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THE EMPLOYMENT SITUATION: MAY 1997

Nonfarm payroll employment rose in May, and unemployment was about unchanged after falling in April, the Bureau of Labor Statistics of the U.S. Department of Labor reported today. The number of payroll jobs rose by 138,000 in May, following an increase of 323,000 in April (as revised). The May gain was below the average monthly increase so far this year. The nation's jobless rate, 4.8 percent in May, has fallen by half a percentage point since the end of last year.

Unemployment (Household Survey Data)

Both the number of unemployed persons, 6.5 million, and the unemployment rate, 4.8 percent, were little changed in May. The jobless rate had declined by 0.3 percentage point in April. Among the major demographic groups, the rate for adult men dropped by 0.4 percentage point in May to 3.8 percent, while the rates for adult women (4.5 percent), teenagers (15.6 percent), whites (4.0 percent), blacks (10.3 percent), and Hispanics (7.4 percent) were essentially unchanged. (See tables A-1 and A-2.)

Total Employment and the Labor Force (Household Survey Data)

Total employment was little changed in May but has shown strong growth so far this year. The proportion of the population with jobs (the employment-population ratio) was 63.9 percent, a record high, and was up by 0.8 percentage point from a year earlier. (See table A-1.)

Approximately 8.2 million persons (not seasonally adjusted) held more than one job in May, 351,000 more than a year earlier. These multiple jobholders made up 6.3 percent of all employed persons. (See table A-9.)

The civilian labor force, 136.2 million persons (seasonally adjusted), and the labor force participation rate, 67.1 percent, were about unchanged in May. Both the level and rate of labor force participation have risen substantially over the past year and a half. (See table A-1.)

The establishment data in this release have been revised as a result of the annual benchmarking process and the updating of seasonal adjustment factors. More information on the revisions is contained in the note beginning on page 5.

Beginning this month, a convenient method of obtaining historical data for both the household and establishment series contained in this release are available through the BLS Internet site. This feature can be accessed at the end of the Employment Situation news release.

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

	Quarte averag	_	Мс	onthly dat	ta	
Category	1996	19971/		19971/		Apr May change
	IV	I	Mar.	Apr.	May.	
HOUSEHOLD DATA		I	Labor for	ce status	1	
Civilian labor force	134,830	135,934			•	•
Employment	127,705	128,728	129,175	129,384		
Unemployment	7,124	7,206	7,144			
Not in labor force	66,627	66,462	66,194	66,577	66,659	82
		Ţ	Jnemployme	ent rates	1	1
All workers	5.3	5.3	5.2	4.9	4.8	-0.1
Adult men	4.4	4.5	4.4	4.2	3.8	4
Adult women	4.8	4.7	4.7	4.4	4.5	.1
Teenagers	16.6	17.0	16.4	15.4	15.6	.2
White	4.6	4.5	4.5	4.2	4.0	2
Black	10.6	10.9	10.7	9.8	10.3	.5
Hispanic origin	8.0	8.3	8.6	8.1	7.4	7
ESTABLISHMENT DATA2/	·		Employ	ment	I ————	I ———
Nonfarm employment	120,452	121,138	121,344	p121,667	p121,805	p138
Goods-producing 3/	24,509	24,635	24,670	p24,663	p24,683	p20
Construction	5,494	5,585	5,609	p5,599	p5,622	p23
Manufacturing	18,444	18,476	18,489	p18,491	p18,486	p-5
Service-producing 3/	95,943	96,504	96,674	p97,004	p97,122	p118
Retail trade	21,850	21,928	21,945			
Services	34,800	35,086	35,176			_
Government	19,499	19,540	19,545	p19,578	p19,550	p-28
	·		Hours of	work 4/	I ———	I ———
Total private	34.5	34.7	34.8	p34.5	p34.5	p.0
Manufacturing	41.8	41.9	42.1	p42.1	p42.0	p-0.1
Overtime	4.6	4.8	4.9	p4.9	p4.8	p1
			Earnir	ngs 4/	l	
Avg. hourly earnings,						
total private	\$11.97	\$12.10	\$12.14	p\$12.15	p\$12.19	 p\$0.04
Avg. weekly earnings, total private	413.48	419.36	422.47	p419.18	 p420.56	 p1.38
1 / D		7 1 1-		63	I ———	1

^{1/} Beginning in January 1997, household data reflect revised population controls used in the survey.

 $^{2/\ \}mbox{Establishment}$ data have been revised to reflect March 1996 benchmarks,

 $[\]ensuremath{\mathsf{updated}}$ seasonal adjustment procedures, and recomputed seasonal adjustment factors.

^{3/} Includes other industries, not shown separately.

^{4/} Data relate to private production or nonsupervisory workers. p=preliminary.

Persons Not in the Labor Force (Household Survey Data)

About 1.4 million persons (not seasonally adjusted) were marginally attached to the labor force in May--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 338,000 in May. (See table A-9.)

Industry Payroll Employment (Establishment Survey Data)

Total nonfarm payroll employment rose by 138,000 in May to 121.8 million, after seasonal adjustment. The average monthly employment gain thus far in 1997 has been 229,000, in line with that recorded in 1996. In May, the largest job gains were in the services and construction industries. (See table B-1.)

The services industry added 125,000 jobs over the month. Health services and hotels and lodging places each had a relatively large job gain--26,000 and 13,000, respectively--for the second month in a row. Amusement and recreation services also recorded a strong job increase (32,000) in May, after showing no change in the prior 2 months. Employment growth continued in computer and data processing services, engineering and management services, and social services. In contrast, employment in help supply services declined for the second straight month, with the losses totaling 55,000.

Construction employment grew by 23,000 in May, as favorable weather helped the industry to rebound from a loss of 10,000 jobs (as revised) in April. Job gains in 1997 have totaled 101,000, with the strongest growth in the special trade component. Employment in heavy construction grew by 8,000 over the month but has shown no clear trend over the past year.

In May, employment growth continued in finance (8,000) and real estate (3,000). Employment in insurance showed no change, following a gain in April. Within the transportation industry, trucking and air transportation continued their upward trends.

Retail trade employment held steady in May, following a large increase (as revised) in the prior month. Furniture and home furnishings stores added 9,000 jobs, while employment decreased in general merchandise stores. Employment in eating and drinking places was flat over the month, after posting a large gain in April. Wholesale trade added 7,000 jobs in May, half its monthly average during the prior 12 months.

Government employment was down by 28,000 in May. State governments lost 13,000 jobs, mainly in the noneducation component. Federal employment continued to decline, and has fallen by 286,000 since its most recent peak 5 years ago.

Manufacturing employment edged down by 5,000 in May. There were losses of 6,000 jobs each in food and kindred products and in apparel, where a long-term employment decline continued. A strike in auto manufacturing caused employment to decrease in that industry. Over the month, employment rose in printing and publishing and in chemicals and allied products. Growth continued in electronic components, industrial machinery, and aircraft.

Weekly Hours (Establishment Survey Data)

The average workweek for production or nonsupervisory workers on private nonfarm payrolls was unchanged in May at 34.5 hours, seasonally adjusted. The manufacturing workweek and factory overtime both edged down 0.1 hour to 42.0 and 4.8 hours, respectively. (See table B-2.)

Following a decline in April, the index of aggregate weekly hours of private production or nonsupervisory workers on nonfarm payrolls rose by 0.3 percent to 140.0 (1982=100) in May, on a seasonally adjusted basis. The manufacturing index declined by 0.4 percent to 108.2. (See table B-5.)

Hourly and Weekly Earnings (Establishment Survey Data)

Average hourly earnings of private production or nonsupervisory workers on nonfarm payrolls were up 4 cents in May to \$12.19, seasonally adjusted. Average weekly earnings increased by 0.3 percent to \$420.56. Over the past year, average hourly earnings have risen by 3.8 percent and average weekly earnings by 4.4 percent. (See table B-3.)

The Employment Situation for June 1997 is scheduled to be released on Thursday, July 3, at $8:30\ A.M.\ (EDT)$.

Revisions to Establishment Survey Data

In accordance with annual practice, the establishment survey data have been revised to reflect comprehensive universe counts of payroll jobs (benchmarks). These counts are derived principally from unemployment insurance tax records for March 1996; the benchmarking process resulted in revisions to all not seasonally adjusted data series from April 1995 forward, the time period since the last benchmark was established. In addition, the unadjusted data from January 1988 forward for selected series in the transportation and public utilities division have been revised to reflect Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) coding changes for a group of employers within the air transportation and trucking industries. recomputations had a slight effect on higher level aggregate series, including total nonfarm employment. All seasonally adjusted data beginning with January 1988 also have been revised. Although the usual practice is to revise 5 years of seasonally adjusted data with benchmark updates, additional years have been included to incorporate an updated version of the X-12 ARIMA seasonal adjustment software.

