| Internet address: http://stats.bls.gov:80/newsrels.htm |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Household data: | (202) 606-6378 |  |
|  |  | Transmission of material in this release is embargoed until |
| Establishment data: | 606-6555 | 8:30 A.M. (EST), |
| Media contact: | 606-5902 | Friday, April 4, 1997. |

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)

| Category | Quarterly averages |  | Monthly data |  |  | Feb. Mar. change |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1996 | 19971/ |  | 19971/ |  |  |
|  | IV | I | Jan. | Feb. | Mar . |  |
| HOUSEHOLD DATA | Labor force status |  |  |  |  |  |
| Civilian labor force.. | 134,830\| 135,934| $135,848\|135,634\|$ |  |  |  | $136,319 \mid$ | 685 |
| Employment | 127,705\| | 128,728\| | 128,580\| | 128, 430\| | 129,175\| | 745 |
| Unemployment | 7,124\| | 7,206\| | 7,268\| | 7,205\| | 7,144\| | -61 |
| Not in labor force.... | 66,627 | 66,462\| | 66,4371 | 66,754\| | 66,194\| | -560 |
|  | Unemployment rates |  |  |  |  |  |
| All workers. | 5.3\| $5.3 \mid$ |  | 5.4\| 5.31 |  | $5.2 \mid$ | -0.1 |
| Adult men. | $4.4 \mid 4.51$ |  | 4.61 | 4.41 | 4.41 | . 0 |
| Adult women | 4.81 | 4.71 | $4.6 \mid$ | 4.71 | 4.71 | . 0 |
| Teenagers | $16.6 \mid$ | $17.0 \mid$ | 17.0\| | 17.51 | 16.4 | -1.1 |
| White | 4.61 | 4.5\| | $4.6 \mid$ | 4.5\| | 4.51 | . 0 |
| Black. | $10.6 \mid$$8.0 \mid$ | 10.9\| | 10.8\| | 11.3\| | 10.7 | -. 6 |
| Hispanic origin |  | 8.31 | 8.31 | 8.1\| | 8.6 | . 5 |
| ESTABLISHMENT DATA | Employment |  |  |  |  |  |
| Nonfarm employment. . | 120,509\|p121, 236| |  | 120, 982\|p121, $275 \mid$ |  | p121, 450\| | p175 |
| Goods-producing 2/. | $\begin{array}{r} 24,320 \\ 5,492 \end{array}$ | p24, 471\| | 24, 399 \| | p24,513\| | p24, 501\| | $p-12$ |
| Construction.. |  | p5,598\| | 5,535\| | p5,643\| | p5,616\| | p-27 |
| Manufacturing..... | 18,262\| | p18, 303\| | 18,296\| | p18, 299 \| | p18, 315 | p16 |
| Service-producing 2/\| |  | p96,765 | 96,583\| | p96,762 | p96,949 | p187 |
| Retail trade...... | $\begin{aligned} & 90,189 \\ & 21,864 \end{aligned}$ | p21,940\| | 21,922 \| | p21, 928\| | p21, 971 | p43 |
| Services. | 34,785 | p35, 0971 | 35,015 \| | p35, 082 | p35,193\| | p111 |
| Government | 19,510\| | p19,566\| | 19,544\| | p19,587 | p19, 568\| | p-19 |
| Total private........ | Hours of work 3/ |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 34.61 | p34.6\| | 34.21 | p34.9 ${ }^{\text {1 }}$ | p34.81 | p-0.1 |
| Manufacturing....... Overtime. | 41.81 | p41.91 | 41.71 | p41.91 | p42.11 | p. 2 |
|  |  | p4.81 | 4.71 | p4.71 | p4.91 | p. 2 |
| Overtime.......... | Earnings 3/ |  |  |  |  |  |
| Avg. hourly earnings, total private...... | \$11.98 | $\mathrm{p} \$ 12.10$ | \| | $\mathrm{p} \$ 12.10 \mid$ | $\mathrm{p} \$ 12.15$ | p\$0. 05 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Avg. weekly earnings, |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| total private |  | p419.07 | 412.11 \| | p422. 29 | p422.82 | p. 53 |

[^0]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 $90-\mathrm{percent}$ 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 1H 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: 202-6065897; TDD message referral phone: 1-800-326-2577.

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

Employment status, sex, and age

| Mar. | Feb. | Mar. | Mar. | Nov. | Dec. | Jan. | Feb. | Mar. |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 1996 | 1997 | 1997 | 1996 | 1996 | 1996 | 1997 | 1997 | 1997 |

## total

| Civilian noninstitutional population. | 199,921 | 202,388 | 202,513 | 199,921 | 201,463 | 201,636 | 202,285 | 202,388 | 202,513 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Civilian labor force. | 132,692 | 134,535 | 135,524 | 133,464 | 134,831 | 135,022 | 135,848 | 135,634 | 136,319 |
| Participation rat | 66.4 | 66.5 | 66.9 | 66.8 | 66.9 | 67.0 | 67.2 | 67.0 | 67.3 |
| Employed. | 124,992 | 126,887 | 128,125 | 126,062 | 127,644 | 127,855 | 128,580 | 128,430 | 129,175 |
| Employment-population ratio | 62.5 | 62.7 | 63.3 | 63.1 | 63.4 | 63.4 | 63.6 | 63.5 | 63.8 |
| Agriculture | 3,243 | 2,933 | 3,166 | 3,470 | 3,354 | 3,426 | 3,468 | 3,292 | 3,386 |
| Nonagricultural industries | 121,750 | 123,954 | 124,959 | 122,592 | 124,290 | 124,429 | 125,112 | 125,138 | 125,789 |
| Unemployed. | 7,700 | 7,647 | 7,399 | 7,402 | 7,187 | 7,167 | 7,268 | 7,205 | 7,144 |
| Unemployment rate | 5.8 | 5.7 | 5.5 | 5.5 | 5.3 | 5.3 | 5.4 | 5.3 | 5.2 |
| Not in labor force. | 67,229 | 67,854 | 66,989 | 66,457 | 66,632 | 66,614 | 66,437 | 66,754 | 66,194 |
| Men, 16 years and over |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Civilian noninstitutional population. | 95,864 | 97,320 | 97,386 | 95,864 | 96,654 | 96,742 | 97,264 | 97,320 | 97,386 |
| Civilian labor force. | 71,444 | 72,214 | 72,731 | 71,936 | 72,362 | 72,414 | 73,106 | 72,987 | 73,268 |
| Participation rat | 74.5 | 74.2 | 74.7 | 75.0 | 74.9 | 74.9 | 75.2 | 75.0 | 75.2 |
| Employed. | 66,961 | 67,981 | 68,573 | 67,856 | 68,589 | 68,707 | 69,164 | 69,232 | 69,478 |
| Employment-population ratio | 69.9 | 69.9 | 70.4 | 70.8 | 71.0 | 71.0 | 71.1 | 71.1 | 71.3 |
| Unemployed. | 4,483 | 4,233 | 4,158 | 4,080 | 3,773 | 3,707 | 3,942 | 3,755 | 3,790 |
| Unemployment rate | 6.3 | 5.9 | 5.7 | 5.7 | 5.2 | 5.1 | 5.4 | 5.1 | 5.2 |
| Men, 20 years and over |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Civilian noninstitutional population. | 88,366 | 89,556 | 89,604 | 88,366 | 88,971 | 89,040 | 89,446 | 89,556 | 89,604 |
| Civilian labor force. | 67,753 | 68,447 | 68,937 | 67,886 | 68,391 | 68,369 | 68,998 | 68,827 | 69,111 |
| Participation rate | 76.7 | 76.4 | 76.9 | 76.8 | 76.9 | 76.8 | 77.1 | 76.9 | 77.1 |
| Employed. | 64,005 | 64,923 | 65,502 | 64,562 | 65,349 | 65,367 | 65,813 | 65,818 | 66,066 |
| Employment-population ratio | 72.4 | 72.5 | 73.1 | 73.1 | 73.4 | 73.4 | 73.6 | 73.5 | 73.7 |
| Agriculture. | 2,249 | 2,080 | 2,244 | 2,376 | 2,355 | 2,356 | 2,364 | 2,276 | 2,362 |
| Nonagricultural industries | 61,755 | 62,843 | 63,257 | 62,186 | 62,994 | 63,011 | 63,449 | 63,542 | 63,703 |
| Unemployed. | 3,749 | 3,523 | 3,435 | 3,324 | 3,042 | 3,002 | 3,185 | 3,009 | 3,045 |

