Internet address: http://stats.bls.gov:80/newsrels.htm

Technical information: USDL 97-218

Household data: (202) 606-6378

Transmission of material in this

release is embargoed until

Establishment data: 606-6555

8:30 A.M. (EDT), Thursday, July 3, 1997. Media contact: 606-5902

THE EMPLOYMENT SITUATION: JUNE 1997

Nonfarm payroll employment rose in June, and the unemployment rate increased to 5.0 percent, the Bureau of Labor Statistics of the U.S. Department of Labor reported today. The total number of payroll jobs increased by 217,000; private-sector employment rose by 151,000.

Unemployment (Household Survey Data)

The number of unemployed persons rose by 302,000 in June to 6.8 million, seasonally adjusted, and the unemployment rate increased by twotenths of a percentage point to 5.0 percent. Among the major demographic groups, the jobless rate for adult men rose by $0.4\ \mathrm{percentage}$ point to $4.2\ \mathrm{men}$ percent, after declining by the same magnitude in May. An increase in the jobless rate for whites to 4.2 percent in June also reversed a decline in May. Unemployment rates for adult women (4.4 percent), teenagers (16.8 percent), blacks (10.4 percent), and Hispanics (7.6 percent) were essentially unchanged in June. (See tables A-1 and A-2.)

Among the unemployed, the number of persons who had lost their last jobs and did not expect to be recalled (persons not on temporary layoff) increased by 189,000 to 2.2 million, after seasonal adjustment. (See table A-6.) The number of persons who had been unemployed for 5 to 14 weeks also increased over the month. (See table A-5.)

Total Employment and the Labor Force (Household Survey Data)

Total employment, at a seasonally adjusted level of 129.4 million, was little changed in June. Employment increased by 1.2 million during the first half of the year, after adjusting for the change in population controls made in January. (See table A-1.)

The number of persons holding more than one job was 8.2 million in June, not seasonally adjusted. These multiple jobholders made up 6.3 percent of all employed persons, 0.3 percentage point higher than a year earlier. (See table A-9.)

Both the civilian labor force, 136.2 million, and the labor force participation rate, 67.1 percent, were unchanged in June. (See table A-1.)

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 June; that is, they wanted and were available for work and had looked for jobs sometime in the prior 12 months.

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

	Quarte	_	onthly dat	ta	 May-					
Category	199	971/	 	19971/		June June change				
	I	II	Apr.	May	June					
HOUSEHOLD DATA]	Labor for	ce status	1	1				
Civilian labor force	135,934	136,157	136,098	136,173	136,200	27				
Employment	128,728	129,462	129,384		1	1				
Unemployment	7,206				1					
Not in labor force	66,462	66,678	66,577	66,659	66,800	141				
		Unemployment rates								
All workers	5.3	4.9	4.9	4.8	5.0	0.2				
Adult men	4.5	I	4.2	3.8	4.2	!				
Adult women	4.7	!	!	!	!	1				
Teenagers	17.0	!	!	!	1	!				
White	4.5	!	4.2	4.0	4.2	!				
Black	10.9	!	9.8	!	!	!				
Hispanic origin	8.3	!	8.1	7.4	7.6	!				
ESTABLISHMENT DATA			Employ	/ment						
Nonfarm employment	121,138	p121,854	121,671	p121,837	p122,054	p217				
Goods-producing 2/		p24,694		_	p24,713	-				
Construction		p5,616				. –				
Manufacturing		p18,503	•	•						
Service-producing 2/		p97,160		•	•					
Retail trade		p22,042			•					
Services	35,086	! - '								
Government	19,540		•	_	:	•				
			Hours of	work 3/						
Total private	34.7	p34.6	34.5	p34.6	p34.7	p0.1				
Manufacturing	41.9	p42.0	42.1	p42.0	p41.9	_				
Overtime	4.8	p4.8	4.9	p4.8	p4.7	_				
			 Earnir	 ngs 3/						
Avg. hourly earnings,		 	<u> </u>		 					
total private	\$12.10	 p\$12.18	 \$12.14	 p\$12.18	 p\$12.22	 p\$0.04				
Avg. weekly earnings, total private	419.36	 p421.43	418.83	p421.43	 p424.03	 p2.60				
1/ Doginaing in Tor		 7 hougeh		efleat r						

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

^{2/} Includes other industries, not shown separately.

^{3/} Data relate to private production or nonsupervisory workers. p=preliminary.

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 353,000 in June. (See table A-9.)

Industry Payroll Employment (Establishment Data)

Total nonfarm payroll employment rose by 217,000 in June, after seasonal adjustment, about in line with the average monthly job gain (236,000) for the first 5 months of this year. Job gains in the private sector, 151,000, were somewhat smaller than in recent months. (See table B-1.)

The services industry added 63,000 jobs in June, well below the average monthly gain in the first 5 months of this year (116,000). Health services gained only 8,000 jobs in June compared to an average monthly gain of 21,000 in the first 5 months of the year. Employment in help supply services was about unchanged over the month; between March and June, the industry lost 49,000 jobs. In contrast, strong growth continued in computer and data processing services (11,000) and engineering and management services (14,000). Employment in amusement and recreation services rose by 14,000 in June; since March, job growth in this industry has totaled 60,000.

Retail trade employment rose by 58,000 in June. Within the industry, employment in eating and drinking places increased by 28,000 jobs, after registering little change in May. Food stores and miscellaneous retail establishments also had particularly large employment increases in June.

Both finance and transportation continued to show job growth in June (up by 11,000 each), while employment in wholesale trade showed little change over the month.

Manufacturing employment rose by 14,000, resuming the pace of job increases that occurred in the first 3 months of this year. Job growth continued in industrial machinery (3,000), electronic components (3,000), and aircraft (6,000). In addition, instruments added 4,000 workers in June. Within nondurable goods, printing and publishing added 6,000 jobs in June for a total gain of 16,000 over the past 3 months.

Construction employment was little changed in June, after seasonal adjustment. Some of the weakness was weather related, as evidenced by declines in outdoor construction activities. Employment among general building contractors has shown no net growth since registering a large gain in February.

Government employment rose by 66,000 in June. An increase of 49,000 in local government education followed 3 months with little change in employment; the noneducation component rose by 29,000 in June. Federal government employment continued to decline.

Weekly Hours (Establishment Survey Data)

The average workweek for production or nonsupervisory workers on private nonfarm payrolls edged up by 0.1 hour in June to 34.7 hours,

seasonally adjusted. The manufacturing workweek and factory overtime both fell slightly, to 41.9 hours and 4.7 hours, respectively. (See table B-2.)

The index of aggregate weekly hours of private production or nonsupervisory workers on nonfarm payrolls rose by 0.4 percent to 140.7(1982=100) in June, on a seasonally adjusted basis. The manufacturing index declined by 0.3 percent to 108.0. (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 by 4 cents in June to \$12.22, seasonally adjusted. Average weekly earnings increased by 0.6 percent to \$424.03. Over the past year, both average hourly earnings and average weekly earnings have risen by 3.5 percent. (See table B-3.)

The Employment Situation for July 1997 is scheduled to be released on

Friday, August 1, at 8:30 A.M. (EDT).

