

### **NEWS RELEASE**



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Technical information:

Household data: (202) 691-6378 • cpsinfo@bls.gov • www.bls.gov/cps Establishment data: (202) 691-6555 • cesinfo@bls.gov • www.bls.gov/ces

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#### THE EMPLOYMENT SITUATION — MARCH 2015

Total **nonfarm payroll employment** increased by 126,000 in March, and the unemployment rate was unchanged at 5.5 percent, the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics reported today. Employment continued to trend up in professional and business services, health care, and retail trade, while mining lost jobs.

Chart 1. Unemployment rate, seasonally adjusted, March 2013 – March 2015



Chart 2. Nonfarm payroll employment over-the-month change, seasonally adjusted, March 2013 – March 2015



#### **Household Survey Data**

In March, the **unemployment rate** held at 5.5 percent, and the number of **unemployed persons** was little changed at 8.6 million. Over the year, the unemployment rate and the number of unemployed persons were down by 1.1 percentage points and 1.8 million, respectively. (See table A-1.)

Among the **major worker groups**, the unemployment rates for adult men (5.1 percent), adult women (4.9 percent), teenagers (17.5 percent), whites (4.7 percent), blacks (10.1 percent), Asians (3.2 percent), and Hispanics (6.8 percent) showed little or no change in March. (See tables A-1, A-2, and A-3.)

Among the unemployed, the number of **new entrants** decreased by 157,000 in March and is down by 342,000 over the year. Unemployed new entrants are those who never previously worked. (See table A-11.)

The number of **long-term unemployed** (those jobless for 27 weeks or more) was little changed at 2.6 million in March. These individuals accounted for 29.8 percent of the unemployed. Over the past 12 months, the number of long-term unemployed has declined by 1.1 million. (See table A-12.)

The **civilian labor force participation rate** was little changed at 62.7 percent in March. Since April 2014, the participation rate has remained within a narrow range of 62.7 percent to 62.9 percent. In March, the **employment-population ratio** was 59.3 percent for the third consecutive month. (See table A-1.)

The number of persons employed **part time for economic reasons** (sometimes referred to as involuntary part-time workers) was little changed in March at 6.7 million. These individuals, who would have preferred full-time employment, were working part time because their hours had been cut back or because they were unable to find a full-time job. (See table A-8.)

In March, 2.1 million persons were **marginally attached to the labor force**, little changed from a year earlier. (The data are not seasonally adjusted.) These individuals were not in the labor force, wanted and were available for work, and had looked for a job sometime in the prior 12 months. They were not counted as unemployed because they had not searched for work in the 4 weeks preceding the survey. (See table A-16.)

Among the marginally attached, there were 738,000 **discouraged workers** in March, little different from a year earlier. (The data are not seasonally adjusted.) Discouraged workers are persons not currently looking for work because they believe no jobs are available for them. The remaining 1.3 million persons marginally attached to the labor force in March had not searched for work for reasons such as school attendance or family responsibilities. (See table A-16.)

#### **Establishment Survey Data**

Total **nonfarm payroll employment** increased in March (+126,000). Over the prior 12 months, employment growth had averaged 269,000 per month. In March, employment continued to trend up in professional and business services, health care, and retail trade, while employment in mining declined. (See table B-1.)

Employment in **professional and business services** trended up in March (+40,000). Job growth in the first quarter of 2015 averaged 34,000 per month in this industry, below the average monthly gain of 59,000 in 2014. Within professional and business services, employment continued to trend up in architectural and engineering services (+4,000), computer systems design and related services (+4,000), and management and technical consulting services (+4,000).

**Health care** continued to add jobs in March (+22,000). Over the year, health care has added 363,000 jobs. In March, job gains occurred in ambulatory health care services (+19,000) and hospitals (+8,000), while nursing care facilities lost jobs (-6,000).

In March, employment in **retail trade** continued to trend up (+26,000), in line with its prior 12-month average gain. Within retail trade, general merchandise stores added 11,000 jobs in March.

Employment in **mining** declined by 11,000 in March. The industry has lost 30,000 jobs thus far in 2015, after adding 41,000 jobs in 2014. The employment declines in the first quarter of 2015, as well as the

gains in 2014, were concentrated in support activities for mining, which includes support for oil and gas extraction.

Employment in **food services and drinking places** changed little in March (+9,000), following a large increase in the prior month (+66,000). Job growth in the first quarter of 2015 averaged 33,000 per month, the same as the average monthly gain in 2014.

Employment in other major industries, including **construction**, **manufacturing**, **wholesale trade**, **transportation and warehousing**, **information**, **financial activities**, and **government**, showed little change over the month.

In March, the **average workweek for all employees** on private nonfarm payrolls declined by 0.1 hour to 34.5 hours. The manufacturing workweek decreased by 0.1 hour to 40.9 hours, and factory overtime remained at 3.4 hours. The average workweek for **production and nonsupervisory employees** on private nonfarm payrolls decreased by 0.1 hour to 33.7 hours. (See tables B-2 and B-7.)

In March, **average hourly earnings for all employees** on private nonfarm payrolls rose by 7 cents to \$24.86. Over the year, average hourly earnings have risen by 2.1 percent. Average hourly earnings of private-sector **production and nonsupervisory employees** rose by 4 cents to \$20.86 in March. (See tables B-3 and B-8.)

The change in total nonfarm payroll employment for January was revised from +239,000 to +201,000, and the change for February was revised from +295,000 to +264,000. With these revisions, employment gains in January and February combined were 69,000 less than previously reported. Over the past 3 months, job gains have averaged 197,000 per month.

The Employment Situation for April is scheduled to be released on Friday, May 8, 2015, at 8:30 a.m. (EDT).

### Summary table A. Household data, seasonally adjusted [Numbers in thousands]

Category	Mar. 2014	Jan. 2015	Feb. 2015	Mar. 2015	Change from: Feb. 2015- Mar. 2015
Employment status					
Civilian noninstitutional population	247,258	249,723	249,899	250,080	181
Civilian labor force	156,180	157,180	157,002	156,906	-96
Participation rate	63.2	62.9	62.8	62.7	-0.1
Employed	145,796	148,201	148,297	148,331	34
Employment-population ratio	59.0	59.3	59.3	59.3	0.0
Unemployed	10,384	8,979	8,705	8,575	-130
Unemployment rate	6.6	5.7	5.5	5.5	0.0
Not in labor force	91,077	92,544	92,898	93,175	277
Unemployment rates					
Total, 16 years and over	6.6	5.7	5.5	5.5	0.0
Adult men (20 years and over)	6.0	5.3	5.2	5.1	-0.1
Adult women (20 years and over)	6.2	5.1	4.9	4.9	0.0
Teenagers (16 to 19 years)	20.9	18.8	17.1	17.5	0.4
White	5.7	4.9	4.7	4.7	0.0
Black or African American	12.2	10.3	10.4	10.1	-0.3
Asian	5.4	4.0	4.0	3.2	-0.8
Hispanic or Latino ethnicity	7.9	6.7	6.6	6.8	0.2
Total, 25 years and over	5.4	4.6	4.5	4.4	-0.1
Less than a high school diploma	9.4	8.5	8.4	8.6	0.2
High school graduates, no college	6.3	5.4	5.4	5.3	-0.1
Some college or associate degree	5.9	5.2	5.1	4.8	-0.3
Bachelor's degree and higher	3.4	2.8	2.7	2.5	-0.2
Reason for unemployment					
Job losers and persons who completed temporary jobs	5,416	4,242	4,180	4,189	9
Job leavers	807	851	884	875	-9
Reentrants	3,027	2,829	2,655	2,689	34
New entrants	1,157	1,033	972	815	-157
Duration of unemployment					
Less than 5 weeks	2,477	2,383	2,431	2,488	57
5 to 14 weeks	2,584	2,318	2,223	2,312	89
15 to 26 weeks	1,669	1,380	1,335	1,253	-82
27 weeks and over	3,682	2,800	2,709	2,563	-146
Employed persons at work part time					
Part time for economic reasons	7,449	6,810	6,635	6,705	70
Slack work or business conditions	4,477	4,012	3,847	4,069	222
Could only find part-time work	2,685	2,460	2,426	2,337	-89
Part time for noneconomic reasons	19,275	19,822	19,837	19,733	-104
Persons not in the labor force (not seasonally adjusted)					
Marginally attached to the labor force	2,168	2,234	2,159	2,055	_
Discouraged workers	698	682	732	738	_

<sup>-</sup> Over-the-month changes are not displayed for not seasonally adjusted data.

NOTE: Persons whose ethnicity is identified as Hispanic or Latino may be of any race. Detail for the seasonally adjusted data shown in this table will not necessarily add to totals because of the independent seasonal adjustment of the various series. Updated population controls are introduced annually with the release of January data.

### ESTABLISHMENT DATA Summary table B. Establishment data, seasonally adjusted

Category	Mar. 2014	Jan. 2015	Feb. 2015 <sup>p</sup>	Mar. 2015 <sup>p</sup>
EMPLOYMENT BY SELECTED INDUSTRY (Over-the-month change, in thousands)				
Total nonfarm	225	201	264	126
Total private	223	202	264	129
Goods-producing	42	51	20	-13
Mining and logging	3	-7	-11	-11
Construction.	30	41	29	-1
Manufacturing.	9	17	2	-1
Durable goods <sup>1</sup>	14	12	5	0
Motor vehicles and parts.	1.7	3.8	1.0	0.6
Nondurable goods	-5	5	-3	-1
Private service-providing.	181	151	244	142
Wholesale trade.	5.2	12.3	9.6	5.8
Retail trade.	26.6	35.4	32.3	25.9
Transportation and warehousing.	15.2	-13.1	9.7	9.5
Utilities	2.2	0.1	0.1	-0.1
Information	3	6	7	2
Financial activities.	2	19	7	8
Professional and business services <sup>1</sup>	39	20	42	40
Temporary help services.	15.0	-7.8	-7.5	11.4
Education and health services <sup>1</sup>	35	42	57	38
	27.6	49.8	34.0	30.0
Health care and social assistance.		49.8	70	
Leisure and hospitality	39	5	9	13
Other services.	14	-	-	
Government.	2	-1	0	-3
(3-month average change, in thousands)				
Total nonfarm	193	318	265	197
Total private	194	312	262	198
WOMEN AND PRODUCTION AND NONSUPERVISORY EMPLOYEES AS A PERCENT OF ALL EMPLOYEES <sup>2</sup>				
Total nonfarm women employees.	49.4	49.3	49.3	49.3
Total private women employees.	47.9	47.9	47.9	47.9
Total private production and nonsupervisory employees	82.6	82.5	82.5	82.5
HOURS AND EARNINGS ALL EMPLOYEES				
Total private				
Average weekly hours	34.5	34.6	34.6	34.5
Average hourly earnings	\$24.34	\$24.76	\$24.79	\$24.86
Average weekly earnings	\$839.73	\$856.70	\$857.73	\$857.67
Index of aggregate weekly hours (2007=100) <sup>3</sup>	100.2	102.8	103.1	102.9
Over-the-month percent change	0.4	0.1	0.3	-0.2
Index of aggregate weekly payrolls (2007=100) <sup>4</sup>	116.4	121.5	121.9	122.1
Over-the-month percent change	0.6	0.7	0.3	0.2
DIFFUSION INDEX (Over 1-month span) <sup>5</sup>				
Total private (263 industries)	64.4	60.5	65.8	61.4
Manufacturing (80 industries).	57.5	58.8	61.3	47.5
manadaming (00 industries)	57.5	30.0	01.0	77.5

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> Includes other industries, not shown separately.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> Data relate to production employees in mining and logging and manufacturing, construction employees in construction, and nonsupervisory employees in the service-providing industries.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>3</sup> The indexes of aggregate weekly hours are calculated by dividing the current month's estimates of aggregate hours by the corresponding annual average aggregate hours.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>4</sup> The indexes of aggregate weekly payrolls are calculated by dividing the current month's estimates of aggregate weekly payrolls by the corresponding annual average aggregate weekly payrolls.

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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#### Frequently Asked Questions about Employment and Unemployment Estimates

#### 1. Why are there two monthly measures of employment?

The household survey and establishment survey both produce sample-based estimates of employment, and both have strengths and limitations. The establishment survey employment series has a smaller margin of error on the measurement of month-to-month change than the household survey because of its much larger sample size. An over-the-month employment change of about 100,000 is statistically significant in the establishment survey, while the threshold for a statistically significant change in the household survey is about 400,000. However, the household survey has a more expansive scope than the establishment survey because it includes self-employed workers whose businesses are unincorporated, unpaid family workers, agricultural workers, and private household workers, who are excluded by the establishment survey. The household survey also provides estimates of employment for demographic groups. For more information on the differences between the two surveys, please visit www.bls.gov/web/empsit/ces\_cps\_trends.pdf.

#### 2. Are undocumented immigrants counted in the surveys?

It is likely that both surveys include at least some undocumented immigrants. However, neither the establishment nor the household survey is designed to identify the legal status of workers. Therefore, it is not possible to determine how many are counted in either survey. The establishment survey does not collect data on the legal status of workers. The household survey does include questions which identify the foreign and native born, but it does not include questions about the legal status of the foreign born. Data on the foreign and native born are published each month in table A-7 of The Employment Situation news release.

#### 3. Why does the establishment survey have revisions?

The establishment survey revises published estimates to improve its data series by incorporating additional information that was not available at the time of the initial publication of the estimates. The establishment survey revises its initial monthly estimates twice, in the immediately succeeding 2 months, to incorporate additional sample receipts from respondents in the survey and recalculated seasonal adjustment factors. For more information on the monthly revisions, please visit www.bls.gov/ces/cesrevinfo.htm.

On an annual basis, the establishment survey incorporates a benchmark revision that re-anchors estimates to nearly complete employment counts available from unemployment insurance tax records. The benchmark helps to control for sampling and modeling errors in the estimates. For more information on the annual benchmark revision, please visit www.bls.gov/web/empsit/cesbmart.htm.

#### 4. Does the establishment survey sample include small firms?

Yes; about 40 percent of the establishment survey sample is comprised of business establishments with fewer than 20 employees. The establishment survey sample is designed to maximize the reliability of the statewide total nonfarm employment estimate; firms from all states, size classes, and industries are appropriately sampled to achieve that goal.

