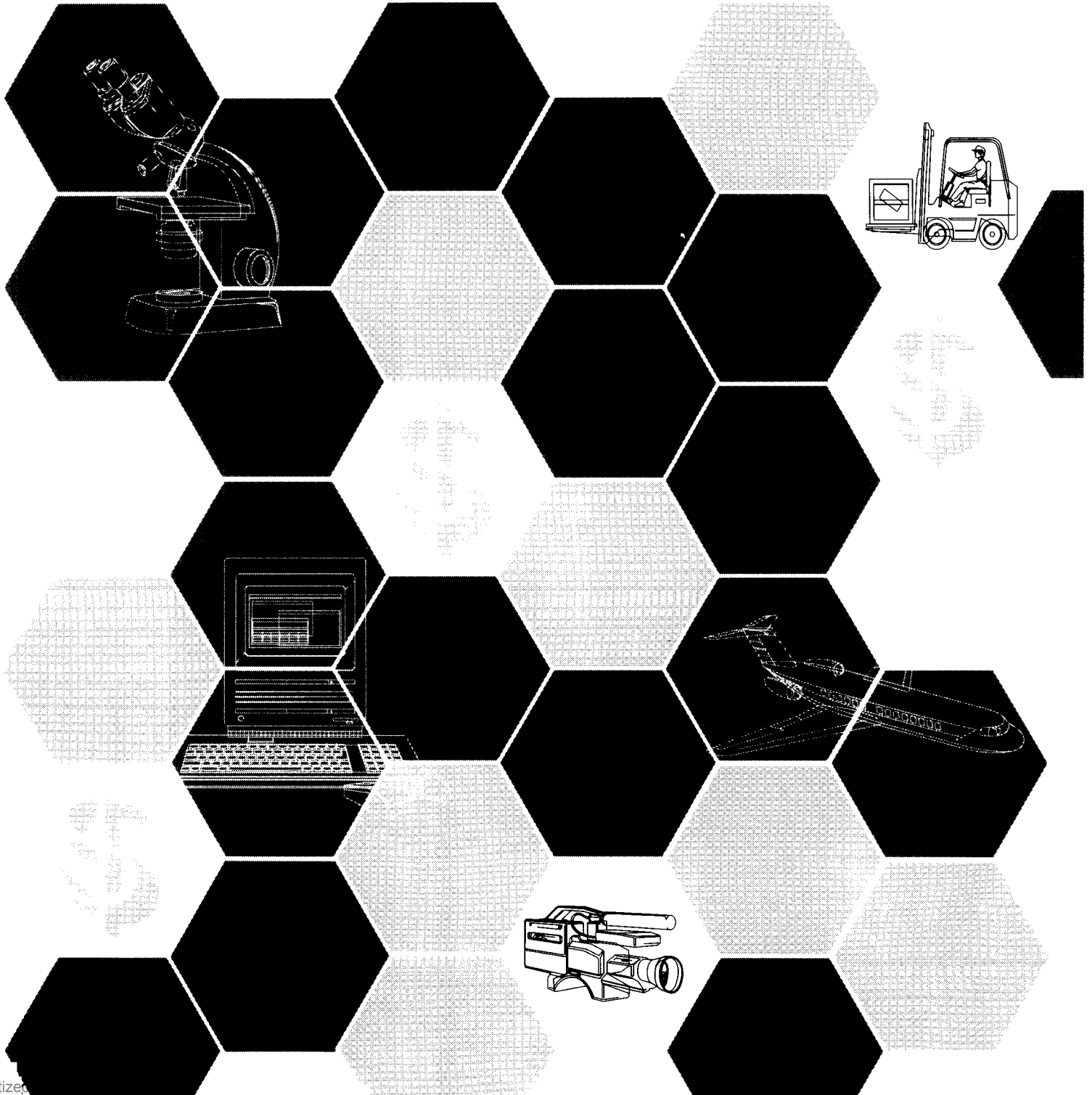




EMPLOYMENT AND EARNINGS

U.S. Department of Labor
Bureau of Labor Statistics
February 1994

In this issue: Revisions in the Presentation
of Data in Employment and
Earnings
Revisions in the Current
Population Survey Effective
January 1994





U.S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
Robert B. Reich, *Secretary*

BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS
Katharine G. Abraham, *Commissioner*

E&E— *Employment and Earnings* (ISSN 0013-6840), is prepared in the Office of Employment and Unemployment Statistics in collaboration with the Office of Publications and Special Studies. The data are collected by the Bureau of the Census (Department of Commerce) and State employment security agencies, in cooperation with the Bureau of Labor Statistics. A brief description of the cooperative statistical programs of the BLS with these agencies is presented in the Explanatory Notes and Estimates of Error section. The State agencies are listed on the inside back cover.

Employment and Earnings may be ordered from: New Orders, Superintendent of Documents, P.O. Box 371954, Pittsburgh, PA 15250-7954. Phone (202) 783-3238. Subscription price per year \$31 domestic and \$38.75 foreign. Single copy \$13 domestic and \$16.26 foreign. Prices are subject to change by the U.S. Government Printing Office.

Correspondence concerning subscriptions, including address changes and missing issues, should be sent to the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, DC 20402. Phone (202) 512-2303. POSTMASTER: Send address changes to Employment and Earnings, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, DC 20402.

Communications on material in this publication should be addressed to: Editors, *Employment and Earnings*, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Washington, DC 20212. Specific questions concerning the data in this publication should be directed as follows: Household data, (202) 606-6373 or 6378; national establishment data, 606-6555; State and area establishment data, 606-6559; and State and area labor force data, 606-6392.

Second class postage paid at Washington, DC, and at additional mailing addresses.

Information in this publication will be made available to sensory impaired individuals upon request. Voice phone (202) 606-STAT; TDD phone: (202) 606-5897; TDD message referral phone: 1-800-326-2577.

Material in this publication is in the public domain and, with appropriate credit, may be reproduced without permission.

February 1994
Vol. 41 No. 2

Calendar of Features

In addition to the monthly data appearing regularly in *Employment and Earnings*, special features appear in most of the issues as shown below.

Household data

Annual averages	Jan.
Union affiliation	Jan.
Earnings by detailed occupation	Jan.
Employee absences	Jan.
Revised seasonally adjusted series	Jan.
Quarterly averages: Seasonally adjusted data, persons of Hispanic origin, Vietnam-era veterans and nonveterans, family relationship data, and weekly earnings data.	Jan., Apr., July, Oct.

Establishment data

National annual averages:	
Industry divisions (preliminary)	Jan.
Industry detail	Mar., June
Women employees	Mar., June
National data revised to reflect new benchmarks and new seasonal adjustment factors	June
Revised historical national data	Bulletin ¹
State and area annual averages	May
Area definitions	May

State and area labor force data

Annual revisions	March
Annual averages	May

¹ The most recent publication was issued in August 1993 as *Employment, Hours, and Earnings, United States, 1981-93*, BLS Bulletin 2429, and is available from: New Orders, U.S. Superintendent of Documents, P.O. Box 371954, Pittsburgh, PA 15250-7954, at \$33 a copy, GPO Stock Number 029-001-03148-3.

Employment and Earnings

Editors: Gloria Peterson Green, Eugene H. Becker

Editors' Note

With this issue, the entire contents of *Employment and Earnings* has been revised primarily to facilitate successful data location. See "Revisions in the Presentation of Data in *Employment and Earnings*," beginning on page 8.

In addition, household survey data "A tables" reflect (1) a major redesign of the Current Population Survey (CPS) questionnaire and collection methods and (2) the introduction of population controls based on the 1990 census, adjusted for the estimated population undercount. Thus, data for 1994 are not directly comparable with those for 1993 and prior years. A comprehensive discussion of the changes and their effect on labor force estimates appears in "Revisions in the Current Population Survey Effective January 1994," beginning on page 13.

Also, revised seasonally adjusted labor force data for the 1989-93 period will not appear in this issue as planned, but are available upon request to BLS.

Contents

	<i>Page</i>
List of statistical tables	2
Contents to the explanatory notes and estimates of error	4
Employment and unemployment developments, January 1994	5
Revisions in the presentation of data in <i>Employment and Earnings</i>	8
Revisions in the Current Population Survey effective January 1994	13
Summary tables and charts	38
Explanatory notes and estimates of error	168
Index to statistical tables	204

Statistical tables

Source	Historical	Seasonally adjusted	Not seasonally adjusted
Household data	40	42	51
Establishment data:			
Employment:			
National	75	79	96
State		84	109
Area			109
Hours and earnings:			
National	76	92	128
State and area			151
Local area labor force data:			
Regional		155	
State		157	162
Area			162

Monthly Household Data

Page

Historical

A-1. Employment status of the civilian noninstitutional population 16 years and over, 1961 to date	40
A-2. Employment status of the civilian noninstitutional population 16 years and over by sex, 1983 to date	41

Seasonally Adjusted Data

Employment Status

A-3. Employment status of the civilian noninstitutional population by sex and age	42
A-4. Employment status of the civilian noninstitutional population by race, sex, age, and Hispanic origin	43
A-5. Employment and unemployed full- and part-time workers by sex and age	45

Characteristics of the Employed

A-6. Employed persons by marital status, occupation, class of worker, and part-time status	46
A-7. Employed persons by age and sex	47

Characteristics of the Unemployed

A-8. Unemployed persons by age and sex	47
A-9. Unemployment rates by age and sex	48
A-10. Unemployment rates by occupation, industry, and selected demographic characteristics	49
A-11. Unemployed persons by reason for unemployment	50
A-12. Unemployed persons by duration of unemployment	50

Not Seasonally Adjusted Data

Employment Status

A-13. Employment status of the civilian noninstitutional population by age, sex, and race	51
A-14. Employment status of the civilian noninstitutional population by race, sex, and age	54
A-15. Employment status of the civilian noninstitutional population 16 to 24 years of age by school enrollment, educational attainment, sex, race, and Hispanic origin	55
A-16. Employed and unemployed full- and part-time workers by age, sex, and race	57

Characteristics of the Employed

A-17. Employed persons by occupation, sex, and age	58
A-18. Employed persons by occupation, race, and sex	59
A-19. Employed persons by industry and occupation	60
A-20. Employed persons in agriculture and nonagricultural industries by age, sex, and class of worker	61
A-21. Persons at work in agriculture and nonagricultural industries by hours of work	62
A-22. Persons at work 1 to 34 hours in all and nonagricultural industries by reason for working less than 35 hours and usual full- or part-time status	62
A-23. Persons at work in nonagricultural industries by class of worker and usual full- or part-time status	63
A-24. Persons at work in nonagricultural industries by age, sex, race, marital status, and usual full- or part-time status	64
A-25. Persons at work in nonfarm occupations by sex and usual full- or part-time status	65

Characteristics of the Unemployed

A-26. Unemployed persons by marital status, race, age, and sex	66
A-27. Unemployed persons by occupation and sex	67
A-28. Unemployed persons by industry and sex	68
A-29. Unemployed persons by reason for unemployment, sex, age, and race	69
A-30. Unemployed persons by reason for unemployment, sex, age, and duration of unemployment	70
A-31. Unemployed persons, total and full-time workers, by duration of unemployment	70
A-32. Unemployed persons by age, sex, race, marital status, and duration of unemployment	71
A-33. Unemployed persons by occupation, industry, and duration of unemployment	72

Persons Not in the Labor Force

A-34. Persons not in the labor force by desire and availability for work, age, and sex	72
--	----

Multiple Jobholders

A-35. Multiple jobholders by selected demographic and economic characteristics	73
--	----

Vietnam-era Veterans and Nonveterans

A-36. Employment status of male Vietnam-era veterans and nonveterans by age	73
---	----

Monthly Establishment Data

Page

Historical

B-1. Employees on nonfarm payrolls by major industry, 1943 to date	75
B-2. Average hours and earnings of production or nonsupervisory workers on private nonfarm payrolls by major industry, 1964 to date	76

Seasonally Adjusted Data

Employment

National

B-3. Employees on nonfarm payrolls by major industry and selected component groups	79
B-4. Women employees on nonfarm payrolls by major industry and manufacturing group	81
B-5. Production or nonsupervisory workers on private nonfarm payrolls by major industry and manufacturing group	82
B-6. Diffusion indexes of employment change	83

States

B-7. Employees on nonfarm payrolls by State and major industry	84
--	----

Hours and Earnings

National

B-8. Average weekly hours of production or nonsupervisory workers on private nonfarm payrolls by major industry and manufacturing group	92
B-9. Indexes of aggregate weekly hours of production or nonsupervisory workers on private nonfarm payrolls by major industry and manufacturing group	93
B-10. Hours of wage and salary workers on nonfarm payrolls by major industry	94
B-11. Average hourly and weekly earnings of production or nonsupervisory workers on private nonfarm payrolls by major industry	95

Not Seasonally Adjusted Data

Employment

National

B-12. Employees on nonfarm payrolls by detailed industry	96
B-13. Women employees on nonfarm payrolls by major industry and manufacturing group	108

States and Areas

B-14. Employees on nonfarm payrolls in States and selected areas by major industry	109
--	-----

Hours and Earnings

National

B-15. Average hours and earnings of production or nonsupervisory workers on private nonfarm payrolls by detailed industry	128
B-15a. Average hourly earnings in aircraft (SIC 3721) and guided missiles and space vehicles (SIC 3761) manufacturing	148
B-16. Average hourly earnings, excluding overtime, of production workers on manufacturing payrolls	149
B-17. Average hourly and weekly earnings of production or nonsupervisory workers on private nonfarm payrolls by major industry, in current and constant (1982) dollars	150

States and Areas

B-18. Average hours and earnings of production workers on manufacturing payrolls in States and selected areas	151
---	-----

Monthly Regional, State, and Area Labor Force Data

Seasonally Adjusted Data

C-1. Employment status of the civilian population for census regions and divisions	155
C-2. Labor force status by State	157

Not Seasonally Adjusted Data

C-3. Labor force status by State and selected metropolitan areas	162
--	-----

Explanatory Notes and Estimates of Error

	<i>Page</i>		<i>Page</i>
Introduction	168	Establishment data—Continued	
Relation between the household and establishment series	168	Estimating methods	191
Comparability of household data with other series	169	Benchmarks	191
Comparability of payroll employment data with other series	169	Monthly estimation	191
Household data	170	Stratification	191
Collection and coverage	170	Link relative technique	191
Concepts and definitions	170	Bias adjustment	191
Historical comparability	173	Summary of methodology table	192
Conceptual/methodological changes	173	The sample	193
Noncomparability of labor force levels	174	Design	193
Changes in the occupational and industrial classification systems	176	Coverage	194
Sampling	177	Reliability	194
Selection of sample areas	177	Measures of error tables	194
Selection of sample households	178	Benchmark revision as a measure of survey error	194
Rotation of sample	178	Noneconomic code changes	195
Estimating methods	179	Hours and earnings	195
Noninterview adjustment	179	Revisions between preliminary and final data	195
Ratio estimates	179	Statistics for States and areas	197
First stage	179	Regional, State, and area labor force data	200
Second stage	179	Federal-State cooperative program	200
Composite estimation procedure	180	Estimating methods	200
Rounding of estimates	180	Estimates for States	200
Reliability of the estimates	180	Current monthly estimates	200
Nonsampling error	180	Benchmark correction procedures	200
Sampling error	181	Estimates for sub-State areas	201
Tables 1-B through 1-H	182	Preliminary estimate:	
Establishment data	188	Employment	201
Collection	188	Unemployment	201
Concepts	188	Sub-State adjustment for additivity	201
		Benchmark correction	201
		Seasonal adjustment	202

Employment and Unemployment Developments, January 1994

Payroll employment, as measured by the survey of nonfarm business establishments, edged up by 62,000 in January. This gain was well below the average for recent months, being held down by the adverse effects of severe weather in much of the country.

The unemployment rate was 6.7 percent in January. This and other measures from the survey of households are the first official estimates produced using a totally redesigned survey. The results from the December and January surveys should not be directly compared. Findings from a test conducted in 1993 showed that joblessness as measured by the new survey questionnaire was, on average, somewhat higher than on the old basis and that many other labor force estimates also were affected. In addition, the household survey data reflect the introduction of revised population estimates based on the 1990 census, as adjusted for the undercount, which markedly raised labor force and employment levels.

Unemployment

The unemployment rate was 6.7 percent in January (seasonally adjusted), as measured using the new questionnaire and survey procedures. The number of unemployed persons was 8.7 million. On the old basis, the rate in December was 6.4 percent and the jobless level was 8.2 million; both had been drifting downward throughout 1993. The jobless rates for the major demographic groups in January were as follows: Adult women (6.0 percent), adult men (5.9 percent), teenagers (18.4 percent), whites (5.8 percent), blacks (13.1 percent), and Hispanics (10.6 percent). (See tables A-3 and A-4.)

The measurement and classification of unemployed persons by reason for unemployment also have changed somewhat with the survey redesign. An estimate of the number of persons unemployed because their temporary job ended is now available separately for the first time (not seasonally adjusted). In January—on a seasonally adjusted basis—the grouping “job losers and persons who completed temporary jobs” (which roughly approximates the “job loser” category in the old survey) made up 51 percent of the unemployed; 14 percent of all unemployed persons were on temporary layoff (expecting recall). (See table A-11.)

The proportion of unemployed persons who were reentrants to the labor force (33 percent) was markedly higher based on the new figures, while the proportion who were new entrants was lower (7-1/2 percent). Much of this shift reflects the redefinition of reentrants in the new survey, whereby persons are no longer required to have at least 2 weeks of full-time work experience to be classified as reentrants; any work experience, including only part-time jobs, will now suffice. Finally, 9 percent of the unemployed in January had voluntarily left their last jobs. (See table A-11.)

Under the new survey procedures, the number of persons employed part time for economic reasons—sometimes referred to as the partially unemployed—was 5.2 million in January, substantially below the 6 to 6-1/2 million levels that had prevailed for about 2-1/2 years. The main reason for this large difference is that those so classified must now indicate explicitly their desire and availability for full-time work. (See table A-6.)

Total employment and the labor force

Total employment was 122.0 million in January, which is some 1.3 million higher than the figure for December. The bulk of this difference (approximately 950,000) is attributable to the introduction into the estimation process of 1990 census-based population controls, adjusted for the undercount. Some of the remaining difference may be associated with the introduction of the new survey questionnaire and collection methods. The employment-population ratio—the proportion of the population with jobs—was 62.2 percent in January, only slightly higher than the figure for December. The January ratios were 55.7 percent for adult women, 72.4 percent for adult men, and 43.5 percent for teenagers. (See table A-3.)

Changes to the questionnaire now allow for the collection of data on multiple jobholders on a monthly basis. In January, 6.8 million persons, about 5.6 percent of all workers (on a not seasonally adjusted basis), held more than one job during the reference week. (See table A-35.)

Reflecting the net shift of persons from outside the labor force to both employment and unemployment under the redesigned survey, the labor force participation rate was 66.7 percent in January, somewhat higher than the

proportion estimated using the former procedures. (See table A-3.)

Discouraged workers

The household survey redesign included a major change in the definition of discouraged workers. Two requirements were added: To be classified as discouraged, one must have searched for work during the prior year and be explicitly reported as currently available for work. Using this new definition, the number of discouraged workers was 600,000 in January, on a not seasonally adjusted basis. (See table A-34.) Under the former, less restrictive definition, the number of discouraged workers had held steady at about 1.1 million (seasonally adjusted) for over 2 years.

Industry payroll employment

Nonfarm payroll employment edged up by 62,000 in January on a seasonally adjusted basis, as unusually frigid winter weather over much of the country during the reference week for the survey (the week of the 12th) limited the extent of job growth. During the prior 4 months, payroll employment gains had averaged 191,000. (See table B-3.)

Durable goods manufacturing employment rose for the fourth consecutive month, particularly in auto- and construction-related industries, including fabricated metals, lumber, furniture, and stone, clay, and glass products, as well as motor vehicle manufacturing itself. Durable goods employment increases have totaled 78,000 since September. Nondurables employment held steady, as rubber and plastics (also auto-related) and printing and publishing had sufficient gains to offset job losses in chemicals and petroleum products. Employment in the apparel industry was flat after extensive losses in recent months.

The number of construction workers was little changed after seasonal adjustment; employment in the industry was depressed by the extreme winter weather in the Midwest and Northeast. Mining employment also was little changed, following large December gains attributable to the return of striking coal miners.

The trucking industry added 10,000 jobs to transportation, which has been experiencing strong growth in recent months. Wholesale trade also added 10,000 jobs over the month, mostly in durable goods distribution. While employment in retail trade increased by 20,000, there were losses—probably weather-related—in general merchandise, apparel, and eating and drinking establishments. Jobs in automobile dealers and service stations rose by 11,000 in January, and their total has grown by 123,000 since January 1992.

The finance industry added 6,000 jobs over the month. Employment in the services industry was flat for the first time in nearly 2 years, as job gains of 25,000 in health services were overshadowed by weather-related losses in business services, amusements and recreation, and elsewhere in the industry. Employment of Federal workers declined by 20,000, as temporary postal workers hired for the holiday season were released.

Weekly hours

The average workweek for production or nonsupervisory workers on private nonfarm payrolls rose 0.3 hour to 34.8 hours in January, seasonally adjusted. The manufacturing workweek and overtime hours remained at high levels of 41.7 and 4.4 hours, respectively. (See table B-8.)

The index of aggregate weekly hours of private production or nonsupervisory workers on nonfarm payrolls rose by 0.9 percent to 126.3 (1982=100) in January, largely a result of the longer workweek. The manufacturing index increased by 0.3 percent to 102.4. (See table B-9.)

Hourly and weekly earnings

Average hourly earnings of private production or nonsupervisory workers on nonfarm payrolls increased by 0.7 percent in January, after seasonal adjustment. Average weekly earnings increased by 1.6 percent. Before seasonal adjustment, average hourly earnings rose 10 cents to \$11.07 and average weekly earnings were down 96 cents to \$379.70 in January. Over the year, average hourly earnings increased by 2.8 percent and average weekly earnings by 3.7 percent. (See tables B-11 and B-15.)

Planned Changes in State and Area Estimates

Beginning with the release of data for January 1994 in March, estimates for State labor force data will be revised. The revision stems from three factors: 1) The results of a major redesign of the Current Population Survey (CPS); 2) the implementation of improved regression models; and 3) the introduction of 1990 census-based population controls, adjusted for the estimated undercount. The CPS redesign will affect both the 11 large States, whose estimates come directly from the CPS, and the remaining 39 States and the District of Columbia, for which estimates are made using regression techniques in which the CPS data are inputs. Based on an intensive period of research and testing, new regression models are being implemented for the 39 nondirect-use States and the District of Columbia. (More information on the regression models is available from the Bureau of Labor Statistics, Division of Local Area Unemployment Statistics, 202-606-6405.) Monthly historical series from 1978 through 1993 will be replaced with reestimated series based on the new models. These series will also be reseasonally adjusted based on recomputed seasonal adjustment factors. The introduction of 1990 census-based population figures, adjusted for the estimated population undercount, affects data for all States from 1990 forward. Sub-State data will also be affected since they are controlled to State totals. Data for metropolitan areas will reflect new Office of Management and Budget (OMB) definitions.

All nonfarm payroll employment estimates will be adjusted to March 1993 benchmark levels. These revisions will affect data from April 1992 forward. Seasonally adjusted employment data from January 1989 forward will be revised to incorporate the recomputation of seasonal adjustment factors.

Scheduled Release Dates			
Employment and unemployment data are scheduled for initial release on the following dates:			
<i>Reference month</i>	<i>Release date</i>	<i>Reference month</i>	<i>Release date</i>
February	March 4	May	June 3
March	April 1	June	July 8
April	May 6	July	August 5

Revisions in the Presentation of Data in Employment and Earnings

Gloria Peterson Green

Beginning with this issue of *Employment and Earnings* (E&E), the entire format, content, and organization have been revised. These changes are aimed primarily toward facilitating successful data search by users of the publication, and result primarily from the work of a BLS internal review committee—the Employment and Earnings Process Action Team (EEPAT).¹

In addition, the redesign of the Current Population Survey (CPS) affected to a large extent the presentation of household survey data. As a result, existing concepts have been clarified, definitional and measurement changes have been incorporated, as has the automated collection of more accurate and comprehensive information on the labor force status of respondents. As explained later, new data series have been introduced, and other series are no longer being published. Moreover, some data series incorporate significant measurement changes and, although comparability has been affected, are treated as continued series for publication purposes.

This article provides a comprehensive discussion of those revisions in data presentation stemming from the recommendations of the EEPAT and those resulting from the redesign of the survey. The effect of the implementation of the CPS redesign and 1990 census population controls, adjusted for estimated undercount, on the estimates is discussed in a companion article, “Revisions in the Current Population Survey Effective January 1994,” beginning on page 13 of this publication.²

Format improvements

The major changes in content and organization to *Employment and Earnings* include the following.

Gloria Peterson Green is an editor of *Employment and Earnings* and Chief of the Data Users and Publication Services Group, Bureau of Labor Statistics (202) 606-6372.

¹ The EEPAT was established in June 1992 by the Bureau's Office of Employment and Unemployment Statistics (OEUS) as one of its Total Quality Management initiatives. The recommendations of the review committee are outlined in “Proceedings of the Employment and Earnings Process Action Team (EEPAT) Final Report: June 1993.” These recommendations were accepted by the OEUS Quality Council in July 1993. Copies are available upon request to BLS.

² For additional information, see “Overhauling the Current Population Survey,” a trilogy of articles in the September 1993 issue of the *Monthly Labor Review*.

1. An expansion of the summary and tabular contents pages.
2. The addition of two summary tables and two charts.
3. A reorganization of data presentation.
4. The merging of all tables of national and State and area establishment-based data (formerly the “B” and “C” tables) into “B” tables.
5. The addition of a contents page to the Explanatory Notes and Estimates of Error.
6. The addition of a matrix-style index of major topics crossed by table references of the data sources.

Contents pages. As reflected on page 1 (unnumbered), the summary table of contents has been expanded to include additional line items which direct users to the summary tables and charts, Explanatory Notes and Estimates of Error (title change), and the index, in addition to the articles which routinely appear in the publication. The summary table references (bottom of page) have been recast into a matrix which shows the data source and page listings separately for historical, seasonally adjusted, and not seasonally adjusted data, as well as special features, when they occur, e.g., revised seasonally adjusted household survey data.

The detailed list of statistical tables (pp. 2-3) reflects a reordering of the tables by source—household data (“A” tables), establishment data (“B” tables), and regional, State, and area labor force data (“C” tables)—and within each source, the presentation of historical, seasonally adjusted, and not seasonally adjusted data. With respect to the household data, the tables have also been reordered to show “employment status” first, followed by characteristics of the employed, characteristics of the unemployed, and not-in-labor-force status, followed by data on special labor force groups. Quarterly average (January, April, July, and October issues) and annual average (January issues) data will appear after all monthly series, regardless of data source. As a result of the adoption of this convention, the quarterly household data tables, formerly a continuation of the monthly “A” tables, will now appear as “D” tables.

A new contents page for the Explanatory Notes and Estimates of Error section is presented on page 4. It arranges the

general topics underlying the source data by order of presentation. Users are provided references for these important subjects of interest.

Summary tables and charts. In order to provide users with a snapshot of recent trends in the data, two summary tables showing 13 months of seasonally adjusted data for the major household and establishment-based series have been added to the E&E portfolio. (See page 38.) The latter table also presents over-the-month changes in the establishment-based employment series.

Augmenting the tables are two charts showing the national unemployment rate and nonfarm payroll employment, seasonally adjusted, over the most recent 4-year period plus the current year to date. (See page 39.) Users should note that the chart on the national unemployment rate reflects the non-comparability in household survey data beginning with the January 1994 estimates.

Statistical tables. As indicated earlier, the "A" tables have been reordered to improve user access. In addition, as a consequence of the redesign, some tables were modified to incorporate new or redefined series and other tables have been discontinued. The effects of the redesign on the "A" tables appear in a subsequent section of this article.

The former "B" and "C" tables have been reordered and merged as "B" tables. Data are presented in the following order: Historical, seasonally adjusted, and not seasonally adjusted data. National and sub-national employment data are presented first, followed by hours and earnings data.

Publication of quarterly productivity measures (formerly tables C-10 and C-11) has been discontinued in E&E, but these measures continue to be available and published by the BLS Office of Productivity and Technology. The table containing monthly measures of all-employee hours (formerly table C-9), which are principally derived from establishment survey data, has been retained as table B-10. Three tables showing labor force data for regions, States, and areas (formerly D-1 through D-3) have been renumbered C-1 through C-3.

Explanatory Notes. This section of the publication has been renamed "Explanatory Notes and Estimates of Error," reflecting user interest in locating quickly the sampling variability associated with the source data. As indicated earlier, the new contents page provides users quick directions to these error measures, as well as the concepts, definitions, and other topics of interest. In addition, where necessary, certain sections of the text have been recast to highlight key terms.

This issue of E&E introduces a revamped "household data" section which describes all changes in the concepts, definitions, sampling, and estimation procedures effective with the release of January 1994 data.

Tabular index. As shown at the back of the publication (page 204), a matrix-style index which crosses major topics by the

tables in which they appear has been added to facilitate data location. References are made to the household and establishment-based series, as well as those on regional, State, and area labor force data.

Because of its complexity, the index will be a fixed rather than changing feature of this publication. It therefore will appear in all 12 monthly issues and will indicate the location of monthly, quarterly, and annual average data. The index will be updated whenever changes are made to the tabular scheme of the publication.

Redesign-related changes to the "A" tables

As indicated earlier, the CPS redesign necessitated a number of changes in the presentation of the data. Some tables are no longer published because the data are based on old concepts, they are no longer in demand by data users, or they are no longer relevant. At the same time, several new tables have been introduced, and many others incorporate measurement or definitional changes.

Discontinued series. Measurement and definitional changes resulted in the discontinued publication of the historical series on discouraged workers and other labor force nonparticipants. The new data series are not comparable with the historical series. Similarly, the historical series on persons at work on full-time schedules and the associated hours of work series are no longer published because of definitional changes relating to the usual hours of full- and part-time workers.

Several series were dropped because of limited user demand. These include detailed age data for the black-and-other population and labor force series including the resident Armed Forces; data for both are no longer being produced.³ Other discontinued monthly series include various labor force status categories by family relationship, which will still be tabulated based on new weighting patterns and thus are available upon request. Collection and publication of data on the employment status of residents of metropolitan, nonmetropolitan, urban, rural, and poverty-nonpoverty areas are being temporarily dropped but will be reinstated following the completion of the redesign of the CPS sample to incorporate 1990 census-based sample areas. Data on the methods used by jobseekers to search for jobs will not be published monthly but will continue on an annual average basis. Monthly data are available on request to the Bureau.

New series. Table A-34 presents monthly data on a new measure of discouraged workers derived from the full CPS sample. Prior to 1994, these data were obtained from a quarter of

³ The estimates of the resident Armed Forces come from administrative sources within the Department of Defense and are affected by lags in the availability of information, changes over time in administrative practices for the classification of military personnel as resident or nonresident, and variations in those practices among the branches of the services. The impact of these factors on the data were greatly exacerbated during the Persian Gulf operations, and publication, except for the overall rate—U-5a—was discontinued in the May 1991 *Employment Situation* news release.

the sample (the “outgoing” rotation groups) and warranted publication only on a quarterly or annual average basis. The revised discouraged worker data, based on new criteria covering recent job search and availability, cannot be seasonally adjusted for several years.

The redesign provides for the tabulation of data on multiple jobholders as well as estimates of the number of jobs held and various combinations of full- and part-time work. These new data series are presented in table A-35 and should prove very useful in future attempts to reconcile employment estimates from the household and establishment surveys.

Continued series. Several major series have been redefined or their measurement altered, but their publication is being continued, sometimes in altered form. Of particular note in this regard are the data on employed persons working on part-time schedules for economic reasons and unemployed persons by reason.

As indicated in the Explanatory Notes and Estimates of Error section and as described in the companion article on CPS revisions, persons working part time for economic reasons are those who want and are available for full-time work but are working less than 35 hours because of slack work or an inability to find a full-time job. The addition of the specific criteria on desire and availability for full-time work reduces the size of this group by over 20 percent. Despite this marked numerical change, it is important to maintain this critical cyclical barometer of economic activity, sometimes referred to as the “partially unemployed.”

The data series on reasons for unemployment have been revamped in several ways. First, a fifth category, “persons

whose temporary jobs ended,” is being introduced. Formerly, it had apparently been part of the “job losers” category. In order to continue a seasonally adjusted series for job losers, the series “job losers and persons who completed temporary jobs” is being seasonally adjusted until enough years of data are available to test the seasonal adjustment qualities of the two separate series. Also, a small conceptual change was introduced that results in fewer new entrants to the labor force and more reentrants. This is also described in the companion E&E article.

Users should note that, at least initially, all seasonally adjusted historical series that incorporate measurement or definitional changes beginning in 1994 are derived using seasonal adjustment factors based on past experience.

Table 1 provides a listing of all statistical tables appearing in E&E beginning in 1994 along with the old table equivalences. Quarterly and annual average counterparts are also included. Footnote references are provided which indicate where the new or continued series are published.

Conclusion

The editors are hopeful that the tabular reorganization, the expanded contents pages, the addition of summary tables and charts, and the introduction of an index will increase the usefulness of E&E. We welcome any comments that subscribers and other users of this publication may wish to make. We particularly want to be informed of any problems the readership encounters in using the revised publication. All comments or inquiries should be addressed to: Editors, *Employment and Earnings*, Room 4675, 2 Massachusetts Avenue, NE, Washington, DC 20212-0001, or Fax (202) 606-6426.

Table 1. Revised listing of statistical tables on household data, establishment data, and regional, State, and area labor force data beginning 1994 and their previous counterparts

Beginning 1994	Before 1994	Beginning 1994	Before 1994
Monthly household data		Monthly regional, State, and area labor force data	
A-1	-	C-1	D-1
A-2	-	C-2	D-2
A-3	A-33	C-3	D-3
A-4	A-34	Quarterly household data	
A-5 ¹	-	D-1	A-43
A-6 ¹	A-35	D-2	A-44
A-7	A-36	D-3	A-45
A-8	A-37	D-4 ¹	A-46
A-9	A-38	D-5 ¹	A-47
A-10	A-39	D-6	A-48
A-11 ²	A-41	D-7	A-49
A-12	A-40	D-8	A-50
A-13	A-4	D-9 ²	A-52
A-14	A-6	D-10	A-51
A-15	A-7	D-11	A-58
A-16 ¹	A-9	D-12	A-59
A-17	A-22	D-13	A-60
A-18	A-23	D-14 ²	A-61
A-19	A-25	D-15	A-62
A-20	A-24	D-16	A-63
A-21 ¹	A-27	D-17	A-68
A-22 ¹	A-28	D-18	A-69
A-23 ¹	A-29	D-19 ²	A-65
A-24 ¹	A-30	D-20	A-64
A-25 ¹	A-31	D-21	A-71
A-26	A-11	D-22	A-73
A-27	A-12	D-23	A-74
A-28	A-13	D-24	A-75
A-29 ²	A-14	D-25	A-66
A-30 ²	A-15	D-26	A-67
A-31	A-16	Annual average household data	
A-32	A-17	1	1
A-33	A-18	2	2
A-34 ³	-	3	3
A-35 ⁴	-	4	-
A-36	A-8	5	39
Monthly establishment data		6	40
B-1	B-1	7	6
B-2	C-1	8 ¹	7
B-3	B-4	9	20
B-4	B-5	10	21
B-5	B-6	11	22
B-6	B-7	12 ¹	41
B-7	B-8	13 ¹	42
B-8	C-5	14	27
B-9	C-6	15	23
B-10 ⁵	C-9	16	24
B-11	C-7	17	25 and 26
B-12	B-2	18	28
B-13	B-3	19 ¹	30
B-14	B-9	20 ¹	31
B-15	C-2	21 ¹	32
B-15a	C-2a	22 ¹	33
B-16	C-3	23 ¹	34
B-17	C-4	24	9
B-18	C-8	25	49

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 1. Revised listing of statistical tables on household data, establishment data, and regional, State, and area labor force data beginning 1994 and their previous counterparts—Continued

Beginning 1994	Before 1994	Beginning 1994	Before 1994
Annual average household data—Continued		Annual average establishment data	
26	50	51	65
27	10	52	66
28	11	53	67
29 ²	12		
30 ²	46		
31 ²	13		
32	14		
33	15		
34	16		
35	17		
36 ²	18		
37 ³	-		
38 ⁴	-		
39	52		
40	54		
41	55		
42	56		
43	57		
44	59		
45	58		
46	60		
47	61		
48	62		
49	47		
50	48		

¹ Incorporates new definitions of employed persons on part-time schedules for economic or noneconomic reasons and full- and part-time workers.

² Incorporates changes relating to unemployed job losers and other reasons for unemployment.

³ Displays new concept of discouraged workers and other nonparticipants in the labor force.

⁴ Presents new monthly data on multiple jobholders.

⁵ Quarterly productivity measures which appeared in old tables C-10 and C-11 are no longer published in *Employment and Earnings*. For information on the availability of these measures, contact the Office of Productivity and Technology (202-606-5606).

NOTE: Quarterly household data appear in the January, April, July, and October issues of *Employment and Earnings*; annual averages appear in the January issues.

Revisions in the Current Population Survey Effective January 1994

Sharon R. Cohany, Anne E. Polivka, and Jennifer M. Rothgeb

A major redesign of the Current Population Survey (CPS) was implemented in January 1994. The primary aim of the redesign was to improve the quality of the data derived from the survey by introducing a new questionnaire and modernized data collection methods. This article discusses the major features of the new questionnaire and collection methods and compares the estimates derived under the former and new procedures.¹ The article also describes the introduction of new population controls based on the 1990 census adjusted for the estimated population undercount. (The effects of the redesign and other survey changes on the publication of data are discussed in the companion article, "Revisions in the Presentation of Data in Employment and Earnings," in this issue.)

Redesign of the Current Population Survey

Background

A monthly survey of some 60,000 households, the CPS is conducted by the Bureau of the Census for the Bureau of Labor Statistics. Since its inception in 1940, the CPS has been the primary source of information on the employed, the unemployed, and persons not in the labor force.

Prior to the recent redesign, the survey questionnaire had been virtually unchanged for nearly three decades. The last major revisions were made in 1967.² Since that time, problems with the questionnaire in measuring certain labor market concepts were identified. Also, the Nation's economy and society underwent major shifts. For instance, there has been tremendous growth in the number of service-sector jobs, while the number of factory jobs has declined sharply as a share of overall employment. Other changes include the more prominent role of women in the work force and the growing popularity of alternative

work schedules. These changes raised issues which were not being fully addressed with the old questionnaire. In addition, there had been major advances in survey research methods and data collection technology. Spurred by all of these developments, work by BLS and the Bureau of the Census began in the mid-1980's to redesign the CPS to better capture the dynamics of the contemporary labor market, while incorporating recent advances in data collection technology.

The redesign of the questionnaire had four main objectives: 1) To measure the official labor force concepts more precisely, 2) to expand the amount of data available, 3) to implement several definitional changes, and 4) to adopt a computer-assisted interviewing environment.

Beginning in 1988, BLS and the Bureau of the Census conducted a number of research projects to guide the development of a new CPS questionnaire. Alternative versions of the questionnaire were developed, based on both this research and recommendations made in 1979 by the National Commission on Employment and Unemployment Statistics, also known as the Levitan Commission.³ The various questionnaire alternatives were tested in 1990 and 1991 in two phases, using centralized computer-assisted telephone interviewing (CATI) with a sample of households selected through random digit dialing (RDD) techniques. The results of both of these experimental phases were used in the development of the final revised questionnaire.

The new version was then tested extensively in a national sample survey, which ran parallel to the CPS from July 1992 to December 1993. This article compares data from this "parallel survey" with results from the official CPS using 1993 annual averages, in order to gauge the effects of the new questionnaire and computer-assisted data collection on the estimates.

Sharon R. Cohany is an economist in the Division of Labor Force Statistics and Anne E. Polivka is an economist in the Office of Research and Evaluation, Bureau of Labor Statistics. Jennifer M. Rothgeb is a social science statistician in the Center for Survey Methods Research, Bureau of the Census. The sections relating to the 1990 census-based population controls were co-authored by Shail J. Butani, Janice Lent, Edwin L. Robison, and Michael E. Welch of the Statistical Methods Division, Bureau of Labor Statistics, and Frederick W. Hollman of the Population Division, Bureau of the Census.

¹ For additional information on the background of the CPS redesign, see "Questions and Answers on the Redesign of the Current Population Survey," available from BLS, and three articles published in the September 1993 *Monthly Labor Review* under the heading "Overhauling the Current Population Survey." A comprehensive bibliography is available from BLS upon request.

² See Robert L. Stein, "New Definitions for Employment and Unemployment," *Employment and Earnings*, February 1967.

³ National Commission on Employment and Unemployment Statistics, *Counting the Labor Force*, 1979.

Computerization

The new questionnaire was designed for a computer-assisted interview. In most cases, interviewers conduct the survey either in person at the respondent's home or by telephone from the interviewer's home, using laptop computers on which the questionnaire has been programmed. This mode of data collection is known as computer-assisted personal interviewing (CAPI). Interviewers ask the survey questions as they appear automatically on the screen of the laptop, and then type the responses directly into the computer. At the end of each day, interviewers transmit the data via modem to the computer at the Bureau of the Census headquarters. A portion of sample households (expected to reach about 20 percent later this year) is interviewed via CATI, from two centralized telephone centers (located in Hagerstown, Maryland and Tucson, Arizona) by interviewers who also use a computerized questionnaire.

Computer-assisted interviewing has important benefits, most notably:

Consistency. In a survey such as the CPS, consistency from interview to interview is essential for data quality. Automation facilitates the use of a relatively complex questionnaire, incorporating complicated skip patterns and standardized followup questions. Yet, certain questions are automatically tailored to the individual's situation to make them more understandable to the respondent.

Editing. The computerized questionnaire has several built-in editing features, including automatic checks for internal consistency and unlikely responses. In this way, some potential errors can be caught and corrected during the interview itself.

Dependent interviewing. An automated interview also permits dependent interviewing, that is, the use of information in the current interview that was obtained in a previous month's interview. Dependent interviewing reduces respondent and interviewer burden, while improving consistency of the data from one month to the next. The technique is being used to confirm the previously reported occupation and industry of a person's job and, for many people not in the labor force, to confirm their status as retired or disabled. If it is determined that there has been no change in the information which was supplied in the earlier interview, no further questions on the topic are asked. If, however, the information which was previously supplied has changed, the respondents are asked to provide the updated information. In a somewhat different form of dependent interviewing, persons' duration of unemployment is asked in the first month they are reported as unemployed, and this information is automatically updated by either 4 or 5 weeks if they remain unemployed in the subsequent month.

It should be noted that the new questionnaire was designed for computer-assisted interviewing. Given the

complexity of the skip patterns and the use of dependent interviewing, it would be nearly impossible to administer the new survey using a paper-and-pencil questionnaire. In fact, there is no operational paper version of the new questionnaire.

Major Questionnaire Changes

Enhanced accuracy

Unlike the 1967 revision, whose major purpose was to sharpen the definition of unemployment, the emphasis of the 1994 redesign was to improve the overall quality of labor market information through extensive question changes and the introduction of computers into the collection procedures. The redesign was also undertaken to obtain data on topics not previously or adequately covered.

While the labor force status of most people is straightforward, some are more difficult to classify correctly, especially if they are engaged in activities that are relatively informal or intermittent. Many of the changes to the questionnaire were made to deal with such cases. This was accomplished by rewording and adding questions to conform more precisely with the official definitions, making the questions easier to understand and answer, minimizing reliance on volunteered responses, revising response categories, and taking advantage of the benefits of an automated interview. Areas affected by these improvements include:

Reference week. Many questions refer to activities "last week," but in the former questionnaire the time period was never defined. Research found that fewer than 20 percent of respondents defined the reference week as it is meant in the survey, that is, from Sunday to Saturday of the week including the 12th day of the month. The new questionnaire provides respondents with the specific dates of the reference week.

On layoff. Persons on layoff are defined as those who are separated from a job to which they are awaiting recall. The old questionnaire, however, was not structured to consistently obtain information on the expectation of recall. This was a particular problem since, in common parlance, the term "layoff" has come to refer to a permanent termination rather than the temporary situation that BLS and the Census Bureau are trying to measure.

In order to measure layoffs more accurately, questions were added to determine if people reported to be on layoff did in fact have an expectation of recall — that is, had they been given a specific date to return to work or, at least, had they been given an indication that they would be recalled within the next 6 months. Also, a direct question about layoff replaced a long and cumbersome question about both layoff and absence from work.

Jobsearch methods. To be counted as unemployed, a person must have engaged in an active jobsearch during the 4

weeks prior to the survey, that is, must have taken some action that could result in a job offer. In addition to contacting employers directly, active jobsearch methods include answering want ads, sending out resumes, and contacting private or public employment agencies. On the other hand, passive methods, such as taking a class or simply reading the want ads, do not qualify as a jobsearch. To allow interviewers to better distinguish between active and passive methods, the response categories for jobsearch methods were expanded and reformatted. Also, the basic question on jobsearch methods was reworded and followup questions were added to encourage respondents to report all types of jobsearch activity.

Hours at work. Research showed that, when asked about their actual hours at work, some respondents provided their scheduled or usual hours instead. To improve the accuracy of these data, the series of questions on hours worked was reordered to incorporate a recall strategy, which asks for usual hours first, then about possible time taken off or extra hours worked during the reference week, and finally about hours actually worked.

Reasons for working part time. Persons who work part time (fewer than 35 hours a week) do so either voluntarily (that is, because of personal constraints or preferences) or involuntarily (that is, because of business-related reasons such as slack work or the lack of full-time opportunities). Because respondents typically are not familiar with this distinction, the question asking why those working part time were doing so was reworded to provide examples of the two types of reasons. More importantly, the measurement of working part time involuntarily (or for economic reasons) was modified to better reflect the concept. Starting in 1994, workers who are part time for economic reasons must want and be available for full-time work. Individuals who usually work part time for an economic reason are asked direct questions to determine if they meet these criteria; those usually working full time are assumed to meet them.

Occupation and industry. Research has shown that the former system of asking questions on occupation, industry, and class of worker independently each month led to an overreporting of month-to-month change. The accuracy of these data will benefit significantly from the use of dependent interviewing, with most respondents being asked to supply this information only in the initial interview. In subsequent months, they are asked merely to verify the information that had been reported earlier regarding their employer, occupation, and usual activities on the job. If no changes have taken place, no further questions are asked and the information is simply carried forward. If changes in the job situation have occurred, the series of questions that was asked in the previous month is asked again.

Unpaid family workers. The definition of employment includes persons who work without pay for at least 15 hours a week in a business or farm owned by a member of their immediate family. To better measure the extent of work in such businesses, the new questionnaire has a direct question on the presence of a business in the household. Persons in households with a business who are not otherwise employed are specifically asked if they worked in the business.

Earnings. With the former questionnaire, respondents were asked to report their earnings as a weekly amount, even though that may not have been the easiest way to recall or report their earnings. In the new version, respondents are asked to report earnings in the time frame which they find easiest, for example, hourly, weekly, biweekly, monthly, or annual. Weekly earnings are automatically calculated for persons who respond on a basis other than weekly. Also, individuals are asked a specific question to determine if they usually receive overtime pay, tips, or commissions. For minimum wage studies, all earners are asked if they are, in fact, paid at hourly rates.

New data

The questionnaire redesign also makes it possible to collect several types of data regularly for the first time, namely:

Multiple jobholding. Employed persons are now asked each month whether they had more than one job. This allows BLS to produce estimates of multiple jobholding on a monthly basis, rather than having to derive them through special, periodic supplements. The inclusion of the multiple jobholding question also enhances the accuracy of answers to the questions on hours worked, and it may help to reconcile employment estimates from the CPS with those from the Current Employment Statistics program, BLS' survey of nonfarm business establishments.

Usual hours. All employed persons are asked each month about the hours they usually work. Previously, information on usual hours was collected from just one-quarter of wage and salary workers each month.

Definitional changes

As part of the redesign, several labor force definitions were modified, specifically:

Discouraged workers. This was the most important definitional change implemented. The Levitan Commission had criticized the former definition, because it was based on a subjective desire for work and on somewhat arbitrary assumptions about an individual's availability to take a job. As a result of the redesign, two requirements were added: For persons to qualify as discouraged, they must have engaged in some jobsearch within the past year (or since they last worked if they worked within the past year), and they must be currently available to take a job. (Formerly, avail-

ability was inferred from responses to other questions; now there is a direct question.) Discouraged workers are now defined as *persons who want a job, are available to take a job, and who had looked for work within the past year but not within the prior 4 weeks because they believed their search would be futile*. Specifically, their main reason for not recently looking for work was one of the following: *Believes no work available in line of work or area; couldn't find any work; lacks necessary schooling, training, skills or experience; employers think too young or too old; or other types of discrimination*. Also, beginning in January 1994, questions on this subject are asked of the full CPS sample rather than being limited to a quarter of the sample, permitting estimates of the number of discouraged workers to be published monthly (rather than quarterly).

Unemployment. A relatively minor change was incorporated into the definition of unemployment. Under the former definition, persons who volunteered that they were waiting to start a job within 30 days (a very small group numerically) were classified as unemployed, whether or not they were actively looking for work. Under the new definition, people waiting to start a new job are no longer automatically counted as unemployed. Rather, they must have actively looked for a job within the last 4 weeks in order to be counted as unemployed. Otherwise, they will be classified as not in the labor force. Thus, beginning in January 1994, the unemployed are defined as persons 1) without jobs; 2) actively seeking work, or on layoff from a job and expecting recall (who need not be seeking work to qualify); and 3) currently available to take a job (including temporary illness).

New entrants and reentrants. Unemployed persons who were not working just before their jobsearch commenced are classified as either new entrants or reentrants (to the labor force). Prior to 1994, new entrants were defined as jobseekers who had never worked at a full-time job lasting 2 weeks or longer; reentrants were defined as jobseekers who had held a full-time job for at least 2 weeks and had then spent some time out of the labor force prior to their most recent period of jobsearch. These definitions have been modified to encompass any type of job, not just a full-time job of at least 2 weeks duration. Thus, new entrants are now defined as jobseekers who have never worked at all, and reentrants are jobseekers who have worked before, but not immediately prior to their jobsearch.

Full-time and part-time workers. The classification of full- and part-time workers is now based completely on their usual weekly hours worked. In the past, due to limitations in the questionnaire, persons who worked full time in the reference week were not asked about their usual hours. Rather, they were assumed to work full time on a usual

basis and classified as full-time workers. In the revised questionnaire, *all* workers are asked the number of hours they usually work, and are classified accordingly.

The Parallel Survey

As mentioned above, the new computerized questionnaire was tested in a parallel survey, also known as the "CATI/CAPi Overlap." The parallel survey was administered to approximately 12,000 households per month for 18 months, from July 1992 to December 1993. The survey had several objectives, including testing the complex programming of the questionnaire, breaking in computerized data collection and transmission operations, and measuring differences in major labor force estimates between the old and new surveys. Since a lack of funding prevented the administration of the former questionnaire in a CAPi environment and since the new questionnaire's complexity prevented its administration on paper, the effects of computer-assisted data collection on the labor force estimates cannot be completely isolated from the effects of changes in question wording and sequence.

The parallel survey was a nationally representative survey, in which all of the largest metropolitan areas were included and the remaining areas were sampled on a probability basis.⁴ The parallel survey had the same rotation schedule as the CPS, that is, households were interviewed for 4 months, left the sample for the next 8 months, and then were interviewed for another 4 months.

When comparing estimates derived from the parallel survey with official CPS estimates, it should be recognized that the parallel survey was based on a national sample, in contrast with the State-based sample design of the CPS. Moreover, the sample of the parallel survey was just one-fifth the size of the CPS sample. This means that its estimates have greater variance, particularly those for small groups, which are based on relatively few sample members.

The data compared in this article are 1993 annual averages. There were, of course, month-to-month fluctuations, especially in the parallel survey, which are minimized using averages of 12 months of data. For example, the overall unemployment rate from the parallel survey for the 12-month period under study (January-December 1993) averaged 0.5 percentage point higher than the rate from the CPS, compared with monthly differences ranging from 0.1 to 0.7 percentage point.

Comparisons Between CPS and Parallel Survey Estimates

The following analysis describes differences in labor market estimates between the official CPS and the parallel survey for 1993. This includes highlights of the major

⁴ The sample design of the parallel survey was based on that used by the National Crime Victimization Survey (NCVS), which is conducted by the Bureau of the Census for the Bureau of Justice Statistics.

differences as well as sections on the employed, unemployed, persons in the labor force, and persons not in the labor force.

Explanations for observed differences in the estimates are suggested whenever possible. It is important to note, however, that given the sweeping changes to the survey, it is impossible to completely disentangle the underlying causes behind the differences. In general, only differences that are statistically significant at the 90-percent confidence level are discussed. Confidence intervals for major estimates are shown in table 1. Standard errors for estimates in all other tables are available from BLS upon request. In order to maintain comparability with parallel survey results, the CPS estimates used in this article were not subjected to the compositing procedure, and as a result may not always agree with published estimates.⁵

Highlights of findings

The following are highlights of the study comparing data from the parallel survey (using the revised questionnaire and automated collection) with the CPS (using the former questionnaire and procedures) for 1993.

- The national unemployment rate as estimated by the parallel survey was higher than the rate obtained by the CPS. This difference averaged 0.5 percentage point (table 1). As shown in table 2, the measured effect was relatively larger for women than for men. The parallel survey also measured more unemployment among teenagers and older workers (65 years and over).
- The overall proportion of the population that was working—the employment–population ratio—was essentially the same in the parallel survey and the CPS. However, there were marked differences by gender. For men, the ratio was lower in the parallel survey than in the CPS; for women the ratio based on the parallel survey was higher.
- The labor force participation rate was estimated to be higher in the parallel survey than in the CPS. Again, there were significant differences by gender: The percentage for men was lower in the parallel survey while the rate for women was higher.

Employment

As stated above, overall estimates of employment differed little between the parallel survey and the CPS. The employment–population ratio was 61.8 percent in the parallel survey, statistically indistinguishable from the 61.7 percent using the CPS. This similarity in the aggregate ratio, however, masks significant differences by gender. The ratio for women was higher in the parallel survey than in the CPS—54.9 versus 54.2 percent—while for men the measure from the parallel survey was lower—69.3 versus

69.9 percent. (See table 2.)

There are several questionnaire changes which may have contributed to higher estimates of employment among women. Many of the revisions to the new questionnaire were made to capture labor force activity more completely, especially that of a more irregular or informal nature. To this end, key questions on work activity were reworded. (See exhibit A.) For example, the question asking about work was changed from “Did you do any work at all LAST WEEK, not counting work around the house?” to “LAST WEEK, did you do ANY work for pay?” Some respondents to the former questionnaire may have failed to report work activities if their activities were part time, intermittent, or perhaps even if they were home-based. The revised question communicates more clearly to the respondent that the survey uses an inclusive definition of work, to encompass any work for pay.

Indeed, the entire context of the interview must be considered. The labor force portion of the former CPS interview began with the following question: “What were you doing most of LAST WEEK (Working, keeping house, going to school, or something else)?” This question, originally introduced as an “icebreaker,” has been criticized on several grounds. For one, we really don’t want to know what a person was doing most of last week (the answer to that might be something unrelated to labor force activity), but rather whether a person worked at all last week. The phrase “most of last week,” moreover, may have been indicating to some respondents that the interest of the survey was in full-time, “regular” employment and not in part-time or intermittent work.

Another difficulty with the former opening question was that interviewers were instructed to tailor it depending on the person’s apparent situation. For a person (typically a woman) who appeared to be a homemaker, the question could be phrased, “What were you doing most of last week—working, keeping house, or something else?” For a young person, the question could be tailored to read, “What were you doing most of last week—working, going to school, or something else?” The “working” option was not always offered. Everyone else was asked, “What were you doing most of last week—working or something else?” It is not known to what extent these procedures were followed; however, the instructions for tailoring provided the potential for bias and may have cast doubt on the intent of the survey to capture all labor force activity.

In the new questionnaire, none of the questions is customized on the basis of the appearance of respondents. Thus, for example, after an opening question (asked once for the entire household) on the presence of a business or farm, *everyone* is asked whether he or she did *any* work for pay, clearly setting the tone that this is a survey in which labor force activity is the sole interest. Also, the new version systematically asks about employment in family busi-

⁵ Compositing is an estimation procedure which reduces variability in estimates, especially of month-to-month change. For a detailed explanation, see “Estimating Methods” under the Household Data section of the Explanatory Notes and Estimates of Error in this publication.

Table 1. Employment status of the population for selected labor force groups using 1980 census-based population estimates from the CPS and the parallel survey, 1993 annual averages

(Numbers in thousands)

Employment status and group	CPS ¹	Parallel survey	Difference	
			Level	Error at 1.6 sigma ²
TOTAL				
Civilian noninstitutional population	193,550	193,550	0	0
Civilian labor force	128,103	128,965	862	642
Percent of population	66.2	66.6	.4	.3
Employed	119,389	119,606	217	696
Employment-population ratio	61.7	61.8	.1	.4
Unemployed	8,714	9,359	645	278
Unemployment rate	6.8	7.3	.5	.2
Men, 20 years and over				
Civilian noninstitutional population	85,906	85,850	-56	0
Civilian labor force	66,077	65,599	-478	354
Percent of population	76.9	76.4	-.5	.4
Employed	61,884	61,283	-601	381
Employment-population ratio	72.0	71.4	-.6	.4
Unemployed	4,193	4,316	123	189
Unemployment rate	6.4	6.6	.2	.3
Women, 20 years and over				
Civilian noninstitutional population	94,389	94,361	-28	0
Civilian labor force	55,184	56,162	978	486
Percent of population	58.5	59.5	1.0	.5
Employed	51,966	52,604	638	503
Employment-population ratio	55.1	55.8	.7	.5
Unemployed	3,219	3,559	340	159
Unemployment rate	5.8	6.3	.5	.3
Both sexes, 16 to 19 years				
Civilian noninstitutional population	13,254	13,338	84	0
Civilian labor force	6,842	7,203	361	178
Percent of population	51.6	54.0	2.4	1.3
Employed	5,540	5,719	179	174
Employment-population ratio	41.8	42.9	1.1	1.3
Unemployed	1,303	1,485	182	100
Unemployment rate	19.0	20.6	1.6	1.3
White				
Civilian noninstitutional population	163,921	163,921	0	0
Civilian labor force	109,407	110,209	802	607
Percent of population	66.7	67.2	.5	.4
Employed	102,891	103,267	376	648
Employment-population ratio	62.8	63.0	.2	.4
Unemployed	6,516	6,942	426	223
Unemployment rate	6.0	6.3	.3	.2
Black				
Civilian noninstitutional population	22,329	22,329	0	0
Civilian labor force	13,957	13,908	-49	325
Percent of population	62.5	62.3	-.2	1.5
Employed	12,148	11,923	-225	321
Employment-population ratio	54.4	53.4	-1.0	1.4
Unemployed	1,809	1,985	176	129
Unemployment rate	13.0	14.3	1.3	.9

See footnote at end of table.

Table 1. Employment status of the population for selected labor force groups using 1980 census-based population estimates from the CPS and the parallel survey, 1993 annual averages—Continued

(Numbers in thousands)

Employment status and group	CPS ¹	Parallel survey	Difference	
			Level	Error at 1.6 sigma ²
Hispanic origin				
Civilian noninstitutional population	15,753	15,753	0	0
Civilian labor force	10,385	10,666	281	241
Percent of population	65.9	67.7	1.8	1.5
Employed	9,285	9,412	127	268
Employment-population ratio	58.9	59.7	.8	1.7
Unemployed	1,100	1,254	154	97
Unemployment rate	10.6	11.8	1.2	.9

¹ These estimates differ slightly from previously published 1993 averages because of the estimation procedure used.

² Sampling error at the 90-percent confidence level.

NOTE: Population estimates obtained from the two surveys will not

always agree due to slight differences in estimating procedures. Detail for the above race and Hispanic-origin groups will not sum to totals because data for the "other races" group are not presented and Hispanics are included in both the white and black population groups.

Table 2. Employment status of the population by age, sex, race, and Hispanic origin using 1980 census-based estimates from the CPS and the parallel survey, 1993 annual averages

(Numbers in thousands)

Employment status and age	Total			Men			Women		
	CPS ¹	Parallel survey	Difference ²	CPS ¹	Parallel survey	Difference ²	CPS ¹	Parallel survey	Difference ²
Civilian noninstitutional population									
Total, 16 years and over	193,550	193,550	0	92,620	92,620	0	100,930	100,930	0
16 to 19 years	13,254	13,338	84	6,714	6,769	55	6,540	6,569	29
20 to 24 years	17,583	17,641	58	8,613	8,677	64	8,970	8,964	-6
25 to 34 years	41,314	41,375	61	20,382	20,374	-8	20,933	21,002	69
35 to 44 years	40,341	40,238	-103	19,831	19,785	-46	20,510	20,453	-57
45 to 54 years	28,863	28,943	80	14,027	14,016	-11	14,836	14,927	91
55 to 64 years	21,029	21,006	-23	9,976	9,990	14	11,053	11,016	-37
65 years and over	31,164	31,008	-156	13,078	13,009	-69	18,086	17,999	-87
Civilian labor force									
Total, 16 years and over	128,103	128,965	862	69,656	69,300	-356	58,447	59,664	1,217
16 to 19 years	6,842	7,203	361	3,579	3,702	123	3,263	3,502	239
20 to 24 years	13,555	13,705	150	7,159	7,186	27	6,396	6,519	123
25 to 34 years	34,473	34,609	136	19,049	18,828	-221	15,424	15,782	358
35 to 44 years	34,274	34,287	13	18,544	18,457	-87	15,730	15,830	100
45 to 54 years	23,556	23,622	66	12,642	12,482	-160	10,914	11,139	225
55 to 64 years	11,863	11,736	-127	6,632	6,473	-159	5,231	5,262	31
65 years and over	3,540	3,802	262	2,051	2,173	122	1,489	1,629	140
Participation rate									
Total, 16 years and over	66.2	66.6	.4	75.2	74.8	-.4	57.9	59.1	1.2
16 to 19 years	51.6	54.0	2.4	53.3	54.7	1.4	49.9	53.3	3.4
20 to 24 years	77.1	77.7	.6	83.1	82.8	-.3	71.3	72.7	1.4
25 to 34 years	83.4	83.6	.2	93.5	92.4	-1.1	73.7	75.1	1.4
35 to 44 years	85.0	85.2	.2	93.5	93.3	-.2	76.7	77.4	.7
45 to 54 years	81.6	81.6	.0	90.1	89.1	-1.0	73.6	74.6	1.0
55 to 64 years	56.4	55.9	-.5	66.5	64.8	-1.7	47.3	47.8	.5
65 years and over	11.4	12.3	.9	15.7	16.7	1.0	8.2	9.1	.9

See footnote at end of table.

Table 2. Employment status of the population by age, sex, race, and Hispanic origin using 1980 census-based estimates from the CPS and the parallel survey, 1993 annual averages – Continued

(Numbers in thousands)

Employment status and age	Total			Men			Women		
	CPS ¹	Parallel survey	Difference ²	CPS ¹	Parallel survey	Difference ²	CPS ¹	Parallel survey	Difference ²
Employed									
Total, 16 years and over	119,389	119,606	217	64,727	64,200	-527	54,662	55,406	744
16 to 19 years	5,540	5,719	179	2,844	2,918	74	2,696	2,802	106
20 to 24 years	12,137	12,233	96	6,354	6,386	32	5,783	5,846	63
25 to 34 years	32,119	32,099	-20	17,729	17,527	-202	14,390	14,573	183
35 to 44 years	32,406	32,347	-59	17,512	17,400	-112	14,894	14,947	53
45 to 54 years	22,444	22,431	-13	12,011	11,808	-203	10,433	10,623	190
55 to 64 years	11,313	11,154	-159	6,292	6,106	-186	5,022	5,048	26
65 years and over	3,430	3,623	193	1,986	2,057	71	1,444	1,566	122
Employment-population ratio									
Total, 16 years and over	61.7	61.8	.1	69.9	69.3	-.6	54.2	54.9	.7
16 to 19 years	41.8	42.9	1.1	42.4	43.1	.7	41.2	42.7	1.5
20 to 24 years	69.0	69.3	.3	73.8	73.6	-.2	64.5	65.2	.7
25 to 34 years	77.7	77.6	-.1	87.0	86.0	-1.0	68.7	69.4	.7
35 to 44 years	80.3	80.4	.1	88.3	88.0	-.3	72.6	73.1	.5
45 to 54 years	77.8	77.5	-.3	85.6	84.3	-1.3	70.3	71.2	.9
55 to 64 years	53.8	53.1	-.7	63.1	61.1	-2.0	45.4	45.8	.4
65 years and over	11.0	11.7	.7	15.2	15.8	.6	8.0	8.7	.7
Unemployed									
Total, 16 years and over	8,714	9,359	645	4,928	5,100	172	3,785	4,259	474
16 to 19 years	1,302	1,485	183	735	784	49	567	700	133
20 to 24 years	1,417	1,472	55	805	800	-5	613	673	60
25 to 34 years	2,354	2,511	157	1,320	1,301	-19	1,034	1,210	176
35 to 44 years	1,868	1,940	72	1,033	1,057	24	835	883	48
45 to 54 years	1,112	1,190	78	631	675	44	482	516	34
55 to 64 years	550	581	31	341	367	26	209	214	5
65 years and over	110	180	70	65	116	51	45	63	18
Unemployment rate									
Total, 16 years and over	6.8	7.3	.5	7.1	7.4	.3	6.5	7.1	.6
16 to 19 years	19.0	20.6	1.6	20.5	21.2	.7	17.4	20.0	2.6
20 to 24 years	10.5	10.7	.2	11.2	11.1	-.1	9.6	10.3	.7
25 to 34 years	6.8	7.3	.5	6.9	6.9	.0	6.7	7.7	1.0
35 to 44 years	5.5	5.7	.2	5.6	5.7	.1	5.3	5.6	.3
45 to 54 years	4.7	5.0	.3	5.0	5.4	.4	4.4	4.6	.2
55 to 64 years	4.6	5.0	.4	5.1	5.7	.6	4.0	4.1	.1
65 years and over	3.1	4.7	1.6	3.2	5.4	2.2	3.0	3.9	.9

¹ These estimates differ slightly from previously published 1993 averages because of the estimation procedure used.

