

THE EMPLOYMENT SITUATION: SEPTEMBER 2001

HEARING

before the

JOINT ECONOMIC COMMITTEE CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES

ONE HUNDRED SEVENTH CONGRESS

FIRST SESSION

October 5, 2001

Printed for the use of the Joint Economic Committee



U.S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE
WASHINGTON: 2002

cc 76-885

For sale by the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office
Internet: bookstore.gpo.gov Phone: (202) 512-1800 Fax: (202) 512-2250
Mail: Stop SSOP, Washington, DC 20402-0001

0471

JOINT ECONOMIC COMMITTEE

[Created pursuant to Sec. 5(a) of Public Law 304, 79th Congress]

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

JIM SAXTON, New Jersey, *Chairman*
PAUL RYAN, Wisconsin
LAMAR SMITH, Texas
JENNIFER DUNN, Washington
PHIL ENGLISH, Pennsylvania
ADAM H. PUTNAM, Florida
PETE STARK, California
CAROLYN B. MALONEY, New York
MELVIN L. WATT, North Carolina

SENATE

JACK REED, Rhode Island, *Vice Chairman*
EDWARD M. KENNEDY, Massachusetts
PAUL S. SARBANES, Maryland
JEFF BINGAMAN, New Mexico
JON S. CORZINE, New Jersey
ROBERT G. TORRICELLI, New Jersey
ROBERT F. BENNETT, UTAH
SAM BROWNBACK, KANSAS
JEFF SESSIONS, ALABAMA
MIKE CRAPO, Idaho
LINCOLN CHAFEE, Rhode Island

CHRISTOPHER FRENZE, *Executive Director*
ROBERT KELEHER, *Chief Macroeconomist*
PATRICIA RUGGLES, *Minority Staff Director*

CONTENTS

OPENING STATEMENT OF MEMBERS

Representative Jim Saxton, Chairman	1
Senator Jack Reed, Vice Chairman	2

WITNESS

Statement of Katharine G. Abraham; 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	3
---	---

SUBMISSIONS FOR THE RECORD

Prepared Statement of Representative Jim Saxton, Chairman	19
Prepared Statement of Senator Jack Reed, Vice Chairman	20
Prepared Statement of Commissioner Abraham together with Press Release No. 01-331 entitled, "The Employment Situation: September 2001," Bureau of Labor Statistics, Department of Labor	21
Chart 1 entitled, "Gross Domestic Product"	47
Chart 2 entitled, "All Employees: Manufacturing"	48
Chart 3 entitled, "Employees on Nonfarm Payrolls"	49
Response of Commissioner Abraham to Representative Watt, accompanied by selected references on welfare reform	50

**THE EMPLOYMENT SITUATION:
SEPTEMBER 2001
Friday, October 5, 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 1334, Longworth House Office Building, the Honorable Jim Saxton, Chairman of the Committee, presiding.

Present: Representatives Saxton, Smith, and Watt; Senators Sessions and Reed.

Staff Present: Chris Frenze, Robert Keleher, Darryl Evans, Brian Higginbotham, Matthew Salomon, Daphne Clones-Federing, and Russell Comeau.

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

Representative Saxton. Good morning. I would like to welcome the Commissioner to the Committee once again to report on the release of new employment and unemployment data for September. According to the most recent economic data, the economic slowdown that began in the middle of 2000 continues. There was a prospect of economic improvement in the near future, but that has been overtaken by the horrific events of September 11. The potential rebound predicted by the consensus forecast and blue chip economists has now been erased by the economic event of the terrorist attacks. However, the American people and the economy have demonstrated tremendous resilience in the face of these terrorist attacks.

The September employment data reflect the weakness of the economy, evident before the terrorist attacks. Payroll employment declined by 199,000 in September. Once again, the payroll declines were focused in the manufacturing sector, as has been the trends for some months, and only add to the previous severe job losses in manufacturing underway since the middle of 2000, bringing the total to over a million jobs lost. The unemployment rate remains at 4.9 percent. The economic situation obviously is reason for concern.

According to a recent Committee report, it is likely that the downward drift in the rate of the real gross domestic product (GDP) growth underway since the middle of 2000 will now probably continue. Unfortunately, this suggests that payroll employment will tend to decline and the unemployment rate will rise in coming months. The terrorist attacks have obviously disrupted the financial markets and overall economy.

In a number of ways, these attacks have created much uncertainty and have also increased security costs. Delays in air and ground transport, higher shipping costs, additional insurance costs, extra costs for security personnel and equipment, fortification of buildings and facilities and

other measures will have an effect of imposing something like a "security tax" on an already vulnerable economy. This burden will undermine the economy in the short run and will also adversely affect productivity growth and the economy's long-run growth rate.

The exact size of the burden imposed by this security tax is not known, but we do know that it will have a significant effect. In recent days, private sector economists have begun to consider this cost issue and its potential impact on an already weak economy. Our analysis suggests that one logical policy response would be to offset the costs by relieving some of the tax burden on the private sector. Accelerating the tax relief in the pipeline and other measures to minimize the net impact of the "security tax" should be a high priority of policymakers.

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

Senator Reed, do you have an opening statement?

OPENING STATEMENT OF SENATOR JACK REED, VICE CHAIRMAN

Senator Reed. I do, Mr. Chairman. First, Mr. Chairman, let me thank you for holding this hearing. I particularly thank Commissioner Abraham for coming before us once again, and I understand, Commissioner, that this may well be your last hearing, as your term expires on the 13th. I would have preferred that the Secretary of Labor reappoint you so that you could continue to provide the valuable advice you have given this Committee and the Congress over several years. You have served the Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) well in what can be a thankless job, and I thank you for all your efforts in overseeing the management of some of the country's most important statistics, and of course, testifying before this Committee over the last five years.

While the numbers before us today give us only a glimpse of the state of our economy since the terrorist attack three and a half weeks ago, they do tell much that we need to know about the underlying economic trends that were at work before the devastating tragedy. The economy was already weak before September 11. Real GDP barely grew during the second quarter and the unemployment rate rose. Your testimony last month before the Committee suggested that labor markets were indeed weakening, especially for the most vulnerable workers.

Since September 11, the temporary disruption of our financial systems and the slump in travel related sectors of the economy have only worsened the situation. The few indicators we have received since the attacks suggest that the employment situation has worsened significantly. Businesses have announced more than 100,000 layoffs, and initial claims for unemployment insurance have risen sharply in the last two weeks in September. The tragedies have redirected our policy focus. Congress has moved swiftly to provide aid to New York and the airline industry.

We must now turn our attention to the larger question of jumpstarting the economy and ensuring that all of our citizens and all Americans participate in a renewed and more robust economy. We have worked

hard over the past decade to strengthen our economy, while at the same time fostering more broadly shared prosperity. Now some of that is at risk. Once again, I want to thank you, Commissioner Abraham, for coming to discuss the latest economic developments, and their impacts on working Americans.

As we move forward in designing an appropriate fiscal stimulus, it is critical for us to have the best possible information concerning both the current state of the overall economy, as well as the status of our most vulnerable citizens. We are pleased to have you testify here today and value your insight. Thank you very much, Mr. Chairman.

[The prepared statement of Senator Reed appears in the Submissions for the Record on page 20.]

Representative Saxton. Thank you very much, Senator Reed. Commissioner, the floor is yours.

**OPENING STATEMENT OF KATHARINE G. ABRAHAM,
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. Abraham. Thank you very much, Mr. Chairman. It is a pleasure to have the opportunity today to comment on the September labor market data that we released this morning. Nonfarm payroll employment fell by nearly 200,000 in September. Heavy job losses continued in manufacturing. Wholesale trade employment fell sharply and there was weakening in most major other industries. The unemployment rate at 4.9 percent was unchanged over the month. The tragic events of September 11 occurred during the reference period for both our establishment and household surveys. In the establishment survey, persons who lost a job because of these events but who had worked at all in the pay period that included the 12th of the month or who had received any paid leave would be included in the September job count. Similarly, in the household survey, anyone who worked for even one hour during the week that began on September 9th of who was temporarily absent from a job that week would be counted as employed.

Thus, it is likely that the events of September 11 had little effect on the September employment and unemployment figures. Job loss related directly or indirectly to the events of September 11 should begin to be reflected in the October data, although the staff of the Bureau are doubtful about being able to isolate those effects as distinct from the effects of other economic developments.

Perhaps the most direct measure will come from our mass layoff statistics program, which identifies layoff events affecting 50 or more workers as measured by filings for unemployment insurance. Following the events of September 11, employers have been able to identify layoffs directly or indirectly attributable to nonnatural disasters using a special

code added for this purpose, which means that we will be able to look at them separately from other mass layoffs.

The September decline in nonfarm payroll employment was the fourth in the past six months, resulting in a net decline of 488,000 jobs since March. Employment in manufacturing eroded further, as another 93,000 jobs were shed in September. Industrial machinery and electrical equipment continued to post the largest losses within manufacturing with, over the month, declines of 20,000 and 18,000, respectively. Together, these two industries account for nearly two-fifths of the 900,000 manufacturing jobs lost so far this year. Over the month, employment also fell substantially in motor vehicles, printing and publishing, fabricated metals and apparel. Other manufacturing industries generally had smaller losses.

Wholesale trade continued to feel the impact of declining manufacturing activity. Employment in the industry fell by 21,000 in September. Its sharpest decline since peaking last November. Retail trade employment was also down over the month, largely due to job losses in eating and drinking places.

Employment growth in services has faltered in recent months with virtually no net job growth since March, while health services continued to add jobs in September. Employment and business services was down again over the month. Amusement and recreation employment also fell significantly in September.

Average weekly hours from our establishment survey showed no obvious effect of the economic disruptions that followed the September 11 attacks. These data are based on hours paid concept, meaning that the workweek estimates include paid leave. In September, average weekly hours were up by a tenth of an hour.

Turning now to measures obtained from our household survey, both the number of unemployed people and the unemployment rate were unchanged over the month following sharp increases in August. The unemployed numbered seven million in September, an increase of nearly a million and a half since late last year. The unemployment rate remained at 4.9 percent, a full percentage point above the 30-year low recorded last September and October. Civilian employment rose by almost 800,000 over the month, mostly offsetting a large decline in August. The employment series from the household survey is very volatile, and it is not uncommon to get large movements from month to month.

Although there is no reason to think that the civilian employment and unemployment counts were substantially affected by the events of September 11, measures of part-time work from the September household survey confirm that many Americans' hours at work were shortened that week. In particular, the number who usually work full-time but reported working part-time during the reference period was significantly higher than normal.

Before concluding, I would like to provide you with a preliminary estimate of the effect on our payroll employment figures of the benchmark revision scheduled for next June, just explain what that is about.

Once a year the Bureau adjusts the payrolls survey sample-based employment estimates to incorporate the previous year's March universe employment count in a process known as "benchmarking." These universe employment counts are derived principally from state unemployment tax reports that employers are required to file. In the fall of each year, we typically have completed preliminary tabulations of these universe counts for the first quarter of the year, and as soon as we have that information, we routinely share it, in particular, the anticipated size of the benchmark revision for the prior March.

Our preliminary tabulations for the first quarter of 2001 indicate that the estimate of overall payroll employment will require a downward revision of approximately 76,000, which, by historical standards, is a very small revision. What that is saying, in essence, is that at least through March, the payroll survey was doing a good job of what was actually happening to employment in the economy. Historical average for benchmark revisions over the past decade has been plus or minus three-tenths of a percentage point, versus less than one tenth of a percentage point for this year.

In summary, then, with respect to the data for September which is our main focus today, nonfarm payroll employment fell by nearly 200,000 in September, the fourth decline in the past six months. The unemployment rate was unchanged at 4.9 percent.

As always, my colleagues and I would be happy to take questions. Perhaps I might just add that for myself, it is looking, in all likelihood, as though this will be my last opportunity to appear before you as Commissioner of Labor Statistics, and I do want to say how much I have appreciated the opportunity to participate in these hearings and also especially the interest that this Committee has shown in the work of the Bureau of Labor Statistics.

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

Representative Saxton. Commissioner, thank you, and we also appreciate your attendance here on a regular basis, and I think the information that you have been able to bring to us on a monthly basis has been extremely important to the Congress and to the American people. We thank you very much for your frankness, and sometimes when we ask you questions and it is not your role to answer it, you have been frank and said that, but most of the time we have had a great exchange, and we appreciate the fact that you have been here and played this role for us.

Along the same line, it is extremely important for the Congress of the United States to understand trends in the economy and to take note of what is happening over time. Unlike the events of September 11, which have dominated the news obviously for the last three, almost four weeks,

economic events are oftentimes very subtle, and oftentimes out of public view, and one of the things that you have helped us do is to keep the Congress informed on trends that occur in the economy.

And so we thank you for that, and along the same line, let me just point out that as you said, the events of September 11 probably don't have a lot to do with the numbers that we see reflected in the report that you bring us this morning.

Ms. Abraham. Right.

Representative Saxton. But it is part of a continuing trend, and I think it is extremely important for us to make note of that in light of the fact that we are the body that initiates changes that may have some effect on the economy. I note that the Fed again earlier this week reduced interest rates – short-term interest rates by 50 basis points, bringing them to the lowest level since the early 1960s, and there is good reason for that. In fact, I brought some charts this morning to try and demonstrate that trend and to make note of this for Members of the House and the Senate.

The chart that we have here to your right, Commissioner, shows the economic trends that have occurred since the middle of last year, since the middle of 2000. The second and third quarter last year showed remarkable drop in GDP, and that trend, of course, continues today, and so I think it is important that we make note of this and understand that the events of September 11, while they may be a negative effect on the economy, are not even reflected, we don't believe, in your report today, and that the weakness that we see in the economy is now four quarters in length.

[Chart 1 entitled, "Gross Domestic Product," appears in the Submissions for the Record on page 47.]

There is another chart right behind that that continues to demonstrate this trend in the economy. That is, the loss in manufacturing jobs, which we see beginning also in the third quarter of 2000 and it is a rather dramatic drop in manufacturing employment, which causes concern and continues to demonstrate this weakening trend in the economy since the middle of last year.

[Chart 2 entitled, "All Employees: Manufacturing," appears in the Submissions for the Record on page 48.]

And here we have a third graph, which is the nonfarm payroll job decline, which again began in the middle of 2000 and continued through today.

[Chart 3 entitled, "Employees on Nonfarm Payrolls," appears in the Submissions for the Record on page 49.]

So these are trends that have nothing to do with the events of September the 11 and the weakening of the economy continues, and Commissioner, if you will help me out, didn't – the survey that you are reporting today actually took place during the period of time that the terrorist events took place; is that correct?

Ms. Abraham. The reference period for the household survey was the week beginning September 9th. The reference period for the payroll survey, the employers survey, was the week including the 12th of the month. The actual data collection didn't take place until subsequently, but the reference periods for both surveys included that week.

Representative Saxton. And I think you said in your survey that we will likely see the effect of September 11 events in the October numbers.

Ms. Abraham. That's right. I think that the right way to look at the data that we have reported for September is that they are giving us the last clear signal of the trajectory that the economy was on prior to the events of September 11, at least with respect to the employment and unemployment counts. We do not believe the numbers were substantially affected by those events.

Representative Saxton. So it seems to me our task this morning should be to examine the longer term trend in the economy which began in the third quarter of 2000.

Ms. Abraham. Right. And then subsequent months' data will begin to let you look at what the effects of the attacks might have been. I might mention that in addition to the employment data and the unemployment data, the Bureau of Labor Statistics also produces a series on mass layoffs, and that may be something that you want to look at as well, and if you would like, we can tell you more about that.

Representative Saxton. Commissioner, how many jobs have been lost in the manufacturing sector since the middle of 2000?

Ms. Abraham. About 1.1 million jobs since last July.

Representative Saxton. And can you—

Ms. Abraham. July of 2000.

Representative Saxton. Do you have the data there that would show how many jobs have been lost or gained in the high-tech manufacturing sector?

Ms. Abraham. We do produce the series that you are familiar with on high-tech manufacturing employment. I don't have those figures, but I believe Phil does. Do you want to speak to them, Phil?

Mr. Roncs. Over the past year, we have a 1.6 percent decline in the high-tech industries, which translates to 168,000 jobs lost in those industries.

