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THE EMPLOYMENT SITUATION: APRIL 1999

Payroll employment rose in April, and the unemployment rate was essentially unchanged at 4.3 percent, the Bureau of Labor Statistics of the U.S. Department of Labor reported today. Nonfarm payroll employment grew by 234,000. Job gains occurred throughout the service-producing sector, but losses continued in manufacturing and mining.

Unemployment (Household Survey Data)

The number of unemployed persons, 6.0 million, and the unemployment rate, 4.3 percent, were about unchanged in April. The rate has been at or below 4.5 percent since April 1998. Over the month, the unemployment rates for whites and Hispanics increased to 3.8 and 6.9 percent, respectively, at or near where they had been in February. The jobless rates for the other major demographic groups--adult men (3.4 percent), adult women (4.1 percent), teenagers (14.1 percent), and blacks (7.7 percent)--were little changed over the month. Over the year, the unemployment rate for blacks was down 1.3 percentage points, while the rate for whites was little changed. (See tables A-1 and A-2.)

Total Employment and the Labor Force (Household Survey Data)

The civilian labor force, at 139.1 million, and the labor force participation rate, at 67.1 percent, were little changed from March. Total employment, at 133.1 million, was essentially unchanged from March. In April, the employment-population ratio--the proportion of the population age 16 and over with jobs--was 64.2 percent, also little changed from the previous month. (See table A-1.)

About 7.6 million persons (not seasonally adjusted) held more than one job in April. These multiple jobholders represented 5.8 percent of the total employed, compared with 6.1 percent a year earlier. (See table A-10.)

Persons Not in the Labor Force (Household Survey Data)

About 1.3 million persons (not seasonally adjusted) were marginally attached to the labor force in April. 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. (See table A-10.)

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--was 245,000 in April, down from 344,000 a year earlier. (See table A-10.)

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

Category	Quarterly averages		Monthly data			Mar. - Apr. change
	1998	1999 1/	1999			
	IV	I	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	
HOUSEHOLD DATA						
Labor force status						
Civilian labor force..	138,285	139,144	139,271	138,816	139,091	275
Employment.....	132,166	133,191	133,144	133,033	133,069	36
Unemployment.....	6,120	5,953	6,127	5,783	6,022	239
Not in labor force....	67,813	67,732	67,602	68,220	68,145	-75
Unemployment rates						
All workers.....	4.4	4.3	4.4	4.2	4.3	0.1
Adult men.....	3.6	3.4	3.7	3.2	3.4	.2
Adult women.....	4.0	3.8	3.8	3.9	4.1	.2
Teenagers.....	14.9	14.6	14.1	14.3	14.1	-.2
White.....	3.8	3.7	3.8	3.6	3.8	.2
Black.....	8.4	8.0	8.3	8.1	7.7	-.4
Hispanic origin.....	7.4	6.4	6.7	5.8	6.9	1.1
ESTABLISHMENT DATA						
Employment						
Nonfarm employment....	126,816	p127,561	127,670	p127,677	p127,911	p234
Goods-producing 2/..	25,221	p25,233	25,266	p25,182	p25,155	p-27
Construction.....	6,072	p6,205	6,249	p6,196	p6,204	p8
Manufacturing.....	18,588	p18,487	18,478	p18,449	p18,420	p-29
Service-producing 2/	101,596	p102,238	102,404	p102,495	p102,756	p261
Retail trade.....	22,658	p22,814	22,855	p22,831	p22,897	p66
Services.....	38,031	p38,356	38,377	p38,446	p38,577	p131
Government.....	19,985	p20,094	20,107	p20,129	p20,137	p8
Hours of work 3/						
Total private.....	34.6	p34.5	34.6	p34.4	p34.5	p0.1
Manufacturing.....	41.7	p41.6	41.6	p41.5	p41.7	p.2
Overtime.....	4.5	p4.5	4.5	p4.5	p4.4	p-.1
Indexes of aggregate weekly hours (1982=100) 3/						
Total private.....	146.0	p146.7	147.2	p146.4	p146.8	p0.4
Earnings 3/						
Avg. hourly earnings, total private.....	\$12.94	p\$13.05	\$13.05	p\$13.08	p\$13.11	p\$0.03
Avg. weekly earnings, total private.....	447.29	p450.34	451.53	p449.95	p452.30	p2.35

1/ Beginning in January 1999, household data reflect revised population controls used in the Current Population Survey.

2/ Includes other industries, not shown separately.

3/ Data relate to private production or nonsupervisory workers.

p=preliminary.

Industry Payroll Employment (Establishment Survey Data)

Nonfarm payroll employment rose by 234,000 in April, following virtually no gain in March. The April increase was in line with the average monthly growth for the prior 12 months. Strong growth occurred in several service-producing industries, but job losses continued in manufacturing and mining. Construction employment changed little in April after seasonal adjustment, following a sharp decline in March. (See table B-1.)

The services industry added 131,000 jobs in April, somewhat above the average gain for the prior 12 months. A large employment increase occurred in business services (51,000), led by job gains in both help supply services (18,000) and computer services (16,000). Employment in health services increased by 23,000, more than twice the monthly average over the prior year. Over-the-month job gains occurred in doctors' offices, hospitals, and home health care services. Employment both in motion pictures and in amusements and recreation grew in April, after changing little in March. Job growth continued in engineering and management services, but the gain of 11,000 in April was about half the average increase for the prior 12 months.

Finance added 17,000 jobs in April after 2 months of small gains. Nondepository institutions had a large increase of 8,000, and security brokerages added 6,000 jobs after showing little net growth the prior 5 months. Employment in both insurance and real estate increased only slightly in April. In the first 4 months of this year, average monthly job growth in both industries has been below the average for 1998.

Transportation and public utilities employment rose by 22,000 in April. Transportation accounted for most of the increase (20,000); the largest gain occurred in local and interurban passenger transit (7,000). Communications employment rose by 5,000, in line with its average for the prior 12 months. Employment in public utilities continued its long-term decline, losing 3,000 jobs in April.

Retail trade employment rose by 66,000 in April. Within retail trade, employment in eating and drinking places increased by 64,000 after seasonal adjustment; this follows a loss of about the same amount in the previous month. In April, employment increased in furniture stores and in automotive dealers and service stations but declined in general merchandise stores and building materials stores.

Wholesale trade added 11,000 jobs in April, about equal to the industry's average monthly growth over the past year. Government employment was little changed in April. A loss in federal employment of 23,000 offset a gain in local government. The decline at the federal level largely reflected a temporary reduction in the number of workers preparing for the decennial census.

In the goods-producing sector, manufacturing employment continued to decline in April, with a loss of 29,000 jobs. Part of the loss was due to a strike of 7,000 workers in shipbuilding, which is within transportation equipment manufacturing. (Persons on strike for the entire reference pay period are not on payrolls and, thus, are not counted as employed in the establishment survey.) Aircraft industry employment declined by 6,000 in April and has fallen by 23,000 since its most recent peak last August. Job losses continued in April in industrial machinery, fabricated metals, instruments, apparel, and textiles.

Mining employment declined by 6,000 in April. Job losses in the industry have totaled 26,000 for the year thus far, compared with 35,000 for all of 1998.

After seasonal adjustment, construction employment was little changed in April, following a decline of 53,000 in March. Since October, construction employment growth has averaged 32,000 a month, slightly above the average for the prior 12-month period.

Weekly Hours (Establishment Survey Data)

The average workweek for production or nonsupervisory workers on private nonfarm payrolls edged up 0.1 hour in April to 34.5 hours, seasonally adjusted. The manufacturing workweek increased by 0.2 hour to 41.7 hours. Factory overtime edged down 0.1 hour to 4.4 hours. (See table B-2.)

The index of aggregate weekly hours of production or nonsupervisory workers on private nonfarm payrolls rose by 0.3 percent to 146.8 (1982=100), seasonally adjusted. The manufacturing index edged up 0.1 percent to 106.3. (See table B-5.)