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		
	June 1996	May 1997	June 1997	June 1996	Feb. 1997	Mar. 1997	Apr. 1997	May 1997	June 1997
TOTAL									
Civilian noninstitutional population. Civilian labor force. Participation rate. Employed. Employment-population ratio. Agriculture. Nonagricultural industries. Unemployed. Unemployment rate. Not in labor force.	135,083 67.4 127,706 63.7 3,793 123,912 7,377 5.5	135,963 67.0 129,565 63.9 3,652	137,557 67.8 130,463 64.3 3,757	133,709 66.7 126,590 63.2 3,408 123,182 7,119 5.3	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	136,200 67.1 129,364 63.7 3,391
Men, 16 years and over									
Civilian noninstitutional population. Civilian labor force. Participation rate. Employed. Employment-population ratio. Unemployed. Unemployment rate.	96,140 73,165 76.1 69,298 72.1 3,868 5.3	97,559 73,191 75.0 69,968 71.7 3,223 4.4	97,649 74,312 76.1 70,619 72.3 3,693 5.0	96,140 72,110 75.0 68,251 71.0 3,859 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	97,649 73,242 75.0 69,567 71.2 3,674 5.0
Men, 20 years and over									
Civilian noninstitutional population. Civilian labor force	88,570 68,439 77.3 65,474 73.9 2,492 62,983 2,964 4.3	89,766 69,146 77.0 66,564 74.2 2,566 63,997 2,582 3.7	89,829 69,549 77.4 66,828 74.4 2,596 64,232 2,721 3.9	88,570 68,088 76.9 64,933 73.3 2,318 62,615 3,155 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	89,829 69,167 77.0 66,266 73.8 2,417 63,849 2,901 4.2
Women, 16 years and over									
Civilian noninstitutional population. Civilian labor force. Participation rate. Employed. Employment-population ratio. Unemployed. Unemployment rate.	104,319 61,917 59.4 58,408 56.0 3,509 5.7	105,274 62,772 59.6 59,597 56.6 3,175 5.1	105,351 63,245 60.0 59,843 56.8 3,401 5.4	104,319 61,599 59.0 58,339 55.9 3,260 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	105,351 62,958 59.8 59,796 56.8 3,162 5.0
Women, 20 years and over									
Civilian noninstitutional population. Civilian labor force	96,999 57,644 59.4 54,903 56.6 915 53,989 2,741 4.8	97,767 58,984 60.3 56,464 57.8 782 55,682 2,520 4.3	97,834 58,908 60.2 56,263 57.5 809 55,454 2,645 4.5	96,999 57,909 59.7 55,196 56.9 835 54,361 2,713 4.7	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	97,834 59,207 60.5 56,585 57.8 740 55,845 2,621 4.4
Both sexes, 16 to 19 years									
Civilian noninstitutional population. Civilian labor force	14,890 9,000 60.4 7,328 49.2 387 6,941 1,672 18.6	15,300 7,832 51.2 6,537 42.7 304 6,233 1,296 16.5	15,336 9,100 59.3 7,372 48.1 353 7,019 1,728 19.0	14,890 7,712 51.8 6,461 43.4 255 6,206 1,251 16.2	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	15,336 7,826 51.0 6,512 42.5 234 6,279 1,314 16.8

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 $\mbox{Hispanic origin}$

	June 1996	May 1997	June 1997	June 1996	Feb. 1997	Mar. 1997	Apr. 1997	May 1997	June 1997
WHITE									
Civilian noninstitutional population Civilian labor force									
Participation rate	67.8	67.4	68.2	67.1	67.5	67.7	67.6	67.5	67.5
Employed Employment-population ratio	64.7	64.8	65.2	64.0	109,197	109,630	109,831	64.8	64.6
Unemployed	5,327	4,481	4,994	5,207	5,136	5,106	4,786	4,578	4,870
Unemployment rate	4.7	3.9	4.3	4.6	4.5	4.5	4.2	4.0	4.2
Men, 20 years and over									
Civilian labor force Participation rate	58,698 77.8	59,137 77.6	59,447 77.9	58,366 77.4	58,968 77.5	59,161 77.7	59,196 77.7	59,008 77.4	59,088 77.5
Employed	56,496	57,284	57,494	55,992	56,692	56,923	57,057	57,112	56,981
Employment-population ratio	74.9 2,203	75.2 1,853	75.4 1.953	74.3 2,374	74.5 2,275	74.8 2,238	74.9 2,139	74.9 1.895	74.7 2,107
Unemployment rate	3.8	3.1	3.3	4.1	3.9	3.8	3.6	3.2	3.6
Women, 20 years and over									
Civilian labor force	47,781	48,705	48,666	47,992	48,619	48,832	48,662	48,874	48,924
Participation rate	59.0	59.8	59.7	59.2	59.8	60.0	59.8	60.0	60.1
Employed Employment-population ratio	45,832 56.6	47,000 57.7	46,846 57.5	46,075 56.9	46,747 57.5	46,915 57.7	46,902 57.6	47,047 57.8	47,128 57.9
Unemployed	1,949	1,705	1,820	1,917	1,872	1,917	1,759	1,827	1,795
Unemployment rate	4.1	3.5	3.7	4.0	3.9	3.9	3.6	3.7	3.7
Both sexes, 16 to 19 years									
Civilian labor force Participation rate	7,618 64.5	6,644 54.7	7,719 63.4	6,582 55.7	6,746 55.6	6,742 55.6	6,760 55.7	6,748 55.5	6,679 54.9
Employed	6,443	5,721	6,499	5,666	5,758	5,792	5,872	5,893	5,711
Employment-population ratio Unemployed	54.5 1,175	47.1 923	53.4 1,220	48.0 916	47.5 988	47.7 951	48.4 888	48.5 855	46.9 968
Unemployment rate	15.4	13.9	15.8	13.9	14.6	14.1	13.1	12.7	14.5
Men	15.9	13.3	16.9	14.9	14.6	15.0	14.3	12.7	16.3
Women	14.9	14.5	14.6	12.8	14.7	13.1	11.9	12.7	12.6
BLACK	22 570	22 050	22 070	22 570	22 072	22 005	22 022	22 050	22 070
Civilian noninstitutional population Civilian labor force	23,579 15,228	23,950 15,370	23,978 15,605	23,579 15,010	23,872 15,408	23,895 15,439	23,923 15,365	23,950 15,434	23,978 15,398
Participation rate	64.6	64.2	65.1	63.7	64.5	64.6	64.2	64.4	64.2
Employed Employment-population ratio	13,542 57.4	13,825 57.7	13,854 57.8	13,478 57.2	13,672 57.3	13,784 57.7	13,863 57.9	13,837 57.8	13,793 57.5
Unemployed	1,686	1,545	1,751	1,532	1,736	1,655	1,503	1,597	1,605
Unemployment rate	11.1	10.0	11.2	10.2	11.3	10.7	9.8	10.3	10.4
Men, 20 years and over	6 550	6 040	6 042		6 865		6 005	6 021	
Civilian labor force Participation rate	6,778 72.0	6,849 71.7	6,943 72.6	6,757 71.8	6,765 71.0	6,803 71.6	6,805 71.4	6,831 71.5	6,926 72.4
Employed	6,165	6,287	6,327	6,133	6,159	6,173	6,234	6,255	6,296
Employment-population ratio Unemployed	65.5 613	65.8 563	66.1 616	65.2 624	64.7 605	65.0 629	65.4 571	65.5 575	65.8 630
Unemployment rate	9.0	8.2	8.9	9.2	9.0	9.3	8.4	8.4	9.1
Women, 20 years and over									
Civilian labor force	7,366	7,641	7,597	7,377	7,636	7,641	7,641	7,693	7,615
Participation rate	62.3 6,730	63.7 6,967	63.4 6,900	62.4 6,746	63.9 6,851	63.9 6,934	63.8 6,997	64.1 6,974	63.5 6,921
Employment-population ratio	56.9	58.1	57.6	57.1	57.3	57.9	58.4	58.1	57.7
Unemployed Unemployment rate	636 8.6	675 8.8	697 9.2	631 8.6	785 10.3	706 9.2	644 8.4	719 9.4	694 9.1
onemployment race	0.0	0.0	7.2	0.0	10.5	7.2	0.1	,,,	7.1
Both sexes, 16 to 19 years Civilian labor force	1.084	879	1,065	876	1,007	996	920	910	857
Participation rate	46.2	36.6	44.0	37.3	42.0	41.1	38.1	37.9	35.4
Employed Employment-population ratio	648 27.6	572 23.8	627 25.9	599 25.5	662 27.6	676 27.9	632 26.2	608 25.3	577 23.8
Unemployed	436	307	439	277	346	319	287	302	23.0
Unemployment rate	40.3	34.9	41.2	31.6	34.3	32.1	31.2	33.2	32.7
Men Women	42.8 37.7	35.9 34.0	46.2 36.0	36.6 26.9	37.4 31.3	41.4 23.7	37.3 25.3	32.6 33.8	41.1 24.5
HISPANIC ORIGIN									
Civilian noninstitutional population Civilian labor force	19,184 12,660	20,236	20,293	19,184 12,624	20,067 13,640	20,119 13,662		20,236 13,746	20,293 13,807
Participation rate	66.0	67.4	68.2	65.8	68.0	67.9	67.3	67.9	68.0
Employed Employment-population ratio	11,575	12,666 62.6	12,820 63.2	11,510 60.0	12,538 62.5	12,493 62.1	12,470 61.8	12,730 62.9	12,756 62.9
Unemployed	1,084	964	1,019	1,114	1,102	1,169	1,102	1,016	1,051
Unemployment rate	8.6	7.1	7.4	8.8	8.1	8.6	8.1	7.4	7.6

