| Internet address: http://stats.bls.gov:80/newsrels.htm |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Household data: | (202) 606-6378 |  |
|  |  | Transmission of material in this release is embargoed until |
| Establishment data: | 606-6555 | 8:30 A.M. (EDT), |
| Media contact: | 606-5902 | Thursday, July 3, 1997 |

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 percentage point to 4.2 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)


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).

## 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 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.

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

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

## total

| Civilian noninstitutional population. | 200,459 | 202,832 | 203,000 | 200,459 | 202,389 | 202,513 | 202,674 | 202,832 | 203,000 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Civilian labor force. | 135,083 | 135,963 | 137,557 | 133,709 | 135,634 | 136,319 | 136,098 | 136,173 | 136,200 |
| Participation rat | 67.4 | 67.0 | 67.8 | 66.7 | 67.0 | 67.3 | 67.2 | 67.1 | 67.1 |
| Employed. | 127,706 | 129,565 | 130,463 | 126,590 | 128,430 | 129,175 | 129, 384 | 129,639 | 129,364 |
| Employment-population ratio | 63.7 | 63.9 | 64.3 | 63.2 | 63.5 | 63.8 | 63.8 | 63.9 | 63.7 |
| Agriculture | 3,793 | 3,652 | 3,757 | 3,408 | 3,292 | 3,386 | 3,497 | 3,430 | 3,391 |
| Nonagricultural industries | 123,912 | 125,912 | 126,705 | 123,182 | 125,138 | 125,789 | 125,887 | 126,209 | 125,973 |
| Unemployed. | 7,377 | 6,398 | 7,094 | 7,119 | 7,205 | 7,144 | 6,714 | 6,534 | 6,836 |
| Unemployment rate | 5.5 | 4.7 | 5.2 | 5.3 | 5.3 | 5.2 | 4.9 | 4.8 | 5.0 |
| Not in labor force. | 65,376 | 66,870 | 65,443 | 66,750 | 66,754 | 66,194 | 66,577 | 66,659 | 66,800 |
| Men, 16 years and over |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Civilian noninstitutional population. | 96,140 | 97,559 | 97,649 | 96,140 | 97,320 | 97,387 | 97,474 | 97,559 | 97,649 |
| Civilian labor force. | 73,165 | 73,191 | 74,312 | 72,110 | 72,987 | 73,268 | 73,232 | 73,200 | 73,242 |
| Participation rat | 76.1 | 75.0 | 76.1 | 75.0 | 75.0 | 75.2 | 75.1 | 75.0 | 75.0 |
| Employed. | 69,298 | 69,968 | 70,619 | 68,251 | 69,232 | 69,478 | 69,627 | 69,929 | 69,567 |
| Employment-population ratio | 72.1 | 71.7 | 72.3 | 71.0 | 71.1 | 71.3 | 71.4 | 71.7 | 71.2 |
| Unemployed. | 3,868 | 3,223 | 3,693 | 3,859 | 3,755 | 3,790 | 3,604 | 3,271 | 3,674 |
| Unemployment rate | 5.3 | 4.4 | 5.0 | 5.4 | 5.1 | 5.2 | 4.9 | 4.5 | 5.0 |
| Men, 20 years and over |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Civilian noninstitutional population. | 88,570 | 89,766 | 89,829 | 88,570 | 89,556 | 89,604 | 89,680 | 89,766 | 89,829 |
| Civilian labor force. | 68,439 | 69,146 | 69,549 | 68,088 | 68,827 | 69,111 | 69,147 | 69,059 | 69,167 |
| Participation rate | 77.3 | 77.0 | 77.4 | 76.9 | 76.9 | 77.1 | 77.1 | 76.9 | 77.0 |
| Employed. | 65,474 | 66,564 | 66,828 | 64,933 | 65,818 | 66,066 | 66,243 | 66,418 | 66,266 |
| Employment-population ratio | 73.9 | 74.2 | 74.4 | 73.3 | 73.5 | 73.7 | 73.9 | 74.0 | 73.8 |
| Agriculture. | 2,492 | 2,566 | 2,596 | 2,318 | 2,276 | 2,362 | 2,428 | 2,421 | 2,417 |
| Nonagricultural industries | 62,983 | 63,997 | 64,232 | 62,615 | 63,542 | 63,703 | 63,815 | 63,997 | 63,849 |
| Unemployed. | 2,964 | 2,582 | 2,721 | 3,155 | 3,009 | 3, 045 | 2,904 | 2,640 | 2,901 |


$\begin{array}{rrrrrrrr}104,319 & 105,274 & 105,351 & 104,319 & 105,068 & 105,127 & 105,200 & 105,274 \\ 61,917 & 62,772 & 63,245 & 61,599 & 62,647 & 63,051 & 62,866 & 62,973\end{array}$

