

THE EMPLOYMENT SITUATION: OCTOBER 2001

HEARING

before the

JOINT ECONOMIC COMMITTEE CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES

ONE HUNDRED SEVENTH CONGRESS

FIRST SESSION

November 2, 2001

Printed for the use of the Joint Economic Committee



U.S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE
WASHINGTON: 2002

cc 76-886

For sale by the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office
Internet: bookstore.gpo.gov Phone: (202) 512-1800 Fax: (202) 512-2250
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**THE EMPLOYMENT SITUATION:
OCTOBER 2001
Friday, November 2, 2001**

**CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES,
JOINT ECONOMIC COMMITTEE,
WASHINGTON, D.C.**

The Committee met, pursuant to notice, at 9:35 a.m., in Room 2360, Rayburn House Office Building, Honorable Jim Saxton, Chairman of the Committee, presiding.

Present: Representative Saxton. Senators Reed, Bennett and Corzine.

Staff Present: Chris Frenze, Bob Keleher, Darryl Evans, Colleen J. Healy, Brian Higginbotham, Pat Ruggles, Daphne Clones-Federing, Matthew Salomon, and Russell Comeau.

**OPENING STATEMENT OF
REPRESENTATIVE JIM SAXTON, CHAIRMAN**

Representative Saxton. Good morning. I would like to welcome Acting Commissioner Orr before the Joint Economic Committee (JEC) to testify on the unemployment situation.

The employment data released today are the first to reflect the effects of the September 11 terrorist attacks. Payroll employment declined by 415,000, with job losses posted throughout the private sector. The factory employment declined for the 15th month in a row. According to the separate household survey, the unemployed rate increased by half a percentage point, to 5.4 percent.

The economic effects of the events of September 11 will aggravate an already weak economic situation. Although the resilience of the American people and the economy has been very encouraging, the attacks have taken their toll, deepening the slowdown. A variety of economic statistics confirm that the economic slowdown that began in the middle of 2000 continues.

Earlier this week, the Commerce Department reported that gross domestic product (GDP) declined slightly in the third quarter of 2001. This shrinkage of the economy is a matter of concern even if the decline was less than many economists had expected. A review of GDP accounts show that in recent orders the fall of investment has been a major negative force on the economy, a fact that policymakers should consider in addressing the need for economic stimulus. The GDP report confirms the weakness apparent in most other economic data.

As I pointed out in September, one result of the terrorist attacks will be the new spending on security. That will not increase the quality or quantity of production. Firms have to increase spending on security personnel, sophisticated security equipment, fortification of buildings and facilities and other related expenditures.

These new expenses will have economic effects similar to the imposition of something that I call a "security tax" on an already vulnerable economy. The logical policy response is for changes in tax policy that address this problem with offsetting tax reductions. For example, faster write-offs for security and other investments would offset at least some of the new security expenses and also address the bias in the income tax system against investment.

Let me just pause from my prepared remarks to say that over the last decade or more some have been puzzled by the resilience and the length of the period of economic growth that we experienced; and as we searched for the underlying reasons that produced that positive long period of time of economic growth, one of the factors that we identified was the increased productivity of the American workforce because of increases in the use of new technologies.

To continue to invest in those new technologies presumably would have a similar effect going forward. However, to divert resources from the use of new technologies and the acquisition of new technologies to expenditures for security reasons does not have the same effect as those kinds of investments that we have made during the last two decades or more.

So this is a matter of some concern, and it prompted me to ask our staff to prepare a report that addresses these issues, which we will have on our JEC website by the close of business today. And for those of you who have not accessed our website, the address is www.house.gov/jec. [The report, *Tax Policy for Economic Growth*, is available online at <http://www.house.gov/jec/growth.pdf>.]

As Chairman Greenspan recently suggested before this Committee, tax incentives for capital investment are among the most effective forms of fiscal stimulus. Short-term temporary tax relief will not be effective because taxpayers know that it is not permanent. It is not a permanent improvement to their incomes. Effective tax stimulus would improve incentives to work, incentives to save and invest by reducing tax penalties on these activities. Some measure of tax relief is needed for individuals and firms burdened by the uncertainty and expenses of the new security situation.

It is simply my view that the weakness in business and consumer spending can be best addressed through monetary policy. An aggressive cut in the Federal funds rate by the Federal Reserve this coming Tuesday is the best policy action that could be taken to bolster the demand side of the economy over the short term.

Commissioner, thank you for being here; and we will turn it now to the Vice Chairman, Senator Jack Reed.

[The prepared statement of Representative Saxton appears in the Submissions for the Record on page 19.]

**OPENING STATEMENT OF
SENATOR JACK REED, VICE CHAIRMAN**

Senator Reed. Thank you very much, Mr. Chairman, and thank you, Acting Commissioner Orr, for coming to testify before us today.

The Bureau of Labor Statistics' (BLS) measures of employment and job losses for October will help us to understand how the economy is currently performing. Economic conditions appear to be deteriorating. Earlier this week, we learned that gross domestic product fell 0.4 percent during the third quarter. Yesterday, we learned that private wages and salary fell again in September, the second monthly decline in a row.

Factory operating rates are at their lowest levels in two decades, and today you report that unemployment has risen to 5.4 percent. Help is needed.

We must craft a fiscal stimulus package that can spur the economy into recovery quickly while not undermining fiscal discipline over the long run.

History has shown that the key to achieving a rapid recovery is to bolster family incomes, something that the stimulus package passed by the House is unlikely to achieve. Indeed, I can't see many of the package's aspects even increasing investment.

Marginal incentives for businesses that boost their capital spending will mean little to the economy when cash-strapped households cut their spending, causing further curtailments in investment. Instead, we should direct the stimulus towards those Americans who are most vulnerable to the economic slowdown.

We should help lower-income working Americans who pay payroll taxes yet received no rebate earlier this year. We should broaden unemployment insurance coverage so that almost all of those who lost jobs can get help and increase benefits so that people receive enough to cover their basic needs. And we should help the newly unemployed keep their health insurance by subsidizing premiums.

The foundations of our economy are strong, and our people and businesses resilient. Decline in GDP was less than expected. In order to shore up the economy's weaknesses we need policies that are temporary, immediate and targeted to those people and businesses which will best spark our economy's engine.

I look forward to hearing your detailed report, Acting Commissioner Orr, on the employment statistics.

[The prepared statement of Senator Reed appears in the Submissions for the Record on page 21.]

Representative Saxton. Senator Reed, thank you very much.

We usually just limit this to two opening statements. Senator Corzine is here, and we have the luxury of offering you the opportunity to say whatever, Senator.

Senator Corzine. Well, if I might.

Welcome. I welcome the Acting Commissioner and am pleased to see you, and I appreciate the Chairman holding this hearing.

The numbers that you will talk to us about this morning really are quite stark and I think confirm what many in the economy recognize as a period of rather severe deterioration and economic performance.

Like both the Chairman and my colleague, Senator Reed, I certainly argue for a very forceful and quick stimulus program that addresses the needs of our economy. I think there are issues that I would like to hear you talk about on how we get people back to work. I look forward to this discussion, and I think it is imperative, given that our economic needs have been dramatically exposed by the events of today's announcement.

Thank you.

Representative Saxton. Thank you, Senator.

Commissioner, the floor is yours. Thank you for being with us.

**OPENING STATEMENT OF LOIS ORR, ACTING
COMMISSIONER, BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS:
ACCOMPANIED BY KENNETH V. DALTON, ASSOCIATE
COMMISSIONER, OFFICE OF PRICES AND LIVING CONDITIONS;
AND PHILIP L. RONES, ASSISTANT COMMISSIONER OF
CURRENT EMPLOYMENT ANALYSIS**

Ms. Orr. Thank you, Mr. Chairman and Members of the Committee. I appreciate the opportunity to comment today on the October labor market data that we released earlier this morning.

As you know, payroll employment dropped sharply over the month in a wide range of industries. The unemployment rate climbed to 5.4 percent in October, the highest rate in nearly five years. Unlike the September data we released in early October, these changes include at least some of the immediate impacts of the events of September 11. I would like to note, however, that the attacks' impact cannot be separated from some of the other influences on the job market today.

The decline in total nonfarm payroll employment was 415,000 in October, an unusually large single-month drop. As you may recall, this followed a very sizable decline of 213,000 in September, which was preceded by a decline of roughly 50,000 the prior month. Since its recent peak in March, nonfarm employment has fallen by nearly 900,000. Private sector job losses have been even greater. That is, 1.2 million over the very same period.

In October, nearly every industry division had a substantial decline in employment. Job losses in manufacturing continued to be heavy and widespread, totalling 142,000 in October. Although factory employment has been in decline for some time, since March alone it has fallen by more than 800,000.

Since manufacturing employment's peak in April of 1998, its employment is down 1.6 million. In services, which is perhaps what is most striking in the report today, employment fell by 111,000 in October,

the fourth and I might add largest decline this year in an industry that had only one other monthly decline since May of 1991. Particularly large job losses occurred in the health supply industry and hotels, 107,000 and 46,000, respectively.

Health supply employment, which was at its peak about a year ago, is now roughly half a million persons lower in total employment.

About a year ago, we had three and a half million people working in the temporary help industry, and today it is three million. Employment in the temporary help industry has declined monthly for the past 13 months.

Employment in the hotel industry has declined since the beginning of this year by approximately a hundred thousand. Half of that loss occurred between September and October.

In the transportation industry, air transportation and transportation services, and I would say transportation services, mainly travel agencies, employment dropped by 42,000 in air transportation scheduled airlines and 11,000 in the travel agencies or transportation service. As with hotels, these large declines were undoubtedly related to cutbacks in travel since September 11.

I will go on with the story. It doesn't get any better.

Retail trade posted its second large job loss in a row as weakness continued in eating and drinking places. For the past three months, we have had major declines in eating and drinking establishments, so that just in the period from August to the present employment in that industry is 115,000 less than it was three months ago.

In addition, in retail trade we would expect at this time for some holiday hiring to begin boosting employment, but that has failed to happen at the rate that we would expect it to occur and in particular I would note in apparel stores and in some of the miscellaneous retailers like toy shops and the gift shops. That holiday hiring we haven't seen as yet.

Elsewhere, employment in construction and in wholesale trade also fell over the month. There have been several very modest declines in construction so far in this calendar year, and construction employment continues to be higher than it was a year ago, in fact 74,000 workers higher.

Wholesale trade, especially reflecting the decline in output and durable goods industry, also is declining, and that is approximately a hundred thousand over the past year.

I could note that there are a few industries that have added jobs in October. That includes health services, which added roughly 15,000 employees, private education, a modest increase in mortgage banking, guard services, noting what you were commenting about earlier, and some of the social services.

Then I would like to note some of our data from our household survey. As I mentioned earlier, the unemployment rate is up half a

percentage point to 5.4 percent. That is the highest jobless rate since late 1996.

The number of unemployed in October grew by more than 700,000, and most of that increase in unemployment reflects persons who had lost jobs as opposed to those who had left jobs voluntarily or who have been out of the labor force and were reentering. Weak labor market conditions were pervasive, but increases in jobless rates were particularly severe for blue collar workers.

Inote that unemployment rates for virtually all categories of workers, be it by occupation, race, gender, education, increased between September and October.

Civilian employment as we measure it by our household survey fell by about 600,000, and the proportion of the population with a job in October declined to 63.3 percent. The number of part-time workers who would have preferred to work full time increased sharply for the second consecutive month, rising from 3.3 million persons in August to 4.5 million in October. This two month increase was concentrated among workers whose hours were reduced because of slack work or unforeseeable business conditions.

In summary, employment in almost all major nonfarm industry groups fell in October. Total job loss was 415,000. The unemployment rate rose by half a percent.

My colleagues and I would now be glad to answer your questions. Thank you.

[The prepared statement of Acting Commissioner Orr, together with the accompanying Press Release No. 01-397, appear in the Submissions for the Record on page 22.]

Representative Saxton. Commissioner, thank you very much for a very concise statement.

In preparing to come here today, and we got a look at these numbers earlier this morning, we looked back to see when was the last time we had the decrease in employment to this extent, and we believe it was in 1980. Does that sound right?

Ms. Orr. That sounds exactly right.

Representative Saxton. So it has been the better part of 21 years since we have seen this kind of a decline in employment, which is obviously cause for concern.

Commissioner, I want to emphasize the effects of the terrorist strike. That would be a good thing to do. But it is also a good thing to do to understand that, as you pointed out in your statement, there are other factors that are at play here, and we need to understand those as well. For example, this trend that has ended up in exhibiting this large employment loss started more than a year ago, didn't it? Would you explain to us when this trend and decline actually started?

Ms. Orr. Well, we reached our peak in nonfarm payroll employment in March of this year. But, prior to that time, there were a number of points along the way where there were declines.

As I noted earlier, employment reached its peak in manufacturing in 1998; and between 1998 and 2000, roughly a year ago, there were some declines that were not nearly of the order that we have seen more recently.

Representative Saxton. Commissioner, let me refer – you just spoke about loss of manufacturing jobs. We have a chart here which shows that a very significant decline in the growth of manufacturing jobs began in the middle of 2000, perhaps around the July time frame. Is that correct?

[Chart 1 entitled “All Employees: Manufacturing” appears in the Submissions for the Record on page 47.]

Ms. Orr. Right, with some decline between 1998 and 2000.

Also, as it shows on the chart—

Representative Saxton. That trend had nothing to do with the September strike. The numbers – that trend that we show on this chart has nothing to do with September 11, right?

Ms. Orr. We have also seen a similar decline starting roughly the same point in 2000 in temporary help. We have now experienced a decline in temporary help every month for the past 13 months.

Representative Saxton. We can say the same thing about GDP growth. The rate of growth declined over that period of time.

We have another chart I believe that demonstrates what happened in terms of the rate of GDP growth, again, beginning in the second quarter of 2000, which was fairly robust, and then by the third and fourth quarters of 2000 the rate of GDP growth had declined significantly and has continued the same trend. So it is important to put the events of 9-11 in this perspective so that we don't come to the conclusion that what we see here in terms of the 415,000 job loss totally is a result of the events of September 11.

[Chart 2 entitled “Gross Domestic Product” appears in the Submissions for the Record on page 48.]

What are the most important aspects of today's employment data that do provide the information about the effects of the terrorist strike?

Ms. Orr. Certainly a large number of the industries that all of us have come to feel were impacted and had reports from various industry spokespersons have pretty much been in the travel-related arena, so that air transportation, the travel agents, hotels, some question about eating and drinking places – because there has certainly been a large decline there. The decline, of what that is related to, it will be very difficult to say.

Auto services and in particular rental cars, parking fees, those kinds of expenditures, those kinds of activities are ones which we say are a

surprise that we would like to take a look at, can take a look at and say to what extent do they account for some of the change since September 11.

I put together a table for myself in which I looked at the employment change between September and October in these industries and then compared that change to the average monthly change in those industries of the prior three months.

So, for example, in air transportation, a 42,000 employment decline between September and October. During the July through September period, the monthly decline has been 5,000.

Similarly, transportation services – again these are mainly the travel agencies – declined 11,000 for September to October, and in the prior three months the average monthly change was a 2,000 decline.

Hotels had an employment decline of 46,000 between September and October; and during the prior three months, the monthly average was a 5,000 decline.

Auto services declined 13,000 between September and October; in the previous three months the change had been an increase of 1,000 each month.

Then of course, the guard services, I have here, is a contrasting industry. In the period July through September, it experienced no net change in employment whatsoever. It was actually up from August to September and then up 22,000 between September and October, just as you had indicated that we would expect to see in selected industries some changes.

Representative Saxton. Commissioner, how much of October's unemployment decline related to results from the terrorist attacks? Can you give us any idea about that?

Ms. Orr. That is as close as I get in terms of describing the numbers in September to October and then taking a look at what has been happening in the several months, and even then we can't completely disentangle the influence of market issues in general and the terrorist attack. But it is clear that in these industries there were substantial changes in employment. Substantial declines remain with magnitudes that weren't consistent with recent patterns.

Representative Saxton. Are there any sectors of the economy that you might expect to see expand as a result of the events of September 11?

Ms. Orr. Security, as you and I have both said. I suppose that there are those who would say we might want to look at some of the defense-related industries, you know, over the longer haul.

I have several of my staff here with me. Do any of you have any help for me here?