Representative Saxton. Now, is that also part of the job loss that the Commissioner just referred to in the manufacturing sector? Is this a subdivision of the million jobs, or is it in addition?

Mr. Roncs. In fact, we have a series that just isolates the high-tech jobs within manufacturing, and there the picture is much worse. The job loss is 317,000 over the same period. So that tells you there were actually gains outside of manufacturing.

Representative Saxton. The period you are referring to is from—

Mr. Roncs. It is from the past year. So it is September to September.

Representative Saxton. And what about July to July of—

Ms. Abraham. There is a table right behind. It may be easier if we provide that to you for the record, or if we can get the table and calculate it.

Representative Saxton. But let me just ask the question this way: The slowdown in the high-tech industry began in July of 2000, or June or July of 2000; is that correct?

Ms. Abraham. You certainly saw slowing in economic activity beginning in about that time frame. We would have to look at the series to precisely date it, but that sounds about right.

Representative Saxton. Fine. If you could just give us that information, we would appreciate it.

And can you give us some idea of the employment in electrical equipment, in the electrical equipment industry over the same period? I believe you are saying that you have the numbers from September to September. We are interested in a longer term, if you can provide those numbers, either today or—

Ms. Abraham. Electrical equipment, I have the numbers right here. As I mentioned in my statement, I think, electrical equipment, together with industrial machinery, accounts for a big share of the losses in manufacturing. Electrical equipment since last July is down 188,000, and industrial machinery, which includes computer equipment, is down 174,000.

Representative Saxton. So it is a significant loss. Has there been any sector of the economy where job gains have been shown since last July?

Ms. Abraham. Sure. Health services is the one that jumps to my mind. Despite weakening elsewhere in the economy, health services is still continuing to add jobs. Over the last six months from March to September, health services has been adding jobs at a pace of 26,000 a month, which is actually a faster rate of growth than we had been seeing.

Representative Saxton. They would tend to offset some of the job losses in your statistics from some of the other sectors, is that right?

Ms. Abraham. Right. The fact that there are some sectors where you are seeing growth, you are seeing growth in State and local government still. You are seeing some growth, though at a modest pace, in finance, insurance, and real estate. So to the extent that there are some sectors where you are seeing growth, that implies that the losses in other sectors are more than the net that we are reporting.

Representative Saxton. So the losses in some sectors have been offset in the total number by the growth in the health services sector and—

Ms. Abraham. To a certain extent, though it is very striking when you look at these data for years and years, you could count on the services industry to add jobs month in, month out, 100,000 jobs a month. Over the last six months, in the services industry as a whole, that includes

health services and a number of other things, we have added essentially no new net jobs.

Representative Saxton. So I guess the point I am trying to make is that in spite of the fact that there have been some sectors of the economy where there has been job growth, we still continue to see the decline in, as is demonstrated on the chart with the nonfarm payrolls, the decline continues.

Ms. Abraham. You are seeing declines in manufacturing, declines elsewhere, and even sectors that historically have been reliable, net adders of jobs, have been flat in many cases.

Representative Saxton. Commissioner, thank you very much.

Senator Reed?

Senator Reed. Thank you very much, Mr. Chairman. Commissioner, wage and salaries as measured by the national accounts declined in August for the first time in six years. Do your numbers on aggregate weekly hours and hourly earnings suggested a decline in private nonfarm payrolls in September?

Ms. Abraham. We are still seeing increases in average hourly earnings, and in September, average weekly hours were actually up slightly. If you take those two together and look at average weekly earnings, roughly, the product of the two, average weekly earnings were up slightly on a seasonally adjusted basis in September.

Senator Reed. One of the issues we confront is the need to continue to stimulate consumer demand in the economy, and declining wages is one break on that kind of consumer demand. Do you have any idea going forward, particularly as we think about various policy decisions, about the potential effect of declining wages and household incomes?

Ms. Abraham. The Bureau will be able to provide information going forward on what is happening to earnings, but that is not something that we can project. Others may use our data to try to project that, but that is not something that we can project, and we also are not in the business of trying to analyze the data with reference to what they might imply for consumer spending.

Senator Reed. But the data that you have shows a slight decline in August in wages and salaries and perhaps a slight increase in September.

Ms. Abraham. Average weekly earnings in our data dropped off in August, consistent with the national account numbers, that not being wholly surprising, since they are not exactly independent. They are looking at our information and putting them together. The earnings figures jump back up in September to above the July level.

Senator Reed. And because of the events of September 11, is your presumption that wage and earning numbers would – as reflected in the next report – show a decline?

Ms. Abraham. I don't really have a prediction about what the earnings numbers are likely to show. I think what seems clear, based on published reports of layoffs across a variety of sectors that when we look

at the employment data, it is going to be very surprising if we don't see employment declines registering, but beyond that, I am not really in a position to make a prediction.

Senator Reed. During the recessions of the 1990s and the early 1980s, there was a disparate impact on minority employment. As we go into – and those charts the Chairman have provided are pretty stark in terms of the direction we are heading. Do you also assume that minorities will suffer worse in an economic downturn as they did in the 1980s and 1990s?

Ms. Abraham. If you look at the data on unemployment rates, for example, of blacks, of Hispanics relative to the overall unemployment rate or relative to the unemployment rate for whites, historically, it has long been true that the unemployment rate for blacks, for example, exceeds that for – actually for Hispanics, that both of them exceed the rate for whites. The historical data show a fairly consistent kind of ratios among those rates. So if that historical pattern were to hold, when the overall unemployment rate goes up, the historical pattern would suggest that the absolute magnitude of the increase for blacks and for Hispanics would be exceed that for whites.

We don't know, of course, whether that pattern will hold, but that is what the historical pattern has been.

Senator Reed. Now, in your calculations, you consider, but I don't think include directly, discouraged workers. Could you comment on the situation of both discouraged workers and marginally attached workers, and what impact they would have on your numbers? And also, is either category of worker, discouraged or marginally attached, growing?

Ms. Abraham. Let me start out with answering that question by referring to the range of alternative measures of labor underutilization that we produce. The official unemployment rate counts as unemployed those people who were available for work, and had actively looked for work in the last four weeks. But we also produce more inclusive measures that include additional categories of workers. The most inclusive of those measures includes the marginally attached workers, meaning people who said they would like to work, looked for work sometime in the last year, but just didn't look in the last four weeks. The discouraged workers are a subset of that population. The broadest measure also includes those people who are employed part-time, even though they would have preferred full-time work and said that the reason was that they couldn't find something full time.

In terms of the official unemployment rate, over the last year, that has risen from four percent to 4.9 percent. This broader measure started out at a higher level. It was 6.6 percent a year ago. It has risen to 8.3 percent. So it is both higher and has gone up a bit more over that period.

Senator Reed. Also, with respect to part-time workers, in your statement you mentioned that those who usually work full-time but only worked part-time in September was significantly higher than normal. Can you tell us how much higher this number was and what portion of

those who were only able to work part-time did so for economic reasons and what portion did so for non-economic reasons, and is this at all a reflection of September 11?

Ms. Abraham. Really, the reason that we were looking at these data was to try to see whether we could identify any impact of the events of September 11 in the data. As we have already discussed, we do not believe that there was an impact on the employment counts as a result of those events, but to the extent that there were people who were unable to be at work for the full week, there might have been an impact on hours, and we do indeed see that.

Where we have seen an effort is in people who usually work full-time, but worked part-time that week and said it was for some non-economic reason, such as the events of September 11. In an ordinary September, there are about seven million such people. This September there were in excess of 10 million such people. There are three to 3-1/2 million people who said they worked part-time during the week of September 9th and attributed it, by and large, to these events.

Senator Reed. Thank you, Mr. Chairman. Thank you, Commissioner.

Representative Saxton. Thank you, Senator Reed. We will now move over and we will hear from Senator Sessions.

Senator Sessions. Thank you, Mr. Chairman. I remember several years ago when I was first on this Committee, Alan Greenspan was testifying and the economy was roaring along, and he inserted in his remarks, he said, some think we have gone beyond history, but I have been in this business a little too long, and think we still have an economic cycle out there, a business cycle. And these numbers are not good, but our history tells us we go through cycles, and somehow we come out of cycles, so I think we ought to not be too pessimistic, but the numbers do show a consistent downward trend. And I would just – first, Commissioner Abraham, like to thank you for your service. It has been a pleasure for me to work with you and your office, and we thank you for your commitment to integrity and giving us the best numbers that we can get.

Ms. Abraham. Thank you.

Senator Sessions. And getting good numbers and at least knowing how to use them is a real challenge in this town. You would think that everybody could agree on what the circumstances are and what they are likely to be in the future, but it is just not easy to achieve.

Would you – I know you have done that to some degree in your opening statement, but with regard to unemployment, would you tell us the numbers you have and give us cautions about what each reflects and what degree of skepticism we should give to each?

Ms. Abraham. With respect to – with particular reference –

Senator Sessions. Well, like the household survey, it showed an increase in employment, and that is something that we don't want to

become too excited about. Tell us about data and any other numbers and where you think we are, as your best judgment.

Ms. Abraham. Maybe the way to answer that question – and I am sure you will come back if I am not telling you what you were asking me – as you know, we have two surveys. We have a survey of employers and a survey of households and we report data from each every month. The survey of employers is, I think, the best thing to look at if you are trying to track what is happening to employment month to month. It is a huge survey. The survey covers employers who employ 40 million people. So if we are getting in that volume of reports every month, it is going to give you a pretty good sense of what is happening with employment.

The household survey, the source of the unemployment rate, is designed for a different purpose. It is designed to tell you about what is going on with people. It has got a sample of 60,000 households roughly, which is a big survey, and it does a very good job of telling you about the unemployment rate, the share of people who would like to be working who are out of work, of telling you about the employment-to-population ratio, those share kind of numbers. But it is just not a big enough survey to do a good job month to month of telling you about what is happening to the level of employment.

So what you see when you look at those data is numbers that jump around from month to month. So we had a drop in employment as measured by the household survey of a million last month, and then it rebounded by 800,000 this month. I don't think any of us believe that that is really what happened to employment. You have to take those numbers over a longer period of time and try to extract some trends from them.

Senator Sessions. That period, if you add them together and divided by two, you would have somewhat of a decline.

Ms. Abraham. You would have a better number. And, if you took the—

Senator Sessions. 100,000 decline—

Ms. Abraham. You would have a more reliable number. And if you took it over an even longer period of time, you would have a still more reliable number.

Senator Sessions. But we did have last month a rather dramatic employment drop under the household survey.

Ms. Abraham. As measured by the household survey. I guess to me what that is really pointing out is the unsuitability of those household survey data for tracking month-to-month movements in employment levels. For that purpose, I really would look at the employer survey.

Senator Sessions. With regard to the household survey, that is the number that we see most often in the papers, the average American sees, is what the unemployment rate is. That is kind of what everybody agrees to is the rate.

Ms. Abraham. That is right. And I think the unemployment rate is reliably measured from that survey. I am trying to draw a distinction

between using the survey to estimate rates and proportions, which it does a real good job of, and using it to estimate levels—

Senator Sessions. Actual.

Ms. Abraham. —of things, which it is just not designed to do.

Senator Sessions. So the household survey unemployment rate at this month is 4.9?

Ms. Abraham. Right.

Senator Sessions. And that saw no change from last month?

Ms. Abraham. Right. And—

Senator Sessions. Essentially?

Ms. Abraham. That's right. Up four the month before. It clearly has been trending up.

Senator Sessions. And what about the employer survey? What do you show there? That is less encouraging.

Ms. Abraham. The payroll survey showed a decline in employment this month of 199,000.

Senator Sessions. What percentage of the economy, approximately, does the employer survey cover? What percentage of the employees are covered by the employer survey?

Ms. Abraham. It is designed to represent all nonagricultural wage and salary employment. The total nonagricultural wage and salary employment was just over 130 million; 132,166,000 by our estimates in September. The survey—

Senator Sessions. It includes sole proprietors?

Ms. Abraham. No. It only includes wage and salary employment. It doesn't include the agricultural sector, and it doesn't include people who are self-employed or working in a family business and not getting a paycheck.

Senator Sessions. Does the household survey include—

Ms. Abraham. The household survey includes everybody.

Senator Sessions. And include the—

Ms. Abraham. Self-employed, family businesses.

Senator Sessions. So to that extent it covers a broader sector of the economy.

Ms. Abraham. Yeah, it is broader in its coverage.

Senator Sessions. Thank you.

Representative Saxton. I thank the Senator very much for very thoughtful questions.

Mr. Watt.

Representative Watt. Thank you, Mr. Chairman. Commissioner Abraham, I appreciate you being here. I am sorry I was running a little late and missed your testimony, but I have reviewed it. I want to try to zero in on two things, if I can. My assumption being that in these economic times and times of unemployment, people at the lower end of

the income spectrum are going to be hit significantly harder. And number two, that these numbers may have some implications for what kind of stimulus package we put together to try to address the adverse impacts of these economic times.

So I want to ask a couple of questions. I am not trying to draw you into any of the policy considerations, but I am trying to get guidance about what your numbers suggest so that we can better make those policy judgments.

First of all, does the Bureau of Labor Statistics maintain or gather any information about – or have you tracked the whole impact of welfare reform and welfare-to-work movement that was going, or seemed to be going pretty well, as long as we had a very robust economy and expanding employment? The reverse of that is one of the presumptions I would make is that those people who went from welfare to work in a robust employment economy would likely be among the first to go back in the ranks of the unemployed. I am wondering whether you have any information at all about that or whether any other department of the Federal Government maintains such information?

Ms. Abraham. We do not have any recent information on the experience of people who had been collecting welfare. The data that we collect as part of our household survey are limited with respect to their potential for being informative about that.

Representative Watt. And when you say you don't have any recent information, does that imply that you have some that is older or did you used to keep that type of information, or what?

Ms. Abraham. There was a research study that was done some years ago now using data that only went through 1998. One of our research staff members looked at people who reported, in March of the relevant years, that as part of their income, they had received some welfare income, and she then looked at what happened to those people over the subsequent year, whether they ended up moving into employment or something else.

Representative Watt. And was that a research project within your department?

Ms. Abraham. It was a research project carried out by one of our researchers.

Representative Watt. Has anybody else in the Federal Government done any work on this issue?

Ms. Abraham. I am certain that there are people who have. I am not well informed as to the whole range of things that might have been done. Your question, though, I think really was what happened to those people who may have left welfare for employment, what is happening to them now, and unfortunately, the data that we collect as part of our household survey wouldn't let us look at that. We would have no way to identify in our survey sample currently employed people who, at some time in the past, might have collected welfare benefits. You will need to look at a different kind of information to get at that. There is information

collected by the Census Bureau as part of their survey of program dynamics that might be analyzed to try to shed light on this, but it would be with a considerable lag.

Representative Watt. Okay. I am just wondering whether somebody in your office may have some unique – or greater ability, I guess than I do, to identify what resources are available, because I think this economic downturn is going to have some substantial implications for what, if anything, we need to do to shore up TANF and the whole definition of work and how we deal with those people who have gone off welfare and into the workforce and now face – and the policies that we implemented there really kind of cut the period of time that people could be on welfare. I am not sure those – they may have made sense at the time we were doing them, but I am not sure in this economic time that – so if you could identify somebody who could help me try to understand this better, that would – I guess that is where I am headed to.

Ms. Abraham. Let me go back and ask the staff about that. In response to your question at the August hearing, I would have gone back and asked a narrower question, which was have we done anything, and the answer, except for this one study, was no. But let me ask someone to take a look at what information there might be out there more broadly that someone could take a look at.

Representative Watt. I see my time is out, but I want to do one follow-up on that prior question that I asked at a previous hearing – that either I dropped the ball on or somebody dropped the ball on – because I thought we were going to get some information that would help us make more valid judgments about whether in places where a livable wage or increase in the minimum wage had been adopted, there had been any real impact on unemployment as a result of that, because I think that has substantial implications for the stimulus package also, because part of what a number of us believe is important is to put money in at the consumer level, at the lower income level, and let that income trickle up rather than following the reverse policy.

Ms. Abraham. I have a copy of our letter to you here. I am afraid the answer was that we were not aware of conclusive evidence on this, though we did locate a study that attempted to look at the question. [The letter from Commissioner Abraham to Representative Watt, accompanied by references on welfare reform, appear in the Submissions for the Record on page 50.]

