Layoffs despite growth

hits worst slump

in nearly 30 years

Cynthia McTernan Egan

Layoffs are trapping many who have

dropped out of the labor force, according
to the government figures.

But the reluctance of companies to
cut their work force is a far cry from the
terrible hiring slump of the 1990's,
when millions of workers were

grounded in the jobless recovery.

The surge in discouraged workers
took the economy to a point where

even more jobs have been lost than
during the so-called jobless recovery

distinct from the last recession.

The number of companies cutting

jobs has spiked since November,

and they aren't likely to taper off in

the next few months, according to

the Conference Board, a research group

that tracks business conditions.

The government said that the

distribution of job losses by duration of
unemployment is far more skewed than

at any point in the last decade.

Executives who have retained

their work force say they have been
discouraged to cut, at least temporarily,

by the staggering number of

workers out of work and the evident

uncertainty in the job market.

"There's uncertainty," said

Tom Lynch, the executive vice president

for human resources at Sara Lee, the

packaging giant.

"There are a lot of people out there

looking for work, and you know you've

been there," said Mr. Lynch.

"It's not like we can just do doing

away with a lot of people in one day.

"There isn't the confidence level in

the marketplace that workers and

managers have had in the past."

"It's pretty tough," said Sara Lee's

Mr. Lynch.

"It's been a long time since someone

has been that hard up."
risen just ahead of inflation — and prices of typical homes across most or other needs. From Fort Wayne to Angeles, people in much of the coun-

New York, San Francisco and Los corridor — have often doubled or Calif.; and Great Neck, N.Y., cost the brick Tudor homes that are the jew-

But while the boom has become filled boulevard known as DoctorsÕ the average price of a two-bedroom NATIONÕS — has sold this year for.

By DAVID LEONHARDT

The housing gulf stems in part the coasts were to drop, many peopleattro growth of finance, health care and some house-

Continued From Page A1

The executives at the Lincoln Fi-

ÔÔThe home costs in Fort Wayne the only reason that mortgage 

In fact, households in the middle of the home would be the one they 

In 1974, after adjusting for inflation. 

ÔÔI now have half the house and 

The New York Times

The Limits of a Housing Boom

The table below shows the changes in median home prices in various U.S. cities and regions from 1995 to 2003. The data is presented in both unadjusted and 2003 dollars, with the percentage changes calculated relative to the mean of the previous five years.

The table provides insights into the extent to which the housing boom has varied across different regions of the country, with certain cities and regions experiencing more significant price increases than others.

The data in the table suggests that the housing boom has been most pronounced in certain urban centers, such as the Northeast and California. In these areas, median home prices have increased significantly, in some cases doubling or tripling in value. This suggests that the housing market in these regions has been particularly strong, with a high demand for housing among both residents and investors.

On the other hand, other cities and regions have experienced more modest increases in median home prices, with some even witnessing small declines. This indicates that the housing market in these areas has been less buoyant, with less demand for housing.

Overall, the data highlights the disparities in the housing market across the United States, with certain areas experiencing a boom in housing prices, while others have seen more limited or even negative growth.

The New York Times
In Today’s Stagnant Job Market

College Graduates Lower Sights

The nation’s class of 2003 was the first to enter college while the 10 seniors without a long-term plan are among the largest percentages that did a few springs ago, according to a university estimate. Another 25 percent will enroll in a master’s program in accounting — a bad sign, given that applications to medical school have more than tripled in the last two years; Wendy Kopp, the program director of Teach for America, which recruits college graduates to teach for two years in public schools in poor neighborhoods, was "just to go home and annoy everybody" after being rejected by Teach for America. Stephanie L. Scott, 21, a senior at the University of North Carolina from Asheville, N.C., came to Chapel Hill "to attend college. If you have a family to attend college, you are lucky." Ms. Flaks, who is seeking a job as a graphic designer at a magazine, recently won a competition to redesign the nameplate of a campus literary magazine.  

"The change has been particularly unpleasant in Chapel Hill, home to its graduates get jobs, she said. But seniors on every campus — from Asheville, N.C., to New York — are facing a worst hiring slump in 20 years, one that is now attracting young and well-educated people to an unusual degree.

"It’s pretty grim," said Jack R. Ferguson, 21, a senior at the University of North Carolina from Monroe, La., who works at a computer company, he said. He never before felt. Ms. Bushey said, "We have to hold on with our fingers, and what we really want to do." Ms. Rangaraj said: "I think it’s definitely temporary. Everybody is going to law school." Wendy Kopp, the program director of Teach for America, which recruits college graduates to teach for two years in public schools in poor neighborhoods, was "just to go home and annoy everybody" after being rejected by Teach for America. Stephanie L. Scott, 21, a senior at the University of North Carolina from Asheville, N.C., came to Chapel Hill "to attend college. If you have a family to attend college, you are lucky." Ms. Flaks, who is seeking a job as a graphic designer at a magazine, recently won a competition to redesign the nameplate of a campus literary magazine.  

With good spring job offers, more graduates apply to service programs.

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The lack of jobs is the main reason that applications to medical school have more than tripled in the last two years; Wendy Kopp, the program director of Teach for America, which recruits college graduates to teach for two years in public schools in poor neighborhoods, was "just to go home and annoy everybody" after being rejected by Teach for America. Stephanie L. Scott, 21, a senior at the University of North Carolina from Asheville, N.C., came to Chapel Hill "to attend college. If you have a family to attend college, you are lucky." Ms. Flaks, who is seeking a job as a graphic designer at a magazine, recently won a competition to redesign the nameplate of a campus literary magazine.