Women, 16 years and over
Civilian noninstitutional population.
Participation rate.
Employment-population ratio
Unemployed.
Unemployment rate.
Women, 20 years and over
Civilian noninstitutional population.
Civilian labor force.
Employed. .
Employment- - . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . .
Eopulation ratio
Agriculture........................
Nonagricultural industries.
Unemployed..............
Unemployment rate.

## Both sexes, 16 to 19 years

Civilian noninstitutional population
Civilian labor force.
Participation rate.
Employed..............................
Employment-population ratio
Agriculture.
Nonagricultural industries.
Unemployed.
Unemployment rate. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . .

| 61,248 | 62,321 | 62,794 | 61,528 | 62,469 | 62,608 | 62,742 | 62,647 | 63,051 |
| ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| 58.9 | 59.3 | 59.7 | 59.1 | 59.6 | 59.7 | 59.7 | 59.6 | 60.0 |
| 58,031 | 58,906 | 59,552 | 58,206 | 59,055 | 59,148 | 59,416 | 59,197 | 59,697 |
| 55.8 | 56.1 | 56.6 | 55.9 | 56.3 | 56.4 | 56.6 | 56.3 | 56.8 |
| 3,217 | 3,415 | 3,241 | 3,322 | 3,414 | 3,460 | 3,327 | 3,450 | 3,354 |
| 5.3 | 5.5 | 5.2 | 5.4 | 5.5 | 5.5 | 5.3 | 5.5 | 5.3 |


$\begin{array}{rrrrrrrrr}57,811 & 58,720 & 59,160 & 57,803 & 58,574 & 58,728 & 58,894 & 58,743 & 59,130 \\ 59.7 & 60.2 & 60.6 & 59.7 & 60.2 & 60.3 & 60.4 & 60.2 & 60.6\end{array}$ $55,109 \quad 55,931 \quad 56,442 \quad 55,054 \quad 55,753 \quad 55,871 \quad 56,165 \quad 55,954 \quad 56,359$

|  | 507 | 697 | 710 | 842 | 786 | 772 | 797 | 775 |
| ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| 54,303 | 55,234 | 55,732 | 54,212 | 54,967 | 55,099 | 55,369 | 55,179 | 55,620 |
| 2,701 | 2,788 | 2,718 | 2,749 | 2,821 | 2,857 | 2,729 | 2,788 | 2,771 |


| 14,757 | 15,261 | 15,271 | 14,757 | 15,126 | 15,139 | 15,318 | 15,261 | 15,271 |
| ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| 7,128 | 7,368 | 7,428 | 7,775 | 7,866 | 7,925 | 7,956 | 8,065 | 8,078 |
| 48.3 | 48.3 | 48.6 | 52.7 | 52.0 | 52.3 | 51.9 | 52.8 | 52.9 |
| 5,879 | 6,032 | 6,182 | 6,446 | 6,542 | 6,617 | 6,601 | 6,657 | 6,750 |
| 39.8 | 39.5 | 40.5 | 43.7 | 43.3 | 43.7 | 43.1 | 43.6 | 44.2 |
| 187 | 156 | 212 | 252 | 213 | 298 | 307 | 240 | 285 |
| 5,692 | 5,877 | 5,970 | 6,194 | 6,329 | 6,319 | 6,294 | 6,417 | 6,465 |
| 1,250 | 1,336 | 1,246 | 1,329 | 1,324 | 1,308 | 1,354 | 1,408 | 1,328 |
| 17.5 | 18.1 | 16.8 | 17.1 | 16.8 | 16.5 | 17.0 | 17.5 | 16.4 |

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 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 Hispanic origin |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Mar. } \\ & 1996 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Feb. } \\ & 1997 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Mar. } \\ & 1997 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Mar. } \\ & 1996 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Nov. } \\ & 1996 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Dec. } \\ & 1996 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Jan. } \\ & 1997 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Feb. } \\ & 1997 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Mar. } \\ & 1997 \end{aligned}$ |
| 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. | 112,246 | 113,484 | 114,135 | 112,827 | 113,816 | 113,991 | 114,377 | 114,333 | 114,736 |
| Participation rate | 66.9 | 67.0 | 67.3 | 67.2 | 67.4 | 67.4 | 67.5 | 67.5 | 67.7 |
| Employed....... | 106,495 | 107,863 | 108,745 | 107,398 | 108,570 | 108,734 | 109, 151 | 109,197 | 109,630 |
| 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 overCivilian labor |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 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 | 2,589 | 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 | 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 yearsCivilian |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 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. | 17.0 | 16.3 | 16.0 | 15.9 | 15.5 | 14.8 | 14.9 | 14.6 | 15.0 |
| Women | 13.1 | 15.5 | 12.8 | 13.3 | 12.6 | 12.6 | 13.6 | 14.7 | 13.1 |
| BLACK |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Civilian noninstitutional population. | 23,485 | 23,872 | 23,895 | 23,485 | 23,762 | 23,794 | 23,847 | 23,872 | 23,895 |
| Civilian labor force. | 14,899 | 15,170 | 15,325 | 15,019 | 15,290 | 15,306 | 15,372 | 15,408 | 15,439 |
| Participation rate | 63.4 | 63.5 | 64.1 | 64.0 | 64.3 | 64.3 | 64.5 | 64.5 | 64.6 |
| Employed. | 13,282 | 13,465 | 13,677 | 13,401 | 13,673 | 13,693 | 13,709 | 13,672 | 13,784 |
| Employment-population ratio | 56.6 | 56.4 | 57.2 | 57.1 | 57.5 | 57.5 | 57.5 | 57.3 | 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. | 6,049 | 6,079 | 6,149 | 6,080 | 6,264 | 6,235 | 6,198 | 6,159 | 6,173 |
| Employment-population ratio | 64.5 | 63.8 | 64.7 | 64.8 | 66.0 | 65.7 | 65.2 | 64.7 | 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 | 7,304 | 7,499 | 7,544 | 7,574 | 7,636 | 7,641 |
| Participation rate | 61.8 | 63.3 | 63.7 | 62.0 | 63.0 | 63.3 | 63.4 | 63.9 | 63.9 |
| Employed.. | 6,680 | 6,803 | 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 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Civilian labor force. | 827 | 872 | 886 | 939 | 892 | 929 | 969 | 1,007 | 996 |
| Participation rate | 35.6 | 36.4 | 36.5 | 40.5 | 37.5 | 38.9 | 40.4 | 42.0 | 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 | 19,454 | 19,505 | 20,013 | 20,067 | 20,119 |
| Civilian labor force. | 12,524 | 13,529 | 13,620 | 12,543 | 13,182 | 13,150 | 13,795 | 13,640 | 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 | 12,381 | 11,320 | 12,094 | 12,141 | 12,653 | 12,538 | 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 |

