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THE EMPLOYMENT SITUATION: SEPTEMBER 2007

Employment rose in September, and the unemployment rate was essentially unchanged at 4.7 percent, the Bureau of Labor Statistics of the U.S. Department of Labor reported today. Nonfarm payroll employment rose by 110,000 following increases of 93,000 in July and 89,000 in August (as revised). In September, health care, food services, and professional and technical services continued to add jobs, while employment trended down in manufacturing and construction. Average hourly earnings rose by 7 cents, or 0.4 percent.

Chart 1. Unemployment rate, seasonally adjusted,
October 2004 – September 2007

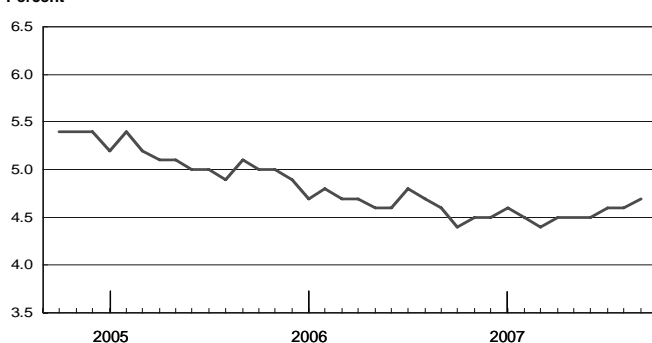
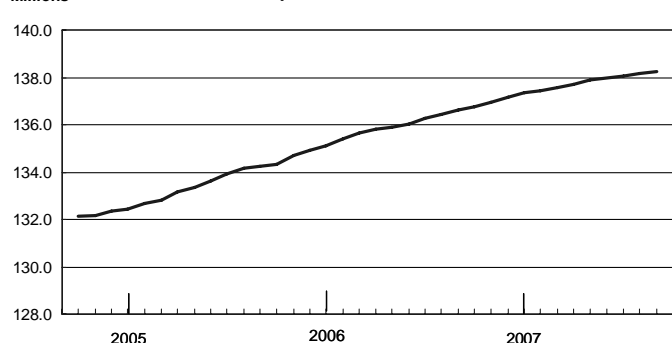


Chart 2. Nonfarm payroll employment, seasonally adjusted,
October 2004 – September 2007



Unemployment (Household Survey Data)

The number of unemployed persons (7.2 million) and the unemployment rate (4.7 percent) were essentially unchanged in September. A year earlier, the number of unemployed persons was 6.9 million and the jobless rate was 4.6 percent. (See table A-1.)

Over the month, the unemployment rates for adult men (4.2 percent), adult women (4.0 percent), teenagers (16.0 percent), whites (4.2 percent), blacks (8.1 percent), and Hispanics (5.7 percent) showed little or no change. The unemployment rate for Asians was 3.2 percent, not seasonally adjusted. (See tables A-1, A-2, and A-3.)

Total Employment and the Labor Force (Household Survey Data)

Both total employment (146.3 million) and the civilian labor force (153.5 million) rose in September. Nearly half of the over-the-month increase in the labor force occurred among teenagers; this offset a labor

Table A. Major indicators of labor market activity, seasonally adjusted

(Numbers in thousands)

Category	Quarterly averages		Monthly data			Aug.-Sept. change
	II 2007	III 2007	July 2007	Aug. 2007	Sept. 2007	
HOUSEHOLD DATA	Labor force status					
Civilian labor force	152,807	153,195	153,231	152,891	153,464	573
Employment	145,956	146,054	146,110	145,794	146,257	463
Unemployment	6,851	7,142	7,121	7,097	7,207	110
Not in labor force	78,675	79,015	78,727	79,319	78,997	-322
	Unemployment rates					
All workers	4.5	4.7	4.6	4.6	4.7	0.1
Adult men	4.0	4.2	4.2	4.1	4.2	.1
Adult women	3.9	4.1	4.1	4.1	4.0	-.1
Teenagers	15.6	15.7	15.2	16.1	16.0	-.1
White	4.0	4.2	4.2	4.2	4.2	.0
Black or African American	8.4	7.9	8.0	7.7	8.1	.4
Hispanic or Latino ethnicity	5.6	5.7	5.9	5.5	5.7	.2
ESTABLISHMENT DATA	Employment					
Nonfarm employment	137,864	p 138,162	138,066	p 138,155	p 138,265	p 110
Goods-producing ¹	22,447	p 22,367	22,421	p 22,357	p 22,324	p -33
Construction	7,665	p 7,630	7,649	p 7,627	p 7,613	p -14
Manufacturing	14,064	p 14,010	14,046	p 14,001	p 13,983	p -18
Service-providing ¹	115,417	p 115,795	115,645	p 115,798	p 115,941	p 143
Retail trade ²	15,385	p 15,394	15,390	p 15,399	p 15,393	p -5
Professional and business services	17,879	p 17,930	17,911	p 17,929	p 17,950	p 21
Education and health services	18,301	p 18,480	18,422	p 18,487	p 18,531	p 44
Leisure and hospitality	13,524	p 13,585	13,566	p 13,577	p 13,612	p 35
Government	22,233	p 22,260	22,210	p 22,267	p 22,304	p 37
	Hours of work ³					
Total private	33.8	p 33.8	33.8	p 33.8	p 33.8	p 0.0
Manufacturing	41.2	p 41.4	41.3	p 41.4	p 41.4	p .0
Overtime	4.2	p 4.1	4.2	p 4.1	p 4.1	p .0
	Indexes of aggregate weekly hours (2002=100) ³					
Total private	107.4	p 107.7	107.6	p 107.7	p 107.8	p 0.1
	Earnings ³					
Average hourly earnings, total private	\$17.32	p \$17.51	\$17.45	p \$17.50	p \$17.57	p \$0.07
Average weekly earnings, total private	586.11	p 591.73	589.81	p 591.50	p 593.87	p 2.37

¹ Includes other industries, not shown separately.² Quarterly averages and the over-the-month change are calculated using unrounded data.³ Data relate to private production and nonsupervisory workers.

p = preliminary.

force decline among that group in August. The employment-population ratio (62.9 percent) and the labor force participation rate (66.0 percent) were little changed over the month. (See table A-1.)

Persons Not in the Labor Force (Household Survey Data)

Nearly 1.3 million persons (not seasonally adjusted) were marginally attached to the labor force in September, about the same as a year earlier. These individuals wanted and were available to work and had looked for a job sometime during the prior 12 months. They were not counted as unemployed because they had not searched for work in the 4 weeks preceding the survey. Among the marginally attached, there were 276,000 discouraged workers in September, little different from a year earlier. Discouraged workers were not currently looking for work specifically because they believed no jobs were available for them. The nearly 1.0 million remaining persons marginally attached to the labor force in September had not searched for work in the 4 weeks preceding the survey for reasons such as school attendance and family responsibilities. (See table A-13.)

Industry Payroll Employment (Establishment Survey Data)

In September, total payroll employment rose by 110,000 to 138.3 million, seasonally adjusted. From June to September, employment growth averaged 90,000 per month; during the first 5 months of 2007, average growth was 147,000 per month. In September, several service-providing industries gained jobs, while manufacturing and construction employment continued to decline. (See table B-1.)

Health care employment continued to expand in September (33,000), with job gains in ambulatory services and in hospitals. Over the year, health care added 396,000 jobs. Employment in social assistance increased by 12,000 in September and by 98,000 over the year.

Employment in food services and drinking places increased by 25,000 in September. This industry has added 355,000 jobs over the year.

Within professional and technical services, job gains occurred in September in accounting and book-keeping services (10,000) and in management and technical consulting services (10,000). Job losses continued in employment services (-35,000); this industry has lost 203,000 jobs since its recent peak in December 2006.

In retail trade, building material and garden supply stores lost 17,000 jobs over the month. Financial activities employment edged down in September. Despite a gain of 6,000 jobs in commercial banks, credit intermediation lost 12,000 jobs over the month. Since February, employment in credit intermediation has fallen by 46,000.

Manufacturing employment decreased by 18,000 in September. Over the year, manufacturing lost 223,000 jobs. In construction, residential specialty trade contractors shed 15,000 jobs over the month and 160,000 since February 2006.

Weekly Hours (Establishment Survey Data)

In September, the average workweek for production and nonsupervisory workers on private nonfarm payrolls was unchanged at 33.8 hours, seasonally adjusted. Both the manufacturing workweek and factory overtime also were unchanged over the month at 41.4 and 4.1 hours, respectively. (See table B-2.)

The index of aggregate weekly hours of production and nonsupervisory workers on private nonfarm payrolls rose by 0.1 percent in September to 107.8 (2002=100). The manufacturing index was unchanged at 95.6. (See table B-5.)

Hourly and Weekly Earnings (Establishment Survey Data)

Average hourly earnings of production and nonsupervisory workers on private nonfarm payrolls increased by 7 cents, or 0.4 percent, in September to \$17.57, seasonally adjusted. Average weekly earnings also grew by 0.4 percent over the month, to \$593.87. Over the year, both average hourly and weekly earnings rose by 4.1 percent. (See table B-3.)

The Employment Situation for October 2007 is scheduled to be released on Friday, November 2, at 8:30 A.M. (EDT).

Preliminary Estimates of Benchmark Revisions to the Establishment Survey

In accordance with usual practice, the Bureau of Labor Statistics is announcing its preliminary estimates of the upcoming annual benchmark revision to the establishment survey employment series. The final benchmark revision will be issued on February 1, 2008, with the publication of the January 2008 Employment Situation news release.

Each year, the Current Employment Statistics (CES) survey employment estimates are benchmarked to comprehensive counts of employment for the month of March derived from state unemployment insurance tax records that nearly all employers are required to file. For national CES employment series, the annual benchmark revisions over the last 10 years have averaged plus or minus two-tenths of one percent at the total nonfarm level. The preliminary estimate of the benchmark revision for March 2007 is -297,000 (-0.2 percent) for total nonfarm employment.

Table 1 shows the March 2007 preliminary benchmark revisions by major industry sector. As is typically the case, many of the individual industry series show larger percentage revisions than the total nonfarm series, primarily because statistical sampling error is greater at more detailed levels than at a total level.

Table 1. National Current Employment Statistics March 2007 preliminary benchmark revisions by major industry sector

Industry	Benchmark revision (in thousands)	Percent benchmark revision
Total nonfarm	-297,000	-0.2
Total private	-217,000	-.2
Natural resources and mining	0	.0
Construction	-8,000	-.1
Manufacturing	-116,000	-.8
Trade, transportation and utilities	149,000	.6
Information	-63,000	-2.1
Financial activities	-109,000	-1.3
Professional and business services	59,000	.3
Education and health services	-36,000	-.2
Leisure and hospitality	-111,000	-.9
Other services	18,000	.3
Government	-80,000	-.4

Frequently Asked Questions about Employment and Unemployment Estimates

Why are there two monthly measures of employment?

The household survey and establishment survey both produce sample-based estimates of employment and both have strengths and limitations. The establishment survey employment series has a smaller margin of error on the measurement of month-to-month change than the household survey because of its much larger sample size. An over-the-month employment change of 104,000 is statistically significant in the establishment survey, while the threshold for a statistically significant change in the household survey is about 400,000. The establishment survey also provides better measures of employment levels and changes by industry than the household survey. However, the household survey has a more expansive scope than the establishment survey because it includes the self-employed, unpaid family workers, agricultural workers, and private household workers, who are excluded by the establishment survey. The household survey also provides estimates of employment for demographic groups.

Are undocumented immigrants counted in the surveys?

