33,386 | 32,891 | 32,686 | 33,045 | 33,102 | 33,079 | 33,241 | 33,044 |
| Percent of population. | 74.1 | 73.9 | 73.7 | 74.5 | 74.1 | 74.7 | 73.1 | 73.6 | 74.0 |
| Employed... | 31,684 | 32,424 | 31,937 | 31,827 | 32,141 | 32,121 | 32,197 | 32,360 | 32,065 |
| Employment-population ratio. | 72.2 | 71.8 | 71.5 | 72.5 | 72.1 | 72.5 | 71.1 | 71.6 | 71.8 |
| Unemployed..... | 838 | 961 | 954 | 859 | 904 | 981 | 882 | 881 | 978 |
| Unemployment rate. | 2.6 | 2.9 | 2.9 | 2.6 | 2.7 | 3.0 | 2.7 | 2.7 | 3.0 |
| College graduates |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Civilian noninstitutional population. | 44,864 | 45,979 | 46,045 | 44,864 | 45,839 | 45,790 | 46,167 | 45,979 | 46, 045 |
| Civilian labor force. | 36,074 | 36,622 | 36,633 | 36,049 | 36,460 | 36,476 | 36,602 | 36,642 | 36,646 |
| Percent of population. | 80.4 | 79.7 | 79.6 | 80.4 | 79.5 | 79.7 | 79.3 | 79.7 | 79.6 |
| Employed... | 35,581 | 35,916 | 35,909 | 35,473 | 35,894 | 35,909 | 36,032 | 35,916 | 35,802 |
| Employment-population ratio. | 79.3 | 78.1 | 78.0 | 79.1 | 78.3 | 78.4 | 78.0 | 78.1 | 77.8 |
| Unemployed. | 493 | 706 | 724 | 576 | 566 | 567 | 570 | 726 | 845 |
| Unemployment rate. | 1.4 | 1.9 | 2.0 | 1.6 | 1.6 | 1.6 | 1.6 | 2.0 | 2.3 |

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.

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

Not seasonally adjusted
Seasonally adjusted

## Category

| Apr. | Mar. | Apr. | Apr. | Dec. | Jan. | Feb. | Mar. | Apr. |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 2000 | 2001 | 2001 | 2000 | 2000 | 2001 | 2001 | 2001 | 2001 |

## CHARACTERISTIC

Total employed, 16 years and over
Married men, spouse present.
$\begin{array}{llrrrrrr}135,215 & 135,298 & 135,122 & 135,517 & 135,836 & 135,999 & 135,815 & 135,780 \\ 135,354\end{array}$ $\begin{array}{lllllllll}43,186 & 43,125 & 43,386 & 43,321 & 43,293 & 43,134 & 43,340 & 43,385 & 43,516 \\ 33,944 & 34,216 & 33,830 & 33,795 & 33,635 & 34,249 & 34,059 & 34,080 & 33,662\end{array}$

Women who maintain families. 8, 282 34, 113 33, 200 33, 330 33, 501 34,249 34, 273 34,080 33,662

## OCCUPATION

Managerial and professional specialty.
Technical, sales, and administrative support Service occupations.
Precision production, craft, and repair..
Operators, fabricators, and laborers................
Farming, forestry, and fishing............................
CLASS OF WORKER
Agriculture:
Wage and salary workers
Self-employed workers.
Nonagricultural industries:
Wage and salary workers
Government..........
Private households
Other industries
Self-employed workers
Unpaid family workers
$\begin{array}{llllllll}8,382 & 8,113 & 8,200 & 8,330 & 8,501 & 8,426 & 8,373 & 8,049 \\ 8,160\end{array}$
$\begin{array}{lllllllll}40,745 & 42,029 & 41,836 & 40,748 & 41,078 & 41,430 & 41,770 & 42,023 & 41,841\end{array}$ $\begin{array}{lllllllll}39,561 & 39,551 & 39,053 & 39,554 & 39,853 & 40,086 & 39,781 & 39,433 & 39,014\end{array}$ $\begin{array}{lllllllll}18,734 & 18,325 & 18,331 & 18,665 & 18,550 & 18,158 & 18,283 & 18,289 & 18,258\end{array}$ $\begin{array}{lllllllll}14,530 & 14,776 & 14,760 & 14,595 & 14,848 & 14,889 & 14,970 & 14,895 & 14,834 \\ 18,212 & 17,637 & 17,917 & 18,412 & 18,171 & 18,092 & 17,889 & 17,999 & 18,127\end{array}$ $\begin{array}{rrrrrrrr}18,212 & 17,637 & 17,917 & 18,412 & 18,171 & 18,092 & 17,889 & 17,999 \\ 3,432 & 2,979 & 3,225 & 3,452 & 3,357 & 3,372 & 3,252 & 3,321 \\ 3,238\end{array}$

| 2,048 | 1,725 | 1,906 | 2,042 | 2,019 | 1,983 | 1,839 | 1,910 | 1,902 |
| ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| 1,247 | 1,165 | 1,218 | 1,257 | 1,198 | 1,182 | 1,291 | 1,231 | 1,223 |
| 36 | 31 | 39 | 43 | 34 | 25 | 29 | 36 | 47 |