Hourly and Weekly Earnings (Establishment Survey Data)

Average hourly earnings of production or nonsupervisory workers on private nonfarm payrolls rose by 3 cents in April to \$13.11, seasonally adjusted. Average weekly earnings rose by 0.5 percent over the month to \$452.30, seasonally adjusted. Over the year, hourly and weekly earnings each rose by 3.2 percent. (See table B-3.)

The Employment Situation for May 1999 is scheduled to be released on Friday, June 4, 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 annual benchmark adjustments for March 1998 and updated seasonal adjustment factors. Unadjusted data since April 1997 and seasonally adjusted data since January 1994 are subject to revision. Seasonal adjustment factors for March through October 1999 will be available on the Internet on May 28, one week prior to the release of the May estimates (<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 1998, 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)				
	Apr. 1998	Mar. 1999	Apr. 1999	Apr. 1998	Dec. 1998	Jan. 1999	Feb. 1999	Mar. 1999	Apr. 1999
TOTAL									
Civilian noninstitutional population.....	204,731	207,036	207,236	204,731	206,270	206,719	206,873	207,036	207,236
Civilian labor force.....	136,379	138,418	138,240	137,232	138,547	139,347	139,271	138,816	139,091
Participation rate.....	66.6	66.9	66.7	67.0	67.2	67.4	67.3	67.0	67.1
Employed.....	130,735	132,299	132,552	131,280	132,526	133,396	133,144	133,033	133,069
Employment-population ratio.....	63.9	63.9	64.0	64.1	64.2	64.5	64.4	64.3	64.2
Agriculture.....	3,315	3,022	3,320	3,381	3,222	3,299	3,328	3,281	3,384
Nonagricultural industries.....	127,421	129,277	129,232	127,899	129,304	130,097	129,817	129,752	129,685
Unemployed.....	5,643	6,119	5,688	5,952	6,021	5,950	6,127	5,783	6,022
Unemployment rate.....	4.1	4.4	4.1	4.3	4.3	4.3	4.4	4.2	4.3
Not in labor force.....	68,352	68,618	68,996	67,499	67,723	67,372	67,602	68,220	68,145
Men, 16 years and over									
Civilian noninstitutional population.....	98,503	99,362	99,465	98,503	99,309	99,198	99,279	99,362	99,465
Civilian labor force.....	73,336	73,785	73,837	73,723	74,437	74,599	74,504	74,234	74,234
Participation rate.....	74.5	74.3	74.2	74.8	75.0	75.2	75.0	74.7	74.6
Employed.....	70,348	70,544	70,877	70,695	71,204	71,459	71,276	71,352	71,225
Employment-population ratio.....	71.4	71.0	71.3	71.8	71.7	72.0	71.8	71.8	71.6
Unemployed.....	2,988	3,242	2,959	3,028	3,233	3,140	3,228	2,881	3,010
Unemployment rate.....	4.1	4.4	4.0	4.1	4.3	4.2	4.3	3.9	4.1
Men, 20 years and over									
Civilian noninstitutional population.....	90,580	91,215	91,302	90,580	91,220	91,124	91,189	91,215	91,302
Civilian labor force.....	69,480	69,781	69,848	69,616	70,069	70,295	70,174	69,951	69,991
Participation rate.....	76.7	76.5	76.5	76.9	76.8	77.1	77.0	76.7	76.7
Employed.....	67,027	67,185	67,463	67,173	67,553	67,884	67,577	67,713	67,608
Employment-population ratio.....	74.0	73.7	73.9	74.2	74.1	74.5	74.1	74.2	74.0
Agriculture.....	2,406	2,086	2,339	2,423	2,237	2,312	2,212	2,222	2,353
Nonagricultural industries.....	64,621	65,099	65,124	64,750	65,316	65,572	65,365	65,492	65,255
Unemployed.....	2,453	2,597	2,385	2,443	2,516	2,411	2,598	2,238	2,383
Unemployment rate.....	3.5	3.7	3.4	3.5	3.6	3.4	3.7	3.2	3.4
Women, 16 years and over									
Civilian noninstitutional population.....	106,228	107,674	107,771	106,228	106,960	107,521	107,593	107,674	107,771
Civilian labor force.....	63,043	64,632	64,403	63,509	64,110	64,748	64,767	64,582	64,857
Participation rate.....	59.3	60.0	59.8	59.8	59.9	60.2	60.2	60.0	60.2
Employed.....	60,387	61,755	61,675	60,585	61,322	61,937	61,869	61,680	61,845
Employment-population ratio.....	56.8	57.4	57.2	57.0	57.3	57.6	57.5	57.3	57.4
Unemployed.....	2,655	2,877	2,729	2,924	2,788	2,810	2,899	2,902	3,012
Unemployment rate.....	4.2	4.5	4.2	4.6	4.3	4.3	4.5	4.5	4.6
Women, 20 years and over									
Civilian noninstitutional population.....	98,583	99,833	99,923	98,583	99,181	99,686	99,746	99,833	99,923
Civilian labor force.....	59,345	60,780	60,604	59,539	60,078	60,718	60,622	60,533	60,788
Participation rate.....	60.2	60.9	60.7	60.4	60.6	60.9	60.8	60.6	60.8
Employed.....	57,131	58,400	58,354	57,117	57,745	58,466	58,291	58,183	58,320
Employment-population ratio.....	58.0	58.5	58.4	57.9	58.2	58.7	58.4	58.3	58.4
Agriculture.....	705	764	777	726	753	808	839	834	801
Nonagricultural industries.....	56,426	57,635	57,577	56,391	56,992	57,659	57,452	57,349	57,519
Unemployed.....	2,213	2,381	2,250	2,422	2,333	2,251	2,330	2,350	2,468
Unemployment rate.....	3.7	3.9	3.7	4.1	3.9	3.7	3.8	3.9	4.1
Both sexes, 16 to 19 years									
Civilian noninstitutional population.....	15,569	15,988	16,011	15,569	15,868	15,909	15,939	15,988	16,011
Civilian labor force.....	7,554	7,856	7,787	8,077	8,400	8,334	8,475	8,331	8,312
Participation rate.....	48.5	49.1	48.6	51.9	52.9	52.4	53.2	52.1	51.9
Employed.....	6,577	6,715	6,735	6,990	7,228	7,046	7,276	7,136	7,141
Employment-population ratio.....	42.2	42.0	42.1	44.9	45.5	44.3	45.7	44.6	44.6
Agriculture.....	204	172	204	232	232	179	277	224	230
Nonagricultural industries.....	6,373	6,543	6,531	6,758	6,996	6,867	6,999	6,912	6,911
Unemployed.....	977	1,142	1,052	1,087	1,172	1,288	1,199	1,195	1,171
Unemployment rate.....	12.9	14.5	13.5	13.5	14.0	15.5	14.1	14.3	14.1

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 1999, 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)

