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THE EMPLOYMENT SITUATION: MARCH 1998

Both nonfarm payroll employment and the unemployment rate were about unchanged in March, the Bureau of Labor Statistics of the U.S. Department of Labor reported today. Following 5 months of strong growth, the number of payroll jobs edged down by 36,000, reflecting declines in construction and retail trade and an unusually small gain in services. The unemployment rate was 4.7 percent in March.

Unemployment (Household Survey Data)

The number of unemployed persons, 6.5 million, was little changed from the prior month. The jobless rate, 4.7 percent in March, has been at or below 5 percent for the last 12 months. Unemployment rates for the major worker groups--adult men (3.9 percent), adult women (4.3 percent), teenagers (15.0 percent), whites (4.1 percent), blacks (9.2 percent), and Hispanics (6.9 percent)--showed little or no movement over the month. (See tables A-1 and A-2.)

The unemployment rates for persons 25 years and over changed little in each of the major educational attainment categories. The rate was 7.2 percent for those with less than a high school diploma, 4.2 percent for high school graduates with no college experience, 3.3 percent for high school graduates with some college experience but no bachelor's degree, and 1.9 percent for college graduates. (See table A-3.)

The number of persons unemployed for less than 5 weeks rose to 2.9 million in March (seasonally adjusted); it had been 2.5 million in January. Long-term unemployment of 27 weeks or longer--891,000 in March--was at its lowest level of the current expansion. This measure had peaked at 2.2 million in October 1992. (See table A-6.)

Total Employment and the Labor Force (Household Survey Data)

Total employment, at 131.0 million (seasonally adjusted), was essentially unchanged over the month. Over the year, total civilian employment has risen by about 2.1 million, after adjusting for changes in the composite estimation procedure. The employment-population ratio--the proportion of the population with jobs--was 64.0 percent, near its all-time high. (See table A-1.)

About 8.0 million persons (not seasonally adjusted) held more than one job in March. They comprised 6.1 percent of the total employed. (See table A-10.)

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

Category	Quarterly averages		Monthly data			Feb. - Mar. change
	1997	1998 1/	1998 1/			
	IV	I	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	
HOUSEHOLD DATA						
Labor force status						
Civilian labor force..	136,813	137,524	137,493	137,557	137,523	-34
Employment.....	130,421	131,080	131,083	131,163	130,994	-169
Unemployment.....	6,392	6,444	6,409	6,393	6,529	136
Not in labor force....	67,123	66,871	66,745	66,844	67,024	180
Unemployment rates						
All workers.....	4.7	4.7	4.7	4.6	4.7	0.1
Adult men.....	4.0	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.9	.1
Adult women.....	4.0	4.3	4.4	4.3	4.3	.0
Teenagers.....	15.0	14.6	14.1	14.7	15.0	.3
White.....	4.0	4.0	4.0	3.9	4.1	.2
Black.....	9.7	9.4	9.3	9.7	9.2	-.5
Hispanic origin.....	7.4	6.9	6.9	6.8	6.9	.1
ESTABLISHMENT DATA						
Employment						
Nonfarm employment....	123,487	p124,421	124,265	p124,517	p124,481	p-36
Goods-producing 2/..	24,899	p25,132	25,139	p25,172	p25,086	p-86
Construction.....	5,693	p5,836	5,843	p5,877	p5,789	p-88
Manufacturing.....	18,633	p18,724	18,722	p18,723	p18,726	p3
Service-producing 2/	98,588	p99,289	99,126	p99,345	p99,395	p50
Retail trade.....	22,370	p22,455	22,462	p22,476	p22,428	p-48
Services.....	36,108	p36,509	36,417	p36,532	p36,577	p45
Government.....	19,761	p19,800	19,781	p19,812	p19,807	p-5
Hours of work 3/						
Total private.....	34.6	p34.8	34.8	p34.9	p34.7	p-0.2
Manufacturing.....	42.1	p41.9	42.1	p42.0	p41.7	p-.3
Overtime.....	4.9	p4.8	4.9	p4.8	p4.7	p-.1
Indexes of aggregate weekly hours (1982=100) 3/						
Total private.....	142.2	p143.9	143.6	p144.5	p143.5	p-1.0
Earnings 3/						
Avg. hourly earnings, total private.....	\$12.45	p\$12.58	\$12.52	p\$12.59	p\$12.63	p\$0.04
Avg. weekly earnings, total private.....	431.30	p437.78	435.70	p439.39	p438.26	p-1.13

1/ Beginning in January 1998, household data reflect new composite estimation procedures and revised population controls.

2/ Includes other industries, not shown separately.

3/ Data relate to private production or nonsupervisory workers.

p=preliminary.

The civilian labor force, at 137.5 million (seasonally adjusted), was virtually unchanged over the month. The labor force participation rate was 67.2 percent. (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 March. These were people who wanted and were available for work and had looked for a job sometime in the prior 12 months but were not counted as unemployed because they had not searched for work in the 4 weeks preceding the survey.

The number of discouraged workers--a subset of the marginally attached who were not currently looking for work specifically because they believed no jobs were available for them--totaled 343,000 in March, little changed from a year earlier. (See table A-10.)

Industry Payroll Employment (Establishment Survey Data)

Nonfarm payroll employment edged down in March after adding 1.7 million jobs during the prior 5 months. Employment in March was 3.1 million higher than a year earlier. Over the month, there were declines in construction and retail trade. These were mostly offset by a relatively small gain in services and continued growth in finance, insurance, and real estate and in transportation and public utilities. (See table B-1.)

In the goods-producing sector, construction employment fell by 88,000 over the month, after seasonal adjustment. This followed 4 months of large gains, which were partly due to an exceptionally mild winter during which seasonal employment declines were much smaller than normal. As a result, there was less need to add workers in March. Also, the weather during the March survey reference period was much colder than usual, further slowing seasonal hiring.

Manufacturing employment was essentially unchanged for the second straight month, after growing by 169,000 between September and January. Job growth has slowed in several industries that had accounted for much of the increase--fabricated metals, industrial machinery, electronic components, and aircraft.

In the service-producing sector, employment in the services industry rose by only 45,000 over the month, the smallest gain since August 1997. The weakness in March was due in part to an employment decline in the help supply industry (-16,000), following a sizable gain in February. Motion picture employment declined by 8,000 in March. Health services added only 7,000 jobs, compared with a monthly average of 18,000 over the prior year. In contrast, strong growth continued in March in computer services (17,000), engineering and management services (16,000), and social services (11,000).

Retail trade employment fell by 48,000 in March, as seasonal hiring was below normal in eating and drinking places. Employment in apparel stores declined for the second month in a row. Employment in wholesale trade and its component industries was about unchanged in March. Government employment was little changed over the month at 19.8 million, seasonally adjusted. After 5 years of substantial declines, employment losses in federal government, except the postal service, have slowed, totaling only 7,000 since September.

Transportation and public utilities continued to grow, adding 22,000 jobs in March and 86,000 since December. Spurring the March increase were widespread gains in transportation and continued strong growth in telephone communications. The number of jobs in finance, insurance, and real estate rose by 31,000 over the month, reflecting strong housing and stock markets and low mortgage rates.

Weekly Hours (Establishment Survey Data)

The average workweek for production or nonsupervisory workers on private nonfarm payrolls decreased by 0.2 hour to 34.7 hours, seasonally adjusted. The manufacturing workweek fell by 0.3 hour to 41.7 hours, bringing the decline since December to half an hour. Factory overtime decreased for the second straight month by 0.1 hour to 4.7 hours. (See table B-2.)

The index of aggregate weekly hours of production or nonsupervisory workers on private nonfarm payrolls declined by 0.7 percent to 143.5 (1982=100), seasonally adjusted. The manufacturing index decreased by 0.6 percent to 108.9. (See table B-5.)

Hourly and Weekly Earnings (Establishment Survey Data)

Average hourly earnings of production or nonsupervisory workers on private nonfarm payrolls were up 4 cents in March to \$12.63, seasonally adjusted. Reflecting the decline in the workweek, average weekly earnings edged down 0.3 percent to \$438.26. Since March 1997, average hourly and weekly earnings have risen by 4.0 and 3.7 percent, respectively.