#### 5. Does the establishment survey account for employment from new businesses?

Yes; monthly establishment survey estimates include an adjustment to account for the net employment change generated by business births and deaths. The adjustment comes from an econometric model that forecasts the monthly net jobs impact of business births and deaths based on the actual past values of the net impact that can be observed with a lag from the Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages. The establishment survey uses modeling rather than sampling for this purpose because the survey is not immediately able to bring new businesses into the sample. There is an unavoidable lag between the birth of a new firm and its appearance on the sampling frame and availability for selection. BLS adds new businesses to the survey twice a year.

### 6. Is the count of unemployed persons limited to just those people receiving unemployment insurance benefits?

No; the estimate of unemployment is based on a monthly sample survey of households. All persons who are without jobs and are actively seeking and available to work are included among the unemployed. (People on temporary layoff are included even if they do not actively seek work.) There is no requirement or question relating to unemployment insurance benefits in the monthly survey.

## 7. Does the official unemployment rate exclude people who want a job but are not currently looking for work?

Yes; however, there are separate estimates of persons outside the labor force who want a job, including those who are not currently looking because they believe no jobs are available (discouraged workers). In addition, alternative measures of labor underutilization (some of which include discouraged workers and other groups not officially counted as unemployed) are published each month in table A-15 of The Employment Situation news release. For more information about these alternative measures, please visit www.bls.gov/cps/lfcharacteristics.htm#altmeasures.

### 8. How can unusually severe weather affect employment and hours estimates?

In the establishment survey, the reference period is the pay period that includes the 12th of the month. Unusually severe weather is more likely to have an impact on average weekly hours than on employment. Average weekly hours are estimated for paid time during the pay period, including pay for holidays, sick leave, or other time off. The impact of severe weather on hours estimates typically, but not always, results in a reduction in average weekly hours. For example, some employees may be off work for part of the pay period and not receive pay for the time missed, while some workers, such as those dealing with cleanup or repair, may work extra hours.

Typically, it is not possible to precisely quantify the effect of extreme weather on payroll employment estimates. In order for severe weather conditions to reduce employment estimates, employees have to be off work without pay for the entire pay period. Employees who receive pay for any part of the pay period, even 1 hour, are counted in the payroll employment figures. For more information on how often employees are paid, please visit www.bls.gov/opub/btn/volume-3/how-frequently-do-private-businesses-pay-workers.htm.

In the household survey, the reference period is generally the calendar week that includes the 12th of the month. Persons who miss the entire week's work for weather-related events are counted as employed whether or not they are paid for the time off. The household survey collects data on the number of persons who had a job but were not at work due to bad weather. It also provides a measure of the number of persons who usually work full time but had reduced hours due to bad weather. Current and historical data are available on the household survey's most requested statistics page, please visit http://data.bls.gov/cgi-bin/surveymost?ln.

#### **Technical Note**

This news release presents statistics from two major surveys, the Current Population Survey (CPS; household survey) and the Current Employment Statistics survey (CES; establishment survey). The household survey provides information on the labor force, employment, and unemployment that appears in the "A" tables, marked HOUSEHOLD DATA. It is a sample survey of about 60,000 eligible households conducted by the U.S. Census Bureau for the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS).

The establishment survey provides information on employment, hours, and earnings of employees on nonfarm payrolls; the data appear in the "B" tables, marked ESTABLISHMENT DATA. BLS collects these data each month from the payroll records of a sample of nonagricultural business establishments. Each month the CES program surveys about 143,000 businesses and government agencies, representing approximately 588,000 individual worksites, in order to provide detailed industry data on employment, hours, and earnings of workers on nonfarm payrolls. The active sample includes approximately one-third of all nonfarm payroll employees.

For both surveys, the data for a given month relate to a particular week or pay period. In the household survey, the reference period 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 persons 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. Additional information about the household survey can be found at www.bls.gov/cps/documentation.htm.

Establishment survey. The sample establishments are drawn from private nonfarm businesses such as factories, offices, and stores, as well as from 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 produced for the private sector for all employees and for production and nonsupervisory employees. *Production and nonsupervisory* employees are defined as production and related employees in manufacturing and mining and logging, construction workers in construction, and non-supervisory employees in private service-providing industries.

Industries are classified on the basis of an establishment's principal activity in accordance with the 2012 version of the North American Industry Classification System. Additional information about the establishment survey can be found at www.bls.gov/ces/.

**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, self-employed workers whose businesses are unincorporated, 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 are counted separately for each appearance.

#### Seasonal adjustment

Over the course of a year, the size of the nation's labor force and the levels of employment and unemployment undergo regularly occurring fluctuations. These events may result from seasonal changes in weather, major holidays, and the opening and closing of schools. The effect of such seasonal variation can be very large.

Because these seasonal events follow a more or less regular pattern each year, their influence on the level of a series can be tempered by adjusting for regular seasonal These adjustments make nonseasonal developments, such as declines in employment or increases in the participation of women in the labor force, easier to spot. For example, in the household survey, 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. Similarly, in the establishment survey, payroll employment in education declines by about 20 percent at the end of the spring term and later rises with the start of the fall term, obscuring the underlying employment trends in the industry. Because seasonal employment changes at the end and beginning of the school year can be estimated, the statistics can be adjusted to make underlying employment patterns more discernable. The seasonally adjusted figures provide a more useful tool with which to analyze changes in month-to-month economic activity.

Many seasonally adjusted series are independently adjusted in both the household and establishment surveys. However, the adjusted series for many major estimates, such as total payroll employment, employment in most major sectors, 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.

For both the household and establishment surveys, a concurrent seasonal adjustment methodology is used in which new seasonal factors are calculated each month using all relevant data, up to and including the data for the current month. In the household survey, new seasonal factors are used to adjust only the current month's data. In the establishment survey, however, new seasonal factors are used each month to adjust the three most recent monthly estimates. The prior 2 months are routinely revised to incorporate additional sample reports and recalculated seasonal adjustment factors. In both surveys, 5-year 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 component of this difference that occurs because samples differ by chance is known as *sampling error*, and its 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 nonfarm employment from the establishment survey is on the order of plus or minus 105,000. Suppose the estimate of nonfarm employment increases by 50,000 from one month to the next. The 90-percent confidence interval on the monthly change would range from -55,000 to +155,000  $(50,000 \pm 105,000)$ . 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-themonth change lies within this interval. Since this range includes values of less than zero, we could not say with confidence that nonfarm employment had, in fact, increased that month. If, however, the reported nonfarm employment rise was 250,000, 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 nonfarm employment had, in fact, risen that month. At an unemployment rate of around 6.0 percent, the 90-percent confidence interval for the monthly change in unemployment as measured by the household survey is about +/- 300,000, and for the monthly change in the unemployment rate it is about +/- 0.2 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 also is improved when the data are cumulated over time, such as for quarterly and annual averages.

The household and establishment surveys are also affected by *nonsampling error*, which 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 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, an estimation procedure with two components is used to account for business births. The first component excludes employment losses from business deaths from sample-based

estimation in order to offset the missing employment gains from business births. This is incorporated into the sample-based estimation procedure by simply not reflecting sample units going out of business, but imputing to them the same employment trend as the other firms in the sample. This procedure accounts for most of the net birth/death employment.

The second component is an ARIMA time series model designed to estimate the residual net birth/death employment not accounted for by the imputation. The historical time series used to create and test the ARIMA model was derived from the unemployment insurance universe micro-level database, and reflects the actual residual net of births and deaths over the past 5 years.

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, absolute benchmark revisions for total nonfarm employment have averaged 0.3 percent, with a range from -0.7 to 0.6 percent.

#### Other information

Information in this release will be made available to sensory impaired individuals upon request. Voice phone: (202) 691-5200; Federal Relay Service: (800) 877-8339.

# Table A-1. Employment status of the civilian population by sex and age [Numbers in thousands]

	Not se	asonally adju	usted			Seasonally	adjusted1		
Employment status, sex, and age	Mar. 2014	Feb. 2015	Mar. 2015	Mar. 2014	Nov. 2014	Dec. 2014	Jan. 2015	Feb. 2015	Mar. 2015
TOTAL									
Civilian noninstitutional population	247,258	249,899	250,080	247,258	248,844	249,027	249,723	249,899	250,080
Civilian labor force	155,627	156,213	156,318	156,180	156,402	156,129	157,180	157,002	156,906
Participation rate	62.9	62.5	62.5	63.2	62.9	62.7	62.9	62.8	62.7
Employed	145,090	147,118	147,635	145,796	147,331	147,442	148,201	148,297	148,331
Employment-population ratio	58.7	58.9	59.0	59.0	59.2	59.2	59.3	59.3	59.3
Unemployed	10,537	9,095	8,682	10,384	9,071	8,688	8,979	8,705	8,575
Unemployment rate	6.8	5.8	5.6	6.6	5.8	5.6	5.7	5.5	5.5
Not in labor force	91,630	93,686	93,762	91,077	92,442	92,898	92,544	92,898	93,175
Persons who currently want a job	5,891	6,575	6,065	6,153	6,556	6,445	6,358	6,538	6,369
Men, 16 years and over									
Civilian noninstitutional population	119,395	120,647	120,738	119,395	120,208	120,301	120,559	120,647	120,738
Civilian labor force	82,586	83,040	83,229	83,005	82,961	83,210	83,771	83,772	83,694
Participation rate	69.2	68.8	68.9	69.5	69.0	69.2	69.5	69.4	69.3
Employed	76,718	77,824	78,275	77,474	78,084	78,400	78,869	79,006	79,014
Employment-population ratio	64.3	64.5	64.8	64.9	65.0	65.2	65.4	65.5	65.4
Unemployed	5,868	5,216	4,954	5,531	4,877	4,810	4,903	4,766	4,680
Unemployment rate	7.1	6.3	6.0	6.7	5.9	5.8	5.9	5.7	5.6
Not in labor force	36,809	37,607	37,509	36,389	37,247	37,091	36,787	36,875	37,044
Men, 20 years and over									
Civilian noninstitutional population	110,930	112,209	112,304	110,930	111,778	111,875	112,117	112,209	112,304
Civilian labor force	79,949	80,394	80,533	80,125	80,029	80,271	80,804	80,831	80,752
Participation rate	72.1	71.6	71.7	72.2	71.6	71.8	72.1	72.0	71.9
Employed	74,711	75,671	76,122	75,284	75,675	76,026	76,496	76,588	76,653
Employment-population ratio	67.3	67.4	67.8	67.9	67.7	68.0	68.2	68.3	68.3
Unemployed	5,238	4,723	4,411	4,841	4,354	4,245	4,308	4,243	4,099
Unemployment rate	6.6	5.9	5.5	6.0	5.4	5.3	5.3	5.2	5.1
Not in labor force	30,981	31,816	31,771	30,805	31,749	31,603	31,313	31,379	31,552
Women, 16 years and over									
Civilian noninstitutional population	127,863	129,252	129,342	127,863	128,637	128,726	129,165	129,252	129,342
Civilian labor force	73,041	73,173	73,089	73,175	73,442	72,919	73,408	73,230	73,211
Participation rate	57.1	56.6	56.5	57.2	57.1	56.6	56.8	56.7	56.6
Employed	68,373	69,294	69,360	68,322	69,247	69,042	69,332	69,291	69,317
Employment-population ratio	53.5	53.6	53.6	53.4	53.8	53.6	53.7	53.6	53.6
Unemployed	4,669	3,879	3,729	4,853	4,195	3,878	4,076	3,939	3,894
Unemployment rate	6.4	5.3	5.1	6.6	5.7	5.3	5.6	5.4	5.3
Not in labor force	54,822	56,079	56,253	54,688	55,195	55,807	55,756	56,023	56,131
Women, 20 years and over	440.000	404.000	404 450	440.000	400 405	400 557	400.070	404.000	404.450
Civilian noninstitutional population	119,669	121,060	121,152	119,669	120,465	120,557	120,970	121,060	121,152
Civilian labor force.	70,402	70,526	70,374	70,363	70,599	70,111	70,558	70,370	70,330
Participation rate	58.8	58.3	58.1	58.8	58.6	58.2	58.3	58.1	58.1
Employment population ratio	66,170 55.3	67,058	67,022	66,009	66,894	66,632	66,983	66,901	66,874
Employment-population ratio	4,232	55.4 3,468	55.3 3,352	55.2 4,354	55.5 3,705	55.3 3,479	55.4 3,575	55.3 3,469	55.2 3,455
Unemployment rate	6.0	4.9	4.8	6.2	5.2	5.0	5.1	4.9	4.9
Unemployment rate  Not in labor force	49,267	50,534	50,779	49,307	49,866	50,446	50,412	50,690	50,823
Both sexes, 16 to 19 years	,			10,001	,	,		22,222	,
Civilian noninstitutional population	16,658	16,630	16,624	16,658	16,602	16,595	16,636	16,630	16,624
Civilian labor force	5,276	5,293	5,411	5,692	5,775	5,747	5,817	5,801	5,824
Participation rate	31.7	31.8	32.5	34.2	34.8	34.6	35.0	34.9	35.0
Employed	4,209	4,389	4,491	4,504	4,762	4,784	4,722	4,808	4,804
Employment-population ratio	25.3	26.4	27.0	27.0	28.7	28.8	28.4	28.9	28.9
Unemployed	1,066	904	920	1,189	1,013	963	1,096	993	1,021
Unemployment rate	20.2	17.1	17.0	20.9	17.5	16.8	18.8	17.1	17.5
							1		

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> The population figures are not adjusted for seasonal variation; therefore, identical numbers appear in the unadjusted and seasonally adjusted columns. NOTE: Updated population controls are introduced annually with the release of January data.