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| 59.4 | 59.6 | 60.0 | 59.0 | 59.6 | 60.0 | 59.8 | 59.8 | 59.8 |
| 58,408 | 59,597 | 59,843 | 58,339 | 59,197 | 59,697 | 59,756 | 59,710 | 59,796 |
| 56.0 | 56.6 | 56.8 | 55.9 | 56.3 | 56.8 | 56.8 | 56.7 | 56.8 |
| 3,509 | 3,175 | 3,401 | 3,260 | 3,450 | 3,354 | 3,109 | 3,263 | 3,162 |
| 5.7 | 5.1 | 5.4 | 5.3 | 5.5 | 5.3 | 4.9 | 5.2 | 5.0 |

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
ivilian labor force.
Participation rate
Employed..
Employment-population ratio
Agriculture
ral industries
Unemployment rate $\qquad$

| 96,999 | 97,767 | 97,834 | 96,999 | 97,571 | 97,638 | 97,685 | 97,767 | 97,834 |
| ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| 57,644 | 58,984 | 58,908 | 57,909 | 58,743 | 59,130 | 58,974 | 59,130 | 59,207 |
| 59.4 | 60.3 | 60.2 | 59.7 | 60.2 | 60.6 | 60.4 | 60.5 | 60.5 |
| 54,903 | 56,464 | 56,263 | 55,196 | 55,955 | 56,359 | 56,392 | 56,481 | 56,585 |
| 56.6 | 57.8 | 57.5 | 55.9 | 57.3 | 57.7 | 57.7 | 57.8 | 57.8 |
| 915 | 782 | 809 | 835 | 775 | 739 | 779 | 743 | 740 |
| 53,989 | 55,682 | 55,454 | 54,361 | 55,179 | 55,620 | 55,613 | 55,738 | 55,845 |
| 2,741 | 2,520 | 2,645 | 2,713 | 2,788 | 2,771 | 2,581 | 2,650 | 2,621 |
| 4.8 | 4.3 | 4.5 | 4.7 | 4.7 | 4.7 | 4.4 | 4.5 | 4.4 |