Representative Saxton. Thank you. The gentleman's time has expired. The gentleman from Texas, Mr. Smith.

Representative Smith. Thank you, Mr. Chairman. I too arrived a little late, and if some of my questions have already been addressed to you, please let me know, Ms. Abraham. Before I get to a couple of questions, let me preface my remarks by saying that I think the – at least in my judgment, the economic times we find ourselves in today are pretty close to being unique. Certainly they are unique in the last 50 years, maybe there was something similar to them in World War II. I don't

know. But in any case, the terrorist attacks have put us in a situation that was not foreseen, and as I say, may be unprecedented.

This suggests to me that coming up with solutions to the current economic climate may not be susceptible to the usual analysis, since we don't really have that much of a history or that much of a record in addressing these kinds of situations.

As you know the administration has talked about and is in the process of changing monetary policy. We are in the throes of considering an economic stimulus package which might amount to as much as \$75 billion. This is somewhat unprecedented, and I think none of us know the exact impact. However, I would like for you, and if we can't make projections, perhaps we can at least, on the basis of the past, to try to make some calculated guesses as to what we might expect to happen in a couple of areas.

I guess my first question is very general, and that is, do you have any sense of how long it will take us to climb out of the economic hole that we find ourselves? I know you mentioned a while ago that you tend to only look at the figures, and you are not necessarily in the job of making projections, but if you look to the past, how long does an economic recovery usually take, given the current circumstances?

Ms. Abraham. That is not a question I can answer.

Representative Smith. Okay.

Ms. Abraham. I could do what someone else could also do, and go back and look at the duration of prior recessions. And as I think someone already observed, no one has officially yet said we are in a recession, but if it turns out that we are, the information on the duration of prior recessions may be relevant. It certainly is true that when the economy has entered recessions, that typically within a matter of some months, things start to turn around, but I have absolutely no basis for—

Representative Smith. Let me go to a more specific one. This goes to high-tech employment, maybe high-tech manufacturing employment. Traditionally it is the high-tech industry that has been an economic generator for our country, and some ways it is the high-tech industry that sort of leads us into the future and provides a cushion for the future as well. Do you have any figures? And, like I say, you may have covered this earlier, what has happened to the high-tech sector in the last few months, and also, do you have any kind of projections as to what the future holds for the high-tech sector?

Ms. Abraham. We do have figures on high-tech employment that I know my colleague, Mr. Rones, has readily on hand. A question on this had come up earlier, and we do have an answer to your question about what has happened to high-tech manufacturing employment since July of 2000, if we could insert that in the record. But maybe you could speak more generally, Phil.

Mr. Rones. Well, I would just say, the Chairman had asked about the period from July of last year to the current data, and since last July,

in high-tech manufacturing the employment decline has been 136,000, but if you look at manufacturing by itself, it has declined 367,000.

So that says elsewhere in what we call high-tech industries, there had been an increase of 231,000. Now, remember, this is covering a longer period of 14 months as we have reported each month. The situation in the job market has generally deteriorated over that period so that it is likely that most of these gains occurred very early in that 14-month period.

Representative Smith. Okay. Let me try to squeeze in one more question, Mr. Chairman. This is in regard to various actions that Congress might take to try to alleviate the increasing unemployment rate. Do you have any feeling or any opinion as to, for example, whether an increase in the minimum wage would help or hurt given the economic situation we find ourself in?

Ms. Abraham. I do not.

Representative Smith. Okay. Why do you not have an opinion on that?

Ms. Abraham. In my capacity as Commissioner of Labor Statistics, I am responsible for producing data that can be broadly viewed by everyone as objective, and in the interest of protecting the reputation of the Bureau of Labor Statistics, or, you know, objectivity—

Representative Smith. So you consider that to be a subjective answer, not an objective answer?

Ms. Abraham. The effect of the minimum wage on employment is not something that we could produce data on. It is something that different analysts applying different methods to data might come to different conclusions about.

Representative Smith. Let me ask you if there is anything on the record or anything from our past experience that were we to increase the minimum wage during times of economic contraction, versus increasing the minimum wage during times of economic expansion, whether you are aware of any adverse impact that it has had on the economy.

Ms. Abraham. I really hate not to be responsive to a very legitimate question that you are raising, but it is not one I can answer.

Representative Smith. Okay. Thank you, Commissioner.

Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Representative Saxton. Commissioner, thank you very much, and I would like to thank all the Members for being here today. But in particular, Commissioner, we have truly enjoyed the opportunity to have these sessions with you over the past years, and if this does turn out to be your last hearing, we just want you to know how much that we have benefitted from you being here and being as objective and forthcoming as you have over these years. So thank you.

And I thank all the Members for being here this morning, and we appreciate your participation.

Representative Watt. Mr. Chairman, I just wanted to offer Mr. Smith the information that I am going to get. I have asked for background information on minimum wage and historical information, not subjective information, but historical information, and whatever they give me I will be happy to share with you.

Representative Smith. Thank you, Mr. Watt. I will take you up on that offer.

Representative Saxton. Thank you for being here, and the hearing is adjourned.

[Whereupon, at 10:30 a.m., the hearing was adjourned.]

SUBMISSIONS FOR THE RECORD

PREPARED STATEMENT OF REPRESENTATIVE JIM SAXTON, CHAIRMAN

I would like to welcome Commissioner Abraham before the Committee once again to report on the release of new employment and unemployment data for September.

According to the most recent economic data, the economic slowdown that began in the middle of 2000 continues. There was a prospect of economic improvement in the near future, but that has been overtaken by the horrific events of September 11. The potential rebound predicted by the consensus forecast of Blue Chip economists has been now erased by the economic effects of the terrorist attacks. However, the American people and economy have demonstrated tremendous resilience in the face of the terrorist attacks.

The September employment and unemployment data reflect the weakness in the economy evident before the terrorist attacks. Payroll employment declined by 199,000 in September. Once again, the payroll declines were focused in the manufacturing sector, and only add to the previous severe job losses in manufacturing underway since the middle of 2000, bringing the total to over 1 million jobs. The unemployment rate remained at 4.9 percent. The economic situation obviously is reason for concern.

According to a recent Committee report, it appears likely that the downward drift in the rate of real GDP growth underway since the middle of 2000 will now probably continue. Unfortunately, this suggests that payroll employment will tend to decline and the unemployment rate to rise in coming months.

The terrorist attacks have obviously disrupted the financial markets and overall economy in a number of ways. These attacks have created much uncertainty, and have also increased security costs. Delays in air and ground transport, higher shipping costs, additional insurance costs, extra costs for security personnel and equipment, fortification of buildings and facilities, and other measures will have the effect of imposing something like a "security tax" on an already vulnerable economy. This burden will undermine the economy in the short run, and will also adversely affect both productivity growth and the economy's long-run growth rate.

The exact size of the burden imposed by this security tax is not known, but we do know that it will be significant and pervasive. In recent days private sector economists have begun to consider this cost issue and its potential impact on an already weak economy.

Our analysis suggests that one logical policy response would be to offset these costs by relieving some of the tax burden on the private sector. Accelerating tax relief in the pipeline and other measures to minimize the net impact of the security tax should be a high priority of policymakers.

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

I would like to thank Commissioner Abraham for coming before us once again, and I understand, Commissioner, that this well may be your last hearing, as your term expires on the 13th. I would have preferred that the Secretary of Labor reappoint you so that you could continue to provide the valuable advice you have given this Committee and the Congress over several years. You have served the Bureau of Labor Statistics well in what can be a thankless job, and I thank you for all your efforts in overseeing the management of some of the country's most important statistics, and of course, testifying before this Committee over the last five years.

While the numbers before us today give us only a glimpse of the state of our economy since the terrorist attack 3-1/2 weeks ago, they do tell much that we need to know about the underlying economic trends that were at work before the devastating tragedy. The economy was already weak before September 11. Real GDP barely grew during the second quarter and the unemployment rate rose. Your testimony last month before the Committee suggested that labor markets were indeed weakening, especially for the most vulnerable workers.

Since September 11, the temporary disruption of our financial systems and the slump in travel related sectors of the economy have only worsened the situation. The few indicators we have received since the attacks suggest that the employment situation has worsened significantly. Businesses have announced more than 100,000 layoffs, and initial claims for unemployment insurance have risen sharply in the last two weeks in September. The tragedies have redirected our policy focus. Congress has moved swiftly to provide aid to New York and the airline industry.

We must now turn our attention to the larger question of jumpstarting the economy and ensuring that all of our citizens and all Americans participate in a renewed and more robust economy. We have worked hard over the past decade to strengthen our economy, while at the same time fostering more broadly shared prosperity. Now some of that is at risk. Once again, I want to thank you, Commissioner Abraham, for coming to discuss the latest economic developments, and their impacts on working Americans.

As we move forward in designing an appropriate fiscal stimulus, it is critical for us to have the best possible information concerning both the current state of the overall economy, as well as the status of our most vulnerable citizens.

FOR DELIVERY: 9:30 A.M., E.D.T.
FRIDAY, OCTOBER 5, 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 Daylight Time.

Statement of
Katharine G. Abraham
Commissioner
Bureau of Labor Statistics
before the
Joint Economic Committee
UNITED STATES CONGRESS
Friday, October 5, 2001

Mr. Chairman and Members of the Committee:

I am pleased to have the opportunity to comment on the September labor market data we released this morning.

Nonfarm payroll employment fell by nearly 200,000 in September. Heavy job losses continued in manufacturing, wholesale trade employment fell sharply, and there was weakness in most other major industries. The unemployment rate, at 4.9 percent, was unchanged over the month.

The tragic events of September 11th occurred during the reference periods for both our establishment and household surveys. In the establishment survey, persons

who lost a job because of these events but who had worked at all in the pay period that included the 12th of the month, or who had received any paid leave, would be included in the September job count. Similarly, in the household survey, anyone who worked for even one hour during the week that began on September 9th, or who was temporarily absent from a job during that week, would be counted as employed. Thus, it is likely that the events of September 11 had little effect on the September employment and unemployment figures. Job loss related directly or indirectly to the events of September 11th should begin to be reflected in the October data, although we doubt that we will be able to isolate those effects as distinct from the effects of other economic developments. Perhaps the most direct measure will come from our Mass Layoff Statistics program, which identifies layoff events affecting 50 or more workers as measured by filings for unemployment insurance. Following the events of September 11, employers have been able to identify layoffs directly or indirectly attributable to "non-natural disasters," using a special code added for this purpose.

The September decline in nonfarm payroll employment was the fourth in the past 6 months, resulting in a net decline of 488,000 jobs since March. Employment in

manufacturing eroded further, as another 93,000 jobs were shed in September. Industrial machinery and electrical equipment continued to post the largest losses within manufacturing, with over-the-month declines of 20,000 and 18,000, respectively. Together, these two industries account for nearly two-fifths of the 900,000 manufacturing jobs lost so far this year. Over the month, employment also fell substantially in motor vehicles (-10,000), printing and publishing (-8,000), fabricated metals (-8,000), and apparel (-6,000); other manufacturing industries generally had smaller losses.

Wholesale trade continued to feel the impact of declining manufacturing activity. Employment in the industry fell by 21,000 in September, its sharpest decline since peaking last November. Retail trade employment also was down over the month, largely due to job losses in eating and drinking places.

Employment growth in services has faltered in recent months, with virtually no net job gains since March. While health services continued to add jobs in September, employment in business services was down again over the month. Amusement and recreation employment also fell significantly in September.

Average weekly hours from our establishment survey showed no obvious effect of the economic disruptions that followed the September 11th attacks. These data are based on an hours paid concept, meaning that the work week estimates include paid leave. In September, average weekly hours were up by one-tenth of an hour.

Turning now to measures obtained from our household survey, both the number of unemployed people and the unemployment rate were unchanged over the month, following sharp increases in August. The unemployed numbered 7.0 million in September, an increase of nearly 1.5 million since late last year. The unemployment rate remained at 4.9 percent, one full percentage point above the 30-year low recorded last September and October. Civilian employment rose by almost 800,000 over the month, mostly offsetting a large decline in August.

Although there is no reason to think that the civilian employment and unemployment counts were substantially affected by the events of September 11th, measures of part-time work from the September household survey confirm that many Americans' hours at work were shortened that week. In particular, the number who usually work full time but worked part time during the reference period was significantly higher than normal.

Before concluding, I would like to provide you with a preliminary estimate of the effect on our payroll employment figures of the benchmark revision scheduled for release next June. Once a year, the Bureau adjusts the payroll survey's sample-based employment estimates to incorporate the previous year's March universe employment counts in a process known as benchmarking. These universe employment counts are derived principally from state unemployment insurance tax reports that nearly all employers are required to file. In the fall of each year, we typically have completed preliminary tabulations of these universe counts for the first quarter of the year. We routinely share our estimate of the anticipated size of the benchmark revision for the prior March in the fall.

Preliminary tabulations for the first quarter of 2001 indicate that the estimate of overall payroll employment will require a downward revision of approximately 76,000, or less than one-tenth of one percent, for the March 2001 reference month. The historical average for benchmark revisions over the past decade has been plus or minus 0.3 percent.

In summary, nonfarm payroll employment fell by nearly 200,000 in September, the fourth decline in the past 6

months. The unemployment rate was unchanged at 4.9 percent.

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 01-331
<http://www.bls.gov/cps/home.htm>

Establishment data: 691-6555 Transmission of material in this release is
<http://www.bls.gov/ces/home.htm> embargoed until 8:30 A.M. (EDT),
Friday, October 5, 2001.

Media contact: 691-5902

THE EMPLOYMENT SITUATION: SEPTEMBER 2001

Payroll employment fell by 199,000 in September, and the unemployment rate was unchanged at 4.9 percent, the Bureau of Labor Statistics of the U.S. Department of Labor reported today. Sharp job losses continued in manufacturing, and employment also fell in services, wholesale trade, and retail trade.

The terrorist attacks of September 11 occurred during the reference periods for the Bureau's monthly establishment and household surveys. In addition to the tragic loss of life, the attacks caused many businesses to shut down for one or more days. In the establishment survey, however, persons paid for any part of the reference period are considered employed. Similarly, in the household survey, persons working during any part of the reference week, as well as those temporarily absent from their jobs, are considered employed. Thus, it is likely that the events of September 11 had little effect on the September employment and unemployment counts.

Chart 1. Unemployment rate, seasonally adjusted.
Percent October 1998 - September 2001

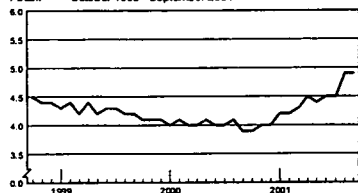
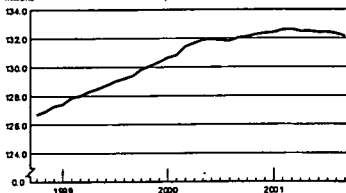


Chart 2. Nonfarm payroll employment, seasonally adjusted,
Millions October 1998 - September 2001



Unemployment (Household Survey Data)

The number of unemployed persons was essentially unchanged at 7.0 million in September, seasonally adjusted, and the unemployment rate remained at 4.9 percent. The jobless rate had been about 4.5 percent from April through July of this year and was 3.9 percent a year ago. The unemployment rates for each of the major worker groups—adult men (4.3 percent), adult women (4.4 percent), teenagers (14.7 percent), whites (4.3 percent), blacks (8.7 percent), and Hispanics (6.4 percent)—showed little or no change over the month. (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			Aug.- Sept. change
	2001		2001			
	II	III	July	Aug.	Sept.	
HOUSEHOLD DATA						
Labor force status						
Civilian labor force.....	141,461	141,771	141,774	141,350	142,190	840
Employment.....	135,130	134,984	135,379	134,393	135,181	788
Unemployment.....	6,331	6,787	6,395	6,957	7,009	52
Not in labor force.....	70,072	70,367	70,147	70,785	70,167	-618
Unemployment rates						
All workers.....	4.5	4.8	4.5	4.9	4.9	.0
Adult men.....	4.0	4.2	3.9	4.4	4.3	-0.1
Adult women.....	3.8	4.2	3.9	4.2	4.4	.2
Teenagers.....	14.0	15.2	14.8	16.1	14.7	-1.4
White.....	3.9	4.2	4.0	4.3	4.3	.0
Black.....	8.2	8.6	7.9	9.1	8.7	-.4
Hispanic origin.....	6.5	6.2	6.0	6.3	6.4	.1
ESTABLISHMENT DATA						
Employment						
Nonfarm employment.....	132,483	p132,327	132,449	p132,365	p132,166	p-199
Goods-producing ¹	25,310	p24,991	25,122	p24,974	p24,877	p-97
Construction.....	6,866	p6,863	6,867	p6,863	p6,859	p-4
Manufacturing.....	17,882	p17,560	17,688	p17,542	p17,449	p-93
Service-producing ¹	107,173	p107,336	107,327	p107,391	p107,289	p-102
Retail trade.....	23,546	p23,570	23,606	p23,574	p23,530	p-44
Services.....	41,052	p41,080	41,046	p41,117	p41,076	p-41
Government.....	20,782	p20,971	20,932	p20,992	p20,989	p-3
Hours of work ²						
Total private.....	34.2	p34.1	34.2	p34.0	p34.1	p0.1
Manufacturing.....	40.8	p40.7	40.8	p40.7	p40.5	p-.2
Overtime.....	3.9	p4.0	4.0	p4.0	p3.9	p-.1
Indexes of aggregate weekly hours (1982=100) ²						
Total private.....	151.4	p150.2	150.8	p150.1	p149.7	p-0.4
Earnings ²						
Average hourly earnings, total private.....	\$14.25	p\$14.40	\$14.34	p\$14.41	p\$14.44	p\$0.03
Average weekly earnings, total private.....	487.46	p490.92	490.43	p489.94	p492.40	p2.46

¹ Includes other industries, not shown separately.