## Table A-2. Employment status of the civilian population by race, sex, and age [Numbers in thousands]

Employment status, race, sex, and age  WHITE  Civilian noninstitutional population.  Civilian labor force.  Participation rate.  Employed.  Employed.  Ligamployed.	Mar. 2014  195,117 123,157 63.1 115,851 59.4 7,306 5.9 71,959	196,392 123,224 62.7 116,944 59.5 6,279	Mar. 2015 196,482 123,196 62.7 117,178	Mar. 2014 195,117 123,677 63.4	Nov. 2014 195,995 123,391	Dec. 2014	Jan. 2015	Feb. 2015	Mar. 2015
Civilian noninstitutional population.  Civilian labor force.  Participation rate.  Employed.  Employment-population ratio.	123,157 63.1 115,851 59.4 7,306 5.9	123,224 62.7 116,944 59.5	123,196 62.7	123,677			196 307	400,000	
Civilian noninstitutional population.  Civilian labor force.  Participation rate.  Employed.  Employment-population ratio.	123,157 63.1 115,851 59.4 7,306 5.9	123,224 62.7 116,944 59.5	123,196 62.7	123,677			196 307	400 000	
Civilian labor force	63.1 115,851 59.4 7,306 5.9	123,224 62.7 116,944 59.5	123,196 62.7	, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,				196,392	196,482
Participation rate Employed Employment-population ratio	63.1 115,851 59.4 7,306 5.9	62.7 116,944 59.5	62.7	, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,		123,058	124,119	123,875	123,739
Employed Employment-population ratio	115,851 59.4 7,306 5.9	116,944 59.5	117,178		63.0	62.8	63.2	63.1	63.0
Employment-population ratio	59.4 7,306 5.9	59.5		116,569	117,307	117,186	118,035	117,992	117,886
	5.9	6,279	59.6	59.7	59.9	59.8	60.1	60.1	60.0
Unemployed	<b>I</b>		6,018	7,109	6,084	5,872	6,084	5,883	5,853
Unemployment rate	71,959	5.1	4.9	5.7	4.9	4.8	4.9	4.7	4.7
Not in labor force		73,169	73,286	71,439	72,604	73,033	72,189	72,517	72,743
Men, 20 years and over		,	·	,	,	,	·	·	,
Civilian labor force	64,407	64,559	64,674	64,652	64,339	64,392	64,871	64,920	64,899
Participation rate	72.4	72.0	72.1	72.7	71.9	71.9	72.4	72.4	72.4
Employed	60,730	61,228	61,538	61,269	61,388	61,551	61,953	62,015	62,023
Employment-population ratio	68.3	68.3	68.6	68.9	68.6	68.8	69.2	69.2	69.2
Unemployed	3,677	3,330	3,136	3,383	2,951	2,842	2,918	2,906	2,876
Unemployment rate	5.7	5.2	4.8	5.2	4.6	4.4	4.5	4.5	4.4
Women, 20 years and over									
Civilian labor force	54,537	54,499	54,239	54,504	54,587	54,223	54,683	54,401	54,256
Participation rate	58.2	57.7	57.4	58.1	58.0	57.5	57.9	57.6	57.4
Employed	51,674	52,186	52,027	51,603	52,142	51,824	52,267	52,105	51,998
Employment-population ratio	55.1	55.3	55.1	55.0	55.4	55.0	55.4	55.2	55.0
Unemployed	2,864	2,312	2,212	2,901	2,445	2,399	2,416	2,296	2,258
Unemployment rate	5.3	4.2	4.1	5.3	4.5	4.4	4.4	4.2	4.2
Both sexes, 16 to 19 years									
Civilian labor force	4,213	4,166	4,283	4,521	4,466	4,443	4,565	4,554	4,584
Participation rate	34.0	33.8	34.7	36.5	36.2	36.0	37.0	36.9	37.2
Employed	3,448	3,529	3,613	3,696	3,777	3,811	3,814	3,872	3,865
Employment-population ratio	27.8	28.6	29.3	29.8	30.6	30.9	30.9	31.4	31.3
Unemployed	765	637	670	825	689	632	751	682	719
Unemployment rate	18.2	15.3	15.6	18.2	15.4	14.2	16.4	15.0	15.7
BLACK OR AFRICAN AMERICAN									
Civilian noninstitutional population	30,719	31,222	31,257	30,719	31,005	31,040	31,188	31,222	31,257
Civilian labor force	18,763	18,941	19,020	18,790	19,056	19,037	19,040	19,101	19,055
Participation rate	61.1	60.7	60.8	61.2	61.5	61.3	61.0	61.2	61.0
Employed	16,501	16,975	17,117	16,492	16,957	17,050	17,071	17,122	17,129
Employment-population ratio	53.7	54.4	54.8	53.7	54.7	54.9	54.7	54.8	54.8
Unemployed	2,262	1,966	1,902	2,298	2,099	1,986	1,969	1,979	1,926
Unemployment rate	12.1	10.4	10.0	12.2	11.0	10.4	10.3	10.4	10.1
Not in labor force	11,956	12,281	12,237	11,929	11,949	12,003	12,148	12,122	12,202
Men, 20 years and over									
Civilian labor force	8,531	8,628	8,714	8,511	8,594	8,717	8,676	8,710	8,711
Participation rate	67.3	66.6	67.2	67.1	66.9	67.8	67.1	67.3	67.2
Employed	7,471	7,685	7,810	7,500	7,630	7,756	7,757	7,805	7,841
Employment-population ratio	58.9	59.4	60.2	59.1	59.4	60.3	60.0	60.3	60.5
Unemployed	1,059	943	904	1,011	964	962	919	905	870
Unemployment rate	12.4	10.9	10.4	11.9	11.2	11.0	10.6	10.4	10.0
Women, 20 years and over									
Civilian labor force	9,635	9,656	9,714	9,636	9,709	9,598	9,667	9,665	9,703
Participation rate	62.1	61.2	61.5	62.1	61.9	61.2	61.3	61.3	61.4
Employed	8,628	8,820	8,853	8,573	8,786	8,812	8,824	8,809	8,807
Employment-population ratio	55.6	55.9	56.0	55.3	56.1	56.2	56.0	55.8	55.8
Unemployed	1,006	835	862	1,062	922	785	843	857	895
Unemployment rate	10.4	8.7	8.9	11.0	9.5	8.2	8.7	8.9	9.2
Both sexes, 16 to 19 years									
Civilian labor force	598	658	591	644	754	722	697	726	642
Participation rate	23.7	26.4	23.7	25.5	30.2	29.0	27.9	29.1	25.7
Employed	401	471	455	419	541	482	490	508	481
Employment-population ratio	15.9	18.8	18.2	16.6	21.7	19.4	19.6	20.4	19.3
Unemployed	197	188	137	225	213	240	207	218	161
Unemployment rate	32.9	28.5	23.1	34.9	28.2	33.2	29.7	30.0	25.0
ASIAN									
Civilian noninstitutional population	13,769	14,291	14,296	13,769	13,927	13,886	14,253	14,291	14,296
population	. 5,7 65	,	. 1,200	. 5,7 65	. 5,527	. 5,550	. 1,200	. 1,201	. 1,200

See footnotes at end of table.

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

[Numbers in thousands]

	Not se	easonally adj	usted	Seasonally adjusted <sup>1</sup>						
Employment status, race, sex, and age	Mar. 2014	Feb. 2015	Mar. 2015	Mar. 2014	Nov. 2014	Dec. 2014	Jan. 2015	Feb. 2015	Mar. 2015	
Civilian labor force	8,889	9,042	8,967	8,857	8,768	8,771	8,899	9,038	8,934	
Participation rate	64.6	63.3	62.7	64.3	63.0	63.2	62.4	63.2	62.5	
Employed	8,409	8,672	8,685	8,375	8,353	8,398	8,540	8,680	8,646	
Employment-population ratio	61.1	60.7	60.7	60.8	60.0	60.5	59.9	60.7	60.5	
Unemployed	480	369	282	482	415	373	359	358	288	
Unemployment rate	5.4	4.1	3.1	5.4	4.7	4.2	4.0	4.0	3.2	
Not in labor force	4,880	5,249	5,329	4,912	5,159	5,115	5,355	5,253	5,363	

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> The population figures are not adjusted for seasonal variation; therefore, identical numbers appear in the unadjusted and seasonally adjusted columns. NOTE: Estimates for the above race groups will not sum to totals shown in table A-1 because data are not presented for all races. Updated population controls are introduced annually with the release of January data.

Table A-3. Employment status of the Hispanic or Latino population by sex and age

[Numbers in thousands]

	Not se	asonally ac	ljusted			Seasonally	adjusted1		
Employment status, sex, and age	Mar. 2014	Feb. 2015	Mar. 2015	Mar. 2014	Nov. 2014	Dec. 2014	Jan. 2015	Feb. 2015	Mar. 2015
HISPANIC OR LATINO ETHNICITY									
Civilian noninstitutional population	38,126	39,244	39,323	38,126	38,760	38,839	39,165	39,244	39,323
Civilian labor force	25,158	25,850	25,991	25,287	25,655	25,644	26,047	25,962	26,087
Participation rate	66.0	65.9	66.1	66.3	66.2	66.0	66.5	66.2	66.3
Employed	23,126	23,975	24,177	23,284	23,963	23,988	24,305	24,238	24,319
Employment-population ratio	60.7	61.1	61.5	61.1	61.8	61.8	62.1	61.8	61.8
Unemployed	2,031	1,875	1,814	2,003	1,692	1,656	1,742	1,724	1,768
Unemployment rate	8.1	7.3	7.0	7.9	6.6	6.5	6.7	6.6	6.8
Not in labor force	12,968	13,395	13,332	12,838	13,105	13,196	13,118	13,282	13,236
Men, 20 years and over									
Civilian labor force	13,922	14,388	14,407	13,992	14,258	14,264	14,479	14,465	14,465
Participation rate	80.8	81.4	81.3	81.2	81.3	81.1	82.1	81.8	81.6
Employed	12,968	13,397	13,519	13,077	13,432	13,507	13,647	13,601	13,627
Employment-population ratio	75.2	75.8	76.3	75.9	76.5	76.8	77.3	76.9	76.9
Unemployed	954	991	888	915	826	757	832	864	837
Unemployment rate	6.9	6.9	6.2	6.5	5.8	5.3	5.7	6.0	5.8
Women, 20 years and over									
Civilian labor force	10,200	10,333	10,453	10,200	10,253	10,168	10,344	10,309	10,435
Participation rate	59.2	57.8	58.4	59.2	58.5	57.9	58.0	57.7	58.3
Employed	9,342	9,667	9,748	9,363	9,590	9,501	9,704	9,685	9,755
Employment-population ratio	54.2	54.1	54.4	54.3	54.7	54.1	54.4	54.2	54.5
Unemployed	857	666	705	837	663	667	640	625	680
Unemployment rate	8.4	6.4	6.7	8.2	6.5	6.6	6.2	6.1	6.5
Both sexes, 16 to 19 years									
Civilian labor force	1,036	1,129	1,131	1,094	1,144	1,211	1,224	1,187	1,187
Participation rate	28.4	30.6	30.6	30.0	31.1	32.9	33.2	32.2	32.2
Employed	816	911	909	844	942	980	954	952	937
Employment-population ratio	22.3	24.7	24.6	23.1	25.6	26.6	25.9	25.8	25.4
Unemployed	220	218	222	250	202	231	270	235	250
Unemployment rate	21.3	19.3	19.6	22.9	17.7	19.1	22.1	19.8	21.1

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> The population figures are not adjusted for seasonal variation; therefore, identical numbers appear in the unadjusted and seasonally adjusted columns.

NOTE: Persons whose ethnicity is identified as Hispanic or Latino may be of any race. Updated population controls are introduced annually with the release of January data.

Table A-4. Employment status of the civilian population 25 years and over by educational attainment [Numbers in thousands]

	Not se	asonally ad	justed			Seasonally	y adjusted		
Educational attainment	Mar. 2014	Feb. 2015	Mar. 2015	Mar. 2014	Nov. 2014	Dec. 2014	Jan. 2015	Feb. 2015	Mar. 2015
Less than a high school diploma									
Civilian labor force	11,150	10,867	11,113	11,138	11,153	11,031	11,439	11,126	11,089
Participation rate	45.7	45.2	45.2	45.6	45.7	45.4	46.0	46.3	45.1
Employed	10,011	9,842	10,067	10,087	10,201	10,079	10,468	10,196	10,134
Employment-population ratio	41.0	41.0	40.9	41.3	41.8	41.5	42.1	42.4	41.2
Unemployed	1,139	1,025	1,046	1,051	952	952	971	929	955
Unemployment rate	10.2	9.4	9.4	9.4	8.5	8.6	8.5	8.4	8.6
High school graduates, no college <sup>1</sup>									
Civilian labor force	36,214	35,142	35,620	36,362	35,478	35,164	35,418	35,371	35,656
Participation rate	58.5	57.0	57.2	58.7	57.8	57.5	57.9	57.4	57.3
Employed	33,759	33,037	33,591	34,065	33,476	33,310	33,492	33,464	33,752
Employment-population ratio	54.5	53.6	53.9	55.0	54.5	54.5	54.8	54.3	54.2
Unemployed	2,455	2,106	2,029	2,298	2,002	1,854	1,926	1,907	1,904
Unemployment rate	6.8	6.0	5.7	6.3	5.6	5.3	5.4	5.4	5.3
Some college or associate degree									
Civilian labor force	37,065	37,457	37,411	37,229	37,246	37,140	37,479	37,490	37,558
Participation rate	67.0	66.7	67.3	67.2	66.7	66.9	67.2	66.8	67.6
Employed	34,812	35,441	35,568	35,044	35,422	35,310	35,540	35,588	35,755
Employment-population ratio	62.9	63.1	64.0	63.3	63.5	63.6	63.8	63.4	64.4
Unemployed	2,253	2,015	1,843	2,185	1,824	1,831	1,939	1,902	1,803
Unemployment rate	6.1	5.4	4.9	5.9	4.9	4.9	5.2	5.1	4.8
Bachelor's degree and higher <sup>2</sup>									
Civilian labor force	50,257	51,996	51,573	49,921	51,222	51,772	51,550	51,583	51,272
Participation rate	75.2	74.9	74.8	74.7	74.7	74.6	74.4	74.4	74.3
Employed	48,570	50,576	50,333	48,220	49,608	50,290	50,084	50,172	50,007
Employment-population ratio	72.7	72.9	73.0	72.2	72.3	72.5	72.3	72.3	72.5
Unemployed	1,687	1,421	1,240	1,700	1,614	1,482	1,466	1,411	1,265
Unemployment rate	3.4	2.7	2.4	3.4	3.2	2.9	2.8	2.7	2.5

 $<sup>^{\</sup>rm 1}$  Includes persons with a high school diploma or equivalent.

NOTE: Updated population controls are introduced annually with the release of January data.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> Includes persons with bachelor's, master's, professional, and doctoral degrees.

