



Employment Revisions in Fourth District and Other States^a
 (Number of jobs)

	Original jobs growth	Revised jobs growth
Kentucky	101,700	106,600
Ohio	262,500	354,700
Pennsylvania	167,100	201,800
West Virginia	42,400	42,600
California	389,900	590,600
Illinois	245,500	325,800

Employment Revisions in Fourth District Metropolitan Areas^a
 (Number of jobs)

	Original jobs growth	Revised jobs growth
Cincinnati	39,200	46,600
Cleveland	73,500	65,200
Columbus	57,300	60,000
Erie	6,200	8,400
Lexington	20,400	21,400
Pittsburgh	21,400	42,600
Toledo	29,000	15,700

a. Jobs growth from March 1994 through December 1995.
 SOURCE: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Every year, the Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) corrects the employment series for jobs missed by the monthly establishment survey, which covers more than 350,000 workplaces. The corrections are based on data from nearly all U.S. employers, collected quarterly at the state level and used to administer the unemployment insurance system.

The establishment survey misses new locations as they open and cannot distinguish closures from other nonrespondents, so the BLS

figures include state-specific adjustment factors to account for the average effect of openings and closings. Thus, large changes in the rebenchmark figures occur when states are breaking with their recent employment histories.

This year's national rebenchmark will likely be minor when officially announced in June. On March 6, the BLS commissioner released a preliminary figure of just over half a million more jobs. Despite a state revision average of only 0.3% of employment, several states had signifi-

cant changes. Ohio's revision, while smaller than last year's, was one of the largest of any state at 92,200 added jobs between March 1994 and December 1995. In levels, only California's increase of 200,700 was higher. The other Fourth Federal Reserve District states also gained jobs, but at a lesser rate. Metropolitan employment throughout the District was generally revised upward, with the exception of Cleveland and Toledo (which still grew at reasonable rates).