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THE EMPLOYMENT SITUATION: MARCH 1997

Employment rose, and the unemployment rate was about unchanged at 5.2 percent in March, the Bureau of Labor Statistics of the U.S. Department of Labor reported today. Nonfarm payroll employment increased by 175,000, and average hourly earnings rose by 5 cents in March.

Unemployment (Household Survey Data)

The number of unemployed persons, 7.1 million, and the unemployment rate, 5.2 percent, were essentially unchanged in March, after seasonal adjustment. Jobless rates for the major demographic groups—adult men (4.4 percent), adult women (4.7 percent), teenagers (16.4 percent), whites (4.5 percent), blacks (10.7 percent), and Hispanics (8.6 percent)—showed little or no movement over the month. (See tables A-1 and A-2.)

Total Employment and the Labor Force (Household Survey Data)

Total employment rose by 745,000 in March to 129.2 million (seasonally adjusted). The proportion of the population that was employed (the employment-population ratio) rose to 63.8 percent, an all-time high for this series.

About 7.9 million persons (not seasonally adjusted) held more than one job in March. These multiple jobholders accounted for 6.1 percent of all employed persons. (See table A-9.)

The civilian labor force increased by 685,000 to 136.3 million (seasonally adjusted), and the labor force participation rate rose to 67.3 percent. Over the past year, the labor force has increased by 2.5 million (after adjusting for the change in population controls introduced in January), and the participation rate has increased by half a percentage point.

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

	Quarte averag	_	Mo	onthly dat	ta	    Feb				
Category	1996	19971/		19971/		Mar.  Change				
	IV	I	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Cilding C   				
HOUSEHOLD DATA		I ———— I	Labor for							
Civilian labor force	134,830			!		1				
Employment	127,705		128,580			1				
Unemployment	7,124		7,268			1				
Not in labor force	66,627	66,462	66,437	66,754	66,194 	-560 				
		Unemployment rates								
All workers	5.3	5.3	5.4	5.3	5.2	-0.1				
Adult men	4.4	4.5	4.6	4.4	4.4	i .o				
Adult women	4.8	4.7	4.6	4.7	4.7	.0				
Teenagers	16.6	17.0	17.0	17.5	16.4	-1.1				
White	4.6	4.5	4.6	4.5	4.5	.0				
Black	10.6	10.9	10.8	11.3	10.7	6				
Hispanic origin	8.0	8.3	8.3	8.1	8.6	.5				
ESTABLISHMENT DATA			Employ	/ment	I					
Nonfarm employment	120.509	p121,236	120.982	   p121.275	p121,450	p175				
Goods-producing 2/		p24,471	24,399	_	. –	. –				
Construction	5,492	_		- '		-				
Manufacturing		p18,303				. –				
Service-producing 2/		p96,765	96,583	•		. –				
Retail trade	21,864	p21,940	21,922	•	•	p43				
Services	34,785	p35,097	35,015	p35,082	p35,193	p111				
Government	19,510	p19,566	19,544	p19,587	p19,568	p-19				
			Hours of	work 3/	l					
Total private	34.6	p34.6	34.2	p34.9	p34.8	p-0.1				
Manufacturing	41.8	p41.9	41.7	p41.9	p42.1	p.2				
Overtime	4.5	p4.8	4.7	p4.7	p4.9	•				
	_									
Arra hourds comings				 		 I				
Avg. hourly earnings,   total private   Avg. weekly earnings,	\$11.98	   p\$12.10	\$12.05	   p\$12.10 	   p\$12.15 	   p\$0.05 				
total private	414.00	   p419.07 	412.11	   p422.29 	   p422.82 	   p.53 				
		ı ———	I <del></del>	ı ————	ı ———	ı ———				

<sup>1/</sup> Beginning in January 1997, household data reflect revised population controls used in the survey.

<sup>2/</sup> Includes other industries, not shown separately.

<sup>3/</sup> Data relate to private production or nonsupervisory workers. p=preliminary.

Persons Not in the Labor Force (Household Survey Data)

About 1.5 million persons (not seasonally adjusted) were marginally attached to the labor force in March--that is, they wanted and were available for work and had looked for jobs sometime in the prior 12 months. The number of discouraged workers--a subset of the marginally attached who were not currently looking for jobs specifically because they believed no jobs were available for them or there were none for which they would qualify--was 356,000 in March, down from 451,000 a year earlier. (See table A-9.)

Industry Payroll Employment (Establishment Survey Data)

Nonfarm payroll employment rose by 175,000 in March to 121.5 million, after seasonal adjustment. Job gains in a variety of service-providing industries were somewhat offset by losses in construction and government. (See table B-1.)

The services industry added 111,000 jobs in March, slightly more than the average monthly gain of 100,000 in 1996. Employment in business services rose by 58,000, as the help supply industry added 25,000 jobs, and computer and data processing services continued its robust growth. Employment in health services increased by 22,000, led by a sizable advance in hospitals. Private education employment also rose.

Employment in retail trade increased by 43,000 in March. Department stores had large gains in both February and March, which offset a loss in January. There were above-average increases in March in building supply stores, food stores, and miscellaneous retail establishments. Eating and drinking places had a large employment decline, after seasonal adjustment, reflecting lighter-than-usual March hiring.

Employment in finance continued to grow in March, primarily in banks, security brokerages, and mortgage brokerages. Strong growth also continued in real estate, which has added 53,000 jobs in the past year. Wholesale trade posted a large job gain for the second month in a row. Employment in transportation and public utilities rose modestly after 2 months of large increases.

Manufacturing employment edged up by 16,000 in March, with the largest increases occurring in lumber and industrial machinery. Factory employment has increased by 74,000 since September, following a loss of 319,000 from its recent peak in March 1995. The recent growth has been concentrated in the durable goods industries, especially industrial machinery and aircraft.

Construction employment fell by 27,000 in March, following an increase of 108,000 in February. The unusual winter weather patterns this year and last have caused large fluctuations in the construction employment series, even after seasonal adjustment. Nevertheless, monthly job gains in construction have averaged 30,000 since October, compared with an average gain of 22,000 in the prior 12 months.

A decrease in government employment of 19,000 reflected a decline of 14,000 in local education, after seasonal adjustment, following gains in the prior 2 months. Employment in state government was unchanged, while federal employment continued to decline.

Weekly Hours (Establishment Survey Data)

The average workweek for production or nonsupervisory workers on private nonfarm payrolls edged down by 0.1 hour in March, to 34.8 hours, seasonally adjusted. The manufacturing workweek rose by 0.2 hour to 42.1 hours, a very high level by historical standards. Factory overtime advanced by 0.2 hour to 4.9 hours, the highest level since the series began in 1956. (See table B-2.)

The index of aggregate weekly hours of private production or nonsupervisory workers on nonfarm payrolls, at 140.5 (1982=100) in March, was little changed, after seasonal adjustment, as the rise in employment offset the decline in the average workweek. The manufacturing index increased by 0.5 percent to 107.4. (See table B-5.)

Hourly and Weekly Earnings (Establishment Survey Data)

Average hourly earnings of private production or nonsupervisory workers on nonfarm payrolls rose by 5 cents in March to \$12.15, seasonally adjusted. Average weekly earnings edged up by 0.1 percent to \$422.82, reflecting the largely offsetting movements of higher hourly earnings and a slightly shorter workweek. Over the past year, average hourly earnings rose by 4.0 percent, and average weekly earnings increased by 4.9 percent. (See table B-3.)

The Employment Situation for April 1997 is scheduled to be released on Friday, May 2, at  $8:30\ A.M.\ (EDT)$ .

## Explanatory Note

This news release presents statistics from two major surveys, the Current Population Survey (household survey) and the Current Employment Statistics survey (establishment survey). The household survey provides the information on the labor force, employment, and unemployment that appears in the A tables, marked HOUSEHOLD DATA. It is a sample survey of about 50,000 households conducted by the Bureau of the Census for the Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS).

The establishment survey provides the information on the employment, hours, and earnings of workers on nonfarm payrolls that appears in the B tables, marked ESTABLISHMENT DATA. This information is collected from payroll records by BLS in cooperation with State agencies. In June 1996, the sample included about 390,000 establishments employing over 47 million people.

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

Coverage, definitions, and differences between surveys

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

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

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

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

Establishment survey. The sample establishments are drawn from private nonfarm businesses such as factories, offices, and stores, as well as Federal, State, and local government entities. Employees on nonfarm payrolls are those who received pay for any part of the reference pay period, including persons on paid leave. Persons are counted in each job they hold. Hours and earnings data are for private businesses and relate only to production workers in the goods-producing sector and nonsupervisory workers in the service-producing sector.

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

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

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

## Seasonal adjustment

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

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

In both the household and establishment surveys, most seasonally adjusted series are independently adjusted. However, the adjusted series for many major estimates, such as total payroll employment, employment in most major industry divisions, total employment, and unemployment are computed by aggregating independently adjusted component series. For example, total unemployment is derived by summing the adjusted series for four major agesex components; this differs from the unemployment estimate that would be obtained by directly adjusting the total or by combining the duration, reasons, or more detailed age categories.

The numerical factors used to make the seasonal adjustments are recalculated twice a year. For the household survey, the factors are calculated for the January-June period and again for the July-December

period. For the establishment survey, updated factors for seasonal adjustment are calculated for the May-October period and introduced along with new benchmarks, and again for the November-April period. In both surveys, revisions to historical data are made once a year.