² These differences may not equal the results obtained from comparing the values shown in the table because of independent rounding.

NOTE: Population estimates obtained from the two surveys will not always agree due to slight differences in estimating procedures.

EXHIBIT A. COMPARISON OF KEY EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT QUESTIONS

CPS

1. What were you doing most of LAST WEEK -

(working or something else?)

(keeping house or something else?)

(going to school or something else?)

If answer indicates "with a job, but not at work" (either temporarily or on layoff), ask 2, and if 2 is "no" ask 4. If answer indicates "working," skip 2. All others, ask 2.

2. Did you do any work at all LAST WEEK, not counting work around the house? (Note: If farm or business operator in household, ask about unpaid work.)

3. Did you have a job or business from which you were temporarily absent or on layoff LAST WEEK?

If "no," ask 5. If "yes," ask 4.

4. Why were you absent from work LAST WEEK?

5. Have you been looking for work during the past 4 weeks?

If "yes," ask 6.

6. What have you been doing in the last 4 weeks to find work?

PARALLEL SURVEY

1. Does anyone in this household have a business or a farm?

2. LAST WEEK, did you do ANY work for (either) pay (or profit)?

Parentheticals in question filled in if anyone in the household has a business or farm.

If 1 is "yes" and 2 is "no," ask 3.

3. LAST WEEK, did you do any unpaid work in the family business or farm?

If 2 and 3 are both "no," ask 4.

4. LAST WEEK, (in addition to the business,) did you have a job, either full or part time? Include any job from which you were temporarily absent.

Parenthetical in question filled in if anyone in the household has a business or farm.

If 4 is "no," ask 5.

5. LAST WEEK, were you on layoff from a job?

If 5 is "yes," ask 6. If 5 is "no," ask 8.

6. Has your employer given you a date to return to work?

If "no," ask 7.

7. Have you been given any indication that you will be recalled to work within the next 6 months?

If "no," ask 8.

8. Have you been doing anything to find work during the last 4 weeks?

If "yes," ask 9.

9. What are all of the things you have done to find work during the last 4 weeks?

nesses and farms, where much of the previously "missing employment" seems to have taken place.

The series of questions on work in the former questionnaire may have also led to an overstatement of men's labor market activity, which was concentrated among men who were reported as having a job but absent from work. This is discussed in the section on characteristics of the employed.

Unemployment

The new questionnaire (including the new collection procedures) yielded an overall unemployment rate half a percentage point higher than the CPS, 7.3 percent compared with 6.8 percent for the period January to December 1993. But, as with the employment-population ratio, this statistic hides variations among worker groups. Namely, the higher incidence of unemployment was statistically significant only for women, workers 65 years and over, and teenagers. The difference for men (0.3 percentage point higher in the parallel survey) was close to being statistically significant.

The new questionnaire had a relatively large effect on women's unemployment rate, which was 7.1 percent in the parallel survey compared with 6.5 percent based on the CPS. Unemployment in the parallel survey increased for both white women and black women. Among age groups, teenagers and workers 65 years and over had higher jobless rates in the parallel survey. The difference for the 25-to-34-year-old category was also statistically significant.

There are several differences between the old paper questionnaire and the revised automated questionnaire which could help to explain the higher unemployment rates obtained by the parallel survey. Part of the explanation is consistent with that given in the section on the employed. That is, the new questionnaire has a broader approach to both work and jobsearch activities, due at least in part to different messages communicated at the beginning of the survey. This could help to explain the higher unemployment rates among women, teenagers, and older workers, who are more likely to be looking for informal employment.

Also, older people in the new questionnaire who initially report that they are retired are asked, "Do you want a job either full or part time?" If they answer yes, they are asked the questions on jobsearch for potential classification as unemployed. The "part-time" reference may prompt some older workers to recall that they have looked for such a job.

Another part of the explanation for the differences relates to persons initially reported to be temporarily absent from jobs. It appears that a larger proportion of persons are reported as temporarily absent with the new questionnaire but are *not* classified as such because, when asked to provide a reason for their absence, they report they were "on layoff" or they cite "slack work/business conditions."

Such responses disqualify persons from being classified as employed and move them into the layoff/jobseeking question series.

A third part of the explanation is the direct question on layoff. Research has indicated that the former question on layoff was frequently misunderstood. The new direct question on layoff and a revised question on the reasons for absence produce a larger proportion of persons reported (but not classified) as on layoff in the parallel survey than in the CPS. When the criterion of expectation of recall is applied, nearly 60 percent of those initially reported to be on layoff are eliminated from this category. They are then routed to the series of questions on jobseeking, and, if they have an active jobsearch (which about half do), and are available to work, they will be counted among the unemployed.

It appears that, with the revised questions, a number of women are initially reported to be on layoff, although they had no expectation of recall. They do, however, meet the requirement of active jobsearch and thus were counted as unemployed. It is unknown how such persons would have responded to the previous questionnaire. The new questions, however, communicate a different message at the start of the interview which may be prompting more women to report a layoff status and an active jobsearch, resulting in a higher unemployment rate.

Characteristics of the employed

Multiple jobholding. About 6.2 percent of all employed people held two or more jobs during the fourth quarter of 1993, according to findings from the parallel survey.⁶

As a result of the redesign, information on multiple jobholding is available each month; previously, this information had been obtained only in periodic supplements to the CPS. While truly comparable data are not available from the regular CPS, the most recent supplement, conducted in May 1991, also showed a multiple jobholding rate of 6.2 percent.

Hours of work. Hours actually worked were somewhat lower as estimated in the parallel survey compared with the CPS. Mean (average) hours for workers in nonagricultural industries were 38.9 per week with the new questionnaire, compared with 39.4 using the former questionnaire. The pattern held for both adult men and adult women. (See table 3.)

These findings reflect several changes to the questionnaire which were made to obtain more accurate information on hours worked per week. A recall strategy was embedded in the series of questions, asking first about

⁶ Due to processing problems, data on multiple jobholding are not available for the first 9 months of 1993. The data presented here are October-December 1993 averages.

Table 3. Persons at work in nonagricultural industries by actual hours of work, sex, and age using 1980 census-based population estimates from the CPS and the parallel survey, 1993 annual averages

Hours of work, sex, and age	Thousands of persons			Percent distribution		
	CPS ¹	Parallel survey	Differ- ence ²	CPS ¹	Parallel survey	Differ- ence ²
TOTAL						
Total at work	110,488	111,225	737	100.0	100.0	-
1 to 34 hours	26,954	29,563	2,609	24.4	26.6	2.2
1 to 14 hours	5,130	6,066	936	4.6	5.5	.8
15 to 29 hours	13,410	14,475	1,065	12.1	13.0	.9
30 to 34 hours	8,414	9,021	608	7.6	8.1	.5
35 hours and over	83,535	81,663	-1,872	75.6	73.4	-2.2
35 to 39 hours	7,176	8,534	1,357	6.5	7.7	1.2
40 hours	42,523	38,717	-3,806	38.5	34.8	-3.7
41 to 48 hours	11,528	13,684	2,157	10.4	12.3	1.9
49 to 59 hours	13,004	12,158	-845	11.8	10.9	-.8
60 hours and over	9,304	8,570	-735	8.4	7.7	-.7
Average hours, total at work	39.4	38.9	-.6	-	-	-
Men, 20 years and over						
Total at work	57,032	57,014	-18	100.0	100.0	-
1 to 34 hours	8,531	9,422	891	15.0	16.5	1.6
1 to 14 hours	1,396	1,564	168	2.4	2.7	.3
15 to 29 hours	3,946	4,251	305	6.9	7.5	.5
30 to 34 hours	3,190	3,607	418	5.6	6.3	.7
35 hours and over	48,501	47,592	-909	85.0	83.5	-1.6
35 to 39 hours	2,488	3,104	616	4.4	5.4	1.1
40 hours	22,777	21,033	-1,743	39.9	36.9	-3.0
41 to 48 hours	6,980	8,387	1,408	12.2	14.7	2.5
49 to 59 hours	9,161	8,513	-648	16.1	14.9	-1.1
60 hours and over	7,096	6,554	-542	12.4	11.5	-.9
Average hours, total at work	43.1	42.7	-.4	-	-	-
Women, 20 years and over						
Total at work	48,308	48,956	648	100.0	100.0	-
1 to 34 hours	14,681	16,311	1,630	30.4	33.3	2.9
1 to 14 hours	2,537	3,259	722	5.3	6.7	1.4
15 to 29 hours	7,416	8,106	690	15.4	16.6	1.2
30 to 34 hours	4,728	4,945	217	9.8	10.1	.3
35 hours and over	33,627	32,645	-983	69.6	66.7	-2.9
35 to 39 hours	4,390	5,119	729	9.1	10.5	1.4
40 hours	18,977	16,959	-2,017	39.3	34.6	-4.6
41 to 48 hours	4,383	5,080	697	9.1	10.4	1.3
49 to 59 hours	3,731	3,540	-191	7.7	7.2	-.5
60 hours and over	2,146	1,947	-200	4.4	4.0	-.5
Average hours, total at work	36.8	36.0	-.8	-	-	-
Both sexes, 16 to 19 years						
Total at work	5,148	5,256	108	100.0	100.0	-
1 to 34 hours	3,741	3,829	88	72.7	72.9	.2
1 to 14 hours	1,197	1,243	46	23.3	23.7	.4
15 to 29 hours	2,048	2,117	69	39.8	40.3	.5
30 to 34 hours	496	469	-27	9.6	8.9	-.7
35 hours and over	1,407	1,426	20	27.3	27.1	-.2
35 to 39 hours	298	311	12	5.8	5.9	.1
40 hours	770	725	-45	15.0	13.8	-1.2
41 to 48 hours	165	217	52	3.2	4.1	.9
49 to 59 hours	112	105	-6	2.2	2.0	-.2
60 hours and over	62	69	7	1.2	1.3	.1
Average hours, total at work	24.3	24.3	.0	-	-	-

¹ These estimates differ slightly from previously published 1993 averages because of the estimation procedure used.

² These differences may not equal the results obtained from comparing the values shown in the table because of independent rounding.

usual hours, then about any time taken off and extra hours worked in the reference week, and finally about total hours actually worked. And, as described earlier, the questions related to employment were reworded to capture work activities more fully, especially informal, intermittent, and part-time work. The more complete measurement of this type of work could help to lower the average number of hours worked.

The parallel survey found a higher proportion of workers at the lower end of the hours spectrum. For example, nonagricultural workers who actually worked less than 15 hours in the reference week accounted for 5.5 percent of persons at work in the parallel survey, compared with 4.6 percent in the CPS. Those working between 15 and 29 hours in the reference week comprised 13.0 percent of persons at work in the parallel survey, compared with 12.1 percent in the CPS.

The proportion of workers reporting a workweek of exactly 40 hours was lower in the parallel survey than in the CPS. With the memory aids embedded into the new questions, workers are better able to recall exceptions to their usual schedule, resulting in less clustering at precisely 40 hours.

Part-time employment. Some of the most closely watched measures derived from the CPS pertain to part-time employment. The proportion of employed people who usually work part time (less than 35 hours per week) was larger in the parallel survey (17.0 percent) than in the CPS (16.3 percent). The difference in part-time employment was relatively largest for adult women. (See table 4.)

Part time for economic reasons. The proportion of employed persons working part time for economic reasons was substantially lower in the parallel survey. The differences were observed for all major demographic groups but were relatively larger for teenagers. Overall, the parallel survey found that 4.2 percent of employed persons were working part time for economic reasons, compared with an estimate of 5.3 percent from the CPS. In terms of numbers of people, this translates into 5.0 million people as measured by the parallel survey, compared with 6.3 million as measured by the CPS, a difference of 21 percent.

The smaller number and proportion of workers classified as part time for economic reasons in the parallel survey were observed among both those who usually work part time and those who usually work full time. Among those who usually work part time, the difference was more pronounced for adult women and teenagers. The decline among those who usually work full time did not differ significantly by demographic group.

The relatively large drop in the proportion of workers who usually work part time for economic reasons stems from two new criteria, formerly inferred, that are now explicit in the new questionnaire: Persons usually working part time are asked if they want to work full time and also

if they were available to accept a full-time job during the reference week. (For persons who usually work full time, these criteria are assumed to be met.) The first criterion — desire for full-time work — had a particularly large impact in reducing the estimate of economic part-time workers, while the second — availability — disqualified relatively few people. To provide a context for respondents, the question asking why those who want to work full time were working part time was reworded to provide examples of both economic and noneconomic reasons for working part time.

The difference in the proportion of full-time workers (as defined by their usual status) who were part time for economic reasons in the reference week can be at least partially traced to several changes in the questionnaire. For example, the parallel survey contains separate questions for people who usually and actually worked part time, reducing the incidence of coding errors. Also to obtain more accurate coding, the labels of some of the noneconomic response categories were expanded. For example, “own illness” was changed to “own illness/injury/medical appointment,” and “on vacation” was changed to “vacation/personal day.”

Part time for noneconomic reasons. The proportion of employed persons who worked part time for noneconomic reasons was markedly higher in the parallel survey (21.4 percent) compared with the CPS (18.0 percent). All major demographic groups showed a similar pattern.

These workers can be divided into two types — either they usually work full time or usually work part time. It is not uncommon for workers who are usually full time to have worked part time in the reference week, having taken time off for reasons such as vacation, holiday, or illness. The higher proportion of these workers in the parallel survey — 7.3 percent of all employed people, compared with 5.3 percent in the CPS — reflects the more precise information regarding hours at work obtained from the recall strategy embedded in the new questions. It appears that the new questionnaire is indeed effective in prompting workers to remember exceptions to their usual schedule.

Most of the people who were part time for noneconomic reasons in the reference week usually work part time, often to give them more time for school, family, or other activities. The parallel survey also obtained a higher estimate of these workers — 14.1 versus 12.7 percent. This differential reflects in part the new questionnaire’s more stringent requirements to be classified as economic part time.

Temporary absences. While most employed people are actually at work in the reference week, some are found to be temporarily absent from their jobs for the full week. The proportion of employed persons classified as temporarily absent in the parallel survey (4.5 percent) was lower than the proportion found in the CPS (5.0 percent). This pattern held true for all major demographic groups except teenagers.

Table 4. Employed persons by usual full- or part-time status, sex, and age using 1980 census-based population estimates from the CPS and the parallel survey, 1993 annual averages

Sex, age, and full- or part-time status	Thousands of persons			Percent distribution		
	CPS ¹	Parallel survey	Difference ²	CPS ¹	Parallel survey	Difference ²
TOTAL						
Total employed	119,389	119,606	217	100.0	100.0	-
At work	113,438	114,201	763	95.0	95.5	.5
35 hours or more	85,617	83,610	-2,007	71.7	69.9	-1.8
1 to 34 hours	27,821	30,591	2,770	23.3	25.6	2.3
Part time for economic reasons	6,325	5,028	-1,297	5.3	4.2	-1.1
Usually work full time	1,988	1,501	-487	1.7	1.3	-.4
Usually work part time	4,337	3,527	-810	3.6	2.9	-.7
Part time for noneconomic reasons ..	21,496	25,563	4,067	18.0	21.4	3.4
Usually work full time	6,325	8,674	2,349	5.3	7.3	2.0
Usually work part time	15,171	16,889	1,718	12.7	14.1	1.4
With a job but not at work	5,951	5,405	-546	5.0	4.5	-.5
Men, 20 years and over						
Total employed	61,884	61,284	-600	100.0	100.0	-
At work	59,198	59,065	-133	95.7	96.3	.6
35 hours or more	50,162	49,168	-994	81.1	80.2	-.8
1 to 34 hours	9,036	9,897	861	14.6	16.1	1.5
Part time for economic reasons	2,720	2,225	-495	4.4	3.6	-.8
Usually work full time	1,140	849	-291	1.8	1.4	-.5
Usually work part time	1,580	1,376	-204	2.6	2.2	-.3
Part time for noneconomic reasons ..	6,316	7,672	1,356	10.2	12.5	2.3
Usually work full time	3,006	4,187	1,181	4.9	6.8	2.0
Usually work part time	3,310	3,485	175	5.3	5.7	.3
With a job but not at work	2,686	2,218	-468	4.3	3.6	-.7
Women, 20 years and over						
Total employed	51,966	52,603	637	100.0	100.0	-
At work	48,885	49,643	758	94.1	94.4	.3
35 hours or more	33,967	32,957	-1,010	65.4	62.7	-2.7
1 to 34 hours	14,918	16,686	1,768	28.7	31.7	3.0
Part time for economic reasons	2,983	2,371	-612	5.7	4.5	-1.2
Usually work full time	744	574	-170	1.4	1.1	-.3
Usually work part time	2,239	1,797	-442	4.3	3.4	-.9
Part time for noneconomic reasons ..	11,935	14,315	2,380	23.0	27.2	4.2
Usually work full time	3,169	4,292	1,123	6.1	8.2	2.1
Usually work part time	8,766	10,023	1,257	16.9	19.1	2.2
With a job but not at work	3,082	2,960	-122	5.9	5.6	-.3
Both sexes, 16 to 19 years						
Total employed	5,540	5,719	179	100.0	100.0	-
At work	5,357	5,492	135	96.7	96.0	-.7
35 hours or more	1,488	1,485	-3	26.9	26.0	-.9
1 to 34 hours	3,869	4,007	138	69.8	70.0	.2
Part time for economic reasons	623	430	-193	11.2	7.5	-3.7
Usually work full time	104	77	-27	1.9	1.3	-.5
Usually work part time	519	353	-166	9.4	6.2	-3.2
Part time for noneconomic reasons ..	3,246	3,577	331	58.6	62.5	3.9
Usually work full time	150	195	45	2.7	3.4	.7
Usually work part time	3,096	3,382	286	55.9	59.1	3.2
With a job but not at work	183	227	44	3.3	4.0	.7

¹ These estimates differ slightly from previously published 1993 averages because of the estimation procedure used.

² These differences may not equal the results obtained from comparing the values shown in the table because of independent rounding.

The new questionnaire appears to result in more accurate classification of workers who are temporarily absent. This may reflect several changes—the elimination of the major-activity question, the inclusion of separate direct questions on temporary absence and on layoff, and the re-vamping of the question on the reason for absences. Regarding the major-activity question in the former questionnaire, some responses may have given interviewers the impression that those respondents had a job from which they were absent, when in fact they did not have a job at all. Also, the direct questions on layoff in the new questionnaire allow some people to be properly classified as unemployed or not in the labor force, rather than being erroneously counted as absent from a job.

To emphasize the important role played by the series of questions on temporary absence, it is estimated that most of the drop in men's employment level in the parallel survey was attributed to a lower estimate for persons temporarily absent. The other category of employed persons, those at work, was essentially the same for men on both surveys.

Class of worker. In the aggregate, the distribution of employed persons by their "class-of-worker" status differed little between the two surveys. Wage and salary workers comprised about 88 percent of all workers in both the CPS and the parallel survey. This classification is further broken down into private and government workers. Again, there were no significant differences between the surveys, with the private sector accounting for about 73 percent and the government sector accounting for about 15 percent of all employed persons. Nearly all of the remaining 12 percent were classified as self-employed on both surveys. (See table 5.)

Only a small fraction of all workers were classified as unpaid family workers in the CPS, and the proportion was even smaller in the parallel survey. This may seem surprising, given the changes to the questionnaire designed to identify workers in family businesses. In fact, the new questions were successful; however, many persons reported as working in family businesses were also found to have received pay or profit from the business and thus were classified as wage and salary workers. Even in agriculture, where unpaid family workers are far more prevalent than in most other industries, the new questions resulted in a smaller proportion of such workers. In sum, the redesign's efforts to more accurately identify workers in family businesses resulted in more wage and salary workers compared with the former procedures.

Looking at the class-of-worker data by gender, the new series of questions obtained quite different results for men and women. For men, the parallel survey had a higher proportion in wage and salary work and a smaller proportion in self-employment. For women, the findings were just the reverse—a higher proportion of self-employed and a lower

proportion of wage and salary workers in the parallel survey. The level of self-employment among women was 4.8 million in the parallel survey, compared with 4.1 million in the CPS, which was equal to most of the increase in female employment in the parallel survey. Thus, the improved questions on work activity and the addition of questions on work in a family business resulted in more women being properly classified as self-employed.

Occupation and industry. The distribution of employed persons according to the occupation and industry of their job shifted somewhat under the new questionnaire. (See table 6.) For men, the parallel survey had a larger proportion employed in the managerial, professional, and technical categories, and a smaller proportion in sales occupations. The data suggest that the large decrease in the number of men who were employed but absent from their jobs in the parallel survey may have reduced their representation in occupations (such as sales) in which employment arrangements may be more tenuous.

Looking at the industry distributions for men, the parallel survey had a higher proportion in manufacturing and educational services and a smaller proportion in retail trade, mining, public administration, and private households. As a partial explanation of these differences, it is hypothesized that the classification of fewer men as temporarily absent from work as a result of the revised questionnaire reduces their representation in industries with more informal or irregular employment, such as trade and private households.

Among women, a higher proportion in the parallel survey were working in managerial and farming occupations. This is consistent with evidence presented earlier that the new questionnaire is measuring more women working in family businesses or farms and in their own businesses. A smaller proportion were in administrative support and private household positions.

The distribution by industry for women showed that only one industry, agriculture, had a higher proportion of workers in the parallel survey than in the CPS. (Evidence suggests that the former survey may have underestimated employment of women in agriculture by 25 percent.) Proportions as measured by the parallel survey were lower in public administration and private households.

Earnings. Median weekly earnings of full-time wage and salary workers were somewhat higher under the revised questionnaire (\$462) than under the CPS (\$450). The parallel survey found higher median earnings for men but no difference in earnings for women. Among part-time workers, total earnings and those for men were also slightly higher in the parallel survey. (See table 7.)

Both in the parallel survey and in the full CPS, estimates of earnings are based on data collected from one-quarter of the sample each month. It should be noted that due to the

Table 5. Employed persons by class of worker and sex using 1980 census-based population estimates from the CPS and the parallel survey, 1993 annual averages

Class of worker and sex	Thousands of persons			Percent distribution		
	CPS ¹	Parallel survey	Difference ²	CPS ¹	Parallel survey	Difference ²
TOTAL						
Total employed	119,389	119,606	217	100.0	100.0	-
Agriculture	3,080	3,175	95	2.6	2.7	.1
Wage and salary workers	1,488	1,487	-1	1.2	1.2	.0
Private industries	1,476	1,439	-37	1.2	1.2	.0
Government	12	48	36	(³)	(³)	-
Self-employed workers	1,488	1,632	144	1.2	1.4	.1
Incorporated	159	172	13	.1	.1	.0
Other	1,328	1,460	132	1.1	1.2	.1
Unpaid family workers	105	56	-49	.1	(³)	-
Nonagricultural industries	116,309	116,432	123	97.4	97.3	-.1
Wage and salary workers	103,703	103,897	194	86.9	86.9	.0
Private industries	85,194	85,835	641	71.4	71.8	.4
Government	18,509	18,062	-447	15.5	15.1	-.4
Self-employed workers	12,397	12,369	-28	10.4	10.3	.0
Incorporated	3,413	3,759	346	2.9	3.1	.3
Other	8,984	8,611	-373	7.5	7.2	-.3
Unpaid family workers	208	166	-42	.2	.1	.0
Men						
Total employed	64,727	64,200	-527	100.0	100.0	-
Agriculture	2,444	2,366	-78	3.8	3.7	-.1
Wage and salary workers	1,149	1,184	35	1.8	1.8	.1
Private industries	1,142	1,165	23	1.8	1.8	.1
Government	8	18	10	(³)	(³)	-
Self-employed workers	1,257	1,158	-99	1.9	1.8	-.1
Incorporated	132	113	-19	.2	.2	-
Other	1,125	1,045	-80	1.7	1.6	-.1
Unpaid family workers	37	24	-13	.1	(³)	-
Nonagricultural industries	62,284	61,835	-449	96.2	96.3	.1
Wage and salary workers	53,685	53,758	73	82.9	83.7	.8
Private industries	45,297	45,480	183	70.0	70.8	.9
Government	8,387	8,278	-109	13.0	12.9	-.1
Self-employed workers	8,554	8,022	-532	13.2	12.5	-.7
Incorporated	2,656	2,703	47	4.1	4.2	.1
Other	5,898	5,319	-579	9.1	8.3	-.8
Unpaid family workers	45	54	9	.1	.1	.0
Women						
Total employed	54,662	55,406	744	100.0	100.0	-
Agriculture	636	808	172	1.2	1.5	.3
Wage and salary workers	338	303	-35	.6	.5	-.1
Private industries	334	274	-60	.6	.5	-.1
Government	4	29	25	(³)	.1	-
Self-employed workers	231	474	243	.4	.9	.4
Incorporated	28	59	31	.1	.1	-.1
Other	203	415	212	.4	.7	.4
Unpaid family workers	67	31	-36	.1	.1	-.1
Nonagricultural industries	54,025	54,597	572	98.8	98.5	-.3
Wage and salary workers	50,019	50,139	120	91.5	90.5	-1.0
Private industries	39,897	40,355	458	73.0	72.8	-.2
Government	10,122	9,784	-338	18.5	17.7	-.9
Self-employed workers	3,844	4,347	503	7.0	7.8	.8
Incorporated	757	1,056	299	1.4	1.9	.5
Other	3,087	3,291	204	5.6	5.9	.3
Unpaid family workers	163	111	-52	.3	.2	-.1

¹ These estimates differ slightly from previously published 1993 averages because of the estimation procedure used.

² These differences may not equal the results obtained from compar-

ing the values shown in the table because of independent rounding.
³ Less than 0.05 percent.

Table 6. Employed persons by occupation, industry, and sex using 1980 census-based population estimates from the CPS and the parallel survey, 1993 annual averages

(Percent distribution)

Occupation and industry	Total			Men			Women		
	CPS ¹	Parallel survey	Difference ²	CPS ²	Parallel survey	Difference ²	CPS ¹	Parallel survey	Difference ²
OCCUPATION									
Managerial and professional specialty	27.1	28.2	1.1	26.1	27.3	1.2	28.4	29.2	0.8
Executive, administrative, and managerial . . .	12.9	13.6	.7	13.8	14.3	.5	11.9	12.8	.9
Professional specialty	14.2	14.6	.4	12.3	13.0	.7	16.5	16.4	.0
Technical, sales, and administrative support . . .	30.8	30.5	-.3	20.5	20.3	.2	42.9	42.3	-.7
Technicians and related support	3.4	3.6	.2	3.1	3.5	.4	3.7	3.8	.1
Sales occupations	11.9	11.8	-.1	11.4	11.0	-.4	12.6	12.7	.2
Administrative support, including clerical	15.5	15.1	-.4	6.0	5.9	-.1	26.7	25.8	-.9
Service occupations	13.9	13.5	-.4	10.3	9.9	-.5	18.0	17.7	-.3
Private households . . . . .	.8	.7	-.1	.1	.1	.0	1.6	1.4	-.2
Protective service	1.8	1.7	-.1	2.8	2.6	-.1	.7	.6	-.1
Service, except private households and protective service	11.3	11.2	-.1	7.5	7.2	-.3	15.8	15.7	.0
Precision production, craft, and repair	11.2	10.9	-.3	18.9	18.6	-.3	2.1	2.0	-.1
Operators, fabricators, and laborers	14.3	14.1	-.2	19.9	19.7	-.2	7.7	7.7	.0
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	6.2	6.3	.1	7.0	7.1	.1	5.2	5.4	.2
Transportation and material moving occupations	4.2	4.0	-.2	7.0	6.8	-.2	.9	.7	-.1
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	3.9	3.8	-.1	5.8	5.7	-.1	1.5	1.5	-.1
Farming, forestry, and fishing	2.8	2.8	.0	4.4	4.3	-.1	.9	1.2	.2
INDUSTRY									
Agriculture	2.6	2.7	.1	3.8	3.7	-.1	1.2	1.5	.3
Mining . . . . .	.6	.4	-.2	.9	.6	-.2	.2	.1	-.1
Construction	6.1	5.9	-.2	10.3	9.9	-.4	1.1	1.2	.1
Manufacturing	16.4	17.3	.9	20.5	21.9	1.4	11.6	12.0	.4
Durable goods	9.5	10.1	.6	12.8	13.9	1.1	5.5	5.7	.2
Nondurable goods	6.9	7.2	.3	7.6	8.0	.4	6.0	6.2	.2
Transportation and public utilities	7.1	6.9	-.2	9.4	9.2	-.2	4.4	4.2	-.3
Wholesale and retail trade	20.7	20.5	-.2	20.4	19.8	-.5	21.2	21.3	.1
Wholesale trade	3.9	4.0	.1	5.1	5.2	.1	2.4	2.6	.2
Retail trade	16.9	16.5	-.3	15.3	14.7	-.6	18.8	18.7	-.1
Finance, insurance, and real estate	6.7	6.6	-.1	5.1	5.1	.0	8.5	8.4	-.1
Services	35.0	35.3	.3	24.7	25.0	.3	47.3	47.2	-.1
Private households . . . . .	.9	.8	-.1	.2	.1	-.1	1.8	1.6	-.2
Other service industries	34.1	34.5	.4	24.5	24.9	.4	45.5	45.7	.2
Educational services	7.9	8.3	.3	4.7	5.2	.5	11.8	11.8	.0
Public administration	4.8	4.5	-.4	5.1	4.8	-.3	4.5	4.1	-.4

¹ These distributions differ slightly from previously published 1993 averages because of the estimation procedure used.

² These differences may not equal the results obtained from comparing the values shown in the table because of independent rounding.

extremely small sample on which earnings data from the parallel survey are based, these data are subject to even greater variability than other data from the parallel survey.

In the new questionnaire, respondents are asked to report their earnings in the time frame that is easiest for them, rather than forcing them to report a weekly amount as had been the case. Results from the parallel survey indicate that, when given a choice, only a relatively small proportion of respondents chose to report on a weekly basis.

The breakdown of respondents' preferences in reporting earnings was:

Hourly	38.4 percent
Annually	21.8
Weekly	21.3
Biweekly	7.4
Monthly	6.4
Twice a month	2.4
Other	2.3

For minimum wage studies, information is also collected on the number and wage rate of persons who are paid at hourly rates. In the revised questionnaire, individuals who choose to report their earnings on a basis other than hourly are asked directly whether they were paid at an hourly rate. If so, they are asked what their hourly rate of pay is. In the parallel survey, 61 percent of workers reported being paid by the hour, somewhat higher than the 59 percent reported in the CPS.⁷

Characteristics of the unemployed

The new questionnaire had a greater incidence of unemployment overall, with significantly higher rates for certain worker groups. This section explores the effect of the new procedures on selected characteristics of the unemployed, including persons on layoff, and reasons for and duration of unemployment.

On layoff. As described earlier, the series on workers on layoff was revamped to obtain more accurate information, particularly relating to the expectation of recall. As measured in the parallel survey, the percentage of the unemployed accounted for by persons on layoff was 12.8 percent, essentially the same as the 12.5 percent obtained from the CPS. (See table 8.)

The proportion of unemployed men who were on layoff was not statistically significant between surveys. On the other hand, the proportion of unemployed women who were on layoff was higher in the parallel survey compared with the CPS. For men, there appeared to have been several offsetting effects. In the parallel survey, people were asked a direct question – “LAST WEEK, were you on layoff from a job?” – and more were initially reported to be on layoff. But when the questions on expectations of recall were posed, some did not meet these criteria. As a result, the number of men on layoff ended up to be about the same under the old and new questionnaires.

For women, these offsetting effects are also present, but in addition it is suspected that other changes to the questionnaire, such as the elimination of the initial labor force question, the specificity of the work for pay question and the direct layoff question, prompted more women to report labor market activities. Greater reporting of such activities by women could contribute to the higher proportion of unemployed women on layoff in the parallel survey.

Those who are initially reported to be on layoff, but do not meet the expectation of recall, are asked the series of questions on jobsearch, and most are found to have looked for work within the prior 4-week period. If so, they are still counted as unemployed, but as “jobseekers,” rather than persons on layoff.

Duration of unemployment. Measures of both mean and median duration were little different between the old and

new procedures. The mean duration in the parallel survey was 19.7 weeks, compared with 18.1 weeks in the CPS, and the median duration was 9 weeks, compared with 8 weeks.

Several changes were made to the unemployment duration measure, including one which allowed respondents to report duration in weeks, months, or years, as they prefer, rather than only in weeks, as in the former questionnaire. This change was designed to make it easier for the longer-term unemployed to report their length of jobsearch, and, in fact, the parallel survey obtained relatively more reports of longer-term joblessness.

Another change involved dependent interviewing. As mentioned in the section on computerization, duration of unemployment is automatically updated by either 4 or 5 weeks each month (depending on the number of weeks between surveys) as long as a person continues to be unemployed.

Reasons for unemployment. The unemployed are classified by their activity immediately prior to becoming unemployed. These “reasons for unemployment” include having lost a job (including persons on layoff), having left a job to seek a new one, or being either new entrants or reentrants to the labor force. Several changes to the questionnaire – both definitional and operational – resulted in differences in the way the unemployed are distributed among these categories.

There was a higher proportion of the unemployed counted as reentrants in the parallel survey (32.7 percent) compared with the CPS (24.6 percent) and a smaller proportion of new entrants (6.7 versus 10.2 percent). These estimates were affected by the increase in the overall number of unemployed, some of whom were coming from outside the labor force and increasing the ranks of reentrants. Also, the seemingly minor modification to the definition of entrants, which was broadened to take into account any type of job, and not just a full-time job of at least 2 weeks duration, affected the estimates of new entrants and reentrants.

Table 7. Median weekly earnings of full- and part-time wage and salary workers by sex using 1980 census-based population estimates from the CPS and the parallel survey, 1993 annual averages

(In current dollars)

Category	CPS ¹	Parallel survey	Difference
Full-time workers			
Total	\$450	\$462	\$12
Men	509	529	20
Women	400	400	-
Part-time workers			
Total	130	133	3
Men	120	127	7
Women	136	135	-1

⁷ These estimates pertaining to hourly paid workers are based on the average of the 6 months from September 1992 to February 1993.

¹ These estimates differ slightly from previously published 1993 averages because of the estimation procedures used.

Table 8. Unemployed persons by reason for and duration of unemployment using 1980 census-based population estimates from the CPS and the parallel survey, 1993 annual averages

Reason and duration	Thousands of persons			Percent distribution		
	CPS ¹	Parallel survey	Difference ²	CPS ¹	Parallel survey	Difference ²
REASON						
Total unemployed	8,714	9,358	644	100.0	100.0	-
Job losers	4,731	3,820	-911	54.3	40.8	-13.5
On layoff	1,091	1,202	111	12.5	12.8	.3
Other job losers	3,640	2,618	-1,022	41.8	28.0	-13.8
Persons who completed temporary jobs	(³)	985	(³)	(³)	10.5	(³)
Job leavers	949	861	-88	10.9	9.2	-1.7
Reentrants	2,143	3,064	921	24.6	32.7	8.1
New entrants	890	629	-261	10.2	6.7	-3.5
DURATION						
Less than 5 weeks	3,138	2,801	-337	36.0	29.9	-6.1
5 to 14 weeks	2,562	2,968	406	29.4	31.7	2.3
15 weeks and over	3,015	3,590	575	34.6	38.4	3.8
15 to 26 weeks	1,250	1,476	226	14.3	15.8	1.5
27 weeks and over	1,765	2,114	349	20.3	22.6	2.3
27 to 51 weeks	747	899	152	8.6	9.6	1.0
52 weeks and over	1,018	1,215	197	11.7	13.0	1.3
Average (mean) duration, in weeks	18.1	19.7	1.6	-	-	-
Median duration, in weeks	8.0	9.0	1.0	-	-	-

¹ These estimates differ slightly from previously published 1993 averages because of the estimation procedure used.

² These differences may not equal the results obtained from compar-

ing the values shown in the table because of independent rounding.

³ Not available.

“Completed temporary job” was added as a major reason for unemployment category, based on a revised question posed to jobseekers who were working before they started looking for work: “Did you lose or quit that job, or was it a temporary job that ended?” Under the old questionnaire, most people who became unemployed when their temporary job ended were classified as “job losers.” Under the new procedures, persons who completed temporary jobs accounted for about 11 percent of all unemployed. The job loser proportion was lowered by close to this magnitude.

Other changes. As discussed in the section on major questionnaire changes, the distinction between active and passive jobsearch methods is a crucial one, and, in the new questionnaire, response categories were reordered and expanded for greater accuracy in classifying responses. Two passive methods—“looked at ads” and “attended job training programs/courses”—were added to the list, as was a category called “other passive.” In the past, interviewers were instructed to code passive jobsearch methods as “nothing” and other active methods as “other,” but there was evidence that some passive methods were being miscoded as “other.” Also, it is quite possible that some active jobsearches were miscoded as “nothing.”

The question on whether a person looked for a job during the last 4 weeks was reworded to convey a broader concept of jobsearch activity (see exhibit A), and followup questions were added to obtain a full accounting of the jobsearch methods used. The parallel survey yielded a somewhat higher proportion of individuals who gave passive reasons only—4.4 versus 3.2 percent of everyone receiving the jobsearch question.

Labor force

The labor force participation rate, that is, the percentage of the population that is either employed or unemployed, was higher in the parallel survey than in the CPS. For all workers, the labor force participation rate using the new questions was 66.6 percent, compared with 66.2 percent in the CPS. (See tables 1 and 2.)

Women’s participation rate was 59.1 percent in the parallel survey, compared with 57.9 percent in the CPS. Teenagers and older workers also had higher participation rates in the parallel survey than in the CPS. The labor force participation rate for men, however, was somewhat lower in the parallel survey—74.8 versus 75.2 percent.

To explain the differences in participation rates among certain demographic groups, the arguments used to explain variations in employment and unemployment apply.

That is, the new questionnaire generally obtains more labor force activity, especially for those worker groups which have traditionally had more part-time or irregular participation.

Not in the labor force

Given the greater proportion of labor force participants in the parallel survey compared with the CPS, it follows that the percentage of the population that was out of the labor force was lower in the parallel survey, 33.4 percent compared with 33.8 percent. The "not in the labor force" group is large and diverse, including retirees, homemakers, students, the ill and disabled, and all others who are neither working nor looking for work.

Discouraged workers. Within the "all others" category is a group of particular interest—discouraged workers. These are people who want jobs but have not searched for work in the prior month because they believe there are no jobs to be found or none for which they could qualify.

As discussed in the section on definitional changes, the definition of discouraged workers was made more restrictive by requiring some search activity within the prior year and availability to work. These two new criteria, especially the former, contributed to a substantially reduced number of discouraged workers in the parallel survey compared with the CPS. (See table 9.)

Most, but not all, of the reduction in discouragement is due to the change in definition, but other changes in the questionnaire played a role also. Even when estimates based on the former definition were compared, the parallel survey estimates remained lower than those from the CPS.

Data on a larger group of persons outside the labor force, one that includes discouraged workers as well as persons who desire work but give other reasons for not searching (such as child-care problems, family responsibilities, school, or transportation problems) may also be relevant for analysis. This group is made up of persons who want a job, are available to work, and have looked for work within the past year. They constitute 2.1 percent of the not-in-the-labor-force group in the parallel survey. There is no comparable figure for the CPS, since the old questionnaire did not ask about recency of jobsearch for those not in the labor force.

Retired and disabled persons. One of the most frequent complaints from respondents and interviewers about the former questionnaire was the burden it placed on retired and disabled people, who every month were asked a series of questions on labor force activity which had no relevance to their situation. In the new questionnaire, several changes were made to address this problem. In the case of retirees 50 years and over, the first month they *volunteer* that they are retired they are skipped to a question asking whether they currently want a job (either full or part time). If they do not want a job, the interview is ended. In subse-

quent months, through dependent interviewing, they are asked if they did any work in the last week. If not, it is verified that they are still retired and do not want a job. Nearly all of the people who were identified as retired in previous months verify that they are still retired in the subsequent month.

Similar changes were made to reduce the burden for those who volunteer that they are disabled or unable to work. (The latter category is intended to cover people with a temporary illness or injury who might not perceive themselves as disabled, a term which may have a more permanent connotation.) Individuals who are reported as disabled or unable to work are asked a followup question to determine if they will be able to do any gainful work in the next 6 months. If they won't, the interview is ended. In subsequent months, they are asked if they worked in the prior week. If not, they are asked to simply verify their previous month's status as disabled or unable to work.

It is important to be aware of the fact that the "shortcut" offered to older survey participants did not reduce the count of older persons who are active in the labor market. On the contrary, the parallel survey obtained a larger labor force among the older population than did the CPS. As explained in the sections on employment and unemployment, the new questions appeared to capture more part-time and irregular work, as well as more jobsearch for these types of work, resulting in higher estimates of labor force activity for several groups, including older workers.

It should also be noted that the response categories of retired and disabled were intended merely to reduce the burden of participating in the survey, not to provide a complete count of retired or disabled persons. Such classi-

Table 9. Discouraged workers by sex and age using 1980 census-based population estimates from the CPS and the parallel survey, 1993 annual averages

(In thousands)

Category	CPS ¹	Parallel survey	Difference ²
Not in labor force, total . . .	65,447	64,585	-862
Discouraged workers:			
Total	1,127	424	-703
Men	523	221	-302
Women	604	204	-400
16 to 24 years	222	114	-108
Men	120	67	-53
Women	102	47	-55
25 years and over	905	311	-594
Men	404	154	-250
Women	502	157	-345

¹ These estimates differ slightly from previously published 1993 averages because of the estimation procedure used.

² These differences may not equal the results obtained from comparing the values shown in the table because of independent rounding.

fications in the survey depend strictly on individuals' volunteering the information. No attempt is made to determine if those who say they are retired ever worked at a paying job or met any other specific criteria. Moreover, persons active in the labor force market who are also retired from previous careers or disabled are classified as employed or unemployed rather than as not in the labor force (retired or disabled).

Historical Comparability

The new questionnaire and mode of data collection will result in changes for most estimates. Examination of the parallel survey data has helped quantify the magnitude of these differences and identify their possible causes. BLS will not, however, use the parallel survey data to reissue official estimates. Instead, BLS will provide estimates and suggestions in the form of research series and publications, in order to aid individuals who examine CPS data historically.

Some of the techniques being investigated for use in the construction of historical research series include the imposition of old definitions on the data collected beginning in January 1994, construction of new definitions with data collected prior to January 1994, the use of measurement error models to explore the structural relationship between the CPS and the parallel survey data in order to predict what the CPS estimates would have been had the new procedures been used prior to January 1994, the exploration of geographic variation to gain insight into the effects of the new questionnaire and procedures at different levels of unemployment, and the tracking of the CPS and parallel survey data with other concurrent measures of economic activity.

Considerable analysis of the aggregate unemployment rate has already been completed and is available from BLS upon request. Work on other labor market series will be coming out over the next 12 to 18 months.⁸

Also for comparability, BLS and the Bureau of the Census will, for a period, continue to conduct the "old CPS" — that is, with the old questionnaire and paper and pencil procedure, using the 12,000 household sample in the 1992–93 parallel survey. Current plans call for data from this second parallel survey to be made available in July 1994 after the effects of switching respondents and interviewers from the automated survey to the paper survey have been investigated. It is important for data users and the public to know that data from the second parallel survey are being collected for the purposes of historical com-

parisons only. The official unemployment rate estimates will continue to be derived from the 60,000 household sample that, as of January 1994, is administered with the new automated questionnaire. Given its small sample size, estimates from the second parallel survey will have a great deal of variability and thus reduced reliability. Specifically, the standard error on a 3-month national unemployment rate from the 12,000 household second parallel survey will be more than twice as large as the standard error from the 60,000 household sample. To put this in perspective, data from the second parallel survey would have to be aggregated together for more than a year to obtain a level of variability as small as that obtained for 1 month of CPS data collected from the 60,000 household sample.

Introduction of 1990 Census-Based Population Controls

Derivation of 1990 census-based population controls, with adjustment for net census undercoverage

Beginning with the CPS estimates for January 1994, the independent national population controls used for the age-sex-race groups in the second-stage estimation procedure are being prepared by projecting forward the resident population as enumerated on April 1, 1990. Also, for the first time, estimates of the decennial census undercount, obtained from the Post Enumeration Survey (PES), are being added to the population controls.

Current month CPS estimates of the population are adjusted to agree with independent population controls. These controls are developed from a variety of sources, as described below. In the second-stage estimation procedure, the CPS sample weights are adjusted to ensure that sample-based estimates of population match the independent controls. The CPS population estimates are consistent with three sets of controls for:

- 1) 50 States and the District of Columbia
- 2) 14 Hispanic and 5 non-Hispanic age-sex groups
- 3) 66 white, 42 black, and 10 other race-age-sex groups

The first set of controls is restricted to the civilian noninstitutional population (16 years and over) and the remaining controls are developed for the civilian noninstitutional population plus noninstitutionalized children 15 years and under.

Since the population controls are derived primarily from non-survey data, they are assumed to contain no sampling error and thus do not contribute to the variance of the survey estimates. The second-stage ratio adjustment reduces the variability of those CPS estimates which are

⁸ For preliminary findings from this research, see two BLS Technical Reports: "What Would the Unemployment Rate Have Been Had the Redesignated Current Population Survey Been in Place From September 1992 to December 1993?: A Measurement Error Analysis," by Stephen M. Miller (Telephone 202-606-7379); and "Predicting the National Unemployment Rate That the 'Old' CPS Would Have Produced," by Richard Tiller (Telephone 202-606-6370).

correlated with the population — particularly estimates of employment and civilian labor force. At the same time, the adjustment partially corrects for CPS undercoverage of certain demographic groups, most notably Hispanics.

The 1990-based independent population controls are aggregates of more detailed population projections and are developed in a manner similar to earlier controls. Decennial census data and a variety of administrative and survey information are used to “age forward” estimates of the population to the current month, adjust for births and deaths, account for net migration, and then subtract the counts of Armed Forces and institutionalized persons. The population figures derived in this manner are projections based on administrative estimates, in contrast to the survey-based estimates of population obtained from the CPS. A description of the method used to make the 1990-based projections is given here.

The base figures for the resident population are derived from the 1990 decennial census, which has an official reference date of April 1, 1990. (The resident population includes all persons living in the United States, regardless of age, institutional status, or Armed Forces membership.) The age distribution is modified to correct for lags between the census date and the actual date of interview. The race distribution is modified to be consistent with OMB Directive 15, which stipulates that persons of unspecified race, mostly persons of Hispanic origin, are allocated to one of four race categories (white; black; American Indian, Eskimo, and Aleut; Asian and Pacific Islander). As a result of these changes, the base figures differ in age and race distribution from figures published by the Bureau of the Census in decennial census reports. For details, see *U.S. Bureau of the Census, Publication CPH-L-74, Age, Sex, Race, and Hispanic Origin Information from the 1990 Census: a Comparison of Census Results with Results where Age and Race have been Modified*. The Bureau of the Census also develops estimates of the April 1, 1990 population, independent of the 1990 census, using methods of demographic analysis. These estimates are also used in developing the population controls for CPS.

A myriad of data sources are tapped to measure post-censal change in the resident population due to births, deaths, and net migration. The National Center for Health Statistics (NCHS) provides the Census Bureau with data on births by sex, race, and Hispanic origin, although data for the latest month must be projected. Deaths by age, sex, and race are also obtained from NCHS, although the latest 6 months must be projected from a life table based on NCHS and Social Security Administration data. (The entire series of deaths for the Hispanic-origin population is projected.) Data on legal international immigration are obtained from the Immigration and Naturalization Service, the Office of Refugee Resettlement, and the Puerto Rican Planning Board (mostly projected between the latest July 1 to the current month, although preliminary data

are used to track refugee movements). Estimates of net undocumented immigration and permanent emigration of legal United States residents are modeled using the 1980 census and data from surveys and earlier censuses. The net movement of United States citizens from overseas to the United States is estimated based on data provided by the Department of Defense and the Office of Personnel Management (for military and civilian Federal Government personnel and their dependents). Other net migration is assumed to be zero (e.g., movement of foreign students and civilians not affiliated with the Federal Government). Most of the data are characterized as administrative, although some data for recent months must be projected. Thus, while the data are not subject to sampling error, they may contain nonsampling errors and bias.

The “inflation-deflation” method uses data from all these sources to generate the current month’s national (not State) projections of the resident population by age, sex, race, and ethnicity. The inflation-deflation method is a variant of the standard cohort-component method in which a population is aged forward a number of years taking into account births, deaths, and net migration by age. The cohort-component method is improved by factoring in estimates of the decennial census undercount, using the method of inflation-deflation.

The basic procedure may be described as follows. For each age-race-sex cell, the 1990 census population count is divided by the corresponding estimate of the resident population made by demographic analysis. The resulting inflation-deflation factors are estimates of census coverage rates. The factors are assumed to be time-invariant and associated with a specific age range. At the April 1 census date, the reciprocals of the factors are viewed as inflating the census figures up to the demographic analysis figures (although these are not always larger). The demographic analysis population estimate is aged forward to the current time. Estimates of births and net migration are added to each aged demographic analysis cell value, and estimates of deaths are subtracted. Each cell value is then multiplied by the inflation-deflation factor of its new age to deflate the value. While not correcting for net census undercount (which is both added and subtracted), the inflation-deflation procedure preserves the age pattern of the undercount. For more information on data sources and methods, see *Current Population Reports, Series P-25, Reports 1045 and 1095*, U.S. Bureau of the Census.

Let us consider an example. The 1990 factor of approximately 0.98 for white male 13-year-olds represents a 2-percent undercount in the census; the factor of 1.02 for white male 17-year-olds represents an overcount of 2 percent. The demographic analysis population estimate is aged forward to the current time. Each aged demographic analysis cell value is adjusted for births, deaths, and migration. Each cell value is then multiplied by the inflation-deflation factor for its new age to deflate the cell value to corre-

spond to the decennial census base. If the current reference date is April 1994, the 13-year-old white male cell value for the census is inflated by dividing by 0.98 and aged forward to 17 years of age. Deaths are subtracted, and net migration figures are added. The cell value is then multiplied by the 1.02 factor for the 17-year-old group, effectively giving the new cell estimate a census overcount of 2 percent.

To obtain the civilian noninstitutional population, which is the universe for the CPS, the resident population estimates for those 16 years of age and over are reduced by subtracting both Armed Forces personnel residing in the United States and civilians living in institutions. The number of resident Armed Forces personnel is estimated using data from the Department of Defense. The 1990 demographic census data on the institutional population are updated annually through a canvass of group quarters facilities. The estimates of the resident population for those under 16 years of age are also reduced by subtracting the institutional population.

As a last step, corrections for net census undercount are applied. The level of the 1990 decennial census undercount is calculated from the PES by sex-race-ethnicity for each year of age. The level of undercount is assumed to be invariant over time, and a matrix of undercounts is added to the population projections. The overall level of the projections is raised by the addition of this constant matrix, but month-to-month changes in the population are unaffected. See U.S. Bureau of the Census, *Assessment of Accuracy of Adjusted versus Unadjusted 1990 Census Base for use in Intercensal Estimates: Report of the Committee on Adjustment of Postcensal Estimates*. The undercount adjusted projections are aggregated to obtain the national age-sex-ethnicity and age-sex-race population controls used in second-stage ratio adjustment.

State projections of the civilian noninstitutional population age 16 and over are developed using similar procedures. Population estimates for States are produced by age and sex only (not race or Hispanic origin), and only the 16 and over totals are used in computing independent controls. Information from tax returns is used to estimate migration between States. For each State, the population 16 years and over is calculated for each July. The two most recent July figures give the latest estimate of year-to-year change. For the current month, a straight-line extrapolation of the change is made, with a new base series for the projection instituted each January. Counts of resident Armed Forces and the institutional population 16 years and older are subtracted to yield the civilian noninstitutional population. A pro rata adjustment ensures the additivity of the State projections to the projection for the national civilian noninstitutional population. For more information, see *Current Population Reports*, Series P-25, Reports 957 and 1010, Bureau of the Census.

Effect of 1990 census-based population controls on national estimates

CPS estimates of major labor force characteristics for the annual average of 1993, using both the 1980 census-based and adjusted 1990 census-based population controls, are presented in table 10. An undercount adjustment, based on results from the Census Bureau's Post Enumeration Survey (PES), is applied to the 1990-based controls. These averages are based on monthly CPS estimates using the final weights computed after second-stage estimation, which are neither composited nor seasonally adjusted. Under the new controls, the annual average estimate of the civilian noninstitutional population 16 years of age and over increased by about 1.3 million or 0.7 percent; the civilian labor force increased by about 1.1 million or 0.9 percent; and the level of unemployed increased by 0.2 million or 2.3 percent. The estimated totals using the 1990 population controls are considered to be more accurate, since these controls are projected from the April 1990 decennial census estimates and adjusted for undercount, whereas the 1980-based controls are projected from the 1980 decennial census estimates.

Under the new controls, the estimate of the annual average unemployment rate increased by 0.1 percentage point, primarily because of the large upward population adjustment for Hispanics (see below), who have an unemployment rate higher than the overall labor force. The labor force participation rate increased by 0.2 percentage point; and the employment-population ratio increased by 0.1 percentage point.

Levels increased for the civilian noninstitutional population and all labor force categories in all demographic groups shown in table 10. The most notable increases occurred for Hispanics. The change from the 1980- to 1990-based estimates of the population for this group was approximately 11 percent, with similar percentage increases in employed and unemployed levels. The difference between the 1980- and 1990-based estimates of the unemployment rate for all groups, except teenagers, was near the national average of 0.1 percentage point; for teenagers, there was negligible change in the unemployment rate.

Differences in labor force participation rates for adult men, blacks, and Hispanics were above the national average of 0.2 percentage point, while the differences for adult women, teenagers, and whites were below the national average. Differences in employment-population ratios also exceeded the national average of 0.1 percentage point for adult men, blacks, and Hispanics, while there were virtually no differences for adult women, teenagers, and whites.

Total effects due to changes in methods and population controls

Differences in labor force estimates using the old and

new questionnaires and data collection procedures were presented in the section on the redesign. These differences were calculated from 1993 annual average CPS and parallel survey estimates based on 1980 population controls and represent changes that can be attributed to the redesign. Changes in 1993 CPS estimates attributed to the new population controls were discussed in the previous section. This section presents a brief discussion of the combined effects of the new questionnaire and controls by comparing labor force estimates from the 1993 CPS, adjusted to 1980-based controls, with estimates from the parallel survey, adjusted to 1990-based controls.

Table 10 shows annual average estimates of major labor force characteristics for the 1993 CPS (1980-based) and the parallel survey (1990-based) and the differences between these estimates. The effects from the new methods and population controls are essentially additive. For example, the estimate of civilian labor force increased by 2 million; an increase of 1.1 million is due to the new population controls as reported in the previous section, and the remainder (0.9 million) is attributed to the survey redesign. Similarly, estimated total employment increased by 1.1 million under the new methods and population controls. Of this amount, about 0.9 million is due to the new controls and 0.2 million is contributed by the new questionnaire. Total unemployment increased by 0.9 million, of which 0.7 million is attributed to the redesign and 0.2 million is due to the new population controls.

The sum due to the population controls and the redesign may not equal the total effect in table 10, primarily because the new population controls affect CPS and parallel survey estimates differently. For example, the parallel survey yields a larger estimate of the number of unemployed; consequently, the effect due to the population controls would be slightly larger for that survey estimate. In addition, there are minor differences in the CPS and parallel survey second-stage estimation algorithms.

The breakdown of the total effect on various rates and ratios is given in table 11. The increase in the annual average unemployment rate is 0.6 percentage point; since the difference due to population controls is 0.1 percentage point, the contribution from the redesign is 0.5 percentage point. The labor force participation rate increased by a total of 0.6 percentage point, with 0.2 percentage point due to population controls. The total change in the employment-population ratio is 0.2 percentage point. The change attributed to the redesign is about half this amount, or 0.1 percentage point. Note that the total effect is not always the sum of two positive effects. For example, the total effect for adult men's employment-population ratio is -0.4 percentage point. The effect from population controls is 0.3 percentage point, and the questionnaire effect is -0.7 percentage point.

Table 11 also shows that for the unemployment rate the effects from new population controls are about 0.1 percentage point for all demographic groups except teenagers. The total effects vary from 0.3 percentage point for adult men to 1.6 percentage points for teenagers. The effects from population controls are fairly stable over time so the annual average is similar to the population control effect for a given month; however, as the redesign effects vary from month to month, especially for Hispanics and teenagers, the annual average redesign effect may not be a good indicator of difference for a single month.

The total change for labor force participation rates in table 11 varies from -0.2 percentage point for adult men to 2.3 percentage points for teenagers and Hispanics. The effect due to population controls is largest for blacks. For the employment-population ratio, the total changes are larger for teenagers (about 1 percentage point, all attributed to the redesign) and Hispanics (0.8 percentage point from the redesign and 0.3 percentage point due to population controls). Again, the estimates of the redesign effects for teenagers and Hispanics have a high degree of month-to-month variability, primarily due to small sample sizes. For adult men and blacks, the total effect on the employment-population ratio is a decline of about one-half of one percentage point.

Effect on State and Area Estimates

Beginning with estimates for January 1994, State and area labor market statistics produced by BLS in cooperation with State Employment Security Agencies also reflect a number of important changes. Consistent with changes affecting the national data, these include:

- implementation of the CPS redesign, and
- introduction of 1990 census-based population controls (adjusted for the estimated population undercount).

In addition, the State and area labor market estimates are affected by:

- improved time-series models for the smaller States, and
- incorporation of selected 1990 census data in the geographic definition of labor market areas and in local area labor force estimation.

Each of these topics will be explained in a detailed article which will appear in the March 1994 issue of this publication.

Further Information

Additional information is available on all of the subjects covered in this article. Requests should be sent to: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, Room 4675, 2 Massachusetts Avenue NE., Washington, DC 20212-0001. The telephone number is (202) 606-6378; Fax (202) 606-6426.

Table 10. Total effect of the adjusted 1990 census-based population controls and the redesign on selected labor force groups, 1993 annual averages

(Numbers in thousands)

Employment status and group	CPS		Parallel survey		Effect ²		
	1980 census-based ¹	Adjusted 1990 census-based	1980 census-based	Adjusted 1990 census-based	Total (4-1)	Population controls (2-1)	Redesign (3-1)
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
TOTAL							
Civilian noninstitutional population	193,550	194,805	193,550	194,805	1,255	1,255	0
Civilian labor force	128,103	129,240	128,965	130,103	2,000	1,137	862
Percent of population	66.2	66.3	66.6	66.8	.6	.2	.4
Employed	119,389	120,323	119,606	120,511	1,112	934	217
Employment-population ratio	61.7	61.8	61.8	61.9	.2	.1	.1
Unemployed	8,714	8,917	9,359	9,592	878	203	645
Unemployment rate	6.8	6.9	7.3	7.4	.6	.1	.5
Men, 20 years and over							
Civilian noninstitutional population	85,906	86,290	85,850	86,236	329	384	-56
Civilian labor force	66,077	66,680	65,599	66,197	120	604	-478
Percent of population	76.9	77.3	76.4	76.8	-.2	.4	-.5
Employed	61,884	62,402	61,283	61,786	-97	519	-601
Employment-population ratio	72.0	72.3	71.4	71.7	-.4	.3	-.6
Unemployed	4,193	4,278	4,316	4,410	218	85	123
Unemployment rate	6.4	6.4	6.6	6.7	.3	.1	.2
Women, 20 years and over							
Civilian noninstitutional population	94,389	94,598	94,361	94,590	201	209	-28
Civilian labor force	55,184	55,379	56,162	56,363	1,178	195	978
Percent of population	58.5	58.5	59.5	59.6	1.1	.1	1.0
Employed	51,966	52,110	52,604	52,735	769	144	638
Employment-population ratio	55.1	55.1	55.8	55.8	.7	.0	.7
Unemployed	3,218	3,270	3,559	3,627	409	51	340
Unemployment rate	5.8	5.9	6.3	6.4	.6	.1	.5
Both sexes, 16 to 19 years							
Civilian noninstitutional population	13,254	13,916	13,338	13,979	725	662	84
Civilian labor force	6,842	7,180	7,203	7,543	701	338	361
Percent of population	51.6	51.6	54.0	54.0	2.3	.0	2.4
Employed	5,540	5,812	5,719	5,989	449	272	179
Employment-population ratio	41.8	41.8	42.9	42.8	1.1	.0	1.1
Unemployed	1,302	1,369	1,485	1,554	252	66	182
Unemployment rate	19.0	19.1	20.6	20.6	1.6	.0	1.6
White							
Civilian noninstitutional population	163,921	164,268	163,921	164,268	347	347	0
Civilian labor force	109,407	109,736	110,209	110,550	1,143	329	802
Percent of population	66.7	66.8	67.2	67.3	.6	.1	.5
Employed	102,891	103,114	103,267	103,482	592	223	376
Employment-population ratio	62.8	62.8	63.0	63.0	.2	.0	.2
Unemployed	6,516	6,622	6,942	7,067	551	106	426
Unemployment rate	6.0	6.0	6.3	6.4	.4	.1	.3
Black							
Civilian noninstitutional population	22,329	22,505	22,329	22,505	176	176	0
Civilian labor force	13,957	14,224	13,908	14,171	214	267	-49
Percent of population	62.5	63.2	62.3	63.0	.5	.7	-.2
Employed	12,148	12,370	11,923	12,133	-14	222	-225
Employment-population ratio	54.4	55.0	53.4	53.9	-.5	.6	-1.0
Unemployed	1,809	1,855	1,985	2,038	229	45	176
Unemployment rate	13.0	13.0	14.3	14.4	1.4	.1	1.3

Table 10. Total effect of the adjusted 1990 census-based population controls and the redesign on selected labor force groups, 1993 annual averages—Continued

(Numbers in thousands)

Employment status and group	CPS		Parallel survey		Effect ²		
	1980 census-based ¹	Adjusted 1990 census-based	1980 census-based	Adjusted 1990 census-based	Total (4-1)	Population controls (2-1)	Redesign (3-1)
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Hispanic origin							
Civilian noninstitutional population	15,753	17,505	15,753	17,505	1,752	1,752	0
Civilian labor force	10,385	11,611	10,666	11,933	1,548	1,226	281
Percent of population	65.9	66.3	67.7	68.2	2.3	.4	1.8
Employed	9,285	10,370	9,412	10,528	1,243	1,085	127
Employment-population ratio	58.9	59.2	59.7	60.1	1.2	.3	.8
Unemployed	1,100	1,241	1,254	1,405	305	141	155
Unemployment rate	10.6	10.7	11.8	11.8	1.2	.1	1.2

¹ These estimates differ slightly from previously published 1993 averages because of the estimation procedure used.

² Changes in column 5 minus those in column 6 do not necessarily equal those in column 7 primarily because the population controls affected the CPS and the parallel survey estimates differently. Moreover, population estimates obtained from the two surveys do not always

agree due to slight differences in estimating procedures.

NOTE: Detail for the above race and Hispanic-origin groups will not sum to totals because data for the "other races" group are not presented and Hispanics are included in both the white and black population groups.

Table 11. Total effect of adjusted 1990 census-based population controls and the redesign on selected labor force ratios and rates, 1993 annual averages.

(Percent)

Category	CPS 1980 census-based ¹	Parallel survey, adjusted 1990 census-based	Effect ²		
			Total	Population controls	Redesign
Labor force participation rates					
Total, 16 years and over	66.2	66.8	0.6	0.2	0.4
Men, 20 years and over	76.9	76.8	-.2	.4	-.5
Women, 20 years and over	58.5	59.6	1.1	.1	1.1
Both sexes, 16 to 19 years	51.6	54.0	2.3	.0	2.4
White	66.7	67.3	.6	.1	.5
Black	62.5	63.0	.5	.7	-.2
Hispanic origin	65.9	68.2	2.3	.4	1.8
Employment-population ratios					
Total, 16 years and over	61.7	61.9	.2	.1	.1
Men, 20 years and over	72.0	71.7	-.4	.3	-.7
Women, 20 years and over	55.1	55.8	.7	.0	.7
Both sexes, 16 to 19 years	41.8	42.8	1.1	.0	1.1
White	62.8	63.0	.2	.0	.2
Black	54.4	53.9	-.5	.6	-1.0
Hispanic origin	58.9	60.1	1.2	.3	.8
Unemployment rates					
Total, 16 years and over	6.8	7.4	.6	.1	.5
Men, 20 years and over	6.4	6.7	.3	.1	.2
Women, 20 years and over	5.8	6.4	.6	.1	.5
Both sexes, 16 to 19 years	19.0	20.6	1.6	.0	1.6
White	6.0	6.4	.4	.1	.3
Black	13.0	14.4	1.4	.1	1.3
Hispanic origin	10.6	11.8	1.2	.1	1.2

¹ These estimates differ slightly from previously published 1993 averages because of the estimation procedure used.