The Employment Situation for April 1998 is scheduled to be released on Friday, May 8, at 8:30 A.M. (EDT).

Revisions in the Establishment Survey Data

With the release of May data in June, BLS will introduce revisions in the establishment-based series on nonfarm payroll employment, hours, and earnings to reflect the regular annual benchmark adjustments and updated seasonal adjustment factors. This year's benchmark process affects all unadjusted series from April 1996 forward.

BLS also will implement refinements to the seasonal adjustment process for the hours and earnings series to correct for distortions related to the method of accounting for the varying length of payroll periods across months.

All seasonally adjusted employment series will be revised from January 1993 forward. The hours and earnings series will be revised from January 1989 forward to incorporate the new methodology. Seasonal adjustment factors for March through October 1998 will be available on May 29, 1 week prior to the release of the May estimates, on the Internet (<http://stats.bls.gov/ceshome.htm>). Further information on these revisions is available by calling (202) 606-6555.

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 age-sex 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 \$17.00 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)

Employment status, sex, and age	Not seasonally adjusted				Seasonally adjusted(1)				
	Mar. 1997	Feb. 1998	Mar. 1998	Mar. 1997	Nov. 1997	Dec. 1997	Jan. 1998	Feb. 1998	Mar. 1998
TOTAL									
Civilian noninstitutional population...	202,513	204,400	204,547	202,513	203,941	204,098	204,238	204,400	204,547
Civilian labor force.....	135,524	136,286	136,967	136,115	136,864	137,169	137,493	137,557	137,523
Participation rate.....	66.9	66.7	67.0	67.2	67.1	67.2	67.3	67.3	67.2
Employed.....	128,125	129,482	130,150	129,035	130,575	130,777	131,083	131,163	130,994
Employment-population ratio....	63.3	63.3	63.6	63.7	64.0	64.1	64.2	64.2	64.0
Agriculture.....	3,166	2,922	2,931	3,387	3,384	3,385	3,319	3,335	3,132
Nonagricultural industries.....	124,959	126,560	127,219	125,648	127,191	127,392	127,764	127,829	127,862
Unemployed.....	7,399	6,804	6,816	7,080	6,289	6,392	6,409	6,393	6,529
Unemployment rate.....	5.5	5.0	5.0	5.2	4.6	4.7	4.7	4.6	4.7
Not in labor force.....	66,989	68,115	67,580	66,398	67,077	66,929	66,745	66,844	67,024
Men, 16 years and over									
Civilian noninstitutional population...	97,387	98,331	98,405	97,387	98,141	98,225	98,241	98,331	98,405
Civilian labor force.....	72,731	72,930	73,285	73,164	73,682	73,662	73,852	73,780	73,695
Participation rate.....	74.7	74.2	74.5	75.1	75.1	75.0	75.2	75.0	74.9
Employed.....	68,573	69,197	69,506	69,415	70,352	70,195	70,518	70,459	70,297
Employment-population ratio....	70.4	70.4	70.6	71.3	71.7	71.5	71.8	71.7	71.4
Unemployed.....	4,158	3,733	3,779	3,749	3,330	3,467	3,333	3,320	3,399
Unemployment rate.....	5.7	5.1	5.2	5.1	4.5	4.7	4.5	4.5	4.6
Men, 20 years and over									
Civilian noninstitutional population...	89,604	90,476	90,502	89,604	90,251	90,339	90,391	90,476	90,502
Civilian labor force.....	68,937	69,104	69,356	69,040	69,500	69,561	69,652	69,601	69,451
Participation rate.....	76.9	76.4	76.6	77.1	77.0	77.0	77.1	76.9	76.7
Employed.....	65,502	66,049	66,263	66,031	66,824	66,676	67,008	66,990	66,753
Employment-population ratio....	73.1	73.0	73.2	73.7	74.0	73.8	74.1	74.0	73.8
Agriculture.....	2,244	2,035	2,066	2,357	2,323	2,314	2,282	2,264	2,168
Nonagricultural industries.....	63,257	64,014	64,197	63,674	64,501	64,362	64,726	64,726	64,585
Unemployed.....	3,435	3,055	3,093	3,009	2,676	2,885	2,644	2,611	2,699
Unemployment rate.....	5.0	4.4	4.5	4.4	3.9	4.1	3.8	3.8	3.9
Women, 16 years and over									
Civilian noninstitutional population...	105,127	106,070	106,141	105,127	105,799	105,873	105,997	106,070	106,141
Civilian labor force.....	62,794	63,355	63,682	62,951	63,182	63,507	63,641	63,777	63,827
Participation rate.....	59.7	59.7	60.0	59.9	59.7	60.0	60.0	60.1	60.1
Employed.....	59,552	60,285	60,644	59,620	60,223	60,582	60,565	60,704	60,697
Employment-population ratio....	56.6	56.8	57.1	56.7	56.9	57.2	57.1	57.2	57.2
Unemployed.....	3,241	3,070	3,038	3,331	2,959	2,925	3,076	3,073	3,130
Unemployment rate.....	5.2	4.8	4.8	5.3	4.7	4.6	4.8	4.8	4.9
Women, 20 years and over									
Civilian noninstitutional population...	97,638	98,471	98,534	97,638	98,212	98,300	98,420	98,471	98,534
Civilian labor force.....	59,160	59,606	59,869	59,070	59,348	59,624	59,652	59,721	59,771
Participation rate.....	60.6	60.5	60.8	60.5	60.4	60.7	60.6	60.6	60.7
Employed.....	56,442	57,011	57,316	56,322	56,953	57,255	57,040	57,146	57,186
Employment-population ratio....	57.8	57.9	58.2	57.7	58.0	58.2	58.0	58.0	58.0
Agriculture.....	710	722	676	752	833	845	811	801	717
Nonagricultural industries.....	55,732	56,289	56,639	55,570	56,120	56,410	56,229	56,345	56,470
Unemployed.....	2,718	2,595	2,554	2,748	2,395	2,369	2,612	2,575	2,585
Unemployment rate.....	4.6	4.4	4.3	4.7	4.0	4.0	4.4	4.3	4.3
Both sexes, 16 to 19 years									
Civilian noninstitutional population..	15,271	15,453	15,511	15,271	15,478	15,459	15,427	15,453	15,511
Civilian labor force.....	7,428	7,575	7,742	8,005	8,016	7,984	8,189	8,235	8,300
Participation rate.....	48.6	49.0	49.9	52.4	51.8	51.6	53.1	53.3	53.5
Employed.....	6,182	6,422	6,571	6,682	6,798	6,846	7,035	7,028	7,055
Employment-population ratio....	40.5	41.6	42.4	43.8	43.9	44.3	45.6	45.5	45.5
Agriculture.....	212	164	189	278	228	226	227	270	247
Nonagricultural industries.....	5,970	6,258	6,383	6,404	6,570	6,620	6,809	6,758	6,808
Unemployed.....	1,246	1,153	1,170	1,323	1,218	1,138	1,154	1,207	1,245
Unemployment rate.....	16.8	15.2	15.1	16.5	15.2	14.3	14.1	14.7	15.0

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 1998, data reflect new composite estimation procedures and 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)

