
THE EMPLOYMENT SITUATION

HEARING

before the

JOINT ECONOMIC COMMITTEE CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES

ONE HUNDRED FOURTH CONGRESS

FIRST SESSION

May 3, 1996

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THE APRIL EMPLOYMENT SITUATION

Friday, May 3, 1996

CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES,
JOINT ECONOMIC COMMITTEE,
WASHINGTON, D. C.

The Committee met at 9:30 a.m. in Room 562 of the Dirksen Senate Office Building, the Honorable Connie Mack, Chairman of the Committee, presiding.

Present. Senator Mack.

Staff Present. Don Evans, Greg Williams, Lee Price, Bill Buechner, Shelley Hymes, Jeff Given, Bob Mottice, Phaedon Sinnis, Brian Wesbury, Paul Merski, and Bill Spriggs.

OPENING STATEMENT OF SENATOR CONNIE MACK, CHAIRMAN

Senator Mack. The hearing of the Joint Economic Committee will commence. I welcome you once again for your monthly trek up to the Hill to make a report on employment.

I understand that you have some, I guess, good news/bad news in the sense that the unemployment rate has dropped to 5.4 percent but there were only a few thousand jobs created --

Ms. Abraham. Two thousand.

Senator Mack. Two thousand.

So why don't I let you go ahead and make your report, and then I will have a few questions to ask you. Depending on whether any of my colleagues come, this could be a relatively brief meeting.

I have some obligations on the floor of the Senate this morning. I do not believe the House is in session, and we are not going to have any votes in the Senate today, so it is conceivable that there will not be too many of my colleagues showing up.

So, welcome, and go ahead with your report.

[The prepared statement of Senator Mack appears in the Submissions for the Record.]

**STATEMENT OF
THE HONORABLE KATHARINE G. ABRAHAM,
COMMISSIONER, BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS
ACCOMPANIED BY THOMAS J. PLEWES, ASSOCIATE COMMISSIONER,
EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT STATISTICS; AND KENNETH V.
DALTON, ASSOCIATE COMMISSIONER, PRICES AND LIVING CONDITIONS**

Ms. Abraham. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

I, as always, appreciate the opportunity to be here to discuss the data that we have to report.

As you noted, nonfarm payroll employment was virtually unchanged in April, up 2000, after increasing by an average of 221,000 per month over the first three months of the year.

The unemployment rate edged down to 5.4 percent, but was still in the narrow range of 5.4 to 5.8 percent where it has held since October of 1994 until now.

In April, small job gains in the service-producing sector were accompanied by losses in goods-producing industries.

Employment in the services industry itself rose by only 20,000 over the month. During the prior three months, by way of a bit of context, it had increased an average of 125,000 per month.

Computer and data processing services maintained its recent pace of job growth.

Several service industries that normally add jobs in the spring, however, failed to match their usual increase between March and April and thus showed employment declines on a seasonally-adjusted basis. These included amusements and recreation, help-supply services, and also agricultural services.

The retail trade industry also added 20,000 jobs in April. Employment rose at eating and drinking places, furniture stores, and car dealerships. These gains were partly offset by declines in department, apparel, and food stores.

In finance, employment increased by 12,000, with gains in mortgage banks, personal credit institutions, and security brokerages.

Transportation employment was up by 13,000 in April.

The trucking industry has added 21,000 jobs in the past three months, following nine months with little net growth.

And air transportation has continued the pattern of growth begun last summer.

In contrast, job losses continued in public utilities where employment has been trending downward in telephone communications and in electric companies.

In the goods-producing sector, construction employment declined by 53,000 on a seasonally-adjusted basis in April. I would note, though, that the unusual weather conditions during the winter and early spring have distorted the normal seasonal employment patterns in this industry and make it difficult for us, therefore, to interpret month-to-month movements.

Taking the somewhat longer view, construction employment has risen by 91,000 since October, which is about 15,000 a month. By averaging over that whole period, one can get away from some of these problems with the seasonal adjustment in interpreting month-to-month changes.

In manufacturing, employment was down by 17,000 in April. The drop would have been nearly three times as large had it not been for the return of workers in motor vehicles and equipment who had been off-payrolls in March due to a strike and related shutdowns.

The strike's end was also largely responsible for the increase of both factory hours and overtime by one-tenth of an hour over the month.

Factory job losses were widespread in April. Declines in some industries -- for example, furniture and fixtures -- had been fairly continuous for about a year now.

Other industries, including for example textiles and apparel, have experienced declines over a somewhat longer period.

Even employment in the electronic components' industry, which had been growing steadily for several years, has been flat for the last two months.

Average hourly earnings rose by seven cents in April. As I have mentioned on other occasions, changes in average hourly earnings can vary greatly from one month to the next.

In that connection, taking a little bit longer time frame, the increase in hourly earnings over the 12 months ending in April was 3.1 percent. This figure is comparable to the over-the-year changes from most months since April of 1995. This was a year ago. But somewhat higher than those that had prevailed from 1992 through early 1995.

Turning to the data from our household survey, the Nation's unemployment rate was 5.4 percent in April. Jobless rates for all the major worker groups showed little change over the month, and in most cases have been relatively flat for a year or more now.

The number of newly unemployed, those who have been unemployed for less than five weeks, was down for the second month in a row.

In summary, then, unemployment edged down; and employment was essentially unchanged in April.

Services and retail trade had relatively small job gains this month, and the number of construction jobs dropped over the month, though precisely what we should think about the construction drop is a bit unclear.

Manufacturing employment continued to decline despite the return of workers from strike-related shutdowns in the auto industry.

So I would be happy to --

Senator Mack. Well, let's just pick up --

Ms. Abraham. -- take any questions and talk with you about making sense of all of this.

[The prepared statement of Commissioner Abraham appears in the Submissions for the Record.]

Senator Mack. That would be helpful if we could.

Why do we not start with the last point that you made. Tell me a little bit about what you think about manufacturing jobs that you just referred to.

If I understood you correctly, you were saying that there was a job loss in the manufacturing sector even though there were people coming back to work after the strike?

Ms. Abraham. Right.

Senator Mack. If you take out the influence of the strike, what do the numbers tell us?

Ms. Abraham. Well, the strike of course affected transportation equipment employment. Employment in transportation equipment was up by 28,000 between March and April, and we believe that reflected returns from the strike.

Had that not occurred, if we take the decline of 17,000 and remove the effects of this offsetting increase, we would have been talking just arithmetically about a decline of 45,000 over the month.

Senator Mack. You mentioned the 91,000 jobs in the construction industry over a period of months, I think. It was from October of last year? Is that what you said?

Ms. Abraham. Yes. From October of last year.

Senator Mack. Can you compare previous years, just to get a sense as to what might be happening in the construction area?

Ms. Abraham. Yes. Let me hold those numbers out and take a look at that. That is an interesting calculation.

Between October of 1994 and April of 1995, construction employment actually went up by more like 160,000 between October and April.

That of course was a period of very strong overall employment growth.

The year before, construction employment rose over that period by a couple hundred thousand.

The year before that, October '92 to April '93, it was up by about 80,000.

Senator Mack. Yes.

Ms. Abraham. Construction is obviously very volatile. The point that I was trying to make is that if you looked just at this month and you see this decline of 53,000 in construction, you might think: What is going on?

I was trying to suggest that, just looking at that number in isolation could be misleading; if you look over a somewhat longer period, you do see reasonably large average monthly increases.

Senator Mack. Yes.

Let me ask you this question: Does anyone attempt to track the relationship, let's say, to housing starts, building permits, and construction jobs?

Is there any kind of trend or relationship between those numbers?

Ms. Abraham. There undoubtedly in some long-term sense has to be a correlation. We don't, in any formal kind of a way, track that relationship.

I don't know if there is anything you would want to say by way of comment on that, Tom?

Mr. Plewes. We do, on an ongoing basis, take a look at the relationship between the growth or change in those series and our series.

As the Commissioner says, there is a relationship, although sometimes it is not immediate, and sometimes it is not as large as at other times. Right now --

Senator Mack. Let me ask you this. When, for example, you saw, what, a 53,000 job loss --

Mr. Plewes. Right.

Senator Mack. -- in the construction area, do you go then and try to look at some of the data with respect to housing starts, building permits, and so forth?

What is your kind of instinctive reaction to what is happening, then, if you take all of that data together?

Mr. Plewes. There are a number of stories this month. The usual increase in the construction industry between March and April has been about 280,000. This month we got less than that. We got about 220,000 --

Ms. Abraham. -- on a not-seasonally-adjusted basis.

Mr. Plewes. -- on a not-seasonally-adjusted basis.

Senator Mack. Yes.

Mr. Plewes. And so our seasonally-adjusted --

Senator Mack. Give me the numbers again?

Tell me the numbers, again?

Mr. Plewes. About 280,000 or so in a usual year. This year we got less. And so it shows up as a 53,000 decline.

So we did not get all of the increase we usually get; so on a seasonally-adjusted basis, it shows up as a decline.

Now there are a number of reasons for that. One is that in the south and west where we had fairly good construction over the winter, we actually got the jobs earlier than we usually do. The jobs were already there. So they could not be added between March and April.

Now that is a good sign, but it shows up as a seasonally-adjusted decline.

In another way, there is a negative there. That is, that the expectation may have been a little bit high. In the past two years, there have been five weeks between the survey weeks in March and April.

Ms. Abraham. In two out of the last three years.

Mr. Plewes. In two out of the last three years.

Ms. Abraham. Not last year.

Mr. Plewes. And this year there are only four weeks.

The expectation was that we were expecting to get somewhat more growth than we may have actually gotten, too. So there was a technical reason.

Those two combined show a decline. It does not necessarily show, however, that that decline should have taken place over this two months. And as the Commissioner has said, it is important in those cases to take a longer look, and that is what we have done.

Senator Mack. Very good.

Let me ask you for a breakdown in payroll growth between the public and the private sector.

Ms. Abraham. Over the month we had 2000 total. No change in the private sector, so --

Senator Mack. So no jobs created in the private sector; 2000 jobs in the public sector?

Ms. Abraham. On that 2000 in the public sector, which is coming, if past patterns have continued, in state and local government. Federal employment was down 1000 over the month.

Senator Mack. Now in my brief remarks before you made your report, I said, you know, a "good news/bad news" message: good news that the number has declined to 5.4; the bad news is only 2000 jobs.

The other statistical item that I would mention is that I understand the labor force participation fell by almost 300,000 jobs -- or by 300,000.

Ms. Abraham. Right.

Senator Mack. Give me a sense about -- I mean, if you did not have that job drop -- excuse me. I keep referring to it as "jobs." It is 294,000 --

Ms. Abraham. Labor force.

Senator Mack. -- labor force. And I realize that this labor force number is the number that goes up and down, but --

Ms. Abraham. It is a very jumpy number. We had just seen a big run-up in the labor force. This has been something that has been puzzling to us until, along about December, we had seen for a year very little growth in the labor force. And given that we were seeing from the payroll surveys steady increases in employment, that was somewhat puzzling.

Between December and March, the labor force grew by about 1.3 million. So we got our whole year's worth of growth in some sense in the labor force in that short period of time.

You note correctly that between March and April the labor force declined by 294,000. I would make two comments about that.

One is that it is not surprising to see, based on looking at the data historically, to see that number moving in fits and starts.

Given the big run-up we have seen between December and March, it is in some sense not surprising that we saw a drop in April.

That 294,000, although it sounds real big, is also below the size of the change we need in order for it to be labeled "statistically significant."

So my inclination is not to make too much of that. Just arithmetically had the labor force not fallen, we wouldn't have had fewer unemployed people and we would not have seen the drop in unemployment from 5.6 to 5.4 percent.

Senator Mack. Let me ask you this question. I do not understand what that number really means, though.

There are 300,000 people who just do not show up in the labor force anymore? I mean, what does it mean, I guess. Does it mean that -- I see I must have touched a nerve here, Mr. Dalton. Did you have a comment you wanted to make about it?

Ms. Abraham. Can you make any comments on the labor force number, Mr. Dalton?

Mr. Dalton. No. That is not my area of expertise.