² The sum of the difference due to population controls and the redesign may not equal the total difference primarily due to rounding.

Summary table A. Major labor force status categories, seasonally adjusted

(Numbers in thousands)

Category	1993												1994
	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.
Labor force status													
Civilian noninstitutional population	192,644	192,786	192,959	193,126	193,283	193,456	193,633	193,793	193,971	194,151	194,321	194,472	195,953
Civilian labor force	127,224	127,400	127,440	127,539	128,075	128,056	128,102	128,334	128,108	128,580	128,662	128,898	130,667
Percent of population	66.0	66.1	66.0	66.0	66.3	66.2	66.2	66.2	66.0	66.2	66.2	66.3	66.7
Employed	118,178	118,442	118,562	118,585	119,180	119,187	119,370	119,692	119,568	119,941	120,332	120,661	121,971
Percent of population	61.3	61.4	61.4	61.4	61.7	61.6	61.6	61.8	61.8	61.8	61.9	62.0	62.2
Unemployed	9,046	8,958	8,878	8,954	8,895	8,869	8,732	8,642	8,540	8,639	8,330	8,237	8,696
Not in labor force	65,420	65,366	65,519	65,587	65,208	65,400	65,531	65,459	65,863	65,571	65,659	65,574	65,286
Unemployment rates													
All workers	7.1	7.0	7.0	7.0	6.9	6.9	6.8	6.7	6.7	6.7	6.5	6.4	6.7
Men, 20 years and over	6.5	6.6	6.7	6.5	6.5	6.5	6.5	6.4	6.3	6.2	5.9	5.8	5.9
Women, 20 years and over	6.3	6.0	5.7	6.0	5.9	5.9	5.8	5.7	5.8	5.8	5.7	5.7	6.0
Both sexes, 16 to 19 years	19.6	19.6	19.5	20.3	19.8	19.5	18.4	18.4	17.9	18.9	18.3	17.8	18.4
White	6.2	6.1	6.1	6.1	6.1	6.1	6.0	5.9	5.8	6.1	5.6	5.6	5.8
Black	14.1	13.3	13.5	13.7	12.9	13.3	12.8	12.5	12.5	11.9	12.5	11.5	13.1
Hispanic origin	11.4	11.3	11.2	10.5	10.0	10.3	10.8	9.9	10.0	11.4	10.4	10.5	10.6

NOTE: Data for 1994 are not directly comparable with data for 1993 and earlier years. For additional information, see "Revisions in the Current Population Survey Effective January 1994" in this issue.

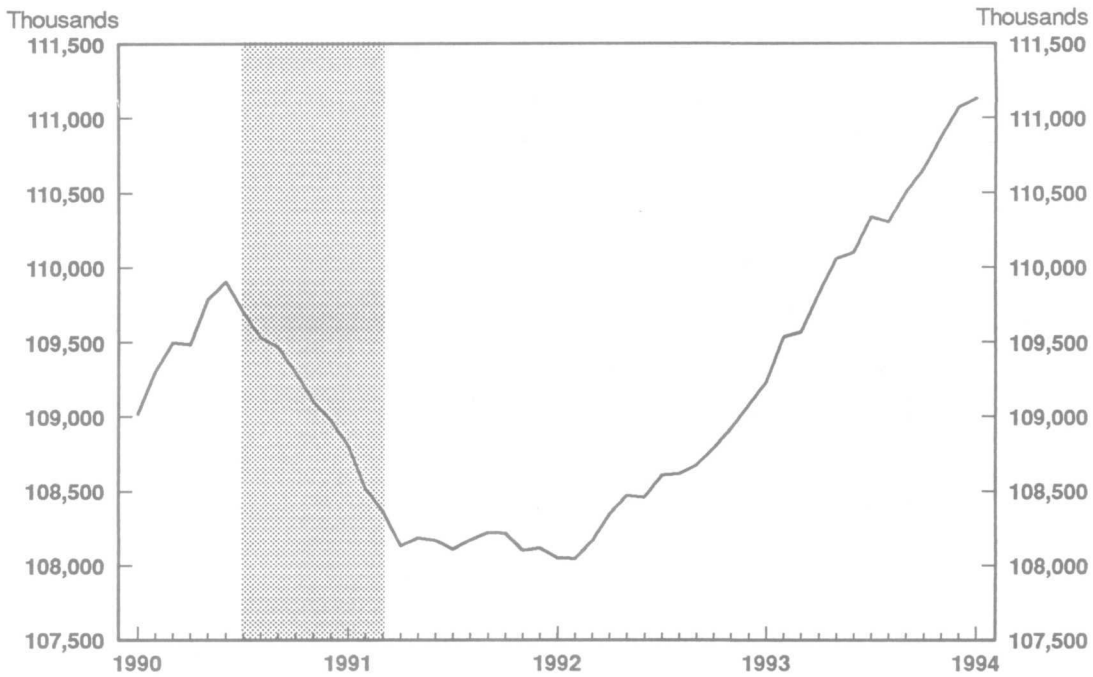
Summary table B. Employment, hours, and earnings of production or nonsupervisory workers on nonfarm payrolls, seasonally adjusted

(Numbers in thousands)

Industry	1993												1994
	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec. ^a	Jan. ^a
Employment													
Total	109,235	109,539	109,565	109,820	110,058	110,101	110,338	110,305	110,502	110,664	110,880	111,070	111,132
Total private	90,480	90,762	90,777	91,020	91,239	91,278	91,497	91,478	91,580	91,781	91,976	92,112	92,184
Goods-producing industries	23,001	23,069	23,016	22,980	23,006	22,941	22,948	22,903	22,886	22,934	22,994	23,006	23,027
Mining	611	600	600	600	602	596	595	592	596	596	595	606	604
Construction	4,454	4,515	4,481	4,517	4,577	4,574	4,593	4,593	4,592	4,629	4,664	4,663	4,660
Manufacturing	17,936	17,954	17,935	17,863	17,827	17,771	17,760	17,718	17,698	17,709	17,735	17,737	17,763
Service-producing industries	86,234	86,470	86,549	86,840	87,052	87,160	87,390	87,402	87,616	87,730	87,886	88,064	88,105
Transportation and public utilities	5,719	5,725	5,724	5,720	5,719	5,711	5,709	5,690	5,692	5,693	5,700	5,701	5,716
Wholesale trade	6,086	6,097	6,103	6,110	6,125	6,110	6,126	6,107	6,117	6,122	6,129	6,130	6,140
Retail trade	19,523	19,629	19,604	19,648	19,702	19,751	19,790	19,795	19,836	19,846	19,853	19,908	19,928
Finance, insurance, and real estate	6,578	6,577	6,574	6,585	6,588	6,590	6,604	6,602	6,616	6,632	6,651	6,661	6,667
Services	29,573	29,665	29,756	29,977	30,099	30,175	30,320	30,381	30,433	30,534	30,649	30,706	30,706
Government	18,755	18,777	18,788	18,800	18,819	18,823	18,841	18,827	18,922	18,903	18,904	18,958	18,948
Over-the-month change													
Total	156	304	26	255	238	43	237	-33	197	162	216	190	62
Total private	167	282	15	243	219	39	219	-19	102	181	215	136	72
Goods-producing industries	16	68	-53	-36	26	-65	7	-45	-17	48	60	12	21
Mining	-2	-11	0	0	2	-6	-1	-3	4	0	-1	11	-2
Construction	-5	61	-34	36	60	-3	19	0	-1	37	35	-1	-3
Manufacturing	23	18	-19	-72	-36	-56	-11	-42	-20	11	26	2	26
Service-producing industries	140	236	79	291	212	108	230	12	214	114	156	178	41
Transportation and public utilities	12	6	-1	-4	-1	-8	-2	-19	2	1	7	1	15
Wholesale trade	24	11	6	7	15	-15	16	-19	10	5	7	1	10
Retail trade	63	106	-25	44	54	49	39	5	41	10	7	55	20
Finance, insurance, and real estate	3	-1	-3	11	3	2	14	-2	14	16	19	10	6
Services	49	92	91	221	122	76	145	61	52	101	115	57	0
Government	-11	22	11	12	19	4	18	-14	95	-19	1	54	-10
Hours of work¹													
Total private	34.5	34.4	34.2	34.4	34.7	34.4	34.5	34.7	34.3	34.5	34.5	34.5	34.8
Manufacturing	41.4	41.4	41.2	41.5	41.4	41.2	41.4	41.4	41.5	41.6	41.7	41.7	41.7
Overtime	4.0	4.2	4.0	4.2	4.1	4.0	4.0	4.1	4.1	4.3	4.3	4.4	4.4
Indexes of aggregate weekly hours (1982=100)¹													
Total private	122.5	122.7	122.2	123.1	124.6	123.8	124.1	124.8	123.7	124.9	125.1	125.2	126.3
Manufacturing	101.8	102.3	101.6	101.6	101.4	100.8	101.0	100.9	100.9	101.5	102.0	102.1	102.4
Earnings²													
Average hourly earnings, total private:													
Current dollars	\$10.73	\$10.74	\$10.78	\$10.77	\$10.82	\$10.81	\$10.81	\$10.86	\$10.86	\$10.92	\$10.93	\$10.95	\$11.03
Constant (1982) dollars ²	7.40	7.38	7.39	7.36	7.39	7.38	7.37	7.39	7.40	7.40	7.40	7.40	N.A.
Average weekly earnings, total private	370.19	369.46	368.68	370.49	375.45	371.86	372.95	376.84	372.50	376.74	377.09	377.78	383.84

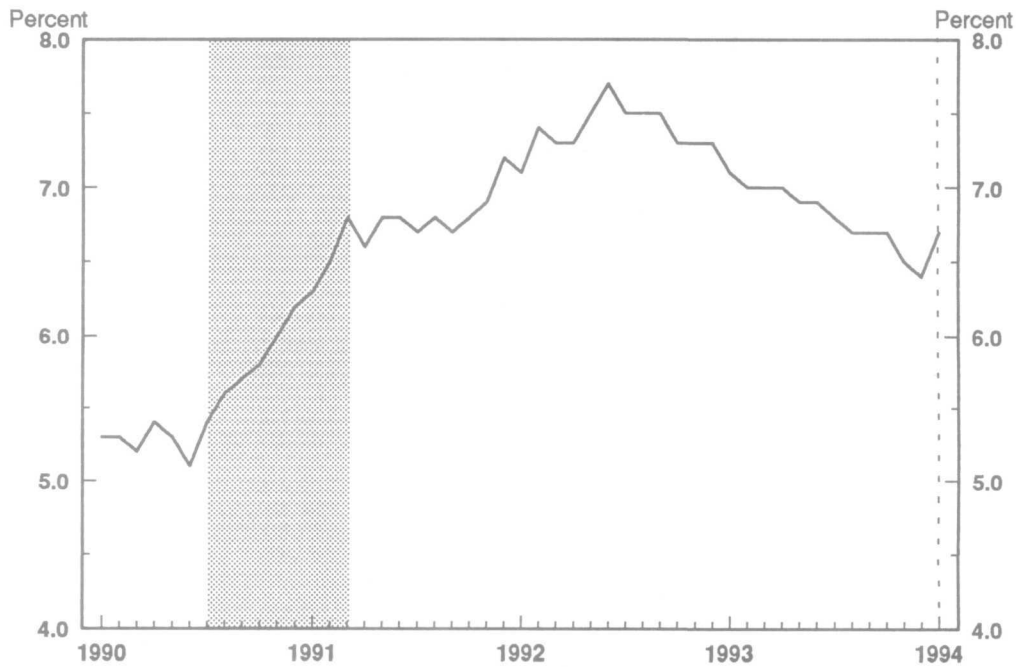
¹ Data relate to private production or nonsupervisory workers. N.A. = not available.
² The Consumer Price Index for Urban Wage Earners and Clerical Workers (CPI-W) is used to deflate this series. * = preliminary.

Chart 1. Nonfarm payroll employment, seasonally adjusted, 1990-94



NOTE: Shaded area represents recession.

Chart 2. Uemployment rate, seasonally adjusted, 1990-94



NOTE: Shaded area represents recession. Household data beginning in January 1994 reflect: 1) The introduction of the results of a major redesign of the Current Population Survey questionnaire and collection methodology, and 2) the introduction of population controls based on the 1990 census, adjusted for the estimated population undercount, and are not directly comparable with data for prior years.

**HOUSEHOLD DATA
HISTORICAL**

A-1. Employment status of the civilian noninstitutional population 16 years and over, 1961 to date

(Numbers in thousands)

Year and month	Civilian noninstitutional population	Civilian labor force								Not in labor force
		Number	Percent of population	Employed				Unemployed		
				Number	Percent of population	Agriculture	Nonagricultural industries	Number	Percent of labor force	
Annual averages										
1961	118,771	70,459	59.3	65,746	55.4	5,200	60,546	4,714	6.7	48,312
1962 ¹	120,153	70,614	58.8	66,702	55.5	4,944	61,759	3,911	5.5	49,539
1963	122,416	71,833	58.7	67,762	55.4	4,687	63,076	4,070	5.7	50,583
1964	124,485	73,091	58.7	69,305	55.7	4,523	64,782	3,786	5.2	51,394
1965	126,513	74,455	58.9	71,088	56.2	4,361	66,726	3,366	4.5	52,058
1966	128,058	75,770	59.2	72,895	56.9	3,979	68,915	2,875	3.8	52,288
1967	129,874	77,347	59.6	74,372	57.3	3,844	70,527	2,975	3.8	52,527
1968	132,028	78,737	59.6	75,920	57.5	3,817	72,103	2,817	3.6	53,291
1969	134,335	80,734	60.1	77,902	58.0	3,606	74,296	2,832	3.5	53,602
1970	137,085	82,771	60.4	78,678	57.4	3,463	75,215	4,093	4.9	54,315
1971	140,216	84,382	60.2	79,367	56.6	3,394	75,972	5,016	5.9	55,834
1972 ²	144,126	87,034	60.4	82,153	57.0	3,484	78,669	4,882	5.6	57,091
1973 ²	147,096	89,429	60.8	85,064	57.8	3,470	81,594	4,365	4.9	57,667
1974	150,120	91,949	61.3	86,794	57.8	3,515	83,279	5,156	5.6	58,171
1975	153,153	93,775	61.2	85,846	56.1	3,408	82,438	7,929	8.5	59,377
1976	156,150	96,158	61.6	88,752	56.8	3,331	85,421	7,406	7.7	59,991
1977	159,033	99,009	62.3	92,017	57.9	3,283	88,734	6,991	7.1	60,025
1978 ³	161,910	102,251	63.2	96,048	59.3	3,387	92,661	6,202	6.1	59,659
1979	164,863	104,962	63.7	98,824	59.9	3,347	95,477	6,137	5.8	59,900
1980	167,745	106,940	63.8	99,303	59.2	3,364	95,938	7,637	7.1	60,806
1981	170,130	108,670	63.9	100,397	59.0	3,368	97,030	8,273	7.6	61,460
1982	172,271	110,204	64.0	99,526	57.8	3,401	96,125	10,678	9.7	62,067
1983	174,215	111,550	64.0	100,834	57.9	3,383	97,450	10,717	9.6	62,665
1984	176,383	113,544	64.4	105,005	59.5	3,321	101,685	8,539	7.5	62,839
1985	178,206	115,461	64.8	107,150	60.1	3,179	103,971	8,312	7.2	62,744
1986 ³	180,587	117,834	65.3	109,597	60.7	3,163	106,434	8,237	7.0	62,752
1987	182,753	119,865	65.6	112,440	61.5	3,208	109,232	7,425	6.2	62,888
1988	184,613	121,669	65.9	114,968	62.3	3,169	111,800	6,701	5.5	62,944
1989	186,393	123,869	66.5	117,342	63.0	3,199	114,142	6,528	5.3	62,523
1990	188,049	124,787	66.4	117,914	62.7	3,186	114,728	6,874	5.5	63,262
1991	169,765	125,303	66.0	116,877	61.6	3,233	113,644	8,426	6.7	64,462
1992	191,576	126,982	66.3	117,596	61.4	3,207	114,391	9,384	7.4	64,593
1993	193,550	126,040	66.2	119,306	61.6	3,074	116,232	8,734	6.8	65,509
Monthly data, seasonally adjusted^d										
1993:										
January	192,644	127,224	66.0	118,178	61.3	3,182	114,996	9,046	7.1	65,420
February	192,786	127,400	66.1	118,442	61.4	3,116	115,326	8,958	7.0	65,386
March	192,959	127,440	66.0	118,562	61.4	3,099	115,483	8,878	7.0	65,519
April	193,126	127,539	66.0	118,585	61.4	3,071	115,514	8,954	7.0	65,587
May	193,283	128,075	66.3	119,180	61.7	3,074	116,106	8,895	6.9	65,208
June	193,456	128,056	66.2	119,187	61.6	3,031	116,156	8,869	6.9	65,400
July	193,633	128,102	66.2	119,370	61.6	3,043	116,327	8,732	6.8	65,531
August	193,793	128,334	66.2	119,692	61.8	3,005	116,687	8,642	6.7	65,459
September	193,971	128,108	66.0	119,568	61.6	3,093	116,475	8,540	6.7	65,863
October	194,151	128,580	66.2	119,941	61.8	3,021	116,920	8,639	6.7	65,571
November	194,321	128,662	66.2	120,332	61.9	3,114	117,218	8,330	6.5	65,659
December	194,472	128,898	66.3	120,661	62.0	3,096	117,565	8,237	6.4	65,574
1994:										
January ³	195,953	130,667	66.7	121,971	62.2	3,331	118,639	8,696	6.7	65,286

¹ Not strictly comparable with prior years. For an explanation, see "Historical Comparability" under the Household Data section of the Explanatory Notes and Estimates of Error.

² The population figures are not adjusted for seasonal variation.

³ Data, beginning in 1994, are not directly comparable with data for 1993 and earlier years because of the introduction of a major redesign of

the Current Population Survey (household survey) questionnaire and collection methodology and the introduction of 1990 census-based population controls, adjusted for the estimated undercount. For additional information, see "Revisions in the Current Population Survey Effective January 1994" in this issue.

A-2. Employment status of the civilian noninstitutional population 16 years and over by sex, 1983 to date

(Numbers in thousands)

Sex, year, and month	Civilian noninstitutional population	Civilian labor force								Not in labor force
		Number	Percent of population	Employed				Unemployed		
				Number	Percent of population	Agriculture	Nonagricultural industries	Number	Percent of labor force	
Annual averages										
MEN										
1983	82,531	63,047	78.4	56,787	68.8	2,704	54,083	6,260	9.9	19,484
1984	83,905	63,635	76.4	59,091	70.7	2,668	56,423	4,744	7.4	19,771
1985	84,469	64,411	76.3	59,891	70.9	2,535	57,356	4,521	7.0	20,058
1986 ¹	85,798	65,422	76.3	60,892	71.0	2,511	58,381	4,530	6.9	20,376
1987	86,899	66,207	76.2	62,107	71.5	2,543	59,564	4,101	6.2	20,692
1988	87,857	66,927	76.2	63,273	72.0	2,493	60,780	3,655	5.5	20,930
1989	88,762	67,840	76.4	64,315	72.5	2,513	61,802	3,525	5.2	20,923
1990	89,850	68,234	78.1	64,435	71.9	2,507	61,928	3,799	5.6	21,417
1991	90,552	66,411	75.5	63,593	70.2	2,552	61,041	4,817	7.0	22,141
1992	91,541	69,184	75.6	63,805	69.7	2,534	61,270	5,380	7.8	22,356
1993	92,620	69,633	75.2	64,700	69.9	2,438	62,263	4,932	7.1	22,987
Monthly data, seasonally adjusted²										
1993:										
January	92,130	69,214	75.1	64,237	69.7	2,530	61,707	4,977	7.2	22,916
February	92,206	69,398	75.3	64,329	69.8	2,511	61,818	5,067	7.3	22,812
March	92,304	69,502	75.3	64,355	69.7	2,451	61,904	5,147	7.4	22,802
April	92,393	69,514	75.2	64,416	69.7	2,461	61,955	5,098	7.3	22,879
May	92,479	69,703	75.4	64,687	69.9	2,447	62,240	5,018	7.2	22,776
June	92,573	69,683	75.3	64,642	69.8	2,398	62,244	5,041	7.2	22,890
July	92,669	69,730	75.2	64,728	69.8	2,391	62,337	5,002	7.2	22,839
August	92,749	69,847	75.3	64,904	70.0	2,352	62,552	4,943	7.1	22,902
September	92,843	69,580	74.9	64,756	69.7	2,455	62,301	4,824	6.9	23,263
October	92,941	69,820	75.1	64,971	69.9	2,376	62,595	4,849	6.9	23,121
November	93,033	69,730	75.0	65,144	70.0	2,481	62,683	4,586	6.6	23,303
December	93,116	69,813	75.0	65,259	70.1	2,461	62,798	4,554	6.5	23,303
1994:										
January ³	93,909	70,744	75.3	65,963	70.2	2,545	63,419	4,761	6.8	23,165
Annual averages										
WOMEN										
1983	91,684	48,503	52.9	44,047	48.0	680	43,367	4,457	9.2	43,181
1984	92,778	49,709	53.6	45,915	49.5	653	45,262	3,794	7.6	43,068
1985	93,736	51,050	54.5	47,259	50.4	644	46,615	3,791	7.4	42,686
1986 ¹	94,789	52,413	55.3	48,706	51.4	652	48,054	3,707	7.1	42,376
1987	95,853	53,658	56.0	50,334	52.5	666	49,668	3,324	6.2	42,195
1988	96,756	54,742	56.6	51,698	53.4	676	51,020	3,046	5.6	42,014
1989	97,630	56,030	57.4	53,027	54.3	687	52,341	3,003	5.4	41,601
1990	98,399	58,554	57.5	53,479	54.3	679	52,800	3,075	5.4	41,845
1991	99,214	56,893	57.3	53,264	53.7	682	52,602	3,609	6.3	42,321
1992	100,035	57,798	57.8	53,793	53.8	673	53,121	4,005	6.9	42,237
1993	100,930	58,407	57.9	54,606	54.1	636	53,970	3,801	6.5	42,522
Monthly data, seasonally adjusted²										
1993:										
January	100,514	58,010	57.7	53,941	53.7	652	53,289	4,069	7.0	42,504
February	100,577	58,004	57.7	54,113	53.8	605	53,508	3,891	6.7	42,573
March	100,654	57,938	57.6	54,207	53.9	648	53,559	3,731	6.4	42,716
April	100,733	58,025	57.6	54,169	53.8	610	53,559	3,856	6.6	42,708
May	100,805	58,372	57.9	54,493	54.1	627	53,866	3,879	6.6	42,433
June	100,883	58,373	57.9	54,545	54.1	633	53,912	3,828	6.6	42,510
July	100,965	58,372	57.8	54,642	54.1	652	53,990	3,730	6.4	42,593
August	101,044	58,487	57.9	54,788	54.2	653	54,135	3,699	6.3	42,557
September	101,128	58,528	57.9	54,812	54.2	638	54,174	3,718	6.3	42,800
October	101,210	58,780	58.1	54,970	54.3	645	54,325	3,790	6.4	42,450
November	101,268	58,932	58.2	55,188	54.5	633	54,555	3,744	6.4	42,356
December	101,356	59,085	58.3	55,402	54.7	635	54,767	3,683	6.2	42,271
1994:										
January ³	102,044	59,923	58.7	56,007	54.9	787	55,221	3,916	6.5	42,121

¹ Not strictly comparable with prior years. For an explanation, see "Historical Comparability" under the Household Data section of the Explanatory Notes and Estimates of Error.

² The population figures are not adjusted for seasonal variation.

³ Data, beginning in 1994, are not directly comparable with data for 1993 and earlier

years because of the introduction of a major redesign of the Current Population Survey (household survey) questionnaire and collection methodology and the introduction of 1990 census-based population controls, adjusted for the estimated undercount. For additional information, see "Revisions in the Current Population Survey Effective January 1994" in this issue.

**HOUSEHOLD DATA
SEASONALLY ADJUSTED**

A-3. Employment status of the civilian noninstitutional population by sex and age, seasonally adjusted

(Numbers in thousands)

Employment status, sex, and age	1993												1994
	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.
TOTAL													
Civilian noninstitutional population ¹	192,644	192,786	192,959	193,126	193,283	193,456	193,633	193,793	193,971	194,151	194,321	194,472	195,953
Civilian labor force	127,224	127,400	127,440	127,539	128,075	128,056	128,102	128,334	128,108	128,580	128,662	128,898	130,667
Percent of population	66.0	66.1	66.0	66.0	66.3	66.2	66.2	66.2	66.0	66.2	66.2	66.3	66.7
Employed	118,178	118,442	118,562	118,585	119,180	119,187	119,370	119,692	119,568	119,941	120,332	120,661	121,971
Employment-population ratio ²	61.3	61.4	61.4	61.4	61.7	61.6	61.6	61.8	61.6	61.8	61.9	62.0	62.2
Unemployed	9,046	8,958	8,878	8,954	8,895	8,869	8,732	8,642	8,540	8,639	8,330	8,237	8,696
Unemployment rate	7.1	7.0	7.0	7.0	6.9	6.9	6.8	6.7	6.7	6.7	6.5	6.4	6.7
Men, 16 years and over													
Civilian noninstitutional population ¹	92,130	92,208	92,304	92,393	92,479	92,573	92,669	92,749	92,843	92,941	93,033	93,116	93,909
Civilian labor force	69,214	69,396	69,502	69,514	69,703	69,683	69,730	69,847	69,580	69,820	69,730	69,813	70,744
Percent of population	75.1	75.3	75.3	75.2	75.4	75.3	75.2	75.3	74.9	75.1	75.0	75.0	75.3
Employed	64,237	64,329	64,355	64,416	64,687	64,642	64,728	64,904	64,756	64,971	65,144	65,259	65,963
Employment-population ratio ²	69.7	69.8	69.7	69.7	69.9	69.8	69.8	70.0	69.7	69.9	70.0	70.1	70.2
Agriculture	2,530	2,511	2,451	2,461	2,447	2,398	2,391	2,352	2,455	2,376	2,481	2,461	2,545
Nonagricultural industries	61,707	61,818	61,904	61,955	62,240	62,244	62,337	62,552	62,301	62,595	62,663	62,798	63,419
Unemployed	4,977	5,067	5,147	5,098	5,016	5,041	5,002	4,943	4,824	4,849	4,586	4,554	4,781
Unemployment rate	7.2	7.3	7.4	7.3	7.2	7.2	7.2	7.1	6.9	6.9	6.6	6.5	6.8
Not in labor force	22,916	22,812	22,802	22,879	22,776	22,890	22,939	22,902	23,263	23,121	23,303	23,303	23,165
Men, 20 years and over													
Civilian noninstitutional population ¹	85,445	85,554	85,664	85,731	85,816	85,872	85,950	86,002	86,075	86,156	86,245	86,373	86,778
Civilian labor force	65,658	65,802	65,916	65,902	66,134	66,087	66,140	66,221	66,038	66,306	66,198	66,321	66,806
Percent of population	76.8	76.9	76.9	76.9	77.1	77.0	77.0	77.0	76.7	77.0	76.8	76.8	77.0
Employed	61,418	61,477	61,498	61,614	61,849	61,805	61,869	62,006	61,901	62,172	62,315	62,444	62,842
Employment-population ratio ²	71.9	71.9	71.8	71.9	72.1	72.0	72.0	72.1	71.9	72.2	72.3	72.3	72.4
Agriculture	2,328	2,295	2,261	2,273	2,246	2,220	2,235	2,193	2,264	2,223	2,334	2,300	2,352
Nonagricultural industries	59,090	59,182	59,237	59,341	59,603	59,585	59,634	59,813	59,637	59,949	59,981	60,144	60,490
Unemployed	4,240	4,325	4,418	4,288	4,285	4,282	4,271	4,215	4,137	4,134	3,883	3,877	3,964
Unemployment rate	6.5	6.6	6.7	6.5	6.5	6.5	6.5	6.4	6.3	6.2	5.9	5.8	5.9
Not in labor force	19,787	19,752	19,748	19,829	19,682	19,785	19,810	19,781	20,037	19,850	20,047	20,052	19,972
Women, 16 years and over													
Civilian noninstitutional population ¹	100,514	100,577	100,654	100,733	100,805	100,883	100,965	101,044	101,128	101,210	101,288	101,356	102,044
Civilian labor force	58,010	58,004	57,938	58,025	58,372	58,373	58,372	58,487	58,528	58,760	58,932	59,085	59,923
Percent of population	57.7	57.7	57.6	57.6	57.9	57.9	57.8	57.9	57.9	58.1	58.2	58.3	58.7
Employed	53,941	54,113	54,207	54,169	54,493	54,545	54,642	54,788	54,812	54,970	55,188	55,402	56,007
Employment-population ratio ²	53.7	53.8	53.9	53.8	54.1	54.1	54.1	54.2	54.2	54.3	54.5	54.7	54.9
Agriculture	652	605	648	810	627	633	652	653	638	645	633	635	787
Nonagricultural industries	53,289	53,508	53,559	53,559	53,866	53,912	53,990	54,135	54,174	54,325	54,555	54,767	55,221
Unemployed	4,069	3,891	3,731	3,856	3,879	3,828	3,730	3,699	3,716	3,790	3,744	3,683	3,916
Unemployment rate	7.0	6.7	6.4	6.6	6.6	6.6	6.4	6.3	6.3	6.4	6.4	6.2	6.5
Not in labor force	42,504	42,573	42,716	42,708	42,433	42,510	42,593	42,557	42,600	42,450	42,356	42,271	42,121
Women, 20 years and over													
Civilian noninstitutional population ¹	94,007	94,088	94,148	94,214	94,264	94,315	94,425	94,490	94,575	94,656	94,709	94,764	95,109
Civilian labor force	54,783	54,774	54,759	54,814	55,016	55,132	55,100	55,249	55,251	55,462	55,621	55,783	56,368
Percent of population	58.3	58.2	58.2	58.2	58.4	58.5	58.4	58.5	58.4	58.6	58.7	58.9	59.3
Employed	51,308	51,479	51,616	51,533	51,777	51,875	51,901	52,084	52,072	52,243	52,423	52,631	53,014
Employment-population ratio ²	54.6	54.7	54.8	54.7	54.9	55.0	55.0	55.1	55.1	55.2	55.4	55.5	55.7
Agriculture	605	564	815	584	597	596	616	614	596	601	597	599	744
Nonagricultural industries	50,703	50,915	51,001	50,949	51,180	51,279	51,285	51,470	51,476	51,642	51,826	52,032	52,270
Unemployed	3,475	3,295	3,143	3,281	3,239	3,257	3,199	3,165	3,179	3,219	3,196	3,152	3,354
Unemployment rate	6.3	6.0	5.7	6.0	5.9	5.9	5.8	5.7	5.8	5.8	5.7	5.7	6.0
Not in labor force	39,224	39,314	39,389	39,400	39,248	39,183	39,325	39,241	39,324	39,194	39,088	38,981	38,742
Both sexes, 16 to 19 years													
Civilian noninstitutional population ¹	13,191	13,143	13,147	13,181	13,203	13,270	13,258	13,301	13,321	13,339	13,367	13,335	14,066
Civilian labor force	6,783	6,824	6,765	6,823	6,925	6,837	6,862	6,864	6,819	6,812	6,843	6,794	7,493
Percent of population	51.4	51.9	51.5	51.8	52.5	51.5	51.8	51.6	51.2	51.1	51.2	50.9	53.3
Employed	5,452	5,486	5,448	5,438	5,554	5,507	5,600	5,602	5,595	5,526	5,594	5,586	6,115
Employment-population ratio ²	41.3	41.7	41.4	41.3	42.1	41.5	42.2	42.1	42.0	41.4	41.8	41.9	43.5
Agriculture	249	257	223	214	231	215	192	198	233	197	183	197	236
Nonagricultural industries	5,203	5,229	5,225	5,224	5,323	5,292	5,408	5,404	5,362	5,329	5,411	5,389	5,879
Unemployed	1,331	1,338	1,317	1,345	1,371	1,330	1,262	1,262	1,224	1,286	1,249	1,208	1,378
Unemployment rate	19.6	19.6	19.5	20.3	19.8	19.5	18.4	18.4	17.9	18.9	18.3	17.8	18.4
Not in labor force	6,408	6,319	6,382	6,358	6,278	6,433	6,396	6,437	6,502	6,527	6,524	6,541	6,573

¹ The population figures are not adjusted for seasonal variation.

² Employment as a percent of the civilian noninstitutional population.

NOTE: Detail for the seasonally adjusted data shown in tables A-3 through A-12 will not necessarily add to totals because of the independent

seasonal adjustment of the various series. Data for 1994 are not directly comparable with data for 1993 and earlier years. For additional information, see "Revisions in the Current Population Survey Effective January 1994" in this issue.

**HOUSEHOLD DATA
SEASONALLY ADJUSTED**

A-4. Employment status of the civilian noninstitutional population by race, sex, age, and Hispanic origin, seasonally adjusted

(Numbers in thousands)

Employment status, race, sex, age, and Hispanic origin	1993												1994
	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.
WHITE													
Civilian noninstitutional population ¹	163,343	163,429	163,543	163,649	163,748	163,857	163,971	164,074	164,190	164,309	164,421	164,516	165,014
Civilian labor force	108,779	108,746	108,922	108,791	109,234	109,373	109,393	109,646	109,492	110,009	109,804	110,016	110,802
Percent of population	66.6	66.5	66.6	66.5	66.7	66.7	66.7	66.8	66.7	67.0	66.8	66.9	67.1
Employed	102,029	102,076	102,251	102,190	102,612	102,721	102,835	103,179	103,094	103,273	103,662	103,807	104,355
Employment-population ratio ²	62.5	62.5	62.5	62.4	62.7	62.7	62.7	62.9	62.8	62.9	63.0	63.1	63.2
Unemployed	6,750	6,670	6,671	6,601	6,622	6,652	6,558	6,467	6,398	6,736	6,142	6,209	6,447
Unemployment rate	6.2	6.1	6.1	6.1	6.1	6.1	6.0	5.9	5.8	6.1	5.6	5.6	5.8
Men, 20 years and over													
Civilian labor force	56,921	56,922	57,036	56,961	57,082	57,135	57,136	57,196	57,097	57,390	57,123	57,280	57,457
Percent of population	77.5	77.5	77.6	77.4	77.5	77.5	77.5	77.5	77.3	77.7	77.2	77.4	77.6
Employed	53,613	53,613	53,649	53,698	53,818	53,878	53,840	53,986	53,948	54,144	54,279	54,283	54,438
Employment-population ratio ²	73.0	73.0	73.0	73.0	73.1	73.1	73.0	73.2	73.1	73.3	73.4	73.3	73.5
Unemployed	3,308	3,309	3,387	3,263	3,264	3,257	3,296	3,210	3,149	3,246	2,844	2,997	3,019
Unemployment rate	5.8	5.8	5.9	5.7	5.7	5.7	5.8	5.6	5.5	5.7	5.0	5.2	5.3
Women, 20 years and over													
Civilian labor force	46,099	46,037	46,112	46,042	46,291	46,458	46,446	46,586	46,544	46,710	46,768	46,872	47,025
Percent of population	58.1	58.0	58.0	57.9	58.2	58.4	58.3	58.5	58.4	58.5	58.6	58.7	59.0
Employed	43,608	43,639	43,773	43,666	43,818	44,008	44,093	44,263	44,207	44,223	44,392	44,554	44,631
Employment-population ratio ²	54.9	54.9	55.1	54.9	55.2	55.3	55.4	55.5	55.4	55.4	55.6	55.8	56.0
Unemployed	2,491	2,398	2,339	2,376	2,375	2,450	2,353	2,323	2,337	2,487	2,376	2,318	2,393
Unemployment rate	5.4	5.2	5.1	5.2	5.1	5.3	5.1	5.0	5.0	5.3	5.1	4.9	5.1
Both sexes, 16 to 19 years													
Civilian labor force	5,759	5,787	5,774	5,788	5,861	5,780	5,811	5,864	5,851	5,909	5,913	5,864	6,321
Percent of population	54.7	55.0	54.8	54.9	55.5	54.7	54.9	55.3	55.1	55.6	55.6	55.1	56.5
Employed	4,808	4,824	4,829	4,826	4,878	4,835	4,902	4,930	4,939	4,906	4,991	4,970	5,286
Employment-population ratio ²	45.7	45.8	45.8	45.8	46.2	45.8	46.3	46.5	46.5	46.2	46.9	46.7	47.3
Unemployed	951	963	945	962	983	945	909	934	912	1,003	922	894	1,034
Unemployment rate	16.5	16.6	16.4	16.6	16.8	16.3	15.6	15.9	15.6	17.0	15.6	15.2	16.4
Men	17.9	17.8	17.1	18.5	17.2	18.4	17.7	17.7	16.8	17.9	17.7	16.9	18.5
Women	15.0	15.3	15.5	14.5	16.3	14.0	13.4	14.0	14.3	16.0	13.3	13.4	14.0
BLACK													
Civilian noninstitutional population ¹	22,157	22,184	22,217	22,249	22,280	22,313	22,346	22,375	22,408	22,442	22,475	22,504	22,723
Civilian labor force	13,817	14,014	13,862	13,868	13,944	13,922	13,920	13,969	13,952	13,945	14,057	14,011	14,368
Percent of population	62.4	63.2	62.4	62.3	62.6	62.4	62.3	62.4	62.3	62.1	62.5	62.3	63.2
Employed	11,864	12,157	11,991	11,965	12,140	12,076	12,134	12,225	12,202	12,292	12,297	12,397	12,482
Employment-population ratio ²	53.5	54.8	54.0	53.8	54.5	54.1	54.3	54.6	54.5	54.8	54.7	55.1	54.9
Unemployed	1,953	1,857	1,871	1,903	1,804	1,846	1,786	1,744	1,750	1,653	1,760	1,614	1,887
Unemployment rate	14.1	13.3	13.5	13.7	12.9	13.3	12.8	12.5	12.5	11.9	12.5	11.5	13.1
Men, 20 years and over													
Civilian labor force	6,475	6,544	6,489	6,416	6,486	6,492	6,509	6,552	6,507	6,482	6,529	6,469	6,583
Percent of population	72.3	73.0	72.2	71.3	72.0	71.9	72.0	72.4	71.8	71.5	71.8	70.9	72.1
Employed	5,638	5,747	5,644	5,599	5,695	5,677	5,742	5,764	5,717	5,770	5,725	5,787	5,753
Employment-population ratio ²	63.0	64.1	62.8	62.2	63.2	62.9	63.5	63.7	63.1	63.6	63.0	63.5	63.2
Unemployed	837	797	845	817	791	815	767	788	790	712	804	682	810
Unemployment rate	12.9	12.2	13.0	12.7	12.2	12.6	11.8	12.0	12.1	11.0	12.3	10.5	12.3
Women, 20 years and over													
Civilian labor force	6,545	6,672	6,605	6,655	6,641	6,658	6,605	6,644	6,686	6,731	6,766	6,801	6,917
Percent of population	58.9	59.9	59.2	59.6	59.4	59.5	58.9	59.2	59.5	59.8	60.1	60.3	60.5
Employed	5,741	5,923	5,904	5,930	5,951	5,948	5,879	5,947	6,001	6,059	6,111	6,143	6,121
Employment-population ratio ²	51.6	53.2	53.0	53.1	53.2	53.1	52.5	53.0	53.4	53.9	54.2	54.5	53.6
Unemployed	804	749	701	725	690	710	726	697	685	672	655	658	796
Unemployment rate	12.3	11.2	10.6	10.9	10.4	10.7	11.0	10.5	10.2	10.0	9.7	9.7	11.5

See footnotes at end of table.

**HOUSEHOLD DATA
SEASONALLY ADJUSTED**

A-4. Employment status of the civilian noninstitutional population by race, sex, age, and Hispanic origin, seasonally adjusted—Continued

(Numbers in thousands)

Employment status, race, sex, age, and Hispanic origin	1993												1994
	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.
BLACK—Continued													
Both sexes, 16 to 19 years													
Civilian labor force	797	798	768	797	817	772	806	773	759	732	762	741	889
Percent of population	38.3	38.3	36.8	38.2	39.1	36.9	38.5	36.8	35.9	34.5	35.9	35.2	40.5
Employed	485	487	443	436	494	451	513	514	484	463	461	467	607
Employment-population ratio ²	23.3	23.4	21.2	20.9	23.6	21.6	24.5	24.5	22.9	21.8	21.7	22.2	27.7
Unemployed	312	311	325	361	323	321	293	259	275	269	301	274	281
Unemployment rate	39.1	39.0	42.3	45.3	39.5	41.6	36.4	33.5	36.2	36.7	39.5	37.0	31.7
Men	39.7	39.5	44.1	46.8	40.2	38.8	37.9	34.9	39.7	40.6	39.2	38.8	38.1
Women	38.5	38.4	40.1	43.2	38.7	44.8	34.7	32.0	32.3	32.8	39.7	35.2	25.5
HISPANIC ORIGIN													
Civilian noninstitutional population ¹	15,500	15,540	15,585	15,635	15,681	15,729	15,777	15,824	15,871	15,917	15,967	16,014	17,849
Civilian labor force	10,225	10,273	10,311	10,232	10,247	10,285	10,375	10,331	10,433	10,586	10,575	10,625	11,746
Percent of population	66.0	66.1	66.2	65.4	65.3	65.4	65.8	65.3	65.7	66.5	66.2	66.3	65.8
Employed	9,064	9,113	9,152	9,154	9,226	9,221	9,250	9,311	9,394	9,384	9,476	9,513	10,495
Employment-population ratio ²	58.5	58.6	58.7	58.5	58.8	58.6	58.6	58.8	59.2	59.0	59.3	59.4	58.8
Unemployed	1,161	1,160	1,159	1,078	1,021	1,064	1,125	1,020	1,039	1,202	1,099	1,112	1,251
Unemployment rate	11.4	11.3	11.2	10.5	10.0	10.3	10.8	9.9	10.0	11.4	10.4	10.5	10.6

¹ The population figures are not adjusted for seasonal variation.

² Employment as a percent of the civilian noninstitutional population.

NOTE: Detail for the above race and Hispanic-origin groups will not sum to totals because data for the "other races" group are not presented and

Hispanics are included in both the white and black population groups. Data for 1994 are not directly comparable with data for 1993 and earlier years. For additional information, see "Revisions in the Current Population Survey Effective January 1994" in this issue.

**HOUSEHOLD DATA
SEASONALLY ADJUSTED**

A-5. Employed and unemployed full- and part-time workers by sex and age, seasonally adjusted

(In thousands)

Full- and part- time status, sex, and age	1993												1994
	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.
EMPLOYED													
Full-time workers	97,444	97,766	97,945	97,940	98,254	98,198	98,359	98,716	98,690	98,945	99,373	99,595	97,940
Men, 16 years and over	57,264	57,321	57,384	57,358	57,523	57,452	57,599	57,742	57,833	57,876	58,115	58,265	57,714
Men, 20 years and over	56,212	56,295	56,351	56,371	56,501	56,467	56,624	56,711	56,718	56,770	57,032	57,156	56,657
Women, 16 years and over	40,288	40,475	40,570	40,549	40,730	40,691	40,632	40,920	40,953	41,085	41,284	41,386	40,291
Women, 20 years and over	39,607	39,756	39,832	39,788	39,975	39,959	39,954	40,204	40,066	40,334	40,511	40,632	39,496
Both sexes, 16 to 19 years	1,625	1,715	1,762	1,781	1,778	1,772	1,781	1,801	1,906	1,841	1,830	1,807	1,787
Part-time workers	20,594	20,661	20,629	20,533	20,884	21,051	21,092	21,073	20,867	20,997	20,961	21,060	23,932
Men, 16 years and over	6,954	7,004	6,971	6,972	7,100	7,169	7,091	7,139	7,009	7,156	7,069	7,035	8,214
Men, 20 years and over	5,169	5,209	5,152	5,208	5,328	5,349	5,251	5,315	5,236	5,392	5,283	5,268	6,146
Women, 16 years and over	13,658	13,656	13,645	13,563	13,757	13,849	13,954	13,898	13,897	13,886	13,900	14,056	15,720
Women, 20 years and over	11,726	11,745	11,813	11,748	11,804	11,914	11,912	11,875	11,921	11,909	11,916	12,039	13,523
Both sexes, 16 to 19 years	3,699	3,707	3,664	3,577	3,752	3,788	3,929	3,883	3,710	3,696	3,762	3,753	4,260
UNEMPLOYED													
Looking for full-time work	7,441	7,305	7,266	7,279	7,275	7,260	7,231	7,109	6,964	7,044	6,707	6,760	7,160
Men, 16 years and over	4,464	4,500	4,472	4,380	4,347	4,299	4,352	4,275	4,138	4,193	3,978	3,963	4,205
Men, 20 years and over	4,042	4,060	4,091	4,008	4,012	3,985	4,013	3,949	3,851	3,868	3,581	3,651	3,767
Women, 16 years and over	3,049	2,909	2,829	2,881	2,899	2,939	2,892	2,804	2,841	2,809	2,786	2,787	2,966
Women, 20 years and over	2,827	2,666	2,552	2,636	2,624	2,688	2,595	2,561	2,613	2,590	2,542	2,568	2,749
Both sexes, 16 to 19 years	572	579	623	635	639	587	623	599	500	586	584	541	644
Looking for part-time work	1,660	1,620	1,600	1,699	1,544	1,621	1,522	1,547	1,557	1,623	1,565	1,489	1,581
Men, 16 years and over	688	641	668	685	621	753	614	648	671	652	616	606	681
Men, 20 years and over	286	236	286	269	252	300	253	274	292	270	259	254	276
Women, 16 years and over	968	991	927	995	912	871	908	900	881	1,016	957	868	890
Women, 20 years and over	624	628	609	671	565	568	621	608	567	651	643	575	580
Both sexes, 16 to 19 years	750	756	705	759	727	753	648	665	698	702	663	660	726
UNEMPLOYMENT RATES													
Full-time workers	7.1	7.0	6.9	6.9	6.9	6.9	6.8	6.7	6.6	6.6	6.3	6.4	6.8
Men, 16 years and over	7.2	7.3	7.2	7.1	7.0	7.0	6.9	6.9	6.7	6.8	6.4	6.4	6.8
Men, 20 years and over	6.7	6.7	6.8	6.6	6.6	6.6	6.6	6.5	6.4	6.4	5.9	6.0	6.2
Women, 16 years and over	7.0	6.7	6.5	6.6	6.6	6.7	6.6	6.4	6.5	6.4	6.3	6.3	6.9
Women, 20 years and over	6.7	6.3	6.0	6.2	6.2	6.3	6.1	6.0	6.1	6.0	5.9	5.9	6.5
Both sexes, 16 to 19 years	26.0	25.2	26.1	26.3	26.4	24.9	25.9	25.0	20.8	24.1	24.2	23.0	26.5
Part-time workers	7.5	7.3	7.2	7.6	6.9	7.1	6.7	6.8	6.9	7.2	6.9	6.6	8.2
Men, 16 years and over	9.0	8.4	8.7	8.9	8.0	9.5	8.0	8.3	8.7	8.4	8.0	7.9	7.7
Men, 20 years and over	5.2	4.3	5.3	4.9	4.5	5.3	4.6	4.9	5.3	4.8	4.7	4.6	4.3
Women, 16 years and over	6.6	6.8	6.4	6.8	6.2	5.9	6.1	6.1	6.0	6.8	6.4	5.8	5.4
Women, 20 years and over	5.1	5.1	4.9	5.4	4.6	4.6	5.0	4.9	4.5	5.2	5.1	4.6	4.1
Both sexes, 16 to 19 years	16.9	16.9	16.1	17.5	16.2	16.6	14.2	14.6	15.8	16.0	15.0	15.0	14.6

¹ These rates reflect a refined definition of the full- and part-time labor force and differ from the rates previously published elsewhere in this publication.

NOTE: Data for 1994 are not directly comparable with data for 1993 and earlier years. For additional information, see "Revisions in the Current Population Survey Effective January 1994" in this issue.

**HOUSEHOLD DATA
SEASONALLY ADJUSTED**

A-6. Employed persons by marital status, occupation, class of worker, and part-time status, seasonally adjusted

(In thousands)

Category	1993												1994
	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.
MARITAL STATUS													
Total	118,178	118,442	118,562	118,585	119,180	119,187	119,370	119,692	119,568	119,941	120,332	120,661	121,971
Married men, spouse present	40,678	40,837	40,862	40,935	41,057	40,958	40,877	40,792	40,826	40,816	40,842	40,951	41,483
Married women, spouse present	30,273	30,429	30,583	30,194	30,393	30,340	30,322	30,536	30,509	30,641	30,872	31,051	31,579
Women who maintain families	6,599	6,854	6,760	6,923	6,804	6,772	6,806	6,840	6,833	6,784	6,704	6,693	6,796
OCCUPATION													
Managerial and professional specialty	31,833	31,851	32,204	31,701	32,056	32,180	32,370	32,476	32,538	32,635	32,739	32,764	33,008
Technical, sales, and administrative support	36,435	36,699	36,438	36,526	36,764	36,844	37,171	36,902	36,832	36,965	36,974	37,243	37,411
Service occupations	16,348	16,419	16,432	16,483	16,571	16,515	16,466	16,470	16,547	16,599	16,688	16,734	16,796
Precision production, craft, and repair	13,023	12,989	12,999	13,141	13,301	13,401	13,290	13,726	13,487	13,430	13,597	13,445	13,494
Operators, fabricators, and laborers	17,104	17,220	17,136	17,173	17,076	16,896	16,859	16,892	16,968	16,996	16,958	17,209	17,685
Farming, forestry, and fishing	3,409	3,328	3,385	3,310	3,348	3,299	3,286	3,262	3,319	3,287	3,389	3,325	3,598
CLASS OF WORKER													
Agriculture:													
Wage and salary workers	1,648	1,619	1,592	1,630	1,604	1,602	1,626	1,566	1,667	1,657	1,719	1,724	1,641
Self-employed workers	1,395	1,367	1,384	1,333	1,365	1,336	1,323	1,312	1,319	1,274	1,311	1,269	1,590
Unpaid family workers	130	126	126	107	111	103	93	110	90	97	89	92	78
Nonagricultural industries:													
Wage and salary workers	105,942	106,158	106,415	106,235	106,751	106,887	107,057	107,370	107,331	107,727	107,975	108,247	109,526
Private industries	87,501	87,661	87,898	87,711	88,174	88,334	88,622	88,843	88,824	89,251	89,482	89,744	91,364
Private households	1,073	1,085	1,127	1,108	1,095	1,059	1,081	1,128	1,123	1,179	1,103	1,104	928
Other industries	86,428	86,576	86,771	86,603	87,079	87,275	87,541	87,715	87,701	88,072	88,379	88,640	90,436
Government	18,441	18,497	18,517	18,524	18,577	18,553	18,435	18,527	18,507	18,476	18,493	18,503	18,163
Self-employed workers	8,799	9,047	8,842	8,971	9,180	9,102	9,093	9,026	8,949	8,961	9,011	9,053	8,990
Unpaid family workers	242	222	208	233	197	150	203	245	250	229	223	217	142
PERSONS AT WORK PART TIME¹													
All industries:													
Part time for economic reasons	6,299	6,418	6,248	6,405	6,490	6,435	6,451	6,469	6,394	6,202	6,126	6,217	5,167
Slack work or business conditions	3,067	3,154	3,083	3,144	3,185	3,378	3,099	3,202	3,167	3,072	3,037	3,099	2,561
Could only find part-time work	2,895	2,958	2,863	2,966	2,986	2,842	2,986	2,935	2,937	2,872	2,810	2,828	2,171
Part time for noneconomic reasons	14,821	14,799	14,908	14,663	15,083	15,272	15,121	15,216	15,182	15,201	15,290	15,373	17,744
Nonagricultural industries:													
Part time for economic reasons	6,016	6,197	6,029	6,189	6,219	6,192	6,213	6,216	6,173	5,957	5,904	5,934	4,842
Slack work or business conditions	2,899	2,988	2,926	2,966	3,012	3,220	2,920	3,049	3,006	2,927	2,905	2,922	2,439
Could only find part-time work	2,841	2,897	2,789	2,879	2,888	2,770	2,931	2,856	2,879	2,773	2,719	2,739	2,075
Part time for noneconomic reasons	14,392	14,385	14,446	14,293	14,657	14,847	14,707	14,814	14,757	14,788	14,858	14,909	17,056

¹Persons at work excludes employed persons who were absent from their jobs during the entire reference week for reasons such as vacation, illness, or industrial dispute. Part time for noneconomic reasons excludes persons who usually work full time but worked only 1 to 34 hours during the reference week

for reasons such as holidays, illness, and bad weather.

NOTE: Data for 1994 are not directly comparable with data for 1993 and earlier years. For additional information, see "Revisions in the Current Population Survey Effective January 1994" in this issue.

**HOUSEHOLD DATA
SEASONALLY ADJUSTED**

A-7. Employed persons by age and sex, seasonally adjusted

(In thousands)

Age and sex	1993												1994
	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.
Total, 16 years and over	118,178	118,442	118,562	118,585	119,180	119,187	119,370	119,692	119,568	119,941	120,332	120,661	121,971
16 to 24 years	17,609	17,650	17,629	17,545	17,750	17,712	17,752	17,688	17,679	17,648	17,663	17,709	18,637
16 to 19 years	5,452	5,486	5,448	5,438	5,554	5,507	5,600	5,602	5,595	5,526	5,594	5,586	6,115
18 to 17 years	2,067	2,102	2,069	2,056	2,196	2,082	2,153	2,185	2,193	2,162	2,194	2,240	2,435
18 to 19 years	3,358	3,379	3,379	3,386	3,372	3,394	3,425	3,410	3,412	3,375	3,406	3,350	3,657
20 to 24 years	12,157	12,164	12,181	12,107	12,196	12,205	12,152	12,086	12,084	12,122	12,069	12,123	12,522
25 years and over	100,548	100,822	100,939	100,945	101,443	101,516	101,608	102,006	101,899	102,310	102,665	102,976	103,312
25 to 54 years	85,930	86,039	86,311	86,307	86,630	86,731	86,947	87,204	87,275	87,479	87,968	88,197	88,308
55 years and over	14,626	14,830	14,649	14,600	14,733	14,760	14,587	14,830	14,812	14,787	14,806	14,831	15,036
Men, 18 years and over	64,237	64,329	64,355	64,416	64,687	64,642	64,728	64,904	64,756	64,971	65,144	65,259	65,963
16 to 24 years	9,216	9,269	9,244	9,101	9,185	9,164	9,199	9,245	9,182	9,179	9,171	9,165	9,711
16 to 19 years	2,819	2,852	2,857	2,802	2,838	2,837	2,859	2,898	2,855	2,799	2,829	2,815	3,121
18 to 17 years	1,057	1,090	1,109	1,063	1,117	1,080	1,112	1,130	1,120	1,106	1,133	1,152	1,220
18 to 19 years	1,746	1,753	1,753	1,745	1,720	1,742	1,729	1,743	1,745	1,701	1,705	1,670	1,886
20 to 24 years	6,397	6,417	6,387	6,299	6,347	6,347	6,340	6,347	6,327	6,380	6,342	6,350	6,590
25 years and over	55,017	55,083	55,100	55,242	55,503	55,484	55,538	55,967	55,581	55,823	55,970	56,089	56,244
25 to 54 years	46,739	46,730	46,813	47,003	47,158	47,178	47,321	47,366	47,386	47,496	47,791	47,860	47,944
55 years and over	8,300	8,384	8,278	8,226	8,293	8,284	8,187	8,288	8,199	8,318	8,241	8,253	8,333
Women, 16 years and over	53,941	54,113	54,207	54,169	54,493	54,545	54,642	54,788	54,812	54,970	55,188	55,402	56,007
16 to 24 years	8,393	8,381	8,385	8,444	8,565	8,528	8,553	8,443	8,497	8,469	8,492	8,544	8,926
16 to 19 years	2,633	2,634	2,591	2,636	2,716	2,670	2,741	2,704	2,740	2,727	2,765	2,771	2,994
18 to 17 years	1,010	1,012	960	993	1,079	1,002	1,041	1,055	1,073	1,056	1,061	1,088	1,215
18 to 19 years	1,812	1,826	1,826	1,841	1,852	1,852	1,896	1,867	1,867	1,874	1,701	1,680	1,771
20 to 24 years	5,760	5,747	5,794	5,808	5,849	5,858	5,812	5,739	5,757	5,742	5,727	5,773	5,932
25 years and over	45,531	45,739	45,839	45,703	45,940	46,032	46,070	46,339	46,318	46,487	46,695	46,887	47,069
25 to 54 years	39,191	39,309	39,498	39,304	39,472	39,553	39,626	39,838	39,889	39,983	40,177	40,337	40,364
55 years and over	6,326	6,446	6,373	6,374	6,440	6,476	6,400	6,542	6,413	6,469	6,565	6,578	6,703

NOTE: Data for 1994 are not directly comparable with data for 1993 and earlier years. January 1994" in this issue.
For additional information, see "Revisions in the Current Population Survey Effective

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

(In thousands)

Age and sex	1993												1994
	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.
Total, 16 years and over	9,046	8,958	8,878	8,954	8,895	8,869	8,732	8,642	8,540	8,639	8,330	8,237	8,696
16 to 24 years	2,851	2,855	2,778	2,834	2,899	2,747	2,683	2,695	2,574	2,616	2,568	2,480	2,922
16 to 19 years	1,331	1,338	1,317	1,385	1,371	1,330	1,262	1,224	1,224	1,286	1,249	1,208	1,378
18 to 17 years	639	590	641	597	591	628	551	547	519	566	568	527	654
18 to 19 years	666	747	677	793	791	717	707	706	694	724	687	689	700
20 to 24 years	1,520	1,517	1,461	1,449	1,528	1,417	1,421	1,433	1,350	1,330	1,319	1,272	1,544
25 years and over	6,288	6,077	6,070	6,101	5,977	6,140	6,040	5,942	5,978	6,016	5,747	5,750	5,857
25 to 54 years	5,559	5,408	5,428	5,424	5,311	5,457	5,395	5,270	5,273	5,369	5,124	5,106	5,107
55 years and over	685	673	653	640	652	651	651	682	721	699	649	657	723
Men, 16 years and over	4,977	5,067	5,147	5,098	5,016	5,041	5,002	4,943	4,824	4,849	4,586	4,554	4,781
16 to 24 years	1,591	1,580	1,582	1,634	1,608	1,572	1,535	1,567	1,463	1,475	1,438	1,389	1,870
16 to 19 years	737	742	729	810	731	759	731	728	687	715	703	677	816
18 to 17 years	362	333	347	336	331	384	321	314	286	312	314	286	384
18 to 19 years	358	408	387	478	411	392	409	389	404	388	388	390	418
20 to 24 years	854	838	833	824	877	813	804	839	776	760	735	712	854
25 years and over	3,485	3,465	3,552	3,461	3,390	3,481	3,458	3,374	3,360	3,365	3,141	3,171	3,194
25 to 54 years	3,070	3,074	3,127	3,042	2,972	3,070	3,039	2,948	2,911	2,961	2,755	2,774	2,787
55 years and over	403	403	420	393	410	379	410	425	462	417	391	411	408
Women, 16 years and over	4,069	3,891	3,731	3,856	3,879	3,828	3,730	3,699	3,716	3,790	3,744	3,683	3,916
16 to 24 years	1,260	1,275	1,216	1,200	1,291	1,175	1,146	1,128	1,111	1,141	1,130	1,091	1,252
16 to 19 years	594	596	588	575	640	571	531	534	537	571	546	531	562
18 to 17 years	277	257	294	261	260	244	230	233	233	254	252	241	271
18 to 19 years	308	339	290	315	380	325	298	297	305	320	299	299	283
20 to 24 years	666	679	628	625	651	604	617	594	574	570	584	560	690
25 years and over	2,803	2,612	2,518	2,640	2,587	2,679	2,582	2,566	2,618	2,651	2,606	2,579	2,664
25 to 54 years	2,489	2,334	2,301	2,382	2,339	2,387	2,356	2,322	2,362	2,408	2,369	2,332	2,320
55 years and over	282	270	233	247	242	272	241	237	259	282	258	246	315

NOTE: Data for 1994 are not directly comparable with data for 1993 and earlier years. January 1994" in this issue.
For additional information, see "Revisions in the Current Population Survey Effective

**HOUSEHOLD DATA
SEASONALLY ADJUSTED**

A-9. Unemployment rates by age and sex, seasonally adjusted

(Civilian workers)

Age and sex	1993												1994
	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.
Total, 16 years and over	7.1	7.0	7.0	7.0	6.9	6.9	6.8	6.7	6.7	6.7	6.5	6.4	6.7
16 to 24 years	13.9	13.9	13.6	13.9	14.0	13.4	13.1	13.2	12.7	12.9	12.7	12.3	13.6
16 to 19 years	19.6	19.6	19.5	20.3	19.8	19.5	18.4	18.4	17.9	18.9	18.3	17.8	18.4
16 to 17 years	23.6	21.9	23.7	22.5	21.2	23.2	20.4	20.0	19.1	20.7	20.5	19.0	21.2
18 to 19 years	16.6	18.1	16.7	19.0	19.0	17.4	17.1	17.2	16.9	17.7	16.8	17.1	16.1
20 to 24 years	11.1	11.1	10.7	10.7	11.1	10.4	10.5	10.6	10.0	9.9	9.9	9.5	11.0
25 years and over	5.9	5.7	5.7	5.7	5.6	5.7	5.6	5.5	5.5	5.6	5.3	5.3	5.4
25 to 54 years	6.1	5.9	5.9	5.9	5.8	5.9	5.8	5.7	5.7	5.8	5.5	5.5	5.5
55 years and over	4.5	4.3	4.3	4.2	4.2	4.2	4.3	4.3	4.7	4.5	4.2	4.2	4.6
Men, 16 years and over	7.2	7.3	7.4	7.3	7.2	7.2	7.2	7.1	6.9	6.9	6.6	6.5	6.8
16 to 24 years	14.7	14.6	14.5	15.2	14.9	14.6	14.3	14.5	13.7	13.8	13.6	13.2	14.7
16 to 19 years	20.7	20.6	20.3	22.4	20.5	21.1	20.4	20.1	19.4	20.3	19.9	19.4	20.7
16 to 17 years	25.5	23.4	23.8	24.0	22.9	26.2	22.4	21.7	20.3	22.0	21.7	19.9	23.9
18 to 19 years	17.0	18.9	18.1	21.5	19.3	18.4	19.1	19.0	18.2	19.2	18.5	18.9	18.1
20 to 24 years	11.8	11.6	11.5	11.6	12.1	11.4	11.3	11.7	10.9	10.6	10.4	10.1	11.5
25 years and over	6.0	5.9	6.1	5.9	5.8	5.9	5.9	5.7	5.7	5.7	5.3	5.4	5.4
25 to 54 years	6.2	6.2	6.3	6.1	5.9	6.1	6.0	5.9	5.8	5.9	5.5	5.5	5.5
55 years and over	4.6	4.6	4.8	4.6	4.7	4.4	4.8	4.9	5.3	4.8	4.5	4.7	4.7
Women, 16 years and over	7.0	6.7	6.4	6.6	6.6	6.6	6.4	6.3	6.3	6.4	6.4	6.2	6.5
16 to 24 years	13.1	13.2	12.7	12.4	13.1	12.1	11.8	11.8	11.6	11.9	11.7	11.3	12.3
16 to 19 years	18.4	18.5	18.5	17.9	19.1	17.6	16.2	16.5	16.4	17.3	16.5	16.1	15.8
16 to 17 years	21.5	20.3	23.4	20.8	19.4	19.6	18.1	18.1	17.8	19.4	19.2	18.1	18.2
18 to 19 years	16.0	17.3	15.1	16.1	18.7	16.4	14.9	15.1	15.5	16.0	14.9	15.1	13.8
20 to 24 years	10.4	10.6	9.8	9.7	10.0	9.3	9.6	9.4	9.1	9.0	9.3	8.8	10.4
25 years and over	5.8	5.4	5.2	5.5	5.3	5.5	5.3	5.3	5.3	5.4	5.3	5.2	5.4
25 to 54 years	6.0	5.6	5.5	5.7	5.6	5.7	5.6	5.5	5.6	5.7	5.6	5.5	5.4
55 years and over	4.3	4.0	3.5	3.7	3.6	4.0	3.6	3.5	3.9	4.2	3.8	3.6	4.5

NOTE: Data for 1994 are not directly comparable with data for 1993 and earlier years. For additional information, see "Revisions in the Current

Population Survey Effective January 1994" in this issue.