Employment status, race, sex, age, and Hispanic origin	Not seasonally adjusted				Seasonally adjusted(1)				
	Apr.	Mar.	Apr.	Apr.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.
	1998	1999	1999	1998	1998	1999	1999	1999	1999
WHITE									
Civilian noninstitutional population.....	171,141	172,597	172,730	171,141	172,197	172,394	172,491	172,597	172,730
Civilian labor force.....	114,380	115,866	115,633	115,121	115,996	116,529	116,610	116,284	116,370
Participation rate.....	66.8	67.1	66.9	67.3	67.4	67.6	67.6	67.4	67.4
Employed.....	110,343	111,414	111,439	110,858	111,560	112,135	112,189	112,144	111,917
Employment-population ratio.....	64.5	64.6	64.5	64.8	64.8	65.0	65.0	65.0	64.8
Unemployed.....	4,037	4,451	4,194	4,263	4,436	4,394	4,420	4,140	4,454
Unemployment rate.....	3.5	3.8	3.6	3.7	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.6	3.8
Men, 20 years and over									
Civilian labor force.....	59,185	59,541	59,548	59,324	59,712	59,751	59,799	59,698	59,664
Participation rate.....	77.0	77.1	77.1	77.2	77.2	77.5	77.5	77.3	77.2
Employed.....	57,390	57,546	57,758	57,538	57,813	57,920	57,830	58,010	57,874
Employment-population ratio.....	74.7	74.5	74.8	74.9	74.8	75.1	75.0	75.1	74.9
Unemployed.....	1,795	1,995	1,790	1,786	1,899	1,831	1,969	1,688	1,790
Unemployment rate.....	3.0	3.4	3.0	3.0	3.2	3.1	3.3	2.8	3.0
Women, 20 years and over									
Civilian labor force.....	48,801	49,729	49,486	48,972	49,230	49,759	49,721	49,602	49,672
Participation rate.....	59.5	60.1	59.8	59.8	59.8	60.2	60.1	59.9	60.0
Employed.....	47,300	48,078	47,862	47,304	47,585	48,110	48,109	47,983	47,862
Employment-population ratio.....	57.7	58.1	57.8	57.7	57.8	58.2	58.2	58.0	57.8
Unemployed.....	1,501	1,650	1,624	1,668	1,645	1,650	1,612	1,620	1,811
Unemployment rate.....	3.1	3.3	3.3	3.4	3.3	3.3	3.2	3.3	3.6
Both sexes, 16 to 19 years									
Civilian labor force.....	6,394	6,596	6,599	6,825	7,054	7,019	7,090	6,984	7,034
Participation rate.....	51.7	52.1	52.1	55.2	56.1	55.6	56.1	55.2	55.5
Employed.....	5,653	5,790	5,819	6,016	6,162	6,105	6,250	6,151	6,181
Employment-population ratio.....	45.7	45.8	45.9	48.6	49.0	48.4	49.5	48.6	48.8
Unemployed.....	741	806	780	809	892	913	840	833	853
Unemployment rate.....	11.6	12.2	11.8	11.9	12.6	13.0	11.8	11.9	12.1
Men.....	12.6	13.7	12.2	12.9	14.5	14.1	12.2	12.7	12.6
Women.....	10.5	10.7	11.4	10.7	10.6	11.9	11.4	11.1	11.6
BLACK									
Civilian noninstitutional population.....	24,289	24,729	24,765	24,289	24,561	24,665	24,697	24,729	24,765
Civilian labor force.....	15,776	16,125	16,159	15,901	16,157	16,356	16,242	16,212	16,286
Participation rate.....	64.9	65.2	65.2	65.5	65.8	66.3	65.8	65.6	65.8
Employed.....	14,429	14,798	14,979	14,477	14,884	15,085	14,900	14,904	15,029
Employment-population ratio.....	59.4	59.8	60.5	59.6	60.6	61.2	60.3	60.3	60.7
Unemployed.....	1,347	1,327	1,180	1,424	1,273	1,271	1,342	1,308	1,257
Unemployment rate.....	8.5	8.2	7.3	9.0	7.9	7.8	8.3	8.1	7.7
Men, 20 years and over									
Civilian labor force.....	7,050	7,031	7,092	7,077	7,063	7,210	7,160	7,065	7,118
Participation rate.....	72.7	71.2	71.7	73.0	72.0	73.3	72.7	71.6	72.0
Employed.....	6,527	6,583	6,661	6,548	6,588	6,782	6,682	6,656	6,681
Employment-population ratio.....	67.4	66.7	67.4	67.6	67.2	68.9	67.8	67.4	67.6
Unemployed.....	523	448	431	529	475	428	477	409	437
Unemployment rate.....	7.4	6.4	6.1	7.5	6.7	5.9	6.7	5.8	6.1
Women, 20 years and over									
Civilian labor force.....	7,814	8,166	8,222	7,830	8,035	8,114	8,082	8,129	8,241
Participation rate.....	64.2	65.9	66.3	64.4	65.4	65.7	65.3	65.6	66.4
Employed.....	7,196	7,575	7,681	7,192	7,474	7,579	7,509	7,545	7,681
Employment-population ratio.....	59.2	61.2	61.9	59.1	60.8	61.3	60.7	60.9	61.9
Unemployed.....	618	590	541	638	561	535	573	584	560
Unemployment rate.....	7.9	7.2	6.6	8.1	7.0	6.6	7.1	7.2	6.8
Both sexes, 16 to 19 years									
Civilian labor force.....	912	928	845	994	1,059	1,032	1,000	1,018	927
Participation rate.....	37.4	37.6	34.1	40.8	43.0	41.8	40.5	41.2	37.5
Employed.....	705	639	637	737	822	725	708	702	667
Employment-population ratio.....	29.0	25.9	25.7	30.3	33.4	29.3	28.6	28.4	26.9
Unemployed.....	207	289	208	257	237	307	293	316	260
Unemployment rate.....	22.7	31.1	24.6	25.9	22.4	29.8	29.2	31.0	28.1
Men.....	22.7	34.7	30.2	26.0	27.3	34.2	31.6	32.9	33.0
Women.....	22.7	27.5	19.7	25.7	17.6	25.0	27.0	29.1	23.5
HISPANIC ORIGIN									
Civilian noninstitutional population.....	20,915	21,414	21,483	20,915	21,405	21,296	21,355	21,414	21,483
Civilian labor force.....	14,179	14,523	14,434	14,289	14,488	14,511	14,591	14,570	14,543
Participation rate.....	67.8	67.8	67.2	68.3	67.7	68.1	68.3	68.0	67.7
Employed.....	13,259	13,595	13,474	13,332	13,383	13,550	13,610	13,732	13,541
Employment-population ratio.....	63.4	63.5	62.7	63.7	62.5	63.6	63.7	64.1	63.0
Unemployed.....	919	929	960	957	1,025	960	980	838	1,002
Unemployment rate.....	6.5	6.4	6.7	6.7	7.6	6.6	6.7	5.8	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 1999, data reflect revised population controls used in the household survey.

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

(Numbers in thousands)

Educational attainment	Not seasonally adjusted				Seasonally adjusted(1)				
	Apr. 1998	Mar. 1999	Apr. 1999	Apr. 1998	Dec. 1998	Jan. 1999	Feb. 1999	Mar. 1999	Apr. 1999
Less than a high school diploma									
Civilian noninstitutional population.....	29,638	28,442	27,991	29,638	29,094	28,901	28,112	28,442	27,991
Civilian labor force.....	12,857	12,119	11,971	12,624	12,500	12,379	12,164	12,094	11,753
Percent of population.....	43.4	42.6	42.8	42.6	43.0	42.8	43.3	42.5	42.0
Employed.....	11,938	11,265	11,170	11,729	11,626	11,459	11,257	11,356	10,972
Employment-population ratio.....	40.3	39.6	39.9	39.6	40.0	39.7	40.0	39.9	39.2
Unemployed.....	920	854	802	895	874	920	907	739	781
Unemployment rate.....	7.2	7.0	6.7	7.1	7.0	7.4	7.5	6.1	6.6
High school graduates, no college(2)									
Civilian noninstitutional population.....	57,484	57,805	57,945	57,484	57,115	57,477	57,062	57,805	57,945
Civilian labor force.....	37,374	37,734	37,551	37,412	37,296	37,590	37,261	37,740	37,577
Percent of population.....	65.0	65.3	64.8	65.1	65.3	65.4	65.3	65.3	64.8
Employed.....	35,921	36,302	36,253	35,935	35,873	36,291	35,979	36,448	36,253
Employment-population ratio.....	62.5	62.8	62.6	62.5	62.8	63.1	63.1	63.1	62.6
Unemployed.....	1,453	1,432	1,297	1,477	1,423	1,299	1,282	1,292	1,324
Unemployment rate.....	3.9	3.8	3.5	3.9	3.8	3.5	3.4	3.4	3.5
Less than a bachelor's degree(3)									
Civilian noninstitutional population.....	42,303	43,028	43,059	42,303	43,022	43,154	43,911	43,028	43,059
Civilian labor force.....	31,177	31,826	31,889	31,435	31,800	32,399	32,465	31,892	32,160
Percent of population.....	73.7	74.0	74.1	74.3	73.9	75.1	73.9	74.1	74.7
Employed.....	30,331	30,835	30,953	30,572	30,911	31,470	31,462	30,989	31,202
Employment-population ratio.....	71.7	71.7	71.9	72.3	71.8	72.9	71.6	72.0	72.5
Unemployed.....	846	991	936	863	889	929	1,003	903	958
Unemployment rate.....	2.7	3.1	2.9	2.7	2.8	2.9	3.1	2.8	3.0
College graduates									
Civilian noninstitutional population.....	42,197	43,859	44,289	42,197	43,484	43,516	43,949	43,859	44,289
Civilian labor force.....	33,986	35,124	35,418	34,039	34,838	34,950	35,040	34,997	35,493
Percent of population.....	80.5	80.1	80.0	80.7	80.1	80.3	79.7	79.8	80.1
Employed.....	33,485	34,483	34,776	33,456	34,205	34,325	34,368	34,345	34,742
Employment-population ratio.....	79.4	78.6	78.5	79.3	78.7	78.9	78.2	78.3	78.4
Unemployed.....	501	641	642	583	633	624	673	652	752
Unemployment rate.....	1.5	1.8	1.8	1.7	1.8	1.8	1.9	1.9	2.1

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 1999, data reflect revised population controls used in the household survey.