## Reliability of the estimates

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

For example, the confidence interval for the monthly change in total employment from the household survey is on the order of plus or minus 376,000. Suppose the estimate of total employment increases by 100,000 from one month to the next. The 90-percent confidence interval on the monthly change would range from -276,000 to 476,000 (100,000 376,000). These figures do not mean that the sample results are off by these magnitudes, but rather that there is about a 90-percent chance that the "true" over-the-month change lies within this interval. Since this range includes values of less than zero, we could not say with confidence that employment had, in fact, increased. If, however, the reported employment rise was half a million, then all of the values within the 90-percent confidence interval would be greater than zero. In this case, it is likely (at least a 90-percent chance) that an employment rise had, in fact, occurred. The 90-percent confidence interval for the monthly change in unemployment is 258,000, and for the monthly change in the unemployment rate it is .21 percentage point.

In general, estimates involving many individuals or establishments have lower standard errors (relative to the size of the estimate) than estimates which are based on a small number of observations. The precision of estimates is also improved when the data are cumulated over time such as for quarterly and annual averages. The seasonal adjustment process can also improve the stability of the monthly estimates.

The household and establishment surveys are also affected by nonsampling error. Nonsampling errors can occur for many reasons, including the failure to sample a segment of the population, inability to obtain information for all respondents in the sample, inability or unwillingness of respondents to provide correct information on a timely basis, mistakes made by respondents, and errors made in the collection or processing of the data.

For example, in the establishment survey, estimates for the most recent 2 months are based on substantially incomplete returns; for this reason, these estimates are labeled preliminary in the tables. It is only after two successive revisions to a monthly estimate, when nearly all sample reports have been received, that the estimate is considered final.

Another major source of nonsampling error in the establishment survey is the inability to capture, on a timely basis, employment generated by new firms. To correct for this systematic underestimation of employment growth (and other sources of error), a process known as bias adjustment is included in the survey's estimating procedures, whereby a specified number of jobs is added to the monthly sample-based change. The size of the

monthly bias adjustment is based largely on past relationships between the sample-based estimates of employment and the total counts of employment described below.

The sample-based estimates from the establishment survey are adjusted once a year (on a lagged basis) to universe counts of payroll employment obtained from administrative records of the unemployment insurance program. The difference between the March sample-based employment estimates and the March universe counts is known as a benchmark revision, and serves as a rough proxy for total survey error. The new benchmarks also incorporate changes in the classification of industries. Over the past decade, the benchmark revision for total nonfarm employment has averaged 0.2 percent, ranging from zero to 0.6 percent.

Additional statistics and other information

More comprehensive statistics are contained in Employment and Earnings, published each month by BLS. It is available for \$13.00 per issue or \$35.00 per year from the U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, DC 20402. All orders must be prepaid by sending a check or money order payable to the Superintendent of Documents, or by charging to Mastercard or Visa.

Employment and Earnings also provides measures of sampling error for the household survey data published in this release. For unemployment and other labor force categories, these measures appear in tables 1-B through 1-H of its "Explanatory Notes." Measures of the reliability of the data drawn from the establishment survey and the actual amounts of revision due to benchmark adjustments are provided in tables 2-B through 2-G of that publication.

Information in this release will be made available to sensory impaired individuals upon request. Voice phone: 202-606-STAT; TDD phone: 202-606-5897; TDD message referral phone: 1-800-326-2577.

Not seasonally adjusted Seasonally adjusted(1)

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

Employment status, sex, and age									
	Mar. 1996	Feb. 1997	Mar. 1997	Mar. 1996	Nov. 1996	Dec. 1996	Jan. 1997	Feb. 1997	Mar. 1997
TOTAL									
Civilian noninstitutional population.  Civilian labor force	132,692 66.4 124,992 62.5 3,243	134,535 66.5 126,887 62.7 2,933	135,524 66.9 128,125 63.3 3,166	133,464 66.8 126,062 63.1 3,470	134,831 66.9 127,644 63.4 3,354	135,022 67.0 127,855 63.4 3,426	135,848 67.2 128,580 63.6 3,468	135,634 67.0 128,430 63.5 3,292	136,319 67.3 129,175 63.8 3,386
Men, 16 years and over									
Civilian noninstitutional population.  Civilian labor force.  Participation rate.  Employed.  Employment-population ratio.  Unemployed.  Unemployment rate.	95,864 71,444 74.5 66,961 69.9 4,483 6.3	97,320 72,214 74.2 67,981 69.9 4,233 5.9	97,386 72,731 74.7 68,573 70.4 4,158 5.7	95,864 71,936 75.0 67,856 70.8 4,080 5.7	96,654 72,362 74.9 68,589 71.0 3,773 5.2	96,742 72,414 74.9 68,707 71.0 3,707 5.1	97,264 73,106 75.2 69,164 71.1 3,942 5.4	97,320 72,987 75.0 69,232 71.1 3,755 5.1	97,386 73,268 75.2 69,478 71.3 3,790 5.2
Men, 20 years and over									
Civilian noninstitutional population.  Civilian labor force.  Participation rate.  Employed.  Employment-population ratio.  Agriculture.  Nonagricultural industries.  Unemployed.  Unemployment rate.	88,366 67,753 76.7 64,005 72.4 2,249 61,755 3,749 5.5	89,556 68,447 76.4 64,923 72.5 2,080 62,843 3,523 5.1	89,604 68,937 76.9 65,502 73.1 2,244 63,257 3,435 5.0	88,366 67,886 76.8 64,562 73.1 2,376 62,186 3,324 4.9	88,971 68,391 76.9 65,349 73.4 2,355 62,994 3,042 4.4	89,040 68,369 76.8 65,367 73.4 2,356 63,011 3,002 4.4	89,446 68,998 77.1 65,813 73.6 2,364 63,449 3,185 4.6	89,556 68,827 76.9 65,818 73.5 2,276 63,542 3,009 4.4	89,604 69,111 77.1 66,066 73.7 2,362 63,703 3,045 4.4
Women, 16 years and over									
Civilian noninstitutional population.  Civilian labor force.  Participation rate.  Employed.  Employment-population ratio.  Unemployed.  Unemployment rate.	104,058 61,248 58.9 58,031 55.8 3,217 5.3	105,068 62,321 59.3 58,906 56.1 3,415 5.5	105,127 62,794 59.7 59,552 56.6 3,241 5.2	104,058 61,528 59.1 58,206 55.9 3,322 5.4	104,809 62,469 59.6 59,055 56.3 3,414 5.5	104,894 62,608 59.7 59,148 56.4 3,460 5.5	105,022 62,742 59.7 59,416 56.6 3,327 5.3	105,068 62,647 59.6 59,197 56.3 3,450 5.5	105,127 63,051 60.0 59,697 56.8 3,354 5.3
Women, 20 years and over									
Civilian noninstitutional population.  Civilian labor force.  Participation rate  Employed.  Employment-population ratio  Agriculture.  Nonagricultural industries.  Unemployed.  Unemployment rate	96,798 57,811 59.7 55,109 56.9 807 54,303 2,701 4.7	97,571 58,720 60.2 55,931 57.3 697 55,234 2,788 4.7	97,638 59,160 60.6 56,442 57.8 710 55,732 2,718 4.6	96,798 57,803 59.7 55,054 56.9 842 54,212 2,749 4.8	97,366 58,574 60.2 55,753 57.3 786 54,967 2,821 4.8	97,457 58,728 60.3 55,871 57.3 772 55,099 2,857 4.9	97,520 58,894 60.4 56,165 57.6 797 55,369 2,729 4.6	97,571 58,743 60.2 55,954 57.3 775 55,179 2,788 4.7	97,638 59,130 60.6 56,359 57.7 739 55,620 2,771 4.7
Both sexes, 16 to 19 years									
Civilian noninstitutional population.  Civilian labor force.  Participation rate.  Employed.  Employment-population ratio.  Agriculture.  Nonagricultural industries.  Unemployed.  Unemployment rate.	14,757 7,128 48.3 5,879 39.8 187 5,692 1,250 17.5	15,261 7,368 48.3 6,032 39.5 156 5,877 1,336 18.1	15,271 7,428 48.6 6,182 40.5 212 5,970 1,246 16.8	14,757 7,775 52.7 6,446 43.7 252 6,194 1,329 17.1	15,126 7,866 52.0 6,542 43.3 213 6,329 1,324 16.8	15,139 7,925 52.3 6,617 43.7 298 6,319 1,308 16.5	15,318 7,956 51.9 6,601 43.1 307 6,294 1,354 17.0	15,261 8,065 52.8 6,657 43.6 240 6,417 1,408 17.5	15,271 8,078 52.9 6,750 44.2 285 6,465 1,328 16.4

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

NOTE: Beginning in January 1997, data reflect revised population controls used in the household survey.