A-10. Unemployment rates by occupation, industry, and selected demographic characteristics, seasonally adjusted

Category	1993												1994
	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.
CHARACTERISTIC													
Total	7.1	7.0	7.0	7.0	6.9	6.9	6.8	6.7	6.7	6.7	6.5	6.4	6.7
Men, 20 years and over	6.5	6.6	6.7	6.5	6.5	6.5	6.5	6.4	6.3	6.2	5.9	5.8	5.9
Women, 20 years and over	6.3	6.0	5.7	6.0	5.9	5.9	5.8	5.7	5.8	5.8	5.7	5.7	6.0
Both sexes, 16 to 19 years	19.6	19.6	19.5	20.3	19.8	19.5	18.4	18.4	17.9	18.9	18.3	17.8	18.4
White	6.2	6.1	6.1	6.1	6.1	6.1	6.0	5.9	5.8	6.1	5.6	5.6	5.8
Black and other	12.7	12.1	12.0	12.4	11.8	12.0	11.6	11.5	11.4	10.9	11.3	10.7	11.6
Black	14.1	13.3	13.5	13.7	12.9	13.3	12.8	12.5	12.5	11.9	12.5	11.5	13.1
Hispanic origin	11.4	11.3	11.2	10.5	10.0	10.3	10.8	9.9	10.0	11.4	10.4	10.5	10.6
Married men, spouse present	4.5	4.6	4.7	4.5	4.5	4.4	4.5	4.4	4.2	4.4	4.0	3.9	4.1
Married women, spouse present	4.9	4.4	4.4	4.8	4.5	4.7	4.7	4.5	4.6	4.8	4.4	4.3	4.4
Women who maintain families	10.4	10.1	9.0	9.6	9.8	9.7	9.6	9.0	9.0	9.3	9.0	10.2	9.4
OCCUPATION¹													
Managerial and professional specialty	3.3	3.4	3.1	3.0	3.0	2.8	2.7	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.9	2.8	2.9
Technical, sales, and administrative support	5.5	5.3	5.2	5.4	5.3	5.7	5.3	5.3	5.3	5.3	5.2	5.1	5.4
Precision production, craft, and repair	8.0	7.9	8.3	8.5	8.0	8.3	8.6	7.5	7.6	7.9	6.7	7.4	7.0
Operators, fabricators, and laborers	10.0	10.1	10.3	9.8	10.0	10.0	10.2	10.4	10.1	9.8	9.2	9.1	10.0
Farming, forestry, and fishing	8.4	8.7	8.4	8.6	7.7	7.8	8.1	7.5	7.7	8.1	7.8	8.7	8.4
INDUSTRY													
Nonagricultural private wage and salary workers	7.4	7.2	7.2	7.2	7.2	7.1	7.0	7.0	6.9	6.9	6.7	6.6	7.0
Goods-producing industries	8.9	8.8	9.0	8.9	9.0	9.0	9.2	8.9	8.8	8.4	8.0	7.9	7.8
Mining	7.2	7.3	6.1	8.2	10.7	6.8	5.9	7.2	7.5	6.5	7.2	6.9	5.1
Construction	14.7	14.3	15.3	14.7	15.2	15.1	15.7	14.7	14.1	13.7	12.2	12.7	13.9
Manufacturing	7.4	7.3	7.3	7.3	7.2	7.3	7.3	7.3	7.2	6.9	6.7	6.5	6.1
Durable goods	7.4	7.1	7.2	7.3	7.1	7.4	7.0	7.2	7.3	6.9	6.5	6.3	5.3
Nondurable goods	7.3	7.5	7.6	7.3	7.3	7.1	7.8	7.4	7.2	6.9	7.0	6.8	7.3
Service-producing industries	6.7	6.6	6.5	6.5	6.5	6.4	6.2	6.2	6.2	6.3	6.2	6.2	6.7
Transportation and public utilities	5.0	4.8	4.9	5.1	5.4	4.5	4.9	5.4	5.3	5.5	5.2	5.1	5.5
Wholesale and retail trade	8.0	7.9	7.9	8.1	8.1	7.9	7.5	7.6	7.5	7.9	7.7	7.4	8.1
Finance, insurance, and real estate	4.4	4.3	4.3	4.3	4.0	4.5	3.9	4.2	4.0	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.7
Services	6.6	6.5	6.1	6.1	5.9	6.1	6.0	5.7	5.9	5.9	5.9	5.9	6.6
Government workers	3.6	3.6	3.5	3.4	3.1	3.4	3.4	3.3	2.8	3.1	3.0	3.1	3.8
Agricultural wage and salary workers	11.7	13.0	11.8	11.8	10.8	11.8	11.5	12.1	10.4	11.8	10.3	11.3	13.6

¹ Seasonally adjusted data for service occupations are not available because the seasonal components are small relative to the trend-cycle and/or irregular components and consequently cannot be separated with sufficient precision.

NOTE: Data for 1994 are not directly comparable with data for 1993 and earlier years. For additional information, see "Revisions in the Current Population Survey Effective January 1994" in this issue.

**HOUSEHOLD DATA
SEASONALLY ADJUSTED**

A-11. Unemployed persons by reason for unemployment, seasonally adjusted

(Numbers in thousands)

Reasons for unemployment	1993												1994
	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.
NUMBER OF UNEMPLOYED													
Job losers and persons who completed temporary jobs	4,934	4,799	4,856	4,862	4,752	4,845	4,872	4,864	4,699	4,779	4,444	4,442	4,442
On temporary layoff	1,072	1,081	1,096	1,068	1,144	1,131	1,183	1,190	1,112	1,216	963	1,060	1,196
Not on temporary layoff	3,862	3,718	3,760	3,794	3,608	3,714	3,689	3,674	3,587	3,563	3,481	3,382	3,248
Job leavers	834	1,020	1,061	990	960	940	915	882	926	957	960	932	762
Reentrants	2,295	2,281	2,059	2,187	2,237	2,201	2,117	2,081	2,075	2,084	2,084	2,018	2,831
New entrants	950	899	922	920	890	894	870	834	843	839	833	797	651
PERCENT DISTRIBUTION													
Total unemployed	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Job losers and persons who completed temporary jobs	54.7	53.3	54.6	54.3	53.8	54.6	55.5	56.2	55.0	55.2	53.4	54.2	51.1
On temporary layoff	11.9	12.0	12.3	11.9	12.9	12.7	13.5	13.7	13.0	14.0	11.6	12.9	13.8
Not on temporary layoff	42.8	41.3	42.3	42.3	40.8	41.8	42.0	42.4	42.0	41.1	41.8	41.3	37.4
Job leavers	9.3	11.3	11.9	11.1	10.9	10.6	10.4	10.2	10.8	11.1	11.5	11.4	6.8
Reentrants	25.5	25.3	23.1	24.4	25.3	24.8	24.1	24.0	24.3	24.1	25.0	24.6	32.6
New entrants	10.5	10.0	10.4	10.3	10.1	10.1	9.9	9.6	9.9	9.7	10.0	9.7	7.5
UNEMPLOYED AS A PERCENT OF THE CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE													
Job losers and persons who completed temporary jobs	3.9	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.7	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.7	3.7	3.5	3.4	3.4
Job leavers .....	.7	.8	.8	.8	.7	.7	.7	.7	.7	.7	.7	.7	.6
Reentrants	1.8	1.8	1.6	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	2.2
New entrants .....	.7	.7	.7	.7	.7	.7	.7	.6	.7	.7	.6	.6	.5

NOTE: Data for 1994 are not directly comparable with data for 1993 and earlier years. For additional information, see "Revisions in the Current Population Survey Effective January 1994" in this issue.

A-12. Unemployed persons by duration of unemployment, seasonally adjusted

(Numbers in thousands)

Duration	1993												1994
	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.
NUMBER OF UNEMPLOYED													
Less than 5 weeks	3,262	3,232	3,148	3,309	3,242	3,232	3,223	3,046	3,052	3,156	2,946	3,063	3,349
5 to 14 weeks	2,543	2,549	2,583	2,537	2,526	2,758	2,543	2,608	2,457	2,491	2,401	2,247	2,336
15 weeks and over	3,293	3,174	3,110	2,986	3,046	3,025	3,007	3,000	3,047	3,030	2,971	2,864	3,027
15 to 26 weeks	1,372	1,284	1,275	1,311	1,270	1,257	1,258	1,259	1,297	1,284	1,216	1,150	1,314
27 weeks and over	1,921	1,890	1,835	1,675	1,776	1,768	1,749	1,741	1,750	1,746	1,755	1,714	1,713
Average (mean) duration, in weeks	18.5	18.2	17.7	17.7	17.8	17.8	17.9	18.3	18.4	18.4	18.9	18.2	18.3
Median duration, in weeks	8.6	8.4	8.4	8.5	8.3	8.3	8.3	8.4	8.9	8.3	8.5	8.2	8.5
PERCENT DISTRIBUTION													
Total unemployed	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Less than 5 weeks	35.9	36.1	35.6	37.5	36.8	35.9	36.7	35.2	35.7	36.4	35.4	37.5	38.4
5 to 14 weeks	28.0	28.5	29.2	28.7	28.7	30.6	29.0	30.1	28.7	28.7	28.9	27.5	26.8
15 weeks and over	36.2	35.4	35.2	33.8	34.6	33.6	34.3	34.7	35.6	34.9	35.7	35.0	34.7
15 to 26 weeks	15.1	14.3	14.4	14.8	14.4	13.9	14.3	14.5	15.2	14.8	14.6	14.1	15.1
27 weeks and over	21.1	21.1	20.8	19.0	20.1	19.6	19.9	20.1	20.5	20.1	21.1	21.0	19.7

NOTE: Data for 1994 are not directly comparable with data for 1993 and earlier years. For additional information, see "Revisions in the Current Population Survey Effective January 1994" in this issue.

A-13. Employment status of the civilian noninstitutional population by age, sex, and race

(Numbers in thousands)

Age, sex, and race	January 1994									
	Civilian noninstitutional population	Civilian labor force								
		Total	Percent of population	Employed				Unemployed		Not in labor force
				Total	Percent of population	Agri-culture	Nonagri-cultural industries	Number	Percent of labor force	
TOTAL										
18 years and over	195,953	129,393	66.0	119,901	61.2	2,892	117,009	9,492	7.3	66,581
16 to 19 years	14,066	9,804	48.4	5,507	39.2	142	5,385	1,297	19.1	7,262
18 to 17 years	7,125	2,730	38.3	2,135	30.0	60	2,075	595	21.8	4,395
18 to 19 years	6,941	4,074	58.7	3,373	48.6	82	3,290	701	17.2	2,867
20 to 24 years	18,469	13,794	74.7	12,110	65.6	248	11,862	1,685	12.2	4,875
25 to 54 years	111,955	93,240	83.3	87,502	78.2	1,820	85,682	5,738	6.2	18,715
25 to 34 years	41,544	34,481	83.0	31,901	76.8	664	31,237	2,560	7.4	7,083
25 to 29 years	19,470	16,123	82.8	14,759	75.8	323	14,435	1,364	8.5	3,347
30 to 34 years	22,074	18,338	83.1	17,142	77.7	340	16,802	1,196	6.5	3,738
35 to 44 years	41,170	34,802	84.5	32,735	79.5	672	32,063	2,067	5.9	6,398
35 to 39 years	21,706	18,214	83.9	17,094	78.8	357	16,737	1,120	6.1	3,492
40 to 44 years	19,463	16,588	85.2	15,641	80.4	315	15,326	946	5.7	2,876
45 to 54 years	29,242	23,978	82.0	22,667	78.2	484	22,382	1,111	4.6	5,264
45 to 49 years	16,372	13,756	84.0	13,131	80.2	249	12,681	625	4.5	2,616
50 to 54 years	12,870	10,222	79.4	9,736	75.7	235	9,501	486	4.8	2,648
55 to 64 years	20,830	11,700	58.7	11,098	53.8	390	10,708	802	5.1	8,930
55 to 59 years	10,680	7,285	68.2	6,929	64.9	197	6,732	356	4.9	3,395
60 to 64 years	9,950	4,415	44.4	4,169	41.9	193	3,976	246	5.6	5,535
65 years and over	30,832	3,854	12.5	3,683	11.9	292	3,391	170	4.4	26,979
85 to 89 years	9,717	2,117	21.8	2,020	20.8	140	1,881	97	4.6	7,599
70 to 74 years	8,439	951	11.3	905	10.7	91	814	46	4.8	7,469
75 years and over	12,876	766	8.2	758	6.0	61	697	27	3.5	11,891
Men										
16 years and over	93,909	69,959	74.5	64,434	68.6	2,209	62,225	5,526	7.9	23,950
16 to 19 years	7,131	3,548	49.7	2,755	38.6	113	2,642	792	22.3	3,583
16 to 17 years	3,656	1,393	38.1	1,036	28.3	44	992	358	25.7	2,262
18 to 19 years	3,475	2,154	62.0	1,720	49.5	70	1,650	435	20.2	1,321
20 to 24 years	9,128	7,295	79.9	6,285	68.9	206	6,080	1,009	13.8	1,833
25 to 54 years	55,041	50,503	91.8	47,228	85.8	1,359	45,867	3,277	6.5	4,538
25 to 34 years	20,491	18,998	92.7	17,495	85.4	519	16,976	1,503	7.9	1,493
25 to 29 years	9,593	8,805	91.8	7,993	83.3	257	7,737	812	9.2	788
30 to 34 years	10,898	10,193	93.5	9,501	87.2	262	9,239	692	6.8	705
35 to 44 years	20,249	18,695	92.3	17,554	86.7	532	17,022	1,141	6.1	1,554
35 to 39 years	10,682	9,888	92.6	9,292	87.0	261	9,011	596	6.0	794
40 to 44 years	9,567	8,807	92.1	8,262	86.4	251	8,011	545	6.2	760
45 to 54 years	14,301	12,810	89.6	12,177	85.1	306	11,669	632	4.9	1,492
45 to 49 years	8,013	7,286	90.9	6,945	86.7	184	6,761	341	4.7	727
50 to 54 years	6,289	5,524	87.8	5,233	83.2	144	5,089	291	5.3	765
55 to 64 years	9,791	6,461	66.0	6,104	62.3	299	5,805	358	5.5	3,330
55 to 59 years	5,103	3,966	77.7	3,751	73.5	158	3,593	215	5.4	1,137
60 to 64 years	4,688	2,495	53.2	2,353	50.2	141	2,211	142	5.7	2,193
65 years and over	12,618	2,153	16.8	2,064	16.1	232	1,832	90	4.2	10,665
65 to 69 years	4,368	1,178	27.0	1,120	25.6	114	1,006	58	4.9	3,190
70 to 74 years	3,685	540	14.7	523	14.2	86	457	17	3.1	3,145
75 years and over	4,766	435	9.1	421	8.8	52	369	15	3.4	4,330
Women										
16 years and over	102,044	59,433	58.2	55,467	54.4	683	54,784	3,966	6.7	42,611
16 to 19 years	6,935	3,256	47.0	2,752	39.7	29	2,723	505	15.5	3,678
16 to 17 years	3,470	1,337	38.5	1,099	31.7	16	1,083	238	17.8	2,133
18 to 19 years	3,465	1,920	55.4	1,853	47.7	13	1,640	267	13.9	1,545
20 to 24 years	9,342	6,500	69.6	5,824	62.3	42	5,782	675	10.4	2,842
25 to 54 years	56,914	42,738	75.1	40,278	70.8	461	39,815	2,461	5.8	14,178
25 to 34 years	21,053	15,463	73.4	14,406	68.4	145	14,261	1,057	6.8	5,590
25 to 29 years	9,877	7,318	74.1	6,785	68.5	67	6,696	553	7.6	2,559
30 to 34 years	11,176	8,145	72.9	7,641	68.4	78	7,562	505	6.2	3,031
35 to 44 years	20,921	16,107	77.0	15,181	72.6	140	15,041	925	5.7	4,814
35 to 39 years	11,024	8,326	75.5	7,802	70.8	76	7,726	524	6.3	2,698
40 to 44 years	9,896	7,781	78.6	7,380	74.6	64	7,316	401	5.2	2,115
45 to 54 years	14,940	11,188	74.8	10,689	71.5	176	10,513	479	4.3	3,772
45 to 49 years	8,359	6,470	77.4	6,186	74.0	85	6,101	284	4.4	1,889
50 to 54 years	6,581	4,898	74.4	4,503	68.4	91	4,412	195	4.1	1,883
55 to 64 years	10,839	5,239	48.3	4,995	46.1	91	4,904	244	4.7	5,600
55 to 59 years	5,578	3,319	59.5	3,178	57.0	39	3,139	140	4.2	2,259
60 to 64 years	5,262	1,920	36.5	1,818	34.5	52	1,765	104	5.4	3,342
65 years and over	18,014	1,700	9.4	1,620	9.0	80	1,560	81	4.7	16,314
65 to 69 years	5,349	939	17.6	900	16.8	25	875	39	4.2	4,410
70 to 74 years	4,755	411	8.6	382	8.0	25	357	29	(1)	4,344
75 years and over	7,911	350	4.4	336	4.3	10	328	12	(1)	7,561

**HOUSEHOLD DATA
NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED**

A-13. Employment status of the civilian noninstitutional population by age, sex, and race—Continued

(Numbers in thousands)

Age, sex, and race	January 1994									
	Civilian noninstitutional population	Civilian labor force								Not in labor force
		Total	Percent of population	Employed				Unemployed		
				Total	Percent of population	Agriculture	Nonagricultural industries	Number	Percent of labor force	
WHITE										
16 years and over	165,014	109,750	66.5	102,628	62.2	2,715	99,914	7,122	6.5	55,264
16 to 19 years	11,183	5,763	51.5	4,762	42.6	141	4,621	1,000	17.4	5,420
16 to 17 years	5,651	2,344	41.5	1,854	32.8	60	1,794	490	20.9	3,307
18 to 19 years	5,532	3,419	61.8	2,908	52.6	82	2,826	510	14.9	2,113
20 to 24 years	14,888	11,487	77.2	10,286	69.1	225	10,061	1,202	10.5	3,401
25 to 54 years	93,370	78,689	84.3	74,430	79.7	1,702	72,728	4,259	5.4	14,680
25 to 34 years	34,082	28,629	84.0	26,765	78.5	611	26,154	1,864	6.5	5,453
25 to 29 years	15,826	13,308	84.1	12,308	77.8	294	12,014	1,000	7.5	2,518
30 to 34 years	18,258	15,321	83.9	14,457	79.2	317	14,140	864	5.8	2,835
35 to 44 years	34,278	29,310	85.5	27,788	81.1	633	27,156	1,522	5.2	4,968
35 to 39 years	18,012	15,272	84.8	14,441	80.2	338	14,104	831	5.4	2,740
40 to 44 years	16,266	14,038	86.3	13,348	82.1	296	13,051	691	4.9	2,228
45 to 54 years	25,009	20,751	83.0	19,677	79.5	458	19,419	874	4.2	4,259
45 to 49 years	13,943	11,664	85.1	11,375	81.6	232	11,143	469	4.1	2,079
50 to 54 years	11,066	8,887	80.3	8,502	76.8	228	8,278	385	4.3	2,180
55 to 64 years	17,910	10,291	57.5	9,784	54.6	375	9,409	507	4.9	7,819
55 to 59 years	9,224	6,404	69.4	6,103	66.2	189	5,914	301	4.7	2,820
60 to 64 years	8,686	3,887	44.8	3,661	42.4	188	3,473	206	5.3	4,798
65 years and over	27,663	3,520	12.7	3,366	12.2	271	3,095	154	4.4	24,144
65 to 69 years	6,652	1,950	22.5	1,864	21.6	135	1,730	88	4.4	6,701
70 to 74 years	7,562	873	11.6	831	11.0	84	747	43	4.9	6,688
75 years and over	11,450	698	6.1	671	5.9	53	618	25	3.8	10,754
Men										
16 years and over	79,784	60,093	75.3	55,678	70.1	2,058	53,622	4,216	7.0	19,871
16 to 19 years	5,702	3,034	53.2	2,420	42.4	112	2,308	814	20.2	2,668
16 to 17 years	2,907	1,224	42.1	923	31.7	44	879	301	24.6	1,683
18 to 19 years	2,795	1,810	64.8	1,497	53.6	69	1,428	313	17.3	985
20 to 24 years	7,448	6,120	82.2	5,389	72.3	188	5,200	731	11.9	1,329
25 to 54 years	46,444	43,193	93.0	40,709	87.7	1,255	39,454	2,484	5.8	3,251
25 to 34 years	17,022	15,990	93.9	14,848	87.2	470	14,378	1,142	7.1	1,032
25 to 29 years	7,896	7,364	93.3	6,733	85.3	229	6,504	631	8.8	531
30 to 34 years	9,126	8,626	94.5	8,115	88.9	241	7,874	511	5.9	501
35 to 44 years	17,088	16,000	93.8	15,151	88.7	496	14,655	649	5.3	1,088
35 to 39 years	8,993	8,442	93.9	7,983	88.8	261	7,722	459	5.4	551
40 to 44 years	8,095	7,558	93.4	7,188	88.5	235	6,933	390	5.2	537
45 to 54 years	12,334	11,203	90.8	10,710	86.8	289	10,421	493	4.4	1,130
45 to 49 years	8,903	8,360	92.4	8,121	88.7	153	7,968	259	4.1	523
50 to 54 years	5,430	4,823	88.8	4,589	84.5	135	4,453	235	4.9	607
55 to 64 years	8,607	5,786	67.0	5,457	63.4	286	5,171	309	5.4	2,841
55 to 59 years	4,474	3,544	79.2	3,361	75.1	151	3,210	163	5.2	929
60 to 64 years	4,133	2,222	53.7	2,086	50.7	135	1,962	125	5.8	1,912
65 years and over	11,562	1,981	17.1	1,903	16.5	215	1,688	78	3.9	9,582
65 to 69 years	3,937	1,092	27.7	1,042	26.5	109	933	50	4.5	2,645
70 to 74 years	3,306	498	15.1	483	14.8	83	420	15	3.0	2,808
75 years and over	4,320	391	9.0	378	8.7	43	335	13	3.3	3,929
Women										
16 years and over	85,250	49,657	58.2	48,750	54.8	658	48,092	2,907	5.9	35,593
16 to 19 years	5,481	2,728	49.8	2,342	42.7	29	2,313	386	14.2	2,752
16 to 17 years	2,744	1,120	40.8	931	33.9	16	915	169	18.8	1,624
18 to 19 years	2,736	1,606	58.8	1,411	51.6	13	1,398	198	12.3	1,128
20 to 24 years	7,440	5,388	72.1	4,897	65.8	37	4,861	470	6.8	2,072
25 to 54 years	46,926	35,496	75.6	33,721	71.9	447	33,274	1,775	5.0	11,430
25 to 34 years	17,060	12,639	74.1	11,917	69.9	141	11,776	722	5.7	4,421
25 to 29 years	7,930	5,944	74.9	5,575	70.3	65	5,510	389	6.2	1,986
30 to 34 years	9,130	6,695	73.3	6,342	69.5	76	6,266	353	5.3	2,434
35 to 44 years	17,190	13,310	77.4	12,638	73.5	137	12,501	673	5.1	3,880
35 to 39 years	9,019	6,829	75.7	6,458	71.6	75	6,382	372	5.4	2,169
40 to 44 years	8,171	6,481	79.3	6,180	75.6	62	6,118	301	4.8	1,691
45 to 54 years	12,676	9,547	75.3	9,187	72.3	189	8,998	381	4.0	3,129
45 to 49 years	7,040	5,484	77.9	5,254	74.6	79	5,175	230	4.2	1,556
50 to 54 years	5,836	4,063	72.1	3,913	69.4	90	3,823	150	3.7	1,573
55 to 64 years	9,303	4,528	48.6	4,327	46.5	69	4,238	196	4.4	4,777
55 to 59 years	4,750	2,860	60.2	2,742	57.7	36	2,704	118	4.1	1,891
60 to 64 years	4,553	1,666	36.6	1,585	34.6	52	1,533	61	4.8	2,887
65 years and over	16,101	1,539	9.6	1,463	9.1	57	1,406	76	4.9	14,562
65 to 69 years	4,714	658	16.2	622	17.4	25	797	36	4.2	3,656
70 to 74 years	4,256	378	8.8	348	8.2	21	327	27	7.3	3,861
75 years and over	7,130	305	4.3	293	4.1	10	283	12	4.1	6,825

A-13. Employment status of the civilian noninstitutional population by age, sex, and race—Continued

(Numbers in thousands)

Age, sex, and race	January 1994									
	Civilian noninstitutional population	Civilian labor force								
		Total	Percent of population	Employed				Unemployed		Not in labor force
				Total	Percent of population	Agriculture	Nonagricultural industries	Number	Percent of labor force	
BLACK										
16 years and over	22,723	14,197	62.5	12,274	54.0	103	12,171	1,923	13.5	8,526
16 to 19 years	2,194	800	36.4	556	25.3	-	556	243	30.4	1,395
16 to 17 years	1,128	296	26.2	217	19.2	-	217	79	26.6	832
18 to 19 years	1,067	504	47.3	339	31.8	-	339	165	32.7	563
20 to 24 years	2,604	1,691	64.9	1,255	48.2	12	1,243	436	25.8	913
25 to 54 years	13,383	10,456	78.1	9,281	69.4	65	9,216	1,175	11.2	2,927
25 to 34 years	5,389	4,213	78.2	3,629	67.3	24	3,605	584	13.9	1,176
25 to 29 years	2,627	2,027	77.2	1,719	65.4	16	1,702	309	15.2	599
30 to 34 years	2,762	2,186	79.1	1,911	69.2	8	1,903	275	12.6	576
35 to 44 years	4,976	3,981	80.0	3,546	71.3	28	3,518	435	10.9	995
35 to 39 years	2,690	2,182	80.4	1,923	71.5	16	1,907	239	11.1	528
40 to 44 years	2,286	1,819	79.6	1,623	71.0	13	1,611	196	10.8	467
45 to 54 years	3,018	2,262	74.9	2,106	69.8	13	2,093	156	6.9	756
45 to 49 years	1,725	1,333	77.3	1,241	71.9	9	1,231	93	7.0	391
50 to 54 years	1,293	928	71.8	865	66.9	4	861	63	6.8	365
55 to 64 years	2,033	1,000	49.2	942	46.3	12	930	59	5.9	1,033
55 to 59 years	1,074	623	58.0	586	54.8	6	581	36	5.8	451
60 to 64 years	959	378	39.4	355	37.0	6	349	22	5.9	582
65 years and over	2,509	250	10.0	240	9.6	14	226	10	3.9	2,259
65 to 69 years	825	137	16.6	129	15.8	2	127	8	5.8	688
70 to 74 years	693	56	8.1	54	7.8	6	48	2	(¹)	637
75 years and over	990	57	5.7	57	5.7	5	51	-	(¹)	933
Men										
16 years and over	10,182	6,879	67.6	5,853	57.5	89	5,763	1,027	14.9	3,302
16 to 19 years	1,077	378	35.1	232	21.5	-	232	147	38.8	698
16 to 17 years	565	114	20.2	72	12.7	-	72	42	37.1	451
18 to 19 years	512	264	51.6	160	31.2	-	160	104	39.5	248
20 to 24 years	1,191	827	69.5	581	48.8	6	574	247	29.8	364
25 to 54 years	6,052	5,075	83.9	4,473	73.9	61	4,412	602	11.9	976
25 to 34 years	2,417	2,090	86.4	1,793	74.2	22	1,771	296	14.2	328
25 to 29 years	-	999	84.7	850	72.1	15	838	149	14.9	181
30 to 34 years	1,238	1,090	88.1	943	76.2	7	936	148	13.5	147
35 to 44 years	2,272	1,912	84.1	1,691	74.4	26	1,665	220	11.5	360
35 to 39 years	1,227	1,034	84.3	928	75.5	16	911	108	10.4	193
40 to 44 years	1,045	878	84.0	765	73.2	10	755	113	12.9	167
45 to 54 years	1,362	1,074	78.8	989	72.8	13	975	85	8.0	289
45 to 49 years	784	621	79.3	564	72.0	9	555	57	9.2	163
50 to 54 years	579	453	78.2	424	73.4	9	420	28	6.2	126
55 to 64 years	884	478	54.1	453	51.3	12	442	25	5.2	406
55 to 59 years	471	295	62.7	277	58.9	6	272	18	6.0	176
60 to 64 years	413	183	44.3	178	42.6	6	170	7	3.9	230
65 years and over	979	121	12.3	114	11.6	10	103	7	5.6	858
65 to 69 years	325	86	20.3	61	18.8	2	59	5	(¹)	259
70 to 74 years	297	28	9.5	28	8.8	3	23	2	(¹)	268
75 years and over	357	27	7.4	27	7.4	5	21	-	(¹)	331
Women										
16 years and over	12,541	7,318	58.3	6,421	51.2	14	6,408	896	12.2	5,224
16 to 19 years	1,118	421	37.7	325	29.0	-	325	97	23.0	696
16 to 17 years	563	181	32.2	145	25.8	-	145	36	20.0	381
18 to 19 years	555	240	43.3	179	32.4	-	179	60	25.2	315
20 to 24 years	1,413	864	61.1	674	47.7	6	668	190	22.0	549
25 to 54 years	7,331	5,381	73.4	4,808	65.6	5	4,804	573	10.8	1,950
25 to 34 years	2,971	2,124	71.5	1,836	61.8	2	1,834	288	13.5	848
25 to 29 years	1,447	1,028	71.1	968	60.0	2	967	160	15.6	419
30 to 34 years	1,525	1,096	71.9	968	63.5	1	967	128	11.7	429
35 to 44 years	2,705	2,070	76.5	1,855	68.8	2	1,852	215	10.4	835
35 to 39 years	1,463	1,128	77.1	997	68.1	-	997	132	11.7	335
40 to 44 years	1,241	941	75.8	858	69.1	2	856	83	8.8	300
45 to 54 years	1,655	1,168	71.7	1,117	67.5	-	1,117	70	5.9	468
45 to 49 years	941	712	75.7	676	71.9	-	676	36	5.0	229
50 to 54 years	714	478	66.6	441	61.7	-	441	35	7.3	239
55 to 64 years	1,149	522	45.4	488	42.5	-	488	34	8.5	627
55 to 59 years	603	328	54.3	309	51.2	-	309	19	5.7	278
60 to 64 years	546	194	35.8	179	32.8	-	179	15	7.8	351
65 years and over	1,530	129	8.4	126	8.3	3	123	3	2.2	1,401
65 to 89 years	500	71	14.2	68	13.6	-	68	3	(¹)	430
70 to 74 years	397	28	7.1	28	7.1	3	25	-	(¹)	369
75 years and over	633	30	4.8	30	4.8	-	30	-	(¹)	603

¹ Data not shown where base is less than 75,000.

NOTE: Data for 1994 are not directly comparable with data for 1993 and earlier years.

For additional information, see "Revisions in the Current Population Survey Effective January 1994" in this issue.

**HOUSEHOLD DATA
NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED**

A-14. Employment status of the civilian noninstitutional population by race, sex, and age

(Numbers in thousands)

Employment status and race	Total		Men, 20 years and over		Women, 20 years and over		Both sexes, 16 to 19 years	
	Jan. 1993	Jan. 1994	Jan. 1993	Jan. 1994	Jan. 1993	Jan. 1994	Jan. 1993	Jan. 1994
TOTAL								
Civilian noninstitutional population	192,644	195,953	85,445	86,778	94,007	95,109	13,191	14,066
Civilian labor force	126,034	129,393	65,346	66,412	54,600	56,177	6,088	6,804
Percent of population	65.4	66.0	76.5	76.5	58.1	59.1	46.2	48.4
Employed	116,123	119,901	60,271	61,678	51,016	52,715	4,837	5,507
Agriculture	2,753	2,892	2,073	2,096	530	654	150	142
Nonagricultural industries	113,370	117,009	58,197	59,583	50,486	52,061	4,887	5,365
Unemployed	9,911	9,492	5,075	4,733	3,584	3,462	1,251	1,297
Unemployment rate	7.9	7.3	7.8	7.1	6.6	6.2	20.6	19.1
Not in labor force	66,610	66,561	20,099	20,366	39,408	38,933	7,103	7,262
White								
Civilian noninstitutional population	163,343	165,014	73,414	74,062	79,406	79,769	10,523	11,183
Civilian labor force	107,795	109,750	56,610	57,059	45,966	46,928	5,199	5,763
Percent of population	66.0	66.5	77.1	77.0	57.9	58.8	49.4	51.5
Employed	100,296	102,628	52,650	53,458	43,365	44,408	4,281	4,762
Agriculture	2,584	2,715	1,941	1,944	500	629	143	141
Nonagricultural industries	97,712	99,914	50,709	51,514	42,865	43,779	4,138	4,621
Unemployed	7,498	7,122	3,959	3,602	2,621	2,520	918	1,000
Unemployment rate	7.0	6.5	7.0	6.3	5.7	5.4	17.7	17.4
Not in labor force	55,548	55,284	16,804	17,003	33,420	32,841	5,323	5,420
Black								
Civilian noninstitutional population	22,157	22,723	8,953	9,105	11,121	11,424	2,083	2,194
Civilian labor force	13,648	14,197	6,417	6,501	6,527	6,896	704	800
Percent of population	61.6	62.5	71.7	71.4	58.7	60.4	33.8	36.4
Employed	11,663	12,274	5,510	5,621	5,723	6,097	430	556
Agriculture	120	103	96	89	16	14	7	-
Nonagricultural industries	11,544	12,171	5,414	5,532	5,706	6,083	423	556
Unemployed	1,984	1,923	907	880	804	800	274	243
Unemployment rate	14.5	13.5	14.1	13.5	12.3	11.6	38.9	30.4
Not in labor force	8,509	8,526	2,536	2,804	4,594	4,528	1,379	1,395

NOTE: Data for 1994 are not directly comparable with data for 1993 and earlier years. For additional information, see "Revisions in the Current Population Survey Effective January 1994" in this issue.

HOUSEHOLD DATA
NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED

A-15. Employment status of the civilian noninstitutional population 16 to 24 years of age by school enrollment, educational attainment, sex, race, and Hispanic origin

(Numbers in thousands)

Enrollment status, educational attainment, race, and Hispanic origin	January 1994									
	Civilian noninstitutional population	Civilian labor force								Percent of labor force
		Total	Percent of population	Employed			Unemployed			
				Total	Full time	Part time	Total	Looking for full-time work	Looking for part-time work	
TOTAL ENROLLED										
Total, 16 to 24 years	16,815	7,994	47.5	6,645	1,219	5,627	1,149	210	938	14.4
16 to 19 years	11,104	4,687	42.2	3,681	296	3,585	806	76	728	17.2
20 to 24 years	5,712	3,307	57.9	2,964	922	2,042	343	132	210	10.4
High school	8,567	3,379	39.4	2,704	131	2,573	675	68	607	20.0
College	8,249	4,615	55.9	4,141	1,087	3,054	473	143	331	10.3
Full-time students	6,765	3,417	50.5	3,057	475	2,581	360	86	274	10.5
Part-time students	1,484	1,198	80.7	1,085	812	473	113	56	56	9.4
Men, 16 to 24 years	8,503	3,948	46.4	3,273	643	2,630	676	134	542	17.1
16 to 19 years	5,668	2,358	41.6	1,882	168	1,718	476	45	431	20.2
20 to 24 years	2,835	1,590	56.1	1,391	477	914	200	89	111	12.5
High school	4,533	1,797	39.6	1,382	96	1,286	415	44	372	23.1
College	3,970	2,151	54.2	1,891	547	1,344	280	90	170	12.1
Full-time students	3,319	1,607	48.4	1,417	271	1,147	190	46	143	11.8
Part-time students	851	544	63.5	473	276	197	70	44	27	13.0
Women, 16 to 24 years	8,312	4,048	48.7	3,573	576	2,997	473	77	396	11.7
18 to 19 years	5,436	2,329	42.8	1,999	130	1,869	330	33	297	14.2
20 to 24 years	2,876	1,717	59.7	1,574	445	1,128	143	44	100	8.3
High school	4,034	1,562	39.2	1,322	35	1,287	260	24	236	16.4
College	4,279	2,464	57.6	2,251	541	1,710	213	52	161	8.6
Full-time students	3,446	1,610	52.5	1,639	204	1,435	171	40	131	9.4
Part-time students	832	654	78.6	611	336	275	42	13	30	6.5
White										
Total, 16 to 24 years	13,314	6,718	50.5	5,851	1,045	4,806	867	128	739	12.9
16 to 19 years	8,815	4,000	45.4	3,360	265	3,096	640	45	595	16.0
20 to 24 years	4,500	2,718	60.4	2,491	781	1,710	227	83	144	8.4
Men	6,767	3,354	49.8	2,835	550	2,285	519	64	435	15.5
Women	6,548	3,364	51.4	3,016	495	2,521	348	44	304	10.3
High school	6,672	2,845	42.6	2,296	114	2,182	549	41	507	19.3
College	8,642	3,874	58.3	3,555	932	2,624	318	87	232	8.2
Full-time students	5,460	2,895	53.0	2,652	418	2,234	243	50	192	8.4
Part-time students	1,182	979	82.8	903	513	390	76	36	40	7.8
Black										
Total, 16 to 24 years	2,447	875	35.8	650	99	551	225	68	157	25.7
16 to 19 years	1,695	508	29.9	380	22	358	127	24	103	25.1
20 to 24 years	752	368	48.9	270	77	194	98	44	54	26.5
Men	1,206	379	31.4	258	63	194	122	41	80	32.1
Women	1,240	496	40.0	393	38	357	103	27	76	20.8
High school	1,473	416	28.2	318	14	301	100	19	81	24.1
College	974	460	47.2	335	85	250	125	49	76	27.1
Full-time students	784	325	41.5	234	31	203	92	30	61	28.2
Part-time students	190	134	70.8	101	54	47	33	19	14	24.6
Hispanic origin										
Total, 16 to 24 years	1,729	653	37.8	487	105	382	186	32	135	25.5
16 to 19 years	1,225	363	29.8	237	18	219	126	14	112	34.7
20 to 24 years	504	291	57.6	250	87	163	40	18	22	13.9
Men	846	336	39.7	237	55	182	99	18	81	29.4
Women	883	317	35.9	250	50	200	67	13	54	21.2
High school	1,079	287	26.6	184	24	160	103	10	94	36.0
College	650	366	56.3	303	81	222	63	22	41	17.2
Full-time students	487	244	50.1	191	32	158	53	22	31	21.8
Part-time students	163	122	75.2	113	49	64	10	-	10	7.9

See footnotes at end of table.

**HOUSEHOLD DATA
NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED**

A-15. Employment status of the civilian noninstitutional population 16 to 24 years of age by school enrollment, educational attainment, sex, race, and Hispanic origin—Continued

(Numbers in thousands)

Enrollment status, educational attainment, race, and Hispanic origin	January 1994									
	Civilian noninstitutional population	Civilian labor force								
		Total	Percent of population	Employed			Unemployed			Percent of labor force
				Total	Full time	Part time	Total	Looking for full-time work	Looking for part-time work	
TOTAL NOT ENROLLED										
Total, 16 to 24 years	15,720	12,605	80.2	10,772	8,589	2,182	1,833	1,707	126	14.5
16 to 19 years	2,962	2,117	71.5	1,626	1,067	539	491	452	39	23.2
20 to 24 years	12,758	10,488	82.2	9,145	7,502	1,643	1,342	1,255	87	12.6
Less than a high school diploma	3,761	2,326	61.8	1,683	1,275	408	643	586	57	27.7
High school graduates, no college	8,888	5,652	82.1	4,845	3,835	1,010	807	762	45	14.3
Less than a bachelor's degree	3,524	3,155	89.5	2,849	2,247	602	307	267	20	9.7
College graduates	1,548	1,472	95.1	1,395	1,233	162	77	72	5	5.2
Men, 16 to 24 years	7,756	6,894	88.9	5,788	4,920	848	1,126	1,067	39	16.3
16 to 19 years	1,463	1,190	81.3	673	629	245	316	303	13	26.8
20 to 24 years	6,292	5,704	90.7	4,894	4,292	603	810	765	25	14.2
Less than a high school diploma	1,965	1,594	81.1	1,177	970	207	417	395	22	26.2
High school graduates, no college	3,528	3,179	90.1	2,685	2,290	395	494	486	8	15.5
Less than a bachelor's degree	1,609	1,498	93.1	1,326	1,134	192	172	166	6	11.5
College graduates	654	623	95.3	580	526	54	43	41	3	7.0
Women, 16 to 24 years	7,964	5,711	71.7	5,004	3,669	1,335	707	620	87	12.4
16 to 19 years	1,499	927	61.9	753	456	294	175	149	25	18.6
20 to 24 years	6,465	4,783	74.0	4,251	3,210	1,040	532	471	62	11.1
Less than a high school diploma	1,798	732	40.7	506	305	201	226	191	35	30.9
High school graduates, no college	3,360	2,473	73.6	2,160	1,544	618	313	276	37	12.7
Less than a bachelor's degree	1,915	1,658	86.6	1,523	1,112	411	135	121	14	8.1
College graduates	894	848	94.9	815	708	108	33	31	2	3.9
White										
Total, 16 to 24 years	12,757	10,531	82.8	9,196	7,385	1,811	1,335	1,238	97	12.7
16 to 19 years	2,369	1,783	74.4	1,402	951	451	361	327	34	20.5
20 to 24 years	10,388	8,769	84.4	7,795	6,435	1,380	974	911	63	11.1
Men	8,384	5,800	90.8	4,973	4,277	696	626	796	30	14.2
Women	6,373	4,732	74.3	4,223	3,108	1,115	509	442	67	10.8
Less than a high school diploma	2,945	1,923	65.3	1,443	1,093	350	479	438	41	24.9
High school graduates, no college	5,501	4,640	84.3	4,065	3,262	603	574	540	34	12.4
Less than a bachelor's degree	2,928	2,644	90.3	2,432	1,920	512	211	195	17	8.0
College graduates	1,383	1,325	95.8	1,255	1,109	146	70	65	5	5.3
Black										
Total, 16 to 24 years	2,352	1,615	88.7	1,161	863	298	455	430	24	28.2
16 to 19 years	500	292	58.5	176	103	73	116	111	5	39.7
20 to 24 years	1,852	1,323	71.4	984	760	224	339	319	19	25.6
Men	1,061	827	77.9	555	431	124	272	267	4	32.9
Women	1,290	789	61.1	606	432	174	183	183	20	23.2
Less than a high school diploma	640	289	45.2	140	102	37	150	136	14	51.7
High school graduates, no college	1,165	845	72.5	628	442	186	218	207	10	25.8
Less than a bachelor's degree	462	404	87.6	324	258	66	81	61	-	19.9
College graduates	84	78	90.2	69	61	8	7	7	-	6.6
Hispanic origin										
Total, 16 to 24 years	2,591	1,909	73.7	1,641	1,295	347	268	255	13	14.0
16 to 19 years	573	381	66.5	297	196	101	84	79	8	22.1
20 to 24 years	2,017	1,528	75.8	1,344	1,098	246	184	178	8	12.0
Men	1,397	1,242	88.9	1,088	891	197	154	150	3	12.4
Women	1,194	668	55.9	553	403	150	114	104	10	17.1
Less than a high school diploma	1,278	822	64.5	676	525	151	147	138	9	17.8
High school graduates, no college	935	739	79.1	645	513	133	94	90	5	12.7
Less than a bachelor's degree	320	290	90.6	265	205	60	25	25	-	8.7
College graduates	60	57	(¹)	55	52	3	2	2	-	(¹)

¹ Data not shown where base is less than 75,000.

NOTE: In the summer months, the educational attainment levels of youth not enrolled in school are increased by the temporary movement of high school and college students into that group. Detail for the above race and Hispanic-origin groups will not sum to totals because data for the "other races" group are not

presented and Hispanics are included in both the white and black population groups. Data for 1994 are not directly comparable with data for 1993 and earlier years. For additional information, see "Revisions in the Current Population Survey Effective January 1994" in this issue.

**HOUSEHOLD DATA
NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED**

A-16. Employed and unemployed full- and part-time workers by age, sex, and race

(In thousands)

Age, sex, and race	January 1994									
	Employed ¹							Unemployed		
	Full-time workers				Part-time workers				Looking for full-time work	Looking for part-time work
	Total	At work		Not at work	Total	At work ²		Not at work		
35 hours or more		1 to 34 hours for economic or noneconomic reasons	Part time for economic reasons			Part time for noneconomic reasons				
TOTAL										
Total, 16 years and over	96,087	62,527	10,199	3,361	23,814	3,640	18,536	1,837	7,766	1,725
16 to 19 years	1,363	1,118	238	29	4,124	276	3,657	190	530	767
16 to 17 years	104	77	23	5	2,030	36	1,917	77	108	489
16 to 19 years	1,279	1,040	216	24	2,093	240	1,740	113	424	277
20 years and over	94,704	61,411	9,960	3,332	19,690	3,364	14,679	1,447	7,236	959
20 to 24 years	8,424	7,180	1,005	240	3,685	711	2,704	270	1,388	297
25 years and over	86,279	74,231	8,956	3,093	16,005	2,653	12,175	1,177	5,849	662
25 to 54 years	75,732	65,447	7,765	2,520	11,771	2,319	6,674	778	5,248	490
55 years and over	10,547	8,784	1,191	573	4,234	334	3,501	399	600	172
Men, 16 years and over	56,318	48,946	5,412	1,960	8,116	1,642	5,905	569	4,755	771
16 to 19 years	794	849	120	26	1,961	155	1,740	66	348	444
16 to 17 years	55,524	48,297	5,292	1,935	6,155	1,487	4,184	503	4,407	326
20 to 24 years	4,769	4,056	584	119	1,516	296	1,117	103	874	136
25 years and over	50,755	44,241	4,699	1,816	4,638	1,191	3,047	400	3,533	191
25 to 54 years	44,396	38,897	4,055	1,444	2,830	1,028	1,595	207	3,151	126
55 years and over	6,359	5,344	644	372	1,808	163	1,452	192	383	65
Women, 16 years and over	39,769	33,582	4,787	1,400	15,698	1,998	12,631	1,069	3,012	955
16 to 19 years	589	467	119	3	2,163	121	1,917	125	182	322
20 years and over	39,180	33,114	4,668	1,398	13,535	1,877	10,714	944	2,829	632
20 to 24 years	3,656	3,124	411	121	2,169	415	1,587	167	514	161
25 years and over	35,524	29,990	4,257	1,277	11,367	1,462	9,128	777	2,315	471
25 to 54 years	31,336	26,550	3,710	1,076	8,940	1,291	7,079	571	2,098	384
55 years and over	4,188	3,440	547	201	2,426	171	2,049	207	218	107
White										
Men, 16 years and over	48,955	42,621	4,665	1,669	6,922	1,290	5,117	516	3,601	615
16 to 19 years	701	576	109	16	1,719	136	1,530	52	246	368
20 years and over	46,254	42,045	4,556	1,653	5,204	1,153	3,587	463	3,355	246
20 to 24 years	4,126	3,540	490	96	1,262	238	925	100	634	97
25 years and over	44,128	38,505	4,066	1,557	3,941	915	2,662	364	2,721	150
25 to 54 years	38,449	33,717	3,499	1,233	2,260	772	1,313	176	2,394	90
55 years and over	5,679	4,788	567	325	1,881	143	1,350	188	327	60
Women, 16 years and over	33,072	27,924	3,990	1,157	13,678	1,581	11,181	956	2,146	761
16 to 19 years	514	418	92	3	1,828	103	1,624	102	126	261
20 years and over	32,558	27,506	3,898	1,154	11,850	1,458	9,537	854	2,020	500
20 to 24 years	3,089	2,655	343	91	1,808	334	1,327	146	360	111
25 years and over	29,469	24,850	3,555	1,064	10,042	1,124	8,210	708	1,660	390
25 to 54 years	25,668	21,893	3,087	889	7,853	982	6,361	509	1,487	288
55 years and over	3,801	2,958	468	175	2,189	142	1,849	199	173	101
Black										
Men, 16 years and over	5,062	4,304	554	203	791	256	487	47	914	112
16 to 19 years	67	54	7	6	164	18	136	11	89	58
20 years and over	4,995	4,250	548	197	626	238	352	36	826	55
20 to 24 years	427	339	73	15	154	45	107	1	220	27
25 years and over	4,568	3,911	474	182	472	193	245	35	606	28
25 to 54 years	4,103	3,532	419	151	370	177	162	31	578	25
55 years and over	465	379	55	31	102	16	82	4	28	3
Women, 16 years and over	4,938	4,116	631	190	1,483	360	1,041	63	739	158
16 to 19 years	58	36	22	-	267	14	231	22	47	50
20 years and over	4,880	4,080	610	190	1,217	346	810	80	692	108
20 to 24 years	410	331	57	22	264	84	183	17	143	46
25 years and over	4,470	3,749	552	168	953	282	627	43	549	61
25 to 54 years	4,049	3,416	467	147	759	258	461	40	517	56
55 years and over	421	334	65	22	194	24	166	4	31	6

¹ Employed persons are classified as full- or part-time workers based on their usual weekly hours at all jobs regardless of the number of hours they are at work during the reference week. Persons absent from work are also classified according to their usual status.

² Includes some workers at work 35 hours or more, classified by their reason for

working part time.

NOTE: Data for 1994 are not directly comparable with data for 1993 and earlier years. For additional information, see "Revisions in the Current Population Survey Effective January 1994" in this issue.

**HOUSEHOLD DATA
NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED**

A-17. Employed persons by occupation, sex, and age

(In thousands)

Occupation	Total		Men				Women			
	16 years and over		16 years and over		20 years and over		16 years and over		20 years and over	
	Jan. 1993	Jan. 1994	Jan. 1993	Jan. 1994	Jan. 1993	Jan. 1994	Jan. 1993	Jan. 1994	Jan. 1993	Jan. 1994
Total	116,123	119,901	62,721	64,434	60,271	61,678	53,402	55,467	51,016	52,715
Managerial and professional specialty	31,949	33,125	16,679	17,097	16,608	17,011	15,270	16,028	15,186	15,904
Executive, administrative, and managerial	15,108	15,488	8,783	8,751	8,749	8,704	6,326	6,737	6,294	6,703
Officials and administrators, public administration	698	753	414	397	412	396	284	356	282	356
Other executive, administrative, and managerial	10,347	10,607	6,441	6,511	6,410	6,465	3,906	4,097	3,882	4,070
Management-related occupations	4,063	4,127	1,927	1,844	1,927	1,843	2,136	2,284	2,131	2,276
Professional specialty	16,841	17,638	7,897	8,346	7,859	8,307	8,944	9,292	8,892	9,201
Engineers	1,703	1,818	1,554	1,676	1,552	1,669	149	142	149	142
Mathematical and computer scientists	984	1,250	678	819	678	819	306	431	306	431
Natural scientists	502	520	344	367	343	367	158	154	158	154
Health diagnosing occupations	955	933	780	741	778	741	175	192	175	192
Health assessment and treating occupations	2,540	2,730	342	370	342	368	2,198	2,360	2,198	2,355
Teachers, college and university	729	785	408	459	406	459	321	326	321	319
Teachers, except college and university	4,601	4,591	1,121	1,165	1,109	1,153	3,479	3,426	3,450	3,387
Lawyers and judges	814	826	641	660	641	660	173	166	173	166
Other professional specialty occupations	4,013	4,184	2,028	2,089	2,011	2,072	1,985	2,096	1,962	2,055
Technical, sales, and administrative support	36,072	37,037	13,043	13,349	12,486	12,661	23,029	23,688	21,774	22,292
Technicians and related support	4,094	3,931	2,065	1,928	2,035	1,907	2,030	2,003	2,002	1,985
Health technologists and technicians	1,519	1,596	284	313	275	311	1,234	1,284	1,214	1,273
Engineering and science technicians	1,098	1,140	841	865	829	848	258	275	250	274
Technicians, except health, engineering, and science	1,477	1,195	940	750	931	748	537	444	538	438
Sales occupations	13,702	14,449	7,170	7,434	6,836	7,012	6,532	7,015	5,708	6,086
Supervisors and proprietors	3,835	4,239	2,499	2,653	2,484	2,630	1,336	1,585	1,314	1,562
Sales representatives, finance and business services	2,230	2,218	1,342	1,367	1,331	1,348	888	851	875	838
Sales representatives, commodities, except retail	1,561	1,470	1,244	1,148	1,220	1,139	316	322	313	319
Sales workers, retail and personal services	5,987	6,445	2,051	2,218	1,776	1,848	3,935	4,228	3,154	3,340
Sales-related occupations	89	76	33	47	26	47	56	29	51	26
Administrative support, including clerical	18,275	18,657	3,808	3,987	3,616	3,742	14,467	14,670	14,064	14,221
Supervisors	810	819	368	353	368	353	442	466	438	466
Computer equipment operators	568	564	206	206	202	198	362	359	355	354
Secretaries, stenographers, and typists	4,204	4,110	90	67	87	61	4,114	4,043	4,028	3,949
Financial records processing	2,221	2,327	209	213	205	202	2,013	2,114	1,999	2,088
Mail and message distributing	952	969	567	587	541	572	385	382	374	369
Other administrative support, including clerical	9,519	9,868	2,368	2,561	2,212	2,355	7,151	7,307	6,870	6,995
Service occupations	16,135	16,578	6,738	6,817	5,953	5,928	9,397	9,760	8,527	8,753
Private household	840	757	32	30	24	28	808	727	700	624
Protective service	2,166	2,143	1,837	1,777	1,816	1,734	329	367	323	351
Service, except private household and protective	13,129	13,678	4,869	5,011	4,112	4,166	8,259	8,667	7,504	7,779
Food service	5,485	6,025	2,356	2,579	1,753	1,928	3,128	3,446	2,634	2,850
Health service	2,126	2,097	282	304	277	294	1,845	1,793	1,774	1,726
Cleaning and building service	2,950	2,796	1,751	1,580	1,657	1,464	1,198	1,216	1,138	1,160
Personal service	2,568	2,760	480	549	425	480	2,088	2,211	1,958	2,043
Precision production, craft, and repair	12,678	13,129	11,586	11,932	11,416	11,733	1,091	1,197	1,068	1,172
Mechanics and repairers	4,278	4,430	4,123	4,253	4,063	4,184	155	177	153	176
Construction trades	4,495	4,648	4,432	4,548	4,364	4,455	63	100	60	97
Other precision production, craft, and repair	3,905	4,052	3,031	3,132	2,989	3,093	873	920	855	898
Operators, fabricators, and laborers	16,479	17,067	12,304	12,793	11,576	12,019	4,175	4,274	4,045	4,101
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	7,320	7,507	4,418	4,612	4,299	4,475	2,902	2,895	2,847	2,822
Transportation and material moving occupations	4,769	5,028	4,295	4,535	4,235	4,450	474	493	469	490
Motor vehicle operators	3,692	3,854	3,251	3,403	3,202	3,331	441	451	436	448
Other transportation and material moving occupations	1,077	1,175	1,045	1,132	1,033	1,119	33	42	33	42
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	4,390	4,532	3,591	3,646	3,042	3,094	799	886	730	788
Construction laborers	547	531	529	521	516	479	18	10	18	10
Other handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	3,842	4,001	3,062	3,125	2,526	2,614	781	876	712	778
Farming, forestry, and fishing	2,811	2,964	2,371	2,445	2,232	2,326	440	519	416	494
Farm operators and managers	1,124	1,327	961	1,052	956	1,024	163	275	163	269
Other farming, forestry, and fishing occupations	1,687	1,637	1,410	1,394	1,275	1,303	277	244	253	225

NOTE: Data for 1994 are not directly comparable with data for 1993 and earlier years. For additional information, see "Revisions in the Current

Population Survey Effective January 1994" in this issue.

**HOUSEHOLD DATA
NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED**

A-18. Employed persons by occupation, race, and sex

(Percent distribution)

Occupation and race	Total		Men		Women	
	Jan. 1993	Jan. 1994	Jan. 1993	Jan. 1994	Jan. 1993	Jan. 1994
TOTAL						
Total, 16 years and over (thousands)	116,123	119,901	62,721	64,434	53,402	55,467
Percent	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Managerial and professional specialty	27.5	27.6	26.6	26.5	28.6	28.9
Executive, administrative, and managerial	13.0	12.9	14.0	13.6	11.8	12.1
Professional specialty	14.5	14.7	12.6	13.0	16.7	16.8
Technical, sales, and administrative support	31.1	30.9	20.8	20.7	43.1	42.7
Technicians and related support	3.5	3.3	3.3	3.0	3.8	3.6
Sales occupations	11.8	12.1	11.4	11.5	12.2	12.6
Administrative support, including clerical	15.7	15.6	6.1	6.2	27.1	26.4
Service occupations	13.9	13.8	10.7	10.6	17.6	17.6
Private household .....	.7	.6	.1	(¹)	1.5	1.3
Protective service	1.9	1.8	2.9	2.8	.6	.7
Service, except private household and protective	11.3	11.4	7.8	7.8	15.5	15.6
Precision production, craft, and repair	10.9	11.0	18.5	18.5	2.0	2.2
Operators, fabricators, and laborers	14.2	14.2	19.6	19.9	7.8	7.7
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	6.3	6.3	7.0	7.2	5.4	5.2
Transportation and material moving occupations	4.1	4.2	6.8	7.0	.9	.9
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	3.8	3.8	5.7	5.7	1.5	1.6
Farming, forestry, and fishing	2.4	2.5	3.8	3.8	.8	.9
White						
Total, 16 years and over (thousands)	100,296	102,628	54,815	55,878	45,481	46,750
Percent	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Managerial and professional specialty	28.6	28.6	27.7	27.5	29.7	30.0
Executive, administrative, and managerial	13.7	13.5	14.8	14.2	12.4	12.6
Professional specialty	14.9	15.2	12.9	13.4	17.3	17.4
Technical, sales, and administrative support	31.4	31.3	21.0	21.1	44.0	43.5
Technicians and related support	3.5	3.3	3.3	3.0	3.8	3.7
Sales occupations	12.3	12.6	12.0	12.2	12.6	13.0
Administrative support, including clerical	15.6	15.4	5.7	5.9	27.6	26.8
Service occupations	12.7	12.5	9.7	9.4	16.3	16.3
Private household .....	.7	.6	-	(¹)	1.4	1.2
Protective service	1.7	1.6	2.7	2.5	.5	.5
Service, except private household and protective	10.3	10.3	6.9	6.8	14.4	14.5
Precision production, craft, and repair	11.3	11.3	19.1	19.1	1.9	2.0
Operators, fabricators, and laborers	13.4	13.5	18.6	18.8	7.2	7.2
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	6.0	5.9	6.8	6.8	4.9	4.8
Transportation and material moving occupations	3.9	4.1	6.4	6.7	.9	.9
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	3.6	3.6	5.3	5.3	1.4	1.5
Farming, forestry, and fishing	2.6	2.7	4.0	4.1	.9	1.1
Black						
Total, 16 years and over (thousands)	11,663	12,274	5,727	5,853	5,936	6,421
Percent	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Managerial and professional specialty	17.6	18.5	15.0	16.3	20.1	20.5
Executive, administrative, and managerial	7.8	8.5	7.7	8.8	7.9	8.3
Professional specialty	9.8	10.0	7.3	7.6	12.3	12.1
Technical, sales, and administrative support	28.1	28.2	18.1	17.0	37.9	38.4
Technicians and related support	3.5	3.0	3.1	2.9	3.8	3.1
Sales occupations	7.9	8.2	6.3	6.0	9.5	10.1
Administrative support, including clerical	16.7	17.0	8.7	8.0	24.5	25.2
Service occupations	23.5	23.7	19.7	19.6	27.1	27.4
Private household	1.3	1.2	.1	-	2.5	2.2
Protective service	3.2	3.4	5.1	5.3	1.3	1.7
Service, except private household and protective	19.0	19.1	14.6	14.3	23.2	23.6
Precision production, craft, and repair	8.4	8.5	14.5	14.9	2.6	2.7
Operators, fabricators, and laborers	20.9	20.0	30.1	30.2	12.0	10.7
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	8.6	8.7	8.7	9.9	8.4	7.5
Transportation and material moving occupations	6.2	5.5	11.4	10.4	1.2	1.0
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	6.1	5.9	10.1	9.9	2.4	2.2
Farming, forestry, and fishing	1.5	1.0	2.6	1.9	.4	.2

¹ Less than 0.05 percent.

NOTE: Data for 1994 are not directly comparable with data for 1993

and earlier years. For additional information, see "Revisions in the Current Population Survey Effective January 1994" in this issue.

**HOUSEHOLD DATA
NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED**

A-19. Employed persons by industry and occupation

(In thousands)

Industry	January 1994												
	Total employed	Managerial and professional specialty		Technical, sales, and administrative support			Service occupations		Precision production, craft, and repair	Operators, fabricators, and laborers			Farming, forestry, and fishing
		Executive, administrative, and managerial	Professional specialty	Technicians and related support	Sales	Administrative support, including clerical	Private household	Other service ¹		Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	Transportation and material moving	Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	
Agriculture	2,892	72	75	34	10	145	-	33	47	15	38	8	2,416
Mining	648	96	73	13	9	90	-	14	214	32	81	27	-
Construction	6,559	900	136	40	50	342	-	19	3,960	64	463	574	11
Manufacturing	19,866	2,498	1,830	590	770	2,217	-	251	3,844	6,090	690	1,009	77
Durable goods	11,730	1,481	1,217	390	311	1,263	-	155	2,629	3,382	367	462	72
Nondurable goods	8,136	1,017	613	200	459	954	-	96	1,215	2,708	323	547	4
Transportation and public utilities	8,441	1,014	499	331	192	2,324	-	285	1,178	90	2,029	479	20
Wholesale and retail trade	25,493	2,132	482	159	10,489	2,347	-	5,012	1,504	339	1,018	1,953	57
Wholesale trade	4,455	474	83	35	1,799	702	-	52	323	135	481	328	42
Retail trade	21,038	1,658	398	124	8,690	1,645	-	4,959	1,181	204	538	1,625	16
Finance, insurance, and real estate	7,875	2,234	264	153	1,889	2,868	-	220	158	11	17	22	40
Services	42,391	5,204	13,414	2,356	1,002	6,898	757	8,506	2,045	833	640	412	324
Private households	870	2	4	-	-	10	757	56	4	-	6	18	13
Other service industries	41,521	5,202	13,410	2,356	1,002	6,889	-	8,449	2,041	833	634	394	311
Professional services	28,949	3,228	12,015	1,957	218	5,169	-	5,130	463	220	366	101	80
Public administration	5,736	1,338	865	255	37	1,426	-	1,483	181	33	52	47	20

¹ Includes protective service, not shown separately.

NOTE: Data for 1994 are not directly comparable with data for 1993

and earlier years. For additional information, see "Revisions in the Current Population Survey Effective January 1994" in this issue.

A-20. Employed persons in agriculture and nonagricultural industries by age, sex, and class of worker

(In thousands)

Age and sex	January 1994									
	Agriculture			Nonagricultural industries						
	Wage and salary workers	Self-employed workers	Unpaid family workers	Wage and salary workers					Self-employed workers	Unpaid family workers
				Total	Private industries			Government		
Total					Private household workers	Other private industries				
Total, 16 years and over	1,357	1,474	61	108,098	89,863	843	89,020	18,235	8,774	137
16 to 19 years	87	43	12	5,223	4,995	118	4,877	228	141	2
16 to 17 years	33	16	11	1,997	1,921	74	1,847	76	78	-
18 to 19 years	54	27	1	3,226	3,074	44	3,030	152	62	2
20 to 24 years	188	44	15	11,585	10,552	108	10,444	1,034	271	5
25 to 34 years	447	203	14	29,521	25,402	160	25,242	4,119	1,680	36
35 to 44 years	296	372	4	29,393	23,685	161	23,524	5,708	2,640	31
45 to 54 years	173	304	8	20,338	15,651	108	15,543	4,687	2,012	33
55 to 64 years	117	268	5	9,324	7,318	117	7,201	2,006	1,371	12
65 years and over	48	240	4	2,714	2,260	71	2,189	454	660	18
Men, 16 years and over	1,045	1,135	29	56,686	48,636	69	48,568	8,049	5,508	32
16 to 19 years	74	34	5	2,560	2,456	13	2,443	104	81	2
16 to 17 years	28	11	4	956	920	13	907	36	37	-
18 to 19 years	45	23	1	1,604	1,535	-	1,535	69	44	2
20 to 24 years	155	41	9	5,916	5,484	15	5,470	432	160	4
25 to 34 years	336	175	9	15,946	13,989	9	13,980	1,957	1,024	5
35 to 44 years	234	296	2	15,361	12,930	18	12,912	2,431	1,656	5
45 to 54 years	113	195	-	10,601	8,500	8	8,493	2,101	1,262	7
55 to 64 years	101	198	-	4,912	4,080	6	4,074	832	891	2
65 years and over	33	196	4	1,390	1,197	1	1,197	192	434	8
Women, 16 years and over	312	339	32	51,412	41,226	774	40,452	10,186	3,266	105
16 to 19 years	13	9	6	2,663	2,540	105	2,434	123	60	-
16 to 17 years	5	5	6	1,041	1,001	61	940	40	42	-
18 to 19 years	9	4	-	1,622	1,539	44	1,495	83	18	-
20 to 24 years	33	3	6	5,669	5,067	93	4,974	602	111	2
25 to 34 years	112	28	5	13,574	11,413	151	11,262	2,162	656	31
35 to 44 years	62	76	2	14,032	10,755	143	10,612	3,277	983	26
45 to 54 years	80	108	8	9,737	7,150	100	7,051	2,586	750	26
55 to 64 years	16	70	5	4,413	3,238	111	3,127	1,174	481	10
65 years and over	16	44	-	1,324	1,063	71	992	261	226	10

NOTE: Data for 1994 are not directly comparable with data for 1993 and earlier years. For additional information, see "Revisions in the

Current Population Survey Effective January 1994" in this issue.