Representative Saxton. You have certainly put your fingers on the two areas that we would expect to see growth, certainly in security. As we walk across our campus here we saw the results of this very clearly, and as well – as I watched *Fox News*, I guess it was this morning, report on warnings relative to various facilities across the country – bridges this

week – obviously, there are additional costs and expenditures in growth in areas of security along those lines.

Again, I think this is something that we are going to have to deal with in terms of understanding the effects of large expenditures or significant expenditures on security issues and how transferring our resources from productive uses in terms of the economy to security uses – not that we shouldn't do the security. Obviously, that is an important set of expenditures where we are going to have to divert some resources. But, at the same time, we also need to understand that there is an economic effect related to the division of those resources.

For those who may be interested and who were not here when I announced it earlier, by the end of the day today we will have posted on our Joint Economic Committee website a report entitled *Tax Policy for Economic Growth* that takes into account the diversion of resources from more economically productive expenditures to these security expenditures. The report can be downloaded from our website at <www.house.gov/jec/growth.pdf>.

So, with that, let me turn to Senator Reed for whatever comments he may have.

Senator Reed. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Thank you, Commissioner, for your testimony and for your responses to our questions.

You indicated in your testimony that increases in jobless rates were particularly severe for blue collar workers. Can you expand on that? And you also might indicate what these workers typically earn.

Ms. Orr. I am sorry?

Senator Reed. What they typically earn. What are the typical wages that you mentioned for these blue collar workers?

Ms. Orr. Well, I think part of the reason for the sharp decline in employment or the increased unemployment for blue collar workers is that many of those workers are in our factories, are in manufacturing where we have seen a substantial amount of job loss, as I mentioned 1.6 million over the past two and a half years.

Phil, did you have – rather than train me in front of you all, you can just go ahead and do it.

Representative Saxton. We are always pleased to hear from Mr. Ronces.

Mr. Ronces. Thank you. I am pleased to be here.

But this is a month where none of us are bringing you particularly good news.

We have a quarterly news release that we put out on weekly earnings for different groups, including occupational groups. Just as an example, if you look at the two main categories of blue collar workers, one would be – and I use these terms loosely here, because it is not the classification system – one would be more skilled workers. One would be somewhat less skilled. The more skilled is precision production, craft and repair.

The most recent median weekly earnings for the third quarter is \$627 a week. For the less skilled, what we call operators, fabricators, laborers, \$475.

Just as comparison, if you look at professional and managerial, which is the top category, that is \$867. There are a wide range of different types of jobs in what we call blue collar. Some of them are fairly skilled and fairly well paid. Some of them are the most basic labor jobs at the low end of the wage spectrum.

Senator Reed. So it appears from the numbers that you are reporting today, that the brunt of this job loss is being borne by relatively low-paid workers; is that fair to say?

Mr. Roncs. What we have seen recently is that while there have been losses in employment across the whole wage spectrum in recent years, and it is probably the case even in recent months, probably the hardest hit is the group in the middle, and many of the factory types of workers that we have talked about already in the hearing today, many of those are in the middle-income group.

Senator Reed. The other group that also appears to be affected adversely is minority employment. I think the numbers that you are releasing today suggest that black unemployment rose a full percentage point, 8.7 to 9.7 percent. That is higher than the overall unemployment rate has risen.

Ms. Orr. Yes.

Senator Reed. And so in the minority communities this is becoming particularly difficult to bear. Is that a fair statement, Commissioner?

Ms. Orr. Yes.

Senator Reed. One other issue that you raised, among many, was regarding the retail sector. You also seemed to suggest that, at this point, Christmas doesn't look to be a joyful experience from the economic perspective. Are you anticipating, because we have not seen the traditional hiring of seasonal workers, that we are going to have a very difficult Christmas period for retail?

Ms. Orr. Well, let me say I hope not. On the other hand, we simply have not seen a lot of the holiday employment buildup that we had seen in many other years.

Mr. Roncs. Right. Obviously, we don't anticipate -- we are very good with the things we know. But as Commissioner Orr said earlier, there are parts of retail trade where we normally expect to see seasonal hiring begin in September, more so in October, and they would continue to build through the season. And some of them -- department stores, for instance -- this month were pretty much on track with seasonal hiring, but some of the smaller stores, the apparel stores, things like sporting goods, toy stores, gift shops, those type of things, we really haven't seen the seasonal hiring that we typically get. What that means for next month, I think part of that depends on the psychology of the consumer between now and next month.

Senator Reed. Well, I think that is exactly right.

And the question is, what we can do within the next few weeks to improve the psychology of the consumer? Again, I think a panoply of incentives for business is not as good as putting more money into the hands of the people who are losing their jobs, their health care, and looking forward to the next several weeks of a very, very bleak economic situation. That is what the consumer confidence of most anyone. That is a challenge that we have to face in the next several weeks.

There is another issue that you raised with respect to part-time workers. Within your report the last month the Bureau reported that the number of workers who can only find part-time work because of economic conditions increased by more than three-quarters of a million people, up by 25 percent. Can you tell me what happened in October to that category of individuals?

Ms. Orr. That category of individuals increased so that we now, between the two months, have moved from 3.3 million to 4.5 million. So those numbers have definitely increased.

Senator Reed. And for my edification are those numbers included within the formal unemployment numbers?

Ms. Orr. They are not in our formal unemployment data that we announced today. Persons who are working part time involuntarily or for economic reasons are not part of the measurement of unemployment. We do have a wide range of unemployment estimates that we produce regularly, but the one we regularly cite is this one.

Senator Reed. So let me understand. The number you cited, the 5.4 percent, is a huge increase in and of itself, but it—

Ms. Orr. Yes.

Senator Reed. But parallel with that is another huge increase in those people who are looking for part-time work.

Ms. Orr. Those persons that are looking for full-time work. That number includes people that are looking for full-time work, and those persons who perhaps were working full time and had their hours cut because of slack business conditions or for some other economic reasons.

Do you want to add anything to that?

Mr. Rones. One of our alternative measures, labor underutilization, does include the workers that you are talking about, those who are working less than full time, but who want to work full time.

Senator Reed. Do you have a measure of how that number has changed in the last few weeks?

Mr. Rones. Some of the components that are not part of the official measurement we don't seasonally adjust or we don't have available on a monthly basis, but if you look at the September figure, which is the most recent figure that we have, that includes everything. If you add total unemployed, plus the group that you talked about, the part time for economic reasons, plus the marginally attached, those are people who say

that they wanted a job and have looked in the past year, but are not looking now, the rate was 8.3 percent.

This is not seasonally adjusted, again, because all of the components are not seasonally adjusted. You compare that to the official unemployment rate last month, not seasonally adjusted, which was 4.7 percent. So it added 3.6 percent points to the official rate.

Senator Reed. You would assume that if the numbers were comparable today, that we would have a higher number in that larger category obviously?

Mr. Rones. Yes. In fact, with the increase in part-time economic as well as unemployment, there may be a little bit of a spread.

Senator Reed. So a higher spread between the two numbers. Thank you very much.

Representative Saxton. Thank you, Senator Reed.

Senator Bennett.

Senator Bennett. Thank you very much, Mr. Chairman. And I appreciate your panel being here.

I wanted to focus on a few other aspects of the economy, primarily looking forward. I always say that the only time you will know that the recession is over is when every single forecaster and expert unanimously concludes that we are in the trough from which we will never recover.

The same is also true – the example that we should have known that this was coming was when during the 2000 campaign we were told America was in the very best possible times, and this was going to go on forever.

There is a *Business Week* test that somebody applies that says as soon as your picture appears on the cover of *Business Week* as the businessman or woman of the year, your company is doomed because the recognition you get at that point.

On that basis I am a little concerned to read the forecasters coming out of Wall Street as these numbers came up as news last week, came up on the GDP, where it says the GDP going down by only four tenths of one percent, they expected much more, indicates that perhaps we are going to get through this recession with much less damage than they had previously thought.

That consensus tells me that we are nowhere near the bottom, and it is only when they are all in full agreement that things are never going to get better that they will start to turn around.

With that very unscientific but, unfortunately, historically accurate analysis, I wanted to talk about how long this is going to last. In historic terms this is a relatively mild recession, 5.4 percent unemployment, horrific as it is, coming in a half point increase in a single month is still below historic norms for major recessions. I am old enough to remember the recessions in 1958, 1959, that had unemployment figures in double digits. The last recession which economists look back on and say was

relatively mild by historic terms had unemployment figures at 7.5 percent. So we are still well below that.

You look at the last recession, which again was considered to be relatively mild, to start off the first quarter of that recession with only four tenths of one percent of negative growth is relatively mild.

My own instinct tells me, however, that this one, however relatively mild it might be in terms of its downturn, is going to be historically long; that it is going to take us longer to get out of this than we have gotten out of some others. I just throw that out, would like your – your sense of smell about this.

Get away from the numbers for just a minute. I know you live with the numbers, and the numbers are the safe things to cling to, but all of us as politicians have had consultants who gave us poll numbers that were very safe to cling to, and our own sense of smell out on the campaign trail told us that is not what is really happening. You live in this world all of the time. I am not going to hold you to any forecasts. I'm not going to quote your words back to you. I just wanted to take advantage of your being here and say, let's kind of look up from the page for a minute, look around, and ask ourselves how long is this going to last.

Any reaction? Anybody willing to take that one on?

Ms. Orr. Well, I am willing to speak up and say that the traditional thing that the BLS Commissioners say is we are in the business of measuring what is going on. We are not in the business of doing policy analysis or making predictions.

That said, I would just say that in terms of my experience in the Bureau and looking at the data that we have, that one of the things that strikes me is that there is a lot of convergence of the data. We don't seem to have much in the way of anomalies. Our household survey and our establishment survey together suggest that our measurements are quite good, and they are telling us real serious things.

Senator Bennett. Anybody else want to take a shot at that?

Well, let me go on a little further. Again, I have a sense that part of this recession, part of the cause of this recession is overcapacity. And, yes, it is nice if we can get money in the hands of customers to buy things, and presumably they take goods. But if you look around the world, and we live in the world economy, we have substantial overcapacity in steel production. I don't think there is a steel mill anywhere in the world that is making satisfactory profits. And every one of them is shaky because worldwide we have got maybe 25 or 30 percent overcapacity, and they are all new steel mills. The traditional economic circumstances where the old and inefficient get forced out, everybody invested in steel mills around the world, and we have significant overcapacity, and until somebody really goes broke, or until the demand for steel absolutely astounds us, goes through the roof so we can soak up that capacity, I think that we are in for a very long period of time.

I remember, because I was a lessor at the time, real estate in New York City – Manhattan – suddenly had enough buildings come on the

market simultaneously that they had an overwhelming glut of available office space, and all of a sudden you could buy office space in New York City for less than you could buy it, say, in Salt Lake City. And it took years for the demand to finally catch up and fill those offices. Now finally it did. But there were a number of very significant real estate developers in New York who went bankrupt and stayed bankrupt for a long period of time.

We can apply that to this economy. That is the concern that I have, where in historic terms doing fairly well, even as we get the gloomy news you have given us this morning, because other recessions have been significantly deeper than this one appears to be. But if this one drags on for 18 months, or 24 months, or 36 months, then we are where the Japanese are, and of course theirs has gone on for 10 years now. I don't want to get into that.

Well, thank you for your statistics. I understand your position, and I will still continue to wonder how long this thing is going to go.

Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Representative Saxton. Thank you, Senator.

Senator Corzine.

Senator Corzine. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

I want to pursue a line a little bit about where is the need, since I think we as policymakers will be addressing a desire to find a stimulus package that has the most power, the most efficiency.

I would love to hear your comments a little more on the minority breaks that we saw, very substantial increase in both black and Hispanic unemployment, this blue collar effort, and then the – the nature of income of some of these declines in hotel – for the participants in the hotel and health service that you were talking about.

I understand the manufacturing blue collar jobs that you are talking about may be more moderate income, but certainly not hotel workers and health services don't tend to be the highest-income jobs. Certainly 16- to 25-year-olds don't tend to have the highest-income jobs.

Would you comment a little bit about those various categories and whether they are – I am reading them right, that the 16 to 25, minorities, and a number of the services have seen substantial increases in unemployment as reflected in these statistics? Aren't these the people that if they are hurting most benefited least from the expansion?

Mr. Rones. The first thing I would say is to really repeat what we had said before is that when we look at the data in recent months, particularly October, the increases in unemployment are really across the board, even among the best educated. We see increases in the unemployment rates for the top socioeconomic types of occupations.

Senator Corzine. Just on that point I see the college rate went from 2.4 to 2.7. That is slightly different going from 8.7 to 9.7.

Mr. Rones. Exactly. If you look at it from the occupational side, we see almost the exact same thing. The managers and professionals, which

are clearly college-educated, go from 2.4 to 2.7. At the same time, the technical, sales, and administrative support, more of the middle-income types of white collar occupations, rose from 4.3 to 4.7. At the other end, the less skilled blue collar workers that we talked about before have higher rates and, at least this month, a larger increase: from 7.5 to 8.7 percent.

Senator Corzine. It does look like a substantial difference. I don't know whether it is statistically significant in the samples that you are taking. I asked that question because when we structure a so-called stimulus package for potential a – a severe recession, since I think we are in the trend as opposed to a – saying that we are – we can reflect the nature of the recession, particularly by the statistics released today, it is hard to understand how we cannot focus on those that seem to be suffering the most in this process.

Do you have data on the discouraged workers, people that have dropped out, stayed out, but – I have trouble finding it in the statistics for this month.

Ms. Orr. We had in our press release, page three, persons not in the labor force. About 1.4 million persons were marginally attached to the labor force in October, up from one million a year earlier. These persons wanted and were available for work and had looked for a job sometime in the prior 12 months, but were not counted as unemployed because they had not actively searched in the four weeks preceding the survey.

The number of discouraged workers was 330,000 in October, up by 100,000 from a year earlier.

Senator Corzine. All right.

Ms. Orr. Of course, with discouraged workers, they are not looking because they think that no job is available.

Senator Corzine. In light of those statistics, do you have any comments on unemployment duration? One of the debates is about whether we should extend the term of unemployment insurance. It is lengthy is indicative of those kinds of needs.

Mr. Rones. The duration rates don't necessarily behave the way the other data do. We believe that is because early in a downturn in the labor market, you get a lot of the newly jobless people coming into unemployment. All of those people being laid off have short duration, so the average will tend to go down early on.

So you have two things going on. You have an increase in the flow of people coming into unemployment now, and it is compounded by the fact that it is harder to leave unemployment because the job market is so weak. So we have actually seen increases in the short-term unemployment and the long-term unemployment at the same time.

And if you look at just the average measures, which I tend to not like to do for this reason, they look like they are not moving very much.

Senator Corzine. Could you talk just a bit, little bit, about this health care issue? Since I have been here for six or seven months, each month we have always tended to see increases in health care workers.

Ms. Orr. You would presume that there was no reason that that would particularly stop in the current circumstances. In fact, after we began some of the anxieties with regard to bioterrorism, maybe it would be increasing. I was surprised actually to see either those numbers are flat or they actually decreased a bit in the service sector.

In health services we had a modest employment increase of about 14- or 15,000 between September and October. That was about half the rate of growth that we have seen in health care earlier in the year. We know that health care has been experiencing a lot of occupational shortages.

Senator Corzine. I appreciate it.

Representative Saxton. Well, thank you very much, Senator. Do you have anything further?

Senator Reed. If I may ask just one or two additional questions.

Do your statistics reflect the concentration of unemployment through the country? It seems, for example, that we have been talking about very big increases in minority unemployment, in youthful unemployment, in blue collar unemployment, which would suggest to me, and I wonder if you could help me clarify this, that impact is going to be found in urban settings, and perhaps it is focused in some regions and other regions are escaping this. Do you have any sort of regional feel for the data?

Ms. Orr. We produce, as you probably know, data on employment and unemployment for all of the major metropolitan areas in the country, for counties as well as data for states. That data that we have for the states and areas right now is for the month of September, so we are not capturing the most current kind of information as yet in our state and local data.

Senator Reed. Does that data reveal trends already prior to September 11, or is it simply evenly distributed across the country?

Ms. Orr. It really doesn't capture effects of September 11, although unemployment is not the same or employment growth is not the same across all states. For example, there are a number of the Midwestern states where there are lots of manufacturing jobs, and unemployment there has risen. New York City's unemployment rate went from 5.8 to 6.2 from August to September.