Table A-4. Selected employment indicators

(In thousands)

Category	Not seasonally adjusted				Seasonally adjusted				
	Apr. 1998	Mar. 1999	Apr. 1999	Apr. 1998	Dec. 1998	Jan. 1999	Feb. 1999	Mar. 1999	Apr. 1999
CHARACTERISTIC									
Total employed, 16 years and over.....	130,735	132,299	132,552	131,280	132,526	133,396	133,144	133,033	133,069
Married men, spouse present.....	42,780	42,941	43,104	42,860	43,227	43,542	43,016	43,114	43,190
Married women, spouse present.....	33,006	33,300	33,351	32,919	33,093	33,652	33,092	33,134	33,285
Women who maintain families.....	7,938	8,254	8,163	7,829	8,087	8,076	8,113	8,148	8,050
OCCUPATION									
Managerial and professional specialty.....	38,631	40,138	40,526	38,617	39,729	39,836	39,531	39,900	40,504
Technical, sales, and administrative support....	38,431	38,854	38,711	38,568	38,307	38,846	39,254	38,893	38,866
Service occupations.....	17,460	17,965	17,779	17,527	17,976	18,070	18,163	18,074	17,868
Precision production, craft, and repair.....	14,556	14,543	14,533	14,566	14,685	14,751	14,742	14,661	14,518
Operators, fabricators, and laborers.....	18,253	17,763	17,550	18,374	18,480	18,476	18,021	18,177	17,656
Farming, forestry, and fishing.....	3,404	3,035	3,454	3,494	3,396	3,422	3,490	3,417	3,539
CLASS OF WORKER									
Agriculture:									
Wage and salary workers.....	2,003	1,721	1,925	1,990	1,912	1,987	1,895	1,893	1,908
Self-employed workers.....	1,281	1,267	1,367	1,345	1,304	1,298	1,381	1,376	1,439
Unpaid family workers.....	31	34	28	33	34	30	44	39	31
Nonagricultural industries:									
Wage and salary workers.....	118,217	120,509	120,331	118,705	120,380	121,115	121,066	121,005	120,785
Government.....	18,475	18,867	18,952	18,231	18,686	18,913	18,782	18,699	18,709
Private industries.....	99,742	101,642	101,379	100,474	101,694	102,202	102,283	102,306	102,076
Private households.....	952	929	899	996	943	881	849	917	941
Other industries.....	98,790	100,713	100,479	99,478	100,751	101,321	101,434	101,389	101,135
Self-employed workers.....	9,087	8,642	8,839	9,064	8,814	8,830	8,658	8,650	8,813
Unpaid family workers.....	117	126	62	119	122	121	114	125	63
PERSONS AT WORK PART TIME									
All industries:									
Part time for economic reasons.....	3,649	3,703	3,316	3,755	3,417	3,562	3,426	3,564	3,408
Slack work or business conditions.....	2,099	2,160	1,926	2,095	1,927	2,093	1,984	2,045	1,920
Could only find part-time work.....	1,256	1,269	1,082	1,308	1,148	1,115	1,141	1,208	1,124
Part time for noneconomic reasons.....	18,808	19,398	19,788	18,296	18,674	18,485	18,642	18,545	18,882
Nonagricultural industries:									
Part time for economic reasons.....	3,496	3,499	3,130	3,606	3,257	3,413	3,298	3,374	3,224
Slack work or business conditions.....	2,010	2,055	1,835	2,010	1,841	1,989	1,906	1,955	1,831
Could only find part-time work.....	1,232	1,225	1,051	1,282	1,116	1,094	1,108	1,159	1,092
Part time for noneconomic reasons.....	18,204	18,841	19,181	17,653	18,155	17,921	18,061	17,944	18,320

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 1999, data reflect 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)				
	Apr. 1998	Mar. 1999	Apr. 1999	Apr. 1998	Dec. 1998	Jan. 1999	Feb. 1999	Mar. 1999	Apr. 1999
CHARACTERISTIC									
Total, 16 years and over.....	5,952	5,783	6,022	4.3	4.3	4.3	4.4	4.2	4.3
Men, 20 years and over.....	2,443	2,238	2,383	3.5	3.6	3.4	3.7	3.2	3.4
Women, 20 years and over.....	2,422	2,350	2,468	4.1	3.9	3.7	3.8	3.9	4.1
Both sexes, 16 to 19 years.....	1,087	1,195	1,171	13.5	14.0	15.5	14.1	14.3	14.1
Married men, spouse present.....	988	907	1,010	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.4	2.1	2.3
Married women, spouse present.....	961	913	1,006	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.7	2.9
Women who maintain families.....	637	585	623	7.5	6.3	6.1	6.5	6.7	7.2
Full-time workers.....	4,763	4,617	4,805	4.2	4.2	4.1	4.3	4.0	4.2
Part-time workers.....	1,192	1,191	1,214	4.9	5.2	5.2	4.9	4.9	4.9
OCCUPATION(2)									
Managerial and professional specialty.....	728	765	796	1.9	1.8	1.8	1.9	1.9	1.9
Technical, sales, and administrative support...	1,487	1,516	1,584	3.7	3.7	3.8	3.9	3.8	3.9
Precision production, craft, and repair.....	580	550	580	3.8	3.2	3.5	4.4	3.6	3.8
Operators, fabricators, and laborers.....	1,256	1,147	1,220	6.4	6.7	5.9	6.0	5.9	6.5
Farming, forestry, and fishing.....	228	254	278	6.1	7.5	7.7	7.8	6.9	7.3
INDUSTRY									
Nonagricultural private wage and salary workers	4,632	4,534	4,645	4.4	4.4	4.3	4.3	4.2	4.4
Goods-producing industries.....	1,286	1,218	1,257	4.5	4.6	4.6	4.7	4.3	4.5
Mining.....	18	32	56	2.9	4.3	7.4	7.7	5.3	9.3
Construction.....	462	490	520	6.6	6.4	7.3	7.5	6.7	7.4
Manufacturing.....	806	697	682	3.9	4.0	3.5	3.7	3.4	3.3
Durable goods.....	432	369	390	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.3	2.9	3.1
Nondurable goods.....	374	328	292	4.5	4.9	3.8	4.3	4.1	3.7
Service-producing industries.....	3,346	3,316	3,387	4.4	4.4	4.2	4.2	4.2	4.3
Transportation and public utilities.....	242	219	211	3.2	3.2	2.5	3.2	2.9	2.8
Wholesale and retail trade.....	1,440	1,469	1,455	5.4	5.5	5.2	5.2	5.4	5.4
Finance, insurance, and real estate.....	181	157	264	2.3	2.8	2.4	2.4	1.9	3.2
Services.....	1,483	1,471	1,458	4.3	4.1	4.1	4.0	4.2	4.1
Government workers.....	380	397	473	2.0	2.0	2.2	2.3	2.1	2.5
Agricultural wage and salary workers.....	174	200	205	8.0	8.3	9.6	11.3	9.5	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 1999, data reflect revised population controls used in the household survey.

