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THE EMPLOYMENT SITUATION: MARCH 2000

Payroll employment rose in March and the unemployment rate was unchanged at 4.1 percent, the Bureau of Labor Statistics of the U.S. Department of Labor reported today. Nonfarm payroll employment grew by 416,000 over the month. This included the addition of an estimated 117,000 temporary census workers. Also, it is likely that some of the March gain in payroll employment resulted from the fact that there were 5 weeks between the February and March survey reference periods instead of the usual 4 weeks. Average hourly earnings increased by 5 cents over the month and 3.7 percent over the year.

Unemployment (Household Survey Data)

The number of unemployed persons, 5.7 million, was essentially unchanged in March, and the unemployment rate held at 4.1 percent. The jobless rate has been below 4.2 percent for 6 consecutive months. Jobless rates for the major worker groups--adult men (3.3 percent), adult women (3.6 percent), teenagers (13.3 percent), whites (3.6 percent), blacks (7.3 percent), and Hispanics (6.3 percent)--showed little or no change over the month. (See tables A-1 and A-2.)

Total Employment and the Labor Force (Household Survey Data)

The number of persons in the civilian labor force was little changed at 140.9 million in March. The labor force participation rate was 67.4 percent. Total employment also was about unchanged in March, at 135.2 million (seasonally adjusted). The employment-population ratio--the proportion of the population age 16 and older with jobs--remained high at 64.7 percent. (See table A-1.)

About 7.7 million persons (not seasonally adjusted) held more than one job in March. These multiple jobholders represented 5.7 percent of the total employed, down from 6.1 percent a year earlier. (See table A-10.)

Persons Not in the Labor Force (Household Survey Data)

The number of persons who were marginally attached to the labor force in March totaled 1.2 million (not seasonally adjusted). These people wanted and were available to work and had looked for a job sometime in the prior 12 months. They are not counted as unemployed because they had not actively searched for work in the 4 weeks preceding the survey. The number of discouraged workers was 257,000 in March, about the same as a year earlier. Discouraged workers, a subset of the marginally attached, were not currently looking for work specifically because they believed no jobs were available for them. (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
	1999	2000 1/	2000			
	IV	I	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	
HOUSEHOLD DATA	Labor force status					
Civilian labor force..	139,880	140,981	140,910	141,165	140,867	-298
Employment.....	134,153	135,247	135,221	135,362	135,159	-203
Unemployment.....	5,727	5,733	5,689	5,804	5,708	-96
Not in labor force....	68,780	67,933	67,872	67,742	68,187	445
	Unemployment rates					
All workers.....	4.1	4.1	4.0	4.1	4.1	.0
Adult men.....	3.4	3.3	3.3	3.4	3.3	-0.1
Adult women.....	3.6	3.6	3.7	3.5	3.6	.1
Teenagers.....	13.8	13.4	12.6	14.1	13.3	-.8
White.....	3.5	3.5	3.4	3.6	3.6	.0
Black.....	8.1	7.8	8.2	7.8	7.3	-.5
Hispanic origin.....	6.1	5.9	5.6	5.7	6.3	.6
ESTABLISHMENT DATA	Employment					
Nonfarm employment....	129,606	p130,435	130,292	p130,299	p130,715	p416
Goods-producing 2/..	25,246	p25,421	25,410	p25,383	p25,471	p88
Construction.....	6,359	p6,522	6,504	p6,487	p6,576	p89
Manufacturing.....	18,359	p18,366	18,376	p18,364	p18,359	p-5
Service-producing 2/	104,360	p105,014	104,882	p104,916	p105,244	p328
Retail trade.....	22,922	p23,004	23,018	p22,996	p22,999	p3
Services.....	39,548	p39,869	39,804	p39,826	p39,976	p150
Government.....	20,274	p20,427	20,365	p20,387	p20,529	p142
	Hours of work 3/					
Total private.....	34.5	p34.5	34.6	p34.5	p34.5	p.0
Manufacturing.....	41.7	p41.7	41.7	p41.8	p41.6	p-0.2
Overtime.....	4.6	p4.7	4.7	p4.8	p4.6	p-.2
	Indexes of aggregate weekly hours (1982=100) 3/					
Total private.....	149.1	p150.3	150.3	p150.0	p150.5	p0.5
	Earnings 3/					
Avg. hourly earnings, total private.....	\$13.41	p\$13.55	\$13.49	p\$13.55	p\$13.60	p\$0.05
Avg. weekly earnings, total private.....	462.65	p467.81	466.75	p467.48	p469.20	p1.72

1/ Beginning in January 2000, 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 416,000 in March to 130.7 million, seasonally adjusted. This increase included the addition of 117,000 temporary census workers. Also, it is likely that some of the March payroll employment gain resulted from a calendar anomaly. This year, there were 5 weeks instead of the usual 4 between the February and March survey reference periods. The last time this occurred was in 1972. Because this occurrence is so rare, the payroll employment estimates for March cannot be adjusted for the differences in the number of weeks between the survey reference periods, as is done for other months. Thus, the estimates of employment change this month reflect an additional week's growth. This effect is most pronounced in seasonal industries that tend to add jobs at this time of year.

In the goods-producing sector, construction employment grew by 89,000 in March, with job gains widespread across the component industries. The additional week between the February and March survey reference periods likely contributed to the large employment increase. In mining, employment in the oil and gas extraction industry continued to rise. Since last summer, oil and gas extraction has added 16,000 jobs; slightly more than half of that gain occurred in February and March. (See table B-1.)

Manufacturing employment was down by 5,000 over the month. This decrease would have been larger had it not been for the return of 15,000 striking workers in the aircraft industry. (February employment estimates have been revised down by 15,000, as recent information indicates that the strikers were off payrolls for the entire reference pay period that month. These workers were back on payrolls in March.) Industrial machinery lost 6,000 jobs in March, and there were smaller declines in many other manufacturing industries. Employment in the fabricated metals industry continued on a growth trend that began in September 1999.

In the service-producing sector, the services industry added 150,000 jobs in March, following an unusually small gain in February (22,000, as revised). Employment growth in services during the first quarter of the year averaged 106,000 per month, slightly below the monthly average for 1999. In March, job gains were widespread among the services industries. The largest employment increase was in business services (48,000), where personnel supply services added 19,000 jobs. Employment in educational services rose by 21,000 jobs in March. Two highly seasonal industries, agricultural services and hotels, posted substantial job gains of 18,000 and 15,000, respectively.

Transportation and public utilities added 27,000 jobs in March. Nearly all of the gain occurred in transportation, with trucking and air transportation adding 11,000 and 10,000 jobs, respectively. Both industries had lost jobs in February. Employment continued to grow in the communications industry in March, mainly in telephone communications. In contrast, public utilities continued to lose jobs.

Employment in wholesale trade rose by 17,000 in March, in line with its average monthly gain over the prior 12 months. Retail trade employment was little changed in March. Job gains in furniture stores, building materials stores, and automotive dealers and service stations were offset by losses in general merchandise stores and in eating and drinking places. General merchandise employment fell by 36,000 in the first quarter, and eating and drinking places employment declined by 28,000.

Finance, insurance, and real estate lost 11,000 jobs in March, offsetting its February gain. Employment in mortgage banking declined by 12,000 over the month and has fallen by 35,000 since last May. In contrast, security and commodity brokerages continued to add jobs in March.

Federal government employment grew by 106,000 in March. The Census Bureau added 117,000 temporary workers for Census 2000, but employment declines continued in other federal agencies. Local governments added 34,000 jobs in March, following a decline in February.

Weekly Hours (Establishment Survey Data)

The average workweek for production or nonsupervisory workers on private nonfarm payrolls was unchanged in March at 34.5 hours, seasonally adjusted. In manufacturing, both the average workweek and overtime hours fell by 0.2 hour to 41.6 hours and 4.6 hours, respectively. (See table B-2.)

The index of aggregate weekly hours of production or nonsupervisory workers on private nonfarm payrolls increased by 0.3 percent to 150.5 (1982=100), seasonally adjusted. The manufacturing index decreased 0.4 percent to 105.9. (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 5 cents in March to \$13.60, seasonally adjusted. Over the month, average weekly earnings rose 0.4 percent to \$469.20, seasonally adjusted. Over the year, both average hourly earnings and average weekly earnings rose by 3.7 percent. (See table B-3.)

The Employment Situation for April 2000 is scheduled to be released on Friday, May 5, at 8:30 A.M. (EDT).

Planned Changes Affecting Establishment Survey Data

Concurrent with the release of March 1999 benchmark revisions on June 2, BLS will begin implementation of a new probability-based sample design for the payroll survey. Estimates for the wholesale trade major industry division only will incorporate the new sample design with this release. Further information is available on the Internet (<http://stats.bls.gov/ceshome.htm>) or by calling (202) 691-6555.

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 U.S. Census Bureau 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 1999, 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 \pm 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 0.3 percent, ranging from zero to 0.7 percent.

Additional statistics and other information

More comprehensive statistics are contained in Employment and Earnings, published each month by BLS. It is available for \$16.00 per issue or \$40.00 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: 202-691-5200; TDD message referral phone: 1-800-877-8339.