(Laughter.)

Senator Mack. Not mine, either.

But what does it mean? Does it mean that some people are discouraged? Does it mean that some people retire? Does it mean that some people are on leave of absence? What does it mean when the labor force drops?

Ms. Abraham. As you know, the people who get counted in the labor force are people who are either employed or people who said they were available for work and did something to look for work actively in the past four weeks.

So there were just fewer people reporting that. We do not see any increase in the number of discouraged workers.

Senator Mack. That was going to be my next question.

Ms. Abraham. We do not have the number of discouraged workers on a seasonally-adjusted basis, but it does not seem to be very seasonal.

Senator Mack. Can you share that number with us?

Ms. Abraham. It was, I believe, 403,000 -- and I want to get the number from the prior month by way of comparison.

Do you have that, Tom?

Mr. Plewes. I do not have it.

Ms. Abraham. It was 385,000 a year ago, essentially unchanged over the period.

Senator Mack. But you do not have last month?

Ms. Abraham. I do not have last month. It is not in the table because the number is not available on a seasonally-adjusted basis. We can get

that, obviously. But the number has been holding very steady. It really has not been changing.

Senator Mack. Okay. Well give it one more shot so that the average person could understand why the labor force has dropped by 300,000, other than some kind of statistical fluke?

Ms. Abraham. The labor force in March was 451,000, so actually the number was down, not up; I guess I do not have an analytic story to tell.

I think I would really attribute this more to statistical fluctuations in the data. There is nothing in what we looked at --

Senator Mack. Then just one more attempt.

Tell me how the number is arrived at, then. What makes up the "labor force," and how do you survey it?

Ms. Abraham. We go out, and we talk to folks. We ask them a set of questions. Anyone who is employed who did any work for pay or profit in the previous week is counted as in the labor force.

Then in addition, the unemployed are counted --

Senator Mack. And you get that number from where?

Ms. Abraham. From talking to the people. We ask them whether they did any work for pay or profit.

Senator Mack. Okay. And this is just a random survey?

Ms. Abraham. It is just a random sample of people in 50,000 households.

Senator Mack. And you do that every month?

Ms. Abraham. We do that every month. We talk to someone in each of those 50,000 households about what they and others in the household were doing.

Senator Mack. Is that by phone?

Ms. Abraham. The first time we contact people we do it in person; follow-ups are typically by phone.

Senator Mack. And how long do those people stay on the --

Ms. Abraham. In the survey?

Senator Mack. In the survey.

Ms. Abraham. They are in the survey for four months --

Senator Mack. So it is constantly rotating?

Ms. Abraham. -- and then they are out for eight months, and then they come back again for another four months. So it is a constantly rotating

panel. Every month a quarter of the panel leave, and we replace them with new people, or people who were not there the prior month.

Then there is the unemployed. If you are in the labor force, you are either employed, or you are not. We identify someone as unemployed if they say they wanted work, were available for work, and had done something concrete to look for work in the last four weeks.

So you have to be able to tell the interviewer, for instance, I answered an ad, I called someone about a sign I'd seen in the window, I sent my resume in to a recruiter.

Senator Mack. Okay. Well, I will not pursue that, then.

Ms. Abraham. Tom was showing me a note that I did not quite understand. I think he may have had something he wanted to add.

Mr. Plewes. In that regard, if you look at where the change in the labor force was this month, it came from a decline in the number of unemployed people, primarily, because the employed number was pretty flat.

Senator Mack. Say that to me again, I am sorry. My mind wandered for a moment.

Mr. Plewes. The change in labor force this month was primarily derived from a decline in the number of people who were unemployed.

If you look at where that came from, it was not that those unemployed people necessarily found jobs; it was that the spigot was turned off; that there was a decline in the number of newly unemployed people last month.

So that it turns out that, although employment did not change, the number of newly unemployed people went down and the size of the labor force arithmetically declined.

These things happen on a short-term basis, and we expect that -- and they usually happen following something we saw in the last couple of months, which is a very large increase in the labor force.

Senator Mack. Okay.

Hours worked also fell last month. Some would indicate that production may very likely have fallen in April. Am I correct about the hours worked also fell?

Ms. Abraham. I believe that is --

Senator Mack. I think it is two-tenths of an hour.

Ms. Abraham. -- yes, two-tenths of an hour.

Senator Mack. Does that mean anything to you with respect to production?

Ms. Abraham. No. It suggests, coupled with --

Senator Mack. Let me put it this way. If there are fewer people working in manufacturing, and they are working less hours --

Ms. Abraham. Yes.

Senator Mack. -- and assuming the productivity remains the same, would that mean there would be lower output in the month of April?

Ms. Abraham. All else the same, you would expect that.

We have an index of aggregate weekly hours that gets more directly at the total labor input. On a seasonally-adjusted basis, that was down seven-tenths. That was down seven-tenths.

Senator Mack. Now I am not an economist, so let me ask you a question. Does that mean that as economists begin to calculate their expectations for the next quarter, that they might see production -- that they might have to adjust their estimates for production in the next quarter?

Ms. Abraham. I would certainly think that this would feed into the calculations. In fact, this feeds in, just arithmetically, to the figures.

Mr. Plewes. This will go directly into the Federal Reserve Board's Index of Industrial Production, for example. They use our numbers as one of their major inputs. So you will see this.

Ms. Abraham. Yes, in pieces.

In pieces of manufacturing these hours' numbers are used in their calculations in cases where they do not have direct information on output.

But even in the sectors where they have actual output measures that are used in calculating the Index of Industrial Production, you might expect when you see a decline in hours of this sort for that to have some consequence.

It depends of course on what is going on with productivity.

Senator Mack. I understand.

All right. Hold just a second and let me see if anybody back here has got a question they think I ought to pursue?

(Pause.)

It looks like we have concluded the hearing.

Ms. Abraham. Thank you, sir.

Senator Mack. Thank you, very much.

[Whereupon, at 10:00 a.m., the Committee was adjourned.]

SUBMISSIONS FOR THE RECORD

PREPARED STATEMENT OF SENATOR CONNIE MACK, CHAIRMAN

Commissioner Abraham, thank you for coming this morning to discuss the April employment report and the current employment situation.

April's increase of only 2,000 in non-farm payrolls represents the continuation of the inconsistency in the economic numbers and the unacceptably slow trend in employment growth.

Other than February's gain (which was judged to be "statistically implausible" by a number of analysts, including the Treasury Department), employment has grown sluggishly in 1996. In 1994, payroll employment rose an average of 294,000 per month. In 1995, that average gain fell to 146,000. Over the past few months, economic growth and job growth have not shown the consistency that is characteristic of a vibrant economy.

Over the past few years, workers have become very concerned about the future. They wonder how long their jobs will last. They fear working hard all their lives, but never achieving real security for their families, or even seeing any improvement in their standards of living.

The drop in real average weekly earnings from the first quarter of 1995 to the first quarter of 1996, combined with the stagnation in family incomes, are just one symptom of this problem.

For workers to truly feel more confident about the future, we need to insure that economic growth and job growth get stronger than they are today. In a *Wall Street Journal* survey, 65 economists forecast real GDP growth this year of slightly less than 2%.

While that survey was taken before the first quarter GDP growth numbers were known, the forecast indicated that the second half of this year should be slower than the first. If that turns out to be the case, there will not be enough growth in the near future to give hard-working Americans the confidence about the future that they deserve.

We should not accept the current performance of the job market or the economy as a whole. Policies which reduce the burdens of taxation, regulation, and government and balance the budget are absolutely essential for the future.

Once again, Commissioner Abraham, thank you for attending today's hearing. I look forward to hearing your comments.

PREPARED STATEMENT OF KATHARINE G. ABRAHAM

Mr. Chairman and Members of the Committee:

I appreciate the opportunity to comment on the labor market data released this morning.

Nonfarm payroll employment was virtually unchanged (up 2,000) in April, after increasing by an average of 221,000 per month over the first three months of the year. The unemployment rate edged down to 5.4 percent, but was still in the narrow range (5.4 to 5.8) where it has held since October 1994.

In April, small job gains in the service-producing sector were accompanied by losses in goods-producing industries. Employment in the services industry itself rose by only 20,000 over the month; during the prior 3 months, it had increased an average of 125,000 per month. Computer and data processing services maintained its recent pace of job growth. Several service industries that normally add jobs in the spring, however, failed to match their usual March-April increases, and, thus, showed employment declines on a seasonally adjusted basis. These included amusements and recreation, help-supply services, and agricultural services.

Retail trade also added 20,000 jobs in April. Employment rose in eating and drinking places, furniture stores, and car dealerships; these gains were partly offset by declines in department, apparel, and food stores.

In finance, employment increased by 12,000, with gains in mortgage banks, personal credit institutions, and security brokerages. Brokerages have added 9,000 jobs so far this year. Transportation employment was up by 13,000 in April. The trucking industry has added 21,000 jobs in the past 3 months, following nine months with little net growth, and air transportation has continued the pattern of growth begun last summer. In contrast, job losses continued in public utilities, where employment has been trending downward in telephone communications and in electric companies.

In the goods-producing sector, construction employment declined by 53,000 in April. The unusual weather conditions during the winter and early spring have distorted the normal seasonal employment patterns in this industry and complicated the interpretation of the industry's employment trend. Taking a somewhat longer view, construction employment has risen by 91,000 since October.

In manufacturing, employment was down by 17,000 in April, but the drop would have been nearly three times as large had it not been for the return of workers in motor vehicles and equipment who had been off payrolls in March due to a strike and related shutdowns. The strike's end also was largely responsible for the increase of both factory hours and overtime by 0.1 hour. Factory job losses were widespread in April. Declines in some industries, such as furniture and fixtures, have been fairly continuous for about a year now. Other industries, including textiles and apparel, have experienced longer-term declines. Even employment in the electronic components industry, which had been growing steadily for several years, has been flat the last 2 months.

Average hourly earnings rose by 7 cents in April. As I have mentioned on other occasions, changes in hourly earnings can vary greatly from month to month. In that regard, I would note that the increase in hourly earnings over the 12 months ending in April was 3.1 percent. This figure is comparable to the over-the-year changes for most months since April 1995, but somewhat higher than those that prevailed from 1992 through early 1995.

Turning to the data from our household survey, the nation's unemployment rate was 5.4 percent in April. Jobless rates for all the major worker groups showed little change over the month, and, in most cases, have been relatively flat for a year or more. The number of newly unemployed -- those who have been jobless for less than 5 weeks -- was down for the second month in a row.

In summary, unemployment edged down and employment was unchanged in April. Services and retail trade had relatively small job gains, and the number of construction jobs dropped over the month. Manufacturing employment continued to decline despite the return of workers from strike-related shutdowns in the auto industry.

My colleagues and I now would be glad to answer your questions.

News

United States
Department
of Labor



Bureau of Labor Statistics

Washington, D.C. 20212

Technical information:

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606-6373

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Transmission of material in this release is
embargoed until 8:30 A.M. (EDT),
Friday, May 3, 1996.

THE EMPLOYMENT SITUATION: APRIL 1996

Unemployment edged down in April, and nonfarm payroll employment was essentially unchanged, the Bureau of Labor Statistics of the U.S. Department of Labor reported today. The nation's jobless rate was 5.4 percent in April, 0.2 percentage point lower than in March. The number of payroll jobs remained at 118.0 million in April. Factory employment continued to decline despite the return of auto workers who had been off payrolls in March because of a strike. Total employment, as measured by the household survey, also was about unchanged at 126.1 million.