122,992 123, 572 123, 186 123, 209 123, 813 124, 035 124, 069 123, 814 123,395 $\begin{array}{rrrrrrrr}19,434 & 19,363 & 19,118 & 19,168 & 19,352 & 18,843 & 19,103 & 19,134 \\ 18,854\end{array}$ $\left.\begin{array}{rrrrrrrr}19,434 & 19,363 & 19,118 & 19,168 & 19,352 & 18,843 & 19,103 & 19,134 \\ 103,558 & 104,208 & 104,068 & 104,041 & 104,461 & 105,192 & 104,966 & 104,680 \\ 982 & 918 & 820 & 977 & 879 & 859 & 823 & 881\end{array}\right) 812$ $\begin{array}{rrrrrrrrr}982 & 918 & 820 & 977 & 879 & 859 & 823 & 881 & 812 \\ 02,576 & 103,291 & 103,249 & 103,064 & 103,582 & 104,333 & 104,143 & 103,800 & 103,729 \\ 8,794 & 8,661 & 8,677 & 8,727 & 8,600 & 8,698 & 8,617 & 8,784 & 8,608\end{array}$

PERSONS AT WORK PART TIME
All industries:
Part time for economic reasons
Could work or business condition
Part time for noneconomic reasons.

| 3,043 | 3,338 | 3,108 | 3,135 | 3,234 | 3,327 | 3,273 | 3,164 | 3,201 |
| ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| 1,827 | 2,040 | 2,049 | 1,862 | 1,964 | 2,035 | 2,043 | 1,914 | 2,097 |
| 986 | 961 | 863 | 1,002 | 896 | 954 | 933 | 907 | 873 |

$\begin{array}{lrrrrrrr}19,509 & 19,467 & 19,143 & 18,606 & 18,993 & 18,568 & 19,021 & 18,647\end{array} \quad 18,713$
Nonagricultural industries:
Part time for economic reasons.
Slack work or business conditions
Could only find part-time work.

| 2,933 | 3,182 | 2,972 | 3,021 | 3,088 | 3,227 | 3,143 | 3,007 | 3,061 |
| ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| 1,768 | 1,954 | 1,953 | 1,791 | 1,882 | 1,971 | 1,970 | 1,828 | 1,985 |
| 957 | 940 | 850 | 975 | 877 | 945 | 910 | 877 | 864 |
| 8,948 | 18,966 | 18,576 | 18,043 | 18,437 | 18,040 | 18,509 | 18,132 | 18,176 |

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.

Table A-5. Selected unemployment indicators, seasonally adjusted

| Category | Number of unemployed persons (in thousands) |  |  | Unemployment rates(1) |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Apr. } \\ & 2000 \end{aligned}$ | Mar. <br> 2001 | Apr. <br> 2001 | Apr. <br> 2000 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Dec. } \\ & 2000 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Jan. } \\ & 2001 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Feb. } \\ & 2001 \end{aligned}$ | Mar. <br> 2001 | Apr. <br> 2001 |
| CHARACTERISTIC |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total, 16 years and over. | 5,597 | 6,088 | 6,402 | 4.0 | 4.0 | 4.2 | 4.2 | 4.3 | 4.5 |
| Men, 20 years and over. | 2,303 | 2,728 | 2,869 | 3.3 | 3.4 | 3.6 | 3.5 | 3.8 | 4.0 |
| Women, 20 years and over. | 2,205 | 2,233 | 2,390 | 3.6 | 3.4 | 3.6 | 3.7 | 3.6 | 3.8 |
| Both sexes, 16 to 19 years. | 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 |
| Married women, spouse present. | 921 | 949 | 1, 004 | 2.7 | 2.6 | 2.5 | 2.6 | 2.7 | 2.9 |
| Women who maintain families...................... | 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 |
| Part-time workers | 1,122 | 1,167 | 1,338 | 4.7 | 4.6 | 4.9 | 4.8 | 4.8 | 5.5 |
| OCCUPATION(2) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Managerial and professional specialty.......... | 701 | 852 | 908 | 1.7 | 1.7 | 1.8 | 1.8 | 2.0 | 2.1 |
| Technical, sales, and administrative support... | 1,434 | 1,534 | 1,661 | 3.5 | 3.5 | 3.4 | 3.5 | 3.7 | 4.1 |
| Precision production, craft, and repair........ | , 542 | 532 | 703 | 3.6 | 3.7 | 3.7 | 3.7 | 3.5 | 4.5 |
| Operators, fabricators, and laborers. | 1,285 | 1,431 | 1,328 | 6.5 | 6.4 | 7.1 | 7.3 | 7.4 | 6.8 |
| Farming, forestry, and fishing.................. |  | 333 | 262 | 6.9 | 6.3 | 6.5 | 7.2 | 9.1 | 7.5 |
| INDUSTRY |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Nonagricultural private wage and salary workers | $4,410$ | 4,968 | 5,090 | 4.1 | 4.0 | 4.3 | 4.5 | 4.5 | 4.6 |
| Goods-producing industries. | 1,233 | 1,513 | 1,533 | 4.3 | 4.4 | 4.9 | 5.2 | 5.3 | 5.3 |
| Mining. . . | 17 | 19 | 32 | 3.0 | 3.6 | 2.2 | 4.6 | 3.5 | 5.1 |
| Construction. | 400 | 488 | 577 | 5.4 | 6.5 | 6.8 | 7.0 | 6.2 | 7.1 |
| Manufacturing. | 816 | 1,006 | 924 | 4.0 | 3.6 | 4.2 | 4.5 | 5.0 | 4.6 |
| Durable goods. | 489 | 606 | 522 | 3.9 | 3.4 | 4.2 | 4.2 | 5.0 | 4.3 |
| Nondurable goods | 327 | 400 | 402 | 4.1 | 4.0 | 4.3 | 5.0 | 5.0 | 5.1 |
| Service-producing industries. | 3,177 | 3,455 | 3,557 | 4.0 | 3.8 | 4.0 | 4.2 | 4.3 | 4.4 |
| Transportation and public utilities.. | 234 | 246 | 333 | 3.0 | 3.2 | 2.8 | 2.9 | 3.1 | 4.1 |
| Wholesale and retail trade. | 1,377 | 1,471 | 1,467 | 5.0 | 4.8 | 5.0 | 5.1 | 5.3 | 5.3 |
| Finance, insurance, and real estate. | 202 | 212 | 222 | 2.5 | 2.1 | 2.3 | 2.5 | 2.6 | 2.7 |
| Services........... | 1,364 | 1,525 | 1,534 | 3.8 | 3.6 | 4.0 | 4.2 | 4.1 | 4.1 |
| Government workers. | 337 | 408 | 437 | 1.7 | 2.2 | 2.2 | 1.5 | 2.1 | 2.3 |
| Agricultural wage and salary workers. | 185 | 244 | 193 | 8.3 | 8.9 | 9.0 | 9.2 | 11.3 | 9.2 |