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. 1999	Feb. 2000	Mar. 2000	Mar. 1999	Nov. 1999	Dec. 1999	Jan. 2000	Feb. 2000	Mar. 2000
TOTAL									
Civilian noninstitutional population.....	207,036	208,907	209,053	207,036	208,666	208,832	208,782	208,907	209,053
Civilian labor force.....	138,418	140,185	140,501	138,804	139,834	140,108	140,910	141,165	140,867
Participation rate.....	66.9	67.1	67.2	67.0	67.0	67.1	67.5	67.6	67.4
Employed.....	132,299	133,954	134,494	132,976	134,098	134,420	135,221	135,362	135,159
Employment-population ratio.....	63.9	64.1	64.3	64.2	64.3	64.4	64.8	64.8	64.7
Agriculture.....	3,022	2,973	3,079	3,290	3,310	3,279	3,371	3,408	3,359
Nonagricultural industries.....	129,277	130,981	131,415	129,686	130,788	131,141	131,850	131,954	131,801
Unemployed.....	6,119	6,231	6,007	5,828	5,736	5,688	5,689	5,804	5,708
Unemployment rate.....	4.4	4.4	4.3	4.2	4.1	4.1	4.0	4.1	4.1
Not in labor force.....	68,618	68,723	68,552	68,232	68,832	68,724	67,872	67,742	68,187
Persons who currently want a job.....	4,471	4,431	4,461	4,606	4,429	4,467	4,252	4,374	4,594
Men, 16 years and over									
Civilian noninstitutional population.....	99,362	100,330	100,405	99,362	100,179	100,264	100,266	100,330	100,405
Civilian labor force.....	73,785	74,808	74,790	74,218	74,728	74,930	75,304	75,594	75,198
Participation rate.....	74.3	74.6	74.5	74.7	74.6	74.7	75.1	75.3	74.9
Employed.....	70,544	71,311	71,613	71,269	71,732	71,927	72,358	72,473	72,313
Employment-population ratio.....	71.0	71.1	71.3	71.7	71.6	71.7	72.2	72.2	72.0
Unemployed.....	3,242	3,497	3,177	2,949	2,996	3,003	2,946	3,121	2,885
Unemployment rate.....	4.4	4.7	4.2	4.0	4.0	4.0	3.9	4.1	3.8
Men, 20 years and over									
Civilian noninstitutional population.....	91,215	92,092	92,145	91,215	91,986	92,052	92,057	92,092	92,145
Civilian labor force.....	69,781	70,704	70,689	69,934	70,388	70,529	70,917	71,120	70,822
Participation rate.....	76.5	76.8	76.7	76.7	76.5	76.6	77.0	77.2	76.9
Employed.....	67,185	67,869	68,057	67,628	68,037	68,197	68,585	68,691	68,480
Employment-population ratio.....	73.7	73.7	73.9	74.1	74.0	74.1	74.5	74.6	74.3
Agriculture.....	2,086	2,018	2,073	2,239	2,262	2,227	2,303	2,309	2,232
Nonagricultural industries.....	65,099	65,851	65,984	65,389	65,775	65,970	66,282	66,382	66,249
Unemployed.....	2,597	2,835	2,632	2,306	2,351	2,332	2,332	2,429	2,342
Unemployment rate.....	3.7	4.0	3.7	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.4	3.3
Women, 16 years and over									
Civilian noninstitutional population.....	107,674	108,577	108,649	107,674	108,487	108,569	108,516	108,577	108,649
Civilian labor force.....	64,632	65,377	65,711	64,586	65,106	65,178	65,606	65,572	65,668
Participation rate.....	60.0	60.2	60.5	60.0	60.0	60.0	60.5	60.4	60.4
Employed.....	61,755	62,642	62,881	61,707	62,366	62,493	62,863	62,889	62,846
Employment-population ratio.....	57.4	57.7	57.9	57.3	57.5	57.6	57.9	57.9	57.8
Unemployed.....	2,877	2,734	2,830	2,879	2,740	2,685	2,743	2,683	2,823
Unemployment rate.....	4.5	4.2	4.3	4.5	4.2	4.1	4.2	4.1	4.3
Women, 20 years and over									
Civilian noninstitutional population.....	99,833	100,666	100,713	99,833	100,573	100,666	100,579	100,666	100,713
Civilian labor force.....	60,780	61,576	61,892	60,554	61,052	61,154	61,576	61,575	61,671
Participation rate.....	60.9	61.2	61.5	60.7	60.7	60.7	61.2	61.2	61.2
Employed.....	58,400	59,331	59,593	58,216	58,838	58,958	59,280	59,398	59,422
Employment-population ratio.....	58.5	58.9	59.2	58.3	58.5	58.6	58.9	59.0	59.0
Agriculture.....	764	804	831	821	768	791	826	871	894
Nonagricultural industries.....	57,635	58,526	58,762	57,395	58,070	58,167	58,454	58,526	58,528
Unemployed.....	2,381	2,245	2,298	2,338	2,214	2,196	2,297	2,178	2,249
Unemployment rate.....	3.9	3.6	3.7	3.9	3.6	3.6	3.7	3.5	3.6
Both sexes, 16 to 19 years									
Civilian noninstitutional population.....	15,988	16,149	16,196	15,988	16,107	16,114	16,147	16,149	16,196
Civilian labor force.....	7,856	7,905	7,921	8,316	8,394	8,425	8,416	8,470	8,374
Participation rate.....	49.1	48.9	48.9	52.0	52.1	52.3	52.1	52.4	51.7
Employed.....	6,715	6,754	6,844	7,132	7,223	7,265	7,356	7,273	7,257
Employment-population ratio.....	42.0	41.8	42.3	44.6	44.8	45.1	45.6	45.0	44.8
Agriculture.....	172	151	175	230	280	261	242	228	233
Nonagricultural industries.....	6,543	6,604	6,669	6,902	6,943	7,004	7,114	7,046	7,024
Unemployed.....	1,142	1,151	1,077	1,184	1,171	1,160	1,060	1,197	1,117
Unemployment rate.....	14.5	14.6	13.6	14.2	14.0	13.8	12.6	14.1	13.3

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 2000, 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)				
	Mar. 1999	Feb. 2000	Mar. 2000	Mar. 1999	Nov. 1999	Dec. 1999	Jan. 2000	Feb. 2000	Mar. 2000
WHITE									
Civilian noninstitutional population.....	172,597	173,886	173,983	172,597	173,709	173,821	173,812	173,886	173,983
Civilian labor force.....	115,866	117,154	117,451	116,237	116,703	117,008	117,716	117,821	117,832
Participation rate.....	67.1	67.4	67.5	67.3	67.2	67.3	67.7	67.8	67.7
Employed.....	111,414	112,576	113,006	112,030	112,611	112,951	113,704	113,634	113,630
Employment-population ratio.....	64.6	64.7	65.0	64.9	64.8	65.0	65.4	65.3	65.3
Unemployed.....	4,451	4,578	4,446	4,207	4,092	4,057	4,011	4,187	4,202
Unemployment rate.....	3.8	3.9	3.8	3.6	3.5	3.5	3.4	3.6	3.6
Men, 20 years and over									
Civilian labor force.....	59,541	60,043	60,123	59,675	59,761	59,889	60,179	60,387	60,282
Participation rate.....	77.1	77.1	77.2	77.3	76.9	77.0	77.3	77.6	77.4
Employed.....	57,546	57,927	58,131	57,935	58,067	58,221	58,487	58,631	58,541
Employment-population ratio.....	74.5	74.4	74.6	75.0	74.7	74.8	75.2	75.3	75.1
Unemployed.....	1,995	2,116	1,993	1,740	1,694	1,668	1,693	1,756	1,742
Unemployment rate.....	3.4	3.5	3.3	2.9	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.9	2.9
Women, 20 years and over									
Civilian labor force.....	49,729	50,418	50,622	49,567	49,814	50,011	50,404	50,335	50,448
Participation rate.....	60.1	60.5	60.7	59.9	59.9	60.1	60.5	60.4	60.5
Employed.....	48,078	48,840	48,966	47,941	48,273	48,486	48,857	48,792	48,820
Employment-population ratio.....	58.1	58.6	58.7	57.9	58.0	58.2	58.7	58.6	58.6
Unemployed.....	1,650	1,578	1,656	1,626	1,541	1,525	1,547	1,544	1,628
Unemployment rate.....	3.3	3.1	3.3	3.3	3.1	3.0	3.1	3.1	3.2
Both sexes, 16 to 19 years									
Civilian labor force.....	6,596	6,693	6,706	6,995	7,128	7,108	7,132	7,099	7,102
Participation rate.....	52.1	52.6	52.7	55.3	56.0	55.8	56.0	55.8	55.8
Employed.....	5,790	5,808	5,909	6,154	6,271	6,244	6,360	6,211	6,270
Employment-population ratio.....	45.8	45.6	46.5	48.7	49.2	49.0	50.0	48.8	49.3
Unemployed.....	806	885	797	841	857	864	772	888	832
Unemployment rate.....	12.2	13.2	11.9	12.0	12.0	12.2	10.8	12.5	11.7
Men.....	13.7	15.5	12.1	12.8	12.8	13.3	12.4	14.4	11.3
Women.....	10.7	10.7	11.7	11.2	11.2	10.9	9.1	10.4	12.1
BLACK									
Civilian noninstitutional population.....	24,729	25,076	25,105	24,729	25,019	25,051	25,047	25,076	25,105
Civilian labor force.....	16,125	16,542	16,466	16,231	16,508	16,513	16,622	16,785	16,572
Participation rate.....	65.2	66.0	65.6	65.6	66.0	65.9	66.4	66.9	66.0
Employed.....	14,798	15,164	15,231	14,925	15,187	15,204	15,254	15,471	15,356
Employment-population ratio.....	59.8	60.5	60.7	60.4	60.7	60.7	60.9	61.7	61.2
Unemployed.....	1,327	1,378	1,236	1,306	1,321	1,309	1,368	1,314	1,216
Unemployment rate.....	8.2	8.3	7.5	8.0	8.0	7.9	8.2	7.8	7.3
Men, 20 years and over									
Civilian labor force.....	7,031	7,355	7,252	7,073	7,277	7,273	7,386	7,441	7,300
Participation rate.....	71.2	73.3	72.2	71.7	72.8	72.6	73.7	74.2	72.6
Employed.....	6,583	6,771	6,762	6,647	6,767	6,766	6,839	6,910	6,830
Employment-population ratio.....	66.7	67.5	67.3	67.4	67.7	67.5	68.2	68.9	68.0
Unemployed.....	448	584	490	426	510	507	547	532	469
Unemployment rate.....	6.4	7.9	6.8	6.0	7.0	7.0	7.4	7.1	6.4
Women, 20 years and over									
Civilian labor force.....	8,166	8,289	8,333	8,151	8,305	8,260	8,315	8,344	8,314
Participation rate.....	65.9	66.0	66.2	65.8	66.3	65.8	66.3	66.4	66.1
Employed.....	7,575	7,719	7,815	7,573	7,757	7,706	7,715	7,805	7,808
Employment-population ratio.....	61.2	61.4	62.1	61.1	61.9	61.4	61.5	62.1	62.1
Unemployed.....	590	570	518	578	548	554	600	539	506
Unemployment rate.....	7.2	6.9	6.2	7.1	6.6	6.7	7.2	6.5	6.1
Both sexes, 16 to 19 years									
Civilian labor force.....	928	898	881	1,007	926	980	921	999	958
Participation rate.....	37.6	36.3	35.6	40.7	37.3	39.5	37.2	40.4	38.7
Employed.....	639	673	653	705	663	732	701	756	718
Employment-population ratio.....	25.9	27.2	26.4	28.5	26.7	29.5	28.3	30.6	29.0
Unemployed.....	289	225	228	302	263	248	220	243	240
Unemployment rate.....	31.1	25.0	25.9	30.0	28.4	25.3	23.9	24.3	25.1
Men.....	34.7	21.9	22.6	32.4	31.0	27.5	24.0	22.3	21.3
Women.....	27.5	28.3	29.3	27.6	25.9	23.0	23.8	26.6	28.9
HISPANIC ORIGIN									
Civilian noninstitutional population.....	21,414	22,108	22,166	21,414	21,947	22,008	22,047	22,108	22,166
Civilian labor force.....	14,523	15,187	15,304	14,542	14,887	14,984	15,251	15,249	15,313
Participation rate.....	67.8	68.7	69.0	67.9	67.8	68.1	69.2	69.0	69.1
Employed.....	13,595	14,267	14,283	13,673	13,979	14,095	14,395	14,382	14,355
Employment-population ratio.....	63.5	64.5	64.4	63.8	63.7	64.0	65.3	65.1	64.8
Unemployed.....	929	921	1,021	869	908	889	856	868	958
Unemployment rate.....	6.4	6.1	6.7	6.0	6.1	5.9	5.6	5.7	6.3