### Table A-5. Employment status of the civilian population 18 years and over by veteran status, period of service, and sex, not seasonally adjusted

[Numbers in thousands]

	Tot	al	Me	en	Wor	nen
Employment status, veteran status, and period of service	Mar. 2014	Mar. 2015	Mar. 2014	Mar. 2015	Mar. 2014	Mar. 2015
VETERANS, 18 years and over						
Civilian noninstitutional population	21,266	21,300	19,021	19,307	2,245	1,993
Civilian labor force	10,872	10,869	9,457	9,610	1,415	1,259
Participation rate	51.1	51.0	49.7	49.8	63.0	63.2
Employed	10,221	10,334	8,863	9,147	1,359	1,187
Employment-population ratio.	48.1	48.5	46.6	47.4	60.5	59.6
Unemployed	650	535	594	463	56	72
Unemployment rate	6.0	4.9	6.3	4.8	4.0	5.7
Not in labor force	10,394	10,431	9,564	9,697	830	734
	10,001	10,101	0,001	0,007	000	701
Gulf War-era II veterans						
Civilian noninstitutional population	3,069	3,431	2,491	2,863	578	568
Civilian labor force	2,510	2,826	2,125	2,423	385	402
Participation rate	81.8	82.4	85.3	84.6	66.6	70.8
Employed	2,338	2,642	1,973	2,267	365	375
Employment-population ratio	76.2	77.0	79.2	79.2	63.1	66.0
Unemployed	172	184	152	156	20	27
Unemployment rate	6.9	6.5	7.2	6.5	5.2	6.8
Not in labor force	559	605	365	440	193	166
Gulf War-era I veterans						
Civilian noninstitutional population	3,354	3,540	2,643	2,954	711	586
Civilian labor force	2,752	2,859	2,227	2,429	525	431
Participation rate	82.1	80.8	84.2	82.2	73.9	73.5
Employed	2,611	2,760	2,115	2,348	496	411
Employment-population ratio	77.8	78.0	80.0	79.5	69.8	70.2
Unemployed	141	100	112	80	30	20
Unemployment rate	5.1	3.5	5.0	3.3	5.7	4.5
Not in labor force	602	681	416	525	185	155
World War II, Korean War, and Vietnam-era veterans						
Civilian noninstitutional population	9,514	9,023	9,157	8,702	357	321
Civilian labor force	2,826	2,438	2,732	2,352	94	86
Participation rate	29.7	27.0	29.8	27.0	26.3	26.8
Employed	2,666	2,319	2,572	2,239	94	80
Employment-population ratio	28.0	25.7	28.1	25.7	26.3	25.1
Unemployed	160	119	160	113	0	6
Unemployment rate	5.7	4.9	5.8	4.8	0.0	6.6
Not in labor force	6,688	6,585	6,425	6,350	263	235
Veterans of other service periods						
Civilian noninstitutional population	5,329	5,306	4,730	4,788	599	518
Civilian labor force	2,783	2,746	2,373	2,406	410	340
Participation rate	52.2	51.8	50.2	50.3	68.5	65.6
Employed	2,607	2,613	2,202	2,293	404	321
Employment-population ratio.	48.9	49.3	46.6	47.9	67.5	61.9
Unemployed	177	133	170	113	6	19
Unemployment rate	6.3	4.8	7.2	4.7	1.5	5.7
Not in labor force.	2,546	2,560	2,357	2,382	189	178
	2,540	2,300	2,337	2,302	109	170
NONVETERANS, 18 years and over Civilian noninstitutional population	217,078	220,025	95,852	96,988	121,226	123,037
Civilian labor force.	142,994	143,700	72,298	72,780	70,696	70,920
Participation rate	65.9	65.3	72,296	75.0	58.3	70,920 57.6
•						
Employed	133,460	135,856	67,234	68,461	66,226	67,395
Employment-population ratio.	61.5	61.7	70.1	70.6	54.6	54.8
Unemployed	9,534	7,844	5,064	4,320	4,470	3,525
Unemployment rate	6.7	5.5	7.0	5.9	6.3	5.0
Not in labor force	74,085	76,325	23,554	24,208	50,531	52,117

NOTE: Veterans served on active duty in the U.S. Armed Forces and were not on active duty at the time of the survey. Nonveterans never served on active duty in the U.S. Armed Forces. Veterans could have served anywhere in the world during these periods of service: Gulf War era II (September 2001-present), Gulf War era I (August 1990-August 2001), Vietnam era (August 1964-April 1975), Korean War (July 1950-January 1955), World War II (December 1941-December 1946), and other service periods (all other time periods). Veterans who served in more than one wartime period are classified only in the most recent one. Veterans who served during one of the selected wartime periods and another period are classified only in the wartime period.

### Table A-6. Employment status of the civilian population by sex, age, and disability status, not seasonally adjusted

[Numbers in thousands]

	Persons with	a disability	Persons with r	no disability
Employment status, sex, and age	Mar. 2014	Mar. 2015	Mar. 2014	Mar. 2015
TOTAL, 16 years and over				
Civilian noninstitutional population	28,863	29,919	218,395	220,161
Civilian labor force	5,634	5,917	149,994	150,401
Participation rate	19.5	19.8	68.7	68.3
Employed	4,819	5,222	140,271	142,413
Employment-population ratio	16.7	17.5	64.2	64.7
Unemployed	815	695	9,722	7,988
Unemployment rate	14.5	11.7	6.5	5.3
Not in labor force	23,229	24,002	68,401	69,760
Men, 16 to 64 years				
Civilian labor force	2,502	2,674	75,591	75,765
Participation rate	33.1	34.2	82.1	82.0
Employed	2,095	2,306	70,336	71,365
Employment-population ratio	27.7	29.5	76.4	77.2
Unemployed	407	368	5,254	4,400
Unemployment rate	16.3	13.8	7.0	5.8
Not in labor force	5,058	5,140	16,475	16,647
Women, 16 to 64 years				
Civilian labor force	2,170	2,312	67,103	66,766
Participation rate	27.7	28.1	70.5	69.9
Employed	1,827	2,053	62,928	63,434
Employment-population ratio	23.3	25.0	66.1	66.4
Unemployed	343	259	4,175	3,332
Unemployment rate	15.8	11.2	6.2	5.0
Not in labor force	5,661	5,909	28,137	28,777
Both sexes, 65 years and over				
Civilian labor force	962	931	7,300	7,870
Participation rate	7.1	6.7	23.5	24.4
Employed	897	864	7,007	7,614
Employment-population ratio	6.7	6.2	22.5	23.6
Unemployed	65	67	293	255
Unemployment rate	6.8	7.2	4.0	3.2
Not in labor force	12,510	12,953	23,789	24,337

NOTE: A person with a disability has at least one of the following conditions: is deaf or has serious difficulty hearing; is blind or has serious difficulty seeing even when wearing glasses; has serious difficulty concentrating, remembering, or making decisions because of a physical, mental, or emotional condition; has serious difficulty walking or climbing stairs; has difficulty dressing or bathing; or has difficulty doing errands alone such as visiting a doctor's office or shopping because of a physical, mental, or emotional condition. Updated population controls are introduced annually with the release of January data.

Table A-7. Employment status of the civilian population by nativity and sex, not seasonally adjusted

[Numbers in thousands]

	То	tal	Me	en	Wor	men
Employment status and nativity	Mar. 2014	Mar. 2015	Mar. 2014	Mar. 2015	Mar. 2014	Mar. 2015
Foreign born, 16 years and over						
Civilian noninstitutional population	38,557	40,198	18,640	19,460	19,917	20,738
Civilian labor force	25,474	26,328	14,792	15,321	10,682	11,006
Participation rate	66.1	65.5	79.4	78.7	53.6	53.1
Employed	23,811	24,937	13,964	14,539	9,848	10,398
Employment-population ratio	61.8	62.0	74.9	74.7	49.4	50.1
Unemployed	1,662	1,391	828	782	834	608
Unemployment rate	6.5	5.3	5.6	5.1	7.8	5.5
Not in labor force	13,083	13,870	3,848	4,139	9,235	9,731
Native born, 16 years and over						
Civilian noninstitutional population	208,701	209,882	100,754	101,278	107,947	108,604
Civilian labor force	130,154	129,990	67,794	67,907	62,360	62,083
Participation rate	62.4	61.9	67.3	67.1	57.8	57.2
Employed	121,279	122,698	62,754	63,736	58,525	58,962
Employment-population ratio	58.1	58.5	62.3	62.9	54.2	54.3
Unemployed	8,875	7,292	5,040	4,171	3,835	3,120
Unemployment rate	6.8	5.6	7.4	6.1	6.1	5.0
Not in labor force	78,547	79,892	32,960	33,371	45,587	46,522

NOTE: The foreign born are those residing in the United States who were not U.S. citizens at birth. That is, they were born outside the United States or one of its outlying areas such as Puerto Rico or Guam, to parents neither of whom was a U.S. citizen. The native born are persons who were born in the United States or one of its outlying areas such as Puerto Rico or Guam or who were born abroad of at least one parent who was a U.S. citizen. Updated population controls are introduced annually with the release of January data.

Table A-8. Employed persons by class of worker and part-time status

[In thousands]

	Not se	easonally ac	djusted			Seasonall	y adjusted		
Category	Mar. 2014	Feb. 2015	Mar. 2015	Mar. 2014	Nov. 2014	Dec. 2014	Jan. 2015	Feb. 2015	Mar. 2015
CLASS OF WORKER									
Agriculture and related industries	2,008	2,234	2,405	2,155	2,392	2,358	2,419	2,430	2,559
Wage and salary workers <sup>1</sup>	1,265	1,397	1,490	1,386	1,621	1,506	1,566	1,572	1,628
Self-employed workers, unincorporated	727	808	881	744	749	815	835	833	893
Unpaid family workers	16	29	34	_	_	_	_	_	_
Nonagricultural industries	143,082	144,884	145,230	143,560	144,939	145,101	145,743	145,880	145,699
Wage and salary workers <sup>1</sup>	134,512	136,577	136,563	134,791	136,093	136,415	136,949	137,447	136,830
Government	20,862	20,893	20,729	20,415	19,956	19,956	20,330	20,582	20,246
Private industries	113,650	115,683	115,834	114,418	116,144	116,469	116,664	116,890	116,654
Private households	861	817	798	_	_	_	_	_	_
Other industries	112,788	114,866	115,037	113,536	115,361	115,676	115,724	116,042	115,839
Self-employed workers, unincorporated	8,521	8,238	8,588	8,660	8,794	8,660	8,725	8,386	8,685
Unpaid family workers	49	69	79	_	_	_	_	_	_
PERSONS AT WORK PART TIME <sup>2</sup>									
All industries									
Part time for economic reasons <sup>3</sup>	7,455	6,772	6,672	7,449	6,851	6,790	6,810	6,635	6,705
Slack work or business conditions	4,397	4,011	4,027	4,477	4,068	4,061	4,012	3,847	4,069
Could only find part-time work	2,741	2,355	2,333	2,685	2,447	2,432	2,460	2,426	2,337
Part time for noneconomic reasons <sup>4</sup>	19,732	20,437	20,159	19,275	19,971	19,730	19,822	19,837	19,733
Nonagricultural industries									
Part time for economic reasons <sup>3</sup>	7,321	6,669	6,569	7,335	6,731	6,699	6,690	6,539	6,620
Slack work or business conditions	4,325	3,941	3,966	4,426	3,997	3,983	3,951	3,791	4,028
Could only find part-time work	2,713	2,345	2,320	2,659	2,412	2,411	2,432	2,415	2,302
Part time for noneconomic reasons <sup>4</sup>	19,424	20,079	19,786	18,925	19,594	19,416	19,446	19,505	19,374

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> Includes self-employed workers whose businesses are incorporated.

NOTE: Detail for the seasonally adjusted data shown in this table will not necessarily add to totals because of the independent seasonal adjustment of the various series. Updated population controls are introduced annually with the release of January data.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> Refers to those who worked 1 to 34 hours during the survey reference week and excludes employed persons who were absent from their jobs for the entire week.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>3</sup> Refers to those who worked 1 to 34 hours during the reference week for an economic reason such as slack work or unfavorable business conditions, inability to find full-time work, or seasonal declines in demand.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>4</sup> Refers to persons who usually work part time for noneconomic reasons such as childcare problems, family or personal obligations, school or training, retirement or Social Security limits on earnings, and other reasons. This excludes persons who usually work full time but worked only 1 to 34 hours during the reference week for reasons such as vacations, holidays, illness, and bad weather.