[^1]Table A-6. Duration of unemployment
(Numbers in thousands)


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

Not seasonally adjusted

## Reason

## NUMBER OF UNEMPLOYED

Job losers and persons who completed temporary Onb..................
Not on temporary layoff
Not on temporary layof
Persons who completed temporary jobs............................
Persons who completed temporary jobs
Reentrants.

PERCENT DISTRIBUTION
Total unemployed..............................................
Job losers and persons who completed temporary
Job losers and persons who completed temporary
jobs.................
Not on temporary layoff
Job leavers.
Reentrants.
(apr
$\begin{array}{lllllllll}\text { Apr. } & \text { Mar. } & \text { Apr. } & \text { Apr. } & \text { Dec. } & \text { Jan. } & \text { Feb. } & \text { Mar. } & \text { Apr. } \\ 2000 & 2001 & 2001 & 2000 & 2000 & 2001 & 2001 & 2001 & 2001\end{array}$

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| ---: | ---: | ---: | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 2,248 | 3,336 | 2,982 | 2,402 | 2,514 | 2,742 | 2,853 | 2,963 | 3,199 |
| 692 | 1,208 | 1,000 | 723 | 937 | 1,032 | 945 | 991 | 1,053 |
| 1,556 | 2,128 | 1,981 | 1,679 | 1,577 | 1,711 | 1,908 | 1,972 | 2,146 |
| 1,081 | 1,474 | 1,455 | $(1)$ | $(1)$ | $(1)$ | $(1)$ | $(1)$ | $(1)$ |
| 475 | 654 | 526 | $(1)$ | $(1)$ | $(1)$ | $(1)$ | $(1)$ | $(1)$ |
| 778 | 841 | 722 | 812 | 746 | 838 | 820 | 814 | 749 |
| 1,802 | 1,940 | 1,836 | 1,967 | 1,899 | 1,956 | 1,927 | 1,908 | 2,005 |
| 361 | 336 | 411 | 411 | 466 | 446 | 372 | 386 | 462 |

UNEMPLOYED AS A PERCENT OF THE CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE

Job losers and persons who completed temporary
jobs...............................................................................................
Job leavers
Reentrants.
New entrants
1 Not available.

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


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

| Age and sex | Number of unemployed persons (in thousands) |  |  | Unemployment rates(1) |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Apr. } \\ & 2000 \end{aligned}$ | Mar. <br> 2001 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Apr. } \\ & 2001 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Apr. } \\ & 2000 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Dec. } \\ & 2000 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Jan. } \\ & 2001 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Feb. } \\ & 2001 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Mar. } \\ & 2001 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Apr. } \\ & 2001 \end{aligned}$ |
| 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 |

1 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)

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

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
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)

Not seasonally adjusted Seasonally adjusted

|  | Not seasonally adjusted |  |  |  | Seasonally adjusted |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Industry | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Apr. } \\ & 2000 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Feb. } \\ & 2001 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Mar. } \\ & \text { 2001p } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Apr. } \\ & \text { 2001p } \end{aligned}$ | Apr . $2000$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Dec. } \\ & 2000 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Jan. } \\ & 2001 \end{aligned}$ | Feb. <br> 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............................110, 211 109, 814 110, 271 110,913 110,752 111, 443 111,657 111, 714 111,650 111, 389