Neither the establishment nor household survey is designed to identify the legal status of foreign-born workers. Thus, while it is likely that both surveys include at least some undocumented immigrants, it is not possible to determine how many are counted in either survey. The household survey does include questions to identify the foreign born in the United States. Data from these questions show that foreign-born workers accounted for about 15 percent of the labor force in 2006 and about 47 percent of the net increase in the labor force from 2000 to 2006.

Why does the establishment survey have revisions?

The establishment survey revises published estimates to improve its data series by incorporating additional information that was not available at the time of the initial publication of the estimates. The establishment survey revises its initial monthly estimates twice, in the immediately succeeding 2 months, to incorporate additional sample receipts from respondents in the survey. For more information on the monthly revisions, please visit <http://www.bls.gov/ces/cesrevinfo.htm>.

On an annual basis, the establishment survey incorporates a benchmark revision that re-anchors estimates to nearly complete employment counts available from unemployment insurance tax records. The benchmark helps to control for sampling and modeling errors in the estimates. For more information on the annual benchmark revision, please visit <http://www.bls.gov/web/cesbmart.htm>.

Has the establishment survey understated employment growth because it excludes the self-employed?

While the establishment survey excludes the self-employed, the household survey provides monthly estimates of unincorporated self-employment. These estimates have shown no substantial growth in recent years.

Does the establishment survey sample include small firms?

Yes; about 40 percent of the establishment survey sample is comprised of business establishments with fewer than 20 employees. The establishment survey sample is designed to maximize the reliability of the total nonfarm employment estimate; firms from all size classes and industries are appropriately sampled to achieve this goal.

Does the establishment survey account for employment from new businesses?

Yes; monthly establishment survey estimates include an adjustment to account for the net employment change generated by business births and deaths. The adjustment comes from an econometric model that forecasts the monthly net jobs impact of business births and deaths based on the actual past values of the net impact that can be observed with a lag from the Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages. The establishment survey uses modeling rather than sampling for this purpose because the survey is not immediately able to bring new businesses into the sample. There is an unavoidable lag between the birth of a new firm and its appearance on the sampling frame and availability for selection. BLS adds new businesses to the survey twice a year.

Is the count of unemployed persons limited to just those people receiving unemployment insurance benefits?

No; the estimate of unemployment is based on a monthly sample survey of households. All persons who are without jobs and are actively seeking and available to work are included among the unemployed. (People on temporary layoff are included even if they do not actively seek work.) There is no requirement or question relating to unemployment insurance benefits in the monthly survey.

Does the official unemployment rate exclude people who have stopped looking for work?

Yes; however, there are separate estimates of persons outside the labor force who want a job, including those who have stopped looking because they believe no jobs are available (discouraged workers). In addition, alternative measures of labor underutilization (discouraged workers and other groups not officially counted as unemployed) are published each month in The Employment Situation news release.

Technical 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. The sample includes about 160,000 businesses and government agencies covering approximately 400,000 individual worksites. The active sample includes about one-third of all nonfarm payroll workers. The sample is drawn from a sampling frame of unemployment insurance tax accounts.

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-providing sector. Industries are classified on the basis of their principal activity in accordance with the 2002 version of the North American Industry Classification System.

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.

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.

Most seasonally adjusted series are independently adjusted in both the household and establishment surveys. However, the ad-

justed series for many major estimates, such as total payroll employment, employment in most supersectors, 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.

For both the household and establishment surveys, a concurrent seasonal adjustment methodology is used in which new seasonal factors are calculated each month, using all relevant data, up to and including the data for the current month. In the household survey, new seasonal factors are used to adjust only the current month's data. In the establishment survey, however, new seasonal factors are used each month to adjust the three most recent monthly estimates. 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 430,000. 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 -330,000 to 530,000 (100,000 +/- 430,000). 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. At an unemployment rate of around 5.5 percent, the 90-percent confidence interval for the monthly change in unemployment is about +/- 280,000, and for the monthly change in the unemployment rate it is about +/- .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 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, an estimation procedure with two components is used to account for business births. The first component uses business deaths to impute employment for business births. This is incorporated into the sample-based link relative estimate procedure by simply not reflecting sample units going out of business, but imputing to them the same trend as the other firms in the sample. The second component is an ARIMA time series model designed to estimate the residual net birth/death employment not accounted for by the imputation. The historical time series used to create and test the ARIMA model was derived from the unemployment insurance universe micro-level database, and reflects the actual residual net of births and deaths over the past five years.

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 0.2 percent, ranging from less than 0.05 percent to 0.4 percent.

Additional statistics and other information

More comprehensive statistics are contained in *Employment and Earnings*, published each month by BLS. It is available for \$27.00 per issue or \$53.00 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 and establishment survey data published in this release. For unemployment and other labor force categories, these measures appear in tables 1-B through 1-D of its "Explanatory Notes." For the establishment survey data, the sampling error measures and the actual size of revisions due to benchmark adjustments appear in tables 2-B through 2-F of *Employment and Earnings*.

Information in this release will be made available to sensory impaired individuals upon request. Voice phone: 202-691-5200; TDD message referral phone: 1-800-877-8339.

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

(Numbers in thousands)

Employment status, sex, and age	Not seasonally adjusted			Seasonally adjusted ¹					
	Sept. 2006	Aug. 2007	Sept. 2007	Sept. 2006	May 2007	June 2007	July 2007	Aug. 2007	Sept. 2007
TOTAL									
Civilian noninstitutional population	229,420	232,211	232,461	229,420	231,480	231,713	231,958	232,211	232,461
Civilian labor force	151,635	153,493	153,400	151,818	152,762	153,072	153,231	152,891	153,464
Participation rate	66.1	66.1	66.0	66.2	66.0	66.1	66.1	65.8	66.0
Employed	145,010	146,406	146,448	144,906	145,943	146,140	146,110	145,794	146,257
Employment-population ratio	63.2	63.0	63.0	63.2	63.0	63.1	63.0	62.8	62.9
Unemployed	6,625	7,088	6,952	6,912	6,819	6,933	7,121	7,097	7,207
Unemployment rate	4.4	4.6	4.5	4.6	4.5	4.5	4.6	4.6	4.7
Not in labor force	77,785	78,717	79,061	77,602	78,718	78,641	78,727	79,319	78,997
Persons who currently want a job	4,434	4,965	4,503	4,643	4,928	4,898	4,782	4,744	4,741
Men, 16 years and over									
Civilian noninstitutional population	110,925	112,354	112,486	110,925	111,970	112,093	112,222	112,354	112,486
Civilian labor force	81,377	82,541	82,047	81,532	82,083	82,110	82,167	81,915	82,193
Participation rate	73.4	73.5	72.9	73.5	73.3	73.3	73.2	72.9	73.1
Employed	78,109	78,972	78,407	77,920	78,323	78,281	78,292	78,082	78,207
Employment-population ratio	70.4	70.3	69.7	70.2	70.0	69.8	69.8	69.5	69.5
Unemployed	3,267	3,569	3,640	3,612	3,760	3,829	3,875	3,833	3,986
Unemployment rate	4.0	4.3	4.4	4.4	4.6	4.7	4.7	4.7	4.8
Not in labor force	29,548	29,813	30,439	29,393	29,887	29,983	30,055	30,439	30,293
Men, 20 years and over									
Civilian noninstitutional population	102,428	103,723	103,847	102,428	103,361	103,477	103,598	103,723	103,847
Civilian labor force	77,866	78,793	78,667	77,823	78,524	78,502	78,651	78,512	78,636
Participation rate	76.0	76.0	75.8	76.0	76.0	75.9	75.9	75.7	75.7
Employed	75,199	75,821	75,628	74,868	75,380	75,312	75,362	75,284	75,296
Employment-population ratio	73.4	73.1	72.8	73.1	72.9	72.8	72.7	72.6	72.5
Unemployed	2,667	2,972	3,039	2,954	3,144	3,190	3,289	3,228	3,340
Unemployment rate	3.4	3.8	3.9	3.8	4.0	4.1	4.2	4.1	4.2
Not in labor force	24,562	24,930	25,180	24,606	24,837	24,975	24,948	25,211	25,211
Women, 16 years and over									
Civilian noninstitutional population	118,495	119,856	119,975	118,495	119,510	119,620	119,736	119,856	119,975
Civilian labor force	70,258	70,952	71,353	70,286	70,679	70,962	71,064	70,976	71,271
Participation rate	59.3	59.2	59.5	59.3	59.1	59.3	59.4	59.2	59.4
Employed	66,901	67,433	68,041	66,986	67,620	67,859	67,819	67,712	68,050
Employment-population ratio	56.5	56.3	56.7	56.5	56.6	56.7	56.6	56.5	56.7
Unemployed	3,357	3,519	3,312	3,300	3,059	3,104	3,245	3,264	3,221
Unemployment rate	4.8	5.0	4.6	4.7	4.3	4.4	4.6	4.6	4.5
Not in labor force	48,237	48,904	48,622	48,209	48,831	48,658	48,672	48,880	48,704
Women, 20 years and over									
Civilian noninstitutional population	110,241	111,479	111,590	110,241	111,157	111,259	111,367	111,479	111,590
Civilian labor force	66,886	67,319	68,026	66,754	67,281	67,474	67,579	67,628	67,814
Participation rate	60.7	60.4	61.0	60.6	60.5	60.6	60.7	60.7	60.8
Employed	64,028	64,311	65,170	63,978	64,701	64,855	64,808	64,845	65,068
Employment-population ratio	58.1	57.7	58.4	58.0	58.2	58.3	58.2	58.2	58.3
Unemployed	2,858	3,008	2,855	2,776	2,580	2,619	2,771	2,783	2,746
Unemployment rate	4.3	4.5	4.2	4.2	3.8	3.9	4.1	4.1	4.0
Not in labor force	43,355	44,160	43,564	43,487	43,875	43,785	43,788	43,851	43,776
Both sexes, 16 to 19 years									
Civilian noninstitutional population	16,751	17,009	17,024	16,751	16,962	16,977	16,993	17,009	17,024
Civilian labor force	6,883	7,382	6,707	7,242	6,957	7,096	7,002	6,751	7,014
Participation rate	41.1	43.4	39.4	43.2	41.0	41.8	41.2	39.7	41.2
Employed	5,783	6,274	5,649	6,060	5,862	5,972	5,940	5,665	5,894
Employment-population ratio	34.5	36.9	33.2	36.2	34.6	35.2	35.0	33.3	34.6
Unemployed	1,100	1,108	1,058	1,182	1,095	1,124	1,062	1,086	1,120
Unemployment rate	16.0	15.0	15.8	16.3	15.7	15.8	15.2	16.1	16.0
Not in labor force	9,868	9,626	10,317	9,509	10,005	9,881	9,991	10,257	10,010

¹ The population figures are not adjusted for seasonal variation; therefore, identical numbers appear in the unadjusted and seasonally adjusted columns.
NOTE: Beginning in January 2007, data reflect revised population controls used in the household survey.