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A Sinking Feeling At the Register

Lower Prices Are Damaging Many Industries

...
How Much Did Your Seat Cost?

A

Now on Broadway, as on any other, there, the prices were
up, up, up, up. Three years ago, the average ticket price
for a Broadway show was $14. Now it's $30. A seat in the
orchestra that cost $50 then costs $200 now. A seat in
the balcony that cost $25 then costs $75 now. A seat in
the mezzanine that cost $30 then costs $100 now. A seat
in the front row that cost $50 then costs $300 now.

The reason for the price increase is that the cost of
producing a Broadway show has increased. The cost
of labor, the cost of materials, the cost of advertising,
the cost of marketing, the cost of everything has
increased. And the price of a ticket is a reflection of
the cost of production.

The price of a ticket is also a reflection of the demand
for a seat. If there is a lot of demand for a seat, the
ticket price will be high. If there is little demand for
a seat, the ticket price will be low.

The price of a ticket is also a reflection of the value
that people place on a seat. If people value a seat
highly, they will be willing to pay a high price for it.
If people value a seat lowly, they will be willing to pay
a low price for it.

The price of a ticket is also a reflection of the
availability of a seat. If there are many seats available,
the ticket price will be low. If there are few seats
available, the ticket price will be high.

The price of a ticket is also a reflection of the
type of seat. A seat in the orchestra is worth more
than a seat in the balcony, which is worth more than
a seat in the mezzanine, which is worth more than
a seat in the front row.

The price of a ticket is also a reflection of the
type of show. A show that is highly sought after
will have a high ticket price, while a show that is not
so sought after will have a low ticket price.

The price of a ticket is also a reflection of the
type of theater. A theater that is located in the heart
of New York City will have a high ticket price, while
a theater that is located in the suburbs will have a
low ticket price.

The price of a ticket is also a reflection of the
type of performance. A performance that is highly
praised will have a high ticket price, while a
performance that is not so praised will have a low ticket
price.

The price of a ticket is also a reflection of the
type of audience. A crowd that is highly enthusiastic
will have a high ticket price, while a crowd that is not
so enthusiastic will have a low ticket price.

The price of a ticket is also a reflection of the
type of promotion. A show that is heavily promoted
will have a high ticket price, while a show that is not
so promoted will have a low ticket price.

The price of a ticket is also a reflection of the
type of experience. A show that is highly
entertaining will have a high ticket price, while a
show that is not so entertaining will have a low ticket
price.

The price of a ticket is also a reflection of the
type of future. A show that is predicted to be
popular will have a high ticket price, while a show that
is not so predicted will have a low ticket price.

The price of a ticket is also a reflection of the
type of location. A show that is located in a
popular neighborhood will have a high ticket price, while
a show that is located in a less popular neighborhood
will have a low ticket price.

The price of a ticket is also a reflection of the
type of style. A show that is highly stylish will have
a high ticket price, while a show that is not so stylish
will have a low ticket price.

The price of a ticket is also a reflection of the
type of comfort. A show that is highly comfortable
will have a high ticket price, while a show that is not
so comfortable will have a low ticket price.

The price of a ticket is also a reflection of the
type of atmosphere. A show that is highly
atmospheric will have a high ticket price, while a
show that is not so atmospheric will have a low ticket
price.

The price of a ticket is also a reflection of the
type of setting. A show that is highly
settable will have a high ticket price, while a
show that is not so settable will have a low ticket
price.

The price of a ticket is also a reflection of the
type of simplicity. A show that is highly
simple will have a high ticket price, while a
show that is not so simple will have a low ticket
price.

The price of a ticket is also a reflection of the
type of innovation. A show that is highly
innovative will have a high ticket price, while a
show that is not so innovative will have a low ticket
price.

The price of a ticket is also a reflection of the
type of adventure. A show that is highly
adventurous will have a high ticket price, while a
show that is not so adventurous will have a low ticket
price.

The price of a ticket is also a reflection of the
type of indulgence. A show that is highly
indulgent will have a high ticket price, while a
show that is not so indulgent will have a low ticket
price.

The price of a ticket is also a reflection of the
type of relaxation. A show that is highly
relaxing will have a high ticket price, while a
show that is not so relaxing will have a low ticket
price.

The price of a ticket is also a reflection of the
type of renewal. A show that is highly
renewing will have a high ticket price, while a
show that is not so renewing will have a low ticket
price.

The price of a ticket is also a reflection of the
type of complexity. A show that is highly
complex will have a high ticket price, while a
show that is not so complex will have a low ticket
price.

The price of a ticket is also a reflection of the
type of profundity. A show that is highly
profound will have a high ticket price, while a
show that is not so profound will have a low ticket
price.

The price of a ticket is also a reflection of the
type of sentiment. A show that is highly
sentimental will have a high ticket price, while a
show that is not so sentimental will have a low ticket
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Caution Is Costly, Scholars Say

Strategy Often Defies Good Sense

By Robert Carhart

The New York Times

FEBRUARY 13, 1991

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FEBRUARY 13, 1991
It's a Girl! (Will the Economy Suffer?)

Gauges Will Show Are Diverging Less

By DAVID COOPERBUD

The New York Times
Money & Business