² Data relate to private production or nonsupervisory workers.

p=preliminary.

Total Employment and the Labor Force (Household Survey Data)

Total employment rose by about 800,000 in September to 135.2 million, seasonally adjusted. This follows a decline in August of even larger magnitude. Since January, employment has fallen by about 800,000, and the employment-population ratio (63.7 percent in September) has declined by 0.8 percentage point. (See table A-1.)

The civilian labor force rose to 142.2 million in September, and the labor force participation rate increased to 67.0 percent.

The number of persons who worked part time for economic reasons rose by about 860,000 in September to 4.2 million, seasonally adjusted. These persons indicated that they would like 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. Most of the September increase was among persons whose hours were cut due to slack work or business conditions, and probably reflects the effect of the terrorist attacks on September 11, as businesses closed or were unable to operate at usual capacity. (See table A-4.)

Persons Not in the Labor Force (Household Survey Data)

About 1.3 million persons (not seasonally adjusted) were marginally attached to the labor force in September, up from 1.2 million a year earlier. These were people who 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 searched for work in the 4 weeks preceding the survey. The number of discouraged workers was 280,000, essentially unchanged from 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 199,000 in September to 132.2 million, seasonally adjusted. This was the largest job loss since February 1991 and followed a decline of 84,000 (as revised) in August. Since March, net job losses have totaled nearly half a million. (See table B-1.)

In the goods-producing sector, the downward trend in manufacturing employment continued, as factories lost 93,000 jobs in September. This was the 14th consecutive month of factory job losses, bringing the decline in employment since July 2000 to 1.1 million. In durable goods manufacturing, large employment declines continued in both industrial machinery (20,000) and electrical equipment (18,000). Since July 2000, employment in industrial machinery has declined by 8 percent and employment in electrical equipment by 11 percent. In nondurable goods manufacturing, employment continued to decline in September in a number of industries including printing and publishing and apparel.

Employment in construction was little changed over the month and has shown no net growth in recent months. Mining employment was unchanged in September. It had risen by 21,000—due largely to increases in oil and gas extraction—during the prior 8 months.

Reflecting the slowdown in manufacturing, wholesale trade employment continued to decline, down by 21,000 in September. Since its last peak in November 2000, the industry has lost 80,000 jobs, with losses concentrated in durable goods distribution in most of those months. In September, however, employment in nondurable goods distribution also experienced a sizable decline.

Retail trade employment declined for the second straight month; in September, the largest losses were in eating and drinking places, apparel stores, and food stores. Both apparel stores and food stores have been on a declining trend in recent months. Employment in eating and drinking places showed no net growth in the third quarter.

The services industry lost 41,000 jobs in September. A primary source of job growth for several decades, services has shown no net gain in employment since March. Business services shed 39,000 jobs in September, matching its average monthly decline so far in 2001; most of the decline this year has been in help supply, which continued to reduce its payrolls in September. Following 2 months of declines, computer services posted a small job gain. Amusement and recreation services experienced a large employment decline in September (26,000). Job growth continued in health services; the industry added 29,000 jobs in September, about half of which was in hospitals. Employment in health services has increased by 230,000 thus far this year.

Employment in finance, insurance, and real estate increased by 14,000 in September. Job growth in security brokerages, insurance, and real estate, however, reflects fewer seasonal reductions than usual following weak hiring in these industries earlier in the year.

Employment in transportation and public utilities edged down in September, following a very large decline in August. So far this year, the industry has lost about 40,000 jobs. Employment has been on a downward trend for much of this year in trucking and air transportation and, in recent months, in communications. Employment in government was little changed over the month.

Weekly Hours (Establishment Survey Data)

The average workweek for production or nonsupervisory workers on private nonfarm payrolls edged up by 0.1 hour in September to 34.1 hours, seasonally adjusted. The manufacturing workweek decreased by 0.2 hour to 40.5 hours. Manufacturing overtime was down by 0.1 hour to 3.9 hours. The weekly hours series measure hours paid rather than hours actually worked. Thus, the hours missed due to the terrorist attacks would still be counted if the workers were paid for those hours. (See table B-2.)

The index of aggregate weekly hours of production or nonsupervisory workers on private nonfarm payrolls fell by 0.3 percent in September to 149.7 (1982=100), seasonally adjusted. The index is down by 1.6 percent since January. The manufacturing index fell by 1.2 percent to 95.5 in September and has fallen by 10.7 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 3 cents in September to \$14.44, seasonally adjusted. This follows a gain of 7 cents (as revised) in August. Average weekly earnings rose by 0.5 percent in September to \$492.40. Over the year, average hourly earnings increased by 4.3 percent and average weekly earnings grew by 3.4 percent. (See table B-3.)

The Employment Situation for October 2001 is scheduled to be released on Friday, November 2, at 8:30 A.M. (EST).

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 I-B through I-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					
	Sept. 2000	Aug. 2001	Sept. 2001	Sept. 2000	May 2001	June 2001	July 2001	Aug. 2001	Sept. 2001
TOTAL									
Civilian noninstitutional population	210,161	212,135	212,357	210,161	211,525	211,725	211,921	212,135	212,357
Civilian labor force	140,357	141,862	141,576	140,847	141,272	141,354	141,774	141,350	142,190
Participation rate	66.8	66.9	66.7	67.0	66.8	66.8	66.9	66.6	67.0
Employed	126,033	124,905	124,858	125,310	125,103	124,832	125,379	124,363	125,181
Employment-population ratio	64.3	63.6	63.5	64.4	63.9	63.7	63.9	63.4	63.7
Agriculture	3,510	3,419	3,371	3,355	3,193	2,995	3,045	3,117	3,220
Nonagricultural industries	131,523	131,487	131,487	131,954	131,910	131,857	132,334	131,278	131,961
Unemployed	5,324	6,566	6,708	5,537	6,169	6,422	6,395	6,957	7,009
Unemployment rate	3.8	4.9	4.7	3.9	4.4	4.5	4.5	4.9	4.9
Not in labor force	69,804	70,274	70,781	69,314	70,254	70,370	70,147	70,785	70,167
Persons who currently want a job	4,184	5,062	4,348	4,355	4,660	4,670	4,529	4,858	4,539
Men, 16 years and over									
Civilian noninstitutional population	100,963	101,995	102,110	100,963	101,684	101,786	101,885	101,895	102,110
Civilian labor force	74,983	76,102	75,989	75,205	75,344	75,452	75,719	75,518	76,059
Participation rate	74.3	74.6	74.1	74.6	74.1	74.1	74.3	74.0	74.5
Employed	72,317	72,554	72,284	72,396	71,978	71,825	72,279	71,690	72,333
Employment-population ratio	71.8	71.1	70.8	71.7	70.8	70.7	70.9	70.3	70.8
Unemployed	2,666	3,548	3,425	2,907	3,366	3,626	3,439	3,828	3,726
Unemployment rate	3.6	4.7	4.5	3.9	4.5	4.7	4.5	5.1	4.9
Men, 20 years and over									
Civilian noninstitutional population	82,863	83,810	83,917	82,863	83,541	83,615	83,708	83,810	83,917
Civilian labor force	70,954	71,713	71,750	71,053	71,351	71,346	71,555	71,514	71,894
Participation rate	76.4	76.4	76.4	76.3	76.3	76.2	76.4	76.2	76.6
Employed	68,823	68,828	68,952	68,728	68,505	68,456	68,745	68,402	68,828
Employment-population ratio	74.1	73.4	73.4	74.0	73.3	73.1	73.4	72.9	73.3
Agriculture	2,474	2,301	2,301	2,350	2,169	2,035	2,028	2,140	2,175
Nonagricultural industries	66,349	66,527	66,651	66,378	66,426	66,420	66,717	66,262	66,651
Unemployed	2,130	2,886	2,799	2,325	2,756	2,880	2,810	3,112	3,069
Unemployment rate	3.0	4.0	3.9	3.3	3.9	4.0	3.9	4.4	4.3
Women, 16 years and over									
Civilian noninstitutional population	109,198	110,140	110,247	109,198	109,842	109,939	110,035	110,140	110,247
Civilian labor force	65,374	65,759	65,887	65,542	65,928	65,883	66,055	65,883	66,152
Participation rate	59.9	59.7	59.8	60.0	60.0	59.9	60.0	59.8	60.0
Employed	62,716	62,352	62,584	62,912	63,125	63,006	63,100	62,703	62,848
Employment-population ratio	57.4	56.6	56.8	57.8	57.5	57.3	57.3	56.9	57.0
Unemployed	2,658	3,406	3,303	2,630	2,803	2,887	2,955	3,180	3,294
Unemployment rate	4.1	5.2	5.0	4.0	4.3	4.4	4.5	4.8	5.0
Women, 20 years and over									
Civilian noninstitutional population	101,321	102,195	102,277	101,321	101,838	102,023	102,067	102,165	102,277
Civilian labor force	61,552	61,743	62,220	61,486	62,119	61,890	62,145	62,172	62,242
Participation rate	60.7	60.4	60.8	60.7	60.9	60.7	60.9	60.9	60.9
Employed	59,370	58,851	59,446	59,344	59,766	59,510	59,752	59,562	59,489
Employment-population ratio	58.8	57.6	58.1	58.6	58.3	58.3	58.5	58.3	58.2
Agriculture	787	820	842	764	822	792	773	798	828
Nonagricultural industries	58,583	58,032	58,604	58,580	58,943	58,719	58,978	58,764	58,661
Unemployed	2,182	2,892	2,774	2,142	2,353	2,380	2,394	2,610	2,754
Unemployment rate	3.5	4.7	4.5	3.5	3.8	3.8	3.9	4.2	4.4
Both sexes, 16 to 19 years									
Civilian noninstitutional population	15,977	16,161	16,163	15,977	16,048	16,089	16,145	16,161	16,163
Civilian labor force	7,852	8,406	7,595	8,308	7,802	8,118	8,074	7,884	8,054
Participation rate	49.1	52.0	47.0	52.0	48.6	50.5	50.0	47.4	49.8
Employed	6,840	7,228	6,489	7,238	6,742	6,856	6,883	6,429	6,867
Employment-population ratio	42.8	44.7	40.0	45.3	42.0	43.2	42.8	39.8	42.5
Agriculture	249	299	228	242	201	209	244	211	219
Nonagricultural industries	6,591	6,929	6,261	6,996	6,541	6,748	6,638	6,218	6,648
Unemployed	1,012	1,180	1,126	1,070	1,060	1,162	1,191	1,226	1,187
Unemployment rate	12.9	14.0	14.8	12.9	13.6	14.3	14.8	16.1	14.7

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					
	Sept. 2000	Aug. 2001	Sept. 2001	Sept. 2000	May 2001	June 2001	July 2001	Aug. 2001	Sept. 2001
WHITE									
Civilian noninstitutional population	174,745	176,069	178,220	174,745	175,653	175,789	175,924	178,069	176,220
Civilian labor force	117,227	118,065	117,853	117,553	117,688	117,733	117,962	117,729	118,290
Participation rate	67.1	67.1	66.9	67.3	67.0	67.0	67.1	66.9	67.1
Employed	113,334	113,084	113,013	113,464	113,185	113,037	113,237	112,703	113,201
Employment-population ratio	64.9	64.2	64.1	64.8	64.4	64.3	64.4	64.0	64.2
Unemployed	3,903	4,981	4,840	4,089	4,503	4,696	4,745	5,204	5,089
Unemployment rate	3.3	4.2	4.1	3.5	3.8	4.0	4.0	4.3	4.3
Men, 20 years and over									
Civilian labor force	60,227	60,643	60,672	60,259	60,512	60,389	60,432	60,675	60,794
Participation rate	78.8	78.8	78.9	78.9	78.6	78.6	78.6	78.7	78.8
Employed	58,660	58,529	58,610	58,229	58,493	58,244	58,362	58,297	58,493
Employment-population ratio	74.9	74.2	74.2	74.7	74.3	73.9	74.0	73.8	74.0
Unemployed	1,567	2,059	2,063	1,730	2,019	2,145	2,069	2,278	2,292
Unemployment rate	2.6	3.4	3.4	2.9	3.3	3.6	3.4	3.6	3.6
Women, 20 years and over									
Civilian labor force	50,353	50,268	50,713	50,256	50,611	50,491	50,694	50,656	50,651
Participation rate	62.1	62.1	62.1	62.0	62.2	62.1	62.1	62.1	62.0
Employed	48,786	48,204	48,773	48,700	48,902	48,749	48,925	48,839	48,724
Employment-population ratio	58.3	57.2	57.8	58.2	58.1	57.9	58.1	57.9	57.8
Unemployed	1,570	2,065	1,941	1,556	1,708	1,682	1,759	1,817	1,927
Unemployment rate	3.1	4.1	3.8	3.1	3.4	3.3	3.5	3.6	3.8
Both sexes, 16 to 19 years									
Civilian labor force	6,654	7,149	6,468	7,028	6,568	6,913	6,866	6,496	6,855
Participation rate	52.4	55.8	50.4	55.4	51.4	54.0	53.5	52.7	53.5
Employed	5,888	6,292	5,630	6,235	5,790	6,044	5,950	5,567	5,984
Employment-population ratio	46.4	49.1	43.9	49.1	45.3	47.2	46.5	43.4	46.7
Unemployed	766	857	837	803	776	869	916	928	870
Unemployment rate	11.5	12.0	12.9	11.4	11.8	12.5	13.3	14.3	12.7
Men	11.9	12.8	13.3	12.2	13.1	14.5	13.7	15.8	13.5
Women	11.1	11.0	12.5	10.6	10.5	10.6	13.0	12.7	11.9
BLACK									
Civilian noninstitutional population	25,299	25,604	25,644	25,299	25,501	25,533	25,565	25,604	25,844
Civilian labor force	16,426	16,788	16,719	16,489	16,639	16,756	16,693	16,712	16,792
Participation rate	64.9	65.6	65.2	65.2	65.2	65.6	65.3	65.3	65.5
Employed	15,244	15,215	15,269	15,304	15,311	15,343	15,374	15,192	15,267
Employment-population ratio	60.3	59.4	59.5	60.5	60.0	60.1	60.1	59.8	59.8
Unemployed	1,182	1,572	1,450	1,185	1,328	1,413	1,320	1,517	1,466
Unemployment rate	7.2	9.4	8.7	7.2	8.0	8.4	7.9	9.1	8.7
Men, 20 years and over									
Civilian labor force	7,285	7,418	7,436	7,307	7,275	7,317	7,395	7,424	7,468
Participation rate	71.8	72.3	72.3	72.0	71.2	71.5	72.1	72.3	72.6
Employed	6,828	6,772	6,897	6,832	6,723	6,744	6,806	6,732	6,804
Employment-population ratio	67.3	66.0	67.1	67.3	65.8	65.9	66.4	65.8	67.1
Unemployed	458	646	539	475	552	573	586	672	564
Unemployment rate	6.3	8.7	7.2	6.5	7.8	7.8	7.9	8.0	7.6
Women, 20 years and over									
Civilian labor force	8,239	8,387	8,433	8,291	8,421	8,491	8,409	8,424	8,424
Participation rate	64.9	65.3	65.5	64.9	65.8	66.3	65.5	65.6	65.4
Employed	7,740	7,756	7,784	7,750	7,882	7,917	7,900	7,842	7,772
Employment-population ratio	61.0	60.4	60.3	61.1	61.6	61.6	61.6	61.0	60.4
Unemployed	499	631	649	491	539	573	509	582	652
Unemployment rate	6.1	7.5	7.9	5.8	6.4	6.8	6.0	6.9	7.7
Both sexes, 16 to 19 years									
Civilian labor force	902	982	851	951	942	948	890	864	901
Participation rate	36.6	39.5	34.2	38.6	36.0	38.2	35.8	34.8	36.2
Employed	677	687	608	722	708	681	663	601	691
Employment-population ratio	27.5	27.7	24.4	29.3	28.5	27.5	26.7	24.2	26.2
Unemployed	225	295	243	229	236	267	227	263	210
Unemployment rate	24.9	30.0	28.5	24.1	25.1	28.2	25.5	30.4	27.7
Men	25.8	32.7	29.8	26.7	30.0	30.7	28.9	32.8	30.5
Women	24.1	27.2	27.1	21.7	20.3	26.0	24.3	28.1	24.8