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

(Numbers in thousands)

Employment status, race, sex, and age	Not seasonally adjusted			Seasonally adjusted ¹					
	Sept. 2006	Aug. 2007	Sept. 2007	Sept. 2006	May 2007	June 2007	July 2007	Aug. 2007	Sept. 2007
WHITE									
Civilian noninstitutional population	186,669	188,479	188,644	186,669	187,993	188,148	188,312	188,479	188,644
Civilian labor force	123,953	125,033	125,191	124,062	124,618	124,922	124,966	124,593	125,245
Participation rate	66.4	66.3	66.4	66.5	66.3	66.4	66.4	66.1	66.4
Employed	119,265	119,790	120,103	119,164	119,724	119,872	119,747	119,349	119,948
Employment-population ratio	63.9	63.6	63.7	63.8	63.7	63.7	63.6	63.3	63.6
Unemployed	4,688	5,243	5,089	4,898	4,893	5,050	5,219	5,243	5,297
Unemployment rate	3.8	4.2	4.1	3.9	3.9	4.0	4.2	4.2	4.2
Not in labor force	62,716	63,447	63,453	62,607	63,375	63,226	63,346	63,887	63,399
Men, 20 years and over									
Civilian labor force	64,676	65,174	65,220	64,594	65,196	65,197	65,224	65,018	65,202
Participation rate	76.4	76.2	76.2	76.3	76.4	76.4	76.3	76.0	76.2
Employed	62,792	62,914	62,928	62,465	62,924	62,871	62,768	62,556	62,646
Employment-population ratio	74.2	73.6	73.5	73.8	73.8	73.6	73.5	73.1	73.2
Unemployed	1,884	2,261	2,292	2,129	2,272	2,326	2,456	2,462	2,556
Unemployment rate	2.9	3.5	3.5	3.3	3.5	3.6	3.8	3.8	3.9
Women, 20 years and over									
Civilian labor force	53,581	53,702	54,350	53,497	53,663	53,842	53,922	53,961	54,209
Participation rate	60.1	59.7	60.4	60.0	59.8	60.0	60.0	60.0	60.3
Employed	51,546	51,512	52,342	51,552	51,842	51,953	51,957	51,978	52,300
Employment-population ratio	57.8	57.3	58.2	57.9	57.8	57.9	57.9	57.8	58.1
Unemployed	2,036	2,190	2,008	1,945	1,821	1,889	1,965	1,983	1,909
Unemployment rate	3.8	4.1	3.7	3.6	3.4	3.5	3.6	3.7	3.5
Both sexes, 16 to 19 years									
Civilian labor force	5,695	6,156	5,621	5,970	5,759	5,884	5,820	5,614	5,834
Participation rate	44.1	47.1	43.0	46.3	44.2	45.1	44.6	43.0	44.6
Employed	4,927	5,363	4,833	5,147	4,958	5,048	5,022	4,816	5,002
Employment-population ratio	38.2	41.1	37.0	39.9	38.0	38.7	38.5	36.9	38.3
Unemployed	769	793	788	824	800	836	797	798	832
Unemployment rate	13.5	12.9	14.0	13.8	13.9	14.2	13.7	14.2	14.3
BLACK OR AFRICAN AMERICAN									
Civilian noninstitutional population	27,109	27,541	27,584	27,109	27,422	27,459	27,498	27,541	27,584
Civilian labor force	17,252	17,621	17,527	17,225	17,433	17,493	17,645	17,523	17,493
Participation rate	63.6	64.0	63.5	63.5	63.6	63.7	64.2	63.6	63.4
Employed	15,740	16,268	16,142	15,659	15,946	16,005	16,229	16,175	16,077
Employment-population ratio	58.1	59.1	58.5	57.8	58.2	58.3	59.0	58.7	58.3
Unemployed	1,511	1,352	1,384	1,565	1,487	1,488	1,416	1,349	1,416
Unemployment rate	8.8	7.7	7.9	9.1	8.5	8.5	8.0	7.7	8.1
Not in labor force	9,857	9,920	10,057	9,884	9,988	9,966	9,854	10,018	10,090
Men, 20 years and over									
Civilian labor force	7,765	8,036	7,932	7,731	7,788	7,816	7,987	7,955	7,884
Participation rate	71.2	72.5	71.5	70.9	70.6	70.8	72.2	71.8	71.0
Employed	7,165	7,524	7,384	7,098	7,146	7,144	7,383	7,411	7,303
Employment-population ratio	65.7	67.9	66.5	65.1	64.8	64.7	66.7	66.9	65.8
Unemployed	600	512	549	632	642	672	604	545	581
Unemployment rate	7.7	6.4	6.9	8.2	8.2	8.6	7.6	6.8	7.4
Women, 20 years and over									
Civilian labor force	8,710	8,782	8,905	8,657	8,832	8,858	8,880	8,808	8,852
Participation rate	64.0	63.6	64.4	63.6	64.2	64.3	64.4	63.8	64.0
Employed	8,046	8,200	8,268	7,988	8,234	8,298	8,274	8,241	8,235
Employment-population ratio	59.1	59.4	59.8	58.7	59.8	60.2	60.0	59.7	59.5
Unemployed	664	582	637	669	598	561	605	567	618
Unemployment rate	7.6	6.6	7.2	7.7	6.8	6.3	6.8	6.4	7.0
Both sexes, 16 to 19 years									
Civilian labor force	776	803	689	837	814	819	778	760	757
Participation rate	30.1	30.3	26.0	32.4	30.9	31.0	29.4	28.7	28.6
Employed	529	544	491	573	567	564	572	523	539
Employment-population ratio	20.5	20.5	18.5	22.2	21.5	21.4	21.6	19.7	20.3
Unemployed	247	259	198	264	247	255	206	237	218
Unemployment rate	31.8	32.2	28.8	31.6	30.4	31.2	26.5	31.2	28.8

See footnotes at end of table.

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

(Numbers in thousands)

Employment status, race, sex, and age	Not seasonally adjusted			Seasonally adjusted ¹					
	Sept. 2006	Aug. 2007	Sept. 2007	Sept. 2006	May 2007	June 2007	July 2007	Aug. 2007	Sept. 2007
ASIAN									
Civilian noninstitutional population	10,251	10,674	10,698	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
Civilian labor force	6,836	7,160	6,997	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
Participation rate	66.7	67.1	65.4	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
Employed	6,648	6,917	6,776	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
Employment-population ratio	64.9	64.8	63.3	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
Unemployed	188	242	222	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
Unemployment rate	2.8	3.4	3.2	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
Not in labor force	3,415	3,514	3,700	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)

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

² Data not available.

NOTE: Estimates for the above race groups will not sum to totals shown in table A-1 because data are not presented for all races. Beginning in January 2007, data reflect revised population controls used in the household survey.

Table A-3. Employment status of the Hispanic or Latino population by sex and age

(Numbers in thousands)

Employment status, sex, and age	Not seasonally adjusted			Seasonally adjusted ¹					
	Sept. 2006	Aug. 2007	Sept. 2007	Sept. 2006	May 2007	June 2007	July 2007	Aug. 2007	Sept. 2007
HISPANIC OR LATINO ETHNICITY									
Civilian noninstitutional population	30,324	31,520	31,617	30,324	31,238	31,329	31,423	31,520	31,617
Civilian labor force	20,615	21,832	21,759	20,738	21,425	21,404	21,602	21,795	21,901
Participation rate	68.0	69.3	68.8	68.4	68.6	68.3	68.7	69.1	69.3
Employed	19,536	20,647	20,546	19,611	20,189	20,191	20,331	20,599	20,654
Employment-population ratio	64.4	65.5	65.0	64.7	64.6	64.4	64.7	65.4	65.3
Unemployed	1,079	1,185	1,213	1,127	1,237	1,212	1,271	1,196	1,247
Unemployment rate	5.2	5.4	5.6	5.4	5.8	5.7	5.9	5.5	5.7
Not in labor force	9,709	9,688	9,857	9,586	9,813	9,926	9,821	9,725	9,716
Men, 20 years and over									
Civilian labor force	11,899	12,442	12,424	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
Participation rate	84.1	84.6	84.2	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
Employed	11,462	11,959	11,850	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
Employment-population ratio	81.0	81.3	80.3	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
Unemployed	437	483	574	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
Unemployment rate	3.7	3.9	4.6	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
Women, 20 years and over									
Civilian labor force	7,703	8,291	8,242	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
Participation rate	57.7	59.9	59.3	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
Employed	7,235	7,779	7,796	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
Employment-population ratio	54.2	56.2	56.1	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
Unemployed	468	512	446	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
Unemployment rate	6.1	6.2	5.4	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
Both sexes, 16 to 19 years									
Civilian labor force	1,012	1,099	1,093	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
Participation rate	35.8	37.1	36.8	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
Employed	839	910	901	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
Employment-population ratio	29.7	30.8	30.3	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
Unemployed	173	189	193	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
Unemployment rate	17.1	17.2	17.6	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)

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

² Data not available.

NOTE: Persons whose ethnicity is identified as Hispanic or Latino may be of any race. Beginning in January 2007, data reflect revised population controls used in the household survey.

Table A-4. Employment status of the civilian population 25 years and over by educational attainment

(Numbers in thousands)

Educational attainment	Not seasonally adjusted			Seasonally adjusted					
	Sept. 2006	Aug. 2007	Sept. 2007	Sept. 2006	May 2007	June 2007	July 2007	Aug. 2007	Sept. 2007
Less than a high school diploma									
Civilian labor force	12,810	12,015	12,250	12,692	12,440	12,017	12,141	12,031	12,161
Participation rate	46.2	46.4	46.6	45.7	45.9	45.0	47.8	46.4	46.2
Employed	12,054	11,275	11,397	11,873	11,610	11,208	11,274	11,225	11,263
Employment-population ratio	43.4	43.5	43.3	42.8	42.9	41.9	44.4	43.3	42.8
Unemployed	756	739	853	819	831	809	867	806	898
Unemployment rate	5.9	6.2	7.0	6.5	6.7	6.7	7.1	6.7	7.4
High school graduates, no college ¹									
Civilian labor force	38,557	38,388	39,013	38,427	38,103	38,277	38,447	38,549	38,828
Participation rate	63.5	62.7	63.3	63.2	62.6	62.8	63.3	62.9	63.0
Employed	37,104	36,781	37,398	36,800	36,383	36,721	36,743	36,885	37,060
Employment-population ratio	61.1	60.1	60.7	60.6	59.8	60.3	60.5	60.2	60.1
Unemployed	1,453	1,607	1,615	1,627	1,720	1,556	1,703	1,664	1,768
Unemployment rate	3.8	4.2	4.1	4.2	4.5	4.1	4.4	4.3	4.6
Some college or associate degree									
Civilian labor force	35,440	35,959	36,077	35,472	36,098	36,340	36,281	35,961	35,987
Participation rate	72.4	71.9	72.0	72.5	72.8	72.8	71.4	71.9	71.8
Employed	34,227	34,622	34,907	34,201	34,865	35,077	34,998	34,629	34,750
Employment-population ratio	70.0	69.2	69.7	69.9	70.3	70.3	68.9	69.2	69.4
Unemployed	1,213	1,337	1,170	1,270	1,234	1,263	1,283	1,331	1,237
Unemployment rate	3.4	3.7	3.2	3.6	3.4	3.5	3.5	3.7	3.4
Bachelor's degree and higher ²									
Civilian labor force	42,927	44,331	44,143	42,866	44,052	44,254	44,474	44,594	44,132
Participation rate	78.1	77.0	77.5	78.0	77.9	78.0	77.3	77.5	77.5
Employed	42,021	43,314	43,248	41,994	43,191	43,380	43,540	43,680	43,264
Employment-population ratio	76.5	75.2	76.0	76.4	76.4	76.4	75.7	75.9	76.0
Unemployed	906	1,017	895	872	861	874	934	914	868
Unemployment rate	2.1	2.3	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.1	2.0	2.0

¹ Includes persons with a high school diploma or equivalent.² Includes persons with bachelor's, master's, professional, and doctoral degrees.

NOTE: Beginning in January 2007, data reflect revised population controls

used in the household survey. See box note in the BLS news release USDL 07-0486, "The Employment Situation: March 2007," issued on April 6, 2007, for a discussion of technical issues regarding educational attainment data.