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 2000, 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)				
	Mar. 1999	Feb. 2000	Mar. 2000	Mar. 1999	Nov. 1999	Dec. 1999	Jan. 2000	Feb. 2000	Mar. 2000
Less than a high school diploma									
Civilian noninstitutional population.....	28,442	27,376	27,523	28,442	28,228	28,144	27,995	27,376	27,523
Civilian labor force.....	12,119	11,638	11,801	12,039	12,132	11,956	11,895	11,971	11,726
Percent of population.....	42.6	42.5	42.9	42.3	43.0	42.5	42.5	43.7	42.6
Employed.....	11,265	10,829	10,896	11,280	11,347	11,243	11,106	11,257	10,918
Employment-population ratio.....	39.6	39.6	39.6	39.7	40.2	39.9	39.7	41.1	39.7
Unemployed.....	854	809	905	759	785	713	789	714	808
Unemployment rate.....	7.0	7.0	7.7	6.3	6.5	6.0	6.6	6.0	6.9
High school graduates, no college(2)									
Civilian noninstitutional population.....	57,805	57,471	58,033	57,805	57,789	57,590	57,768	57,471	58,033
Civilian labor force.....	37,734	37,403	37,742	37,687	37,671	37,362	37,617	37,603	37,671
Percent of population.....	65.3	65.1	65.0	65.2	65.2	64.9	65.1	65.4	64.9
Employed.....	36,302	35,932	36,364	36,368	36,445	36,071	36,305	36,294	36,401
Employment-population ratio.....	62.8	62.5	62.7	62.9	63.1	62.6	62.8	63.2	62.7
Unemployed.....	1,432	1,471	1,377	1,319	1,226	1,291	1,311	1,309	1,270
Unemployment rate.....	3.8	3.9	3.6	3.5	3.3	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.4
Less than a bachelor's degree(3)									
Civilian noninstitutional population.....	43,028	44,486	44,225	43,028	44,070	44,069	43,689	44,486	44,225
Civilian labor force.....	31,826	32,946	32,898	31,866	32,312	32,404	32,397	32,544	32,967
Percent of population.....	74.0	74.1	74.4	74.1	73.3	73.5	74.2	73.2	74.5
Employed.....	30,835	31,911	31,929	30,966	31,444	31,586	31,564	31,595	32,090
Employment-population ratio.....	71.7	71.7	72.2	72.0	71.3	71.7	72.2	71.0	72.6
Unemployed.....	991	1,036	969	900	868	818	833	949	878
Unemployment rate.....	3.1	3.1	2.9	2.8	2.7	2.5	2.6	2.9	2.7
College graduates									
Civilian noninstitutional population.....	43,859	45,247	44,838	43,859	44,365	44,821	45,058	45,247	44,838
Civilian labor force.....	35,124	36,242	36,017	35,130	35,264	35,824	36,205	36,265	36,060
Percent of population.....	80.1	80.1	80.3	80.1	79.5	79.9	80.4	80.1	80.4
Employed.....	34,483	35,643	35,446	34,479	34,655	35,186	35,540	35,678	35,481
Employment-population ratio.....	78.6	78.8	79.1	78.6	78.1	78.5	78.9	78.9	79.1
Unemployed.....	641	599	572	651	609	638	665	587	579
Unemployment rate.....	1.8	1.7	1.6	1.9	1.7	1.8	1.8	1.6	1.6

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 2000, data reflect revised population controls used in the household survey.

Table A-4. Selected employment indicators
(In thousands)

Category	Not seasonally adjusted				Seasonally adjusted				
	Mar. 1999	Feb. 2000	Mar. 2000	Mar. 1999	Nov. 1999	Dec. 1999	Jan. 2000	Feb. 2000	Mar. 2000
CHARACTERISTIC									
Total employed, 16 years and over.....	132,299	133,954	134,494	132,976	134,098	134,420	135,221	135,362	135,159
Married men, spouse present.....	42,941	43,187	43,081	43,164	43,273	43,283	43,951	43,535	43,297
Married women, spouse present.....	33,300	33,848	33,915	33,176	33,635	33,762	34,166	33,882	33,780
Women who maintain families.....	8,254	8,228	8,187	8,142	8,526	8,375	8,362	8,220	8,082
OCCUPATION									
Managerial and professional specialty.....	40,138	40,745	40,717	40,005	40,363	40,800	40,924	40,806	40,595
Technical, sales, and administrative support....	38,854	39,544	39,549	38,821	39,283	39,311	39,614	39,703	39,510
Service occupations.....	17,965	18,271	18,636	18,034	17,633	17,706	18,155	18,344	18,711
Precision production, craft, and repair.....	14,543	14,505	14,491	14,591	14,903	14,940	14,610	14,681	14,520
Operators, fabricators, and laborers.....	17,763	17,828	17,965	18,135	18,476	18,299	18,385	18,279	18,334
Farming, forestry, and fishing.....	3,035	3,060	3,135	3,438	3,407	3,367	3,574	3,630	3,562
CLASS OF WORKER									
Agriculture:									
Wage and salary workers.....	1,721	1,749	1,841	1,905	2,049	2,018	2,024	2,025	2,043
Self-employed workers.....	1,267	1,190	1,202	1,358	1,216	1,211	1,320	1,344	1,292
Unpaid family workers.....	34	33	36	39	41	36	38	51	42
Nonagricultural industries:									
Wage and salary workers.....	120,509	122,346	122,709	120,939	121,965	122,426	122,823	123,166	123,169
Government.....	18,867	19,666	19,677	18,778	18,902	18,959	19,013	19,394	19,598
Private industries.....	101,642	102,680	103,032	102,161	103,063	103,467	103,810	103,772	103,571
Private households.....	929	983	1,002	926	944	948	952	1,016	998
Other industries.....	100,713	101,698	102,030	101,235	102,119	102,519	102,858	102,756	102,573
Self-employed workers.....	8,642	8,555	8,600	8,730	8,686	8,662	8,802	8,793	8,704
Unpaid family workers.....	126	79	106	127	108	98	92	74	107
PERSONS AT WORK PART TIME									
All industries:									
Part time for economic reasons.....	3,703	3,296	3,306	3,509	3,274	3,320	3,219	3,139	3,124
Slack work or business conditions.....	2,160	1,979	1,955	2,018	1,930	1,951	1,893	1,807	1,820
Could only find part-time work.....	1,269	1,027	1,029	1,181	1,032	1,025	1,012	1,023	953
Part time for noneconomic reasons.....	19,398	19,849	19,540	18,622	18,651	18,618	18,889	19,031	18,770
Nonagricultural industries:									
Part time for economic reasons.....	3,499	3,138	3,169	3,325	3,105	3,157	3,066	2,985	3,003
Slack work or business conditions.....	2,055	1,874	1,888	1,927	1,815	1,843	1,801	1,705	1,766
Could only find part-time work.....	1,225	1,015	1,008	1,128	1,013	1,018	986	1,005	922
Part time for noneconomic reasons.....	18,841	19,290	19,002	18,031	18,083	18,061	18,347	18,406	18,184