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					
	Sept. 2000	Aug. 2001	Sept. 2001	Sept. 2000	May 2001	June 2001	July 2001	Aug. 2001	Sept. 2001
HISPANIC ORIGIN									
Civilian noninstitutional population	22,555	23,222	23,288	22,555	23,021	23,090	23,157	23,222	23,288
Civilian labor force	15,525	15,796	15,815	15,513	15,608	15,570	15,788	15,772	15,813
Participation rate	68.8	68.0	67.9	68.8	67.8	67.4	68.2	67.9	67.9
Employed	14,656	14,778	14,817	14,647	14,634	14,528	14,843	14,778	14,802
Employment-population ratio	65.0	63.6	63.6	64.9	63.6	63.0	64.1	63.6	63.6
Unemployed	859	1,020	998	866	975	1,052	945	994	1,010
Unemployment rate	5.5	6.5	6.3	5.6	6.2	6.6	6.0	6.3	6.4

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					
	Sept. 2000	Aug. 2001	Sept. 2001	Sept. 2000	May 2001	June 2001	July 2001	Aug. 2001	Sept. 2001
Less than a high school diploma									
Civilian noninstitutional population	28,346	27,468	27,478	28,346	28,350	28,504	27,579	27,468	27,478
Civilian labor force	12,578	12,004	12,126	12,301	12,319	12,170	12,188	11,799	11,859
Percent of population	44.4	43.6	44.1	43.4	43.5	42.7	44.0	43.0	43.2
Employed	11,872	11,239	11,271	11,542	11,523	11,338	11,380	10,943	10,952
Employment-population ratio	41.9	40.9	41.0	40.7	40.6	39.8	41.1	39.8	39.8
Unemployed	706	795	855	759	797	831	808	856	907
Unemployment rate	5.6	6.6	7.1	6.2	6.5	6.8	6.6	7.3	7.9
High school graduates, no college²									
Civilian noninstitutional population	57,244	57,513	57,400	57,244	57,456	57,099	56,947	57,513	57,400
Civilian labor force	35,712	36,874	36,712	36,815	36,952	36,621	36,970	37,096	36,873
Percent of population	64.1	63.8	64.0	64.3	64.3	64.5	64.9	64.5	64.2
Employed	35,534	35,105	35,232	35,574	35,507	35,391	35,468	35,460	35,303
Employment-population ratio	62.1	61.0	61.4	62.1	61.8	62.0	62.3	61.7	61.5
Unemployed	1,178	1,569	1,478	1,241	1,446	1,431	1,502	1,638	1,571
Unemployment rate	3.2	4.3	4.0	3.4	3.9	3.9	4.1	4.4	4.3
Less than a bachelor's degree³									
Civilian noninstitutional population	44,181	45,339	45,424	44,181	44,576	44,812	45,444	45,339	45,424
Civilian labor force	32,583	33,440	33,585	32,952	33,192	33,314	33,296	33,481	33,890
Percent of population	74.0	73.8	73.9	74.8	74.5	74.3	73.3	73.9	74.8
Employed	31,856	32,310	32,467	32,093	32,198	32,283	32,301	32,407	32,696
Employment-population ratio	72.1	71.3	71.5	72.6	72.2	72.0	71.1	71.5	72.0
Unemployed	817	1,130	1,117	859	1,004	1,051	994	1,075	1,194
Unemployment rate	2.5	3.4	3.3	2.6	3.0	3.2	3.0	3.2	3.5
College graduates									
Civilian noninstitutional population	45,853	46,734	46,870	45,853	46,271	46,348	46,794	46,734	46,870
Civilian labor force	36,227	36,529	36,599	36,071	36,687	36,592	36,634	36,649	36,596
Percent of population	79.0	78.2	78.9	78.6	79.3	78.9	78.3	78.4	78.7
Employed	35,531	35,547	36,072	35,397	36,915	35,796	35,859	35,870	36,000
Employment-population ratio	77.5	76.1	77.0	77.2	77.8	77.2	76.6	76.8	76.8
Unemployed	696	980	926	674	771	798	773	779	896
Unemployment rate	1.9	2.7	2.5	1.9	2.1	2.2	2.1	2.1	2.4

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.

HOUSEHOLD DATA

HOUSEHOLD DATA

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

Category	Not seasonally adjusted			Seasonally adjusted					
	Sept. 2000	Aug. 2001	Sept. 2001	Sept. 2000	May 2001	June 2001	July 2001	Aug. 2001	Sept. 2001
CHARACTERISTIC									
Total employed, 16 years and over	135,033	134,905	134,858	135,310	135,103	134,932	135,379	134,393	135,181
Married men, spouse present	43,627	43,215	43,436	43,321	43,733	43,428	43,294	43,172	43,091
Married women, spouse present	33,503	33,129	33,597	33,491	33,686	33,380	33,603	33,805	33,654
Women who maintain families	8,533	8,389	8,381	8,516	8,319	8,529	8,567	8,323	8,240
OCCUPATION									
Managerial and professional specialty	41,106	41,465	41,899	40,938	41,996	41,987	41,917	41,750	41,775
Technical, sales, and administrative support	38,810	38,825	38,645	39,093	38,743	38,988	39,067	38,684	39,114
Service occupations	18,019	18,287	18,210	18,190	18,224	18,576	18,642	18,052	18,367
Precision production, craft, and repair	15,005	15,200	14,866	15,083	14,952	14,794	14,997	15,050	14,941
Operators, laborers, and laborers	18,452	17,700	17,700	18,472	17,904	17,564	17,571	17,655	17,679
Farming, forestry, and fishing	3,612	3,548	3,517	3,390	3,251	3,136	3,166	3,154	3,306
CLASS OF WORKER									
Agriculture:									
Wage and salary workers	2,141	2,032	2,003	2,018	1,858	1,775	1,798	1,850	1,884
Self-employed workers	1,328	1,349	1,342	1,274	1,201	1,186	1,256	1,238	1,280
Unpaid family workers	42	38	26	38	36	36	22	29	22
Nonagricultural industries:									
Wage and salary workers	122,545	122,866	122,744	123,117	123,416	123,009	123,432	122,696	123,278
Government	18,827	18,566	18,222	19,003	19,067	18,812	18,919	19,219	19,287
Private industries	103,718	104,301	103,522	104,114	104,349	104,197	104,513	103,467	103,881
Private households	784	782	758	824	789	744	790	827	809
Other industries	102,934	103,509	102,754	103,290	103,559	103,453	103,723	102,640	103,072
Self-employed workers	8,678	8,515	8,657	8,796	8,530	8,741	8,574	8,481	8,593
Unpaid family workers	99	106	95	108	103	94	88	113	102
PERSONS AT WORK PART TIME									
All industries:									
Part time for economic reasons	2,854	3,289	3,765	3,188	3,371	3,637	3,466	3,328	4,186
Slack work or business conditions	1,637	1,946	2,581	2,051	2,215	2,299	2,120	2,086	2,881
Could only find part-time work	784	913	1,005	851	900	1,025	959	925	1,081
Part time for noneconomic reasons	18,751	16,434	18,894	18,556	18,581	18,472	18,845	18,153	18,625
Nonagricultural industries:									
Part time for economic reasons	2,724	3,177	3,648	3,030	3,197	3,532	3,336	3,196	4,045
Slack work or business conditions	1,747	1,874	2,480	1,940	2,089	2,234	2,059	2,004	2,758
Could only find part-time work	769	888	988	817	875	1,024	985	911	1,070
Part time for noneconomic reasons	18,147	15,886	18,406	18,024	18,061	18,039	18,309	18,580	18,278

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.

HOUSEHOLD DATA

HOUSEHOLD DATA

Table A-5. Selected unemployment indicators, seasonally adjusted

Category	Number of unemployed persons (In thousands)			Unemployment rates ¹					
	Sept. 2000	Aug. 2001	Sept. 2001	Sept. 2000	May 2001	June 2001	July 2001	Aug. 2001	Sept. 2001
CHARACTERISTIC									
Total, 16 years and over	5,537	6,957	7,009	3.9	4.4	4.5	4.5	4.9	4.9
Men, 20 years and over	2,325	3,112	3,069	3.3	3.9	4.0	3.9	4.4	4.3
Women, 20 years and over	2,142	2,610	2,754	3.5	3.8	3.8	3.9	4.2	4.4
Both sexes, 16 to 19 years	1,070	1,236	1,187	12.9	13.6	14.3	14.8	16.1	14.7
Married men, spouse present	916	1,220	1,197	2.1	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.7	2.7
Married women, spouse present	937	1,034	1,165	2.7	2.9	3.0	2.8	3.0	3.3
Women who maintain families	484	600	623	5.4	6.2	6.3	6.2	6.7	7.0
Full-time workers	4,423	5,583	5,908	3.8	4.3	4.4	4.4	4.8	5.0
Part-time workers	1,097	1,370	1,107	4.6	4.6	5.3	5.1	5.6	4.5
OCCUPATION									
Managerial and professional specialty	734	1,071	1,032	1.8	1.9	2.0	2.2	2.5	2.4
Technical, sales, and administrative support	1,290	1,732	1,762	3.4	3.7	4.0	4.0	4.3	4.3
Precision production, craft, and repair	542	753	758	3.5	4.5	4.5	4.2	4.8	4.8
Operations, fabricators, and laborers	1,216	1,478	1,430	6.2	7.3	7.9	7.2	7.7	7.5
Farming, forestry, and fishing	214	299	252	5.9	7.1	6.2	7.5	8.7	7.1
INDUSTRY									
Nonagricultural private wage and salary workers	4,339	5,617	5,707	4.0	4.5	4.8	4.7	5.1	5.2
Goods-producing industries	1,255	1,744	1,725	4.4	5.3	5.5	5.6	6.2	6.2
Mining	25	25	27	5.0	5.5	6.8	3.7	4.3	4.8
Construction	516	626	642	6.4	6.6	6.7	6.8	7.5	7.8
Manufacturing	714	1,092	1,056	3.6	4.6	5.0	5.1	5.7	5.6
Durable goods	381	688	659	3.2	4.9	5.0	4.7	5.8	5.6
Non-durable goods	333	403	397	4.3	4.7	4.9	5.7	5.5	5.4
Service-producing industries	3,084	3,873	3,982	3.9	4.2	4.5	4.4	4.8	4.9
Transportation and public utilities	265	286	311	3.2	3.8	4.4	3.3	3.5	3.9
Wholesale and retail trade	1,316	1,537	1,643	4.8	5.3	5.3	5.2	5.6	5.9
Finance, insurance, and real estate	163	222	228	2.1	2.3	2.6	3.2	2.7	2.8
Services	1,340	1,659	1,800	3.7	3.9	4.4	4.3	4.9	4.8
Government workers	399	410	423	2.1	2.0	2.0	2.1	2.1	2.1
Agricultural wage and salary workers	172	210	143	7.9	8.2	9.6	10.9	10.2	7.1

¹ Unemployment as a percent of the civilian labor force.² Seasonally adjusted unemployment data for service occupations are not available

because the seasonal component, which is small relative to the trend-cycle and irregular components, cannot be separated with sufficient precision.

Table A-6. Duration of unemployment

(Numbers in thousands)

Duration	Not seasonally adjusted			Seasonally adjusted					
	Sept. 2000	Aug. 2001	Sept. 2001	Sept. 2000	May 2001	June 2001	July 2001	Aug. 2001	Sept. 2001
NUMBER OF UNEMPLOYED									
Less than 5 weeks	2,547	2,828	2,792	2,498	2,679	2,809	2,612	3,004	2,764
5 to 14 weeks	1,583	2,333	2,127	1,750	2,028	2,084	2,150	2,100	2,361
15 weeks and over	1,194	1,687	1,790	1,247	1,484	1,540	1,587	1,817	1,884
15 to 26 weeks	571	843	1,002	618	852	804	935	982	1,069
27 weeks and over	623	854	787	629	632	737	652	835	795
Average (mean) duration, in weeks	12.1	13.2	13.1	12.1	12.2	13.0	12.5	13.3	13.1
Median duration, in weeks	5.2	6.9	7.2	5.3	6.5	6.2	6.7	6.5	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	47.8	42.1	41.6	45.5	43.3	43.7	41.1	43.4	39.4
5 to 14 weeks	29.7	33.5	31.7	31.8	32.8	32.4	33.9	30.3	33.7
15 weeks and over	22.4	24.4	26.7	22.7	24.0	23.9	25.0	26.3	26.9
15 to 26 weeks	10.7	12.1	14.9	11.2	13.8	12.5	14.7	14.2	15.5
27 weeks and over	11.7	12.3	11.7	11.4	10.2	11.4	10.3	12.1	11.3

HOUSEHOLD DATA

HOUSEHOLD DATA

Table A-7. Reason for unemployment

(Numbers in thousands)

Reason	Not seasonally adjusted			Seasonally adjusted					
	Sept. 2000	Aug. 2001	Sept. 2001	Sept. 2000	May 2001	June 2001	July 2001	Aug. 2001	Sept. 2001
NUMBER OF UNEMPLOYED									
Job losers and persons who completed temporary jobs	2,258	3,334	3,243	2,502	3,159	3,281	3,252	3,409	3,600
On temporary layoff	595	1,000	786	537	1,084	940	1,003	1,070	1,118
Not on temporary layoff	1,662	2,334	2,457	1,965	2,075	2,351	2,249	2,330	2,482
Permanent job losers	1,104	1,704	1,795	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)
Persons who completed temporary jobs	558	630	663	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)
Job leavers	853	977	893	758	820	810	774	894	800
Reentrants	1,832	2,129	2,137	1,798	1,801	1,906	1,912	2,188	2,108
New entrants	382	516	434	429	482	477	436	495	476
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	42.4	47.9	48.4	45.8	50.4	50.8	51.0	49.0	51.5
On temporary layoff	11.2	14.4	11.7	15.3	17.3	14.5	15.7	15.5	16.0
Not on temporary layoff	31.2	33.5	36.6	30.4	33.1	36.3	35.3	33.5	35.5
Job leavers	16.0	14.0	13.3	13.8	13.1	12.5	12.1	12.8	11.5
Reentrants	34.4	30.6	31.9	32.8	29.6	29.4	30.0	31.1	30.2
New entrants	7.2	7.4	6.5	7.8	7.7	7.4	6.8	7.1	6.8
UNEMPLOYED AS A PERCENT OF THE CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE									
Job losers and persons who completed temporary jobs	1.6	2.4	2.3	1.8	2.2	2.3	2.3	2.4	2.5
Job leavers .....	.6	.7	.6	.5	.6	.6	.5	.6	.6
Reentrants	1.3	1.5	1.5	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.5	1.5
New entrants .....	.3	.4	.3	.3	.3	.3	.3	.4	.3

¹ Not available.