| 14,890 | 15,300 | 15,336 | 14,890 | 15,261 | 15,271 | 15,309 | 15,300 | 15,336 |
| ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| 9,000 | 7,832 | 9,100 | 7,712 | 8,065 | 8,078 | 7,977 | 7,984 | 7,826 |
| 60.4 | 51.2 | 59.3 | 51.8 | 52.8 | 52.9 | 52.1 | 52.2 | 51.0 |
| 7,328 | 6,537 | 7,372 | 6,461 | 6,657 | 6,750 | 6,748 | 6,740 | 6,512 |
| 49.2 | 42.7 | 48.1 | 43.4 | 43.6 | 44.2 | 44.1 | 44.1 | 42.5 |
| 387 | 304 | 353 | 255 | 240 | 285 | 290 | 266 | 234 |
| 6,941 | 6,233 | 7,019 | 6,206 | 6,417 | 6,465 | 6,458 | 6,474 | 6,279 |
| 1,672 | 1,296 | 1,728 | 1,251 | 1,408 | 1,328 | 1,229 | 1,244 | 1,314 |
| 18.6 | 16.5 | 19.0 | 16.2 | 17.5 | 16.4 | 15.4 | 15.6 | 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 Hispanic origin |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { June } \\ & 1996 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { May } \\ & 1997 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { June } \\ & 1997 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { June } \\ & 1996 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Feb. } \\ & 1997 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Mar. } \\ & 1997 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Apr. } \\ & 1997 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { May } \\ & 1997 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { June } \\ & 1997 \end{aligned}$ |
| WHITE |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Civilian noninstitutional population. | 168,222 | 169,782 | 169,897 | 168,222 | 169,492 | 169,569 | 169,675 | 169,782 | 169,897 |
| Civilian labor force. | 114,098 | 114,486 | 115,832 | 112,940 | 114,333 | 114,736 | 114,618 | 114,630 | 114,691 |
| Participation rate | 67.8 | 67.4 | 68.2 | 67.1 | 67.5 | 67.7 | 67.6 | 67.5 | 67.5 |
| Employed. | 108,771 | 110,004 | 110,839 | 107,733 | 109,197 | 109,630 | 109,831 | 110,052 | 109,821 |
| Employment-population ratio | 64.7 | 64.8 | 65.2 | 64.0 | 64.4 | 64.7 | 64.7 | 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. | 58,698 | 59,137 | 59,447 | 58,366 | 58,968 | 59,161 | 59,196 | 59,008 | 59,088 |
| Participation rate | 77.8 | 77.6 | 77.9 | 77.4 | 77.5 | 77.7 | 77.7 | 77.4 | 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 | 75.2 | 75.4 | 74.3 | 74.5 | 74.8 | 74.9 | 74.9 | 74.7 |
| Unemployed. | 2,203 | 1,853 | 1,953 | 2,374 | 2,275 | 2,238 | 2,139 | 1,895 | 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. | 45,832 | 47,000 | 46,846 | 46,075 | 46,747 | 46,915 | 46,902 | 47,047 | 47,128 |
| Employment-population ratio | 56.6 | 57.7 | 57.5 | 56.9 | 57.5 | 57.7 | 57.6 | 57.8 | 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 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Participation rate | 64.5 | 54.7 | 63.4 | 55.7 | 55.6 | 55.6 | 55.7 | 55.5 | 54.9 |
| Employed. | 6,443 | 5,721 | 6,499 | 5,666 | 5,758 | 5,792 | 5,872 | 5,893 | 5,711 |
| Employment-population ratio | 54.5 | 47.1 | 53.4 | 48.0 | 47.5 | 47.7 | 48.4 | 48.5 | 46.9 |
| Unemployed. | 1,175 | 923 | 1,220 | 916 | 988 | 951 | 888 | 855 | 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 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Civilian noninstitutional population. | 23,579 | 23,950 | 23,978 | 23,579 | 23,872 | 23,895 | 23,923 | 23,950 | 23,978 |
| Civilian labor force | 15,228 | 15,370 | 15,605 | 15,010 | 15,408 | 15,439 | 15,365 | 15,434 | 15,398 |
| Participation rate | 64.6 | 64.2 | 65.1 | 63.7 | 64.5 | 64.6 | 64.2 | 64.4 | 64.2 |
| Employed. | 13,542 | 13,825 | 13,854 | 13,478 | 13,672 | 13,784 | 13,863 | 13,837 | 13,793 |
| Employment-population ratio | 57.4 | 57.7 | 57.8 | 57.2 | 57.3 | 57.7 | 57.9 | 57.8 | 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 overCivilian labor force........................c,c, |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Civilian labor force | 6,778 | 6,849 | 6,943 | 6,757 | 6,765 | 6,803 | 6,805 | 6,831 | 6,926 |
| Participation rate Employed........... | 72.0 6,165 | 71.7 6,287 | 72.6 6,327 | 71.8 6,133 | 71.0 6,159 | 71.6 6,173 | 71.4 6,234 | 71.5 6,255 | 72.4 6,296 |
| Employment-population ratio | 65.5 | 65.8 | 66.1 | 65.2 | 64.7 | 65.0 | 65.4 | 65.5 | 65.8 |
| Unemployed. | 613 | 563 | 616 | 624 | 605 | 629 | 571 | 575 | 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 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Participation rate | 7 62.3 | 7,641 63.7 | 7,597 63.4 | 7,377 62.4 | 7,636 63.9 | 7,641 63.9 | 7,641 63.8 | 7,693 64.1 | 7,615 63.5 |
| Employed........ | 6,730 | 6,967 | 6,900 | 6,746 | 6,851 | 6,934 | 6,997 | 6,974 | 6,921 |
| Employment-population ratio. | 56.9 | 58.1 | 57.6 | 57.1 | 57.3 | 57.9 | 58.4 | 58.1 | 57.7 |
| Unemployed...... | 636 | 675 | 697 | 631 | 785 | 706 | 644 | 719 | 694 |
| Unemployment rate. | 8.6 | 8.8 | 9.2 | 8.6 | 10.3 | 9.2 | 8.4 | 9.4 | 9.1 |
| 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. | 648 | 572 | 627 | 599 | 662 | 676 | 632 | 608 | 577 |
| Employment-population ratio. | 27.6 | 23.8 | 25.9 | 25.5 | 27.6 | 27.9 | 26.2 | 25.3 | 23.8 |
| Unemployed. | 436 | 307 | 439 | 277 | 346 | 319 | 287 | 302 | 281 |
| Unemployment rate. | 40.3 | 34.9 | 41.2 | 31.6 | 34.3 | 32.1 | 31.2 | 33.2 | 32.7 |
| Men. | 42.8 | 35.9 | 46.2 | 36.6 | 37.4 | 41.4 | 37.3 | 32.6 | 41.1 |
| Women. | 37.7 | 34.0 | 36.0 | 26.9 | 31.3 | 23.7 | 25.3 | 33.8 | 24.5 |
| HISPANIC ORIGIN |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Civilian noninstitutional population. | 19,184 | 20,236 | 20,293 | 19,184 | 20,067 | 20,119 | 20,180 | 20, 236 | 20,293 |
| Civilian labor force. | 12,660 | 13,630 | 13,839 | 12,624 | 13,640 | 13,662 | 13,572 | 13,746 | 13,807 |
| Participation rate. | 66.0 | 67.4 | 68.2 | 65.8 | 68.0 | 67.9 | 67.3 | 67.9 | 68.0 |
| Employed. | 11,575 | 12,666 | 12,820 | 11,510 | 12,538 | 12,493 | 12,470 | 12,730 | 12,756 |
| Employment-population ratio. | 60.3 | 62.6 | 63.2 | 60.0 | 62.5 | 62.1 | 61.8 | 62.9 | 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)

| 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
Married men, spouse present.
Married women, spouse presen
$42,69129,565$ 130,463 126,590 128, 430 129,175 129, 384 129,639 129,364