Table A-5. Employed persons by class of worker and part-time status

(In thousands)

Category	Not seasonally adjusted			Seasonally adjusted					
	Sept. 2006	Aug. 2007	Sept. 2007	Sept. 2006	May 2007	June 2007	July 2007	Aug. 2007	Sept. 2007
CLASS OF WORKER									
Agriculture and related industries	2,261	2,005	2,147	2,150	2,100	1,941	1,993	1,843	2,054
Wage and salary workers	1,291	1,144	1,248	1,199	1,224	1,155	1,157	1,016	1,160
Self-employed workers	958	850	875	946	845	775	823	806	853
Unpaid family workers	13	11	24	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)
Nonagricultural industries	142,749	144,401	144,300	142,836	143,815	144,122	144,159	143,952	144,325
Wage and salary workers	132,901	134,578	134,553	133,030	133,994	134,128	134,339	134,269	134,604
Government	20,568	20,690	21,153	20,525	21,227	21,082	21,024	21,148	21,133
Private industries	112,333	113,888	113,400	112,515	112,757	113,000	113,319	113,133	113,488
Private households	771	819	823	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)
Other industries	111,562	113,069	112,577	111,757	111,892	112,196	112,554	112,384	112,676
Self-employed workers	9,762	9,709	9,631	9,694	9,716	9,878	9,706	9,652	9,589
Unpaid family workers	85	114	116	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)
PERSONS AT WORK PART TIME ²									
All industries:									
Part time for economic reasons	3,735	4,494	4,137	4,099	4,484	4,290	4,313	4,516	4,512
Slack work or business conditions	2,402	2,838	2,768	2,630	2,963	2,790	2,724	2,933	2,986
Could only find part-time work	1,115	1,113	1,091	1,151	1,265	1,203	1,217	1,168	1,148
Part time for noneconomic reasons	19,812	17,663	20,037	19,631	19,626	20,112	20,014	19,835	19,891
Nonagricultural industries:									
Part time for economic reasons	3,653	4,424	4,085	3,981	4,403	4,194	4,240	4,459	4,407
Slack work or business conditions	2,353	2,801	2,736	2,563	2,904	2,737	2,683	2,903	2,920
Could only find part-time work	1,098	1,098	1,088	1,142	1,256	1,204	1,211	1,147	1,142
Part time for noneconomic reasons	19,462	17,350	19,679	19,289	19,200	19,758	19,660	19,569	19,570

¹ Data not available.

² Persons at work excludes employed persons who were absent from their jobs during the entire reference week for reasons such as vacation, illness, or industrial dispute. Part time for noneconomic reasons excludes persons who usually work full time but worked only 1 to 34 hours during the reference week for

reasons such as holidays, illness, and bad weather.

NOTE: Detail for the seasonally adjusted data shown in this table will not necessarily add to totals because of the independent seasonal adjustment of the various series. Beginning in January 2007, data reflect revised population controls used in the household survey.

Table A-6. Selected employment indicators

(In thousands)

Characteristic	Not seasonally adjusted			Seasonally adjusted					
	Sept. 2006	Aug. 2007	Sept. 2007	Sept. 2006	May 2007	June 2007	July 2007	Aug. 2007	Sept. 2007
AGE AND SEX									
Total, 16 years and over	145,010	146,406	146,448	144,906	145,943	146,140	146,110	145,794	146,257
16 to 19 years	5,783	6,274	5,649	6,060	5,862	5,972	5,940	5,665	5,894
16 to 17 years	2,392	2,541	2,218	2,449	2,308	2,351	2,303	2,255	2,270
18 to 19 years	3,391	3,733	3,431	3,608	3,550	3,645	3,667	3,389	3,630
20 years and over	139,227	140,131	140,799	138,846	140,081	140,167	140,170	140,129	140,364
20 to 24 years	13,821	14,139	13,849	13,928	13,967	13,994	13,964	13,876	13,972
25 years and over	125,406	125,993	126,950	124,964	126,006	126,184	126,291	126,445	126,508
25 to 54 years	100,294	100,319	100,813	99,925	100,434	100,452	100,344	100,563	100,497
25 to 34 years	31,289	31,662	31,717	31,126	31,550	31,632	31,667	31,717	31,587
35 to 44 years	34,700	34,143	34,335	34,582	34,344	34,215	34,151	34,214	34,227
45 to 54 years	34,306	34,514	34,761	34,217	34,539	34,605	34,526	34,632	34,682
55 years and over	25,113	25,674	26,137	25,038	25,572	25,732	25,947	25,882	26,011
Men, 16 years and over	78,109	78,972	78,407	77,920	78,323	78,281	78,292	78,082	78,207
16 to 19 years	2,910	3,152	2,779	3,051	2,942	2,969	2,930	2,798	2,911
16 to 17 years	1,146	1,224	1,040	1,173	1,097	1,139	1,119	1,065	1,073
18 to 19 years	1,764	1,927	1,738	1,865	1,842	1,851	1,815	1,746	1,834
20 years and over	75,199	75,821	75,628	74,868	75,380	75,312	75,362	75,284	75,296
20 to 24 years	7,447	7,539	7,235	7,485	7,406	7,368	7,417	7,333	7,294
25 years and over	67,752	68,282	68,393	67,375	67,924	67,969	67,990	68,049	68,029
25 to 54 years	54,290	54,543	54,511	53,957	54,382	54,312	54,257	54,317	54,229
25 to 34 years	17,350	17,606	17,588	17,201	17,429	17,466	17,560	17,499	17,450
35 to 44 years	18,820	18,717	18,653	18,706	18,783	18,643	18,567	18,651	18,575
45 to 54 years	18,121	18,220	18,269	18,050	18,169	18,203	18,130	18,167	18,203
55 years and over	13,462	13,739	13,882	13,419	13,543	13,657	13,733	13,732	13,800
Women, 16 years and over	66,901	67,433	68,041	66,986	67,620	67,859	67,819	67,712	68,050
16 to 19 years	2,873	3,123	2,871	3,008	2,919	3,004	3,011	2,867	2,983
16 to 17 years	1,246	1,316	1,178	1,276	1,211	1,212	1,183	1,190	1,197
18 to 19 years	1,628	1,806	1,693	1,743	1,707	1,794	1,852	1,643	1,796
20 years and over	64,028	64,311	65,170	63,978	64,701	64,855	64,808	64,845	65,068
20 to 24 years	6,373	6,600	6,613	6,442	6,561	6,626	6,546	6,544	6,679
25 years and over	57,655	57,711	58,557	57,536	58,140	58,229	58,301	58,306	58,479
25 to 54 years	46,004	45,776	46,303	45,969	46,052	46,140	46,087	46,246	46,268
25 to 34 years	13,939	14,055	14,129	13,925	14,121	14,165	14,107	14,218	14,137
35 to 44 years	15,880	15,426	15,681	15,877	15,561	15,572	15,584	15,564	15,651
45 to 54 years	16,185	16,294	16,492	16,167	16,370	16,402	16,396	16,465	16,479
55 years and over	11,651	11,935	12,254	11,620	12,029	12,075	12,215	12,150	12,211
MARITAL STATUS									
Married men, spouse present	45,701	46,201	46,244	45,645	46,531	46,527	46,330	46,192	46,238
Married women, spouse present	35,518	35,226	35,796	35,421	36,194	36,217	35,997	35,826	35,739
Women who maintain families	9,095	9,548	9,618	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)
FULL- OR PART-TIME STATUS									
Full-time workers ²	120,780	122,870	121,728	120,447	120,997	120,645	121,122	120,995	121,332
Part-time workers ³	24,230	23,535	24,720	24,526	24,880	25,555	25,102	24,897	25,039
MULTIPLE JOBHOLDERS									
Total multiple jobholders	7,792	7,221	7,621	7,667	7,815	7,707	7,674	7,555	7,509
Percent of total employed	5.4	4.9	5.2	5.3	5.4	5.3	5.3	5.2	5.1

¹ Data not available.² Employed full-time workers are persons who usually work 35 hours or more per week.³ Employed part-time workers are persons who usually work less than 35 hours per week.

NOTE: Detail for the seasonally adjusted data shown in this table will not necessarily add to totals because of the independent seasonal adjustment of the various series. Beginning in January 2007, data reflect revised population controls used in the household survey.

Table A-7. Selected unemployment indicators, seasonally adjusted

Characteristic	Number of unemployed persons (in thousands)			Unemployment rates ¹					
	Sept. 2006	Aug. 2007	Sept. 2007	Sept. 2006	May 2007	June 2007	July 2007	Aug. 2007	Sept. 2007
AGE AND SEX									
Total, 16 years and over	6,912	7,097	7,207	4.6	4.5	4.5	4.6	4.6	4.7
16 to 19 years	1,182	1,086	1,120	16.3	15.7	15.8	15.2	16.1	16.0
16 to 17 years	537	515	518	18.0	16.6	16.8	16.7	18.6	18.6
18 to 19 years	644	580	604	15.1	15.4	15.5	14.1	14.6	14.3
20 years and over	5,730	6,011	6,086	4.0	3.9	4.0	4.1	4.1	4.2
20 to 24 years	1,210	1,256	1,357	8.0	7.3	8.0	8.5	8.3	8.9
25 years and over	4,547	4,759	4,770	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.7	3.6	3.6
25 to 54 years	3,801	3,913	3,930	3.7	3.6	3.6	3.8	3.7	3.8
25 to 34 years	1,487	1,532	1,604	4.6	4.5	4.6	4.6	4.6	4.8
35 to 44 years	1,256	1,263	1,202	3.5	3.4	3.3	3.7	3.6	3.4
45 to 54 years	1,057	1,118	1,123	3.0	3.1	3.0	3.1	3.1	3.1
55 years and over	752	854	840	2.9	3.2	3.0	3.2	3.2	3.1
Men, 16 years and over	3,612	3,833	3,986	4.4	4.6	4.7	4.7	4.7	4.8
16 to 19 years	658	605	646	17.7	17.3	17.7	16.7	17.8	18.2
16 to 17 years	282	300	299	19.4	18.5	18.1	18.9	22.0	21.8
18 to 19 years	377	312	351	16.8	17.1	18.2	15.3	15.2	16.0
20 years and over	2,954	3,228	3,340	3.8	4.0	4.1	4.2	4.1	4.2
20 to 24 years	678	700	769	8.3	8.6	9.3	9.2	8.7	9.5
25 years and over	2,265	2,523	2,557	3.3	3.5	3.4	3.6	3.6	3.6
25 to 54 years	1,905	2,043	2,090	3.4	3.5	3.5	3.7	3.6	3.7
25 to 34 years	726	851	882	4.1	4.4	4.6	4.3	4.6	4.8
35 to 44 years	659	609	630	3.4	3.0	2.9	3.6	3.2	3.3
45 to 54 years	519	583	578	2.8	3.2	3.1	3.2	3.1	3.1
55 years and over	360	481	467	2.6	3.4	3.1	3.4	3.4	3.3
Women, 16 years and over	3,300	3,264	3,221	4.7	4.3	4.4	4.6	4.6	4.5
16 to 19 years	524	481	475	14.8	14.1	13.9	13.6	14.4	13.7
16 to 17 years	255	215	218	16.7	14.9	15.6	14.5	15.3	15.4
18 to 19 years	267	268	254	13.3	13.4	12.7	12.8	14.0	12.4
20 years and over	2,776	2,783	2,746	4.2	3.8	3.9	4.1	4.1	4.0
20 to 24 years	532	556	588	7.6	5.8	6.7	7.7	7.8	8.1
25 years and over	2,282	2,236	2,213	3.8	3.6	3.6	3.7	3.7	3.6
25 to 54 years	1,895	1,870	1,840	4.0	3.8	3.7	3.9	3.9	3.8
25 to 34 years	761	680	723	5.2	4.7	4.6	4.9	4.6	4.9
35 to 44 years	597	654	572	3.6	3.8	3.7	3.9	4.0	3.5
45 to 54 years	537	535	545	3.2	3.0	2.9	3.0	3.1	3.2
55 years and over ²	394	418	379	3.3	2.7	3.2	3.5	3.4	3.0
MARITAL STATUS									
Married men, spouse present	1,094	1,158	1,158	2.3	2.6	2.4	2.7	2.4	2.4
Married women, spouse present	1,046	1,145	1,048	2.9	2.7	2.7	2.8	3.1	2.8
Women who maintain families ²	667	633	658	6.8	6.3	6.8	6.8	6.2	6.4
FULL- OR PART-TIME STATUS									
Full-time workers ³	5,627	5,835	6,037	4.5	4.4	4.5	4.6	4.6	4.7
Part-time workers ⁴	1,325	1,271	1,229	5.1	4.9	4.6	5.0	4.9	4.7

¹ Unemployment as a percent of the civilian labor force.² Not seasonally adjusted.³ Full-time workers are unemployed persons who have expressed a desire to work full time (35 hours or more per week) or are on layoff from full-time jobs.⁴ Part-time workers are unemployed persons who have expressed a desire to

work part time (less than 35 hours per week) or are on layoff from part-time jobs.