**HOUSEHOLD DATA
NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED**

A-21. Persons at work in agriculture and nonagriculture industries by hours of work

Hours of work	January 1994					
	Thousands of persons			Percent distribution		
	All industries	Agriculture	Nonagricultural industries	All industries	Agriculture	Nonagricultural industries
Total, 16 years and over	114,903	2,654	112,248	100.0	100.0	100.0
1 to 34 hours	31,516	1,057	30,459	27.4	39.8	27.1
1 to 4 hours	1,392	103	1,289	1.2	3.9	1.1
5 to 14 hours	5,548	247	5,301	4.8	9.3	4.7
15 to 29 hours	15,296	501	14,795	13.3	18.9	13.2
30 to 34 hours	9,280	207	9,073	8.1	7.8	8.1
35 hours and over	83,387	1,597	81,790	72.6	60.2	72.9
35 to 39 hours	8,656	146	8,510	7.5	5.5	7.6
40 hours	39,215	467	38,748	34.1	17.6	34.5
41 hours and over	35,516	984	34,532	30.9	37.1	30.8
41 to 48 hours	13,850	208	13,642	12.1	7.8	12.2
49 to 59 hours	12,741	345	12,397	11.1	13.0	11.0
60 hours and over	8,925	431	8,494	7.8	16.2	7.6
Average hours, total at work	38.6	38.0	38.6	-	-	-
Average hours, persons who usually work full time	43.0	46.1	43.0	-	-	-

NOTE: Data for 1994 are not directly comparable with data for 1993 and earlier years. For additional information, see "Revisions in the Current Population Survey Effective January 1994" in this issue.

A-22. Persons at work 1 to 34 hours in all and nonagricultural industries by reason for working less than 35 hours and usual full- or part-time status

(Numbers in thousands)

Reason for working less than 35 hours	January 1994					
	All industries			Nonagricultural industries		
	Total	Usually work full time	Usually work part time	Total	Usually work full time	Usually work part time
Total, 16 years and over	31,516	10,199	21,317	30,459	9,866	20,593
Economic reasons	5,235	1,768	3,466	4,963	1,648	3,315
Slack work or business conditions	2,835	1,479	1,355	2,698	1,406	1,292
Could only find part-time work	2,047	-	2,047	1,982	-	1,982
Seasonal work	178	114	64	112	71	41
Job started or ended during week	175	175	-	171	171	-
Noneconomic reasons	26,281	8,431	17,851	25,495	8,217	17,278
Child-care problems	946	117	830	941	116	825
Other family or personal obligations	5,451	844	4,607	5,317	834	4,483
Health or medical limitations	636	-	636	611	-	611
In school or training	6,133	56	6,077	6,025	55	5,970
Retired or Social Security limit on earnings	1,789	-	1,789	1,639	-	1,639
Vacation or personal day	1,875	1,875	-	1,853	1,853	-
Holiday, legal or religious	237	237	-	237	237	-
Weather-related curtailment	1,670	1,670	-	1,572	1,572	-
All other reasons	7,544	3,632	3,913	7,300	3,550	3,750
Average hours:						
Economic reasons	22.6	23.6	22.1	22.7	23.8	22.2
Other reasons	21.1	25.5	19.0	21.2	25.6	19.1

NOTE: Data for 1994 are not directly comparable with data for 1993 and earlier years. For additional information, see "Revisions in the Current Population Survey Effective January 1994" in this issue.

A-23. Persons at work in nonagricultural industries by class of worker and usual full- or part-time status

(Numbers in thousands)

Industry and class of worker	January 1994							
	Total at work	Worked 1 to 34 hours				Worked 35 hours or more	Average hours	
		Total	For economic reasons	For noneconomic reasons			Total at work	Persons who usually work full time
				Usually work full time	Usually work part time			
Total 16 years and over	112,248	30,459	4,963	8,217	17,278	81,790	38.6	43.0
Wage and salary workers	104,199	27,406	4,425	7,655	15,326	76,793	38.7	42.7
Mining	613	68	9	47	12	545	47.1	47.8
Construction	4,777	1,211	417	560	235	3,567	38.7	40.5
Manufacturing	18,900	2,515	508	1,417	590	16,385	42.0	42.9
Durable goods	11,192	1,232	168	828	235	9,961	42.8	43.4
Nondurable goods	7,708	1,283	340	589	355	6,425	40.8	42.2
Transportation and public utilities	7,741	1,365	234	550	582	6,376	41.6	43.7
Wholesale and retail trade	22,663	8,429	1,507	1,143	5,779	14,234	36.3	43.5
Finance, insurance, and real estate	7,144	1,362	113	563	687	5,782	39.6	41.9
Service industries	36,811	11,560	1,575	2,829	7,155	25,252	37.3	42.5
Private households	812	521	108	33	380	291	26.9	43.6
All other industries	35,999	11,039	1,467	2,796	6,776	24,960	37.5	42.5
Public administration	5,550	896	63	547	285	4,654	40.6	41.9
Self-employed workers	7,920	2,982	539	557	1,886	4,937	38.1	46.1
Unpaid family workers	130	71	-	4	66	59	34.9	47.6

NOTE: Data for 1994 are not directly comparable with data for 1993 and earlier years. For additional information, see "Revisions in the Current Population Survey Effective January 1994" in this issue.

**HOUSEHOLD DATA
NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED**

A-24. Persons at work in nonagricultural industries by age, sex, race, marital status, and usual full- or part-time status

(Numbers in thousands)

Industry and class of worker	January 1994							
	Total at work	Worked 1 to 34 hours				Worked 35 hours or more	Average hours	
		Total	For economic reasons	For noneconomic reasons			Total at work	Persons who usually work full time
				Usually work full time	Usually work part time			
TOTAL								
Total, 16 years and over	112,248	30,459	4,963	8,217	17,278	81,790	38.6	43.0
16 to 19 years	5,155	3,992	325	152	3,515	1,163	22.4	38.6
16 to 17 years	1,993	1,903	41	12	1,849	90	15.4	35.7
18 to 19 years	3,161	2,089	284	139	1,666	1,072	26.8	38.8
20 years and over	107,094	26,467	4,638	8,065	13,763	80,627	39.4	43.0
20 to 24 years	11,369	4,170	866	761	2,543	7,199	35.4	41.2
25 years and over	95,725	22,297	3,772	7,305	11,220	73,428	39.9	43.2
25 to 54 years	82,509	17,728	3,318	6,340	8,071	64,781	40.5	43.3
55 years and over	13,216	4,569	454	965	3,149	8,647	36.0	42.3
Men, 16 years and over	59,871	11,917	2,495	4,078	5,343	47,954	41.6	44.4
16 to 19 years	2,557	1,903	179	74	1,649	654	23.5	39.1
16 to 17 years	963	904	22	4	877	59	16.2	(¹)
18 to 19 years	1,594	999	157	70	772	594	27.9	39.2
20 years and over	57,314	10,014	2,316	4,004	3,694	47,300	42.4	44.5
20 to 24 years	5,874	1,867	418	409	1,040	4,007	37.0	41.7
25 years and over	51,440	8,147	1,898	3,595	2,654	43,293	43.0	44.8
25 to 54 years	44,306	6,202	1,680	3,099	1,424	38,104	43.6	44.9
55 years and over	7,134	1,945	219	496	1,230	5,189	38.8	43.7
Women, 16 years and over	52,378	18,542	2,468	4,139	11,935	33,836	35.3	40.9
16 to 19 years	2,598	2,069	146	77	1,866	509	21.3	38.0
16 to 17 years	1,030	999	19	8	972	31	14.6	(¹)
18 to 19 years	1,568	1,089	127	69	894	478	25.7	38.3
20 years and over	49,780	16,453	2,322	4,061	10,069	33,327	36.1	41.0
20 to 24 years	5,495	2,303	449	351	1,503	3,192	33.6	40.6
25 years and over	44,284	14,150	1,873	3,710	8,566	30,135	36.4	41.0
25 to 54 years	38,203	11,526	1,638	3,241	6,647	26,677	36.9	41.1
55 years and over	6,082	2,624	236	469	1,919	3,458	32.7	40.2
Race								
White, 16 years and over	95,836	26,041	3,961	6,955	15,125	69,795	38.8	43.2
Men	51,796	10,146	2,030	3,503	4,614	41,650	41.9	44.7
Women	44,040	15,894	1,931	3,452	10,511	28,145	35.2	41.1
Black, 16 years and over	11,661	3,212	770	975	1,468	8,449	37.3	40.9
Men	5,525	1,220	333	431	456	4,305	39.2	41.9
Women	6,136	1,993	437	544	1,012	4,143	35.6	39.9
Marital status								
Men, 16 years and over:								
Married, spouse present	38,104	5,478	1,126	2,566	1,786	32,627	43.6	45.2
Widowed, divorced, or separated	6,415	1,262	323	550	390	5,153	41.4	43.5
Single (never married)	15,350	5,176	1,047	963	3,166	10,174	36.6	42.5
Women, 16 years and over:								
Married, spouse present	29,446	10,452	1,176	2,312	6,964	18,994	35.3	40.7
Widowed, divorced, or separated	10,222	2,939	532	953	1,453	7,283	37.4	41.1
Single (never married)	12,708	5,150	760	873	3,517	7,559	33.8	41.3

¹ Data not shown where base is less than 75,000.

NOTE: Data for 1994 are not directly comparable with data for 1993 and

earlier years. For additional information, see "Revisions in the Current Population Survey Effective January 1994" in this issue.

**HOUSEHOLD DATA
NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED**

A-25. Persons at work in nonfarm occupations by sex and usual full- or part-time status

(Numbers in thousands)

Occupation and sex	January 1994							
	Total at work	Worked 1 to 34 hours				Worked 35 hours or more	Average hours	
		Total	For economic reasons	For noneconomic reasons			Total at work	Persons who usually work full time
				Usually work full time	Usually work part time			
Total, 16 years and over ¹	112,192	30,482	4,952	8,187	17,343	81,710	38.6	43.0
Managerial and professional specialty	31,957	6,200	638	2,278	3,284	25,757	41.8	44.8
Executive, administrative, and managerial	14,988	2,107	246	912	949	12,881	43.7	45.6
Professional specialty	16,969	4,093	392	1,366	2,335	12,875	40.2	44.0
Technical, sales, and administrative support	35,684	10,648	1,226	2,524	6,898	25,036	37.3	42.3
Technicians and related support	3,786	909	69	373	466	2,877	38.8	41.7
Sales occupations	13,876	4,446	638	698	3,110	9,429	38.5	45.2
Administrative support, including clerical	18,023	5,293	519	1,453	3,322	12,730	36.1	40.4
Service occupations	15,844	7,214	1,306	958	4,949	8,630	33.2	41.8
Private household	725	467	94	30	343	257	26.7	43.1
Protective service	2,074	419	40	164	215	1,655	41.3	44.5
Service, except private household and protective	13,046	6,328	1,172	765	4,391	6,718	32.3	41.1
Precision production, craft, and repair	12,464	2,287	703	1,086	499	10,177	40.8	42.2
Operators, fabricators, and laborers	16,242	4,132	1,079	1,341	1,712	12,110	38.9	42.1
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	7,184	1,358	355	610	394	5,826	39.6	41.1
Transportation and material moving occupations	4,710	1,106	297	317	492	3,604	41.7	45.4
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	4,348	1,668	428	414	827	2,680	34.7	40.1
Men, 16 years and over ¹	59,658	11,845	2,483	4,041	5,321	47,813	41.6	44.4
Managerial and professional specialty	16,547	2,185	316	961	908	14,362	44.9	46.7
Executive, administrative, and managerial	8,482	913	158	417	338	7,569	46.1	47.4
Professional specialty	8,065	1,272	158	544	570	6,794	43.8	46.0
Technical, sales, and administrative support	12,966	2,536	308	735	1,493	10,430	41.9	45.3
Technicians and related support	1,867	348	31	177	140	1,519	40.7	42.8
Sales occupations	7,234	1,344	182	306	856	5,890	43.6	47.4
Administrative support, including clerical	3,866	844	95	252	497	3,021	39.1	42.5
Service occupations	6,583	2,324	469	389	1,466	4,259	36.4	43.2
Private household	28	21	11	5	5	6	(²)	(²)
Protective service	1,724	316	29	132	156	1,408	42.5	45.2
Service, except private household and protective	4,832	1,987	429	252	1,305	2,845	34.4	42.2
Precision production, craft, and repair	11,337	2,006	648	980	377	9,331	41.1	42.3
Operators, fabricators, and laborers	12,224	2,794	741	975	1,077	9,430	40.0	42.9
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	4,451	648	164	331	153	3,803	41.1	42.1
Transportation and material moving occupations	4,263	861	257	295	310	3,402	42.7	45.5
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	3,510	1,285	321	350	615	2,224	35.3	40.2
Women, 16 years and over ¹	52,534	18,637	2,469	4,146	12,021	33,897	35.3	40.9
Managerial and professional specialty	15,410	4,016	322	1,317	2,377	11,394	38.5	42.4
Executive, administrative, and managerial	6,506	1,194	88	495	611	5,312	40.7	43.0
Professional specialty	8,903	2,821	234	822	1,765	6,082	36.9	41.9
Technical, sales, and administrative support	22,718	8,112	918	1,790	5,405	14,606	34.7	40.3
Technicians and related support	1,919	561	38	197	326	1,358	37.0	40.5
Sales occupations	6,642	3,102	456	392	2,254	3,539	32.9	41.6
Administrative support, including clerical	14,158	4,449	424	1,201	2,825	9,709	35.3	39.7
Service occupations	9,261	4,890	837	569	3,483	4,371	30.9	40.5
Private household	697	446	83	24	339	251	26.9	43.7
Protective service	350	103	11	32	59	247	35.6	40.9
Service, except private household and protective	8,214	4,341	743	512	3,086	3,873	31.0	40.3
Precision production, craft, and repair	1,128	282	54	105	122	846	37.9	40.8
Operators, fabricators, and laborers	4,018	1,338	338	365	635	2,680	35.7	39.4
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	2,733	710	191	279	241	2,022	37.2	39.1
Transportation and material moving occupations	446	245	40	23	182	202	32.3	43.2
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	839	383	107	64	212	455	32.5	39.3

¹ Excludes farming, forestry, and fishing occupations.

² Data not shown where base is less than 75,000.

NOTE: Data for 1994 are not directly comparable with data for 1993 and

earlier years. For additional information, see "Revisions in the Current Population Survey Effective January 1994" in this issue.

**HOUSEHOLD DATA
NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED**

A-26. Unemployed persons by marital status, race, age, and sex

Marital status, race, and age	Men				Women			
	Thousands of persons		Unemployment rates		Thousands of persons		Unemployment rates	
	Jan. 1993	Jan. 1994	Jan. 1993	Jan. 1994	Jan. 1993	Jan. 1994	Jan. 1993	Jan. 1994
Total, 16 years and over	5,790	5,526	8.5	7.9	4,121	3,966	7.2	6.7
Married, spouse present	2,302	2,149	5.4	5.0	1,670	1,570	5.3	4.8
Widowed, divorced, or separated	880	686	11.6	9.0	984	683	8.5	7.6
Single (never married)	2,608	2,690	14.1	14.0	1,467	1,512	10.4	10.2
White, 16 years and over	4,496	4,216	7.6	7.0	3,002	2,907	6.2	5.9
Married, spouse present	1,916	1,767	5.1	4.6	1,325	1,300	4.7	4.5
Widowed, divorced, or separated	666	501	10.5	7.9	761	653	8.2	7.1
Single (never married)	1,915	1,948	12.7	12.5	916	952	8.3	8.4
Black, 16 years and over	1,057	1,027	15.6	14.9	927	896	13.5	12.2
Married, spouse present	278	255	8.9	7.9	256	184	11.0	7.7
Widowed, divorced, or separated	191	143	18.8	14.3	184	202	9.6	9.8
Single (never married)	589	629	22.3	23.6	487	510	18.7	17.7
Total, 25 years and over	4,069	3,724	7.0	6.3	2,930	2,766	6.1	5.6
Married, spouse present	2,143	1,996	5.2	4.8	1,465	1,378	4.9	4.4
Widowed, divorced, or separated	846	645	11.5	8.6	926	817	8.2	7.3
Single (never married)	1,080	1,062	11.0	10.7	539	590	7.6	8.0
White, 25 years and over	3,210	2,870	6.3	5.6	2,186	2,050	5.4	4.9
Married, spouse present	1,791	1,841	4.9	4.5	1,166	1,130	4.4	4.1
Widowed, divorced, or separated	832	460	10.3	7.5	716	596	7.9	6.7
Single (never married)	787	769	10.0	9.5	304	324	5.9	6.1
Black, 25 years and over	700	634	12.5	11.2	612	610	10.7	10.1
Married, spouse present	252	231	8.3	7.4	219	167	10.0	7.3
Widowed, divorced, or separated	191	142	19.0	14.5	172	195	9.1	9.7
Single (never married)	257	261	16.7	16.8	220	248	13.6	14.3

NOTE: Data for 1994 are not directly comparable with data for 1993 and earlier years. For additional information, see "Revisions in the

Current Population Survey Effective January 1994" in this issue.

A-27. Unemployed persons by occupation and sex

Occupation	Thousands of persons		Unemployment rates					
	Total		Total		Men		Women	
	Jan. 1993	Jan. 1994	Jan. 1993	Jan. 1994	Jan. 1993	Jan. 1994	Jan. 1993	Jan. 1994
Total, 16 years and over ¹	9,911	9,492	7.9	7.3	8.5	7.9	7.2	6.7
Managerial and professional specialty	1,097	1,012	3.3	3.0	3.3	2.9	3.3	3.0
Executive, administrative, and managerial	621	558	3.9	3.5	3.8	3.3	4.2	3.7
Professional specialty	476	454	2.7	2.5	2.8	2.5	2.7	2.5
Technical, sales, and administrative support	2,285	2,260	6.0	5.7	5.6	5.1	6.2	6.1
Technicians and related support	211	144	4.9	3.5	5.0	2.8	4.8	4.3
Sales occupations	1,027	1,077	7.0	6.9	5.4	5.5	8.7	8.4
Administrative support, including clerical	1,047	1,038	5.4	5.3	6.2	5.6	5.2	5.2
Service occupations	1,542	1,697	8.7	9.3	8.7	10.0	8.7	8.8
Private household	66	81	7.3	9.7	(²)	(²)	7.4	8.6
Protective service	108	120	4.8	5.3	4.6	4.9	5.6	7.2
Service, except private household and protective	1,368	1,496	9.4	9.9	10.2	11.5	9.0	8.9
Precision production, craft, and repair	1,399	1,252	9.9	8.7	10.1	8.8	6.1	8.1
Mechanics and repairers	278	251	6.1	5.4	6.2	5.4	2.7	3.5
Construction trades	806	754	15.2	14.0	15.3	13.6	10.3	26.6
Other precision production, craft, and repair	315	246	7.5	5.7	7.1	5.5	8.8	6.4
Operators, fabricators, and laborers	2,219	2,262	11.9	11.7	12.0	11.9	11.5	11.1
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	916	800	11.1	9.6	10.7	6.8	11.7	10.9
Transportation and material moving occupations	482	531	9.2	9.6	9.4	10.0	6.8	5.6
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	821	931	15.8	17.0	16.3	17.7	13.5	14.2
Construction laborers	239	220	30.4	29.3	29.9	28.5	(²)	(²)
Other handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	582	711	13.2	15.1	13.3	15.6	12.4	13.4
Farming, forestry, and fishing	388	412	12.1	12.2	11.3	12.2	16.1	12.4
No previous work experience	907	538	-	-	-	-	-	-
16 to 19 years	573	377	-	-	-	-	-	-
20 to 24 years	194	60	-	-	-	-	-	-
25 years and over	140	80	-	-	-	-	-	-

¹ Includes a small number of persons whose last job was in the Armed Forces.

² Data not shown where base is less than 75,000.

NOTE: Data for 1994 are not directly comparable with data for 1993 and earlier years. For additional information, see "Revisions in the Current Population Survey Effective January 1994" in this issue.

**HOUSEHOLD DATA
NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED**

A-28. Unemployed persons by industry and sex

Industry	Thousands of persons		Unemployment rates					
	Total		Total		Men		Women	
	Jan. 1993	Jan. 1994	Jan. 1993	Jan. 1994	Jan. 1993	Jan. 1994	Jan. 1993	Jan. 1994
Total, 16 years and over ¹	9,911	9,492	7.9	7.3	8.5	7.9	7.2	6.7
Nonagricultural private wage and salary workers	7,754	7,682	8.3	7.9	8.9	8.4	7.5	7.3
Mining	66	48	9.8	7.1	11.3	8.1	.4	1.7
Construction	1,119	1,057	19.6	18.5	20.4	18.8	10.3	15.3
Manufacturing	1,675	1,405	8.2	6.8	8.0	6.3	8.5	7.7
Durable goods	991	732	8.4	6.0	8.4	6.1	8.4	5.8
Lumber and wood products	65	56	10.7	8.7	10.9	9.3	9.4	6.1
Furniture and fixtures	63	42	9.2	5.5	10.2	6.3	7.0	3.5
Stone, clay, and glass products	57	48	10.0	8.0	8.4	8.4	15.9	6.3
Primary metal industries	55	31	7.0	4.3	6.6	4.0	9.5	6.6
Fabricated metal products	122	78	9.8	6.1	10.9	6.8	5.7	2.9
Machinery and computing equipment	150	129	6.5	5.3	6.0	5.3	8.3	5.5
Electrical machinery, equipment, and supplies	159	92	8.5	4.9	7.4	4.5	10.1	5.4
Transportation equipment	217	158	8.8	6.5	9.1	6.3	7.7	7.2
Automobiles	89	69	7.2	5.4	7.6	5.6	5.9	4.5
Other transportation equipment	128	89	10.5	7.7	10.6	7.0	9.8	10.4
Professional and photographic equipment	46	32	6.0	4.2	6.1	4.6	5.9	3.6
Other durable goods industries	57	65	11.2	10.3	13.3	9.5	7.0	11.5
Nondurable goods	684	673	7.9	7.8	7.4	6.7	8.7	9.5
Food and kindred products	176	207	9.8	11.9	9.1	9.6	11.2	16.1
Textile mill products	56	46	8.4	6.9	7.1	4.5	9.8	10.2
Apparel and other textile products	138	138	12.3	12.7	15.1	11.4	11.2	13.3
Paper and allied products	35	25	4.5	3.7	5.0	3.4	2.9	4.7
Printing and publishing	106	118	6.0	6.4	5.2	6.6	7.1	6.1
Chemicals and allied products	59	59	4.6	4.3	4.9	3.9	4.2	5.2
Rubber and miscellaneous plastics products	80	43	9.1	5.4	8.6	6.0	10.1	4.0
Other nondurable goods industries	34	36	9.4	9.2	9.9	9.9	8.6	8.2
Transportation and public utilities	375	417	5.6	6.1	6.0	6.5	4.6	5.1
Transportation	268	321	7.2	7.4	7.7	8.0	5.6	5.8
Communications and other public utilities	87	96	3.2	3.8	3.0	3.5	3.6	4.4
Wholesale and retail trade	2,118	2,273	8.7	8.8	7.8	8.6	9.6	9.1
Wholesale trade	281	287	6.1	6.5	5.8	5.7	6.6	8.5
Retail trade	1,837	1,986	9.3	9.3	8.5	9.5	10.0	9.2
Finance, insurance, and real estate	338	288	4.7	3.9	4.8	4.1	4.6	3.8
Service industries	2,064	2,193	7.2	7.2	7.9	7.7	6.8	6.8
Professional services	754	881	4.4	4.8	4.6	4.0	4.3	5.1
Other service industries	1,310	1,312	11.3	10.8	10.9	11.0	11.8	10.7
Agricultural wage and salary workers	264	308	16.2	18.5	16.1	19.3	16.8	15.7
Government, self-employed, and unpaid family workers	985	964	3.3	3.3	3.7	3.6	2.9	2.9
No previous work experience	907	538	-	-	-	-	-	-

¹ Includes a small number of persons whose last job was in the Armed Forces.

NOTE: Data for 1994 are not directly comparable with data for 1993

and earlier years. For additional information, see "Revisions in the Current Population Survey Effective January 1994" in this issue.

A-29. Unemployed persons by reason for unemployment, sex, age, and race

(Numbers in thousands)

Reason	Total, 16 years and over		Men, 20 years and over		Women, 20 years and over		Both sexes, 16 to 19 years		White		Black	
	Jan. 1993	Jan. 1994	Jan. 1993	Jan. 1994	Jan. 1993	Jan. 1994	Jan. 1993	Jan. 1994	Jan. 1993	Jan. 1994	Jan. 1993	Jan. 1994
NUMBER OF UNEMPLOYED												
Total unemployed	9,911	9,492	5,075	4,733	3,584	3,462	1,251	1,297	7,498	7,122	1,984	1,923
Job losers and persons who completed temporary jobs	5,821	5,215	3,656	3,223	1,884	1,728	280	263	4,572	4,095	1,017	897
On temporary layoff	1,487	1,652	992	990	423	542	72	121	1,295	1,393	155	205
Not on temporary layoff	4,333	3,563	2,664	2,234	1,462	1,187	208	143	3,276	2,702	862	692
Permanent job losers	(¹)	2,617	(¹)	1,637	(¹)	894	(¹)	86	(¹)	2,035	(¹)	445
Persons who completed temporary jobs	(¹)	946	(¹)	596	(¹)	293	(¹)	56	(¹)	668	(¹)	247
Job leavers	881	804	401	368	355	368	125	67	686	636	162	136
Reentrants	2,377	2,942	895	1,081	1,167	1,269	315	591	1,720	2,039	559	746
New entrants	831	532	123	61	177	95	532	375	521	352	247	144
PERCENT DISTRIBUTION												
Total unemployed	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Job losers and persons who completed temporary jobs	58.7	54.9	72.0	68.1	52.6	49.9	22.4	20.3	61.0	57.5	51.2	46.6
On temporary layoff	15.0	17.4	19.6	20.9	11.8	15.7	5.8	9.3	17.3	19.6	7.8	10.7
Not on temporary layoff	43.7	37.5	52.5	47.2	40.8	34.3	16.6	11.0	43.7	37.9	43.4	36.0
Job leavers	8.9	8.5	7.9	7.8	9.9	10.6	10.0	5.2	9.2	8.9	8.2	7.1
Reentrants	24.0	31.0	17.6	22.8	32.6	36.7	25.1	45.6	22.9	28.6	28.2	38.8
New entrants	8.4	5.6	2.4	1.3	4.9	2.8	42.5	28.9	6.9	4.9	12.4	7.5
UNEMPLOYED AS A PERCENT OF THE CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE												
Job losers and persons who completed temporary jobs	4.6	4.0	5.6	4.9	3.5	3.1	4.6	3.9	4.2	3.1	7.5	4.6
Job leavers .....	.7	.6	.6	.6	.7	.7	2.1	1.0	.6	.6	1.2	1.0
Reentrants	1.9	2.3	1.4	1.6	2.1	2.3	5.2	8.7	1.6	1.9	4.1	5.3
New entrants .....	.7	.4	.2	.1	.3	.2	8.7	5.5	.5	.3	1.8	1.0

¹ Not available.

NOTE: Data for 1994 are not directly comparable with data for 1993 and

earlier years. For additional information, see "Revisions in the Current Population Survey Effective January 1994" in this issue.

**HOUSEHOLD DATA
NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED**

A-30. Unemployed persons by reason for unemployment, sex, age, and duration of unemployment

(Percent distribution)

Reason, sex, and age	January 1994						
	Total unemployed		Duration of unemployment				
	Thousands of persons	Percent	Less than 5 weeks	5 to 14 weeks	15 weeks and over		
					Total	15 to 26 weeks	27 weeks and over
Total, 16 years and over	9,492	100.0	39.3	26.4	34.3	15.4	18.8
Job losers and persons who completed temporary jobs	5,215	100.0	38.7	27.8	33.5	14.1	19.5
On temporary layoff	1,652	100.0	56.6	33.7	9.7	6.4	3.3
Not on temporary layoff	3,563	100.0	30.3	25.1	44.8	17.6	26.9
Permanent job losers	2,617	100.0	26.4	25.5	48.1	17.3	30.8
Persons who completed temporary jobs	946	100.0	41.2	24.0	34.8	18.6	16.2
Job leavers	804	100.0	42.7	23.7	33.6	19.5	14.1
Reentrants	2,942	100.0	40.6	24.3	35.1	16.6	18.5
New entrants	532	100.0	33.4	28.9	37.7	16.2	21.6
Men, 20 years and over	4,733	100.0	35.9	27.3	36.8	16.1	20.7
Job losers and persons who completed temporary jobs	3,223	100.0	35.4	29.3	35.3	15.3	20.0
On temporary layoff	990	100.0	51.2	38.4	10.4	7.2	3.2
Not on temporary layoff	2,234	100.0	28.4	25.2	46.4	18.9	27.5
Permanent job losers	1,637	100.0	25.4	24.9	49.8	18.4	31.2
Persons who completed temporary jobs	596	100.0	36.5	26.0	37.5	20.2	17.3
Job leavers	368	100.0	39.7	26.8	33.4	19.8	13.6
Reentrants	1,081	100.0	35.9	21.7	42.3	18.1	24.2
New entrants	61	100.0	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)
Women, 20 years and over	3,462	100.0	40.2	25.1	34.7	14.4	20.3
Job losers and persons who completed temporary jobs	1,728	100.0	40.4	25.9	33.7	13.2	20.5
On temporary layoff	542	100.0	60.3	29.0	10.7	6.3	4.4
Not on temporary layoff	1,187	100.0	31.3	24.5	44.2	16.3	27.9
Permanent job losers	894	100.0	26.6	26.1	47.3	15.9	31.4
Persons who completed temporary jobs	293	100.0	45.5	19.6	35.0	17.7	17.3
Job leavers	368	100.0	40.0	23.3	36.7	20.3	16.4
Reentrants	1,269	100.0	40.4	24.7	35.0	14.5	20.4
New entrants	95	100.0	35.6	23.8	40.6	11.8	28.8
Both sexes, 16 to 19 years	1,297	100.0	49.6	26.8	23.6	15.5	8.2
Job losers and persons who completed temporary jobs	263	100.0	67.3	22.3	10.4	4.8	5.5
On temporary layoff	121	100.0	84.2	15.8	-	-	-
Not on temporary layoff	143	100.0	53.0	27.8	19.2	8.9	10.2
Permanent job losers	86	100.0	42.7	29.6	27.7	10.8	16.9
Persons who completed temporary jobs	56	100.0	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)
Job leavers	87	100.0	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)
Reentrants	591	100.0	49.7	28.2	22.1	18.1	4.1
New entrants	375	100.0	32.5	31.0	36.5	19.3	17.2

¹ Data not shown where base is less than 75,000.

NOTE: Data for 1994 are not directly comparable with data for 1993

and earlier years. For additional information, see "Revisions in the Current Population Survey Effective January 1994" in this issue.

A-31. Unemployed total and full-time workers by duration of unemployment

Duration of unemployment	Total				Full-time workers			
	Thousands of persons		Percent distribution		Thousands of persons		Percent distribution	
	Jan. 1993	Jan. 1994	Jan. 1993	Jan. 1994	Jan. 1993	Jan. 1994	Jan. 1993	Jan. 1994
Total, 16 years and over	9,911	9,492	100.0	100.0	8,108	7,766	100.0	100.0
Less than 5 weeks	3,825	3,731	36.8	39.3	2,587	2,687	31.9	34.8
5 to 14 weeks	2,746	2,509	27.7	26.4	2,298	2,167	26.3	27.9
5 to 10 weeks	1,978	1,655	20.0	17.4	1,640	1,416	20.2	18.2
11 to 14 weeks	768	854	7.7	9.0	657	752	6.1	9.7
15 weeks and over	3,539	3,251	35.7	34.3	3,223	2,912	39.8	37.5
15 to 26 weeks	1,530	1,463	15.4	15.4	1,363	1,245	18.8	16.0
27 weeks and over	2,009	1,788	20.3	18.6	1,861	1,667	22.9	21.5
27 to 51 weeks	778	582	7.9	6.1	722	545	8.9	7.0
52 weeks and over	1,231	1,207	12.4	12.7	1,138	1,123	14.0	14.5
Average (mean) duration, in weeks	18.3	18.1	-	-	20.0	19.9	-	-
Median duration, in weeks	8.5	6.4	-	-	9.8	9.7	-	-

NOTE: Data for 1994 are not directly comparable with data for 1993 and earlier years. For additional information, see "Revisions in the

Current Population Survey Effective January 1994" in this issue.

A-32. Unemployed persons by age, sex, race, marital status, and duration of unemployment

Sex, age, race, and marital status	January 1994							Average (mean) duration	Median duration
	Thousands of persons					Weeks			
	Total	Less than 5 weeks	5 to 14 weeks	15 weeks and over					
				Total	15 to 26 weeks	27 weeks and over			
TOTAL									
Total, 16 years and over	9,492	3,731	2,509	3,251	1,463	1,788	18.1	8.4	
16 to 19 years	1,297	643	347	307	201	106	11.4	4.7	
20 to 24 years	1,685	815	417	453	279	174	12.9	5.3	
25 to 34 years	2,560	943	746	871	386	485	18.1	8.8	
35 to 44 years	2,067	709	520	837	323	514	22.0	10.1	
45 to 54 years	1,111	346	290	475	165	310	23.4	11.6	
55 to 64 years	602	202	151	248	84	164	23.5	10.0	
65 years and over	170	72	37	61	25	36	20.0	8.8	
Men, 16 years and over	5,526	2,084	1,492	1,950	903	1,047	18.8	8.8	
16 to 19 years	792	387	200	206	139	67	11.6	5.0	
20 to 24 years	1,009	463	262	284	162	122	14.2	6.5	
25 to 34 years	1,503	544	426	533	263	270	18.3	9.4	
35 to 44 years	1,141	351	325	465	178	298	23.2	10.3	
45 to 54 years	632	180	171	281	92	189	25.3	12.1	
55 to 64 years	358	119	93	146	56	90	23.3	9.6	
65 years and over	90	40	15	35	13	22	22.2	8.3	
Women, 16 years and over	3,966	1,648	1,017	1,301	560	741	17.2	7.8	
16 to 19 years	505	256	148	101	62	39	10.9	4.4	
20 to 24 years	675	353	155	168	116	52	11.0	4.3	
25 to 34 years	1,057	399	319	339	123	215	17.9	8.3	
35 to 44 years	925	358	195	372	146	226	20.7	9.6	
45 to 54 years	479	166	119	193	73	121	21.0	11.0	
55 to 64 years	244	84	58	102	28	74	23.8	11.0	
65 years and over	81	32	23	26	12	14	17.6	9.1	
Race									
White, 16 years and over	7,122	2,937	1,948	2,238	1,063	1,175	16.5	7.6	
Men	4,216	1,663	1,204	1,348	641	707	17.2	8.0	
Women	2,907	1,274	743	889	422	468	15.5	6.9	
Black, 16 years and over	1,923	632	457	835	333	502	23.4	11.9	
Men	1,027	325	219	483	217	266	24.2	13.4	
Women	896	307	238	351	116	235	22.5	10.1	
Marital status									
Married, spouse present	2,149	746	564	839	369	470	20.8	9.8	
Widowed, divorced, or separated	686	232	209	246	87	159	21.0	9.2	
Single (never married)	2,690	1,106	720	865	447	418	16.6	7.9	
Married, spouse present	1,570	685	365	520	246	274	16.5	7.2	
Widowed, divorced, or separated	883	274	236	373	132	241	21.9	11.1	
Single (never married)	1,512	688	416	408	182	226	15.4	6.3	

NOTE: Data for 1994 are not directly comparable with data for 1993 and earlier years. For additional information, see "Revisions in the Current Population Survey Effective January 1994" in this issue.

**HOUSEHOLD DATA
NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED**

A-33. Unemployed persons by occupation, industry, and duration of unemployment

Occupation and industry	January 1994							Average (mean) duration	Median duration
	Thousands of persons					Weeks			
	Total	Less than 5 weeks	5 to 14 weeks	15 weeks and over					
				Total	15 to 26 weeks	27 weeks and over			
OCCUPATION									
Managerial and professional specialty	1,012	381	254	376	160	216	19.5	10.0	
Technical, sales, and administrative support	2,260	963	521	775	341	434	17.9	7.6	
Service occupations	1,697	747	390	560	243	317	17.3	7.2	
Precision production, craft, and repair	1,252	464	382	406	218	187	16.0	8.3	
Operators, fabricators, and laborers	2,262	844	650	768	310	458	19.2	8.6	
Farming, forestry, and fishing	412	145	145	122	72	50	14.8	8.4	
INDUSTRY¹									
Agriculture	306	108	117	84	56	28	13.5	8.2	
Construction	1,078	398	392	288	131	157	16.4	7.7	
Manufacturing	1,422	482	364	575	243	332	21.0	10.5	
Durable goods	741	234	192	316	134	182	21.7	11.1	
Nondurable goods	681	249	172	259	109	151	20.1	10.0	
Transportation and public utilities	478	182	135	159	59	101	19.0	8.1	
Wholesale and retail trade	2,279	1,038	564	677	307	369	15.6	6.4	
Finance, insurance, and real estate	304	107	86	111	43	68	20.7	10.5	
Services	2,539	1,044	575	920	434	486	18.2	8.4	
Public administration	191	56	37	98	47	50	24.1	15.1	
No previous work experience	538	177	155	206	91	115	21.6	10.4	

¹ Includes wage and salary workers only.

NOTE: Data for 1994 are not directly comparable with data for 1993 and

earlier years. For additional information, see "Revisions in the Current Population Survey Effective January 1994" in this issue.

A-34. Persons not in the labor force by desire and availability for work, age, and sex

(In thousands)

Category	January 1994					
	Total	Age			Sex	
		16 to 24 years	25 to 54 years	55 years and over	Men	Women
Total not in the labor force	66,561	11,937	18,715	35,909	23,950	42,611
Do not want a job now ¹	59,563	9,424	15,288	34,851	21,223	38,340
Want a job ¹	6,998	2,512	3,427	1,058	2,727	4,271
Did not search for work in previous year	4,187	1,432	1,984	770	1,556	2,630
Searched for work in previous year ²	2,811	1,080	1,443	288	1,171	1,641
Not available to work now	691	287	361	44	249	442
Available to work now	2,120	793	1,082	245	922	1,199
Reason not currently looking:						
Discouragement over job prospects ³	600	174	338	87	324	276
Reasons other than discouragement	1,521	619	745	157	598	923
Family responsibilities	210	55	145	10	36	174
In school or training	358	297	58	3	169	189
Ill health or disability	224	32	134	58	106	118
Other ⁴	728	235	408	86	287	441

¹ Includes some persons who are not asked if they want a job.

² Persons who had a job in the prior 12 months must have searched since the end of that job.

³ Includes believes no work available, could not find work, lacks necessary schooling or training, employer thinks too young or old, and other types of

discrimination.

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

A-35. Multiple jobholders by selected demographic and economic characteristics

(Numbers in thousands)

Characteristic	January 1994					
	Both sexes		Men		Women	
	Number	Rate ¹	Number	Rate ¹	Number	Rate ¹
AGE						
Total, 16 years and over ²	6,756	5.6	3,627	5.6	3,129	5.6
16 to 19 years	180	3.3	71	2.6	109	3.9
20 years and over	6,576	5.7	3,556	5.8	3,020	5.7
20 to 24 years	747	6.2	341	5.4	407	7.0
25 years and over	5,829	5.7	3,215	5.8	2,614	5.6
25 to 54 years	5,192	5.9	2,854	6.0	2,338	5.8
55 years and over	637	4.3	361	4.4	275	4.2
55 to 64 years	510	4.6	287	4.7	223	4.5
65 years and over	127	3.4	74	3.6	52	3.2
RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN						
White	5,932	5.8	3,211	5.7	2,721	5.8
Black	567	4.6	296	5.1	270	4.2
Hispanic origin	400	3.9	242	3.9	158	4.0
MARITAL STATUS						
Married, spouse present	3,914	5.4	2,407	5.9	1,507	4.8
Widowed, divorced, or separated	1,104	6.2	349	5.0	754	7.0
Single (never married)	1,738	5.8	871	5.3	867	6.5
FULL- OR PART-TIME STATUS						
Primary job full time, secondary job part time	3,906	-	2,271	-	1,635	-
Primary and secondary jobs both part time	1,403	-	482	-	920	-
Primary and secondary jobs both full time	245	-	174	-	72	-
Hours vary on primary or secondary job	1,158	-	679	-	479	-

¹ Multiple jobholders as a percent of all employed persons in specified group.

² Includes a small number of persons who work part time on their primary job and full time on their secondary jobs(s), not shown separately.

NOTE: Detail for the above race and Hispanic-origin groups will not sum to totals because data for the "other races" group are not presented and Hispanics are included in both the white and black population groups.

A-36. Employment status of male Vietnam-era veterans and nonveterans by age

(Numbers in thousands)

Veteran status and age	Civilian noninstitutional population		Civilian labor force							
	Jan. 1993	Jan. 1994	Total		Employed		Unemployed			
			Jan. 1993	Jan. 1994	Jan. 1993	Jan. 1994	Number		Percent of labor force	
							Jan. 1993	Jan. 1994	Jan. 1993	Jan. 1994
VIETNAM-ERA VETERANS										
Total, 40 years and over	7,071	7,374	6,284	6,477	5,895	6,162	389	315	6.2	4.9
40 to 54 years	6,286	6,507	5,830	5,962	5,460	5,661	371	301	6.4	5.1
40 to 44 years	2,454	1,957	2,277	1,792	2,112	1,675	166	117	7.3	6.5
45 to 49 years	2,822	3,181	2,635	2,952	2,492	2,835	143	117	5.4	3.9
50 to 54 years	1,010	1,369	917	1,218	856	1,150	62	68	6.7	5.6
55 years and over	785	867	455	515	436	501	18	14	4.0	2.8
NONVETERANS										
Total, 40 to 54 years	14,944	15,788	13,508	14,212	12,723	13,428	786	784	5.8	5.5
40 to 44 years	6,521	7,311	6,062	6,735	5,731	6,349	332	387	5.5	5.7
45 to 49 years	4,480	4,601	4,078	4,114	3,832	3,903	247	211	6.1	5.1
50 to 54 years	3,943	3,877	3,368	3,363	3,160	3,177	207	186	6.2	5.5

NOTE: Male Vietnam-era veterans are men who served in the Armed Forces between August 5, 1964 and May 7, 1975. Nonveterans are men who have never served in the Armed Forces. Data for 1994

are not directly comparable with data for 1993 and earlier years. For additional information, see "Revisions in the Current Population Survey Effective January 1994" in this issue.

**ESTABLISHMENT DATA
HISTORICAL EMPLOYMENT**

B-1. Employees on nonfarm payrolls by major industry, 1943 to date

(In thousands)

Year and month	Total	Total private	Goods-producing					Service-producing						Government		
			Total	Mining	Construction	Manufacturing	Total	Transportation and public utilities	Wholesale trade	Retail trade	Finance, insurance, and real estate	Services	Federal	State	Local	
Annual averages																
1943	42,434	36,356	20,114	925	1,587	17,602	22,320	3,647	1,828	5,154	1,481	4,130	2,905	(¹)	(¹)	
1944	41,864	35,822	19,328	892	1,108	17,328	22,536	3,829	1,851	5,208	1,461	4,145	2,928	(¹)	(¹)	
1945	40,374	34,431	17,507	838	1,147	15,524	22,867	3,906	1,955	5,359	1,481	4,222	2,808	(¹)	(¹)	
1946	41,652	36,056	17,248	862	1,683	14,703	24,404	4,061	2,298	6,077	1,675	4,697	2,254	(¹)	(¹)	
1947	43,857	38,382	18,509	955	2,009	15,545	25,348	4,166	2,478	6,477	1,728	5,025	1,892	(¹)	(¹)	
1948	44,866	39,216	18,774	994	2,198	15,582	26,092	4,189	2,612	6,659	1,800	5,181	1,863	(¹)	(¹)	
1949	43,754	37,897	17,565	930	2,194	14,441	26,169	4,001	2,610	6,654	1,828	5,239	1,908	(¹)	(¹)	
1950	45,197	39,170	18,506	901	2,364	15,241	26,691	4,034	2,643	6,743	1,888	5,356	1,928	(¹)	(¹)	
1951	47,819	41,430	19,959	929	2,637	18,393	27,860	4,226	2,735	7,007	1,956	5,547	2,302	(¹)	(¹)	
1952	48,793	42,185	20,198	898	2,668	16,632	28,595	4,248	2,821	7,184	2,035	5,899	2,420	(¹)	(¹)	
1953	50,202	43,556	21,074	866	2,659	17,549	29,128	4,290	2,862	7,385	2,111	5,835	2,305	(¹)	(¹)	
1954	48,990	42,238	19,751	791	2,646	16,314	29,239	4,084	2,875	7,360	2,200	5,969	2,168	(¹)	(¹)	
1955	50,641	43,727	20,513	792	2,839	16,862	30,128	4,141	2,934	7,601	2,298	6,240	2,187	1,168	3,558	
1956	52,369	45,091	21,104	822	3,039	17,243	31,266	4,244	3,027	7,831	2,369	6,497	2,209	1,250	3,819	
1957	52,853	45,239	20,964	828	2,982	17,174	31,889	4,241	3,037	7,848	2,438	6,708	2,217	1,328	4,071	
1958	51,324	43,483	19,513	751	2,817	15,945	31,811	3,978	2,989	7,761	2,481	6,765	2,191	1,415	4,232	
1959 ²	53,268	45,186	20,411	732	3,004	16,675	32,857	4,011	3,092	8,035	2,549	7,087	2,233	1,464	4,366	
1960	54,189	45,836	20,434	712	2,926	16,796	33,755	4,004	3,153	8,238	2,628	7,378	2,270	1,538	4,547	
1961	53,999	45,404	19,857	672	2,859	16,328	34,142	3,903	3,142	8,195	2,688	7,619	2,279	1,607	4,708	
1962	55,549	48,660	20,451	650	2,948	16,653	35,098	3,966	3,207	8,359	2,754	7,982	2,340	1,668	4,681	
1963	56,653	47,429	20,640	635	3,010	16,995	36,013	3,903	3,258	8,520	2,830	8,277	2,358	1,747	5,121	
1964	58,283	48,686	21,005	634	3,097	17,274	37,278	3,951	3,347	8,812	2,911	8,660	2,348	1,856	5,392	
1965	60,765	50,689	21,926	632	3,232	18,062	38,839	4,038	3,477	9,239	2,977	9,036	2,378	1,996	5,700	
1966	63,901	53,116	23,158	627	3,317	19,214	40,743	4,158	3,608	9,637	3,058	9,498	2,564	2,141	6,080	
1967	65,803	54,413	23,308	613	3,248	19,447	42,495	4,268	3,700	9,906	3,185	10,045	2,719	2,302	6,371	
1968	67,897	58,058	23,737	606	3,350	19,781	44,160	4,318	3,791	10,308	3,337	10,567	2,737	2,442	6,660	
1969	70,384	58,189	24,361	619	3,575	20,187	46,023	4,442	3,919	10,785	3,512	11,189	2,758	2,533	6,904	
1970	70,880	58,325	23,578	623	3,588	19,387	47,302	4,515	4,006	11,034	3,645	11,548	2,731	2,664	7,158	
1971	71,214	58,331	22,935	609	3,704	18,823	48,278	4,476	4,014	11,338	3,772	11,797	2,896	2,747	7,437	
1972	73,675	60,341	23,668	628	3,889	19,151	50,007	4,541	4,127	11,822	3,908	12,276	2,684	2,859	7,790	
1973	76,790	63,058	24,893	642	4,097	20,154	51,897	4,656	4,291	12,315	4,046	12,857	2,863	2,923	8,146	
1974	78,265	64,095	24,794	697	4,020	20,077	53,471	4,725	4,447	12,539	4,148	13,441	2,724	3,039	8,407	
1975	76,945	62,259	22,600	752	3,525	18,323	54,345	4,542	4,430	12,630	4,165	13,892	2,748	3,179	8,758	
1976	79,382	64,511	23,352	779	3,576	18,997	56,030	4,582	4,562	13,193	4,271	14,551	2,733	3,273	8,865	
1977	82,471	67,344	24,346	813	3,851	19,682	56,125	4,713	4,723	13,792	4,467	15,302	2,727	3,377	9,023	
1978	86,697	71,026	25,585	851	4,229	20,505	61,113	4,923	4,985	14,556	4,724	16,252	2,753	3,474	9,446	
1979	89,823	73,876	26,461	958	4,483	21,040	63,363	5,136	5,221	14,972	4,975	17,112	2,773	3,541	9,633	
1980	90,406	74,166	25,858	1,027	4,348	20,285	64,748	5,146	5,292	15,018	5,160	17,890	2,866	3,610	9,785	
1981	91,152	75,121	25,497	1,139	4,188	20,170	65,655	5,185	5,375	15,171	5,298	18,815	2,772	3,640	9,619	
1982	89,544	73,707	23,812	1,128	3,904	18,780	65,732	5,081	5,295	15,158	5,340	19,021	2,739	3,640	9,458	
1983	90,152	74,282	23,330	952	3,948	18,432	66,821	4,952	5,283	15,587	5,466	19,664	2,774	3,662	9,434	
1984	94,408	78,384	24,718	966	4,380	19,372	69,890	5,156	5,568	16,512	5,684	20,748	2,607	3,734	9,482	
1985	97,387	80,992	24,842	927	4,668	19,248	72,544	5,233	5,727	17,315	5,948	21,927	2,875	3,832	9,887	
1986	99,344	82,651	24,533	777	4,810	18,947	74,811	5,247	5,761	17,880	6,273	22,957	2,899	3,893	9,901	
1987	101,958	84,948	24,674	717	4,958	18,999	77,284	5,382	5,848	18,422	6,533	24,110	2,943	3,967	10,100	
1988	105,210	87,824	25,125	713	5,098	19,314	80,086	5,514	6,030	19,023	6,830	25,504	2,971	4,078	10,339	
1989	107,895	90,117	25,254	692	5,171	19,391	82,642	5,625	6,187	19,475	6,668	26,907	2,988	4,182	10,609	
1990	109,419	91,115	24,905	709	5,120	19,076	84,514	5,793	6,173	19,601	6,709	27,934	3,085	4,305	10,914	
1991	108,258	89,854	23,745	689	4,850	18,406	84,511	5,762	6,081	19,284	6,846	28,336	2,966	4,355	11,081	
1992	108,519	89,866	23,142	631	4,471	18,040	85,377	5,709	6,045	19,348	6,571	29,053	2,969	4,403	11,281	
1993 ^p	110,174	91,332	22,975	599	4,574	17,802	87,199	5,709	6,113	19,740	6,604	30,192	2,915	4,467	11,459	
Monthly data, seasonally adjusted																
1993:																
January	109,235	90,480	23,001	611	4,454	17,936	86,234	5,719	6,086	19,523	6,578	29,573	2,945	4,435	11,375	
February	109,539	90,782	23,069	600	4,515	17,954	86,470	5,725	6,097	19,629	6,577	29,665	2,944	4,439	11,394	
March	109,565	90,777	23,018	600	4,481	17,935	86,549	5,724	6,103	19,604	6,574	29,758	2,938	4,443	11,407	
April	109,820	91,020	22,980	600	4,517	17,863	86,840	5,720	6,110	19,848	6,585	29,977	2,923	4,458	11,419	
May	110,058	91,239	23,006	602	4,577	17,827	87,052	5,719	6,125	19,702	6,588	30,099	2,912	4,462	11,445	
June	110,101	91,278	22,941	596	4,574	17,771	87,160	5,711	6,110	19,751	6,590	30,175	2,901	4,451	11,471	
July	110,338	91,497	22,948	595	4,593	17,780	87,390	5,709	6,126	19,790	6,604	30,320	2,896	4,477	11,488	
August	110,305	91,478	22,903	592	4,593	17,718	87,402	5,690	6,107	19,795	6,602	30,381	2,906	4,471	11,450	
September	110,502	91,580	22,866	596	4,592	17,898	87,618	5,692	6,117	19,836	6,616	30,433	2,901	4,507	11,514	
October	110,664	91,761	22,934	596	4,629	17,709	87,730	5,693	6,122	19,848	6,632	30,534	2,901	4,488	11,514	
November	110,860	91,976	22,994	595	4,684	17,735	87,886	5,700	6,129	19,853	6,651	30,649	2,896	4,488	11,522	
December ^p	111,070	92,112	23,006	606	4,663	17,737	88,064	5,701	6,130	19,908	6,661	30,708	2,921	4,500	11,537	
1994:																
January ^p	111,132	92,184	23,027	604	4,660	17,763	88,105	5,716	6,140	19,928	6,667	30,706	2,901	4,497	11,550	

¹ Not available.

² Data include Alaska and Hawaii beginning in 1959. This inclusion resulted in an increase of 212,000 (0.4 percent) in the nonfarm total for the March 1959 benchmark month.

^p = preliminary.

NOTE: Establishment survey estimates are currently projected from March 1992 benchmark levels. When more recent benchmark data are introduced, all unadjusted data (beginning April 1992) and all seasonally adjusted data (beginning January 1989) are subject to revision.

**ESTABLISHMENT DATA
HISTORICAL HOURS AND EARNINGS**

B-2. Average hours and earnings of production or nonsupervisory workers¹ on private nonfarm payrolls by major industry, 1964 to date

Year and month	Total private ¹			Mining			Construction		
	Weekly hours	Hourly earnings	Weekly earnings	Weekly hours	Hourly earnings	Weekly earnings	Weekly hours	Hourly earnings	Weekly earnings
Annual averages									
1964	38.7	\$2.36	\$91.33	41.9	\$2.81	\$117.74	37.2	\$3.55	\$132.06
1965	38.8	2.46	95.45	42.3	2.92	123.52	37.4	3.70	138.38
1966	38.6	2.56	98.82	42.7	3.05	130.24	37.6	3.89	146.26
1967	38.0	2.68	101.84	42.6	3.19	135.89	37.7	4.11	154.95
1968	37.8	2.85	107.73	42.6	3.35	142.71	37.3	4.41	164.49
1969	37.7	3.04	114.61	43.0	3.60	154.80	37.9	4.79	181.54
1970	37.1	3.23	119.83	42.7	3.85	164.40	37.3	5.24	195.45
1971	36.9	3.45	127.31	42.4	4.06	172.14	37.2	5.69	211.67
1972	37.0	3.70	136.90	42.6	4.44	189.14	36.5	6.06	221.19
1973	36.9	3.94	145.39	42.4	4.75	201.40	36.8	6.41	235.89
1974	36.5	4.24	154.76	41.9	5.23	219.14	36.6	6.81	249.25
1975	36.1	4.53	163.53	41.9	5.95	249.31	36.4	7.31	266.08
1976	36.1	4.86	175.45	42.4	6.46	273.90	36.8	7.71	283.73
1977	36.0	5.25	189.00	43.4	6.94	301.20	36.5	8.10	295.65
1978	35.8	5.69	203.70	43.4	7.67	332.88	36.8	8.66	318.69
1979	35.7	6.16	219.91	43.0	8.49	365.07	37.0	9.27	342.99
1980	35.3	6.66	235.10	43.3	9.17	397.06	37.0	9.94	367.78
1981	35.2	7.25	255.20	43.7	10.04	438.75	36.9	10.82	399.26
1982	34.8	7.68	267.26	42.7	10.77	459.88	36.7	11.63	426.82
1983	35.0	8.02	280.70	42.5	11.28	479.40	37.1	11.94	442.97
1984	35.2	8.32	292.86	43.3	11.63	503.58	37.8	12.13	458.51
1985	34.9	8.57	299.09	43.4	11.98	519.93	37.7	12.32	464.46
1986	34.8	8.76	304.85	42.2	12.46	525.81	37.4	12.48	466.75
1987	34.8	8.98	312.50	42.4	12.54	531.70	37.8	12.71	480.44
1988	34.7	9.26	322.02	42.3	12.80	541.44	37.9	13.08	495.73
1989	34.6	9.66	334.24	43.0	13.26	570.18	37.9	13.54	513.17
1990	34.5	10.01	345.35	44.1	13.68	603.29	38.2	13.77	526.01
1991	34.3	10.32	353.98	44.4	14.19	630.04	38.1	14.00	533.40
1992	34.4	10.58	363.95	43.9	14.54	638.31	38.0	14.15	537.70
1993 ^p	34.5	10.83	373.64	44.3	14.60	646.78	38.4	14.35	551.04
Monthly data, not seasonally adjusted									
1993:									
January	34.0	\$10.77	\$366.18	44.1	\$14.72	\$649.15	36.1	\$14.20	\$512.62
February	34.1	10.77	367.26	43.5	14.60	635.10	36.7	14.11	517.84
March	34.0	10.79	366.86	42.9	14.71	631.06	37.4	14.27	533.70
April	34.2	10.79	369.02	43.7	14.88	650.26	37.8	14.25	538.65
May	34.6	10.82	374.37	44.3	14.72	652.10	39.2	14.31	560.95
June	34.6	10.76	372.30	44.1	14.59	643.42	39.3	14.23	559.24
July	34.6	10.75	374.10	44.1	14.48	638.57	39.5	14.35	566.83
August	35.1	10.78	376.38	44.9	14.43	647.91	39.7	14.43	572.87
September	34.5	10.91	376.40	44.5	14.53	646.59	38.3	14.51	555.73
October	34.6	10.94	378.52	45.5	14.46	657.93	39.3	14.53	571.03
November	34.5	10.96	378.12	44.7	14.43	645.02	38.6	14.44	557.38
December ^p	34.7	10.97	380.66	44.9	14.67	658.68	38.3	14.44	553.05
1994:									
January ^p	34.3	11.07	379.70	43.9	14.99	658.06	37.0	14.39	532.43

See footnotes at end of table.

**ESTABLISHMENT DATA
HISTORICAL HOURS AND EARNINGS**

B-2. Average hours and earnings of production or nonsupervisory workers¹ on private nonfarm payrolls by major industry, 1964 to date—Continued

Year and month	Manufacturing				Transportation and public utilities			Wholesale trade		
	Weekly hours	Hourly earnings	Hourly earnings, excluding overtime	Weekly earnings	Weekly hours	Hourly earnings	Weekly earnings	Weekly hours	Hourly earnings	Weekly earnings
Annual averages										
1964	40.7	\$2.53	\$2.43	\$102.97	41.1	\$2.89	\$118.78	40.7	\$2.52	\$102.56
1965	41.2	2.61	2.50	107.53	41.3	3.03	125.14	40.8	2.60	106.08
1966	41.4	2.71	2.59	112.19	41.2	3.11	128.13	40.7	2.73	111.11
1967	40.6	2.82	2.71	114.49	40.5	3.23	130.82	40.3	2.87	115.66
1968	40.7	3.01	2.88	122.51	40.6	3.42	138.85	40.1	3.04	121.90
1969	40.6	3.19	3.05	129.51	40.7	3.63	147.74	40.2	3.23	129.85
1970	39.8	3.35	3.23	133.33	40.5	3.85	155.93	39.9	3.43	136.86
1971	39.9	3.57	3.45	142.44	40.1	4.21	168.82	39.4	3.64	143.42
1972	40.5	3.82	3.66	154.71	40.4	4.65	187.86	39.4	3.85	151.69
1973	40.7	4.09	3.91	166.46	40.5	5.02	203.31	39.2	4.07	159.54
1974	40.0	4.42	4.25	176.80	40.2	5.41	217.48	38.8	4.38	169.94
1975	39.5	4.83	4.67	190.79	39.7	5.88	233.44	38.6	4.72	182.19
1976	40.1	5.22	5.02	209.32	39.8	6.45	256.71	38.7	5.02	194.27
1977	40.3	5.68	5.44	228.90	39.9	6.99	278.90	38.8	5.39	209.13
1978	40.4	6.17	5.91	249.27	40.0	7.57	302.80	38.8	5.88	228.14
1979	40.2	6.70	6.43	269.34	39.9	8.16	325.58	38.8	6.39	247.93
1980	39.7	7.27	7.02	288.62	39.8	8.87	351.25	38.4	6.95	266.88
1981	39.8	7.99	7.72	318.00	39.4	9.70	382.18	38.5	7.55	290.68
1982	38.9	8.49	8.25	330.26	39.0	10.32	402.48	38.3	8.08	309.46
1983	40.1	8.83	8.52	354.08	39.0	10.79	420.81	38.5	8.54	328.79
1984	40.7	9.19	8.82	374.03	39.4	11.12	438.13	38.5	8.88	341.88
1985	40.5	9.54	9.16	386.37	39.5	11.40	450.30	38.4	9.15	351.36
1986	40.7	9.73	9.34	396.01	39.2	11.70	458.64	38.3	9.34	357.72
1987	41.0	9.91	9.48	406.31	39.2	12.03	471.58	38.1	9.59	365.38
1988	41.1	10.19	9.73	418.81	38.8	12.26	475.69	38.1	9.98	380.24
1989	41.0	10.48	10.02	429.68	38.9	12.60	490.14	38.0	10.39	394.82
1990	40.8	10.83	10.37	441.86	38.9	12.97	504.53	38.1	10.79	411.10
1991	40.7	11.18	10.71	455.03	38.7	13.22	511.61	38.1	11.15	424.82
1992	41.0	11.46	10.95	489.86	38.9	13.46	523.59	38.2	11.39	435.10
1993 ^p	41.4	11.76	11.20	486.86	39.7	13.65	541.91	38.2	11.71	447.32
Monthly data, not seasonally adjusted										
1993:										
January	41.1	\$11.62	\$11.11	\$477.58	39.0	\$13.58	\$529.62	37.8	\$11.59	\$438.10
February	41.1	11.62	11.11	477.58	39.1	13.60	531.76	37.9	11.61	440.02
March	40.9	11.64	11.14	476.08	39.2	13.63	534.30	37.8	11.59	438.10
April	40.9	11.71	11.19	478.94	39.2	13.61	533.51	38.0	11.70	444.60
May	41.3	11.72	11.18	484.04	39.8	13.57	540.09	38.4	11.73	450.43
June	41.4	11.73	11.17	485.62	39.7	13.58	539.13	38.3	11.64	445.81
July	41.0	11.73	11.19	480.93	40.0	13.65	546.00	38.3	11.71	448.49
August	41.5	11.71	11.14	485.97	40.4	13.65	551.46	38.4	11.73	450.43
September	41.5	11.86	11.25	492.19	39.8	13.70	545.26	38.1	11.78	448.82
October	41.8	11.81	11.21	493.66	39.9	13.68	545.83	38.3	11.80	451.94
November	42.0	11.88	11.27	498.96	39.8	13.71	545.66	38.2	11.79	450.38
December ^p	42.4	12.01	11.37	509.22	39.9	13.78	549.82	38.3	11.83	453.09
1994:										
January ^p	41.5	11.97	11.40	496.76	40.1	13.84	554.98	38.2	11.92	455.34

See footnotes at end of table.

**ESTABLISHMENT DATA
HISTORICAL HOURS AND EARNINGS**

B-2. Average hours and earnings of production or nonsupervisory workers¹ on private nonfarm payrolls by major industry, 1964 to date—Continued

Year and month	Retail trade			Finance, insurance, and real estate			Services		
	Weekly hours	Hourly earnings	Weekly earnings	Weekly hours	Hourly earnings	Weekly earnings	Weekly hours	Hourly earnings	Weekly earnings
Annual averages									
1964	37.0	\$1.75	\$64.75	37.3	\$2.30	\$85.79	36.1	\$1.94	\$70.03
1965	36.6	1.82	66.61	37.2	2.39	88.91	35.9	2.05	73.60
1966	35.9	1.91	68.57	37.3	2.47	92.13	35.5	2.17	77.04
1967	35.3	2.01	70.95	37.1	2.58	95.72	35.1	2.29	80.38
1968	34.7	2.16	74.95	37.0	2.75	101.75	34.7	2.42	83.97
1969	34.2	2.30	78.66	37.1	2.93	108.70	34.7	2.61	90.57
1970	33.8	2.44	82.47	36.7	3.07	112.67	34.4	2.81	96.66
1971	33.7	2.60	87.62	36.6	3.22	117.85	33.9	3.04	103.06
1972	33.4	2.75	91.85	36.6	3.36	122.98	33.9	3.27	110.85
1973	33.1	2.91	96.32	36.6	3.53	129.20	33.8	3.47	117.29
1974	32.7	3.14	102.68	36.5	3.77	137.61	33.6	3.75	126.00
1975	32.4	3.36	108.86	36.5	4.06	148.19	33.5	4.02	134.67
1976	32.1	3.57	114.60	36.4	4.27	155.43	33.3	4.31	143.52
1977	31.6	3.85	121.66	36.4	4.54	165.26	33.0	4.65	153.45
1978	31.0	4.20	130.20	36.4	4.89	176.00	32.8	4.99	163.67
1979	30.6	4.53	138.62	36.2	5.27	190.77	32.7	5.36	175.27
1980	30.2	4.86	147.38	36.2	5.79	209.60	32.6	5.85	190.71
1981	30.1	5.25	158.03	36.3	6.31	229.05	32.6	6.41	206.97
1982	29.9	5.48	163.85	36.2	6.78	245.44	32.6	6.92	225.59
1983	29.8	5.74	171.05	36.2	7.29	263.90	32.7	7.31	239.04
1984	29.8	5.85	174.33	36.5	7.63	278.50	32.6	7.59	247.43
1985	29.4	5.94	174.64	36.4	7.94	289.02	32.5	7.90	256.75
1986	29.2	6.03	176.08	36.4	8.36	304.30	32.5	8.18	265.85
1987	29.2	6.12	178.70	36.3	8.73	316.90	32.5	8.49	275.93
1988	29.1	6.31	183.62	35.9	9.06	325.25	32.6	8.88	289.49
1989	28.9	6.53	188.72	35.8	9.53	341.17	32.6	9.38	305.79
1990	28.6	6.75	194.40	35.8	9.97	356.93	32.5	9.83	319.48
1991	28.6	6.94	198.48	35.7	10.39	370.92	32.4	10.23	331.45
1992	28.8	7.13	205.34	35.8	10.82	387.36	32.5	10.55	342.88
1993 ^p	28.8	7.29	209.95	35.7	11.32	404.12	32.5	10.81	351.33
Monthly data, not seasonally adjusted									
1993:									
January	28.0	\$7.27	\$203.56	35.7	\$11.13	\$397.34	32.2	\$10.83	\$348.73
February	28.2	7.26	204.73	35.7	11.19	399.48	32.3	10.83	349.81
March	27.8	7.28	202.38	35.5	11.17	396.54	32.3	10.81	349.16
April	28.5	7.27	207.20	35.7	11.21	400.20	32.3	10.77	347.87
May	28.9	7.28	210.39	36.2	11.34	410.51	32.7	10.76	352.51
June	29.1	7.26	211.27	35.6	11.20	398.72	32.6	10.68	348.17
July	29.6	7.24	214.30	35.6	11.24	400.14	32.8	10.64	348.99
August	29.7	7.24	215.03	36.4	11.35	413.14	33.1	10.68	353.51
September	28.9	7.32	211.55	35.6	11.38	405.13	32.3	10.85	350.46
October	28.8	7.36	211.97	35.7	11.48	409.84	32.4	10.69	352.84
November	28.6	7.36	210.50	35.6	11.52	410.11	32.5	10.95	355.88
December ^p	29.2	7.36	214.91	35.7	11.60	414.12	32.4	11.00	356.40
1994:									
January ^p	28.2	7.47	210.65	36.2	11.79	426.80	32.5	11.10	360.75

¹ Data relate to production workers in mining and manufacturing; construction workers in construction; and nonsupervisory workers in transportation and public utilities; wholesale and retail trade; finance, insurance, and real estate; and services.