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 2000, 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)				
	Mar. 1999	Feb. 2000	Mar. 2000	Mar. 1999	Nov. 1999	Dec. 1999	Jan. 2000	Feb. 2000	Mar. 2000
CHARACTERISTIC									
Total, 16 years and over.....	5,828	5,804	5,708	4.2	4.1	4.1	4.0	4.1	4.1
Men, 20 years and over.....	2,306	2,429	2,342	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.4	3.3
Women, 20 years and over.....	2,338	2,178	2,249	3.9	3.6	3.6	3.7	3.5	3.6
Both sexes, 16 to 19 years.....	1,184	1,197	1,117	14.2	14.0	13.8	12.6	14.1	13.3
Married men, spouse present.....	935	928	865	2.1	2.1	2.2	2.0	2.1	2.0
Married women, spouse present.....	929	897	955	2.7	2.5	2.5	2.6	2.6	2.7
Women who maintain families.....	578	539	591	6.6	6.0	6.2	6.2	6.1	6.8
Full-time workers.....	4,626	4,595	4,489	4.0	3.9	3.9	3.9	3.9	3.8
Part-time workers.....	1,209	1,191	1,243	5.0	4.9	4.9	4.6	4.9	5.1
OCCUPATION(2)									
Managerial and professional specialty.....	768	660	732	1.9	1.8	1.7	1.8	1.6	1.8
Technical, sales, and administrative support...	1,501	1,526	1,435	3.7	3.6	3.6	3.4	3.7	3.5
Precision production, craft, and repair.....	559	644	570	3.7	3.7	4.0	3.7	4.2	3.8
Operators, fabricators, and laborers.....	1,180	1,185	1,245	6.1	6.2	6.1	6.1	6.1	6.4
Farming, forestry, and fishing.....	255	218	193	6.9	6.7	5.8	4.7	5.7	5.1
INDUSTRY									
Nonagricultural private wage and salary workers	4,589	4,539	4,695	4.3	4.2	4.1	4.2	4.2	4.3
Goods-producing industries.....	1,267	1,265	1,328	4.4	4.2	4.4	4.1	4.4	4.6
Mining.....	32	20	13	5.5	4.6	4.1	2.6	4.0	2.5
Construction.....	508	562	505	7.0	5.7	6.6	6.4	7.5	6.9
Manufacturing.....	727	682	810	3.5	3.7	3.6	3.2	3.3	3.9
Durable goods.....	393	368	381	3.1	3.7	3.6	2.8	3.0	3.0
Nondurable goods.....	334	315	429	4.2	3.7	3.5	3.9	3.8	5.2
Service-producing industries.....	3,322	3,274	3,366	4.2	4.1	4.0	4.3	4.1	4.2
Transportation and public utilities.....	224	249	244	2.9	3.3	3.0	3.7	3.2	3.1
Wholesale and retail trade.....	1,467	1,467	1,485	5.4	5.3	5.2	5.1	5.3	5.4
Finance, insurance, and real estate.....	161	230	195	2.0	2.3	2.1	2.5	2.9	2.4
Services.....	1,470	1,328	1,443	4.2	3.9	3.8	4.2	3.7	4.0
Government workers.....	404	426	337	2.1	2.0	2.1	2.1	2.2	1.7
Agricultural wage and salary workers.....	197	140	121	9.4	8.3	7.1	5.0	6.5	5.6

1 Unemployment as a percent of the civilian labor force.
2 Seasonally adjusted unemployment data for service occupations are not available because the seasonal component, which is small relative to the trend-cycle and irregular components, cannot be separated with sufficient precision.
NOTE: Beginning in January 2000, 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				
	Mar. 1999	Feb. 2000	Mar. 2000	Mar. 1999	Nov. 1999	Dec. 1999	Jan. 2000	Feb. 2000	Mar. 2000
NUMBER OF UNEMPLOYED									
Less than 5 weeks.....	2,253	2,517	2,527	2,521	2,601	2,620	2,447	2,603	2,824
5 to 14 weeks.....	2,190	2,313	2,003	1,884	1,760	1,694	1,754	1,864	1,719
15 weeks and over.....	1,676	1,401	1,478	1,467	1,401	1,388	1,372	1,277	1,295
15 to 26 weeks.....	929	772	815	752	725	693	667	673	657
27 weeks and over.....	747	629	663	715	676	695	705	604	637
Average (mean) duration, in weeks.....	14.1	12.5	13.2	13.6	13.0	12.8	13.2	12.5	12.8
Median duration, in weeks.....	8.0	6.6	7.0	6.8	6.2	5.9	5.7	6.1	6.0
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.....	36.8	40.4	42.1	42.9	45.1	45.9	43.9	45.3	48.4
5 to 14 weeks.....	35.8	37.1	33.3	32.1	30.5	29.7	31.5	32.5	29.4
15 weeks and over.....	27.4	22.5	24.6	25.0	24.3	24.3	24.6	22.2	22.2
15 to 26 weeks.....	15.2	12.4	13.6	12.8	12.6	12.2	12.0	11.7	11.3
27 weeks and over.....	12.2	10.1	11.0	12.2	11.7	12.2	12.7	10.5	10.9

NOTE: Beginning in January 2000, 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				
	Mar. 1999	Feb. 2000	Mar. 2000	Mar. 1999	Nov. 1999	Dec. 1999	Jan. 2000	Feb. 2000	Mar. 2000
NUMBER OF UNEMPLOYED									
Job losers and persons who completed temporary jobs.....	2,888	3,029	2,769	2,646	2,493	2,401	2,477	2,616	2,541
On temporary layoff.....	1,047	1,134	983	833	851	795	739	838	781
Not on temporary layoff.....	1,841	1,895	1,787	1,813	1,642	1,606	1,739	1,778	1,759
Permanent job losers.....	1,295	1,281	1,224	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Persons who completed temporary jobs.....	547	614	562	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Job leavers.....	788	777	837	774	821	825	776	759	824
Reentrants.....	2,048	2,067	2,019	2,007	1,935	2,036	2,043	1,975	1,979
New entrants.....	395	357	382	446	485	453	393	387	434
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	48.6	46.1	45.1	43.5	42.0	43.5	45.6	44.0
On temporary layoff.....	17.1	18.2	16.4	14.2	14.8	13.9	13.0	14.6	13.5
Not on temporary layoff.....	30.1	30.4	29.7	30.9	28.6	28.1	30.6	31.0	30.5
Job leavers.....	12.9	12.5	13.9	13.2	14.3	14.4	13.6	13.2	14.3
Reentrants.....	33.5	33.2	33.6	34.2	33.7	35.6	35.9	34.4	34.3
New entrants.....	6.5	5.7	6.4	7.6	8.5	7.9	6.9	6.7	7.5
UNEMPLOYED AS A PERCENT OF THE CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE									
Job losers and persons who completed temporary jobs.....	2.1	2.2	2.0	1.9	1.8	1.7	1.8	1.9	1.8
Job leavers.....	.6	.6	.6	.6	.6	.6	.6	.5	.6
Reentrants.....	1.5	1.5	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.5	1.4	1.4	1.4
New entrants.....	.3	.3	.3	.3	.3	.3	.3	.3	.3