Table A-2. Employment status of the civilian population by race, sex, age, and Hispanic origin (Numbers in thousands)

Not seasonally adjusted Seasonally adjusted(1)

Employment status, race, sex, age, and  $\mbox{Hispanic origin}$ 

miopanio origin									
	Mar.	Feb.	Mar.	Mar.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.
	1996	1997	1997	1996	1996	1996	1997	1997	1997
WHITE									
Civilian noninstitutional population	167.853	169.492	169.569	167.853	168.924	169.044	169.436	169.492	169.569
Civilian labor force									
Participation rate	66.9	67.0	67.3	67.2	67.4	67.4	67.5	67.5	67.7
Employed									
Employment-population ratio	63.4	63.6	64.1	64.0	64.3	64.3	64.4	64.4	64.7
Unemployed	5,751	5,621	5,389	5,429	5,246	5,257	5,226	5,136	5,106
Unemployment rate	5.1	5.0	4.7	4.8	4.6	4.6	4.6	4.5	4.5
Men, 20 years and over									
Civilian labor force	58,106	58,622	59,000	58,229	58,549	58,623	59,042	58,968	59,161
Participation rate	77.2	77.1	77.5	77.4	77.3	77.4	77.7	77.5	77.7
Employed	55,237	55,899	56,411	55,749	56,276	56,356	56,653	56,692	56,923
Employment-population ratio	73.4	73.5	74.1	74.1	74.3	74.4	74.5	74.5	74.8
Unemployed	2,869	2,723 4.6	2,589 4.4	2,480	2,273	2,267	2,388	2,275	2,238
Unemployment rate	4.9	4.6	4.4	4.3	3.9	3.9	4.0	3.9	3.8
Women, 20 years and over									
Civilian labor force	48,056	48,603	48,852	48,051	48,558	48,686	48,631	48,619	48,832
Participation rate	59.4	59.8	60.1	59.4	59.8	59.9	59.8	59.8	60.0
Employed	46,095	46,700	46,962	46,062	46,530	46,614	46,750	46,747	46,915
Employment-population ratio	57.0	57.4	57.7	56.9	57.3	57.3	57.5	57.5	57.7
Unemployed	1,961 4.1	1,902	1,891	1,989	2,028	2,072	1,881	1,872	1,917
Unemployment rate	4.1	3.9	3.9	4.1	4.2	4.3	3.9	3.9	3.9
Both sexes, 16 to 19 years									
Civilian labor force	6,084	6,259	6,282	6,547	6,709	6,682	6,704	6,746	6,742
Participation rate	52.0	51.6	51.8	56.0	56.0	55.6	55.3	55.6	55.6
Employed	5,163	5,264	5,373	5,587	5,764	5,764	5,747	5,758	5,792
Employment-population ratio	44.2	43.4	44.3	47.8	48.1	48.0	47.4	47.5	47.7
Unemployed	921	995	910	960	945	918	957	988	951
Unemployment rate	15.1	15.9	14.5	14.7	14.1	13.7	14.3	14.6	14.1
Men Women	17.0 13.1	16.3 15.5	16.0 12.8	15.9 13.3	15.5 12.6	14.8 12.6	14.9 13.6	14.6 14.7	15.0 13.1
WOMEN	13.1	13.3	12.0	13.3	12.0	12.0	13.0	11.7	13.1
BLACK									
Civilian noninstitutional population		23,872		23,485	23,762	23,794	23,847		23,895
Civilian labor force	14,899	15,170	15,325	15,019	15,290	15,306	15,372		15,439
Participation rate	63.4	63.5	64.1	64.0	64.3	64.3	64.5	64.5	64.6
Employed  Employment-population ratio	13,282 56.6	13,465 56.4	13,677 57.2	13,401 57.1	13,673 57.5	13,693 57.5	13,709 57.5	13,672 57.3	13,784 57.7
Unemployed	1,617	1,705	1,649	1,618	1,617	1,613	1,663	1,736	1,655
Unemployment rate	10.9	11.2	10.8	10.8	10.6	10.5	10.8	11.3	10.7
• •									
Men, 20 years and over									
Civilian labor force	6,785	6,733	6,812	6,776	6,899	6,833	6,829	6,765	6,803
Participation rate	72.3	70.7	71.7	72.3	72.7	72.0	71.8	71.0	71.6
Employed  Employment-population ratio	6,049 64.5	6,079 63.8	6,149 64.7	6,080 64.8	6,264 66.0	6,235 65.7	6,198 65.2	6,159 64.7	6,173 65.0
Unemployed	735	654	663	696	635	598	632	605	629
Unemployment rate	10.8	9.7	9.7	10.3	9.2	8.8	9.2	9.0	9.3
Women, 20 years and over									
Civilian labor force	7,288	7,564	7,628 63.7	7,304 62.0	7,499 63.0	7,544	7,574 63.4	7,636 63.9	7,641 63.9
Participation rate	61.8 6,680	63.3	6,928	6,689	6,833	6,851	6,880	6,851	6,934
Employment-population ratio	56.7	56.9	57.9	56.7	57.4	57.5	57.6	57.3	57.9
Unemployed	608	761	700	615	666	693	694	785	706
Unemployment rate	8.3	10.1	9.2	8.4	8.9	9.2	9.2	10.3	9.2
Both sexes, 16 to 19 years	0.07	070	006	020	000	000	0.00	1 007	006
Civilian labor force  Participation rate	827 35.6	872 36.4	886 36.5	939 40.5	892 37.5	929 38.9	969 40.4	1,007 42.0	996 41.1
Employed	553	583	600	632	576	607	631	662	676
Employment-population ratio	23.8	24.3	24.8	27.2	24.2	25.4	26.3	27.6	27.9
Unemployed	274	290	285	307	316	322	337	346	319
Unemployment rate	33.1	33.2	32.2	32.7	35.4	34.7	34.8	34.3	32.1
Men	38.0	37.4	43.7	36.3	41.2	38.6	42.7	37.4	41.4
Women	28.2	29.5	22.0	29.1	30.0	31.2	27.5	31.3	23.7
HISPANIC ORIGIN Civilian noninstitutional population	19,025	20,067	20,119	19,025	10 454	19,505	20,013	20,067	20,119
Civilian hominstitutional population	12,524	13,529	13,620	12,543	13,182	13,150	13,795		13,662
Participation rate	65.8	67.4	67.7	65.9	67.8	67.4	68.9	68.0	67.9
Employed	11,229	12,337		11,320	12,094	12,141			12,493
Employment-population ratio	59.0	61.5	61.5	59.5	62.2	62.2	63.2	62.5	62.1
Unemployed	1,295	1,192	1,239	1,223	1,088	1,009	1,142	1,102	1,169
Unemployment rate	10.3	8.8	9.1	9.8	8.3	7.7	8.3	8.1	8.6

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

NOTE: Detail for the above race and Hispanic-origin groups will not sum to totals because data for the "other races" group are not presented and Hispanics are included in both the white and black population groups. Beginning in January 1997, data reflect revised population controls used in the household survey.

Table A-3. Selected employment indicators
(In thousands)

		-	-						
Category									
cudegor <sub>1</sub>									
	Mar.	Feb.	Mar.	Mar.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.
	1996	1997	1997	1996	1996	1996	1997	1997	1997
CHARACTERISTIC									
Total employed, 16 years and over							128,580	128,430	129,175
Married men, spouse present	42,051	42,173	42,339	42,223	42,631	42,607	42,909	42,513	42,509
Married women, spouse present	32,277	32,611	32,830	32,168	32,509	32,631	32,826	32,578	32,699
Women who maintain families	7,457	7,571	7,812	7,372	7,444	7,500	7,501	7,556	7,720
OCCUPATION									
Managerial and professional specialty		37,591	37,811	36,098	37,177		37,478	37,525	37,723
Technical, sales, and administrative support		37,845	38,044	37,751	37,821	37,902	38,163	38,073	38,158
Service occupations	16,831	17,067	17,275	16,843	17,408	17,271	17,171	17,170	17,292
Precision production, craft, and repair	13,277	13,702	13,887	13,602	13,508	13,574	13,902	14,140	14,200
Operators, fabricators, and laborers	17,804	17,752	17,931	18,106	18,259	18,310	18,317	18,144	18,234
Farming, forestry, and fishing	3,263	2,930	3,177	3,613	3,445	3,496	3,528	3,388	3,507
CLASS OF WORKER									
- 1 - 2:									
Agriculture:									
Wage and salary workers	1,719	1,664	1,764	1,863	1,829	1,878	1,988	1,932	1,905
Self-employed workers	1,484	1,257	1,348	1,560	1,464	1,475	1,448	1,353	1,414
Unpaid family workers	40	12	55	43	68	66	62	15	59
Nonagricultural industries:									
Wage and salary workers	112,648	114,790	115,601	113,535	115,133	115,212	115,560	115,987	116,533
Government	18,419	18,289	18,282	18,141	18,270	18,266	18,385	18,144	17,994
Private industries	94,229	96,501	97,319	95,394	96,863	96,946	97,176	97,843	98,539
Private households	917	863	875	911	956	934	1,002	882	869
Other industries	93,312	95,638	96,444	94,483	95,907	96,012	96,174	96,962	97,671
Self-employed workers	8,992	9,033	9,245	9,041	9,023	9,109	9,445	9,124	9,292
Unpaid family workers	109	132	113	105	140	149	162	136	108
1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1									
PERSONS AT WORK PART TIME									
All industries:									
Part time for economic reasons	4,569	4,419	4,277	4,451	3,983	4,338	4,426	4,262	4,153
Slack work or business conditions	2,630	2,616	2,459	2,507	2,107	2,353	2,423	2,378	2,344
Could only find part-time work	1,626	1,485	1,542	1,608	1,559	1,653	1,552	1,550	1,518
Part time for noneconomic reasons	18,524	18,865	18,918	17,743	17,957		18,340	18,070	18,120
	-,			,		,			

Not seasonally adjusted

Seasonally adjusted

4,098 3,937 2,277 2,210 1,523 1,475 17,452 17,565

NOTE: Persons at work excludes employed persons who were absent from their jobs during the entire reference week for reasons such as vacation, illness, or industrial dispute. Part time for noneconomic reasons excludes persons who usually work full time but worked only 1 to 34 hours during the reference week for reasons such as holidays, illness, and bad weather. Beginning in January 1997, data reflect revised population controls used in the household survey.