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

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

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

	Not seasonally adjusted Seasonally adjusted									
Category										
	June	May	June	June	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	
	1996	1997	1997	1996	1997	1997	1997	1997	1997	
CHARACTERISTIC										
Total employed, 16 years and over	42,629	42,484			128,430 42,513 32,578	129,175 42,509 32,699	129,384 42,329 32,473	129,639 42,273 32,445	129,364 42,448 32,519	
Women who maintain families	7,345	7,913	7,831	7,364	7,556	7,720	7,838	7,858	7,847	
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	17,490 13,748	37,391 38,132 17,407 14,265 18,514 3,856	37,271 38,218 17,708 14,551 18,765 3,950	36,667 37,636 17,191 13,559 18,159 3,502	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	37,493 38,142 17,412 14,364 18,597 3,499	
CLASS OF WORKER										
Agriculture: Wage and salary workers	2,169 1,578 46	2,117 1,483 53	2,222 1,485 50	1,883 1,490 36	1,932 1,353	1,905 1,414 59	1,989 1,424 70	1,941 1,444 50	1,929 1,404 40	
Nonagricultural industries: Wage and salary workers. Government. Private industries. Private households. Other industries. Self-employed workers. Unpaid family workers.	114,693 18,017 96,676 863 95,813 9,083 137	116,611 18,128 98,483 910 97,573 9,151 150	117,386 17,846 99,541 900 98,641 9,180 139	114,000 18,280 95,720 829 94,891 9,027 127	115,987 18,144 97,843 882 96,962 9,124 136	116,533 17,994 98,539 869 97,671 9,292 108	116,608 18,036 98,572 922 97,650 9,159 130	116,969 17,807 99,162 967 98,195 9,106 148	116,653 18,099 98,554 870 97,684 9,126 128	
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	4,577 2,299 1,854 16,408	3,891 2,192 1,395 18,592	4,258 2,275 1,580 16,728	4,325 2,391 1,584 17,960	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	4,025 2,375 1,347 18,322	
Nonagricultural industries: Part time for economic reasons Slack work or business conditions Could only find part-time work Part time for noneconomic reasons	4,428 2,208 1,815 15,825	3,707 2,079 1,354 17,993	4,024 2,140 1,516 16,162	4,161 2,282 1,558 17,298	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	3,782 2,220 1,298 17,663	

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

	N	umber of							
	unemployed persons Unemployment rates(1) (in thousands)						1)		
Category	(===	ciicabair	,						
	_	.,	_	_	- 1	.,		.,	_
	June 1996	May 1997	June 1997	June 1996	Feb. 1997	Mar. 1997	Apr. 1997	May 1997	June 1997
CHARACTERISTIC									
Total, 16 years and over	7,119	6,534	6,836	5.3	5.3	5.2	4.9	4.8	5.0
Men, 20 years and over	3,155	2,640	2,901	4.6	4.4	4.4	4.2	3.8	4.2
Women, 20 years and over	2,713	2,650	2,621	4.7	4.7	4.7	4.4	4.5	4.4
Both sexes, 16 to 19 years	1,251	1,244	1,314	16.2	17.5	16.4	15.4	15.6	16.8
Married men, spouse present	1,304	1,143	1,159	3.0	2.8	2.8	2.7	2.6	2.7
Married women, spouse present	1,204	1,076	1,071	3.6	3.4	3.2	3.1	3.2	3.2
Women who maintain families	619	650	686	7.8	9.0	9.1	7.5	7.6	8.0
Full-time workers	5,688	5,274	5,515	5.2	5.1	5.1	4.8	4.7	4.9
Part-time workers	1,384	1,283	1,271	5.6	6.0	5.7	5.7	5.2	5.3
OCCUPATION(2)									
Managerial and professional specialty	906	798	748	2.4	2.1	2.0	2.0	2.1	2.0
Technical, sales, and administrative support.	1,647	1,526	1,702	4.2	4.3	4.3	4.2	3.8	4.3
Precision production, craft, and repair	757	688	715	5.3	4.7	4.9	4.8	4.6	4.7
Operators, fabricators, and laborers	1,572	1,421	1,477	8.0	8.1	8.1	7.3	7.1	7.4
Farming, forestry, and fishing	285	243	308	7.5	7.5	7.4	6.6	6.2	8.1
INDUSTRY									
Nonagricultural private wage and salary									
workers	5,527	5,199	5,208	5.5	5.3	5.2	5.0	5.0	5.0
Goods-producing industries	1,691	1,526	1,493	6.0	5.6	5.5	5.4	5.2	5.2
Mining	28	19	15	4.9	4.2	4.0	2.0	3.0	2.3
Construction	628	600	591	9.6	9.0	9.6	8.7	8.4	8.5
Manufacturing	1,035	908	887	4.9	4.5	4.3	4.4	4.2	4.1
Durable goods	562	446	439	4.5	4.0	3.6	3.6	3.5	3.5
Nondurable goods	473	462	448	5.5	5.3	5.2	5.8	5.3	5.0
Service-producing industries	3,836	3,672	3,714	5.2	5.2	5.1	4.9	4.9	5.0
Transportation and public utilities	309	273	218	4.4	4.3	4.1	2.8	3.6	2.9
Wholesale and retail trade	1,684	1,631	1,737	6.4	6.5	6.3	6.2	6.1	6.5
Finance, insurance, and real estate	193	240	186	2.6	3.0	3.2	3.4	3.2	2.5
Services	1,650	1,528	1,573	5.1	5.0	4.8	4.6	4.6	4.8
Government workers	533 200	436 149	533 229	2.8 9.6	2.9 8.8	2.8 9.5	2.4 9.6	2.4 7.1	2.9 10.6
Agricultural wage and salary workers	∠00	149	229	9.0	8.8	9.5	9.0	/.1	10.6