Chart 1. Unemployment rate, seasonally adjusted.
Percent May 1993 - April 1996

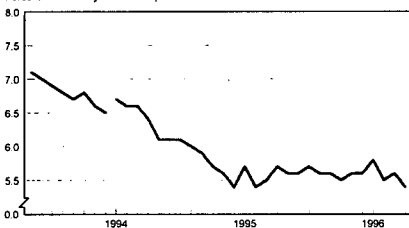
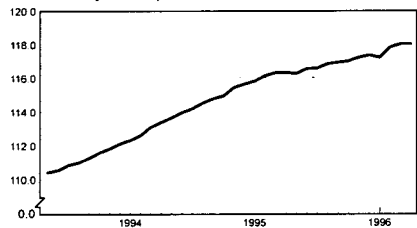


Chart 2. Nonfarm payroll employment, seasonally adjusted.
Millions May 1993 - April 1996



Unemployment (Household Survey Data)

The number of unemployed persons fell by 238,000 to 7.3 million in April, and the unemployment rate edged down from 5.6 to 5.4 percent. The jobless rate has remained in a narrow range between 5.4 and 5.8 percent since October 1994. Unemployment rates for the major worker groups—adult men (4.8 percent), adult women (4.7 percent), teenagers (16.7 percent), whites (4.7 percent), blacks (10.5 percent), and Hispanics (9.7 percent)—were little changed from their March levels. (See tables A-1 and A-2.)

The number of newly unemployed persons (less than 5 weeks duration) as well as the number of reentrants (persons with work experience who had been out of the labor force prior to beginning their job search) declined in April. (See tables A-5 and A-6.)

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

Category	Quarterly averages		Monthly data			Mar.- Apr. change
	1995	1996	1996			
	IV	I	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	
HOUSEHOLD DATA						
Labor force status						
Civilian labor force.....	132,432	133,192	133,018	133,655	133,361	-294
Employment.....	125,096	125,680	125,663	126,151	126,095	-56
Unemployment.....	7,336	7,512	7,355	7,504	7,266	-238
Not in labor force.....	66,920	66,584	66,754	66,266	66,741	475
Unemployment rates						
All workers.....	5.5	5.6	5.5	5.6	5.4	-0.2
Adult men.....	4.7	4.9	4.9	5.0	4.8	-.2
Adult women.....	4.8	4.9	4.8	4.8	4.7	-.1
Teenagers.....	17.6	17.4	16.6	17.5	16.7	-.8
White.....	4.9	4.9	4.9	4.8	4.7	-.1
Black.....	9.9	10.7	10.3	11.1	10.5	-.6
Hispanic origin.....	9.3	9.7	9.7	10.0	9.7	-.3
ESTABLISHMENT DATA						
Employment						
Nonfarm employment.....	117,190	p117,691	117,842	p118,020	p118,022	p2
Goods-producing ¹	24,155	p24,197	24,264	p24,210	p24,139	p-71
Construction.....	5,293	p5,390	5,426	p5,431	p5,378	p-53
Manufacturing.....	18,293	p18,235	18,265	p18,204	p18,187	p-17
Service-producing ¹	93,034	p93,494	93,578	p93,810	p93,883	p73
Retail trade.....	20,956	p21,018	21,040	p21,080	p21,100	p20
Services.....	33,170	p33,453	33,505	p33,622	p33,642	p20
Government.....	19,314	p19,333	19,334	p19,373	p19,375	p2
Hours of work ²						
Total private.....	34.4	p34.3	34.5	p34.5	p34.3	p-0.2
Manufacturing.....	41.4	p41.0	41.6	p41.4	p41.5	p.1
Overtime.....	4.4	p4.3	4.5	p4.3	p4.4	p.1
Earnings ²						
Average hourly earnings, total private.....	\$11.59	p\$11.66	\$11.66	p\$11.68	p\$11.75	p\$0.07
Average weekly earnings, total private.....	399.19	p399.67	402.27	p402.96	p403.03	p.07

¹ Includes other industries, not shown separately.

² Data relate to private production or nonsupervisory workers.

p = preliminary.

Total Employment and the Labor Force (Household Survey Data)

Total employment, at 126.1 million in April, was essentially unchanged over the month, after rising by 1.2 million between December and March. Similarly, the proportion of the population age 16 years and over that was employed (the employment-population ratio), at 63.0 percent, was about the same as in March. About 4.5 million persons were working part time for economic reasons, also unchanged in April. (See tables A-1 and A-3.)

The number of persons who held more than one job totaled 7.5 million (not seasonally adjusted) in April, about 200,000 fewer than a year earlier. These multiple jobholders made up 6.0 percent of all employed persons. (See table A-9.)

Both the number of persons in the civilian labor force (133.4 million) and the labor force participation rate (66.6 percent) fell slightly in April. (See table A-1.)

Persons Not in the Labor Force (Household Survey Data)

About 1.5 million persons (not seasonally adjusted) were marginally attached to the labor force in April—that is, they wanted and were available for work but had stopped looking for jobs sometime in the prior 12 months. The number of discouraged workers—persons who had stopped looking for work specifically because they believed no jobs were available to them—was 403,000 in April. Both figures were close to their levels of a year earlier. (See table A-9.)

Industry Payroll Employment (Establishment Survey Data)

Nonfarm payroll employment was essentially unchanged in April at 118.0 million, after seasonal adjustment. This followed employment growth that averaged 221,000 jobs per month in the first quarter of 1996. In April, small gains in the number of service-producing jobs just offset declines in goods-producing employment. (See table B-1.)

Construction employment fell by 53,000 in April, as hiring fell short of seasonal expectations. The effects of volatile weather continued to show up in the employment figures for construction. Spring hiring was held down in areas of the country where winter weather had been unusually favorable and workers were already on payrolls. In other areas, poor weather in the April survey reference period probably led to delays in spring construction activity. Since October, construction employment has expanded by an average of 15,000 jobs per month.

Manufacturing employment declined by 17,000 in April. This drop would have been even larger had it not been for the return of workers from strikes and directly related plant shutdowns in the motor vehicles and equipment industry. Since February, the month prior to the auto strike, factory employment has fallen by 78,000. In April, factory job declines generally were small but were widespread among both durable and nondurable goods industries. Long-term declines continued in textiles and apparel manufacturing. Employment in electrical and electronic equipment edged down for the second straight month, after showing steady increases for more than 2 years.

The services industry added only 20,000 jobs in April, after gaining an average of 125,000 jobs per month during the first quarter of 1996. Health services added 19,000 jobs over the month, and employment growth continued in computer and data processing services. Less hiring than normal in some seasonal industries, including amusement and recreation and help supply services, led to seasonally adjusted monthly declines. Employment in engineering and management services, which had been expanding by about 13,000 jobs per month for more than a year, was about unchanged in April.

Retail trade employment increased by 20,000 in April. Employment in eating and drinking places expanded by 32,000 over the month, and job growth continued in automotive dealers and in home furnishings stores, particularly those specializing in consumer electronics. By contrast, employment in general merchandise and food stores fell over the month, after increasing in February and March.

Employment in the finance industry was up 12,000 in April and has grown by 78,000 since its low point in mid-1995. Job growth has been concentrated in mortgage banking and security and commodity brokerages. The real estate industry added 4,000 jobs in April.

Transportation employment rose by 13,000 in April. Air transportation continued to show strength, increasing by 7,000 jobs. Employment also was up in trucking and warehousing, which has added 21,000 jobs thus far in 1996.

Weekly Hours (Establishment Survey Data)

The average workweek for production or nonsupervisory workers on private nonfarm payrolls fell by 0.2 hour in April, to 34.3 hours, seasonally adjusted. The factory workweek and overtime each edged up 0.1 hour—to 41.5 and 4.4 hours, respectively—as workers in motor vehicles and parts returned to work following strike-related shutdowns. (See table B-2.)

The index of aggregate weekly hours of private production or nonsupervisory workers on nonfarm payrolls declined by 0.5 percent over the month to 133.9 (1982=100), after seasonal adjustment. The manufacturing index increased by 0.2 percent to 104.9. (See table B-5.)

Hourly and Weekly Earnings (Establishment Survey Data)

Average hourly earnings of private production or nonsupervisory workers on nonfarm payrolls were up by 7 cents in April, after seasonal adjustment. Average weekly earnings were about unchanged at \$403.03. Over the year, average hourly earnings increased by 3.1 percent and average weekly earnings by 2.2 percent. (See table B-3.)

The Employment Situation for May 1996 is scheduled to be released on Friday, June 7, at 8:30 A.M. (EDT).

Revisions in the Establishment Survey Data

The Employment Situation news release of May data will introduce revisions in the establishment-based series on nonfarm payroll employment, hours, and earnings to reflect the regular annual benchmark adjustments for March 1995 and updated seasonal adjustment factors. Unadjusted data from April 1994 forward are subject to revision.

BLS also will implement improved seasonal adjustment procedures for the nonfarm payroll employment, hours, and earnings series. The new seasonal adjustment procedures identify and control for the effects of varying time intervals between surveys (also known as the 4- vs. 5-week effect) and are based on X-12 ARIMA software newly developed by the Bureau of the Census. Historical seasonally adjusted data series from January 1988 forward will be revised to incorporate the new methodology. Further information on the planned change in the seasonal adjustment procedures is available upon request. (Contact Patricia Getz at 202-606-6521.)

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 March 1994, the sample included about 390,000 establishments employing over 47 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 \$13.00 per issue or \$31.00 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.

HOUSEHOLD DATA

HOUSEHOLD DATA

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. 1995	Mar. 1996	Apr. 1996	Apr. 1995	Dec. 1995	Jan. 1996	Feb. 1996	Mar. 1996	Apr. 1996
TOTAL									
Civilian noninstitutional population	198,148	199,921	200,101	198,148	199,508	199,634	199,772	199,921	200,101
Civilian labor force	131,656	132,692	132,512	132,529	132,352	132,903	133,018	133,655	133,381
Participation rate	66.4	66.4	66.2	66.9	66.3	66.8	66.8	66.9	66.6
Employed	124,278	124,992	125,388	124,973	124,981	125,226	125,663	126,151	126,095
Employment-population ratio	62.7	62.5	62.7	63.1	62.6	62.7	62.9	63.1	63.0
Agriculture	3,495	3,243	3,344	3,526	3,325	3,529	3,519	3,487	3,368
Nonagricultural industries	120,784	121,750	122,044	121,445	121,656	121,698	122,143	122,664	122,726
Unemployed	7,378	7,700	7,124	7,556	7,371	7,677	7,355	7,504	7,286
Unemployment rate	5.6	5.8	5.4	5.7	5.6	5.8	5.5	5.6	5.4
Not in labor force	66,492	67,229	67,589	65,619	67,156	66,730	66,754	66,266	66,714
Men, 16 years and over									
Civilian noninstitutional population	94,952	95,864	95,955	94,952	95,661	95,713	95,786	95,864	95,955
Civilian labor force	71,054	71,444	71,450	71,542	71,182	71,593	71,743	72,030	71,935
Participation rate	74.8	74.5	74.5	75.3	74.4	74.8	74.9	75.1	75.0
Employed	67,018	66,961	67,415	67,533	67,162	67,501	67,784	67,856	67,933
Employment-population ratio	70.6	69.9	70.3	71.1	70.2	70.5	70.7	70.8	70.8
Unemployed	4,035	4,483	4,036	4,009	4,020	4,092	3,979	4,174	4,002
Unemployment rate	5.7	6.3	5.6	5.6	5.8	5.7	5.5	5.8	5.6
Men, 20 years and over									
Civilian noninstitutional population	87,664	88,366	88,440	87,664	88,172	88,223	88,296	88,366	88,440
Civilian labor force	67,258	67,753	67,624	67,479	67,133	67,563	67,719	67,960	67,821
Participation rate	76.8	76.7	76.5	77.0	76.1	76.6	76.7	76.8	76.7
Employed	63,953	64,005	64,296	64,196	63,879	64,246	64,425	64,594	64,555
Employment-population ratio	73.0	72.4	72.7	73.2	72.4	72.8	73.0	73.1	73.0
Agriculture	2,360	2,249	2,283	2,371	2,252	2,399	2,382	2,403	2,292
Nonagricultural industries	61,593	61,755	62,014	61,825	61,627	61,848	62,044	62,191	62,263
Unemployed	3,336	3,749	3,328	3,283	3,264	3,317	3,284	3,366	3,266
Unemployment rate	5.0	5.5	4.9	4.9	4.8	4.9	4.9	5.0	4.8
Women, 16 years and over									
Civilian noninstitutional population	103,197	104,058	104,146	103,197	103,847	103,921	103,986	104,058	104,146
Civilian labor force	60,603	61,248	61,062	60,987	61,170	61,310	61,275	61,625	61,426
Participation rate	58.7	58.9	58.6	59.1	58.9	59.0	58.9	59.2	59.0
Employed	57,290	58,031	57,973	57,440	57,819	57,725	57,899	58,294	58,181
Employment-population ratio	55.5	55.8	55.7	55.7	55.7	55.5	55.7	56.0	55.8
Unemployed	3,343	3,217	3,089	3,547	3,351	3,585	3,378	3,331	3,284
Unemployment rate	5.5	5.3	5.1	5.8	5.5	5.8	5.5	5.4	5.3
Women, 20 years and over									
Civilian noninstitutional population	96,099	96,798	96,856	96,099	96,633	96,717	96,757	96,798	96,856
Civilian labor force	57,131	57,611	57,636	57,273	57,428	57,591	57,570	57,903	57,763
Participation rate	59.5	59.7	59.5	59.6	59.4	59.5	59.5	59.8	59.6
Employed	54,369	55,109	55,081	54,339	54,715	54,642	54,790	55,146	55,060
Employment-population ratio	56.6	56.9	56.9	56.5	56.8	56.8	56.9	57.0	56.8
Agriculture	892	807	834	874	816	857	851	844	813
Nonagricultural industries	53,477	54,303	54,247	53,465	53,899	53,785	53,938	54,303	54,247
Unemployed	2,762	2,701	2,555	2,934	2,711	2,949	2,780	2,757	2,704
Unemployment rate	4.8	4.7	4.4	5.1	4.7	5.1	4.8	4.8	4.7
Both sexes, 16 to 19 years									
Civilian noninstitutional population	14,385	14,757	14,505	14,385	14,703	14,694	14,719	14,757	14,805
Civilian labor force	7,237	7,128	7,252	7,777	7,793	7,749	7,729	7,772	7,776
Participation rate	50.3	48.3	49.0	54.1	53.0	52.7	52.5	52.7	52.5
Employed	5,956	5,879	6,011	6,438	6,387	6,338	6,448	6,411	6,480
Employment-population ratio	41.4	39.8	40.6	44.8	43.4	43.1	43.8	43.4	43.8
Agriculture	243	187	227	283	297	273	286	240	263
Nonagricultural industries	5,713	5,692	5,784	6,155	6,130	6,065	6,161	6,171	6,217
Unemployed	1,281	1,250	1,241	1,339	1,406	1,412	1,282	1,362	1,296
Unemployment rate	17.7	17.5	17.1	17.2	18.0	18.2	16.6	17.5	16.7