OCCUPATION
Managerial and professional specialty..........
Technical, sales, and administrative support. Service occupations. administrative support.
Precision production, craft, and repair...
Operators, fabricators, and laborers............
Farming, forestry, and fishing................
$\begin{array}{lllllllll}36,440 & 37,391 & 37,271 & 36,667 & 37,525 & 37,723 & 37,599 & 37,318 & 37,493\end{array}$

## CLASS OF WORKER

| Agriculture: |  |
| :---: | :---: |
|  | Wage and salary workers. |
|  | Self-employed workers. |
|  | Unpaid family workers. |
| Nonagricultural industries: |  |
|  | Wage and salary workers |
|  | Government |
|  | Private industries |
|  | Private households |
|  | Other industries |
|  | Self-employed workers |
|  | family w |


| 2,169 | 2,117 | 2,222 | 1,883 | 1,932 | 1,905 | 1,989 | 1,941 | 1,929 |
| ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| 1,578 | 1,483 | 1,485 | 1,490 | 1,353 | 1,414 | 1,424 | 1,444 | 1,404 |
| 46 | 53 | 50 | 36 | 15 | 59 | 70 | 50 | 40 |

agricultural industries
Government.
Privat hustries.
Other industries
Unpaid family workers

## 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 rea |

114,693 116, 611 117,386 114, $000115,987116,533116,608116,969116,653$ $\begin{array}{lllllllll}18,017 & 18,128 & 17,846 & 18,280 & 18,144 & 17,994 & 18,036 & 17,807 & 18,099\end{array}$ $\begin{array}{rrrrrrrrr}18,017 & 18,128 & 17,846 & 18,280 & 18,144 & 17,994 & 18,036 & 17,807 & 18,099 \\ 96,676 & 98,483 & 99,541 & 95,720 & 97,843 & 98,539 & 98,572 & 99,162 & 98,554 \\ 863 & 910 & 900 & 829 & 882 & 869 & 922 & 967 & 870\end{array}$

| 863 | 910 | 900 | 829 | 882 | 869 | 922 | 967 |
| ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| 95,813 | 97,573 | 98,641 | 94,891 | 96,962 | 97,671 | 97,650 | 98,195 |
| 9,083 | 9,151 | 9,180 | 9,027 | 9,124 | 9,292 | 9,159 | 9,106 |
| 9,126 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |


| 4,577 | 3,891 | 4,258 | 4,325 | 4,262 | 4,153 | 4,402 | 4,019 | 4,025 |
| ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| 2,299 | 2,192 | 2,275 | 2,391 | 2,378 | 2,344 | 2,491 | 2,300 | 2,375 |
| 1,854 | 1,395 | 1,580 | 1,584 | 1,550 | 1,518 | 1,629 | 1,391 | 1,347 |
| 16,408 | 18,592 | 16,728 | 17,960 | 18,070 | 18,120 | 18,176 | 18,336 | 18,322 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 4,428 | 3,707 | 4,024 | 4,161 | 4,098 | 3,937 | 4,235 | 3,806 | 3,782 |
| 2,208 | 2,079 | 2,140 | 2,282 | 2,277 | 2,210 | 2,374 | 2,159 | 2,220 |
| 1,815 | 1,354 | 1,516 | 1,558 | 1,523 | 1,475 | 1,603 | 1,347 | 1,298 |
| 15,825 | 17,993 | 16,162 | 17,298 | 17,452 | 17,565 | 17,661 | 17,780 | 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

| Category | Number of unemployed persons (in thousands) |  |  | Unemployment rates(1) |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { June } \\ & 1996 \end{aligned}$ | May $1997$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { June } \\ & 1997 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { June } \\ & 1996 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Feb. } \\ & 1997 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Mar. } \\ & 1997 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Apr. } \\ & 1997 \end{aligned}$ | May <br> 1997 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { June } \\ & 1997 \end{aligned}$ |
| 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 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 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 | 436 | 533 | 2.8 | 2.9 | 2.8 | 2.4 | 2.4 | 2.9 |
| Agricultural wage and salary workers. | 200 | 149 | 229 | 9.6 | 8.8 | 9.5 | 9.6 | 7.1 | 10.6 |

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.