Table A-4. Selected unemployment indicators, seasonally adjusted

	Number of									
	unemp	loyed pe	rsons							
	(in	thousan	ds)							
Category										
	Mar.	Feb.	Mar.	Mar.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	
	1996	1997	1997	1996	1996	1996	1997	1997	1997	
	1,,,,	2001	100,	1,,,,	2,,,,	1,,,,	233,	2007	2001	
CHARACTERISTIC										
Total, 16 years and over	7,402	7,205	7,144	5.5	5.3	5.3	5.4	5.3	5.2	
Men, 20 years and over	3,324	3,009	3,045	4.9	4.4	4.4	4.6	4.4	4.4	
Women, 20 years and over	2,749	2,788	2,771	4.8	4.8	4.9	4.6	4.7	4.7	
Both sexes, 16 to 19 years	1,329	1,408	1,328	17.1	16.8	16.5	17.0	17.5	16.4	
	1 240	1 020	1 010	2 1	2.0	2.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
Married men, spouse present	1,349	1,238	1,218	3.1	3.0	3.0	2.8	2.8	2.8	
Married women, spouse present	1,176	1,145	1,096	3.5	3.6	3.7	3.3 9.1	3.4	3.2 9.1	
Women who maintain families	614	748	769	7.7	8.8	8.4	9.1	9.0	9.1	
Full-time workers	5,943	5,706	5,736	5.5	5.3	5.2	5.2	5.1	5.1	
Part-time workers	1,481	1,497	1,428	6.0	5.6	5.8	5.7	6.0	5.7	
	-,	_,	-,							
OCCUPATION(2)										
Managerial and professional specialty	872	817	787	2.4	2.3	2.4	2.1	2.1	2.0	
Technical, sales, and administrative support.	1,745	1,724	1,702	4.4	4.5	4.6	4.4	4.3	4.3	
Precision production, craft, and repair	831	701	732	5.8	5.7	5.4	5.3	4.7	4.9	
Operators, fabricators, and laborers	1,639	1,609	1,616	8.3	7.7	7.6	7.9	8.1	8.1	
Farming, forestry, and fishing	307	273	279	7.8	7.7	7.7	7.5	7.5	7.4	
INDUSTRY										
INDUSTRI										
Nonagricultural private wage and salary										
workers	5,793	5,517	5,447	5.7	5.5	5.4	5.4	5.3	5.2	
Goods-producing industries	1,803	1,627	1,615	6.4	6.1	5.9	6.0	5.6	5.5	
Mining	38	26	26	6.5	4.9	7.6	6.0	4.2	4.0	
Construction	684	645	674	10.3	10.3	9.4	10.1	9.0	9.6	
Manufacturing	1,081	956	915	5.2	4.7	4.8	4.6	4.5	4.3	
Durable goods	606	508	467	4.9	4.5	4.7	4.4	4.0	3.6	
Nondurable goods	475	448	448	5.6	5.1	5.0	4.8	5.3	5.2	
Service-producing industries	3,990	3,890	3,832	5.5	5.2	5.2	5.2	5.2	5.1	
Transportation and public utilities	294	310	296	4.2	3.5	4.0	4.1	4.3	4.1	
Wholesale and retail trade	1,738	1,702	1,675	6.7	6.3	6.2	6.4	6.5	6.3	
Finance, insurance, and real estate	192	222	247	2.5	2.9	3.1	3.5	3.0	3.2	
Services	1,766	1,656	1,614	5.5	5.3	5.2	4.9	5.0	4.8	
Government workers	522	544	523	2.8	2.8	3.0	2.9	2.9	2.8	
Agricultural wage and salary workers	223	186	200	10.7	10.9	10.3	8.6	8.8	9.5	
Government workers	223	186	200	10.7	10.9	10.3	8.6	8.8	9.5	

<sup>1</sup> Unemployment as a percent of the civilian labor force.
2 Seasonally adjusted unemployment data for service occupations are not available because the seasonal component, which is small relative to the trend-cycle and irregular components, cannot be separated with sufficient precision.

NOTE: Beginning in January 1997, data reflect revised population controls used in the household survey.

HOUSEHOLD DATA

Table A-5. Duration of unemployment

(Numbers in thousands)

	Not seas	onally a	djusted	Seasonally adjusted					
Duration									
	Mar. 1996	Feb. 1997	Mar. 1997	Mar. 1996	Nov. 1996	Dec. 1996	Jan. 1997	Feb. 1997	Mar. 1997
NUMBER OF UNEMPLOYED									
Less than 5 weeks. 5 to 14 weeks. 15 weeks and over. 15 to 26 weeks. 27 weeks and over.  Average (mean) duration, in weeks. Median duration, in weeks.	2,303 2,578 2,819 1,398 1,421 18.2 9.8	2,440 2,902 2,305 1,153 1,153 15.7 8.6	2,313 2,663 2,423 1,259 1,164	2,632 2,305 2,406 1,102 1,304 17.2 8.2	2,819 2,252 2,184 1,018 1,166 16.0 7.7	2,671 2,357 2,179 976 1,203 15.8 7.8	2,801 2,223 2,155 943 1,212 16.0 7.7	2,591 2,382 2,163 1,025 1,138 16.0 8.4	2,650 2,380 2,064 1,001 1,063 15.3 7.9
PERCENT DISTRIBUTION									
Total unemployed.  Less than 5 weeks. 5 to 14 weeks. 15 weeks and over. 15 to 26 weeks. 27 weeks and over.	100.0 29.9 33.5 36.6 18.2 18.5	100.0 31.9 37.9 30.1 15.1	100.0 31.3 36.0 32.7 17.0 15.7	100.0 35.8 31.4 32.8 15.0 17.8	100.0 38.9 31.0 30.1 14.0 16.1	100.0 37.1 32.7 30.2 13.5 16.7	100.0 39.0 31.0 30.0 13.1 16.9	100.0 36.3 33.4 30.3 14.4 15.9	100.0 37.4 33.6 29.1 14.1 15.0

NOTE: Beginning in January 1997, data reflect revised population controls used in the household survey.

Table A-6. Reason for unemployment

(Numbers in thousands)

Reason		seasona djusted			Seasonally adjusted							
	Mar.	Feb.	Mar.	Mar.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.			
	1996	1997	1997	1996	1996	1996	1997	1997	1997			
NUMBER OF UNEMPLOYED												
Job losers and persons who completed temporary jobs On temporary layoff	3,849	3,659	3,493	3,508	3,261	3,221	3,245	3,163	3,187			
	1,266	1,327	1,250	1,031	994	987	953	944	1,021			
	2,583	2,332	2,243	2,477	2,267	2,234	2,293	2,218	2,167			
	1,925	1,608	1,560	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)			
	658	724	683	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)			
	806	813	808	783	825	845	890	787	784			
	2,534	2,608	2,530	2,538	2,523	2,556	2,505	2,648	2,535			
	511	567	568	593	586	626	600	647	647			
Total unemployed. Job losers and persons who completed temporary jobs On temporary layoff. Not on temporary layoff Job leavers. Reentrants. New entrants.  UNEMPLOYED AS A PERCENT OF THE CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	50.0	47.8	47.2	47.3	45.3	44.4	44.8	43.7	44.6			
	16.4	17.4	16.9	13.9	13.8	13.6	13.2	13.0	14.3			
	33.6	30.5	30.3	33.4	31.5	30.8	31.7	30.6	30.3			
	10.5	10.6	10.9	10.5	11.5	11.7	12.3	10.9	11.0			
	32.9	34.1	34.2	34.2	35.1	35.3	34.6	36.6	35.4			
	6.6	7.4	7.7	8.0	8.1	8.6	8.3	8.9	9.0			
Job losers and persons who completed temporary jobs Job leavers	2.9 .6 1.9 .4	2.7 .6 1.9 .4	2.6 .6 1.9 .4	2.6 .6 1.9 .4	2.4 .6 1.9 .4	2.4 .6 1.9 .5	2.4 .7 1.8 .4	2.3 .6 2.0 .5	2.3 .6 1.9			

<sup>1</sup> Not available. NOTE: Beginning in January 1997, data reflect revised population controls used in the household survey.

Table A-7. Range of alternative measures of labor underutilization (Percent)

Measure		season djuste	- 2		Seasonally adjusted				
	Mar. 1996	Feb. 1997	Mar. 1997		Nov. 1996		Jan. 1997	Feb. 1997	Mar. 1997
U-1 Persons unemployed 15 weeks or longer, as a percent of the civilian labor force	2.1	1.7	1.8	1.8	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.5
U-2 Job losers and persons who completed temporary jobs, as a percent of the civilian labor force	2.9	2.7	2.6	2.6	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.3	2.3
U-3 Total unemployed, as a percent of the civilian labor force (official unemployment rate)	5.8	5.7	5.5	5.5	5.3	5.3	5.4	5.3	5.2
U-4 Total unemployed plus discouraged workers, as a percent of the civilian labor force plus discouraged workers	6.1	5.9	5.7	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
U-5 Total unemployed, plus discouraged workers, plus all other marginally attached workers, as a percent of the civilian labor force plus all marginally attached workers	6.9	6.8	6.5	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
U-6 Total unemployed, plus all marginally attached workers, plus total employed part time for economic reasons, as a percent of the civilian labor force plus all marginally attached workers	10.3	10.0	9.6	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)

<sup>1</sup> Not available.