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

HOUSEHOLD DATA

HOUSEHOLD DATA

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. 1995	Mar. 1996	Apr. 1996	Apr. 1995	Dec. 1995	Jan. 1996	Feb. 1996	Mar. 1996	Apr. 1996
WHITE									
Civilian noninstitutional population	166,613	167,853	167,973	166,613	167,545	167,669	167,757	167,853	167,973
Civilian labor force	111,338	112,246	111,965	112,055	111,987	112,198	112,747	112,970	112,613
Participation rate	66.8	66.9	66.7	67.3	66.8	66.9	67.2	67.3	67.0
Employed	105,886	106,495	106,724	106,517	106,445	106,576	107,244	107,497	107,319
Employment-population ratio	63.6	63.4	63.5	63.9	63.5	63.6	63.9	64.0	63.9
Unemployed	5,452	5,751	5,241	5,538	5,542	5,623	5,502	5,473	5,294
Unemployment rate	4.9	5.1	4.7	4.9	4.9	5.0	4.9	4.8	4.7
Men, 20 years and over									
Civilian labor force	57,578	58,106	58,003	57,783	57,693	57,894	58,162	58,308	58,202
Participation rate	77.0	77.2	77.0	77.3	76.8	77.0	77.3	77.5	77.3
Employed	55,004	55,237	55,499	55,279	55,206	55,438	55,688	55,795	55,778
Employment-population ratio	73.6	73.4	73.7	74.0	73.5	73.7	74.0	74.1	74.1
Unemployed	2,574	2,869	2,504	2,504	2,487	2,456	2,475	2,514	2,424
Unemployment rate	4.5	4.9	4.3	4.3	4.3	4.2	4.3	4.3	4.2
Women, 20 years and over									
Civilian labor force	47,585	48,056	47,821	47,699	47,722	47,727	47,968	48,136	47,884
Participation rate	59.1	59.4	59.1	59.3	59.1	59.0	59.3	59.5	59.2
Employed	45,622	46,095	45,963	45,608	45,722	45,604	45,892	46,141	45,937
Employment-population ratio	56.7	57.0	56.8	56.7	56.6	56.4	56.8	57.0	56.8
Unemployed	1,963	1,961	1,838	2,091	2,050	2,123	2,076	1,995	1,947
Unemployment rate	4.1	4.1	3.8	4.4	4.3	4.4	4.3	4.1	4.1
Both sexes, 16 to 19 years									
Civilian labor force	6,175	6,084	6,141	6,573	6,522	6,577	6,616	6,525	6,527
Participation rate	54.1	52.0	52.4	57.6	56.2	56.6	56.8	55.8	55.7
Employed	5,260	5,163	5,242	5,630	5,517	5,533	5,665	5,561	5,604
Employment-population ratio	46.1	44.2	44.7	49.3	47.5	47.6	48.6	47.6	47.8
Unemployed	915	921	899	943	1,005	1,044	951	964	923
Unemployment rate	14.8	15.1	14.6	14.3	15.4	15.9	14.4	14.8	14.1
Men	15.8	17.0	15.8	15.2	16.0	16.6	15.2	16.0	15.2
Women	13.8	13.1	13.4	13.4	14.7	15.1	13.4	13.4	12.9
BLACK									
Civilian noninstitutional population	23,169	23,485	23,519	23,169	23,419	23,424	23,455	23,485	23,519
Civilian labor force	14,775	14,899	14,900	14,861	14,959	14,993	14,827	15,030	14,971
Participation rate	63.8	63.4	63.4	64.1	63.9	64.0	63.2	64.0	63.7
Employed	13,240	13,282	13,368	13,278	13,436	13,409	13,302	13,358	13,399
Employment-population ratio	57.1	56.6	56.8	57.3	57.4	57.2	56.7	56.9	57.0
Unemployed	1,535	1,617	1,532	1,583	1,523	1,584	1,525	1,673	1,573
Unemployment rate	10.4	10.9	10.3	10.7	10.2	10.6	10.3	11.1	10.5
Men, 20 years and over									
Civilian labor force	6,808	6,785	6,716	6,786	6,683	6,748	6,775	6,790	6,696
Participation rate	73.5	72.3	71.5	73.2	71.5	72.2	72.3	72.4	71.3
Employed	6,202	6,049	6,067	6,188	6,062	6,141	6,089	6,049	6,055
Employment-population ratio	66.9	64.5	64.8	68.8	64.9	65.7	65.0	64.5	64.5
Unemployed	606	735	648	598	621	607	686	741	641
Unemployment rate	8.9	10.8	9.7	8.8	9.3	9.0	10.1	10.9	9.6
Women, 20 years and over									
Civilian labor force	7,171	7,288	7,306	7,178	7,317	7,343	7,193	7,287	7,300
Participation rate	61.6	61.8	61.9	61.6	62.2	62.4	61.1	61.8	61.9
Employed	6,526	6,680	6,707	6,515	6,751	6,678	6,630	6,674	6,687
Employment-population ratio	58.0	56.7	56.8	55.9	57.4	56.8	56.3	56.6	56.7
Unemployed	646	608	601	665	566	665	563	613	613
Unemployment rate	9.0	8.3	8.2	9.3	7.7	9.1	7.8	8.4	8.4
Both sexes, 16 to 19 years									
Civilian labor force	795	827	877	897	959	902	860	954	976
Participation rate	35.3	35.6	37.6	39.8	41.4	39.1	37.2	41.1	41.9
Employed	512	553	594	577	623	590	583	635	657
Employment-population ratio	22.7	23.8	25.5	25.6	26.9	25.6	25.2	27.4	28.2
Unemployed	283	274	283	320	336	312	276	319	319
Unemployment rate	35.6	33.1	32.3	35.7	35.0	34.6	32.1	33.5	32.7
Men	37.1	38.0	35.0	35.9	39.0	39.1	30.6	38.2	34.1
Women	34.1	28.2	29.5	35.5	31.4	30.4	33.6	28.4	31.3

See footnotes at end of table.

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Table A-2. Employment status of the civilian population by race, sex, age, and Hispanic origin — Continued

(Numbers in thousands)

Employment status, race, sex, age, and Hispanic origin	Not seasonally adjusted			Seasonally adjusted ¹					
	Apr. 1995	Mar. 1996	Apr. 1996	Apr. 1995	Dec. 1995	Jan. 1996	Feb. 1996	Mar. 1996	Apr. 1996
	HISPANIC ORIGIN								
Civilian noninstitutional population	18,509	19,025	19,080	18,509	18,889	18,929	18,977	19,025	19,080
Civilian labor force	12,090	12,524	12,417	12,177	12,391	12,855	12,966	12,971	12,511
Participation rate	65.3	65.8	65.1	65.8	65.9	68.9	68.7	68.1	65.6
Employed	11,036	11,229	11,280	11,056	11,237	11,493	11,432	11,308	11,294
Employment-population rate	59.6	59.0	59.0	59.8	59.5	60.7	60.2	59.4	59.2
Unemployed	1,054	1,295	1,158	1,111	1,154	1,162	1,234	1,262	1,217
Unemployment rate	8.7	10.3	9.3	9.1	9.3	9.2	9.7	10.0	9.7

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.

Table A-3. Selected employment indicators

(In thousands)

Category	Not seasonally adjusted			Seasonally adjusted					
	Apr. 1995	Mar. 1996	Apr. 1996	Apr. 1995	Dec. 1995	Jan. 1996	Feb. 1996	Mar. 1996	Apr. 1996
CHARACTERISTIC									
Total employed, 16 years and over	124,278	124,992	125,388	124,973	124,961	125,226	125,663	126,151	126,095
Married men, spouse present	42,066	42,051	42,152	42,066	42,058	42,171	42,339	42,178	42,067
Married women, spouse present	32,301	32,277	32,123	32,040	32,072	32,078	32,101	32,053	31,868
Women who maintain families	7,181	7,457	7,426	7,146	7,304	7,294	7,295	7,397	7,389
OCCUPATION									
Managerial and professional specialty	34,948	36,186	36,094	34,952	35,712	35,682	35,866	36,149	36,115
Technical, sales, and administrative support	37,306	37,631	37,450	37,466	36,999	37,057	37,328	37,782	37,638
Service occupations	17,092	16,831	17,074	16,864	16,964	16,755	16,727	16,714	16,939
Precision production, craft, and repair	13,408	13,277	13,394	13,635	13,445	13,615	13,786	13,616	13,595
Operators, fabricators, and laborers	17,372	17,804	17,975	18,141	18,264	18,257	18,147	18,058	18,124
Farming, forestry, and fishing	3,554	3,263	3,431	3,679	3,599	3,760	3,744	3,622	3,545
CLASS OF WORKER									
Agriculture:									
Wage and salary workers	1,835	1,719	1,830	1,865	1,755	1,964	1,954	1,859	1,862
Self-employed workers	1,600	1,484	1,466	1,626	1,521	1,547	1,531	1,572	1,484
Unpaid family workers	60	40	48	66	46	48	34	41	52
Nonagricultural industries:									
Wage and salary workers	111,874	112,648	112,936	112,469	112,618	112,568	113,165	113,461	113,527
Government	18,777	18,419	18,564	18,534	18,237	18,044	18,259	18,005	18,290
Private industries	93,097	94,229	94,372	93,935	94,381	94,524	94,906	95,456	95,237
Private households	954	917	827	874	975	831	873	901	844
Other industries	92,143	93,312	93,545	92,961	93,406	93,693	94,032	94,555	94,393
Self-employed workers	8,705	8,892	9,008	8,874	8,877	8,813	8,953	8,992	9,081
Unpaid family workers	114	109	101	114	106	85	116	102	101
PERSONS AT WORK PART TIME									
All industries:									
Part time for economic reasons	4,245	4,569	4,299	4,473	4,447	4,091	4,502	4,479	4,525
Stack work or business conditions	2,369	2,630	2,501	2,459	2,537	2,250	2,533	2,548	2,594
Could only find part-time work	1,644	1,628	1,522	1,696	1,615	1,509	1,621	1,596	1,571
Part time for noneconomic reasons	18,429	18,524	18,291	17,878	17,405	17,198	17,493	17,915	17,487
Nonagricultural industries:									
Part time for economic reasons	4,012	4,358	4,081	4,211	4,308	3,842	4,274	4,223	4,287
Stack work or business conditions	2,214	2,491	2,362	2,323	2,440	2,114	2,382	2,386	2,476
Could only find part-time work	1,600	1,508	1,491	1,647	1,583	1,472	1,607	1,561	1,534
Part time for noneconomic reasons	17,663	17,870	17,690	17,212	16,804	16,520	16,584	17,266	16,994

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.