<sup>-</sup> Data not available

### Table A-9. Selected employment indicators

[Numbers in thousands]

	Not se	asonally adj	usted			Seasonall	y adjusted		
Characteristic	Mar. 2014	Feb. 2015	Mar. 2015	Mar. 2014	Nov. 2014	Dec. 2014	Jan. 2015	Feb. 2015	Mar. 2015
AGE AND SEX									
Total, 16 years and over	145,090	147,118	147,635	145,796	147,331	147,442	148,201	148,297	148,331
16 to 19 years	4,209	4,389	4,491	4,504	4,762	4,784	4,722	4,808	4,804
16 to 17 years	1,409	1,433	1,445	1,570	1,663	1,678	1,651	1,637	1,615
18 to 19 years	2,800	2,956	3,046	2,940	3,065	3,090	3,058	3,186	3,189
20 years and over	140,881	142,729	143,144	141,293	142,569	142,658	143,480	143,489	143,527
20 to 24 years	13,729	13,833	13,584	13,940	13,939	13,847	14,011	14,114	13,823
25 years and over	127,152	128,896	129,560	127,274	128,673	128,860	129,435	129,349	129,614
25 to 54 years	95,100	96,086	96,300	95,357	95,856	95,975	96,464	96,565	96,501
25 to 34 years	31,697	32,559	32,563	31,853	32,271	32,354	32,574	32,682	32,693
35 to 44 years	30,940	30,909	31,103	30,953	31,018	31,021	31,157	31,071	31,095
45 to 54 years	32,463	32,618	32,634	32,551	32,567	32,600	32,734	32,812	32,713
55 years and over	32,052	32,810	33,260	31,917	32,817	32,885	32,971	32,784	33,113
Men, 16 years and over	76,718	77,824	78,275	77,474	78,084	78,400	78,869	79,006	79,014
16 to 19 years	2,007	2,153	2,153	2,190	2,409	2,374	2,372	2,418	2,361
16 to 17 years	621	666	668	696	847	828	802	791	762
18 to 19 years	1,385	1,487	1,485	1,485	1,552	1,531	1,560	1,636	1,584
20 years and over	74,711	75,671	76,122	75,284	75,675	76,026	76,496	76,588	76,653
20 to 24 years	7,099	7,102	6,932	7,249	7,114	7,167	7,198	7,324	7,088
25 years and over	67,612	68,569	69,190	68,001	68,593	68,890	69,248	69,190	69,506
25 to 54 years	50,730	51,312	51,615	51,128	51,282	51,448	51,809	51,860	51,948
25 to 34 years	17,144	17,560	17,639	17,345	17,336	17,534	17,722	17,743	17,804
35 to 44 years	16,619	16,595	16,746	16,714	16,784	16,748	16,807	16,760	16,824
45 to 54 years	16,967	17,157	17,230	17,069	17,162	17,166	17,281	17,357	17,321
55 years and over	16,882	17,256	17,575	16,872	17,311	17,441	17,439	17,330	17,557
Women, 16 years and over	68,373	69,294	69,360	68,322	69,247	69,042	69,332	69,291	69,317
16 to 19 years	2,203	2,236	2,339	2,313	2,353	2,410	2,349	2,389	2,442
16 to 17 years	788	767	778	874	816	850	849	846	853
18 to 19 years	1,415	1,470	1,561	1,455	1,513	1,559	1,499	1,550	1,605
20 years and over	66,170	67,058	67,022	66,009	66,894	66,632	66,983	66,901	66,874
20 to 24 years	6,630	6,731	6,652	6,692	6,825	6,680	6,813	6,790	6,735
25 years and over	59,540	60,328	60,370	59,274	60,080	59,970	60,187	60,159	60,108
25 to 54 years	44,370	44,774	44,685	44,229	44,574	44,527	44,655	44,705	44,552
25 to 34 years	14,553	14,999	14,924	14,508	14,935	14,820	14,852	14,939	14,889
35 to 44 years	14,321	14,314	14,356	14,238	14,234	14,273	14,350	14,311	14,271
45 to 54 years	15,496	15,461	15,404	15,482	15,406	15,434	15,453	15,456	15,392
55 years and over	15,170	15,553	15,685	15,045	15,506	15,443	15,532	15,453	15,556
MARITAL STATUS									
Married men, spouse present	44,183	44.575	45,103	44,439	44,267	44,588	44,934	44,951	45,304
Married women, spouse present	34,838	35,146	35,232	34,780	34,799	34,645	34,843	34,910	35,106
Women who maintain families	9,344	9,137	9,443	-	-	-	-	-	-
FULL- OR PART-TIME STATUS									
Full-time workers <sup>1</sup>	116,985	119,313	119,981	118,062	119,507	119,934	120,711	120,834	121,024
Part-time workers <sup>2</sup>	28,106	27,805	27,655	27,665	27,775	27,506	27,546	27,471	27,301
MULTIPLE JOBHOLDERS		.		•					
Total multiple jobholders	7,143	7,221	7,264	7,021	7,403	7,285	7,485	7,059	7,158
Percent of total employed	4.9	4.9	4.9	4.8	5.0	4.9	5.1	4.8	4.8
		7.5	7.3	٦.0	5.0	7.0	0.1	7.0	7.0
SELF-EMPLOYMENT		F .5-							
Self-employed workers, incorporated	5,462	5,425	5,514				-	-	
Self-employed workers, unincorporated	9,249	9,047	9,469	9,403	9,543	9,475	9,560	9,220	9,579

 $<sup>^{\</sup>rm 1}$  Employed full-time workers are persons who usually work 35 hours or more per week.

NOTE: Detail for the seasonally adjusted data shown in this table will not necessarily add to totals because of the independent seasonal adjustment of the various series. Updated population controls are introduced annually with the release of January data.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> Employed part-time workers are persons who usually work less than 35 hours per week.

<sup>-</sup> Data not available.

Table A-10. Selected unemployment indicators, seasonally adjusted

Characteristic		Number of nployed per n thousand	loyed persons Unemployment rates						
	Mar. 2014	Feb. 2015	Mar. 2015	Mar. 2014	Nov. 2014	Dec. 2014	Jan. 2015	Feb. 2015	Mar. 2015
AGE AND SEX									
Total, 16 years and over	10,384	8,705	8,575	6.6	5.8	5.6	5.7	5.5	5.5
16 to 19 years	1,189	993	1,021	20.9	17.5	16.8	18.8	17.1	17.5
16 to 17 years	401	374	356	20.4	17.8	18.8	19.9	18.6	18.1
18 to 19 years	769	625	659	20.7	17.6	15.4	18.2	16.4	17.1
20 years and over	9,195	7,712	7,554	6.1	5.4	5.1	5.2	5.1	5.0
20 to 24 years	1,932	1,563	1,599	12.2	10.9	10.8	9.8	10.0	10.4
25 years and over	7,239	6,124	5,932	5.4	4.7	4.5	4.6	4.5	4.4
25 to 54 years	5,632	4,634	4,559	5.6	4.8	4.7	4.8	4.6	4.5
25 to 34 years	2,312	1,869	1,955	6.8	6.1	5.9	5.9	5.4	5.6
35 to 44 years	1,663	1,452	1,346	5.1	4.3	4.3	4.4	4.5	4.1
45 to 54 years	1,657	1,312	1,259	4.8	4.1	4.0	4.1	3.8	3.7
55 years and over	1,577	1,479	1,356	4.7	4.5	3.9	4.1	4.3	3.9
Men, 16 years and over	5,531	4,766	4,680	6.7	5.9	5.8	5.9	5.7	5.6
16 to 19 years	690	523	581	24.0	17.8	19.2	20.0	17.8	19.8
16 to 17 years	238	188	196	25.5	20.1	20.0	20.8	19.2	20.5
18 to 19 years	445	343	387	23.0	16.6	18.2	19.4	17.3	19.6
20 years and over	4,841	4,243	4,099	6.0	5.4	5.3	5.3	5.2	5.1
20 to 24 years	1,094	891	893	13.1	11.8	11.6	11.5	10.9	11.2
25 years and over	3,734	3,321	3,184	5.2	4.8	4.6	4.6	4.6	4.4
25 to 54 years	2,894	2,494	2,432	5.4	4.8	4.7	4.7	4.6	4.5
25 to 34 years	1,172	1,045	1,053	6.3	6.0	5.7	5.8	5.6	5.6
35 to 44 years	862	753	720	4.9	4.2	4.3	4.4	4.3	4.1
45 to 54 years	860	696	660	4.8	4.1	4.1	3.9	3.9	3.7
55 years and over	840	827	752	4.7	4.7	4.2	4.1	4.6	4.1
Women, 16 years and over	4,853	3,939	3,894	6.6	5.7	5.3	5.6	5.4	5.3
16 to 19 years	499	470	439	17.7	17.2	14.2	17.6	16.4	15.2
16 to 17 years	164	186	160	15.8	15.2	17.6	19.0	18.0	15.8
18 to 19 years	324	282	272	18.2	18.6	12.4	16.9	15.4	14.5
20 years and over	4,354	3,469	3,455	6.2	5.2	5.0	5.1	4.9	4.9
20 to 24 years	838	671	706	11.1	10.0	9.9	7.9	9.0	9.5
25 years and over	3,504	2,803	2,747	5.6	4.7	4.4	4.7	4.5	4.4
25 to 54 years	2,738	2,140	2,127	5.8	4.9	4.7	4.9	4.6	4.6
25 to 34 years	1,140	824	902	7.3	6.1	6.0	5.9	5.2	5.7
35 to 44 years	801	699	626	5.3	4.6	4.3	4.4	4.7	4.2
45 to 54 years	797	617	599	4.9	4.0	3.9	4.4	3.8	3.7
55 years and over	729	644	604	4.6	4.2	3.7	4.1	4.0	3.7
MARITAL STATUS									
Married men, spouse present	1,688	1,405	1,309	3.7	3.2	3.0	2.9	3.0	2.8
Married women, spouse present	1,524	1,167	1,107	4.2	3.4	3.2	3.3	3.2	3.1
Women who maintain families <sup>1</sup>	923	760	830	9.0	8.2	7.8	8.1	7.7	8.1
FULL- OR PART-TIME STATUS									
Full-time workers <sup>2</sup>	8,794	7,275	7,159	6.9	6.0	5.7	5.9	5.7	5.6
Part-time workers <sup>3</sup>	1,580	1,405	1,418	5.4	5.1	5.0	4.9	4.9	4.9
	,	,							

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> Not seasonally adjusted.

NOTE: Detail for the seasonally adjusted data shown in this table will not necessarily add to totals because of the independent seasonal adjustment of the various series. Updated population controls are introduced annually with the release of January data.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> Full-time workers are unemployed persons who have expressed a desire to work full time (35 hours or more per week) or are on layoff from full-time

jobs.

3 Part-time workers are unemployed persons who have expressed a desire to work part time (less than 35 hours per week) or are on layoff from part-time jobs.

# Table A-11. Unemployed persons by reason for unemployment [Numbers in thousands]

	Not se	asonally ad	ljusted			Seasonally	y adjusted		
Reason	Mar. 2014	Feb. 2015	Mar. 2015	Mar. 2014	Nov. 2014	Dec. 2014	Jan. 2015	Feb. 2015	Mar. 2015
NUMBER OF UNEMPLOYED									
Job losers and persons who completed									
temporary jobs	5,779	4,721	4,503	5,416	4,480	4,325	4,242	4,180	4,189
On temporary layoff	1,236	1,349	1,199	1,046	1,070	959	902	1,021	999
Not on temporary layoff	4,543	3,372	3,304	4,370	3,410	3,366	3,339	3,158	3,190
Permanent job losers	3,370	2,316	2,298	3,237	2,446	2,388	2,371	2,212	2,223
Persons who completed temporary jobs	1,174	1,056	1,006	1,132	964	977	968	946	967
Job leavers	780	894	853	807	835	798	851	884	875
Reentrants	2,929	2,635	2,597	3,027	2,761	2,701	2,829	2,655	2,689
New entrants	1,049	845	729	1,157	1,045	971	1,033	972	815
PERCENT DISTRIBUTION									
Job losers and persons who completed									
temporary jobs	54.8	51.9	51.9	52.0	49.1	49.2	47.4	48.1	48.9
On temporary layoff	11.7	14.8	13.8	10.1	11.7	10.9	10.1	11.7	11.7
Not on temporary layoff	43.1	37.1	38.0	42.0	37.4	38.3	37.3	36.3	37.2
Job leavers	7.4	9.8	9.8	7.8	9.2	9.1	9.5	10.2	10.2
Reentrants	27.8	29.0	29.9	29.1	30.3	30.7	31.6	30.5	31.4
New entrants	10.0	9.3	8.4	11.1	11.5	11.0	11.5	11.2	9.5
UNEMPLOYED AS A PERCENT OF THE CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE									
Job losers and persons who completed									
temporary jobs	3.7	3.0	2.9	3.5	2.9	2.8	2.7	2.7	2.7
Job leavers	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.6
Reentrants	1.9	1.7	1.7	1.9	1.8	1.7	1.8	1.7	1.7
New entrants	0.7	0.5	0.5	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.7	0.6	0.5

NOTE: Updated population controls are introduced annually with the release of January data.

## Table A-12. Unemployed persons by duration of unemployment [Numbers in thousands]

	Not se	asonally ac	ljusted			Seasonall	y adjusted		
Duration	Mar. 2014	Feb. 2015	Mar. 2015	Mar. 2014	Nov. 2014	Dec. 2014	Jan. 2015	Feb. 2015	Mar. 2015
NUMBER OF UNEMPLOYED									
Less than 5 weeks	2,064	2,185	2,108	2,477	2,505	2,375	2,383	2,431	2,488
5 to 14 weeks	2,766	2,662	2,511	2,584	2,378	2,293	2,318	2,223	2,312
15 weeks and over	5,708	4,248	4,064	5,352	4,225	4,059	4,180	4,044	3,816
15 to 26 weeks	1,913	1,485	1,428	1,669	1,403	1,274	1,380	1,335	1,253
27 weeks and over	3,795	2,763	2,635	3,682	2,822	2,785	2,800	2,709	2,563
Average (mean) duration, in weeks	36.2	31.1	31.3	35.2	33.0	32.8	32.3	31.7	30.7
Median duration, in weeks	17.3	13.1	13.2	15.9	12.8	12.6	13.4	13.1	12.2
PERCENT DISTRIBUTION									
Less than 5 weeks	19.6	24.0	24.3	23.8	27.5	27.2	26.8	27.9	28.9
5 to 14 weeks	26.2	29.3	28.9	24.8	26.1	26.3	26.1	25.6	26.8
15 weeks and over	54.2	46.7	46.8	51.4	46.4	46.5	47.1	46.5	44.3
15 to 26 weeks	18.2	16.3	16.5	16.0	15.4	14.6	15.5	15.4	14.5
27 weeks and over	36.0	30.4	30.4	35.4	31.0	31.9	31.5	31.1	29.8

NOTE: Updated population controls are introduced annually with the release of January data.

Table A-13. Employed and unemployed persons by occupation, not seasonally adjusted

[Numbers in thousands]

Occupation	Emp	loyed	Unem	ployed		oyment es
Occupation	Mar. 2014	Mar. 2015	Mar. 2014	Mar. 2015	Mar. 2014	Mar. 2015
Total, 16 years and over <sup>1</sup>	145,090	147,635	10,537	8,682	6.8	5.6
Management, professional, and related occupations	56,036	57,805	1,890	1,398	3.3	2.4
Management, business, and financial operations occupations	23,020	23,955	827	638	3.5	2.6
Professional and related occupations	33,016	33,850	1,063	760	3.1	2.2
Service occupations	25,294	25,010	2,190	1,782	8.0	6.6
Sales and office occupations	33,745	33,927	2,343	2,000	6.5	5.6
Sales and related occupations	15,901	15,949	1,163	976	6.8	5.8
Office and administrative support occupations	17,844	17,977	1,180	1,024	6.2	5.4
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance occupations	13,005	13,437	1,438	1,366	10.0	9.2
Farming, fishing, and forestry occupations	910	999	210	186	18.7	15.7
Construction and extraction occupations	7,370	7,439	981	922	11.8	11.0
Installation, maintenance, and repair occupations	4,726	5,000	247	259	5.0	4.9
Production, transportation, and material moving occupations  Production occupations	17,010 8,135	17,456 8,631	1,601 698	1,372 593	8.6 7.9	7.3 6.4
Transportation and material moving occupations	8,874	8,825	903	779	9.2	8.1

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> Persons with no previous work experience and persons whose last job was in the U.S. Armed Forces are included in the unemployed total. NOTE: Updated population controls are introduced annually with the release of January data.