NOTE: This range of alternative measures of labor underutilization replaces the U1-U7 range published in table A-7 of this release prior to 1994. Marginally attached workers are persons who currently are neither working nor looking for work but indicate that they want and are available for a job and have looked for work sometime in the recent past. Discouraged workers, a subset of the marginally attached, have given a job-market related reason for not currently looking for a job. Persons employed part time for economic reasons are those who want and are available for full-time work but have had to settle for a part-time schedule. For further information, see "BLS introduces new range of alternative unemployment measures," in the October 1995 issue of the Monthly Labor Review. Beginning in January 1997, data reflect revised population controls used in the household survey.

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

Number of unemployed persons Unemployment rates(1) (in thousands) Age and sex Feb. 1997 Feb. 1997 Mar. 1996 Mar. 1997 Mar. 1996 Nov. 1996 Dec. 1996 Jan. 1997 Mar. 1997 Total, 16 years and over.

16 to 24 years.

16 to 19 years.

16 to 17 years.

18 to 19 years.

20 to 24 years.

25 years and over.

25 to 54 years.

55 years and over. 5.3 11.9 16.5 19.3 14.7 9.1 4.1 5.5 12.3 17.1 19.4 15.6 9.5 4.3 5.4 12.2 17.0 17.7 16.6 9.4 4.0 5.2 11.8 16.4 19.4 7,402 2,616 7,205 2,583 7,144 2,554 1,328 5.3 11.9 16.8 17.0 17.0 9.0 4.1 4.2 5.3 12.0 17.5 19.7 1,329 1,408 655 712 1,175 4,638 632 704 637 15.2 8.7 4.1 14.6 9.0 4.0 697 1,287 4,788 4,166 4,142 4,018 4.3 4.2 4.2 4.1 591 485 550 3.7 3.1 3.3 3.1 3.0 3.3 Men, 16 years and over.

16 to 24 years.

16 to 19 years.

16 to 17 years

18 to 19 years.

20 to 24 years.

25 years and over.

25 to 54 years.

55 years and over. 5.7 13.1 18.7 4,080 3,790 5.2 5.1 5.2 12.3 17.4 1,467 756 1,361 746 1,384 745 12.5 18.4 12.9 18.4 12.0 17.9 12.2 17.9 21.4 15.7 8.9 3.9 3.9 . 368 20.6 15.4 9.3 3.8 20.4 17.1 9.8 4.0 19.6 15.4 8.6 3.9 338 356 21.2 17.1 18.9 19.0 407 369 386 9.9 4.3 4.4 3.5 615 640 4.0 2,268 2,117 2,058 3.9 4.1 4.0 314 299 323 Women, 16 years and over

16 to 24 years.

16 to 19 years.

16 to 17 years.

20 to 24 years.

25 years and over.

25 years and over.

55 years and over. 5.4 11.4 15.4 17.4 5.5 11.4 15.5 18.1 5.3 11.4 15.5 14.9 3,322 1,149 3,450 1,222 3,354 1,170 5.5 11.3 15.2 5.3 11.3 14.9 573 662 583 16.9 19.7 276 317 269 15.1 17.1 14.0 8.9 4.5 4.7 3.3 13.3 9.1 4.2 4.3 3.1 297 343 311 14.0 15.0 16.2 15.0 8.8 4.2 4.5 2.6 560 2,219 9.1 8.9 576

2,025

186

1,960

227

4.3 3.9

4.5 3.0

4.3 2.9

277

<sup>1</sup> Unemployment as a percent of the civilian labor force. NOTE: Beginning in January 1997, data reflect revised population controls used in the household survey.

Table A-9. Persons not in the labor force and multiple jobholders by sex, not seasonally adjusted (Numbers in thousands)

	Total		Ме	en	Women		
Category							
	Mar.	Mar.	Mar.	Mar.	Mar.	Mar.	
	1996	1997	1996	1997	1996	1997	
NOT IN THE LABOR FORCE							
Total not in the labor force  Persons who currently want a job  Searched for work and available to work now(1)  Reason not currently looking:  Discouragement over job prospects(2)  Reasons other than discouragement(3)	67,229	66,989	24,419	24,656	42,810	42,333	
	5,400	4,949	2,233	2,108	3,167	2,840	
	1,584	1,471	752	683	832	788	
	451	356	261	185	190	171	
	1,132	1,115	491	498	641	617	
MULTIPLE JOBHOLDERS							
Total multiple jobholders(4)	7,905	7,862	4,117	4,055	3,788	3,807	
	6.3	6.1	6.1	5.9	6.5	6.4	
Primary job full time, secondary job part time  Primary and secondary jobs both part time  Primary and secondary jobs both full time  Hours vary on primary or secondary job	4,687	4,546	2,724	2,642	1,963	1,903	
	1,751	1,687	505	499	1,246	1,188	
	214	196	160	133	54	63	
	1,213	1,398	702	755	511	643	

<sup>1</sup> 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 child-care and transportation problems, as well as a small number for which reason for nonparticipation was not determined.

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

NOTE: Beginning in January 1997, data reflect revised population controls used in the household survey.

Table B-1. Employees on nonfarm payrolls by industry

(In thousands)

