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## USDL 97-186

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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.)

[^0]Table A. Major indicators of labor market activity, seasonally adjusted (Numbers in thousands)

| Category | Quarterly averages |  | Monthly data |  |  | Apr . May change |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1996 | 19971/ |  | 19971/ |  |  |
|  | IV | I | Mar. | Apr. | May. |  |
| HOUSEHOLD DATA | Labor force status |  |  |  |  |  |
| Civilian labor force. | 134,830\| 135,934| 136,319| 136,098| |  |  |  | 136,173\| | 75 |
| Employment | $134,830\|135,934\|$$127,705\|128,728\|$ |  | 129,175 | 129, 384\| | 129, 639 | 255 |
| Unemployment......... <br> Not in labor force.... | $\begin{array}{r} 127,705 \mid \\ 7,124 \mid \end{array}$ | 66,462\| | 7,144\| | 6,714\| | 6,534\| | -180 |
|  | 66,627 |  | 66,194\| | 66,577\| | 66,659 | 82 |
|  | Unemployment rates |  |  |  |  |  |
| All workers. |  | 5.3\| 5.31 | $5.2 \mid$ | 4.91 | $4.8 \mid$ | -0.1 |
| Adult men. |  | 4.51 | 4.41 | 4.2\| | 3.81 | -. 4 |
| Adult women | $\begin{aligned} & 4.4 \mid \\ & 4.8 \mid \end{aligned}$ | 4.71 | 4.71 | 4.4\| | 4.51 | . 1 |
| Teenagers | 16.61 | 17.0\| | 16.4\| | 15.4\| | 15.6 | . 2 |
| White | 4.61 | 4.5\| | 4.5\| | 4.21 | 4.01 | -. 2 |
| Black | $10.6 \mid$$8.0 \mid$ | 10.9\| | 10.7\| | 9.8\| | 10.3\| | . 5 |
| Hispanic origin..... <br> ESTABLISHMENT DATA2/ |  | 8.31 | 8.6\| | 8.1\| | 7.4 | -. 7 |
|  | Employment |  |  |  |  |  |
| Nonfarm employment.... | 120,452\| 121,138| |  | 121, $344\|p 121,667\|$ |  | p121, 805 | p138 |
| Goods-producing 3/. |  | 24,635\| |  | p24,663\| | p24, 683\| | p20 |
| Construction.. | $\begin{array}{r} 24,509 \\ 5,494 \end{array}$ | 5,58518,476 | $5,609$ | p5, 599 | p5, 622\| | p23 |
| Manufacturing.... | 18, 444\| |  | 18,489\| | p18, 491\| | p18, 486\| | p-5 |
| Service-producing 3/ | 95,943\| | 18,476\| | 96,674\| | p97, 004 | p97, 122\| | p118 |
| Retail trade | 21,850\| | $\begin{aligned} & 96,504 \\ & 21,928 \end{aligned}$ | 21, 945\| | p22, 036 | p22, 032 \| | p-4 |
| Services | 34,800\| | 35, 086 | 35,176\| | p35, 322\| | p35, 447\| | p125 |
| Government | 19,499 | 19,540\| | 19,545 | p19,578 | p19,550\| | p-28 |
|  | Hours of work 4/ |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total private......... | 34.5\| | 34.71 | 34.81 | p34.5\| | p34.5 | p. 0 |
| Manufacturing....... Overtime. | 41.81 | 41.91 | 42.114.91 | p42.1\| | p42.0\| | $\begin{array}{r} p-0.1 \\ p-.1 \end{array}$ |
|  |  | 4.81 |  | p4.91 | p4.81 |  |
|  | Earnings 4/ |  |  |  |  |  |
| Avg. hourly earnings, total private...... | \$11.97 | \$12.10\| | \$12.14\| |  |  | p\$0.04 |
|  |  |  |  | p\$12.15 | p\$12.19 |  |
| Avg. weekly earnings, |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| total private | 413.48 | 419.36 | 422.47 | p419.18 | p420.56 | p1. 38 |

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

2/ Establishment data have been revised to reflect March 1996
benchmarks,
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).

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. These 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 |

## 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 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 $90-\mathrm{percent}$ 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)

| May | Apr. | May | May | Jan. | Feb. | Mar. | Apr. | May |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 1996 | 1997 | 1997 | 1996 | 1997 | 1997 | 1997 | 1997 | 1997 |

## TOTAL

Civilian noninstitutional population.
Civilian labor force

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { Participation rate } \\
& \text { Emploved. }
\end{aligned}
$$



Employment-population ratio
Agriculture.
Nonagricultural industries
Unemployed.
ot in labor force
Men, 16 years and over
Civilian noninstitutional population
Civilian labor force.
Employed..
Employed............................
Employment-population ratio
Unemployed.....
Unemployment rate
Men, 20 years and over
Civilian noninstitutional population.
Civilian labor force.
Participation rate.
Employed..
Employment-population ratio
Agriculture.
Nonagricultural industries.............
Unemployed.
nemployment rate

## Women, 16 years and over

Civilian noninstitutional population.
Civilian labor force
Participation rate

Unemployed.
Unemployment rate.
Women, 20 years and over
Civilian noninstitutional population.
Civilian labor force.
Employed. .
Employment-population ratio
Agriculture.....................
Unemployed.
Unemployment rate.
Both sexes, 16 to 19 years
Civilian noninstitutional population
Civilian labor force.
Participation rate
Employed..
Employment-population ratio
Agriculture
ural industries
Unemployed.
Unemployment rate.

200,278 202,674 202,832 200, 278 202,285 202,389 202,513 202,674 202, 832 133,558 135, 181135,963 133,759 135,848 135,634 136,319 136, 098136,173 $\begin{array}{lrrrrrrrr}126,391 & 128,629 & 129,565 & 126,428 & 128,580 & 128,430 & 129,175 & 129,384 & 129,639\end{array}$ $\left.\begin{array}{rrrrrrrr}126,391 & 128,629 & 129,565 & 126,428 & 128,580 & 128,430 & 129,175 & 129,384 \\ 63.1 & 63.5 & 63.9 & 63.1 & 63.6 & 63.5 & 63.8 & 63.8\end{array}\right) 63.9$ $\begin{array}{lrrrrrrrr}3,698 & 3,425 & 3,652 & 3,474 & 3,468 & 3,292 & 3,386 & 3,497 & 3,430\end{array}$ $\begin{array}{rrrrrrrr}3,698 & 3,425 & 3,652 & 3,474 & 3,468 & 3,292 & 3,386 & 3,497 \\ 122,693 & 125,205 & 125,912 & 122,954 & 125,112 & 125,138 & 125,789 & 125,887 \\ 126,209\end{array}$ $\begin{array}{rrrrrrrrr}7,166 & 6,551 & 6,398 & 7,331 & 7,268 & 7,205 & 7,144 & 6,714 & 6,534 \\ 5.4 & 4.8 & 4.7 & 5.5 & 5.4 & 5.3 & 5.2 & 4.9 & 4.8\end{array}$ $66,72167,494 \quad 66,870 \quad 66,519 \quad 66,437 \quad 66,754 \quad 66,194 \quad 66,577 \quad 66,659$ 96,048 $97,474 \quad 97,559 \quad 96,048 \quad 97,264 \quad 97,320 \quad 97,387 \quad 97,474 \quad 97,559$ $\begin{array}{rrrrrrrrr}72,125 & 72,755 & 73,191 & 72,120 & 73,106 & 72,987 & 73,268 & 73,232 & 73,200 \\ 75.1 & 74.6 & 75.0 & 75.1 & 75.2 & 75.0 & 75.2 & 75.1 & 75.0\end{array}$ $\begin{array}{rrrrrrrrr}68,258 & 69,105 & 69,968 & 68,188 & 69,164 & 69,232 & 69,478 & 69,627 & 69,929 \\ 71.1 & 70.9 & 71.7 & 71.0 & 71.1 & 71.1 & 71.3 & 71.4 & 71.7\end{array}$ | 3,867 | 3,650 | 3,223 | 3,932 | 3,942 | 3,755 | 3,790 | 3,604 |
| ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| 5.4 | 5.0 | 4.4 | 5.5 | 5.4 | 5.1 | 5.2 | 4.9 |