NOTE: Detail shown in this table will not necessarily add to totals because of the independent seasonal adjustment of the various series. Beginning in January 2007, data reflect revised population controls used in the household survey.

Table A-8. Unemployed persons by reason for unemployment

(Numbers in thousands)

Reason	Not seasonally adjusted			Seasonally adjusted					
	Sept. 2006	Aug. 2007	Sept. 2007	Sept. 2006	May 2007	June 2007	July 2007	Aug. 2007	Sept. 2007
NUMBER OF UNEMPLOYED									
Job losers and persons who completed temporary jobs	2,878	3,472	3,208	3,195	3,331	3,375	3,628	3,617	3,577
On temporary layoff	582	865	613	872	1,004	866	981	979	954
Not on temporary layoff	2,297	2,606	2,595	2,323	2,327	2,509	2,648	2,638	2,623
Permanent job losers	1,570	1,852	1,831	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)
Persons who completed temporary jobs	727	755	764	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)
Job leavers	851	870	902	804	764	810	823	793	842
Reentrants	2,305	2,099	2,190	2,292	2,153	2,127	2,078	2,064	2,144
New entrants	590	647	652	635	549	621	593	593	698
PERCENT DISTRIBUTION									
Total unemployed	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Job losers and persons who completed temporary jobs	43.4	49.0	46.1	46.1	49.0	48.7	50.9	51.2	49.3
On temporary layoff	8.8	12.2	8.8	12.6	14.8	12.5	13.8	13.8	13.1
Not on temporary layoff	34.7	36.8	37.3	33.5	34.2	36.2	37.2	37.3	36.1
Job leavers	12.8	12.3	13.0	11.6	11.2	11.7	11.6	11.2	11.6
Reentrants	34.8	29.6	31.5	33.1	31.7	30.7	29.2	29.2	29.5
New entrants	8.9	9.1	9.4	9.2	8.1	9.0	8.3	8.4	9.6
UNEMPLOYED AS A PERCENT OF THE CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE									
Job losers and persons who completed temporary jobs	1.9	2.3	2.1	2.1	2.2	2.2	2.4	2.4	2.3
Job leavers6	.6	.6	.5	.5	.5	.5	.5	.5
Reentrants	1.5	1.4	1.4	1.5	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.3	1.4
New entrants4	.4	.4	.4	.4	.4	.4	.4	.5

¹ Data not available.

NOTE: Beginning in January 2007, data reflect revised population controls used in the household survey.

Table A-9. Unemployed persons by duration of unemployment

(Numbers in thousands)

Duration	Not seasonally adjusted			Seasonally adjusted					
	Sept. 2006	Aug. 2007	Sept. 2007	Sept. 2006	May 2007	June 2007	July 2007	Aug. 2007	Sept. 2007
NUMBER OF UNEMPLOYED									
Less than 5 weeks	2,612	2,493	2,563	2,582	2,450	2,488	2,473	2,595	2,518
5 to 14 weeks	1,876	2,326	2,118	2,077	2,204	2,125	2,213	2,166	2,332
15 weeks and over	2,136	2,269	2,271	2,264	2,230	2,286	2,413	2,385	2,393
15 to 26 weeks	902	1,021	1,009	1,010	1,104	1,166	1,105	1,138	1,115
27 weeks and over	1,234	1,248	1,261	1,254	1,126	1,120	1,308	1,247	1,277
Average (mean) duration, in weeks	17.5	17.0	16.7	17.2	16.7	16.8	17.2	16.9	16.5
Median duration, in weeks	7.9	8.8	8.7	8.1	8.3	8.2	8.9	8.6	9.0
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	39.4	35.2	36.9	37.3	35.6	36.1	34.8	36.3	34.8
5 to 14 weeks	28.3	32.8	30.5	30.0	32.0	30.8	31.2	30.3	32.2
15 weeks and over	32.2	32.0	32.7	32.7	32.4	33.1	34.0	33.4	33.0
15 to 26 weeks	13.6	14.4	14.5	14.6	16.0	16.9	15.6	15.9	15.4
27 weeks and over	18.6	17.6	18.1	18.1	16.4	16.2	18.4	17.4	17.6

NOTE: Beginning in January 2007, data reflect revised population controls used in the household survey.

Table A-10. Employed and unemployed persons by occupation, not seasonally adjusted

(Numbers in thousands)

Occupation	Employed		Unemployed		Unemployment rates	
	Sept. 2006	Sept. 2007	Sept. 2006	Sept. 2007	Sept. 2006	Sept. 2007
Total, 16 years and over ¹	145,010	146,448	6,625	6,952	4.4	4.5
Management, professional, and related occupations	50,649	51,908	1,094	1,098	2.1	2.1
Management, business, and financial operations occupations	21,182	21,528	439	401	2.0	1.8
Professional and related occupations	29,467	30,380	655	697	2.2	2.2
Service occupations	23,863	24,659	1,359	1,509	5.4	5.8
Sales and office occupations	35,786	35,761	1,707	1,648	4.6	4.4
Sales and related occupations	16,013	16,277	838	901	5.0	5.2
Office and administrative support occupations	19,773	19,484	869	747	4.2	3.7
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance occupations	16,303	15,926	932	885	5.4	5.3
Farming, fishing, and forestry occupations	930	969	76	59	7.5	5.7
Construction and extraction occupations	9,774	9,503	636	633	6.1	6.2
Installation, maintenance, and repair occupations	5,599	5,454	221	193	3.8	3.4
Production, transportation, and material moving occupations	18,409	18,194	927	1,135	4.8	5.9
Production occupations	9,377	9,371	510	542	5.2	5.5
Transportation and material moving occupations	9,032	8,823	417	592	4.4	6.3

¹ Persons with no previous work experience and persons whose last job was in the Armed Forces are included in the unemployed total.

NOTE: Beginning in January 2007, data reflect revised population controls used in the household survey.

Table A-11. Unemployed persons by industry and class of worker, not seasonally adjusted

Industry and class of worker	Number of unemployed persons (in thousands)		Unemployment rates	
	Sept. 2006	Sept. 2007	Sept. 2006	Sept. 2007
Total, 16 years and over ¹	6,625	6,952	4.4	4.5
Nonagricultural private wage and salary workers	5,261	5,418	4.5	4.6
Mining	14	25	2.1	3.2
Construction	586	596	5.6	5.8
Manufacturing	632	673	3.8	4.1
Durable goods	362	407	3.5	3.9
Nondurable goods	270	266	4.4	4.3
Wholesale and retail trade	1,008	1,027	4.9	5.1
Transportation and utilities	183	224	3.1	3.7
Information	170	124	4.9	3.7
Financial activities	235	316	2.4	3.3
Professional and business services	736	655	5.6	4.7
Education and health services	576	630	3.0	3.2
Leisure and hospitality	810	892	6.9	7.4
Other services	310	257	5.0	4.2
Agriculture and related private wage and salary workers	78	53	5.9	4.3
Government workers	396	525	1.9	2.4
Self employed and unpaid family workers	299	304	2.7	2.8

¹ Persons with no previous work experience are included in the unemployed total.

NOTE: Beginning in January 2007, data reflect revised population controls used in the household survey.

Table A-12. Alternative measures of labor underutilization

(Percent)

Measure	Not seasonally adjusted			Seasonally adjusted					
	Sept. 2006	Aug. 2007	Sept. 2007	Sept. 2006	May 2007	June 2007	July 2007	Aug. 2007	Sept. 2007
U-1 Persons unemployed 15 weeks or longer, as a percent of the civilian labor force	1.4	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.6	1.6	1.6
U-2 Job losers and persons who completed temporary jobs, as a percent of the civilian labor force	1.9	2.3	2.1	2.1	2.2	2.2	2.4	2.4	2.3
U-3 Total unemployed, as a percent of the civilian labor force (official unemployment rate)	4.4	4.6	4.5	4.6	4.5	4.5	4.6	4.6	4.7
U-4 Total unemployed plus discouraged workers, as a percent of the civilian labor force plus discouraged workers	4.6	4.9	4.7	4.8	4.7	4.8	4.9	4.9	4.9
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	5.2	5.5	5.3	5.4	5.3	5.4	5.5	5.5	5.5
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	7.6	8.4	8.0	8.0	8.2	8.2	8.3	8.4	8.4

NOTE: Marginally attached workers are persons who currently are neither working nor looking for work but indicate that they want and are available for a job and have looked for work sometime in the recent past. Discouraged workers, a subset of the marginally attached, have given a job-market related reason for not currently looking for a job. Persons employed part time for economic reasons are

those who want and are available for full-time work but have had to settle for a part-time schedule. For further information, see "BLS introduces new range of alternative unemployment measures," in the October 1995 issue of the *Monthly Labor Review*. Beginning in January 2007, data reflect revised population controls used in the household survey.

Table A-13. Persons not in the labor force and multiple jobholders by sex, not seasonally adjusted

(Numbers in thousands)

Category	Total		Men		Women	
	Sept. 2006	Sept. 2007	Sept. 2006	Sept. 2007	Sept. 2006	Sept. 2007
NOT IN THE LABOR FORCE						
Total not in the labor force	77,785	79,061	29,548	30,439	48,237	48,622
Persons who currently want a job	4,434	4,503	1,901	1,956	2,533	2,548
Searched for work and available to work now ¹	1,299	1,268	602	657	698	611
Reason not currently looking:						
Discouragement over job prospects ²	325	276	170	168	154	108
Reasons other than discouragement ³	975	992	431	489	543	503
MULTIPLE JOBHOLDERS						
Total multiple jobholders ⁴	7,792	7,621	3,854	3,823	3,938	3,798
Percent of total employed	5.4	5.2	4.9	4.9	5.9	5.6
Primary job full time, secondary job part time	4,153	4,266	2,272	2,325	1,881	1,941
Primary and secondary jobs both part time	1,673	1,652	472	480	1,201	1,173
Primary and secondary jobs both full time	289	275	197	193	92	82
Hours vary on primary or secondary job	1,632	1,385	887	804	745	581

¹ Data refer to persons who have searched for work during the prior 12 months and were available to take a job during the reference week.

² Includes thinks no work available, could not find work, lacks schooling or training, employer thinks too young or old, and other types of discrimination.

³ Includes those who did not actively look for work in the prior 4 weeks for such reasons as school or family responsibilities, ill health, and transportation problems, as

well as a small number for which reason for nonparticipation was not determined.

⁴ Includes persons who work part time on their primary job and full time on their secondary job(s), not shown separately.