	Not	Not seasonally adjusted			Seasonally adjusted					
Industry	Mar. 1996	Jan. 1997	Feb. 1997p	Mar. 1997p	Mar. 1996	Nov. 1996	Dec. 1996	Jan. 1997	Feb. 1997p	Mar. 1997p
Total	117,895	118,950	119,700	120,547	118,750	120,492	120,723	120,982	121,275	121,450
Total private	98,086	99,479	99,837	100,560	99,356	100,995	101,199	101,438	101,688	101,882
Goods-producing	23,695	23,776	23,831	23,973	24,196	24,319	24,356	24,399	24,513	24,501
Mining Metal mining	563 50.2	556 51.3	556 51.1	558 51.2	574 51	566 52	566 52	568 52	571 52	570 52
Coal mining	100.8 308.2 103.4	96.6 307.6 100.1	96.0 307.8 101.5	96.0 307.0 103.8	101 314 108	97 308 109	97 308 109	97 309 110	96 313 110	97 312 109
Construction  General building contractors  Heavy construction, except building.  Special trade contractors	676.4	635.1	650.2	680.8	5,341 1,223 770 3,348	5,491 1,241 764 3,486	5,520 1,250 766 3,504	5,535 1,260 765 3,510	5,643 1,271 783 3,589	5,616 1,266 775 3,575
Manufacturing Production workers	18,188 12,551	18,155 12,518	18,183 12,548	18,216 12,575	18,281 12,619	18,262 12,613	18,270 12,616	18,296 12,636	18,299 12,643	18,315 12,647
Durable goods.  Production workers.  Lumber and wood products.  Furniture and fixtures.  Stone, clay, and glass products.  Primary metal industries.  Blast furnaces and basic steel	10,597 7,248 741.8 499.7 523.1 705.8	10,670 7,302 758.2 502.7 517.9 703.1	10,694 7,333 759.4 504.0 519.4 702.3	10,724 7,358 764.4 505.6 525.5 702.0	10,623 7,263 755 500 536 706	10,694 7,327 771 501 537 703	10,710 7,333 771 503 539 702	10,734 7,355 771 503 539 703	10,744 7,372 774 505 540 702	10,759 7,377 781 507 538 703
products					239 1,442 2,087 358	234 1,461 2,087 360	233 1,462 2,092 361	234 1,466 2,101 362	233 1,465 2,107 366	233 1,468 2,112 370
Electronic and other electrical equipment Electronic components and	1,647.8	1,641.9	1,641.2	1,640.3	1,651	1,647	1,645	1,642	1,643	1,644
accessories. Transportation equipment  Motor vehicles and equipment  Aircraft and parts  Instruments and related products  Miscellaneous manufacturing.	612.8 1,728.9 924.8 446.0 831.6 386.2	611.6 1,776.2 949.6 476.3 830.0 381.4	614.9 1,784.2 953.1 480.3 829.9 384.0	617.0 1,787.8 954.3 482.4 830.0 385.6	614 1,726 926 445 832 388	611 1,772 952 468 830 385	611 1,776 953 472 834 386	612 1,788 959 476 832 389	615 1,788 954 481 831 389	617 1,789 955 483 830 387
Nondurable goods  Production workers  Food and kindred products  Tobacco products  Textile mill products	7,591 5,303 1,625.9 39.7 640.1	7,485 5,216 1,614.3 42.9 624.9	7,489 5,215 1,613.0 41.8 623.0	7,492 5,217 1,613.4 40.6 623.5	7,658 5,356 1,675 41 642	7,568 5,286 1,647 42 628	7,560 5,283 1,649 41 628	7,562 5,281 1,659 40 630	7,555 5,271 1,655 41 625	7,556 5,270 1,659 42 625
Apparel and other textile products Paper and allied products Printing and publishing Chemicals and allied products Petroleum and coal products Rubber and misc. plastics products Leather and leather products		806.7 670.8 1,520.8	810.5 669.7 1,521.1	806.7 668.7 1,523.9	862 681 1,531 1,027 140 960 99	829 675 1,525 1,017 139 974	824 674 1,523 1,016 138 973	818 673 1,523 1,017 136 972	816 674 1,523 1,016 137 975	810 673 1,524 1,017 137 976 93
Service-producing		95,174		96,574	94,554	96,173	96,367	96,583	96,762	96,949
Transportation and public utilities Transportation	6,233 3,965 230.9	6,312 4,035 224.6	6,333 4,052 223.8	6,358 4,075 223.8	6,292 4,011 233	6,350 4,062 229	6,340 4,057 229	6,378 4,091 229	6,404 4,110 227	6,415 4,121 226
Local and interurban passenger transitTrucking and warehousing Water transportation	165.8	167.8	168.7	169.9	442 1,884 171	460 1,870 172	462 1,852 172	465 1,881 176	464 1,891 176	466 1,894 176
Transportation by air Pipelines, except natural gas Transportation services Communications and public utilities. Communications	830.6 14.0 432.3 2,268 1,371.8	874.3 13.6 447.7 2,277 1,397.3	879.1 13.6 452.6 2,281 1,403.8	884.2 13.6 457.0 2,283 1,407.5	835 14 432 2,281 1,378	868 14 449 2,288 1,401	878 14 450 2,283 1,397	876 14 450 2,287 1,404	884 14 454 2,294 1,411	889 14 456 2,294 1,413
Electric, gas, and sanitary services	896.5	879.4	877.5	875.2	903	887	886	883	883	881
Wholesale trade	6,504 3,826 2,678 20,912	6,609 3,879 2,730 21,521	6,630 3,891 2,739 21,390	6,664 3,906 2,758 21,504	6,548 3,841 2,707 21,350	6,651 3,890 2,761 21,857	6,655 3,894 2,761 21,931	6,662 3,897 2,765 21,922	6,689 3,914 2,775 21,928	6,708 3,921 2,787 21,971
supplies	2,272.4	2,438.9	2,349.1	2,352.2	887 2,687 2,363 3,403	942 2,770 2,444 3,462	948 2,781 2,454 3,461	942 2,736 2,416 3,469	945 2,747 2,432 3,471	954 2,769 2,457 3,484
stations  New and used car dealers  Apparel and accessory stores	1,016.6	1,040.8	1,044.4	1,047.9	2,242 1,020 1,100	2,309 1,042 1,106	2,313 1,044 1,102	2,315 1,047 1,108	2,321 1,050 1,103	2,329 1,051 1,102
Furniture and home furnishings stores	7,272.8	7,230.4		7,397.3	951 7,413 2,667	1,005 7,527 2,736	1,016 7,558 2,752	1,017 7,571 2,764	1,018 7,567 2,756	1,019 7,544 2,770
Finance, insurance, and real estate  Finance  Depository institutions  Commercial banks  Savings institutions  Nondepository institutions  Mortgage bankers and brokers  Security and commodity brokers  Holding and other investment	1,458.4				6,931 3,293 2,020 1,464 265 501 (1) 532	7,038 3,361 2,035 1,479 258 530 (1) 552	7,052 3,369 2,035 1,480 257 533 (1) 555	7,062 3,379 2,035 1,484 255 536 (1) 560	7,072 3,383 2,037 1,484 255 533 (1) 564	7,094 3,400 2,042 1,490 252 541 (1) 568
officesInsurance	240.5 2,257 1,549.0	245.2 2,258 1,546.5	248.2 2,257 1,544.1	249.5 2,261 1,545.1	240 2,257 1,549	244 2,264 1,550	246 2,265 1,551	248 2,260 1,549	249 2,261 1,547	249 2,260 1,544
Insurance agents, brokers, and service	708.0 1,349	711.2 1,382	713.3 1,386	715.5 1,401	708 1,381	714 1,413	714 1,418	711 1,423	714 1,428	716 1,434
Services2  Agricultural services  Hotels and other lodging places  Personal services  Business services  Services to buildings  Personnel supply services  Help supply services	540.2 1,598.1 1,238.1 6,944.1 892.0 2,481.1	529.8 1,599.3 1,235.1 7,195.4 867.7 2,580.6	1,253.8 7,224.0 872.4 2,571.6	1,248.0 7,337.9 874.3 2,655.7	34,039 603 1,662 1,175 7,058 898 2,565 2,265	34,780 628 1,692 1,185 7,285 885 2,672 2,362	34,865 623 1,700 1,183 7,326 885 2,690 2,379	35,015 634 1,711 1,189 7,389 878 2,762 2,448	35,082 638 1,714 1,185 7,408 883 2,728 2,403	35,193 634 1,712 1,183 7,466 880 2,757 2,428

Computer and data processing										
services	1,158.6	1,278.2	1,291.0	1,306.8	1,155	1,251	1,262	1,277	1,290	1,305
Auto repair, services, and parking	1,064.9	1,119.2	1,133.8	1,145.7	1,066	1,121	1,128	1,133	1,143	1,147
Miscellaneous repair services	358.7	363.8	364.2	367.6	361	370	370	369	369	371
Motion pictures	524.9	532.2	534.5	537.3	518	530	532	536	537	530
Amusement and recreation services	1,395.7	1,340.0	1,378.8	1,443.0	1,518	1,545	1,559	1,565	1,554	1,557
Health services	9,484.8	9,679.4	9,694.6	9,733.6	9,499	9,666	9,679	9,709	9,721	9,743
Offices and clinics of medical										
doctors	1,646.4	1,702.0	1,708.3	1,709.9	1,650	1,694	1,697	1,711	1,716	1,715
Nursing and personal care										
facilities	1,723.9	1,757.3	1,759.1	1,763.9	1,728	1,757	1,760	1,763	1,766	1,768
Hospitals	3,837.5	3,874.5	3,882.3	3,897.0	3,842	3,875	3,880	3,880	3,887	3,899
Home health care services	652.1	665.5	662.3	667.0	655	668	665	670	666	668
Legal services	924.1	940.8	944.2	950.7	928	941	943	944	947	954
Educational services	2,116.0	1,979.5	2,147.0	2,173.4	1,991	2,025	2,021	2,016	2,028	2,044
Social services	2,390.0	2,412.1	2,432.1	2,450.5	2,381	2,420	2,416	2,425	2,432	2,439
Child day care services	583.6	584.7	592.0	596.6	569	579	575	580	581	580
Residential care	654.8	674.4	677.1	682.4	656	675	676	678	680	684
Museums and botanical and zoological										
gardens		78.9		81.4	83	86	87	86	87	87
Membership organizations	2,122.1	2,117.6	2,131.7	2,142.1	2,136	2,152	2,153	2,154	2,154	2,157
Engineering and management services.	2,878.0	2,932.3	2,969.0	2,991.7	2,868	2,941	2,952	2,961	2,971	2,975
Engineering and architectural										
services	819.9	852.1	853.9	861.5	829	859	859	861	866	873
Management and public relations	891.1	928.4	941.6	948.7	894	935	942	941	949	950
Services, nec	44.7	46.2	46.2	46.7	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)
Government	19,809	19,471	19,863	19,987	19,394	19,497	19,524	19,544	19,587	19,568
Federal		2,703		2,701	2,780	2,733	2,729	2,725	2,712	2,709
Federal, except Postal Service	1,915.2	1,837.1	1,846.9	1,848.5	1,922	1,873	1,870	1,860	1,858	1,856
State					4,639	4,640	4,642	4,638	4,656	4,656
Education					1,951	1,960	1,963	1,960	1,977	1,977
Other State government					2,688	2,680	2,679	2,678	2,679	2,679
Local					11,975	12,124	12,153	12,181	12,219	12,203
Education					6,675	6,798	6,801	6,823	6,860	6,846
Other local government	5,207.8	5,225.3	5,239.0	5,264.6	5,300	5,326	5,352	5,358	5,359	5,357

<sup>1</sup> This series is not suitable for seasonal adjustment because it has very little seasonal and irregular movement. Thus, the not seasonally adjusted series can be used for analysis of cyclical and long-term trends.

2 Includes other industries, not shown separately.

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

p = preliminary.