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Table A-4. Selected unemployment indicators, seasonally adjusted

Category	Number of unemployed persons (in thousands)			Unemployment rates ¹					
	Apr. 1995	Mar. 1996	Apr. 1996	Apr. 1995	Dec. 1995	Jan. 1996	Feb. 1996	Mar. 1996	Apr. 1996
CHARACTERISTIC									
Total, 16 years and over	7,556	7,504	7,266	5.7	5.8	5.8	5.5	5.6	5.4
Men, 20 years and over	3,283	3,386	3,266	4.9	4.8	4.9	4.9	5.0	4.8
Women, 20 years and over	2,934	2,757	2,704	5.1	4.7	5.1	4.8	4.8	4.7
Both sexes, 16 to 19 years	1,339	1,362	1,296	17.2	18.0	18.2	16.6	17.5	16.7
Married men, spouse present	1,438	1,361	1,291	3.3	3.2	3.3	3.0	3.1	3.0
Married women, spouse present	1,362	1,165	1,231	4.1	3.8	4.0	3.8	3.5	3.7
Women who maintain families	678	615	541	8.7	6.8	8.2	7.5	7.7	6.8
Full-time workers	6,036	6,014	5,843	5.6	5.5	5.7	5.4	5.5	5.4
Part-time workers	1,522	1,499	1,427	8.1	5.9	6.0	6.2	6.0	5.8
OCCUPATION²									
Managerial and professional specialty	885	869	839	2.5	2.5	2.4	2.3	2.3	2.3
Technical, sales, and administrative support	1,669	1,739	1,752	4.8	4.4	4.6	4.5	4.4	4.4
Precision production, craft, and repair	859	843	797	5.9	5.8	5.3	5.9	5.8	5.5
Operators, laborers, and laborers	1,595	1,693	1,585	8.1	8.4	8.3	8.2	8.6	8.0
Farming, forestry, and fishing	334	309	308	8.3	7.7	8.4	7.7	7.9	8.0
INDUSTRY									
Nonagricultural private wage and salary workers	5,825	5,855	5,716	5.8	5.8	5.8	5.7	5.8	5.7
Goods-producing industries	1,780	1,843	1,706	6.3	6.5	6.3	6.4	6.5	6.1
Mining	28	40	25	4.3	8.1	5.2	6.5	6.8	4.4
Construction	740	693	663	11.5	11.5	10.7	11.2	10.0	10.2
Manufacturing	1,012	1,120	998	4.8	5.0	5.0	4.9	5.3	4.8
Durable goods	526	638	589	4.4	4.4	4.4	5.3	5.1	4.8
Non-durable goods	486	482	409	5.4	5.8	5.7	4.4	5.7	4.8
Service-producing industries	4,045	4,011	4,010	5.6	5.5	5.6	5.4	5.5	5.5
Transportation and public utilities	318	293	300	4.5	4.4	3.7	3.8	4.2	4.2
Wholesale and retail trade	1,731	1,782	1,733	6.7	6.4	6.8	6.3	6.9	6.6
Finance, insurance, and real estate	248	189	172	3.4	3.2	2.9	2.2	2.5	2.3
Services	1,748	1,747	1,805	5.5	5.5	5.7	5.7	5.4	5.6
Government workers	579	515	547	3.0	2.8	2.8	3.0	2.8	2.9
Agricultural wage and salary workers	235	223	227	11.2	12.6	10.5	10.7	10.7	10.9

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.

Table A-5. Duration of unemployment

(Numbers in thousands)

Duration	Not seasonally adjusted			Seasonally adjusted					
	Apr. 1995	Mar. 1996	Apr. 1996	Apr. 1995	Dec. 1995	Jan. 1996	Feb. 1996	Mar. 1996	Apr. 1996
NUMBER OF UNEMPLOYED									
Less than 5 weeks	2,424	2,303	2,221	2,630	2,717	2,784	2,793	2,623	2,412
5 to 14 weeks	2,141	2,576	2,133	2,362	2,431	2,413	2,280	2,298	2,337
15 weeks and over	2,813	2,819	2,770	2,439	2,322	2,370	2,307	2,479	2,388
15 to 26 weeks	1,294	1,398	1,343	1,069	1,085	1,118	1,126	1,164	1,106
27 weeks and over	1,520	1,421	1,427	1,370	1,237	1,252	1,181	1,316	1,282
Average (mean) duration, in weeks	19.0	18.2	18.9	17.6	16.2	16.0	16.6	17.3	17.4
Median duration, in weeks	10.2	9.8	10.6	8.4	8.1	8.3	8.0	8.3	8.8
PERCENT DISTRIBUTION									
Total unemployed	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Less than 5 weeks	32.9	29.9	31.2	35.4	36.4	36.8	37.8	35.4	33.8
5 to 14 weeks	29.0	33.5	29.9	31.8	32.5	31.9	30.9	31.1	32.7
15 weeks and over	38.1	36.6	38.9	32.8	31.1	31.3	31.3	33.5	33.5
15 to 26 weeks	17.5	18.2	18.8	14.4	14.5	14.8	15.3	15.7	15.5
27 weeks and over	20.6	18.5	20.0	18.4	16.8	16.5	16.0	17.8	16.0

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Table A-6. Reason for unemployment

(Numbers in thousands)

Reason	Not seasonally adjusted			Seasonally adjusted					
	Apr. 1995	Mar. 1996	Apr. 1996	Apr. 1995	Dec. 1995	Jan. 1996	Feb. 1996	Mar. 1996	Apr. 1996
	NUMBER-OF UNEMPLOYED								
Job losers and persons who completed temporary jobs	3,479	3,849	3,610	3,495	3,484	3,606	3,595	3,564	3,625
On temporary layoff	1,053	1,266	1,094	1,066	1,012	1,132	1,032	1,027	1,116
Not on temporary layoff	2,425	2,583	2,517	2,407	2,472	2,474	2,564	2,537	2,509
Permanent job losers	1,780	1,925	1,829	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)
Persons who completed temporary jobs	645	658	689	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)
Job leavers	797	806	694	809	881	859	747	782	702
Reentrants	2,526	2,534	2,291	2,651	2,466	2,456	2,517	2,586	2,379
New entrants	576	511	530	599	603	641	613	591	550
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	50.0	50.7	48.3	46.9	47.6	48.1	47.4	50.0
On temporary layoff	14.3	16.4	15.4	14.4	13.6	14.9	13.8	13.8	15.4
Not on temporary layoff	32.9	33.6	35.3	31.9	33.3	32.7	34.3	33.7	34.6
Job leavers	10.8	10.5	9.7	10.7	11.9	11.5	10.0	10.4	9.7
Reentrants	34.2	32.9	32.2	35.1	33.2	32.5	33.7	34.4	32.8
New entrants	7.8	6.6	7.4	7.9	8.1	8.5	8.2	7.9	7.6
UNEMPLOYED AS A PERCENT OF THE CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE									
Job losers and persons who completed temporary jobs	2.6	2.9	2.7	2.6	2.6	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7
Job leavers6	.8	.5	.6	.7	.7	.6	.6	.5
Reentrants	1.9	1.9	1.7	2.0	1.9	1.8	1.9	1.9	1.8
New entrants4	.4	.4	.5	.5	.5	.5	.4	.4

¹ Not available.

Table A-7. Range of alternative measures of labor underutilization

(Percent)

Measure	Not seasonally adjusted			Seasonally adjusted					
	Apr. 1995	Mar. 1996	Apr. 1996	Apr. 1995	Dec. 1995	Jan. 1996	Feb. 1996	Mar. 1996	Apr. 1996
U-1 Persons unemployed 15 weeks or longer, as a percent of the civilian labor force	2.1	2.1	2.1	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.7	1.9	1.8
U-2 Job losers and persons who completed temporary jobs, as a percent of the civilian labor force	2.6	2.9	2.7	2.6	2.6	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7
U-3 Total unemployed, as a percent of the civilian labor force (official unemployment rate)	5.6	5.8	5.4	5.7	5.6	5.8	5.5	5.6	5.4
U-4 Total unemployed plus discouraged workers, as a percent of the civilian labor force plus discouraged workers	5.9	6.1	5.7	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)
U-5 Total unemployed, plus discouraged workers, plus all other marginally attached workers, as a percent of the civilian labor force plus all marginally attached workers	6.6	6.9	6.4	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)
U-6 Total unemployed, plus all marginally attached workers, plus total employed part time for economic reasons, as a percent of the civilian labor force plus all marginally attached workers	9.8	10.3	9.7	(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.

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Table A-8. Unemployed persons by sex and age, seasonally adjusted

Age and sex	Number of unemployed persons (in thousands)			Unemployment rates ¹					
	Apr. 1995	Mar. 1996	Apr. 1996	Apr. 1995	Dec. 1995	Jan. 1996	Feb. 1996	Mar. 1996	Apr. 1996
Total, 16 years and over	7,556	7,504	7,288	5.7	5.8	5.8	5.5	5.6	5.4
16 to 24 years	2,568	2,659	2,517	11.8	12.5	13.0	12.4	12.4	11.8
16 to 19 years	1,339	1,362	1,296	17.2	18.0	18.2	16.6	17.5	16.7
16 to 17 years	649	637	613	20.1	20.9	20.5	20.0	19.4	18.7
18 to 19 years	704	722	689	15.4	16.1	16.9	14.3	16.1	15.3
20 to 24 years	1,229	1,298	1,221	8.8	9.2	10.0	9.9	9.5	9.0
25 years and over	4,959	4,865	4,735	4.5	4.3	4.3	4.3	4.3	4.2
25 to 54 years	4,329	4,233	4,174	4.6	4.4	4.5	4.4	4.4	4.3
55 years and over	585	611	518	3.7	3.6	3.5	3.6	3.8	3.3
Men, 16 years and over	4,009	4,174	4,002	5.8	5.6	5.7	5.5	5.8	5.6
16 to 24 years	1,383	1,508	1,441	12.0	13.0	12.9	13.1	13.4	12.8
16 to 19 years	726	787	736	17.9	18.9	19.2	17.0	19.4	17.9
16 to 17 years	355	362	358	21.1	21.7	22.3	21.7	21.4	21.2
18 to 19 years	390	426	389	16.4	16.9	17.4	13.9	18.0	16.1
20 to 24 years	657	720	706	8.8	9.6	9.3	10.9	10.0	9.9
25 years and over	2,621	2,661	2,562	4.4	4.3	4.2	4.2	4.4	4.2
25 to 54 years	2,284	2,330	2,299	4.4	4.4	4.4	4.4	4.5	4.4
55 years and over	358	315	267	4.1	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.0
Women, 16 years and over	3,547	3,331	3,286	5.8	5.5	5.8	5.5	5.4	5.3
16 to 24 years	1,185	1,152	1,076	11.7	11.9	13.1	11.5	11.4	10.7
16 to 19 years	613	574	561	16.5	17.1	17.1	16.1	15.4	15.3
16 to 17 years	294	275	255	19.0	20.1	18.7	18.1	17.3	16.1
18 to 19 years	314	296	300	14.5	15.1	16.2	14.7	14.0	14.4
20 to 24 years	572	577	515	8.9	8.8	10.8	8.8	9.1	8.1
25 years and over	2,345	2,205	2,192	4.6	4.3	4.4	4.3	4.3	4.2
25 to 54 years	2,065	1,903	1,875	4.7	4.4	4.6	4.4	4.3	4.2
55 years and over	227	296	251	3.3	3.7	3.4	3.8	4.2	3.6

¹ Unemployment as a percent of the civilian labor force.