| 88,530 | 89,680 | 89,766 | 88,530 | 89,446 | 89,556 | 89,604 | 89,680 | 89,766 |
| ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| 68,095 | 68,933 | 69,146 | 67,996 | 68,998 | 68,827 | 69,111 | 69,147 | 69,059 |
| 76.9 | 76.9 | 77.0 | 76.8 | 77.1 | 76.9 | 77.1 | 77.1 | 76.9 |
| 64,963 | 65,957 | 66,564 | 64,788 | 65,813 | 65,818 | 66,066 | 66,243 | 66,418 |
| 73.4 | 73.5 | 74.2 | 73.2 | 73.6 | 73.5 | 73.7 | 73.9 | 74.0 |
| 2,482 | 2,396 | 2,566 | 2,342 | 2,364 | 2,276 | 2,362 | 2,428 | 2,421 |
| 62,480 | 63,560 | 63,997 | 62,446 | 63,449 | 63,542 | 63,703 | 63,815 | 63,997 |
| 3,133 | 2,976 | 2,582 | 3,208 | 3,185 | 3,009 | 3,045 | 2,904 | 2,640 |
| 4.6 | 4.3 | 3.7 | 4.7 | 4.6 | 4.4 | 4.4 | 4.2 | 3.8 |

104, 230 105, 200 105, 274 104, 230 105, 022 105, 068 105, 127 105, 200105,274

| 61,433 | 62,426 | 62,772 | 61,639 | 62,742 | 62,647 | 63,051 | 62,866 | 62,973 |
| ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| 58.9 | 59.3 | 59.6 | 59.1 | 59.7 | 59.6 | 60.0 | 59.8 | 59.8 |
| 58,133 | 59,525 | 59,597 | 58,240 | 59,416 | 59,197 | 59,697 | 59,756 | 59,710 |
| 55.8 | 56.6 | 56.6 | 55.9 | 56.6 | 56.3 | 56.8 | 56.8 | 56.7 |
| 3,300 | 2,901 | 3,175 | 3,399 | 3,327 | 3,450 | 3,354 | 3,109 | 3,263 |
| 5.4 | 4.6 | 5.1 | 5.5 | 5.3 | 5.5 | 5.3 | 4.9 | 5.2 |

96,925 97,685 $97,767 \quad 96,925 \quad 97,520 \quad 97,571 \quad 97,638 \quad 97,685 \quad 97,767$ $\begin{array}{rrrrrrrr}57,735 & 58,794 & 58,984 & 57,885 & 58,894 & 58,743 & 59,130 & 58,974 \\ 59.6 & 60.2 & 60.3 & 59.7 & 60.4 & 60.2 & 60.6 & 60.4 \\ 59 & 60.5\end{array}$ $\begin{array}{lllllllll}55,058 & 56,388 & 56,464 & 55,067 & 56,165 & 55,955 & 56,359 & 56,392 & 56,481\end{array}$ $\begin{array}{rrrrrrrrr}875 & 775 & 782 & 831 & 797 & 775 & 739 & 779 & 743 \\ 54,183 & 55,613 & 55,682 & 54,236 & 55,369 & 55,179 & 55,620 & 55,613 & 55,738 \\ 2,677 & 2,406 & 2,520 & 2,818 & 2,729 & 2,788 & 2,771 & 2,581 & 2,650\end{array}$
$\begin{array}{rrrrrrrrr}14,823 & 15,309 & 15,300 & 14,823 & 15,318 & 15,261 & 15,271 & 15,309 & 15,300\end{array}$
$\begin{array}{rrrrrrrr}7,727 & 7,453 & 7,832 & 7,878 & 7,956 & 8,065 & 8,078 & 7,977 \\ 5,984\end{array}$ $\begin{array}{rrrrrrrrr}52.1 & 48.7 & 51.2 & 53.1 & 51.9 & 52.8 & 52.9 & 52.1 & 52.2 \\ 6,371 & 6,285 & 6,537 & 6,573 & 6,601 & 6,657 & 6,750 & 6,748 & 6,740\end{array}$ $\begin{array}{rrrrrrrrr}43.0 & 41.1 & 42.7 & 44.3 & 43.1 & 43.6 & 44.2 & 44.1 & 44.1 \\ 341 & 253 & 304 & 301 & 307 & 240 & 285 & 290 & 266\end{array}$

| 6,030 | 6,031 | 6,233 | 6,272 | 6,294 | 6,417 | 6,465 | 6,458 | 6,474 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 1,356 | 1,169 | 1,296 | 1,305 | 1,354 | 1,408 | 1,328 | 1,229 | 1,244 |

$\begin{array}{rrrrrrrrr}1,356 & 1,169 & 1,296 & 1,305 & 1,354 & 1,408 & 1,328 & 1,229 & 1,244 \\ 17.6 & 15.7 & 16.5 & 16.6 & 17.0 & 17.5 & 16.4 & 15.4 & 15.6\end{array}$