So we do have a lot of data that gives us insight about what is going on on a state and local basis.

Senator Reed. Let me just amplify a point to wrap this up. In terms of this issue, at some point you have data that will suggest differences in unemployment growth around the country. Is that—

Ms. Orr. We have it right now. We simply don't have it so that it includes the month of October.

Do you want to share some information from our releases, Mr. Roncs?

Mr. Roncs. If you look at the data through September and look at the regions around the country where we have had the biggest increases in unemployment, let's say over the year preceding September, New

England had the largest over-the-year unemployment increase, which was more than a percentage point.

Other areas that have increased nearly that much are the East North-central. North Carolina, I would note, has had substantial increases in unemployment. The South Atlantic and Mountain divisions have seen their unemployment rate rise by nearly a percentage point.

Senator Reed. Mr. Chairman, thank you.

One final point is that if you look at these statistics, the impact seems to be low-wage or middle-income wage workers, high minority workers. Not only is it incumbent upon us to come up with a strategy to help them, but also the immediate impact would be a significant increase in demand for social services at the state and local level since these are typically the types of workers who qualify based on income levels and who need these services. So we are looking at that impact not only at the national level, but each state and locality. Thank you.

Representative Saxton. Thank you.

I would just like to thank the Members for participating this morning and thank the Commissioner for giving us the opportunity to glean from the statistics that you bring us. Perhaps it is worthwhile to say at this point that the reason that this process takes place is so that we can understand where the economy is moving.

And as my three colleagues and I have tried to point out, there is a trend in the process here that we need to be very concerned about and begin to tailor our policy, programs of one kind or another to try to do what the federal government can to offset this very disturbing and negative trend. As Senator Bennett pointed out, we would like it to be shorter rather than longer. As Senator Reed pointed out, there are folks on the lower end of the economic scale who we need to be concerned about, and there are a number of ways that we can address these questions.

Recently the House passed an economic stimulus package, which was patterned after an economic stimulus package that passed in 1963, during the term of John Kennedy, which he spearheaded to try to stimulate economic growth by reducing taxes, and, in effect, today offset some of the so-called security taxes that I keep talking about.

We can also rely on our friends over at the Fed, who I hope on Tuesday will continue the easing policy that they have demonstrated over the past seven or eight months. We are hoping that on Tuesday we will see an additional easing which will result in a 25 or 50 basis point reduction in short-term rates. And as was articulated by Senator Reed, I suspect that by the time this economic package works its way through the House and gets to the President's desk, there will be some additional short-term help, if you will, for some folks that need it most.

And we thank you for helping us to understand the situation in which the economy finds itself, and having different opinions perhaps to one extent, or what we will try to put together – that is individuals with different opinions, we will try to put together an economic stimulus

package that will be good for the American economy and the American people.

Thank you for helping us with this. We appreciate and we look forward to seeing you in the months ahead.

[Whereupon, at 10:35 a.m., the Committee was adjourned.]

SUBMISSIONS FOR THE RECORD

PREPARED STATEMENT OF REPRESENTATIVE JIM SAXTON, CHAIRMAN

I would like to welcome Acting Commissioner Orr before the Joint Economic Committee to testify on the October employment situation.

The employment data released today are the first to reflect the effects of the September 11 terrorist attacks. Payroll employment declined by 415,000, with job losses posted throughout the private sector. Factory employment declined for the 15th month in a row. According to the separate household survey, the unemployment rate increased half a percentage point to 5.4 percent.

The economic effects of the events of September 11 will aggravate an already weak economic situation. Although the resilience of the American people and economy has been very encouraging, the attacks have taken their toll, deepening the slowdown. A variety of economic statistics confirm that the economic slowdown that began in the middle of 2000 continues.

Earlier this week, the Commerce Department reported that GDP declined slightly in the third quarter of 2001. This shrinkage of the economy is a matter for concern, even if the decline was less than many economists had expected. A review of the GDP accounts shows that in recent quarters the fall of investment has been a major negative force on the economy, a fact that policymakers should consider in addressing the need for economic stimulus. The GDP report confirms the weakness apparent in most other economic data.

As I pointed out in September, one result of the terrorist attacks will be new spending on security that will not increase the quantity or quality of production. Firms will have to increase spending on security personnel, sophisticated security equipment, fortification of buildings and facilities, and other related expenditures.

These new expenses will have economic effects similar to the imposition of a "security tax" on an already vulnerable economy. The logical policy response is for changes in tax policy to address this problem with an offsetting tax reduction. For example, faster write-offs for security and other investments would offset at least some of the new security expenses and also address the bias in the income tax system against investment.

As Chairman Greenspan recently suggested before this Committee, tax incentives for capital investment are among the most effective form of fiscal stimulus. Short-term, temporary tax relief will not be effective because taxpayers know that it is not a permanent improvement in their incomes. Effective tax stimulus would improve incentives to work, save and invest by reducing the tax penalties for these activities. Some measure of relief is needed for individuals and firms burdened by the uncertainty and expenses of the new security situation.

It is my view that the weakness in business and consumer spending can be best addressed through monetary policy. An aggressive cut in the federal funds rate by the Federal Reserve this Tuesday is the best policy action that could be taken to bolster the demand side of the economy.

**PREPARED STATEMENT OF
SENATOR JACK REED, VICE CHAIRMAN**

Thank you, Acting Commissioner Orr, for coming to testify before us today. The Bureau of Labor Statistics' measures of unemployment and job loss for October will help us to understand how the economy is currently performing.

Economic conditions appear to be deteriorating. Earlier this week, we learned that GDP fell 0.4 percent during the third quarter. Yesterday we learned that private wages and salaries fell in September, the second monthly decline in a row. Factory operating rates are at their lowest levels in two decades and, today, you report that unemployment has risen to 5.4 percent.

Help is needed. We must craft a fiscal stimulus package that can spur the economy into recovery quickly while not undermining fiscal discipline over the long run.

History has shown that the key to achieving a rapid recovery is to bolster family incomes, something that the stimulus package passed by the house is unlikely to achieve. Marginal incentives for businesses to boost their capital spending will mean little to the economy when cash-strapped households cut their spending, causing further curtailments in investment.

Instead, we should direct the stimulus towards those Americans who are most vulnerable to the economic slowdown. We should help lower-income working Americans who pay payroll taxes, yet received no rebate earlier this year. We should broaden unemployment insurance coverage so that people receive enough to cover their basic needs. And we should help the newly unemployed keep their health insurance by subsidizing premiums.

The foundations of our economy are strong, and our people and businesses resilient. The decline in GDP was less than expected. In order to shore up the economy's weaknesses, we need policies that are temporary, immediate, and targeted to those people and businesses which will best spark our economy's engine.

FOR DELIVERY: 9:30 A.M., E.S.T.
FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 2, 2001

Advance copies of this statement are made available to the press under lock-up conditions with the explicit understanding that the data are embargoed until 8:30 a.m. Eastern Standard Time.

Statement of

Lois Orr
Acting Commissioner
Bureau of Labor Statistics

before the

Joint Economic Committee

UNITED STATES CONGRESS

Friday, November 2, 2001

Mr. Chairman and Members of the Committee:

Thank you for the opportunity to comment on the October labor market data we released this morning.

Payroll employment dropped sharply over the month in most industries. The unemployment rate climbed to 5.4 percent in October, the highest rate in nearly 5 years. These changes include the impact of the events of September 11. The attacks' impact, however, cannot be separated from other influences on the job market.

The decline in total nonfarm payroll employment was 415,000 in October, an unusually large single-month drop.

This followed a sizable decline of 213,000 in September. Since its recent peak in March, nonfarm employment has fallen by nearly 900,000. Private sector job losses have been even greater—1.2 million over the same period.

In October, nearly every industry division had a substantial decline in employment. Job losses in manufacturing continued to be heavy and widespread, totalling 142,000 in October. Although factory employment has been in decline for some time, since March alone it has fallen by more than 800,000.

In services, employment fell by 111,000 in October, the fourth (and largest) decline this year in an industry that had had only one other monthly decline since May 1991. Particularly large job losses occurred in the help supply industry and in hotels.

In the transportation industry, air transportation and transportation services (largely travel agencies) employment dropped by 42,000 and 11,000, respectively. As with hotels, these large declines were undoubtedly related to cutbacks in travel since September 11.

Retail trade posted its second large job loss in a row, as weakness continued in eating and drinking places. In addition, some other areas of retail that normally would begin holiday hiring in October failed to add jobs at usual

levels. These include apparel stores and miscellaneous retailers, such as toy stores and gift shops.

Elsewhere, employment in construction and in wholesale trade also fell over the month. In contrast, a few industries added jobs in October, including health services, private education, mortgage banking, and guard services.

Turning now to data from our household survey, the unemployment rate rose by half a percentage point in October to 5.4 percent, the highest jobless rate since late 1996. The number of unemployed grew by more than 700,000 in October. Most of the over-the-month increase in unemployment reflected persons who had lost jobs, as opposed to those who had left jobs voluntarily or had been out of the labor force. Weak labor market conditions were pervasive, but increases in jobless rates were particularly severe for blue-collar workers. The unemployment rates for adult men, adult women, whites, blacks, and Hispanics all increased in October.

Civilian employment fell by about 600,000 and the proportion of the population with a job in October declined to 63.3 percent. The number of part-time workers who would have preferred to work full time increased sharply for the second consecutive month, rising from 3.3 million in August

to 4.5 million in October. The 2-month increase was concentrated among workers whose hours were reduced because of slack work or unfavorable business conditions.

In summary, employment in almost all major nonfarm industry groups fell in October; the total job loss was 415,000. The unemployment rate rose by one-half percentage point to 5.4 percent, the highest rate in nearly 5 years.

My colleagues and I now would be glad to answer your questions.

News

United States
Department
of Labor



Bureau of Labor Statistics

Washington, D.C. 20212

Technical information:

Household data: (202) 691-6378 USDL 01-397
<http://www.bls.gov/cps/>

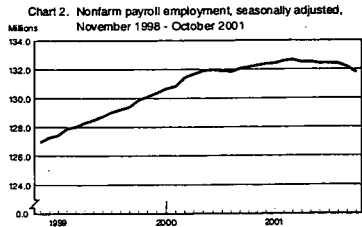
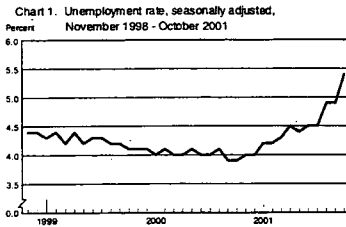
Establishment data: 691-6555 Transmission of material in this release is
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Friday, November 2, 2001.

Media contact: 691-5902

THE EMPLOYMENT SITUATION: OCTOBER 2001

Employment fell sharply in October, and the unemployment rate jumped to 5.4 percent, the Bureau of Labor Statistics of the U.S. Department of Labor reported today. Nonfarm payroll employment dropped by 415,000 over the month, by far the largest of three consecutive monthly declines. The job losses in October were spread across most industry groups, with especially large declines in manufacturing and services.

The labor market data from the household and payroll surveys for the month of October are the first data from these surveys to reflect broadly the impact of the terrorist attacks of September 11. The labor market had been weakening before the attacks, and those events clearly exacerbated this weakness. It is not possible, however, to quantify the job-market effects of the terrorist attacks.



Unemployment (Household Survey Data)

The number of unemployed persons increased by 732,000 to 7.7 million in October. The unemployment rate rose by 0.5 percentage point to 5.4 percent, seasonally adjusted, the highest level since December 1996. Since October 2000, when both measures had reached their most recent lows, the unemployment level has risen by 2.2 million and the rate by 1.5 percentage points. (See table A-1.)

The unemployment rates for most of the major worker groups—adult men (4.8 percent), adult women (4.8 percent), whites (4.8 percent), blacks (9.7 percent), and Hispanics (7.2 percent)—rose in October. (See tables A-1 and A-2.)

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

Category	Quarterly averages		Monthly data			Sept.- Oct. change
	2001		2001			
	II	III	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	
HOUSEHOLD DATA						
Labor force status						
Civilian labor force.....	141,461	141,771	141,350	142,190	142,303	113
Employment.....	135,130	134,984	134,393	135,181	134,562	-619
Unemployment.....	6,331	6,787	6,957	7,009	7,741	732
Not in labor force.....	70,072	70,367	70,785	70,167	70,279	112
Unemployment rates						
All workers.....	4.5	4.8	4.9	4.9	5.4	0.5
Adult men.....	4.0	4.2	4.4	4.3	4.8	.5
Adult women.....	3.8	4.2	4.2	4.4	4.8	.4
Teenagers.....	14.0	15.2	16.1	14.7	15.5	.8
White.....	3.9	4.2	4.3	4.3	4.8	.5
Black.....	8.2	8.6	9.1	8.7	9.7	1.0
Hispanic origin.....	6.5	6.2	6.3	6.4	7.2	.8
ESTABLISHMENT DATA						
Employment						
Nonfarm employment.....	132,483	p132,342	132,395	p132,182	p131,767	p-415
Goods-producing ¹	25,310	p24,986	24,963	p24,873	p24,699	p-174
Construction.....	6,866	p6,863	6,861	p6,862	p6,832	p-30
Manufacturing.....	17,882	p17,555	17,533	p17,443	p17,301	p-142
Service-producing ¹	107,173	p107,356	107,432	p107,309	p107,068	p-241
Retail trade.....	23,546	p23,570	23,583	p23,522	p23,441	p-81
Services.....	41,052	p41,094	41,129	p41,106	p40,995	p-111
Government.....	20,782	p20,980	21,005	p21,003	p21,027	p24
Hours of work ²						
Total private.....	34.2	p34.1	34.0	p34.1	p34.0	p-0.1
Manufacturing.....	40.8	p40.7	40.7	p40.6	p40.4	p-2
Overtime.....	3.9	p4.0	4.1	p3.9	p3.8	p-1
Indexes of aggregate weekly hours (1982=100) ²						
Total private.....	151.4	p150.3	150.1	p149.9	p148.8	p-1.1
Earnings ²						
Average hourly earnings, total private.....	\$14.25	p\$14.40	\$14.40	p\$14.45	p\$14.47	p\$0.02
Average weekly earnings, total private.....	487.46	p490.93	489.60	p492.75	p491.98	p-77

¹ Includes other industries, not shown separately.

² Data relate to private production or nonsupervisory workers.

p=preliminary.

The number of newly unemployed persons, those unemployed for less than 5 weeks, rose by 401,000 to 3.2 million in October. (See table A-6.) The number of unemployed job losers not on temporary layoff grew by 518,000 over the month and has increased by 1.4 million since last December. (See table A-7.)

Total Employment and the Labor Force (Household Survey Data)

Total employment dropped by 619,000 in October to 134.6 million, seasonally adjusted, and the employment-population ratio fell by 0.4 percentage point to 63.3 percent. Since January, employment has fallen by about 1.4 million, and the employment ratio has declined by 1.2 percentage points. (See table A-1.)

The number of persons who worked part time for economic reasons rose by 274,000 in October to 4.5 million, seasonally adjusted. These are persons who would have preferred to work full time but worked part time because their hours had been cut back or because they were unable to find a full-time job. Since August, the number of persons who worked part time for economic reasons has increased by about 1.1 million. Most of this rise has been among persons whose hours were cut due to slack work or business conditions. (See table A-4.)

Both the total number of persons in the civilian labor force (142.3 million) and the labor force participation rate (66.9 percent) were little changed in October. (See table A-1.)

Persons Not in the Labor Force (Household Survey Data)

About 1.4 million persons (not seasonally adjusted) were marginally attached to the labor force in October, up from 1.0 million a year earlier. These persons wanted and were available for work and had looked for a job sometime in the prior 12 months but were not counted as unemployed because they had not actively searched for work in the 4 weeks preceding the survey. The number of discouraged workers was 330,000 in October, up from 230,000 a year earlier. 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 fell by 415,000 in October to 131.8 million, seasonally adjusted. This was the largest employment decrease since May 1980 and followed a decline of 213,000 in September. Since the recent employment peak in March, overall job losses have totaled 887,000; losses in the private sector have totaled 1.2 million. In October, employment was down in nearly every major industry. (See table B-1.)