| Mining | 532 | 538 | 543 | 551 | 539 | 540 | 547 | 551 | 553 | 557 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Metal mining | 44.0 | 42.3 | 41.6 | 41.5 | 45 | 44 | 43 | 43 | 42 | 42 |
| Coal mining. | 79.8 | 78.6 | 79.0 | 79.6 | 80 | 78 | 79 | 79 | 79 | 80 |
| Oil and gas extraction | 297.5 | 317.5 | 319.4 | 323.5 | 303 | 311 | 317 | 321 | 324 | 328 |
| Nonmetallic minerals, except fuels | 110.4 | 100.0 | 103.4 | 106.8 | 111 | 107 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 107 |
| Construction | 6,532 | 6,366 | 6,479 | 6,700 | 6,694 | 6,717 | 6,874 | 6,888 | 6,904 | 6,840 |
| General building contractor | 1,461.8 | 1,473.8 | 1,476.7 | 1,497.2 | 1,497 | 1,527 | 1,545 | 1,547 | 1,544 | 1,533 |
| Heavy construction, except building. | 872.4 | 774.3 | 819.6 | 889.2 | 899 | 867 | 902 | 911 | 925 | 903 |
| Special trade contractors | 4,198.0 | 4,117.9 | 4,182.6 | 4,313.3 | 4,298 | 4,323 | 4,427 | 4,430 | 4,435 | 4,404 |
| Manufacturing | 18,427 | 18,041 | 17,967 | 17,885 | 18,492 | 18,312 | 18,220 | 18,124 | 18,043 | 17,939 |
| Production work | 12,646 | 12,302 | 12,249 | 12,185 | 12,689 | 12,515 | 12,442 | 12,367 | 12,300 | 12,223 |
| Durable goods. | 11,091 | 10,869 | 10,817 | 10,758 | 11,104 | 11,037 | 10,952 | 10,903 | 10,841 | 10,768 |
| Production work | 7,585 | 7,390 | 7,352 | 7,311 | 7,584 | 7,520 | 7,453 | 7,416 | 7,362 | 7,308 |
| Lumber and wood product | 819.6 | 778.2 | 775.3 | 777.0 | 830 | 802 | 796 | 793 | 787 | 786 |
| Furniture and fixtures. | 556.6 | 540.4 | 537.2 | 533.7 | 557 | 552 | 547 | 541 | 537 | 534 |
| Stone, clay, and glass products | 565.9 | 546.0 | 549.1 | 556.9 | 567 | 561 | 567 | 562 | 560 | 558 |
| Primary metal industries. | 698.7 | 671.9 | 665.6 | 660.3 | 699 | 683 | 676 | 671 | 665 | 661 |
| Blast furnaces and basic steel products. | 226.6 | 214.4 | 213.1 | 211.6 | (1) | (1) | (1) | (1) | (1) | (1) |
| Fabricated metal products | 1,531.9 | 1,503.6 | 1,493.9 | 1,482.1 | 1,534 | 1,530 | 1,517 | 1,505 | 1,495 | 1,482 |
| Industrial machinery and equipment | 2,128.5 | 2,108.1 | 2,094.0 | 2,076.5 | 2,126 | 2,124 | 2,118 | 2,106 | 2,091 | 2,075 |
| Computer and office equipment. | 361.1 | 359.0 | 358.1 | 355.0 | 364 | 362 | 363 | 360 | 360 | 358 |
| Electronic and other electrical 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 |
| Electronic components and accessories. | 650.2 | 693.7 | 688.1 | 666.4 | 651 | 696 | 697 | 694 | 689 | 668 |
| Transportation equipment | 1,862.5 | 1,768.0 | 1,763.6 | 1,765.6 | 1,859 | 1,813 | 1,760 | 1,769 | 1,761 | 1,762 |
| Motor vehicles and equipment | 1,026.9 | 948.3 | 942.4 | 943.9 | 1,026 | 988 | 942 | 951 | 942 | 941 |
| Aircraft and parts. | 460.6 | 455.9 | 457.6 | 457.4 | 461 | 456 | 452 | 454 | 457 | 458 |
| Instruments and related products | 843.1 | 852.1 | 850.8 | 850.0 | 844 | 851 | 855 | 854 | 852 | 851 |
| Miscellaneous manufacturing. | 396.3 | 385.4 | 384.9 | 383.8 | 397 | 393 | 391 | 388 | 387 | 384 |
| Nondurable goods. | 7,336 | 7,172 | 7,150 | 7,127 | 7,388 | 7,275 | 7,268 | 7,221 | 7,202 | 7,171 |
| Production worker | 5,061 | 4,912 | 4,897 | 4,874 | 5,105 | 4,995 | 4,989 | 4,951 | 4,938 | 4,915 |
| Food and kindred products | 1,637.8 | 1,636.2 | 1,631.2 | 1,631.5 | 1,678 | 1,666 | 1,671 | 1,670 | 1,668 | 1,669 |
| Tobacco products. | 34.7 | 37.2 | 34.8 | 34.4 | 37 | 37 | 36 | 35 | 36 | 37 |
| Textile mill products. | 547.5 | 511.4 | 509.5 | 506.0 | 548 | 525 | 521 | 514 | 511 | 506 |
| Apparel and other textile products | 664.2 | 611.2 | 610.7 | 604.9 | 665 | 625 | 626 | 614 | 612 | 603 |
| Paper and allied products. | 659.0 | 647.4 | 644.5 | 642.2 | 662 | 656 | 654 | 649 | 647 | 645 |
| Printing and publishing. | 1,550.7 | 1,546.3 | 1,542.4 | 1,535.9 | 1,554 | 1,554 | 1,555 | 1,549 | 1,546 | 1,539 |
| Chemicals and allied products | 1,028.1 | 1,013.0 | 1,014.4 | 1,011.8 | 1,030 | 1,022 | 1,022 | 1,016 | 1,016 | 1,013 |
| Petroleum and coal products. | 130.7 | 123.6 | 124.1 | 126.7 | 132 | 128 | 127 | 128 | 127 | 127 |
| Rubber and misc. plastics products. | 1,008.7 | 977.3 | 970.4 | 966.4 | 1,007 | 991 | 986 | 977 | 970 | 965 |
| Leather and leather products. | 75.0 | 68.5 | 68.4 | 67.0 | 75 | 71 | 70 | 69 | 69 | 67 |