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									
	June 1996	May 1997	June 1997	June 1996	Feb. 1997	Mar. 1997	Apr. 1997	May 1997	June 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.	3,218 1,892 2,267 965 1,302 16.2 6.1	2,535 1,691 2,172 1,144 1,028 15.7 7.8	3,210 1,895 1,989 973 1,016 14.2 5.8	2,544 2,201 2,353 1,051 1,302 17.2 8.1	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	2,538 2,211 2,063 1,045 1,018 15.1 7.7
PERCENT DISTRIBUTION									
Total unemployed. Less than 5 weeks. 5 to 14 weeks. 15 weeks and over. 15 to 26 weeks. 27 weeks and over.	100.0 43.6 25.6 30.7 13.1 17.6	100.0 39.6 26.4 33.9 17.9 16.1	100.0 45.3 26.7 28.0 13.7 14.3	100.0 35.8 31.0 33.2 14.8 18.3	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	100.0 37.3 32.5 30.3 15.3 14.9

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

Table A-6. Reason for unemployment

(Numbers in thousands)

Reason	Not seasonally Seasonally adjusted adjusted						ed			
	June	May	June	June	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	
	1996	1997	1997	1996	1997	1997	1997	1997	1997	
NUMBER OF UNEMPLOYED										
Job losers and persons who completed temporary jobs On temporary layoff	3,116	2,696	2,878	3,399	3,163	3,187	2,979	2,902	3,145	
	853	704	788	1,000	944	1,021	976	871	925	
	2,262	1,992	2,090	2,399	2,218	2,167	2,003	2,031	2,220	
	1,670	1,391	1,448	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	
	593	602	642	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	
	660	721	774	702	787	784	754	801	829	
	2,719	2,412	2,628	2,437	2,648	2,535	2,420	2,306	2,359	
	882	569	814	545	647	647	577	574	481	
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	42.2	42.1	40.6	48.0	43.7	44.6	44.3	44.1	46.2	
	11.6	11.0	11.1	14.1	13.0	14.3	14.5	13.2	13.6	
	30.7	31.1	29.5	33.9	30.6	30.3	29.8	30.9	32.6	
	9.0	11.3	10.9	9.9	10.9	11.0	11.2	12.2	12.2	
	36.9	37.7	37.0	34.4	36.6	35.4	36.0	35.0	34.6	
	12.0	8.9	11.5	7.7	8.9	9.0	8.6	8.7	7.1	
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE Job losers and persons who completed temporary jobs Job leavers	2.3 .5 2.0 .7	2.0 .5 1.8 .4	2.1 .6 1.9 .6	2.5 .5 1.8 .4	2.3 .6 2.0 .5	2.3 .6 1.9	2.2 .6 1.8 .4	2.1 .6 1.7 .4	2.3 .6 1.7 .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					Seasonally adjusted				
	June 1996	May 1997	June 1997	June 1996	Feb. 1997			May 1997	June 1997	
U-1 Persons unemployed 15 weeks or longer, as a percent of the civilian labor force	1.7	1.6	1.4	1.8	1.6	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	
U-2 Job losers and persons who completed temporary jobs, as a percent of the civilian labor force	2.3	2.0	2.1	2.5	2.3	2.3	2.2	2.1	2.3	
U-3 Total unemployed, as a percent of the civilian labor force (official unemployment rate)	5.5	4.7	5.2	5.3	5.3	5.2	4.9	4.8	5.0	
U-4 Total unemployed plus discouraged workers, as a percent of the civilian labor force plus discouraged workers	5.7	4.9	5.4	(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	6.6	5.7	6.1	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	
U-6 Total unemployed, plus all marginally attached workers, plus total employed part time for economic reasons, as a percent of the civilian labor force plus all marginally attached workers	10.0	8.5	9.2	(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

	June 1996	May 1997	June 1997	June 1996	Feb. 1997	Mar. 1997	Apr. 1997	May 1997	June 1997
Total, 16 years and over	7,119	6,534	6,836	5.3	5.3	5.2	4.9	4.8	5.0
16 to 24 years	2,481	2,357	2,442	11.8	12.0	11.8	11.4	10.9	11.5
16 to 19 years	1,251	1,244	1,314	16.2	17.5	16.4	15.4	15.6	16.8
16 to 17 years	622	585	548	18.9	19.7	19.4	18.5	18.4	17.3
18 to 19 years	626	657	762	14.1	15.2	14.6	13.3	13.7	16.3
20 to 24 years	1,230	1,114	1,128	9.2	8.7	9.0	9.0	8.2	8.4
25 years and over	4,625	4,209	4,382	4.1	4.1	4.0	3.7	3.7	3.8
25 to 54 years	4,047	3,733	3,857	4.2	4.2	4.1	3.8	3.8	3.9
55 years and over	558	481	515	3.5	3.0	3.3	3.0	2.9	3.1
Men, 16 years and over	3,859	3,271	3,674	5.4	5.1	5.2	4.9	4.5	5.0
16 to 24 years	1,387	1,175	1,359	12.5	12.0	12.2	11.8	10.3	12.1
16 to 19 years	704	630	774	17.5	17.9	17.9	17.2	15.2	19.0
16 to 17 years	344	290	330	20.5	19.6	21.4	20.5	17.8	19.9
18 to 19 years	357	339	440	15.0	15.4	15.7	15.2	13.5	18.2
20 to 24 years	683	544	585	9.6	8.6	8.9	8.7	7.5	8.2
25 years and over	2,466	2,113	2,311	4.0	3.9	3.9	3.7	3.4	3.7
25 to 54 years	2,144	1,846	2,018	4.1	4.0	3.9	3.8	3.5	3.8
55 years and over	311	263	287	3.5	3.3	3.5	3.0	2.8	3.1
Women, 16 years and over	3,260	3,263	3,162	5.3	5.5	5.3	4.9	5.2	5.0
16 to 24 years	1,094	1,183	1,083	11.0	11.9	11.3	10.9	11.6	10.8
16 to 19 years	547	614	540	14.8	16.9	14.9	13.6	16.0	14.4
16 to 17 years	278	295	217	17.3	19.7	17.1	16.5	19.0	14.4
18 to 19 years	269	318	322	13.0	15.0	13.3	11.3	13.8	14.3
20 to 24 years	547	569	542	8.8	8.8	9.1	9.3	8.9	8.6
25 years and over	2,159	2,096	2,071	4.2	4.2	4.2	3.8	4.0	3.9
25 to 54 years	1,903	1,887	1,839	4.3	4.5	4.3	3.9	4.2	4.0
55 years and over	247	218	228	3.5	2.6	3.1	3.0	3.0	3.2