Widespread job losses continued in manufacturing, as factory employment fell by 142,000. October was the 15th consecutive month of factory job losses, bringing the decline in employment since July 2000 to 1.3 million. In October, large employment cutbacks continued in both electrical equipment (22,000) and industrial machinery (21,000). These two industries have accounted for a third of the factory jobs lost since July 2000. Auto manufacturing declined by 21,000 over the month.

Elsewhere in the goods-producing sector, employment in construction fell by 30,000, following 3 months of little change. In October, declines in general building contracting and heavy construction were coupled with continued decreases in special trades. Since May, employment in special trades has fallen by 56,000. In mining, oil and gas extraction lost 4,000 jobs in October. Employment in the

industry had grown during the first half of this year but has weakened in recent months due to sharp declines in the price of oil.

The services industry lost 111,000 jobs in October, the largest decline in the history of this series. A sizable decrease in help supply employment (107,000), which provides workers to other businesses, reflected economic uncertainty in other industries. Subsequent to the September 11 terrorist attacks, employment declines accelerated markedly in travel-related industries, including hotels (46,000) and auto services (13,000), notably in auto rental agencies and in parking services. In October, job growth slowed in health services, but the industry has added nearly a quarter of a million jobs thus far this year. Educational and social services both added jobs over the month.

Retail trade employment declined for the third straight month in October, with an over-the-month decrease of 81,000. About half the October losses were in eating and drinking places, where employment was down by 115,000 since July. Over the month, employment decreased in apparel stores and miscellaneous retail establishments, after seasonal adjustment; these industries added fewer workers than usual at the beginning of the holiday employment buildup.

Employment declines continued in transportation and public utilities with a loss of 55,000 jobs in October. Over-the-month job losses occurred in air transportation (42,000) and transportation services (11,000), which includes travel agencies. Declines in these industries accelerated sharply following the September 11 attacks.

Wholesale trade employment fell by 23,000 jobs in October, following a similar loss in September. Since its last peak in November 2000, the industry has lost 105,000 jobs. Over-the-month declines were concentrated in durable goods distribution.

Slow growth continued for the third consecutive month in finance, insurance, and real estate, following losses in June and July. Over the month, employment in mortgage banking remained on an upward trend, as that industry continued to benefit from low interest rates. In contrast, security brokerages lost jobs again in October; since March, employment in the industry has fallen by 31,000.

Employment in local government, excluding education, increased by 26,000 in October, after seasonal adjustment. The industry had shown no growth in the prior 2 months. Other parts of government were little changed in October.

Weekly Hours (Establishment Survey Data)

The average workweek for production or nonsupervisory workers on private nonfarm payrolls edged down by 0.1 hour in October to 34.0 hours, seasonally adjusted. The manufacturing workweek decreased by 0.2 hour to 40.4 hours. Manufacturing overtime was down by 0.1 hour to 3.8 hours. Since July 2000, the factory workweek has fallen by 1.4 hours and factory overtime by 0.9 hour. (See table B-2.)

The index of aggregate weekly hours of production or nonsupervisory workers on private nonfarm payrolls fell by 0.7 percent in October to 148.8 (1982=100), seasonally adjusted. The index is down by 2.2 percent from its recent peak in January. The manufacturing index fell by 1.3 percent to 94.7 in October and has fallen by 11.5 percent since July 2000. (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 2 cents in October to \$14.47, seasonally adjusted. This followed a gain of 5 cents (as revised)

in September. Average weekly earnings fell by 0.2 percent in October to \$491.98. Over the year, average hourly earnings increased by 4.1 percent and average weekly earnings grew by 2.9 percent. (See table B-3.)

The Employment Situation for November 2001 is scheduled to be released on Friday, December 7, at 8:30 A.M. (EST).

New Seasonal Factors for Establishment Survey Data

Following usual practice, the 6-month updates to seasonal adjustment factors for the establishment survey data will be introduced with next month's release of November data. These factors will be used for the September 2001 through April 2002 estimates and will be published in the December 2001 issue of *Employment and Earnings*. These factors will be available on Friday, November 30, on the Internet (<http://www.bls.gov/ces/>) or by calling (202) 691-6555.

Explanatory Note

This news release presents statistics from two major surveys, the Current Population Survey (household survey) and the Current Employment Statistics survey (establishment survey). The household survey provides the information on the labor force, employment, and unemployment that appears in the A tables, marked HOUSEHOLD DATA. It is a sample survey of about 60,000 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 2001, the sample included about 350,000 establishments employing about 39 million people.

For both surveys, the data for a given month relate to a particular week or pay period. In the household survey, the reference week is generally the calendar week that contains the 12th day of the month. In the establishment survey, the reference period is the pay period including the 12th, which may or may not correspond directly to the calendar week.

Coverage, definitions, and differences between surveys

Household survey. The sample is selected to reflect the entire civilian noninstitutional population. Based on responses to a series of questions on work and job search activities, each person 16 years and over in a sample household is classified as employed, unemployed, or not in the labor force.

People are classified as *employed* if they did any work at all as paid employees during the reference week; worked in their own business, profession, or on their own farm; or worked without pay at least 15 hours in a family business or farm. People are also counted as employed if they were temporarily absent from their jobs because of illness, bad weather, vacation, labor-management disputes, or personal reasons.

People are classified as *unemployed* if they meet all of the following criteria: They had no employment during the reference week; they were available for work at that time; and they made specific efforts to find employment sometime during the 4-week period ending with the reference week. Persons laid off from a job and expecting recall need not be looking for work to be counted as unemployed. The unemployment data derived from the household survey in no way depend upon the eligibility for or receipt of unemployment insurance benefits.

The *civilian labor force* is the sum of employed and unemployed persons. Those not classified as employed or unemployed are *not in the labor force*. The *unemployment rate* is the number unemployed as a percent of the labor force. The *labor force participation rate* is the labor force as a percent of the population, and the *employment-population ratio* is the employed as a percent of the population.

Establishment survey. The sample establishments are drawn from private nonfarm businesses such as factories, offices, and stores, as well as Federal, State, and local government entities. *Employees on*

nonfarm payrolls are those who received pay for any part of the reference pay period, including persons on paid leave. Persons are counted in each job they hold. *Hours and earnings* data are for private businesses and relate only to production workers in the goods-producing sector and nonsupervisory workers in the service-producing sector.

Differences in employment estimates. The numerous conceptual and methodological differences between the household and establishment surveys result in important distinctions in the employment estimates derived from the surveys. Among these are:

- The household survey includes agricultural workers, the self-employed, unpaid family workers, and private household workers among the employed. These groups are excluded from the establishment survey.
- The household survey includes people on unpaid leave among the employed. The establishment survey does not.
- The household survey is limited to workers 16 years of age and older. The establishment survey is not limited by age.
- The household survey has no duplication of individuals, because individuals are counted only once, even if they hold more than one job. In the establishment survey, employees working at more than one job and thus appearing on more than one payroll would be counted separately for each appearance.

Other differences between the two surveys are described in "Comparing Employment Estimates from Household and Payroll Surveys," which may be obtained from BLS upon request.

Seasonal adjustment

Over the course of a year, the size of the nation's labor force and the levels of employment and unemployment undergo sharp fluctuations due to such seasonal events as changes in weather, reduced or expanded production, harvests, major holidays, and the opening and closing of schools. The effect of such seasonal variation can be very large; seasonal fluctuations may account for as much as 95 percent of the month-to-month changes in unemployment.

Because these seasonal events follow a more or less regular pattern each year, their influence on statistical trends can be eliminated by adjusting the statistics from month to month. These adjustments make nonseasonal developments, such as declines in economic activity or increases in the participation of women in the labor force, easier to spot. For example, the large number of youth entering the labor force each June is likely to obscure any other changes that have taken place relative to May, making it difficult to determine if the level of economic activity has risen or declined. However, because the effect of students finishing school in previous years is known, the statistics for the current year can be adjusted to allow for a comparable change. Insofar as the seasonal adjustment is made correctly, the adjusted figure provides a more useful tool with which to analyze changes in economic activity.

In both the household and establishment surveys, most seasonally adjusted series are independently adjusted. However, the adjusted series for many major estimates, such as total payroll employment, employment in most major industry divisions, total employment, and

unemployment are computed by aggregating independently adjusted component series. For example, total unemployment is derived by summing the adjusted series for four major age-sex components; this differs from the unemployment estimate that would be obtained by directly adjusting the total or by combining the duration, reasons, or more detailed age categories.

The numerical factors used to make the seasonal adjustments are recalculated twice a year. For the household survey, the factors are calculated for the January-June period and again for the July-December period. For the establishment survey, updated factors for seasonal adjustment are calculated for the May-October period and introduced along with new benchmarks, and again for the November-April period. In both surveys, revisions to historical data are made once a year.

Reliability of the estimates

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

For example, the confidence interval for the monthly change in total employment from the household survey is on the order of plus or minus 292,000. 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 -192,000 to 392,000 (100,000 +/- 292,000). 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 +/- 273,000, and for the monthly change in the unemployment rate it is +/- .19 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-D 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-H 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

HOUSEHOLD DATA

Table A-1. Employment status of the civilian population by sex and age

(Numbers in thousands)

Employment status, sex, and age	Not seasonally adjusted			Seasonally adjusted ¹					
	Oct. 2000	Sept. 2001	Oct. 2001	Oct. 2000	June 2001	July 2001	Aug. 2001	Sept. 2001	Oct. 2001
TOTAL									
Civilian noninstitutional population	210,378	212,357	212,281	210,378	211,725	211,921	212,135	212,257	212,581
Civilian labor force	140,893	141,578	142,004	141,000	141,354	141,774	141,350	142,100	142,303
Participation rate	67.0	66.7	66.8	67.0	66.8	66.9	66.6	67.0	66.9
Employed	135,771	134,898	134,898	135,484	134,932	135,379	134,360	135,181	134,562
Employment-population ratio	64.5	63.5	63.5	64.4	63.7	63.9	63.4	63.7	63.3
Agriculture	3,277	3,371	3,292	3,241	2,895	3,045	3,117	3,220	3,200
Nonagricultural industries	132,494	131,497	131,633	132,223	131,837	132,334	131,278	131,961	131,362
Unemployed	5,122	8,708	7,106	5,508	6,422	6,395	6,957	7,009	7,741
Unemployment rate	3.6	4.7	5.0	3.9	4.5	4.5	4.9	4.9	5.4
Not in labor force	69,485	70,781	70,577	69,378	70,370	70,147	70,785	70,187	70,279
Persons who currently want a job	4,051	4,348	4,338	4,377	4,600	4,529	4,858	4,539	4,700
Men, 16 years and over									
Civilian noninstitutional population	101,075	102,110	102,229	101,075	101,788	101,885	101,895	102,110	102,229
Civilian labor force	75,231	75,683	75,811	75,371	75,482	75,719	75,518	76,058	76,058
Participation rate	74.4	74.1	74.2	74.6	74.1	74.3	74.0	74.5	74.4
Employed	72,552	72,284	72,017	72,427	71,928	72,279	71,690	72,333	71,871
Employment-population ratio	71.8	70.8	70.4	71.7	70.7	70.9	70.3	70.8	70.3
Unemployed	2,679	3,405	3,794	2,944	3,535	3,439	3,829	3,724	4,179
Unemployment rate	3.6	4.5	5.0	3.9	4.7	4.5	5.1	4.9	5.5
Men, 20 years and over									
Civilian noninstitutional population	92,869	93,917	94,015	92,869	93,618	93,708	93,810	93,917	94,015
Civilian labor force	71,185	71,750	71,901	71,155	71,348	71,555	71,514	71,694	71,863
Participation rate	76.6	76.4	76.5	76.5	76.4	76.4	76.3	76.6	76.6
Employed	69,011	68,952	68,748	68,774	68,486	68,745	68,402	68,626	68,481
Employment-population ratio	74.2	73.4	73.1	74.0	73.1	73.4	72.9	73.3	72.8
Agriculture	2,294	2,301	2,184	2,219	2,035	2,028	2,140	2,175	2,117
Nonagricultural industries	66,717	66,651	66,564	66,555	66,450	66,717	66,262	66,451	66,365
Unemployed	2,175	2,799	3,152	2,381	2,880	2,810	3,112	3,069	3,472
Unemployment rate	3.1	3.9	4.4	3.3	4.0	3.9	4.4	4.3	4.8
Women, 16 years and over									
Civilian noninstitutional population	109,300	110,247	110,353	109,300	109,939	110,035	110,140	110,247	110,353
Civilian labor force	65,662	65,887	66,194	65,829	65,893	66,055	65,839	66,132	66,252
Participation rate	60.1	59.8	60.0	60.0	59.9	60.0	59.8	60.0	60.0
Employed	63,219	62,594	62,881	63,037	63,006	63,100	62,703	62,948	62,891
Employment-population ratio	57.8	56.8	57.0	57.7	57.3	57.3	56.9	57.0	56.8
Unemployed	2,443	3,303	3,312	2,582	2,887	2,955	3,130	3,284	3,361
Unemployment rate	3.7	5.0	5.0	3.9	4.4	4.5	4.8	5.0	5.4
Women, 20 years and over									
Civilian noninstitutional population	101,448	102,277	102,371	101,448	102,023	102,087	102,185	102,277	102,371
Civilian labor force	61,747	62,220	62,258	61,528	61,650	62,145	62,172	62,242	62,292
Participation rate	60.9	60.8	60.8	60.6	60.7	60.9	60.9	60.9	60.9
Employed	59,789	59,445	59,587	59,425	59,510	59,752	59,562	59,659	59,327
Employment-population ratio	58.9	58.1	58.2	58.8	58.3	58.5	58.3	58.2	57.9
Agriculture	763	842	833	748	752	773	795	828	833
Nonagricultural industries	59,026	58,604	58,754	58,677	58,759	58,979	58,768	58,863	58,394
Unemployed	1,959	2,784	2,771	2,103	2,394	2,394	2,610	2,764	3,018
Unemployment rate	3.2	4.5	4.4	3.4	3.9	3.9	4.2	4.4	4.8
Both sexes, 16 to 19 years									
Civilian noninstitutional population	15,960	16,163	16,195	15,980	16,088	16,145	16,181	16,183	16,195
Civilian labor force	7,360	7,295	7,745	6,917	6,118	6,074	7,294	8,004	8,097
Participation rate	46.2	45.2	47.8	43.3	37.9	37.6	45.1	49.5	50.0
Employed	6,972	6,469	6,693	7,285	6,956	6,883	6,429	6,967	6,844
Employment-population ratio	43.7	40.0	41.3	45.6	43.2	42.6	39.8	42.5	42.3
Agriculture	350	228	227	274	209	244	211	219	231
Nonagricultural industries	6,712	6,242	6,333	6,991	6,748	6,638	6,218	6,748	6,613
Unemployed	988	1,126	1,182	1,052	1,162	1,191	1,236	1,187	1,253
Unemployment rate	12.4	14.8	15.3	12.6	14.3	14.8	16.1	14.7	15.6

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

HOUSEHOLD DATA

HOUSEHOLD DATA

Table A-2. Employment status of the civilian population by race, sex, age, and Hispanic origin

(Numbers in thousands)