Table B presents revised total nonfarm employment data on a seasonally adjusted basis for the period January 1996 through February 1997, the last month with final estimates under the previous benchmark. The revised data for April 1996 forward incorporate the effect of applying the rate of change measured by the sample to the new benchmark level and updated bias adjustments, as well as new seasonal adjustment factors. In terms of data revisions, the not seasonally adjusted total nonfarm employment level for March 1996 was raised by 57,000 (54,000 on a seasonally adjusted basis). By February 1997, the previously published level was revised downward by 54,000 (134,000 on a seasonally adjusted basis).

The June 1997 issue of Employment and Earnings will contain an article that discusses the effects of the benchmark and post-benchmark revisions. This issue also will provide revised seasonal adjustment factors for March through October 1997 and revised estimates for all regularly published tables containing national establishment survey data on employment, hours, and earnings.

The BLS public database on the Internet, LABSTAT, contains all historical data revised as a result of this benchmark and updated seasonal adjustment factors. The data can be accessed from http://stats.bls.gov/cgi-bin/dsrv?ee or through the Current Employment Statistics homepage at http://stats.bls.gov/ceshome.htm. The full history of all establishment data series also is available on magnetic tape (call 202-606-5957).

Further information on the revisions released today may be obtained by calling 202-606-6555.

Table B. Revisions in total nonfarm employment, seasonally adjusted, January 1996-February 1997

(In thousands)

Year and month	As previously published	 As revised 	 Difference
1996:			
January	118,070	118,058	-12
February	118,579	118,550	-29
March	118,750	118,804	54
April	118,922	118,966	44
May	119,332	119,263	-69
June	119,537	119,516	-21
July	119,772	119,691	-81
August	120,052	119,983	-69
September	120,050	120,019	-31
October	120,311	120,248	-63
November	120,492	120,450	-42
December	120,723	120,659	-64
1997:		[
January	120,982	120,909	-73
February	121,296	121,162	-134

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 1997, the sample included about 390,000 establishments employing about 48 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		-	,			-	J		
	May 1996	Apr. 1997	May 1997	May 1996	Jan. 1997	Feb. 1997	Mar. 1997	Apr. 1997	May 1997
TOTAL									
Civilian noninstitutional population. Civilian labor force. Participation rate. Employed. Employment-population ratio. Agriculture. Nonagricultural industries. Unemployed. Unemployment rate. Not in labor force.	133,558 66.7 126,391 63.1 3,698 122,693 7,166 5.4	135,181 66.7 128,629 63.5 3,425	135,963 67.0 129,565 63.9 3,652	133,759 66.8 126,428 63.1 3,474	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	136,098 67.2 129,384 63.8 3,497	136,173 67.1 129,639 63.9 3,430
Men, 16 years and over									
Civilian noninstitutional population. Civilian labor force. Participation rate. Employed. Employment-population ratio. Unemployed. Unemployment rate.	96,048 72,125 75.1 68,258 71.1 3,867 5.4	97,474 72,755 74.6 69,105 70.9 3,650 5.0	97,559 73,191 75.0 69,968 71.7 3,223 4.4	96,048 72,120 75.1 68,188 71.0 3,932 5.5	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	97,387 73,268 75.2 69,478 71.3 3,790 5.2	97,474 73,232 75.1 69,627 71.4 3,604 4.9	97,559 73,200 75.0 69,929 71.7 3,271 4.5
Men, 20 years and over									
Civilian noninstitutional population. Civilian labor force	88,530 68,095 76.9 64,963 73.4 2,482 62,480 3,133 4.6	89,680 68,933 76.9 65,957 73.5 2,396 63,560 2,976 4.3	89,766 69,146 77.0 66,564 74.2 2,566 63,997 2,582 3.7	88,530 67,996 76.8 64,788 73.2 2,342 62,446 3,208 4.7	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	89,680 69,147 77.1 66,243 73.9 2,428 63,815 2,904 4.2	89,766 69,059 76.9 66,418 74.0 2,421 63,997 2,640 3.8
Women, 16 years and over									
Civilian noninstitutional population. Civilian labor force	104,230 61,433 58.9 58,133 55.8 3,300 5.4	105,200 62,426 59.3 59,525 56.6 2,901 4.6	105,274 62,772 59.6 59,597 56.6 3,175 5.1	104,230 61,639 59.1 58,240 55.9 3,399 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	105,200 62,866 59.8 59,756 56.8 3,109 4.9	105,274 62,973 59.8 59,710 56.7 3,263 5.2
Women, 20 years and over									
Civilian noninstitutional population. Civilian labor force	96,925 57,735 59.6 55,058 56.8 875 54,183 2,677 4.6	97,685 58,794 60.2 56,388 57.7 775 55,613 2,406 4.1	97,767 58,984 60.3 56,464 57.8 782 55,682 2,520 4.3	96,925 57,885 59.7 55,067 56.8 831 54,236 2,818 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 55,955 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	97,685 58,974 60.4 56,392 57.7 779 55,613 2,581 4.4	97,767 59,130 60.5 56,481 57.8 743 55,738 2,650 4.5
Both sexes, 16 to 19 years									
Civilian noninstitutional population. Civilian labor force	14,823 7,727 52.1 6,371 43.0 341 6,030 1,356 17.6	15,309 7,453 48.7 6,285 41.1 253 6,031 1,169 15.7	15,300 7,832 51.2 6,537 42.7 304 6,233 1,296 16.5	14,823 7,878 53.1 6,573 44.3 301 6,272 1,305 16.6	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	15,309 7,977 52.1 6,748 44.1 290 6,458 1,229 15.4	15,300 7,984 52.2 6,740 44.1 266 6,474 1,244 15.6

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 $\label{eq:employment} \mbox{Hispanic origin}$