1 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)

Not seasonally adjusted
Seasonally adjusted
Category

| Mar. | Feb. | Mar. | Mar. | Nov. | Dec. | Jan. | Feb. | Mar. |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 1996 | 1997 | 1997 | 1996 | 1996 | 1996 | 1997 | 1997 | 1997 |

## CHARACTERISTIC

Total employed, 16 years and
Married men, spouse present..
$42,051126,887128,125126,062127,644127,855128,580128,430129,175$ $\begin{array}{lllllllll}42,051 & 42,173 & 42,339 & 42,223 & 42,631 & 42,607 & 42,909 & 42,513 & 42,509\end{array}$
 OCCUPATION

| Managerial and professional specialty. | 36,186 | 37,591 | 37,811 | 36,098 | 37,177 | 37,234 | 37,478 | 37,525 | 37,723 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Technical, sales, and administrative support. | 37,631 | 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 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 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 |

PERSONS AT WORK PART TIME
All industries:
$\begin{array}{llllllllllllllll}\text { Part time for economic reasons............. } & 4,569 & 4,419 & 4,277 & 4,451 & 3,983 & 4,338 & 4,426 & 4,262 & 4,153\end{array}$ $\begin{array}{lllllllllll}\text { could only find part-time work............. } & 1,626 & 1,485 & 1,542 & 1,608 & 1,559 & 1,653 & 1,552 & 1,550 & 1,518\end{array}$ $\begin{array}{lllllllllll}\text { Part time for noneconomic reasons............. } & 18,524 & 18,865 & 18,918 & 17,743 & 17,957 & 17,868 & 18,340 & 18,070 & 18,120\end{array}$

Nonagricultural industries:
Part time for economic reasons............... $4,358 \quad 4,209 \quad 4,075 \quad 4,224 \quad 3,815 \quad 4,162 \quad 4,163 \quad 4,098 \quad$ 3,937

| Slack work or business conditions......... | 2,491 | 2,491 | 2,329 | 2,363 | 2,001 | 2,214 | 2,310 | 2,277 | 2,210 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Could only find part-time work.......... | 1,608 | 1,465 | 1,516 | 1,573 | 1,543 | 1,622 | 1,512 | 1,523 | 1,475 |



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

| Category | Number of unemployed persons (in thousands) |  |  | Unemployment rates(1) |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Mar. <br> 1996 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Feb. } \\ & 1997 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Mar. } \\ & 1997 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Mar. } \\ & 1996 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Nov. } \\ & 1996 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Dec. } \\ & 1996 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Jan. } \\ & 1997 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Feb. } \\ & 1997 \end{aligned}$ | Mar. <br> 1997 |
| 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 |
| 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 | 3.4 | 3.2 |
| 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 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 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 |

Unemployment as a percent of the civilian labor force. 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.

Table A-5. Duration of unemployment
(Numbers in thousands)

| Duration | Not seasonally adjusted |  |  |  | Seasonally adjusted |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Mar. } \\ & 1996 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Feb. } \\ & 1997 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Mar. } \\ & 1997 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Mar. } \\ & 1996 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Nov. } \\ & 1996 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Dec. } \\ & 1996 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Jan. } \\ & 1997 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Feb. } \\ & 1997 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Mar. } \\ & 1997 \end{aligned}$ |
| NUMBER OF UNEMPLOYED |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Less than 5 weeks. | 2,303 | 2,440 | 2,313 | 2,632 | 2,819 | 2,671 | 2,801 | 2,591 | 2,650 |
| 5 to 14 weeks. | 2,578 | 2,902 | 2,663 | 2,305 | 2,252 | 2,357 | 2,223 | 2,382 | 2,380 |
| 15 weeks and over | 2,819 | 2,305 | 2,423 | 2,406 | 2,184 | 2,179 | 2,155 | 2,163 | 2,064 |
| 15 to 26 weeks. | 1,398 | 1,153 | 1,259 | 1,102 | 1,018 | 976 | 943 | 1,025 | 1,001 |
| 27 weeks and over | 1,421 | 1,153 | 1,164 | 1,304 | 1,166 | 1,203 | 1,212 | 1,138 | 1,063 |
| Average (mean) duration, in weeks | 18.2 | 15.7 | 16.3 | 17.2 | 16.0 | 15.8 | 16.0 | 16.0 | 15.3 |
| Median duration, in weeks. | 9.8 | 8.6 | 9.3 | 8.2 | 7.7 | 7.8 | 7.7 | 8.4 | 7.9 |
| 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. | 29.9 | 31.9 | 31.3 | 35.8 | 38.9 | 37.1 | 39.0 | 36.3 | 37.4 |
| 5 to 14 weeks... | 33.5 | 37.9 | 36.0 | 31.4 | 31.0 | 32.7 | 31.0 | 33.4 | 33.6 |
| 15 weeks and over. | 36.6 | 30.1 | 32.7 | 32.8 | 30.1 | 30.2 | 30.0 | 30.3 | 29.1 |
| 15 to 26 weeks. | 18.2 | 15.1 | 17.0 | 15.0 | 14.0 | 13.5 | 13.1 | 14.4 | 14.1 |
| 27 weeks and over | 18.5 | 15.1 | 15.7 | 17.8 | 16.1 | 16.7 | 16.9 | 15.9 | 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 | Not seasonally adjusted |  |  | Seasonally adjusted |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Mar . <br> 1996 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Feb. } \\ & 1997 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Mar. } \\ & 1997 \end{aligned}$ | Mar. <br> 1996 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Nov. } \\ & 1996 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Dec. } \\ & 1996 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Jan. } \\ & 1997 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Feb. } \\ & 1997 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Mar. } \\ & 1997 \end{aligned}$ |