Employment status, race, sex, age, and Hispanic origin	Not seasonally adjusted			Seasonally adjusted ¹					
	Oct. 2000	Sept. 2001	Oct. 2001	Oct. 2000	June 2001	July 2001	Aug. 2001	Sept. 2001	Oct. 2001
	WHITE								
Civilian noninstitutional population	174,899	176,220	176,372	174,899	175,789	175,924	176,069	176,220	176,372
Civilian labor force	117,477	117,853	118,251	117,603	117,733	117,952	117,726	118,250	118,507
Participation rate	67.2	66.9	67.0	67.2	67.0	67.1	66.9	67.1	67.2
Employed	113,807	113,013	113,104	113,584	113,037	113,237	112,700	113,201	112,800
Employment-population ratio	65.1	64.1	64.1	64.9	64.3	64.4	64.0	64.2	64.0
Unemployed	3,569	4,840	5,147	4,019	4,696	4,745	5,024	5,069	5,806
Unemployment rate	3.1	4.1	4.4	3.4	4.0	4.0	4.3	4.3	4.8
Men, 20 years and over									
Civilian labor force	60,258	60,672	60,875	60,286	60,389	60,432	60,575	60,794	61,031
Participation rate	78.9	78.8	78.9	78.9	78.6	78.6	78.7	78.9	77.1
Employed	58,724	58,610	58,495	58,557	58,244	58,362	58,297	58,483	58,320
Employment-population ratio	74.9	74.2	73.9	74.7	73.9	74.0	73.8	74.0	73.7
Unemployed	1,535	2,063	2,380	1,729	2,145	2,069	2,278	2,292	2,711
Unemployment rate	2.5	3.4	3.9	2.9	3.6	3.4	3.8	3.8	4.4
Women, 20 years and over									
Civilian labor force	50,461	50,713	50,639	50,281	50,431	50,684	50,656	50,625	50,759
Participation rate	60.1	60.1	60.2	60.0	59.9	60.2	60.1	60.0	60.1
Employed	49,057	48,773	48,911	48,777	48,749	48,825	48,839	48,724	48,668
Employment-population ratio	58.5	57.8	57.9	58.2	57.9	58.1	57.9	57.8	57.6
Unemployed	1,405	1,941	1,828	1,504	1,682	1,709	1,817	1,907	2,091
Unemployment rate	2.8	3.8	3.8	3.0	3.3	3.5	3.6	3.8	4.1
Both sexes, 16 to 19 years									
Civilian labor force	6,757	6,468	6,537	7,036	6,813	6,886	6,495	6,255	6,807
Participation rate	53.2	50.4	50.9	53.4	54.0	53.6	50.7	53.5	53.0
Employed	6,627	5,830	5,698	6,250	6,044	5,950	5,567	5,984	5,912
Employment-population ratio	47.5	43.9	44.4	49.2	47.2	46.5	43.4	46.7	46.1
Unemployed	730	837	839	786	869	916	928	970	895
Unemployment rate	10.8	12.9	12.8	11.2	12.6	13.3	14.3	12.7	13.1
Men	10.9	13.3	13.9	11.8	14.5	13.7	15.8	13.5	14.8
Women	10.7	12.5	11.8	10.5	10.6	13.0	12.7	11.9	11.5
BLACK									
Civilian noninstitutional population	25,339	25,644	25,696	25,339	25,333	25,565	25,604	25,644	25,696
Civilian labor force	16,634	16,719	16,733	16,627	16,756	16,693	16,712	16,762	16,735
Participation rate	65.6	65.2	65.1	65.6	65.6	65.3	65.3	65.3	65.2
Employed	15,469	15,269	15,202	15,401	15,343	15,374	15,195	15,327	15,104
Employment-population ratio	61.0	59.5	59.2	60.8	60.1	60.1	59.3	59.8	58.8
Unemployed	1,165	1,450	1,531	1,226	1,413	1,320	1,517	1,466	1,631
Unemployment rate	7.0	8.7	9.1	7.4	8.4	7.9	9.1	8.7	9.7
Men, 20 years and over									
Civilian labor force	7,443	7,436	7,393	7,383	7,317	7,395	7,424	7,458	7,319
Participation rate	73.2	72.3	71.7	72.6	71.5	72.1	72.3	72.8	71.0
Employed	6,945	6,897	6,817	6,888	6,744	6,808	6,752	6,904	6,730
Employment-population ratio	68.3	67.1	66.2	67.5	65.9	66.4	65.8	67.1	65.3
Unemployed	498	539	576	515	573	586	672	564	589
Unemployment rate	6.7	7.2	7.8	7.0	7.8	7.9	9.0	7.8	8.0
Women, 20 years and over									
Civilian labor force	6,272	6,433	6,441	6,262	6,491	6,409	6,424	6,424	6,481
Participation rate	65.1	65.5	65.3	65.0	65.3	65.5	65.6	65.4	65.4
Employed	7,822	7,784	7,752	7,796	7,917	7,903	7,842	7,772	7,708
Employment-population ratio	61.5	60.3	60.1	61.3	61.8	61.8	61.0	60.4	59.8
Unemployed	450	669	689	476	573	506	582	652	755
Unemployment rate	5.4	7.9	8.2	5.8	6.8	6.0	6.9	7.7	8.9
Both sexes, 16 to 19 years									
Civilian labor force	919	851	898	982	948	890	864	901	855
Participation rate	37.4	34.2	36.1	39.9	38.2	35.8	34.8	36.2	34.4
Employed	702	608	632	747	691	653	601	651	668
Employment-population ratio	28.5	24.4	25.4	30.4	27.5	26.7	24.2	26.2	26.8
Unemployed	217	243	266	235	257	237	263	250	287
Unemployment rate	23.6	28.5	29.1	23.9	28.2	26.5	30.4	27.7	33.1
Men	25.3	29.8	30.0	27.0	30.7	28.9	32.5	30.5	31.2
Women	22.3	27.1	29.4	21.2	26.0	24.3	28.1	24.8	29.0

See footnotes at end of table.

HOUSEHOLD DATA

HOUSEHOLD DATA

Table A-2. Employment status of the civilian population by race, sex, age, and Hispanic origin — Continued

(Numbers in thousands)

Employment status, race, sex, age, and Hispanic origin	Not seasonally adjusted			Seasonally adjusted ¹					
	Oct. 2000	Sept. 2001	Oct. 2001	Oct. 2000	June 2001	July 2001	Aug. 2001	Sept. 2001	Oct. 2001
HISPANIC ORIGIN									
Civilian noninstitutional population	22,618	23,298	23,351	22,818	23,680	23,157	23,222	23,288	23,351
Civilian labor force	15,503	15,815	15,007	15,481	15,370	15,785	15,772	15,813	16,004
Participation rate	68.5	67.9	68.5	68.5	67.4	68.2	67.9	67.9	68.5
Employed	14,743	14,817	14,803	14,711	14,538	14,843	14,778	14,802	14,858
Employment-population ratio	65.2	63.6	63.8	65.0	63.0	64.1	63.6	63.6	63.6
Unemployed	760	698	1,104	780	1,032	945	994	1,010	1,146
Unemployment rate	4.9	6.3	6.9	5.0	6.6	6.0	6.3	6.4	7.2

¹ The population figures are not adjusted for seasonal variation; therefore, identical numbers appear in the unadjusted and seasonally adjusted columns. because data for the "other races" group are not presented and Hispanics are included in both the white and black population groups.

NOTE: Detail for the above race and Hispanic-origin groups will not sum to totals

Table A-3. Employment status of the civilian population 25 years and over by educational attainment

(Numbers in thousands)

Educational attainment	Not seasonally adjusted			Seasonally adjusted ¹					
	Oct. 2000	Sept. 2001	Oct. 2001	Oct. 2000	June 2001	July 2001	Aug. 2001	Sept. 2001	Oct. 2001
Less than a high school diploma									
Civilian noninstitutional population	27,931	27,478	27,325	27,931	28,504	27,879	27,468	27,478	27,325
Civilian labor force	12,152	12,125	12,037	12,152	12,170	12,188	11,799	11,829	12,073
Percent of population	43.5	44.1	44.1	43.7	42.7	44.0	43.0	43.2	44.2
Employed	11,437	11,271	11,183	11,408	11,328	11,380	10,943	10,832	11,139
Employment-population ratio	40.9	41.0	40.9	40.8	39.8	41.1	39.8	39.8	40.8
Unemployed	724	855	854	784	831	808	856	927	934
Unemployment rate	6.0	7.1	7.1	6.4	6.8	6.6	7.3	7.8	7.7
High school graduates, no college²									
Civilian noninstitutional population	57,365	57,400	57,221	57,365	57,099	56,947	57,513	57,400	57,221
Civilian labor force	36,979	36,712	36,782	36,985	36,821	36,970	37,096	36,873	36,855
Percent of population	64.5	64.0	64.3	64.5	64.5	64.9	64.5	64.2	64.4
Employed	35,783	35,232	35,206	35,707	35,391	35,466	35,460	35,303	35,137
Employment-population ratio	62.4	61.4	61.5	62.2	62.0	62.3	61.7	61.5	61.4
Unemployed	1,196	1,479	1,575	1,278	1,431	1,502	1,636	1,571	1,717
Unemployment rate	3.2	4.0	4.3	3.5	3.9	4.1	4.4	4.3	4.7
Less than a bachelor's degree³									
Civilian noninstitutional population	44,767	45,424	45,471	44,767	44,812	45,444	45,339	45,424	45,471
Civilian labor force	33,179	33,585	33,283	32,896	33,314	33,298	33,481	33,890	33,321
Percent of population	74.1	73.9	73.9	73.5	74.9	73.3	73.8	74.6	73.3
Employed	32,423	32,467	32,295	32,100	32,263	32,301	32,407	32,688	31,875
Employment-population ratio	72.4	71.5	71.0	71.7	72.0	71.1	71.5	72.0	70.9
Unemployed	755	1,117	1,288	793	1,051	994	1,075	1,184	1,288
Unemployment rate	2.3	3.3	3.8	2.4	3.2	3.0	3.2	3.5	4.1
College graduates									
Civilian noninstitutional population	45,785	46,870	47,371	45,785	46,848	46,784	46,734	46,870	47,371
Civilian labor force	36,181	36,898	37,354	36,022	36,592	36,634	36,649	36,898	37,281
Percent of population	79.0	78.9	78.9	78.7	78.9	78.3	78.4	78.7	78.7
Employed	35,812	36,072	36,404	35,431	35,796	35,859	35,870	36,000	36,259
Employment-population ratio	77.8	77.0	76.8	77.4	77.2	76.5	76.8	76.8	75.5
Unemployed	550	626	950	591	796	775	779	898	1,023
Unemployment rate	1.5	2.5	2.5	1.8	2.2	2.1	2.1	2.4	2.7

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.

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Table A-4. Selected employment indicators

(In thousands)

Category	Not seasonally adjusted			Seasonally adjusted					
	Oct. 2000	Sept. 2001	Oct. 2001	Oct. 2000	June 2001	July 2001	Aug. 2001	Sept. 2001	Oct. 2001
CHARACTERISTIC									
Total employed, 16 years and over	135,771	134,868	134,898	135,464	134,632	135,379	134,393	135,181	134,562
Married men, spouse present	43,710	43,436	43,319	43,345	43,428	43,294	43,172	43,091	42,932
Married women, spouse present	34,008	33,597	33,492	33,622	33,380	33,603	33,805	33,554	33,160
Women who maintain families	6,475	6,381	6,254	6,449	6,529	6,567	6,323	6,240	6,215
OCCUPATION									
Managerial and professional specialty	40,977	41,899	42,148	40,745	41,987	41,917	41,750	41,775	41,874
Technical, sales, and administrative support	39,440	38,645	38,489	39,521	38,998	39,067	38,664	39,114	38,568
Service occupations	18,229	18,210	18,071	18,555	18,576	18,642	18,052	18,357	18,421
Precision production, craft, and repair	15,083	14,866	14,914	15,050	14,794	14,997	15,050	14,941	14,840
Operators, fabricators, and laborers	18,663	17,730	17,851	18,305	17,664	17,571	17,655	17,679	17,589
Farming, forestry, and fishing	3,378	3,517	3,325	3,318	3,136	3,166	3,154	3,306	3,251
CLASS OF WORKER									
Agriculture:									
Wage and salary workers	2,063	2,003	1,845	2,041	1,775	1,786	1,850	1,884	1,909
Self-employed workers	1,179	1,342	1,292	1,182	1,166	1,258	1,239	1,290	1,299
Unpaid family workers	35	26	27	32	36	22	29	23	25
Nonagricultural industries:									
Wage and salary workers	123,690	122,744	122,843	123,461	123,009	123,432	122,686	123,276	122,659
Government	19,009	19,222	19,235	19,073	18,812	18,919	19,219	19,397	19,274
Private industries	104,682	103,522	103,708	104,388	104,197	104,513	103,467	103,881	103,384
Private households	767	759	848	812	744	790	827	809	875
Other industries	100,895	102,754	102,860	103,576	103,453	103,723	102,640	103,072	102,509
Self-employed workers	8,678	8,657	8,598	8,581	8,741	8,574	8,461	8,563	8,467
Unpaid family workers	126	95	93	136	94	88	113	102	105
PERSONS AT WORK PART TIME									
All industries:									
Part time for economic reasons	2,851	3,765	3,854	3,222	3,637	3,466	3,326	4,188	4,462
Slack work or business conditions	1,708	2,561	2,705	1,909	2,299	2,120	2,086	2,861	3,023
Could only find part-time work	873	1,005	1,032	947	1,025	999	935	1,081	1,134
Part time for noneconomic reasons	19,583	18,994	19,451	18,759	18,472	18,845	19,153	18,825	18,595
Nonagricultural industries:									
Part time for economic reasons	2,704	3,648	3,825	3,044	3,532	3,336	3,196	4,045	4,342
Slack work or business conditions	1,609	2,480	2,523	1,808	2,234	2,059	2,004	2,759	2,953
Could only find part-time work	856	988	1,017	923	1,024	985	911	1,070	1,108
Part time for noneconomic reasons	19,030	18,406	18,878	18,206	18,039	18,309	18,580	18,278	18,031

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 disputes. 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.

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Table A-5. Selected unemployment indicators, seasonally adjusted

Category	Number of unemployed persons (in thousands)			Unemployment rates ¹					
	Oct. 2000	Sept. 2001	Oct. 2001	Oct. 2000	June 2001	July 2001	Aug. 2001	Sept. 2001	Oct. 2001
CHARACTERISTIC									
Total, 16 years and over	5,536	7,009	7,741	3.9	4.5	4.5	4.9	4.9	5.4
Men, 20 years and over	2,381	3,069	3,472	3.3	4.0	3.9	4.4	4.3	4.8
Women, 20 years and over	2,103	2,754	3,016	3.4	3.8	3.9	4.2	4.4	4.8
Both sexes, 16 to 19 years	1,052	1,187	1,253	12.6	14.3	14.8	16.1	14.7	15.5
Married men, spouse present	913	1,197	1,384	2.1	2.6	2.6	2.7	2.7	3.1
Married women, spouse present	862	1,165	1,275	2.5	3.0	2.8	3.0	3.3	3.7
Women who maintain families	482	623	607	5.4	6.3	6.2	6.7	7.0	6.9
Full-time workers	4,456	5,908	6,353	3.8	4.4	4.4	4.8	5.0	5.4
Part-time workers	1,087	1,107	1,389	4.5	5.3	5.1	5.6	4.5	5.6
OCCUPATION²									
Managerial and professional specialty	725	1,032	1,183	1.7	2.0	2.2	2.5	2.4	2.7
Technical, sales, and administrative support	1,471	1,762	1,909	3.6	4.0	4.0	4.3	4.8	4.7
Precision production, craft, and repair	532	756	826	3.4	4.5	4.2	4.8	4.8	5.9
Operators, fabricators, and laborers	1,250	1,430	1,695	4.4	5.9	7.2	7.7	7.5	8.7
Farming, forestry, and fishing	238	252	210	6.7	6.2	7.5	8.7	7.1	6.1
INDUSTRY									
Nonagricultural private wage and salary workers	4,401	5,707	6,494	4.0	4.8	4.7	5.1	5.2	5.9
Goods-producing industries	1,353	1,725	1,828	4.7	5.5	5.6	6.2	6.2	6.9
Mining	37	27	39	7.1	6.8	3.7	4.3	4.8	7.0
Construction	517	642	702	6.5	6.7	6.8	7.5	7.6	8.4
Manufacturing	799	1,056	1,186	4.0	5.0	5.1	5.7	5.6	6.2
Durable goods	461	659	813	3.8	5.0	4.7	5.8	5.6	6.9
Non-durable goods	338	397	373	4.3	4.9	5.7	5.5	5.4	5.2
Service-producing industries	3,048	3,982	4,556	3.8	4.5	4.4	4.8	4.9	5.6
Transportation and public utilities	220	311	491	2.8	4.4	3.3	3.5	3.9	6.0
Wholesale and retail trade	1,326	1,843	1,873	4.8	5.3	5.2	5.6	5.9	6.1
Finance, insurance, and real estate	185	228	221	2.3	2.6	3.2	2.7	2.8	2.7
Services	1,317	1,800	2,181	3.6	4.4	4.3	4.9	4.8	5.7
Government workers	399	423	468	2.0	2.0	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.4
Agricultural wage and salary workers	197	143	186	8.8	9.8	10.9	10.2	7.1	8.9

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.