NOTE: Beginning in January 2007, data reflect revised population controls used in the household survey.

Table B-1. Employees on nonfarm payrolls by industry sector and selected industry detail

(In thousands)

Industry	Not seasonally adjusted				Seasonally adjusted						Change from: Aug. 2007- Sept. 2007 ^P
	Sept. 2006	July 2007	Aug. 2007 ^P	Sept. 2007 ^P	Sept. 2006	May 2007	June 2007	July 2007	Aug. 2007 ^P	Sept. 2007 ^P	
Total nonfarm	136,906	137,786	137,909	138,535	136,636	137,904	137,973	138,066	138,155	138,265	110
Total private	114,961	116,805	116,832	116,370	114,560	115,668	115,739	115,856	115,888	115,961	73
Goods-producing	22,906	22,789	22,778	22,631	22,625	22,446	22,436	22,421	22,357	22,324	-33
Natural resources and mining	704	740	745	737	694	718	721	726	729	728	-1
Logging	67.5	65.0	65.5	65.4	64.1	63.4	64.1	62.8	62.4	62.5	.1
Mining	636.4	674.6	679.0	671.1	630.1	654.5	656.5	663.5	666.1	665.2	-9
Oil and gas extraction	138.1	153.2	153.8	151.9	138.5	148.3	149.3	150.8	151.5	151.8	.3
Mining, except oil and gas ¹	227.0	236.0	237.7	235.1	222.7	227.1	228.3	228.9	230.5	230.5	.0
Coal mining	79.0	81.0	80.8	80.8	79.1	79.4	79.6	80.3	80.6	81.0	.4
Support activities for mining	271.3	285.4	287.5	284.1	268.9	279.1	278.9	283.8	284.1	282.9	-1.2
Construction	7,947	7,959	7,935	7,840	7,725	7,659	7,665	7,649	7,627	7,613	-14
Construction of buildings	1,850.4	1,831.2	1,825.9	1,806.9	1,818.8	1,784.9	1,788.9	1,782.1	1,775.8	1,774.2	-1.6
Residential building	1,044.3	1,021.9	1,015.9	998.8	1,028.5	997.5	997.3	991.3	986.0	981.0	-5.0
Nonresidential building	806.1	809.3	810.0	808.1	790.3	787.4	791.6	790.8	789.8	793.2	3.4
Heavy and civil engineering construction	1,046.9	1,060.5	1,058.3	1,051.0	985.7	999.9	999.4	996.2	992.9	988.8	-4.1
Specialty trade contractors	5,049.4	5,067.6	5,050.5	4,981.6	4,920.4	4,874.4	4,876.3	4,870.7	4,858.0	4,849.6	-8.4
Residential specialty trade contractors	2,437.0	2,405.6	2,375.2	2,326.6	2,377.2	2,306.2	2,302.5	2,306.0	2,285.2	2,270.2	-15.0
Nonresidential specialty trade contractors	2,612.4	2,662.0	2,675.3	2,655.0	2,543.2	2,568.2	2,573.8	2,564.7	2,572.8	2,579.4	6.6
Manufacturing	14,255	14,090	14,098	14,054	14,206	14,069	14,050	14,046	14,001	13,983	-18
Production workers	10,228	10,121	10,146	10,130	10,185	10,105	10,091	10,098	10,065	10,059	-6
Durable goods	9,026	8,899	8,913	8,886	9,017	8,913	8,897	8,900	8,873	8,863	-10
Production workers	6,399	6,300	6,322	6,315	6,392	6,323	6,309	6,313	6,291	6,290	-1
Wood products	560.6	538.8	533.5	526.2	555.6	529.0	526.5	529.2	523.0	520.3	-2.7
Nonmetallic mineral products	511.3	510.7	507.0	505.6	503.6	500.7	500.5	499.1	496.6	497.0	.4
Primary metals	460.0	449.6	450.4	450.1	460.2	452.6	449.2	450.9	448.8	449.1	.3
Fabricated metal products	1,565.8	1,572.0	1,572.3	1,572.5	1,565.4	1,565.4	1,569.0	1,569.5	1,568.2	1,570.2	2.0
Machinery	1,199.6	1,233.7	1,224.6	1,219.0	1,203.3	1,221.8	1,224.3	1,228.2	1,222.2	1,220.1	-2.1
Computer and electronic products ¹	1,319.1	1,312.5	1,306.7	1,296.9	1,318.9	1,308.6	1,306.4	1,304.3	1,300.9	1,298.0	-2.9
Computer and peripheral equipment	198.9	197.5	196.9	197.2	198.3	197.9	196.2	196.5	196.6	197.2	.6
Communications equipment	143.2	143.4	142.5	140.9	143.2	142.7	142.9	142.7	143.0	142.6	-.4
Semiconductors and electronic components	467.9	466.3	461.1	457.3	467.1	465.3	464.2	462.5	458.6	457.3	-1.3
Electronic instruments	437.3	437.1	436.9	433.7	438.4	435.4	435.5	434.5	434.0	433.2	-.8
Electrical equipment and appliances	437.2	437.8	436.1	436.4	438.3	436.9	436.0	436.8	434.7	435.5	.8
Transportation equipment ¹	1,767.2	1,661.5	1,701.4	1,704.1	1,764.4	1,708.4	1,702.9	1,699.5	1,701.0	1,699.5	-1.5
Motor vehicles and parts ²	1,068.2	957.9	998.1	1,002.7	1,064.7	1,006.8	999.2	998.4	998.1	996.4	-1.7
Furniture and related products	552.8	531.5	528.3	524.4	553.3	533.0	529.4	530.3	526.0	523.5	-2.5
Miscellaneous manufacturing	652.3	650.8	652.9	650.6	653.5	656.3	652.9	652.1	651.4	649.6	-1.8
Nondurable goods	5,229	5,191	5,185	5,168	5,189	5,156	5,153	5,146	5,128	5,120	-8
Production workers	3,829	3,821	3,824	3,815	3,793	3,782	3,782	3,785	3,774	3,769	-5
Food manufacturing	1,523.3	1,532.8	1,537.4	1,533.3	1,491.8	1,499.8	1,502.4	1,505.9	1,498.2	1,496.4	-1.8
Beverages and tobacco products	199.9	205.3	203.9	203.6	195.6	198.5	200.4	200.2	198.7	198.2	-.5
Textile mills	189.0	170.0	168.4	166.1	188.0	173.5	172.5	169.9	167.5	164.9	-2.6
Textile product mills	158.5	154.6	153.1	151.3	159.9	155.3	154.6	153.5	152.9	152.0	-.9
Apparel	236.6	217.1	214.5	214.2	234.8	220.1	217.8	217.7	214.2	212.2	-2.0
Leather and allied products	37.1	34.5	34.9	36.4	37.1	35.9	35.9	35.3	35.5	36.4	.9
Paper and paper products	465.1	459.8	457.8	454.6	464.6	457.8	457.3	456.7	455.4	454.3	-1.1
Printing and related support activities	632.9	629.7	626.7	627.7	632.5	629.9	629.6	629.0	626.9	628.3	1.4
Petroleum and coal products	118.5	119.3	119.0	119.0	116.4	119.2	117.2	116.2	116.0	116.9	.9
Chemicals	870.2	878.9	878.7	875.0	871.1	872.3	873.8	873.3	875.1	874.8	-.3
Plastics and rubber products	798.0	788.8	790.4	787.0	796.8	793.2	791.1	788.5	787.2	785.2	-2.0

See footnotes at the end of table.

Table B-2. Average weekly hours of production and nonsupervisory workers¹ on private nonfarm payrolls by industry sector and selected industry detail

Industry	Not seasonally adjusted				Seasonally adjusted						Change from: Aug. 2007- Sept. 2007 ^P
	Sept. 2006	July 2007	Aug. 2007 ^P	Sept. 2007 ^P	Sept. 2006	May 2007	June 2007	July 2007	Aug. 2007 ^P	Sept. 2007 ^P	
Total private	33.9	34.2	34.0	34.2	33.8	33.8	33.9	33.8	33.8	33.8	0.0
Goods-producing	40.8	40.5	40.9	41.1	40.3	40.5	40.7	40.6	40.6	40.6	.0
Natural resources and mining	45.6	45.8	45.8	46.6	45.1	45.7	45.9	45.9	45.6	46.0	.4
Construction	39.3	39.4	39.5	39.4	38.4	38.9	39.0	38.9	38.7	38.8	.1
Manufacturing	41.4	40.9	41.4	41.7	41.1	41.1	41.4	41.3	41.4	41.4	.0
Overtime hours	4.5	4.1	4.3	4.4	4.3	4.1	4.3	4.2	4.1	4.1	.0
Durable goods	41.6	41.1	41.7	42.0	41.3	41.3	41.7	41.6	41.7	41.7	.0
Overtime hours	4.5	4.0	4.3	4.4	4.3	4.1	4.4	4.2	4.1	4.1	.0
Wood products	39.6	40.1	39.8	39.7	39.6	39.5	39.7	39.9	39.5	39.3	-.2
Nonmetallic mineral products	43.6	42.8	43.4	43.3	43.0	42.3	42.5	42.6	42.8	42.5	-.3
Primary metals	43.7	42.8	42.8	43.0	43.5	42.8	43.3	43.2	43.0	42.8	-.2
Fabricated metal products	41.6	41.3	41.9	42.1	41.3	41.4	41.6	41.7	41.8	41.9	.1
Machinery	42.5	42.3	42.3	42.7	42.3	42.3	42.5	42.5	42.5	42.5	.0
Computer and electronic products	40.6	39.9	40.5	41.3	40.4	40.4	40.7	40.2	40.6	40.9	.3
Electrical equipment and appliances	41.1	41.2	41.2	42.1	40.7	41.3	41.9	41.7	41.4	41.8	.4
Transportation equipment	43.1	41.6	43.4	43.5	42.6	42.9	43.3	43.2	43.2	43.1	-.1
Motor vehicles and parts ²	42.7	40.5	43.3	43.2	42.0	42.6	42.9	42.6	42.6	42.6	.0
Furniture and related products	39.3	39.2	40.1	40.0	38.8	38.9	39.2	39.3	39.6	39.6	.0
Miscellaneous manufacturing	38.7	38.5	39.1	39.4	38.6	38.6	39.0	39.0	39.2	39.3	.1
Nondurable goods	41.1	40.6	41.0	41.3	40.7	40.8	40.9	40.9	40.9	40.8	-.1
Overtime hours	4.6	4.1	4.3	4.5	4.2	4.1	4.2	4.1	4.1	4.1	.0
Food manufacturing	40.9	40.7	40.9	41.3	40.3	40.6	40.5	40.8	40.6	40.5	-.1
Beverages and tobacco products	40.9	40.9	41.6	40.6	40.7	40.5	40.8	40.7	41.0	40.8	-.2
Textile mills	40.9	39.6	39.7	40.7	40.7	40.2	40.5	40.2	39.8	40.3	.5
Textile product mills	40.0	40.3	39.9	40.5	39.8	39.8	40.5	40.6	40.0	40.3	.3
Apparel	36.6	37.4	37.3	37.1	36.7	37.3	37.7	37.7	37.4	37.4	.0
Leather and allied products	38.6	36.9	37.3	37.9	38.8	38.9	37.8	37.4	37.6	37.8	.2
Paper and paper products	43.4	42.8	43.1	43.4	43.0	42.9	43.0	42.9	43.0	42.8	-.2
Printing and related support activities	39.7	38.4	39.3	39.6	39.2	39.1	39.1	38.8	39.2	39.0	-.2
Petroleum and coal products	45.8	44.5	43.6	44.0	45.0	44.6	44.5	44.2	43.9	43.5	-.4
Chemicals	42.9	41.8	42.2	42.3	43.0	42.0	42.0	42.1	42.2	42.1	-.1
Plastics and rubber products	40.9	40.8	41.3	41.7	40.5	41.1	41.4	41.5	41.4	41.4	.0
Private service-providing	32.4	32.8	32.5	32.8	32.4	32.4	32.4	32.4	32.4	32.4	.0
Trade, transportation, and utilities	33.6	33.7	33.5	33.8	33.4	33.4	33.4	33.3	33.3	33.4	.1
Wholesale trade	37.9	38.5	38.2	38.6	37.9	38.3	38.3	38.1	38.2	38.2	.0
Retail trade	30.6	30.6	30.4	30.7	30.4	30.2	30.2	30.1	30.1	30.2	.1
Transportation and warehousing	37.1	37.2	37.3	37.3	36.9	37.0	37.0	36.8	37.0	37.1	.1
Utilities	41.7	42.6	42.3	42.7	41.4	42.4	42.6	42.6	42.3	42.5	.2
Information	36.8	37.1	36.4	36.8	36.7	36.3	36.3	36.5	36.3	36.4	.1
Financial activities	35.4	36.5	35.6	36.3	35.7	35.9	36.0	35.9	35.8	35.8	.0
Professional and business services	34.6	35.0	34.8	35.1	34.7	34.8	34.7	34.7	34.7	34.8	.1
Education and health services	32.5	32.9	32.6	32.9	32.5	32.5	32.6	32.6	32.6	32.6	.0
Leisure and hospitality	25.6	26.3	26.0	25.6	25.8	25.6	25.5	25.4	25.4	25.4	.0
Other services	30.8	31.1	31.0	31.1	30.8	31.0	30.9	30.8	30.8	30.9	.1