## NUMBER OF UNEMPLOYED

| Job losers and persons who completed temporary jobs | 3,849 | 3,659 | 3,493 | 3,508 | 3,261 | 3,221 | 3,245 | 3,163 | 3,187 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| On temporary layoff. | 1,266 | 1,327 | 1,250 | 1,031 | 994 | 987 | 953 | 944 | 1,021 |
| Not on temporary layoff | 2,583 | 2,332 | 2,243 | 2,477 | 2,267 | 2,234 | 2,293 | 2,218 | 2,167 |
| Permanent job losers | 1,925 | 1,608 | 1,560 | (1) | (1) | (1) | (1) | (1) | (1) |
| Persons who completed temporary jobs | 658 | 724 | 683 | (1) | (1) | (1) | (1) | (1) | (1) |
| Job leavers | 806 | 813 | 808 | 783 | 825 | 845 | 890 | 787 | 784 |
| Reentran | 2,534 | 2,608 | 2,530 | 2,538 | 2,523 | 2,556 | 2,505 | 2,648 | 2,535 |
| New entrants | 511 | 567 | 568 | 593 | 586 | 626 | 600 | 647 | 647 |

## PERCENT DISTRIBUTION

Total unemployed

On temporary layoff
Not on temporary layoff

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| 16.4 | 47.8 | 47.2 | 47.3 | 45.3 | 44.4 | 44.8 | 43.7 | 44.6 |
| 33.6 | 17.4 | 16.9 | 13.9 | 13.8 | 13.6 | 13.2 | 13.0 | 14.3 |
| 10.5 | 10.6 | 30.3 | 33.4 | 31.5 | 30.8 | 31.7 | 30.6 | 30.3 |
| 32.9 | 34.1 | 34.2 | 10.5 | 11.5 | 11.7 | 12.3 | 10.9 | 11.0 |
| 6.6 | 7.4 | 7.7 | 8.0 | 35.1 | 35.3 | 34.6 | 36.6 | 35.4 |
|  |  |  | 8.1 | 8.6 | 8.3 | 8.9 | 9.0 |  |

UNEMPLOYED AS A PERCENT OF THE
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE
Job losers and persons who completed temporary jobs....
Job leavers...............................................................
Reentrants.
New entrants
$\begin{array}{rrrrrrrrr}2.9 & 2.7 & 2.6 & 2.6 & 2.4 & 2.4 & 2.4 & 2.3 & 2.3 \\ .6 & .6 & .6 & .6 & .6 & .6 & .7 & .6 & .6 \\ 1.9 & 1.9 & 1.9 & 1.9 & 1.9 & 1.9 & 1.8 & 2.0 & 1.9 \\ .4 & .4 & .4 & .4 & .4 & .5 & .4 & .5 & .5\end{array}$
1 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)

|  | Not seasonally adjusted |  |  |  | Seasonally adjusted |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Mar. } \\ & 1996 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Feb. } \\ & 1997 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Mar. } \\ & 1997 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Mar. } \\ & 1996 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Nov. } \\ & 1996 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Dec. } \\ & 1996 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Jan. } \\ & 1997 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Feb. } \\ & 1997 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Mar. } \\ & 1997 \end{aligned}$ |
| U-1 Persons unemployed 15 weeks or longer, <br> as a percent of the civilian labor force. <br> $\begin{array}{lllllllll}2.1 & 1.7 & 1.8 & 1.8 & 1.6 & 1.6 & 1.6 & 1.6 & 1.5\end{array}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| U-2 Job losers and persons who completed temporary jobs, as a percent of the civilian |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 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. $\qquad$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 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) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 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.. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1 Not available. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 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. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| looking for a job. Persons employed part time for economic reasons work but have had to settle for a part-time schedule. For further alternative unemployment measures," in the October 1995 issue of data reflect revised population controls used in the household surv | are inform he Mon ey. | hose ation, thly L |  | $t$ and BLS i eview | are av troduc Begi | ailabl new ning | for range in Jan | full- <br> of uary | ime 997, |


|  | Number of unemployed persons (in thousands) |  |  | Unemployment rates(1) |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Mar. } \\ & 1996 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Feb. } \\ & 1997 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Mar. } \\ & 1997 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Mar. } \\ & 1996 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Nov. } \\ & 1996 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Dec. } \\ & 1996 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Jan. } \\ & 1997 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Feb. } \\ & 1997 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Mar. } \\ & 1997 \end{aligned}$ |
| Total, 16 years and over. | 7,402 | 7,205 | 7,144 | 5.5 | 5.3 | 5.3 | 5.4 | 5.3 | 5.2 |
| 16 to 24 years........ | 2,616 | 2,583 | 2,554 | 12.3 | 11.9 | 11.9 | 12.2 | 12.0 | 11.8 |
| 16 to 19 years. | 1,329 | 1,408 | 1,328 | 17.1 | 16.8 | 16.5 | 17.0 | 17.5 | 16.4 |
| 16 to 17 years | 632 | 655 | 637 | 19.4 | 17.0 | 19.3 | 17.7 | 19.7 | 19.4 |
| 18 to 19 years. | 704 | 712 | 697 | 15.6 | 17.0 | 14.7 | 16.6 | 15.2 | 14.6 |
| 20 to 24 years. | 1,287 | 1,175 | 1,226 | 9.5 | 9.0 | 9.1 | 9.4 | 8.7 | 9.0 |
| 25 years and over | 4,788 | 4,638 | 4,591 | 4.3 | 4.1 | 4.1 | 4.0 | 4.1 | 4.0 |
| 25 to 54 years. | 4,166 | 4,142 | 4,018 | 4.3 | 4.2 | 4.2 | 4.2 | 4.2 | 4.1 |
| 55 years and over. | 591 | 485 | 550 | 3.7 | 3.1 | 3.3 | 3.1 | 3.0 | 3.3 |
| Men, 16 years and over. | 4,080 | 3,755 | 3,790 | 5.7 | 5.2 | 5.1 | 5.4 | 5.1 | 5.2 |
| 16 to 24 years...... | 1,467 | 1,361 | 1,384 | 13.1 | 12.5 | 12.3 | 12.9 | 12.0 | 12.2 |
| 16 to 19 years | 756 | 746 | 745 | 18.7 | 18.4 | 17.4 | 18.4 | 17.9 | 17.9 |
| 16 to 17 years. | 356 | 338 | 368 | 21.2 | 18.9 | 20.6 | 20.4 | 19.6 | 21.4 |
| 18 to 19 years | 407 | 369 | 386 | 17.1 | 19.0 | 15.4 | 17.1 | 15.4 | 15.7 |
| 20 to 24 years. | 711 | 615 | 640 | 9.9 | 9.2 | 9.3 | 9.8 | 8.6 | 8.9 |
| 25 years and over | 2,595 | 2,419 | 2,390 | 4.3 | 3.9 | 3.8 | 4.0 | 3.9 | 3.9 |
| 25 to 54 years. | 2,268 | 2,117 | 2,058 | 4.4 | 4.0 | 3.9 | 4.1 | 4.0 | 3.9 |
| 55 years and over. | 314 | 299 | 323 | 3.5 | 3.1 | 3.4 | 3.2 | 3.3 | 3.5 |
| Women, 16 years and over. | 3,322 | 3,450 | 3,354 | 5.4 | 5.5 | 5.5 | 5.3 | 5.5 | 5.3 |
| 16 to 24 years.. | 1,149 | 1,222 | 1,170 | 11.4 | 11.3 | 11.4 | 11.4 | 11.9 | 11.3 |
| 16 to 19 years. | 573 | 662 | 583 | 15.4 | 15.2 | 15.5 | 15.5 | 16.9 | 14.9 |
| 16 to 17 years. | 276 | 317 | 269 | 17.4 | 15.1 | 18.1 | 14.9 | 19.7 | 17.1 |
| 18 to 19 years. | 297 | 343 | 311 | 14.0 | 15.0 | 14.0 | 16.2 | 15.0 | 13.3 |
| 20 to 24 years. | 576 | 560 | 587 | 9.1 | 8.9 | 8.9 | 8.9 | 8.8 | 9.1 |
| 25 years and over | 2,193 | 2,219 | 2,202 | 4.3 | 4.3 | 4.5 | 4.1 | 4.2 | 4.2 |
| 25 to 54 years. | 1,898 | 2,025 | 1,960 | 4.3 | 4.5 | 4.7 | 4.3 | 4.5 | 4.3 |
| 55 years and over | 277 | 186 | 227 | 3.9 | 3.0 | 3.3 | 2.9 | 2.6 | 3.1 |