Table A-6. Duration of unemployment

(Numbers in thousands)

Duration	Not seasonally adjusted			Seasonally adjusted					
	Oct. 2000	Sept. 2001	Oct. 2001	Oct. 2000	June 2001	July 2001	Aug. 2001	Sept. 2001	Oct. 2001
NUMBER OF UNEMPLOYED									
Less than 5 weeks	2,390	2,792	2,896	2,510	2,809	2,612	3,004	2,764	3,195
5 to 14 weeks	1,548	2,127	2,287	1,756	2,084	2,150	2,100	2,261	2,570
15 to 26 weeks	1,244	1,760	1,943	1,311	1,540	1,567	1,817	1,884	2,062
27 weeks and over	647	1,002	1,081	702	804	935	882	1,089	1,174
Average (mean) duration, in weeks	5.97	7.87	8.62	6.09	7.37	6.62	6.95	7.95	8.88
Median duration, in weeks	13.0	13.1	13.5	12.4	13.0	12.5	13.3	13.1	13.0
Median duration, in weeks	6.0	7.2	7.3	6.1	6.2	6.7	6.5	7.4	7.4
PERCENT DISTRIBUTION									
Total unemployed	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Less than 5 weeks	45.5	41.8	40.8	45.0	43.7	41.1	43.4	39.4	40.6
5 to 14 weeks	30.2	31.7	31.9	31.5	32.4	33.9	30.3	33.7	33.0
15 to 26 weeks	24.3	26.7	27.3	23.5	23.9	25.0	26.3	26.9	26.4
27 weeks and over	12.6	14.9	15.2	12.6	12.5	14.7	14.2	15.5	15.1
27 weeks and over	11.8	11.7	12.1	10.9	11.4	10.3	12.1	11.2	11.4

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Table A-7. Reason for unemployment

(Numbers in thousands)

Reason	Not seasonally adjusted			Seasonally adjusted					
	Oct. 2000	Sept. 2001	Oct. 2001	Oct. 2000	June 2001	July 2001	Aug. 2001	Sept. 2001	Oct. 2001
NUMBER OF UNEMPLOYED									
Job losers and persons who completed temporary jobs	2,076	3,243	3,701	2,446	3,291	3,252	3,409	3,600	4,360
On temporary layoff	531	786	864	825	940	1,003	1,079	1,118	1,260
Not on temporary layoff	1,544	2,457	2,838	1,621	2,351	2,249	2,330	2,482	3,000
Permanent job losers	1,066	1,795	2,062	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)
Persons who completed temporary jobs	479	663	775	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)
Job leavers	846	863	923	815	810	774	894	800	853
Reentrants	1,838	2,137	2,051	1,868	1,906	1,912	2,166	2,108	2,098
New entrants	363	434	430	398	477	436	495	476	462
PERCENT DISTRIBUTION									
Total unemployed	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Job losers and persons who completed temporary jobs	40.5	48.4	52.1	44.3	50.8	51.0	49.0	51.5	55.8
On temporary layoff	10.4	11.7	12.2	14.9	14.5	15.7	15.5	16.0	17.4
Not on temporary layoff	30.1	36.6	39.9	29.3	36.3	35.3	33.5	35.5	38.4
Job leavers	16.5	13.3	13.0	14.7	12.5	12.1	12.8	11.5	11.4
Reentrants	35.9	31.9	28.9	33.8	29.4	30.0	31.1	30.2	26.8
New entrants	7.1	6.5	6.1	7.2	7.4	6.8	7.1	6.8	5.9
UNEMPLOYED AS A PERCENT OF THE CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE									
Job losers and persons who completed temporary jobs	1.5	2.3	2.6	1.7	2.3	2.3	2.4	2.5	3.1
Job leavers .....	.6	.6	.6	.6	.6	.5	.6	.6	.6
Reentrants	1.3	1.5	1.4	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.5	1.5	1.5
New entrants .....	.3	.3	.3	.3	.3	.3	.4	.3	.3

¹ Not available.

Table A-8. Range of alternative measures of labor underutilization

(Percent)

Measure	Not seasonally adjusted			Seasonally adjusted					
	Oct. 2000	Sept. 2001	Oct. 2001	Oct. 2000	June 2001	July 2001	Aug. 2001	Sept. 2001	Oct. 2001
U-1 Persons unemployed 15 weeks or longer, as a percent of the civilian labor force .....	.9	1.3	1.4	.9	1.1	1.1	1.3	1.3	1.4
U-2 Job losers and persons who completed temporary jobs, as a percent of the civilian labor force	1.5	2.3	2.6	1.7	2.3	2.3	2.4	2.5	3.1
U-3 Total unemployed, as a percent of the civilian labor force (official unemployment rate)	3.6	4.7	5.0	3.9	4.5	4.5	4.9	4.9	5.4
U-4 Total unemployed plus discouraged workers, as a percent of the civilian labor force plus discouraged workers	3.8	4.9	5.2	(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	4.3	5.6	5.9	(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	6.3	8.3	8.7	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)

¹ Not available.

NOTE: This range of alternative measures of labor underutilization replaces the U1-U7 range published in table A-7 of this release prior to 1994. Marginally attached workers are persons who currently are neither working nor looking for work but indicate that they want and are available for a job and have looked for work sometime in the recent past. Discouraged workers,

a subset of the marginally attached, have given a job-market related reason for not currently looking for a job. Persons employed part time for economic reasons are those who want and are available for full-time work but have had to settle for a part-time schedule. For further information, see "BLS introduces new range of alternative unemployment measures," in the October 1995 issue of the Monthly Labor Review.

HOUSEHOLD DATA

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Table A-8. Unemployed persons by sex and age, seasonally adjusted

Age and sex	Number of unemployed persons (in thousands)			Unemployment rates ¹					
	Oct. 2000	Sept. 2001	Oct. 2001	Oct. 2000	June 2001	July 2001	Aug. 2001	Sept. 2001	Oct. 2001
Total, 16 years and over	5,536	7,009	7,741	3.9	4.5	4.5	4.9	4.9	5.4
16 to 24 years	2,044	2,448	2,639	8.9	10.4	10.1	11.5	10.7	11.6
16 to 17 years	1,052	1,187	1,253	12.6	14.3	14.8	16.1	14.7	15.5
18 to 19 years	498	498	538	15.2	18.0	19.3	19.1	16.2	17.2
20 to 24 years	570	694	715	11.1	13.1	11.8	14.7	13.9	14.4
25 years and over	992	1,262	1,385	6.8	8.2	7.5	9.0	8.5	9.5
25 to 54 years	3,481	4,558	5,086	2.9	3.5	3.4	3.7	3.8	4.3
55 years and over	2,979	3,853	4,420	3.0	3.6	3.6	3.9	3.9	4.4
55 years and over	510	628	677	2.8	2.8	2.8	3.0	3.3	3.5
Men, 16 years and over	2,944	3,724	4,179	3.9	4.7	4.5	5.1	4.9	5.5
16 to 24 years	1,122	1,353	1,458	9.4	11.8	10.4	12.4	11.3	12.4
16 to 17 years	563	656	707	13.4	15.9	15.1	17.9	15.8	17.3
18 to 19 years	296	298	322	17.6	18.0	19.0	22.7	18.3	20.4
20 to 24 years	277	370	383	10.7	14.5	13.0	15.4	14.3	15.2
25 years and over	559	697	750	7.3	8.5	7.9	9.5	8.9	9.8
25 years and over	1,814	2,373	2,714	2.9	3.4	3.5	3.7	3.7	4.2
25 to 54 years	1,538	2,047	2,339	2.9	3.5	3.6	3.9	3.8	4.3
55 years and over	280	345	391	2.8	3.0	3.0	3.3	3.3	3.7
Women, 16 years and over	2,592	3,284	3,562	3.9	4.4	4.5	4.8	5.0	5.4
16 to 24 years	922	1,096	1,181	8.4	9.9	9.7	10.4	10.1	10.8
16 to 17 years	489	531	546	11.0	12.7	14.4	14.2	13.6	13.6
18 to 19 years	202	209	216	12.8	14.0	19.6	15.5	13.9	14.0
20 to 24 years	433	324	331	11.6	11.6	10.8	13.9	13.5	13.5
25 years and over	1,657	2,185	2,372	3.0	3.5	3.4	3.7	3.8	4.3
25 to 54 years	1,441	1,886	2,065	3.1	3.8	3.6	3.8	4.0	4.4
55 years and over	230	285	287	2.8	2.5	2.5	2.7	3.3	3.3

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)

Category	Total		Men		Women	
	Oct. 2000	Oct. 2001	Oct. 2000	Oct. 2001	Oct. 2000	Oct. 2001
NOT IN THE LABOR FORCE						
Total not in the labor force	69,485	70,577	25,844	28,418	43,640	44,159
Persons who currently want a job	4,051	4,330	1,618	2,433	2,433	2,471
Searched for work and available to work now ¹	1,036	1,395	423	647	613	748
Reason not currently looking:						
Discouragement over job prospects ²	230	330	112	172	118	157
Reasons other than discouragement ³	806	1,065	311	475	495	591
MULTIPLE JOBHOLDERS						
Total multiple jobholders ⁴	7,550	7,112	3,956	3,697	3,594	3,415
Percent of total employed	5.6	5.3	5.5	5.1	5.7	5.4
Primary job full time, secondary job part time	4,183	3,710	2,287	2,135	1,798	1,575
Primary and secondary jobs both part time	1,596	1,846	536	559	1,000	1,078
Primary and secondary jobs both full time	292	335	209	145	84	90
Hours vary on primary or secondary job	1,420	1,483	790	829	629	655

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 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.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.

ESTABLISHMENT DATA

ESTABLISHMENT DATA

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

Industry	Not seasonally adjusted				Seasonally adjusted					
	Oct. 2000	Aug. 2001	Sept. 2001P	Oct. 2001P	Oct. 2000	June 2001	July 2001	Aug. 2001	Sept. 2001P	Oct. 2001P
Total	132,978	132,207	132,522	132,606	132,145	132,431	132,449	132,395	132,182	131,767
Total private	112,104	112,422	111,734	111,283	111,564	111,603	111,517	111,390	111,179	110,740
Goods-producing	25,989	25,422	25,197	24,973	25,713	25,186	25,122	24,963	24,873	24,699
Mining	559	578	575	574	551	565	567	569	568	566
Metal mining	40.1	35.3	35.2	34.6	40	36	34	35	35	35
Coal mining	76.0	79.3	79.8	81.2	76	78	79	80	80	81
Oil and gas extraction	324.1	346.7	344.4	341.9	320	340	341	342	342	338
Nonmetallic minerals, except fuels	118.8	116.9	115.7	116.1	115	112	113	112	111	112
Construction	6,978	7,199	7,104	7,052	6,758	6,864	6,867	6,861	6,822	6,832
General building contractors	1,576.3	1,623.7	1,598.9	1,587.2	1,549	1,551	1,554	1,557	1,565	1,559
Heavy construction, except building	972.2	1,008.5	1,004.7	996.4	904	925	935	932	933	927
Special trade contractors	4,429.4	4,566.8	4,500.8	4,468.6	4,305	4,388	4,378	4,372	4,364	4,346
Manufacturing	18,452	17,645	17,518	17,347	18,404	17,757	17,668	17,533	17,443	17,301
Production workers	12,589	11,870	11,791	11,657	12,545	11,956	11,900	11,782	11,705	11,616
Durable goods	11,138	10,560	10,474	10,360	11,126	10,692	10,624	10,523	10,457	10,349
Production workers	7,571	7,047	6,993	6,904	7,560	7,157	7,102	7,022	6,972	6,895
Lumber and wood products	629.7	609.0	605.0	597.5	621	708	737	733	734	730
Furniture and fixtures	560.9	520.6	514.2	504.7	559	532	531	519	513	503
Stone, clay, and glass products	583.3	577.7	574.2	571.0	577	572	569	568	566	565
Primary metal industries	695.2	644.5	638.8	632.0	695	654	648	643	639	632
Blast furnaces and basic steel products	221.7	208.4	207.1	206.8	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Fabricated metal products	1,540.5	1,472.6	1,464.9	1,452.2	1,536	1,478	1,478	1,468	1,461	1,448
Industrial machinery and equipment	2,114.9	1,978.3	1,955.8	1,932.9	2,123	2,031	2,007	1,980	1,961	1,940
Computer and office equipment	364.8	350.1	342.8	341.4	365	357	353	348	342	342
Electronic and other electrical equipment	1,739.3	1,566.9	1,548.4	1,527.3	1,738	1,624	1,589	1,565	1,548	1,526
Electronic components and accessories	703.9	620.1	608.8	600.3	704	630	634	618	610	600
Transportation equipment	1,816.7	1,747.3	1,737.4	1,711.1	1,822	1,749	1,732	1,750	1,743	1,717
Motor vehicles and equipment	993.3	930.7	922.9	901.1	995	931	936	931	924	903
Aircraft and parts	463.3	464.9	465.8	462.6	463	465	466	465	466	463
Instruments and related products	860.6	861.4	852.2	846.7	861	865	865	858	852	847
Miscellaneous manufacturing	398.2	382.1	383.3	384.9	394	389	388	379	380	381
Nondurable goods	7,314	7,085	7,044	6,987	7,278	7,065	7,064	7,010	6,986	6,952
Production workers	5,018	4,823	4,798	4,753	4,965	4,799	4,796	4,790	4,733	4,721
Food and kindred products	1,702.4	1,731.4	1,727.2	1,709.0	1,678	1,685	1,680	1,674	1,678	1,685
Tobacco products	33.3	33.6	33.7	33.2	32	33	33	35	33	32
Textile mill products	519.9	468.2	463.0	456.7	518	472	471	465	460	455
Paper and allied products	620.7	555.8	555.2	545.0	616	567	571	554	551	541
Printing and allied products	654.6	631.5	630.3	626.7	655	635	632	626	628	627
Petroleum and coal products	1,545.5	1,483.5	1,469.3	1,465.4	1,544	1,495	1,489	1,483	1,472	1,463
Chemicals and allied products	1,037.7	1,038.2	1,029.6	1,025.5	1,038	1,033	1,039	1,035	1,032	1,026
Rubber and misc. plastics products	127.5	130.4	131.1	129.5	126	128	128	127	129	128
Leather and leather products	1,002.6	948.7	943.4	935.8	1,002	953	957	947	942	935
Miscellaneous manufacturing	69.8	63.1	60.9	60.4	69	64	64	62	61	60
Service-producing	106,989	106,785	107,325	107,633	106,432	107,245	107,327	107,432	107,309	107,068
Transportation and public utilities	7,121	7,077	7,112	7,053	7,076	7,118	7,108	7,082	7,062	7,007
Transportation	4,605	4,525	4,573	4,515	4,559	4,571	4,561	4,539	4,524	4,468
Railroad transportation	235.6	227.8	226.4	225.6	234	227	226	226	224	224
Local and interurban passenger transit	493.8	423.3	499.5	501.1	477	483	485	486	486	484
Trucking and warehousing	1,869.2	1,875.6	1,865.8	1,860.7	1,861	1,867	1,863	1,844	1,836	1,834
Water transportation	202.1	214.3	210.8	210.4	200	201	203	203	205	208
Transportation by air	1,295.3	1,303.5	1,293.0	1,250.7	1,298	1,310	1,304	1,303	1,295	1,253
Pipelines, except natural gas	13.6	14.3	14.0	14.1	14	14	14	14	14	14
Transportation services	475.6	466.5	463.7	451.9	475	469	466	463	462	451
Communications and public utilities	2,516	2,552	2,539	2,536	2,517	2,547	2,547	2,543	2,536	2,539
Communications	1,668.8	1,699.4	1,693.0	1,692	1,668	1,700	1,700	1,695	1,692	1,691
Electric, gas, and sanitary services	846.9	852.9	846.4	846.0	849	847	847	848	846	848
Wholesale trade	7,076	7,033	6,993	6,983	7,059	7,022	7,017	7,010	6,988	6,965
Durable goods	4,205	4,154	4,121	4,103	4,205	4,166	4,148	4,134	4,123	4,102
Nondurable goods	2,871	2,879	2,872	2,880	2,854	2,856	2,868	2,876	2,865	2,863

See footnotes at end of table.