1 The population figures are not adjusted for seasonal variation; therefore, identical numbers appear in the unadjusted noasonally 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 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { May } \\ & 1996 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Apr. } \\ & 1997 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { May } \\ & 1997 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { May } \\ & 1996 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Jan. } \\ & 1997 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Feb. } \\ & 1997 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Mar. } \\ & 1997 \end{aligned}$ | Apr. <br> 1997 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { May } \\ & 1997 \end{aligned}$ |
| WHITE |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Civilian noninstitutional population. | 168,098 | 169,675 | 169,782 | 168,098 | 169,436 | 169,492 | 169,569 | 169,675 | 169,782 |
| Civilian labor force. | 112,854 | 113,867 | 114,486 | 113,025 | 114,377 | 114,333 | 114,736 | 114,618 | 114,630 |
| Participation rate | 67.1 | 67.1 | 67.4 | 67.2 | 67.5 | 67.5 | 67.7 | 67.6 | 67.5 |
| Employed. | 107,536 | 109,177 | 110,004 | 107,576 | 109,151 | 109,197 | 109,630 | 109,831 | 110,052 |
| Employment-population ratio | 64.0 | 64.3 | 64.8 | 64.0 | 64.4 | 64.4 | 64.7 | 64.7 | 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 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Civilian labor force. | 58,367 | 58,983 | 59,137 | 58,261 | 59,042 | 58,968 | 59,161 | 59,196 | 59,008 |
| Participation rate | 77.4 | 77.4 | 77.6 | 77.3 | 77.7 | 77.5 | 77.7 | 77.7 | 77.4 |
| Employed. | 56,026 | 56,772 | 57,284 | 55,861 | 56,653 | 56,692 | 56,923 | 57,057 | 57,112 |
| Employment-population ratio | 74.3 | 74.5 | 75.2 | 74.1 | 74.5 | 74.5 | 74.8 | 74.9 | 74.9 |
| Unemployed. | 2,341 | 2,212 | 1,853 | 2,400 | 2,388 | 2,275 | 2,238 | 2,139 | 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 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Participation rate | 59.2 | 59.6 | 59.8 | 59.4 | 59.8 | 59.8 | 60.0 | 59.8 | 60.0 |
| Employed. | 45,976 | 46,902 | 47,000 | 46,010 | 46,750 | 46,747 | 46,915 | 46,902 | 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 | 1,624 | 1,705 | 2,104 | 1,881 | 1,872 | 1,917 | 1,759 | 1,827 |
| Unemployment rate | 4.1 | 3.3 | 3.5 | 4.4 | 3.9 | 3.9 | 3.9 | 3.6 | 3.7 |
| Both sexes, 16 to 19 years |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Participation rate | 55.6 | 52.4 | 54.7 | 56.5 | 55.3 | 55.6 | 55.6 | 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 | 47.0 | 45.4 | 47.1 | 48.5 | 47.4 | 47.5 | 47.7 | 48.4 | 48.5 |
| Unemployed. | 1,012 | 854 | 923 | 945 | 957 | 988 | 951 | 888 | 855 |
| Unemployment rate | 15.5 | 13.4 | 13.9 | 14.2 | 14.3 | 14.6 | 14.1 | 13.1 | 12.7 |
| Men. | 16.1 | 14.7 | 13.3 | 15.3 | 14.9 | 14.6 | 15.0 | 14.3 | 12.7 |
| Women | 14.8 | 12.1 | 14.5 | 13.0 | 13.6 | 14.7 | 13.1 | 11.9 | 12.7 |
| BLACK |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Civilian noninstitutional population. | 23,549 | 23,923 | 23,950 | 23,549 | 23,847 | 23,872 | 23,895 | 23,923 | 23,950 |
| Civilian labor force. | 15,080 | 15,265 | 15,370 | 15,138 | 15,372 | 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........ | 13,571 | 13,801 | 13,825 | 13,584 | 13,709 | 13,672 | 13,784 | 13,863 | 13,837 |
| Employment-population ratio | 57.6 | 57.7 | 57.7 | 57.7 | 57.5 | 57.3 | 57.7 | 57.9 | 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 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Participation rate | 72.4 | 71.3 | 71.7 | 72.3 | 71.8 | 71.0 | 71.6 | 71.4 | 71.5 |
| Employed. | 6,173 | 6,221 | 6,287 | 6,144 | 6,198 | 6,159 | 6,173 | 6,234 | 6,255 |
| Employment-population ratio | 65.7 | 65.3 | 65.8 | 65.4 | 65.2 | 64.7 | 65.0 | 65.4 | 65.5 |
| Unemployed. | 635 | 575 | 563 | 649 | 632 | 605 | 629 | 571 | 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 | 62.1 | 63.7 | 63.7 | 62.4 | 63.4 | 63.9 | 63.9 | 63.8 | 64.1 |
| Employed........ | 6,751 | 6,997 | 6,967 | 6,757 | 6,880 | 6,851 | 6,934 | 6,997 | 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 | 635 | 675 | 617 | 694 | 785 | 706 | 644 | 719 |
| Unemployment rate. | 7.9 | 8.3 | 8.8 | 8.4 | 9.2 | 10.3 | 9.2 | 8.4 | 9.4 |
| 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. | 647 | 583 | 572 | 683 | 631 | 662 | 676 | 632 | 608 |
| Employment-population ratio. | 27.6 | 24.2 | 23.8 | 29.2 | 26.3 | 27.6 | 27.9 | 26.2 | 25.3 |
| Unemployed. | 295 | 254 | 307 | 288 | 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. | 33.1 | 37.4 | 35.9 | 30.0 | 42.7 | 37.4 | 41.4 | 37.3 | 32.6 |
| Women. | 29.5 | 23.4 | 34.0 | 29.3 | 27.5 | 31.3 | 23.7 | 25.3 | 33.8 |
| HISPANIC ORIGIN |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Civilian noninstitutional population. | 19,131 | 20,180 | 20,236 | 19,131 | 20,013 | 20,067 | 20,119 | 20,180 | 20,236 |
| Civilian labor force. | 12,487 | 13,427 | 13,630 | 12,602 | 13,795 | 13,640 | 13,662 | 13,572 | 13,746 |
| Participation rate. | 65.3 | 66.5 | 67.4 | 65.9 | 68.9 | 68.0 | 67.9 | 67.3 | 67.9 |
| Employed. | 11,388 | 12,358 | 12,666 | 11,438 | 12,653 | 12,538 | 12,493 | 12,470 | 12,730 |
| Employment-population ratio. | 59.5 | 61.2 | 62.6 | 59.8 | 63.2 | 62.5 | 62.1 | 61.8 | 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)

| May | Apr. | May | May | Jan. | Feb. | Mar. | Apr. | May |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 1996 | 1997 | 1997 | 1996 | 1997 | 1997 | 1997 | 1997 | 1997 |

## CHARACTERISTIC

 Married men, spouse present. $\begin{array}{llrrrrrrrr}\text { Married women, spouse present. } \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots & 32,491 & 32,603 & 32,575 & 32,339 & 32,826 & 32,578 & 32,699 & 32,473 & 32,445 \\ \text { Women who maintain families. } \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots & 7,372 & 7,908 & 7,913 & 7,323 & 7,501 & 7,556 & 7,720 & 7,838 & 7,858\end{array}$
 OCCUPATION

Managerial and professional specialty.........
Technical, sales, and administrative support Technical, sales, and administrative support..
Precision production, craft, and repair...
Operators, fabricators, and laborers.............

| 36,339 | 37,565 | 37,391 | 36,271 | 37,478 | 37,525 | 37,723 | 37,599 | 37,318 |
| ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| 37,417 | 37,998 | 38,132 | 37,615 | 38,163 | 38,073 | 38,158 | 38,150 | 38,362 |
| 17,329 | 17,319 | 17,407 | 17,318 | 17,171 | 17,170 | 17,292 | 17,267 | 17,390 |
| 13,372 | 14,087 | 14,265 | 13,469 | 13,902 | 14,140 | 14,200 | 14,301 | 14,380 |
| 18,181 | 18,183 | 18,514 | 18,311 | 18,317 | 18,144 | 18,234 | 18,415 | 18,647 |
| 3,752 | 3,478 | 3,856 | 3,575 | 3,528 | 3,388 | 3,507 | 3,605 | 3,680 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 2,130 | 1,965 | 2,117 | 1,957 | 1,988 | 1,932 | 1,905 | 1,989 | 1,941 |
| 1,517 | 1,393 | 1,483 | 1,472 | 1,448 | 1,353 | 1,414 | 1,424 | 1,444 |
| 51 | 67 | 53 | 48 | 62 | 15 | 59 | 70 | 50 |


$\left.\begin{array}{rrrrrrrr}113,630 & 115,947 & 116,611 & 113,940 & 115,560 & 115,987 & 116,533 & 116,608 \\ 18,567 & 18,307 & 18,128 & 18,240 & 18,385 & 18,144 & 17,994 & 18,036\end{array}\right)$ $\begin{array}{lllllllll}18,567 & 18,307 & 18,128 & 18,240 & 18,385 & 18,144 & 17,994 & 18,036 & 17,807\end{array}$ $\begin{array}{rrrrrrrrr}18,567 & 18,307 & 18,128 & 18,240 & 18,385 & 18,144 & 17,994 & 18,036 & 17,807 \\ 95,063 & 97,640 & 98,483 & 95,700 & 97,176 & 97,843 & 98,539 & 98,572 & 99,162 \\ 873 & 871 & 910 & 925 & 1,002 & 882 & 869 & 922 & 967\end{array}$ ff-er industries.
Unpaid family workers.