	May 1996	Apr. 1997	May 1997	May 1996	Jan. 1997	Feb. 1997	Mar. 1997	Apr. 1997	May 1997
WHITE									
Civilian noninstitutional population Civilian labor force									
Participation rate	67.1	67.1	67.4	67.2	67.5	67.5	67.7	67.6	67.5
Employed Employment-population ratio	64.0	64.3	64.8	64.0	64.4	64.4	64.7	109,831	64.8
Unemployed	5,317	4,690	4,481	5,449	5,226	5,136	5,106	4,786	4,578
Unemployment rate	4.7	4.1	3.9	4.8	4.6	4.5	4.5	4.2	4.0
Men, 20 years and over	E0 265	F0 000	E0 10E	F0 061	50.040	F0 060	F0 161	F0 106	F0 000
Civilian labor force Participation rate	58,367 77.4	58,983 77.4	59,137 77.6	58,261 77.3	59,042 77.7	58,968 77.5	59,161 77.7	59,196 77.7	59,008 77.4
Employed	56,026	56,772	57,284	55,861	56,653	56,692	56,923	57,057	57,112
Employment-population ratio Unemployed	74.3 2,341	74.5 2,212	75.2 1.853	74.1 2,400	74.5 2,388	74.5 2,275	74.8	74.9 2,139	74.9 1,895
Unemployment rate	4.0	3.7	3.1	4.1	4.0	3.9	3.8	3.6	3.2
Women, 20 years and over									
Civilian labor force	47,939	48,526	48,705	48,114	48,631	48,619	48,832	48,662	48,874
Participation rate Employed	59.2 45,976	59.6 46,902	59.8 47,000	59.4 46,010	59.8 46,750	59.8 46,747	60.0 46,915	59.8 46,902	60.0 47,047
Employment-population ratio	56.8	57.6	57.7	56.8	57.5	57.5	57.7	57.6	57.8
Unemployed	1,964 4.1	1,624	1,705 3.5	2,104 4.4	1,881	1,872	1,917 3.9	1,759 3.6	1,827 3.7
onemployment race	4.1	3.3	3.5	4.4	3.9	3.9	3.9	3.0	3.7
Both sexes, 16 to 19 years	6,547	6,357	6 6 4 4	6,650	6 704	6,746	6.742	6 760	6,748
Civilian labor force Participation rate	55.6	52.4	6,644 54.7	56.5	6,704 55.3	55.6	55.6	6,760 55.7	55.5
Employed	5,535	5,503	5,721	5,705	5,747	5,758	5,792	5,872	5,893
Employment-population ratio Unemployed	47.0 1,012	45.4 854	47.1 923	48.5 945	47.4 957	47.5 988	47.7 951	48.4 888	48.5 855
Unemployment rate	15.5	13.4	13.9	14.2	14.3	14.6	14.1	13.1	12.7
Men	16.1 14.8	14.7 12.1	13.3 14.5	15.3 13.0	14.9 13.6	14.6 14.7	15.0 13.1	14.3 11.9	12.7 12.7
Women	14.0	12.1	14.5	13.0	13.0	14./	13.1	11.9	12.7
BLACK Civilian noninstitutional population	23,549	23,923	23,950	23,549	23,847	22 072	23,895	23,923	23,950
Civilian labor force	15,080	15,265	15,370	15,138	15,372	23,872 15,408	15,439	15,365	15,434
Participation rate	64.0	63.8	64.2	64.3	64.5	64.5	64.6	64.2	64.4
Employed Employment-population ratio	13,571 57.6	13,801 57.7	13,825 57.7	13,584 57.7	13,709 57.5	13,672 57.3	13,784 57.7	13,863 57.9	13,837 57.8
Unemployed	1,510	1,463	1,545	1,554	1,663	1,736	1,655	1,503	1,597
Unemployment rate	10.0	9.6	10.0	10.3	10.8	11.3	10.7	9.8	10.3
Men, 20 years and over									
Civilian labor force Participation rate	6,808 72.4	6,796 71.3	6,849 71.7	6,793 72.3	6,829 71.8	6,765 71.0	6,803 71.6	6,805 71.4	6,831 71.5
Employed	6,173	6,221	6,287	6,144	6,198	6,159	6,173	6,234	6,255
Employment-population ratio Unemployed	65.7 635	65.3 575	65.8 563	65.4 649	65.2 632	64.7 605	65.0 629	65.4 571	65.5 575
Unemployment rate	9.3	8.5	8.2	9.6	9.2	9.0	9.3	8.4	8.4
Women, 20 years and over									
Civilian labor force	7,331	7,631	7,641	7,374	7,574	7,636	7,641	7,641	7,693
Participation rate Employed	62.1 6,751	63.7 6.997	63.7 6,967	62.4 6,757	63.4 6.880	63.9 6,851	63.9 6,934	63.8 6,997	64.1 6.974
Employment-population ratio	57.2	58.4	58.1	57.2	57.6	57.3	57.9	58.4	58.1
Unemployed	580 7.9	635 8.3	675 8.8	617 8.4	694 9.2	785 10.3	706 9.2	644 8.4	719 9.4
	,.,	0.5	0.0	0.1	7.2	10.5	7.2	0.1	J. 1
Both sexes, 16 to 19 years Civilian labor force	941	838	879	971	969	1,007	996	920	910
Participation rate	40.2	34.7	36.6	41.5	40.4	42.0	41.1	38.1	37.9
Employed Employment-population ratio	647 27.6	583 24.2	572 23.8	683 29.2	631 26.3	662 27.6	676 27.9	632 26.2	608 25.3
Unemployed	27.6	254	307	29.2	337	346	319	287	302
Unemployment rate	31.3	30.4	34.9	29.7	34.8	34.3	32.1	31.2	33.2
Men Women.	33.1 29.5	37.4 23.4	35.9 34.0	30.0 29.3	42.7 27.5	37.4 31.3	41.4 23.7	37.3 25.3	32.6 33.8
HISPANIC ORIGIN									
Civilian noninstitutional population Civilian labor force		20,180 13,427	20,236	19,131 12,602	20,013 13,795	20,067 13,640	20,119 13,662	20,180 13,572	20,236 13,746
Participation rate	65.3	66.5	67.4	65.9	68.9	68.0	67.9	67.3	67.9
Employed Employment-population ratio	11,388 59.5	12,358 61.2	12,666 62.6	11,438 59.8	12,653 63.2	12,538 62.5	12,493 62.1	12,470 61.8	12,730 62.9
Unemployed	1,099	1,069	964	1,164	1,142	1,102	1,169	1,102	1,016
Unemployment rate	8.8	8.0	7.1	9.2	8.3	8.1	8.6	8.1	7.4
	_					_			

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 seas	sonally a	adjusted		Seasonally adjusted				
Category									
	May 1996	Apr. 1997	May 1997	May 1996	Jan. 1997	Feb. 1997	Mar. 1997	Apr. 1997	May 1997
CHARACTERISTIC									
Total employed, 16 years and over	42,618 32,491				128,580 42,909 32,826 7,501	128,430 42,513 32,578 7,556	129,175 42,509 32,699 7,720	129,384 42,329 32,473 7,838	129,639 42,273 32,445 7,858
OCCUPATION									
Managerial and professional specialty Technical, sales, and administrative support Service occupations Precision production, craft, and repair Operators, fabricators, and laborers Farming, forestry, and fishing	17,329 13,372	37,565 37,998 17,319 14,087 18,183 3,478	37,391 38,132 17,407 14,265 18,514 3,856	36,271 37,615 17,318 13,469 18,311 3,575	37,478 38,163 17,171 13,902 18,317 3,528	37,525 38,073 17,170 14,140 18,144 3,388	37,723 38,158 17,292 14,200 18,234 3,507	37,599 38,150 17,267 14,301 18,415 3,605	37,318 38,362 17,390 14,380 18,647 3,680
CLASS OF WORKER									
Agriculture: Wage and salary workers. Self-employed workers. Unpaid family workers. Nonagricultural industries: Wage and salary workers. Government. Private industries. Private households.	2,130 1,517 51 113,630 18,567 95,063 873	18,307 97,640 871	18,128 98,483 910	18,240 95,700 925	18,385 97,176 1,002	18,144 97,843 882	1,905 1,414 59 116,533 17,994 98,539 869	1,989 1,424 70 116,608 18,036 98,572 922	1,941 1,444 50 116,969 17,807 99,162 967
Other industries	94,190 8,940	96,769 9,132	97,573 9,151	94,775 8,882	96,174 9,445	96,962 9,124	97,671 9,292	97,650 9,159	98,195 9,106
Unpaid family workers	123	126	150	121	162	136	108	130	148
PERSONS AT WORK PART TIME									
All industries: Part time for economic reasons Slack work or business conditions Could only find part-time work Part time for noneconomic reasons	4,175 2,150 1,705 17,920	4,244 2,419 1,571 19,139	3,891 2,192 1,395 18,592	4,311 2,255 1,704 17,643	4,426 2,423 1,552 18,340	4,262 2,378 1,550 18,070	4,153 2,344 1,518 18,120	4,402 2,491 1,629 18,176	4,019 2,300 1,391 18,336
Nonagricultural industries: Part time for economic reasons Slack work or business conditions Could only find part-time work Part time for noneconomic reasons	4,003 2,057 1,658 17,277	4,066 2,279 1,547 18,562	3,707 2,079 1,354 17,993	4,109 2,136 1,655 17,039	4,163 2,310 1,512 17,737	4,098 2,277 1,523 17,452	3,937 2,210 1,475 17,565	4,235 2,374 1,603 17,661	3,806 2,159 1,347 17,780