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		Wor	men	
Category							
	June	June	June	June	June	June	
	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:	65,376	65,443	22,974	23,337	42,402	42,106	
	6,043	5,325	2,400	2,255	3,644	3,070	
	1,684	1,428	718	683	967	744	
Discouragement over job prospects(2)	414	353	229	200	185	152	
	1,270	1,075	489	483	781	592	
MULTIPLE JOBHOLDERS							
Total multiple jobholders(4)	7,692	8,214	4,206	4,513	3,486	3,700	
	6.0	6.3	6.1	6.4	6.0	6.2	
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	4,345	4,573	2,547	2,795	1,798	1,779	
	1,562	1,687	511	530	1,051	1,157	
	237	299	167	228	71	71	
	1,494	1,625	960	949	533	676	

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 seasonally adjusted Seasonally adjusted						ed			
Industry	June 1996	Apr. 1997	May 1997p	June 1997p	June 1996	Feb. 1997	Mar. 1997	Apr. 1997	May 1997p	June 1997p
Total	120,537	121,436	122,482	123,109	119,516	121,162	121,344	121,671	121,837	122,054
Total private	101,038	101,483	102,476	103,417	100,079	101,615	101,799	102,092	102,272	102,423
Goods-producing	24,756	24,413	24,721	25,017		24,653	24,670	24,667	24,701	24,713
Mining Metal mining	582 55.4	567 53.6	574 54.2	582 55.6	577 54	574 54	572 54	573 54	576 54	576 54
Coal mining Oil and gas extraction Nonmetallic minerals, except fuels	97.2 320.0 109.8	92.6 313.8 106.7	92.6 317.6 109.8	92.6 321.9 111.8	97 320 106	93 319 108	93 317 108	93 319 107	93 322 107	92 322 108
Construction General building contractors Heavy construction, except building. Special trade contractors	828.9	746.7	805.7	818.3	5,408 1,260 775 3,373	5,604 1,298 791 3,515	5,609 1,298 777 3,534	5,599 1,297 767 3,535	5,625 1,299 777 3,549	5,623 1,299 765 3,559
Manufacturing Production workers	18,558 12,825	18,409 12,712	18,479 12,775	18,605 12,872	18,468 12,751	18,475 12,762	18,489 12,771	18,495 12,774	18,500 12,797	18,514 12,798
Durable goods. Production workers. Lumber and wood products. Furniture and fixtures.	10,839 7,433 790.6 504.9	10,836 7,434 786.3 506.1	10,880 7,475 796.6 508.1	10,946 7,526 808.7 510.9	10,778 7,376 781 503	10,836 7,427 793 507	10,848 7,437 797 507	10,856 7,440 799 506	10,866 7,461 801 508	10,883 7,468 798 509
Stone, clay, and glass products Primary metal industries Blast furnaces and basic steel	552.1 714.6	538.8 708.5	546.2 706.9	550.9 710.2	540 713	543 708	542 709	541 710	540 707	539 708
products Fabricated metal products Industrial machinery and equipment Computer and office equipment					(1) 1,445 2,113 364	(1) 1,462 2,132 370	(1) 1,463 2,136 372	(1) 1,468 2,142 375	(1) 1,469 2,143 376	(1) 1,468 2,146 375
Electronic and other electrical equipment					1,653	1,645	1,645	1,643	1,644	1,649
Electronic components and accessories Transportation equipment	613.1	617.0	620.4	626.9	611 1,787	612 1,804	614 1,810	618 1,804	622 1,813	625 1,823
Motor vehicles and equipment Aircraft and parts	981.6 451.3	960.3 495.1	971.5 497.4	972.4	974 452	964 487	969 491	957 495	964 498	965 504
Instruments and related products Miscellaneous manufacturing	857.8 388.7	853.4 385.8	854.8 386.5	860.6 387.0	856 387	854 388	853 386	855 388	854 387	858 385
Nondurable goods	7,719 5,392	7,573 5,278	7,599 5,300	7,659 5,346	7,690 5,375	7,639 5,335	7,641 5,334	7,639 5,334	7,634 5,336	7,631 5,330
Food and kindred products Tobacco products					1,689	1,694 42	1,698	1,699	1,693 41	1,693 41
Textile mill products	628.9 873.8	608.9 820.7	610.1 822.9	612.1 823.2	625 866	612 831	612 827	609 822	608 819	608 816
Paper and allied products Printing and publishing					680 1,538	678 1,534	677 1,535	677 1,541	677 1,545	676 1,551
Chemicals and allied products Petroleum and coal products	144.9	138.1	139.7	140.9	1,032	1,028	1,028	1,029	1,030	1,027
Rubber and misc. plastics products Leather and leather products	988.1 97.4	987.4 92.9	990.4 93.2	996.9 92.7	980 97	987 94	988 94	988 93	989 93	989 92
Service-producing	95,781	97,023	97,761	98,092	95,063	96,509	96,674	97,004	97,136	97,341
Transportation and public utilities Transportation	6,299 4,065	6,384 4,151	6,429 4,190	6,462 4,214	6,270 4,047	6,376 4,142	6,405 4,164	6,421 4,179	6,426 4,183	6,431 4,194
Railroad transportation Local and interurban passenger transit	231.4	225.0 471.0	228.0 474.2	226.7 460.6	231 439	227 453	226 455	225 460	226 457	226 459
Trucking and warehousing Water transportation					1,651 173	1,664 175	1,671 175	1,676 177	1,686 174	1,691 175
Transportation by air Pipelines, except natural gas	14.8	14.2	14.2	14.5	1,122 15	1,178 14	1,191 14	1,192 14	1,192 14	1,192 14
Transportation services Communications and public utilities.	417.8	434.2	434.5	438.0	416 2,223	431 2,234	432 2,241	435 2,242	2,243	437
Communications Electric, gas, and sanitary services	892.2	869.8	871.7	876.6	1,338	1,358	1,364	1,369	1,371 872	1,368
Wholesale trade	6,514	6,601	6,641	6,677	6,469	6,593	6,611	6,622	6,630	6,631
Durable goods	3,823 2,691 21,803	3,895 2,706 21,750	3,915 2,726 22,060	3,938 2,739 22,286	3,798 2,671 21,600	3,879 2,714 21,922	3,889 2,722 21,945	3,900 2,722 22,029	3,909 2,721 22,020	3,912 2,719 22,078
supplies General merchandise stores Department stores	2,338.4	2,355.5	2,371.3	2,401.2	890 2,726 2,390	918 2,752 2,416	922 2,783 2,452	931 2,799 2,446	931 2,788 2,454	926 2,795 2,452
Food stores Automotive dealers and service stations New and used car dealers	2,293.1	2,309.0	2,320.7	2,336.8	3,427 2,270 1,033	3,477 2,311 1,053	3,478 2,315 1,055	3,480 2,319 1,055	3,479 2,314 1,053	3,489 2,313 1,056
Apparel and accessory stores Furniture and home furnishings stores	1,089.8		1,076.7	1,090.2	1,099	1,103	1,104	1,105	1,033	1,099
Eating and drinking places Miscellaneous retail establishments.	2,663.0	2,741.8	2,774.8	2,776.6	7,499 2,706	7,556 2,783	7,525 2,793	7,571 2,798	7,573 2,804	7,601 2,822
Finance, insurance, and real estate Finance	6,959 3,315	6,985 3,370	7,029	7,108	6,897 3,298	6,980 3,355	6,992 3,366	7,019	7,031	7,043
Depository institutions Commercial banks Savings institutions					2,022 1,464 264	2,034 1,479 255	2,037 1,482 254	2,041 1,486 253	2,046 1,491 253	2,051 1,494 253
Nondepository institutions Mortgage bankers and brokers	518.4 233.5	539.0 243.3	542.6 244.3	547.2 246.1	516 231	530 241	534 242	539 243	542 243	545 243
Security and commodity brokers Holding and other investment	553.3	580.1	583.0	587.8	551	576	579	583	585	585
offices Insurance Insurance carriers	209.6 2,225 1,515.9	218.5 2,217 1,499.3	219.4 2,220 1,502.4	221.3 2,232 1,511.2	209 2,219 1,512	215 2,219 1,503	216 2,217 1,500	218 2,221 1,502	218 2,222 1,504	221 2,225 1,507
Insurance agents, brokers, and service	709.2 1,419	717.7 1,398	717.8 1,422	720.8 1,456	707 1,380	716 1,406	717 1,409	719 1,417	718 1,418	718 1,416
Services2Agricultural services	697.4	35,350 668.9	35,596 721.6	35,867 746.4	34,390 625	35,091 649	648	35,334 664	35,464 667	35,527 669
Hotels and other lodging places Personal services Business services	1,157.7	1,253.4	1,188.6	1,177.3	1,731 1,184 7,252	1,746 1,197 7,521	1,746 1,196 7,577	1,756 1,193 7,594	1,768 1,202 7,607	1,765 1,203 7,635
Business services. Services to buildings Personnel supply services Help supply services	906.8 2,657.2	899.3 2,670.7	906.5 2,704.4	910.4 2,743.9	7,252 898 2,663 2,359	7,521 897 2,758 2,432	7,577 896 2,787 2,457	7,594 902 2,752 2,419	903 2,745 2,410	902 2,750 2,408