| 873 | 871 | 910 | 925 | 1,002 | 882 | 869 | 922 | 967 |
| ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| 94,190 | 96,769 | 97,573 | 94,775 | 96,174 | 96,962 | 97,671 | 97,650 | 98,195 |
| 8,940 | 9,132 | 9,151 | 8,882 | 9,445 | 9,124 | 9,292 | 9,159 | 9,106 |

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 |
| Nonagricultural industries: |
| Part time for economic reasons. |
| Slack work or business conditions |
| Could only find part-time work |
| art time for noneconomic reas |


| 4,175 | 4,244 | 3,891 | 4,311 | 4,426 | 4,262 | 4,153 | 4,402 | 4,019 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 2,150 | 2,419 | 2,192 | 2,255 | 2,423 | 2,378 | 2,344 | 2,491 | 2,300 |
| 1,705 | 1,571 | 1,395 | 1,704 | 1,552 | 1,550 | 1,518 | 1,629 | 1,391 |
| 17,920 | 19,139 | 18,592 | 17,643 | 18,340 | 18,070 | 18,120 | 18,176 | 18,336 |
| 4,003 | 4,066 | 3,707 | 4,109 | 4,163 | 4,098 | 3,937 | 4,235 | 3,806 |
| 2,057 | 2,279 | 2,079 | 2,136 | 2,310 | 2,277 | 2,210 | 2,374 | 2,159 |
| 1,658 | 1,547 | 1,354 | 1,655 | 1,512 | 1,523 | 1,475 | 1,603 | 1,347 |
| 17,277 | 18,562 | 17,993 | 17,039 | 17,737 | 17,452 | 17,565 | 17,661 | 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

|  | Number of unemployed persons (in thousands) |  |  | Unemployment rates(1) |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { May } \\ & 1996 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Apr. } \\ & 1997 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { May } \\ & 1997 \end{aligned}$ | May $1996$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Jan. } \\ & 1997 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Feb. } \\ & 1997 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Mar. } \\ & 1997 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Apr. } \\ & 1997 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { May } \\ & 1997 \end{aligned}$ |
| CHARACTERISTIC |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total, 16 years and over. | 7,331 | 6,714 | 6,534 | 5.5 | 5.4 | 5.3 | 5.2 | 4.9 | 4.8 |
| Men, 20 years and over. | 3,208 | 2,904 | 2,640 | 4.7 | 4.6 | 4.4 | 4.4 | 4.2 | 3.8 |
| Women, 20 years and over | 2,818 | 2,581 | 2,650 | 4.9 | 4.6 | 4.7 | 4.7 | 4.4 | 4.5 |
| Both sexes, 16 to 19 years. | 1,305 | 1,229 | 1,244 | 16.6 | 17.0 | 17.5 | 16.4 | 15.4 | 15.6 |
| Married men, spouse present. | 1,302 | 1,161 | 1,143 | 3.0 | 2.8 | 2.8 | 2.8 | 2.7 | 2.6 |
| Married women, spouse present | 1,251 | 1,026 | 1,076 | 3.7 | 3.3 | 3.4 | 3.2 | 3.1 | 3.2 |
| Women who maintain families. | 676 | 637 | 650 | 8.5 | 9.1 | 9.0 | 9.1 | 7.5 | 7.6 |
| Full-time workers. | 5,903 | 5,329 | 5,274 | 5.4 | 5.2 | 5.1 | 5.1 | 4.8 | 4.7 |
| Part-time workers | 1,453 | 1,415 | 1,283 | 5.9 | 5.7 | 6.0 | 5.7 | 5.7 | 5.2 |
| OCCUPATION(2) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Managerial and professional specialty........ | 860 | 755 | 798 | 2.3 | 2.1 | 2.1 | 2.0 | 2.0 | 2.1 |
| Technical, sales, and administrative support. | 1,822 | 1,683 | 1,526 | 4.6 | 4.4 | 4.3 | 4.3 | 4.2 | 3.8 |
| Precision production, craft, and repair. | 764 | 714 | 688 | 5.4 | 5.3 | 4.7 | 4.9 | 4.8 | 4.6 |
| Operators, fabricators, and laborers. | 1,648 | 1,453 | 1,421 | 8.3 | 7.9 | 8.1 | 8.1 | 7.3 | 7.1 |
| Farming, forestry, and fishing. | 340 | 256 | 243 | 8.7 | 7.5 | 7.5 | 7.4 | 6.6 | 6.2 |
| INDUSTRY |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Goods-producing industries | 1,735 | 1,578 | 1,526 | 6.2 | 6.0 | 5.6 | 5.5 | 5.4 | 5.2 |
| Mining.... | 12 | 13 | 19 | 2.2 | 6.0 | 4.2 | 4.0 | 2.0 | 3.0 |
| Construction. | 668 | 618 | 600 | 10.2 | 10.1 | 9.0 | 9.6 | 8.7 | 8.4 |
| Manufacturing. | 1,055 | 947 | 908 | 5.0 | 4.6 | 4.5 | 4.3 | 4.4 | 4.2 |
| Durable goods. | 585 | 457 | 446 | 4.7 | 4.4 | 4.0 | 3.6 | 3.6 | 3.5 |
| Nondurable goods. | 470 | 490 | 462 | 5.5 | 4.8 | 5.3 | 5.2 | 5.8 | 5.3 |
| Service-producing industries................ | 4,059 | 3,643 | 3,672 | 5.5 | 5.2 | 5.2 | 5.1 | 4.9 | 4.9 |
| Transportation and public utilities. | 300 | 208 | 273 | 4.2 | 4.1 | 4.3 | 4.1 | 2.8 | 3.6 |
| Wholesale and retail trade. | 1,721 | 1,658 | 1,631 | 6.5 | 6.4 | 6.5 | 6.3 | 6.2 | 6.1 |
| Finance, insurance, and real estate...... | 194 | 255 | 240 | 2.6 | 3.5 | 3.0 | 3.2 | 3.4 | 3.2 |
| Services. | 1,844 | 1,522 | 1,528 | 5.7 | 4.9 | 5.0 | 4.8 | 4.6 | 4.6 |
| Government workers. | 599 | 438 | 436 | 3.2 | 2.9 | 2.9 | 2.8 | 2.4 | 2.4 |
| Agricultural wage and salary workers. | 225 | 212 | 149 | 10.3 | 8.6 | 8.8 | 9.5 | 9.6 | 7.1 |

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)


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

Table A-6. Reason for unemployment
(Numbers in thousands)

\[

\]

## 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 |

## PERCENT DISTRIBUTION

Total unemployed

On temporary layoff.
Not on temporary layoff
Job leavers
Reentrants.

| 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 |

UNEMPLOYED AS A PERCENT OF THE
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE
Job losers and persons who completed temporary jobs....
Job leavers................................................................
Reentrants..
New entrants
$\begin{array}{rrrrrrrrr}2.4 & 2.3 & 2.0 & 2.5 & 2.4 & 2.3 & 2.3 & 2.2 & 2.1 \\ .5 & .5 & .5 & .5 & .7 & .6 & .6 & .6 & .6 \\ 2.1 & 1.7 & 1.8 & 2.0 & 1.8 & 2.0 & 1.9 & 1.8 & 1.7 \\ .4 & .4 & .4 & .4 & .4 & .5 & .5 & .4 & .4\end{array}$
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 |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { May } \\ & 1996 \end{aligned}$ | Apr. <br> 1997 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { May } \\ & 1997 \end{aligned}$ | May $1996$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Jan. } \\ & 1997 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Feb. } \\ & 1997 \end{aligned}$ | Mar. <br> 1997 | Apr. <br> 1997 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { May } \\ & 1997 \end{aligned}$ |
| U-1 Persons unemployed 15 weeks or longer, as a percent of the civilian labor force. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 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)................. | 5.4 | 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.. $\qquad$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 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......................6.4 $5.9 \quad 5.7$ (1) <br> (1) <br> (1) <br> (1) <br> (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.. <br> (1) <br> (1) <br> (1) <br> (1) <br> (1) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1 Not available. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| NOTE: This range of alternative measures of labor underutilization replaces the U1-U7 range published in table A-7 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 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 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Discouraged workers, a subset of the marginally attached, have give 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 t data reflect revised population controls used in the household surv | n a jo are inform he Mon ey. | b-mark hose w ation, thly L | rel o wa see abor | ated t and BLS i Review | eason are av roduc Begi | for no ailabl new ning | t curr <br> for <br> range <br> in Jan | ently <br> full-t <br> of <br> uary 1 | ime <br> 997, |