¹ Data relate to production workers in natural resources and mining and manufacturing, construction workers in construction, and nonsupervisory workers in the service-providing industries. These groups account for approximately four-fifths of the

total employment on private nonfarm payrolls.

² Includes motor vehicles, motor vehicle bodies and trailers, motor vehicle parts.

^P = preliminary.

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

Industry	Average hourly earnings				Average weekly earnings			
	Sept. 2006	July 2007	Aug. 2007 ^P	Sept. 2007 ^P	Sept. 2006	July 2007	Aug. 2007 ^P	Sept. 2007 ^P
Total private	\$16.91	\$17.42	\$17.40	\$17.63	\$573.25	\$595.76	\$591.60	\$602.95
Seasonally adjusted	16.88	17.45	17.50	17.57	570.54	589.81	591.50	593.87
Goods-producing	18.20	18.69	18.78	18.87	742.56	756.95	768.10	775.56
Natural resources and mining	20.01	20.88	20.93	20.76	912.46	956.30	958.59	967.42
Construction	20.35	21.00	21.10	21.27	799.76	827.40	833.45	838.04
Manufacturing	16.88	17.20	17.30	17.39	698.83	703.48	716.22	725.16
Durable goods	17.80	18.08	18.26	18.34	740.48	743.09	761.44	770.28
Wood products	13.53	13.62	13.64	13.72	535.79	546.16	542.87	544.68
Nonmetallic mineral products	16.51	17.09	16.94	16.99	719.84	731.45	735.20	735.67
Primary metals	19.67	19.78	19.66	19.60	859.58	846.58	841.45	842.80
Fabricated metal products	16.21	16.51	16.56	16.63	674.34	681.86	693.86	700.12
Machinery	17.26	17.84	17.77	17.89	733.55	754.63	751.67	763.90
Computer and electronic products	19.18	20.06	20.01	20.13	778.71	800.39	810.41	831.37
Electrical equipment and appliances	15.61	16.05	16.00	16.11	641.57	661.26	659.20	678.23
Transportation equipment	22.59	22.62	23.30	23.35	973.63	940.99	1,011.22	1,015.73
Furniture and related products	13.98	14.36	14.33	14.43	549.41	562.91	574.63	577.20
Miscellaneous manufacturing	14.47	14.82	14.76	14.69	559.99	570.57	577.12	578.79
Nondurable goods	15.31	15.72	15.69	15.79	629.24	638.23	643.29	652.13
Food manufacturing	13.16	13.56	13.60	13.63	538.24	551.89	556.24	562.92
Beverages and tobacco products	18.21	18.64	17.79	18.45	744.79	762.38	740.06	749.07
Textile mills	12.59	13.13	13.21	13.24	514.93	519.95	524.44	538.87
Textile product mills	12.02	12.05	11.89	11.84	480.80	485.62	474.41	479.52
Apparel	10.61	11.05	11.00	11.07	388.33	413.27	410.30	410.70
Leather and allied products	11.44	12.17	12.08	12.23	441.58	449.07	450.58	463.52
Paper and paper products	18.15	18.68	18.42	18.72	787.71	799.50	793.90	812.45
Printing and related support activities	15.80	16.19	16.29	16.38	627.26	621.70	640.20	648.65
Petroleum and coal products	23.87	25.06	25.30	25.81	1,093.25	1,115.17	1,103.08	1,135.64
Chemicals	19.43	19.68	19.51	19.57	833.55	822.62	823.32	827.81
Plastics and rubber products	15.03	15.27	15.41	15.45	614.73	623.02	636.43	644.27
Private service-providing	16.56	17.09	17.03	17.31	536.54	560.55	553.48	567.77
Trade, transportation, and utilities	15.57	15.92	15.84	16.01	523.15	536.50	530.64	541.14
Wholesale trade	19.09	19.69	19.55	19.76	723.51	758.07	746.81	762.74
Retail trade	12.70	12.88	12.81	12.94	388.62	394.13	389.42	397.26
Transportation and warehousing	17.51	17.93	17.88	18.03	649.62	667.00	666.92	672.52
Utilities	27.47	27.74	27.82	28.04	1,145.50	1,181.72	1,176.79	1,197.31
Information	23.60	23.82	23.85	24.21	868.48	883.72	868.14	890.93
Financial activities	19.02	19.68	19.68	19.91	673.31	718.32	700.61	722.73
Professional and business services	19.19	20.27	20.02	20.46	663.97	709.45	696.70	718.15
Education and health services	17.53	18.08	18.11	18.21	569.73	594.83	590.39	599.11
Leisure and hospitality	9.83	10.33	10.39	10.51	251.65	271.68	270.14	269.06
Other services	14.89	15.15	15.20	15.40	458.61	471.17	471.20	478.94

¹ See footnote 1, table B-2.

P = preliminary.

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

Industry	Sept. 2006	May 2007	June 2007	July 2007	Aug. 2007 ^P	Sept. 2007 ^P	Percent change from: Aug. 2007- Sept. 2007 ^P
Total Private:							
Current dollars	\$16.88	\$17.32	\$17.40	\$17.45	\$17.50	\$17.57	0.4
Constant (1982) dollars ²	8.25	8.26	8.29	8.31	8.35	N.A.	(³)
Goods-producing	18.08	18.61	18.65	18.67	18.71	18.76	.3
Natural resources and mining	20.11	20.85	20.90	20.95	21.06	20.81	-1.2
Construction	20.17	20.91	20.92	20.94	21.00	21.08	.4
Manufacturing	16.83	17.20	17.26	17.28	17.32	17.36	.2
Excluding overtime ⁴	15.99	16.38	16.41	16.44	16.50	16.54	.2
Durable goods	17.73	18.15	18.22	18.22	18.27	18.29	.1
Nondurable goods	15.29	15.60	15.63	15.68	15.71	15.77	.4
Private service-providing	16.56	16.98	17.07	17.13	17.19	17.26	.4
Trade, transportation, and utilities	15.52	15.71	15.80	15.84	15.88	15.92	.3
Wholesale trade	19.10	19.38	19.54	19.56	19.61	19.66	.3
Retail trade	12.65	12.75	12.77	12.82	12.85	12.88	.2
Transportation and warehousing	17.47	17.65	17.76	17.81	17.81	17.92	.6
Utilities	27.35	27.71	27.77	27.84	28.01	27.96	-2
Information	23.44	23.87	23.99	23.96	23.98	24.03	.2
Financial activities	19.02	19.59	19.68	19.69	19.78	19.83	.3
Professional and business services	19.31	20.03	20.13	20.18	20.29	20.46	.8
Education and health services	17.51	17.89	17.96	18.05	18.11	18.17	.3
Leisure and hospitality	9.83	10.32	10.38	10.45	10.49	10.52	.3
Other services	14.86	15.14	15.20	15.26	15.32	15.37	.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 0.5 percent from July 2007 to Aug. 2007, the latest month available.⁴ Derived by assuming that overtime hours are paid at the rate of time and one-half.

N.A. = not available.

^P = preliminary.

Table B-5. Indexes of aggregate weekly hours of production and nonsupervisory workers¹ on private nonfarm payrolls by industry sector and selected industry detail

(2002=100)

Industry	Not seasonally adjusted				Seasonally adjusted						Percent change from: Aug. 2007-Sept. 2007 ^P
	Sept. 2006	July 2007	Aug. 2007 ^P	Sept. 2007 ^P	Sept. 2006	May 2007	June 2007	July 2007	Aug. 2007 ^P	Sept. 2007 ^P	
Total private	106.7	110.0	109.3	109.5	106.0	107.3	107.7	107.6	107.7	107.8	0.1
Goods-producing	105.3	104.5	105.6	105.4	102.4	102.4	103.0	102.7	102.4	102.3	-.1
Natural resources and mining	130.4	136.8	136.8	137.7	126.3	132.1	132.9	134.2	132.8	133.7	.7
Construction	120.5	122.3	122.2	120.4	113.7	114.7	115.5	115.1	114.2	114.3	.1
Manufacturing	97.2	95.0	96.4	96.9	96.1	95.3	95.9	95.7	95.6	95.6	.0
Durable goods	100.0	97.3	99.1	99.7	99.2	98.1	98.8	98.7	98.6	98.6	.0
Wood products	99.5	95.6	94.0	91.6	98.8	92.4	92.4	93.2	91.1	89.3	-2.0
Nonmetallic mineral products	102.0	100.8	101.5	100.8	98.6	96.6	97.3	97.4	97.5	96.8	-.7
Primary metals	93.6	89.5	89.9	91.0	93.3	90.6	91.0	91.0	90.1	90.4	.3
Fabricated metal products	104.8	104.3	105.8	106.4	103.9	104.2	104.9	105.2	105.3	105.8	.5
Machinery	104.7	107.0	105.9	107.2	104.7	105.8	106.5	107.1	106.4	106.4	.0
Computer and electronic products	106.1	102.3	103.3	105.2	105.4	104.0	104.3	103.0	103.5	104.3	.8
Electrical equipment and appliances	89.4	91.5	91.3	93.2	88.6	91.6	92.6	92.5	91.4	92.5	1.2
Transportation equipment	100.8	91.9	99.4	99.9	99.5	98.0	98.7	98.3	98.8	98.6	-.2
Motor vehicles and parts ²	93.2	78.3	88.5	88.7	91.6	87.4	87.5	86.3	86.8	86.8	.0
Furniture and related products	90.6	87.1	88.3	86.7	89.5	86.5	86.4	86.8	86.5	85.8	-.8
Miscellaneous manufacturing	91.0	90.6	92.2	93.3	91.0	92.4	92.8	92.4	92.4	92.8	.4
Nondurable goods	92.7	91.4	92.3	92.8	90.9	90.9	91.1	91.2	90.9	90.6	-.3
Food manufacturing	104.4	104.7	106.0	106.6	100.4	102.1	102.1	103.0	102.1	101.7	-.4
Beverages and tobacco products	102.0	109.3	109.4	104.6	98.5	103.8	104.9	104.9	104.1	101.4	-2.6
Textile mills	63.9	54.8	54.4	55.4	63.3	57.6	57.3	55.8	54.6	54.5	-.2
Textile product mills	84.9	80.0	78.7	78.4	85.2	79.8	80.9	80.3	78.4	78.0	-.5
Apparel	63.9	61.0	60.3	60.5	63.3	61.5	61.6	61.6	60.5	60.2	-.5
Leather and allied products	73.5	68.0	70.0	75.4	73.3	74.3	72.5	70.9	71.5	74.9	4.8
Paper and paper products	87.2	85.8	86.2	86.1	86.0	84.9	85.4	85.5	85.3	84.7	-.7
Printing and related support activities	93.9	90.8	92.6	94.0	92.7	92.3	92.2	91.7	92.5	92.8	.3
Petroleum and coal products	101.2	101.4	100.5	102.3	97.4	98.4	98.4	97.1	97.9	98.3	.4
Chemicals	96.8	96.2	97.0	97.0	97.4	94.7	95.1	96.0	96.5	96.3	-.2
Plastics and rubber products	93.7	93.5	95.0	95.5	92.6	94.6	95.0	95.2	94.9	94.6	-.3
Private service-providing	107.1	111.3	110.3	110.8	107.0	108.7	108.9	109.1	109.2	109.4	.2
Trade, transportation, and utilities	103.3	105.4	104.7	105.4	103.0	104.2	104.3	104.1	104.2	104.6	.4
Wholesale trade	105.8	111.0	110.1	111.2	105.6	108.7	109.1	109.0	109.6	109.9	.3
Retail trade	100.1	102.1	101.5	101.7	100.4	100.9	100.8	100.6	100.6	101.0	.4
Transportation and warehousing	110.1	109.0	109.3	111.1	108.6	109.1	109.2	108.7	109.3	109.6	.3
Utilities	94.3	97.8	96.9	96.9	93.7	96.0	96.7	96.8	96.2	96.5	.3
Information	101.0	104.2	101.8	102.5	101.3	101.6	101.4	102.0	101.3	102.0	.7
Financial activities	107.5	114.1	110.8	111.9	108.5	110.6	111.0	111.1	110.6	110.6	.0
Professional and business services	113.5	116.7	116.6	117.6	112.8	115.0	114.5	114.8	114.9	115.5	.5
Education and health services	109.3	112.1	111.3	114.3	109.8	111.9	112.8	113.2	113.5	113.8	.3
Leisure and hospitality	110.9	121.7	120.0	114.1	110.3	112.1	111.7	111.4	111.6	112.0	.4
Other services	96.8	101.1	100.2	99.3	97.3	99.1	99.0	98.7	98.7	99.0	.3