Service-producing............................... 105, 767 105, $765106,291106,816105,694106,309106,526106,740106,750106,691$

| ransportation and public | 6,936 | 7,020 | 7,044 | 7,064 | 6,970 | 7,086 | 7,077 | 7,096 | 7,098 | 7,096 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Transportation. | 4,482 | 4,516 | 4,540 | 4,559 | 4,509 | 4,581 | 4,572 | 4,584 | 4,589 | 4,584 |
| Railroad transportation | 220.9 | 213.0 | 213.7 | 215.8 | 221 | 217 | 214 | 217 | 216 | 216 |
| Local and interurban passenger transit. | 513.0 | 513.2 | 518.0 | 517.8 | 498 | 500 | 500 | 502 | 505 | 502 |
| Trucking and warehousing | 1,812.7 | 1,811.0 | 1,820.8 | 1,831.1 | 1,839 | 1,847 | 1,852 | 1,853 | 1,856 | 1,854 |
| Water transportation. | 197.3 | 195.0 | 198.1 | 203.9 | 200 | 206 | 205 | 205 | 206 | 207 |
| Transportation by air | 1,257.4 | 1,297.1 | 1,301.7 | 1,301.4 | 1,270 | 1,321 | 1,312 | 1,318 | 1,316 | 1,314 |
| Pipelines, except natural gas | 12.4 | 12.3 | 12.0 | 12.5 | 12 | 12 | 12 | 12 | 12 | 13 |
| Transportation services. | 467.8 | 474.5 | 475.3 | 476.9 | 469 | 478 | 477 | 477 | 478 | 478 |
| Communications and public utilities | 2,454 | 2,504 | 2,504 | 2,505 | 2,461 | 2,505 | 2,505 | 2,512 | 2,509 | 2,512 |
| Communications. | 1,600.6 | 1,654.2 | 1,656.3 | 1,657.8 | 1,604 | 1,653 | 1,651 | 1,658 | 1,659 | 1,661 |
| Electric, gas, and sanitary services. | 853.6 | 849.4 | 847.5 | 847.3 | 857 | 852 | 854 | 854 | 850 | 851 |
| Wholesale trade | 7,034 | 7,023 | 7,038 | 7,055 | 7,055 | 7,085 | 7,074 | 7,072 | 7,070 | 7,066 |
| Durable goods | 4,189 | 4,174 | 4,174 | 4,181 | 4,201 | 4,201 | 4,192 | 4,193 | 4,188 | 4,189 |
| Nondurable good | 2,845 | 2,849 | 2,864 | 2,874 | 2,854 | 2,884 | 2,882 | 2,879 | 2,882 | 2,877 |
| Retail trade. | 22,940 | 22,787 | 22,862 | 23,101 | 23,197 | 23,245 | 23,272 | 23,355 | 23,309 | 23,331 |
| Building materials and garden |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| supplies. | 1,047.4 | 960.3 | 985.9 | 1,024.0 | 1,032 | 1,019 | 1,015 | 1,015 | 1,013 | 1,004 |
| General merchandise stor | 2,698.0 | 2,638.1 | 2,627.8 | 2,632.4 | 2,791 | 2,742 | 2,702 | 2,730 | 2,721 | 2,703 |
| Department stores | 2,359.9 | 2,299.2 | 2,289.7 | 2,292.0 | 2,443 | 2,411 | 2,364 | 2,389 | 2,369 | 2,355 |
| Food stores. | 3,480.1 | 3,508.6 | 3,495.6 | 3,516.9 | 3,522 | 3,523 | 3,533 | 3,547 | 3,543 | 3,556 |
| Automotive dealers and service stations. |  |  |  | 2,424. | 2,410 | 2,428 | 2,426 | 2,427 | 2,421 | 2,426 |
| New and used car dealers | 1,104.6 | 1,116.2 | 1,119.1 | 1,120.3 | 1,106 | 1,121 | 1,122 | 1,122 | 1,121 | 1,121 |
| Apparel and accessory stores | 1,162.9 | 1,186.9 | 1,190.3 | 1,192.1 | 1,195 | 1,217 | 1,224 | 1,231 | 1,231 | 1,224 |
| Furniture and home furnishings stores. | 1,101.4 | 1,124.6 | 1,124.6 | 1,118.8 | 1,113 | 1,137 | 1,136 | 1,134 | 1,134 | 1,129 |
| Eating and drinking places | 8,077.3 | 7,887.5 | 7,979.6 | 8,137.6 | 8,097 | 8,111 | 8,132 | 8,153 | 8,123 | 8,164 |
| Miscellaneous retail establishme | 2,969.3 | 3,083.7 | 3,052.0 | 3, 055.4 | 3,037 | 3,068 | 3,104 | 3,118 | 3,123 | 3,125 |
| Finance, insurance, and real estate | 7,579 | 7,633 | 7,663 | 7,685 | 7,610 | 7,661 | 7,676 | 7,690 | 7,708 | 7,716 |
| Finance. | 3,699 | 3,747 | 3,759 | 3,759 | 3,709 | 3,747 | 3,748 | 3,755 | 3,767 | 3,769 |
| Depository institution | 2,045.1 | 2,029.4 | 2,032.7 | 2,035.7 | 2,052 | 2,035 | 2,033 | 2,033 | 2,036 | 2,041 |
| Commercial banks. | 1,457.9 | 1,438.4 | 1,440.4 | 1,442.4 | 1,464 | 1,445 | 1,441 | 1,441 | 1,443 | 1,447 |
| Savings institutions | 242.7 | 235.9 | 235.7 | 235.9 | 243 | 237 | 237 | 236 | 236 | 236 |
| Nondepository institutions | 686.1 | 696.1 | 703.0 | 704.5 | 686 | 689 | 691 | 698 | 703 | 705 |
| Mortgage bankers and brokers | 325.0 | 325.6 | 330.5 | 332.5 | 323 | 321 | 323 | 327 | 331 | 332 |
| Security and commodity brokers | 727.5 | 772.8 | 772.5 | 769.1 | 732 | 773 | 775 | 777 | 778 | 775 |