| Age and sex | Number of unemployed persons (in thousands) |  |  | Unemployment rates(1) |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { May } \\ & 1996 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Apr. } \\ & 1997 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { May } \\ & 1997 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { May } \\ & 1996 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Jan. } \\ & 1997 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Feb. } \\ & 1997 \end{aligned}$ | Mar. $1997$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Apr. } \\ & 1997 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { May } \\ & 1997 \end{aligned}$ |
| 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)

|  | Total |  | Men |  | Women |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Category |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | $\begin{array}{r} \text { May } \\ 1996 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \text { May } \\ 1997 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \text { May } \\ 1996 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \text { May } \\ 1997 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \text { May } \\ 1996 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \text { May } \\ 1997 \end{array}$ |
| NOT IN THE LABOR FORCE |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total not in the labor force. | 66,721 | 66,870 | 23,923 | 24,368 | 42,797 | 42,502 |
| Persons who currently want a job. | 6,215 | 5,901 | 2,608 | 2,488 | 3,607 | 3,412 |
| Searched for work and available to work now(1) | 1,475 | 1,431 | 694 | 639 | 780 | 792 |
| Reason not currently looking: |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Discouragement over job prospects(2) | 352 | 338 | 221 | 198 | 131 | 140 |
| Reasons other than discouragement(3) | 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 |
| Percent of total employed. | 6.2 | 6.3 | 6.4 | 6.3 | 6.0 | 6.4 |
| Primary job full time, secondary job part time. | 4,455 | 4,594 | 2,743 | 2,773 | 1,711 | 1,820 |
| Primary and secondary jobs both part time. | 1,709 | 1,713 | 558 | 546 | 1,151 | 1,167 |
| Primary and secondary jobs both full time. | 245 | 262 | 158 | 190 | 87 | 73 |
| Hours vary on primary or secondary job. | 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 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

| May | Mar. | Apr. | May | May | Jan. | Feb. | Mar. | Apr. | May |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1996 | 1997 | $1997 p$ | $1997 p$ | 1996 | 1997 | 1997 | 1997 | $1997 p$ | $1997 p$ |

Total.................................19, 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