^p = preliminary.
NOTE: Establishment survey estimates are currently projected from March 1992 benchmark levels. When more recent benchmark data are introduced, all unadjusted data from April 1992 forward are subject to revision.

**ESTABLISHMENT DATA
EMPLOYMENT
SEASONALLY ADJUSTED**

B-3. Employees on nonfarm payrolls by major industry and selected component groups, seasonally adjusted

(In thousands)

Industry	1993												1994
	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec. ^P	Jan. ^P
Total	109,235	109,539	109,565	109,820	110,058	110,101	110,338	110,305	110,502	110,664	110,880	111,070	111,132
Total private	90,480	90,762	90,777	91,020	91,239	91,278	91,497	91,478	91,580	91,761	91,976	92,112	92,184
Goods-producing	23,001	23,069	23,016	22,980	23,006	22,941	22,948	22,903	22,886	22,934	22,994	23,006	23,027
Mining¹	611	600	600	600	602	596	595	592	596	596	595	606	604
Oil and gas extraction	342	336	334	335	338	340	346	351	352	351	349	344	343
Construction¹	4,454	4,515	4,481	4,517	4,577	4,574	4,593	4,593	4,592	4,629	4,664	4,663	4,660
General building contractors	1,049	1,058	1,049	1,062	1,067	1,063	1,060	1,050	1,050	1,062	1,078	1,083	1,088
Manufacturing	17,936	17,954	17,935	17,863	17,827	17,771	17,760	17,718	17,698	17,709	17,735	17,737	17,763
Durable goods	10,152	10,163	10,144	10,090	10,047	10,011	9,996	9,974	9,974	9,988	10,013	10,025	10,052
Lumber and wood products	683	690	690	683	678	677	678	680	683	690	694	698	703
Furniture and fixtures	477	480	480	480	482	481	482	479	479	480	482	485	487
Stone, clay, and glass products	510	515	513	511	512	511	511	511	512	513	513	514	517
Primary metal industries	684	683	682	678	678	673	672	670	671	672	676	675	677
Blast furnaces and basic steel products	242	242	241	240	239	237	237	236	236	236	238	236	238
Fabricated metal products	1,318	1,320	1,320	1,316	1,310	1,306	1,304	1,303	1,304	1,307	1,313	1,314	1,324
Industrial machinery and equipment	1,908	1,907	1,904	1,904	1,902	1,900	1,898	1,891	1,893	1,892	1,897	1,895	1,895
Electronic and other electrical equipment	1,517	1,520	1,525	1,519	1,513	1,508	1,506	1,506	1,507	1,509	1,515	1,518	1,514
Transportation equipment	1,792	1,786	1,771	1,743	1,723	1,712	1,706	1,700	1,696	1,697	1,698	1,704	1,712
Motor vehicles and equipment	841	833	827	810	803	804	807	812	814	823	827	842	875
Aircraft and parts	572	570	563	558	550	541	534	528	527	521	514	505	500
Instruments and related products	902	900	896	892	886	880	876	874	869	868	865	861	860
Miscellaneous manufacturing	361	362	363	364	363	363	363	360	360	360	360	361	363
Nondurable goods	7,784	7,791	7,791	7,773	7,780	7,760	7,764	7,744	7,724	7,721	7,722	7,712	7,711
Food and kindred products	1,656	1,659	1,658	1,651	1,650	1,646	1,645	1,651	1,640	1,652	1,649	1,643	1,640
Tobacco products	48	48	48	48	48	48	47	45	45	45	47	46	44
Textile mill products	669	670	669	670	670	667	668	663	662	663	662	662	663
Apparel and other textile products	993	993	992	987	988	983	979	973	969	962	959	953	952
Paper and allied products	685	684	684	682	682	681	680	678	678	676	675	677	676
Printing and publishing	1,499	1,502	1,503	1,503	1,506	1,503	1,506	1,507	1,507	1,503	1,505	1,504	1,506
Chemicals and allied products	1,080	1,078	1,078	1,074	1,077	1,075	1,076	1,072	1,072	1,068	1,066	1,065	1,062
Petroleum and coal products	157	157	156	156	158	155	155	154	154	154	155	154	152
Rubber and misc. plastics products	880	883	886	886	887	887	891	886	883	883	889	892	898
Leather and leather products	117	117	117	116	116	115	117	115	114	115	115	116	116
Service-producing	86,234	86,470	86,549	86,840	87,052	87,160	87,390	87,402	87,616	87,730	87,886	88,064	88,105
Transportation and public utilities	5,719	5,725	5,724	5,720	5,719	5,711	5,709	5,690	5,692	5,693	5,700	5,701	5,716
Transportation	3,508	3,515	3,513	3,513	3,515	3,510	3,514	3,497	3,503	3,505	3,517	3,525	3,540
Trucking and warehousing	1,624	1,626	1,627	1,629	1,630	1,624	1,632	1,631	1,630	1,631	1,638	1,633	1,643
Transportation by air	733	736	735	737	736	735	732	728	732	729	731	739	738
Communications and public utilities	2,211	2,210	2,211	2,207	2,204	2,201	2,195	2,193	2,189	2,188	2,183	2,176	2,176
Wholesale trade	6,086	6,097	6,103	6,110	6,125	6,110	6,126	6,107	6,117	6,122	6,129	6,130	6,140
Durable goods	3,476	3,480	3,482	3,488	3,489	3,488	3,497	3,488	3,497	3,499	3,505	3,511	3,521
Nondurable goods	2,610	2,617	2,621	2,622	2,636	2,622	2,629	2,619	2,620	2,623	2,624	2,619	2,619
Retail trade¹	19,523	19,629	19,604	19,648	19,702	19,751	19,790	19,795	19,836	19,846	19,853	19,908	19,928
General merchandise stores	2,382	2,402	2,394	2,378	2,368	2,356	2,366	2,359	2,364	2,365	2,361	2,343	2,328
Food stores	3,186	3,195	3,198	3,199	3,205	3,220	3,217	3,226	3,220	3,228	3,213	3,218	3,222
Automotive dealers and service stations	2,003	2,013	2,018	2,021	2,026	2,029	2,033	2,040	2,046	2,053	2,062	2,074	2,085
Apparel and accessory stores	1,135	1,146	1,143	1,138	1,144	1,145	1,144	1,145	1,143	1,135	1,130	1,144	1,135
Eating and drinking places	6,737	6,765	6,743	6,803	6,843	6,865	6,892	6,902	6,927	6,929	6,950	6,985	6,988

See footnotes at end of table.

**ESTABLISHMENT DATA
EMPLOYMENT
SEASONALLY ADJUSTED**

B-3. Employees on nonfarm payrolls by major industry and selected component groups, seasonally adjusted—Continued

(In thousands)

Industry	1993												1994
	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec. ^P	Jan. ^P
Finance, insurance, and real estate	6,578	6,577	6,574	6,585	6,588	6,590	6,604	6,602	6,616	6,632	6,651	6,661	6,667
Finance	3,184	3,184	3,185	3,195	3,197	3,201	3,214	3,215	3,226	3,242	3,253	3,260	3,266
Depository institutions	2,110	2,109	2,111	2,113	2,110	2,107	2,119	2,116	2,117	2,122	2,125	2,126	2,129
Insurance	2,111	2,108	2,109	2,108	2,110	2,112	2,114	2,114	2,113	2,111	2,114	2,115	2,114
Real estate	1,283	1,285	1,280	1,282	1,281	1,277	1,276	1,273	1,277	1,279	1,284	1,286	1,287
Services¹	29,573	29,665	29,756	29,977	30,099	30,175	30,320	30,381	30,433	30,534	30,649	30,706	30,706
Agricultural services	493	501	494	505	509	510	512	516	524	527	535	537	538
Hotels and other lodging places	1,565	1,566	1,563	1,564	1,572	1,580	1,584	1,577	1,584	1,596	1,586	1,586	1,590
Personal services	1,098	1,087	1,086	1,091	1,121	1,123	1,126	1,123	1,114	1,116	1,115	1,117	1,109
Business services	5,521	5,555	5,598	5,665	5,696	5,721	5,772	5,800	5,814	5,902	5,945	5,979	5,966
Personnel supply services	1,802	1,835	1,874	1,921	1,941	1,954	1,997	2,012	2,015	2,085	2,108	2,143	2,154
Auto repair, services, and parking	894	900	906	915	921	927	931	937	942	942	951	963	970
Miscellaneous repair services	350	351	352	353	354	356	355	355	356	358	360	361	366
Motion pictures	423	422	416	417	415	414	415	421	428	426	422	426	428
Amusement and recreation services	1,148	1,146	1,148	1,206	1,200	1,198	1,209	1,212	1,194	1,172	1,174	1,168	1,151
Health services	8,720	8,754	8,784	8,819	8,847	8,861	8,885	8,902	8,933	8,961	8,985	8,998	9,023
Hospitals	3,804	3,810	3,811	3,813	3,825	3,819	3,822	3,820	3,821	3,818	3,818	3,818	3,818
Legal services	924	926	928	930	931	929	929	930	933	932	933	931	931
Educational services	1,721	1,730	1,736	1,742	1,745	1,735	1,752	1,747	1,757	1,755	1,770	1,768	1,767
Social services	2,013	2,022	2,032	2,045	2,050	2,068	2,098	2,110	2,092	2,086	2,099	2,106	2,106
Museums and botanical and zoological gardens	74	74	73	75	76	76	76	77	77	78	78	79	78
Membership organizations	1,952	1,952	1,951	1,956	1,955	1,965	1,964	1,963	1,962	1,964	1,969	1,965	1,968
Engineering and management services	2,492	2,494	2,503	2,509	2,522	2,527	2,528	2,527	2,540	2,536	2,544	2,538	2,532
Government	18,755	18,777	18,788	18,800	18,819	18,823	18,841	18,827	18,922	18,903	18,904	18,958	18,948
Federal	2,945	2,944	2,938	2,923	2,912	2,901	2,896	2,906	2,901	2,901	2,896	2,921	2,901
State	4,435	4,439	4,443	4,458	4,462	4,451	4,477	4,471	4,507	4,488	4,486	4,500	4,497
Local	11,375	11,394	11,407	11,419	11,445	11,471	11,468	11,450	11,514	11,514	11,522	11,537	11,550

¹ Includes other industries, not shown separately.

^P = preliminary.

NOTE: Establishment survey estimates are currently projected from

March 1992 benchmark levels. When more recent benchmark data are introduced, all seasonally adjusted data from January 1989 forward are subject to revision.

**ESTABLISHMENT DATA
WOMEN EMPLOYEES
SEASONALLY ADJUSTED**

B-4. Women employees on nonfarm payrolls by major industry and manufacturing group, seasonally adjusted

(In thousands)

Industry	1992		1993										
	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.
Total	52,667	52,732	52,816	52,937	52,943	53,103	53,254	53,307	53,468	53,433	53,505	53,567	53,658
Total private	42,538	42,610	42,690	42,791	42,784	42,937	43,075	43,103	43,210	43,193	43,261	43,336	43,428
Goods-producing	6,483	6,483	6,492	6,498	6,489	6,472	6,461	6,433	6,432	6,404	6,390	6,389	6,401
Mining	91	90	90	88	87	87	87	86	87	87	86	87	87
Construction	506	504	506	510	507	507	506	508	511	510	512	513	515
Manufacturing	5,886	5,889	5,896	5,900	5,895	5,878	5,868	5,839	5,834	5,807	5,792	5,789	5,799
Durable goods	2,693	2,694	2,700	2,700	2,695	2,683	2,671	2,660	2,650	2,642	2,640	2,642	2,646
Lumber and wood products	111	111	112	112	113	112	110	110	111	111	112	113	114
Furniture and fixtures	144	144	145	146	146	145	145	146	146	145	145	145	147
Stone, clay, and glass products	102	102	102	103	102	102	101	101	101	101	101	102	101
Primary metal industries	91	91	92	92	91	91	91	91	90	90	90	91	91
Fabricated metal products	289	290	291	292	291	290	288	287	287	286	286	287	288
Industrial machinery and equipment	418	418	419	419	420	418	418	415	412	410	411	410	410
Electronic and other electrical equipment	640	640	640	642	642	640	639	637	635	635	635	637	638
Transportation equipment	359	361	363	359	356	353	351	347	345	345	343	341	342
Instruments and related products	374	372	371	370	368	366	363	361	358	356	354	353	352
Miscellaneous manufacturing	165	165	165	165	166	166	165	165	165	163	163	163	163
Nondurable goods	3,193	3,195	3,196	3,200	3,200	3,195	3,197	3,179	3,184	3,165	3,152	3,147	3,153
Food and kindred products	533	533	535	536	536	535	535	531	530	532	522	531	532
Tobacco products	15	16	16	16	15	16	16	16	15	14	15	15	15
Textile mill products	320	320	320	320	319	320	320	318	318	315	315	315	313
Apparel and other textile products	772	771	770	769	770	766	766	759	762	750	747	739	738
Paper and allied products	167	168	168	168	167	166	166	165	166	165	164	163	164
Printing and publishing	663	664	664	666	666	666	667	666	666	669	668	666	668
Chemicals and allied products	336	336	336	336	337	336	337	336	337	335	335	334	335
Petroleum and coal products	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	24	24	25	24	24
Rubber and misc. plastics products	296	297	298	299	300	300	301	299	301	298	298	297	300
Leather and leather products	66	65	64	65	65	65	64	64	65	63	63	63	64
Service-producing	46,184	46,249	46,324	46,439	46,454	46,631	46,793	46,874	47,036	47,029	47,115	47,178	47,257
Transportation and public utilities	1,674	1,674	1,677	1,679	1,680	1,678	1,679	1,681	1,680	1,674	1,675	1,679	1,683
Wholesale trade	1,856	1,855	1,868	1,869	1,869	1,874	1,876	1,867	1,871	1,862	1,866	1,874	1,876
Retail trade	10,279	10,294	10,331	10,381	10,348	10,370	10,405	10,431	10,451	10,441	10,459	10,467	10,472
Finance, insurance, and real estate	4,167	4,167	4,169	4,166	4,162	4,170	4,178	4,178	4,189	4,192	4,200	4,201	4,217
Services	18,079	18,137	18,153	18,198	18,236	18,373	18,476	18,513	18,587	18,620	18,671	18,726	18,779
Government	10,129	10,122	10,126	10,146	10,159	10,166	10,179	10,204	10,258	10,240	10,244	10,231	10,230
Federal	1,219	1,228	1,221	1,222	1,220	1,216	1,212	1,207	1,200	1,205	1,204	1,203	1,203
State	2,207	2,213	2,216	2,218	2,220	2,223	2,226	2,223	2,243	2,242	2,250	2,245	2,243
Local	6,703	6,681	6,689	6,706	6,719	6,727	6,741	6,774	6,815	6,793	6,790	6,783	6,784

NOTE: Establishment survey estimates are currently projected from March 1992 benchmark levels. When more recent benchmark data are introduced,

all seasonally adjusted data from January 1989 forward are subject to revision.

**ESTABLISHMENT DATA
EMPLOYMENT
SEASONALLY ADJUSTED**

B-5. Production or nonsupervisory workers¹ on private nonfarm payrolls by major industry and manufacturing group, seasonally adjusted

(In thousands)

Industry	1993												1994
	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec. ^p	Jan. ^p
Total private	73,543	73,831	73,827	74,014	74,291	74,296	74,503	74,493	74,577	74,779	74,956	75,030	75,076
Goods-producing	16,041	16,121	16,088	16,068	16,115	16,064	16,074	16,032	16,039	16,089	16,156	16,165	16,168
Mining	432	424	424	423	426	421	420	417	421	419	418	430	425
Construction	3,399	3,463	3,433	3,467	3,534	3,528	3,548	3,544	3,544	3,579	3,611	3,599	3,571
Manufacturing	12,210	12,234	12,231	12,178	12,155	12,115	12,106	12,071	12,074	12,091	12,127	12,136	12,172
Durable goods	6,775	6,790	6,783	6,745	6,718	6,696	6,684	6,668	6,682	6,702	6,725	6,747	6,780
Lumber and wood products	562	569	569	561	557	556	557	559	562	569	572	575	581
Furniture and fixtures	377	379	379	379	381	380	380	377	379	379	382	384	386
Stone, clay, and glass products	394	398	397	393	394	393	394	393	394	396	396	397	401
Primary metal industries	520	520	520	516	516	513	511	510	511	512	516	516	519
Blast furnaces and basic steel products	184	184	184	183	183	181	180	179	180	181	182	181	182
Fabricated metal products	969	972	973	969	966	964	961	962	963	966	972	974	982
Industrial machinery and equipment	1,149	1,149	1,147	1,148	1,148	1,150	1,150	1,144	1,148	1,152	1,156	1,159	1,161
Electronic and other electrical equipment	964	970	973	970	967	963	962	959	962	966	969	976	972
Transportation equipment	1,140	1,132	1,125	1,109	1,096	1,087	1,082	1,081	1,081	1,081	1,084	1,087	1,101
Motor vehicles and equipment	651	643	639	625	619	617	618	620	621	626	631	644	673
Instruments and related products	442	441	439	438	432	430	427	426	424	423	421	420	418
Miscellaneous manufacturing	258	260	261	262	261	260	260	257	258	258	257	259	259
Nondurable goods	5,435	5,444	5,448	5,433	5,437	5,419	5,422	5,403	5,392	5,389	5,402	5,389	5,392
Food and kindred products	1,210	1,212	1,212	1,206	1,203	1,199	1,199	1,206	1,195	1,206	1,207	1,201	1,200
Tobacco products	36	36	36	36	36	36	35	33	34	34	36	34	33
Textile mill products	571	571	569	571	571	568	568	563	563	564	562	563	566
Apparel and other textile products	833	832	834	828	829	823	819	813	812	805	805	799	797
Paper and allied products	516	517	517	514	515	515	514	512	511	510	510	511	513
Printing and publishing	829	831	832	832	833	832	833	832	831	828	828	826	826
Chemicals and allied products	563	563	565	565	568	566	570	567	571	571	574	574	573
Petroleum and coal products	103	104	103	103	103	102	102	101	101	100	101	99	96
Rubber and misc. plastics products	680	684	686	685	686	685	688	684	683	679	687	690	696
Leather and leather products	94	94	94	93	93	93	94	92	91	92	92	92	92
Service-producing	57,502	57,710	57,739	57,946	58,176	58,232	58,429	58,461	58,538	58,690	58,800	58,865	58,908
Transportation and public utilities	4,793	4,801	4,794	4,792	4,790	4,783	4,784	4,763	4,761	4,771	4,776	4,764	4,778
Wholesale trade	4,904	4,915	4,923	4,924	4,935	4,922	4,938	4,927	4,932	4,939	4,944	4,945	4,955
Retail trade	17,211	17,314	17,274	17,302	17,371	17,396	17,420	17,430	17,446	17,462	17,474	17,488	17,519
Finance, insurance, and real estate	4,769	4,769	4,769	4,767	4,775	4,781	4,797	4,800	4,814	4,828	4,841	4,855	4,858
Services	25,825	25,911	25,979	26,161	26,305	26,350	26,490	26,541	26,585	26,690	26,765	26,813	26,798

¹ Data relate to production workers in mining and manufacturing; construction workers in construction; and nonsupervisory workers in transportation and public utilities; wholesale and retail trade; finance, insurance, and real estate; and services.

^p = preliminary.
NOTE: Establishment survey estimates are currently projected from March 1992 benchmark levels. When more recent benchmark data are introduced, all seasonally adjusted data from January 1989 forward are subject to revision.

**ESTABLISHMENT DATA
DIFFUSION INDEXES
SEASONALLY ADJUSTED**

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

(Percent)

Time span	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
Private nonfarm payrolls, 356 industries¹												
Over 1-month span:												
1991	39.2	39.9	40.2	38.7	50.0	43.7	47.6	52.9	48.0	46.9	46.1	45.2
1992	41.9	45.8	51.1	55.9	52.5	45.2	52.2	45.5	52.7	52.4	52.0	54.8
1993	58.1	59.7	51.0	53.8	56.9	46.5	57.9	44.4	57.2	53.9	61.0	^P 55.5
1994	^P 55.6											
Over 3-month span:												
1991	33.8	32.4	32.0	39.0	38.9	43.8	46.0	49.4	50.3	44.5	42.6	40.3
1992	40.7	44.5	51.8	56.0	52.9	50.4	44.8	47.8	47.3	52.0	54.2	57.2
1993	61.8	60.8	58.7	56.2	52.4	55.1	46.5	52.8	51.8	61.9	^P 60.0	^P 60.5
1994												
Over 6-month span:												
1991	30.2	33.0	31.9	33.7	39.3	43.7	46.2	45.2	46.9	43.8	41.6	41.2
1992	45.4	47.1	47.5	51.7	51.3	48.9	47.3	45.8	48.9	51.8	57.7	56.6
1993	59.7	56.3	56.3	57.7	49.7	51.1	52.9	55.9	^P 57.4	^P 56.9		
1994												
Over 12-month span:												
1991	31.0	31.0	31.7	31.9	31.7	33.8	35.8	37.5	40.0	44.9	45.5	46.3
1992	47.6	43.0	42.3	42.7	45.8	47.2	49.3	54.2	53.1	51.3	52.1	51.5
1993	52.5	52.4	53.4	56.8	58.8	^P 59.0	^P 59.8					
1994												
Manufacturing payrolls, 139 industries¹												
Over 1-month span:												
1991	33.8	34.2	33.5	36.3	46.4	42.1	45.3	51.8	41.7	47.1	41.4	40.3
1992	37.4	41.4	47.8	49.6	45.7	41.0	50.4	37.1	46.8	39.6	50.4	47.1
1993	53.2	54.7	47.5	36.3	50.7	38.5	50.7	37.1	48.2	49.3	55.8	^P 51.8
1994	^P 55.0											
Over 3-month span:												
1991	23.7	22.3	19.8	33.5	35.6	38.8	45.7	46.0	48.6	38.8	37.4	33.1
1992	33.5	38.5	43.5	45.0	41.7	44.8	35.8	37.1	29.9	39.9	42.8	51.4
1993	55.0	57.6	45.7	42.1	34.2	44.2	32.4	39.2	38.8	54.0	^P 55.0	^P 58.6
1994												
Over 6-month span:												
1991	14.7	20.9	21.6	25.5	34.5	38.8	42.4	40.3	41.0	38.1	34.5	34.2
1992	34.9	34.5	36.0	42.8	39.6	36.0	30.2	31.7	34.2	37.4	48.6	49.6
1993	50.7	46.0	45.0	43.9	32.7	29.9	38.5	41.0	^P 47.1	^P 48.6		
1994												
Over 12-month span:												
1991	16.5	16.2	17.3	18.0	20.9	24.1	26.3	30.6	32.7	37.8	36.7	36.7
1992	41.0	33.5	31.3	27.7	31.3	34.5	35.6	41.4	41.7	37.1	38.1	36.3
1993	36.3	37.4	36.0	41.4	42.8	^P 45.0	^P 47.5					
1994												

¹ Based on seasonally adjusted data for 1-, 3-, and 6-month spans and unadjusted data for the 12-month span. Data are centered within the span.
^P = preliminary.

NOTE: Figures are the percent of industries with employment increasing plus one half of the industries with unchanged employment, where 50 percent

indicates an equal balance between industries with increasing and decreasing employment. Establishment survey estimates are currently projected from March 1992 benchmark levels. When more recent benchmark data are introduced, all unadjusted data (beginning April 1992) and all seasonally adjusted data (beginning January 1989) are subject to revision.

**ESTABLISHMENT DATA
STATE EMPLOYMENT
SEASONALLY ADJUSTED**

B-7. Employees on nonfarm payrolls by State and major industry, seasonally adjusted

(In thousands)

State	1992	1993											
	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec. ^P
	Total ¹												
Alabama	1,691.0	1,698.1	1,703.7	1,698.9	1,694.8	1,690.1	1,687.4	1,684.8	1,683.5	1,690.0	1,697.5	1,699.6	1,700.9
Alaska	247.6	251.8	251.0	251.2	249.5	248.9	249.3	249.3	250.7	252.8	253.1	253.6	253.6
Arizona	1,532.7	1,537.1	1,543.2	1,543.2	1,541.3	1,538.9	1,551.8	1,561.3	1,558.3	1,564.3	1,566.8	1,569.5	1,572.9
Arkansas	976.1	981.9	981.2	980.4	981.2	979.4	979.2	978.6	979.7	983.3	986.1	989.7	991.0
California	12,039.3	12,030.4	12,030.8	12,018.1	12,004.8	11,985.6	11,959.4	11,976.3	11,961.1	11,920.1	11,904.2	11,889.2	11,884.3
Colorado	1,610.1	1,615.1	1,619.9	1,622.7	1,631.9	1,631.5	1,630.5	1,639.3	1,641.3	1,643.6	1,657.7	1,658.4	1,684.5
Connecticut	1,507.2	1,508.9	1,511.1	1,503.0	1,502.6	1,498.0	1,488.2	1,491.9	1,483.9	1,480.5	1,486.1	1,485.1	1,484.1
Delaware	347.7	349.7	349.1	346.0	347.3	346.1	346.6	346.7	346.1	347.3	347.4	349.1	349.4
District of Columbia	677.7	677.9	679.9	678.0	681.4	678.5	674.7	683.9	676.7	672.7	678.8	675.3	671.1
Florida	5,382.9	5,400.7	5,422.4	5,426.4	5,450.9	5,446.7	5,451.8	5,479.6	5,481.3	5,480.1	5,512.3	5,517.2	5,532.5
Georgia	3,018.2	3,046.2	3,053.6	3,043.0	3,054.3	3,053.6	3,056.2	3,071.2	3,072.4	3,081.6	3,106.5	3,110.4	3,115.5
Hawaii	537.0	535.0	536.1	535.8	536.1	536.5	533.3	533.6	530.3	530.5	532.6	529.2	527.6
Idaho	423.6	424.9	423.6	425.6	427.0	427.8	424.9	426.8	426.3	429.3	435.0	438.1	439.4
Illinois	5,221.3	5,236.6	5,246.3	5,230.8	5,236.9	5,234.1	5,215.0	5,229.8	5,237.7	5,244.6	5,274.6	5,283.1	5,292.1
Indiana	2,556.3	2,570.3	2,570.4	2,562.0	2,558.9	2,558.5	2,565.7	2,561.9	2,560.2	2,569.3	2,583.8	2,595.0	2,598.7
Iowa	1,252.6	1,260.4	1,261.0	1,260.7	1,253.2	1,254.3	1,253.8	1,251.4	1,256.3	1,258.0	1,264.3	1,269.2	1,269.4
Kansas	1,122.0	1,128.9	1,134.1	1,132.5	1,132.7	1,129.6	1,132.1	1,134.7	1,128.1	1,135.2	1,141.5	1,141.8	1,144.5
Kentucky	1,522.9	1,533.6	1,538.4	1,532.9	1,528.5	1,523.9	1,528.9	1,531.3	1,527.6	1,528.9	1,536.1	1,537.8	1,536.3
Louisiana	1,620.8	1,636.3	1,637.6	1,631.0	1,618.4	1,609.6	1,617.5	1,632.1	1,634.1	1,633.9	1,632.8	1,635.6	1,640.3
Maine	513.9	519.1	519.6	517.0	514.5	512.0	507.3	507.2	509.8	512.7	519.6	520.0	520.1
Maryland	2,071.1	2,087.0	2,083.5	2,070.4	2,075.5	2,076.9	2,064.7	2,068.2	2,059.1	2,062.4	2,066.7	2,068.7	2,070.1
Massachusetts	2,758.7	2,798.5	2,786.0	2,774.7	2,772.4	2,762.3	2,753.5	2,757.6	2,753.8	2,757.3	2,774.1	2,781.1	2,782.0
Michigan	3,944.7	3,989.8	3,985.7	3,964.3	3,950.5	3,957.8	3,950.2	3,954.0	3,935.3	3,955.0	3,968.5	3,990.2	4,000.8
Minnesota	2,212.4	2,219.2	2,222.9	2,222.4	2,225.0	2,228.3	2,229.0	2,235.9	2,233.8	2,244.1	2,253.7	2,263.4	2,269.0
Mississippi	979.0	982.5	987.8	984.1	982.4	978.6	978.6	978.5	985.9	981.5	987.9	989.5	990.0
Missouri	2,319.4	2,337.0	2,348.2	2,344.5	2,346.7	2,341.2	2,337.9	2,332.2	2,328.7	2,338.4	2,353.1	2,360.5	2,370.1
Montana	321.9	324.4	326.3	325.2	323.8	321.9	321.4	323.5	324.0	323.3	325.6	325.9	327.5
Nebraska	748.4	750.7	750.0	749.7	748.6	749.7	744.6	745.8	748.3	750.6	756.8	757.8	753.8
Nevada	851.8	858.1	858.7	859.7	860.1	858.5	860.5	859.9	861.2	861.6	871.0	876.6	885.4
New Hampshire	486.0	494.4	496.4	492.9	492.3	489.8	487.2	489.2	488.0	491.5	495.9	493.9	495.4
New Jersey	3,423.8	3,440.3	3,430.0	3,412.6	3,409.8	3,407.8	3,403.7	3,397.1	3,387.0	3,400.3	3,408.8	3,405.6	3,408.3
New Mexico	600.2	602.1	605.1	605.8	606.7	611.2	611.1	615.0	617.2	620.8	624.1	625.4	625.9
New York	7,688.4	7,725.8	7,730.1	7,712.0	7,710.9	7,708.3	7,685.8	7,705.0	7,682.9	7,681.9	7,701.1	7,703.4	7,718.2
North Carolina	3,172.5	3,196.3	3,204.1	3,195.4	3,197.4	3,203.3	3,204.8	3,222.9	3,223.2	3,228.2	3,242.1	3,251.6	3,260.5
North Dakota	280.0	283.6	284.1	281.8	281.2	281.3	281.7	283.2	283.3	285.8	285.2	285.8	286.0
Ohio	4,863.0	4,888.9	4,886.8	4,877.2	4,870.3	4,865.8	4,863.2	4,853.8	4,856.6	4,859.0	4,869.7	4,869.2	4,879.0
Oklahoma	1,202.2	1,211.1	1,221.3	1,220.3	1,220.1	1,217.9	1,220.2	1,240.7	1,226.7	1,209.9	1,215.8	1,215.5	1,216.1
Oregon	1,277.2	1,284.7	1,293.9	1,293.5	1,290.7	1,287.2	1,289.4	1,291.8	1,289.2	1,296.5	1,300.4	1,305.9	1,307.9
Pennsylvania	5,074.0	5,105.4	5,114.1	5,088.9	5,097.1	5,101.9	5,085.6	5,082.5	5,067.7	5,078.6	5,086.5	5,094.3	5,111.2
Rhode Island	419.3	426.6	425.4	422.8	421.6	422.5	422.7	421.8	421.2	417.4	418.1	417.5	416.3
South Carolina	1,543.9	1,558.5	1,558.5	1,558.2	1,559.2	1,554.9	1,552.5	1,557.7	1,556.3	1,556.8	1,566.4	1,560.1	1,565.7
South Dakota	310.3	311.8	312.2	312.9	312.0	311.7	313.8	314.1	316.4	316.8	318.0	318.5	318.8
Tennessee	2,244.0	2,258.8	2,259.5	2,260.7	2,264.1	2,263.2	2,262.7	2,270.7	2,269.9	2,274.6	2,293.2	2,295.4	2,300.4
Texas	7,339.1	7,431.0	7,430.6	7,430.3	7,424.8	7,407.3	7,401.9	7,416.7	7,424.9	7,442.7	7,460.4	7,474.1	7,478.1
Utah	778.2	784.0	791.1	793.9	795.4	796.2	801.7	806.4	809.6	813.3	818.6	825.0	831.7
Vermont	249.2	251.1	253.7	253.0	253.0	252.0	250.0	249.0	248.4	250.2	250.2	252.2	252.2
Virginia	2,849.0	2,867.5	2,866.5	2,853.6	2,860.5	2,855.2	2,847.5	2,856.6	2,853.4	2,863.3	2,870.5	2,880.7	2,884.0
Washington	2,232.0	2,242.3	2,244.9	2,240.4	2,242.4	2,237.1	2,232.3	2,230.9	2,225.6	2,236.1	2,247.6	2,251.6	2,255.0
West Virginia	644.3	647.6	646.3	647.2	650.5	653.2	649.2	647.6	648.3	648.9	652.0	651.8	658.8
Wisconsin	2,365.0	2,378.4	2,386.1	2,386.5	2,383.7	2,392.7	2,386.8	2,393.0	2,393.8	2,399.8	2,408.0	2,411.5	2,414.6
Wyoming	205.6	205.9	205.3	205.0	204.5	205.7	206.5	206.5	204.8	207.2	208.9	209.0	209.2

See footnotes at end of table.

ESTABLISHMENT DATA
STATE EMPLOYMENT
SEASONALLY ADJUSTED

B-7. Employees on nonfarm payrolls by State and major industry, seasonally adjusted—Continued

(In thousands)

State	1992	1993											
	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec. ^P
	Construction												
Alabama	77.0	77.5	78.2	77.2	76.9	76.1	75.6	76.2	75.4	75.3	76.8	76.7	77.2
Alaska	10.7	10.6	10.7	11.0	10.8	10.9	11.1	11.4	11.5	11.7	11.7	11.5	11.6
Arizona	83.9	82.3	84.5	85.0	84.9	84.7	85.0	86.0	87.3	87.2	89.7	90.2	92.1
Arkansas	38.9	39.1	38.6	38.7	38.6	38.4	39.2	39.3	39.1	38.9	38.9	39.4	39.7
California	458.2	443.1	451.2	460.8	460.0	460.1	456.2	458.2	458.2	454.9	456.1	455.9	454.4
Colorado	75.5	75.2	76.8	79.2	82.1	82.0	84.2	84.3	83.0	82.8	82.7	80.5	81.7
Connecticut	47.5	48.5	49.3	47.3	46.9	45.9	43.9	43.8	43.3	42.4	43.1	44.8	45.6
Delaware	19.4	19.6	19.6	19.0	19.1	19.6	19.9	19.5	19.6	19.2	19.0	19.1	19.3
District of Columbia	8.4	9.1	9.2	9.0	9.8	9.6	9.4	9.4	9.4	9.4	9.1	9.1	9.1
Florida	271.5	279.3	281.6	278.7	278.6	277.0	275.3	276.4	274.8	275.8	280.2	281.3	283.0
Georgia	121.4	123.2	126.3	125.8	125.9	127.3	127.3	130.8	131.6	131.7	131.1	130.3	132.9
Hawaii ²	31.3	31.6	32.1	31.6	31.7	31.3	31.0	30.8	30.6	30.4	30.4	30.2	29.4
Idaho	23.7	23.7	23.9	23.6	24.1	24.4	23.8	23.6	23.5	24.2	24.6	24.9	25.5
Illinois	202.4	202.3	205.6	203.2	201.0	196.0	195.7	196.1	197.2	197.1	198.5	202.1	204.2
Indiana	109.8	111.9	111.5	109.0	110.0	111.8	113.9	113.7	113.5	114.2	115.3	117.1	115.1
Iowa	46.1	47.9	48.0	47.4	44.3	46.3	47.6	47.8	48.3	48.4	49.4	50.6	49.6
Kansas	44.8	45.5	46.5	46.0	45.1	45.5	45.5	44.9	46.0	46.6	47.2	47.2	47.3
Kentucky	71.1	69.4	71.1	68.7	68.6	68.7	69.6	70.2	69.6	70.3	70.7	71.3	71.6
Louisiana	100.2	103.1	102.6	100.0	99.9	99.0	99.2	99.2	98.2	98.3	98.6	99.6	103.0
Maine	21.9	23.5	23.4	23.1	22.7	21.8	21.3	21.7	21.0	21.3	21.1	21.6	22.0
Maryland	114.6	116.4	115.0	112.8	111.2	112.4	110.8	112.0	110.7	109.6	110.8	110.6	112.0
Massachusetts	72.7	79.4	78.8	75.5	74.1	71.7	71.3	73.6	73.1	74.1	77.0	77.2	77.8
Michigan	127.5	132.9	131.8	128.1	128.4	132.2	132.5	136.2	133.6	134.2	133.9	134.2	132.2
Minnesota	77.6	77.9	78.0	78.3	77.3	77.3	77.3	77.6	77.2	77.9	79.9	80.3	80.6
Mississippi	35.8	36.8	36.8	38.8	38.2	37.7	38.0	36.9	37.6	38.9	39.5	38.6	39.0
Missouri	92.3	91.3	96.0	94.1	93.4	93.6	93.1	92.1	93.2	94.7	97.3	99.6	100.6
Montana	13.7	13.6	14.4	14.1	13.9	13.9	14.1	13.5	13.6	13.5	14.0	14.2	14.3
Nebraska	28.8	28.6	29.1	28.8	28.7	29.2	29.1	29.2	29.2	29.5	30.3	30.8	30.3
Nevada	42.3	44.1	46.0	45.6	45.9	46.3	45.8	46.2	45.4	45.4	46.5	46.0	46.7
New Hampshire	15.8	17.5	17.5	17.6	17.1	16.6	16.7	16.9	16.9	16.8	16.7	16.5	17.0
New Jersey	103.7	109.4	105.6	101.8	99.7	98.6	96.0	93.9	93.8	94.1	96.3	97.1	99.0
New Mexico	30.4	31.7	31.7	31.8	32.3	32.9	32.6	33.6	34.0	34.6	35.2	35.7	36.6
New York	227.9	235.4	235.1	237.9	238.0	238.6	236.8	237.5	235.5	235.3	237.5	236.3	236.1
North Carolina	147.6	149.1	149.1	147.8	147.9	147.8	148.0	149.1	149.2	149.3	150.3	150.7	152.3
North Dakota	11.1	11.9	12.0	11.7	11.4	11.5	11.6	11.4	11.4	11.8	12.1	12.1	12.5
Ohio	183.6	186.5	186.6	186.2	184.8	184.3	183.9	183.1	182.5	182.8	182.4	183.1	184.5
Oklahoma	37.8	38.3	40.3	40.3	39.7	40.0	39.6	39.1	38.4	38.6	38.8	38.7	39.0
Oregon	48.4	48.7	50.9	50.8	50.2	50.3	49.8	51.4	52.0	52.7	52.2	53.2	51.9
Pennsylvania	194.7	198.9	198.3	191.4	192.4	193.8	192.1	192.3	190.9	191.7	194.1	196.0	199.1
Rhode Island	12.6	14.1	13.8	13.5	13.8	14.1	13.7	13.4	13.0	13.0	12.5	12.5	11.7
South Carolina	81.7	82.0	82.6	81.9	81.8	81.1	80.6	82.1	81.4	81.3	81.7	80.3	80.4
South Dakota	12.8	12.6	12.8	12.6	12.3	12.8	13.3	13.2	13.0	12.9	13.2	13.1	13.2
Tennessee	83.4	85.5	86.6	86.3	86.8	87.6	88.0	88.8	89.4	90.5	92.6	92.3	92.8
Texas	347.7	351.7	351.2	348.7	348.7	347.0	349.2	350.8	349.8	348.6	351.1	354.1	358.5
Utah	36.5	38.7	40.0	39.7	39.1	38.3	36.5	38.6	39.3	39.9	40.6	41.9	43.1
Vermont	12.1	13.0	13.0	13.1	12.4	11.9	11.5	11.3	11.3	11.2	10.7	11.0	11.3
Virginia	146.3	148.9	149.4	146.4	146.2	145.3	144.7	146.5	147.6	148.0	149.0	149.1	149.7
Washington	121.7	122.3	124.0	122.8	122.5	121.5	120.5	121.2	121.9	122.9	125.5	128.2	126.8
West Virginia	27.8	29.3	29.5	29.3	29.9	31.0	30.4	30.6	30.7	30.8	31.5	30.8	30.8
Wisconsin	94.6	94.2	96.0	96.0	96.4	100.1	101.1	102.7	103.0	104.8	105.0	105.3	104.4
Wyoming	11.5	11.4	11.3	10.7	10.7	10.8	11.0	10.9	10.9	11.2	11.6	11.9	12.0

See footnotes at end of table.

**ESTABLISHMENT DATA
STATE EMPLOYMENT
SEASONALLY ADJUSTED**

B-7. Employees on nonfarm payrolls by State and major industry, seasonally adjusted—Continued

(In thousands)

State	1992	1993											
	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec. ^P
	Manufacturing												
Alabama	382.5	384.7	385.7	384.1	382.3	379.9	378.4	376.6	377.5	377.7	376.8	376.8	377.1
Alaska	17.0	18.7	19.2	19.6	17.1	15.8	17.3	16.7	17.1	17.3	17.5	16.9	16.8
Arizona	170.5	171.0	170.9	171.5	171.1	171.6	171.3	170.4	170.6	170.4	170.3	170.9	171.2
Arkansas	238.3	239.9	242.0	242.2	243.1	242.4	241.1	241.7	241.0	241.7	242.5	243.0	242.7
California	1,846.1	1,843.7	1,837.2	1,824.7	1,816.6	1,806.1	1,788.3	1,797.2	1,788.9	1,774.1	1,770.6	1,767.6	1,762.2
Colorado	182.7	184.5	183.8	183.5	183.4	182.7	182.7	182.3	182.7	182.7	183.6	183.3	184.1
Connecticut	298.8	297.9	297.5	295.3	293.8	292.0	290.0	288.8	285.2	287.6	287.5	285.4	284.4
Delaware	67.4	67.2	67.0	66.2	66.6	66.2	65.8	65.5	65.0	64.9	65.1	64.8	64.6
District of Columbia	13.8	13.8	13.7	13.6	13.6	13.8	14.0	13.8	13.7	13.8	13.8	13.9	13.8
Florida	475.9	480.5	481.5	481.2	480.0	479.5	478.8	481.8	480.8	480.8	481.0	480.5	478.9
Georgia	548.6	551.4	551.4	547.8	548.4	548.2	543.7	546.4	545.0	545.2	545.8	548.2	548.6
Hawaii	19.0	18.9	18.7	18.9	18.7	18.7	18.4	18.6	18.5	18.3	18.1	18.0	17.6
Idaho	67.0	68.2	67.9	68.0	68.1	68.2	67.9	68.8	68.3	68.8	69.5	70.1	70.2
Illinois	926.2	927.9	926.9	924.7	925.5	920.6	915.8	921.9	921.0	919.0	924.6	927.5	928.0
Indiana	631.1	638.3	636.3	633.4	631.5	629.6	630.4	628.2	628.2	627.5	628.6	631.0	633.8
Iowa	231.3	232.4	233.5	233.8	232.6	231.8	232.2	228.9	231.2	230.4	231.7	233.3	233.6
Kansas	180.7	179.8	179.2	179.1	179.1	179.0	180.1	180.4	180.0	179.2	178.8	178.2	178.4
Kentucky	288.7	294.2	292.0	291.4	291.7	291.9	290.3	291.1	291.0	290.0	290.9	291.4	290.6
Louisiana	185.1	186.7	186.0	185.6	183.0	182.5	182.3	184.1	184.3	184.7	184.5	184.9	184.9
Maine	91.2	92.9	92.6	91.8	92.3	92.0	91.3	91.1	91.6	91.2	92.4	92.2	91.9
Maryland	180.9	182.2	182.2	181.1	181.2	180.6	178.6	178.5	177.4	175.9	176.7	176.7	178.7
Massachusetts	452.5	454.4	452.0	449.2	449.1	446.5	444.5	441.4	438.0	437.8	439.6	436.8	433.9
Michigan	902.0	916.8	913.1	908.8	899.6	895.3	893.6	891.4	885.5	886.9	891.7	905.7	914.0
Minnesota	398.4	398.8	399.5	398.3	398.0	396.9	394.4	396.5	395.1	396.8	398.0	399.7	401.8
Mississippi	251.9	253.1	254.8	255.3	253.1	252.2	251.3	250.0	249.8	250.0	251.0	252.3	252.5
Missouri	405.8	412.1	410.1	410.6	408.4	406.8	405.4	402.2	399.6	399.1	401.5	404.1	403.7
Montana	22.9	23.1	23.5	23.3	23.1	22.7	22.7	22.8	22.7	22.7	22.9	22.2	22.3
Nebraska	101.1	101.7	101.5	102.2	101.7	101.9	101.9	101.7	102.7	103.3	103.3	103.1	102.6
Nevada	26.5	26.7	26.8	26.8	27.2	27.1	26.9	27.2	27.2	27.3	27.0	27.1	27.3
New Hampshire	96.6	98.2	98.1	97.2	97.6	97.2	96.6	96.4	96.5	96.4	96.3	96.9	96.6
New Jersey	519.2	518.9	514.1	510.5	510.6	508.9	506.3	507.0	503.8	507.5	505.4	501.9	502.7
New Mexico	40.4	40.2	40.3	40.6	40.2	40.2	40.5	40.5	40.7	41.6	42.1	42.3	42.1
New York	999.4	1,008.1	1,004.4	997.0	989.2	984.2	971.5	974.1	965.4	963.8	964.5	965.3	965.2
North Carolina	836.5	840.6	842.5	843.1	841.9	843.8	843.4	848.5	844.3	845.6	847.0	849.7	849.9
North Dakota	18.7	19.1	19.3	19.0	19.3	19.3	19.5	19.4	19.7	19.5	19.3	19.3	19.4
Ohio	1,049.2	1,062.5	1,058.5	1,050.2	1,044.9	1,043.4	1,038.0	1,037.2	1,033.4	1,035.5	1,033.6	1,036.0	1,039.6
Oklahoma	183.5	164.5	165.3	164.3	164.0	163.4	162.7	164.1	163.1	163.8	165.0	165.2	166.0
Oregon	206.2	207.0	208.6	209.5	208.4	206.7	205.9	205.1	205.2	206.9	208.7	208.0	209.9
Pennsylvania	935.8	939.9	940.2	937.3	937.4	932.1	926.2	928.1	922.1	920.5	920.0	920.3	920.9
Rhode Island	88.4	90.1	89.8	89.5	88.7	88.8	88.8	88.1	87.8	86.8	86.7	86.2	85.5
South Carolina	371.5	373.8	371.6	370.6	369.9	368.5	367.1	366.3	365.2	365.4	364.1	363.2	364.5
South Dakota	36.2	38.5	38.6	39.1	39.3	39.5	39.7	39.7	40.3	40.2	40.7	41.2	41.3
Tennessee	514.6	518.2	517.1	517.9	518.2	518.3	515.5	517.1	515.9	515.7	517.3	519.3	521.1
Texas	973.7	981.3	985.6	985.8	984.5	982.6	981.2	981.5	981.0	986.1	989.1	988.7	991.2
Utah	104.8	105.2	106.2	107.0	107.7	107.7	107.7	108.3	108.5	109.2	109.9	110.8	111.6
Vermont	43.0	43.3	43.2	43.5	43.7	43.4	43.5	43.0	42.8	43.2	42.8	42.8	43.0
Virginia	404.3	408.6	406.6	404.0	403.1	404.7	403.2	402.4	401.6	400.6	400.9	401.3	398.3
Washington	343.0	343.3	343.8	342.1	341.5	341.2	339.0	335.8	335.7	335.6	336.6	334.4	332.8
West Virginia	62.6	63.3	63.6	63.0	62.7	62.7	62.5	62.2	62.5	62.7	62.3	62.6	62.7
Wisconsin	548.1	551.3	553.1	553.5	551.9	550.7	546.6	548.7	549.4	547.9	550.4	552.0	552.6
Wyoming	9.2	9.2	9.2	9.3	9.2	9.1	9.2	9.5	9.4	9.4	9.5	9.5	9.6

See footnotes at end of table.

**ESTABLISHMENT DATA
STATE EMPLOYMENT
SEASONALLY ADJUSTED**

B-7. Employees on nonfarm payrolls by State and major industry, seasonally adjusted—Continued

(In thousands)

State	1992	1993											
	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec. ^P
	Transportation and public utilities												
Alabama	82.5	82.4	82.3	81.9	82.4	82.5	82.6	82.5	82.5	83.0	83.0	83.4	82.8
Alaska	22.8	23.0	22.9	22.7	22.9	23.2	22.3	23.0	22.9	22.9	22.6	23.2	23.1
Arizona	81.6	77.8	78.6	78.2	78.1	77.9	77.8	78.2	77.6	78.0	77.9	77.6	77.0
Arkansas	55.4	56.1	56.1	56.2	56.4	56.2	56.4	56.2	56.1	56.0	56.3	56.6	56.8
California	603.4	604.5	603.0	602.3	602.6	601.4	599.5	598.0	597.5	597.6	597.1	594.6	593.8
Colorado	100.3	100.5	100.5	100.6	101.0	101.8	101.4	102.2	102.8	102.7	102.1	102.6	103.1
Connecticut	66.4	67.2	67.7	66.6	65.1	65.2	64.8	66.1	65.6	65.6	65.5	65.1	64.9
Delaware	14.3	14.7	14.4	14.7	14.9	14.7	14.5	14.7	14.8	14.8	14.6	15.0	14.7
District of Columbia	23.0	23.0	23.0	23.4	23.2	23.0	23.1	23.0	22.9	22.7	22.7	22.2	22.1
Florida	277.1	273.6	276.3	278.0	278.4	279.2	279.1	278.2	276.9	276.8	277.2	278.8	281.6
Georgia	197.8	200.7	202.2	201.6	203.0	202.9	204.0	203.6	203.6	205.0	204.1	204.4	203.0
Hawaii	43.3	43.2	42.8	42.6	42.4	41.9	41.6	41.5	41.2	41.2	41.0	40.3	40.0
Idaho	20.4	20.9	21.0	20.8	20.6	20.6	20.4	20.2	20.3	20.3	20.4	20.8	21.0
Illinois	300.4	303.2	301.9	301.9	303.1	302.0	300.6	301.4	300.0	301.4	302.0	301.2	303.5
Indiana	129.5	130.0	129.6	129.8	128.7	128.7	129.0	128.6	129.0	129.2	130.7	131.5	131.5
Iowa	54.3	54.5	54.5	53.9	53.6	53.3	53.7	53.6	53.6	53.6	53.5	53.4	53.6
Kansas	63.8	65.5	65.6	65.6	66.0	65.8	65.3	65.5	65.0	65.5	66.0	66.1	66.5
Kentucky	82.6	83.3	83.3	83.1	83.0	82.4	82.5	82.5	82.2	83.2	83.6	84.2	83.8
Louisiana	104.6	105.5	105.6	105.0	105.8	104.8	104.2	104.3	104.1	103.2	103.2	103.2	103.2
Maine	21.2	21.7	21.3	21.6	21.4	20.9	20.8	20.5	20.8	20.4	20.4	20.5	20.7
Maryland	99.4	99.1	98.3	97.7	97.9	97.4	97.1	97.7	97.5	97.7	98.1	98.9	99.8
Massachusetts	119.9	121.1	119.1	117.7	118.4	117.8	118.0	118.6	118.0	118.0	118.9	118.3	118.3
Michigan	154.2	154.5	154.3	154.3	155.5	156.0	155.2	154.8	153.7	154.1	155.2	155.1	154.6
Minnesota	108.8	108.8	108.5	107.9	108.1	107.8	107.4	107.7	107.6	107.6	108.2	108.5	108.4
Mississippi	46.3	45.5	45.4	45.2	45.4	45.0	45.0	45.3	44.6	44.7	45.0	44.3	44.2
Missouri	149.4	151.2	152.1	152.1	152.8	152.4	152.8	154.1	152.8	153.4	152.9	152.9	152.8
Montana	20.0	20.2	20.2	20.1	20.1	20.1	20.0	20.1	20.1	19.8	20.1	20.1	20.1
Nebraska	47.2	47.2	47.3	47.4	47.6	47.2	47.0	47.1	46.6	46.7	46.5	47.0	47.9
Nevada	33.3	33.4	33.7	33.6	33.7	33.3	33.1	33.3	33.2	33.4	33.7	34.0	33.8
New Hampshire	17.0	17.6	17.8	17.7	17.4	17.1	17.0	16.7	16.4	17.0	17.0	16.8	16.9
New Jersey	227.1	230.6	232.1	229.9	229.8	230.0	230.1	226.9	225.9	225.9	225.4	225.9	226.7
New Mexico	28.5	28.7	28.7	28.7	28.6	28.3	28.3	28.4	28.5	28.5	28.9	28.8	28.6
New York	396.6	397.6	396.1	395.2	394.5	394.0	393.2	392.4	390.5	390.0	392.4	393.0	394.8
North Carolina	154.6	156.1	155.6	155.2	155.6	155.6	155.9	154.9	154.4	153.9	154.9	155.4	155.6
North Dakota	17.5	17.7	17.7	17.5	17.5	17.4	17.6	17.9	17.8	17.8	17.9	17.9	17.8
Ohio	210.4	211.1	211.5	210.8	210.0	209.8	209.4	208.8	208.2	207.2	207.2	206.4	206.7
Oklahoma	69.1	70.0	70.3	70.1	70.1	69.4	68.6	68.8	68.6	68.3	68.0	67.3	67.2
Oregon	65.4	66.0	65.7	65.8	65.7	65.1	65.1	64.4	64.3	64.3	64.3	64.6	64.8
Pennsylvania	264.0	266.9	266.9	266.9	266.2	266.1	266.1	264.5	263.3	264.5	264.2	264.9	265.0
Rhode Island	14.5	14.9	15.0	14.8	14.9	14.9	14.6	14.7	14.7	14.7	14.6	14.8	15.0
South Carolina	64.0	65.1	65.0	64.9	64.5	64.8	64.3	63.5	63.4	63.8	64.2	64.3	64.4
South Dakota	14.6	14.7	14.7	14.9	14.6	14.6	14.7	14.8	14.9	14.7	14.6	14.6	14.6
Tennessee	121.4	121.7	121.4	121.3	121.3	121.6	122.3	122.9	123.4	123.8	125.2	124.2	124.3
Texas	431.5	438.4	439.4	438.9	440.2	440.0	439.3	439.5	439.6	440.7	441.8	443.6	441.6
Utah	44.0	44.2	44.9	45.2	45.3	45.5	45.8	46.1	46.4	47.2	47.4	47.7	48.1
Vermont	11.0	11.1	11.0	11.1	10.9	11.0	10.9	10.5	10.5	10.5	10.6	10.8	10.7
Virginia	146.1	146.3	146.0	144.7	145.1	144.1	144.6	144.6	144.5	144.3	144.8	144.6	145.0
Washington	113.1	113.0	113.5	112.7	112.9	111.9	111.2	110.0	110.2	110.9	110.9	110.6	111.7
West Virginia	38.6	38.4	38.2	38.4	38.2	38.7	38.3	38.7	38.7	38.8	38.9	38.7	39.1
Wisconsin	109.3	111.0	111.9	111.7	111.2	111.2	111.5	111.3	110.9	111.7	111.7	112.0	113.1
Wyoming	14.1	14.2	14.1	14.1	14.3	14.3	14.4	14.4	14.3	14.5	14.5	14.4	14.5

See footnotes at end of table.

**ESTABLISHMENT DATA
STATE EMPLOYMENT
SEASONALLY ADJUSTED**

B-7. Employees on nonfarm payrolls by State and major industry, seasonally adjusted—Continued

(In thousands)

State	1992	1993											
	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec. ^P
	Wholesale and retail trade												
Alabama	370.5	372.2	373.8	372.4	372.1	370.1	369.3	369.2	369.6	370.8	372.8	373.6	374.2
Alaska	48.1	48.3	48.3	48.2	48.7	48.8	48.9	49.1	49.3	50.0	50.2	50.8	50.6
Arizona	378.3	380.8	381.6	380.2	381.1	381.3	381.3	385.8	385.7	387.0	388.8	387.7	388.4
Arkansas	217.2	218.4	218.5	217.9	217.0	216.6	215.9	216.1	217.3	218.3	219.2	219.9	219.9
California	2,802.7	2,807.8	2,805.8	2,801.5	2,796.8	2,787.1	2,777.3	2,777.9	2,768.5	2,763.6	2,752.3	2,743.4	2,742.2
Colorado	389.5	392.1	394.3	394.2	396.2	395.7	394.4	396.2	395.4	397.7	402.0	403.1	403.4
Connecticut	328.0	329.7	329.3	327.1	327.1	324.6	323.1	321.8	321.2	319.9	319.3	317.2	315.2
Delaware	76.4	76.8	76.6	75.9	75.8	75.6	75.8	76.0	75.8	75.5	75.9	76.1	76.3
District of Columbia	53.2	53.9	53.9	53.2	54.2	53.2	52.8	53.5	52.6	52.1	52.7	52.1	51.2
Florida	1,418.7	1,426.1	1,427.3	1,432.1	1,434.1	1,435.2	1,434.1	1,444.1	1,444.2	1,444.0	1,448.7	1,448.5	1,451.0
Georgia	756.5	763.5	766.5	765.1	766.9	764.1	766.8	775.0	774.0	771.6	778.1	776.2	777.9
Hawaii	133.0	132.6	133.3	133.2	133.0	132.8	133.0	133.3	131.8	132.1	132.5	131.5	131.1
Idaho	107.7	107.6	108.0	107.9	108.6	108.4	108.1	108.8	108.4	108.2	110.0	110.9	111.2
Illinois	1,230.6	1,231.4	1,234.7	1,230.8	1,233.8	1,237.8	1,236.2	1,244.8	1,247.4	1,249.1	1,256.2	1,250.9	1,248.5
Indiana	597.0	602.2	601.2	599.0	597.6	598.5	596.7	598.5	598.2	599.1	606.9	608.2	610.1
Iowa	316.6	318.9	319.8	319.7	318.4	318.7	318.6	319.2	319.0	319.7	320.2	319.7	319.7
Kansas	274.2	278.8	280.4	279.7	278.8	277.7	276.5	278.1	276.1	278.7	279.7	279.2	278.2
Kentucky	357.1	361.3	362.8	360.5	359.5	359.4	360.0	361.2	360.0	360.3	362.1	359.2	356.4
Louisiana	378.2	384.0	384.6	382.7	379.4	377.0	377.4	378.8	378.7	379.0	380.0	379.9	377.9
Maine	131.2	130.6	131.6	129.8	129.4	128.6	125.8	126.1	127.3	129.0	131.0	131.4	131.1
Maryland	501.3	505.3	505.9	500.1	502.5	503.0	499.3	499.9	497.5	496.6	497.2	497.1	496.8
Massachusetts	637.5	651.8	650.6	646.3	645.6	643.2	639.5	638.6	637.5	635.6	638.0	642.5	643.9
Michigan	935.7	947.3	950.2	939.7	934.7	935.5	933.8	936.8	933.6	931.8	936.5	940.3	943.4
Minnesota	532.8	535.0	535.1	533.2	533.7	535.3	534.8	534.3	534.0	535.9	538.2	540.3	540.6
Mississippi	202.1	204.3	204.6	203.3	202.5	201.3	202.4	202.6	202.6	202.4	205.2	205.0	204.8
Missouri	552.5	557.9	560.0	557.6	557.8	556.0	555.3	553.7	553.8	555.1	557.1	557.4	558.2
Montana	86.8	87.9	88.1	88.0	87.8	87.5	86.7	87.4	87.6	87.4	88.3	88.6	88.3
Nebraska	189.0	189.9	190.3	189.1	188.1	188.6	186.9	184.8	186.4	186.7	189.4	189.2	189.1
Nevada	132.0	132.7	133.0	132.9	133.2	132.5	132.2	132.8	133.3	133.8	135.0	135.4	136.4
New Hampshire	123.3	127.0	127.7	125.7	125.6	125.1	123.9	123.8	123.0	122.5	124.1	123.6	124.2
New Jersey	799.9	804.1	804.3	796.4	796.9	797.3	798.8	798.2	794.0	790.2	793.1	791.0	789.3
New Mexico	142.8	143.2	143.9	143.6	144.5	144.8	145.1	145.6	146.0	146.8	147.6	146.1	146.1
New York	1,551.0	1,554.9	1,565.8	1,557.5	1,560.6	1,562.1	1,559.1	1,566.8	1,549.1	1,546.2	1,546.7	1,547.0	1,552.5
North Carolina	722.3	732.2	734.5	727.7	726.1	725.4	722.9	725.8	726.9	727.7	730.3	731.5	732.1
North Dakota	73.9	74.8	74.8	73.9	73.7	73.8	73.9	74.2	74.4	74.4	74.9	74.7	74.8
Ohio	1,165.7	1,167.2	1,167.7	1,166.6	1,165.5	1,163.1	1,162.6	1,161.9	1,161.8	1,162.5	1,163.2	1,163.1	1,165.5
Oklahoma	260.0	283.7	289.0	289.0	289.3	286.3	286.7	291.5	289.6	288.9	290.4	286.4	287.7
Oregon	323.0	325.2	326.6	325.2	323.8	323.0	323.7	325.6	323.3	324.5	326.1	326.1	327.6
Pennsylvania	1,155.2	1,171.0	1,172.5	1,164.0	1,168.0	1,169.1	1,167.5	1,165.5	1,161.9	1,160.7	1,162.4	1,161.1	1,186.0
Rhode Island	69.1	92.1	92.2	91.3	91.6	91.1	90.7	91.0	90.5	90.0	90.4	90.1	90.0
South Carolina	350.8	355.5	357.8	357.8	357.3	357.1	355.7	357.7	356.5	357.5	364.1	363.2	363.6
South Dakota	80.1	80.6	80.8	81.2	80.8	80.6	80.3	80.8	81.4	81.6	81.3	81.3	81.2
Tennessee	519.9	523.8	525.9	525.7	526.6	525.9	527.8	530.4	529.7	531.2	535.4	534.9	534.2
Texas	1,763.4	1,764.2	1,794.3	1,791.9	1,793.0	1,783.3	1,779.6	1,785.1	1,787.5	1,791.8	1,793.7	1,791.3	1,788.1
Utah	185.2	188.4	190.9	191.0	191.7	191.9	191.6	192.4	192.9	193.8	194.8	196.2	197.1
Vermont	57.8	58.5	59.0	58.5	58.5	56.9	57.9	58.2	58.1	58.2	58.4	58.8	59.6
Virginia	631.4	636.2	636.4	633.4	635.4	634.5	630.3	631.3	627.9	629.8	634.4	640.1	640.4
Washington	539.6	547.6	548.2	546.6	546.8	545.9	542.9	546.5	543.3	546.0	549.2	547.6	549.8
West Virginia	147.4	148.5	148.6	148.3	148.8	149.5	148.9	150.4	150.2	149.5	150.2	150.1	150.0
Wisconsin	546.1	550.7	551.8	551.0	551.0	551.0	550.6	549.8	549.5	549.9	552.3	552.7	552.7
Wyoming	46.5	46.6	47.1	47.3	47.3	47.5	47.6	47.4	47.3	47.5	47.7	47.6	47.2

See footnotes at end of table.