Employment status, race, sex, age, and Hispanic origin	Not seasonally adjusted				Seasonally adjusted(1)				
	Mar. 1997	Feb. 1998	Mar. 1998	Mar. 1997	Nov. 1997	Dec. 1997	Jan. 1998	Feb. 1998	Mar. 1998
WHITE									
Civilian noninstitutional population...	169,569	170,917	171,016	169,569	170,545	170,649	170,810	170,917	171,016
Civilian labor force.....	114,135	114,489	114,822	114,597	115,073	115,263	115,253	115,392	115,297
Participation rate.....	67.3	67.0	67.1	67.6	67.5	67.5	67.5	67.5	67.4
Employed.....	108,745	109,504	109,842	109,528	110,604	110,729	110,698	110,842	110,605
Employment-population ratio.....	64.1	64.1	64.2	64.6	64.9	64.9	64.8	64.9	64.7
Unemployed.....	5,389	4,985	4,980	5,069	4,469	4,534	4,555	4,550	4,692
Unemployment rate.....	4.7	4.4	4.3	4.4	3.9	3.9	4.0	3.9	4.1
Men, 20 years and over									
Civilian labor force.....	59,000	58,974	59,084	59,083	59,355	59,389	59,262	59,372	59,201
Participation rate.....	77.5	76.9	77.0	77.6	77.5	77.5	77.3	77.4	77.1
Employed.....	56,411	56,651	56,751	56,867	57,363	57,272	57,336	57,456	57,209
Employment-population ratio.....	74.1	73.8	73.9	74.7	74.9	74.7	74.8	74.9	74.5
Unemployed.....	2,589	2,322	2,333	2,216	1,992	2,117	1,926	1,916	1,992
Unemployment rate.....	4.4	3.9	3.9	3.8	3.4	3.6	3.3	3.2	3.4
Women, 20 years and over									
Civilian labor force.....	48,852	49,029	49,153	48,793	48,906	49,134	49,077	49,057	49,077
Participation rate.....	60.1	59.9	60.0	60.0	59.9	60.1	60.0	59.9	59.9
Employed.....	46,962	47,232	47,371	46,885	47,265	47,474	47,250	47,279	47,276
Employment-population ratio.....	57.7	57.7	57.8	57.6	57.8	58.1	57.7	57.7	57.7
Unemployed.....	1,891	1,797	1,783	1,908	1,641	1,660	1,827	1,778	1,801
Unemployment rate.....	3.9	3.7	3.6	3.9	3.4	3.4	3.7	3.6	3.7
Both sexes, 16 to 19 years									
Civilian labor force.....	6,282	6,486	6,584	6,721	6,812	6,740	6,914	6,963	7,019
Participation rate.....	51.8	52.7	53.4	55.4	55.6	55.0	56.3	56.6	56.9
Employed.....	5,373	5,621	5,720	5,776	5,976	5,983	6,113	6,107	6,120
Employment-population ratio.....	44.3	45.7	46.4	47.6	48.8	48.8	49.8	49.6	49.6
Unemployed.....	910	866	864	945	836	757	802	857	899
Unemployment rate.....	14.5	13.3	13.1	14.1	12.3	11.2	11.6	12.3	12.8
Men.....	16.0	16.0	15.8	15.1	12.8	11.3	14.2	14.7	14.9
Women.....	12.8	10.5	10.3	13.0	11.6	11.1	8.8	9.8	10.6
BLACK									
Civilian noninstitutional population...	23,895	24,229	24,257	23,895	24,149	24,180	24,196	24,229	24,257
Civilian labor force.....	15,325	15,618	15,855	15,438	15,638	15,709	15,788	15,885	15,971
Participation rate.....	64.1	64.5	65.4	64.6	64.8	65.0	65.3	65.6	65.8
Employed.....	13,677	14,080	14,357	13,816	14,128	14,149	14,316	14,349	14,498
Employment-population ratio.....	57.2	58.1	59.2	57.8	58.5	58.5	59.2	59.2	59.8
Unemployed.....	1,649	1,538	1,498	1,622	1,510	1,560	1,472	1,535	1,473
Unemployment rate.....	10.8	9.9	9.4	10.5	9.7	9.9	9.3	9.7	9.2
Men, 20 years and over									
Civilian labor force.....	6,812	6,900	7,023	6,823	6,965	6,957	7,012	6,974	7,044
Participation rate.....	71.7	71.4	72.6	71.8	72.1	72.0	72.6	72.1	72.8
Employed.....	6,149	6,306	6,439	6,214	6,420	6,356	6,456	6,428	6,511
Employment-population ratio.....	64.7	65.2	66.5	65.4	66.5	65.8	66.9	66.5	67.3
Unemployed.....	663	594	584	609	545	601	556	546	533
Unemployment rate.....	9.7	8.6	8.3	8.9	7.8	8.6	7.9	7.8	7.6
Women, 20 years and over									
Civilian labor force.....	7,628	7,876	7,930	7,636	7,731	7,791	7,799	7,952	7,935
Participation rate.....	63.7	64.9	65.3	63.8	63.9	64.4	64.3	65.5	65.3
Employed.....	6,928	7,192	7,277	6,937	7,080	7,163	7,178	7,265	7,284
Employment-population ratio.....	57.9	59.2	59.9	58.0	58.6	59.2	59.2	59.8	60.0
Unemployed.....	700	684	653	699	651	628	621	687	651
Unemployment rate.....	9.2	8.7	8.2	9.2	8.4	8.1	8.0	8.6	8.2
Both sexes, 16 to 19 years									
Civilian labor force.....	886	842	902	979	942	961	977	959	992
Participation rate.....	36.5	34.8	37.2	40.4	39.2	39.8	40.5	39.6	40.9
Employed.....	600	581	641	665	628	630	683	656	703
Employment-population ratio.....	24.8	24.0	26.4	27.4	26.1	26.1	28.3	27.1	29.0
Unemployed.....	285	260	261	314	314	331	294	302	289
Unemployment rate.....	32.2	30.9	28.9	32.1	33.3	34.4	30.1	31.5	29.1
Men.....	43.7	34.9	30.0	40.5	35.0	36.2	31.8	34.7	27.8
Women.....	22.0	27.4	28.0	24.6	31.9	33.1	28.5	28.4	30.3
HISPANIC ORIGIN									
Civilian noninstitutional population...	20,119	20,798	20,851	20,119	20,575	20,629	20,741	20,798	20,851
Civilian labor force.....	13,620	14,030	14,225	13,666	13,880	13,973	13,954	14,149	14,298
Participation rate.....	67.7	67.5	68.2	67.9	67.5	67.7	67.3	68.0	68.6
Employed.....	12,381	12,983	13,132	12,533	12,921	12,921	12,988	13,181	13,305
Employment-population ratio.....	61.5	62.4	63.0	62.3	62.8	62.6	62.6	63.4	63.8
Unemployed.....	1,239	1,047	1,093	1,133	959	1,052	966	968	993
Unemployment rate.....	9.1	7.5	7.7	8.3	6.9	7.5	6.9	6.8	6.9

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 1998, data reflect new composite estimation procedures and revised population controls used in the household survey.

Table A-3. Employment status of the civilian population 25 years and over by educational attainment

(Numbers in thousands)

Educational attainment	Not seasonally adjusted(1)				Seasonally adjusted(1)				
	Mar. 1997	Feb. 1998	Mar. 1998	Mar. 1997	Nov. 1997	Dec. 1997	Jan. 1998	Feb. 1998	Mar. 1998
Less than a high school diploma									
Civilian noninstitutional population...	30,190	29,228	29,251	30,190	29,505	29,566	29,981	29,228	29,251
Civilian labor force.....	12,813	12,303	12,568	12,629	12,511	12,555	12,682	12,555	12,392
Percent of population.....	42.4	42.1	43.0	41.8	42.4	42.5	42.3	43.0	42.4
Employed.....	11,591	11,303	11,535	11,572	11,575	11,606	11,771	11,676	11,500
Employment-population ratio.....	38.4	38.7	39.4	38.3	39.2	39.3	39.3	39.9	39.3
Unemployed.....	1,222	1,000	1,033	1,057	936	949	911	879	891
Unemployment rate.....	9.5	8.1	8.2	8.4	7.5	7.6	7.2	7.0	7.2
High school graduates, no college (2)									
Civilian noninstitutional population...	57,148	57,418	57,885	57,148	57,310	57,631	57,606	57,418	57,885
Civilian labor force.....	37,706	37,527	37,873	37,776	37,641	37,827	37,787	37,807	37,931
Percent of population.....	66.0	65.4	65.4	66.1	65.7	65.6	65.6	65.8	65.5
Employed.....	35,873	35,794	36,113	36,115	36,193	36,287	36,303	36,302	36,331
Employment-population ratio.....	62.8	62.3	62.4	63.2	63.2	63.0	63.0	63.2	62.8
Unemployed.....	1,832	1,734	1,760	1,661	1,448	1,540	1,485	1,505	1,600
Unemployment rate.....	4.9	4.6	4.6	4.4	3.8	4.1	3.9	4.0	4.2
Less than a bachelor's degree(3)									
Civilian noninstitutional population...	41,675	42,527	42,313	41,675	42,417	42,085	41,718	42,527	42,313
Civilian labor force.....	31,239	31,580	31,424	31,306	31,544	31,506	31,440	31,505	31,515
Percent of population.....	75.0	74.3	74.3	75.1	74.4	74.9	75.4	74.1	74.5
Employed.....	30,047	30,538	30,319	30,179	30,574	30,484	30,429	30,538	30,471
Employment-population ratio.....	72.1	71.8	71.7	72.4	72.1	72.4	72.9	71.8	72.0
Unemployed.....	1,192	1,042	1,105	1,127	970	1,022	1,011	967	1,043
Unemployment rate.....	3.8	3.3	3.5	3.6	3.1	3.2	3.2	3.1	3.3
College graduates									
Civilian noninstitutional population...	40,874	42,238	42,085	40,874	41,739	41,822	41,974	42,238	42,085
Civilian labor force.....	33,001	33,859	33,957	32,817	33,505	33,678	33,685	33,672	33,777
Percent of population.....	80.7	80.2	80.7	80.3	80.3	80.5	80.3	79.7	80.3
Employed.....	32,339	33,227	33,344	32,138	32,916	33,083	33,040	33,029	33,145
Employment-population ratio.....	79.1	78.7	79.2	78.6	78.9	79.1	78.7	78.2	78.8
Unemployed.....	663	632	614	679	589	595	645	643	632
Unemployment rate.....	2.0	1.9	1.8	2.1	1.8	1.8	1.9	1.9	1.9