Table A-6. Duration of unemployment

(Numbers in thousands)

Duration	Not seasonally adjusted				Seasonally adjusted				
	Apr. 1998	Mar. 1999	Apr. 1999	Apr. 1998	Dec. 1998	Jan. 1999	Feb. 1999	Mar. 1999	Apr. 1999
NUMBER OF UNEMPLOYED									
Less than 5 weeks.....	2,250	2,253	2,378	2,626	2,614	2,353	2,601	2,478	2,788
5 to 14 weeks.....	1,734	2,190	1,671	1,929	1,839	2,071	1,944	1,891	1,867
15 weeks and over.....	1,660	1,676	1,638	1,461	1,578	1,469	1,550	1,434	1,446
15 to 26 weeks.....	754	929	928	605	754	753	766	736	773
27 weeks and over.....	906	747	711	856	824	716	784	697	673
Average (mean) duration, in weeks.....	15.6	14.1	14.0	14.5	14.1	13.4	13.8	13.5	13.1
Median duration, in weeks.....	8.1	8.0	7.4	6.6	6.7	6.9	7.0	6.9	6.1
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.....	39.9	36.8	41.8	43.7	43.3	39.9	42.7	42.7	45.7
5 to 14 weeks.....	30.7	35.8	29.4	32.1	30.5	35.1	31.9	32.6	30.6
15 weeks and over.....	29.4	27.4	28.8	24.3	26.2	24.9	25.4	24.7	23.7
15 to 26 weeks.....	13.4	15.2	16.3	10.1	12.5	12.8	12.6	12.7	12.7
27 weeks and over.....	16.1	12.2	12.5	14.2	13.7	12.1	12.9	12.0	11.0

NOTE: Beginning in January 1999, data reflect revised population controls used in the household survey.

Table A-7. Reason for unemployment

(Numbers in thousands)

Reason	Not seasonally adjusted				Seasonally adjusted				
	Apr. 1998	Mar. 1999	Apr. 1999	Apr. 1998	Dec. 1998	Jan. 1999	Feb. 1999	Mar. 1999	Apr. 1999
NUMBER OF UNEMPLOYED									
Job losers and persons who completed temporary jobs.....	2,647	2,888	2,633	2,706	2,754	2,696	2,738	2,563	2,700
On temporary layoff.....	723	1,047	835	723	841	864	849	812	838
Not on temporary layoff.....	1,923	1,841	1,797	1,983	1,913	1,832	1,889	1,751	1,862
Permanent job losers.....	1,381	1,295	1,263	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Persons who completed temporary jobs.....	542	547	534	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Job leavers.....	579	788	754	641	709	699	751	780	841
Reentrants.....	1,939	2,048	1,874	2,115	2,031	1,993	2,110	1,988	2,044
New entrants.....	479	395	427	518	504	537	509	431	469
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.....	46.9	47.2	46.3	45.3	45.9	45.5	44.8	44.5	44.6
On temporary layoff.....	12.8	17.1	14.7	12.1	14.0	14.6	13.9	14.1	13.9
Not on temporary layoff.....	34.1	30.1	31.6	33.2	31.9	30.9	30.9	30.4	30.8
Job leavers.....	10.3	12.9	13.3	10.7	11.8	11.8	12.3	13.5	13.9
Reentrants.....	34.4	33.5	33.0	35.4	33.9	33.6	34.5	34.5	33.8
New entrants.....	8.5	6.5	7.5	8.7	8.4	9.1	8.3	7.5	7.7
UNEMPLOYED AS A PERCENT OF THE CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE									
Job losers and persons who completed temporary jobs.....	1.9	2.1	1.9	2.0	2.0	1.9	2.0	1.8	1.9
Job leavers.....	.4	.6	.5	.5	.5	.5	.5	.6	.6
Reentrants.....	1.4	1.5	1.4	1.5	1.5	1.4	1.5	1.4	1.5
New entrants.....	.4	.3	.3	.4	.4	.4	.4	.3	.3

1 Not available.

NOTE: Beginning in January 1999, data reflect 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				
	Apr. 1998	Mar. 1999	Apr. 1999	Apr. 1998	Dec. 1998	Jan. 1999	Feb. 1999	Mar. 1999	Apr. 1999
U-1 Persons unemployed 15 weeks or longer, as a percent of the civilian labor force.....	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.0	1.0
U-2 Job losers and persons who completed temporary jobs, as a percent of the civilian labor force.....	1.9	2.1	1.9	2.0	2.0	1.9	2.0	1.8	1.9
U-3 Total unemployed, as a percent of the civilian labor force (official unemployment rate).....	4.1	4.4	4.1	4.3	4.3	4.3	4.4	4.2	4.3
U-4 Total unemployed plus discouraged workers, as a percent of the civilian labor force plus discouraged workers.....	4.4	4.6	4.3	(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.....	5.0	5.3	5.0	(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.....	7.7	7.9	7.4	(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 1999, data reflect 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)					
	Apr. 1998	Mar. 1999	Apr. 1999	Apr. 1998	Dec. 1998	Jan. 1999	Feb. 1999	Mar. 1999	Apr. 1999	
Total, 16 years and over.....	5,952	5,783	6,022	4.3	4.3	4.3	4.4	4.2	4.3	
16 to 24 years.....	2,122	2,223	2,217	9.8	9.8	10.1	10.2	10.0	10.0	
16 to 19 years.....	1,087	1,195	1,171	13.5	14.0	15.5	14.1	14.3	14.1	
16 to 17 years.....	521	554	572	15.7	16.9	18.4	15.5	16.6	16.9	
18 to 19 years.....	576	640	608	12.1	12.1	13.1	13.1	12.8	12.3	
20 to 24 years.....	1,035	1,028	1,046	7.6	7.2	6.9	7.7	7.4	7.6	
25 years and over.....	3,815	3,573	3,792	3.3	3.3	3.2	3.3	3.1	3.2	
25 to 54 years.....	3,365	3,087	3,271	3.4	3.4	3.3	3.4	3.1	3.3	
55 years and over.....	434	504	513	2.6	3.0	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.9	
Men, 16 years and over.....	3,028	2,881	3,010	4.1	4.3	4.2	4.3	3.9	4.1	
16 to 24 years.....	1,135	1,151	1,192	10.0	10.8	10.7	10.1	9.9	10.5	
16 to 19 years.....	585	643	627	14.2	16.4	16.9	14.6	15.0	14.8	
16 to 17 years.....	269	286	332	15.9	19.9	19.7	15.3	16.9	19.2	
18 to 19 years.....	329	354	310	13.5	14.0	14.7	14.1	13.6	12.2	
20 to 24 years.....	550	508	565	7.6	7.3	7.1	7.5	7.0	8.0	
25 years and over.....	1,898	1,721	1,827	3.0	3.2	3.0	3.2	2.7	2.9	
25 to 54 years.....	1,640	1,481	1,562	3.1	3.2	3.1	3.3	2.8	2.9	
55 years and over.....	250	252	258	2.7	3.1	2.8	3.0	2.6	2.6	
Women, 16 years and over.....	2,924	2,902	3,012	4.6	4.3	4.3	4.5	4.5	4.6	
16 to 24 years.....	987	1,071	1,025	9.5	8.7	9.5	10.2	10.0	9.5	
16 to 19 years.....	502	551	544	12.6	11.3	13.9	13.7	13.6	13.4	
16 to 17 years.....	252	267	240	15.5	13.8	16.9	15.7	16.2	14.5	
18 to 19 years.....	247	286	298	10.6	10.2	11.5	12.1	11.9	12.5	
20 to 24 years.....	485	520	481	7.6	7.1	6.7	8.0	7.8	7.1	
25 years and over.....	1,917	1,852	1,965	3.6	3.5	3.4	3.3	3.4	3.6	
25 to 54 years.....	1,725	1,606	1,709	3.8	3.6	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.7	
55 years and over.....	184	251	256	2.4	2.8	3.1	2.7	3.2	3.3	

1 Unemployment as a percent of the civilian labor force.

NOTE: Beginning in January 1999, data reflect 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	
	Apr. 1998	Apr. 1999	Apr. 1998	Apr. 1999	Apr. 1998	Apr. 1999
NOT IN THE LABOR FORCE						
Total not in the labor force.....	68,352	68,996	25,167	25,628	43,185	43,368
Persons who currently want a job.....	4,901	4,797	2,111	2,052	2,790	2,745
Searched for work and available to work now(1).....	1,278	1,257	588	625	690	632
Reason not currently looking:						
Discouragement over job prospects(2).....	344	245	198	156	146	88
Reasons other than discouragement(3).....	934	1,012	390	468	544	544
MULTIPLE JOBHOLDERS						
Total multiple jobholders(4).....	7,930	7,648	4,204	4,012	3,726	3,635
Percent of total employed.....	6.1	5.8	6.0	5.7	6.2	5.9
Primary job full time, secondary job part time.....	4,523	4,269	2,631	2,442	1,892	1,827
Primary and secondary jobs both part time.....	1,610	1,615	519	496	1,091	1,119
Primary and secondary jobs both full time.....	266	282	181	214	85	67
Hours vary on primary or secondary job.....	1,480	1,446	839	841	641	605

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

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

3 Includes those who did not actively look for work in the prior 4 weeks for such reasons as child-care and transportation problems, as well as a small number for which reason for nonparticipation was not determined.