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

	unemp	umber of loyed pe: thousand			Unemployment rates(1)				
Category									
	May 1996	Apr. 1997	May 1997	May 1996	Jan. 1997	Feb. 1997	Mar. 1997	Apr. 1997	May 1997
CHARACTERISTIC									
Total, 16 years and over Men, 20 years and over Women, 20 years and over Both sexes, 16 to 19 years	7,331 3,208 2,818 1,305	6,714 2,904 2,581 1,229	6,534 2,640 2,650 1,244	5.5 4.7 4.9 16.6	5.4 4.6 4.6 17.0	5.3 4.4 4.7 17.5	5.2 4.4 4.7 16.4	4.9 4.2 4.4 15.4	4.8 3.8 4.5 15.6
Married men, spouse present	1,302 1,251 676	1,161 1,026 637	1,143 1,076 650	3.0 3.7 8.5	2.8 3.3 9.1	2.8 3.4 9.0	2.8 3.2 9.1	2.7 3.1 7.5	2.6 3.2 7.6
Full-time workers Part-time workers	5,903 1,453	5,329 1,415	5,274 1,283	5.4 5.9	5.2 5.7	5.1 6.0	5.1 5.7	4.8 5.7	4.7 5.2
OCCUPATION(2)									
Managerial and professional specialty Technical, sales, and administrative support. Precision production, craft, and repair Operators, fabricators, and laborers Farming, forestry, and fishing	860 1,822 764 1,648 340	755 1,683 714 1,453 256	798 1,526 688 1,421 243	2.3 4.6 5.4 8.3 8.7	2.1 4.4 5.3 7.9 7.5	2.1 4.3 4.7 8.1 7.5	2.0 4.3 4.9 8.1 7.4	2.0 4.2 4.8 7.3 6.6	2.1 3.8 4.6 7.1 6.2
INDUSTRY									
Nonagricultural private wage and salary workers. Goods-producing industries. Mining. Construction. Manufacturing. Durable goods. Nondurable goods. Service-producing industries. Transportation and public utilities. Wholesale and retail trade. Finance, insurance, and real estate. Services. Government workers. Agricultural wage and salary workers.	5,794 1,735 12 668 1,055 585 470 4,059 300 1,721 194 1,844 599 225	5,221 1,578 13 618 947 457 490 3,643 208 1,658 255 1,522 438 212	5,199 1,526 19 600 908 446 462 3,672 273 1,631 240 1,528 436 149	5.7 6.2 2.2 10.2 5.0 4.7 5.5 5.5 4.2 6.5 2.6 5.7 3.2	5.4 6.0 6.0 10.1 4.6 4.4 4.8 5.2 4.1 6.4 3.5 4.9 2.9 8.6	5.3 5.6 4.2 9.0 4.5 4.0 5.3 5.2 4.3 6.5 3.0 5.0 2.9 8.8	5.2 5.5 4.0 9.6 4.3 3.6 5.2 5.1 4.1 6.3 3.2 4.8 2.8 9.5	5.0 5.4 2.0 8.7 4.4 3.6 5.8 4.9 2.8 6.2 3.4 4.6 2.4 9.6	5.0 5.2 3.0 8.4 4.2 3.5 5.3 4.9 3.6 6.1 3.2 4.6 2.4 7.1

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

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									
	May 1996	Apr. 1997	May 1997	May 1996	Jan. 1997	Feb. 1997	Mar. 1997	Apr. 1997	May 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. PERCENT DISTRIBUTION	2,767 1,932 2,467 1,119 1,348 17.5 8.5	2,131 1,981 2,439 1,293 1,147 16.7 10.2	2,535 1,691 2,172 1,144 1,028 15.7 7.8	2,754 2,310 2,354 1,048 1,306	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	2,354 2,156 2,092 1,058 1,034 15.2 8.3	2,523 2,022 2,071 1,078 993 15.1 7.7
Total unemployed. Less than 5 weeks. 5 to 14 weeks. 15 weeks and over. 15 to 26 weeks. 27 weeks and over.	100.0 38.6 27.0 34.4 15.6 18.8	100.0 32.5 30.2 37.2 19.7 17.5	100.0 39.6 26.4 33.9 17.9 16.1	100.0 37.1 31.1 31.7 14.1 17.6	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	100.0 35.7 32.7 31.7 16.0 15.7	100.0 38.1 30.6 31.3 16.3 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						
	May	Apr.	May	May	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May		
	1996	1997	1997	1996	1997	1997	1997	1997	1997		
NUMBER OF UNEMPLOYED											
Job losers and persons who completed temporary jobs On temporary layoff	3,164	3,050	2,696	3,409	3,245	3,163	3,187	2,979	2,902		
	868	988	704	1,070	953	944	1,021	976	871		
	2,297	2,062	1,992	2,339	2,293	2,218	2,167	2,003	2,031		
	1,627	1,453	1,391	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)		
	670	609	602	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)		
	621	723	721	688	890	787	784	754	801		
	2,834	2,239	2,412	2,709	2,505	2,648	2,535	2,420	2,306		
	547	540	569	546	600	647	647	577	574		
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	44.2	46.6	42.1	46.4	44.8	43.7	44.6	44.3	44.1		
	12.1	15.1	11.0	14.6	13.2	13.0	14.3	14.5	13.2		
	32.0	31.5	31.1	31.8	31.7	30.6	30.3	29.8	30.9		
	8.7	11.0	11.3	9.4	12.3	10.9	11.0	11.2	12.2		
	39.5	34.2	37.7	36.8	34.6	36.6	35.4	36.0	35.0		
	7.6	8.2	8.9	7.4	8.3	8.9	9.0	8.6	8.7		
Job losers and persons who completed temporary jobs Job leavers Reentrants New entrants	2.4	2.3	2.0	2.5	2.4	2.3	2.3	2.2	2.1		
	.5	.5	.5	.5	.7	.6	.6	.6	.6		
	2.1	1.7	1.8	2.0	1.8	2.0	1.9	1.8	1.7		
	.4	.4	.4	.4	.4	.5	.5	.4	.4		

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)

Measure		Not seasonally adjusted			Seas	onally	adjus	ted		
	May 1996	Apr. 1997	May 1997	May 1996	Jan. 1997		Mar. 1997		May 1997	
U-1 Persons unemployed 15 weeks or longer, as a percent of the civilian labor force	1.8	1.8	1.6	1.8	1.6	1.6	1.5	1.5	1.5	
U-2 Job losers and persons who completed temporary jobs, as a percent of the civilian labor force	2.4	2.3	2.0	2.5	2.4	2.3	2.3	2.2	2.1	
U-3 Total unemployed, as a percent of the civilian labor force (official unemployment rate)	5.4	4.8	4.7	5.5	5.4	5.3	5.2	4.9	4.8	
U-4 Total unemployed plus discouraged workers, as a percent of the civilian labor force plus discouraged workers	5.6	5.1	4.9	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	
U-5 Total unemployed, plus discouraged workers, plus all other marginally attached workers, as a percent of the civilian labor force plus all marginally attached workers	6.4	5.9	5.7	(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	9.5	9.0	8.5	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	

¹ Not available.

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

	May 1996	Apr. 1997	May 1997	May 1996	Jan. 1997	Feb. 1997	Mar. 1997	Apr. 1997	May 1997
Total, 16 years and over	7,331	6,714	6,534	5.5	5.4	5.3	5.2	4.9	4.8
16 to 24 years	2,581	2,449	2,357	12.1	12.2	12.0	11.8	11.4	10.9
16 to 19 years	1,305	1,229	1,244	16.6	17.0	17.5	16.4	15.4	15.6
16 to 17 years	636	618	585	19.5	17.7	19.7	19.4	18.5	18.4
18 to 19 years	667	617	657	14.4	16.6	15.2	14.6	13.3	13.7
20 to 24 years	1,276	1,220	1,114	9.5	9.4	8.7	9.0	9.0	8.2
25 years and over	4,784	4,253	4,209	4.3	4.0	4.1	4.0	3.7	3.7
25 to 54 years	4,223	3,750	3,733	4.4	4.2	4.2	4.1	3.8	3.8
55 years and over	561	487	481	3.5	3.1	3.0	3.3	3.0	2.9
Men, 16 years and over	3,932	3,604	3,271	5.5	5.4	5.1	5.2	4.9	4.5
16 to 24 years	1,444	1,331	1,175	12.8	12.9	12.0	12.2	11.8	10.3
16 to 19 years	724	701	630	17.6	18.4	17.9	17.9	17.2	15.2
16 to 17 years	343	350	290	20.5	20.4	19.6	21.4	20.5	17.8
18 to 19 years	381	362	339	15.5	17.1	15.4	15.7	15.2	13.5
20 to 24 years	720	631	544	10.1	9.8	8.6	8.9	8.7	7.5
25 years and over	2,504	2,267	2,113	4.1	4.0	3.9	3.9	3.7	3.4
25 to 54 years	2,204	2,003	1,846	4.2	4.1	4.0	3.9	3.8	3.5
55 years and over	296	272	263	3.3	3.2	3.3	3.5	3.0	2.8
Women, 16 years and over	3,399	3,109	3,263	5.5	5.3	5.5	5.3	4.9	5.2
16 to 24 years	1,137	1,118	1,183	11.3	11.4	11.9	11.3	10.9	11.6
16 to 19 years	581	528	614	15.5	15.5	16.9	14.9	13.6	16.0
16 to 17 years	293	268	295	18.4	14.9	19.7	17.1	16.5	19.0
18 to 19 years	286	255	318	13.2	16.2	15.0	13.3	11.3	13.8
20 to 24 years	556	589	569	8.9	8.9	8.8	9.1	9.3	8.9
25 years and over	2,280	1,986	2,096	4.4	4.1	4.2	4.2	3.8	4.0
25 to 54 years	2,019	1,747	1,887	4.5	4.3	4.5	4.3	3.9	4.2
55 years and over	265	214	218	3.8	2.9	2.6	3.1	3.0	3.0