Computer and data processing										
services	1,196.3	1,308.6	1,318.5	1,329.3	1,199	1,278	1,291	1,306	1,322	1,333
Auto repair, services, and parking	1,087.9	1,131.9	1,136.5	1,143.7	1,079	1,123	1,126	1,132	1,136	1,134
Miscellaneous repair services	378.5	380.6	385.5	386.6	375	379	380	382	384	383
Motion pictures	528.4	529.4	531.1	532.8	524	532	529	528	529	528
Amusement and recreation services	1,695.6	1,489.6	1,622.0	1,797.5	1,466	1,495	1,494	1,503	1,540	1,554
Health services	9,487.8	9,627.2	9,656.3	9,700.8	9,466	9,600	9,612	9,644	9,671	9,679
Offices and clinics of medical										
doctors	1,683.1	1,723.1	1,734.3	1,744.3	1,679	1,720	1,721	1,728	1,738	1,740
Nursing and personal care										
facilities	1,734.5	1,753.9	1,757.6	1,764.3	1,733	1,751	1,753	1,760	1,764	1,762
Hospitals	3,817.0	3,852.3	3,859.1	3,879.2	3,809	3,846	3,852	3,857	3,864	3,872
Home health care services	668.4	681.7	683.4	683.7	666	676	678	684	682	682
Legal services	943.3	945.5	947.6	971.9	929	943	946	951	953	957
Educational services	1,841.1	2,191.2	2,097.6	1,868.8	2,021	2,046	2,047	2,062	2,063	2,051
Social services	2,399.6	2,471.8	2,493.5	2,470.2	2,406	2,438	2,445	2,458	2,468	2,477
Child day care services	553.5	597.6	607.9	576.6	569	579	580	581	587	592
Residential care	677.3	691.7	695.9	705.0	671	686	690	694	696	699
Museums and botanical and zoological										
gardens				94.1	85	87	87	87	87	87
Membership organizations	2,221.5	2,185.5	2,198.0	2,238.5	2,187	2,192	2,193	2,199	2,200	2,203
Engineering and management services.	2,863.7	2,976.9	2,968.4	3,005.6	2,845	2,927	2,934	2,965	2,972	2,986
Engineering and architectural										
services	848.8	862.7	869.8	885.2	841	862	866	869	870	877
Management and public relations	877.5	934.7	941.1	954.9	870	919	923	936	940	946
Services, nec	47.7	48.0	48.5	48.5	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Government				19,692	19,437	19,547		19,579	19,565	19,631
Federal		2,700			2,757	2,716	2,709	2,708	2,697	2,681
Federal, except Postal Service					1,904	1,861	1,856	1,856	1,845	1,832
State					4,629	4,624	4,622	4,635	4,638	4,642
Education					1,928	1,931	1,929	1,938	1,943	1,954
Other State government					2,701	2,693	2,693	2,697	2,695	2,688
Local					12,051	12,207	12,214	12,236	12,230	12,308
Education					6,736	6,849	6,853	6,858	6,855	6,904
Other local government	5,467.3	5,286.9	5,351.2	5,558.8	5,315	5,358	5,361	5,378	5,375	5,404

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.