4 Includes persons who work part time on their primary job and full time on their secondary job(s), not shown separately.

NOTE: Beginning in January 1999, data reflect revised population controls used in the household survey.

Amusement and recreation services...	1,637.1	1,534.0	1,590.5	1,734.3	1,660	1,742	1,748	1,746	1,746	1,759
Health services.....	9,859.7	9,950.4	9,975.0	9,998.9	9,873	9,955	9,959	9,976	9,990	10,013
Offices and clinics of medical doctors.....	1,797.4	1,853.7	1,859.5	1,865.6	1,801	1,845	1,856	1,859	1,864	1,869
Nursing and personal care facilities.....	1,756.0	1,744.5	1,745.0	1,744.5	1,760	1,751	1,753	1,751	1,749	1,748
Hospitals.....	3,932.2	3,979.7	3,985.8	3,989.6	3,938	3,980	3,978	3,985	3,988	3,995
Home health care services.....	687.8	655.5	660.2	665.1	687	661	652	660	662	665
Legal services.....	968.0	994.1	996.8	1,000.1	972	997	997	1,000	1,001	1,005
Educational services.....	2,329.7	2,396.1	2,413.6	2,416.3	2,192	2,252	2,240	2,262	2,270	2,271
Social services.....	2,612.7	2,703.6	2,726.1	2,742.1	2,595	2,686	2,697	2,711	2,718	2,727
Child day care services.....	594.1	606.8	611.8	615.0	577	589	592	597	598	598
Residential care.....	745.2	769.6	774.4	777.9	746	766	770	774	776	778
Museums and botanical and zoological gardens.....	90.4	85.7	88.3	92.4	92	94	94	94	94	94
Membership organizations.....	2,252.6	2,270.6	2,283.9	2,286.6	2,265	2,283	2,290	2,293	2,298	2,298
Engineering and management services.	3,199.1	3,373.4	3,406.0	3,426.2	3,178	3,338	3,367	3,380	3,399	3,410
Engineering and architectural services.....	901.6	928.8	933.3	938.0	910	934	937	942	943	946
Management and public relations...	1,015.2	1,111.3	1,125.7	1,137.8	1,011	1,098	1,113	1,119	1,132	1,136
Services, nec.....	51.7	53.9	53.7	54.2	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Government.....	20,130	20,402	20,522	20,509	19,764	20,022	20,045	20,107	20,129	20,137
Federal.....	2,668	2,697	2,697	2,681	2,674	2,706	2,702	2,712	2,709	2,686
Federal, except Postal Service....	1,814.4	1,824.0	1,824.5	1,810.0	1,814	1,818	1,825	1,836	1,832	1,810
State.....	4,747	4,804	4,839	4,850	4,620	4,690	4,685	4,711	4,716	4,725
Education.....	2,059.5	2,082.4	2,110.7	2,110.8	1,925	1,957	1,947	1,969	1,971	1,977
Other State government.....	2,687.6	2,721.8	2,727.8	2,739.0	2,695	2,733	2,738	2,742	2,745	2,748
Local.....	12,715	12,901	12,986	12,978	12,470	12,626	12,658	12,684	12,704	12,726
Education.....	7,364.7	7,514.6	7,576.2	7,544.3	7,023	7,133	7,155	7,171	7,189	7,198
Other local government.....	5,350.3	5,386.6	5,409.3	5,433.6	5,447	5,493	5,503	5,513	5,515	5,528

1 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.

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						
	Apr. 1998	Feb. 1999	Mar. 1999 ^p	Apr. 1999 ^p	Apr. 1998	Dec. 1998	Jan. 1999	Feb. 1999	Mar. 1999 ^p	Apr. 1999 ^p	
Total private.....	34.2	34.3	34.2	34.3	34.5	34.6	34.5	34.6	34.4	34.5	
Goods-producing.....	40.1	40.5	40.5	40.9	40.8	41.2	41.1	41.0	40.7	40.9	
Mining.....	43.4	42.7	42.3	43.5	44.1	43.4	42.7	43.0	42.9	43.8	
Construction.....	38.0	37.9	37.6	38.6	38.7	39.5	39.7	39.3	38.3	38.6	
Manufacturing.....	40.8	41.3	41.4	41.6	41.4	41.7	41.6	41.6	41.5	41.7	
Overtime hours.....	4.0	4.2	4.4	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.6	4.5	4.5	4.4	
Durable goods.....	41.3	41.9	42.0	42.3	41.9	42.3	42.1	42.2	42.0	42.2	
Overtime hours.....	4.1	4.4	4.5	4.7	4.6	4.6	4.7	4.6	4.6	4.5	
Lumber and wood products.....	40.8	40.3	40.9	41.3	41.2	41.6	41.8	41.0	41.3	41.2	
Furniture and fixtures.....	39.7	39.8	40.0	40.3	40.7	40.2	40.5	40.3	40.3	40.6	
Stone, clay, and glass products.....	42.9	42.2	42.2	43.2	43.3	43.8	44.0	43.4	42.8	43.2	
Primary metal industries.....	43.4	43.7	43.8	43.9	43.9	43.7	43.7	43.7	43.8	43.8	
Blast furnaces and basic steel products.....	44.8	43.7	44.0	44.2	44.9	43.2	43.9	43.8	44.0	44.1	
Fabricated metal products.....	40.9	41.8	41.8	42.1	41.8	42.2	41.9	42.1	42.0	42.1	
Industrial machinery and equipment..	41.9	42.1	42.1	42.2	42.6	42.1	42.1	42.1	41.9	42.0	
Electronic and other electrical equipment.....	40.4	41.1	40.8	41.1	41.1	41.1	41.1	41.3	40.9	41.2	
Transportation equipment.....	41.4	43.9	44.0	44.4	42.1	44.6	43.3	44.1	43.8	44.0	
Motor vehicles and equipment.....	41.2	45.0	45.1	45.9	42.0	45.2	44.1	45.3	44.8	45.4	
Instruments and related products....	40.6	41.5	41.4	41.4	41.3	41.0	41.2	41.4	41.3	41.6	
Miscellaneous manufacturing.....	39.4	39.5	39.9	39.8	40.1	39.4	39.5	39.7	39.8	39.6	
Nondurable goods.....	40.0	40.5	40.6	40.7	40.7	40.9	40.8	40.8	40.8	40.9	
Overtime hours.....	3.8	4.0	4.2	4.2	4.2	4.3	4.4	4.4	4.4	4.3	
Food and kindred products.....	40.4	41.2	41.1	41.1	41.3	42.0	42.0	41.8	41.7	41.8	
Tobacco products.....	37.0	37.1	38.1	37.4	38.2	36.3	38.0	38.2	39.0	38.1	
Textile mill products.....	40.1	40.2	40.4	40.8	41.0	40.9	40.9	40.6	40.4	40.9	
Apparel and other textile products..	36.5	37.3	37.4	37.5	37.7	37.3	36.9	37.6	37.4	37.5	
Paper and allied products.....	42.5	42.9	43.4	43.5	43.0	43.4	43.4	43.4	43.7	43.6	
Printing and publishing.....	37.8	37.7	37.9	38.0	38.2	38.1	38.3	38.0	37.9	38.1	
Chemicals and allied products.....	42.9	42.7	42.9	42.6	43.1	42.6	42.8	42.8	42.9	42.9	
Petroleum and coal products.....	42.8	43.4	44.2	43.4	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	
Rubber and misc. plastics products..	41.0	41.4	41.7	41.8	41.7	41.7	41.3	41.6	41.8	41.6	
Leather and leather products.....	36.5	37.2	37.4	37.4	37.3	37.5	37.1	37.9	37.5	37.8	
Service-producing.....	32.6	32.7	32.6	32.7	32.9	32.9	32.9	33.0	32.8	32.9	
Transportation and public utilities...	39.1	39.0	38.9	38.7	39.6	39.1	39.5	39.2	39.2	39.0	
Wholesale trade.....	38.1	38.3	38.3	38.4	38.3	38.4	38.4	38.5	38.5	38.5	
Retail trade.....	28.7	28.6	28.6	28.8	29.0	29.0	29.0	29.2	29.0	29.1	
Finance, insurance, and real estate...	36.1	36.3	36.1	36.0	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	
Services.....	32.4	32.5	32.4	32.5	32.6	32.7	32.6	32.7	32.6	32.6	