| Holding and other investment offices | 240.6 | 248.4 | 250.9 | 249.8 | 239 | 250 | 249 | 247 | 250 | 248 |
| Insurance. | 2,359 | 2,369 | 2,375 | 2,379 | 2,365 | 2,362 | 2,369 | 2,376 | 2,378 | 2,386 |
| Insurance carriers. | 1,592.2 | 1,592.4 | 1,595.0 | 1,597.2 | 1,597 | 1,585 | 1,591 | 1,597 | 1,597 | 1, 603 |
| Insurance agents, brokers, and service. | 766.8 | 777.0 | 780.1 | 781.9 | 768 | 777 | 778 | 779 | 781 | 783 |
| Real estate. | 1,521 | 1,517 | 1,529 | 1,547 | 1,536 | 1,552 | 1,559 | 1,559 | 1,563 | 1,561 |
| Services2. | 40,231 | 40,406 | 40,675 | 40,872 | 40,195 | 40,797 | 40,917 | 40,938 | 40,965 | 40,844 |
| Agricultural services | 810.7 | 698.1 | 737.9 | 841.6 | 801 | 810 | 826 | 824 | 826 | 827 |
| Hotels and other lodging places | 1,851.9 | 1,845.7 | 1,871.2 | 1,893.2 | 1,902 | 1,948 | 1,949 | 1,951 | 1,955 | 1,942 |
| Personal services. | 1,337.7 | 1,364.1 | 1,359.2 | 1,358.8 | 1,272 | 1,292 | 1,285 | 1,285 | 1,293 | 1,289 |
| Business services. | 9,638.3 | 9,520.5 | 9,524.8 | 9,448.0 | 9,735 | 9,751 | 9,775 | 9,744 | 9,672 | 9,561 |
| Services to buildings | 998.8 | 1,003.8 | 1,004.0 | 1,004.7 | 1,001 | 1,009 | 1,016 | 1,017 | 1,012 | 1, 007 |
| Personnel supply services | 3,787.1 | 3,505.0 | 3,503.6 | 3,428.3 | 3,885 | 3,744 | 3,722 | 3,689 | 3,617 | 3,510 |
| Help supply services. | 3,381.7 | 3,094.9 | 3,095.0 | 3,021.0 | 3,485 | 3,338 | 3,302 | 3,278 | 3,201 | 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 | 627.6 | 635.5 | 640.7 | 646.2 | 634 | 639 | 640 | 637 | 642 | 651 |
| Amusement and recreation serv | 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 | 10080.2 | 10262.6 | 10299.2 | 10312.5 | 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 | 3,994.4 | 4,070.8 | 4,083.7 | 4,086.6 | 3,999 | 4,053 | 4,063 | 4,076 | 4,087 | 4,094 |
| Home health care | 640.2 | 640.6 | 646.2 | 644.8 | 641 | 642 | 644 | 644 | 647 | 645 |
| Legal services | 997.9 | 1,015.2 | 1,017.7 | 1,016.3 | 1,004 | 1,015 | 1,018 | 1,021 | 1,023 | 1,024 |
| Educational service | 2,475.8 | 2,538.5 | 2,568.0 | 2,571.2 | 2,329 | 2,389 | 2,388 | 2,407 | 2,425 | 2,424 |
| Social services | 2,955.9 | 3,078.6 | 3,102.7 | 3,122.6 | 2,940 | 3,054 | 3,062 | 3,076 | 3,087 | 3,101 |
| Child day care service | 772.8 | 817.3 | 826.2 | 834.2 | 753 | 792 | 795 | 800 | 805 | 810 |
| Residential care. | 810.6 | 847.0 | 849.4 | 853.0 | 812 | 845 | 848 | 851 | 851 | 855 |
| Museums and botanical and zoological gardens. | 99.9 | 96.4 | 99.5 | 104.0 | 102 | 104 | 104 | 105 | 105 | 105 |
| Membership organizat | 2,427.6 | 2,428.3 | 2,440.4 | 2,435.3 | 2,439 | 2,450 | 2,450 | 2,448 | 2,452 | 2,446 |
| Engineering and management services. Engineering and architectural | 3,383.8 | 3,494.8 | 3,512.9 | 3,509.5 | 3,368 | 3,486 | 3,494 | 3,498 | 3,502 | 3,505 |
| 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 | 1,086.6 | 1,135.3 | 1,141.0 | 1,141.9 | 1,088 | 1,139 | 1,142 | 1,144 | 1,145 | 1,145 |
| Services, nec | 53.4 | 52.8 | 53.0 | 53.2 | (1) | (1) | (1) | (1) | (1) | (1) |
| overnment | 21,047 | 20,896 | 21,009 | 21,039 | 20,667 | 20,435 | 20,510 | 20,589 | 20,600 | 20,638 |
| Federal | 2,881 | 2,605 | 2,608 | 2,608 | 2,885 | 2,566 | 2,616 | 2,619 | 2,615 | 2,614 |
| Federal, except Postal | 2,023.2 | 1,747.9 | 1,751.6 | 1,753.7 | 2,022 | 1,753 | 1,755 | 1,755 | 1,754 | 1,753 |
| State. | 4,874 | 4,886 | 4,928 | 4,939 | 4,744 | 4,769 | 4,759 | 4,794 | 4,800 | 4,807 |
| Educat | 2,132.7 | 2,123.5 | 2,158.0 | 2,163.2 | 1,990 | 1,990 | 1,982 | 2,009 | 2,013 | 2,019 |
| Other State governmen | 2,741.3 | 2,762.0 | 2,770.0 | 2,776.2 | 2,754 | 2,779 | 2,777 | 2,785 | 2,787 | 2,788 |
| Local. | 13,292 | 13,405 | 13,473 | 13,492 | 13,038 | 13,100 | 13,135 | 13,176 | 13,185 | 13,217 |
| Education | 7,754.6 | 7,789.5 | 7,832.7 | 7,820.6 | 7,408 | 7,387 | 7,406 | 7,432 | 7,436 | 7,452 |
| Other local gov | 5,537.5 | 5,615.2 | 5,640.1 | 5,670.9 | 5,630 | 5,713 | 5,729 | 5,744 | 5,749 | 5,765 |