1 Not available.
NOTE: Beginning in January 2000, 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				
	Mar. 1999	Feb. 2000	Mar. 2000	Mar. 1999	Nov. 1999	Dec. 1999	Jan. 2000	Feb. 2000	Mar. 2000
U-1 Persons unemployed 15 weeks or longer, as a percent of the civilian labor force.....	1.2	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.0	1.0	1.0	.9	.9
U-2 Job losers and persons who completed temporary jobs, as a percent of the civilian labor force.....	2.1	2.2	2.0	1.9	1.8	1.7	1.8	1.9	1.8
U-3 Total unemployed, as a percent of the civilian labor force (official unemployment rate).....	4.4	4.4	4.3	4.2	4.1	4.1	4.0	4.1	4.1
U-4 Total unemployed plus discouraged workers, as a percent of the civilian labor force plus discouraged workers....	4.6	4.6	4.5	(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.....	5.3	5.3	5.1	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
U-6 Total unemployed, plus all marginally attached workers, plus total employed part time for economic reasons, as a percent of the civilian labor force plus all marginally attached workers.....	7.9	7.6	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 2000, 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)					
	Mar. 1999	Feb. 2000	Mar. 2000	Mar. 1999	Nov. 1999	Dec. 1999	Jan. 2000	Feb. 2000	Mar. 2000
Total, 16 years and over.....	5,828	5,804	5,708	4.2	4.1	4.1	4.0	4.1	4.1
16 to 24 years.....	2,218	2,267	2,199	10.0	10.0	9.8	9.3	10.0	9.7
16 to 19 years.....	1,184	1,197	1,117	14.2	14.0	13.8	12.6	14.1	13.3
16 to 17 years.....	553	529	510	16.6	16.5	16.5	14.0	15.9	15.3
18 to 19 years.....	632	653	607	12.7	12.3	12.1	11.4	12.8	12.1
20 to 24 years.....	1,034	1,071	1,082	7.4	7.7	7.4	7.4	7.5	7.6
25 years and over.....	3,626	3,520	3,531	3.1	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0
25 to 54 years.....	3,133	2,997	3,044	3.2	3.1	3.0	3.1	3.0	3.0
55 years and over.....	497	546	498	2.8	2.6	2.7	2.8	3.0	2.7
Men, 16 years and over.....	2,949	3,121	2,885	4.0	4.0	4.0	3.9	4.1	3.8
16 to 24 years.....	1,165	1,236	1,106	10.1	10.2	10.6	9.7	10.3	9.2
16 to 19 years.....	643	691	543	15.0	14.9	15.2	14.0	15.5	12.4
16 to 17 years.....	294	312	269	17.3	16.9	17.7	14.3	17.3	15.1
18 to 19 years.....	350	367	274	13.5	13.6	13.5	13.7	13.9	10.5
20 to 24 years.....	522	544	563	7.2	7.5	7.8	7.2	7.3	7.4
25 years and over.....	1,780	1,861	1,781	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.9	2.8
25 to 54 years.....	1,520	1,574	1,500	2.9	2.9	2.8	2.9	2.9	2.8
55 years and over.....	256	281	278	2.6	2.6	2.5	2.5	2.8	2.8
Women, 16 years and over.....	2,879	2,683	2,823	4.5	4.2	4.1	4.2	4.1	4.3
16 to 24 years.....	1,053	1,032	1,093	9.9	9.8	8.9	8.9	9.6	10.2
16 to 19 years.....	541	505	574	13.4	13.0	12.2	11.1	12.6	14.4
16 to 17 years.....	259	217	241	15.9	16.1	15.1	13.7	14.3	15.4
18 to 19 years.....	282	286	334	11.7	10.8	10.5	8.9	11.6	13.7
20 to 24 years.....	512	526	520	7.7	7.9	7.0	7.6	7.8	7.7
25 years and over.....	1,846	1,659	1,751	3.4	3.1	3.2	3.2	3.0	3.2
25 to 54 years.....	1,613	1,424	1,544	3.5	3.3	3.2	3.3	3.0	3.3
55 years and over.....	241	266	219	3.1	2.6	2.9	3.1	3.3	2.7

1 Unemployment as a percent of the civilian labor force.
NOTE: Beginning in January 2000, 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	
	Mar. 1999	Mar. 2000	Mar. 1999	Mar. 2000	Mar. 1999	Mar. 2000
NOT IN THE LABOR FORCE						
Total not in the labor force.....	68,618	68,552	25,577	25,614	43,042	42,938
Persons who currently want a job.....	4,471	4,461	1,913	1,977	2,559	2,484
Searched for work and available to work now(1).....	1,245	1,209	573	663	672	546
Reason not currently looking:						
Discouragement over job prospects(2).....	295	257	166	149	129	108
Reasons other than discouragement(3).....	949	952	407	514	543	438
MULTIPLE JOBHOLDERS						
Total multiple jobholders(4).....	8,027	7,707	4,239	4,010	3,788	3,697
Percent of total employed.....	6.1	5.7	6.0	5.6	6.1	5.9
Primary job full time, secondary job part time.....	4,458	4,241	2,622	2,476	1,836	1,765
Primary and secondary jobs both part time.....	1,700	1,733	532	534	1,168	1,198
Primary and secondary jobs both full time.....	309	318	194	194	114	123
Hours vary on primary or secondary job.....	1,523	1,390	864	795	659	595

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 2000, data reflect revised population controls used in the household survey.

Table B-1. Employees on nonfarm payrolls by industry
(In thousands)

Industry	Not seasonally adjusted				Seasonally adjusted					
	Mar. 1999	Jan. 2000	Feb. 2000p	Mar. 2000p	Mar. 1999	Nov. 1999	Dec. 1999	Jan. 2000	Feb. 2000p	Mar. 2000p
Totall.....	126,867	128,138	128,757	129,741	127,813	129,589	129,898	130,292	130,299	130,715
Total private.....	106,385	107,856	108,064	108,808	107,726	109,320	109,583	109,927	109,912	110,186
Goods-producing.....	24,773	24,813	24,768	24,955	25,285	25,257	25,283	25,410	25,383	25,471
Mining.....	540	520	521	526	550	527	529	530	532	536
Metal mining.....	49.1	48.1	47.6	47.1	50	49	48	49	48	48
Coal mining.....	87.1	80.6	79.5	79.0	87	82	82	81	80	79
Oil and gas extraction.....	300.2	291.1	293.2	296.0	305	288	291	292	296	301
Nonmetallic minerals, except fuels..	103.4	99.9	100.4	103.4	108	108	108	108	108	108
Construction.....	5,806	6,019	5,979	6,143	6,232	6,369	6,393	6,504	6,487	6,576
General building contractors.....	1,358.1	1,409.8	1,399.1	1,417.5	1,429	1,450	1,454	1,474	1,478	1,488
Heavy construction, except building.	761.6	760.5	754.6	796.6	864	870	878	900	883	900
Special trade contractors.....	3,686.2	3,848.2	3,824.9	3,929.1	3,939	4,049	4,061	4,130	4,126	4,188
Manufacturing.....	18,427	18,274	18,268	18,286	18,503	18,361	18,361	18,376	18,364	18,359
Production workers.....	12,666	12,540	12,547	12,560	12,714	12,613	12,613	12,627	12,614	12,606
Durable goods.....	10,991	10,934	10,930	10,956	11,014	10,954	10,960	10,973	10,973	10,978
Production workers.....	7,522	7,472	7,481	7,499	7,527	7,487	7,485	7,505	7,508	7,505
Lumber and wood products.....	813.4	817.8	817.1	816.2	827	829	828	827	831	829
Furniture and fixtures.....	535.9	543.7	544.8	546.6	535	544	543	543	545	546
Stone, clay, and glass products....	556.4	557.4	555.8	563.1	569	571	574	577	574	576
Primary metal industries.....	693.1	688.0	686.9	687.7	693	686	687	686	687	688
Blast furnaces and basic steel										
products.....	222.7	221.6	220.3	221.7	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
Fabricated metal products.....	1,488.5	1,492.2	1,493.4	1,496.4	1,490	1,489	1,489	1,491	1,493	1,496
Industrial machinery and equipment..	2,144.1	2,115.8	2,117.2	2,114.5	2,139	2,118	2,120	2,115	2,116	2,110
Computer and office equipment....	359.1	355.6	353.1	351.4	360	358	359	357	356	354
Electronic and other electrical										
equipment.....	1,658.4	1,669.6	1,675.6	1,676.4	1,659	1,661	1,664	1,671	1,679	1,677
Electronic components and										
accessories.....	636.9	646.7	650.8	652.7	636	643	645	647	652	653
Transportation equipment.....	1,874.4	1,836.0	1,823.9	1,836.9	1,873	1,834	1,831	1,841	1,828	1,835
Motor vehicles and equipment.....	994.1	1,005.6	1,009.1	1,009.2	992	1,000	1,001	1,010	1,014	1,010
Aircraft and parts.....	509.7	464.7	447.2	459.4	511	467	464	463	447	460
Instruments and related products....	843.1	828.1	828.8	830.5	844	833	833	830	830	832
Miscellaneous manufacturing.....	383.8	385.7	386.4	387.4	385	389	391	392	390	389
Nondurable goods.....	7,436	7,340	7,338	7,330	7,489	7,407	7,401	7,403	7,391	7,381
Production workers.....	5,144	5,068	5,066	5,061	5,187	5,126	5,128	5,122	5,106	5,101
Food and kindred products.....	1,654.0	1,650.9	1,645.0	1,641.2	1,693	1,686	1,686	1,689	1,678	1,677
Tobacco products.....	38.1	39.9	39.0	34.3	39	39	38	38	38	35
Textile mill products.....	569.3	547.2	547.1	547.4	571	553	551	549	550	550
Apparel and other textile products..	700.3	648.7	651.0	651.9	702	663	662	657	656	655
Paper and allied products.....	659.7	652.5	651.2	648.7	662	655	655	654	653	651
Printing and publishing.....	1,553.7	1,547.4	1,547.5	1,549.1	1,557	1,549	1,547	1,550	1,551	1,552
Chemicals and allied products.....	1,034.6	1,029.1	1,031.3	1,031.5	1,037	1,033	1,030	1,034	1,035	1,033
Petroleum and coal products.....	135.4	131.5	131.6	132.5	139	136	135	136	136	136
Rubber and misc. plastics products..	1,015.4	1,021.7	1,024.3	1,022.7	1,014	1,022	1,026	1,025	1,024	1,022
Leather and leather products.....	75.4	70.7	69.9	70.2	75	71	71	71	70	70
Service-producing1.....	102,094	103,325	103,989	104,786	102,528	104,332	104,615	104,882	104,916	105,244
Transportation and public utilities...	6,685	6,828	6,830	6,867	6,732	6,862	6,897	6,902	6,892	6,919
Transportation.....	4,336	4,439	4,439	4,471	4,378	4,474	4,501	4,507	4,493	4,517
Railroad transportation.....	232.4	222.3	221.4	222.8	235	226	227	226	225	225
Local and interurban passenger										
transit.....	491.4	498.9	501.5	506.1	476	487	487	491	490	492
Trucking and warehousing.....	1,758.9	1,805.9	1,799.9	1,814.0	1,796	1,839	1,845	1,849	1,840	1,851
Water transportation.....	171.1	172.9	174.4	174.9	177	180	182	181	183	182
Transportation by air.....	1,206.7	1,258.6	1,260.3	1,268.3	1,218	1,257	1,273	1,277	1,271	1,281
Pipelines, except natural gas.....	13.7	12.9	12.8	12.8	14	13	13	13	13	13
Transportation services.....	461.9	467.6	468.4	472.0	462	472	474	470	471	473
Communications and public utilities.	2,349	2,389	2,391	2,396	2,354	2,388	2,396	2,395	2,399	2,402
Communications.....	1,503.5	1,550.3	1,555.5	1,562.2	1,506	1,546	1,553	1,552	1,560	1,565
Electric, gas, and sanitary										
services.....	845.8	838.2	835.3	834.0	848	842	843	843	839	837
Wholesale trade.....	6,909	7,049	7,062	7,095	6,947	7,070	7,088	7,108	7,119	7,136
Durable goods.....	4,091	4,187	4,197	4,212	4,103	4,194	4,204	4,211	4,218	4,227
Nondurable goods.....	2,818	2,862	2,865	2,883	2,844	2,876	2,884	2,897	2,901	2,909
Retail trade.....	22,174	22,627	22,447	22,557	22,611	22,902	22,973	23,018	22,996	22,999
Building materials and garden										
supplies.....	949.8	960.9	961.2	997.0	982	1,004	1,007	1,012	1,018	1,031
General merchandise stores.....	2,688.7	2,809.0	2,672.3	2,659.2	2,794	2,753	2,793	2,798	2,773	2,757
Department stores.....	2,396.0	2,501.1	2,376.7	2,363.9	2,489	2,450	2,479	2,477	2,467	2,449
Food stores.....	3,443.6	3,464.3	3,446.7	3,433.5	3,490	3,480	3,482	3,481	3,480	3,479
Automotive dealers and service										
stations.....	2,370.0	2,412.4	2,408.8	2,430.5	2,392	2,424	2,432	2,445	2,439	2,452
New and used car dealers.....	1,066.7	1,092.5	1,097.8	1,104.8	1,069	1,096	1,097	1,100	1,103	1,108
Apparel and accessory stores.....	1,129.8	1,187.9	1,152.9	1,150.7	1,167	1,198	1,177	1,178	1,191	1,187
Furniture and home furnishings										
stores.....	1,060.6	1,111.8	1,102.2	1,102.8	1,070	1,095	1,102	1,102	1,106	1,112
Eating and drinking places.....	7,663.1	7,658.1	7,713.8	7,827.6	7,785	7,943	7,986	7,987	7,973	7,958
Miscellaneous retail establishments.	2,868.3	3,022.5	2,988.8	2,955.8	2,931	3,005	2,994	3,015	3,016	3,023
Finance, insurance, and real estate...	7,547	7,623	7,631	7,637	7,595	7,675	7,685	7,685	7,696	7,685
Finance.....	3,681	3,714	3,715	3,712	3,690	3,723	3,727	3,726	3,728	3,721
Depository institutions.....	2,045.1	2,037.1	2,032.5	2,033.0	2,051	2,044	2,040	2,040	2,039	2,037
Commercial banks.....	1,463.5	1,456.6	1,452.6	1,453.5	1,469	1,460	1,458	1,458	1,457	1,458
Savings institutions.....	257.6	250.3	248.8	247.2	258	254	252	251	250	247
Nondepository institutions.....	711.9	704.8	703.5	694.6	712	711	713	708	706	695
Mortgage bankers and brokers....	367.8	349.9	347.9	338.4	368	357	357	353	351	339
Security and commodity brokers....	661.0	702.3	707.3	713.0	664	697	702	705	711	718
Holding and other investment										
offices.....	262.5	269.6	271.9	271.4	263	271	272	273	272	271
Insurance.....	2,388	2,404	2,405	2,405	2,392	2,411	2,416	2,406	2,412	2,408
Insurance carriers.....	1,627.5	1,630.6	1,630.0	1,628.6	1,632	1,636	1,639	1,632	1,636	1,632
Insurance agents, brokers, and										
service.....	760.0	773.1	774.8	776.0	760	775	777	774	776	776
Real estate.....	1,478	1,505	1,511	1,520	1,513	1,541	1,542	1,553	1,556	1,556
Services3.....	38,297	38,916	39,326	39,697	38,556	39,554	39,657	39,804	39,826	39,976
Agricultural services.....	663.5	666.2	664.3	712.3	747	774	765	788	783	801
Hotels and other lodging places.....	1,715.4	1,699.4	1,713.3	1,744.0	1,789	1,812	1,807	1,800	1,805	1,820
Personal services.....	1,260.1	1,275.6	1,298.0	1,296.0	1,200	1,214	1,225	1,231	1,228	1,234
Business services.....	8,829.5	9,184.2	9,225.9	9,333.7	8,963	9,336	9,392	9,416	9,423	9,471
Services to buildings.....	966.7	986.3	992.0	1,005.8	973	1,003	1,000	999	1,005	1,013
Personnel supply services.....	3,235.5	3,350.3	3,349.7	3,424.9	3,343	3,501	3,513	3,505	3,516	3,535
Help supply services.....	2,864.0	2,960.2	2,951.6	3,017.5	2,967	3,097	3,108	3,100	3,109	3,122