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)

	Tot	al	Me	en	Wor	
Category						
	May	May	May	May	May	May
	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).	66,721	66,870	23,923	24,368	42,797	42,502
	6,215	5,901	2,608	2,488	3,607	3,412
	1,475	1,431	694	639	780	792
	352	338	221	198	131	140
	1,123	1,093	474	441	649	652
MULTIPLE JOBHOLDERS						
Total multiple jobholders(4)	7,846	8,197	4,352	4,398	3,494	3,800
	6.2	6.3	6.4	6.3	6.0	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	4,455	4,594	2,743	2,773	1,711	1,820
	1,709	1,713	558	546	1,151	1,167
	245	262	158	190	87	73
	1,408	1,608	884	875	524	733

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

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

3 Includes those who did not actively look for work in the prior 4 weeks for such reasons as 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	seasonal	lly adjus	sted	Seasonally adjusted						
Industry	May 1996	Mar. 1997	Apr. 1997p	May 1997p	May 1996	Jan. 1997	Feb. 1997	Mar. 1997	Apr. 1997p	May 1997p	
Total	119,888	120,472	121,439	122,453	119,263	120,909	121,162	121,344	121,667	121,805	
Total private	100,044	100,522	101,485	102,463	99,847	101,380	101,615	101,799	102,089	102,255	
Goods-producing				24,704		24,581		24,670	24,663	24,683	
Mining. Metal mining. Coal mining. Oil and gas extraction. Nonmetallic minerals, except fuels.	576 53.7 96.8 317.2 108.1	562 53.5 92.4 312.7 103.1	567 53.7 92.6 314.0 106.6	574 54.4 92.9 317.1 109.5	579 54 97 322 106	574 55 94 317 108	574 54 93 319 108	572 54 93 317 108	573 54 93 319 107	575 54 93 321 107	
Construction General building contractors Heavy construction, except building. Special trade contractors	799.9	685.3	747.1	804.9	5,384 1,254 771 3,359	5,542 1,287 774 3,481	5,604 1,298 791 3,515	5,609 1,298 777 3,534	5,599 1,294 768 3,537	5,622 1,299 776 3,547	
Manufacturing Production workers	18,447 12,739	18,397 12,705	18,407 12,711	18,464 12,762	18,469 12,762	18,465 12,758	18,475 12,762	18,489 12,771	18,491 12,772	18,486 12,783	
Durable goods. Production workers. Lumber and wood products. Furniture and fixtures. Stone, clay, and glass products. Primary metal industries. Blast furnaces and basic steel	10,775 7,383 774.1 503.5 546.7 710.4	10,821 7,422 780.5 507.1 529.5 708.9	10,836 7,434 786.2 505.2 539.0 708.3	10,870 7,465 796.3 508.2 546.4 707.3	10,762 7,371 778 503 541 711	10,821 7,417 789 506 543 708	10,836 7,427 793 507 543 708	10,848 7,437 797 507 542 709	10,856 7,440 799 506 541 709	10,856 7,451 800 508 540 708	
products Fabricated metal products Industrial machinery and equipment Computer and office equipment					(1) 1,441 2,112 363	(1) 1,460 2,126 367	(1) 1,462 2,132 370	(1) 1,463 2,136 372	(1) 1,468 2,143 375	(1) 1,468 2,145 375	
Electronic and other electrical equipment Electronic components and					1,653	1,645	1,645	1,645	1,643	1,644	
accessories. Transportation equipment Motor vehicles and equipment Aircraft and parts Instruments and related products Miscellaneous manufacturing.	609.9 1,790.2 974.8 454.8 855.3 386.6	614.3 1,812.1 969.2 489.9 852.5 384.9	617.2 1,809.7 960.6 495.2 853.4 386.0	620.3 1,812.8 960.4 497.3 854.5 385.9	611 1,781 968 455 855 387	610 1,802 966 483 854 388	612 1,804 964 487 854 388	614 1,810 969 491 853 386	618 1,804 957 495 855 388	622 1,803 953 498 854 386	
Nondurable goods Production workers 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.	38.2 628.2 875.5 679.7 1,534.2	40.8 611.0 822.8 673.1 1,533.9	38.2 608.9 821.0 672.6 1,537.9	36.8 610.9 820.1 675.1 1,540.5	7,707 5,391 1,698 41 626 871 682 1,538 1,034 142 978	7,644 5,341 1,695 41 615 835 678 1,534 1,028 139 985 94	7,639 5,335 1,694 42 612 831 678 1,534 1,028 139 987 94	7,641 5,334 1,698 42 612 827 677 1,535 1,028 140 988 94	7,635 5,332 1,699 40 609 822 677 1,540 1,028 139 988 93	7,630 5,332 1,693 40 609 816 677 1,544 1,031 139 988 93	
Service-producing	95,435	96,309	97,028	97,749	94,831	96,328	96,509	96,674	97,004	97,122	
Transportation and public utilities Transportation	6,250 4,034 233.2	6,353 4,123 223.8	6,387 4,155 226.0	6,437 4,202 226.1	6,246 4,027 231	6,351 4,121 228	6,376 4,142 227	6,405 4,164 226	6,426 4,184 226	6,433 4,194 224	
Local and interurban passenger transit. Trucking and warehousing	174.9 1,111.2 14.6 415.7 2,216	169.9 1,176.4 14.2 431.6 2,230	176.4 1,181.1 14.2 434.0 2,232	180.5 1,193.5 14.3 435.8 2,235	436 1,641 170 1,119 15 415 2,219 1,332	452 1,656 175 1,168 14 428 2,230 1,354	453 1,664 175 1,178 14 431 2,234 1,358	455 1,671 175 1,191 14 432 2,241 1,364	459 1,678 178 1,194 14 435 2,242 1,369	456 1,687 175 1,202 14 436 2,239 1,369	
services	887.2	871.1	869.4	870.1	887	876	876	877	873	870	
Wholesale trade	6,468 3,794 2,674 21,589	6,571 3,877 2,694 21,494	6,602 3,895 2,707 21,757	6,641 3,914 2,727 22,071	6,457 3,788 2,669 21,547	6,570 3,863 2,707 21,917	6,593 3,879 2,714 21,922	6,611 3,889 2,722 21,945	6,623 3,900 2,723 22,036	6,630 3,908 2,722 22,032	
supplies General merchandise stores Department stores Food stores	2,305.9	2,351.7	2,356.3	2,375.3	885 2,720 2,388 3,421	914 2,757 2,420 3,474	918 2,752 2,416 3,477	922 2,783 2,452 3,478	931 2,800 2,446 3,480	931 2,791 2,458 3,481	
Automotive dealers and service stations New and used car dealers Apparel and accessory stores	1,029.8	1,051.5	1,053.8	1,055.4	2,259 1,029 1,097	2,307 1,051 1,107	2,311 1,053 1,103	2,315 1,055 1,104	2,318 1,056 1,104	2,315 1,055 1,099	
Furniture and home furnishings stores	964.8 7,647.8	1,014.7 7,386.1	1,015.6 7,558.3	1,023.1 7,731.1	975 7,493 2,697	1,020 7,552 2,786	1,022 7,556 2,783	1,025 7,525 2,793	1,026 7,579 2,798	1,035 7,577 2,803	
Finance, insurance, and real estate	6,885	6,951	6,985	7,029	6,888	6,971	6,980	6,992	7,019	7,030	
Finance. Depository institutions Commercial banks Savings institutions Nondepository institutions Mortgage bankers and brokers Security and commodity brokers Holding and other investment	1,458.6 265.9 512.8 230.7 545.4	1,476.0 253.5 535.4 241.3 576.7	1,477.5 253.1 537.7 241.8 580.9	1,485.9 252.8 541.4 243.3 581.8	3,291 2,021 1,463 266 513 229 547	3,351 2,032 1,478 255 533 239 572	3,355 2,034 1,479 255 530 241 576	3,366 2,037 1,482 254 534 242 579	3,380 2,041 1,486 253 537 241 584	3,388 2,045 1,490 253 541 242 584	
offices Insurance Insurance carriers Insurance agents, brokers, and	210.7 2,217 1,510.8	216.1 2,215 1,498.3	218.5 2,217 1,499.2	219.4 2,220 1,501.0	210 2,218 1,512	214 2,218 1,505	215 2,219 1,503	216 2,217 1,500	218 2,221 1,502	218 2,221 1,502	
service	706.2 1,382	717.0 1,377	718.1 1,399	718.9 1,425	706 1,379	713 1,402	716 1,406	717 1,409	719 1,418	719 1,421	
Services2	669.0 1,730.6 1,168.2 7,170.4 905.8 2,596.0	1,257.1 7,459.1 890.8 2,676.2	1,257.9 7,489.4 898.3 2,670.0	1,185.9 7,551.5 906.3 2,697.4	34,277 618 1,715 1,182 7,216 902 2,634 2,332	34,990 647 1,743 1,195 7,476 893 2,743 2,427	35,091 649 1,746 1,197 7,521 897 2,758 2,432	35,176 648 1,746 1,196 7,577 896 2,787 2,457	35,322 663 1,757 1,197 7,593 901 2,752 2,419	35,447 667 1,770 1,199 7,601 903 2,738 2,402	