Table A-14. Unemployed persons by industry and class of worker, not seasonally adjusted

Industry and class of worker	unem	ber of ployed sons usands)		loyment
	Mar. 2014	Mar. 2015	Mar. 2014	Mar. 2015
Total, 16 years and over <sup>1</sup>	10,537	8,682	6.8	5.6
Nonagricultural private wage and salary workers	8,110	6,736	6.7	5.5
Mining, quarrying, and oil and gas extraction	60	84	5.3	8.0
Construction	950	831	11.3	9.5
Manufacturing	826	734	5.4	4.8
Durable goods	471	469	4.9	4.8
Nondurable goods	355	265	6.2	4.7
Wholesale and retail trade	1,414	1,252	6.8	6.0
Transportation and utilities	424	263	6.8	4.3
Information	161	84	5.1	3.0
Financial activities	403	248	4.2	2.6
Professional and business services	1,273	1,019	8.1	6.5
Education and health services	900	742	4.0	3.3
Leisure and hospitality	1,312	1,135	10.2	8.6
Other services	386	344	6.2	5.4
Agriculture and related private wage and salary workers	213	251	14.9	14.9
Government workers	681	509	3.2	2.4
Self-employed workers, unincorporated, and unpaid family workers	485	456	4.9	4.5

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> Persons with no previous work experience and persons whose last job was in the U.S. Armed Forces are included in the unemployed total. NOTE: Updated population controls are introduced annually with the release of January data.

#### Table A-15. Alternative measures of labor underutilization

[Percent]

	Not se	easonally ac	djusted			Seasonall	y adjusted		
Measure	Mar. 2014	Feb. 2015	Mar. 2015	Mar. 2014	Nov. 2014	Dec. 2014	Jan. 2015	Feb. 2015	Mar. 2015
U-1 Persons unemployed 15 weeks or longer, as a percent of the civilian labor force U-2 Job losers and persons who completed	3.7	2.7	2.6	3.4	2.7	2.6	2.7	2.6	2.4
temporary jobs, as a percent of the civilian labor force	3.7	3.0	2.9	3.5	2.9	2.8	2.7	2.7	2.7
U-3 Total unemployed, as a percent of the civilian labor force (official unemployment rate)	6.8	5.8	5.6	6.6	5.8	5.6	5.7	5.5	5.5
workers, as a percent of the civilian labor force plus discouraged workers	7.2	6.3	6.0	7.1	6.2	6.0	6.1	6.0	5.9
U-5 Total unemployed, plus discouraged workers, plus all other persons marginally attached to the labor force, as a percent of the civilian labor force plus all persons marginally attached to the labor force	8.1	7.1	6.8	7.9	7.1	6.9	7.0	6.8	6.7
U-6 Total unemployed, plus all persons marginally attached to the labor force, plus total employed part time for economic reasons, as a percent of the civilian labor force plus all persons marginally attached to									
force plus all persons marginally attached to the labor force	12.8	11.4	11.0	12.6	11.4	11.2	11.3	11.0	10.9

NOTE: Persons marginally attached to the labor force are those 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 past 12 months. Discouraged workers, a subset of the marginally attached, have given a job-market related reason for not currently looking for work. 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. Updated population controls are introduced annually with the release of January data.

Table A-16. Persons not in the labor force and multiple jobholders by sex, not seasonally adjusted

[Numbers in thousands]

	То	tal	Me	en	Wor	men
Category	Mar. 2014	Mar. 2015	Mar. 2014	Mar. 2015	Mar. 2014	Mar. 2015
NOT IN THE LABOR FORCE						
Total not in the labor force	91,630	93,762	36,809	37,509	54,822	56,253
Persons who currently want a job	5,891	6,065	2,841	2,911	3,050	3,154
Marginally attached to the labor force <sup>1</sup>	2,168	2,055	1,145	1,083	1,024	972
Discouraged workers <sup>2</sup>	698	738	430	485	269	254
Other persons marginally attached to the labor force <sup>3</sup>	1,470	1,317	715	599	755	718
MULTIPLE JOBHOLDERS						
Total multiple jobholders <sup>4</sup>	7,143	7,264	3,445	3,580	3,698	3,684
Percent of total employed	4.9	4.9	4.5	4.6	5.4	5.3
Primary job full time, secondary job part time	3,717	3,872	2,012	2,132	1,705	1,741
Primary and secondary jobs both part time	1,977	1,988	646	702	1,330	1,287
Primary and secondary jobs both full time	281	244	173	154	107	90
Hours vary on primary or secondary job	1,118	1,120	591	571	527	549

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> Data refer to persons who want a job, have searched for work during the prior 12 months, and were available to take a job during the reference week, but had not looked for work in the past 4 weeks.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> Includes those who did not actively look for work in the prior 4 weeks for reasons such as thinks no work available, could not find work, lacks schooling or training, employer thinks too young or old, and other types of discrimination.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>3</sup> Includes those who did not actively look for work in the prior 4 weeks for such reasons as school or family responsibilities, ill health, and transportation problems, as well as a number for whom reason for nonparticipation was not determined.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>4</sup> Includes a small number of persons who work part time on their primary job and full time on their secondary job(s), not shown separately. NOTE: Updated population controls are introduced annually with the release of January data.

Table B-1. Employees on nonfarm payrolls by industry sector and selected industry detail [In thousands]

		Not season	ally adjusted	I		Sea	asonally adjus	sted	T 01
Industry	Mar. 2014	Jan. 2015	Feb. 2015 <sup>p</sup>	Mar. 2015 <sup>p</sup>	Mar. 2014	Jan. 2015	Feb. 2015 <sup>p</sup>	Mar. 2015 <sup>p</sup>	Change from: Feb.2015 Mar.2015
otal nonfarm	137,214	138,671	139,503	140,326	138,055	140,793	141,057	141,183	126
Total private	114,989	116,899	117,315	118,035	116,229	118,892	119,156	119,285	129
Goods-producing	18,675	19,025	19,035	19,151	19,073	19,540	19,560	19,547	-13
	868	893	878	870	880	906	895	884	-11
Mining and logging.	50.0	52.9	52.4	52.1	52.4	53.5	54.2	54.4	0.2
Logging	817.6	840.0	825.6	817.6	827.7	852.2	841.1	830.0	-11.1
Mining Oil and gas extraction	192.7	199.2	196.8	196.8	193.7	199.4	198.0	198.3	0.3
	201.0	199.2	196.6	190.6	207.4	206.4	205.3	204.0	-1.3
Mining, except oil and gas <sup>1</sup>	73.6	70.9	70.6	70.5	73.7	71.5	71.1	70.8	-0.3
Support activities for mining	423.9	442.9	432.1	423.2	426.6	446.4	437.8	427.7	-10.1
-									
Construction	5,746	5,920	5,929	6,025	6,062	6,316	6,345	6,344	-1
Construction of buildings	1,283.4	1,348.6	1,343.1	1,362.2	1,336.3	1,405.0	1,410.6	1,414.9	4.3
Residential building	615.2	658.7	651.7	661.3	644.8	688.7	687.8	691.5	3.7
Nonresidential building	668.2	689.9	691.4	700.9	691.5	716.3	722.8	723.4	0.6
Heavy and civil engineering construction	823.9	833.4	833.9	853.7	904.3	938.8	937.6	933.7	-3.9
Specialty trade contractors	3,638.2	3,737.7	3,751.5	3,809.1	3,821.8	3,971.8	3,997.2	3,995.1	-2.1
Residential specialty trade contractors	1,549.4	1,613.6	1,620.5	1,639.3	1,636.7	1,720.6	1,732.8	1,726.3	-6.5
Nonresidential specialty trade contractors	2,088.8	2,124.1	2,131.0	2,169.8	2,185.1	2,251.2	2,264.4	2,268.8	4.4
Manufacturing	12,061	12,212	12,228	12,256	12,131	12,318	12,320	12,319	-1
Durable goods	7,600	7,741	7,755	7,774	7,628	7,794	7,799	7,799	0
Wood products	361.9	373.5	373.1	373.1	367.4	380.0	378.7	378.6	-0.1
Nonmetallic mineral products	369.1	382.4	381.6	388.5	379.2	396.8	397.7	398.5	0.8
Primary metals	396.3	407.5	405.5	406.7	396.8	407.5	406.9	406.8	-0.1
Fabricated metal products	1,438.5	1,465.0	1,467.9	1,469.7	1,445.3	1,474.7	1,475.9	1,475.1	-0.8
Machinery	1,116.1	1,141.0	1,141.6	1,140.2	1,116.3	1,144.0	1,143.1	1,141.0	-2.1
Computer and electronic products <sup>1</sup>	1,048.3	1,052.9	1,054.7	1,055.0	1,050.7	1,056.4	1,058.3	1,057.1	-1.2
Computer and peripheral equipment	158.2	167.7	167.9	167.4	159.5	167.9	168.6	168.7	0.1
Communications equipment	95.3	90.2	90.2	90.1	95.3	90.3	90.5	90.2	-0.3
Semiconductors and electronic components	368.0	369.6	370.5	370.1	368.3	370.8	371.0	370.5	-0.5
Electronic instruments	389.6	387.5	389.3	390.2	390.2	389.4	390.9	390.3	-0.6
Electrical equipment and appliances	375.3	371.3	372.1	370.5	376.6	371.9	372.4	371.5	-0.9
Transportation equipment <sup>1</sup>	1,547.4	1,586.4	1,595.3	1,600.4	1,543.7	1,592.9	1,594.8	1,595.3	0.5
Motor vehicles and parts <sup>2</sup>	865.6	903.3	907.1	912.1	860.5	906.3	907.3	907.9	0.6
Furniture and related products	366.0	379.3	380.0	383.6	368.0	384.2	385.2	386.2	1.0
Miscellaneous durable goods									
manufacturing	581.0	581.9	583.0	586.2	584.3	585.4	586.3	589.1	2.8
Nondurable goods	4,461	4,471	4,473	4,482	4,503	4,524	4,521	4,520	-1
Food manufacturing	1,460.8	1,464.9	1,468.0	1,471.8	1,487.3	1,493.3	1,494.3	1,494.8	0.5
Textile mills	117.2	117.6	118.5	118.4	117.3	119.3	118.9	118.5	-0.4
Textile product mills	113.2	112.8	113.0	113.1	114.0	114.4	114.4	113.9	-0.5
Apparel	142.6	139.0	138.4	137.3	142.5	139.0	137.8	137.6	-0.2
Paper and paper products	372.1	365.7	364.8	365.3	373.9	366.9	366.7	366.9	0.2
Printing and related support activities	452.7	444.8	445.7	447.0	454.0	447.3	448.0	448.1	0.1
Petroleum and coal products	107.5	107.6	102.5	101.9	110.1	111.6	106.0	104.5	-1.5
Chemicals	797.9	806.1	808.6	809.7	798.3	808.6	810.4	810.1	-0.3
Plastics and rubber products	668.6	679.9	681.6	684.2	670.1	684.2	685.0	685.2	0.2
Miscellaneous nondurable goods manufacturing	228.3	232.7	232.0	233.5	235.2	239.7	239.6	240.3	0.7
Private service-providing	96,314	97,874	98,280	98,884	97,156	99,352	99,596	99,738	142
Trade, transportation, and utilities	25,852	26,546	26,349	26,451	26,190	26,704	26,756	26,797	41
Wholesale trade	5,758.3	5,837.2	5,850.8	5,869.1	5,793.0	5,887.8	5,897.4	5,903.2	5.8
Durable goods	2,883.8	2,922.6	2,928.9	2,933.9	2,895.8	2,938.7	2,944.1	2,944.8	0.7
Nondurable goods	1,989.0	2,009.9	2,017.4	2,027.3	2,007.2	2,036.1	2,041.5	2,045.2	3.7
Electronic markets and agents and brokers.	885.5	904.7	904.5	907.9	890.0	913.0	911.8	913.2	1.4
Retail trade	15,009.5	15,434.1	15,264.1	15,330.7	15,264.8	15,532.7	15,565.0	15,590.9	25.9
Motor vehicle and parts dealers <sup>1</sup>	1,826.3	1,874.0	1,884.6	1,895.7	1,840.8	1,901.5	1,907.9	1,909.0	1.1
Automobile dealers	1,163.7	1,200.8	1,205.0	1,209.9	1,170.0	1,211.6	1,213.6	1,216.0	2.4

See footnotes at end of table.