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

2 Includes high school diploma or equivalent.

3 Includes the categories, some college, no degree; and associate degree.

NOTE: Beginning in January 1998, data reflect new composite estimation procedures and revised population controls used in the household survey.

Table A-4. Selected employment indicators

(In thousands)

Category	Not seasonally adjusted				Seasonally adjusted				
	Mar. 1997	Feb. 1998	Mar. 1998	Mar. 1997	Nov. 1997	Dec. 1997	Jan. 1998	Feb. 1998	Mar. 1998
CHARACTERISTIC									
Total employed, 16 years and over.....	128,125	129,482	130,150	129,035	130,575	130,777	131,083	131,163	130,994
Married men, spouse present.....	42,339	42,615	42,608	42,502	42,967	42,952	42,977	42,915	42,779
Married women, spouse present.....	32,830	32,821	33,003	32,690	32,840	32,975	32,793	32,821	32,872
Women who maintain families.....	7,812	7,860	7,901	7,696	7,726	7,822	7,784	7,884	7,776
OCCUPATION									
Managerial and professional specialty.....	37,811	38,297	38,661	37,618	37,986	38,205	38,099	38,164	38,454
Technical, sales, and administrative support...	38,044	38,260	38,577	38,153	38,540	38,562	38,382	38,491	38,693
Service occupations.....	17,275	17,752	17,698	17,319	17,827	17,890	18,162	17,950	17,752
Precision production, craft, and repair.....	13,887	14,094	14,421	14,138	14,191	14,299	14,285	14,456	14,656
Operators, fabricators, and laborers.....	17,931	18,151	17,831	18,267	18,467	18,394	18,622	18,632	18,179
Farming, forestry, and fishing.....	3,177	2,927	2,962	3,513	3,512	3,472	3,355	3,436	3,269
CLASS OF WORKER									
Agriculture:									
Wage and salary workers.....	1,764	1,685	1,733	1,901	1,855	1,844	1,949	1,928	1,866
Self-employed workers.....	1,348	1,210	1,168	1,433	1,493	1,496	1,348	1,324	1,242
Unpaid family workers.....	55	27	30	59	49	54	44	41	32
Nonagricultural industries:									
Wage and salary workers.....	115,601	117,765	118,294	116,413	118,083	118,403	118,529	118,961	119,131
Government.....	18,282	18,525	18,289	18,067	18,170	18,248	18,421	18,378	18,072
Private industries.....	97,319	99,240	100,005	98,346	99,913	100,155	100,108	100,583	101,058
Private households.....	875	995	1,010	882	910	946	985	1,035	1,022
Other industries.....	96,444	98,245	98,994	97,464	99,003	99,209	99,123	99,547	100,037
Self-employed workers.....	9,245	8,682	8,819	9,219	9,004	8,886	8,964	8,761	8,784
Unpaid family workers.....	113	113	106	109	97	99	131	117	102
PERSONS AT WORK PART TIME									
All industries:									
Part time for economic reasons.....	4,277	4,042	4,011	4,162	3,890	3,855	4,082	3,882	3,902
Slack work or business conditions.....	2,459	2,350	2,300	2,340	2,221	2,230	2,282	2,123	2,188
Could only find part-time work.....	1,542	1,397	1,467	1,519	1,386	1,323	1,400	1,455	1,445
Part time for noneconomic reasons.....	18,918	19,235	19,260	18,144	18,083	18,386	18,515	18,407	18,448
Nonagricultural industries:									
Part time for economic reasons.....	4,075	3,867	3,834	3,957	3,689	3,654	3,865	3,743	3,726
Slack work or business conditions.....	2,329	2,235	2,166	2,210	2,100	2,113	2,162	2,025	2,057
Could only find part-time work.....	1,516	1,384	1,448	1,484	1,346	1,291	1,373	1,433	1,416
Part time for noneconomic reasons.....	18,338	18,693	18,736	17,559	17,486	17,791	17,898	17,786	17,929

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 1998, data reflect new composite estimation procedures and revised population controls used in the household survey.

Table A-5. Selected unemployment indicators, seasonally adjusted

Category	Number of unemployed persons (in thousands)			Unemployment rates(1)					
	Mar. 1997	Feb. 1998	Mar. 1998	Mar. 1997	Nov. 1997	Dec. 1997	Jan. 1998	Feb. 1998	Mar. 1998
CHARACTERISTIC									
Total, 16 years and over.....	7,080	6,393	6,529	5.2	4.6	4.7	4.7	4.6	4.7
Men, 20 years and over.....	3,009	2,611	2,699	4.4	3.9	4.1	3.8	3.8	3.9
Women, 20 years and over.....	2,748	2,575	2,585	4.7	4.0	4.0	4.4	4.3	4.3
Both sexes, 16 to 19 years.....	1,323	1,207	1,245	16.5	15.2	14.3	14.1	14.7	15.0
Married men, spouse present.....	1,218	1,100	1,111	2.8	2.4	2.6	2.6	2.5	2.5
Married women, spouse present.....	1,104	1,040	1,114	3.3	2.8	2.8	3.1	3.1	3.3
Women who maintain families.....	735	645	642	8.7	8.1	7.7	7.6	7.6	7.6
Full-time workers.....	5,670	5,070	5,126	5.1	4.4	4.6	4.5	4.5	4.5
Part-time workers.....	1,411	1,279	1,409	5.7	5.4	5.0	5.4	5.2	5.7
OCCUPATION(2)									
Managerial and professional specialty.....	795	793	702	2.1	1.7	1.9	2.0	2.0	1.8
Technical, sales, and administrative support....	1,706	1,622	1,634	4.3	3.9	4.0	4.2	4.0	4.1
Precision production, craft, and repair.....	730	622	686	4.9	4.5	4.7	4.6	4.1	4.5
Operators, fabricators, and laborers.....	1,593	1,290	1,340	8.0	7.1	7.0	5.9	6.5	6.9
Farming, forestry, and fishing.....	275	233	248	7.3	6.6	7.2	6.8	6.3	7.1
INDUSTRY									
Nonagricultural private wage and salary workers.	5,428	4,976	4,975	5.2	4.7	4.8	4.7	4.7	4.7
Goods-producing industries.....	1,610	1,378	1,443	5.5	4.6	5.0	4.8	4.7	5.0
Mining.....	24	16	22	3.9	3.3	3.3	4.0	2.6	3.7
Construction.....	660	567	612	9.4	7.9	8.9	7.9	7.8	8.6
Manufacturing.....	926	795	809	4.3	3.6	3.8	3.9	3.7	3.8
Durable goods.....	473	365	455	3.7	3.1	3.1	3.4	2.9	3.6
Nondurable goods.....	453	430	354	5.3	4.4	4.9	4.5	5.0	4.2
Service-producing industries.....	3,818	3,598	3,532	5.1	4.7	4.7	4.7	4.7	4.6
Transportation and public utilities.....	287	249	254	3.9	3.1	3.3	3.8	3.2	3.3
Wholesale and retail trade.....	1,672	1,538	1,457	6.3	6.2	5.8	5.9	5.8	5.4
Finance, insurance, and real estate.....	242	208	209	3.2	2.4	2.8	2.6	2.6	2.6
Services.....	1,617	1,603	1,613	4.9	4.4	4.5	4.3	4.7	4.7
Government workers.....	527	429	536	2.8	2.3	2.1	2.4	2.3	2.9
Agricultural wage and salary workers.....	196	181	201	9.3	8.6	9.7	10.6	8.6	9.7

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 1998, data reflect new composite estimation procedures and revised population controls used in the household survey.