**ESTABLISHMENT DATA
STATE EMPLOYMENT
SEASONALLY ADJUSTED**

B-7. Employees on nonfarm payrolls by State and major industry, seasonally adjusted—Continued

(In thousands)

State	1992	1993											
	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec. ^P
	Finance, insurance, and real estate												
Alabama	73.7	74.3	74.3	74.2	74.4	74.2	74.9	74.6	74.8	75.0	75.1	75.4	75.5
Alaska	10.8	10.8	10.8	10.8	10.7	10.7	10.7	10.7	10.8	10.8	11.0	11.0	11.1
Arizona	94.7	95.9	95.9	95.4	95.5	95.2	95.0	95.2	95.4	95.8	95.8	96.1	96.3
Arkansas	39.4	39.6	39.4	39.3	39.4	39.2	39.2	39.3	39.5	39.7	39.8	39.9	40.0
California	785.9	785.5	782.2	781.4	780.4	780.2	779.8	781.0	779.8	779.8	777.8	777.2	777.4
Colorado	100.9	102.0	101.9	101.8	102.0	102.3	102.7	103.6	103.8	104.4	104.9	105.6	105.7
Connecticut	140.5	138.7	139.3	138.7	139.7	139.7	138.8	138.5	138.3	138.2	138.5	138.5	138.1
Delaware	33.3	33.8	33.8	33.5	33.6	33.5	33.4	33.8	33.7	33.9	34.0	34.4	34.4
District of Columbia	33.7	33.8	32.7	32.7	32.7	32.7	32.2	31.3	31.1	30.7	31.0	30.7	30.4
Florida	351.6	353.4	354.0	353.3	354.4	353.5	353.3	354.2	354.9	354.3	357.2	358.3	359.3
Georgia	163.1	163.7	163.9	163.7	164.0	163.4	163.5	164.6	164.1	164.2	164.7	164.3	164.5
Hawaii	37.6	37.8	37.7	37.6	37.3	37.5	37.3	37.7	37.9	38.0	38.1	38.1	38.0
Idaho	22.0	22.3	22.3	22.3	22.3	22.3	22.3	22.4	22.2	22.3	22.4	22.6	22.7
Illinois	375.8	377.2	378.3	378.1	379.2	379.5	377.2	378.9	378.4	380.0	382.1	382.9	383.1
Indiana	127.9	129.9	130.0	130.1	130.3	130.5	130.6	131.1	131.1	131.0	131.0	131.3	131.4
Iowa	73.2	73.3	73.7	73.4	73.6	73.5	73.2	73.9	73.7	73.8	74.2	74.5	74.7
Kansas	58.2	58.4	58.3	58.3	57.9	57.8	57.7	57.8	58.0	58.1	58.2	58.7	58.6
Kentucky	63.3	63.8	64.1	63.9	63.7	63.3	63.0	62.9	62.8	62.6	63.1	63.5	63.2
Louisiana	77.1	77.7	77.9	77.6	77.3	77.1	76.2	76.5	76.4	76.6	76.9	76.8	76.6
Maine	23.9	24.0	24.0	23.9	23.9	24.3	24.3	24.2	24.5	24.3	24.7	24.8	24.5
Maryland	128.5	129.1	128.5	128.4	128.6	128.4	127.7	128.4	128.1	128.5	129.3	129.3	129.2
Massachusetts	194.0	195.8	194.7	193.8	193.6	192.5	191.7	191.5	191.7	191.9	193.3	193.2	193.8
Michigan	187.6	189.2	189.3	187.8	188.5	188.1	188.2	188.8	188.5	188.0	185.0	188.9	188.5
Minnesota	131.0	132.2	132.4	132.5	133.5	133.9	134.5	135.4	135.9	136.1	137.1	137.6	137.6
Mississippi	38.4	38.8	38.8	38.6	38.5	38.7	39.3	39.3	39.5	39.5	39.4	39.4	39.2
Missouri	136.6	138.7	138.8	138.3	138.5	137.7	137.8	137.8	137.6	137.8	138.3	138.6	138.6
Montana	14.6	14.8	14.7	14.6	14.6	14.6	14.5	14.5	14.3	14.6	14.7	14.8	14.7
Nebraska	48.8	49.2	48.8	48.6	48.9	48.7	48.8	49.0	48.8	48.8	49.0	49.1	48.7
Nevada	29.6	30.3	30.5	30.6	30.6	30.8	30.9	31.1	31.2	31.3	31.6	31.7	31.6
New Hampshire	29.5	29.3	29.4	29.3	29.1	29.2	29.0	29.3	29.1	29.0	29.2	29.1	29.1
New Jersey	226.5	226.2	225.6	225.7	225.4	225.7	226.5	227.3	227.4	228.1	229.1	229.0	228.6
New Mexico	26.5	26.6	26.8	26.7	26.6	26.8	27.0	27.0	27.1	27.3	27.3	27.5	27.4
New York	732.8	735.1	734.4	731.8	731.6	731.1	730.7	730.2	728.2	729.4	732.7	730.7	729.8
North Carolina	136.8	138.2	138.5	138.7	139.1	138.6	138.6	139.0	139.0	140.2	142.0	141.7	142.1
North Dakota	13.2	13.2	13.3	13.3	13.4	13.4	13.3	13.3	13.4	13.5	13.5	13.6	13.6
Ohio	257.1	257.9	257.9	258.1	258.2	257.7	257.5	257.8	257.5	257.0	257.6	257.8	258.2
Oklahoma	60.4	60.6	60.4	60.5	60.7	60.4	60.4	60.5	60.2	60.3	60.3	60.3	60.0
Oregon	87.2	87.7	88.3	87.9	87.9	87.9	88.3	89.1	89.4	89.8	90.5	90.8	91.0
Pennsylvania	298.5	301.9	301.4	300.8	300.9	301.3	301.4	301.0	301.1	300.0	300.4	300.9	299.6
Rhode Island	24.7	24.7	24.4	24.6	24.7	24.5	24.7	24.4	24.4	24.4	24.6	24.5	24.3
South Carolina	64.6	65.4	65.1	64.9	65.3	64.8	65.2	65.2	65.1	64.8	65.2	65.3	65.4
South Dakota	17.0	17.2	17.5	17.5	17.6	17.7	17.7	17.9	17.9	17.9	17.9	18.0	17.9
Tennessee	100.4	101.5	101.2	101.2	101.0	100.6	100.5	100.9	100.4	100.4	101.4	101.4	101.5
Texas	418.5	425.8	425.0	424.5	424.3	425.7	427.7	429.8	429.1	430.7	431.3	434.1	433.6
Utah	37.6	37.8	37.8	37.9	38.4	39.0	39.6	39.8	40.4	41.0	41.6	41.6	42.5
Vermont	11.7	11.6	11.7	11.8	11.7	11.6	11.6	11.6	11.6	11.6	11.7	11.6	11.6
Virginia	148.2	149.8	150.1	149.6	150.4	149.9	149.4	150.4	150.5	150.0	152.0	152.4	151.7
Washington	117.9	117.6	117.7	117.2	117.3	116.8	117.0	117.3	117.2	118.3	118.6	119.2	119.2
West Virginia	24.7	24.8	24.9	24.8	25.0	25.1	24.9	25.1	25.0	24.9	25.0	25.0	25.0
Wisconsin	128.1	128.3	128.5	128.6	129.4	129.3	129.5	130.0	130.3	130.9	131.6	131.9	131.8
Wyoming	7.4	7.4	7.4	7.5	7.5	7.5	7.4	7.5	7.5	7.5	7.6	7.6	7.6

See footnotes at end of table.

**ESTABLISHMENT DATA
STATE EMPLOYMENT
SEASONALLY ADJUSTED**

B-7. Employees on nonfarm payrolls by State and major industry, seasonally adjusted—Continued

(In thousands)

State	1992	1993											
	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec. ^P
	Services												
Alabama	352.8	355.0	356.0	355.7	354.8	354.8	353.3	354.0	353.6	355.6	358.2	358.0	358.1
Alaska	54.4	54.9	54.8	54.9	55.3	55.1	55.1	55.2	55.2	55.6	55.7	55.7	56.2
Arizona	431.7	433.1	432.1	433.2	433.6	434.6	436.6	439.7	439.0	441.8	442.8	443.5	445.4
Arkansas	214.0	214.9	213.4	212.9	213.7	214.2	215.1	215.3	215.3	216.4	217.4	218.3	219.4
California	3,431.1	3,441.2	3,445.1	3,446.3	3,447.7	3,448.2	3,444.4	3,450.1	3,448.8	3,447.0	3,446.9	3,441.3	3,445.6
Colorado	451.1	450.3	451.0	451.8	455.4	455.6	456.0	459.6	460.9	464.6	469.9	470.5	472.6
Connecticut	420.5	421.6	422.4	419.3	423.2	421.4	419.6	420.4	420.1	420.2	423.9	425.4	427.5
Delaware	67.7	69.0	88.1	87.2	87.8	86.9	87.2	87.3	87.5	88.1	89.0	89.6	89.7
District of Columbia	256.2	255.0	257.0	256.1	257.0	255.2	254.0	256.2	256.8	256.1	261.8	258.6	257.8
Florida	1,709.0	1,710.8	1,719.6	1,722.8	1,733.9	1,737.6	1,740.6	1,748.5	1,748.9	1,756.1	1,768.0	1,769.9	1,774.5
Georgia	685.2	695.6	694.6	691.2	697.7	702.4	705.0	710.9	713.7	717.0	728.7	731.9	731.8
Hawaii	160.7	159.5	159.3	159.4	160.4	161.0	159.8	160.7	159.1	158.7	160.1	159.2	158.6
Idaho	93.0	92.6	89.5	92.7	93.1	92.8	92.5	92.7	92.9	93.8	95.1	95.9	96.0
Illinois	1,397.4	1,405.6	1,408.3	1,404.6	1,409.3	1,409.4	1,415.9	1,419.1	1,422.6	1,421.8	1,423.8	1,429.3	1,435.1
Indiana	565.8	565.0	567.2	565.4	565.2	563.7	565.2	566.6	567.6	565.5	569.7	574.2	576.2
Iowa	306.9	308.6	308.1	306.8	306.0	305.6	305.0	303.7	304.3	304.8	306.5	308.0	308.5
Kansas	263.1	263.8	265.4	264.3	264.6	264.3	265.0	265.2	265.9	266.7	288.7	270.7	271.7
Kentucky	354.7	359.2	359.8	359.3	357.1	356.6	356.1	356.5	356.5	356.8	358.8	360.6	360.8
Louisiana	400.4	400.2	401.3	399.8	397.6	395.5	397.3	399.1	398.3	398.2	400.1	401.5	403.8
Maine	130.0	131.4	131.2	130.9	130.1	129.9	129.7	130.3	130.5	132.9	135.7	135.7	136.4
Maryland	631.7	636.9	635.8	632.6	635.8	637.8	634.4	637.8	633.6	634.2	642.9	644.3	642.2
Massachusetts	907.5	922.8	916.3	916.5	914.8	914.8	914.6	918.8	920.1	923.1	928.4	936.1	938.2
Michigan	986.6	999.3	999.4	998.5	995.1	998.7	998.0	1,006.7	1,007.1	1,008.2	1,013.9	1,017.1	1,019.3
Minnesota	607.9	610.7	613.6	614.1	617.2	618.6	621.3	624.8	624.4	628.1	629.1	632.5	635.7
Mississippi	187.1	187.2	188.5	185.4	186.0	184.4	182.9	185.2	188.5	185.6	186.6	188.6	187.6
Missouri	603.8	608.6	612.2	612.2	614.6	613.1	610.9	610.9	612.2	614.3	620.7	622.4	626.6
Montana	84.1	85.1	85.4	85.0	84.5	84.2	83.9	85.6	85.7	85.6	86.0	86.1	87.3
Nebraska	186.2	185.5	184.5	185.2	185.7	186.5	185.0	184.6	184.8	186.3	188.5	188.9	186.4
Nevada	287.8	290.4	288.8	288.5	288.1	287.1	287.0	288.1	288.0	288.6	294.4	300.1	306.6
New Hampshire	131.2	133.3	132.9	132.6	132.5	132.3	131.0	131.9	131.9	132.8	135.1	134.3	134.5
New Jersey	976.6	980.2	977.7	977.8	978.7	976.3	974.1	980.9	979.0	982.1	988.2	986.2	987.3
New Mexico	160.8	160.4	161.8	181.7	162.0	163.2	163.9	165.6	165.8	167.0	167.6	168.1	168.1
New York	2,351.5	2,365.2	2,369.0	2,366.1	2,372.5	2,372.3	2,371.7	2,377.4	2,381.5	2,390.5	2,402.1	2,408.0	2,415.0
North Carolina	660.8	662.7	666.4	666.2	669.9	673.9	679.0	682.3	679.6	681.7	688.7	691.8	695.9
North Dakota	74.3	75.1	75.2	75.0	74.7	75.0	75.6	75.8	75.6	75.7	76.0	78.7	76.3
Ohio	1,249.5	1,255.3	1,256.8	1,258.4	1,259.8	1,259.8	1,263.3	1,263.4	1,264.3	1,265.0	1,270.1	1,271.9	1,274.5
Oklahoma	288.2	289.2	292.0	294.3	293.4	293.5	293.9	297.0	294.6	291.9	294.6	295.7	296.1
Oregon	313.7	316.6	319.7	319.9	320.8	320.7	322.2	322.9	322.3	325.3	326.4	326.7	328.8
Pennsylvania	1,507.2	1,508.6	1,515.1	1,509.6	1,514.5	1,517.8	1,511.3	1,512.3	1,508.8	1,522.3	1,525.4	1,528.5	1,531.3
Rhode Island	128.0	129.2	129.0	127.4	127.0	126.9	127.9	128.6	128.5	129.2	129.7	129.8	129.7
South Carolina	316.6	317.9	319.7	320.5	321.9	321.7	321.9	323.3	324.4	325.2	328.2	327.7	328.9
South Dakota	79.2	79.8	79.6	79.8	79.9	79.0	79.9	79.8	79.8	79.3	80.8	80.9	81.0
Tennessee	544.4	548.5	547.5	547.9	550.2	548.9	549.2	551.5	551.0	552.0	559.1	560.2	563.0
Texas	1,888.3	1,922.5	1,907.2	1,907.1	1,900.5	1,894.9	1,887.9	1,893.1	1,892.1	1,899.8	1,909.8	1,915.4	1,917.4
Utah	203.2	203.5	204.8	206.0	207.5	209.6	210.7	213.0	213.4	213.9	215.6	217.3	218.9
Vermont	70.0	69.3	71.9	71.6	71.8	71.1	70.8	70.7	70.7	71.8	71.9	73.3	72.5
Virginia	765.4	770.1	770.1	767.8	773.1	772.2	770.6	776.7	777.3	779.1	779.7	783.6	786.6
Washington	565.4	567.0	568.6	567.4	568.4	569.7	569.1	568.9	568.3	570.9	573.9	575.9	579.2
West Virginia	161.0	161.6	162.6	161.7	163.7	164.3	164.1	163.6	164.1	165.0	167.2	167.7	167.6
Wisconsin	579.8	580.6	582.6	582.5	582.6	584.7	583.0	586.0	585.4	589.8	591.6	593.1	594.0
Wyoming	42.1	42.1	42.0	41.9	41.6	42.7	42.0	42.2	42.1	41.9	42.3	42.8	42.9

See footnotes at end of table.

**ESTABLISHMENT DATA
STATE EMPLOYMENT
SEASONALLY ADJUSTED**

B-7. Employees on nonfarm payrolls by State and major industry, seasonally adjusted—Continued

(In thousands)

State	1993												
	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec. ^P
Government													
Alabama	341.2	341.2	342.7	342.8	341.2	341.9	342.6	341.0	339.4	341.9	344.1	344.9	345.5
Alaska	73.4	74.9	73.8	73.7	73.8	74.4	74.0	73.2	74.0	74.2	74.2	74.2	74.2
Arizona	279.4	283.7	287.1	287.2	284.5	281.1	292.3	293.6	290.3	291.8	289.2	291.3	290.3
Arkansas	169.3	170.2	169.5	169.4	169.4	168.7	168.6	167.1	167.8	168.7	168.4	169.0	169.0
California	2,078.3	2,071.7	2,073.4	2,068.3	2,067.9	2,069.5	2,071.3	2,061.3	2,086.6	2,070.7	2,070.7	2,076.6	2,076.1
Colorado	294.3	294.2	295.3	295.4	295.7	295.4	293.4	295.6	297.2	292.9	297.0	297.5	298.7
Connecticut	204.8	204.3	204.7	207.7	205.8	206.2	207.1	211.6	209.3	205.7	207.4	207.8	207.6
Delaware	49.1	48.5	49.5	49.4	49.4	49.5	50.1	49.8	49.8	50.8	49.7	50.0	50.3
District of Columbia	289.3	289.2	290.3	289.9	290.8	290.9	289.1	296.6	290.1	287.8	287.6	288.6	286.6
Florida	872.3	870.3	875.4	873.7	884.9	878.2	884.7	890.6	894.9	886.6	894.1	894.1	898.2
Georgia	540.2	540.6	541.2	540.3	541.0	539.9	538.8	532.6	533.0	539.5	546.6	547.7	549.4
Hawaii	112.1	111.4	112.2	112.5	112.6	113.3	112.2	111.0	111.2	111.8	112.4	111.9	112.9
Idaho	87.3	87.0	86.4	87.8	87.7	88.6	87.5	88.0	88.3	89.4	90.6	90.5	90.6
Illinois	770.5	770.9	773.5	769.7	767.6	771.6	765.8	756.1	756.5	761.9	772.9	774.8	775.1
Indiana	388.5	386.2	388.8	388.7	388.9	388.9	391.6	388.8	386.2	396.4	395.3	395.6	394.5
Iowa	222.0	222.4	220.9	223.5	222.6	222.8	221.8	222.1	224.1	225.2	226.7	227.5	227.5
Kansas	228.6	228.6	230.2	231.1	232.6	231.0	233.7	234.6	228.9	234.2	235.5	234.4	235.7
Kentucky	276.4	273.2	277.3	277.6	276.7	273.8	280.0	279.7	278.7	279.1	279.8	280.5	281.1
Louisiana	330.8	334.9	335.7	336.4	331.4	329.6	336.7	346.1	350.3	350.4	345.9	346.1	347.3
Maine	94.4	94.9	95.4	95.8	94.6	94.4	94.0	93.2	94.0	93.5	94.2	93.7	93.4
Maryland	413.5	416.8	416.6	416.5	417.2	416.3	415.6	412.7	413.1	418.7	410.5	410.6	412.1
Massachusetts	373.4	371.9	373.3	374.6	375.7	374.7	372.8	374.0	374.3	375.7	377.6	375.9	375.0
Michigan	642.7	641.6	639.6	638.8	640.2	643.4	640.5	630.6	626.6	643.5	644.1	640.8	640.7
Minnesota	348.9	349.4	349.2	351.0	349.7	350.5	351.0	351.2	352.4	354.1	355.6	357.1	357.5
Mississippi	212.0	211.9	214.0	212.6	213.7	214.4	214.7	214.3	220.2	215.3	216.1	216.2	217.6
Missouri	374.3	372.5	374.8	375.1	377.0	377.2	378.2	377.2	375.3	379.7	380.9	381.2	385.3
Montana	74.0	73.9	74.2	74.2	74.0	73.5	74.2	74.2	74.6	74.4	74.3	74.4	75.0
Nebraska	145.8	147.1	147.0	146.9	146.7	146.1	144.4	147.9	148.3	147.8	148.2	148.2	147.0
Nevada	87.1	87.4	87.0	88.6	88.7	89.0	92.4	89.1	90.5	89.4	90.5	89.9	90.6
New Hampshire	72.2	71.2	72.7	72.4	72.6	71.6	72.5	73.7	73.7	76.5	77.0	76.2	76.7
New Jersey	568.9	569.1	568.7	568.6	566.9	569.0	570.1	561.1	561.3	570.5	571.4	572.7	573.0
New Mexico	156.5	157.0	157.2	157.9	157.6	159.7	158.4	158.8	159.5	159.4	159.8	159.5	159.7
New York	1,424.1	1,424.4	1,420.2	1,421.5	1,419.6	1,421.0	1,418.0	1,431.6	1,427.8	1,421.8	1,420.2	1,418.1	1,419.7
North Carolina	510.5	513.8	514.0	513.0	513.4	514.7	513.6	519.9	526.4	526.4	525.5	527.3	529.1
North Dakota	67.5	67.9	67.9	67.6	67.5	67.4	66.2	67.3	67.1	68.2	67.7	67.6	67.9
Ohio	733.5	734.8	734.3	733.3	733.4	733.9	734.7	726.0	735.6	735.8	742.2	737.2	736.1
Oklahoma	268.5	269.6	267.9	286.1	267.1	267.7	270.6	283.8	276.4	262.9	264.2	264.8	265.3
Oregon	231.8	232.1	232.6	232.8	232.5	232.0	233.0	231.9	231.4	231.6	230.8	233.1	232.5
Pennsylvania	695.6	696.1	697.8	697.2	696.1	700.2	700.5	698.4	699.3	698.7	699.8	702.2	707.9
Rhode Island	61.8	61.3	61.0	61.5	60.7	62.0	62.0	61.3	62.0	59.0	59.3	59.5	59.8
South Carolina	292.8	296.9	294.8	295.7	296.6	295.0	295.8	297.7	298.4	296.9	297.0	294.2	296.6
South Dakota	65.7	65.6	65.6	65.2	64.8	64.8	65.6	65.4	66.4	67.6	66.8	66.8	68.7
Tennessee	355.1	355.0	355.1	355.7	355.4	355.7	354.8	354.5	355.8	356.7	357.6	358.5	358.9
Texas	1,346.4	1,358.0	1,361.6	1,367.5	1,367.9	1,367.9	1,369.6	1,368.4	1,377.0	1,376.3	1,374.3	1,377.9	1,378.3
Utah	158.6	157.6	158.0	158.6	156.9	157.6	159.1	159.1	159.9	160.0	160.3	161.0	162.0
Vermont	43.1	43.9	43.4	42.9	43.4	43.5	43.2	43.1	42.9	43.2	43.6	43.3	42.9
Virginia	593.9	594.4	594.6	594.4	593.8	591.2	591.4	594.3	591.5	599.0	597.1	597.1	599.1
Washington	427.9	428.1	425.7	428.4	429.7	426.9	429.5	428.0	425.9	430.4	429.6	434.5	432.2
West Virginia	131.8	131.5	131.4	132.1	132.6	132.4	133.3	131.6	132.4	133.0	132.9	133.0	134.0
Wisconsin	358.7	359.9	361.7	360.7	358.9	363.5	362.2	362.2	363.0	362.5	363.1	362.2	363.4
Wyoming	57.1	57.2	57.2	57.2	56.7	56.6	57.4	57.0	55.9	57.1	57.8	57.2	57.2

¹ Includes mining, not shown separately.

² Mining is combined with construction.

^P = preliminary.

NOTE: All State data have been adjusted to March 1992 benchmarks.

**ESTABLISHMENT DATA
HOURS
SEASONALLY ADJUSTED**

B-8. Average weekly hours of production or nonsupervisory workers¹ on private nonfarm payrolls by major industry and manufacturing group, seasonally adjusted

Industry	1993												1994
	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec. ^p	Jan. ^p
Total private	34.5	34.4	34.2	34.4	34.7	34.4	34.5	34.7	34.3	34.5	34.5	34.5	34.8
Mining	44.0	43.6	43.4	44.3	44.6	44.1	44.9	44.6	44.1	45.1	44.2	44.2	44.0
Construction	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)
Manufacturing	41.4	41.4	41.2	41.5	41.4	41.2	41.4	41.4	41.5	41.8	41.7	41.7	41.7
<i>Overtime hours</i>	4.0	4.2	4.0	4.2	4.1	4.0	4.0	4.1	4.1	4.3	4.3	4.4	4.4
Durable goods	42.0	42.1	42.0	42.2	42.0	41.9	42.0	42.2	42.3	42.4	42.5	42.6	42.7
<i>Overtime hours</i>	4.0	4.3	4.2	4.4	4.3	4.2	4.1	4.2	4.2	4.5	4.7	4.6	4.8
Lumber and wood products	40.6	40.8	40.6	40.5	40.6	40.4	40.7	40.8	41.1	41.2	41.5	41.4	41.4
Furniture and fixtures	40.2	40.3	40.1	40.0	39.7	39.5	39.9	40.5	39.9	40.5	40.7	40.1	40.1
Stone, clay, and glass products	42.5	42.5	42.2	42.5	42.8	42.6	42.7	42.9	42.8	42.7	43.3	43.0	43.5
Primary metal industries	43.6	43.8	43.9	44.2	43.6	43.4	43.6	43.5	43.4	43.6	44.1	44.3	43.9
Blast furnaces and basic steel products ..	44.0	44.4	44.4	44.7	44.1	44.1	44.3	43.7	44.4	43.7	44.0	44.2	43.9
Fabricated metal products	42.0	42.1	41.9	42.1	41.9	41.9	41.9	42.1	42.0	42.3	42.5	42.6	42.6
Industrial machinery and equipment	42.7	42.9	42.8	43.1	42.9	42.9	43.1	43.0	42.8	43.2	43.2	43.3	43.7
Electronic and other electrical equipment ..	41.7	41.7	41.6	41.8	41.8	41.4	41.8	42.0	42.1	42.1	41.9	41.8	42.4
Transportation equipment	42.5	42.8	42.7	42.9	42.7	42.5	42.3	43.1	43.8	43.5	43.8	44.1	43.9
Motor vehicles and equipment	43.7	44.2	44.3	45.2	44.0	43.5	43.0	44.4	45.1	44.8	45.9	46.2	46.1
Instruments and related products	41.2	41.0	41.1	41.3	41.3	41.2	41.4	41.0	41.1	41.1	40.9	41.1	41.4
Miscellaneous manufacturing	39.9	39.9	39.9	40.3	39.8	39.5	39.5	39.7	39.9	39.6	39.9	40.0	40.1
Nondurable goods	40.6	40.7	40.3	40.6	40.5	40.5	40.6	40.5	40.5	40.7	40.7	40.6	40.4
<i>Overtime hours</i>	3.9	4.1	3.8	4.0	3.9	3.9	3.9	3.9	4.0	4.1	4.0	4.0	4.0
Food and kindred products	40.6	40.7	40.4	40.7	40.4	40.6	40.8	40.6	40.6	41.0	40.8	40.6	40.4
Tobacco products	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)
Textile mill products	41.6	41.8	40.1	41.9	41.7	41.3	41.3	41.4	41.5	41.3	41.9	41.9	41.4
Apparel and other textile products	37.6	37.5	37.2	37.1	37.3	37.1	37.3	37.3	36.8	36.9	37.3	37.2	36.8
Paper and allied products	43.5	43.8	43.5	43.7	43.7	43.6	43.4	43.5	43.8	43.8	43.7	43.7	43.5
Printing and publishing	38.2	38.1	38.1	38.4	38.2	38.4	38.5	38.1	38.2	38.5	38.4	38.3	38.0
Chemicals and allied products	43.0	42.9	42.8	42.9	43.3	43.1	43.4	43.2	43.1	43.4	43.0	43.2	43.4
Petroleum and coal products	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)
Rubber and misc. plastics products	42.0	42.1	41.8	41.8	41.8	41.7	41.7	41.8	41.6	41.8	42.1	42.1	41.8
Leather and leather products	39.3	39.4	39.0	38.9	38.6	37.7	38.0	38.3	38.8	38.7	38.6	38.5	38.8
Transportation and public utilities	39.6	39.4	39.6	39.4	39.8	39.4	39.6	40.1	39.6	39.9	39.7	39.8	40.6
Wholesale trade	38.1	38.1	38.0	38.0	38.4	38.2	38.2	38.3	37.9	38.2	38.2	38.1	38.5
Retail trade	28.8	28.7	28.2	28.8	29.0	28.8	28.8	28.9	28.8	28.9	28.8	28.8	29.0
Finance, insurance, and real estate	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)
Services	32.5	32.4	32.4	32.4	32.8	32.5	32.5	32.7	32.2	32.5	32.5	32.5	32.8

¹ Data relate to production workers in mining and manufacturing; construction workers in construction; and nonsupervisory workers in transportation and public utilities; wholesale and retail trade; finance, insurance, and real estate; and services.

² These series are not published seasonally adjusted because the seasonal components are small relative to the trend-cycle and/or irregular

components and consequently cannot be separated with sufficient precision.
^p = preliminary.

NOTE: Establishment survey estimates are currently projected from March 1992 benchmark levels. When more recent benchmark data are introduced, all seasonally adjusted data from January 1989 forward are subject to revision.

**ESTABLISHMENT DATA
HOURS
SEASONALLY ADJUSTED**

B-9. Indexes of aggregate weekly hours of production or nonsupervisory workers¹ on private nonfarm payrolls by major industry and manufacturing group, seasonally adjusted

(1982=100)

Industry	1993												1994
	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec. ^p	Jan. ^p
Total private	122.5	122.7	122.2	123.1	124.6	123.8	124.1	124.8	123.7	124.9	125.1	125.2	126.3
Goods-producing	101.7	102.5	101.9	102.2	102.8	102.0	102.6	102.4	102.1	102.8	103.8	103.8	103.7
Mining	54.2	52.7	52.5	53.5	54.2	53.0	53.8	53.1	53.0	53.9	52.7	54.2	53.3
Construction	116.4	119.2	118.8	119.3	124.5	123.4	125.3	124.9	123.3	124.5	127.9	127.1	125.5
Manufacturing	101.8	102.3	101.6	101.8	101.4	100.8	101.0	100.9	100.9	101.5	102.0	102.1	102.4
Durable goods	99.2	99.7	99.3	99.2	98.5	97.8	97.9	98.2	98.5	99.1	99.8	100.2	101.0
Lumber and wood products	120.6	122.7	122.1	120.1	119.6	118.8	119.9	120.6	122.1	124.0	125.5	125.9	127.2
Furniture and fixtures	119.1	120.0	119.4	119.1	118.9	118.0	119.2	120.0	118.8	120.6	122.2	121.0	121.7
Stone, clay, and glass products	101.2	102.3	101.3	101.0	101.9	101.2	101.7	101.9	101.9	102.2	103.7	103.2	105.5
Primary metal industries	85.9	86.3	86.5	86.5	85.3	84.4	84.5	84.1	84.1	84.6	86.3	86.6	86.4
Blast furnaces and basic steel products	72.3	73.3	73.3	73.4	72.4	71.6	71.6	70.2	71.7	71.0	71.9	71.8	71.7
Fabricated metal products	101.1	101.6	101.3	101.3	100.5	100.3	100.0	100.6	100.5	101.5	102.6	103.1	103.9
Industrial machinery and equipment	90.5	90.9	90.5	91.2	90.8	91.0	91.4	90.7	90.6	91.8	92.1	92.5	93.6
Electronic and other electrical equipment	99.6	100.2	100.3	100.5	100.1	98.8	99.6	99.8	100.3	100.8	100.6	101.1	102.1
Transportation equipment	112.1	112.1	111.2	110.1	108.3	106.9	105.9	107.8	109.6	108.8	110.1	110.9	111.9
Motor vehicles and equipment	142.9	139.0	136.6	136.3	131.5	129.5	128.3	132.9	135.2	135.4	139.8	143.6	149.7
Instruments and related products	77.9	77.3	77.1	77.3	76.3	75.7	75.6	74.7	74.5	74.3	73.6	73.8	74.0
Miscellaneous manufacturing	96.9	97.6	98.0	99.4	97.8	96.7	96.7	96.0	96.9	96.2	96.5	97.5	97.8
Nondurable goods	105.5	105.8	104.8	105.4	105.3	104.8	105.2	104.6	104.2	104.7	105.0	104.7	104.2
Food and kindred products	110.7	111.2	110.3	110.6	109.5	109.7	110.2	110.3	109.3	111.4	111.0	109.9	109.2
Tobacco products	68.6	68.1	65.4	65.8	66.0	67.6	63.4	60.5	62.3	63.2	67.1	62.2	61.0
Textile mill products	98.7	99.2	94.8	99.4	98.9	97.5	97.5	96.8	97.1	96.8	97.8	98.0	97.4
Apparel and other textile products	91.9	91.6	91.1	90.2	90.8	89.6	89.7	89.0	87.7	87.2	88.1	87.2	86.1
Paper and allied products	109.4	110.4	109.6	109.5	109.7	109.5	108.8	108.6	109.1	108.9	108.7	108.9	108.8
Printing and publishing	122.2	122.2	122.4	123.3	122.8	123.3	123.8	122.4	122.5	123.1	122.7	122.1	121.2
Chemicals and allied products	98.9	98.7	98.8	99.0	100.5	99.7	101.1	100.1	100.6	101.3	100.9	101.3	101.6
Petroleum and coal products	87.1	87.4	85.4	87.9	86.9	84.9	85.9	85.6	84.1	86.3	83.1	82.4	81.8
Rubber and misc. plastics products	129.4	130.4	129.9	129.7	129.9	129.4	129.9	129.5	128.7	128.6	131.0	131.6	131.8
Leather and leather products	56.8	56.9	56.3	55.6	55.2	53.9	54.9	54.1	54.2	54.7	54.6	54.4	54.8
Service-producing	131.8	131.8	131.3	132.4	134.5	133.4	133.8	134.9	133.4	134.7	134.7	134.8	136.4
Transportation and public utilities	116.1	115.7	116.1	115.5	118.6	115.3	115.9	116.8	115.3	116.5	116.0	116.0	118.7
Wholesale trade	114.5	114.8	114.7	114.7	116.1	115.2	115.6	115.7	114.6	115.6	115.8	115.5	116.9
Retail trade	122.0	122.3	119.9	122.6	124.0	123.3	123.5	124.0	123.6	124.2	123.8	123.9	125.0
Finance, insurance, and real estate	117.9	117.2	116.9	117.2	120.0	117.9	117.3	120.7	118.4	119.7	119.3	119.4	121.8
Services	152.5	152.5	152.9	154.0	156.7	155.6	156.4	157.7	155.5	157.6	158.0	158.3	159.7

¹ Data relate to production workers in mining and manufacturing; construction workers in construction; and nonsupervisory workers in transportation and public utilities; wholesale and retail trade; finance, insurance, and real estate; and services.

^p = preliminary.

NOTE: Establishment survey estimates are currently projected from March 1992 benchmark levels. When more recent benchmark data are introduced, all seasonally adjusted data from January 1989 forward are subject to revision.

**ESTABLISHMENT DATA
ALL-EMPLOYEE HOURS
SEASONALLY ADJUSTED**

B-10. Hours of wage and salary workers on nonfarm payrolls by major industry, seasonally adjusted

Industry	Millions of hours (annual rate) ¹			Percent change		
	Nov. 1993 ^r	Dec. 1993 ^r	Jan. 1994 ^p	Jan. 1993 to Jan. 1994 ^p	Nov. 1993 to Dec. 1993 ^r	Dec. 1993 to Jan. 1994 ^p
Total	205,165	205,746	207,294	2.6	.3	.8
Private sector	167,539	167,542	169,127	2.9	.0	.9
Mining	1,365	1,397	1,393	-1.2	2.4	-.3
Construction	9,459	9,432	9,378	7.4	-.3	-.6
Manufacturing	38,202	38,209	38,257	-.4	.0	.1
Durable goods	21,849	21,889	22,000	.2	.2	.5
Nondurable goods	16,353	16,320	16,257	-1.3	-.2	-.4
Transportation and public utilities	11,781	11,798	12,060	2.6	.1	2.2
Wholesale trade	12,175	12,145	12,292	1.9	-.2	1.2
Retail trade	29,732	29,814	30,051	2.8	.3	.8
Finance, insurance, and real estate	12,384	12,296	12,597	3.0	-.7	2.4
Services	52,441	52,450	53,098	5.2	.0	1.2
Government	37,626	38,204	38,167	1.3	1.5	-.1

¹ Total hours paid for 1 week in the month, seasonally adjusted, multiplied by 52.

^p = preliminary.

^r = revised.

NOTE: Data refer to hours of all employees—production workers,

nonsupervisory workers, and salaried workers—and are based largely on establishment data. See *BLS Handbook of Methods*, BLS Bulletin 2414, chapter 10, "Productivity Measures: Business Sector and Major Subsectors". SOURCE: Office of Productivity and Technology (202—606-5606).

**ESTABLISHMENT DATA
EARNINGS
SEASONALLY ADJUSTED**

B-11. Average hourly and weekly earnings of production or nonsupervisory workers¹ on private nonfarm payrolls by major industry, seasonally adjusted

Industry	1993												1994
	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec. ^p	Jan. ^p
	Average hourly earnings												
Total private (in current dollars)	\$10.73	\$10.74	\$10.78	\$10.77	\$10.82	\$10.81	\$10.81	\$10.86	\$10.86	\$10.92	\$10.93	\$10.95	\$11.03
Mining	14.58	14.55	14.64	14.84	14.76	14.59	14.51	14.53	14.50	14.61	14.49	14.67	14.86
Construction	14.19	14.22	14.28	14.28	14.34	14.32	14.39	14.39	14.39	14.41	14.44	14.38	14.39
Manufacturing	11.61	11.64	11.66	11.71	11.71	11.72	11.72	11.77	11.84	11.83	11.88	11.95	11.96
Excluding overtime²	11.08	11.10	11.13	11.13	11.15	11.17	11.19	11.22	11.27	11.26	11.29	11.34	11.37
Transportation and public utilities	13.57	13.58	13.64	13.61	13.62	13.65	13.66	13.65	13.63	13.67	13.68	13.75	13.83
Wholesale trade	11.57	11.57	11.59	11.67	11.74	11.68	11.73	11.80	11.76	11.84	11.78	11.77	11.90
Retail trade	7.23	7.25	7.27	7.25	7.29	7.28	7.28	7.30	7.29	7.35	7.34	7.37	7.43
Finance, insurance, and real estate	11.09	11.09	11.11	11.15	11.34	11.26	11.30	11.48	11.38	11.51	11.53	11.55	11.74
Services	10.75	10.75	10.76	10.73	10.80	10.78	10.77	10.83	10.84	10.89	10.91	10.90	11.01
Total private (in constant dollars) ³	7.40	7.38	7.39	7.36	7.39	7.38	7.37	7.39	7.39	7.40	7.40	7.40	(*)
	Average weekly earnings												
Total private:													
In current dollars	370.19	369.46	368.68	370.49	375.45	371.86	372.95	376.84	372.50	376.74	377.09	377.78	383.84
In constant (1982) dollars ³	255.30	253.92	252.87	253.24	256.28	253.83	254.40	256.53	253.57	255.24	255.14	255.26	(*)

¹ Data relate to production workers in mining and manufacturing; construction workers in construction; and nonsupervisory workers in transportation and public utilities; wholesale and retail trade; finance, insurance, and real estate; and services.

² Derived by assuming that overtime hours are paid at the rate of time and one-half.

³ The Consumer Price Index for Urban Wage Earners and Clerical

Workers (CPI-W) is used to deflate these series.

⁴ Not available.

^p = preliminary.

NOTE: Establishment survey estimates are currently projected from March 1992 benchmark levels. When more recent benchmark data are introduced, all seasonally adjusted data from January 1989 forward are subject to revision.

**ESTABLISHMENT DATA
EMPLOYMENT
NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED**

B-12. Employees on nonfarm payrolls by detailed industry

(In thousands)

Industry	1987 SIC Code	All employees					Production workers ¹				
		Dec. 1992	Jan. 1993	Nov. 1993	Dec. 1993 ^P	Jan. 1994 ^P	Dec. 1992	Jan. 1993	Nov. 1993	Dec. 1993 ^P	Jan. 1994 ^P
Total		109,856	107,678	111,818	111,826	109,521	-	-	-	-	-
Total private		90,783	88,971	92,510	92,556	90,615	73,833	72,113	75,478	75,483	73,608
Mining		613	601	599	607	594	434	423	423	431	416
Metal mining	10	51.7	51.0	50.3	50.6	-	40.8	40.3	40.5	40.4	-
Iron ores	101	8.5	8.3	10.0	10.0	-	6.6	6.4	8.2	8.2	-
Copper ores	102	15.1	15.0	14.9	14.9	-	12.4	12.4	12.4	12.3	-
Coal mining	12	118.5	117.4	94.9	110.5	-	95.7	94.6	73.4	88.5	-
Bituminous coal and lignite mining	122	110.1	109.1	86.8	102.6	-	88.7	87.8	66.6	81.9	-
Oil and gas extraction	13	344.3	341.1	351.8	348.0	341.3	224.4	221.1	232.1	228.2	-
Crude petroleum and natural gas	131	172.0	170.6	164.1	162.6	-	85.8	84.8	80.2	76.9	-
Oil and gas field services	138	166.5	164.7	181.8	179.5	-	134.2	131.9	147.4	145.0	-
Nonmetallic minerals, except fuels	14	98.4	91.4	101.6	97.9	-	72.9	66.9	76.9	73.4	-
Crushed and broken stone	142	36.9	33.6	38.6	37.5	-	28.2	25.1	30.3	29.2	-
Sand and gravel	144	30.8	27.5	33.3	30.8	-	-	-	-	-	-
Chemical and fertilizer minerals	147	14.4	14.4	12.9	13.2	-	-	-	-	-	-
Construction		4,383	4,064	4,776	4,579	4,255	3,344	3,034	3,719	3,523	3,200
General building contractors	15	1,039.1	989.8	1,093.3	1,073.6	1,025.6	731.3	683.2	781.2	760.7	-
Residential building construction	152	509.1	485.0	536.1	528.7	-	344.4	321.4	367.3	358.8	-
Operative builders	153	26.6	25.8	27.3	27.4	-	12.1	11.3	11.6	11.6	-
Nonresidential building construction	154	503.4	479.0	529.9	517.5	-	374.8	350.5	402.3	390.3	-
Heavy construction, except building	16	668.4	574.7	748.4	673.1	-	548.0	458.3	630.2	556.4	-
Highway and street construction	161	182.3	139.3	243.9	194.3	-	143.8	103.3	203.6	154.3	-
Heavy construction, except highway	162	486.1	435.4	504.5	478.8	-	404.2	355.0	426.6	402.1	-
Special trade contractors	17	2,675.6	2,499.4	2,934.2	2,832.0	-	2,064.2	1,892.3	2,307.4	2,205.8	-
Plumbing, heating, and air conditioning	171	604.9	590.9	630.7	630.3	-	439.4	423.8	462.4	462.2	-
Painting and paper hanging	172	151.5	140.4	177.5	166.7	-	123.6	112.4	148.4	137.3	-
Electrical work	173	502.0	486.1	524.8	526.7	-	387.5	371.0	408.1	409.0	-
Masonry, stonework, and plastering	174	388.0	355.3	434.7	414.2	-	329.0	297.6	372.6	353.1	-
Carpentry and floor work	175	169.9	161.9	180.1	179.4	-	125.1	117.9	135.7	135.0	-
Roofing, siding, and sheet metal work	176	192.5	167.9	218.4	204.8	-	151.4	128.0	176.7	162.8	-
Manufacturing		17,928	17,786	17,803	17,748	17,623	12,188	12,077	12,185	12,142	12,043
Durable goods		10,152	10,079	10,050	10,040	9,988	6,767	6,712	6,759	6,761	6,721
Lumber and wood products	24	676.9	666.0	695.3	693.0	686.6	555.5	545.9	573.5	570.8	565.7
Logging	241	76.8	74.0	77.4	74.8	-	62.8	60.2	63.6	60.9	-
Sawmills and planing mills	242	176.6	173.8	176.4	176.8	-	153.0	150.4	153.2	153.2	-
Sawmills and planing mills, general	2421	141.2	138.9	140.5	140.7	-	122.0	120.0	121.9	121.8	-
Hardwood dimension and flooring mills	2426	33.3	33.1	33.6	34.0	-	29.2	28.9	29.6	29.7	-
Millwork, plywood, and structural members	243	240.7	238.5	249.6	250.1	-	192.3	190.2	200.5	200.9	-
Millwork	2431	100.0	99.3	103.6	103.7	-	77.7	76.9	80.8	81.1	-
Wood kitchen cabinets	2434	67.2	66.4	69.7	70.0	-	53.1	52.4	55.6	55.9	-
Hardwood veneer and plywood	2435	22.1	22.4	22.8	22.7	-	19.0	19.1	19.6	19.4	-
Softwood veneer and plywood	2436	27.3	27.1	26.6	26.9	-	24.5	24.4	23.9	24.2	-
Wood containers	244	42.1	41.8	43.9	43.7	-	35.3	35.2	37.3	37.0	-
Wood buildings and mobile homes	245	59.5	57.6	65.9	66.0	-	46.1	44.6	52.0	52.2	-
Mobile homes	2451	43.6	42.3	49.7	49.8	-	36.2	35.0	41.5	41.6	-
Miscellaneous wood products	249	81.2	60.3	82.1	81.6	-	66.0	65.3	66.9	66.6	-
Furniture and fixtures	25	478.8	475.8	486.2	486.5	485.8	378.0	375.5	385.2	385.3	384.2
Household furniture	251	273.1	272.1	275.6	277.0	-	227.7	227.1	231.1	232.5	-
Wood household furniture	2511	122.4	122.5	123.0	123.3	-	105.0	105.1	105.9	106.3	-
Upholstered household furniture	2512	87.8	87.5	89.1	89.6	-	73.1	72.9	74.8	75.2	-
Metal household furniture	2514	20.3	19.9	20.6	20.9	-	16.3	16.1	16.9	17.3	-
Mattresses and bedsprings	2515	28.5	28.5	29.2	29.6	-	21.8	21.7	22.3	22.6	-

See footnotes at end of table.

**ESTABLISHMENT DATA
EMPLOYMENT
NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED**

B-12. Employees on nonfarm payrolls by detailed industry—Continued

(In thousands)

Industry	1987 SIC Code	All employees					Production workers ¹				
		Dec. 1992	Jan. 1993	Nov. 1993	Dec. 1993 ^P	Jan. 1994 ^P	Dec. 1992	Jan. 1993	Nov. 1993	Dec. 1993 ^P	Jan. 1994 ^P
Durable goods—Continued											
Furniture and fixtures—Continued											
Office furniture	252	62.5	62.0	63.3	63.5	-	46.1	45.8	46.4	46.5	-
Public building and related furniture	253	34.8	34.8	35.7	35.7	-	27.5	27.5	28.3	28.2	-
Partitions and fixtures	254	74.4	73.5	76.8	75.6	-	54.1	53.0	56.2	55.0	-
Miscellaneous furniture and fixtures	259	34.0	33.4	34.8	34.7	-	22.6	22.1	23.2	23.1	-
Stone, clay, and glass products	32	507.3	490.4	518.3	509.7	497.7	390.4	374.9	401.0	392.7	381.9
Flat glass	321	14.3	14.3	14.2	14.2	-	11.2	11.1	11.0	10.9	-
Glass and glassware, pressed or blown	322	78.9	77.6	77.9	76.6	-	66.4	65.1	65.2	63.9	-
Glass containers	3221	35.7	35.4	34.5	33.6	-	31.9	31.7	30.8	30.0	-
Pressed and blown glass, nec	3229	43.2	42.2	43.4	43.0	-	34.5	33.4	34.4	33.9	-
Products of purchased glass	323	58.9	58.4	58.6	57.7	-	44.6	44.5	44.4	43.7	-
Cement, hydraulic	324	17.0	16.7	16.8	16.8	-	13.1	12.7	12.8	12.8	-
Structural clay products	325	30.6	30.3	31.1	30.6	-	23.6	23.3	23.9	23.4	-
Pottery and related products	326	37.6	37.4	38.3	38.4	-	29.5	29.2	30.3	30.4	-
Concrete, gypsum, and plaster products	327	182.9	170.6	194.7	189.1	-	137.6	126.4	148.8	143.4	-
Concrete block and brick	3271	16.3	15.4	16.8	16.4	-	10.3	9.7	10.6	10.3	-
Concrete products, nec	3272	61.9	58.9	63.2	62.2	-	46.0	43.2	47.3	46.3	-
Ready-mixed concrete	3273	87.9	79.7	97.9	93.7	-	68.1	60.4	77.5	73.4	-
Misc. nonmetallic mineral products	329	73.7	72.6	73.4	73.1	-	54.7	53.9	55.0	54.7	-
Abrasive products	3291	19.4	19.3	19.3	19.3	-	14.2	14.1	14.6	14.6	-
Asbestos products	3292	3.1	2.9	2.9	2.9	-	2.4	2.4	2.3	2.3	-
Mineral wool	3296	21.5	20.9	21.3	21.1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Primary metal industries	33	684.4	682.6	675.5	675.6	675.9	520.2	518.9	515.7	516.8	518.5
Blast furnaces and basic steel products	331	243.5	241.2	237.3	237.2	237.8	185.0	183.3	181.0	180.9	181.0
Blast furnaces and steel mills	3312	180.6	178.8	174.1	173.7	-	137.6	136.5	133.7	133.4	-
Steel pipe and tubes	3317	24.7	24.5	25.3	25.5	-	18.6	18.3	18.6	18.8	-
Iron and steel foundries	332	119.4	119.3	118.7	119.2	-	95.7	95.2	95.0	95.6	-
Gray and ductile iron foundries	3321	75.3	75.2	76.1	76.4	-	61.0	60.4	61.5	61.8	-
Malleable iron foundries	3322	5.7	5.9	5.9	5.7	-	4.6	4.8	4.7	4.5	-
Steel foundries, nec	3325	24.0	24.2	24.2	24.5	-	18.8	19.0	19.2	19.5	-
Primary nonferrous metals	333	43.6	43.7	41.2	40.9	-	33.2	33.3	30.9	30.7	-
Primary aluminum	3334	25.5	25.6	23.6	23.3	-	20.2	20.2	18.4	18.1	-
Nonferrous rolling and drawing	335	160.3	161.3	159.9	159.7	-	116.5	117.3	116.8	117.1	-
Copper rolling and drawing	3351	22.4	22.4	22.4	22.4	-	17.0	17.0	17.1	17.1	-
Aluminum sheet, plate, and foil	3353	24.2	24.2	23.2	22.6	-	16.4	16.3	15.7	15.3	-
Nonferrous wire drawing and insulating	3357	68.1	68.9	68.8	69.2	-	49.9	50.6	50.3	50.9	-
Nonferrous foundries (castings)	336	76.8	76.5	77.0	77.4	-	60.5	60.4	62.0	62.5	-
Aluminum foundries	3365	22.1	21.9	22.4	22.3	-	17.5	17.3	18.1	18.0	-
Fabricated metal products	34	1,316.5	1,309.0	1,320.7	1,320.7	1,316.2	968.6	962.3	979.6	980.1	976.1
Metal cans and shipping containers	341	42.6	42.8	41.5	40.9	-	36.5	36.6	35.5	34.9	-
Metal cans	3411	34.0	34.2	33.1	32.7	-	29.7	29.8	28.7	28.3	-
Cutlery, handtools, and hardware	342	122.9	122.7	123.7	124.2	-	91.0	91.0	92.2	92.5	-
Hand and edge tools, and blades and handsaws	3423,5	40.9	40.9	41.7	41.8	-	30.2	30.3	31.7	31.7	-
Hardware, nec	3429	70.6	70.5	70.1	70.6	-	53.0	52.9	52.4	52.8	-
Plumbing and heating, except electric	343	57.0	56.7	58.5	59.2	-	40.6	40.5	42.3	42.7	-
Plumbing fixture fittings and trim	3432	24.4	24.6	24.3	24.8	-	18.2	18.5	18.1	18.6	-
Heating equipment, except electric	3433	19.9	19.2	20.9	20.7	-	13.0	12.4	14.0	13.8	-
Fabricated structural metal products	344	385.7	381.9	390.0	388.9	-	272.6	269.2	279.5	278.9	-
Fabricated structural metal	3441	66.4	66.1	66.0	66.3	-	47.3	47.2	46.9	47.4	-
Metal doors, sash, and trim	3442	69.4	67.4	71.8	70.5	-	50.1	48.5	52.6	51.4	-
Fabricated plate work (boiler shops)	3443	97.3	97.5	94.3	94.3	-	65.7	65.9	65.2	65.5	-
Sheet metal work	3444	91.0	89.9	94.4	94.3	-	68.3	67.1	71.4	71.3	-
Architectural metal work	3446	25.9	25.5	25.5	25.4	-	18.0	17.8	18.1	18.0	-
Screw machine products, bolts, etc	345	89.3	89.3	90.1	90.3	-	68.4	68.3	69.2	69.4	-
Screw machine products	3451	44.8	44.8	46.1	46.2	-	36.4	36.4	37.4	37.5	-
Bolts, nuts, rivets, and washers	3452	44.5	44.5	44.0	44.1	-	32.0	31.9	31.8	31.9	-
Metal forgings and stampings	346	219.2	218.2	221.2	221.3	-	174.9	173.9	176.9	177.3	-
Iron and steel forgings	3462	28.5	28.7	28.9	29.1	-	21.7	21.8	22.1	22.4	-
Automotive stampings	3465	100.2	100.0	100.6	101.4	-	85.1	84.9	85.1	86.0	-
Metal stampings, nec	3469	78.4	77.7	80.2	79.5	-	59.2	58.6	61.3	60.7	-

See footnotes at end of table.

**ESTABLISHMENT DATA
EMPLOYMENT
NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED**

B-12. Employees on nonfarm payrolls by detailed industry—Continued

(In thousands)

Industry	1987 SIC Code	All employees					Production workers ¹				
		Dec. 1992	Jan. 1993	Nov. 1993	Dec. 1993 ^p	Jan. 1994 ^p	Dec. 1992	Jan. 1993	Nov. 1993	Dec. 1993 ^p	Jan. 1994 ^p
Durable goods—Continued											
Fabricated metal products—Continued											
Metal services, nec	347	114.8	113.1	115.0	115.2	-	88.6	87.1	89.8	89.9	-
Plating and polishing	3471	72.1	70.6	72.1	72.2	-	55.7	54.2	56.1	56.1	-
Metal coating and allied services	3479	42.7	42.5	42.9	43.0	-	32.9	32.9	33.7	33.8	-
Ordnance and accessories, nec	348	63.0	62.2	55.9	55.8	-	35.8	35.6	30.8	31.2	-
Ammunition, except for small arms, nec	3483	39.0	38.4	33.2	33.2	-	19.4	19.4	15.8	16.2	-
Miscellaneous fabricated metal products	349	222.0	222.1	224.8	224.9	-	160.2	160.1	163.4	163.3	-
Valves and pipe fittings, nec	3494	23.8	23.9	23.9	23.6	-	17.3	17.3	17.6	17.5	-
Misc. fabricated wire products	3496	51.4	51.4	52.2	52.1	-	38.7	38.7	39.9	39.6	-
Industrial machinery and equipment	35	1,912.9	1,909.7	1,895.3	1,898.6	1,897.2	1,150.4	1,150.7	1,153.9	1,161.5	1,163.5
Engines and turbines	351	88.6	88.2	88.9	89.7	-	55.7	55.3	55.7	56.3	-
Turbines and turbine generator sets	3511	28.6	28.6	28.7	28.8	-	16.9	16.9	16.7	16.8	-
Internal combustion engines, nec	3519	60.0	59.6	60.2	60.9	-	38.8	38.4	39.0	39.5	-
Farm and garden machinery	352	94.3	95.8	98.5	99.8	-	67.2	68.9	71.8	73.1	-
Farm machinery and equipment	3523	68.4	69.0	71.9	72.6	-	47.1	47.8	51.0	51.7	-
Construction and related machinery	353	204.6	205.0	208.3	209.0	-	123.0	123.3	128.8	130.5	-
Construction machinery	3531	76.7	76.5	78.8	79.2	-	45.8	45.5	49.5	50.7	-
Mining machinery	3532	14.8	15.6	14.5	14.4	-	8.9	9.2	8.5	8.4	-
Oil and gas field machinery	3533	37.3	37.2	37.6	37.4	-	23.6	23.8	24.7	24.7	-
Conveyors and conveying equipment	3535	34.0	33.8	35.2	35.5	-	18.8	18.9	19.7	20.1	-
Industrial trucks and tractors	3537	24.8	24.8	25.9	26.1	-	16.6	16.6	17.1	17.3	-
Metalworking machinery	354	305.7	305.9	306.3	307.5	-	215.5	215.5	214.9	216.5	-
Machine tools, metal cutting types	3541	37.2	37.2	36.5	36.4	-	22.9	22.6	22.2	22.2	-
Machine tools, metal forming types	3542	15.1	15.2	15.1	15.0	-	9.4	9.5	9.3	9.3	-
Special dies, tools, jigs, and fixtures	3544	140.7	141.3	142.7	143.6	-	107.6	108.0	108.8	109.6	-
Machine tool accessories	3545	48.8	48.6	48.2	48.4	-	34.2	33.9	33.2	33.5	-
Power driven handtools	3546	23.5	23.5	23.9	23.9	-	15.8	16.0	16.1	16.2	-
Special industry machinery	355	146.7	146.7	146.3	146.6	-	84.3	84.5	83.7	84.3	-
Textile machinery	3552	15.4	15.6	15.7	15.8	-	10.2	10.3	10.5	10.6	-
Printing trades machinery	3555	21.1	21.0	20.0	19.9	-	11.3	11.6	10.3	10.4	-
Food products machinery	3556	22.9	23.0	22.5	22.7	-	13.5	13.5	13.6	13.7	-
General industrial machinery	356	233.9	233.9	232.2	233.1	-	148.9	149.0	146.6	147.2	-
Pumps and pumping equipment	3561	30.9	31.0	29.8	29.8	-	17.3	17.3	16.2	16.3	-
Ball and roller bearings	3562	38.1	37.9	35.9	35.9	-	30.3	30.4	28.3	28.2	-
Air and gas compressors	3563	25.1	25.1	24.7	25.1	-	13.8	13.9	13.0	13.3	-
Blowers and fans	3564	30.9	30.8	31.9	32.0	-	20.9	20.8	21.6	21.6	-
Speed changers, drives, and gears	3566	15.9	15.8	16.0	16.1	-	11.2	11.1	11.2	11.3	-
Power transmission equipment, nec	3568	19.3	19.3	19.6	19.7	-	12.8	12.7	13.0	13.0	-
Computer and office equipment	357	379.8	376.6	349.3	346.1	-	126.8	126.1	117.0	116.5	-
Electronic computers	3571	228.1	225.1	198.9	196.6	-	58.2	57.6	51.2	50.6	-
Computer terminals, calculators, and office machines, nec	3575,8,9	57.9	57.6	55.7	54.7	-	26.3	26.1	23.2	22.6	-
Refrigeration and service machinery	358	170.2	171.3	177.7	177.7	-	118.5	119.3	124.9	125.3	-
Refrigeration and heating equipment	3585	115.1	116.5	120.2	120.4	-	84.2	85.2	88.4	89.0	-
Misc. industrial and commercial machinery	359	289.1	286.3	287.8	289.1	-	210.5	208.8	210.5	211.8	-
Carburetors, pistons, rings, valves	3592	20.7	20.7	21.0	21.1	-	16.6	16.6	16.8	17.1	-
Scales, balances, and industrial machinery, nec	3596,9	225.4	222.9	224.9	226.0	-	169.1	167.4	169.3	170.2	-
Electronic and other electrical equipment	36	1,518.0	1,514.5	1,521.0	1,523.0	1,513.7	968.3	963.1	974.9	978.3	970.9
Electric distribution equipment	361	82.8	82.4	80.1	80.7	-	57.0	56.8	55.8	56.4	-
Transformers, except electronic	3612	41.4	41.1	40.0	40.3	-	29.2	29.1	28.8	29.0	-
Switchgear and switchboard apparatus	3613	41.4	41.3	40.1	40.4	-	27.8	27.7	27.0	27.4	-
Electrical industrial apparatus	362	156.5	156.1	159.1	159.7	-	109.6	109.5	111.4	112.1	-
Motors and generators	3621	77.6	77.7	80.3	80.6	-	59.9	60.2	61.9	62.2	-
Relays and industrial controls	3625	59.6	59.1	59.3	59.6	-	36.2	35.8	35.5	35.8	-
Household appliances	363	115.4	116.0	125.3	124.8	-	91.4	91.5	100.9	100.8	-
Household refrigerators and freezers	3632	25.5	25.8	28.3	28.2	-	21.4	21.8	24.6	24.7	-
Household laundry equipment	3633	17.8	18.0	18.6	18.5	-	13.2	13.5	14.6	14.6	-
Electric housewares and fans	3634	29.0	28.2	32.3	31.4	-	22.0	21.3	25.6	24.9	-

See footnotes at end of table.

**ESTABLISHMENT DATA
EMPLOYMENT
NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED**

B-12. Employees on nonfarm payrolls by detailed industry—Continued

(In thousands)

Industry	1987 SIC Code	All employees					Production workers ¹				
		Dec. 1992	Jan. 1993	Nov. 1993	Dec. 1993 ^p	Jan. 1994 ^p	Dec. 1992	Jan. 1993	Nov. 1993	Dec. 1993 ^p	Jan. 1994 ^p
Durable goods—Continued											
Electronic and other electrical equipment—Continued											
Electric lighting and wiring equipment	364	174.6	174.1	174.2	174.5	-	126.4	125.4	125.9	126.3	-
Electric lamps	3641	21.2	21.2	20.7	20.7	-	17.5	17.4	16.4	16.4	-
Current-carrying wiring devices	3643	63.9	63.8	64.0	64.4	-	42.6	42.3	42.8	43.2	-
Noncurrent-carrying wiring devices	3644	19.1	19.2	19.6	19.3	-	13.9	13.9	14.2	14.1	-
Residential lighting fixtures	3645	20.5	20.1	20.6	20.5	-	15.6	15.1	15.7	15.6	-
Household audio and video equipment	365	83.0	82.5	84.7	84.7	-	55.0	54.5	56.7	56.8	-
Household audio and video equipment	3651	58.6	58.2	58.9	58.8	-	37.3	36.8	37.6	37.6	-
Communications equipment	366	234.5	234.4	229.8	229.3	-	119.6	119.6	117.3	117.5	-
Telephone and telegraph apparatus	3661	107.7	108.0	105.0	103.5	-	59.8	60.0	57.3	56.9	-
Electronic components and accessories	367	521.2	519.7	516.6	517.2	-	305.2	303.2	300.9	301.7	-
Electron tubes	3671	25.2	25.1	23.4	23.4	-	16.8	16.7	15.7	15.8	-
Semiconductors and related devices	3674	215.0	213.9	216.1	216.5	-	90.3	90.0	91.1	91.8	-
Electronic components, nec	3679	123.3	122.2	121.7	121.8	-	80.9	79.3	79.6	79.2	-
Misc. electrical equipment and supplies	369	150.0	149.3	151.2	152.1	-	104.1	102.6	106.0	106.7	-
Storage batteries	3691	25.3	24.7	25.2	25.3	-	19.9	19.0	19.5	19.6	-
Engine electrical equipment	3694	62.6	62.1	64.5	65.1	-	47.7	47.2	50.0	50.4	-
Transportation equipment	37	1,791.8	1,777.1	1,706.2	1,711.1	1,699.6	1,133.3	1,126.5	1,090.1	1,096.1	1,090.7
Motor vehicles and equipment	371	822.4	820.9	833.5	847.5	846.8	633.0	631.6	637.6	648.8	647.6
Motor vehicles and car bodies	3711	321.8	320.1	321.6	330.3	-	234.7	232.8	227.8	233.7	-
Truck and bus bodies	3713	34.0	34.1	34.6	35.1	-	26.9	26.9	28.0	28.0	-
Motor vehicle parts and accessories	3714	421.6	421.4	429.6	434.2	-	336.1	336.3	343.6	348.5	-
Truck trailers	3715	27.5	27.4	30.4	30.6	-	21.9	21.7	24.7	25.0	-
Aircraft and parts	372	583.2	574.8	515.6	509.0	502.3	274.5	271.0	236.5	232.5	-
Aircraft	3721	319.4	313.5	289.5	286.4	-	130.1	129.4	116.9	114.6	-
Aircraft engines and engine parts	3724	120.2	119.0	106.6	105.0	-	60.8	59.7	51.5	50.9	-
Aircraft parts and equipment, nec	3728	143.6	142.3	119.5	117.6	-	83.6	81.9	68.1	67.0	-
Ship and boat building and repairing	373	164.5	162.2	153.1	153.6	-	127.3	126.1	119.0	118.8	-
Ship building and repairing	3731	119.5	118.0	108.5	108.4	-	90.8	90.1	82.3	81.7	-
Boat building and repairing	3732	45.0	44.2	44.6	45.2	-	36.5	36.0	36.7	37.1	-
Railroad equipment	374	28.1	27.8	27.6	28.0	-	21.3	20.9	20.6	20.9	-
Guided missiles, space vehicles, and parts	376	133.3	130.8	113.6	111.1	-	36.9	36.2	32.7	31.8	-
Guided missiles and space vehicles	3761	96.8	95.2	81.9	79.6	-	25.0	24.4	21.9	20.9	-
Miscellaneous transportation equipment	379	44.3	44.4	45.9	45.1	-	28.4	28.6	31.2	30.6	-
Travel trailers and campers	3792	17.6	17.8	19.4	19.7	-	14.3	14.5	15.8	16.1	-
Instruments and related products	38	904.8	900.2	865.6	861.7	858.7	444.2	442.0	422.6	421.6	417.3
Search and navigation equipment	381	215.6	211.5	194.0	191.1	-	69.1	67.3	60.7	60.1	-
Measuring and controlling devices	382	283.8	283.2	272.0	271.7	-	147.3	147.2	138.7	138.4	-
Environmental controls	3822	42.9	42.8	41.3	41.3	-	29.1	28.8	27.3	27.2	-
Process control instruments	3823	57.3	57.4	55.6	55.5	-	27.2	27.4	26.1	26.1	-
Instruments to measure electricity	3825	74.5	74.4	70.5	70.3	-	35.8	35.7	33.2	32.9	-
Medical instruments and supplies	384	265.0	265.4	263.3	263.4	-	155.0	154.9	152.0	152.3	-
Surgical and medical instruments	3841	107.8	108.3	109.9	110.4	-	65.0	65.6	65.6	66.2	-
Surgical appliances and supplies	3842	97.2	97.0	94.0	93.5	-	62.9	62.3	59.9	59.3	-
Ophthalmic goods	385	37.7	37.4	37.9	37.7	-	25.3	25.1	25.7	25.3	-
Photographic equipment and supplies	386	94.0	94.4	90.0	89.4	-	40.4	40.8	38.7	38.7	-
Watches, clocks, watchcases, and parts	387	8.7	8.3	8.4	8.4	-	7.1	6.7	6.8	6.8	-
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	39	360.6	353.7	366.2	360.2	356.5	257.8	252.3	262.4	257.3	252.5
Jewelry, silverware, and plated ware	391	50.8	49.4	51.3	50.5	-	36.5	34.9	36.9	36.1	-
Jewelry, precious metal	3911	37.6	36.3	38.5	37.7	-	26.9	25.6	27.6	26.8	-
Musical instruments	393	13.0	12.9	13.2	13.2	-	10.7	10.5	10.7	10.7	-
Toys and sporting goods	394	104.7	103.6	107.3	104.6	-	75.2	74.1	76.6	74.0	-
Dolls, games, toys, and children's vehicles	3942,4	40.9	39.9	44.2	41.4	-	28.5	27.5	30.7	27.9	-
Sporting and athletic goods, nec	3949	63.8	63.7	63.1	63.2	-	46.7	46.6	45.9	46.1	-
Pens, pencils, office, and art supplies	395	31.7	31.3	30.8	30.8	-	20.9	20.5	20.5	20.5	-
Costume jewelry and notions	396	29.5	28.3	29.8	28.8	-	21.3	20.8	22.8	22.1	-
Costume jewelry	3961	17.8	16.6	18.2	17.6	-	12.4	12.0	13.8	13.2	-
Miscellaneous manufactures	399	130.9	128.2	133.8	132.3	-	93.2	91.5	94.9	93.9	-
Signs and advertising specialties	3993	52.9	52.4	54.5	54.6	-	36.2	35.7	36.9	36.8	-

See footnotes at end of table.