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

(Percent)

Measure	Not seasonally adjusted			Seasonally adjusted					
	Sept. 2000	Aug. 2001	Sept. 2001	Sept. 2000	May 2001	June 2001	July 2001	Aug. 2001	Sept. 2001
U-1 Persons unemployed 15 weeks or longer, as a percent of the civilian labor force .....	.9	1.2	1.3	.9	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.3	1.3
U-2 Job losers and persons who completed temporary jobs, as a percent of the civilian labor force	1.6	2.4	2.3	1.8	2.2	2.3	2.3	2.4	2.5
U-3 Total unemployed, as a percent of the civilian labor force (official unemployment rate)	3.8	4.9	4.7	3.9	4.4	4.5	4.5	4.8	4.9
U-4 Total unemployed plus discouraged workers, as a percent of the civilian labor force plus discouraged workers	4.0	5.1	4.9	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)
U-5 Total unemployed, plus discouraged workers, plus all other marginally attached workers, as a percent of the civilian labor force plus all marginally attached workers	4.8	5.8	5.6	(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	6.6	8.1	8.3	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)

¹ Not available.

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

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

HOUSEHOLD DATA

HOUSEHOLD DATA

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

Age and sex	Number of unemployed persons (In thousands)			Unemployment rates ¹					
	Sept. 2000	Aug. 2001	Sept. 2001	Sept. 2000	May 2001	June 2001	July 2001	Aug. 2001	Sept. 2001
Total, 16 years and over	5,537	6,957	7,009	3.9	4.4	4.5	4.5	4.9	4.9
16 to 24 years	2,023	2,544	2,448	8.9	8.9	10.4	10.1	11.5	10.7
16 to 19 years	1,070	1,236	1,187	12.9	13.6	14.3	14.8	16.1	14.7
16 to 17 years	515	559	496	15.7	15.5	16.0	19.3	19.1	16.2
18 to 19 years	559	701	694	11.1	12.2	13.1	11.8	14.7	13.9
20 to 24 years	953	1,206	1,252	6.6	7.9	8.2	7.5	9.0	8.5
25 years and over	3,520	4,423	4,558	3.0	3.3	3.5	3.4	3.7	3.6
25 to 54 years	3,012	3,884	3,833	3.0	3.5	3.6	3.6	3.9	3.9
55 years and over	488	573	628	2.7	2.6	2.8	2.8	3.0	3.3
Men, 16 years and over	2,907	3,828	3,724	3.9	4.5	4.7	4.5	5.1	4.9
16 to 24 years	1,125	1,435	1,353	9.5	11.0	11.8	10.4	12.4	11.3
16 to 19 years	582	718	656	13.7	15.3	15.9	15.1	17.9	15.9
16 to 17 years	292	335	288	17.5	17.4	18.0	19.0	22.7	18.3
18 to 19 years	288	391	370	11.2	13.9	14.5	13.0	15.4	14.3
20 to 24 years	543	720	697	7.1	8.7	9.5	7.9	9.5	8.9
25 years and over	1,790	2,284	2,573	2.8	3.3	3.4	3.5	3.7	3.7
25 to 54 years	1,522	2,086	2,047	2.9	3.5	3.5	3.6	3.9	3.8
55 years and over	259	345	343	2.6	2.9	3.0	3.0	3.3	3.3
Women, 16 years and over	2,630	3,130	3,284	4.0	4.3	4.4	4.5	4.8	5.0
16 to 24 years	898	1,108	1,096	8.2	8.8	8.9	9.7	10.4	10.1
16 to 19 years	488	520	531	12.0	11.8	12.7	14.4	14.2	13.6
16 to 17 years	223	224	209	13.8	13.5	14.0	16.6	15.5	13.9
18 to 19 years	271	310	324	11.0	10.4	11.6	10.6	13.9	13.5
20 to 24 years	410	588	585	6.0	7.1	6.7	7.1	8.4	8.2
25 years and over	1,730	2,039	2,185	3.2	3.4	3.5	3.4	3.7	3.9
25 to 54 years	1,490	1,798	1,886	3.2	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.8	4.0
55 years and over	229	229	295	2.8	2.2	2.5	2.5	2.7	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	
	Sept. 2000	Sept. 2001	Sept. 2000	Sept. 2001	Sept. 2000	Sept. 2001
NOT IN THE LABOR FORCE						
Total not in the labor force	69,804	70,781	25,980	26,421	43,824	44,361
Persons who currently want a job	4,184	4,348	1,833	1,949	2,351	2,400
Searched for work and available to work now ¹	1,158	1,325	594	659	564	666
Reason not currently looking:						
Discouragement over job prospects ²	250	280	168	164	81	116
Reasons other than discouragement ³	908	1,045	425	495	483	550
MULTIPLE JOBHOLDERS						
Total multiple jobholders ⁴	7,471	7,246	3,930	3,825	3,541	3,421
Percent of total employed	5.5	5.4	5.4	5.3	5.6	5.5
Primary job full time, secondary job part time	4,072	3,877	2,338	2,244	1,734	1,633
Primary and secondary jobs both part time	1,568	1,576	827	816	739	760
Primary and secondary jobs both full time	338	325	229	265	96	100
Hours vary on primary or secondary job	1,447	1,484	805	888	642	596

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 are not currently looking for work, lack schooling or training, employer thinks too young or old, and other types of discouragement.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					
	Sept. 2000	July 2001	Aug. 2001P	Sept. 2001P	Sept. 2000	May 2001	June 2001	July 2001	Aug. 2001P	Sept. 2001P
Total	132,411	132,300	132,181	132,511	132,046	132,530	132,431	132,449	132,365	132,166
Total private	112,019	112,495	112,408	111,737	111,463	111,760	111,603	111,517	111,373	111,177
Goods-producing	26,014	25,464	25,431	25,205	25,696	25,324	25,186	25,122	24,974	24,877
Mining	556	575	578	576	547	564	565	567	569	569
Metal mining	40.6	34.9	35.3	35.4	40	37	35	34	35	35
Coal mining	76.1	78.8	79.6	80.0	76	76	78	79	80	80
Oil and gas extraction	319.8	344.4	346.3	344.9	316	339	340	341	342	343
Nonmetallic minerals, except fuels	119.3	117.1	116.8	115.6	115	112	112	113	112	111
Construction	6,973	7,213	7,200	7,101	6,728	6,881	6,864	6,867	6,863	6,859
General building contractors	1,572.0	1,621.0	1,621.9	1,597.6	1,538	1,556	1,551	1,554	1,556	1,564
Heavy construction, except building	972.5	1,007.1	1,007.8	1,003.7	900	923	925	935	932	932
Special trade contractors	4,428.7	4,584.9	4,569.9	4,499.6	4,290	4,402	4,388	4,378	4,375	4,363
Manufacturing	18,485	17,676	17,653	17,528	18,421	17,879	17,757	17,658	17,542	17,449
Production workers	12,631	11,870	11,877	11,790	12,559	12,066	11,956	11,900	11,789	11,702
Durable goods	11,139	10,602	10,562	10,480	11,129	10,778	10,692	10,624	10,525	10,460
Production workers	7,583	7,069	7,048	6,990	7,568	7,235	7,157	7,102	7,024	6,966
Lumber and wood products	837.3	808.5	808.4	808.7	826	797	796	797	792	797
Furniture and fixtures	560.6	523.9	522.8	517.7	560	540	532	531	521	516
Stone, clay, and glass products	586.5	580.2	577.5	575.2	579	574	572	569	568	567
Primary metal industries	694.0	645.3	644.4	640.0	695	650	654	648	643	640
Blast furnaces and basic steel products	222.1	208.5	208.3	207.2	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Fabricated metal products	1,540.3	1,465.7	1,472.2	1,484.0	1,540	1,488	1,478	1,478	1,468	1,460
Industrial machinery and equipment	2,116.0	2,004.6	1,981.0	1,958.1	2,121	2,054	2,031	2,007	1,983	1,963
Computer and office equipment	364.6	355.4	351.7	345.1	364	366	357	353	350	344
Electronic and other electrical equipment	1,735.0	1,588.8	1,567.3	1,547.4	1,736	1,656	1,624	1,589	1,565	1,547
Electronic components and accessories	697.0	636.1	620.2	609.0	698	670	650	634	618	610
Transportation equipment	1,816.9	1,733.9	1,744.0	1,730.9	1,822	1,757	1,749	1,752	1,747	1,736
Motor vehicles and equipment	992.4	916.8	927.8	916.6	994	939	931	936	928	918
Aircraft and parts	463.9	465.3	464.9	465.2	464	465	465	466	465	466
Instruments and related products	857.5	866.9	861.9	854.2	858	865	865	865	859	854
Miscellaneous manufacturing	394.4	384.1	382.3	383.3	392	387	389	388	379	380
Non-durable goods	7,346	7,074	7,091	7,048	7,292	7,101	7,065	7,064	7,017	6,989
Production workers	5,048	4,801	4,829	4,800	4,991	4,831	4,799	4,798	4,765	4,736
Food and kindred products	1,718.3	1,704.1	1,731.9	1,726.1	1,674	1,684	1,685	1,680	1,675	1,676
Tobacco products	33.1	31.1	33.5	33.3	33	33	33	33	35	33
Textile mill products	526.5	469.3	467.7	463.6	523	480	472	471	464	461
Apparel and other textile products	625.4	562.9	557.4	554.2	620	579	567	571	556	550
Paper and allied products	655.7	634.1	631.3	629.7	655	639	635	632	628	627
Printing and publishing	1,545.9	1,490.0	1,494.5	1,473.4	1,547	1,502	1,495	1,489	1,484	1,476
Chemicals and allied products	1,035.8	1,040.2	1,037.3	1,027.8	1,037	1,033	1,033	1,039	1,035	1,030
Petroleum and coal products	129.3	130.7	130.3	130.0	127	127	128	128	127	128
Rubber and misc. plastics products	1,006.7	949.7	953.8	948.4	1,006	959	953	957	951	947
Leather and leather products	70.7	61.6	62.9	61.0	70	65	64	64	62	61
Service-producing	106,397	106,836	106,750	107,306	106,350	107,206	107,245	107,327	107,391	107,289
Transportation and public utilities	7,105	7,095	7,074	7,121	7,062	7,130	7,118	7,108	7,076	7,069
Transportation	4,598	4,538	4,523	4,587	4,553	4,584	4,571	4,561	4,535	4,536
Railroad transportation	236.6	227.3	227.8	228.1	235	230	227	226	226	227
Local and interurban passenger transit	490.4	422.2	423.7	503.9	476	483	483	485	486	491
Trucking and warehousing	1,889.9	1,888.3	1,876.1	1,873.2	1,861	1,867	1,867	1,863	1,844	1,843
Water transportation	205.4	214.2	210.1	207.1	199	203	201	203	199	201
Transportation by air	1,285.1	1,304.6	1,303.7	1,294.8	1,291	1,315	1,310	1,304	1,303	1,297
Pipelines, except natural gas	13.6	14.2	14.3	14.1	14	14	14	14	14	14
Transportation services	477.2	469.6	468.9	465.3	475	472	469	466	463	463
Communications and public utilities	2,507	2,557	2,551	2,534	2,509	2,546	2,547	2,547	2,541	2,533
Communications	1,657.4	1,702.3	1,697.6	1,680.1	1,660	1,699	1,700	1,700	1,693	1,687
Electric, gas, and sanitary services	849.2	854.5	853.3	846.0	849	847	847	847	848	846
Wholesale trade	7,050	7,052	7,034	6,995	7,042	7,038	7,022	7,017	7,011	6,990
Durable goods	4,200	4,189	4,154	4,123	4,203	4,174	4,166	4,149	4,134	4,125
Non-durable goods	2,850	2,863	2,880	2,872	2,839	2,864	2,856	2,868	2,877	2,865

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					
	Sept. 2000	July 2001	Aug. 2001P	Sept. 2001P	Sept. 2000	May 2001	June 2001	July 2001	Aug. 2001P	Sept. 2001P
Retail trade	23,403	23,715	23,724	23,556	23,371	23,546	23,561	23,606	23,574	23,530
Building materials and garden supplies	1,010.6	1,042.7	1,032.5	1,012.4	1,012	1,006	1,014	1,008	1,015	1,014
General merchandise stores	2,786.9	2,740.2	2,747.0	2,758.8	2,834	2,821	2,818	2,810	2,799	2,805
Department stores	2,444.8	2,397.7	2,407.4	2,418.1	2,487	2,473	2,471	2,458	2,449	2,456
Food stores	3,519.0	3,561.6	3,548.7	3,517.6	3,529	3,553	3,544	3,536	3,528	3,521
Automotive dealers and service stations	2,431.3	2,460.3	2,461.8	2,449.1	2,420	2,428	2,431	2,435	2,441	2,439
New and used car dealers	1,124.3	1,135.8	1,138.6	1,139.9	1,120	1,126	1,128	1,131	1,133	1,136
Apparel and accessory stores	1,190.7	1,214.0	1,226.6	1,198.5	1,202	1,231	1,227	1,219	1,222	1,215
Furniture and home furnishings stores	1,128.5	1,127.5	1,128.2	1,124.2	1,138	1,136	1,136	1,137	1,137	1,138
Eating and drinking places	8,257.9	8,469.7	8,466.8	8,363.7	8,138	8,216	8,241	8,310	8,279	8,242
Miscellaneous retail establishments	3,077.7	3,099.1	3,112.1	3,131.4	3,098	3,155	3,150	3,151	3,153	3,156
Finance, insurance, and real estate	7,554	7,710	7,698	7,634	7,556	7,644	7,631	7,618	7,621	7,635
Finance	3,711	3,781	3,778	3,755	3,718	3,770	3,767	3,755	3,756	3,759
Depository institutions	2,018.7	2,053.5	2,050.3	2,033.0	2,024	2,037	2,041	2,039	2,037	2,038
Commercial banks	1,420.3	1,436.2	1,432.9	1,420.1	1,424	1,426	1,428	1,426	1,423	1,423
Savings institutions	292.4	296.8	296.8	295.2	293	295	295	295	295	295
Nondepository institutions	675.0	705.5	710.3	707.8	677	677	677	699	703	708
Mortgage bankers and brokers	302.6	322.1	324.4	321.7	304	313	317	321	324	323
Security and commodity brokers	763.9	763.4	760.3	757.9	762	776	766	755	753	756
Holding and other investment offices	263.4	258.7	257.5	255.3	255	255	251	258	258	257
Insurance	2,330	2,368	2,363	2,355	2,335	2,358	2,356	2,357	2,357	2,361
Insurance carriers	1,575.6	1,606.4	1,602.8	1,595.8	1,580	1,598	1,598	1,599	1,598	1,600
Insurance agents, brokers, and service	753.9	761.4	760.2	759.3	755	760	758	758	759	761
Real estate	1,513	1,561	1,557	1,524	1,503	1,516	1,508	1,506	1,508	1,515
Services ²	40,893	41,459	41,447	41,226	40,736	41,078	41,085	41,046	41,117	41,076
Agricultural services	844.8	918.8	906.5	880.0	804	834	833	834	837	840
Hotels and other lodging places	1,977.7	2,089.3	2,076.5	1,970.8	1,924	1,935	1,920	1,922	1,911	1,913
Personal services	1,221.3	1,231.7	1,238.4	1,245.4	1,257	1,277	1,279	1,281	1,285	1,282
Business services	10,092.7	9,629.5	9,695.6	9,676.4	9,965	9,702	9,566	9,592	9,584	9,545
Services to buildings	1,000.3	1,005.3	1,003.9	996.1	995	1,013	1,008	998	997	992
Personnel supply services	4,061.7	3,525.8	3,605.6	3,611.0	3,947	3,590	3,556	3,517	3,518	3,500
Help supply services	3,541.7	3,140.9	3,208.4	3,215.8	3,547	3,198	3,161	3,127	3,109	3,100
Computer and data processing services	2,115.8	2,204.5	2,196.0	2,187.9	2,124	2,200	2,205	2,202	2,193	2,197
Auto repair, services, and parking	1,260.3	1,319.0	1,314.7	1,306.7	1,260	1,309	1,303	1,312	1,308	1,307
Miscellaneous repair services	365.4	363.5	364.8	363.7	366	363	361	360	362	363
Motion pictures	580.7	607.7	604.6	575.2	590	587	602	595	587	583
Amusement and recreation services	1,821.1	2,098.1	2,059.5	1,827.8	1,738	1,787	1,768	1,772	1,771	1,745
Health services	10,121.3	10,380.2	10,404.5	10,401.7	10,131	10,296	10,329	10,354	10,385	10,414
Offices and clinics of medical doctors	1,929.5	1,986.9	1,995.2	1,985.8	1,933	1,973	1,981	1,983	1,990	1,989
Nursing and personal care facilities	1,798.5	1,826.9	1,831.5	1,830.4	1,797	1,814	1,821	1,823	1,825	1,831
Hospitals	3,997.8	4,111.7	4,118.3	4,124.0	4,001	4,071	4,086	4,088	4,114	4,129
Home health care services	644.6	647.6	652.0	654.6	645	645	648	647	653	655
Legal services	1,007.6	1,043.2	1,034.6	1,024.6	1,013	1,027	1,027	1,026	1,028	1,032
Educational services	2,299.8	2,133.8	2,118.0	2,388.9	2,344	2,431	2,426	2,422	2,430	2,434
Social services	2,924.8	3,019.6	3,030.4	3,065.9	2,928	3,039	3,056	3,048	3,075	3,082
Child day care services	724.8	690.8	701.2	747.0	719	745	756	760	763	747
Residential care	809.1	853.8	856.4	850.1	813	842	845	847	850	853
Museums and botanical and zoological gardens	107.6	121.3	119.4	111.9	107	110	111	111	111	111
Membership organizations	2,455.6	2,562.3	2,540.2	2,482.8	2,482	2,496	2,501	2,493	2,503	2,506
Engineering and management services	3,438.4	3,566.7	3,564.5	3,529.2	3,455	3,512	3,529	3,540	3,545	3,544
Engineering and architectural services	1,032.2	1,082.5	1,084.0	1,072.1	1,030	1,057	1,059	1,064	1,067	1,070
Management and public relations	1,104.4	1,128.7	1,129.4	1,124.1	1,102	1,121	1,124	1,119	1,124	1,127
Services, nec	49.7	52.7	52.9	53.0	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Government	20,392	19,805	19,773	20,774	20,583	20,770	20,828	20,932	20,992	20,989
Federal	2,619	2,644	2,627	2,612	2,623	2,612	2,621	2,626	2,617	2,618
Federal, except Postal Service	1,762.7	1,795.7	1,781.3	1,768.7	1,762	1,754	1,772	1,772	1,770	1,770
State	4,790	4,845	4,852	4,900	4,813	4,854	4,881	4,909	4,906	4,934
Other State government	2,017.2	1,809.6	1,821.2	2,088.5	2,051	2,066	2,089	2,112	2,115	2,134
Local	2,772.9	2,835.4	2,831.0	2,811.3	2,762	2,788	2,792	2,792	2,791	2,800
Local	12,983	12,516	12,494	13,262	13,147	13,304	13,328	13,397	13,469	13,437
Education	7,261.1	6,377.6	6,447.5	7,457.2	7,439	7,512	7,515	7,575	7,650	7,629
Other local government	5,701.7	6,137.7	6,046.7	5,804.8	5,708	5,792	5,811	5,822	5,819	5,808