Table A-9. Persons not in the labor force and multiple jobholders by sex, not seasonally adjusted

(Numbers in thousands)

Category	Total		Men		Women	
	Apr. 1995	Apr. 1996	Apr. 1995	Apr. 1996	Apr. 1995	Apr. 1996
NOT IN THE LABOR FORCE						
Total not in the labor force	66,492	67,589	23,898	24,504	42,594	43,084
Persons who currently want a job	5,433	5,378	2,324	2,265	3,109	3,113
Searched for work and available to work now ¹	1,390	1,516	719	749	671	767
Reason not currently looking:						
Discouragement over job prospects ²	385	403	268	270	117	133
Reasons other than discouragement ³	1,006	1,113	452	479	554	634
MULTIPLE JOBHOLDERS						
Total multiple jobholders ⁴	7,710	7,500	4,111	4,117	3,599	3,383
Percent of total employed	6.2	6.0	6.1	6.1	6.3	5.8
Primary job full time, secondary job part time	4,490	4,250	2,675	2,594	1,815	1,655
Primary and secondary jobs both part time	1,700	1,690	512	544	1,188	1,146
Primary and secondary jobs both full time	241	241	183	169	57	72
Hours vary on primary or secondary job	1,245	1,301	721	796	524	508

¹ Data refer to persons who have searched for work during the prior 12 months and were available to take a job during the reference week.² Includes those who have no work available, could not find work, lack 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.

ESTABLISHMENT DATA

ESTABLISHMENT DATA

Table B-1. Employees on nonfarm payrolls by industry

(In thousands)

Industry	Not seasonally adjusted				Seasonally adjusted					
	Apr. 1995	Feb. 1996	Mar. 1996P	Apr. 1996P	Apr. 1995	Dec. 1995	Jan. 1996	Feb. 1996	Mar. 1996P	Apr. 1996P
Total	116,133	116,380	117,099	117,894	116,310	117,357	117,211	117,842	118,020	118,022
Total private	96,498	96,738	97,326	98,141	97,049	98,029	97,920	98,508	98,847	98,847
Goods-producing	24,057	23,590	23,668	23,897	24,331	24,173	24,116	24,264	24,210	24,139
Mining	577	558	562	566	583	569	567	573	575	574
Metal mining	50.8	50.5	51.0	51.4	51	51	51	51	52	52
Coal mining	108.0	103.0	102.7	102.5	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Oil and gas extraction	313.6	305.6	306.4	306.5	319	306	307	311	313	313
Nonmetallic minerals, except fuels	104.7	98.7	102.0	105.6	105	106	106	107	107	106
Construction	5,071	4,892	4,997	5,218	5,242	5,297	5,314	5,428	5,431	5,378
General building contractors	1,208.3	1,164.6	1,178.0	1,210.8	1,255	1,233	1,234	1,250	1,251	1,250
Heavy construction, except building	718.9	624.1	667.4	729.0	743	736	729	755	765	752
Special trade contractors	3,143.9	3,093.0	3,152.0	3,277.7	3,244	3,328	3,351	3,421	3,415	3,376
Manufacturing	18,409	18,150	18,109	18,113	18,506	18,307	18,235	18,265	18,204	18,187
Production workers	12,743	12,513	12,479	12,488	12,818	12,650	12,580	12,604	12,550	12,540
Durable goods	10,806	10,554	10,527	10,580	10,632	10,607	10,561	10,602	10,558	10,573
Production workers	7,280	7,221	7,198	7,232	7,296	7,267	7,237	7,254	7,216	7,234
Lumber and wood products	748.9	734.7	733.6	740.5	761	756	749	747	745	752
Furniture and fixtures	504.3	492.5	490.5	486.5	506	497	494	493	491	487
Stone, clay, and glass products	543.1	519.3	526.6	536.5	546	537	534	539	540	538
Primary metal industries	716.8	713.2	710.7	709.1	719	714	715	715	712	711
Blast furnaces and basic steel products	239.1	237.1	236.5	235.2	240	239	238	238	237	238
Fabricated metal products	1,436.1	1,435.6	1,435.0	1,433.6	1,442	1,438	1,441	1,441	1,439	1,436
Industrial machinery and equipment	2,039.7	2,066.7	2,070.4	2,068.9	2,036	2,067	2,066	2,066	2,066	2,061
Computer and office equipment	336.3	342.8	344.8	344.7	337	345	345	344	346	345
Electronic and other electrical equipment	1,612.4	1,647.4	1,642.6	1,641.0	1,618	1,643	1,645	1,651	1,646	1,644
Electronic components and accessories	569.7	612.5	611.4	611.7	571	604	608	614	613	614
Transportation equipment	1,767.3	1,717.2	1,687.6	1,719.9	1,788	1,724	1,706	1,719	1,688	1,710
Motor vehicles and equipment	939.9	921.2	888.8	919.4	938	927	919	920	889	911
Aircraft and parts	844.8	837.6	838.7	836.8	846	837	838	838	839	838
Instruments and related products	392.6	389.4	390.5	389.2	394	394	393	394	392	390
Miscellaneous manufacturing	7,803	7,596	7,582	7,553	7,874	7,700	7,654	7,663	7,648	7,614
Production workers	5,483	5,292	5,281	5,256	5,522	5,383	5,343	5,350	5,334	5,306
Food and kindred products	1,634.9	1,630.6	1,628.9	1,617.4	1,667	1,681	1,671	1,676	1,678	1,669
Tobacco products	37.3	39.7	37.3	38.0	40	38	38	39	39	38
Textile mill products	668.6	631.5	630.8	627.8	669	638	631	634	632	627
Apparel and other textile products	937.3	853.8	844.5	841.6	940	868	854	859	846	842
Paper and allied products	687.7	674.6	672.4	668.7	692	682	681	678	678	672
Printing and publishing	1,557.4	1,541.4	1,543.8	1,537.1	1,557	1,550	1,544	1,543	1,544	1,537
Chemicals and allied products	1,046.6	1,031.8	1,031.8	1,030.7	1,051	1,035	1,036	1,035	1,035	1,034
Petroleum and coal products	144.9	135.4	136.2	137.8	146	139	139	140	139	139
Rubber and misc. plastics products	978.6	956.9	956.6	956.9	981	966	959	958	956	956
Leather and leather products	110.0	100.3	100.1	99.4	111	103	101	101	101	101
Service-producing	92,076	92,790	93,431	93,997	91,979	93,184	93,095	93,576	93,810	93,883
Transportation and public utilities	6,138	6,176	6,197	6,225	6,184	6,231	6,231	6,244	6,253	6,262
Transportation	3,885	3,832	3,952	3,982	3,819	3,968	3,969	3,967	3,966	4,009
Railroad transportation	241.2	230.7	230.9	231.4	242	237	235	235	233	231
Local and interurban passenger transit	448.5	485.2	490.9	492.1	457	466	467	473	477	479
Trucking and warehousing	1,839.4	1,840.2	1,840.3	1,864.8	1,879	1,883	1,882	1,891	1,897	1,903
Water transportation	162.2	144.7	145.0	149.0	164	154	153	151	149	149
Pipelines, except natural gas	756.1	789.4	793.9	802.1	759	786	789	793	798	805
Transportation services	16.8	15.5	15.5	15.5	17	16	16	16	16	16
Communications and public utilities	421.2	426.3	426.0	426.7	421	426	427	428	426	426
Communications	2,253	2,244	2,245	2,243	2,255	2,263	2,262	2,257	2,257	2,253
Electric, gas, and sanitary services	1,348.0	1,358.7	1,361.6	1,361.9	1,355	1,363	1,368	1,366	1,368	1,367
Electric, gas, and sanitary services	905.2	885.1	883.2	881.5	910	900	894	891	889	888
Wholesale trade	6,277	6,363	6,398	6,427	6,300	6,395	6,401	6,422	6,439	6,444
Durable goods	3,643	3,722	3,745	3,762	3,650	3,720	3,730	3,744	3,756	3,766
Nondurable goods	2,634	2,641	2,653	2,665	2,650	2,675	2,671	2,678	2,683	2,678

See footnotes at end of table.

ESTABLISHMENT DATA

ESTABLISHMENT DATA

Table B-1. Employees on nonfarm payrolls by industry - Continued

(In thousands)