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

	Not	seasona?	lly adjus	sted		Seasonally adjusted				
Industry										
	Mar. 1996	Jan. 1997	Feb. 1997p	Mar. 1997p	Mar. 1996	Nov. 1996	Dec. 1996	Jan. 1997	Feb. 1997p	Mar. 1997p
Total private	34.2	33.9	34.5	34.6	34.5	34.6	34.8	34.2	34.9	34.8
Goods-producing	40.6	40.4	40.7	41.2	40.8	41.1	41.3	40.8	41.3	41.4
Mining	45.0	44.2	45.7	45.8	45.7	44.8	45.7	44.3	46.3	46.4
Construction	38.1	36.3	37.4	38.3	38.7	38.9	38.8	37.8	39.0	38.9
Manufacturing	41.3	41.5	41.6	42.0	41.3	41.7	42.0	41.7	41.9	42.1
Overtime hours	4.1	4.5	4.5	4.7	4.3	4.5	4.6	4.7	4.7	4.9
Durable goods	42.0	42.2	42.4	42.9 5.1	42.0 4.5	42.4 4.7	42.7 4.9	42.4 5.0	42.8 5.0	42.9 5.3
Overtime nours	4.4	4.0	4.0	5.1	4.5	4.7	4.9	5.0	5.0	5.3
Lumber and wood products	40.4	39.6	40.2	40.6	40.6	41.0	41.0	40.4	40.8	40.9
Furniture and fixtures	39.0	39.3	38.8	39.8	39.4	39.8	40.2	39.7	39.7	40.2
Stone, clay, and glass products	42.7	40.9	42.1	42.7	43.2	43.2	43.4	42.3	43.6	43.3
Primary metal industries  Blast furnaces and basic steel	43.8	44.5	44.6	45.1	43.9	44.1	44.6	44.4	44.7	45.1
products	44.3	44.7	44.6	45.2	44.5	44.7	44.6	44.8	44.7	45.3
Fabricated metal products	41.9	42.1	42.3	42.6	42.0	42.3	42.5	42.1	42.6	42.7
Industrial machinery and equipment Electronic and other electrical	43.3	43.3	43.5	43.8	43.0	43.0	43.2	43.1	43.5	43.5
equipment	41.4	41.2	41.5	42.0	41.4	41.4	41.8	41.1	41.9	42.0
Transportation equipment	42.3	44.6	44.3	44.8	42.2	44.1	44.5	45.0	44.4	45.0
Motor vehicles and equipment	42.3	45.5	45.1	45.8	42.1	44.6	45.1	45.9	45.2	45.9
Instruments and related products	41.9	41.7	41.9	42.2	41.7	41.8	42.1	41.6	42.2	42.0
Miscellaneous manufacturing	39.8	39.6	40.1	40.7	39.7	40.0	40.6	40.0	40.7	40.6
Nondurable goods	40.3	40.5	40.4	40.7	40.5	40.7	41.0	40.6	40.8	40.9
Overtime hours	3.8	4.0	4.0	4.2	4.0	4.1	4.3	4.2	4.3	4.4
Food and kindred products	40.5	40.7	40.8	40.7	41.1	41.2	41.4	41.0	41.4	41.3
Tobacco products	39.5	39.2	39.1	41.1	40.4	40.6	41.6	39.4	41.4	41.8
Textile mill products	40.7	40.9	40.5	41.5	40.8	41.3	41.6	41.1	40.8	41.5
Apparel and other textile products	37.0	36.9	36.9	37.5	36.9	37.4	37.4	37.1	37.2	37.5
Paper and allied products	42.8	43.8	43.3	43.5	43.1	43.6	43.8	43.7	43.7	43.9
Printing and publishing	38.2	37.7	38.1	38.7	38.2	38.2	38.4	38.1	38.5	38.7
Chemicals and allied products	43.1	43.2	43.1	43.0	43.1	43.3	43.6	43.2	43.3	43.0
Petroleum and coal products	43.0	45.0	43.3	42.4	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
Rubber and misc. plastics products	41.3	41.4	41.5	41.7	41.3	41.2	41.8	41.2	41.6	41.8
Leather and leather products	37.7	37.7	38.0	38.6	37.8	39.0	38.8	38.0	39.0	38.8
Service-producing	32.5	32.2	32.9	32.9	32.8	32.8	33.0	32.4	33.2	33.1
Transportation and public utilities	39.5	39.1	39.6	39.5	39.9	39.9	40.0	39.4	39.9	39.9
Wholesale trade	38.1	37.8	38.5	38.4	38.3	38.3	38.6	38.0	38.8	38.6
Retail trade	28.5	28.0	28.7	28.7	28.9	29.0	28.9	28.7	29.4	29.1
Finance, insurance, and real estate	35.7	35.7	36.7	36.6	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
Services	32.2	32.0	32.7	32.6	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)

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

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

p = preliminary.

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

	Average hourly earnings				Average weekly earnings				
Industry									
•	Mar.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Mar.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	
	1996	1997	1997p	1997p	1996	1997	1997p	1997p	
Total private	\$11.69	\$12.12	\$12.14	\$12.17	\$399.80	\$410.87	\$418.83	\$421.08	
Seasonally adjusted	11.68	12.05	12.10	12.15	402.96	412.11	422.29	422.82	
Goods-producing	13.17	13.67	13.67	13.74	534.70	552.27	556.37	566.09	
Mining	15.51	16.16	16.04	15.97	697.95	714.27	733.03	731.43	
Construction	15.13	15.70	15.65	15.72	576.45	569.91	585.31	602.08	
Manufacturing	12.54	13.04	13.03	13.09	517.90	541.16	542.05	549.78	
Durable goods	13.05	13.61	13.59	13.63	548.10	574.34	576.22	584.73	
Lumber and wood products	10.29	10.58	10.58	10.58	415.72	418.97	425.32	429.55	
Furniture and fixtures	10.00	10.38	10.34	10.41	390.00	407.93	401.19	414.32	
Stone, clay, and glass products	12.59	12.98	13.04	13.00	537.59	530.88	548.98	555.10	
Primary metal industries	14.74	15.13	15.11	15.21	645.61	673.29	673.91	685.97	
Blast furnaces and basic steel	15 61	10.00	15.56	1.00	E00 10	E02 42	E00 10	010 50	
products	17.61	17.75	17.76	17.98	780.12	793.43	792.10	812.70	
Fabricated metal products	12.28 13.36	12.72 13.91	12.73 13.91	12.76 13.94	514.53 578.49	535.51 602.30	538.48 605.09	543.58 610.57	
Industrial machinery and equipment Electronic and other electrical	13.30	13.91	13.91	13.94	5/8.49	602.30	605.09		
equipment	11.91	12.45	12.45	12.53	493.07	512.94	516.68	526.26	
Transportation equipment	16.69	17.50	17.43	17.51	705.99	780.50	772.15	784.45	
Motor vehicles and equipment	17.11	18.09	17.98	18.05	723.75	823.10	810.90	826.69	
Instruments and related products	12.97	13.38	13.38	13.40	543.44	557.95	560.62	565.48	
Miscellaneous manufacturing	10.25	10.60	10.57	10.55	407.95	419.76	423.86	429.39	
Nondurable goods	11.83	12.21	12.20	12.28	476.75	494.51	492.88	499.80	
Food and kindred products	11.11	11.43	11.35	11.44	449.96	465.20	463.08	465.61	
Tobacco products	19.55	18.81	18.79	20.52	772.23	737.35	734.69	843.37	
Textile mill products	9.55	9.92	9.87	9.91	388.69	405.73	399.74	411.27	
Apparel and other textile products	7.85	8.11	8.17	8.22	290.45	299.26	301.47	308.25	
Paper and allied products	14.45	14.85	14.82	14.96	618.46	650.43	641.71	650.76	
Printing and publishing	12.52	12.86	12.89	13.02	478.26	484.82	491.11	503.87	
Chemicals and allied products	16.03	16.40	16.52	16.53	690.89	708.48	712.01	710.79	
Petroleum and coal products	19.20	20.11	20.42	20.55	825.60	904.95	884.19	871.32	
Rubber and misc. plastics products	11.14	11.48	11.44	11.51	460.08	475.27	474.76	479.97	
Leather and leather products	8.46	8.84	8.93	8.90	318.94	333.27	339.34	343.54	
Service-producing	11.21	11.61	11.65	11.66	364.33	373.84	383.29	383.61	
Transportation and public utilities	\$14.44	\$14.75	\$14.66	\$14.66	\$570.38	\$576.73	\$580.54	\$579.07	
Wholesale trade	12.67	13.15	13.24	13.22	482.73	497.07	509.74	507.65	
Retail trade	7.90	8.23	8.23	8.25	225.15	230.44	236.20	236.78	
Finance, insurance, and real estate	12.74	13.00	13.14	13.17	454.82	464.10	482.24	482.02	
Services	11.72	12.20	12.25	12.27	377.38	390.40	400.58	400.00	

<sup>1</sup> See footnote 1, table B-2. p = preliminary.

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

Industry	Mar. 1996	Nov. 1996	Dec. 1996	Jan. 1997	Feb. 1997p	Mar. 1997p	Percent change from: Feb. 1997- Mar. 1997
Total private:							
Current dollars	\$11.68	\$11.99	\$12.04	\$12.05	\$12.10	\$12.15	0.4
Constant (1982) dollars2	7.40	7.45	7.46	7.46	7.47	N.A.	(3)
Goods-producing	13.25	13.62	13.69	13.73	13.76	13.82	. 4
Mining	15.46	15.76	15.90	16.01	15.94	15.93	1
Construction	15.24	15.55	15.66	15.72	15.76	15.85	.6
Manufacturing	12.55	12.94	12.99	13.03	13.03	13.09	.5
Excluding overtime4	11.91	12.27	12.30	12.34	12.32	12.38	.5
Service-producing Transportation and public	11.16	11.45	11.50	11.49	11.55	11.60	. 4
utilities	14.47	14.59	14.61	14.75	14.62	14.68	. 4
Wholesale trade	12.70	13.05	13.16	13.08	13.21	13.25	.3
Retail trade	7.88	8.13	8.16	8.18	8.20	8.23	. 4
Finance, insurance, and real							
estate	12.68	13.02	13.01	12.95	13.06	13.10	.3
Services	11.67	12.02	12.07	12.06	12.15	12.20	. 4

<sup>1</sup> See footnote 1, table B-2.
2 The Consumer Price Index for Urban Wage Earners and Clerical Workers (CPI-W) is used to
deflate this series.
3 Change was .1 percent from January 1997 to February 1997, 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 or nonsupervisory workers1 on private nonfarm payrolls by industry

(1982=100)