# Table B-1. Employees on nonfarm payrolls by industry sector and selected industry detail — Continued

[In thousands]

		Not season	ally adjusted			Sea	asonally adjus	sted	
Industry	Mar. 2014	Jan. 2015	Feb. 2015 <sup>p</sup>	Mar. 2015 <sup>p</sup>	Mar. 2014	Jan. 2015	Feb. 2015 <sup>p</sup>	Mar. 2015 <sup>p</sup>	Feb.20° Mar.20
Retail trade - Continued									
Furniture and home furnishings stores	444.0	462.6	459.9	456.1	450.2	459.6	464.5	462.7	-1.8
Electronics and appliance stores	483.2	515.0	494.3	494.5	491.0	496.8	498.0	501.4	3.4
Building material and garden supply									
stores	1,210.5	1,185.9	1,205.5	1,244.3	1,223.8	1,250.8	1,255.4	1,257.4	2.0
Food and beverage stores	2,943.8	3,011.3	2,995.4	2,991.1	2,977.6	3,025.0	3,027.0	3,027.4	0.4
Health and personal care stores	1,010.3	1,031.0	1,024.9	1,021.8	1,018.1	1,028.4	1,028.9	1,029.7	0.8
Gasoline stations	863.4	881.3	879.7	883.9	877.2	893.2	895.7	897.4	1.
Clothing and clothing accessories stores	1,320.5	1,378.9	1,327.4	1,327.0	1,375.1	1,372.2	1,378.7	1,380.2	1.
Sporting goods, hobby, book, and music stores	591.9	614.2	594.9	592.8	611.3	614.5	613.6	613.8	0.5
General merchandise stores <sup>1</sup>	3,043.7	3,157.3	3,077.5	3,109.7	3,093.4	3,146.7	3,150.2	3,161.1	10.
Department stores	1,312.8	1,365.7	1,307.9	1,304.9	1,350.8	1,343.7	1,342.6	1,344.2	1.
Miscellaneous store retailers	791.3	802.9	804.2	797.4	813.9	822.9	819.8	822.0	2.
Nonstore retailers	480.6	519.7	515.8	516.4	492.4	521.1	525.3	528.8	3.
Transportation and warehousing	4,534.5	4,718.2	4,678.8	4,694.5	4,581.0	4,725.4	4,735.1	4,744.6	9.
Air transportation	440.2	441.2	441.2	444.8	440.8	444.2	444.9	445.6	0.
Rail transportation	230.3	242.3	243.3	244.7	231.1	243.0	244.5	245.1	0.
Water transportation	64.9	65.0	64.7	64.8	66.6	66.9	66.5	66.6	0.
Truck transportation	1,374.3	1,413.0	1,414.6	1,414.3	1,399.5	1,441.6	1,445.6	1,438.8	-6.
Transit and ground passenger	476.9	485.4	482.1	485.6	463.9	472.6	469.4	472.9	3.
transportation.				l				l	0.
Pipeline transportation.	46.5	47.3	47.9	48.1	46.6	47.4	47.9	48.2	1
Scenic and sightseeing transportation	24.5	23.9	24.4	24.8	30.1	31.0	31.0	30.5	-0.
Support activities for transportation	613.7	629.4	631.1	640.1	617.1	632.5	635.2	643.6	8.
Couriers and messengers	539.2	628.4	582.4	579.4	553.7	596.8	595.1	598.5	3.
Warehousing and storage	724.0	742.3	747.1	747.9	731.6	749.4	755.0	754.8	-0.
Utilities	549.7	556.9	555.7	556.3	551.3	558.0	558.1	558.0	-0.
Information	2,719	2,739	2,770	2,777	2,723	2,773	2,780	2,782	2
Publishing industries, except Internet	723.7	718.1	717.4	717.7	726.2	721.1	720.5	720.0	-0.
Motion picture and sound recording									
industries	380.1	351.5	382.0	382.0	379.4	379.9	385.4	381.1	-4.
Broadcasting, except Internet	281.5	286.7	287.3	289.9	282.3	288.1	288.7	290.4	1.
Telecommunications	849.4	860.6	862.1	862.8	849.4	861.2	862.0	863.4	1.
Data processing, hosting and related									.
services	274.4	289.5	290.5	292.5	274.9	290.4	291.8	293.3	1.
Other information services	209.6	232.9	230.7	231.6	211.2	232.5	231.9	233.3	1.
Financial activities	7,889	8,016	8,024	8,040	7,933	8,068	8,075	8,083	8
Finance and insurance	5,894.9	5,987.1	5,989.2	5,996.2	5,905.9	5,995.7	5,999.3	6,005.8	6.
Monetary authorities - central bank	18.2	18.4	18.4	18.4	18.4	18.5	18.5	18.5	0.
Credit intermediation and related									
activities <sup>1</sup>	2,562.8	2,567.0	2,563.2	2,562.0	2,569.0	2,568.5	2,567.3	2,567.6	0.
Depository credit intermediation <sup>1</sup>	1,712.6	1,701.7	1,696.8	1,695.0	1,715.5	1,700.1	1,698.5	1,697.4	-1.
Commercial banking	1,301.2	1,285.8	1,281.6	1,278.5	1,302.6	1,283.5	1,281.4	1,279.4	-2.
Securities, commodity contracts,	074.0	990.0	004.5	902.2	075.0	904.0	902.0	002.0	
investments, and funds and trusts	874.2	889.0	891.5	892.2	875.2	891.9	892.9	893.2	0.
Insurance carriers and related activities	2,439.7	2,512.7	2,516.1	2,523.6	2,443.3	2,516.8	2,520.6	2,526.5	5.
Real estate and rental and leasing	1,994.2	2,028.6	2,034.5	2,043.5	2,027.4	2,072.4	2,076.0	2,077.4	1.
Real estate	1,459.4	1,479.5	1,482.9	1,488.8	1,479.6	1,504.4	1,506.5	1,508.9	2.
Rental and leasing services	511.3	526.2	528.7	531.7	524.1	544.7	546.2	545.3	-0.
Lessors of nonfinancial intangible assets	23.5	22.9	22.9	23.0	23.7	23.3	23.3	23.2	-0.
Professional and business services	18,685	19,124	19,230	19,344	18,879	19,459	19,501	19,541	40
Professional and technical services <sup>1</sup>	8,310.3	8,512.9	8,601.9	8,618.4	8,254.2	8,508.2	8,538.0	8,561.7	23.
Legal services	1,118.0	1,109.9	1,114.4	1,116.1	1,121.7	1,118.0	1,120.6	1,119.4	-1.
Accounting and bookkeeping services	1,058.0	1,060.1	1,118.3	1,113.6	943.5	983.8	990.9	997.4	6.
Architectural and engineering services	1,344.1	1,391.2	1,389.4	1,395.0	1,362.9	1,407.8	1,410.5	1,414.7	4.
Computer systems design and related									
services	1,742.1	1,818.8	1,826.2	1,821.6	1,753.2	1,822.7	1,829.5	1,833.4	3.
Management and technical consulting	1 200 2	1 266 7	1 200 5	1 202 6	1 240 5	1 202 7	1 204 6	1 205 4	
services	1,208.2	1,266.7	1,280.5	1,283.6	1,219.5	1,283.7	1,291.6	1,295.4	3.
Management of companies and enterprises	2,146.5	2,183.8	2,183.5	2,195.6	2,154.4	2,191.1	2,196.1	2,202.7	6.

See footnotes at end of table.

#### Table B-1. Employees on nonfarm payrolls by industry sector and selected industry detail

#### — Continued

[In thousands]

Mar.   Jan.   Feb.   Mar.   2015	Change from: Feb.2015 - Mar.2015P  9.3 9.6 15.9 11.4 1.5 -9.2 -0.3
Administrative and waste services	9.6 15.9 11.4 1.5 -9.2
Administrative and support services¹	9.6 15.9 11.4 1.5 -9.2
Employment services¹	15.9 11.4 1.5 -9.2
Temporary help services	11.4 1.5 -9.2
Business support services	1.5 -9.2
Services to buildings and dwellings         1,803.9         1,798.7         1,802.2         1,829.0         1,925.9         1,960.2         1,960.7         1,951.5           Waste management and remediation         1,802.2         1,829.0         1,925.9         1,960.2         1,960.7         1,951.5	-9.2
Waste management and remediation	
	-0.3
Education and health services	38
Educational services	7.6
Health care and social assistance	30.0
Health care <sup>3</sup>	22.3
Ambulatory health care services <sup>1</sup> 6,556.1 6,766.8 6,783.7 6,810.6 6,572.6 6,785.5 6,806.1 6,825.3	19.2
Offices of physicians	6.1
Outpatient care centers	3.3
Home health care services	6.0
Hospitals	7.9
Nursing and residential care facilities <sup>1</sup> 3,239.6 3,276.6 3,270.5 3,271.4 3,247.9 3,288.7 3,285.6 3,280.8	-4.8
Nursing care facilities	-6.0
Social assistance <sup>1</sup>	7.7
Child day care services	2.1
Leisure and hospitality	13
Arts, entertainment, and recreation	5.8
Performing arts and spectator sports 421.0 405.6 419.0 443.3 437.3 454.1 454.8 461.0	6.2
Museums, historical sites, and similar institutions	0.2
Amusements, gambling, and recreation 1,368.5 1,352.0 1,364.6 1,400.5 1,494.2 1,527.3 1,531.2 1,530.6	-0.6
Accommodation and food services	6.9
Accommodation	-1.8
Food services and drinking places	8.7
Other services	0
Repair and maintenance	1.5
Personal and laundry services	1.1
Membership associations and organizations         2,938.6         2,940.1         2,955.7         2,960.0         2,956.4         2,974.6         2,979.7         2,977.5	-2.2
Government	-3
Federal	-2.0
Federal, except U.S. Postal Service.         2,127.5         2,123.1         2,121.1         2,125.2         2,136.3         2,136.7         2,133.8         2,132.4	-1.4
U.S. Postal Service.         588.2         592.6         593.2         592.8         590.2         591.4         595.2         594.7	-0.5
State government         5,211.0         4,991.0         5,205.0         5,230.0         5,057.0         5,081.0         5,079.0         5,075.0	-4.0
State government education	-1.7
State government, excluding education	-1.6
Local government	3.0
Local government education	-0.3
Local government, excluding education	3.0

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> Includes other industries, not shown separately.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> Includes motor vehicles, motor vehicle bodies and trailers, and motor vehicle parts.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>3</sup> Includes ambulatory health care services, hospitals, and nursing and residential care facilities.

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Table B-2. Average weekly hours and overtime of all employees on private nonfarm payrolls by industry sector, seasonally adjusted

Industry	Mar. 2014	Jan. 2015	Feb. 2015 <sup>p</sup>	Mar. 2015 <sup>p</sup>
AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS				
Total private	34.5	34.6	34.6	34.5
Goods-producing	40.6	40.5	40.7	40.5
Mining and logging	45.7	44.6	44.6	44.5
Construction	39.1	39.0	39.5	39.1
Manufacturing	41.1	41.0	41.0	40.9
Durable goods	41.5	41.5	41.4	41.3
Nondurable goods	40.3	40.2	40.4	40.3
Private service-providing	33.3	33.4	33.4	33.4
Trade, transportation, and utilities	34.4	34.6	34.6	34.6
Wholesale trade	38.9	38.9	38.9	38.8
Retail trade	31.2	31.4	31.4	31.4
Transportation and warehousing	38.6	38.8	38.9	38.7
Utilities	42.4	42.3	42.5	43.4
Information	36.9	36.5	36.5	36.5
Financial activities	37.3	37.4	37.5	37.6
Professional and business services	36.3	36.2	36.2	36.2
Education and health services	32.7	32.8	32.8	32.8
Leisure and hospitality	26.2	26.3	26.4	26.2
Other services	31.8	31.8	31.8	31.7
AVERAGE OVERTIME HOURS				
Manufacturing	3.5	3.5	3.4	3.4
Durable goods	3.5	3.5	3.4	3.4
Nondurable goods	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.4

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Table B-3. Average hourly and weekly earnings of all employees on private nonfarm payrolls by industry

sector, seasonally adjusted

		Average hou	urly earnings	•		Average wee	ekly earnings	3
Industry	Mar. 2014	Jan. 2015	Feb. 2015 <sup>p</sup>	Mar. 2015 <sup>p</sup>	Mar. 2014	Jan. 2015	Feb. 2015 <sup>p</sup>	Mar. 2015 <sup>p</sup>
Total private	\$24.34	\$24.76	\$24.79	\$24.86	\$839.73	\$856.70	\$857.73	\$857.67
Goods-producing	25.58	25.90	25.91	26.05	1,038.55	1,048.95	1,054.54	1,055.03
Mining and logging	30.74	30.71	30.88	31.03	1,404.82	1,369.67	1,377.25	1,380.84
Construction	26.49	27.01	26.94	27.23	1,035.76	1,053.39	1,064.13	1,064.69
Manufacturing	24.73	24.97	25.01	25.08	1,016.40	1,023.77	1,025.41	1,025.77
Durable goods	26.13	26.29	26.35	26.39	1,084.40	1,091.04	1,090.89	1,089.91
Nondurable goods	22.30	22.64	22.63	22.74	898.69	910.13	914.25	916.42
Private service-providing	24.04	24.48	24.53	24.58	800.53	817.63	819.30	820.97
Trade, transportation, and utilities	21.32	21.62	21.66	21.65	733.41	748.05	749.44	749.09
Wholesale trade	28.00	28.31	28.34	28.35	1,089.20	1,101.26	1,102.43	1,099.98
Retail trade	16.89	17.32	17.32	17.28	526.97	543.85	543.85	542.59
Transportation and warehousing	22.84	22.84	22.93	22.91	881.62	886.19	891.98	886.62
Utilities	35.62	36.12	36.65	36.98	1,510.29	1,527.88	1,557.63	1,604.93
Information	33.70	34.44	34.52	34.64	1,243.53	1,257.06	1,259.98	1,264.36
Financial activities	30.62	31.16	31.24	31.31	1,142.13	1,165.38	1,171.50	1,177.26
Professional and business services	29.09	29.75	29.80	29.92	1,055.97	1,076.95	1,078.76	1,083.10
Education and health services	24.61	25.01	25.05	25.08	804.75	820.33	821.64	822.62
Leisure and hospitality	13.74	14.16	14.24	14.23	359.99	372.41	375.94	372.83
Other services.	21.77	22.24	22.27	22.28	692.29	707.23	708.19	706.28

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Table B-4. Indexes of aggregate weekly hours and payrolls for all employees on private nonfarm payrolls by industry sector, seasonally adjusted

[2007=100]

	I.	ndex of ag	gregate we	ekly hours	31	Index of aggregate weekly payrolls <sup>2</sup>					
Industry	Mar. 2014	Jan. 2015	Feb. 2015 <sup>p</sup>	Mar. 2015 <sup>p</sup>	Percent change from: Feb. 2015 - Mar. 2015 <sup>p</sup>	Mar. 2014	Jan. 2015	Feb. 2015 <sup>p</sup>	Mar. 2015 <sup>p</sup>	Percent change from: Feb. 2015 - Mar. 2015 <sup>p</sup>	
Total private	100.2	102.8	103.1	102.9	-0.2	116.4	121.5	121.9	122.1	0.2	
Goods-producing	88.2	90.2	90.7	90.2	-0.6	102.0	105.5	106.2	106.2	0.0	
Mining and logging	126.4	127.0	125.4	123.6	-1.4	156.0	156.6	155.5	154.0	-1.0	
Construction	81.7	84.9	86.4	85.5	-1.0	94.0	99.6	101.1	101.2	0.1	
Manufacturing	89.7	90.9	90.9	90.6	-0.3	103.2	105.5	105.7	105.7	0.0	
Durable goods	89.1	91.1	90.9	90.7	-0.2	103.4	106.3	106.4	106.3	-0.1	
Nondurable goods	90.6	90.8	91.1	90.9	-0.2	102.5	104.3	104.7	104.9	0.2	
Private service-providing	103.5	106.2	106.5	106.6	0.1	120.7	126.0	126.6	127.1	0.4	
Trade, transportation, and utilities	98.0	100.5	100.7	100.8	0.1	112.4	116.9	117.4	117.5	0.1	
Wholesale trade	98.3	99.9	100.1	99.9	-0.2	114.9	118.1	118.4	118.2	-0.2	
Retail trade	96.7	99.1	99.3	99.4	0.1	108.0	113.4	113.7	113.6	-0.1	
Transportation and warehousing	101.2	104.9	105.4	105.1	-0.3	117.3	121.6	122.7	122.2	-0.4	
Utilities	101.1	102.1	102.6	104.8	2.1	119.0	121.9	124.3	128.0	3.0	
Information	91.8	92.4	92.7	92.7	0.0	110.1	113.4	113.9	114.4	0.4	
Financial activities	96.9	98.8	99.2	99.5	0.3	115.7	120.1	120.8	121.6	0.7	
Professional and business services	107.8	110.8	111.0	111.3	0.3	127.0	133.5	134.0	134.9	0.7	
Education and health services	111.9	114.5	114.8	115.0	0.2	129.7	135.0	135.5	135.9	0.3	
Leisure and hospitality	108.9	112.4	113.3	112.5	-0.7	120.7	128.4	130.2	129.2	-0.8	
Other services	97.8	98.9	99.1	98.8	-0.3	120.9	124.9	125.3	124.9	-0.3	

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> The indexes of aggregate weekly hours are calculated by dividing the current month's estimates of aggregate hours by the corresponding 2007 annual average aggregate hours. Aggregate hours estimates are the product of estimates of average weekly hours and employment.