| Mining | 576 | 562 | 567 | 574 | 579 | 574 | 574 | 572 | 573 | 575 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Metal mini | 53.7 | 53.5 | . 7 | 4.4 | 54 | 55 | 54 | 54 | 54 | 54 |
| Coal mining. | 96.8 | 92.4 | 92.6 | 92.9 | 97 | 94 | 93 | 93 | 93 | 93 |
| Oil and gas extraction | 317.2 | 312.7 | 314.0 | 317.1 | 322 | 317 | 319 | 317 | 319 | 21 |
| Nonmetallic minerals, | 108.1 | 103. | 106.6 | 109. | 106 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 107 | 107 |
| Construction | 5,430 | 5,204 | 5,437 | 5,666 | 5,384 | 5,542 | 5,604 | 5,609 | 5,599 | 5,622 |
| General building | 1,250.2 | 1,227.1 | 1,257.4 | 1,294.8 | 1,254 | 1,287 | 1,298 | 1,298 | 1,294 | 1,299 |
| Heavy construction, except building. | 799.9 | 685.3 | 747.1 | 804.9 | 771 | 774 | 791 | 777 | 768 | 776 |
| Special trade contractors | 3,379.4 | 3,291.7 | 3,432.3 | 3,565.9 | 3,359 | 3,481 | 3,515 | 3,534 | 3,537 | 3,547 |
| Manufacturing | 18,447 | 18,397 | 18,407 | 18,464 | 18,469 | 18,465 | 18,475 | 18,489 | 18,491 | 18,486 |
| Production w | 12,739 | 12,705 | 12,711 | 12,762 | 12,762 | 12,758 | 12,762 | 12,771 | 12,772 | 12,783 |
| Durable goods | 10,775 | 10,821 | 10,836 | 10,870 | 10,762 | 10,821 | 10,836 | 10,848 | 10,856 | 10,856 |
| Production work | 7,383 | 7,422 | 7,434 | 7,465 | 7,371 | 7,417 | 7,427 | 7,437 | 7,440 | 7,451 |
| Lumber and wood product | 774.1 | 780.5 | 786.2 | 796.3 | 778 | 789 | 793 | 797 | 799 | 800 |
| Furniture and fixtures. | 503.5 | 507.1 | 505.2 | 508.2 | 503 | 506 | 507 | 507 | 506 | 8 |
| Stone, clay, and glass prod | 546.7 | 529.5 | 539.0 | 546.4 | 541 | 543 | 543 | 542 | 541 | 40 |
| Primary metal industries | 710.4 | 708.9 | 708.3 | 707.3 | 711 | 708 | 708 | 709 | 709 | 708 |
| Blast furnaces and basic steel products. | 3 | 235.9 | 234.8 | 234.7 | (1) | (1) | (1) | (1) | (1) | (1) |
| Fabricated metal products | 1,440.8 | 1,461.0 | 1,464.0 | 1,468.0 | 1,441 | 1,460 | 1,462 | 1,463 | 1,468 | 1,468 |
| Industrial machinery and equipme | 2,117.3 | 2,142.3 | 2,145.9 | 2,149.7 | 2,112 | 2,126 | 2,132 | 2,136 | 2,143 | 2,145 |
| Computer and office equipment. | 363.2 | 371.5 | 373.4 | 374.8 | 363 | 367 | 370 | 372 | 375 | 375 |
| Electronic and other electrical equipment. | 1, | 1,642 | 638 | 1,641 | 1,65 | 1,64 | 1,64 | 1,645 | 1,643 | 1,644 |
| Electronic components and accessories.......... |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| accessories... | 609.9 $1,790.2$ | 614.3 $1,812.1$ | 617.2 $1,809.7$ | 620.3 $1,812.8$ | 611 1,781 | 610 1,802 | 612 1,804 | 614 1,810 | 618 1,804 | 622 1,803 |
| Motor vehicles and equipn | 974.8 | 969.2 | 960.6 | 960.4 | 968 | 966 | 964 | 969 | 957 | 953 |
| Aircraft and parts | 454.8 | 489.9 | 495.2 | 497.3 | 455 | 483 | 487 | 491 | 495 | 98 |
| Instruments and related prod | 855.3 | 852.5 | 853.4 | 854.5 | 855 | 854 | 854 | 853 | 855 | 85 |
| Miscellaneous manufacturing | 386.6 | 384.9 | 386.0 | 385.9 | 387 | 388 | 388 | 386 | 388 | 386 |
| Nondurable goods | 7,672 | 7,576 | 7,571 | 7,594 | 7,707 | 7,644 | 7,639 | 7,641 | 7,635 | 7,630 |
| Production wo | 5,356 | 5,283 | 5,277 | 5,297 | 5,391 | 5,341 | 5,335 | 5,334 | 5,332 | 5,332 |
| Food and kindred prod | 1,665.8 | 1,653.0 | 1,648.8 | 1,660.7 | 1,698 | 1,695 | 1,694 | 1,698 | 1,699 | 1,693 |
| Tobacco products | 38.2 | 40.8 | 38.2 | 36.8 | 41 | 41 | 42 | 42 | 40 | 40 |
| Textile mill products | 628.2 | 611.0 | 608.9 | 610.9 | 626 | 615 | 612 | 612 | 609 | 09 |
| Apparel and other textile | 875.5 | 822.8 | 821.0 | 820.1 | 871 | 835 | 831 | 827 | 822 | 81 |
| Paper and allied product | 679.7 | 673.1 | 672.6 | 675.1 | 682 | 678 | 678 | 677 | 677 | 677 |
| Printing and publishing. | 1,534.2 | 1,533.9 | 1,537.9 | 1,540.5 | 1,538 | 1,534 | 1,534 | 1,535 | 1,540 | 1,544 |
| Chemicals and allied produc | 1,031.0 | 1,025.6 | 1,025.2 | 1,027.8 | 1,034 | 1,028 | 1,028 | 1,028 | 1,028 | 1,031 |
| Petroleum and coal products | 142.8 | 136.5 | 138.0 | 139.9 | 142 | 139 | 139 | 140 | 139 | 139 |
| Rubber and misc. plastics prod | 980.3 | 986.4 | 987.5 | 989.7 | 978 | 985 | 987 | 988 | 988 |  |
| Leather and leather pr | 7 | 93.3 | 9 | 92. | 97 | 94 | 94 | 94 | 93 | 3 |
| rv | 5,435 | 96,309 | 97,028 | 97,749 | 831 | 96,328 | 96,509 | 96,67 | 97,004 | 97,122 |
| Transportation and public | 6,250 | 6,353 | 6,387 | 6,437 | 6,246 | 6,351 | 6,376 | 6,405 | 6,426 | 6,433 |
| Transportation. | 4,034 | 4,123 | 4,155 | 4,202 | 4,027 | 4,121 | 4,142 | 4,164 | 4,184 | 4,194 |
| Railroad transportatio | 233.2 | 223.8 | 226.0 | 226.1 | 231 | 228 | 227 | 226 | 226 | 224 |
| Local and interurban passenger transit. | 452.5 | 467.3 | 469.8 | 473.6 | 436 | 452 | 453 | 455 | 459 | 456 |
| Trucking and warehousing | 1,631.4 | 1,640.1 | 1,653.9 | 1,677.9 | 1,641 | 1,656 | 1,664 | 1,671 | 1,678 | ,687 |
| Water transportation | 174.9 | 169.9 | 176.4 | 180.5 | 170 | 175 | 175 | 175 | 178 | 175 |
| Transportation by a | 1,111.2 | 1,176.4 | 1,181.1 | 1,193.5 | 1,119 | 1,168 | 1,178 | 1,191 | 1,194 | 1,202 |
| Pipelines, except natural | 14.6 | 14.2 | 14.2 | 14.3 | 15 | 14 | 14 | 14 | 14 | 14 |
| Transportation services | 415.7 | 431.6 | 434.0 | 435.8 | 415 | 428 | 431 | 432 | 435 | 436 |
| Communications and public | 2,216 | 2,230 | 2,232 | 2,235 | 2,219 | 2,230 | 2,234 | 2,241 | 2,242 | 2,239 |
| Communications | 1,328.4 | 1,358.9 | 1,363.0 | 1,365.3 | 1,332 | 1,354 | 1,358 | 1,364 | 1,369 | 1,369 |
| Electric, gas, and sanitary services. | 887. | 71. | 69 | 70.1 | 887 | 876 | 876 | 877 | 87 | 87 |
| Wholesale trade | 6,468 | 6,571 | 6,602 | 6,641 | 6,457 | 6,570 | 6,593 | 6,611 | 6,623 | 6,630 |
| Durable goods | 3,794 | 3,877 | 3,895 | 3,914 | 3,788 | 3,863 | 3,879 | 3,889 | 3,900 | 3,908 |
| Nondurable go | 2,674 | 2,694 | 2,707 | 2,727 | 2,669 | 2,707 | 2,714 | 2,722 | 2,723 | 2,722 |
| Retail trade. | 21,589 | 21,494 | 21,757 | 22,071 | 21,547 | 21,917 | 21,922 | 21,945 | 22,036 | 22,032 |
| Building materials and |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Supplies........ | 919.2 | 888.3 | 936.8 | 967.0 | 885 | 914 | 918 | 922 | 931 | 931 |
| General merchandise | 2,633.8 | 2,674.1 | 2,682.7 | 2,705.8 | 2,720 | 2,757 | 2,752 | 2,783 | 2,800 | 2,791 |
| Department s | 2,305.9 | 2,351.7 | 2,356.3 | 2,375.3 | 2,388 | 2,420 | 2,416 | 2,452 | 2,446 | 2,458 |
| ood stores | 3,412.9 | 3,430.3 | 3,438.9 | 3,472.9 | 3,421 | 3,474 | 3,477 | 3,478 | 3,480 | 3,481 |
| Automotive dealers and service |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| stations. | 2,265.6 | 2,292.8 | 2,308.5 | 2,321.8 | 2,259 | 2,307 | 2,311 | 2,315 | 2,318 | 2,315 |
| New and used car deal | 1,029.8 | 1,051.5 | 1,053.8 | 1,055.4 | 1,029 | 1,051 | 1,053 | 1,055 | 1,056 | 1,055 |
| Apparel and accessory stores | 1,075.1 | 1,071.1 | 1,074.7 | 1,076.2 | 1,097 | 1,107 | 1,103 | 1,104 | 1,104 | 1,099 |
| Furniture and home furnishings |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| stores. | 64.8 | 1,014.7 | 1,015.6 | 1,023.1 | 975 | 1,020 | 1,022 | 1,025 | 1,026 | 1,035 |
| Eating and drinking places | 7,647.8 | 7,386.1 | 7,558.3 | 7,731.1 | 7,493 | 7,552 | 7,556 | 7,525 | 7,579 | 7,577 |
| Miscellaneous retail establis | 2,669.6 | 2,736.3 | 2741 | 2,773.1 | 2,697 | 2,786 | 2,783 | 2,793 | 2,798 | 2,803 |
| Finance, insurance, and real e | 6,885 | 6,951 | 6,985 | 7,029 | 6,888 | 6,971 | 6,980 | 6,992 | 7,019 | 7,030 |
| Finance. | 3,286 | 3,359 | 3,369 | 3,384 | 3,291 | 3,351 | 3,355 | 3,366 | 3,380 | 3,388 |
| Depository institutions. | 2,016.6 | 2,030.3 | 2,032.2 | 2,041.2 | 2,021 | 2,032 | 2,034 | 2,037 | 2,041 | 2,045 |
| Commercial banks. | 1,458.6 | 1,476.0 | 1,477.5 | 1,485.9 | 1,463 | 1,478 | 1,479 | 1,482 | 1,486 | 1,490 |
| Savings institutions | 265.9 | 253.5 | 253.1 | 252.8 | 266 | 255 | 255 | 254 | 253 | 253 |
| Nondepository institutions | 512.8 | 535.4 | 537.7 | 541.4 | 513 | 533 | 530 | 534 | 537 | 541 |
| Mortgage bankers and broker | 230.7 | 241.3 | 241.8 | 243.3 | 229 | 239 | 241 | 242 | 241 | 242 |
| Security and commodity brokers | 545.4 | 576.7 | 580.9 | 581.8 | 547 | 572 | 576 | 79 | 584 | 58 |
| Holding and other investment offices. | 210.7 | 216.1 | 218.5 | 219.4 | 210 | 214 | 215 | 216 | 218 | 218 |
| Insurance. | 2,217 | 2,215 | 2,217 | 2,220 | 2,218 | 2,218 | 2,219 | 2,217 | 2,221 | 2,221 |
| Insurance carriers | 1,510.8 | 1,498.3 | 1,499.2 | 1,501.0 | 1,512 | 1,505 | 1,503 | 1,500 | 1,502 | 1,502 |
| Insurance agents, brokers, and |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| service. | 706.2 | 717.0 | 718.1 | 718.9 | 706 | 713 | 716 | 717 | 719 | 719 |
| Real estat | 1,382 | 1,377 | 1,399 | 1,425 | 1,379 | 1,402 | 1,406 | 1,409 | 1,418 | 1,421 |
| Services2. | 34,399 | 34,990 | 35,343 | 35,581 | 34,277 | 34,990 | 35,091 | 35,176 | 35,322 | 35,447 |
| Agricultural services | 669.0 | 580.0 | 668.6 | 721.9 | 618 | 647 | 649 | 648 | 663 | 667 |
| Hotels and other lodging p | 1,730.6 | 1,676.5 | 1,708.5 | 1,787.9 | 1,715 | 1,743 | 1,746 | 1,746 | 1,757 | 1,770 |
| Personal services. | 1,168.2 | 1,257.1 | 1,257.9 | 1,185.9 | 1,182 | 1,195 | 1,197 | 1,196 | 1,197 | 1,199 |
| Business services. | 7,170.4 | 7,459.1 | 7,489.4 | 7,551.5 | 7,216 | 7,476 | 7,521 | 7,577 | 7,593 | 7,601 |
| Services to buildings | 905.8 | 890.8 | 898.3 | 906.3 | 902 | 893 | 897 | 896 | 901 | 903 |
| Personnel supply servic | 2,596.0 | 2,676.2 | 2,670.0 | 2,697.4 | 2,634 | 2,743 | 2,758 | 2,787 | 2,752 | 2,738 |
| Help supply services. | 2,293.6 | 2,349.6 | 2,337.9 | 2,362.9 | 2,332 | 2,427 | 2,432 | 2,457 | 2,419 | 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 | 377.5 | 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 | 1,541.4 | 1,372.8 | 1,480.2 | 1,607.0 | 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 serv | 667.1 | 677.0 | 681.7 | 684.2 | 665 | 677 | 676 | 678 | 684 | 683 |
| Legal services. | 921.8 | 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 service | 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 | 2,185.2 | 2,178.3 | 2,185.0 | 2,197.4 | 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. | 833.3 | 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. | 2,773 | 2,700 | 2,702 | 2,702 | 2,770 | 2,723 | 2,716 | 2,709 | 2,709 | 2,698 |
| Federal, except Postal Service | 1,920.7 | 1,849.7 | 1,853.9 | 1,854.8 | 1,914 | 1,862 | 1,861 | 1,856 | 1,857 | 1,848 |
| State. | 4,688 | 4,748 | 4,758 | 4,680 | 4,629 | 4,621 | 4,624 | 4,622 | 4,633 | 4,620 |
| Education. | 1,983.7 | 2,069.3 | 2,074.6 | 1,993.4 | 1,926 | 1,928 | 1,931 | 1,929 | 1,939 | 1,935 |
| Other State governmen | 2,704.4 | 2,679.0 | 2,683.1 | 2,686.3 | 2,703 | 2,693 | 2,693 | 2,693 | 2,694 | 2,685 |
| Local. | 12,383 | 12,502 | 12,494 | 12,608 | 12,017 | 12,185 | 12,207 | 12,214 | 12,236 | 12,232 |
| Education | 7,090.5 | 7,237.6 | 7,206.5 | 7,254.4 | 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 rend-cycle and irregular components, cannot be separated with sufficient precision
2 Includes other industries, not shown separately.
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 workers1 on private nonfarm payrolls by industry