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

| Duration | Not seasonally adjusted |  |  |  | Seasonally adjusted |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { June } \\ & 1996 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { May } \\ & 1997 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { June } \\ & 1997 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { June } \\ & 1996 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Feb. } \\ & 1997 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Mar. } \\ & 1997 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Apr. } \\ & 1997 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { May } \\ & 1997 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { June } \\ & 1997 \end{aligned}$ |
| NUMBER OF UNEMPLOYED |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Less than 5 weeks. | 3,218 | 2,535 | 3,210 | 2,544 | 2,591 | 2,650 | 2,354 | 2,523 | 2,538 |
| 5 to 14 weeks.. | 1,892 | 1,691 | 1,895 | 2,201 | 2,382 | 2,380 | 2,156 | 2,022 | 2,211 |
| 15 weeks and over. | 2,267 | 2,172 | 1,989 | 2,353 | 2,163 | 2,064 | 2,092 | 2,071 | 2,063 |
| 15 to 26 weeks. | 965 | 1,144 | 973 | 1,051 | 1,025 | 1,001 | 1,058 | 1,078 | 1,045 |
| 27 weeks and over | 1,302 | 1,028 | 1,016 | 1,302 | 1,138 | 1,063 | 1,034 | 993 | 1,018 |
| Average (mean) duration, in weeks | 16.2 | 15.7 | 14.2 | 17.2 | 16.0 | 15.3 | 15.2 | 15.1 | 15.1 |
| Median duration, in weeks........ | 6.1 | 7.8 | 5.8 | 8.1 | 8.4 | 7.9 | 8.3 | 7.7 | 7.7 |
| PERCENT DISTRIBUTION |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total unemployed. | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Less than 5 weeks | 43.6 | 39.6 | 45.3 | 35.8 | 36.3 | 37.4 | 35.7 | 38.1 | 37.3 |
| 5 to 14 weeks... | 25.6 | 26.4 | 26.7 | 31.0 | 33.4 | 33.6 | 32.7 | 30.6 | 32.5 |
| 15 weeks and over. | 30.7 | 33.9 | 28.0 | 33.2 | 30.3 | 29.1 | 31.7 | 31.3 | 30.3 |
| 15 to 26 weeks. | 13.1 | 17.9 | 13.7 | 14.8 | 14.4 | 14.1 | 16.0 | 16.3 | 15.3 |
| 27 weeks and over | 17.6 | 16.1 | 14.3 | 18.3 | 15.9 | 15.0 | 15.7 | 15.0 | 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 adjusted |  |  | Seasonally adjusted |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 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.............................................
 Permanent job losers Persons who completed temporary job Persons who completed temporary jobs.
trants
New entrants

## PERCENT DISTRIBUTION

total unemployed

On temporary layoff
Not on temporary layoff
Job leavers
Reentrants.

| 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 |

UNEMPLOYED AS A PERCENT OF THE
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE
Job losers and persons who completed temporary jobs....
job leavers...............................................................
Reentrants.
New entrants
$\begin{array}{rrrrrrrrr}2.3 & 2.0 & 2.1 & 2.5 & 2.3 & 2.3 & 2.2 & 2.1 & 2.3 \\ .5 & .5 & .6 & .5 & .6 & .6 & .6 & .6 & .6 \\ 2.0 & 1.8 & 1.9 & 1.8 & 2.0 & 1.9 & 1.8 & 1.7 & 1.7 \\ .7 & .4 & .6 & .4 & .5 & .5 & .4 & .4 & .4\end{array}$
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 |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { June } \\ & 1996 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { May } \\ & 1997 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { June } \\ & 1997 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { June } \\ & 1996 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Feb. } \\ & 1997 \end{aligned}$ | Mar. <br> 1997 | Apr. <br> 1997 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { May } \\ & 1997 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { June } \\ & 1997 \end{aligned}$ |
| U-1 Persons unemployed 15 weeks or longer, <br>  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 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)................. | 5.5 | 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. $\qquad$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 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.....................6.6 6.7 6.1 (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.. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 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. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| looking for a job. Persons employed part time for economic reasons work but have had to settle for a part-time schedule. For further alternative unemployment measures," in the October 1995 issue of data reflect revised population controls used in the household surv | are inform he Mon ey. | hose ation, thly L |  | and BLS i view | are a roduc Begi | ailab ne ning | for <br> range <br> in Jan | full-t <br> of <br> uary | ime 997, |