Industry	Not seasonally adjusted				Seasonally adjusted					
	Apr. 1995	Feb. 1996	Mar. 1996P	Apr. 1996P	Apr. 1995	Dec. 1995	Jan. 1996	Feb. 1996	Mar. 1996P	Apr. 1996P
Retail trade	20,531	20,542	20,642	20,873	20,762	20,981	20,933	21,040	21,080	21,100
Building materials and garden supplies	855.2	819.3	842.5	880.6	852	865	869	865	873	875
General merchandise stores	2,440.4	2,443.7	2,449.5	2,443.6	2,539	2,517	2,499	2,517	2,554	2,540
Department stores	2,128.9	2,148.1	2,154.3	2,147.6	2,215	2,207	2,193	2,210	2,249	2,235
Food stores	3,308.2	3,350.4	3,359.9	3,354.6	3,345	3,400	3,395	3,398	3,401	3,388
Automotive dealers and service stations	2,194.2	2,236.1	2,256.0	2,277.1	2,205	2,250	2,255	2,286	2,276	2,284
New and used car dealers	995.4	1,020.7	1,028.8	1,037.3	1,000	1,018	1,021	1,026	1,033	1,040
Apparel and accessory stores	1,077.0	1,042.2	1,043.4	1,045.0	1,103	1,071	1,073	1,073	1,077	1,071
Furniture and home furnishings stores	936.1	977.1	981.7	989.7	945	967	975	981	989	998
Eating and drinking places	7,163.3	7,052.2	7,128.9	7,291.6	7,170	7,279	7,248	7,308	7,274	7,306
Miscellaneous retail establishments	2,556.4	2,611.3	2,583.5	2,590.8	2,603	2,632	2,619	2,632	2,636	2,638
Finance, insurance, and real estate	6,898	6,968	7,000	7,031	6,924	7,001	7,007	7,033	7,043	7,060
Finance	3,297	3,354	3,385	3,373	3,305	3,342	3,354	3,365	3,370	3,382
Depository institutions	2,054.5	2,043.2	2,043.1	2,041.9	2,063	2,047	2,051	2,051	2,049	2,050
Commercial banks	1,487.9	1,485.6	1,486.0	1,485.4	1,494	1,492	1,493	1,493	1,492	1,491
Savings institutions	287.0	271.2	269.8	268.0	288	273	272	272	270	268
Nondepository institutions	475.0	518.9	524.2	529.3	473	509	513	519	522	528
Mortgage bankers and brokers	222.0	247.3	249.5	252.0	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
Security and commodity brokers	256.8	335.8	337.8	342.1	528	535	537	538	540	544
Holding and other investment offices	240.4	258.2	258.4	259.6	241	251	253	257	259	260
Insurance	2,238	2,257	2,264	2,265	2,239	2,256	2,259	2,262	2,265	2,266
Insurance carriers	1,536.0	1,544.1	1,549.7	1,552.3	1,536	1,544	1,546	1,547	1,550	1,552
Insurance agents, brokers, and service	701.8	712.7	714.5	713.1	703	712	713	715	715	714
Real estate	1,363	1,357	1,371	1,393	1,380	1,403	1,394	1,406	1,408	1,412
Services ³	32,597	33,099	33,421	33,688	32,548	33,248	33,232	33,505	33,622	33,642
Agricultural services	585.2	512.9	547.4	610.1	589	599	601	615	613	603
Hotels and other lodging places	1,569.0	1,555.9	1,583.5	1,609.5	1,611	1,629	1,629	1,638	1,651	1,658
Personal services	1,209.3	1,229.1	1,221.3	1,220.2	1,152	1,140	1,149	1,165	1,158	1,160
Business services	6,479.1	6,741.0	6,816.2	6,865.0	6,538	6,803	6,873	6,907	6,934	6,941
Services to buildings	864.5	894.4	898.1	906.7	866	896	890	909	906	909
Personnel supply services	2,325.1	2,380.9	2,429.8	2,452.5	2,368	2,459	2,442	2,530	2,521	2,505
Help supply services	2,055.5	2,101.5	2,146.3	2,168.1	2,097	2,175	2,160	2,240	2,233	2,219
Computer and data processing services	1,027.0	1,114.7	1,126.1	1,134.3	1,026	1,101	1,101	1,111	1,122	1,133
Auto repair, services, and parking	1,014.7	1,059.6	1,073.2	1,078.9	1,016	1,053	1,057	1,067	1,074	1,079
Miscellaneous repair services	341.1	342.2	346.2	347.5	342	347	344	346	349	349
Motion pictures	578.4	586.3	596.8	592.4	580	584	589	586	593	594
Amusement and recreation services	1,447.6	1,309.8	1,369.5	1,471.5	1,462	1,469	1,456	1,470	1,481	1,472
Health services	9,192.8	9,416.8	9,453.0	9,471.6	9,211	9,403	9,408	9,445	9,472	9,491
Offices and clinics of medical doctors	1,573.6	1,613.0	1,617.5	1,625.2	1,578	1,618	1,614	1,620	1,621	1,630
Nursing and personal care facilities	1,676.7	1,715.8	1,723.4	1,724.6	1,682	1,716	1,716	1,719	1,727	1,730
Hospitals	3,802.6	3,839.8	3,843.6	3,840.2	3,910	3,838	3,838	3,847	3,847	3,844
Home health care services	587.6	625.9	631.0	634.8	597	630	625	630	632	635
Legal services	926.7	929.1	931.7	931.6	932	932	931	934	936	936
Educational services	1,983.4	2,019.3	2,033.0	2,030.0	1,866	1,898	1,888	1,907	1,914	1,911
Social services	2,274.5	2,309.3	2,327.7	2,333.5	2,265	2,298	2,296	2,309	2,316	2,322
Child day care services	535.8	539.0	545.2	546.9	519	527	525	528	530	531
Residential care	628.7	644.6	647.8	651.3	631	642	644	647	649	653
Museums and botanical and zoological gardens	79.3	78.3	78.7	82.4	81	83	83	84	84	84
Membership organizations	2,046.8	2,041.5	2,049.3	2,048.0	2,057	2,063	2,061	2,062	2,064	2,060
Engineering and management services	2,687.8	2,798.1	2,822.4	2,823.5	2,674	2,774	2,785	2,796	2,811	2,809
Engineering and architectural services	791.0	804.5	813.1	817.1	799	816	813	816	821	825
Management and public relations	785.4	837.9	843.0	847.2	785	841	843	845	846	845
Services, nec	40.9	40.9	40.8	41.5	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Government	19,635	19,642	19,773	19,753	19,261	19,328	19,291	19,334	19,373	19,375
Federal	2,820	2,768	2,768	2,767	2,826	2,799	2,780	2,779	2,776	2,775
Federal, except Postal Service	1,985.3	1,916.1	1,913.6	1,911.1	1,987	1,942	1,928	1,926	1,919	1,917
State	4,733	4,698	4,728	4,729	4,608	4,591	4,577	4,599	4,601	4,602
Other State government	2,040.7	2,044.0	2,072.9	2,069.4	1,905	1,915	1,904	1,926	1,930	1,932
Education	2,692.3	2,654.2	2,655.4	2,659.5	2,703	2,676	2,673	2,673	2,671	2,670
Local	12,082	12,176	12,277	12,257	11,827	11,938	11,934	11,956	11,996	11,998
Education	6,957.6	7,026.9	7,093.3	7,064.0	6,614	6,683	6,674	6,686	6,711	6,715
Other local government	5,124.3	5,148.8	5,184.1	5,192.7	5,213	5,255	5,260	5,270	5,285	5,283

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 This series is not suitable for seasonal adjustment because it has very little seasonal and irregular movement. Thus, the not seasonally

adjusted series can be used for analysis of cyclical and long-term trends.

³ Includes other industries, not shown separately.

P = preliminary.

ESTABLISHMENT DATA

ESTABLISHMENT DATA

Table B-2. Average weekly hours of production or nonsupervisory workers¹ on private nonfarm payrolls by industry

Industry	Not seasonally adjusted				Seasonally adjusted					
	Apr. 1995	Feb. 1996	Mar. 1996P	Apr. 1996P	Apr. 1995	Dec. 1995	Jan. 1996	Feb. 1996	Mar. 1996P	Apr. 1996P
Total private	34.3	34.2	34.2	34.2	34.6	34.3	33.8	34.5	34.5	34.3
Goods-producing	39.9	40.6	40.6	40.6	40.7	40.6	39.6	41.3	40.8	41.0
Mining	44.3	45.1	45.2	45.1	44.7	44.6	43.9	45.6	45.8	45.5
Construction	37.6	38.1	38.0	38.6	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
Manufacturing	40.4	41.2	41.2	41.1	41.5	41.2	39.9	41.6	41.4	41.5
Overtime hours	3.6	4.2	4.1	4.2	4.5	4.3	4.2	4.5	4.3	4.4
Durable goods	41.0	42.0	41.9	41.9	42.3	41.9	40.9	42.3	42.0	42.3
Overtime hours	3.7	4.5	4.4	4.4	4.9	4.6	4.5	4.7	4.5	4.7
Lumber and wood products	40.1	39.8	40.3	40.7	40.4	40.0	39.0	40.6	40.6	41.1
Furniture and fixtures	37.7	38.5	39.0	38.8	38.7	39.5	35.9	39.3	39.4	39.2
Stone, clay, and glass products	42.3	42.4	42.7	43.1	42.5	42.8	42.0	43.7	43.4	43.5
Primary metal industries	43.3	44.0	43.7	43.7	43.5	43.7	43.2	44.1	43.7	44.0
Blast furnaces and basic steel products	45.4	44.6	44.3	43.7	45.4	44.3	44.5	45.0	44.5	43.7
Fabricated metal products	40.3	42.0	41.9	41.7	42.0	42.1	40.9	42.2	42.1	42.3
Industrial machinery and equipment	41.8	43.3	43.3	42.7	43.3	43.0	42.0	43.3	43.1	43.1
Electronic and other electrical equipment	40.2	41.5	41.4	40.8	41.5	41.1	40.1	41.8	41.8	41.3
Transportation equipment	42.1	43.2	42.0	43.5	44.3	42.8	42.3	43.3	41.7	43.5
Motor vehicles and equipment	42.9	44.1	41.9	44.5	43.1	44.4	43.5	44.0	41.4	44.4
Instruments and related products	40.5	41.8	41.8	41.2	41.5	41.2	40.2	41.9	41.7	41.5
Miscellaneous manufacturing	38.9	39.2	39.9	39.4	40.1	39.4	37.8	39.6	39.9	39.6
Nondurable goods	39.6	40.1	40.3	40.0	40.4	40.2	38.7	40.6	40.6	40.4
Overtime hours	3.4	3.8	3.8	3.8	4.0	3.9	3.6	4.2	4.0	4.0
Food and kindred products	39.8	40.4	40.5	40.2	40.7	40.6	39.7	41.2	41.2	41.0
Tobacco products	38.5	38.9	39.9	40.0	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
Textile mill products	39.9	40.1	40.7	40.0	41.0	40.2	36.2	40.7	41.0	40.3
Apparel and other textile products	35.6	36.7	37.0	36.5	37.0	36.8	33.5	37.0	37.1	37.2
Paper and allied products	42.3	42.8	42.8	42.8	43.0	42.9	41.7	43.2	43.2	43.0
Printing and publishing	37.7	37.9	38.2	37.9	38.2	37.8	37.1	38.2	38.2	38.1
Chemicals and allied products	43.3	43.2	43.2	42.9	43.4	43.2	42.5	43.4	43.2	43.0
Petroleum and coal products	43.9	42.9	42.4	43.7	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
Rubber and misc. plastics products	40.3	41.3	41.2	40.9	41.2	41.4	40.2	41.5	41.3	41.0
Leather and leather products	37.1	37.1	37.9	37.5	38.1	37.6	34.7	37.5	38.2	38.0
Service-producing	32.8	32.4	32.5	32.5	32.9	32.6	32.2	32.7	32.8	32.5
Transportation and public utilities	39.6	39.4	39.4	39.2	39.8	39.6	38.9	39.8	39.8	39.4
Wholesale trade	38.3	38.0	38.1	38.1	38.3	38.1	37.8	38.2	38.3	38.1
Retail trade	28.9	28.3	28.5	28.4	29.1	28.7	28.3	29.0	29.0	28.7
Finance, insurance, and real estate	36.3	35.7	35.7	35.7	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
Services	32.5	32.2	32.2	32.2	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)

¹ Data relate to production workers in mining and manufacturing; construction workers in construction; and nonsupervisory workers in transportation and public utilities; wholesale and retail trade; finance, insurance, and real estate; and services. These groups account for approximately four-fifths of the total employees on private nonfarm

payrolls.

² These series are not published seasonally adjusted because the seasonal component, which is small relative to the trend-cycle and irregular components, cannot be separated with sufficient precision.

P = preliminary.

ESTABLISHMENT DATA

ESTABLISHMENT DATA

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. 1995	Feb. 1996	Mar. 1996 ^P	Apr. 1996 ^P	Apr. 1995	Feb. 1996	Mar. 1996 ^P	Apr. 1996 ^P
Total private	\$11.41	\$11.70	\$11.70	\$11.76	\$391.36	\$400.14	\$400.14	\$402.19
Seasonally adjusted	11.40	11.66	11.68	11.75	394.44	402.27	402.96	403.03
Goods-producing	12.93	13.17	13.15	13.33	515.91	534.70	533.89	541.20
Mining	15.31	15.64	15.59	15.63	678.23	705.36	704.67	704.91
Construction	14.88	15.09	15.08	15.13	559.49	574.93	573.04	584.02
Manufacturing	12.29	12.56	12.52	12.70	496.52	517.47	515.82	521.97
Durable goods	12.80	13.08	13.00	13.21	524.80	549.36	544.70	553.50
Lumber and wood products	9.98	10.23	10.29	10.35	400.20	407.15	414.69	421.25
Furniture and fixtures	9.75	9.94	10.02	10.10	367.58	382.69	390.78	391.88
Stone, clay, and glass products	12.43	12.55	12.59	12.76	525.79	532.12	537.59	549.96
Primary metal industries	14.72	14.68	14.72	14.88	637.38	645.92	643.26	650.26
Blas furnaces and basic steel products	17.50	17.51	17.62	17.94	794.50	780.95	780.57	783.98
Fabricated metal products	12.03	12.28	12.28	12.42	484.81	515.76	514.53	517.91
Industrial machinery and equipment	13.05	13.39	13.33	13.41	545.49	579.79	577.19	572.61
Electronic and other electrical equipment	11.51	11.85	11.90	12.01	462.70	491.78	492.66	490.01
Transportation equipment	16.48	16.89	16.55	17.02	693.81	729.65	695.10	740.37
Motor vehicles and equipment	17.03	17.42	16.92	17.62	730.59	768.22	708.95	784.09
Instruments and related products	12.69	12.96	12.99	13.10	513.95	541.73	542.98	539.72
Miscellaneous manufacturing	9.95	10.22	10.21	10.29	387.06	400.62	407.38	405.43
Nondurable goods	11.58	11.82	11.84	11.96	458.57	473.98	477.15	478.40
Food and kindred products	10.93	11.05	11.11	11.23	435.01	446.42	449.96	451.45
Tobacco products	20.12	18.50	19.60	20.23	774.62	719.65	782.04	809.20
Textile mill products	9.36	9.55	9.55	9.68	373.46	382.96	388.69	387.20
Apparel and other textile products	7.61	7.80	7.83	7.97	270.92	286.26	289.71	290.91
Paper and allied products	14.27	14.45	14.45	14.56	603.62	618.46	618.48	623.17
Printing and publishing	12.21	12.47	12.51	12.52	460.32	472.61	477.88	474.51
Chemicals and allied products	15.72	16.02	16.05	16.22	680.68	692.06	693.36	695.84
Petroleum and coal products	19.57	19.54	19.22	19.22	859.12	838.27	814.93	839.91
Rubber and misc. plastics products	10.77	11.15	11.16	11.23	434.03	460.50	459.79	459.31
Leather and leather products	8.32	8.45	8.50	8.45	308.67	313.50	322.15	316.88
Service-producing	10.90	11.21	11.21	11.23	357.52	363.20	364.33	364.98
Transportation and public utilities	14.14	14.44	14.38	14.49	559.94	568.94	566.57	568.01
Wholesale trade	12.45	12.63	12.63	12.72	476.84	479.94	481.20	484.63
Retail trade	7.65	7.88	7.91	7.93	221.09	223.00	225.44	225.21
Finance, insurance, and real estate	12.32	12.71	12.75	12.79	447.22	453.75	455.18	456.60
Services	11.40	11.73	11.74	11.73	370.50	377.71	378.03	377.71

¹ See footnote 1, table B-2.^P = preliminary.