Computer and data processing services.....	1,738.5	1,849.8	1,859.8	1,869.7	1,734	1,829	1,842	1,852	1,859	1,867
Auto repair, services, and parking..	1,173.8	1,188.3	1,198.8	1,198.3	1,176	1,197	1,198	1,202	1,205	1,199
Miscellaneous repair services.....	389.6	398.1	400.9	404.1	393	400	405	403	406	408
Motion pictures.....	582.0	607.2	610.9	612.6	580	613	609	616	610	612
Amusement and recreation services...	1,514.9	1,503.0	1,544.7	1,601.0	1,660	1,734	1,725	1,759	1,759	1,760
Health services.....	9,918.8	10024.8	10031.5	10057.0	9,932	10,026	10,038	10,057	10,060	10,072
Offices and clinics of medical doctors.....	1,845.7	1,891.0	1,893.1	1,903.4	1,850	1,885	1,886	1,895	1,899	1,908
Nursing and personal care facilities.....	1,750.2	1,754.3	1,755.2	1,759.7	1,754	1,756	1,759	1,760	1,761	1,763
Hospitals.....	3,957.9	3,984.4	3,982.9	3,986.9	3,963	3,978	3,985	3,992	3,989	3,991
Home health care services.....	652.0	650.6	652.3	651.4	653	658	659	658	656	652
Legal services.....	989.5	1,010.5	1,008.1	1,009.5	995	1,012	1,015	1,017	1,014	1,015
Educational services.....	2,385.8	2,243.9	2,437.3	2,468.5	2,243	2,298	2,304	2,297	2,300	2,321
Social services.....	2,752.4	2,848.0	2,871.7	2,900.4	2,744	2,840	2,850	2,872	2,875	2,890
Child day care services.....	642.2	660.2	667.2	678.0	627	646	650	657	655	661
Residential care.....	768.5	797.7	803.6	807.8	769	796	801	803	807	809
Museums and botanical and zoological gardens.....	88.9	87.8	87.4	91.1	95	96	95	96	95	97
Membership organizations.....	2,378.7	2,382.2	2,396.5	2,405.5	2,392	2,411	2,418	2,420	2,419	2,419
Engineering and management services.	3,361.5	3,499.9	3,539.5	3,567.6	3,354	3,496	3,515	3,532	3,546	3,560
Engineering and architectural services.....	923.3	959.9	963.5	968.2	933	959	964	973	977	978
Management and public relations...	1,117.7	1,201.7	1,210.5	1,219.1	1,123	1,196	1,213	1,220	1,219	1,226
Services, nec.....	54.7	59.2	59.5	58.2	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
Government1.....	20,482	20,282	20,693	20,933	20,087	20,269	20,315	20,365	20,387	20,529
Federal1.....	2,697	2,644	2,689	2,799	2,710	2,648	2,645	2,665	2,703	2,809
Federal, except Postal Service1...	1,824.5	1,780.2	1,827.4	1,938.8	1,831	1,780	1,780	1,799	1,837	1,944
State.....	4,800	4,643	4,823	4,854	4,680	4,729	4,730	4,727	4,726	4,728
Education.....	2,086.1	1,908.7	2,079.6	2,109.7	1,948	1,967	1,969	1,967	1,963	1,966
Other State government.....	2,714.3	2,733.9	2,742.9	2,744.7	2,732	2,762	2,761	2,760	2,763	2,762
Local.....	12,985	12,995	13,181	13,280	12,697	12,892	12,940	12,973	12,958	12,992
Education.....	7,592.4	7,523.8	7,697.6	7,759.2	7,200	7,318	7,351	7,365	7,349	7,362
Other local government.....	5,392.3	5,470.8	5,483.0	5,520.8	5,497	5,574	5,589	5,608	5,609	5,630

1 Current employment levels in these series are affected by the hiring of temporary workers for Census 2000. Estimates of these workers are 32,000, 72,000, and 189,000 in January, February, and March 2000, respectively. Preliminary estimates for these series may be subject to larger than normal revisions.

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.