|  | Number of unemployed persons (in thousands) |  |  | Unemployment rates(1) |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { June } \\ & 1996 \end{aligned}$ | May $1997$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { June } \\ & 1997 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { June } \\ & 1996 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Feb. } \\ & 1997 \end{aligned}$ | Mar. <br> 1997 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Apr. } \\ & 1997 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { May } \\ & 1997 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { June } \\ & 1997 \end{aligned}$ |
| 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 | 1, 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 |  | Women |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Category |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | June | June | June | June | June | June |
|  | 1996 | 1997 | 1996 | 1997 | 1996 | 1997 |
| NOT IN THE LABOR FORCE |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total not in the labor force. | 65,376 | 65,443 | 22,974 | 23,337 | 42,402 | 42,106 |
| Persons who currently want a job. | 6,043 | 5,325 | 2,400 | 2,255 | 3,644 | 3,070 |
| Searched for work and available to work now(1). | 1,684 | 1,428 | 718 | 683 | 967 | 744 |
| Reason not currently looking: |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Discouragement over job prospects(2). | 414 | 353 | 229 | 200 | 185 | 152 |
| Reasons other than discouragement(3) | 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 |
| Percent of total employed. | 6.0 | 6.3 | 6.1 | 6.4 | 6.0 | 6.2 |
| Primary job full time, secondary job part time. | 4,345 | 4,573 | 2,547 | 2,795 | 1,798 | 1,779 |
| Primary and secondary jobs both part time.. | 1,562 | 1,687 | 511 | 530 | 1,051 | 1,157 |
| Primary and secondary jobs both full time. | 237 | 299 | 167 | 228 | 71 | 71 |
| Hours vary on primary or secondary job... | 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 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

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


 Goods-producing............................... $24,756 \quad 24,413 \quad 24,721 \quad 25,017 \quad 24,453 \quad 24,653 \quad 24,670 \quad 24,667 \quad 24,701 \quad 24,713$


| mputer and data processing services. | 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 | 1,734.3 | 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 se | 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 service | 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. | 91.7 | 85.4 | 89.6 | 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 relation | 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 | 19,499 | 19,953 | 20,006 | 19,692 | 19,437 | 19,547 | 19,545 | 19,579 | 19,565 | 19,631 |
| Federal. | 2,783 | 2,700 | 2,701 | 2,706 | 2,757 | 2,716 | 2,709 | 2,708 | 2,697 | 2,681 |
| Federal, except Postal Service | 1,931.1 | 1,852.5 | 1,852.2 | 1,858.2 | 1,904 | 1,861 | 1,856 | 1,856 | 1,845 | 1,832 |
| State. | 4,489 | 4,760 | 4,699 | 4,499 | 4,629 | 4,624 | 4,622 | 4,635 | 4,638 | 4,642 |
| Education | 1,751.6 | 2,074.1 | 2,002.5 | 1,775.8 | 1,928 | 1,931 | 1,929 | 1,938 | 1,943 | 1,954 |
| Other State governmen | 2,737.2 | 2,685.8 | 2,696.4 | 2,723.3 | 2,701 | 2,693 | 2,693 | 2,697 | 2,695 | 2,688 |
| Local. | 12,227 | 12,493 | 12,606 | 12,487 | 12,051 | 12,207 | 12,214 | 12,236 | 12,230 | 12,308 |
| Education. | 6,760.1 | 7,206.5 | 7,254.4 | 6,928.1 | 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 rend-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 workers1 on private nonfarm payrolls by industry

|  | Not seasonally adjusted |  |  |  | Seasonally adjusted |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Industry |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { June } \\ & 1996 \end{aligned}$ | Apr. <br> 1997 | $\begin{gathered} \text { May } \\ \text { 1997p } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { June } \\ \text { 1997p } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { June } \\ & 1996 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Feb. } \\ & 1997 \end{aligned}$ | Mar. <br> 1997 | Apr. <br> 1997 | $\begin{gathered} \text { May } \\ \text { 1997p } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \text { June } \\ 1997 \text { p } \end{array}$ |
| 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. | 42.7 | 42.7 | 42.8 | 42.9 | 42.5 | 42.7 | 42.9 | 43.0 | 42.8 | 42.7 |
| Overtime hours. | 4.9 | 5.0 | 5.0 | 5.0 | 4.8 | 5.0 | 5.2 | 5.3 | 5.2 | 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............. | 44.3 | 44.7 | 44.7 | 44.6 | 44.2 | 44.6 | 44.8 | 45.1 | 44.8 | 44.5 |
| Blast furnaces and basic steel 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 | 42.5 | 42.7 | 42.6 | 42.5 | 42.6 | 42.9 | 42.6 | 42.5 |
| Industrial machinery and equipment.. | 43.3 | 43.6 | 43.4 | 43.5 | 43.1 | 43.4 | 43.5 | 43.9 | 43.5 | 43.4 |
| Electronic and other electrical equipment. | 41.6 | 41.8 | 41.9 | 41.9 | 41.6 | 41.9 | 42.1 | 42.3 | 42.2 | 41.9 |
| Transportation equipment............ | 44.5 | 44.7 | 44.6 | 45.0 | 44.1 | 44.6 | 45.0 | 44.8 | 44.4 | 44.6 |
| 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. | 37.9 | 38.3 | 38.1 | 38.1 | 38.2 | 38.5 | 38.6 | 38.5 | 38.3 | 38.4 |
| Chemicals and allied products | 43.4 | 43.0 | 43.2 | 43.3 | 43.4 | 43.3 | 43.3 | 43.1 | 43.4 | 43.3 |
| Petroleum and coal products......... | 44.7 | 42.4 | 42.4 | 42.7 | (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 rend-cycle and irregular components, cannot be separated with sufficient precision.
$\mathrm{p}=$ preliminary.