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

	Not	seasonal	lly adju	sted	Seasonally adjusted						
Industry											
•	June 1996	Apr. 1997	May 1997p	June 1997p	June 1996	Feb. 1997	Mar. 1997	Apr. 1997	May 1997p	June 1997p	
Total private	34.9	34.4	34.5	34.9	34.7	34.8	34.8	34.5	34.6	34.7	
Goods-producing	41.4	41.1	41.4	41.5	41.1	41.2	41.4	41.4	41.4	41.2	
Mining	46.0	45.1	45.9	45.7	45.6	45.8	45.9	45.3	46.1	45.3	
Construction	39.6	38.7	39.7	39.5	38.8	38.8	38.9	38.9	39.4	38.7	
Manufacturing	41.9	41.8	41.9	42.0	41.7	41.9	42.1	42.1	42.0	41.9	
Overtime hours	4.5	4.6	4.7	4.7	4.5	4.7	4.9	4.9	4.8	4.7	
Durable goods Overtime hours	42.7 4.9	42.7 5.0	42.8 5.0	42.9 5.0	42.5 4.8	42.7 5.0	42.9 5.2	43.0 5.3	42.8 5.2	42.7 5.0	
Lumber and wood products	41.6	41.2	41.4	41.6	41.1	40.8	41.0	41.2	41.1	41.1	
Furniture and fixtures	39.5	39.5	39.7	39.8	39.6	39.9	40.3	40.1	40.3	39.8	
Stone, clay, and glass products	44.1	42.9	43.7	43.5	43.4	43.3	43.1	43.0	43.4	42.8	
Primary metal industries Blast furnaces and basic steel	44.3	44.7	44.7	44.6	44.2	44.6	44.8	45.1	44.8	44.5	
products	44.5	44.9	44.7	44.7	44.4	44.6	44.8	45.2	44.7	44.6	
Fabricated metal products	42.8	42.4 43.6	42.5 43.4	42.7 43.5	42.6 43.1	42.5 43.4	42.6 43.5	42.9 43.9	42.6 43.5	42.5 43.4	
Industrial machinery and equipment Electronic and other electrical equipment	41.6	41.8	41.9	41.9	41.6	41.9	43.5	43.9	43.5	41.9	
Transportation equipment	44.5	41.0	44.6	41.9	44.1	41.9	45.0	44.8	44.4	41.9	
Motor vehicles and equipment	45.8	45.4	45.4	46.1	45.3	45.3	45.7	45.3	45.1	45.6	
Instruments and related products	42.0	41.7	41.7	42.1	41.9	42.1	42.0	41.9	41.9	42.0	
Miscellaneous manufacturing	39.7	40.2	40.0	40.2	39.7	40.5	40.2	40.5	40.3	40.2	
Nondurable goods	40.8	40.5	40.6	40.7	40.7	40.8	40.9	40.9	40.8	40.7	
Overtime hours	4.1	4.1	4.1	4.2	4.1	4.3	4.4	4.4	4.3	4.2	
Food and kindred products	40.9	40.4	41.1	41.0	41.0	41.3	41.3	41.1	41.4	41.1	
Tobacco products	41.0	38.4	38.8	39.5	39.4	40.8	40.2	39.0	38.5	37.9	
Textile mill products	41.4	41.3	41.1	41.5	40.9	40.9	41.2	41.7	41.3	41.0	
Apparel and other textile products	37.9	37.2	37.2	37.7	37.5	37.2	37.5	37.5	37.1	37.3	
Paper and allied products	43.4	43.4	43.4	43.3	43.4	43.7	43.8	43.9	43.8	43.3	
Printing and publishing Chemicals and allied products	37.9 43.4	38.3 43.0	38.1 43.2	38.1 43.3	38.2 43.4	38.5 43.3	38.6 43.3	38.5 43.1	38.3 43.4	38.4 43.3	
Petroleum and coal products	44.7	43.0	42.4	43.3	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	
Rubber and misc. plastics products	41.7	41.7	41.7	41.7	41.5	41.7	41.8	42.0	41.6	41.5	
Leather and leather products	39.1	38.1	38.1	38.6	38.4	38.9	38.7	38.5	38.1	37.9	
Service-producing	33.2	32.6	32.7	33.2	33.0	33.0	33.0	32.7	32.7	33.0	
Transportation and public utilities	40.1	39.2	39.3	39.6	39.9	39.7	39.8	39.3	39.5	39.4	
Wholesale trade	38.8	38.3	38.5	38.9	38.6	38.6	38.6	38.4	38.4	38.7	
Retail trade	29.4	28.6	28.9	29.5	29.0	29.1	29.1	28.9	29.0	29.0	
Finance, insurance, and real estate	36.5	35.9	35.9	36.8	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	
Services	32.8	32.4	32.4	32.8	(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.

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

	I	Average hou	rly earnin	gs	Average weekly earnings					
Industry										
	June 1996	Apr. 1997	May 1997p	June 1997p	June 1996	Apr. 1997	May 1997p	June 1997p		
Total private	\$11.75 11.81	\$12.17 12.14	\$12.16 12.18	\$12.16 12.22	\$410.08 409.81	\$418.65 418.83	\$419.52 421.43	\$424.38 424.03		
Goods-producing	13.45	13.77	13.83	13.86	556.83	565.95	572.56	575.19		
Mining	15.58	16.05	16.00	16.19	716.68	723.86	734.40	739.88		
Construction	15.34	15.75	15.83	15.86	607.46	609.53	628.45	626.47		
Manufacturing	12.75	13.09	13.09	13.11	534.23	547.16	548.47	550.62		
Durable goods	13.33	13.64	13.65	13.68	569.19	582.43	584.22	586.87		
Lumber and wood products	10.45	10.64	10.71	10.75	434.72	438.37	443.39	447.20		
Furniture and fixtures	10.11	10.42	10.47	10.53	399.35	411.59	415.66	419.09		
Stone, clay, and glass products	12.82	13.06	13.12	13.12	565.36	560.27	573.34	570.72		
Primary metal industries Blast furnaces and basic steel	14.91	15.15	15.10	15.16	660.51	677.21	674.97	676.14		
products	17.64	17.88	17.84	17.94	784.98	802.81	797.45	801.92		
Fabricated metal products	12.53	12.80	12.80	12.79	536.28	542.72	544.00	546.13		
Industrial machinery and equipment Electronic and other electrical	13.51	13.94	13.92	13.97	584.98	607.78	604.13	607.70		
equipment	12.19	12.55	12.58	12.66	507.10	524.59	527.10	530.45		
Transportation equipment	17.23	17.48	17.47	17.46	766.74	781.36	779.16	785.70		
Motor vehicles and equipment	17.84	18.01	17.99	17.95	817.07	817.65	816.75	827.50		
Instruments and related products	13.09	13.47	13.54	13.56	549.78	561.70	564.62	570.88		
Miscellaneous manufacturing	10.33	10.53	10.51	10.50	410.10	423.31	420.40	422.10		
Nondurable goods	11.92	12.27	12.27	12.27	486.34	496.94	498.16	499.39		
Food and kindred products	11.22	11.45	11.46	11.42	458.90	462.58	471.01	468.22		
Tobacco products	21.37	20.32	20.77	20.83	876.17	780.29	805.88	822.79		
Textile mill products	9.68	9.94	9.94	10.00	400.75	410.52	408.53	415.00		
Apparel and other textile products	7.99	8.21	8.23	8.28	302.82	305.41	306.16	312.16		
Paper and allied products	14.63	15.00	15.00	14.99	634.94	651.00	651.00	649.07		
Printing and publishing	12.54	12.99	12.92	12.90	475.27	497.52	492.25	491.49		
Chemicals and allied products	16.11	16.42	16.51	16.55	699.17	706.06	713.23	716.62		
Petroleum and coal products	18.88	19.97	20.00	20.07	843.94	846.73	848.00	856.99		
Rubber and misc. plastics products	11.16	11.53	11.50	11.53	465.37	480.80	479.55	480.80		
Leather and leather products	8.47	8.87	8.90	8.90	331.18	337.95	339.09	343.54		
Service-producing	11.18	11.63	11.60	11.59	371.18	379.14	379.32	384.79		
Transportation and public utilities	\$14.40	\$14.77	\$14.73	\$14.72	\$577.44	\$578.98	\$578.89	\$582.91		
Wholesale trade	12.88	13.33	13.29	13.32	499.74	510.54	511.67	518.15		
Retail trade	7.98	8.28	8.27	8.27	234.61	236.81	239.00	243.97		
Finance, insurance, and real estate	12.75	13.09	13.16	13.20	465.38	469.93	472.44	485.76		
Services	11.66	12.20	12.16	12.14	382.45	395.28	393.98	398.19		

¹ See footnote 1, table B-2. p = preliminary.