|  | Not seasonally adjusted |  |  |  | Seasonally adjusted |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Industry |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | May $1996$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Mar. } \\ & 1997 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Apr. } \\ \text { 1997p } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { May } \\ \text { 1997p } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { May } \\ & 1996 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Jan. } \\ & 1997 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Feb. } \\ & 1997 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Mar. } \\ & 1997 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Apr. } \\ \text { 1997p } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { May } \\ 1997 \mathrm{p} \end{gathered}$ |
| 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. | 44.1 | 44.8 | 44.6 | 44.5 | 44.1 | 44.4 | 44.6 | 44.8 | 45.0 | 44.6 |
| Blast furnaces and basic steel 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.. | 43.0 | 43.8 | 43.5 | 43.5 | 43.1 | 43.2 | 43.4 | 43.5 | 43.8 | 43.6 |
| Electronic and other electrical 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 | 43.0 | 42.7 | 42.9 | (2) | (2) | (2) | (2) | (2) | (2) |
| Rubber and misc. plastics products.. | 41.6 | 41.8 | 41.8 | 41.7 | 41.5 | 41.4 | 41.7 | 41.8 | 42.1 | 41.6 |
| Leather and leather products.. | 38.2 | 38.5 | 38.0 | 38.1 | 38.2 | 38.4 | 38.9 | 38.7 | 38.4 | 38.1 |
| 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.
$\mathrm{p}=\mathrm{preliminary}$
Net. 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


1 See footnote 1, table B-2.
= preliminary
e 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 | $\begin{array}{r} \text { May } \\ 1996 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Jan. } \\ & 1997 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Feb. } \\ & 1997 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Mar. } \\ & 1997 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Apr. } \\ & \text { 1997p } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { May } \\ & \text { 1997p } \end{aligned}$ | Percent change from: <br> Apr. 1997 <br> 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............. | 11.17 | 11.49 | 11.54 | 11.59 | 11.59 | 11.63 | . 3 |
| Transportation and public 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 date 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