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


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

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

| Industry | $\begin{aligned} & \text { June } \\ & 1996 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Feb. } \\ & 1997 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Mar. } \\ & 1997 \end{aligned}$ | Apr. <br> 1997 | $\begin{gathered} \text { May } \\ \text { 1997p } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { June } \\ & \text { 1997p } \end{aligned}$ | Percent change from: May 1997June 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. | 11.26 | 11.54 | 11.59 | 11.58 | 11.62 | 11.68 | . 5 |
| Transportation and public 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 late this series.
3 Change was . 4 percent from April 1997 to May 1997, the latest month available.
ssuming that overtime hours are paid at the rate of time and one-half
p = preliminary.

Table B-5. Indexes of aggregate weekly hours of production or nonsupervisory workers1 on private nonfarm payrolls by industry
(1982=100)

|  | Not seasonally adjusted |  |  |  | Seasonally adjusted |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Industry |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { June } \\ & 1996 \end{aligned}$ | Apr. $1997$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { May } \\ 1997 p \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { June } \\ & \text { 1997p } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { June } \\ & 1996 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Feb. } \\ & 1997 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Mar. } \\ & 1997 \end{aligned}$ | Apr. $1997$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { May } \\ 1997 p \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { June } \\ & \text { 1997p } \end{aligned}$ |
| 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 | 110.8 | 110.9 | 111.6 | 112.7 | 109.4 | 110.7 | 111.3 | 111.7 | 111.5 | 111.3 |
| Lumber and wood products | 143.2 | 140.8 | 143.4 | 146.8 | 139.5 | 140.7 | 142.2 | 143.3 | 143.4 | 143.0 |
| Furniture and fixtures. | 123.9 | 124.6 | 125.8 | 127.0 | 123.6 | 125.7 | 127.3 | 126.7 | 127.6 | 126.4 |
| Stone, clay, and glass products. | 115.0 | 108.8 | 112.4 | 113.4 | 110.2 | 111.0 | 110.0 | 109.2 | 110.2 | 108.7 |
| Primary metal industries........ | 93.7 | 93.8 | 93.7 | 93.8 | 93.2 | 93.5 | 93.9 | 94.5 | 93.7 | 93.3 |
| Blast furnaces and basic steel products. | 74.7 | 72.8 | 72.5 | 73.2 | 74.1 | 72.9 | 73.2 | 73.8 | 72.6 | 72.5 |
| Fabricated metal products. | 116.1 | 116.3 | 117.0 | 118.3 | 114.9 | 116.2 | 116.7 | 118.0 | 117.1 | 117.0 |
| Industrial machinery and equipment. | 105.7 | 108.8 | 108.5 | 108.9 | 104.8 | 106.9 | 107.7 | 109.2 | 108.3 | 108.0 |
| Electronic and other electrical equipment. | 108.8 | 107.7 | 108.1 | 109.1 | 108.4 | 108.3 | 108.8 | 109.1 | 109.1 | 108.7 |
| Transportation equipment. | 125.9 | 127.0 | 128.3 | 130.2 | 123.5 | 126.1 | 127.6 | 126.5 | 126.9 | 127.7 |
| Motor vehicles and equipment | 171.9 | 166.1 | 169.0 | 172.2 | 168.4 | 165.9 | 167.9 | 164.4 | 165.9 | 168.6 |
| Instruments and related products | 76.1 | 74.7 | 74.9 | 75.9 | 75.6 | 76.0 | 75.4 | 75.1 | 75.1 | 75.4 |
| Miscellaneous manufacturing. | 102.6 | 102.4 | 102.1 | 103.1 | 102.0 | 104.1 | 102.5 | 103.3 | 103.2 | 102.5 |
| Nondurable goods. | 105.1 | 102.1 | 102.9 | 104.1 | 104.5 | 104.0 | 104.3 | 104.2 | 104.0 | 103.6 |
| Food and kindred products | 114.7 | 110.8 | 113.6 | 115.6 | 115.6 | 117.0 | 117.4 | 117.0 | 117.3 | 116.4 |
| Tobacco products. | 58.3 | 54.9 | 53.6 | 54.4 | 62.5 | 64.7 | 63.7 | 59.9 | 59.1 | 58.2 |
| Textile mill products | 91.4 | 88.8 | 88.4 | 89.7 | 89.7 | 88.2 | 88.8 | 89.6 | 88.5 | 87.9 |
| Apparel and other textile products.. | 79.7 | 73.2 | 73.5 | 74.5 | 78.0 | 74.2 | 74.3 | 73.9 | 73.0 | 73.0 |
| Paper and allied products. | 109.9 | 108.4 | 109.1 | 110.0 | 109.0 | 110.2 | 110.2 | 110.4 | 110.4 | 109.1 |
| Printing and publishing. | 122.8 | 123.9 | 123.9 | 124.4 | 123.7 | 123.9 | 124.3 | 124.7 | 125.1 | 125.4 |
| Chemicals and allied products | 102.6 | 99.4 | 99.7 | 100.5 | 102.0 | 100.3 | 100.3 | 99.9 | 100.7 | 100.0 |
| Petroleum and coal products. | 80.3 | 73.6 | 75.0 | 76.8 | 78.2 | 76.3 | 76.1 | 73.6 | 75.0 | 74.7 |
| Rubber and misc. plastics products.. | 144.9 | 144.8 | 144.9 | 146.5 | 142.9 | 144.5 | 145.0 | 145.9 | 144.7 | 144.6 |
| Leather and leather products. | 45.2 | 41.5 | 41.6 | 41.9 | 43.7 | 43.0 | 42.8 | 42.0 | 41.6 | 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. | 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 | 61.1 | 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. | 63.5 | 64.7 | 62.4 | 62.9 | 64.7 | 64.2 | 65.0 | 63.1 | 63.8 | 66.7 | p65.3 | p63.8 |