1 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 |  | Men |  | Women |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Category |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Mar. <br> 1996 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Mar. } \\ & 1997 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Mar. } \\ & 1996 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Mar. } \\ & 1997 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Mar. } \\ & 1996 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Mar. } \\ & 1997 \end{aligned}$ |
| NOT IN THE LABOR FORCE |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total not in the labor force. | 67,229 | 66,989 | 24,419 | 24,656 | 42,810 | 42,333 |
| Persons who currently want a job. | 5,400 | 4,949 | 2,233 | 2,108 | 3,167 | 2,840 |
| Searched for work and available to work now(1) | 1,584 | 1,471 | 752 | 683 | 832 | 788 |
| Reason not currently looking: |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Discouragement over job prospects(2)... | 451 | 356 | 261 | 185 | 190 | 171 |
| Reasons other than discouragement(3). | 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 |
| Percent of total employed. | 6.3 | 6.1 | 6.1 | 5.9 | 6.5 | 6.4 |
| Primary job full time, secondary job part time. | 4,687 | 4,546 | 2,724 | 2,642 | 1,963 | 1,903 |
| Primary and secondary jobs both part time.. | 1,751 | 1,687 | 505 | 499 | 1,246 | 1,188 |
| Primary and secondary jobs both full time.. | 214 | 196 | 160 | 133 | 54 | 63 |
| Hours vary on primary or secondary job.. | 1,213 | 1,398 | 702 | 755 | 511 | 643 |

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. 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)

## Industry

| Mar. | Jan. | Feb. | Mar. | Mar. | Nov. | Dec. | Jan. | Feb. | Mar. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1996 | 1997 | $1997 p$ | $1997 p$ | 1996 | 1996 | 1996 | 1997 | $1997 p$ | $1997 p$ |

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............................. $23,695 \quad 23,776 \quad 23,831 \quad 23,973 \quad 24,196 \quad 24,319 \quad 24,356 \quad 24,399 \quad 24,513 \quad 24,501$