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 seasonally adjusted |  |  |  | Seasonally adjusted |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Industry |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | $\begin{array}{r} \text { May } \\ 1996 \end{array}$ | Mar. $1997$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Apr. } \\ & \text { 1997p } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { May } \\ \text { 1997p } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \text { May } \\ 1996 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Jan. } \\ & 1997 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Feb. } \\ & 1997 \end{aligned}$ | Mar. $1997$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Apr. } \\ & \text { 1997p } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { May } \\ \text { 1997p } \end{gathered}$ |
| 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 | 109.3 | 111.0 | 110.8 | 111.4 | 109.2 | 110.0 | 110.7 | 111.3 | 111.7 | 111.3 |
| Lumber and wood products | 138.2 | 138.1 | 140.8 | 143.7 | 138.2 | 140.3 | 140.7 | 142.2 | 143.3 | 143.8 |
| Furniture and fixtures. | 122.2 | 126.2 | 124.5 | 125.8 | 123.9 | 125.1 | 125.7 | 127.3 | 126.4 | 127.6 |
| Stone, clay, and glass products | 112.2 | 105.7 | 108.9 | 111.9 | 109.9 | 108.9 | 111.0 | 110.0 | 109.4 | 109.7 |
| Primary metal industries. | 92.5 | 94.0 | 93.4 | 93.2 | 92.4 | 93.1 | 93.5 | 93.9 | 94.3 | 93.3 |
| Blast furnaces and basic steel products. | 73.7 | 72.7 | 72.0 | 71.5 | 74.0 | 73.4 | 72.9 | 73.2 | 73.0 | 71.6 |
| Fabricated metal products. | 113.8 | 116.2 | 116.4 | 117.0 | 114.2 | 115.7 | 116.2 | 116.7 | 118.2 | 117.1 |
| Industrial machinery and equipment.. | 104.9 | 108.9 | 108.7 | 108.7 | 104.8 | 106.0 | 106.9 | 107.7 | 109.0 | 108.5 |
| Electronic and other electrical equipment. | 107.3 | 108.9 | 107.7 | 108.0 | 108.1 | 106.6 | 108.3 | 108.8 | 109.4 | 108.9 |
| Transportation equipment | 125.3 | 128.1 | 126.8 | 127.3 | 124.1 | 126.4 | 126.1 | 127.6 | 126.2 | 125.9 |
| Motor vehicles and equipment | 171.5 | 169.3 | 165.9 | 166.5 | 168.7 | 167.7 | 165.9 | 167.9 | 164.4 | 163.6 |
| Instruments and related products | 75.1 | 75.9 | 74.8 | 74.7 | 75.2 | 75.1 | 76.0 | 75.4 | 75.1 | 75.1 |
| Miscellaneous manufacturing. | 101.3 | 102.5 | 102.4 | 101.6 | 102.3 | 102.5 | 104.1 | 102.5 | 103.7 | 102.9 |
| Nondurable goods. | 103.4 | 102.8 | 102.2 | 102.9 | 104.4 | 104.0 | 104.0 | 104.3 | 104.3 | 104.0 |
| Food and kindred products | 112.5 | 112.0 | 110.8 | 113.3 | 116.3 | 117.0 | 117.0 | 117.4 | 116.9 | 117.0 |
| Tobacco products. | 55.9 | 60.6 | 55.1 | 53.3 | 62.8 | 63.2 | 64.7 | 63.7 | 59.9 | 58.8 |
| Textile mill products | 89.5 | 88.8 | 88.8 | 88.7 | 89.3 | 89.4 | 88.2 | 88.8 | 89.6 | 88.8 |
| Apparel and other textile products | 78.7 | 74.1 | 73.2 | 73.2 | 77.7 | 74.6 | 74.2 | 74.3 | 73.9 | 72.6 |
| Paper and allied products. | 107.7 | 108.8 | 108.3 | 109.0 | 108.9 | 110.2 | 110.2 | 110.2 | 110.4 | 110.4 |
| Printing and publishing. | 122.9 | 124.8 | 124.1 | 123.9 | 123.9 | 123.3 | 123.9 | 124.3 | 124.7 | 125.0 |
| Chemicals and allied products | 100.8 | 100.0 | 99.8 | 100.2 | 101.6 | 100.1 | 100.3 | 100.3 | 100.3 | 101.1 |
| Petroleum and coal products. | 74.8 | 72.8 | 73.8 | 75.9 | 75.4 | 78.0 | 76.3 | 76.1 | 74.2 | 75.9 |
| Rubber and misc. plastics products. | 142.9 | 144.8 | 144.8 | 144.9 | 142.5 | 143.1 | 144.5 | 145.0 | 146.3 | 144.7 |
| Leather and leather products. | 44.1 | 42.2 | 41.5 | 41.4 | 44.0 | 42.5 | 43.0 | 42.8 | 41.9 | 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.

Private nonfarm payrolls, 356 industries1

| 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 | 64.3 | 60.1 | 54.9 | 62.9 | 60.5 | 56.5 | 59.3 | 54.4 | 62.6 | 58.1 | 61.0 |
| 1997. | 59.3 | 59.1 | 59.0 | p60.5 | p55.6 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 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 |
| 1996. | 62.6 | 63.6 | 62.6 | 61.2 | 62.1 | 63.1 | 62.6 | 58.8 | 62.8 | 60.4 | 64.7 | 65.0 |
| 1997. | 64.6 | 62.2 | p63.3 | p63.8 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 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 | 61.4 | 58.1 | 56.6 | 58.1 | 58.1 | 56.7 | 59.8 | 60.3 | 59.1 | 61.5 | 63.3 |
| 1996. | 62.2 | 63.5 | 63.5 | 63.5 | 62.6 | 61.2 | 65.3 | 63.6 | 62.6 | 64.5 | 64.2 | 67.4 |
| 1997. | p66.7 | p66.2 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Over 12-month span: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1993........... | 64.9 | 63.9 | 64.0 | 65.4 | 67.0 | 67.6 | 67.6 | 67.0 | 70.2 | 69.5 | 69.2 | 70.1 |
| 1994. | 70.2 | 71.6 | 71.8 | 71.8 | 72.1 | 71.8 | 71.5 | 72.1 | 70.1 | 69.5 | 66.6 | 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 |  |

Manufacturing payrolls, 139 industries1

Over 1-month span:


| 52.2 | 56.8 | 49.6 | 44.2 | 53.2 | 46.4 | 49.3 | 51.8 | 57.9 | 52.2 | 54.0 | 55.8 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 55.8 | 59.0 | 60.4 | 58.6 | 52.9 | 58.6 | 59.4 | 56.1 | 52.9 | 55.0 | 58.6 | 58.3 |
| 54.3 | 56.1 | 44.2 | 51.4 | 42.1 | 42.8 | 43.5 | 52.2 | 47.1 | 50.0 | 47.5 | 50.7 |
| 45.7 | 54.3 | 47.8 | 39.2 | 52.2 | 52.2 | 44.2 | 52.9 | 44.2 | 50.7 | 49.6 | 52.2 |
| 54.0 | 50.4 | 52.9 | p50.4 | p50.7 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 61.5 | 59.0 | 54.0 | 46.8 | 48.6 | 54.3 | 51.1 | 58.3 | 57.2 | 59.4 | 54.7 | 58.3 |
| 61.9 | 64.7 | 65.5 | 59.7 | 57.6 | 60.1 | 62.2 | 57.9 | 55.0 | 55.4 | 60.1 | 59.4 |
| 59.7 | 50.4 | 47.5 | 40.3 | 42.4 | 36.3 | 38.5 | 43.9 | 49.3 | 46.4 | 45.3 | 43.9 |
| 47.5 | 47.8 | 42.1 | 38.5 | 43.2 | 45.0 | 48.9 | 43.2 | 50.4 | 46.4 | 52.5 | 52.5 |
| 53.2 | 51.4 | p48.6 | p51.8 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 55.8 | 58.6 | 58.6 | 55.8 | 51.8 | 57.2 | 59.7 | 57.2 | 57.6 | 58.3 | 62.6 | 60.8 |
| 62.2 | 62.2 | 62.6 | 63.3 | 59.4 | 56.5 | 56.5 | 58.6 | 58.6 | 55.0 | 58.3 | 55.0 |
| 55.8 | 48.6 | 43.9 | 38.8 | 39.2 | 39.6 | 38.8 | 39.6 | 43.9 | 45.0 | 44.2 | 44.6 |
| 41.4 | 41.7 | 41.0 | 38.1 | 39.6 | 40.6 | 47.5 | 46.8 | 45.3 | 50.4 | 48.2 | 53.2 |
| p51.8 | p52.5 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 56.8 | 57.9 | 55.8 | 58.6 | 57.2 | 57.6 | 58.6 | 59.0 | 61.2 | 59.7 | 60.1 | 57.6 |
| 57.9 | 58.6 | 60.8 | 60.8 | 60.8 | 63.3 | 59.4 | 60.1 | 57.2 | 56.5 | 50.4 | 49.6 |
| 46.0 | 44.2 | 46.0 | 47.8 | 41.0 | 41.7 | 38.5 | 38.8 | 36.3 | 37.4 | 38.1 | 39.9 |
| 39.6 | 42.8 | 39.2 | 39.6 | 42.4 | 40.3 | 43.5 | 40.3 | 43.5 | p45.3 | p45.0 |  |

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 recomputed seasonal adjustment factors.


[^0]:    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.