Table A-6. Duration of unemployment

(Numbers in thousands)

Duration	Not seasonally adjusted				Seasonally adjusted				
	Mar. 1997	Feb. 1998	Mar. 1998	Mar. 1997	Nov. 1997	Dec. 1997	Jan. 1998	Feb. 1998	Mar. 1998
NUMBER OF UNEMPLOYED									
Less than 5 weeks.....	2,313	2,488	2,524	2,618	2,423	2,531	2,488	2,622	2,858
5 to 14 weeks.....	2,663	2,365	2,274	2,325	2,048	1,922	1,971	1,909	1,979
15 weeks and over.....	2,423	1,950	2,019	2,079	1,865	1,964	1,811	1,830	1,731
15 to 26 weeks.....	1,259	957	1,055	1,003	899	936	773	855	841
27 weeks and over.....	1,164	994	964	1,076	966	1,028	1,038	974	891
Average (mean) duration, in weeks.....	16.3	15.3	15.2	15.4	15.6	16.3	15.6	15.6	14.3
Median duration, in weeks.....	9.3	7.5	8.0	7.9	7.8	7.7	7.4	7.2	6.8
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.....	31.3	36.6	37.0	37.3	38.2	39.4	39.7	41.2	43.5
5 to 14 weeks.....	36.0	34.8	33.4	33.1	32.3	30.0	31.4	30.0	30.1
15 weeks and over.....	32.7	28.7	29.6	29.6	29.4	30.6	28.9	28.8	26.4
15 to 26 weeks.....	17.0	14.1	15.5	14.3	14.2	14.6	12.3	13.4	12.8
27 weeks and over.....	15.7	14.6	14.1	15.3	15.2	16.0	16.6	15.3	13.6

NOTE: Beginning in January 1998, data reflect new composite estimation procedures and revised population controls used in the household survey.

Table A-7. Reason for unemployment

(Numbers in thousands)

Reason	Not seasonally adjusted				Seasonally adjusted				
	Mar. 1997	Feb. 1998	Mar. 1998	Mar. 1997	Nov. 1997	Dec. 1997	Jan. 1998	Feb. 1998	Mar. 1998
NUMBER OF UNEMPLOYED									
Job losers and persons who completed temporary jobs	3,493	3,254	3,311	3,148	2,886	2,991	2,807	2,795	2,980
On temporary layoff.....	1,250	1,145	1,238	993	815	961	860	821	980
Not on temporary layoff.....	2,243	2,109	2,073	2,155	2,071	2,030	1,947	1,975	2,000
Permanent job losers.....	1,560	1,503	1,511	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Persons who completed temporary jobs.....	683	605	562	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Job leavers.....	808	789	755	797	655	692	808	786	744
Reentrants.....	2,530	2,270	2,246	2,497	2,229	2,170	2,229	2,266	2,215
New entrants.....	568	491	505	617	560	552	518	543	549
PERCENT DISTRIBUTION									
Total unemployed.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Job losers and persons who completed temporary jobs.....	47.2	47.8	48.6	44.6	45.6	46.7	44.1	43.7	45.9
On temporary layoff.....	16.9	16.8	18.2	14.1	12.9	15.0	13.5	12.8	15.1
Not on temporary layoff.....	30.3	31.0	30.4	30.5	32.7	31.7	30.6	30.9	30.8
Job leavers.....	10.9	11.6	11.1	11.3	10.3	10.8	12.7	12.3	11.5
Reentrants.....	34.2	33.4	32.9	35.4	35.2	33.9	35.0	35.5	34.1
New entrants.....	7.7	7.2	7.4	8.7	8.8	8.6	8.1	8.5	8.5
UNEMPLOYED AS A PERCENT OF THE CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE									
Job losers and persons who completed temporary jobs.....	2.6	2.4	2.4	2.3	2.1	2.2	2.0	2.0	2.2
Job leavers.....	.6	.6	.6	.6	.5	.5	.6	.6	.5
Reentrants.....	1.9	1.7	1.6	1.8	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6
New entrants.....	.4	.4	.4	.5	.4	.4	.4	.4	.4

1 Not available.

NOTE: Beginning in January 1998, data reflect new composite estimation procedures and revised population controls used in the household survey.

Table A-8. Range of alternative measures of labor underutilization

(Percent)

Measure	Not seasonally adjusted			Seasonally adjusted					
	Mar.	Feb.	Mar.	Mar.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.
	1997	1998	1998	1997	1997	1997	1998	1998	1998
U-1 Persons unemployed 15 weeks or longer, as a percent of the civilian labor force.....	1.8	1.4	1.5	1.5	1.4	1.4	1.3	1.3	1.3
U-2 Job losers and persons who completed temporary jobs, as a percent of the civilian labor force.....	2.6	2.4	2.4	2.3	2.1	2.2	2.0	2.0	2.2
U-3 Total unemployed, as a percent of the civilian labor force (official unemployment rate).....	5.5	5.0	5.0	5.2	4.6	4.7	4.7	4.6	4.7
U-4 Total unemployed plus discouraged workers, as a percent of the civilian labor force plus discouraged workers.....	5.7	5.2	5.2	(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.....	6.5	6.0	6.0	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
U-6 Total unemployed, plus all marginally attached workers, plus total employed part time for economic reasons, as a percent of the civilian labor force plus all marginally attached workers.....	9.6	8.9	8.9	(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 1998, data reflect new composite estimation procedures and revised population controls used in the household survey.

Table A-9. Unemployed persons by sex and age, seasonally adjusted

Age and sex	Number of unemployed persons (in thousands)			Unemployment rates(1)					
	Mar. 1997	Feb. 1998	Mar. 1998	Mar. 1997	Nov. 1997	Dec. 1997	Jan. 1998	Feb. 1998	Mar. 1998
Total, 16 years and over.....	7,080	6,393	6,529	5.2	4.6	4.7	4.7	4.6	4.7
16 to 24 years.....	2,522	2,378	2,335	11.7	10.9	10.6	10.8	10.8	10.7
16 to 19 years.....	1,323	1,207	1,245	16.5	15.2	14.3	14.1	14.7	15.0
16 to 17 years.....	622	638	579	19.0	17.6	17.7	17.3	18.5	16.9
18 to 19 years.....	705	538	670	14.9	13.6	11.7	11.6	11.3	13.7
20 to 24 years.....	1,199	1,171	1,090	8.9	8.4	8.5	8.9	8.5	8.0
25 years and over.....	4,547	4,018	4,184	4.0	3.4	3.6	3.5	3.5	3.6
25 to 54 years.....	4,014	3,571	3,712	4.1	3.5	3.7	3.6	3.6	3.8
55 years and over.....	538	450	486	3.3	2.8	2.8	2.7	2.7	2.9
Men, 16 years and over.....	3,749	3,320	3,399	5.1	4.5	4.7	4.5	4.5	4.6
16 to 24 years.....	1,370	1,348	1,282	12.1	11.6	11.1	11.2	11.7	11.2
16 to 19 years.....	740	709	700	17.9	15.6	14.2	16.4	17.0	16.5
16 to 17 years.....	354	371	330	20.9	18.2	18.4	18.3	21.0	18.5
18 to 19 years.....	390	313	374	16.1	14.1	11.1	14.9	13.1	15.2
20 to 24 years.....	630	639	582	8.8	9.3	9.3	8.1	8.7	8.1
25 years and over.....	2,359	1,975	2,102	3.8	3.2	3.5	3.3	3.2	3.4
25 to 54 years.....	2,052	1,718	1,828	3.9	3.3	3.6	3.4	3.2	3.5
55 years and over.....	313	268	285	3.4	2.9	3.4	3.1	2.9	3.1
Women, 16 years and over.....	3,331	3,073	3,130	5.3	4.7	4.6	4.8	4.8	4.9
16 to 24 years.....	1,152	1,030	1,053	11.2	10.1	10.2	10.4	9.8	10.1
16 to 19 years.....	583	498	545	15.0	14.7	14.3	11.6	12.3	13.4
16 to 17 years.....	268	267	249	17.0	17.0	17.0	16.3	16.0	15.2
18 to 19 years.....	315	225	296	13.7	13.0	12.4	8.2	9.5	12.2
20 to 24 years.....	569	532	508	8.9	7.4	7.6	9.7	8.3	7.9
25 years and over.....	2,188	2,043	2,082	4.2	3.6	3.6	3.7	3.8	3.9
25 to 54 years.....	1,962	1,853	1,884	4.3	3.8	3.9	3.9	4.1	4.1
55 years and over.....	225	181	201	3.1	2.6	2.1	2.3	2.4	2.6