ESTABLISHMENT DATA

ESTABLISHMENT DATA

Table B-1. Employees on nonfarm payrolls by industry—Continued

(In thousands)

Industry	Not seasonally adjusted				Seasonally adjusted					
	Oct. 2000	Aug. 2001	Sept. 2001P	Oct. 2001P	Oct. 2000	June 2001	July 2001	Aug. 2001	Sept. 2001P	Oct. 2001P
Retail trade	23,358	23,732	23,950	23,415	23,380	23,561	23,606	23,583	23,522	23,441
Building materials and garden supplies	1,007.0	1,031.1	1,013.1	1,006.3	1,012	1,014	1,008	1,014	1,014	1,014
General merchandise stores	2,858.3	2,747.3	2,747.8	2,817.8	2,829	2,818	2,810	2,800	2,794	2,790
Department stores	2,507.7	2,407.5	2,406.8	2,472.4	2,481	2,471	2,458	2,449	2,445	2,447
Food stores	3,530.1	3,551.5	3,529.5	3,537.8	3,527	3,544	3,526	3,531	3,532	3,535
Automotive dealers and service stations	2,432.2	2,461.8	2,444.8	2,438.6	2,426	2,431	2,435	2,441	2,434	2,432
New and used car dealers	1,124.7	1,138.6	1,138.0	1,136.8	1,122	1,128	1,131	1,133	1,134	1,134
Apparel and accessory stores	1,200.8	1,228.1	1,203.7	1,204.1	1,202	1,227	1,219	1,224	1,220	1,208
Furniture and home furnishings stores	1,143.3	1,128.8	1,124.7	1,137.7	1,142	1,136	1,127	1,137	1,138	1,137
Eating and drinking places	8,090.5	8,467.9	8,859.0	8,117.8	8,137	8,241	8,310	8,290	8,237	8,195
Miscellaneous retail establishments	3,125.3	3,115.1	3,128.4	3,152.9	3,105	3,150	3,151	3,156	3,153	3,132
Finance, insurance, and real estate	7,546	7,689	7,626	7,612	7,569	7,631	7,618	7,623	7,628	7,633
Finance	7,113	7,370	7,370	7,349	7,325	7,367	7,355	7,368	7,375	7,370
Depository institutions	2,014.7	2,050.2	2,033.6	2,033.5	2,023	2,041	2,039	2,037	2,038	2,042
Commercial banks	1,414.7	1,432.9	1,420.9	1,419.0	1,421	1,428	1,423	1,424	1,425	1,426
Savings institutions	251.8	256.7	254.9	255.5	253	256	255	255	256	256
Nondepository institutions	674.6	711.0	705.4	707.9	678	699	703	709	706	711
Mortgage bankers and brokers	301.9	324.9	321.7	324.5	303	317	321	324	323	328
Security and commodity brokers	767.6	762.3	755.7	750.4	767	766	755	755	754	750
Holding and other investment offices	256.4	256.6	253.3	256.7	257	261	258	257	257	257
Insurance	2,332	2,363	2,365	2,354	2,337	2,356	2,357	2,357	2,361	2,359
Insurance carriers	1,575.3	1,603.0	1,596.4	1,594.8	1,590	1,598	1,598	1,598	1,600	1,600
Insurance agents, brokers, and service	756.3	760.3	769.6	759.9	757	758	758	759	761	759
Real estate	1,501	1,556	1,521	1,509	1,507	1,508	1,506	1,508	1,512	1,514
Services ²	41,014	41,459	41,256	41,247	40,767	41,085	41,046	41,129	41,116	40,995
Agricultural services	835.5	906.5	878.0	853.9	806	833	834	837	838	836
Hotels and other lodging places	1,928.1	2,077.1	1,982.3	1,858.9	1,827	1,920	1,922	1,912	1,905	1,859
Personal services	1,226.1	1,237.8	1,241.9	1,246.3	1,258	1,279	1,281	1,284	1,278	1,279
Business services	10,124.7	9,699.2	9,692.4	9,657.2	9,939	9,666	9,592	9,588	9,560	9,470
Services to buildings	396.8	1,003.5	997.4	997.4	954	1,008	998	997	994	996
Personnel supply services	4,072.0	3,608.9	3,619.0	3,549.8	3,890	3,556	3,517	3,521	3,508	3,386
Help supply services	3,648.9	3,212.7	3,227.5	3,163.7	3,465	3,161	3,127	3,113	3,111	3,004
Computer and data processing services	2,126.2	2,196.4	2,190.1	2,192.4	2,135	2,205	2,202	2,194	2,199	2,202
Auto repair, services, and parking	1,267.3	1,313.0	1,305.8	1,294.6	1,288	1,303	1,312	1,307	1,305	1,293
Miscellaneous repair services	368.0	364.7	363.8	363.5	368	361	360	362	364	364
Motion pictures	576.6	607.0	583.8	573.1	588	602	595	589	592	585
Amusement and recreation services	1,694.5	2,067.3	1,847.6	1,713.1	1,747	1,768	1,772	1,777	1,784	1,766
Health services	10,144.4	10,404.1	10,401.2	10,425.5	10,146	10,329	10,354	10,384	10,414	10,428
Offices and clinics of medical doctors	1,936.6	1,995.0	1,990.2	1,990.7	1,938	1,981	1,993	1,990	1,993	1,992
Nursing and personal care facilities	1,799.4	1,832.0	1,830.4	1,834.3	1,799	1,821	1,823	1,825	1,831	1,834
Hospitals	4,004.6	4,118.2	4,121.3	4,131.9	4,005	4,086	4,098	4,114	4,127	4,132
Home health care services	646.8	651.4	656.4	657.3	648	648	647	653	656	656
Legal services	1,010.4	1,034.2	1,023.2	1,025.9	1,014	1,027	1,026	1,028	1,031	1,029
Educational services	2,479.8	2,119.8	2,400.9	2,622.5	2,329	2,426	2,432	2,432	2,446	2,465
Social services	2,956.7	3,031.2	3,065.0	3,098.4	2,950	3,056	3,048	3,076	3,081	3,092
Child day care services	738.3	702.8	753.5	766.8	724	756	760	765	754	753
Residential care	815.4	853.9	847.2	852.3	817	845	847	848	850	854
Museums and botanical and zoological gardens	106.2	119.6	112.2	111.9	107	111	111	111	111	111
Membership organizations	2,467.7	2,540.3	2,489.8	2,498.1	2,482	2,501	2,483	2,503	2,513	2,513
Engineering and management services	3,454.5	3,563.2	3,514.5	3,519.7	3,467	3,529	3,540	3,544	3,529	3,532
Engineering and architectural services	1,034.1	1,063.8	1,068.4	1,068.5	1,034	1,059	1,064	1,067	1,067	1,069
Management and public relations	1,109.2	1,128.7	1,116.3	1,115.7	1,108	1,124	1,119	1,123	1,121	1,114
Services, nec	49.8	52.8	51.5	50.9	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Government	20,874	19,785	20,789	21,323	20,581	20,828	20,932	21,005	21,003	21,027
Federal, except Postal Service	2,610	2,632	2,618	2,639	2,622	2,621	2,626	2,622	2,625	2,622
Federal, except Postal Service	1,752.3	1,785.7	1,774.5	1,785.5	1,762	1,772	1,774	1,774	1,776	1,776
State	4,923	4,658	4,907	5,068	4,798	4,881	4,909	4,913	4,940	4,938
Education	2,167.4	1,827.0	2,094.8	2,275.3	2,035	2,089	2,117	2,122	2,140	2,137
Other State government	2,755.2	2,831.3	2,811.7	2,793.1	2,763	2,792	2,792	2,791	2,800	2,801
Local	13,341	12,495	13,263	13,646	13,181	13,329	13,377	13,470	13,438	13,467
Education	7,690.4	6,447.1	7,446.4	7,866.5	7,445	7,515	7,575	7,650	7,618	7,621
Other local government	5,650.3	6,048.0	5,816.9	5,779.1	5,716	5,811	5,822	5,820	5,820	5,846

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. P = preliminary.

ESTABLISHMENT DATA

ESTABLISHMENT DATA

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

Industry	Not seasonally adjusted				Seasonally adjusted					
	Oct. 2000	Aug. 2001	Sept. 2001P	Oct. 2001P	Oct. 2000	June 2001	July 2001	Aug. 2001	Sept. 2001P	Oct. 2001P
Total private	34.7	34.4	34.3	34.0	34.4	34.2	34.2	34.0	34.1	34.0
Goods-producing	41.3	40.7	40.7	40.4	40.8	40.4	40.5	40.3	40.2	39.9
Mining	43.8	43.6	44.0	43.3	43.1	43.3	43.3	43.4	43.7	42.6
Construction	40.2	40.1	39.8	39.4	39.2	39.4	39.4	39.2	39.1	38.4
Manufacturing	41.6	40.8	41.0	40.7	41.4	40.7	40.8	40.7	40.6	40.4
Overtime hours	4.6	4.2	4.3	4.0	4.5	3.9	4.0	4.1	3.9	3.8
Durable goods	42.1	41.2	41.3	40.9	41.9	40.9	41.2	41.1	40.9	40.7
Overtime hours	4.7	4.2	4.1	3.8	4.6	3.9	4.0	4.1	3.8	3.7
Lumber and wood products	41.3	41.2	41.6	41.0	40.9	40.4	41.1	40.9	41.4	40.7
Furniture and fixtures	40.0	40.0	39.7	38.7	39.7	38.4	39.7	39.7	39.0	38.4
Stone, clay, and glass products	43.9	44.6	45.2	44.3	43.2	44.0	44.0	43.9	44.3	43.6
Primary metal industries	44.4	43.6	44.4	43.5	44.4	43.9	44.1	43.7	43.9	43.5
Blast furnaces and basic steel products	44.9	44.6	45.9	44.8	45.1	45.1	44.7	44.6	45.5	44.8
Fabricated metal products	42.6	41.5	41.5	41.2	42.2	41.2	41.8	41.5	41.1	40.8
Industrial machinery and equipment	41.9	40.1	40.4	40.1	42.0	40.4	40.8	40.2	40.3	40.1
Electronic and other electrical equipment	41.1	39.2	39.3	39.2	40.7	39.3	38.9	39.1	39.0	38.9
Transportation equipment	43.4	42.7	41.9	42.0	43.0	41.9	42.2	42.8	41.3	41.8
Motor vehicles and equipment	44.5	44.3	42.9	43.0	43.9	43.0	43.0	44.6	42.1	42.4
Instruments and related products	41.2	40.4	41.2	40.8	41.2	40.8	40.8	40.4	41.3	40.8
Miscellaneous manufacturing	38.9	38.3	37.9	37.8	38.6	38.4	38.4	38.2	37.6	37.5
Nondurable goods	40.9	40.3	40.7	40.4	40.6	40.4	40.3	40.1	40.2	40.1
Overtime hours	4.5	4.4	4.6	4.3	4.3	3.9	4.0	4.1	4.1	4.1
Food and kindred products	42.0	41.6	42.0	41.8	41.5	41.2	40.8	41.1	40.9	41.3
Tobacco products	40.9	40.1	40.8	40.5	40.3	40.4	40.5	39.9	39.9	40.0
Textile mill products	40.7	40.1	40.3	39.6	40.6	40.4	39.7	39.8	39.9	39.5
Apparel and other textile products	37.6	37.1	36.7	36.5	37.5	37.5	37.7	36.9	36.7	36.4
Paper and allied products	42.6	41.2	42.2	41.6	42.3	41.7	41.9	41.2	41.7	41.3
Printing and publishing	38.5	38.2	38.4	38.2	38.3	38.0	38.2	38.0	38.0	38.0
Chemicals and allied products	42.3	42.0	42.2	42.1	42.3	42.2	42.2	42.1	42.0	42.1
Petroleum and coal products	43.0	43.0	42.9	41.8	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
Rubber and misc. plastics products	41.4	40.5	41.2	40.7	41.2	40.7	40.6	40.5	40.9	40.5
Leather and leather products	37.7	36.7	36.5	36.1	37.4	36.2	35.7	36.4	36.1	35.9
Service-producing	33.0	32.9	32.8	32.5	32.8	32.6	32.6	32.6	32.6	32.6
Transportation and public utilities	39.0	38.1	38.0	37.7	38.6	38.1	37.8	37.8	37.5	37.7
Wholesale trade	38.7	38.3	38.7	38.1	38.4	38.3	38.2	38.3	38.5	38.1
Retail trade	28.9	29.3	28.8	28.5	28.9	28.7	28.6	28.6	28.7	28.7
Finance, insurance, and real estate	36.6	36.1	36.7	35.8	36.2	36.5	36.2	36.2	36.2	36.0
Services	32.9	32.8	32.7	32.5	32.6	32.8	32.7	32.5	32.6	32.6

¹ Data relate to production workers in mining and manufacturing; construction workers in construction; and nonsupervisory workers in transportation and public utilities; wholesale and retail trade; finance, insurance, and real estate; and services. These groups account for approximately four-fifths of the total employees on private nonfarm

payrolls. ² This series is not published seasonally adjusted because the seasonal component, which is small relative to the trend-cycle and irregular components, cannot be separated with sufficient precision. P = preliminary.

ESTABLISHMENT DATA

ESTABLISHMENT DATA

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

Industry	Average hourly earnings				Average weekly earnings			
	Oct. 2000	Aug. 2001	Sept. 2001P	Oct. 2001P	Oct. 2000	Aug. 2001	Sept. 2001P	Oct. 2001P
Total private	\$13.97	\$14.28	\$14.51	\$14.50	\$484.76	\$491.23	\$497.69	\$493.00
Seasonally adjusted	13.90	14.40	14.45	14.47	478.16	489.60	492.75	491.98
Goods-producing	15.65	16.06	16.15	16.17	646.35	653.64	657.31	653.27
Mining	17.28	17.53	17.71	17.77	756.86	784.31	779.24	769.44
Construction	18.22	18.43	18.52	18.59	732.44	739.04	737.10	732.45
Manufacturing	14.53	14.89	15.01	15.01	604.45	607.51	615.41	610.91
Durable goods	14.89	15.37	15.48	15.48	631.08	633.24	639.32	633.13
Lumber and wood products	12.09	12.37	12.45	12.35	499.32	509.64	517.92	506.35
Furniture and fixtures	11.86	12.29	12.35	12.34	474.40	491.60	490.30	477.56
Stone, clay, and glass products	14.75	15.17	15.23	15.21	647.53	676.58	688.40	673.80
Primary metal industries	16.48	17.06	17.26	17.11	731.71	743.62	763.34	744.29
Blast furnaces and basic steel products	19.84	20.63	20.88	20.47	890.82	920.10	958.39	912.96
Fabricated metal products	14.01	14.34	14.43	14.34	596.83	595.11	598.85	590.81
Industrial machinery and equipment	15.66	15.96	16.05	16.09	656.15	640.00	648.42	645.21
Electronic and other electrical equipment	14.00	14.72	14.84	14.80	575.40	577.02	583.21	580.16
Transportation equipment	16.88	16.88	19.30	19.43	819.39	814.72	808.67	816.06
Motor vehicles and equipment	19.26	19.39	19.68	19.91	857.07	858.88	844.27	856.13
Instruments and related products	14.62	15.00	15.08	15.15	602.34	606.00	621.30	618.12
Miscellaneous manufacturing	11.75	12.23	12.37	12.34	457.08	468.41	468.82	466.45
Nonurable goods	13.81	14.17	14.32	14.32	564.83	571.05	582.82	578.53
Food and kindred products	12.59	12.67	12.97	13.00	528.78	535.39	544.74	543.40
Tobacco products	21.47	21.90	21.70	21.66	878.12	878.19	885.36	877.23
Textile mill products	11.23	11.39	11.39	11.36	457.06	456.74	459.02	449.86
Apparel and other textile products	9.37	9.44	9.56	9.52	352.91	350.22	350.85	347.48
Paper and allied products	16.43	16.87	17.12	17.18	699.92	695.04	722.46	714.69
Printing and publishing	14.50	14.87	15.01	14.95	558.25	568.03	576.38	571.09
Chemicals and allied products	18.27	18.54	18.86	18.75	772.82	778.68	795.89	789.38
Petroleum and coal products	22.14	22.20	22.27	22.39	952.02	954.60	955.38	938.90
Rubber and misc. plastics products	12.98	13.44	13.51	13.32	537.37	544.32	556.81	550.26
Leather and leather products	10.33	10.35	10.30	10.19	389.44	379.85	375.95	387.86
Service-producing	13.44	13.75	14.02	14.00	443.52	452.38	459.86	456.00
Transportation and public utilities	16.38	16.97	17.09	17.12	638.82	646.56	649.42	645.42
Wholesale trade	15.45	15.75	16.03	15.83	597.92	603.23	620.36	603.12
Retail trade	9.59	9.79	9.92	9.93	277.15	286.85	285.70	283.01
Finance, insurance, and real estate	15.24	15.84	16.03	15.90	557.78	571.82	588.30	569.22
Services	14.11	14.48	14.78	14.79	484.22	474.29	483.31	480.69

¹ See footnote 1, table B-2.