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			
	Apr. 1998	Feb. 1999	Mar. 1999p	Apr. 1999p	Apr. 1998	Feb. 1999	Mar. 1999p	Apr. 1999p
Total private.....	\$12.69	\$13.09	\$13.09	\$13.12	\$434.00	\$448.99	\$447.68	\$450.02
Seasonally adjusted.....	12.70	13.05	13.08	13.11	438.15	451.53	449.95	452.30
Goods-producing.....	14.23	14.44	14.51	14.63	570.62	584.82	587.66	598.37
Mining.....	16.84	17.13	17.09	17.01	730.86	731.45	722.91	739.94
Construction.....	16.34	16.63	16.76	16.83	620.92	630.28	630.18	649.64
Manufacturing.....	13.46	13.66	13.72	13.80	549.17	564.16	568.01	574.08
Durable goods.....	13.96	14.13	14.20	14.26	576.55	592.05	596.40	603.20
Lumber and wood products.....	10.99	11.27	11.32	11.38	448.39	454.18	462.99	469.99
Furniture and fixtures.....	10.85	11.05	11.09	11.13	430.75	439.79	443.60	448.54
Stone, clay, and glass products.....	13.63	13.65	13.70	13.77	584.73	576.03	578.14	594.86
Primary metal industries.....	15.66	15.40	15.50	15.58	679.64	672.98	678.90	683.96
Blast furnaces and basic steel products.....	18.66	18.49	18.51	18.60	835.97	808.01	814.44	822.12
Fabricated metal products.....	12.89	13.31	13.36	13.40	527.20	556.36	558.45	564.14
Industrial machinery and equipment..	14.32	14.71	14.79	14.80	600.01	619.29	622.66	624.56
Electronic and other electrical equipment.....	13.09	13.26	13.30	13.38	528.84	544.99	542.64	549.92
Transportation equipment.....	17.71	17.54	17.63	17.82	733.19	770.01	775.72	791.21
Motor vehicles and equipment.....	18.35	17.78	18.03	18.24	756.02	800.10	813.15	837.22
Instruments and related products....	13.75	13.90	13.95	13.94	558.25	576.85	577.53	577.12
Miscellaneous manufacturing.....	10.76	11.16	11.18	11.19	423.94	440.82	446.08	445.36
Nondurable goods.....	12.71	12.96	13.02	13.10	508.40	524.88	528.61	533.17
Food and kindred products.....	11.75	11.91	11.94	12.06	474.70	490.69	490.73	495.67
Tobacco products.....	18.94	17.94	19.27	20.36	700.78	665.57	734.19	761.46
Textile mill products.....	10.39	10.60	10.61	10.65	416.64	426.12	428.64	434.52
Apparel and other textile products..	8.47	8.65	8.78	8.85	309.16	322.65	328.37	331.88
Paper and allied products.....	15.44	15.68	15.77	15.83	656.20	672.67	684.42	688.61
Printing and publishing.....	13.32	13.65	13.71	13.72	503.50	514.61	519.61	521.36
Chemicals and allied products.....	17.15	17.21	17.20	17.37	735.74	734.87	737.88	739.96
Petroleum and coal products.....	20.99	21.42	21.79	21.92	898.37	929.63	963.12	951.33
Rubber and misc. plastics products..	11.84	12.16	12.20	12.24	485.44	503.42	508.74	511.63
Leather and leather products.....	9.28	9.57	9.54	9.57	338.72	356.00	356.80	357.92
Service-producing.....	12.20	12.66	12.65	12.65	397.72	413.98	412.39	413.66
Transportation and public utilities...	\$15.27	\$15.59	\$15.54	\$15.63	\$597.06	\$608.01	\$604.51	\$604.88
Wholesale trade.....	13.90	14.33	14.23	14.18	529.59	548.84	545.01	544.51
Retail trade.....	8.70	9.00	8.98	8.96	249.69	257.40	256.83	258.05
Finance, insurance, and real estate...	13.98	14.55	14.53	14.62	504.68	528.17	524.53	526.32
Services.....	12.77	13.32	13.33	13.34	413.75	432.90	431.89	433.55

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	Apr. 1998	Dec. 1998	Jan. 1999	Feb. 1999	Mar. 1999p	Apr. 1999p	Percent change from: Mar. 1999- Apr. 1999
Total private:							
Current dollars.....	\$12.70	\$12.98	\$13.03	\$13.05	\$13.08	\$13.11	0.2
Constant (1982) dollars ²	7.73	7.81	7.83	7.84	7.85	N.A.	(3)
Goods-producing.....	14.25	14.50	14.51	14.54	14.59	14.66	.5
Mining.....	16.72	17.26	17.09	16.98	17.04	16.93	-.6
Construction.....	16.45	16.82	16.74	16.76	16.89	16.94	.3
Manufacturing.....	13.44	13.58	13.63	13.66	13.71	13.78	.5
Excluding overtime ⁴	12.76	12.89	12.93	12.97	12.99	13.03	.3
Service-producing.....	12.19	12.49	12.56	12.57	12.60	12.62	.2
Transportation and public utilities.....	15.32	15.53	15.55	15.55	15.56	15.66	.6
Wholesale trade.....	13.88	14.26	14.35	14.30	14.30	14.17	-.9
Retail trade.....	8.70	8.91	8.96	8.97	8.95	8.95	.0
Finance, insurance, and real estate.....	14.00	14.43	14.49	14.50	14.52	14.61	.6
Services.....	12.76	13.09	13.18	13.22	13.27	13.32	.4