| Mining | 563 | 556 | 556 | 558 | 574 | 566 | 566 | 568 | 571 | 570 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Metal mining | 50.2 | 51.3 | 51.1 | 51.2 | 51 | 52 | 52 | 52 | 52 | 52 |
| Coal mining. | 100.8 | 96.6 | 96.0 | 96.0 | 101 | 97 | 97 | 97 | 96 | 97 |
| Oil and gas extract | 308.2 | 307.6 | 307.8 | 307.0 | 314 | 308 | 308 | 309 | 313 | 312 |
| Nonmetallic minerals, except fuels | 103.4 | 100.1 | 101.5 | 103.8 | 108 | 109 | 109 | 110 | 110 | 109 |
| Construction | 4,944 | 5,065 | 5,092 | 5,199 | 5,341 | 5,491 | 5,520 | 5,535 | 5,643 | 5,616 |
| General building con | 1,153.3 | 1,192.3 | 1,186.2 | 1,195.0 | 1,223 | 1,241 | 1,250 | 1,260 | 1,271 | 1,266 |
| Heavy construction, except building. | 676.4 | 635.1 | 650.2 | 680.8 | 770 | 764 | 766 | 765 | 783 | 775 |
| Special trade contractors | 114.4 | 3,237.8 | 255. | 3,322.7 | 3,348 | 3,486 | 3,504 | 3,510 | 3,58 | , 5 |
| Manu | ,188 | 18,155 | 18,183 | 18,216 | 18,281 | 18,262 | 18,270 | 18,296 | 18,299 | 18,315 |
| Production | 2,551 | 12,518 | 12,548 | 12,575 | 12,619 | 12,613 | 12,616 | 12,636 | 12,643 | 12,647 |
| Durable goods | -,597 | 10,670 | 10,694 | 10,724 | 10,623 | 10,694 | 10,710 | 10,734 | 10,744 | 10,759 |
| Production | 7,248 | 7,302 | 7,333 | 7,358 | 7,263 | 7,327 | 7,333 | 7,355 | 7,372 | 7,377 |
| Lumber and wood product | 741.8 | 758.2 | 759.4 | 764.4 | 755 | 771 | 771 | 771 | 774 | 781 |
| Furniture and fixtures | 499.7 | 502.7 | 504.0 | 505.6 | 500 | 501 | 503 | 503 | 505 | 507 |
| Stone, clay, and glass prod | 523.1 | 517.9 | 519.4 | 525.5 | 536 | 537 | 539 | 539 | 540 | 53 |
| Primary metal industries. | 705.8 | 703.1 | 702.3 | 702.0 | 70 | 703 | 702 | 703 | 02 | 703 |
| Blast furnaces and basic steel products. | 238.0 | 234.0 | 232.8 | 232.2 | 239 | 234 | 233 | 234 | 233 | 233 |
| Fabricated metal products | 1,440.5 | 1,460.9 | 1,461.7 | 1,466.1 | 1,442 | 1,461 | 1,462 | 1,466 | 1,465 | 1,468 |
| Industrial machinery and equip | 2,091.4 | 2,098.1 | 2,107.8 | 2,116.6 | 2,087 | 2,087 | 2,092 | 2,101 | 2,107 | 2,112 |
| Computer and office equipment | 356.5 | 362.5 | 364.6 | 368.2 | 358 | 360 | 361 | 362 | 366 | 370 |
| Electronic and other electrical equipment. | 1,647.8 | 1,641.9 | 1,641.2 | 1,640.3 | 1,651 | 1,647 | 1,645 | 1,642 | 1,643 | 1,644 |
| Electronic components and accessories............. | 612.8 | 611.6 | 614.9 | 617.0 | 61 | 611 | 611 | 612 | 615 | 617 |
| Transportation equipment | 1,728.9 | 1,776.2 | 1,784.2 | 1,787.8 | 1,726 | 1,772 | 1,776 | 1,788 | 1,788 | 1,789 |
| Motor vehicles and equr | 924.8 | 949.6 | 953.1 | 954.3 | 926 | 952 | 953 | 959 | 954 | 955 |
| Aircraft and parts | 446.0 | 476.3 | 480.3 | 482.4 | 445 | 468 | 472 | 476 | 481 | 483 |
| Instruments and related | 831.6 | 830.0 | 829.9 | 830.0 | 832 | 830 | 834 | 832 | 831 | 30 |
| Miscellaneous manufactur | 386.2 | 381.4 | 384.0 | 385.6 | 388 | 385 | 386 | 389 | 389 | 38 |
| Nondur | 7,591 | , 485 | 7,489 | 7,492 | 7,658 | 7,568 | ,560 | ,562 | 7,555 | 56 |
| Production wor | 5,303 | 5,216 | 5,215 | 5,217 | 5,356 | 5,286 | 5,283 | 5,281 | 5,271 | 5,270 |
| Food and kindred pr | 1,625.9 | 1,614.3 | 1,613.0 | 1,613.4 | 1,675 | 1,647 | 1,649 | 1,659 | 1,655 | 1,659 |
| Tobacco products | 39.7 | 42.9 | 41.8 | 40.6 | 41 | 42 | 41 | 40 | 41 | 42 |
| Textile mill products | 640.1 | 624.9 | 623.0 | 623.5 | 642 | 628 | 628 | 630 | 625 | 625 |
| Apparel and other textile | 859.6 | 806.7 | 810.5 | 806.7 | 862 | 829 | 824 | 818 | 816 | 810 |
| Paper and allied products | 76.2 | 70.8 | 669.7 | 668.7 | 81 | 675 | 674 | 673 | 74 | 673 |
| Printing and publishing | 1,530.6 | 1,520.8 | 1,521.1 | 1,523.9 | 1,531 | 1,525 | 1,523 | 1,523 | 1,523 | 1,524 |
| Chemicals and allied produ | 1,024.0 | 1,011.6 | 1,012.9 | 1,013.9 | 1,027 | 1,017 | 1,016 | 1,017 | 1,016 | 1,017 |
| Petroleum and coal product | 136.7 | 132.4 | 132.5 | 134.0 | 140 | 139 | 138 | 136 | 137 | 137 |
| Rubber and misc. plastics prod | 960.7 | 967.8 | 972.5 | 974.5 | 960 | 974 | 973 | 972 | 975 | 97 |
| Leather and leather products | 97.9 | 92.9 | 92.1 | 92.5 | 99 | 92 | 94 | 94 | 93 | 93 |
| v | 4,200 | 95,174 | 5,8 | , 57 | 55 | ,173 | , 367 | 6,583 | 96,762 | 6,949 |
| Transportation and public | 6,233 | 6,312 | 6,333 | 6,358 | 6,292 | 6,350 | 6,340 | 6,378 | 6,404 | 6,415 |
| Transportation | 3,965 | 4,035 | 4,052 | 4,075 | 4,011 | 4,062 | 4,057 | 4,091 | 4,110 | 4,121 |
| Railroad transportation. | 230.9 | 224.6 | 223.8 | 223.8 | 233 | 229 | 229 | 229 | 227 | 226 |
| Local and interurban passenger |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| transit | 455.3 | 474.7 | 475.8 | 479.9 | 442 | 460 | 462 | 465 | 464 | 466 |
| Trucking and warehousing | 1,835.9 | 1,832.0 | 1,838.3 | 1,846.9 | 1,884 | 1,870 | 1,852 | 1,881 | 1,891 | 1,894 |
| Water transportation | 165.8 | 167.8 | 168.7 | 169.9 | 171 | 172 | 172 | 176 | 176 | 176 |
| Transportation by air | 830.6 | 874.3 | 879.1 | 884.2 | 835 | 868 | 878 | 876 | 884 | 889 |
| Pipelines, except natural | 14.0 | 13.6 | 13.6 | 13.6 | 14 | 14 | 14 | 14 | 14 | 14 |
| Transportation services | 432.3 | 447.7 | 452.6 | 457.0 | 432 | 449 | 450 | 450 | 454 | 456 |
| Communications and public | 2,268 | 2,277 | 2,281 | 2,283 | 2,281 | 2,288 | 2,283 | 2,287 | 2,294 | 2,294 |
| Communications.. | 1,371.8 | 1,397.3 | 1,403.8 | 1,407.5 | 1,378 | 1,401 | 1,397 | 1,404 | 1,411 | 1,413 |
| Electric, gas, and sanitary services. | 896.5 | 879.4 | 877.5 | 57. | 903 | 887 | 886 | 883 | 883 | 881 |
| Wholesale tr | 504 | 6,609 | 6,630 | 6,664 | 6,548 | 6,651 | 6,655 | 6,662 | 6,689 | 6,708 |
| Durable goods | 3,826 | 3,879 | 3,891 | 3,906 | 3,841 | 3,890 | 3,894 | 3,897 | 3,914 | 3,921 |
| Nondurable goo | 2,678 | 2,730 | 2,739 | 2,758 | 2,707 | 2,761 | 2,761 | 2,765 | 2,775 | 2,787 |
| Retail trade. | 20,912 | 21,521 | 21,390 | 21,504 | 21,350 | 21,857 | 21,931 | 21,922 | 21,928 | 21,971 |
| Building materials a |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| supplies. | 856.0 | 892.1 | 893.2 | 917.0 | 887 | 942 | 948 | 942 | 945 | 954 |
| General merchandise s | 2,579.0 | 2,764.2 | 2,657.6 | 2,658.1 | 2,687 | 2,770 | 2,781 | 2,736 | 2,747 | 2,769 |
| Department | 2,272.4 | 2,438.9 | 2,349.1 | 2,352.2 | 2,363 | 2,444 | 2,454 | 2,416 | 2,432 | 2,457 |
| Food stores. | 3,356.7 | 3,447.9 | 3,432.1 | 3,435.6 | 3,403 | 3,462 | 3,461 | 3,469 | 3,471 | 3,484 |
| Automotive dealers and |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| stations | 222.4 | 2,286.8 | 2,291. 3 | 2,305.7 | 2,242 | 2,309 | 2,313 | 2,315 | 2,321 | 2,329 |
| New and used car dealers | 1,016.6 | 1,040.8 | 1,044.4 | 1,047.9 | 1,020 | 1,042 | 1,044 | 1,047 | 1,050 | 1,051 |
| Apparel and accessory stores | 1,068.8 | 1,108.2 | 1,070.2 | 1,068.9 | 1,100 | 1,106 | 1,102 | 1,108 | 1,103 | 1,102 |
| Furniture and home furnishings |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| stores. | 944.5 | 1,022.3 | 1,012.6 | 1,008.9 | 951 | 1,005 | 1,016 | 1,017 | 1,018 | 1,019 |
| Eating and drinking places | 7,272.8 | 7,230.4 | 7,295.0 | 7,397.3 | 7,413 | 7,527 | 7,558 | 7,571 | 7,567 | 7,544 |
| Miscellaneous retail establ | 2,611.6 | 2,768.7 | 2,737.9 | 2,712.1 | 2,667 | 2,736 | 2,75 | 2,7 | 2,756 | 2,770 |
| Finance, insurance, and real estate | 6,893 | 7,012 | 7,017 | 7,054 | 6,931 | 7,038 | 7,052 | 7,062 | 7,072 | 7,094 |
| Finance. | 3,287 | 3,372 | 3,374 | 3,392 | 3,293 | 3,361 | 3,369 | 3,379 | 3,383 | 3,400 |
| Depository institutions | 2,013.4 | 2,034.2 | 2,029.7 | 2,034.8 | 2,020 | 2,035 | 2,035 | 2,035 | 2,037 | 2,042 |
| Commercial banks. | 1,458.4 | 1,481.5 | 1,477.5 | 1,482.9 | 1,464 | 1,479 | 1,480 | 1,484 | 1,484 | 1,490 |
| Savings institutio | 265.2 | 254.8 | 253.3 | 251.8 | 265 | 258 | 257 | 255 | 255 | 252 |
| Nondepository institutions | 502.4 | 535.5 | 534.9 | 542.4 | 501 | 530 | 533 | 536 | 533 | 541 |
| Mortgage bankers and brokers. | 226.3 | 242.6 | 243.0 | 247.5 | (1) | (1) | (1) | (1) | (1) | (1) |
| Security and commodity brokers | 530.4 | 557. | 561.3 | 565.5 | 532 | 552 | 555 | 560 | 56 | 56 |
| Holding and other investment offices. | 240.5 | 245.2 | 248.2 | 249.5 | 240 | 244 | 246 | 248 | 249 | 249 |
| Insurance | 2,257 | 2,258 | 2,257 | 2,261 | 2,257 | 2,264 | 2,265 | 2,260 | 2,261 | 2,260 |
| Insurance carrie | 1,549.0 | 1,546.5 | 1,544.1 | 1,545.1 | 1,549 | 1,550 | 1,551 | 1,549 | 1,547 | 1,544 |
| Insurance agents, brokers, and |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| service............. | 708.0 | 711.2 | 713.3 | 715.5 | 708 | 714 | 714 | 711 | 714 | 716 |
| Real estate | 1,349 | 1,382 | 1,386 | 1,401 | 1,381 | 1,413 | 1,418 | 1,423 | 1,428 | 1,434 |
| Services2. | 33,849 | 34,249 | 34,636 | 35,007 | 34,039 | 34,780 | 34,865 | 35,015 | 35,082 | 35,193 |
| Agricultural services | 540.2 | 529.8 | 533.3 | 567.2 | 603 | 628 | 623 | 634 | 638 | 634 |
| Hotels and other lodging places | 1,598.1 | 1,599.3 | 1,623.2 | 1,643.0 | 1,662 | 1,692 | 1,700 | 1,711 | 1,714 | 1,712 |
| Personal services. | 1,238.1 | 1,235.1 | 1,253.8 | 1,248.0 | 1,175 | 1,185 | 1,183 | 1,189 | 1,185 | 1,183 |
| Business services. | 6,944.1 | 7,195.4 | 7,224.0 | 7,337.9 | 7,058 | 7,285 | 7,326 | 7,389 | 7,408 | 7,466 |
| Services to buildings. | 892.0 | 867.7 | 872.4 | 874.3 | 898 | 885 | 885 | 878 | 883 | 880 |
| Personnel supply services Help supply services | $2,481.1$ $2,188.0$ | 2,580.6 279 | $2,571.6$ $2,258.5$ | $2,655.7$ $2,332.2$ | 2,565 2,265 | 2,672 2,362 | 2,690 2,379 | 2,762 2,448 | 2,728 2,403 | 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 | 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 service | 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. | 77.9 | 78.9 | 78.8 | 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. Engineering and architectural | 2,878.0 | 2,932.3 | 2,969.0 | 2,991.7 | 2,868 | 2,941 | 2,952 | 2,961 | 2,971 | 2,975 |
| 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. | 2,770 | 2,703 | 2,698 | 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. | 4,773 | 4,582 | 4,757 | 4,788 | 4,639 | 4,640 | 4,642 | 4,638 | 4,656 | 4,656 |
| Education. | 2,098.8 | 1,927.5 | 2,095.8 | 2,124.5 | 1,951 | 1,960 | 1,963 | 1,960 | 1,977 | 1,977 |
| Other State governmen | 2,674.4 | 2,654.0 | 2,660.9 | 2,663.4 | 2,688 | 2,680 | 2,679 | 2,678 | 2,679 | 2,679 |
| Local. | 12,266 | 12,186 | 12,408 | 12,498 | 11,975 | 12,124 | 12,153 | 12,181 | 12,219 | 12,203 |
| Education. | 7,058.6 | 6,960.5 | 7,168.7 | 7,233.3 | 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 |