P = preliminary.

ESTABLISHMENT DATA

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

Industry	Oct. 2000	June 2001	July 2001	Aug. 2001	Sept. 2001P	Oct. 2001P	Percent change from: Sept. 2001-Oct. 2001
Total private:							
Current dollars	\$13.90	\$14.31	\$14.34	\$14.40	\$14.45	\$14.47	0.1
Constant (1982) dollars ²	7.90	7.95	8.00	8.03	8.02	N.A.	(3)
Goods-producing	15.57	15.90	15.83	16.01	16.04	16.08	.2
Mining	17.30	17.73	17.74	17.69	17.65	17.79	.6
Construction	16.02	16.28	16.26	16.35	16.36	16.39	.2
Manufacturing	14.54	14.81	14.86	14.93	14.96	15.02	.4
Excluding overtime ³	13.80	14.13	14.18	14.24	14.30	14.34	.3
Service-producing	13.39	13.84	13.87	13.93	13.98	14.00	.1
Transportation and public utilities	16.39	16.91	16.88	16.95	17.04	17.14	.6
Wholesale trade	15.37	15.86	15.84	15.81	15.98	15.84	-.9
Retail trade	9.57	9.83	9.84	9.87	9.86	9.91	.5
Finance, insurance, and real estate	15.20	15.86	15.91	15.99	16.01	15.97	-.2
Services	14.07	14.54	14.61	14.71	14.77	14.80	.2

¹ See footnote 1, table B-2.² The Consumer Price Index for Urban Wage Earners and Clerical Workers (CPI-W) is used to deflate this series.³ Change was -.1 percent from August 2001 to

September 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.

ESTABLISHMENT DATA

ESTABLISHMENT DATA

Table B-5. Indexes of aggregate weekly hours of production or nonsupervisory workers¹ on private nonfarm payrolls by industry (1982=100)

Industry	Not seasonally adjusted				Seasonally adjusted					
	Oct. 2000	Aug. 2001	Sept. 2001P	Oct. 2001P	Oct. 2000	June 2001	July 2001	Aug. 2001	Sept. 2001P	Oct. 2001P
Total private	154.0	153.4	151.8	149.8	151.8	151.2	150.8	150.1	149.9	148.8
Goods-producing	118.8	113.9	112.8	110.7	115.7	111.5	111.5	110.3	109.4	107.7
Mining	54.1	56.7	56.5	55.9	52.3	55.0	55.1	55.3	55.2	54.0
Construction	198.4	204.6	199.5	195.9	185.8	190.1	190.3	188.5	187.7	183.2
Manufacturing	105.7	97.7	97.6	95.7	104.6	98.1	98.0	96.8	95.9	94.7
Durable goods	111.3	101.2	100.7	98.6	110.4	102.2	102.1	100.8	99.5	97.8
Lumber and wood products	147.2	142.2	142.6	138.9	144.2	137.6	139.5	138.0	139.7	136.4
Furniture and fixtures	140.7	128.9	126.1	120.1	139.2	127.1	130.1	127.6	123.8	118.9
Stone, clay, and glass products	122.1	121.4	123.0	120.1	118.8	118.9	118.9	117.0	118.6	116.8
Primary metal industries	91.5	82.0	83.2	80.3	91.5	84.4	83.4	82.3	82.2	80.3
Black furnaces and basic steel products	69.7	64.3	66.0	63.6	70.4	65.6	64.2	64.1	64.9	64.3
Fabricated metal products	122.8	112.7	112.1	110.3	121.1	112.5	113.7	112.6	110.7	108.8
Industrial machinery and equipment	101.4	88.4	88.0	86.4	102.1	92.0	91.5	88.9	88.1	86.7
Electronic and other electrical equipment	109.5	91.2	90.1	88.4	108.4	95.9	92.4	90.9	89.2	87.7
Transportation equipment	120.2	111.7	109.2	107.5	119.5	110.0	111.2	112.6	106.0	107.0
Motor vehicles and equipment	150.9	147.6	142.3	139.0	159.3	143.2	145.1	149.6	140.2	137.3
Instruments and related products	75.2	72.6	73.1	71.8	75.6	73.6	73.8	72.4	73.5	72.2
Miscellaneous manufacturing	100.5	92.2	92.2	92.1	98.1	95.0	94.3	90.6	90.2	90.0
Non-durable goods	98.0	93.0	93.3	91.7	96.7	92.5	92.4	91.3	90.9	90.5
Food and kindred products	119.9	120.4	121.3	119.1	118.2	115.3	114.0	114.5	113.2	115.6
Tobacco products	49.4	49.3	50.5	50.0	45.9	48.0	48.1	51.4	47.4	47.5
Textile mill products	73.6	65.7	64.9	63.1	73.0	66.3	65.3	64.7	63.8	62.7
Apparel and other textile products	53.4	46.5	45.9	44.7	52.8	48.0	48.6	45.9	45.7	44.2
Paper and allied products	103.3	96.5	98.5	96.8	102.5	97.8	97.8	95.8	96.8	96.0
Printing and publishing	121.3	114.2	114.2	112.9	120.3	114.6	114.7	113.7	112.9	112.2
Chemicals and allied products	99.1	96.9	96.9	96.3	99.2	97.4	99.1	97.0	96.6	96.3
Petroleum and coal products	71.1	74.3	75.4	72.7	70.3	71.6	71.8	73.3	73.7	71.5
Rubber and misc. plastics products	148.7	134.9	136.2	133.3	145.9	136.4	136.4	134.3	134.9	132.4
Leather and leather products	30.3	26.8	25.5	24.9	29.9	26.7	25.8	26.3	25.0	24.8
Service-producing	169.8	171.1	169.3	167.4	168.0	169.0	168.4	168.0	168.1	167.3
Transportation and public utilities	142.2	138.8	139.3	136.5	139.6	139.2	138.3	137.8	136.3	135.6
Wholesale trade	133.8	131.7	132.1	130.0	132.4	131.2	130.6	131.0	131.4	129.6
Retail trade	146.3	150.2	146.0	144.1	146.1	146.0	145.7	145.6	145.6	144.9
Finance, insurance, and real estate	139.6	140.9	141.6	138.0	138.7	140.9	139.6	139.6	139.9	139.3
Services	213.9	215.8	213.8	212.4	210.8	213.4	212.8	212.0	212.5	211.8

¹ See footnote 1, table B-2.

P = preliminary.

ESTABLISHMENT DATA

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Table 6-6. 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, 353 industries ¹												
Over 1-month span:												
1997	57.2	59.6	62.5	63.2	59.8	57.2	59.8	59.2	62.7	65.2	61.6	62.2
1998	63.2	56.2	59.3	60.2	58.9	57.1	55.4	58.4	54.8	55.0	58.2	56.4
1999	55.1	59.6	52.8	57.2	58.2	54.2	57.1	54.4	55.2	57.9	59.9	56.8
2000	55.7	59.3	61.0	54.2	47.7	60.5	57.8	55.1	52.0	54.8	55.1	54.2
2001	53.7	50.4	55.8	45.0	46.6	44.3	45.5	43.9	P42.2	P41.1		
Over 3-month span:												
1997	63.5	64.0	66.0	67.0	63.2	63.3	59.8	65.6	67.3	71.1	70.0	69.5
1998	65.3	66.1	64.6	65.7	62.2	57.9	57.5	58.4	59.1	59.2	59.3	59.2
1999	60.8	57.8	58.5	55.8	58.1	57.9	57.2	59.2	59.8	59.1	61.0	60.6
2000	61.6	63.3	61.9	56.2	55.1	57.9	61.5	56.4	54.1	53.3	55.7	53.3
2001	51.7	54.1	48.6	49.2	42.5	42.4	40.5	P38.1	P36.4			
Over 6-month span:												
1997	66.7	68.8	66.1	66.0	65.3	65.9	66.0	69.1	69.4	70.3	71.1	70.7
1998	70.4	67.4	65.0	62.5	63.6	60.5	59.2	58.8	57.9	59.6	60.6	59.9
1999	59.8	59.8	58.2	60.3	56.7	59.2	61.8	60.8	62.2	61.2	62.3	64.9
2000	63.5	60.6	62.6	63.7	61.5	55.5	56.1	58.6	54.2	54.8	51.8	54.2
2001	52.0	50.6	48.6	45.3	44.1	P38.0	P36.1					
Over 12-month span:												
1997	69.3	67.4	68.4	70.0	69.7	70.3	70.1	70.8	71.0	70.5	69.7	70.7
1998	69.7	67.6	67.4	66.0	64.0	62.7	61.9	62.0	60.9	59.3	60.8	58.8
1999	61.2	60.2	58.2	60.8	60.8	61.6	62.2	61.3	63.9	63.0	61.3	60.9
2000	62.5	63.0	61.8	59.5	58.4	58.8	55.7	58.5	54.2	53.4	53.0	51.7
2001	49.6	47.7	P44.9	P42.6								
Manufacturing payrolls, 136 industries ¹												
Over 1-month span:												
1997	48.2	52.6	55.5	54.8	52.9	53.7	49.3	51.1	57.7	61.8	61.4	54.8
1998	57.4	51.5	53.7	53.3	43.8	48.2	38.2	51.5	41.9	41.5	41.2	43.4
1999	46.0	44.5	43.0	42.3	50.4	39.3	51.5	39.3	45.2	46.3	53.3	46.7
2000	44.9	56.6	55.5	46.7	41.2	54.8	53.7	38.6	34.6	41.5	43.8	44.1
2001	37.9	32.4	41.5	31.3	29.4	33.1	39.0	27.6	P34.2	P31.6		
Over 3-month span:												
1997	50.0	51.5	55.9	55.5	52.9	52.9	50.4	54.8	59.6	70.6	66.5	64.3
1998	59.6	59.6	55.9	50.4	46.7	37.9	41.5	41.5	41.9	38.2	36.8	40.8
1999	41.2	39.0	38.2	41.5	40.8	45.2	39.0	45.2	40.8	44.9	46.3	46.0
2000	50.0	54.0	52.9	42.3	43.0	48.5	48.2	33.8	28.7	30.5	39.0	35.7
2001	28.3	29.4	24.6	26.5	22.4	24.6	21.0	P19.1	P18.5			
Over 6-month span:												
1997	53.7	53.7	51.1	52.9	50.7	50.7	54.8	62.1	61.8	64.3	67.3	65.8
1998	63.2	54.4	50.4	40.4	44.5	40.1	37.5	36.4	34.9	40.1	37.1	34.2
1999	36.0	38.2	37.5	41.2	36.8	39.7	43.0	41.5	48.0	40.4	46.3	51.5
2000	51.5	44.5	48.5	55.1	43.8	34.9	33.5	34.6	30.1	29.4	25.0	27.9
2001	26.8	25.4	19.9	20.6	20.2	P15.1	P13.6					
Over 12-month span:												
1997	55.1	52.6	54.0	54.4	55.5	57.0	57.0	58.8	59.2	57.7	57.4	57.7
1998	54.8	52.2	51.8	46.7	40.4	40.1	38.2	37.5	36.4	34.6	35.7	34.2
1999	38.6	34.6	32.4	36.0	37.9	39.0	40.1	40.4	44.5	46.0	44.9	44.5
2000	46.3	45.2	41.2	37.9	33.8	31.3	31.3	31.3	27.6	25.4	24.3	21.0
2001	19.1	16.5	P14.7	P16.5								

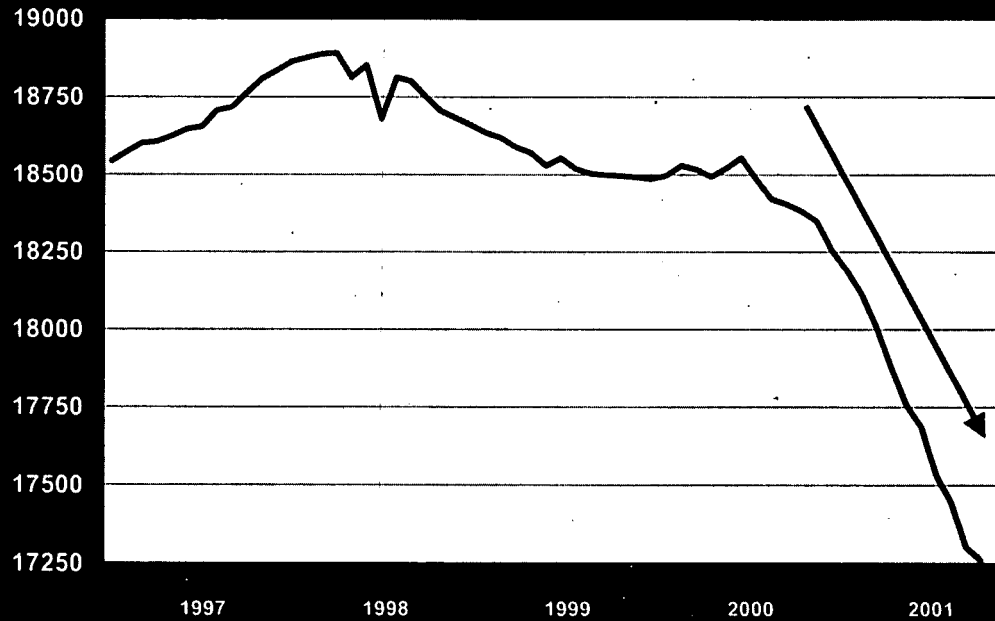
¹ Based on seasonally adjusted data for 1-, 3-, and 6-month spans and unadjusted data for the 12-month span. Data are centered within the span.

P = preliminary.

NOTE: Figures are the percent of industries with employment increasing plus one-half of the industries with unchanged employment, where 50 percent indicates an equal balance between industries with increasing and decreasing employment.

All Employees: Manufacturing

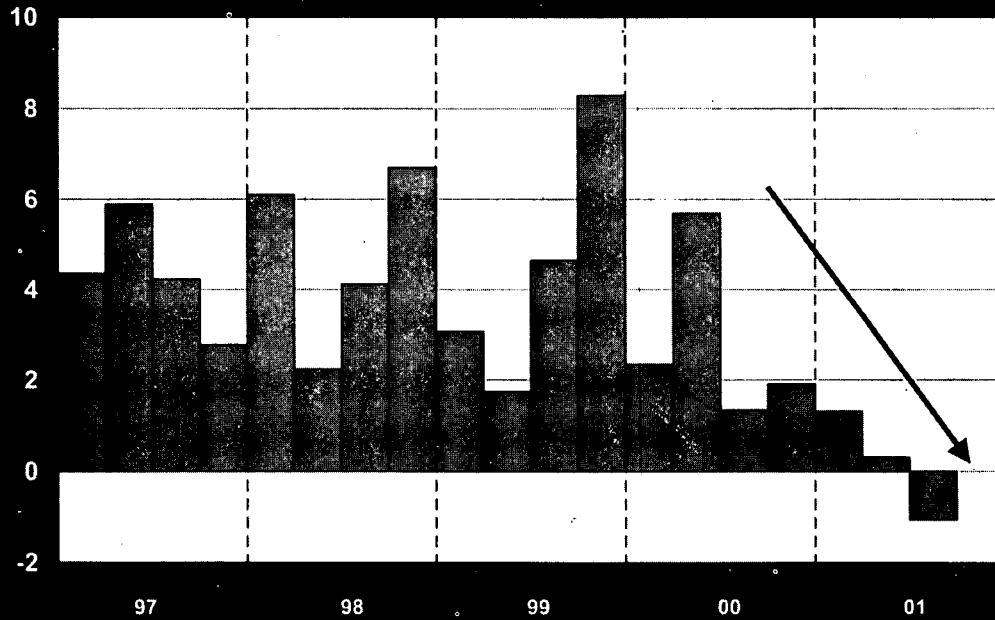
SA, Thous



Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics, Haver Analytics

Gross Domestic Product

% Change - Annual rate SAAR, Bil.Chn.1996\$



Source: Bureau of Economic Analysis / Haver Analytics