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					
	Sept. 2000	July 2001	Aug. 2001P	Sept. 2001P	Sept. 2000	May 2001	June 2001	July 2001	Aug. 2001P	Sept. 2001P
Total private	34.5	34.6	34.4	34.3	34.4	34.2	34.2	34.2	34.0	34.1
Goods-producing	41.3	40.4	40.7	40.6	40.7	40.5	40.4	40.5	40.3	40.1
Mining	43.8	43.7	43.7	44.2	43.0	43.9	43.3	43.3	43.5	43.8
Construction	40.1	40.4	40.2	39.7	38.9	39.7	39.4	39.4	39.3	39.0
Manufacturing	41.8	40.3	40.8	40.9	41.4	40.7	40.7	40.8	40.7	40.5
Overtime hours	4.9	3.9	4.2	4.3	4.4	3.9	3.9	4.0	4.0	3.9
Durable goods	42.3	40.5	41.1	41.1	41.8	41.0	40.9	41.2	41.0	40.7
Overtime hours	4.9	3.8	4.1	4.1	4.5	3.9	3.9	4.0	4.0	3.8
Lumber and wood products	41.1	40.8	41.0	41.4	40.8	40.6	40.4	41.1	40.7	41.2
Furniture and fixtures	40.5	39.3	39.7	39.1	39.7	38.6	38.4	39.7	39.4	38.4
Stone, clay, and glass products	43.8	44.3	44.3	44.9	42.9	43.9	44.0	44.0	43.6	44.0
Primary metal industries	44.9	43.4	43.7	44.6	44.7	43.5	43.9	44.1	43.8	44.1
Blast furnaces and basic steel products	45.8	44.9	44.9	46.8	45.8	44.6	45.1	44.7	44.9	46.3
Fabricated metal products	42.8	40.8	41.5	41.4	42.2	41.4	41.2	41.6	41.5	41.0
Industrial machinery and equipment	42.0	40.3	40.0	40.2	41.9	40.7	40.4	40.8	40.1	40.1
Electronic and other electrical equipment	41.2	38.3	39.1	39.5	40.7	39.1	39.3	38.9	39.0	39.2
Transportation equipment	43.8	40.7	42.6	41.4	42.9	42.4	41.9	42.2	42.7	40.8
Motor vehicles and equipment	45.0	41.0	44.2	42.4	43.8	43.6	43.0	43.0	44.5	41.6
Instruments and related products	41.0	40.4	40.2	41.0	41.1	41.0	40.8	40.8	40.2	41.1
Miscellaneous manufacturing	39.1	37.8	38.3	37.9	38.5	37.9	38.4	38.4	38.2	37.6
Nondurable goods	41.1	40.0	40.3	40.6	40.7	40.3	40.4	40.3	40.2	40.1
Overtime hours	4.8	4.1	4.4	4.6	4.3	4.0	3.9	4.0	4.1	4.1
Food and kindred products	42.5	40.9	41.6	42.0	41.6	41.1	41.2	40.9	41.1	40.9
Tobacco products	41.9	40.3	40.5	40.3	41.0	39.1	40.4	40.5	40.3	39.4
Textile mill products	41.2	39.1	40.2	40.3	40.8	40.3	40.4	39.7	39.9	39.9
Apparel and other textile products	37.7	37.2	37.1	36.5	37.6	37.8	37.5	37.7	36.9	36.5
Paper and allied products	42.7	41.7	41.3	42.2	42.4	41.6	41.7	41.9	41.3	41.7
Printing and publishing	38.8	38.0	38.2	38.4	38.2	38.0	38.0	38.2	38.0	38.0
Chemicals and allied products	42.4	42.3	42.1	42.3	42.4	42.4	42.2	42.7	42.2	42.1
Petroleum and coal products	42.2	43.3	42.9	42.8	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
Rubber and misc. plastics products	41.7	40.0	40.4	41.0	41.3	40.6	40.7	40.6	40.4	40.7
Leather and leather products	37.9	35.2	36.7	36.3	37.3	35.9	36.2	35.7	36.4	35.9
Service-producing	32.7	33.2	32.9	32.8	32.8	32.7	32.8	32.6	32.6	32.6
Transportation and public utilities	38.7	38.5	38.2	38.3	38.5	38.1	38.1	37.8	37.9	37.8
Wholesale trade	38.4	38.5	38.2	38.7	38.4	38.2	38.3	38.2	38.2	38.5
Retail trade	28.8	29.5	29.3	28.7	28.8	28.8	28.7	28.6	28.6	28.6
Finance, insurance, and real estate	36.1	36.7	36.1	36.7	36.4	36.2	36.5	36.2	36.2	36.2
Services	32.5	33.1	32.8	32.7	32.7	32.7	32.8	32.7	32.5	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			
	Sept. 2000	July 2001	Aug. 2001P	Sept. 2001P	Sept. 2000	July 2001	Aug. 2001P	Sept. 2001P
Total private	\$13.89	\$14.27	\$14.28	\$14.50	\$479.21	\$493.74	\$491.23	\$497.35
Seasonally adjusted	13.84	14.34	14.41	14.44	476.10	490.43	489.94	492.40
Goods-producing	15.61	16.01	16.06	16.14	644.69	646.80	653.64	655.28
Mining	17.16	17.67	17.51	17.65	751.61	772.18	765.19	780.13
Construction	18.17	18.32	18.44	18.53	728.62	740.13	741.29	735.64
Manufacturing	14.51	14.84	14.89	15.00	606.52	598.05	607.51	613.50
Durable goods	14.96	15.25	15.38	15.46	632.81	617.63	632.12	635.41
Lumber and wood products	12.07	12.32	12.38	12.45	496.08	502.66	507.58	515.43
Furniture and fixtures	11.88	12.24	12.32	12.28	481.14	481.03	489.10	480.15
Stone, clay, and glass products	14.77	15.12	15.18	15.19	546.93	669.82	672.47	682.03
Primary metal industries	16.54	17.11	17.07	17.27	742.65	742.57	745.96	770.24
Blast furnaces and basic steel products	19.83	20.48	20.64	20.81	908.21	919.55	926.74	973.91
Fabricated metal products	13.99	14.27	14.35	14.42	598.77	582.22	595.53	596.99
Industrial machinery and equipment	15.69	15.90	15.95	16.05	658.96	640.77	638.00	645.21
Electronic and other electrical equipment	13.91	14.59	14.71	14.86	573.09	558.20	575.15	596.97
Transportation equipment	18.77	18.80	19.09	19.19	822.13	765.16	813.23	794.47
Motor vehicles and equipment	19.12	19.04	19.39	19.49	860.40	780.84	857.04	826.38
Instruments and related products	14.58	14.98	15.01	15.07	597.78	605.19	603.40	617.87
Miscellaneous manufacturing	11.68	12.12	12.25	12.36	455.91	458.14	469.18	468.44
Nondurable goods	13.80	14.23	14.17	14.32	567.18	569.20	571.05	581.39
Food and kindred products	12.59	12.93	12.87	12.98	535.08	528.84	535.39	545.16
Tobacco products	22.13	23.63	21.94	21.41	927.25	952.29	888.57	862.82
Textile mill products	11.30	11.37	11.37	11.41	465.56	444.57	457.07	459.82
Apparel and other textile products	9.36	9.40	9.44	9.51	352.87	349.68	350.22	347.12
Paper and allied products	16.37	16.99	16.86	17.05	699.00	708.48	696.32	719.51
Printing and publishing	14.56	14.83	14.88	15.00	562.02	563.54	568.42	578.00
Chemicals and allied products	18.32	18.69	18.53	18.94	776.77	790.59	780.11	801.16
Petroleum and coal products	22.06	22.02	22.20	22.20	930.93	953.47	952.38	950.16
Rubber and misc. plastics products	12.96	13.38	13.43	13.54	540.43	535.20	542.57	555.14
Leather and leather products	10.31	10.25	10.35	10.24	390.75	380.80	379.85	371.71
Service-producing	13.34	13.76	13.74	14.01	436.22	456.83	452.05	459.53
Transportation and public utilities	16.31	16.89	16.95	16.97	631.20	650.27	647.49	649.85
Wholesale trade	15.33	15.88	15.76	16.02	588.67	611.38	602.03	619.97
Retail trade	9.58	9.77	9.78	9.92	275.90	288.22	286.55	284.70
Finance, insurance, and real estate	15.11	15.85	15.84	16.07	545.47	581.70	571.82	589.77
Services	14.00	14.46	14.45	14.76	455.00	478.63	473.96	482.85

¹ See footnote 1, table B-2.

P = preliminary.

ESTABLISHMENT DATA

ESTABLISHMENT DATA

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

Industry	Sept. 2000	May 2001	June 2001	July 2001	Aug. 2001P	Sept. 2001P	Percent change from: Aug. 2001-Sept. 2001
Total private:							
Current dollars	\$13.84	\$14.24	\$14.31	\$14.34	\$14.41	\$14.44	0.2
Constant (1982) dollars ²	7.88	7.93	7.95	8.00	8.04	N.A.	(3)
Goods-producing	15.47	15.86	15.90	15.93	16.02	16.03	.1
Mining	17.24	17.54	17.73	17.74	17.67	17.59	-.5
Construction	17.97	18.22	18.28	18.28	18.36	18.37	.1
Manufacturing	14.44	14.78	14.81	14.86	14.93	14.95	.1
Excluding overtime ³	13.73	14.09	14.13	14.18	14.24	14.28	.3
Service-producing	13.34	13.76	13.84	13.87	13.93	13.97	.3
Transportation and public utilities	16.31	16.76	16.91	16.88	16.93	16.92	-.1
Wholesale trade	15.33	15.70	15.86	15.84	15.82	15.97	.9
Retail trade	9.54	9.79	9.83	9.84	9.86	9.86	.0
Finance, insurance, and real estate	15.19	15.74	15.86	15.91	15.99	16.05	.4
Services	14.01	14.49	14.54	14.61	14.70	14.75	.3

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 .5 percent from July 2001 to August

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						
	Sept. 2000	July 2001	Aug. 2001P	Sept. 2000	Sept. 2000	May 2001	June 2001	July 2001	Aug. 2001P	Sept. 2001P
Total private	153.0	154.2	153.3	151.6	151.7	151.5	151.2	150.8	150.1	149.7
Goods-producing	119.3	113.3	113.8	112.6	115.4	112.8	111.5	111.5	110.3	109.1
Mining	53.6	56.5	56.8	56.6	51.6	55.4	55.0	55.1	55.5	55.2
Construction	197.7	206.7	204.7	199.3	163.6	192.5	190.1	190.3	188.9	187.2
Manufacturing	106.5	96.6	97.7	97.3	104.7	99.1	98.1	98.0	96.7	95.5
Durable goods	111.8	100.0	101.0	100.3	110.4	103.6	102.2	102.1	100.5	99.0
Lumber and wood products	148.4	140.7	141.5	142.4	145.0	138.2	137.6	139.5	137.3	139.4
Furniture and fixtures	142.2	127.3	128.7	125.2	139.2	129.5	127.1	130.1	127.3	122.8
Stone, clay, and glass products	122.7	122.1	120.7	122.3	118.3	119.4	118.9	118.9	116.2	117.8
Primary metal industries	92.4	81.6	82.2	83.4	92.0	84.4	84.4	83.4	82.4	82.4
Blast furnaces and basic steel products	71.2	64.8	64.7	67.2	71.5	65.6	65.6	64.2	64.5	66.1
Fabricated metal products	123.3	110.1	112.7	111.7	121.5	114.0	112.5	113.7	112.5	110.1
Industrial machinery and equipment	101.8	90.1	88.3	87.6	101.8	94.0	92.0	91.5	88.7	87.6
Electronic and other electrical equipment	109.8	90.6	90.9	90.1	108.6	97.4	95.9	92.4	90.5	89.4
Transportation equipment	121.3	105.3	111.4	107.7	119.2	112.8	110.0	111.2	112.4	106.3
Motor vehicles and equipment	163.1	134.1	147.3	139.8	159.2	147.7	143.2	145.1	149.3	137.7
Instruments and related products	74.8	73.0	72.3	73.0	75.4	74.2	73.6	73.8	72.2	73.1
Miscellaneous manufacturing	99.6	91.7	92.3	92.3	97.5	93.8	95.0	94.3	91.0	90.2
Nondurable goods	99.2	91.9	93.1	93.2	97.0	93.0	92.5	92.4	91.4	90.8
Food and kindred products	122.5	115.9	120.4	121.2	115.3	114.8	115.3	114.0	114.6	113.3
Tobacco products	50.2	44.1	43.6	48.9	48.7	46.5	48.0	48.1	51.9	46.9
Textile mill products	75.5	64.0	65.6	65.1	74.4	67.1	66.3	65.3	64.7	64.0
Apparel and other textile products	54.1	47.2	46.6	45.7	53.5	49.5	48.0	48.6	48.0	45.3
Paper and allied products	103.9	97.8	96.7	98.6	102.7	98.4	97.8	97.8	95.8	96.8
Printing and publishing	121.5	114.2	114.5	114.4	120.3	115.4	114.6	114.7	113.8	113.2
Chemicals and allied products	93.0	97.9	97.0	96.4	99.4	98.1	97.4	99.1	97.3	96.3
Petroleum and coal products	71.3	74.4	73.9	74.7	69.8	70.1	71.6	71.8	72.3	72.8
Rubber and misc. plastics products	148.5	132.8	135.2	136.2	147.0	137.0	136.4	136.4	134.9	134.9
Leather and leather products	31.1	24.5	26.7	25.3	30.4	27.0	26.7	25.8	26.3	24.8
Service-producing	168.1	172.6	171.1	169.2	168.0	168.9	169.0	168.4	167.9	168.0
Transportation and public utilities	140.7	140.5	138.9	140.1	138.9	139.4	139.2	138.3	138.0	137.3
Wholesale trade	132.3	132.7	131.3	131.9	132.1	131.0	131.2	130.6	130.6	131.2
Retail trade	146.0	151.3	150.2	145.6	145.7	146.5	146.0	145.7	145.5	145.0
Finance, insurance, and real estate	137.9	143.7	140.9	141.9	139.2	140.2	140.9	139.6	139.5	140.0
Services	211.1	217.4	215.7	213.4	211.4	212.9	213.4	212.8	211.9	212.2

¹ See footnote 1, table B-2.