Computer and data processing										
services	1,192.2	1,298.1	1,309.8	1,321.3	1,195	1,268	1,278	1,291	1,307	1,325
Auto repair, services, and parking	1,075.7	1,125.4	1,131.5	1,136.3	1,075	1,117	1,123	1,126	1,131	1,136
Miscellaneous repair services	375.7		380.9	386.0	375	380	379	380	382	385
Motion pictures	523.7	532.8	529.3	533.9	523	530	532	529	527	532
Amusement and recreation services					1,465	1,490	1,495	1,494	1,494	1,526
Health services	9,438.7	9,603.7	9,626.2	9,654.9	9,453	9,586	9,600	9,612	9,643	9,669
Offices and clinics of medical										
doctors	1,670.0	1,716.1	1,722.2	1,732.4	1,674	1,713	1,720	1,721	1,727	1,736
Nursing and personal care										
facilities	1,723.6	1,749.4	1,753.6	1,757.7	1,730	1,750	1,751	1,753	1,759	1,764
Hospitals	3,804.2	3,851.1	3,852.0	3,858.5	3,809	3,841	3,846	3,852	3,856	3,863
Home health care services	667.1	677.0	681.7	684.2	665	677	676	678	684	683
Legal services		942.9	944.7	945.9	927	942	943	946	950	951
Educational services	2,044.7	2,178.0	2,190.0	2,100.7	2,010	2,042	2,046	2,047	2,060	2,066
Social services	2,425.3	2,459.0	2,470.6	2,491.1	2,401	2,432	2,438	2,445	2,457	2,465
Child day care services	588.1	595.5	597.5	607.3	568	578	579	580	581	587
Residential care	669.4	688.4	690.8	694.1	669	684	686	690	693	694
Museums and botanical and zoological	-									
gardens	87.8	81.4	85.4	89.7	85	87	87	87	87	87
Membership organizations					2,187	2,192	2,192	2,193	2,198	2,199
Engineering and management services.	2,826.3	2,950.1	2,979.3	2,974.5	2,830	2,916	2,927	2,934	2,967	2,978
Engineering and architectural										
services		857.7	863.7	872.2	834	857	862	866	870	873
Management and public relations	864.8	921.8	934.7	943.5	864	913	919	923	936	942
Services, nec	47.1	47.6	48.0	48.4	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Government	19,844	19,950	19,954	19,990	19,416	19,529	19,547	19,545	19,578	19,550
Federal		2,700			2,770	2,723	2,716	2,709	2,709	2,698
Federal, except Postal Service					1,914	1,862	1,861	1,856	1,857	1,848
State		4,748	4,758	4,680	4,629	4,621	4,624	4,622	4,633	4,620
Education					1,926	1,928	1,931	1,929	1,939	1,935
Other State government					2,703	2,693	2,693	2,693	2,694	2,685
Local					12,017	12,185	12,207	12,214	12,236	12,232
Education					6,700	6,831	6,849	6,853	6,858	6,855
Other local government	5,292.4	5,264.2	5,287.2	5,353.1	5,317	5,354	5,358	5,361	5,378	5,377

¹ 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.

2 Includes other industries, not shown separately.

p = preliminary.

NOTE: Data have been revised to reflect March 1996 benchmarks, updated seasonal adjustment procedures, and recomputed seasonal adjustment factors.

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

	Not seasonally adjusted					Seasonally adjusted					
Industry											
	May 1996	Mar. 1997	Apr. 1997p	May 1997p	May 1996	Jan. 1997	Feb. 1997	Mar. 1997	Apr. 1997p	May 1997p	
Total private	34.3	34.6	34.4	34.5	34.3	34.4	34.8	34.8	34.5	34.5	
Goods-producing	41.0	41.2	41.2	41.4	41.0	41.1	41.2	41.4	41.4	41.4	
Mining	45.2	45.7	45.1	45.9	45.3	44.7	45.8	45.9	45.3	46.1	
Construction	38.9	38.4	38.8	39.7	38.5	38.6	38.8	38.9	39.0	39.4	
Manufacturing	41.6	42.0	41.8	41.9	41.6	41.8	41.9	42.1	42.1	42.0	
Overtime hours	4.3	4.7	4.6	4.7	4.6	4.7	4.7	4.9	4.9	4.8	
Durable goods	42.4	42.9	42.7	42.8	42.5	42.5	42.7	42.9	43.0	42.8	
Overtime hours	4.7	5.1	5.0	5.0	4.9	5.0	5.0	5.2	5.3	5.2	
Lumber and wood products	41.2	40.7	41.2	41.5	40.9	40.7	40.8	41.0	41.2	41.2	
Furniture and fixtures	39.1	39.9	39.5	39.7	39.6	39.8	39.9	40.3	40.1	40.3	
Stone, clay, and glass products	43.6	42.5	43.0	43.5	43.3	42.6	43.3	43.1	43.1	43.2	
Primary metal industries Blast furnaces and basic steel	44.1	44.8	44.6	44.5	44.1	44.4	44.6	44.8	45.0	44.6	
products	44.3	44.7	44.4	44.1	44.3	44.7	44.6	44.8	44.7	44.1	
Fabricated metal products	42.3	42.5	42.5	42.5	42.5	42.4	42.5	42.6	43.0	42.6	
Industrial machinery and equipment Electronic and other electrical	43.0	43.8	43.5	43.5	43.1	43.2	43.4	43.5	43.8	43.6	
equipment	41.1	42.2	41.9	41.8	41.4	41.3	41.9	42.1	42.4	42.1	
Transportation equipment	44.5	45.0	44.6	44.6	44.3	44.7	44.6	45.0	44.7	44.4	
Motor vehicles and equipment	45.9	45.8	45.4	45.5	45.7	45.6	45.3	45.7	45.3	45.2	
Instruments and related products	41.5	42.2	41.7	41.8	41.6	41.6	42.1	42.0	41.9	42.0	
Miscellaneous manufacturing	39.5	40.3	40.2	39.9	39.8	39.9	40.5	40.2	40.5	40.2	
Nondurable goods	40.4	40.7	40.5	40.6	40.5	40.7	40.8	40.9	40.9	40.8	
Overtime hours	3.8	4.2	4.1	4.1	4.1	4.2	4.3	4.4	4.4	4.3	
Food and kindred products	40.7	40.7	40.4	41.0	41.0	41.2	41.3	41.3	41.1	41.3	
Tobacco products	39.9	39.1	38.4	38.6	39.6	39.9	40.8	40.2	39.0	38.3	
Textile mill products	40.6	41.2	41.3	41.2	40.7	41.2	40.9	41.2	41.7	41.4	
Apparel and other textile products	37.3	37.5	37.2	37.2	37.1	37.2	37.2	37.5	37.5	37.1	
Paper and allied products	43.0	43.5	43.4	43.4	43.3	43.7	43.7	43.8	43.9	43.8	
Printing and publishing	38.0	38.7	38.4	38.2	38.2	38.3	38.5	38.6	38.6	38.4	
Chemicals and allied products	43.0	43.2	43.1	43.2	43.1	43.2	43.3	43.3	43.2	43.4	
Petroleum and coal products	42.6 41.6	43.0 41.8	42.7 41.8	42.9 41.7	(2) 41.5	(2) 41.4	(2) 41.7	(2) 41.8	(2) 42.1	(2) 41.6	
Rubber and misc. plastics products Leather and leather products	38.2	38.5	38.0	38.1	38.2	38.4	38.9	38.7	38.4	38.1	
Leather and Teather products	30.2	30.5	30.0	30.1	30.2	30.4	30.9	30.7	30.4	30.1	
Service-producing	32.5	32.9	32.6	32.7	32.5	32.7	33.0	33.0	32.7	32.7	
Transportation and public utilities	39.2	39.5	39.3	39.4	39.4	39.5	39.7	39.8	39.4	39.6	
Wholesale trade	38.2	38.5	38.3	38.6	38.1	38.2	38.6	38.6	38.4	38.5	
Retail trade	28.7	28.7	28.6	28.8	28.8	28.8	29.1	29.1	28.9	28.9	
Finance, insurance, and real estate	35.6	36.5	35.8	35.8	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	
Services	32.2	32.6	32.4	32.4	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	

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 trend-cycle and irregular components, cannot be separated with sufficient precision.

p = preliminary.