1 Unemployment as a percent of the civilian labor force.

NOTE: Beginning in January 1998, data reflect new composite estimation procedures and revised population controls used in the household survey.

Table A-10. Persons not in the labor force and multiple jobholders by sex, not seasonally adjusted

(Numbers in thousands)

Category	Total		Men		Women	
	Mar.	Mar.	Mar.	Mar.	Mar.	Mar.
	1997	1998	1997	1998	1997	1998
NOT IN THE LABOR FORCE						
Total not in the labor force.....	66,989	67,580	24,656	25,121	42,333	42,459
Persons who currently want a job.....	4,949	4,756	2,108	2,010	2,840	2,746
Searched for work and available to work now(1).	1,471	1,426	683	642	788	784
Reason not currently looking:						
Discouragement over job prospects(2).....	356	343	185	185	171	158
Reasons other than discouragement(3)...	1,115	1,083	498	457	617	626
MULTIPLE JOBHOLDERS						
Total multiple jobholders(4).....	7,862	7,987	4,055	4,187	3,807	3,800
Percent of total employed.....	6.1	6.1	5.9	6.0	6.4	6.3
Primary job full time, secondary job part time..	4,546	4,632	2,642	2,697	1,903	1,935
Primary and secondary jobs both part time.....	1,687	1,635	499	476	1,188	1,158
Primary and secondary jobs both full time.....	196	216	133	142	63	74
Hours vary on primary or secondary job.....	1,398	1,471	755	854	643	617

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 those who think 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 1998, data reflect new composite estimation procedures and revised population controls used in the household survey.

Computer and data processing services.....	1,298.1	1,438.1	1,454.6	1,475.0	1,291	1,401	1,421	1,435	1,451	1,468
Auto repair, services, and parking..	1,125.4	1,148.0	1,152.6	1,156.9	1,126	1,153	1,157	1,163	1,159	1,157
Miscellaneous repair services.....	377.5	385.6	386.8	388.3	380	389	390	392	393	392
Motion pictures.....	532.8	557.5	563.6	561.5	529	551	561	559	566	558
Amusement and recreation services...	1,372.8	1,366.6	1,414.3	1,471.1	1,494	1,583	1,600	1,606	1,617	1,616
Health services.....	9,603.7	9,776.4	9,789.6	9,810.9	9,612	9,771	9,795	9,801	9,816	9,823
Offices and clinics of medical doctors.....	1,716.1	1,780.6	1,784.5	1,786.2	1,721	1,773	1,780	1,786	1,789	1,791
Nursing and personal care facilities.....	1,749.4	1,760.2	1,761.9	1,764.4	1,753	1,767	1,769	1,766	1,769	1,768
Hospitals.....	3,851.1	3,919.5	3,926.4	3,935.3	3,852	3,910	3,917	3,927	3,931	3,936
Home health care services.....	677.0	671.0	666.2	667.3	678	683	681	673	670	669
Legal services.....	942.9	970.7	974.6	978.3	946	968	975	975	980	982
Educational services.....	2,178.0	2,084.4	2,263.2	2,272.7	2,047	2,118	2,121	2,132	2,139	2,141
Social services.....	2,459.0	2,511.5	2,531.7	2,555.7	2,445	2,511	2,521	2,529	2,535	2,546
Child day care services.....	595.5	609.3	613.7	621.2	580	594	598	605	603	607
Residential care.....	688.4	712.4	716.6	723.6	690	711	716	717	720	725
Museums and botanical and zoological gardens.....	81.4	80.8	81.6	84.3	87	89	89	88	90	90
Membership organizations.....	2,178.3	2,176.2	2,194.9	2,204.9	2,193	2,199	2,209	2,214	2,218	2,220
Engineering and management services.....	2,950.1	3,093.0	3,128.9	3,162.0	2,934	3,074	3,096	3,125	3,134	3,150
Engineering and architectural services.....	857.7	896.5	897.1	904.6	866	893	901	907	909	913
Management and public relations...	921.8	993.2	1,004.0	1,011.1	923	979	993	1,009	1,013	1,014
Services, nec.....	47.6	48.8	49.0	48.4	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Government.....	19,950	19,699	20,102	20,207	19,545	19,763	19,770	19,781	19,812	19,807
Federal.....	2,700	2,654	2,661	2,663	2,709	2,694	2,689	2,674	2,676	2,672
Federal, except Postal Service....	1,849.7	1,799.7	1,808.0	1,810.4	1,856	1,826	1,818	1,825	1,820	1,817
State.....	4,748	4,600	4,761	4,789	4,622	4,673	4,665	4,664	4,661	4,667
Education.....	2,069.3	1,920.3	2,076.4	2,099.3	1,929	1,967	1,964	1,960	1,958	1,962
Other State government.....	2,679.0	2,679.9	2,684.2	2,689.4	2,693	2,706	2,701	2,704	2,703	2,705
Local.....	12,502	12,445	12,680	12,755	12,214	12,396	12,416	12,443	12,475	12,468
Education.....	7,237.6	7,121.3	7,338.4	7,396.6	6,853	6,964	6,965	6,985	7,008	7,008
Other local government.....	5,264.2	5,323.6	5,342.0	5,358.5	5,361	5,432	5,451	5,458	5,467	5,460

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 workers¹ on private nonfarm payrolls by industry