ESTABLISHMENT DATA

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

Industry	Apr. 1995	Dec. 1995	Jan. 1996	Feb. 1996	Mar. 1996P	Apr. 1996P	Percent change from: Mar. 1996- Apr. 1996
Total private:							
Current dollars	\$11.40	\$11.61	\$11.65	\$11.66	\$11.68	\$11.75	0.6
Constant (1982) dollars ²	7.40	7.44	7.43	7.42	7.40	N.A.	(3)
Goods-producing	12.94	13.16	13.31	13.26	13.22	13.35	1.0
Mining	15.17	15.55	15.49	15.50	15.51	15.49	-.1
Construction	14.95	15.09	15.28	15.17	15.16	15.22	.4
Manufacturing	12.29	12.49	12.61	12.56	12.52	12.69	1.4
Excluding overtime ⁴	11.72	11.87	12.00	11.93	11.92	12.03	.9
Service-producing	10.87	11.09	11.10	11.11	11.16	11.20	.4
Transportation and public utilities	14.15	14.39	14.37	14.40	14.38	14.49	.8
Wholesale trade	12.41	12.57	12.56	12.59	12.66	12.67	.1
Retail trade	7.63	7.82	7.86	7.85	7.89	7.91	.3
Finance, insurance, and real estate	12.28	12.53	12.52	12.61	12.70	12.73	.2
Services	11.39	11.61	11.61	11.63	11.68	11.72	.3

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 -.3 percent from February 1996 to

March 1996, 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.

ESTABLISHMENT DATA

ESTABLISHMENT DATA

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. 1995	Feb. 1996	Mar. 1996 ^P	Apr. 1996 ^P	Apr. 1995	Dec. 1995	Jan. 1996	Feb. 1996	Mar. 1996 ^P	Apr. 1996 ^P
Total private	130.7	130.2	131.4	132.5	132.8	132.9	130.7	134.5	134.6	133.9
Goods-producing	106.0	105.3	105.6	107.1	109.9	108.6	105.7	111.0	109.5	109.5
Mining	52.9	52.8	53.5	53.8	54.3	53.1	52.2	55.2	55.8	55.2
Construction	133.1	127.4	130.7	140.3	140.0	142.2	142.4	152.9	148.2	147.8
Manufacturing	103.8	104.0	103.7	103.5	107.1	105.1	101.3	105.7	104.7	104.9
Durable goods	104.1	105.9	105.2	105.8	107.6	108.3	103.1	107.1	105.6	106.7
Lumber and wood products	130.6	126.5	128.2	130.6	133.9	131.5	126.0	131.6	131.6	134.3
Furniture and fixtures	118.4	117.9	118.8	117.0	121.7	122.0	110.3	120.5	120.1	118.3
Stone, clay, and glass products	107.5	102.8	105.4	109.0	108.7	107.9	105.1	110.7	110.2	109.9
Primary metal industries	91.4	92.6	91.7	91.3	92.2	91.9	90.9	92.8	91.6	92.1
Blast furnaces and basic steel products ..	74.4	72.7	72.0	70.5	74.6	72.4	72.7	73.5	72.7	70.6
Fabricated metal products	108.1	112.0	111.9	111.3	113.2	112.6	109.6	113.1	112.8	112.9
Industrial machinery and equipment	98.9	103.6	103.6	101.9	102.3	103.0	100.5	103.2	102.8	102.4
Electronic and other electrical equipment ..	103.8	108.5	107.7	106.0	107.2	106.9	104.4	109.5	108.2	107.5
Transportation equipment	115.5	115.6	110.1	117.1	121.1	114.9	112.3	115.9	109.1	116.4
Motor vehicles and equipment	153.0	155.0	142.0	156.4	153.1	156.8	153.1	154.8	140.1	155.2
Instruments and related products	72.3	74.2	74.4	73.5	74.2	73.1	71.2	74.2	73.8	74.0
Miscellaneous manufacturing	101.6	101.4	103.1	101.8	105.3	103.5	98.9	103.6	103.6	102.5
Nondurable goods	103.4	101.5	101.7	100.5	106.6	103.5	98.7	103.7	103.4	102.4
Food and kindred products	106.8	108.6	109.0	107.2	113.7	113.4	112.2	114.6	114.8	113.6
Tobacco products	53.3	58.9	56.1	53.7	59.0	55.2	50.7	59.7	61.2	59.0
Textile mill products	93.9	89.0	90.1	88.4	96.4	89.9	79.7	90.6	91.3	88.9
Apparel and other textile products	81.5	75.6	75.3	74.9	84.9	77.1	68.8	76.6	75.6	75.4
Paper and allied products	107.7	106.6	106.3	105.8	110.3	108.1	105.1	108.5	107.8	106.7
Printing and publishing	124.4	122.9	124.2	122.8	125.5	123.6	120.6	124.2	124.0	123.1
Chemicals and allied products	102.6	101.6	101.4	100.7	103.0	102.6	100.9	102.5	101.7	101.0
Petroleum and coal products	78.4	70.2	70.0	73.4	78.6	73.6	74.3	73.7	72.5	73.3
Rubber and misc. plastics products	139.2	138.5	138.5	137.2	142.6	140.5	135.5	139.3	138.6	137.2
Leather and leather products	49.3	44.5	45.2	44.3	50.9	46.2	41.6	45.5	45.8	45.0
Service-producing	141.8	141.4	143.0	143.9	143.0	143.8	141.9	145.0	145.8	144.9
Transportation and public utilities	124.1	125.1	125.6	125.6	126.2	126.9	124.5	127.9	128.3	127.2
Wholesale trade	119.2	119.6	120.6	121.1	119.6	120.8	120.0	121.5	122.2	121.6
Retail trade	128.0	125.2	127.1	128.1	130.6	130.0	128.0	131.9	132.4	130.9
Finance, insurance, and real estate	125.7	125.1	125.8	126.5	126.7	125.8	123.8	126.4	127.1	127.2
Services	168.2	169.0	171.0	172.3	168.4	170.6	168.6	171.7	172.9	172.0

¹ See footnote 1, table B-2.

^P = preliminary.

ESTABLISHMENT DATA

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

(Percent)

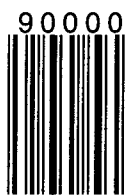
Time span	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
Private nonfarm payrolls, 356 industries ¹												
Over 1-month span:												
1992	42.3	45.2	50.1	57.3	53.7	48.2	53.5	49.6	53.4	57.0	52.2	58.1
1993	57.6	61.5	51.4	58.3	61.4	55.1	57.7	56.3	61.4	59.7	61.1	60.7
1994	60.0	63.3	65.9	62.4	58.0	63.8	60.5	61.5	60.7	61.1	65.3	61.1
1995	60.3	61.7	57.6	51.3	46.2	55.3	48.5	54.9	50.6	53.7	57.9	57.2
1996	48.6	63.8	P55.8	P48.5								
Over 3-month span:												
1992	40.2	42.6	50.7	56.3	56.3	54.6	50.6	51.3	52.5	54.9	58.7	58.1
1993	64.0	61.2	61.8	58.8	61.4	61.8	59.3	61.8	62.6	66.7	65.7	63.8
1994	68.8	70.9	69.8	67.1	66.0	68.0	68.4	68.3	67.8	67.3	68.1	67.4
1995	66.4	64.9	57.9	49.3	50.6	47.9	52.8	50.3	52.5	54.4	57.6	56.3
1996	59.1	P59.8	P55.3									
Over 6-month span:												
1992	43.4	46.2	46.3	50.8	55.1	55.3	52.7	52.2	56.7	55.9	63.6	63.2
1993	63.2	63.8	62.8	64.2	60.8	63.9	64.5	64.7	66.2	67.3	70.8	70.8
1994	71.2	70.2	70.5	68.5	69.8	69.1	70.5	70.9	69.0	69.0	67.4	67.0
1995	65.9	58.8	56.3	52.2	49.2	49.6	50.3	56.0	53.2	53.7	56.9	P60.4
1996	P57.3											
Over 12-month span:												
1992	47.2	42.3	42.7	44.1	48.0	52.5	55.8	60.7	59.7	61.4	62.9	62.9
1993	64.9	63.9	54.0	65.4	67.0	67.6	67.6	67.0	70.2	69.4	68.8	69.4
1994	68.4	70.9	71.9	70.2	69.5	69.7	70.4	70.8	70.4	70.2	68.0	64.0
1995	63.1	60.8	58.1	58.3	56.6	55.9	53.8	56.2	P55.3	P53.5		
1996												
Manufacturing payrolls, 139 industries ¹												
Over 1-month span:												
1992	37.1	40.3	46.0	57.2	48.2	46.0	56.1	42.8	50.7	47.5	51.4	52.5
1993	52.2	57.9	52.9	44.2	51.4	46.0	50.7	48.6	56.1	54.7	56.5	54.3
1994	59.4	61.2	59.4	56.5	55.0	59.0	54.0	56.5	53.2	59.4	59.0	57.6
1995	56.8	54.7	49.6	44.2	36.7	41.7	39.6	46.8	40.3	50.4	43.9	48.6
1996	43.2	49.3	P42.4	P39.2								
Over 3-month span:												
1992	29.9	36.0	45.0	51.4	52.2	54.3	45.3	50.7	43.9	49.8	51.4	53.6
1993	60.8	60.4	57.2	46.4	46.4	50.7	49.6	54.3	53.2	60.1	56.1	57.6
1994	65.1	66.5	64.4	59.0	58.6	58.3	61.5	59.0	61.5	60.4	64.0	62.2
1995	61.5	56.1	47.1	35.6	32.4	28.8	32.7	33.1	41.0	39.6	44.2	39.9
1996	39.9	P38.8	P34.2									
Over 6-month span:												
1992	33.5	36.0	39.6	47.5	51.8	52.5	47.5	48.9	52.5	47.1	57.9	58.3
1993	57.6	56.5	56.1	55.0	49.3	52.2	55.4	57.9	56.8	57.6	65.1	62.9
1994	61.9	62.9	64.4	61.5	60.8	59.0	62.2	62.8	61.5	64.0	61.5	61.5
1995	57.2	47.1	40.3	32.7	26.6	25.9	29.9	32.7	33.5	35.6	34.5	P37.4
1996	P30.9											
Over 12-month span:												
1992	42.4	36.7	36.3	36.0	39.6	45.7	50.0	55.8	57.9	56.8	58.3	56.5
1993	56.8	57.9	55.8	58.6	57.2	57.6	58.6	59.0	61.2	60.4	60.1	59.4
1994	58.3	59.7	61.9	61.5	61.5	61.5	61.9	63.3	61.5	59.7	56.5	49.6
1995	46.8	43.2	40.6	37.1	34.9	33.5	28.1	29.9	P25.2	P22.3		
1996												

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.

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