NOTE: Data have been revised to reflect March 1996 benchmarks, updated seasonal adjustment procedures, and recomputed seasonal adjustment factors.

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

	P	werage hou	ırly earnin	gs	Average weekly earnings					
Industry										
	May 1996	Mar. 1997	Apr. 1997p	May 1997p	May 1996	Mar. 1997	Apr. 1997p	May 1997p		
Total private Seasonally adjusted	\$11.72 11.74	\$12.17 12.14	\$12.17 12.15	\$12.17 12.19	\$402.00 402.68	\$421.08 422.47	\$418.65 419.18	\$419.87 420.56		
Goods-producing	13.37	13.72	13.78	13.83	548.17	565.26	567.74	572.56		
Mining	15.44	15.98	16.05	16.00	697.89	730.29	723.86	734.40		
Construction	15.29	15.67	15.76	15.85	594.78	601.73	611.49	629.25		
Manufacturing	12.71	13.08	13.09	13.09	528.74	549.36	547.16	548.47		
Durable goods	13.27	13.64	13.64	13.65	562.65	585.16	582.43	584.22		
Lumber and wood products	10.34	10.60	10.64	10.71	426.01	431.42	438.37	444.47		
Furniture and fixtures	10.08	10.43	10.43	10.50	394.13	416.16	411.99	416.85		
Stone, clay, and glass products	12.74	13.03	13.07	13.15	555.46	553.78	562.01	572.03		
Primary metal industries Blast furnaces and basic steel	14.82	15.16	15.12	15.14	653.56	679.17	674.35	673.73		
products	17.52	17.86	17.88	17.89	776.14	798.34	793.87	788.95		
Fabricated metal products	12.46	12.78	12.81	12.82	527.06	543.15	544.43	544.85		
Industrial machinery and equipment Electronic and other electrical	13.45	13.93	13.93	13.93	578.35	610.13	605.96	605.96		
equipment	12.09	12.49	12.56	12.54	496.90	527.08	526.26	524.17		
Transportation equipment	17.19	17.51	17.48	17.47	764.96	787.95	779.61	779.16		
Motor vehicles and equipment	17.84	18.01	18.01	17.99	818.86	824.86	817.65	818.55		
Instruments and related products	13.04	13.47	13.48	13.55	541.16	568.43	562.12	566.39		
Miscellaneous manufacturing	10.34	10.56	10.52	10.54	408.43	425.57	422.90	420.55		
Nondurable goods	11.89	12.25	12.27	12.26	480.36	498.58	496.94	497.76		
Food and kindred products	11.18	11.40	11.45	11.40	455.03	463.98	462.58	467.40		
Tobacco products	21.04	19.40	20.30	20.77	839.50	758.54	779.52	801.72		
Textile mill products	9.62	9.92	9.94	9.94	390.57	408.70	410.52	409.53		
Apparel and other textile products	7.94	8.24	8.21	8.21	296.16	309.00	305.41	305.41		
Paper and allied products	14.59	14.93	15.01	15.05	627.37	649.46	651.43	653.17		
Printing and publishing	12.54	13.01	12.97	12.89	476.52	503.49	498.05	492.40		
Chemicals and allied products	16.04	16.42	16.43	16.49	689.72	709.34	708.13	712.37		
Petroleum and coal products	18.99	20.51	20.01	19.96	808.97	881.93	854.43	856.28		
Rubber and misc. plastics products	11.20	11.50	11.54	11.53	465.92	480.70	482.37	480.80		
Leather and leather products	8.42	8.86	8.87	8.89	321.64	341.11	337.06	338.71		
Service-producing	11.15	11.66	11.64	11.61	362.38	383.61	379.46	379.65		
Transportation and public utilities	\$14.34	\$14.70	\$14.78	\$14.72	\$562.13	\$580.65	\$580.85	\$579.97		
Wholesale trade	12.75	13.28	13.33	13.31	487.05	511.28	510.54	513.77		
Retail trade	7.92	8.27	8.29	8.27	227.30	237.35	237.09	238.18		
Finance, insurance, and real estate	12.74	13.20	13.10	13.15	453.54	481.80	468.98	470.77		
Services	11.67	12.24	12.20	12.17	375.77	399.02	395.28	394.31		

¹ See footnote 1, table B-2.

p = preliminary.

NOTE: Data have been revised to reflect March 1996 benchmarks, updated seasonal adjustment procedures, and recomputed seasonal adjustment factors.

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

Industry	May 1996	Jan. 1997	Feb. 1997	Mar. 1997	Apr. 1997p	May 1997p	Percent change from: Apr. 1997- May 1997
Total private:							
Current dollars	\$11.74	\$12.05	\$12.10	\$12.14	\$12.15	\$12.19	0.3
Constant (1982) dollars2	7.40	7.46	7.47	7.49	7.50	N.A.	(3)
Goods-producing	13.40	13.73	13.76	13.79	13.80	13.86	. 4
Mining	15.50	15.98	15.96	15.94	15.96	16.07	. 7
Construction	15.37	15.73	15.79	15.80	15.87	15.93	. 4
Manufacturing	12.73	13.02	13.03	13.07	13.07	13.11	.3
Excluding overtime4	12.06	12.34	12.35	12.37	12.38	12.38	.0
Service-producing Transportation and public	11.17	11.49	11.54	11.59	11.59	11.63	.3
utilities	14.42	14.74	14.64	14.73	14.77	14.80	. 2
Wholesale trade	12.76	13.12	13.23	13.30	13.27	13.32	. 4
Retail trade	7.93	8.19	8.21	8.25	8.27	8.28	.1
Finance, insurance, and real							
estate	12.73	12.95	13.08	13.12	13.01	13.15	1.1
Services	11.70	12.05	12.12	12.16	12.16	12.20	.3

¹ See footnote 1, table B-2.
2 The Consumer Price Index for Urban Wage Earners and Clerical Workers (CPI-W) is used to
deflate this series.
3 Change was .1 percent from March 1997 to April 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.
NOTE: Data have been revised to reflect March 1996 benchmarks, updated seasonal adjustment procedures, and recomputed seasonal adjustment factors.