1 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. because the seasonal component, which is small relative to the trend-cycle and irregular components, cannot be separated with sufficient precision.
$\mathrm{p}=$ preliminary.

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


1 Data relate to production workers in mining and manufacturing; construction workers in construction; and nonsupervisory workers in transportation and public utilities; wholesale and retail trade; finance, insurance, and real estate; and services. These groups account for approximately four-fifths of the total employees on private nonfarm payrolls.
2 These series are not published seasonally adjusted because the seasonal component, which is small relative to the rend-cycle and irregular components, cannot be separated with sufficient precision.
$\mathrm{p}=$ preliminary.

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


1 See footnote 1, table B-2. $\mathrm{p}=$ preliminary.

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

| Industry | Mar. <br> 1996 | Nov. <br> 1996 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Dec. } \\ & 1996 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Jan. } \\ & 1997 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Feb. } \\ & \text { 1997p } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Mar. } \\ & \text { 1997p } \end{aligned}$ | Percent change from: <br> Feb. 1997- <br> 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. | 11.16 | 11.45 | 11.50 | 11.49 | 11.55 | 11.60 | . 4 |
| Transportation and public |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 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 |

1 See footnote 1, table B-2.
2 The Consumer Price Index for Urban Wage Earners and Clerical Workers (CPI-W) is used to deflate this series