P = preliminary.

ESTABLISHMENT DATA

ESTABLISHMENT DATA

Table B-6. Diffusion indexes of employment change, seasonally adjusted
(Percent)

Time span	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
Private nonfarm payrolls, 353 industries ¹												
Over 1-month span:												
1997	57.2	58.6	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	P43.5	P45.3			
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	P40.7	P41.5				
Over 6-month span:												
1997	66.7	68.6	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	58.6	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	P43.5	P39.4						
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	56.8	55.7	56.5	54.2	53.4	53.0	51.7
2001	49.6	P47.5	P44.8									
Manufacturing payrolls, 136 industries ¹												
Over 1-month span:												
1997	48.2	52.6	55.5	54.8	52.9	53.7	48.3	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	P28.3	P37.5			
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	P21.3	P22.4				
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	46.0	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	P20.6	P16.2						
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	P16.9	P15.1									

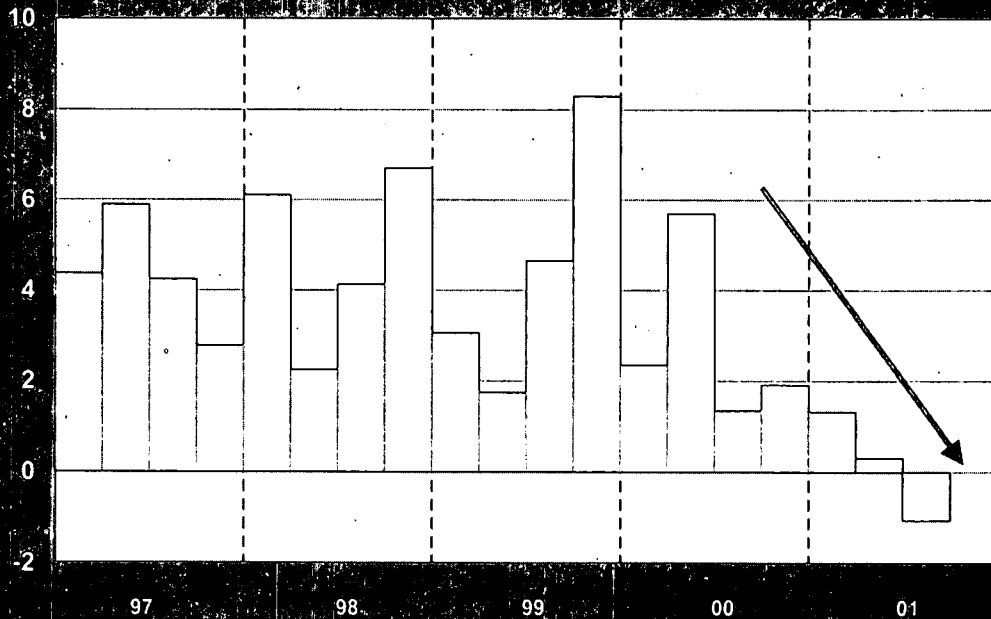
¹ Based on seasonally adjusted data for 1-, 3-, and 6-month spans and unadjusted data for the 12-month span. Data are centered within the span.

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.

Gross Domestic Product

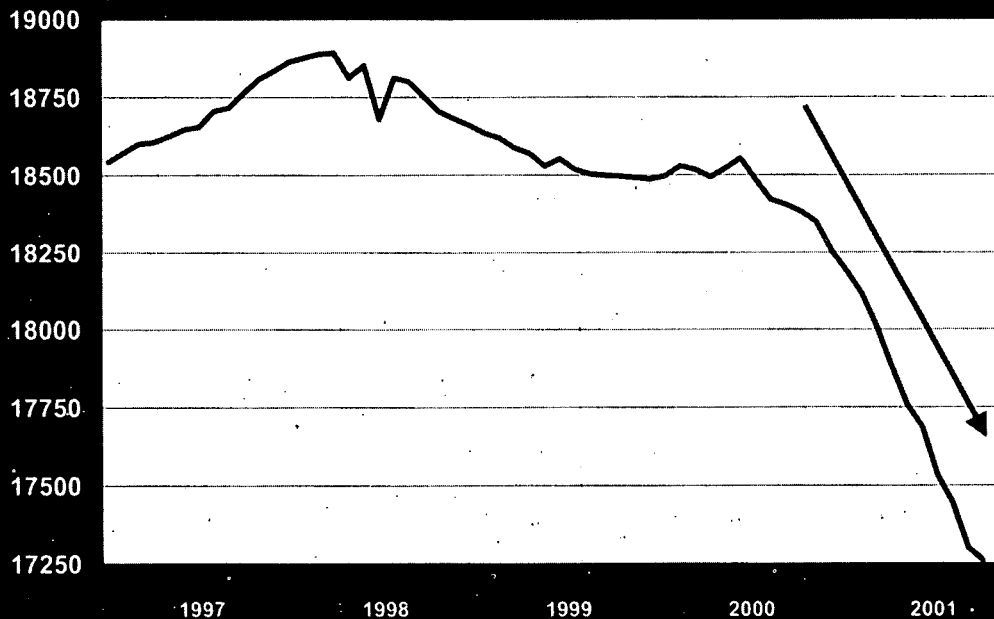
% Change - Annual rate SAAR, Bil. Chn. 1996\$



Source: Bureau of Economic Analysis, FRED/Analytics

All Employees: Manufacturing

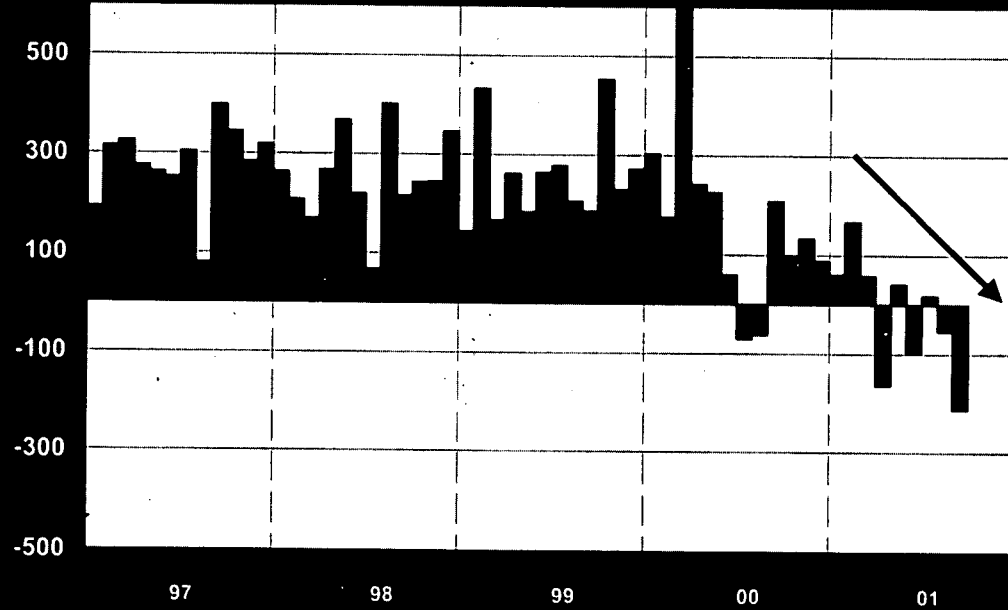
SA, Thous



Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics / Haver Analytics

Employees on Nonfarm Payrolls

Difference - Period to Period SA, Thousands



Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics Haver

OCT 30 2001

The Honorable Melvin L. Watt
Joint Economic Committee
House of Representatives
Washington, D.C. 20515

Dear Congressman Watt:

At the Joint Economic Committee hearings on October 5, you requested information about the experience of individuals who have left the welfare rolls. We have examined some of the literature related to this question, and a selected list of studies you may find of interest is enclosed. In addition, we are enclosing copies of some of the briefer studies.

A myriad of studies of the effects of welfare reform, and the situation of "welfare leavers" in particular, have been sponsored by government agencies, private non-profit organizations, and academic institutions using a variety of methodological approaches. An examination of States' administrative records has been carried out by, among others, the National Conference of State Legislatures, the Department of Health and Human Services, and different State agencies. Follow-up surveys of States' welfare leavers have been sponsored by various State agencies. The Manpower Demonstration Research Corporation randomly assigned welfare recipients to various types of intervention programs in order to evaluate those programs' effectiveness.

In addition, the Census Bureau and the Urban Institute are conducting nationally representative surveys. The Census Bureau's survey, called the Survey of Program Dynamics, is a longitudinal survey that, in conjunction with the Survey of Income and Program Participation, will allow the experience of low-income families to be examined for the time period from 1992 to 2001. The Urban Institute's survey, the National Survey of America's Families, is a cross sectional survey that was conducted both in 1997 and 1999.

Caution needs to be used in summarizing the results of these studies due to differences in how leavers are defined, the length of time individuals have been off welfare prior to

The Honorable Melvin L. Watt--2

OCT 30 2001

inclusion in a study, and how employment and earnings are defined. In general, however, our limited review of these studies indicate that among individuals leaving welfare:

- About 3 out of 5 work at a given point in time after initially leaving welfare (almost all studies report employment rates over 50 percent, with the majority lying between 60 to 75 percent).

- About 3 out of 4 work at some point in the first year after initially leaving welfare.

- A sizable minority of welfare leavers return to Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF) cash assistance at some point in the first 12 months after initially exiting (estimates generally range between 18 to 35 percent).

- When leavers work, they usually work full time (more than 35 hours a week) and earn between \$6 to \$8 an hour.

- Since the majority of leavers work intermittently, their quarterly earnings generally range between \$1,900 and \$3,500.

- The family income of the majority of leavers hovers around the poverty line.

- There are large variations in the employment and income among welfare leavers, that are obscured when group averages are examined.

- There is little evidence that recent leavers are more disadvantaged than earlier leavers. However, until very recently, the economic conditions faced by later leavers were significantly better than those faced by earlier leavers.

The Honorable Melvin L. Watt--3

OCT 30 2001

I hope this summary is helpful. Should you have additional questions, please feel free to contact Mr. Philip Rones, Assistant Commissioner for Current Employment Analysis, at 202-691-6378.

Sincerely yours,

LOIS ORR
Acting Commissioner

Enclosures

References

- Acs, Gregory and Pamela Loprest. 2001. "Initial Synthesis Report of the Findings from ASPE's "Leavers" Grants." Report available from the Internet at <http://aspe.hhs.gov/hsp/leavers99/synthesis01/>
- ASPE Staff. 2001. "Appendix B: Findings from ASPE-Funded Leavers Studies (Grants to States and Localities to Study Welfare Reform)" in "Status Report on Research on the Outcomes of Welfare Reform." Available from the Internet at <http://aspe.hhs.gov/hsp/welf-ref-outcomes01/appb.htm>
- ASPE Staff. 1999. "'Leavers' and Diversion Studies: Summary of Research on Welfare Outcomes Funded by ASPE." Available from the Internet at <http://aspe.hhs.gov/hsp/leavers99/ombsum.htm>.
- Bavier, Richard. 2001. "Welfare reform data from the Survey of Income and Program Participation." *Monthly Labor Review*. July.
- Besharov, Douglas, J., 2000. "Welfare Reform - Four Years Later." *Public Interest*, Summer.
- Blank, Rebecca M., 2001. "Declining Caseloads/Increased Work: What Can We Conclude about the Effects of Welfare Reform?" *FRBNY Economic Policy Review*, September.
- Bloom, Dan and Charles Michalopoulos. 2001. "How Welfare and Work Policies Affect Employment and Income: A Synthesis of Research." May. New York, NY: Manpower Demonstration Research Corporation.
- Brauner, Sarah and Pamela Loprest. 1999. "Where Are They Now? What States' Studies of People Who Left Welfare Tell Us." *Assessing the New Federalism*, Brief, Series A, no. A-32. May. Washington, D.C.: Urban Institute.
- Cancian, Maria, Robert Haveman, Daniel R. Meyer, and Barbara Wolfe. 2000. "Before and After TANF: The Economic Well-Being of Women Leaving Welfare." Institute of Research on Poverty Special Report no. 77. Madison Wisconsin.

Haskin, Ron, Isabel Sawhill, and Kent Weaver. 2001. "Welfare Reform: An Overview of Effects to Date." Policy Brief No. 1. January. Washington DC: The Brookings Institution.

Holzer, Harry J., Michael A. Stoll, and Douglas Wissoker. 2001. "Job Performance and Retention Among Welfare Recipients." Institute for Research on Poverty Discussion Paper no. 1273-01. August.

Issacs, Julia B. and Matthew R. Lyon. 2000. "A Cross-State Examination of Families Leaving Welfare: Findings from the ASPE-Funded Leavers Studies." Paper presented by ASPE at the National Association for Welfare Research and Statistics (NAWRS) 40th Annual Workshop in Scottsdale, AZ. Available from the Internet at <http://aspe.hhs.gov/hsp/leavers99/cross-state00/index.htm>.

Hess, Jennifer. 2001. "Preparing to Measure Welfare Reform Using the Longitudinal Survey of Program Dynamics: 2001." SPD Analytical Reports SPD-2001-01, August. Washington, D.C.: U.S. Census Bureau.

Hoynes, Hilary Williamson. 2001. "Commentary on How Are Families Who Left Welfare Doing Over Time? A Comparison of Two Cohorts of Welfare Leavers." *FRBNY Economic Policy Review*, September.

Loprest, Pamela. 1999. "Families Who Left Welfare: Who Are They and How Are the Doing?" Assessing the New Federalism, Discussion Paper no. 99-02. Washington, DC.

Loprest, Pamela. 2001. "How Are Families that Left Welfare Doing? A Comparison of Early and Recent Welfare Leavers." Assessing the New Federalism, Brief, Series B, no. B-36. April. Washington, D.C.: Urban Institute.

Loprest, Pamela. 2001. "How Are Families Who Left Welfare Doing Over Time? A Comparison of Two Cohorts of Welfare Leavers." *FRBNY Economic Policy Review*, September.

Moffit, Robert and Jennifer Roff. 2000. "The Diversity of Welfare Leavers." *Welfare, Children and Families, A Three City Study*. Policy Brief 00-2. September. Baltimore, MD: Johns Hopkins University.

Parrot, Sharon. 1998. "Welfare Recipients Who Find Jobs: What Do We Know About Their Employment and Earnings." November. Washington, D.C.: Center on Budget and Policy Priorities.

Tweedie, Jack, Dana Reichert, and Matthew O'Connor. 1999. "Tracking Recipients After They Leave Welfare: Summaries of New State Follow-Up Studies." Washington, D.C. National Conference of State Legislatures.

U.S. General Accounting Office. 1999. "Welfare Reform: Information on Former Recipients' Status ." GAO-HEHS-99-48. April. Washington, DC.

Verma, Nandita and Claudia Coulton, 2001. "Monitoring Outcomes for Cuyahoga County's Welfare Leavers. How Are They Faring?" New York, NY. Manpower Demonstration Research Corporation. April.

Zedlewski, Sheila and Donald W. Alderson. 2001. "Before and After Reform: How have Families on Welfare Changed?" Assessing the New Federalism, Brief, Series B, no. B-32. April. Washington, D.C.: Urban Institute.