Table B-5. Indexes of aggregate weekly hours of production or nonsupervisory workers1 on private nonfarm payrolls by industry

(1982=100)

	Not	ot seasonally adjusted Seas						sonally adjusted			
Industry	May 1996	Mar. 1997	Apr. 1997p	May 1997p	May 1996	Jan. 1997	Feb. 1997	Mar. 1997	Apr. 1997p	May 1997p	
Total private	136.0	137.5	138.2	140.2	135.7	138.2	140.0	140.2	139.6	140.0	
Goods-producing	111.2	110.0	111.2	113.8	111.0	112.0	113.1	113.3	113.4	113.6	
Mining	55.0	55.1	55.1	57.1	55.4	54.8	56.4	56.6	56.0	57.6	
Construction	148.8	138.2	147.4	158.6	145.8	151.0	154.5	154.0	153.6	155.9	
Manufacturing	106.8	107.6	107.2	107.8	107.2	107.4	107.9	108.3	108.6	108.2	
Durable goods Lumber and wood products Furniture and fixtures Stone, clay, and glass products Primary metal industries		111.0 138.1 126.2 105.7 94.0	110.8 140.8 124.5 108.9 93.4	111.4 143.7 125.8 111.9 93.2		110.0 140.3 125.1 108.9 93.1	110.7 140.7 125.7 111.0 93.5	111.3 142.2 127.3 110.0 93.9	111.7 143.3 126.4 109.4 94.3	111.3 143.8 127.6 109.7 93.3	
Blast furnaces and basic steel products	104.9	72.7 116.2 108.9	72.0 116.4 108.7	71.5 117.0 108.7	74.0 114.2 104.8	73.4 115.7 106.0	72.9 116.2 106.9	73.2 116.7 107.7	73.0 118.2 109.0	71.6 117.1 108.5	
equipmentTransportation equipment Motor vehicles and equipment Instruments and related products Miscellaneous manufacturing	125.3 171.5 75.1	108.9 128.1 169.3 75.9 102.5	107.7 126.8 165.9 74.8 102.4	108.0 127.3 166.5 74.7 101.6	124.1 168.7 75.2	106.6 126.4 167.7 75.1 102.5	108.3 126.1 165.9 76.0 104.1	108.8 127.6 167.9 75.4 102.5	109.4 126.2 164.4 75.1 103.7	108.9 125.9 163.6 75.1 102.9	
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	103.4 112.5 55.9 89.5 78.7 107.7 122.9 100.8 74.8 142.9 44.1	102.8 112.0 60.6 88.8 74.1 108.8 124.8 100.0 72.8 144.8 42.2	102.2 110.8 55.1 88.8 73.2 108.3 124.1 99.8 73.8 144.8 41.5	102.9 113.3 53.3 88.7 73.2 109.0 123.9 100.2 75.9 144.9 41.4	62.8 89.3 77.7 108.9 123.9	104.0 117.0 63.2 89.4 74.6 110.2 123.3 100.1 78.0 143.1 42.5	104.0 117.0 64.7 88.2 74.2 110.2 123.9 100.3 76.3 144.5 43.0	104.3 117.4 63.7 88.8 74.3 110.2 124.3 100.3 76.1 145.0 42.8	104.3 116.9 59.9 89.6 73.9 110.4 124.7 100.3 74.2 146.3 41.9	104.0 117.0 58.8 88.8 72.6 110.4 125.0 101.1 75.9 144.7 41.6	
Service-producing	147.1	149.9	150.3	152.0	146.8	150.0	152.1	152.3	151.3	151.8	
Transportation and public utilities	126.3	129.2	129.3	130.7	126.7	129.3	130.5	131.4	130.5	131.2	
Wholesale trade	122.4	125.1	124.8	126.5	121.9	124.3	125.9	126.3	125.6	126.2	
Retail trade	134.3	133.6	134.7	137.7	134.5	136.7	138.2	138.5	137.9	137.9	
Finance, insurance, and real estate	123.5	127.6	126.0	126.9	123.6	124.7	128.9	129.0	126.4	126.9	
Services	176.3	181.3	181.9	183.0	175.5	180.2	182.6	182.6	181.6	182.2	

¹ See footnote 1, table B-2.

p = preliminary.

NOTE: Data have been revised to reflect March 1996 benchmarks, updated seasonal adjustment procedures, and recomputed seasonal adjustment factors.

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.
					Priva	ate nonfa	ırm payro	olls, 356	indust	riesl			
Over	1-month span:												
	1993	59.7	61.0	49.6	57.6	61.5	56.2	55.5	58.3	62.2	59.6	61.7	59.3
	1994	57.6	61.9	67.1	64.5	57.7	63.9	62.5	62.6	61.4	60.3	63.8	62.4
	1995	62.4	60.1	54.5	55.6	48.0	53.9	54.1	59.8	57.0	54.9	57.2	57.9
	1996	51.7 59.3	64.3 59.1	60.1 59.0	54.9 p60.5	62.9 p55.6	60.5	56.5	59.3	54.4	62.6	58.1	61.0
	1,0,7,	33.3	33.1	33.0	poo.s	p33.0							
Over	3-month span:												
	1993	64.7	60.8	60.5	58.6	62.9	63.6	59.6	62.9	64.7	66.9	64.3	63.6
	1994	65.3	69.5	70.4	68.7	67.1	67.0	69.1	69.7	65.7	65.6	67.0	66.2
	1995	65.4	62.5	58.7	53.2	54.6	52.4	57.9	59.6	59.7	59.0	57.0	56.3 65.0
	1996	62.6 64.6	63.6 62.2	62.6 p63.3	61.2 p63.8	62.1	63.1	62.6	58.8	62.8	60.4	64.7	05.0
	1337	01.0	02.2	P03.3	P03.0								
Over	6-month span:												
	1993	62.9	64.6	64.3	64.3	62.2	65.6	66.0	64.9	66.3	66.7	69.4	69.2
	1994	71.1	69.8	69.8	70.9	70.1	69.8	69.7	69.4	69.4	67.4	67.7	66.2
	1995	66.9 62.2	61.4 63.5	58.1 63.5	56.6 63.5	58.1 62.6	58.1 61.2	56.7 65.3	59.8 63.6	60.3 62.6	59.1 64.5	61.5 64.2	63.3 67.4
	1997		p66.2	03.3	03.3	02.0	01.2	03.3	03.0	02.0	01.5	01.2	07.1
		1	1										
Over	12-month span:												
	1993	64.9 70.2	63.9 71.6	64.0 71.8	65.4 71.8	67.0 72.1	67.6 71.8	67.6 71.5	67.0 72.1	70.2 70.1	69.5 69.5	69.2 66.6	70.1 65.0
	1995	63.6	62.4	62.6	63.3	61.7	61.9	58.7	62.2	62.2	61.1	62.2	63.3
	1996	63.5	64.7	62.4	62.9	64.7	64.2	65.0	63.1	63.8	p65.7	p64.7	03.3
	1997												
					Many	ufacturin	a naural	la 120	induatr	i o a 1			
					riaii	uraccuri	g payror	.15, 13)	Indusci	iesi			
Over	1-month span:												
	1993	52.2	56.8	49.6	44.2	53.2	46.4	49.3	51.8	57.9	52.2	54.0	55.8
	1994	55.8	59.0	60.4	58.6	52.9	58.6	59.4	56.1	52.9	55.0	58.6	58.3
	1995	54.3	56.1	44.2	51.4	42.1	42.8	43.5	52.2	47.1	50.0	47.5	50.7
	1996	45.7 54.0	54.3 50.4	47.8 52.9	39.2 p50.4	52.2 p50.7	52.2	44.2	52.9	44.2	50.7	49.6	52.2
	1997	34.0	30.4	32.3	P30.4	p30.7							
Over	3-month span:												
	1993	61.5	59.0	54.0	46.8	48.6	54.3	51.1	58.3	57.2	59.4	54.7	58.3
	1994	61.9	64.7	65.5	59.7	57.6	60.1	62.2	57.9	55.0	55.4	60.1	59.4
	1995	59.7 47.5	50.4 47.8	47.5 42.1	40.3 38.5	42.4 43.2	36.3 45.0	38.5 48.9	43.9 43.2	49.3 50.4	46.4 46.4	45.3 52.5	43.9 52.5
	1997	53.2	51.4	p48.6	p51.8	43.2	45.0	40.9	43.2	30.4	40.4	32.3	32.3
Over	6-month span:							= 0 =					
	1993	55.8	58.6	58.6	55.8	51.8	57.2	59.7	57.2	57.6	58.3	62.6	60.8
	1994	62.2 55.8	62.2 48.6	62.6 43.9	63.3 38.8	59.4 39.2	56.5 39.6	56.5 38.8	58.6 39.6	58.6 43.9	55.0 45.0	58.3 44.2	55.0 44.6
	1996	41.4	41.7	41.0	38.1	39.6	40.6	47.5	46.8	45.3	50.4	48.2	53.2
	1997	p51.8	p52.5										
	10												
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	56.5	50.4	49.6
	1995	46.0	44.2	46.0	47.8	41.0	41.7	38.5	38.8	36.3	37.4	38.1	39.9
	1996	39.6	42.8	39.2	39.6	42.4	40.3	43.5	40.3	43.5	p45.3	p45.0	
	1997												

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

p = preliminary.

NOTE: Figures are the percent of industries with employment increasing plus one-half of the industries with unchanged employment, where 50 percent indicates an equal balance between industries with increasing and decreasing employment. Data have been revised to reflect March 1996 benchmarks, updated seasonal adjustment procedures, and recomputed seasonal adjustment factors.