3 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. 1999	Jan. 2000	Feb. 2000p	Mar. 2000p	Mar. 1999	Nov. 1999	Dec. 1999	Jan. 2000	Feb. 2000p	Mar. 2000p
Total private.....	34.2	34.4	34.2	34.2	34.5	34.5	34.5	34.6	34.5	34.5
Goods-producing.....	40.5	40.8	40.8	40.8	40.8	41.3	40.9	41.1	41.4	41.1
Mining.....	42.2	44.3	44.1	43.7	42.9	44.2	44.2	44.9	44.6	44.5
Construction.....	37.7	38.3	38.7	38.7	38.5	40.0	38.9	39.4	40.0	39.5
Manufacturing.....	41.4	41.6	41.5	41.5	41.5	41.7	41.6	41.7	41.8	41.6
Overtime hours.....	4.4	4.5	4.4	4.5	4.5	4.6	4.6	4.7	4.8	4.6
Durable goods.....	42.0	42.2	42.1	42.1	42.0	42.2	42.1	42.3	42.4	42.3
Overtime hours.....	4.5	4.7	4.7	4.7	4.6	4.7	4.8	4.8	4.9	4.8
Lumber and wood products.....	40.8	40.7	40.4	40.4	41.2	41.1	40.9	41.1	41.0	40.8
Furniture and fixtures.....	40.0	40.1	39.8	40.1	40.3	39.9	40.0	40.2	40.4	40.4
Stone, clay, and glass products....	42.2	42.4	42.4	42.4	42.9	43.9	43.3	43.6	43.5	43.2
Primary metal industries.....	43.9	44.6	44.4	44.1	43.9	44.3	44.4	44.5	44.5	44.2
Blast furnaces and basic steel products.....	43.9	45.3	45.3	44.5	43.9	45.3	45.5	45.1	45.5	44.6
Fabricated metal products.....	41.8	42.3	42.2	42.1	42.1	42.1	41.9	42.3	42.5	42.4
Industrial machinery and equipment..	42.1	42.5	42.4	42.5	41.9	42.2	42.2	42.5	42.4	42.4
Electronic and other electrical equipment.....	40.8	41.6	41.4	41.6	41.0	41.4	41.2	41.4	41.6	41.8
Transportation equipment.....	43.9	43.7	43.9	43.8	43.7	43.5	43.3	43.7	44.0	43.7
Motor vehicles and equipment.....	45.1	44.9	45.0	45.0	44.7	44.7	44.4	45.1	45.1	44.7
Instruments and related products....	41.4	41.4	41.3	41.0	41.2	41.5	41.6	41.2	41.2	40.9
Miscellaneous manufacturing.....	40.0	39.1	39.4	39.6	39.8	39.6	39.9	39.4	39.6	39.5
Nondurable goods.....	40.6	40.7	40.6	40.5	40.8	41.0	40.9	40.9	41.0	40.7
Overtime hours.....	4.2	4.2	4.1	4.1	4.4	4.4	4.5	4.4	4.5	4.3
Food and kindred products.....	41.1	41.3	40.9	40.7	41.7	41.9	41.6	41.6	41.5	41.3
Tobacco products.....	38.1	39.1	39.3	38.7	38.8	42.8	43.5	40.4	40.7	39.6
Textile mill products.....	40.3	40.9	41.3	41.4	40.4	41.2	41.2	40.9	41.8	41.5
Apparel and other textile products..	37.4	37.2	37.6	37.7	37.4	37.3	37.4	37.6	37.8	37.7
Paper and allied products.....	43.4	43.4	43.0	42.9	43.7	43.5	43.2	43.3	43.5	43.2
Printing and publishing.....	37.9	37.9	37.9	38.1	37.9	38.3	38.2	38.3	38.2	38.1
Chemicals and allied products.....	42.8	42.9	42.5	42.4	42.8	43.1	43.1	43.0	42.7	42.4
Petroleum and coal products.....	43.7	43.3	43.7	43.8	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
Rubber and misc. plastics products..	41.8	41.4	41.4	41.3	41.8	41.5	41.3	41.7	41.6	41.3
Leather and leather products.....	37.6	36.9	37.5	37.6	37.7	37.6	36.8	37.5	38.1	37.8
Service-producing.....	32.6	32.8	32.6	32.6	32.8	32.8	32.9	32.9	32.8	32.9
Transportation and public utilities...	38.8	38.2	38.2	38.0	39.1	38.2	38.5	38.4	38.4	38.3
Wholesale trade.....	38.2	38.5	38.2	38.2	38.4	38.4	38.5	38.6	38.4	38.5
Retail trade.....	28.6	28.5	28.5	28.6	29.0	28.9	29.1	29.2	29.0	29.1
Finance, insurance, and real estate...	36.0	36.7	36.0	36.0	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
Services.....	32.4	32.7	32.6	32.5	32.6	32.8	32.7	32.7	32.7	32.7

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. 1999	Jan. 2000	Feb. 2000p	Mar. 2000p	Mar. 1999	Jan. 2000	Feb. 2000p	Mar. 2000p
Total private.....	\$13.12	\$13.58	\$13.59	\$13.62	\$448.70	\$467.15	\$464.78	\$465.80
Seasonally adjusted.....	13.11	13.49	13.55	13.60	452.30	466.75	467.48	469.20
Goods-producing.....	14.53	15.04	15.05	15.13	588.47	613.63	614.04	617.30
Mining.....	17.01	17.24	17.15	17.22	717.82	763.73	756.32	752.51
Construction.....	16.79	17.34	17.37	17.47	632.98	664.12	672.22	676.09
Manufacturing.....	13.73	14.19	14.19	14.24	568.42	590.30	588.89	590.96
Durable goods.....	14.20	14.72	14.73	14.78	596.40	621.18	620.13	622.24
Lumber and wood products.....	11.31	11.66	11.61	11.64	461.45	474.56	469.04	470.26
Furniture and fixtures.....	11.10	11.46	11.50	11.57	444.00	459.55	457.70	463.96
Stone, clay, and glass products....	13.70	13.98	13.99	14.05	578.14	592.75	593.18	595.72
Primary metal industries.....	15.53	16.22	16.29	16.42	681.77	723.41	723.28	724.12
Blast furnaces and basic steel products.....	18.56	19.23	19.39	19.80	814.78	871.12	878.37	881.10
Fabricated metal products.....	13.33	13.69	13.65	13.69	557.19	579.09	576.03	576.35
Industrial machinery and equipment..	14.81	15.39	15.39	15.38	623.50	654.08	652.54	653.65
Electronic and other electrical equipment.....	13.27	13.74	13.71	13.77	541.42	571.58	567.59	572.83
Transportation equipment.....	17.66	18.64	18.65	18.76	775.27	814.57	818.74	821.69
Motor vehicles and equipment.....	17.98	19.07	19.11	19.21	810.90	856.24	859.95	864.45
Instruments and related products....	13.97	14.38	14.41	14.49	578.36	595.33	595.13	594.09
Miscellaneous manufacturing.....	11.19	11.54	11.56	11.55	447.60	451.21	455.46	457.38
Nondurable goods.....	13.03	13.39	13.38	13.42	529.02	544.97	543.23	543.51
Food and kindred products.....	11.93	12.24	12.25	12.33	490.32	505.51	501.03	501.83
Tobacco products.....	19.33	17.16	17.32	18.54	736.47	670.96	680.68	717.50
Textile mill products.....	10.62	10.84	10.84	10.86	427.99	443.36	447.69	449.60
Apparel and other textile products..	8.78	9.02	9.01	9.05	328.37	335.54	338.78	341.19
Paper and allied products.....	15.78	16.05	16.03	16.08	684.85	696.57	689.29	689.83
Printing and publishing.....	13.73	14.10	14.13	14.19	520.37	534.39	535.53	540.64
Chemicals and allied products.....	17.18	17.81	17.80	17.78	735.30	764.05	756.50	753.87
Petroleum and coal products.....	21.59	21.68	22.03	22.30	943.48	938.74	962.71	976.74
Rubber and misc. plastics products..	12.20	12.55	12.53	12.52	509.96	519.57	518.74	517.08
Leather and leather products.....	9.55	9.99	9.87	9.96	359.08	368.63	370.13	374.50
Service-producing.....	12.67	13.13	13.14	13.15	413.04	430.66	428.36	428.69
Transportation and public utilities...	15.51	15.95	16.06	16.04	601.79	609.29	613.49	609.52
Wholesale trade.....	14.34	15.06	14.96	14.94	547.79	579.81	571.47	570.71
Retail trade.....	9.00	9.33	9.34	9.36	257.40	265.91	266.19	267.70
Finance, insurance, and real estate...	14.53	14.97	14.91	14.94	523.08	549.40	536.76	537.84
Services.....	13.33	13.81	13.81	13.83	431.89	451.59	450.21	449.48