Industry	Not seasonally adjusted				Seasonally adjusted					
	Mar. 1997	Jan. 1998	Feb. 1998p	Mar. 1998p	Mar. 1997	Nov. 1997	Dec. 1997	Jan. 1998	Feb. 1998p	Mar. 1998p
Total private.....	34.6	34.2	34.6	34.5	34.8	34.8	34.6	34.8	34.9	34.7
Goods-producing.....	41.2	40.9	40.8	40.8	41.4	41.2	41.4	41.6	41.4	40.9
Mining.....	45.7	45.0	44.0	43.3	45.9	45.6	45.0	45.5	44.1	43.4
Construction.....	38.4	37.4	37.9	37.9	38.9	38.1	38.8	39.8	39.3	38.4
Manufacturing.....	42.0	41.9	41.7	41.7	42.1	42.1	42.2	42.1	42.0	41.7
Overtime hours.....	4.7	4.7	4.5	4.6	4.9	4.9	4.9	4.9	4.8	4.7
Durable goods.....	42.9	42.6	42.5	42.5	42.9	42.9	43.0	42.8	42.7	42.4
Overtime hours.....	5.1	5.0	4.9	4.9	5.2	5.2	5.2	5.2	5.1	5.0
Lumber and wood products.....	40.7	40.2	40.5	40.8	41.0	41.2	41.0	41.3	41.2	41.1
Furniture and fixtures.....	39.9	40.6	40.3	40.2	40.3	40.5	40.7	41.2	41.3	40.5
Stone, clay, and glass products.....	42.5	42.2	42.6	42.7	43.1	42.9	43.9	43.9	43.8	43.3
Primary metal industries.....	44.8	45.4	44.7	44.5	44.8	45.3	45.3	45.4	44.7	44.4
Blast furnaces and basic steel products.....	44.7	46.1	45.2	45.2	44.8	45.3	45.5	46.2	45.3	45.3
Fabricated metal products.....	42.5	42.6	42.3	42.3	42.6	42.6	42.9	42.7	42.6	42.4
Industrial machinery and equipment..	43.8	43.6	43.5	43.5	43.5	43.8	43.6	43.5	43.3	43.2
Electronic and other electrical equipment.....	42.2	41.8	41.6	41.3	42.1	42.0	42.0	41.9	41.8	41.2
Transportation equipment.....	45.0	43.8	43.5	43.7	45.0	44.0	44.7	43.8	43.7	43.5
Motor vehicles and equipment.....	45.8	43.8	43.5	44.0	45.7	44.3	45.0	43.8	43.7	43.7
Instruments and related products....	42.2	41.8	42.0	41.8	42.0	42.2	41.8	41.7	42.0	41.6
Miscellaneous manufacturing.....	40.3	39.9	40.2	40.5	40.2	40.5	40.7	40.2	40.7	40.4
Nondurable goods.....	40.7	40.9	40.6	40.6	40.9	41.1	41.1	41.2	40.9	40.8
Overtime hours.....	4.2	4.2	4.0	4.2	4.4	4.5	4.5	4.4	4.3	4.4
Food and kindred products.....	40.7	41.4	40.9	40.8	41.3	41.6	41.7	41.9	41.4	41.3
Tobacco products.....	39.1	37.8	37.4	37.0	40.2	39.3	39.1	38.4	38.7	37.4
Textile mill products.....	41.2	41.6	41.1	41.2	41.2	41.5	41.7	41.8	41.7	41.2
Apparel and other textile products..	37.5	37.3	37.1	37.2	37.5	37.1	37.5	37.6	37.4	37.1
Paper and allied products.....	43.5	43.7	42.9	43.1	43.8	44.1	43.8	43.6	43.3	43.4
Printing and publishing.....	38.7	38.0	38.2	38.5	38.6	38.8	38.6	38.5	38.5	38.4
Chemicals and allied products.....	43.2	43.4	43.3	43.4	43.3	43.4	43.1	43.5	43.5	43.4
Petroleum and coal products.....	43.0	44.5	42.1	42.5	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
Rubber and misc. plastics products..	41.8	42.0	41.6	41.5	41.8	42.2	42.1	42.0	41.8	41.5
Leather and leather products.....	38.5	37.7	37.9	37.5	38.7	38.0	38.3	38.3	38.8	37.6
Service-producing.....	32.9	32.4	33.0	32.9	33.0	33.1	32.8	32.9	33.2	33.0
Transportation and public utilities...	39.5	39.2	39.8	39.3	39.8	40.2	39.7	39.8	40.0	39.5
Wholesale trade.....	38.5	38.1	38.5	38.5	38.6	38.7	38.2	38.4	38.6	38.6
Retail trade.....	28.7	28.1	28.8	28.7	29.1	28.9	28.9	29.0	29.2	29.0
Finance, insurance, and real estate...	36.5	36.1	37.1	36.9	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
Services.....	32.6	32.4	32.8	32.7	(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

Industry	Average hourly earnings				Average weekly earnings			
	Mar. 1997	Jan. 1998	Feb. 1998p	Mar. 1998p	Mar. 1997	Jan. 1998	Feb. 1998p	Mar. 1998p
Total private.....	\$12.17	\$12.59	\$12.63	\$12.66	\$421.08	\$430.58	\$437.00	\$436.77
Seasonally adjusted.....	12.14	12.52	12.59	12.63	422.47	435.70	439.39	438.26
Goods-producing.....	13.72	14.10	14.11	14.18	565.26	576.69	575.69	578.54
Mining.....	15.98	16.61	16.89	16.96	730.29	747.45	743.16	734.37
Construction.....	15.67	16.22	16.19	16.28	601.73	606.63	613.60	617.01
Manufacturing.....	13.08	13.41	13.42	13.48	549.36	561.88	559.61	562.12
Durable goods.....	13.64	13.97	13.97	14.03	585.16	595.12	593.73	596.28
Lumber and wood products.....	10.60	10.89	10.91	10.96	431.42	437.78	441.86	447.17
Furniture and fixtures.....	10.43	10.75	10.76	10.82	416.16	436.45	433.63	434.96
Stone, clay, and glass products.....	13.03	13.39	13.46	13.48	553.78	565.06	573.40	575.60
Primary metal industries.....	15.16	15.47	15.45	15.52	679.17	702.34	690.62	690.64
Blast furnaces and basic steel products.....	17.86	18.30	18.31	18.33	798.34	843.63	827.61	828.52
Fabricated metal products.....	12.78	13.02	13.01	13.03	543.15	554.65	550.32	551.17
Industrial machinery and equipment..	13.93	14.33	14.35	14.35	610.13	624.79	624.23	624.23
Electronic and other electrical equipment.....	12.49	13.00	12.97	13.03	527.08	543.40	539.55	538.14
Transportation equipment.....	17.51	17.79	17.82	17.94	787.95	779.20	775.17	783.98
Motor vehicles and equipment.....	18.01	18.28	18.36	18.51	824.86	800.66	798.66	814.44
Instruments and related products....	13.47	13.68	13.71	13.77	568.43	571.82	575.82	575.59
Miscellaneous manufacturing.....	10.56	10.81	10.82	10.80	425.57	431.32	434.96	437.40
Nondurable goods.....	12.25	12.57	12.57	12.64	498.58	514.11	510.34	513.18
Food and kindred products.....	11.40	11.67	11.65	11.73	463.98	483.14	476.49	478.58
Tobacco products.....	19.40	18.32	18.12	18.41	758.54	692.50	677.69	681.17
Textile mill products.....	9.92	10.25	10.25	10.29	408.70	426.40	421.28	423.95
Apparel and other textile products..	8.24	8.41	8.39	8.40	309.00	313.69	311.27	312.48
Paper and allied products.....	14.93	15.20	15.24	15.34	649.46	664.24	653.80	661.15
Printing and publishing.....	13.01	13.27	13.32	13.38	503.49	504.26	508.82	515.13
Chemicals and allied products.....	16.42	16.89	16.93	17.04	709.34	733.03	733.07	739.54
Petroleum and coal products.....	20.51	20.65	20.93	20.98	881.93	918.93	881.15	891.65
Rubber and misc. plastics products..	11.50	11.74	11.74	11.78	480.70	493.08	488.38	488.87
Leather and leather products.....	8.86	9.29	9.23	9.30	341.11	350.23	349.82	348.75
Service-producing.....	11.66	12.09	12.15	12.17	383.61	391.72	400.95	400.39
Transportation and public utilities... ¹	\$14.70	\$15.22	\$15.19	\$15.17	\$580.65	\$596.62	\$604.56	\$596.18
Wholesale trade.....	13.28	13.76	13.85	13.85	511.28	524.26	533.23	533.23
Retail trade.....	8.27	8.63	8.62	8.65	237.35	242.50	248.26	248.26
Finance, insurance, and real estate... ¹	13.20	13.67	13.91	13.95	481.80	493.49	516.06	514.76
Services.....	12.24	12.67	12.75	12.77	399.02	410.51	418.20	417.58

¹ See footnote 1, table B-2.

p = preliminary.