1 These series are not published seasonally adjusted because the seasonal component, which is small relative to the trend-cycle and irregular components, cannot be separated with sufficient precision.
2 Includes other industries, not shown separately.
$\mathrm{p}=$ preliminary.

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

|  | Not seasonally adjusted |  |  |  | Seasonally adjusted |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Industry |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Apr. $2000$ | Feb. 2001 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Mar. } \\ & \text { 2001p } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Apr. } \\ & \text { 2001p } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Apr. } \\ & 2000 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Dec. } \\ & 2000 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Jan. } \\ & 2001 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Feb. } \\ & 2001 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Mar. } \\ & \text { 2001p } \end{aligned}$ | 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. | 41.7 | 40.4 | 40.6 | 39.6 | 42.2 | 40.4 | 40.9 | 40.7 | 40.7 | 40.7 |
| Overtime hours | 4.6 | 3.6 | 3.7 | 3.1 | 4.9 | 3.9 | 4.1 | 3.9 | 3.8 | 3.8 |
| Durable goods. | 42.4 | 40.7 | 41.0 | 39.8 | 42.8 | 40.7 | 41.1 | 41.0 | 41.0 | 41.0 |
| Overtime hours | 4.8 | 3.7 | 3.7 | 3.0 | 5.1 | 3.9 | 4.0 | 3.8 | 3.8 | 3.8 |
| Lumber and wood products. | 41.1 | 39.4 | 39.9 | 39.7 | 41.2 | 39.8 | 39.7 | 40.3 | 40.3 | 39.9 |
| Furniture and fixtures. | 39.9 | 38.6 | 38.6 | 37.7 | 40.6 | 38.8 | 39.1 | 39.3 | 38.9 | 39.0 |
| Stone, clay, and glass products | 43.2 | 41.1 | 41.8 | 41.9 | 43.6 | 41.7 | 42.4 | 42.2 | 42.6 | 42.5 |
| Primary metal industries. | 44.5 | 42.2 | 42.1 | 41.6 | 44.9 | 42.5 | 42.6 | 42.2 | 42.1 | 42.4 |
| Blast furnaces and basic steel products. | 45.2 | 42.7 | 42.7 | 42.9 | 45.0 | 43.2 | 43.0 | 42.8 | 42.9 | 42.7 |
| Fabricated metal products. | 42.4 | 41.0 | 41.0 | 39.6 | 43.0 | 40.6 | 41.4 | 41.3 | 41.2 | 41.4 |
| Industrial machinery and equipment.. | 42.5 | 41.5 | 41.6 | 40.0 | 42.9 | 41.2 | 41.9 | 41.5 | 41.5 | 41.4 |
| Electronic and other electrical equipment. | 41.6 | 40.3 | 40.2 | 38.9 | 42.2 | 40.4 | 40.6 | 40.5 | 40.3 | 40.2 |
| Transportation equipment | 44.1 | 41.1 | 41.9 | 40.2 | 44.3 | 40.8 | 41.5 | 41.2 | 41.8 | 41.8 |
| Motor vehicles and equipment | 45.5 | 40.6 | 41.4 | 39.7 | 45.5 | 40.1 | 40.9 | 40.5 | 41.2 | 41.5 |
| Instruments and related products.... | 41.3 | 40.8 | 40.7 | 39.9 | 41.6 | 40.4 | 40.7 | 40.6 | 40.7 | 40.8 |
| Miscellaneous manufacturing. | 39.4 | 38.9 | 39.1 | 38.2 | 39.8 | 38.8 | 39.3 | 39.1 | 39.0 | 39.2 |
| Nondurable goods. | 40.8 | 39.9 | 40.1 | 39.2 | 41.3 | 40.0 | 40.5 | 40.2 | 40.3 | 40.2 |
| Overtime hours | 4.2 | 3.6 | 3.7 | 3.2 | 4.6 | 3.9 | 4.1 | 3.9 | 3.9 | 3.8 |
| Food and kindred products. | 41.0 | 40.3 | 40.6 | 39.8 | 41.9 | 40.7 | 41.3 | 41.1 | 41.2 | 41.1 |
| Tobacco products... | 39.7 | 37.9 | 37.3 | 37.2 | 40.8 | 38.6 | 38.8 | 39.1 | 38.2 | 38.8 |
| Textile mill products. | 41.7 | 39.8 | 40.0 | 38.3 | 41.9 | 40.5 | 40.5 | 39.9 | 40.0 | 39.3 |
| Apparel and other textile products. | 37.7 | 36.1 | 36.5 | 34.9 | 38.0 | 36.3 | 36.5 | 36.1 | 36.4 | 36.0 |
| Paper and allied products. | 43.1 | 42.2 | 42.5 | 41.7 | 43.6 | 41.9 | 42.7 | 42.6 | 42.8 | 42.5 |
| Printing and publishing. | 38.2 | 37.6 | 37.7 | 37.1 | 38.5 | 37.7 | 38.1 | 37.9 | 37.7 | 37.7 |
| Chemicals and allied products | 42.6 | 42.6 | 42.7 | 42.6 | 42.9 | 42.4 | 43.0 | 42.8 | 42.8 | 42.9 |
| Petroleum and coal products. | 44.4 | 46.6 | 46.0 | 47.8 | (2) | (2) | (2) | (2) | (2) | (2) |
| Rubber and misc. plastics products.. | 41.7 | 40.3 | 40.3 | 39.3 | 42.1 | 40.1 | 40.9 | 40.4 | 40.4 | 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 |