	Not seasonally adjusted				Seasonally adjusted						
Industry	Mar. 1996	Jan. 1997	Feb. 1997p	Mar. 1997p	Mar. 1996	Nov. 1996	Dec. 1996	Jan. 1997	Feb. 1997p	Mar. 1997p	
Total private	132.5	133.0	136.0	137.4	135.5	138.2	139.3	137.1	140.6	140.5	
Goods-producing	106.0	105.7	106.9	109.0	109.5	110.9	111.6	110.5	112.7	112.7	
Mining	53.4	52.3	54.3	54.8	55.7	53.9	55.1	54.0	56.8	57.0	
Construction	129.9	126.7	131.4	137.6	145.6	150.5	151.3	147.9	156.4	154.3	
Manufacturing	104.4	104.8	105.2	106.4	105.2	106.1	106.8	106.1	106.9	107.4	
Durable goods  Lumber and wood products  Furniture and fixtures  Stone, clay, and glass products  Primary metal industries	106.1 129.7 121.0 104.5 91.3	107.6 130.4 123.2 99.1 92.5	108.5 132.5 122.0 102.4 92.7	110.0 135.0 125.5 105.2 93.7	106.3 133.1 122.0 108.9 91.5	108.4 137.9 123.9 109.2 91.6	109.3 137.7 125.4 110.2 92.6	108.8 135.6 124.2 107.4 92.2	110.0 137.6 125.1 111.2 92.7	110.5 139.3 127.0 109.7 93.7	
Blast furnaces and basic steel products	72.6 112.5 104.4	72.2 114.9 104.9	71.5 115.5 106.0	72.2 116.8 107.1	73.1 113.0 103.2	72.6 115.4 103.2	72.1 115.9 104.0	72.8 115.3 104.4	72.2 116.8 105.7	72.8 117.3 106.0	
equipmentTransportation equipment Motor vehicles and equipment Instruments and related products Miscellaneous manufacturing	108.2 113.9 148.9 73.9 102.0	106.1 124.0 164.5 73.1 99.8	107.7 123.8 163.9 73.8 102.1	108.6 125.5 166.6 74.5 104.2	108.1 113.2 147.9 73.6 102.4	122.7 161.7 73.6	107.9 123.9 163.9 74.2 103.9	105.9 126.1 167.7 73.3 103.5	108.7 124.1 164.1 74.5 105.0	108.7 125.7 166.2 74.0 104.3	
Nondurable goods Food and kindred products Tobacco products Textile mill products Apparel and other textile products. Paper and allied products. Printing and publishing Chemicals and allied products. Petroleum and coal products. Rubber and misc. plastics products. Leather and leather products	102.1 109.0 59.4 91.5 76.7 106.8 123.6 100.7 71.2 139.3 44.0	100.8 109.2 65.9 90.2 71.6 109.1 120.5 98.2 72.9 140.5 41.2	100.7 109.1 63.2 88.9 71.8 107.7 121.5 98.3 70.6 141.6 41.2	101.6 109.1 64.3 91.3 72.7 107.7 123.8 97.7 70.6 142.8 42.1	103.7 114.7 64.0 92.0 76.7 108.4 123.6 100.9 74.6 139.2 44.1	102.8 113.2 66.4 91.3 74.3 109.3 122.8 99.4 74.8 140.9 42.5	103.4 114.2 65.9 92.1 73.9 109.8 123.2 99.8 75.5 142.6 43.5	102.5 113.7 60.5 91.2 73.1 109.5 121.8 98.7 76.3 140.3 42.0	102.8 114.3 65.6 89.8 72.9 109.3 123.1 98.9 73.6 142.4 42.5	103.1 114.4 68.3 91.6 73.0 109.6 123.5 97.9 74.2 143.1 42.3	
Service-producing	144.4	145.3	149.1	150.1	147.2	150.5	151.7	149.1	153.2	153.0	
Transportation and public utilities	126.4	126.9	129.3	129.4	129.1	130.4	130.6	129.6	131.7	131.9	
Wholesale trade	122.6	123.7	125.9	126.5	124.3	126.3	127.2	125.4	128.5	128.1	
Retail trade	128.8	130.0	132.5	133.4	133.7	137.1	137.1	136.0	139.5	138.5	
Finance, insurance, and real estate	123.7	125.8	129.4	129.6	125.4	127.6	130.6	125.6	130.9	131.5	
Services	173.3	173.7	179.2	181.0	175.2	179.4	181.5	177.7	182.9	183.0	

<sup>1</sup> See footnote 1, table B-2. p = preliminary.

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

	Time span	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
		Private nonfarm payrolls, 356 industries1											
	TITVACC HOHIAIM PAYIOTIS, 550 INCONTINEST												
Over	1-month span: 1993	60.0	60.8	51.3	58.6	61.7	55.2	57.7	57.0	61.8	59.7	61.8	59.6
	1994	58.8	62.1	66.0	64.2	60.3	63.5	61.5	62.1	60.8	61.5	63.1	63.9
	1995	63.2	59.3	54.9	54.6	51.4	55.1	54.1	57.4	51.8	54.8	56.3	59.4
	1996	52.4	63.2	60.0	52.4	62.2	57.4	55.8	57.3	52.7	63.1	57.2	59.0
	1997	59.8	p58.3	p56.9									
Over	3-month span:												
	1993	63.8	61.2	61.1	59.8	63.1	62.9	59.7	63.1	64.5	67.1	64.6	63.5
	1994	67.1	69.5	70.4	68.7	66.4	66.0	68.5	69.5	65.3	65.6	68.0	67.8
	1995	66.6	63.2	56.9	53.4	54.2	52.9	56.6	53.8	54.2	54.6	58.3	57.0
	1996	60.7 p64.5	61.8 p64.2	61.2	60.0	61.0	63.6	60.3	56.7	60.8	60.0	64.6	62.9
	1997	Pot.3	P04.2										
Over	6-month span:												
	1993	63.3	65.2	63.8	64.2	62.4	65.9	65.7	63.9	66.3	67.3	70.6	69.5
	1994	70.8 66.3	71.6 60.8	69.0 58.7	69.8 54.4	69.5 53.5	69.5 54.1	69.2 53.1	69.0 56.3	69.2 55.9	68.5 54.1	69.1 56.2	66.6 61.8
	1996	60.3	62.9	63.8	63.8	62.6	59.0	65.2	62.6	61.8	63.9	p65.4	p66.6
	1997												
Over	12-month span:												
OVEL	1993	64.9	63.9	64.0	65.4	67.0	67.6	67.6	67.0	70.2	69.5	69.2	70.1
	1994	70.2	71.6	71.8	71.8	72.1	71.8	71.5	72.1	70.1	69.4	65.7	65.0
	1995	62.6	60.8	60.1	61.2	58.1	57.7	54.5	58.7	58.6	57.3	59.4	59.8
	1996	61.0	61.7	61.5	61.1	62.8	64.3	64.2	p64.6	p64.7			
	1997												
					Manu	facturin	ng payrol	ls, 139	industr	ies1			
Over	1-month span:												
	1993	52.5	56.5	50.7	45.7	54.0	45.7	49.3	49.3	59.4	53.2	53.6	55.0
	1994	56.5 56.8	60.1 55.0	59.7 46.0	58.6 45.3	53.2 39.2	57.9 40.3	57.6 45.0	53.6 45.0	55.8 42.4	54.7 45.3	57.2 46.4	59.4 47.5
	1996	42.1	48.2	48.2	39.6	53.2	49.6	43.9	50.0	44.6	54.3	48.2	52.9
	1997	54.0	p49.6	p50.4	37.0	33.2	15.0	13.5	30.0	11.0	31.3	10.2	32.3
0	2												
Over	3-month span: 1993	60.8	58.3	53.2	47.8	48.9	54.0	50.4	58.3	57.6	59.7	54.7	57.6
	1994	63.7	64.4	66.2	60.8	56.1	56.8	60.8	58.6	54.0	56.1	60.1	60.8
	1995	60.4	51.8	43.5	34.9	33.1	32.0	33.1	35.6	38.8	39.6	40.6	38.8
	1996	38.8	39.9	37.8	43.2	45.3	47.5	45.7	40.6	50.7	47.1	51.8	51.4
	1997	p55.8	p52.5										
Over	6-month span:												
	1993	56.5	59.0	56.8	55.4	50.7	57.9	59.4	56.5	57.6	58.6	64.4	60.8
	1994	62.2	64.4	60.4	61.5	59.0	56.8	56.5	57.2	60.1	55.8	59.7	55.8
	1995	55.4 32.0	45.0 37.4	38.5 37.1	33.5 38.1	27.7 42.4	28.8 37.8	28.8 48.6	30.6 43.5	33.5 45.0	33.1 51.1	34.2 p51.1	38.8 p51.4
	1997	JZ.U	3/.4	J/.±	20.1	74.7	37.0	10.0	13.3	±3.0	J1.1	₽3±.±	Pat.4
	10												
Over	12-month span:	E6 0	E7 0	EE 0	E0 6	E7 2	E7 6	E0 6	EQ 0	61 2	EQ 7	60 1	E7 6
	1993	56.8 57.9	57.9 58.6	55.8 60.8	58.6 60.8	57.2 60.8	57.6 63.3	58.6 59.4	59.0 60.1	61.2 57.2	59.7 55.8	60.1 49.6	57.6 47.5
	1995	42.1	40.3	39.9	40.6	34.5	31.7	25.9	28.8	28.1	24.1	27.0	29.1
	1996	33.1	33.1	33.8	35.6	37.1	41.0	40.6	p42.1	p44.2			
	1997												

<sup>1</sup> Based on seasonally adjusted data for 1-, 3-, and 6-month spans and unadjusted data for the 12-month span. Data are centered within the span. p = preliminary. NOTE: Figures are the percent of industries with employment increasing plus one-half of the industries with unchanged employment, where 50 percent indicates an equal balance between industries with increasing and decreasing employment.