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. 1999	Nov. 1999	Dec. 1999	Jan. 2000	Feb. 2000p	Mar. 2000p	Percent change from: Feb. 2000- Mar. 2000
Total private:							
Current dollars.....	\$13.11	\$13.40	\$13.44	\$13.49	\$13.55	\$13.60	0.4
Constant (1982) dollars2.....	7.86	7.86	7.87	7.88	7.88	N.A.	(3)
Goods-producing.....	14.61	14.99	15.03	15.10	15.18	15.23	.3
Mining.....	17.00	16.93	17.01	17.01	17.06	17.19	.8
Construction.....	16.92	17.31	17.42	17.44	17.55	17.61	.3
Manufacturing.....	13.71	14.06	14.09	14.15	14.21	14.24	.2
Excluding overtime4.....	13.00	13.32	13.35	13.42	13.45	13.50	.4
Service-producing.....	12.63	12.90	12.95	12.98	13.04	13.09	.4
Transportation and public utilities.....	15.53	15.81	15.94	15.87	16.02	16.07	.3
Wholesale trade.....	14.42	14.81	14.88	14.99	14.95	15.01	.4
Retail trade.....	8.98	9.20	9.26	9.26	9.31	9.34	.3
Finance, insurance, and real estate.....	14.51	14.73	14.75	14.88	14.84	14.92	.5
Services.....	13.27	13.55	13.60	13.64	13.70	13.75	.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 .0 percent from January 2000 to February 2000, 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. 1999	Jan. 2000	Feb. 2000p	Mar. 2000p	Mar. 1999	Nov. 1999	Dec. 1999	Jan. 2000	Feb. 2000p	Mar. 2000p
Total private.....	143.5	146.2	145.9	147.0	146.8	149.2	149.4	150.3	150.0	150.5
Goods-producing.....	110.5	111.4	111.3	112.3	114.2	115.5	114.5	116.2	116.2	116.2
Mining.....	48.6	49.6	49.2	49.0	50.5	50.4	50.8	51.4	51.0	51.0
Construction.....	151.3	159.3	159.3	165.1	169.1	179.0	174.5	181.4	181.6	183.5
Manufacturing.....	105.8	105.2	105.0	105.0	106.5	106.0	105.7	106.3	106.3	105.9
Durable goods.....	110.1	110.0	110.0	110.2	110.4	110.2	109.8	110.7	111.0	110.6
Lumber and wood products.....	143.9	143.8	142.7	142.3	147.9	147.6	146.6	147.6	147.4	146.3
Furniture and fixtures.....	134.5	136.0	135.5	136.9	135.2	136.1	135.8	136.2	137.2	137.5
Stone, clay, and glass products.....	110.8	110.9	110.4	111.8	115.4	118.1	117.0	118.9	117.5	117.0
Primary metal industries.....	89.9	91.0	90.5	90.1	90.0	90.0	90.4	90.6	90.8	90.3
Blast furnaces and basic steel products.....	68.0	70.2	69.9	69.0	68.2	69.9	70.2	70.0	70.2	69.3
Fabricated metal products.....	116.3	117.9	117.6	117.8	117.0	116.9	116.5	117.8	118.6	118.6
Industrial machinery and equipment..	105.6	105.0	105.2	105.1	104.4	103.7	103.8	104.6	104.9	104.4
Electronic and other electrical equipment.....	104.8	106.5	106.2	107.0	105.1	105.8	105.0	106.0	106.6	107.6
Transportation equipment.....	126.4	123.8	124.6	124.6	125.3	122.7	122.2	124.4	125.1	123.7
Motor vehicles and equipment.....	165.1	167.0	167.9	167.8	162.7	165.0	164.1	169.4	169.1	166.1
Instruments and related products....	75.4	73.8	73.5	73.0	74.7	75.1	74.5	73.5	73.1	72.7
Miscellaneous manufacturing.....	100.4	97.9	98.8	99.5	100.0	100.3	101.8	100.5	100.3	99.6
Nondurable goods.....	99.9	98.5	98.2	98.0	101.2	100.4	100.1	100.2	100.0	99.3
Food and kindred products.....	114.0	114.2	112.6	111.8	118.8	119.0	118.3	118.3	116.9	116.2
Tobacco products.....	54.0	55.6	54.3	45.2	55.7	57.3	58.2	52.0	54.4	47.1
Textile mill products.....	80.7	78.5	79.3	79.5	81.1	80.1	79.8	78.9	80.6	80.0
Apparel and other textile products..	61.3	56.2	57.2	57.4	61.5	57.7	57.7	57.7	57.9	57.7
Paper and allied products.....	105.6	104.9	103.7	103.1	107.0	105.4	105.1	104.9	105.4	104.5
Printing and publishing.....	121.7	120.5	120.6	121.5	121.9	122.0	121.4	121.8	121.8	121.8
Chemicals and allied products.....	101.8	102.9	102.1	102.1	101.8	103.2	103.4	103.7	102.6	102.2
Petroleum and coal products.....	74.1	66.2	65.4	65.2	76.4	72.4	72.0	70.0	68.6	67.3
Rubber and misc. plastics products..	148.9	149.6	149.8	149.2	148.8	149.4	149.5	150.9	150.5	149.1
Leather and leather products.....	32.5	29.2	29.1	29.3	32.4	30.0	29.4	30.0	29.9	29.6
Service-producing.....	158.3	161.8	161.5	162.6	161.5	164.4	165.0	165.6	165.2	165.9
Transportation and public utilities...	131.6	132.1	132.2	132.3	133.8	132.7	134.0	134.5	134.2	134.5
Wholesale trade.....	129.8	133.0	132.1	132.9	131.3	133.2	134.0	134.7	134.2	135.1
Retail trade.....	136.8	139.6	138.2	139.3	141.9	143.3	144.7	145.5	144.4	145.0
Finance, insurance, and real estate...	137.4	140.9	138.4	138.2	139.3	139.7	140.6	140.7	139.6	140.2
Services.....	196.1	201.0	202.2	204.1	198.8	205.0	204.8	205.5	205.7	206.5

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:												
1996.....	49.6	64.9	59.4	55.1	61.9	60.8	57.0	62.5	57.3	63.5	59.7	61.2
1997.....	56.2	61.0	61.9	62.8	58.8	56.3	60.7	61.0	59.4	65.4	63.6	62.1
1998.....	63.8	57.9	58.8	60.5	55.9	57.9	58.0	55.8	54.6	52.9	59.1	58.6
1999.....	54.4	58.3	52.1	58.8	51.5	57.0	57.6	50.0	55.1	57.2	57.9	57.7
2000.....	57.7	p52.5	p57.9									
Over 3-month span:												
1996.....	62.6	62.5	63.3	63.1	63.1	64.3	64.3	62.2	64.6	64.2	66.2	63.2
1997.....	63.8	63.6	67.7	67.3	62.6	61.7	61.4	66.2	67.3	69.9	70.8	71.2
1998.....	66.7	66.2	64.5	63.9	61.4	58.7	60.0	58.4	57.6	57.6	59.0	60.4
1999.....	60.7	55.9	59.6	54.6	56.3	56.2	56.2	59.0	57.4	59.6	60.8	60.5
2000.....	p59.7	p60.7										
Over 6-month span:												
1996.....	62.6	65.2	64.5	65.2	64.7	64.6	67.0	65.4	65.9	66.7	66.9	66.7
1997.....	67.4	68.3	65.6	67.0	65.6	64.9	66.3	68.4	69.7	71.3	71.3	71.9
1998.....	70.6	66.9	65.9	62.4	62.6	61.1	58.0	59.8	60.0	60.8	60.8	58.0
1999.....	61.1	58.8	57.3	59.0	55.2	57.4	56.9	61.5	61.0	59.7	p61.4	p62.2
2000.....												
Over 12-month span:												
1996.....	64.5	66.7	64.5	65.6	68.5	67.3	67.7	66.4	68.0	69.9	68.7	66.9
1997.....	69.0	67.3	68.3	69.7	69.5	70.1	70.1	70.4	70.5	69.7	69.8	71.3
1998.....	70.4	68.3	67.1	64.0	62.1	61.7	61.8	63.8	59.8	59.0	59.3	58.6
1999.....	60.1	57.3	57.0	57.6	58.7	59.0	58.8	p57.9	p61.0			
2000.....												
Manufacturing payrolls, 139 industries ¹												
Over 1-month span:												
1996.....	42.4	55.4	46.8	41.0	55.8	51.4	47.1	56.5	48.9	55.0	50.7	54.0
1997.....	50.0	52.9	53.6	56.1	52.2	53.2	51.1	55.4	53.6	62.2	61.2	55.4
1998.....	58.6	51.8	50.4	50.4	40.6	46.8	40.3	45.3	42.1	36.3	39.9	45.0
1999.....	40.3	42.4	39.6	44.6	36.3	45.3	57.2	38.5	42.8	48.9	50.7	49.3
2000.....	51.1	p47.8	p47.5									
Over 3-month span:												
1996.....	46.8	46.0	43.5	46.0	48.2	51.1	51.8	49.6	53.2	52.5	55.0	50.7
1997.....	51.8	51.4	57.6	56.8	54.3	51.8	53.6	55.4	59.7	68.3	65.8	64.4
1998.....	59.4	57.9	51.8	44.2	41.7	34.9	37.4	37.1	38.1	34.2	35.6	35.3
1999.....	37.4	31.7	37.1	30.2	33.8	43.9	43.2	44.6	38.5	46.4	50.0	50.4
2000.....	p48.6	p49.3										
Over 6-month span:												
1996.....	41.4	46.0	45.7	47.1	46.0	48.6	52.9	50.4	51.8	51.4	52.5	51.8
1997.....	54.7	54.0	51.4	54.3	52.5	52.2	55.4	61.2	61.5	64.7	66.2	65.1
1998.....	59.7	49.3	48.2	36.7	36.7	36.7	28.4	31.3	33.5	35.3	32.7	28.1
1999.....	33.1	29.1	28.1	36.0	30.9	34.5	36.3	44.6	45.7	41.4	p47.1	p48.2
2000.....												
Over 12-month span:												
1996.....	43.5	47.5	45.3	45.3	50.4	49.6	50.4	48.6	51.1	55.0	54.3	50.7
1997.....	54.7	52.5	54.0	54.0	55.4	56.8	57.2	57.9	58.3	56.5	55.4	57.2
1998.....	54.0	49.3	46.0	40.6	35.6	33.8	30.9	32.0	26.6	26.6	25.5	26.3
1999.....	32.7	25.9	28.4	29.5	29.9	31.7	34.9	p33.5	p38.8			
2000.....												

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.