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.
$\mathrm{p}=$ preliminary.

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

|  | Average hourly earnings |  |  |  | Average weekly earnings |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Industry |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Apr } \\ & 2000 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Feb. } \\ & 2001 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Mar. } \\ & \text { 2001p } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Apr. } \\ & \text { 2001p } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Apr. } \\ & 2000 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Feb. } \\ & 2001 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Mar. } \\ & \text { 2001p } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Apr. } \\ & \text { 2001p } \end{aligned}$ |
| Total private. | \$13.69 | \$14.16 | \$14.18 | \$14.27 | \$473.67 | \$481.44 | \$482.12 | \$486.61 |
| Seasonally adjusted. | 13.64 | 14.11 | 14.17 | 14.22 | 471.94 | 482.56 | 486.03 | 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............. | 16.51 | 16.54 | 16.59 | 17.03 | 734.70 | 697.99 | 698.44 | 708.45 |
| Blast furnaces and basic steel 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.. | 15.42 | 16.03 | 16.06 | 16.06 | 655.35 | 665.25 | 668.10 | 642.40 |
| Electronic and other electrical 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 |

1 See footnote 1, table B-2.
$\mathrm{p}=$ preliminary.

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

| Industry | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Apr. } \\ & 2000 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Dec. } \\ & 2000 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Jan. } \\ & 2001 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Feb. } \\ & 2001 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Mar. } \\ & \text { 2001p } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Apr. } \\ & \text { 2001p } \end{aligned}$ | Percent change from: <br> Mar. 2001- <br> 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. | 13.11 | 13.53 | 13.51 | 13.62 | 13.67 | 13.73 | . 4 |
| Transportation and public |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 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 |
| Finance, insurance, and real 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 |

1 See footnote 1, table B-2
2 The Consumer Price Index for Urban Wage Earners and Clerical Workers (CPI-W) is used to 3 change was 4 per
3 Change was .4 percent from February 2001 to March 2001, the latest month available.
Derived by assuming that overtime hours are paid at the rate of time and one-half.
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)

|  | Not seasonally adjusted |  |  |  | Seasonally adjusted |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Industry |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Apr. } \\ & 2000 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Feb. } \\ & 2000 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Mar. } \\ & \text { 2001p } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Apr. } \\ & \text { 2001p } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Apr. } \\ & 2000 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Dec. } \\ & 2000 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Jan. } \\ & 2001 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Feb. } \\ & 2001 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Mar. } \\ & \text { 2001p } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Apr. } \\ & \text { 2001p } \end{aligned}$ |
| 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. | 112.1 | 105.0 | 105.0 | 101.6 | 113.1 | 106.7 | 107.0 | 106.1 | 105.4 | 104.7 |
| Lumber and wood products. | 145.7 | 131.7 | 133.0 | 132.5 | 147.9 | 137.6 | 136.2 | 137.4 | 136.4 | 134.8 |
| Furniture and fixtures. | 138.9 | 129.4 | 128.8 | 125.1 | 141.4 | 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..... | 92.5 | 84.1 | 82.8 | 81.2 | 93.3 | 86.2 | 85.3 | 83.8 | 82.8 | 82.8 |
| Blast furnaces and basic steel 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.. | 105.5 | 103.4 | 102.8 | 97.4 | 106.2 | 102.6 | 104.0 | 103.0 | 102.1 | 100.5 |
| Electronic and other electrical 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 |
| 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 industries1


Manufacturing payrolls, 139 industries1

| ver 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. | 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 | 45.7 | 42.8 | 40.6 |
|  | 2001. | 38.8 | 30.6 | p31.3 | p33.8 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Over 3-month span: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 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 | 28.8 | 35.3 | 36.0 | 32.7 |
|  | 2001. | 24.8 | p20.1 | p20.9 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Over 6-month span: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 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 | 33.5 | 35.3 | 29.9 | 24.5 | 23.4 | p20.5 |
|  | 2001. | p20.5 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Over 12-month span: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 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 | 39.2 | 34.2 | 29.9 | 29.1 | 26.6 | p20.1 | p17.6 |  |  |
|  | 2001. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

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
= preliminary
保 memp 50 percent indicates an equal balance between industries with increasing and decreasing


[^0]:    1 The population figures are not adjusted for seasonal variation; therefore, identical numbers appear in the unadjusted and seasonally adjusted columns.
    (he group are not presented and Hispanics are included in both the white and black population groups.

[^1]:    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.