3 Change was . 1 percent from January 1997 to February 1997, the latest month available.
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 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Mar. } \\ & 1996 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Jan. } \\ & 1997 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Feb. } \\ & \text { 1997p } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Mar. } \\ & \text { 1997p } \end{aligned}$ | Mar. $1996$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Nov. } \\ & 1996 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Dec. } \\ & 1996 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Jan. } \\ & 1997 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Feb. } \\ & \text { 1997p } \end{aligned}$ | Mar. <br> 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 | 106.1 | 107.6 | 108.5 | 110.0 | 106.3 | 108.4 | 109.3 | 108.8 | 110.0 | 110.5 |
| Lumber and wood products | 129.7 | 130.4 | 132.5 | 135.0 | 133.1 | 137.9 | 137.7 | 135.6 | 137.6 | 139.3 |
| Furniture and fixtures. | 121.0 | 123.2 | 122.0 | 125.5 | 122.0 | 123.9 | 125.4 | 124.2 | 125.1 | 127.0 |
| Stone, clay, and glass products | 104.5 | 99.1 | 102.4 | 105.2 | 108.9 | 109.2 | 110.2 | 107.4 | 111.2 | 109.7 |
| Primary metal industries. | 91.3 | 92.5 | 92.7 | 93.7 | 91.5 | 91.6 | 92.6 | 92.2 | 92.7 | 93.7 |
| Blast furnaces and basic steel products. | 72.6 | 72.2 | 71.5 | 72.2 | 73.1 | 72.6 | 72.1 | 72.8 | 72.2 | 72.8 |
| Fabricated metal products. | 112.5 | 114.9 | 115.5 | 116.8 | 113.0 | 115.4 | 115.9 | 115.3 | 116.8 | 117.3 |
| Industrial machinery and equipment.. | 104.4 | 104.9 | 106.0 | 107.1 | 103.2 | 103.2 | 104.0 | 104.4 | 105.7 | 106.0 |
| Electronic and other electrical equipment. | 108.2 | 106.1 | 107.7 | 108.6 | 108.1 | 107.2 | 107.9 | 105.9 | 108.7 | 108.7 |
| Transportation equipment | 113.9 | 124.0 | 123.8 | 125.5 | 113.2 | 122.7 | 123.9 | 126.1 | 124.1 | 125.7 |
| Motor vehicles and equipment | 148.9 | 164.5 | 163.9 | 166.6 | 147.9 | 161.7 | 163.9 | 167.7 | 164.1 | 166.2 |
| Instruments and related products | 73.9 | 73.1 | 73.8 | 74.5 | 73.6 | 73.6 | 74.2 | 73.3 | 74.5 | 74.0 |
| Miscellaneous manufacturing. | 102.0 | 99.8 | 102.1 | 104.2 | 102.4 | 102.0 | 103.9 | 103.5 | 105.0 | 104.3 |
| Nondurable goods. | 102.1 | 100.8 | 100.7 | 101.6 | 103.7 | 102.8 | 103.4 | 102.5 | 102.8 | 103.1 |
| Food and kindred products | 109.0 | 109.2 | 109.1 | 109.1 | 114.7 | 113.2 | 114.2 | 113.7 | 114.3 | 114.4 |
| Tobacco products. | 59.4 | 65.9 | 63.2 | 64.3 | 64.0 | 66.4 | 65.9 | 60.5 | 65.6 | 68.3 |
| Textile mill products | 91.5 | 90.2 | 88.9 | 91.3 | 92.0 | 91.3 | 92.1 | 91.2 | 89.8 | 91.6 |
| Apparel and other textile products.. | 76.7 | 71.6 | 71.8 | 72.7 | 76.7 | 74.3 | 73.9 | 73.1 | 72.9 | 73.0 |
| Paper and allied products. | 106.8 | 109.1 | 107.7 | 107.7 | 108.4 | 109.3 | 109.8 | 109.5 | 109.3 | 109.6 |
| Printing and publishing. | 123.6 | 120.5 | 121.5 | 123.8 | 123.6 | 122.8 | 123.2 | 121.8 | 123.1 | 123.5 |
| Chemicals and allied products | 100.7 | 98.2 | 98.3 | 97.7 | 100.9 | 99.4 | 99.8 | 98.7 | 98.9 | 97.9 |
| Petroleum and coal products. | 71.2 | 72.9 | 70.6 | 70.6 | 74.6 | 74.8 | 75.5 | 76.3 | 73.6 | 74.2 |
| Rubber and misc. plastics products.. | 139.3 | 140.5 | 141.6 | 142.8 | 139.2 | 140.9 | 142.6 | 140.3 | 142.4 | 143.1 |
| Leather and leather products........ | 44.0 | 41.2 | 41.2 | 42.1 | 44.1 | 42.5 | 43.5 | 42.0 | 42.5 | 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 |
| 1 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


Manufacturing payrolls, 139 industries1

Over 1-month span:


| 52.5 | 56.5 | 50.7 | 45. |
| ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| 56.5 | 60.1 | 59.7 | 58. |
| 56.8 | 55.0 | 46.0 | 45.3 |
| 42.1 | 48.2 | 48.2 | 39. |
| 54.0 | p49.6 | p50.4 |  |

45.7
58.6
45.3
$54.0-45.7$
$\begin{array}{ll}54.0 & 45.7 \\ 53.2 & 57.9\end{array}$
49.3
57.6
49.3
53.6
49.3
53.6
45.0
$\begin{array}{llll}59.4 & 53.2 & 53.6 & 55.0 \\ 55.8 & 54.7 & 57.2 & 59.4 \\ 42.4 & 45.3 & 46.4 & 47.5 \\ 44.6 & 54.3 & 48.2 & 52.9\end{array}$
1995.................. . .
$\begin{array}{lllllll} & 48.2 & 48.2 & 39.6 & 53.2 & 49.6\end{array}$
50.0
52.9

Over 3 -month span.


| 60.8 | 58.3 | 53.2 | 47.8 |
| ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| 63.7 | 64.4 | 66.2 | 60.8 |
| 60.4 | 51.8 | 43.5 | 34.9 |
| 38.8 | 39.9 | 37.8 | 43.2 |


| 48.9 | 54.0 |
| :--- | :--- |
| 56.1 | 56.8 |
| 33.1 | 32.0 |
| 45.3 | 47.5 |


| 50.4 | 58 |
| :--- | :--- |
| 60.8 | 58 |
| 33.1 | 35 |
| 45.7 | 40. |

58.3
58.6
35.6
40.6

| 57.6 | 59.7 | 54.7 | 57.6 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 54.0 | 56.1 | 60.1 | 60.8 |
| 38.8 | 39.6 | 40.6 | 38.8 |
| 50.7 | 47.1 | 51.8 | 51.4 |

Over 6-month span:

|  | 1993. |
| :---: | :---: |
|  | 1994. |
|  | 1995. |
|  | 1996. |

$\begin{array}{llll}56.5 & 59.0 & 56.8 & 55.4\end{array}$

| 56.5 | 59.0 | 56.8 | 55.4 | 50.7 | 57.9 | 59.4 | 56.5 | 57.6 | 58.6 | 64.4 | 60.8 |
| ---: | ---: | ---: | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | ---: | ---: |
| 62.2 | 64.4 | 60.4 | 61.5 | 59.0 | 56.8 | 56.5 | 57.2 | 60.1 | 55.8 | 59.7 | 55.8 |
| 55.4 | 45.0 | 38.5 | 33.5 | 27.7 | 28.8 | 28.8 | 30.6 | 33.5 | 33.1 | 34.2 | 38.8 |
| 32.0 | 37.4 | 37.1 | 38.1 | 42.4 | 37.8 | 48.6 | 43.5 | 45.0 | 51.1 | $p 51.1$ | $p 51.4$ |

Over 12-month span:

| 1993. | 56.8 | 57.9 | 55.8 | 58.6 | 57.2 | 57.6 | 58.6 | 59.0 | 61.2 | 59.7 | 60.1 | 57.6 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1994. | 57.9 | 58.6 | 60.8 | 60.8 | 60.8 | 63.3 | 59.4 | 60.1 | 57.2 | 55.8 | 49.6 | 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 |  |  |  |

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


[^0]:    1/ Beginning in January 1997, household data reflect revised population controls used in the survey.

    2/ Includes other industries, not shown separately.
    3/ Data relate to private production or nonsupervisory workers p=preliminary.