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

Industry	June 1996	Feb. 1997	Mar. 1997	Apr. 1997	May 1997p	June 1997p	Percent change from: May 1997- June 1997
Total private:							
Current dollars	\$11.81	\$12.10	\$12.14	\$12.14	\$12.18	\$12.22	0.3
Constant (1982) dollars2	7.44	7.47	7.49	7.49	7.52	N.A.	(3)
Goods-producing	13.45	13.76	13.79	13.80	13.85	13.87	.1
Mining	15.59	15.96	15.94	15.96	16.07	16.20	.8
Construction	15.41	15.79	15.80	15.86	15.91	15.93	.1
Manufacturing	12.77	13.03	13.07	13.07	13.11	13.13	. 2
Excluding overtime4	12.11	12.35	12.37	12.38	12.38	12.43	. 4
Service-producing Transportation and public	11.26	11.54	11.59	11.58	11.62	11.68	.5
utilities	14.47	14.64	14.73	14.76	14.81	14.79	1
Wholesale trade	12.94	13.23	13.30	13.27	13.30	13.38	.6
Retail trade	8.00	8.21	8.25	8.26	8.28	8.30	. 2
Finance, insurance, and real							
estate	12.82	13.08	13.12	13.00	13.16	13.26	.8
Services	11.77	12.12	12.16	12.16	12.19	12.25	.5

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 .4 percent from April 1997 to May 1997, the latest month available.
4 Derived by assuming that overtime hours are paid at the rate of time and one-half.
N.A. = not available.
p = preliminary.

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

(1982=100)

	Not seasonally adjusted				Seasonally adjusted						
Industry	June 1996	Apr. 1997	May 1997p	June 1997p	June 1996	Feb. 1997	Mar. 1997	Apr. 1997	May 1997p	June 1997p	
Total private	139.9	138.2	140.2	143.1	137.6	140.0	140.2	139.6	140.1	140.7	
Goods-producing	114.1	111.2	113.8	115.6	111.4	113.1	113.3	113.3	113.7	112.9	
Mining	56.9	54.9	56.9	57.5	55.8	56.4	56.6	55.8	57.5	56.3	
Construction	157.8	147.2	158.6	163.2	147.4	154.5	154.0	153.2	156.0	152.7	
Manufacturing	108.4	107.2	107.9	109.1	107.3	107.9	108.3	108.5	108.3	108.0	
Durable goods Lumber and wood products Furniture and fixtures Stone, clay, and glass products Primary metal industries	110.8 143.2 123.9 115.0 93.7	110.9 140.8 124.6 108.8 93.8	111.6 143.4 125.8 112.4 93.7	112.7 146.8 127.0 113.4 93.8	139.5 123.6	110.7 140.7 125.7 111.0 93.5	111.3 142.2 127.3 110.0 93.9	111.7 143.3 126.7 109.2 94.5	111.5 143.4 127.6 110.2 93.7	111.3 143.0 126.4 108.7 93.3	
Blast furnaces and basic steel products	74.7 116.1 105.7	72.8 116.3 108.8	72.5 117.0 108.5	73.2 118.3 108.9	74.1 114.9 104.8	72.9 116.2 106.9	73.2 116.7 107.7	73.8 118.0 109.2	72.6 117.1 108.3	72.5 117.0 108.0	
equipmentTransportation equipment Motor vehicles and equipment Instruments and related products Miscellaneous manufacturing	108.8 125.9 171.9 76.1 102.6	107.7 127.0 166.1 74.7 102.4	108.1 128.3 169.0 74.9 102.1	109.1 130.2 172.2 75.9 103.1	123.5 168.4 75.6	108.3 126.1 165.9 76.0 104.1	108.8 127.6 167.9 75.4 102.5	109.1 126.5 164.4 75.1 103.3	109.1 126.9 165.9 75.1 103.2	108.7 127.7 168.6 75.4 102.5	
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	105.1 114.7 58.3 91.4 79.7 109.9 122.8 102.6 80.3 144.9 45.2	102.1 110.8 54.9 88.8 73.2 108.4 123.9 99.4 73.6 144.8 41.5	102.9 113.6 53.6 88.4 73.5 109.1 123.9 99.7 75.0 144.9 41.6	104.1 115.6 54.4 89.7 74.5 110.0 124.4 100.5 76.8 146.5 41.9	62.5 89.7 78.0	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	104.2 117.0 59.9 89.6 73.9 110.4 124.7 99.9 73.6 145.9 42.0	104.0 117.3 59.1 88.5 73.0 110.4 125.1 100.7 75.0 144.7 41.6	103.6 116.4 58.2 87.9 73.0 109.1 125.4 100.0 74.7 144.6 40.8	
Service-producing	151.5	150.3	152.1	155.5	149.3	152.1	152.3	151.3	151.9	153.2	
Transportation and public utilities	130.1	129.0	130.5	131.7	128.9	130.5	131.4	130.1	130.9	130.3	
Wholesale trade	125.2	124.9	126.3	128.2	123.7	125.9	126.3	125.7	125.8	126.7	
Retail trade	138.9	134.6	137.9	142.1	135.6	138.2	138.5	137.9	138.4	138.5	
Finance, insurance, and real estate	128.6	126.2	127.2	132.3	127.6	128.9	129.0	126.7	127.4	131.6	
Services	181.0	182.0	183.2	186.6	178.8	182.6	182.6	181.7	182.3	184.4	

¹ See footnote 1, table B-2. p = preliminary.

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

	Time span	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	
		Private nonfarm payrolls, 356 industries1												
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 1997	51.7 59.3	64.3 59.1	60.1 59.0	54.9 61.1	62.9 p56.2	60.5	56.5	59.3	54.4	62.6	58.1	61.0	
	1997	59.5	59.1	59.0	01.1	p56.2	p53.1							
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	64.2	p64.5	p58.6								
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	67.6	p66.3	p63.5										
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 1997	63.5	64.7	62.4	62.9	64.7	64.2	65.0	63.1	63.8	66.7	p65.3	p63.8	
	1,0,7,													
					Man	ufacturi	ng payrol	ls, 139	industr	ies1				
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 1997	45.7 54.0	54.3 50.4	47.8 52.9	39.2 52.9	52.2 p50.7	52.2 p52.5	44.2	52.9	44.2	50.7	49.6	52.2	
	1,0,7,	31.0	50.1	32.3	32.3	P30.7	P32.3							
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	
	1996 1997	53.2	51.4	50.7	p52.2	p49.6	45.0	40.9	43.2	50.4	40.4	52.5	52.5	
Over	6-month span:													
	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	62.2	62.6	63.3	59.4	56.5	56.5	58.6	58.6	55.0	58.3	55.0	
	1995	55.8 41.4	48.6 41.7	43.9 41.0	38.8 38.1	39.2 39.6	39.6 40.6	38.8 47.5	39.6 46.8	43.9 45.3	45.0 50.4	44.2 48.2	44.6 53.2	
	1997	53.2	p53.2	p50.7	JO.1	33.0	40.0	41.5	40.0	40.0	JU.4	40.2	J3.Z	
			-	-										
Over	12-month span:	F.C. ^			F.0			F0 -	F.C. 0		F.C. =	<i>-</i>		
	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 46.0	58.6 44.2	60.8 46.0	60.8 47.8	60.8 41.0	63.3 41.7	59.4 38.5	60.1 38.8	57.2 36.3	56.5 37.4	50.4 38.1	49.6 39.9	
	1996	39.6	44.2	39.2	39.6	42.4	40.3	43.5	40.3	43.5	46.8	p45.7	p45.3	
	1997	0	-2.0			-2.1	-3.3		-3.5	-3.3		F-50.	F-5.5	

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.