The indexes of aggregate weekly payrolls are calculated by dividing the current month's estimates of aggregate weekly payrolls by the corresponding 2007 annual average aggregate weekly payrolls. Aggregate payrolls estimates are the product of estimates of average hourly earnings, average weekly hours, and employment.

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Table B-5. Employment of women on nonfarm payrolls by industry sector, seasonally adjusted

	Worr	nen employe	es (in thous	ands)		1		
Industry	Mar. 2014	Jan. 2015	Feb. 2015 <sup>p</sup>	Mar. 2015 <sup>p</sup>	Mar. 2014	Jan. 2015	Feb. 2015 <sup>p</sup>	Mar. 2015 <sup>p</sup>
Total nonfarm	68,175	69,408	69,559	69,664	49.4	49.3	49.3	49.3
Total private	55,714	56,891	57,034	57,140	47.9	47.9	47.9	47.9
Goods-producing	4,178	4,270	4,267	4,269	21.9	21.9	21.8	21.8
Mining and logging	116	123	122	122	13.2	13.6	13.6	13.8
Construction	768	798	797	797	12.7	12.6	12.6	12.6
Manufacturing	3,294	3,349	3,348	3,350	27.2	27.2	27.2	27.2
Durable goods	1,755	1,805	1,805	1,807	23.0	23.2	23.1	23.2
Nondurable goods	1,539	1,544	1,543	1,543	34.2	34.1	34.1	34.1
Private service-providing	51,536	52,621	52,767	52,871	53.0	53.0	53.0	53.0
Trade, transportation, and utilities	10,619	10,807	10,842	10,873	40.5	40.5	40.5	40.6
Wholesale trade	1,710.2	1,719.5	1,729.1	1,735.7	29.5	29.2	29.3	29.4
Retail trade	7,692.2	7,834.8	7,857.9	7,881.5	50.4	50.4	50.5	50.6
Transportation and warehousing	1,082.1	1,118.7	1,121.8	1,121.9	23.6	23.7	23.7	23.6
Utilities	134.2	134.2	133.6	134.0	24.3	24.1	23.9	24.0
Information	1,093	1,117	1,118	1,118	40.1	40.3	40.2	40.2
Financial activities	4,554	4,616	4,617	4,623	57.4	57.2	57.2	57.2
Professional and business services	8,429	8,655	8,672	8,699	44.6	44.5	44.5	44.5
Education and health services	16,368	16,726	16,780	16,821	76.8	76.9	76.9	77.0
Leisure and hospitality	7,570	7,760	7,799	7,795	52.0	51.8	51.8	51.8
Other services	2,903	2,940	2,939	2,942	52.3	52.4	52.2	52.3
Government	12,461	12,517	12,525	12,524	57.1	57.2	57.2	57.2

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### Table B-6. Employment of production and nonsupervisory employees on private nonfarm payrolls by industry sector, seasonally adjusted<sup>1</sup>

[In thousands]

Industry	Mar. 2014	Jan. 2015	Feb. 2015 <sup>p</sup>	Mar. 2015 <sup>p</sup>
Total private	96,056	98,040	98,266	98,359
Goods-producing	13,754	14,083	14,113	14,101
Mining and logging	648	662	657	651
Construction	4,582	4,747	4,778	4,769
Manufacturing	8,524	8,674	8,678	8,681
Durable goods	5,250	5,368	5,374	5,377
Nondurable goods	3,274	3,306	3,304	3,304
Private service-providing	82,302	83,957	84,153	84,258
Trade, transportation, and utilities	22,142	22,493	22,551	22,586
Wholesale trade	4,676.1	4,745.0	4,754.4	4,749.3
Retail trade	13,056.5	13,208.4	13,251.8	13,287.4
Transportation and warehousing	3,963.2	4,090.3	4,095.4	4,100.8
Utilities	446.2	449.5	449.3	448.8
Information	2,207	2,250	2,254	2,254
Financial activities	6,115	6,226	6,231	6,238
Professional and business services	15,641	16,035	16,052	16,061
Education and health services	18,719	19,095	19,145	19,172
Leisure and hospitality	12,850	13,182	13,240	13,264
Other services.	4,628	4,676	4,680	4,683

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> Data relate to production employees in mining and logging and manufacturing, construction employees in construction, and nonsupervisory employees in the service-providing industries. These groups account for approximately four-fifths of the total employment on private nonfarm payrolls.

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Table B-7. Average weekly hours and overtime of production and nonsupervisory employees on private nonfarm payrolls by industry sector, seasonally adjusted<sup>1</sup>

Industry	Mar. 2014	Jan. 2015	Feb. 2015 <sup>p</sup>	Mar. 2015 <sup>p</sup>
AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS				
Total private	33.7	33.7	33.8	33.7
Goods-producing	41.5	41.4	41.5	41.2
Mining and logging	47.9	46.9	46.7	46.6
Construction	39.6	39.4	39.9	39.3
Manufacturing	42.0	42.1	41.9	41.8
Durable goods	42.4	42.4	42.2	42.1
Nondurable goods	41.4	41.5	41.5	41.4
Private service-providing	32.4	32.5	32.5	32.4
Trade, transportation, and utilities	33.5	33.6	33.8	33.7
Wholesale trade	38.7	38.6	38.6	38.5
Retail trade	29.9	30.1	30.2	30.1
Transportation and warehousing	38.5	38.4	38.7	38.6
Utilities	42.2	42.4	42.5	43.3
Information	35.9	36.0	36.0	36.0
Financial activities	36.8	36.9	36.9	37.0
Professional and business services	35.5	35.6	35.6	35.5
Education and health services	31.9	32.1	32.0	32.0
Leisure and hospitality	25.2	25.1	25.3	25.1
Other services	30.8	30.7	30.8	30.7
AVERAGE OVERTIME HOURS				
Manufacturing	4.5	4.4	4.3	4.3
Durable goods	4.6	4.4	4.3	4.3
Nondurable goods	4.4	4.4	4.4	4.4

Data relate to production employees in mining and logging and manufacturing, construction employees in construction, and nonsupervisory employees in the service-providing industries. These groups account for approximately four-fifths of the total employment on private nonfarm payrolls.

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Table B-8. Average hourly and weekly earnings of production and nonsupervisory employees on private nonfarm payrolls by industry sector, seasonally adjusted<sup>1</sup>

		Average hou	urly earnings	i	Average weekly earnings				
Industry	Mar. 2014	Jan. 2015	Feb. 2015 <sup>p</sup>	Mar. 2015 <sup>p</sup>	Mar. 2014	Jan. 2015	Feb. 2015 <sup>p</sup>	Mar. 2015 <sup>p</sup>	
Total private	\$20.50	\$20.81	\$20.82	\$20.86	\$690.85	\$701.30	\$703.72	\$702.98	
Goods-producing	21.49	21.71	21.70	21.81	891.84	898.79	900.55	898.57	
Mining and logging	26.49	26.58	26.49	26.44	1,268.87	1,246.60	1,237.08	1,232.10	
Construction	24.51	24.94	24.79	25.14	970.60	982.64	989.12	988.00	
Manufacturing	19.52	19.64	19.68	19.71	819.84	826.84	824.59	823.88	
Durable goods	20.64	20.71	20.76	20.79	875.14	878.10	876.07	875.26	
Nondurable goods	17.69	17.88	17.91	17.94	732.37	742.02	743.27	742.72	
Private service-providing	20.28	20.62	20.63	20.66	657.07	670.15	670.48	669.38	
Trade, transportation, and utilities	18.16	18.50	18.49	18.53	608.36	621.60	624.96	624.46	
Wholesale trade	23.11	23.39	23.39	23.45	894.36	902.85	902.85	902.83	
Retail trade	14.28	14.65	14.62	14.62	426.97	440.97	441.52	440.06	
Transportation and warehousing	20.43	20.76	20.77	20.81	786.56	797.18	803.80	803.27	
Utilities	32.78	33.15	33.61	34.05	1,383.32	1,405.56	1,428.43	1,474.37	
Information	28.57	28.58	28.61	28.54	1,025.66	1,028.88	1,029.96	1,027.44	
Financial activities	24.58	25.06	25.12	25.17	904.54	924.71	926.93	931.29	
Professional and business services	24.20	24.43	24.45	24.53	859.10	869.71	870.42	870.82	
Education and health services	21.53	21.89	21.94	21.92	686.81	702.67	702.08	701.44	
Leisure and hospitality	11.96	12.31	12.34	12.35	301.39	308.98	312.20	309.99	
Other services	18.36	18.77	18.76	18.75	565.49	576.24	577.81	575.63	

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> Data relate to production employees in mining and logging and manufacturing, construction employees in construction, and nonsupervisory employees in the service-providing industries. These groups account for approximately four-fifths of the total employment on private nonfarm payrolls.

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Table B-9. Indexes of aggregate weekly hours and payrolls for production and nonsupervisory employees on private nonfarm payrolls by industry sector, seasonally adjusted<sup>1</sup>

[2002=100]

	Į.	ndex of ag	gregate we	ekly hours	32	In	dex of agg	regate wee	gate weekly payrolls <sup>3</sup>		
Industry	Mar. 2014	Jan. 2015	Feb. 2015 <sup>p</sup>	Mar. 2015 <sup>p</sup>	Percent change from: Feb. 2015 - Mar. 2015 <sup>p</sup>	Mar. 2014	Jan. 2015	Feb. 2015 <sup>p</sup>	Mar. 2015 <sup>p</sup>	Percent change from: Feb. 2015 - Mar. 2015 <sup>p</sup>	
Total private	107.9	110.1	110.7	110.5	-0.2	147.8	153.1	154.0	154.0	0.0	
Goods-producing	87.2	89.1	89.5	88.8	-0.8	114.8	118.4	118.9	118.6	-0.3	
Mining and logging	164.9	165.0	163.0	161.2	-1.1	254.1	255.1	251.2	247.9	-1.3	
Construction	90.9	93.6	95.5	93.8	-1.8	120.2	126.1	127.8	127.4	-0.3	
Manufacturing	82.2	83.8	83.5	83.3	-0.2	104.9	107.7	107.4	107.4	0.0	
Durable goods	83.6	85.5	85.2	85.1	-0.1	107.8	110.6	110.4	110.4	0.0	
Nondurable goods	79.9	80.8	80.8	80.6	-0.2	99.8	102.1	102.2	102.2	0.0	
Private service-providing	113.6	116.2	116.5	116.3	-0.2	158.0	164.3	164.8	164.7	-0.1	
Trade, transportation, and utilities	103.4	105.4	106.3	106.1	-0.2	134.0	139.0	140.2	140.3	0.1	
Wholesale trade	106.6	107.9	108.1	107.7	-0.4	145.1	148.6	148.9	148.7	-0.1	
Retail trade	98.8	100.6	101.3	101.2	-0.1	120.9	126.4	126.9	126.9	0.0	
Transportation and warehousing	114.9	118.2	119.3	119.2	-0.1	148.9	155.7	157.2	157.3	0.1	
Utilities	96.3	97.5	97.7	99.4	1.7	131.8	134.9	137.0	141.2	3.1	
Information	90.4	92.4	92.6	92.6	0.0	127.9	130.8	131.2	130.9	-0.2	
Financial activities	105.9	108.2	108.2	108.7	0.5	160.2	166.7	167.3	168.3	0.6	
Professional and business services	124.4	127.9	128.1	127.8	-0.2	179.2	186.0	186.3	186.5	0.1	
Education and health services	127.5	130.8	130.8	130.9	0.1	181.0	188.9	189.3	189.4	0.1	
Leisure and hospitality	118.6	121.2	122.7	121.9	-0.7	161.1	169.4	171.9	171.0	-0.5	
Other services	100.0	100.7	101.1	100.8	-0.3	133.7	137.7	138.2	137.7	-0.4	

Data relate to production employees in mining and logging and manufacturing, construction employees in construction, and nonsupervisory employees in the service-providing industries. These groups account for approximately four-fifths of the total employment on private nonfarm payrolls.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> The indexes of aggregate weekly hours are calculated by dividing the current month's estimates of aggregate hours by the corresponding 2002 annual average aggregate hours. Aggregate hours estimates are the product of estimates of average weekly hours and employment.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>3</sup> The indexes of aggregate weekly payrolls are calculated by dividing the current month's estimates of aggregate weekly payrolls by the corresponding 2002 annual average aggregate weekly payrolls. Aggregate payrolls estimates are the product of estimates of average hourly earnings, average weekly hours, and employment.

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