¹ See footnote 1, table B-2.² Includes motor vehicles, motor vehicle bodies and trailers, and motor vehicle parts.^P = preliminary.

NOTE: The indexes of aggregate weekly hours are calculated by

dividing the current month's estimates of aggregate hours by the corresponding 2002 annual average levels. Aggregate hours estimates are the product of estimates of average weekly hours and production and nonsupervisory worker employment.

Table B-6. Indexes of aggregate weekly payrolls of production and nonsupervisory workers¹ on private nonfarm payrolls by industry sector and selected industry detail

(2002=100)

Industry	Not seasonally adjusted				Seasonally adjusted						Percent change from: Aug. 2007- Sept. 2007 ^P
	Sept. 2006	July 2007	Aug. 2007 ^P	Sept. 2007 ^P	Sept. 2006	May 2007	June 2007	July 2007	Aug. 2007 ^P	Sept. 2007 ^P	
Total private	120.6	128.0	127.1	129.0	119.6	124.2	125.3	125.5	125.9	126.6	0.6
Goods-producing	117.4	119.6	121.4	121.8	113.4	116.6	117.6	117.5	117.3	117.5	.2
Natural resources and mining	151.7	166.1	166.5	166.2	147.7	160.2	161.6	163.5	162.6	161.8	-.5
Construction	132.4	138.6	139.3	138.2	123.9	129.5	130.5	130.2	129.4	130.0	.5
Manufacturing	107.3	106.9	109.1	110.3	105.7	107.2	108.2	108.2	108.3	108.5	.2
Durable goods	111.1	109.8	112.9	114.1	109.8	111.2	112.4	112.2	112.4	112.5	.1
Nondurable goods	100.3	101.5	102.4	103.5	98.2	100.2	100.6	101.0	100.9	100.9	.0
Private service-providing	121.6	130.4	128.8	131.5	121.5	126.6	127.4	128.1	128.7	129.5	.6
Trade, transportation, and utilities	114.7	119.6	118.4	120.4	114.1	116.8	117.5	117.6	118.0	118.8	.7
Wholesale trade	119.0	128.8	126.7	129.4	118.9	124.1	125.6	125.6	126.6	127.2	.5
Retail trade	109.0	112.8	111.5	112.8	108.8	110.3	110.4	110.5	110.8	111.5	.6
Transportation and warehousing	122.3	124.0	124.0	127.0	120.3	122.1	123.0	122.8	123.5	124.6	.9
Utilities	108.1	113.3	112.6	113.4	107.0	111.1	112.1	112.5	112.4	112.7	.3
Information	118.0	122.9	120.2	122.8	117.5	120.1	120.5	121.0	120.2	121.3	.9
Financial activities	126.5	138.8	134.8	137.7	127.6	134.0	135.1	135.2	135.3	135.6	.2
Professional and business services	129.6	140.8	138.9	143.1	129.6	137.1	137.2	137.8	138.7	140.7	1.4
Education and health services	126.0	133.2	132.5	136.8	126.4	131.6	133.2	134.3	135.2	135.9	.5
Leisure and hospitality	123.8	142.8	141.6	136.2	123.1	131.4	131.7	132.3	133.0	133.7	.5
Other services	105.0	111.6	110.9	111.4	105.4	109.3	109.6	109.7	110.2	110.9	.6

¹ See footnote 1, table B-2.

P = preliminary.

NOTE: The indexes of aggregate weekly payrolls are calculated by dividing the current month's estimates of aggregate payrolls

by the corresponding 2002 annual average levels. Aggregate payroll estimates are the product of estimates of average hourly earnings, average weekly hours, and production and nonsupervisory worker employment.

Table B-7. Diffusion indexes of employment change

(Percent)

Time span	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
Private nonfarm payrolls, 278 industries ¹												
Over 1-month span:												
2003	43.5	37.2	33.6	38.8	40.8	38.5	39.2	41.7	48.0	50.2	52.2	52.9
2004	51.6	50.2	62.1	64.9	59.9	57.6	56.5	51.4	56.5	55.0	51.4	55.6
2005	52.5	61.3	52.7	60.8	54.9	58.5	59.0	60.4	53.6	53.1	62.2	60.4
2006	64.2	64.6	64.0	62.8	56.7	55.9	59.4	55.9	55.8	57.7	53.6	57.6
2007	54.9	54.7	55.0	52.9	57.9	53.6	53.2	P 53.2	P 52.5			
Over 3-month span:												
2003	39.6	33.8	34.9	33.8	35.3	42.3	39.2	34.4	42.6	48.6	48.7	50.2
2004	55.9	53.2	57.0	64.2	70.3	65.6	59.9	55.2	57.9	59.0	60.4	55.8
2005	51.3	55.9	56.8	61.3	57.2	59.4	62.8	63.7	59.9	53.4	57.2	62.2
2006	70.5	66.7	66.0	66.9	63.3	62.4	60.3	62.6	57.7	59.0	57.7	59.9
2007	64.6	60.6	61.2	59.4	60.1	56.5	56.1	P 56.3	P 56.5			
Over 6-month span:												
2003	34.7	33.1	31.1	33.3	33.5	36.5	32.7	32.4	40.8	44.8	47.7	47.5
2004	49.8	51.8	55.0	60.8	63.5	63.7	63.3	62.6	58.3	62.1	55.4	55.2
2005	54.1	57.2	57.6	56.3	56.5	58.1	65.8	63.8	61.9	59.2	62.8	60.8
2006	63.8	63.3	67.1	68.2	67.1	67.1	63.5	62.9	62.6	62.1	61.5	61.0
2007	62.2	60.3	65.3	62.8	61.7	61.3	59.7	P 57.0	P 58.3			
Over 12-month span:												
2003	34.5	31.5	32.9	33.5	34.2	35.1	32.7	33.1	37.1	36.7	37.2	39.2
2004	40.3	42.1	44.8	48.4	50.7	57.7	57.0	55.2	56.7	58.3	60.1	60.3
2005	60.1	61.0	59.5	58.8	58.3	60.3	60.6	62.8	60.3	58.8	59.7	61.3
2006	67.3	65.3	66.0	64.7	65.8	65.3	67.6	66.4	66.5	66.4	65.5	65.1
2007	64.6	64.4	63.8	64.0	62.6	62.2	61.5	P 62.2	P 62.4			
Manufacturing payrolls, 84 industries ¹												
Over 1-month span:												
2003	34.5	17.3	17.3	10.7	22.0	17.3	17.3	31.5	26.8	38.1	42.3	42.3
2004	41.1	45.2	47.0	63.1	50.0	48.2	56.5	43.5	41.7	43.5	40.5	42.3
2005	36.9	48.2	43.5	48.2	38.7	37.5	42.3	45.8	44.0	44.6	48.2	51.8
2006	63.1	48.2	56.0	53.0	47.0	58.9	51.2	44.6	40.5	47.6	43.5	38.7
2007	52.4	38.7	30.4	33.3	42.3	42.9	45.8	P 29.2	P 38.7			
Over 3-month span:												
2003	15.5	11.3	13.7	9.5	8.9	11.9	15.5	15.5	17.9	29.2	30.4	33.3
2004	45.2	42.9	43.5	57.7	60.1	58.3	55.4	46.4	47.0	42.9	42.9	37.5
2005	35.1	39.9	40.5	42.3	35.1	33.9	40.5	41.7	42.3	40.5	39.9	43.5
2006	56.5	52.4	52.4	51.2	47.6	54.8	48.2	52.4	39.3	42.3	35.7	39.9
2007	48.2	38.1	42.9	31.0	33.3	38.1	34.5	P 33.3	P 37.5			
Over 6-month span:												
2003	11.9	11.3	7.1	8.3	9.5	10.7	7.1	9.5	12.5	16.1	25.0	24.4
2004	28.0	32.7	35.1	47.0	50.0	52.4	54.2	52.4	48.8	51.2	41.1	38.7
2005	31.5	35.1	36.3	34.5	32.1	33.3	44.0	39.3	32.1	36.9	34.5	39.3
2006	42.9	41.7	50.0	50.6	51.2	53.0	45.8	45.8	47.6	45.2	44.6	39.9
2007	39.9	37.5	37.5	36.9	36.3	38.1	33.9	P 29.2	P 31.0			
Over 12-month span:												
2003	10.7	6.0	6.5	6.0	8.3	7.1	7.1	8.3	10.7	10.7	9.5	10.7
2004	13.1	14.3	13.1	20.2	23.2	35.7	36.9	38.1	36.3	44.0	44.6	44.6
2005	44.6	44.6	41.7	40.5	37.5	36.3	32.1	33.9	32.7	33.3	33.3	37.5
2006	44.6	40.5	40.5	40.5	39.3	42.3	48.8	48.8	44.6	45.2	43.5	41.7
2007	41.7	42.3	39.3	39.9	36.3	33.3	32.1	P 33.3	P 31.0			

¹ Based on seasonally adjusted data for 1-, 3-, and 6-month spans and unadjusted data for the 12-month 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.