1 See footnote 1, table B-2.

2 The Consumer Price Index for Urban Wage Earners and Clerical Workers (CPI-W) is used to deflate this series.

3 Change was .1 percent from February 1999 to March 1999, 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					
	Apr. 1998	Feb. 1999	Mar. 1999p	Apr. 1999p	Apr. 1998	Dec. 1998	Jan. 1999	Feb. 1999	Mar. 1999p	Apr. 1999p
Total private.....	141.8	142.9	143.2	145.4	144.0	146.4	146.4	147.2	146.4	146.8
Goods-producing.....	111.6	109.7	110.0	112.4	114.9	115.3	114.8	115.1	113.4	113.7
Mining.....	54.1	47.9	47.5	48.6	55.4	52.4	50.1	49.4	49.1	49.6
Construction.....	153.3	149.5	149.9	162.3	161.5	171.1	171.3	174.3	166.3	167.6
Manufacturing.....	106.4	105.3	105.6	105.9	108.7	107.4	106.8	106.6	106.2	106.3
Durable goods.....	110.3	109.1	109.5	110.1	112.2	111.0	110.1	110.1	109.7	109.8
Lumber and wood products.....	140.2	140.5	142.6	144.6	143.8	146.9	148.3	145.9	147.0	146.2
Furniture and fixtures.....	130.3	131.9	132.9	133.8	133.7	133.0	134.0	133.3	133.7	134.7
Stone, clay, and glass products.....	113.3	109.7	110.6	116.0	114.1	118.4	118.1	117.3	114.9	116.5
Primary metal industries.....	92.7	89.8	89.9	89.9	93.7	90.4	89.8	89.8	89.8	89.7
Blast furnaces and basic steel products.....	72.9	68.0	68.5	68.8	73.4	68.2	68.6	68.4	68.7	68.9
Fabricated metal products.....	114.8	115.3	115.4	115.9	117.5	116.8	116.2	116.2	115.9	116.0
Industrial machinery and equipment..	108.0	105.2	104.9	104.6	109.1	105.7	104.6	104.5	103.5	103.5
Electronic and other electrical equipment.....	107.9	104.9	104.8	105.1	110.1	105.5	105.1	105.1	104.8	105.5
Transportation equipment.....	123.0	124.8	126.0	126.3	124.6	128.0	123.8	125.1	124.7	124.3
Motor vehicles and equipment.....	156.2	161.9	164.2	167.8	158.9	164.1	159.6	162.4	162.2	164.8
Instruments and related products....	75.2	75.2	75.0	74.7	76.6	74.2	74.7	74.9	74.7	74.9
Miscellaneous manufacturing.....	101.4	96.4	98.2	99.1	103.4	97.5	97.0	97.9	98.1	98.4
Nondurable goods.....	101.1	100.0	100.2	100.0	104.0	102.4	102.3	101.9	101.5	101.5
Food and kindred products.....	111.8	115.8	115.4	114.3	118.3	121.0	121.5	120.8	120.3	120.0
Tobacco products.....	55.8	57.2	54.3	49.3	62.5	53.9	58.3	56.8	56.0	52.8
Textile mill products.....	85.5	80.6	80.8	81.3	87.4	83.4	83.1	81.6	81.1	81.4
Apparel and other textile products..	67.8	62.1	62.1	61.9	70.0	64.2	62.9	63.0	62.2	62.1
Paper and allied products.....	107.6	106.1	106.8	107.0	109.9	108.1	107.9	107.7	108.0	108.0
Printing and publishing.....	123.5	121.2	121.5	121.5	124.7	123.0	123.9	122.5	121.7	121.9
Chemicals and allied products.....	101.8	101.0	101.1	100.8	102.7	101.3	101.6	101.4	101.3	101.7
Petroleum and coal products.....	72.5	70.1	72.1	72.6	73.1	77.5	72.4	74.3	75.3	72.9
Rubber and misc. plastics products..	145.1	147.3	148.3	149.4	148.1	147.5	147.0	148.1	148.4	148.9
Leather and leather products.....	35.8	31.8	31.8	31.3	36.7	33.4	32.5	32.6	31.7	31.4
Service-producing.....	155.3	157.7	158.1	160.2	157.0	160.3	160.6	161.6	161.2	161.7
Transportation and public utilities...	127.8	130.7	130.5	130.5	130.2	131.6	133.5	132.8	132.6	132.3
Wholesale trade.....	126.6	129.0	129.2	130.1	127.9	129.9	130.3	130.9	131.0	131.1
Retail trade.....	136.9	137.7	138.0	140.7	139.8	142.1	142.5	144.2	143.2	144.0
Finance, insurance, and real estate...	132.8	136.5	136.1	136.6	134.2	137.3	137.5	137.9	138.0	137.7
Services.....	191.4	194.7	195.5	198.5	192.3	197.4	197.0	198.3	198.1	198.8

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:												
1995.....	62.5	60.0	54.9	55.6	47.8	55.6	54.8	59.0	58.0	55.8	54.5	58.8
1996.....	50.8	64.6	59.6	56.6	62.8	61.0	57.3	61.5	56.0	62.5	62.2	60.7
1997.....	58.0	61.4	59.8	63.6	60.1	54.6	61.1	59.1	60.0	64.3	62.4	64.9
1998.....	63.8	58.7	59.6	56.9	56.6	59.0	55.1	53.9	53.5	52.4	54.8	56.6
1999.....	54.5	54.1	p46.5	p55.2								
Over 3-month span:												
1995.....	63.6	61.4	59.4	53.1	55.2	53.2	59.7	60.1	59.1	58.0	56.6	54.6
1996.....	61.9	62.8	64.0	63.8	63.5	64.9	64.2	61.5	63.9	64.2	67.0	66.6
1997.....	64.9	63.3	65.6	66.2	63.9	61.2	60.1	65.9	67.4	68.1	70.8	71.9
1998.....	68.4	67.3	64.2	61.7	60.4	58.4	57.2	56.7	56.0	53.7	57.6	58.1
1999.....	59.0	p52.5	p53.2									
Over 6-month span:												
1995.....	66.4	60.1	59.1	57.3	59.0	60.1	57.6	60.4	59.7	59.3	61.1	63.2
1996.....	62.8	65.4	64.7	65.7	66.2	65.0	66.4	66.0	66.2	67.6	66.9	66.3
1997.....	67.6	67.0	65.3	64.9	65.6	67.3	68.0	67.3	70.6	72.3	73.3	72.6
1998.....	72.1	70.9	69.4	63.5	64.5	61.8	59.0	58.1	58.1	60.8	58.3	p56.7
1999.....	p57.2											
Over 12-month span:												
1995.....	63.6	62.4	62.6	63.3	61.7	61.9	58.7	62.2	62.2	61.5	63.5	65.4
1996.....	64.5	66.7	64.5	65.6	68.5	67.3	67.7	66.4	68.0	69.9	69.1	68.3
1997.....	69.8	67.6	69.2	70.1	69.8	69.8	71.2	71.2	71.1	73.0	72.9	72.3
1998.....	71.2	69.5	69.5	66.6	65.2	64.0	62.8	64.2	p61.9	p59.6		
1999.....												
Manufacturing payrolls, 139 industries ¹												
Over 1-month span:												
1995.....	54.7	54.3	46.4	53.2	42.4	44.2	46.4	49.6	48.6	52.2	45.3	48.2
1996.....	42.8	54.7	48.2	42.1	55.4	50.7	47.1	55.4	47.8	52.9	54.3	55.4
1997.....	49.3	54.3	50.0	56.8	51.4	52.2	50.4	48.9	56.5	57.2	56.1	60.8
1998.....	55.8	51.8	52.5	48.6	45.0	47.8	39.6	47.5	43.2	38.8	37.1	45.7
1999.....	43.9	41.4	p36.7	p43.9								
Over 3-month span:												
1995.....	56.8	50.0	47.8	42.1	43.2	38.8	40.6	43.5	48.2	47.1	45.3	39.9
1996.....	43.9	46.8	46.0	47.5	46.4	49.3	51.4	50.0	53.6	51.1	57.6	54.7
1997.....	54.3	49.3	54.3	54.0	55.4	50.4	47.5	52.2	57.9	62.6	64.7	65.5
1998.....	60.1	59.0	50.7	46.4	43.2	38.8	36.7	34.2	41.4	30.9	35.6	38.1
1999.....	39.9	p32.0	p33.5									
Over 6-month span:												
1995.....	55.4	46.4	42.8	40.3	41.4	42.4	41.0	41.0	43.9	43.2	43.2	45.3
1996.....	42.1	45.3	46.4	47.1	48.2	48.6	51.1	50.4	52.9	52.9	53.2	52.2
1997.....	54.3	54.3	51.4	52.9	51.4	55.0	56.8	57.6	60.4	64.4	67.6	65.8
1998.....	61.5	56.8	52.2	39.2	40.6	34.5	30.9	28.1	31.7	38.5	33.1	p30.2
1999.....	p29.5											
Over 12-month span:												
1995.....	46.0	44.2	46.0	47.8	41.0	41.7	38.5	38.8	36.3	38.5	39.9	44.6
1996.....	43.5	47.5	45.3	45.3	50.4	49.6	50.4	48.6	51.1	55.0	54.0	51.8
1997.....	57.2	52.5	54.7	56.5	57.9	57.6	58.6	58.6	60.4	60.4	59.4	58.3
1998.....	50.7	51.1	50.4	41.7	38.5	36.7	32.7	32.0	p28.8	p27.3		
1999.....												

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.