Manufacturing payrolls, 139 industries 1

Over 1-month span:
1993..................

| 52.2 | 56.8 | 49.6 | 44. |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 55.8 | 59.0 | 60.4 | 58. |
| 54.3 | 56.1 | 44.2 | 51. |
| 45.7 | 54.3 | 47.8 | 39. |
| 54.0 | 50.4 | 52.9 | 52. |


| 44.2 | 53. |
| ---: | ---: |
| 58.6 | 52. |
| 51.4 | 42. |
| 39.2 | 52. |
| 52.9 | p50. |

46.4
58.6
42.8
52.2

| 49.3 | 51.8 | 57.9 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 59.4 | 56.1 | 5.9 |


$\begin{array}{rrrrrr}54.0 & 50.4 & 52.9 & 52.9 & \mathrm{p} 50.7 & \mathrm{p} 52.5\end{array}$

| 52.2 |  |
| :--- | :--- |
| 2.5 | 52.9 |

52.9
47.1
44.2
52.2
55.0
54.0
55.8
55.8
58.3
50.7
1997..........................
$\begin{array}{ll} & \\ 61.5 & 59 . \\ 61.9 & 64 . \\ 59.7 & 50 . \\ 47.5 & 47 . \\ 53.2 & 51 .\end{array}$

| 59.0 | 54.0 | 46.8 | 48.6 | 5 |
| ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| 6.7 | 65.5 | 59.7 | 57.6 | 60.1 |
| 50.4 | 47.5 | 40.3 | 42.4 | 36.3 |
| 47.8 | 42.1 | 38.5 | 43.2 | 45. |
| 51.4 | 50.7 | $p 52.2$ | p 49.6 |  |

54.3
60.1
36.3
45.0

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 51.1 | 58.3 | 57.2 | 59.4 | 54.7 | 58.3 |
| 62.2 | 57.9 | 55.0 | 55.4 | 60.1 | 59.4 |
| 38.5 | 43.9 | 49.3 | 46.4 | 45.3 | 43.9 |
| 48.9 | 43.2 | 50.4 | 46.4 | 52.5 | 52.5 |


$\begin{array}{lllll}55.8 & 58.6 & 58.6 & 55.8 & 51.8\end{array}$
ver 6 -month span:

$\begin{array}{rrrr}55.8 & 58.6 & 58.6 & 55 . \\ 62.2 & 62.2 & 62.6 & 63 . \\ 55.8 & 48.6 & 43.9 & 38 . \\ 41.4 & 41.7 & 41.0 & 38.1 \\ 53.2 & \text { p53.2 } & \text { p50.7 } & \end{array}$
$\begin{array}{ll}55.8 & 51.8 \\ 63.3 & 59.4 \\ 38.8 & 39 \\ 38.1 & \end{array}$
57.2
56.5
59
59.7
57.2
57.6
58.3
$62.6 \quad 60.8$
1995.................. . . . .
$40.6 \quad 47$
45.0
$58.3 \quad 55.0$
$\begin{array}{ll}44.2 & 44.6 \\ 48.2 & 53.2\end{array}$

Over 12-month span:
$\qquad$
1994..

| 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 |

1996............................. 39
1997.

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