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

Industry	Mar. 1997	Nov. 1997	Dec. 1997	Jan. 1998	Feb. 1998p	Mar. 1998p	Percent change from: Feb. 1998- Mar. 1998
Total private:							
Current dollars.....	\$12.14	\$12.48	\$12.48	\$12.52	\$12.59	\$12.63	0.3
Constant (1982) dollars ²	7.50	7.62	7.62	7.64	7.69	N.A.	(3)
Goods-producing.....	13.79	14.11	14.17	14.15	14.21	14.25	.3
Mining.....	15.94	16.43	16.41	16.42	16.77	16.93	1.0
Construction.....	15.80	16.22	16.36	16.22	16.30	16.42	.7
Manufacturing.....	13.07	13.37	13.39	13.38	13.43	13.47	.3
Excluding overtime ⁴	12.37	12.63	12.64	12.64	12.70	12.75	.4
Service-producing.....	11.59	11.94	11.92	11.97	12.05	12.10	.4
Transportation and public utilities.....	14.73	15.05	15.09	15.26	15.19	15.20	.1
Wholesale trade.....	13.30	13.73	13.69	13.67	13.81	13.87	.4
Retail trade.....	8.25	8.50	8.51	8.57	8.59	8.62	.3
Finance, insurance, and real estate.....	13.12	13.64	13.59	13.63	13.83	13.88	.4
Services.....	12.16	12.50	12.48	12.52	12.62	12.68	.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 .7 percent from January 1998 to February 1998, 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)

Industry	Not seasonally adjusted			Seasonally adjusted						
	Mar. 1997	Jan. 1998	Feb. 1998p	Mar. 1998p	Mar. 1997	Nov. 1997	Dec. 1997	Jan. 1998	Feb. 1998p	Mar. 1998p
Total private.....	137.5	138.2	140.5	140.8	140.2	142.9	142.5	143.6	144.5	143.5
Goods-producing.....	110.0	110.5	110.5	110.8	113.3	113.9	115.0	116.4	115.9	114.0
Mining.....	55.1	54.5	53.1	52.4	56.6	56.2	56.0	56.7	54.8	53.6
Construction.....	138.2	137.7	139.5	140.8	154.0	152.2	156.7	164.3	163.5	156.1
Manufacturing.....	107.6	108.4	108.1	108.3	108.3	109.4	109.9	110.0	109.6	108.9
Durable goods.....	111.0	112.6	112.5	112.8	111.3	113.2	113.9	113.9	113.8	112.9
Lumber and wood products.....	138.1	138.4	139.5	140.9	142.2	143.6	144.2	145.9	145.3	144.7
Furniture and fixtures.....	126.2	131.4	131.1	130.9	127.3	129.6	130.5	133.1	134.1	131.8
Stone, clay, and glass products.....	105.7	105.1	106.4	107.3	110.0	110.0	112.8	114.4	114.1	111.8
Primary metal industries.....	94.0	97.5	95.8	95.4	93.9	96.5	96.5	97.2	95.6	95.1
Blast furnaces and basic steel products.....	72.7	75.8	74.2	74.1	73.2	74.0	74.3	75.9	74.4	74.4
Fabricated metal products.....	116.2	119.2	118.7	118.3	116.7	118.6	119.8	119.8	119.9	118.9
Industrial machinery and equipment..	108.9	111.3	111.6	112.0	107.7	111.1	110.8	110.9	110.8	110.4
Electronic and other electrical equipment.....	108.9	110.8	109.9	109.0	108.8	110.3	111.1	111.0	110.3	108.8
Transportation equipment.....	128.1	128.0	128.1	129.6	127.6	129.7	131.4	128.6	128.9	128.6
Motor vehicles and equipment.....	169.3	162.9	163.2	165.7	167.9	168.7	169.6	164.5	164.1	163.9
Instruments and related products....	75.9	76.1	76.6	76.5	75.4	76.0	75.6	76.1	76.7	76.1
Miscellaneous manufacturing.....	102.5	99.4	101.2	103.0	102.5	101.4	103.4	102.2	103.4	103.0
Nondurable goods.....	102.8	102.7	101.9	102.0	104.3	104.3	104.4	104.7	104.0	103.4
Food and kindred products.....	112.0	115.0	113.8	113.5	117.4	118.4	119.0	119.9	118.7	118.6
Tobacco products.....	60.6	64.9	61.5	58.0	63.7	64.2	60.0	60.9	61.3	61.1
Textile mill products.....	88.8	87.6	86.3	86.7	88.8	88.1	88.7	88.4	87.8	87.0
Apparel and other textile products..	74.1	69.3	68.7	68.7	74.3	70.6	71.2	70.8	69.6	68.7
Paper and allied products.....	108.8	110.0	107.7	108.1	110.2	110.7	110.2	110.1	109.4	109.6
Printing and publishing.....	124.8	123.1	123.6	124.2	124.3	126.4	125.9	125.3	125.1	124.1
Chemicals and allied products.....	100.0	101.8	102.1	102.5	100.3	101.6	101.3	102.4	102.9	102.7
Petroleum and coal products.....	72.8	71.1	67.7	69.3	76.1	73.9	72.4	74.6	70.6	71.8
Rubber and misc. plastics products..	144.8	146.7	146.1	146.0	145.0	146.8	147.2	147.8	147.1	146.2
Leather and leather products.....	42.2	37.9	38.0	37.3	42.8	39.1	38.8	38.8	39.3	37.5
Service-producing.....	149.9	150.6	153.9	154.3	152.3	155.9	154.9	155.8	157.4	156.8
Transportation and public utilities...	129.2	128.8	130.7	129.9	131.4	133.2	131.1	132.0	132.6	131.5
Wholesale trade.....	125.1	125.6	127.4	127.6	126.3	128.3	126.9	128.1	129.0	129.0
Retail trade.....	133.6	133.8	136.1	136.0	138.5	140.3	140.5	140.8	142.0	140.7
Finance, insurance, and real estate...	127.6	129.5	133.7	134.0	129.0	132.9	129.3	130.3	134.8	135.2
Services.....	181.3	182.4	187.1	188.3	182.6	188.3	187.5	188.8	190.4	190.1

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 industries ¹												
Over 1-month span:												
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	57.4	50.7	58.8	58.7	56.5	64.2	61.7	61.4
1998.....	64.5	p57.6	p54.5									
Over 3-month span:												
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	65.6	59.7	58.7	59.1	65.0	65.3	67.3	68.4	69.9
1998.....	p66.9	p65.2										
Over 6-month span:												
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	66.6	64.5	64.6	64.3	66.7	67.0	68.3	70.2	72.9	p73.2	p70.6
1998.....												
Over 12-month span:												
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	65.7	65.0
1997.....	67.3	66.2	69.4	70.4	70.1	69.5	71.3	p71.9	p70.8			
1998.....												
Manufacturing payrolls, 139 industries ¹												
Over 1-month span:												
1994.....	55.8	59.0	60.4	58.6	52.9	58.6	59.4	56.1	52.9	55.0	58.6	58.3
1995.....	54.3	56.1	44.2	51.4	42.1	42.8	43.5	52.2	47.1	50.0	47.5	50.7
1996.....	45.7	54.3	47.8	39.2	52.2	52.2	44.2	52.9	44.2	50.7	49.6	52.2
1997.....	54.0	50.4	52.9	52.9	51.4	49.3	51.8	49.6	54.3	57.6	59.4	57.2
1998.....	60.8	p49.3	p50.7									
Over 3-month span:												
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	50.4	47.5	40.3	42.4	36.3	38.5	43.9	49.3	46.4	45.3	43.9
1996.....	47.5	47.8	42.1	38.5	43.2	45.0	48.9	43.2	50.4	46.4	52.5	52.5
1997.....	53.2	51.4	50.7	52.5	48.6	48.9	48.6	53.6	55.8	62.9	64.0	67.3
1998.....	p60.4	p57.6										
Over 6-month span:												
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	48.6	43.9	38.8	39.2	39.6	38.8	39.6	43.9	45.0	44.2	44.6
1996.....	41.4	41.7	41.0	38.1	39.6	40.6	47.5	46.8	45.3	50.4	48.2	53.2
1997.....	53.2	53.2	50.4	49.3	48.6	52.2	55.0	58.3	60.8	65.1	p67.3	p64.0
1998.....												
Over 12-month span:												
1994.....	57.9	58.6	60.8	60.8	60.8	63.3	59.4	60.1	57.2	56.5	50.4	49.6
1995.....	46.0	44.2	46.0	47.8	41.0	41.7	38.5	38.8	36.3	37.4	38.1	39.9
1996.....	39.6	42.8	39.2	39.6	42.4	40.3	43.5	40.3	43.5	46.8	46.4	47.1
1997.....	51.4	47.8	52.2	55.0	57.6	55.8	57.2	p58.3	p59.0			
1998.....												

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.