**ESTABLISHMENT DATA
EMPLOYMENT
NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED**

B-12. Employees on nonfarm payrolls by detailed industry—Continued

(In thousands)

Industry	1987 SIC Code	All employees					Production workers ¹				
		Dec. 1992	Jan. 1993	Nov. 1993	Dec. 1993 ^p	Jan. 1994 ^p	Dec. 1992	Jan. 1993	Nov. 1993	Dec. 1993 ^p	Jan. 1994 ^p
Nondurable goods		7,776	7,707	7,753	7,708	7,635	5,421	5,365	5,426	5,381	5,322
Food and kindred products	20	1,635.8	1,610.7	1,658.9	1,629.6	1,596.0	1,190.6	1,168.3	1,216.4	1,187.3	1,159.6
Meat products	201	444.0	438.3	449.9	448.3	-	377.1	372.1	383.6	381.3	-
Meat packing plants	2011	137.8	135.8	135.0	134.5	-	115.6	113.6	114.1	113.8	-
Sausages and other prepared meats	2013	90.7	89.3	93.3	93.1	-	68.6	67.2	72.0	71.8	-
Poultry slaughtering and processing	2015	215.5	213.2	221.6	220.7	-	192.9	191.3	197.5	195.7	-
Dairy products	202	150.3	148.7	149.6	148.6	-	94.5	93.3	94.2	93.5	-
Cheese, natural and processed	2022	40.4	39.3	39.4	39.1	-	32.4	31.4	31.8	31.7	-
Fluid milk	2026	69.1	68.7	69.4	69.3	-	35.8	35.7	36.3	36.2	-
Preserved fruits and vegetables	203	220.2	214.2	234.4	218.1	-	181.1	174.8	194.2	178.0	-
Canned specialties	2032	22.8	22.6	23.5	23.5	-	19.0	18.8	19.5	19.4	-
Canned fruits and vegetables	2033	65.3	63.1	74.1	64.1	-	52.5	50.0	60.6	50.6	-
Frozen fruits and vegetables	2037	44.6	41.9	47.1	43.1	-	38.8	35.8	41.2	37.2	-
Grain mill products	204	123.8	122.5	123.4	123.5	-	88.3	87.5	88.8	88.6	-
Flour and other grain mill products	2041	19.9	19.6	20.4	20.5	-	13.3	13.1	14.3	14.3	-
Prepared feeds, nec	2048	41.9	41.9	41.2	41.4	-	27.1	27.3	26.5	26.6	-
Bakery products	205	207.5	205.6	211.4	210.0	-	134.0	132.1	138.3	136.8	-
Bread, cake, and related products	2051	148.4	147.2	149.5	148.4	-	88.6	87.4	89.5	88.4	-
Cookies, crackers, and frozen bakery products, except bread	2052,3	59.1	58.4	61.9	61.6	-	45.4	44.7	48.8	48.4	-
Sugar and confectionery products	206	109.3	103.3	112.5	106.8	-	86.5	80.9	89.4	83.9	-
Raw cane sugar	2061	9.5	8.3	10.3	9.8	-	7.7	6.6	8.3	7.9	-
Cane sugar refining	2062	4.6	4.5	4.8	4.8	-	3.2	3.1	3.4	3.5	-
Beet sugar	2063	10.0	9.8	11.9	10.7	-	8.9	8.6	10.4	9.3	-
Candy and other confectionery products	2064	54.2	50.9	55.5	52.1	-	43.9	40.8	45.5	42.1	-
Fats and oils	207	31.6	31.4	31.3	30.9	-	21.8	21.3	21.4	21.2	-
Beverages	208	174.2	171.4	175.9	175.4	-	76.8	75.6	80.6	80.9	-
Malt beverages	2082	39.6	38.0	37.7	38.1	-	23.8	22.6	23.7	24.3	-
Bottled and canned soft drinks	2086	92.8	92.2	95.9	95.5	-	33.0	33.6	36.6	36.6	-
Misc. food and kindred products	209	174.9	175.3	170.5	168.0	-	130.5	130.7	125.9	123.1	-
Tobacco products	21	51.5	51.3	47.7	48.8	47.2	39.5	39.4	36.5	37.3	36.1
Cigarettes	211	34.2	34.0	32.1	32.2	-	25.8	25.8	24.3	24.1	-
Textile mill products	22	670.3	666.1	664.4	662.3	660.1	572.6	567.7	565.1	562.7	562.2
Broadwoven fabric mills, cotton	221	86.2	86.3	85.1	84.8	-	76.6	76.6	75.6	75.4	-
Broadwoven fabric mills, synthetics	222	69.2	68.8	68.0	68.7	-	58.9	58.5	57.4	57.9	-
Broadwoven fabric mills, wool	223	17.3	17.3	17.4	17.6	-	14.4	14.4	14.8	15.0	-
Narrow fabric mills	224	21.5	21.6	21.6	21.6	-	18.1	18.2	18.2	18.2	-
Knitting mills	225	200.1	197.3	193.2	190.4	-	174.2	171.2	166.8	164.1	-
Women's hosiery, except socks	2251	29.2	29.0	26.5	26.3	-	26.1	25.8	23.3	23.2	-
Hosiery, nec	2252	38.7	38.6	39.7	39.8	-	34.9	34.7	35.7	35.7	-
Knit outerwear mills	2253	57.9	56.0	54.6	51.6	-	50.6	48.7	47.1	44.0	-
Knit underwear mills	2254	27.0	26.7	25.1	25.3	-	23.3	23.0	21.7	22.1	-
Weft knit fabric mills	2257	26.7	26.5	25.8	26.0	-	22.6	22.4	21.6	21.8	-
Textile finishing, except wool	226	67.8	67.7	69.0	68.9	-	56.1	55.5	56.7	56.4	-
Finishing plants, cotton	2261	30.7	30.5	31.6	31.6	-	25.7	25.3	26.4	26.2	-
Finishing plants, synthetics	2262	23.4	23.5	23.4	23.5	-	18.8	18.8	18.6	18.7	-
Carpets and rugs	227	60.1	59.8	61.4	61.8	-	48.8	48.6	49.3	49.5	-
Yarn and thread mills	228	97.8	97.2	97.3	97.3	-	87.3	86.6	87.0	86.9	-
Yarn spinning mills	2281	78.0	77.4	77.1	77.0	-	70.1	69.5	69.6	69.5	-
Throwing and winding mills	2282	13.3	13.3	13.5	13.6	-	11.5	11.4	11.6	11.7	-
Miscellaneous textile goods	229	50.3	50.1	51.4	51.2	-	38.2	38.1	39.3	39.3	-
Apparel and other textile products	23	994.5	982.7	967.0	954.3	941.3	832.5	822.7	811.1	798.8	786.4
Men's and boys' suits and coats	231	44.8	44.6	43.3	43.2	-	37.3	37.1	36.0	35.9	-
Men's and boys' furnishings	232	276.8	275.2	271.4	269.2	-	238.7	237.0	234.4	232.4	-
Men's and boys' shirts	2321	67.5	66.8	62.6	61.9	-	58.2	57.4	53.8	53.2	-
Men's and boys' trousers and slacks	2325	83.2	83.8	83.3	82.6	-	72.7	73.1	72.8	72.4	-
Men's and boys' work clothing	2326	40.7	40.1	41.5	41.5	-	35.5	35.0	36.4	36.3	-
Women's and misses' outerwear	233	306.4	303.1	287.2	280.7	-	256.0	253.0	239.7	233.6	-
Women's and misses' blouses and shirts	2331	34.7	34.7	31.6	31.3	-	28.1	28.0	25.4	25.3	-
Women's, juniors', and misses' dresses	2335	51.7	50.5	46.7	45.7	-	41.4	40.4	37.1	36.3	-
Women's and misses' suits and coats	2337	29.5	28.2	29.1	25.8	-	24.3	23.0	24.2	21.1	-
Women's and misses' outerwear, nec	2339	190.5	189.7	179.8	177.9	-	162.2	161.6	153.0	150.9	-

See footnotes at end of table.

**ESTABLISHMENT DATA
EMPLOYMENT
NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED**

B-12. Employees on nonfarm payrolls by detailed industry—Continued

(In thousands)

Industry	1987 SIC Code	All employees					Production workers ¹				
		Dec. 1992	Jan. 1993	Nov. 1993	Dec. 1993 ^p	Jan. 1994 ^p	Dec. 1992	Jan. 1993	Nov. 1993	Dec. 1993 ^p	Jan. 1994 ^p
Nondurable goods—Continued											
Apparel and other textile products—Continued											
Women's and children's undergarments	234	56.7	55.6	55.4	54.6	-	46.8	45.7	45.8	45.2	-
Women's and children's underwear	2341	44.6	44.2	43.4	42.4	-	38.0	37.6	37.3	36.6	-
Brassieres, girdles, and allied garments	2342	12.1	11.4	12.0	12.2	-	8.8	8.1	8.5	8.6	-
Girls' and children's outerwear	236	47.7	47.3	43.9	43.4	-	40.4	40.4	37.1	36.9	-
Girls' and children's dresses and blouses	2361	19.3	19.2	18.0	18.1	-	16.6	16.7	15.1	15.3	-
Misc. apparel and accessories	238	40.1	39.7	39.5	38.0	-	32.5	32.3	32.1	30.6	-
Misc. fabricated textile products	239	201.3	196.9	205.0	204.0	-	163.6	160.5	168.2	166.5	-
Curtains and draperies	2391	20.1	19.0	19.7	19.9	-	16.4	15.5	15.7	15.9	-
House furnishings, nec	2392	52.2	50.9	51.9	51.5	-	44.0	43.0	44.3	43.8	-
Automotive and apparel trimmings	2396	52.9	51.6	54.5	54.4	-	42.9	41.9	44.5	44.0	-
Paper and allied products	26	686.1	681.0	676.1	676.7	673.8	516.9	512.9	510.7	511.1	509.4
Paper mills	262	171.7	170.3	166.3	165.8	-	130.5	129.2	126.8	126.2	-
Paperboard mills	263	51.7	51.6	50.9	51.0	-	39.7	39.7	39.1	39.1	-
Paperboard containers and boxes	265	212.5	210.4	210.8	211.0	-	166.6	164.3	164.8	164.8	-
Corrugated and solid fiber boxes	2653	122.8	122.2	122.9	123.4	-	92.7	92.2	93.0	93.3	-
Sanitary food containers	2656	15.7	16.0	15.8	15.9	-	13.8	14.1	13.8	13.9	-
Folding paperboard boxes	2657	49.5	49.1	48.3	48.3	-	40.2	39.6	39.0	39.0	-
Misc. converted paper products	267	236.5	235.1	235.1	235.8	-	169.5	169.2	170.0	170.9	-
Paper, coated and laminated, nec	2672	44.4	44.2	43.9	44.2	-	21.2	21.3	21.1	21.2	-
Bags: plastics, laminated, and coated	2673	36.1	35.9	35.7	35.9	-	27.0	26.8	26.8	26.9	-
Envelopes	2677	23.6	23.7	23.6	23.7	-	18.2	18.2	18.4	18.5	-
Printing and publishing	27	1,511.0	1,499.5	1,511.3	1,513.0	1,506.1	837.9	829.2	831.1	832.9	825.7
Newspapers	271	454.9	449.6	453.9	454.8	-	160.0	156.4	158.1	158.5	-
Periodicals	272	124.0	123.6	125.7	125.7	-	43.3	42.6	43.0	43.0	-
Books	273	117.6	118.1	117.1	120.1	-	65.6	66.5	61.2	64.3	-
Book publishing	2731	80.8	81.1	80.6	82.0	-	35.2	35.9	31.6	33.3	-
Book printing	2732	36.8	37.0	36.5	38.1	-	30.4	30.6	29.6	31.0	-
Miscellaneous publishing	274	80.7	81.2	80.0	80.4	-	39.3	39.6	37.5	38.8	-
Commercial printing	275	532.6	527.2	536.3	535.1	-	387.1	381.9	388.5	386.9	-
Commercial printing, lithographic	2752	350.5	348.3	351.6	350.6	-	253.7	251.8	253.5	252.2	-
Commercial printing, nec	2759	163.1	160.1	165.4	165.4	-	117.9	114.8	119.4	119.2	-
Manifold business forms	276	47.7	47.5	47.1	47.2	-	33.2	33.2	33.6	33.7	-
Blankbooks and bookbinding	278	67.9	67.0	66.3	65.9	-	51.1	51.0	50.2	50.0	-
Printing trade services	279	60.0	59.3	58.2	57.7	-	43.4	43.1	42.3	41.8	-
Chemicals and allied products	28	1,079.6	1,074.5	1,063.9	1,063.8	1,056.9	559.5	559.2	571.3	572.0	569.0
Industrial inorganic chemicals	281	136.6	136.8	133.4	133.7	-	59.7	59.7	57.7	57.9	-
Industrial inorganic chemicals, nec	2819	88.6	88.8	86.0	86.3	-	40.1	40.3	38.6	38.6	-
Plastics materials and synthetics	282	170.6	169.5	165.4	164.7	-	101.3	101.4	108.1	108.6	-
Plastics materials and resins	2821	83.5	82.9	81.4	81.3	-	51.0	50.8	51.5	51.5	-
Organic fibers, noncellulosic	2824	59.5	59.3	56.8	56.5	-	32.3	32.3	38.0	38.6	-
Drugs	283	259.0	258.4	261.7	262.9	-	112.9	113.5	117.1	117.5	-
Pharmaceutical preparations	2834	213.0	212.8	216.1	217.2	-	95.5	95.6	98.7	99.2	-
Soap, cleaners, and toilet goods	284	153.7	152.1	153.6	153.2	-	92.4	91.7	95.0	94.9	-
Soap and other detergents	2841	42.4	42.0	42.0	42.0	-	26.1	25.7	25.2	25.4	-
Polishing, sanitation, and finishing preparations	2842,3	42.7	42.5	42.5	42.5	-	23.7	23.7	24.8	24.6	-
Toilet preparations	2844	68.6	67.6	69.1	68.7	-	42.6	42.3	45.0	44.9	-
Paints and allied products	285	58.3	57.6	57.8	57.4	-	30.5	30.0	30.2	29.9	-
Industrial organic chemicals	286	152.6	152.3	147.9	147.4	-	75.2	75.8	79.5	79.6	-
Cyclic crudes and intermediates	2865	25.2	25.3	25.2	25.2	-	14.6	14.6	14.3	14.4	-
Industrial organic chemicals, nec	2869	124.1	123.7	119.5	119.0	-	58.2	58.8	62.9	62.8	-
Agricultural chemicals	287	56.4	56.6	55.9	55.9	-	33.0	33.1	32.1	32.1	-
Miscellaneous chemical products	289	92.4	91.2	88.2	88.6	-	59.5	54.0	51.6	51.5	-
Petroleum and coal products	29	154.0	152.5	155.8	152.1	148.0	100.2	99.0	101.4	96.8	92.7
Petroleum refining	291	117.1	117.4	115.3	115.0	-	75.4	75.9	73.3	72.3	-
Asphalt paving and roofing materials	295	25.1	23.5	28.9	25.5	-	18.6	17.0	22.1	18.6	-
Rubber and misc. plastics products	30	876.1	873.2	892.0	892.4	891.3	677.2	674.4	689.9	690.2	690.9
Tires and inner tubes	301	83.6	83.5	82.8	83.1	-	63.4	63.6	60.4	60.3	-
Rubber and plastics footwear	302	10.3	10.3	10.4	10.3	-	8.8	8.8	8.5	8.3	-
Hose, belting, gaskets, and packing	305	59.3	59.2	60.4	60.9	-	43.7	44.0	45.5	46.1	-
Rubber and plastics hose and belting	3052	23.2	23.0	23.3	23.5	-	17.8	17.7	18.1	18.4	-
Fabricated rubber products, nec	306	100.9	100.7	101.2	101.1	-	75.8	75.4	76.5	76.3	-
Miscellaneous plastics products, nec	308	622.0	619.5	637.2	637.0	-	485.5	482.6	499.0	499.2	-

See footnotes at end of table.

**ESTABLISHMENT DATA
EMPLOYMENT
NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED**

B-12. Employees on nonfarm payrolls by detailed industry—Continued

(In thousands)

Industry	1987 SIC Code	All employees					Production workers ¹				
		Dec. 1992	Jan. 1993	Nov. 1993	Dec. 1993 ^P	Jan. 1994 ^P	Dec. 1992	Jan. 1993	Nov. 1993	Dec. 1993 ^P	Jan. 1994 ^P
Nondurable goods—Continued											
Leather and leather products	31	117.1	115.1	116.2	115.2	113.8	94.2	92.3	92.9	91.8	90.4
Leather tanning and finishing	311	15.5	15.2	15.2	15.2	-	12.5	12.4	12.6	12.5	-
Footwear, except rubber	314	61.9	61.4	62.3	61.7	-	51.5	50.8	51.3	50.4	-
Men's footwear, except athletic	3143	29.4	29.1	29.3	29.3	-	23.3	22.9	22.6	22.5	-
Women's footwear, except athletic	3144	21.8	21.8	21.7	21.5	-	18.9	18.8	18.7	18.5	-
Luggage	316	10.3	10.1	9.8	9.8	-	7.4	7.3	7.1	7.2	-
Handbags and personal leather goods	317	11.8	11.0	11.6	11.3	-	8.5	7.6	8.1	7.9	-
Transportation and public utilities		5,759	5,661	5,742	5,752	5,657	4,830	4,736	4,819	4,816	4,725
Transportation		3,549	3,462	3,559	3,578	3,494	-	-	-	-	-
Railroad transportation	40	251.5	248.7	247.6	247.0	-	-	-	-	-	-
Class I railroads ²	4011	218.8	216.4	215.1	214.5	-	-	-	-	-	-
Local and interurban passenger transit	41	378.1	374.9	384.0	384.1	-	347.9	344.3	353.4	353.3	-
Local and suburban transportation	411	160.4	159.4	162.0	162.6	-	145.9	144.8	147.3	147.8	-
Taxicabs	412	29.2	29.3	29.0	28.9	-	-	-	-	-	-
Intercity and rural bus transportation	413	22.4	22.2	21.9	21.8	-	19.8	19.7	19.5	19.4	-
School buses	415	138.9	138.4	144.0	144.3	-	-	-	-	-	-
Trucking and warehousing	42	1,658.0	1,586.5	1,664.6	1,679.9	1,607.0	1,451.7	1,381.9	1,451.1	1,464.1	-
Trucking and courier services, except air	421	1,530.2	1,462.2	1,533.2	1,551.5	-	1,343.7	1,277.6	1,340.2	1,356.1	-
Public warehousing and storage	422	124.5	121.2	128.1	125.1	-	105.0	101.5	108.0	105.1	-
Water transportation	44	166.9	161.3	163.8	163.7	-	-	-	-	-	-
Water transportation of freight, nec	444	13.8	13.4	12.6	12.7	-	-	-	-	-	-
Water transportation services	449	104.1	100.7	103.4	103.1	-	91.9	88.9	91.5	91.2	-
Transportation by air	45	729.5	728.2	732.7	737.5	733.4	-	-	-	-	-
Air transportation, scheduled	451	601.0	599.9	606.1	611.5	-	-	-	-	-	-
Air transportation, scheduled	4512	495.1	494.5	490.2	491.4	-	-	-	-	-	-
Airports, flying fields, and services	458	99.7	99.3	97.8	97.5	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pipelines, except natural gas	46	18.4	18.1	17.5	17.2	-	14.0	13.7	13.5	13.4	-
Transportation services	47	346.1	343.9	348.7	348.2	-	271.7	269.8	274.3	274.1	-
Passenger transportation arrangement	472	182.4	182.1	185.4	185.2	-	142.1	142.0	146.8	147.0	-
Travel agencies	4724	144.9	145.7	150.4	150.8	-	112.1	112.7	118.2	118.8	-
Freight transportation arrangement	473	132.9	132.0	131.5	131.5	-	104.4	103.3	101.3	101.1	-
Communications and public utilities		2,210	2,199	2,183	2,174	2,163	-	-	-	-	-
Communications	48	1,264.4	1,255.2	1,247.5	1,241.6	-	983.9	976.3	962.1	945.5	-
Telephone communications	481	884.1	876.6	866.3	859.6	-	669.3	662.9	649.4	632.4	-
Telephone communications, except radio	4813	829.2	820.9	804.8	797.3	-	628.9	621.9	603.9	586.1	-
Radio and television broadcasting	483	225.7	224.9	225.7	225.8	-	188.4	187.8	188.3	188.3	-
Radio broadcasting stations	4832	111.5	110.8	110.9	110.8	-	-	-	-	-	-
Television broadcasting stations	4833	114.2	114.1	114.8	115.0	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cable and other pay television services	484	129.2	128.5	130.7	131.4	-	109.8	109.0	110.2	110.7	-
Electric, gas, and sanitary services	49	945.7	943.5	935.5	932.5	-	743.7	741.0	737.6	736.1	-
Electric services	491	434.1	433.2	427.7	425.9	-	337.1	336.9	334.2	333.5	-
Gas production and distribution	492	162.1	161.6	160.1	159.9	-	127.0	126.2	124.6	124.3	-
Combination utility services	493	190.8	190.6	184.6	184.3	-	145.3	144.6	140.6	140.5	-
Sanitary services	495	128.9	128.6	133.0	132.4	-	111.0	110.2	114.6	114.3	-
Wholesale trade		6,068	6,034	6,149	6,137	6,088	4,884	4,853	4,964	4,950	4,905
Durable goods	50	3,467	3,456	3,509	3,515	3,500	2,758	2,749	2,804	2,809	-
Motor vehicles, parts, and supplies	501	449.2	448.3	461.3	461.1	-	360.5	359.7	372.9	372.5	-
Automobiles and other motor vehicles	5012	113.3	113.1	114.8	115.3	-	-	-	-	-	-
Motor vehicle supplies and new parts	5013	266.8	266.5	275.4	275.3	-	-	-	-	-	-
Furniture and home furnishings	502	140.0	138.0	144.1	145.8	-	110.9	109.5	114.7	116.4	-
Furniture	5021	63.5	63.5	66.2	66.9	-	-	-	-	-	-
Home furnishings	5023	76.5	74.5	77.9	78.9	-	-	-	-	-	-

See footnotes at end of table.

**ESTABLISHMENT DATA
EMPLOYMENT
NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED**

B-12. Employees on nonfarm payrolls by detailed industry—Continued

(In thousands)

Industry	1987 SIC Code	All employees					Production workers ¹				
		Dec. 1992	Jan. 1993	Nov. 1993	Dec. 1993 ^P	Jan. 1994 ^P	Dec. 1992	Jan. 1993	Nov. 1993	Dec. 1993 ^P	Jan. 1994 ^P
Wholesale trade—Continued											
Durable goods—Continued											
Lumber and other construction materials	503	221.7	219.9	235.0	234.5	-	179.4	177.5	191.9	190.5	-
Lumber, plywood, and millwork	5031	114.3	114.3	120.6	121.1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Construction materials, nec	5039	39.9	39.2	41.8	41.7	-	-	-	-	-	-
Professional and commercial equipment	504	745.8	745.0	718.0	720.8	-	602.2	601.3	579.4	581.8	-
Office equipment	5044	184.7	184.4	183.1	183.3	-	-	-	-	-	-
Computers, peripherals and software	5045	272.0	270.5	239.6	240.0	-	-	-	-	-	-
Medical and hospital equipment	5047	152.4	154.1	158.6	160.9	-	125.5	127.0	130.0	132.0	-
Metals and minerals, except petroleum	505	130.6	130.4	133.5	133.2	-	103.7	103.6	106.7	106.5	-
Electrical goods	506	473.5	476.5	491.6	493.9	-	366.9	370.6	383.1	385.0	-
Electrical apparatus and equipment	5063	200.4	201.6	212.1	213.6	-	-	-	-	-	-
Electrical appliances, television and radio sets	5064	52.6	54.6	52.3	52.3	-	-	-	-	-	-
Electronic parts and equipment	5065	220.5	220.3	227.2	228.0	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hardware, plumbing, and heating equipment	507	268.2	266.8	272.7	273.6	-	213.9	212.8	219.5	219.5	-
Hardware	5072	92.0	91.8	93.5	93.6	-	-	-	-	-	-
Plumbing and hydronic heating supplies	5074	110.3	109.6	110.8	111.6	-	-	-	-	-	-
Machinery, equipment, and supplies	508	740.9	737.7	744.9	745.3	-	582.8	579.2	587.2	587.1	-
Construction and mining machinery	5082	72.0	71.6	72.6	73.2	-	-	-	-	-	-
Farm and garden machinery	5083	108.4	107.8	111.6	111.1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Industrial machinery and equipment	5084	304.0	303.3	309.1	309.1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Industrial supplies	5085	140.3	139.4	137.5	137.9	-	-	-	-	-	-
Misc. wholesale trade durable goods	509	296.9	293.5	307.4	307.0	-	237.9	234.6	248.9	249.3	-
Scrap and waste materials	5093	107.5	105.9	108.7	108.5	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nondurable goods											
Paper and paper products	511	239.6	243.6	248.8	248.7	-	193.3	197.1	202.3	203.1	-
Stationery and office supplies	5112	128.9	133.1	136.2	135.9	-	-	-	-	-	-
Drugs, proprietaries, and sundries	512	203.1	202.7	203.8	204.2	-	169.0	168.4	169.4	169.7	-
Apparel, piece goods, and notions	513	208.3	207.1	210.7	207.0	-	165.2	163.7	167.6	163.2	-
Groceries and related products	514	864.3	854.8	884.6	878.2	-	725.6	717.1	744.8	737.2	-
Groceries, general line	5141	273.7	272.6	275.6	275.3	-	-	-	-	-	-
Meats and meat products	5147	62.0	61.3	62.8	62.7	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fresh fruits and vegetables	5148	96.5	93.5	96.9	93.4	-	-	-	-	-	-
Farm-product raw materials	515	118.2	115.3	120.4	116.7	-	96.7	93.9	98.3	95.1	-
Chemicals and allied products	516	140.2	139.7	136.8	137.6	-	106.0	105.9	102.5	103.1	-
Petroleum and petroleum products	517	176.9	176.3	180.2	180.6	-	141.6	141.5	145.4	145.5	-
Petroleum bulk stations and terminals	5171	73.6	73.1	74.8	75.0	-	-	-	-	-	-
Petroleum products, nec	5172	103.3	103.2	105.4	105.6	-	-	-	-	-	-
Beer, wine, and distilled beverages	516	148.6	145.8	149.7	150.3	-	121.3	119.0	121.8	122.3	-
Beer and ale	5181	95.9	94.2	97.8	97.7	-	-	-	-	-	-
Wine and distilled beverages	5182	52.7	51.6	51.9	52.6	-	-	-	-	-	-
Misc. wholesale trade nondurable goods	519	501.6	492.4	504.5	498.5	-	407.3	397.5	407.7	402.1	-
Farm supplies	5191	151.9	152.0	158.9	156.5	-	-	-	-	-	-
Retail trade		20,020	19,222	20,151	20,465	19,609	17,696	16,918	17,754	18,048	17,221
Building materials and garden supplies	52	762.4	734.3	796.9	795.9	-	626.9	601.4	657.1	654.5	-
Lumber and other building materials	521	428.4	419.5	456.2	455.1	-	359.3	351.3	382.6	379.9	-
Paint, glass, and wallpaper stores	523	67.5	66.1	69.2	68.0	-	51.9	50.7	54.1	53.0	-
Hardware stores	525	158.4	155.3	159.7	160.5	-	129.0	126.6	131.0	131.8	-
Retail nurseries and garden stores	526	82.6	68.5	83.1	83.8	-	66.6	53.1	66.8	67.3	-
General merchandise stores	53	2,657.3	2,426.0	2,517.1	2,591.0	2,369.4	2,496.7	2,269.9	2,362.4	2,434.8	-
Department stores	531	2,239.9	2,052.2	2,142.2	2,195.1	-	2,120.6	1,937.1	2,026.0	2,079.1	-
Variety stores	533	176.1	161.2	164.1	169.7	-	160.2	145.3	148.6	153.1	-
Miscellaneous general merchandise stores	539	241.3	212.6	210.8	226.2	-	215.9	187.5	187.8	202.6	-
Food stores	54	3,236.5	3,173.1	3,248.8	3,279.1	3,205.5	2,953.5	2,893.0	2,962.3	2,990.4	-
Grocery stores	541	2,866.1	2,835.0	2,873.9	2,882.4	-	2,630.1	2,600.7	2,636.4	2,642.7	-
Meat and fish markets	542	55.2	50.7	56.4	60.6	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dairy products stores	545	20.6	17.3	17.9	18.6	-	-	-	-	-	-
Retail bakeries	546	169.8	164.5	172.2	175.5	-	151.5	146.4	153.8	157.2	-
Automotive dealers and service stations	55	1,984.4	1,976.1	2,062.4	2,061.3	2,057.6	1,647.3	1,639.7	1,711.7	1,711.0	-
New and used car dealers	551	885.3	886.3	923.6	923.8	-	735.7	737.0	768.9	769.1	-

See footnotes at end of table.

**ESTABLISHMENT DATA
EMPLOYMENT
NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED**

B-12. Employees on nonfarm payrolls by detailed industry—Continued

(In thousands)

Industry	1987 SIC Code	All employees					Production workers ¹				
		Dec. 1992	Jan. 1993	Nov. 1993	Dec. 1993 ^P	Jan. 1994 ^P	Dec. 1992	Jan. 1993	Nov. 1993	Dec. 1993 ^P	Jan. 1994 ^P
Retail trade—Continued											
Automotive dealers and service stations—Continued											
Auto and home supply stores	553	340.7	337.4	361.0	358.5	-	268.8	265.9	285.8	284.1	-
Gasoline service stations	554	612.8	607.1	615.7	617.4	-	528.1	522.4	528.3	529.8	-
Automotive dealers, nec	559	7.1	7.0	6.2	6.0	-	5.9	5.8	5.2	5.0	-
Apparel and accessory stores	56	1,237.0	1,145.9	1,174.0	1,247.3	1,145.4	1,042.2	950.2	969.1	1,037.5	-
Men's and boys' clothing stores	561	95.7	89.5	89.8	95.5	-	78.7	72.4	72.7	77.9	-
Women's clothing stores	562	409.1	380.1	379.2	398.4	-	343.4	312.7	308.2	325.3	-
Family clothing stores	565	344.6	309.6	330.1	360.3	-	302.4	268.4	286.5	314.9	-
Shoe stores	566	211.1	202.6	204.4	213.4	-	169.4	160.3	160.0	168.7	-
Furniture and home furnishings stores	57	852.9	831.7	873.8	892.9	-	697.4	676.8	710.6	728.0	-
Furniture and home furnishings stores	571	456.5	450.0	479.8	485.3	-	371.5	365.2	390.6	395.4	-
Furniture stores	5712	274.4	272.8	288.6	291.6	-	-	-	-	-	-
Household appliance stores	572	76.7	75.4	71.9	73.0	-	62.7	61.5	58.5	59.4	-
Radio, television, and computer stores	573	319.7	306.3	322.1	334.6	-	263.2	250.1	261.5	273.2	-
Radio, television, and electronic stores	5731	129.8	125.1	138.6	142.7	-	107.4	102.9	113.5	117.4	-
Record and prerecorded tape stores	5735	80.2	71.0	70.9	78.0	-	67.4	58.4	57.4	64.0	-
Eating and drinking places	58	6,654.7	6,449.1	6,894.4	6,936.1	6,667.9	6,017.9	5,821.4	6,219.9	6,256.5	-
Miscellaneous retail establishments	59	2,634.3	2,485.3	2,583.3	2,660.9	-	2,214.5	2,065.4	2,160.5	2,235.5	-
Drug stores and proprietary stores	591	617.7	608.3	612.4	621.0	-	517.3	507.9	512.1	519.8	-
Liquor stores	592	117.4	113.7	115.6	118.4	-	-	-	-	-	-
Used merchandise stores	593	81.7	81.1	84.2	84.6	-	67.8	67.3	70.3	70.2	-
Miscellaneous shopping goods stores	594	951.3	852.8	910.6	960.1	-	805.5	706.7	769.1	818.5	-
Sporting goods and bicycle shops	5941	170.1	158.3	174.8	183.4	-	-	-	-	-	-
Book stores	5942	99.0	101.2	94.9	98.6	-	-	-	-	-	-
Stationery stores	5943	73.2	73.0	72.6	74.7	-	-	-	-	-	-
Jewelry stores	5944	151.1	143.5	141.6	150.9	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gift, novelty, and souvenir shops	5947	193.5	173.3	184.9	194.9	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sewing, needlework, and piece goods	5949	66.9	64.1	63.6	63.0	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nonstore retailers	596	325.3	300.6	296.2	295.4	-	282.6	258.1	252.6	251.9	-
Catalog and mail-order houses	5961	197.6	174.8	170.3	169.8	-	-	-	-	-	-
Merchandising machine operators	5962	76.4	76.1	77.4	77.5	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fuel dealers	598	102.9	103.2	101.5	103.1	-	85.2	85.5	84.9	85.7	-
Retail stores, nec	599	438.0	425.6	462.8	478.3	-	361.0	348.2	377.5	392.9	-
Florists, tobacco stores, and newsstands	5992,3,4	149.8	142.5	156.5	166.9	-	-	-	-	-	-
Finance, insurance, and real estate²		6,559	6,522	6,625	6,644	6,613	4,747	4,719	4,822	4,840	4,809
Finance		3,175	3,174	3,243	3,257	3,256	-	-	-	-	-
Depository institutions	60	2,103.5	2,106.4	2,118.2	2,126.1	2,124.6	1,521.9	1,524.2	1,531.2	1,537.7	-
Commercial banks	602	1,483.4	1,484.4	1,492.9	1,497.2	-	1,056.5	1,057.5	1,061.3	1,065.1	-
State commercial banks	6022	603.6	605.9	617.2	619.3	-	431.9	433.2	441.4	443.9	-
National and commercial banks, nec	6021,9	879.8	878.5	875.7	877.9	-	624.6	624.3	619.9	621.2	-
Savings institutions	603	357.7	358.8	357.4	359.3	-	-	-	-	-	-
Federal savings institutions	6035	193.5	193.8	190.0	191.8	-	-	-	-	-	-
Savings institutions, except federal	6036	164.2	165.0	167.4	167.5	-	-	-	-	-	-
Credit unions	606	141.2	142.0	146.8	147.4	-	111.9	112.5	116.8	117.4	-
Nondepository institutions	61	401.7	400.2	421.2	424.5	-	302.6	302.2	317.9	320.6	-
Personal credit institutions	614	126.4	124.9	122.6	123.7	-	94.3	93.4	89.4	90.2	-
Business credit institutions	615	79.5	79.3	79.7	79.5	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mortgage bankers and brokers	616	178.9	179.2	201.8	204.1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Security and commodity brokers	62	447.1	447.1	476.2	478.0	-	-	-	-	-	-
Security brokers and dealers	621	341.8	342.3	368.1	368.9	-	-	-	-	-	-
Commodity contracts brokers, dealers, and exchanges	622,3	22.6	22.6	22.7	22.9	-	-	-	-	-	-
Security and commodity services	628	82.7	82.2	85.4	86.2	-	53.3	52.6	56.0	56.5	-
Holding and other investment offices	67	222.5	219.8	227.2	228.6	-	-	-	-	-	-
Holding offices	671	99.6	99.4	98.7	98.3	-	-	-	-	-	-

See footnotes at end of table.

**ESTABLISHMENT DATA
EMPLOYMENT
NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED**

B-12. Employees on nonfarm payrolls by detailed industry—Continued

(In thousands)

Industry	1987 SIC Code	All employees					Production workers ¹				
		Dec. 1992	Jan. 1993	Nov. 1993	Dec. 1993 ^P	Jan. 1994 ^P	Dec. 1992	Jan. 1993	Nov. 1993	Dec. 1993 ^P	Jan. 1994 ^P
Finance, insurance, and real estate—Continued											
Insurance	63,64	2,115	2,109	2,110	2,113	2,112	-	-	-	-	-
Insurance carriers	63	1,467.5	1,462.1	1,466.9	1,467.8	-	1,002.6	1,001.9	1,025.9	1,029.4	-
Life insurance	631	525.8	524.7	516.0	516.2	-	324.2	325.4	331.6	333.9	-
Medical service and health insurance	632	270.5	269.4	275.5	276.3	-	221.4	220.3	224.5	225.0	-
Hospital and medical service plans	6324	209.5	208.7	215.2	216.0	-	175.6	174.7	179.7	180.0	-
Fire, marine, and casualty insurance	633	547.4	545.5	541.2	539.3	-	355.8	356.1	358.3	357.7	-
Title insurance	636	65.7	64.8	75.7	77.1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Insurance agents, brokers, and service	64	647.6	646.7	643.1	645.3	-	-	-	-	-	-
Real estate	65	1,269	1,239	1,272	1,274	1,245	-	-	-	-	-
Real estate operators and lessors	651	561.2	540.7	555.1	558.9	-	-	-	-	-	-
Real estate agents and managers	653	569.9	562.4	572.8	574.9	-	-	-	-	-	-
Subdividers and developers	655	106.0	103.6	108.6	103.9	-	-	-	-	-	-
Services		29,453	29,081	30,665	30,624	30,176	25,710	25,353	26,792	26,733	26,289
Agricultural services	07	449.7	413.8	528.0	489.5	449.9	369.2	336.0	441.5	404.1	-
Veterinary services	074	138.5	137.7	142.1	142.2	-	115.7	114.5	118.6	118.8	-
Landscape and horticultural services	078	269.2	235.4	343.7	305.8	-	219.2	188.5	288.4	251.5	-
Hotels and other lodging places	70	1,513.0	1,481.2	1,541.8	1,533.4	1,503.9	-	-	-	-	-
Hotels and motels	701	1,474.1	1,443.0	1,498.1	1,492.8	-	1,298.0	1,268.3	1,315.5	1,308.4	-
Personal services	72	1,103.3	1,130.7	1,102.4	1,112.6	1,138.7	-	-	-	-	-
Laundry, cleaning, and garment services	721	417.4	412.8	425.9	425.2	-	368.7	363.8	375.4	375.1	-
Photographic studios, portrait	722	78.1	68.9	86.5	85.7	-	-	-	-	-	-
Beauty shops	723	384.7	381.8	382.7	382.3	-	344.6	341.0	341.8	342.5	-
Funeral service and crematories	726	85.1	84.9	87.6	88.5	-	-	-	-	-	-
Miscellaneous personal services	729	118.0	162.4	100.6	111.7	-	99.4	144.5	83.3	92.8	-
Business services	73	5,538.0	5,399.8	6,016.6	6,014.9	5,829.2	4,902.5	4,773.8	5,359.9	5,357.0	-
Advertising	731	224.7	223.5	228.4	229.2	-	160.7	160.4	166.5	166.9	-
Advertising agencies	7311	153.0	151.2	154.0	154.3	-	-	-	-	-	-
Credit reporting and collection	732	117.6	117.0	115.2	114.3	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mailing, reproduction, and stenographic services	733	240.6	237.0	254.7	257.7	-	-	-	-	-	-
Photocopying and duplicating services	7334	52.4	52.1	54.5	54.4	-	43.2	44.7	44.6	44.6	-
Services to buildings	734	807.3	802.7	838.4	837.6	-	724.2	720.5	752.5	751.2	-
Miscellaneous equipment rental and leasing	735	204.4	202.6	216.7	216.9	-	162.9	161.5	173.1	173.2	-
Heavy construction equipment rental	7353	39.0	37.8	41.4	41.3	-	32.6	31.5	34.7	34.8	-
Personnel supply services	736	1,819.6	1,705.7	2,168.9	2,177.5	2,035.1	-	-	-	-	-
Employment agencies	7361	238.5	230.2	294.2	299.8	-	-	-	-	-	-
Help supply services	7363	1,581.1	1,475.5	1,874.7	1,877.7	-	1,532.3	1,427.1	1,817.4	1,821.1	-
Computer and data processing services	737	852.4	860.1	903.5	909.5	-	685.3	697.0	734.6	740.6	-
Computer programming services	7371	172.6	174.3	187.6	188.9	-	141.6	143.3	158.7	160.7	-
Prepackaged software	7372	133.6	137.7	146.3	147.3	-	-	-	-	-	-
Computer integrated systems design	7373	104.2	106.7	113.0	113.5	-	79.3	81.2	83.8	84.7	-
Data processing and preparation	7374	211.9	211.1	218.8	220.7	-	-	-	-	-	-
Information retrieval services	7375	47.1	47.4	50.5	51.7	-	37.3	38.1	38.9	39.7	-
Computer maintenance and repair	7378	42.5	42.6	40.0	39.9	-	36.3	36.2	33.3	33.1	-
Miscellaneous business services	738	1,271.4	1,251.2	1,290.8	1,272.2	-	1,120.2	1,102.4	1,135.2	1,116.2	-
Detective and armored car services	7381	477.9	470.3	488.7	485.3	-	446.6	439.4	456.1	453.5	-
Security systems services	7382	38.4	38.6	37.6	37.5	-	32.7	32.9	32.1	32.0	-
Photofinishing laboratories	7384	77.7	71.2	78.9	77.3	-	-	-	-	-	-
Auto repair, services, and parking	75	883.7	885.4	951.4	957.2	959.6	723.2	725.1	782.2	787.5	-
Automotive rentals, without drivers	751	159.0	158.7	174.1	175.6	-	125.6	125.9	140.8	141.8	-
Passenger car rental	7514	97.3	97.6	110.1	110.7	-	77.3	77.7	89.4	90.1	-
Automobile parking	752	58.9	57.4	60.0	60.2	-	52.5	51.1	53.3	53.5	-
Automotive repair shops	753	499.1	502.5	535.8	537.0	-	402.5	405.5	434.1	435.2	-
Automotive and tire repair shops	7532,4	173.4	175.3	185.9	186.7	-	141.6	143.5	152.8	153.6	-
General automotive repair shops	7538	207.6	208.4	223.9	224.8	-	168.2	168.7	182.0	183.0	-

See footnotes at end of table.

**ESTABLISHMENT DATA
EMPLOYMENT
NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED**

B-12. Employees on nonfarm payrolls by detailed industry—Continued

(In thousands)

Industry	1987 SIC Code	All employees					Production workers ¹				
		Dec. 1992	Jan. 1993	Nov. 1993	Dec. 1993 ^P	Jan. 1994 ^P	Dec. 1992	Jan. 1993	Nov. 1993	Dec. 1993 ^P	Jan. 1994 ^P
Services—Continued											
Auto repair, services, and parking—Continued											
Automotive services, except repair	754	166.7	166.8	181.5	184.4	-	142.6	142.6	154.0	157.0	-
Carwashes	7542	96.2	96.5	104.0	106.0	-	84.2	84.4	90.9	93.3	-
Miscellaneous repair services	76	346.4	345.4	361.3	360.6	361.4	282.5	281.1	294.3	290.8	-
Electrical repair shops	762	109.7	110.0	114.3	115.3	-	-	-	-	-	-
Motion pictures	78	424.6	421.1	423.0	433.4	426.8	349.3	346.9	350.6	357.4	-
Motion picture production and services	781	174.4	175.2	178.0	180.6	-	137.9	139.1	144.5	144.4	-
Motion picture theaters	783	107.3	104.6	102.2	106.6	-	-	-	-	-	-
Amusement and recreation services	79	1,061.8	1,026.8	1,055.5	1,060.1	1,031.4	922.0	888.4	915.7	915.3	-
Bowling centers	793	94.1	94.2	92.8	93.4	-	84.5	84.7	83.0	83.4	-
Misc. amusement and recreation services	799	695.4	675.9	694.6	696.3	-	604.4	585.5	604.9	605.0	-
Physical fitness facilities	7991	117.7	119.2	117.2	119.3	-	104.5	106.4	105.4	107.3	-
Membership sports and recreation clubs	7997	251.6	225.6	254.0	250.8	-	217.1	191.9	218.8	215.8	-
Health services	80	8,702.7	8,702.9	8,984.8	9,007.4	9,005.3	7,728.5	7,726.3	7,958.8	7,975.8	-
Offices and clinics of medical doctors	801	1,514.6	1,510.6	1,565.2	1,570.7	-	1,240.9	1,237.0	1,275.0	1,278.5	-
Offices and clinics of dentists	802	551.8	551.2	572.5	575.9	-	483.4	482.9	500.8	503.6	-
Offices and clinics of other health practitioners	804	340.8	338.4	364.6	366.2	-	277.8	275.7	300.9	303.0	-
Offices and clinics of chiropractors and optometrists	8041,2	152.3	151.5	157.6	157.3	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nursing and personal care facilities	805	1,574.5	1,573.7	1,647.2	1,653.2	-	1,422.2	1,420.8	1,484.9	1,490.1	-
Skilled nursing care facilities	8051	1,122.0	1,121.0	1,173.7	1,179.0	-	-	-	-	-	-
Intermediate care facilities	8052	224.1	224.4	233.6	234.0	-	201.9	202.1	210.0	210.2	-
Nursing and personal care, nec	8059	228.4	228.3	239.9	240.2	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hospitals	806	3,799.7	3,802.2	3,818.4	3,817.6	3,817.8	3,488.6	3,489.6	3,495.6	3,493.1	-
General medical and surgical hospitals	8062	3,494.3	3,496.6	3,513.4	3,513.1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Psychiatric hospitals	8063	102.6	102.0	98.7	98.3	-	-	-	-	-	-
Specialty hospitals, excluding psychiatric	8069	202.8	203.6	206.3	206.2	-	-	-	-	-	-
Medical and dental laboratories	807	186.2	186.6	197.6	198.6	-	-	-	-	-	-
Home health care services	808	432.6	436.6	503.0	507.7	-	400.0	403.5	465.7	469.7	-
Legal services	81	919.6	919.2	930.8	929.2	926.2	741.5	740.9	746.2	745.3	-
Educational services	82	1,814.1	1,700.3	1,908.3	1,867.2	1,745.7	-	-	-	-	-
Elementary and secondary schools	821	483.2	481.7	502.8	500.8	-	-	-	-	-	-
Colleges and universities	822	1,122.8	1,016.5	1,192.4	1,157.6	-	-	-	-	-	-
Vocational schools	824	77.6	75.0	78.1	76.4	-	-	-	-	-	-
Social services	83	2,016.0	2,006.8	2,109.1	2,114.4	2,098.0	1,745.4	1,734.7	1,824.1	1,827.7	-
Individual and family services	832	538.3	537.3	562.1	564.2	-	467.7	466.1	487.4	489.0	-
Job training and related services	833	280.2	276.8	291.4	292.4	-	234.6	230.9	243.7	244.5	-
Child day care services	835	468.8	464.1	485.0	486.1	-	415.0	410.2	427.6	428.1	-
Residential care	836	551.9	552.9	585.3	587.5	-	483.1	483.7	511.5	513.1	-
Social services, nec	839	176.8	175.7	185.3	184.2	-	145.0	143.8	153.9	153.0	-
Museums and botanical and zoological gardens	84	71.9	67.8	75.1	76.7	71.0	-	-	-	-	-
Membership organizations	86	1,939.8	1,919.9	1,956.7	1,955.6	1,934.5	-	-	-	-	-
Business associations	861	102.4	101.7	107.0	104.3	-	-	-	-	-	-
Professional organizations	862	52.9	52.6	53.3	53.8	-	37.9	37.6	37.5	38.0	-
Labor organizations	863	135.5	130.8	134.5	134.9	-	-	-	-	-	-
Civic and social associations	864	417.4	404.8	428.3	429.0	-	-	-	-	-	-
Engineering and management services	87	2,485.0	2,475.5	2,536.1	2,527.9	2,511.8	1,892.9	1,885.3	1,936.3	1,931.4	-
Engineering and architectural services	871	752.9	750.6	772.2	766.8	-	615.4	613.1	635.8	631.0	-
Engineering services	8711	593.6	592.3	607.5	601.2	-	489.2	487.6	504.8	499.3	-
Architectural services	8712	112.6	112.4	114.0	115.1	-	87.7	87.6	88.8	89.8	-
Surveying services	8713	46.7	45.9	50.7	50.5	-	38.5	37.9	42.2	41.9	-
Accounting, auditing, and bookkeeping	872	502.0	505.3	496.9	498.7	-	361.1	367.4	355.1	356.5	-

See footnotes at end of table.

**ESTABLISHMENT DATA
EMPLOYMENT
NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED**

B-12. Employees on nonfarm payrolls by detailed industry—Continued

(In thousands)

Industry	1987 SIC Code	All employees					Production workers ¹				
		Dec. 1992	Jan. 1993	Nov. 1993	Dec. 1993 ^p	Jan. 1994 ^p	Dec. 1992	Jan. 1993	Nov. 1993	Dec. 1993 ^p	Jan. 1994 ^p
Services—Continued											
Engineering and management services—Continued											
Research and testing services	873	560.4	552.2	567.7	563.4	-	419.5	412.8	430.2	427.7	-
Commercial physical research	8731	231.7	231.5	231.5	231.2	-	159.3	160.7	165.0	165.6	-
Commercial nonphysical research	8732	105.5	101.0	109.6	107.0	-	84.3	80.1	87.6	85.7	-
Noncommercial research organizations	8733	141.2	138.6	144.1	143.3	-	109.3	106.8	111.9	111.2	-
Management and public relations	874	669.7	667.4	699.3	699.0	-	496.9	492.0	515.2	516.2	-
Public relations services	8743	30.7	30.4	31.7	31.0	-	22.4	21.7	22.1	21.5	-
Services, nec	89	41.3	41.8	41.3	41.2	-	32.4	32.9	32.8	32.7	-
Government		19,073	18,707	19,308	19,270	18,906	-	-	-	-	-
Federal Government ⁴		2,965	2,922	2,882	2,921	2,881	-	-	-	-	-
Executive, by agency ⁴		2,899.1	2,856.0	2,816.9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Department of Defense		902.7	897.0	847.1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Postal Service ⁵		815.9	779.3	797.9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other executive agencies		1,180.5	1,179.7	1,171.9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Legislative		38.4	38.2	37.7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Judicial		27.8	27.8	27.6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Federal Government, by industry:											
Manufacturing activities		100.2	99.4	87.0	86.0	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ship building and repairing	3731	57.4	56.9	48.6	48.1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transportation and public utilities, except Postal Service		33.7	33.5	32.4	32.3	-	-	-	-	-	-
Services		396.7	394.1	399.3	397.6	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hospitals	806	238.2	237.9	239.5	240.0	-	-	-	-	-	-
State government		4,513	4,391	4,616	4,581	4,452	-	-	-	-	-
Hospitals	806	418.9	419.2	415.4	414.6	-	-	-	-	-	-
Education	82	1,915.7	1,787.5	1,988.8	1,951.2	-	-	-	-	-	-
General administration, including executive, legislative, and judicial functions		1,705.6	1,712.9	1,738.8	1,740.6	-	-	-	-	-	-
Local government		11,595	11,394	11,810	11,768	11,573	-	-	-	-	-
Transportation and public utilities		445.5	445.2	444.4	445.4	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hospitals	806	681.4	683.2	699.7	699.6	-	-	-	-	-	-
Education	82	6,605.9	6,437.8	6,734.8	6,723.5	-	-	-	-	-	-
General administration, including executive, legislative, and judicial functions		3,488.1	3,458.0	3,554.1	3,526.0	-	-	-	-	-	-

¹ Data relate to production workers in mining and manufacturing; construction workers in construction; and nonsupervisory workers in transportation and public utilities; wholesale and retail trade; finance, insurance, and real estate; and services.

² Data relate to line-haul railroads with operating revenues of \$50,000,000 or more.

³ Excludes nonoffice commissioned real estate sales agents.

⁴ Prepared by the Office of Personnel Management. Data relate to civilian employment only and exclude the Central Intelligence Agency and

the National Security Agency.

⁵ Includes rural mail carriers.

- Data not available.

^p = preliminary.

NOTE: Establishment survey estimates are currently projected from March 1992 benchmark levels. When more recent benchmark data are introduced, all unadjusted data from April 1992 forward are subject to revision.

**ESTABLISHMENT DATA
WOMEN EMPLOYEES
NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED**

B-13. Women employees on nonfarm payrolls by major industry and manufacturing group

(In thousands)

Industry	Oct. 1992	Nov. 1992	Sept. 1993	Oct. 1993	Nov. 1993
Total	52,978	53,317	53,480	53,972	54,299
Total private	42,702	42,869	43,415	43,540	43,744
Goods-producing	6,546	6,524	6,470	6,455	6,435
Mining	91	90	86	87	86
Construction	513	508	521	521	517
Manufacturing	5,942	5,926	5,863	5,847	5,832
Durable goods	2,710	2,708	2,655	2,658	2,660
Lumber and wood products	111	111	114	114	115
Furniture and fixtures	145	145	146	147	148
Stone, clay, and glass products	104	103	103	103	102
Primary metal industries	92	91	91	91	91
Fabricated metal products	292	292	289	289	290
Industrial machinery and equipment	416	418	409	409	410
Electronic and other electrical equipment	643	644	637	640	642
Transportation equipment	363	362	345	343	344
Instruments and related products	376	375	355	354	353
Miscellaneous manufacturing	169	168	167	168	168
Nondurable goods	3,232	3,218	3,208	3,189	3,172
Food and kindred products	555	540	566	554	538
Tobacco products	18	16	16	16	16
Textile mill products	321	323	318	317	315
Apparel and other textile products	782	781	752	748	744
Paper and allied products	168	168	166	164	165
Printing and publishing	660	666	664	665	670
Chemicals and allied products	336	336	336	335	334
Petroleum and coal products	26	25	25	24	24
Rubber and misc. plastics products	299	298	300	300	301
Leather and leather products	68	67	65	65	65
Service-producing	46,432	46,793	47,010	47,517	47,864
Transportation and public utilities	1,688	1,687	1,685	1,692	1,695
Wholesale trade	1,865	1,872	1,873	1,887	1,891
Retail trade	10,321	10,511	10,501	10,498	10,702
Finance, insurance, and real estate	4,157	4,155	4,196	4,188	4,204
Services	18,125	18,120	18,690	18,820	18,817
Government	10,276	10,448	10,065	10,432	10,555
Federal	1,213	1,214	1,206	1,199	1,198
State	2,259	2,273	2,212	2,294	2,308
Local	6,804	6,961	6,647	6,939	7,049

NOTE: Establishment survey estimates are currently projected from March 1992 benchmark levels. When more recent benchmark data are

introduced, all unadjusted data from April 1992 forward are subject to revision.

**ESTABLISHMENT DATA
STATE AND AREA EMPLOYMENT
NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED**

B-14. Employees on nonfarm payrolls in States and selected areas by major industry

(In thousands)

State and area	Total			Mining			Construction		
	Dec. 1992	Nov. 1993	Dec. 1993 ^P	Dec. 1992	Nov. 1993	Dec. 1993 ^P	Dec. 1992	Nov. 1993	Dec. 1993 ^P
Alabama	1,699.8	1,711.7	1,709.9	10.8	10.8	10.5	76.5	77.5	76.7
Birmingham	435.3	439.0	440.7	5.1	5.3	5.2	22.5	23.0	23.2
Huntsville	142.4	140.9	140.4	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	4.7	4.7	4.8
Mobile	193.3	195.7	195.7	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	13.0	14.1	14.0
Montgomery	140.9	142.4	143.4	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	6.4	6.4	6.3
Tuscaloosa	67.7	70.1	69.9	2.5	2.5	2.3	3.4	3.5	3.4
Alaska	238.5	248.6	244.4	10.0	10.1	9.7	9.2	11.2	10.0
Anchorage	114.2	118.4	118.1	3.3	3.3	3.2	4.8	6.1	5.6
Arizona	1,561.7	1,595.3	1,602.4	12.6	12.2	12.2	83.6	91.9	91.8
Phoenix	1,015.0	1,037.9	1,044.2	.8	.8	.8	55.5	61.7	61.6
Tucson	274.2	278.2	278.5	2.2	1.9	1.9	14.9	16.8	17.1
Arkansas	978.7	995.1	993.6	3.6	3.7	3.7	38.5	39.8	39.3
Fayetteville-Springdale	61.4	63.4	63.3	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	2.3	2.5	2.5
Fort Smith	82.7	82.6	82.7	.8	.9	.9	2.8	2.9	2.9
Little Rock-North Little Rock	269.6	272.0	272.0	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	11.1	11.4	11.3
Pine Bluff	34.3	34.0	33.9	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	.9	.8	.9
California	12,164.1	11,993.1	12,006.1	33.3	32.5	32.3	456.8	462.7	452.8
Anaheim-Santa Ana	1,125.6	1,108.4	1,108.0	1.0	.9	.9	44.4	42.7	41.6
Bakersfield	174.9	174.9	175.4	11.6	11.0	11.0	9.1	8.9	9.1
Fresno	227.4	228.7	227.9	.5	.5	.5	10.8	11.7	11.2
Los Angeles-Long Beach	3,841.6	3,751.6	3,766.6	7.9	7.9	7.9	104.2	100.4	99.9
Modesto	119.7	119.3	118.3	(²)	(²)	(²)	6.1	6.3	6.2
Oakland	868.5	855.7	856.9	3.1	3.0	3.0	40.2	40.5	39.2
Oxnard-Ventura	225.8	222.9	222.7	1.9	1.8	1.8	10.1	10.5	10.1
Riverside-San Bernardino	723.1	713.8	715.7	1.2	1.4	1.4	37.0	37.8	36.7
Sacramento	624.0	627.8	628.9	.7	.7	.7	27.2	30.9	29.0
Salinas-Seaside-Monterey	108.1	108.1	106.3	.3	.3	.3	3.9	3.8	3.6
San Diego	943.1	929.7	930.3	.5	.5	.5	40.9	39.5	39.5
San Francisco	925.8	916.8	917.7	.6	.6	.6	28.2	29.1	28.5
San Jose	784.3	770.0	770.2	.2	.2	.2	27.2	28.0	27.8
Santa Barbara-Santa Maria-Lompoc	142.2	140.5	139.6	1.0	1.0	1.0	5.2	5.0	5.0
Santa Rosa-Petaluma	143.2	143.9	143.8	.5	.6	.6	7.6	8.7	8.4
Stockton	152.0	152.8	151.5	.1	.1	.1	5.8	6.4	6.1
Vallejo-Fairfield-Napa	139.4	138.3	137.2	.4	.4	.4	9.3	9.9	9.8
Colorado	1,628.4	1,668.8	1,683.4	18.2	15.7	15.6	74.2	83.1	80.4
Boulder-Longmont	131.6	135.5	135.9	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	4.4	4.8	5.0
Denver	884.4	908.5	909.7	8.5	8.2	8.1	40.5	48.1	46.3
Connecticut	1,530.4	1,504.9	1,506.4	.7	.9	.8	47.5	47.4	45.6
Bridgeport-Milford	178.4	176.0	175.5	(²)	(²)	(²)	4.7	4.6	4.6
Hartford	433.1	425.4	425.1	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	11.8	12.2	11.5
New Britain	60.9	61.5	61.2	(²)	(²)	(²)	3.7	3.8	3.7
New Haven-Meriden	235.2	235.6	235.5	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	8.0	8.9	9.0
Stamford	114.8	111.7	113.0	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	2.8	2.5	2.5
Waterbury	81.8	82.5	82.8	(²)	(²)	(²)	2.4	2.5	2.4
Delaware	349.7	351.3	351.5	.1	.1	.1	19.2	19.4	19.1
Wilmington	292.9	290.2	290.0	.2	.2	.2	15.6	14.5	14.4
District of Columbia	680.0	676.0	673.5	.1	.1	.1	8.7	9.5	9.4
Washington MSA	2,207.6	2,217.9	2,216.3	.6	.6	.6	94.4	97.8	96.8
Florida	5,450.4	5,558.0	5,601.8	6.8	6.0	6.0	274.1	285.3	285.6
Daytona Beach	124.0	129.1	129.9	(²)	(²)	(²)	6.3	6.6	6.6
Fort Lauderdale-Hollywood-Pompano Beach	530.8	542.3	549.0	.2	.2	.2	28.9	30.1	29.9
Fort Myers-Cape Coral	128.4	132.6	135.2	(²)	(²)	(²)	10.8	11.8	12.2
Gainesville	104.4	106.4	106.8	(²)	(²)	(²)	3.9	3.5	3.6
Jacksonville	424.2	428.5	429.9	(²)	(²)	(²)	22.9	23.3	23.6
Lakeland-Winter Haven	149.7	152.4	154.3	3.2	2.4	2.4	6.5	6.5	6.8
Melbourne-Titusville-Palm Bay	162.4	162.2	163.0	(²)	(²)	(²)	7.3	7.6	7.6
Miami-Hialeah	880.9	899.6	904.9	.6	.6	.6	35.5	41.1	41.2
Orlando	581.7	599.4	603.4	(²)	(²)	(²)	29.9	30.1	30.6
Pensacola	134.2	134.6	134.8	(²)	(²)	(²)	7.4	7.8	7.9
Sarasota	117.0	117.9	119.5	(²)	(²)	(²)	7.2	7.4	7.4
Tallahassee	130.6	132.7	132.7	(²)	(²)	(²)	5.4	5.0	5.0
Tampa-St. Petersburg-Clearwater	886.2	891.8	900.3	.4	.4	.5	41.7	40.2	40.2
West Palm Beach-Boca Raton-Delray Beach	384.0	364.4	370.4	(²)	(²)	(²)	19.9	20.0	19.8

See footnotes at end of table.

**ESTABLISHMENT DATA
STATE AND AREA EMPLOYMENT
NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED**

B-14. Employees on nonfarm payrolls in States and selected areas by major industry—Continued

(In thousands)

State and area	Manufacturing			Transportation and public utilities			Wholesale and retail trade		
	Dec. 1992	Nov. 1993	Dec. 1993 ^P	Dec. 1992	Nov. 1993	Dec. 1993 ^P	Dec. 1992	Nov. 1993	Dec. 1993 ^P
Alabama	382.4	378.4	377.0	82.7	83.3	83.0	379.5	379.0	383.3
Birmingham	54.3	53.9	53.8	30.8	30.8	30.7	107.2	106.5	108.0
Huntsville	32.5	31.0	30.7	3.3	3.3	3.3	27.6	27.4	28.0
Mobile	27.9	27.3	27.4	10.9	10.7	10.7	50.3	51.2	51.5
Montgomery	17.0	17.2	17.6	5.8	5.7	5.7	32.8	33.0	33.5
Tuscaloosa	10.1	10.7	10.6	2.2	2.2	2.2	14.6	14.7	14.9
Alaska	11.8	12.3	11.6	21.8	22.3	22.1	47.8	50.3	50.2
Anchorage	1.8	1.8	1.7	12.2	12.1	12.2	26.8	28.6	28.8
Arizona	171.2	171.8	171.9	82.6	77.9	78.0	391.0	395.8	401.2
Phoenix	127.5	127.1	127.1	57.2	54.1	54.3	256.7	262.6	267.0
Tucson	23.7	24.5	24.7	11.1	11.0	10.9	66.3	64.6	65.0
Arkansas	238.1	243.2	242.5	55.8	57.2	57.1	219.2	221.0	221.9
Fayetteville-Springdale	14.8	15.5	15.6	4.4	4.7	4.7	13.9	14.1	14.1
Fort Smith	24.8	25.3	25.4	5.2	5.4	5.4	17.0	16.9	17.0
Little Rock-North Little Rock	33.4	33.9	33.8	17.3	17.4	17.4	63.9	63.6	64.4
Pine Bluff	7.2	7.0	6.9	2.3	2.1	2.0	7.2	7.1	7.1
California	1,841.4	1,767.6	1,756.8	609.5	598.9	600.1	2,888.0	2,794.0	2,824.8
Anaheim-Santa Ana	214.1	205.6	204.7	38.1	36.9	36.6	285.8	275.2	278.2
Bakersfield	10.4	10.3	10.2	8.7	8.4	8.4	42.2	42.0	42.2
Fresno	24.8	25.2	24.8	12.2	12.1	11.9	58.1	55.7	56.1
Los Angeles-Long Beach	697.9	654.8	652.8	203.3	196.5	199.2	877.3	847.2	860.4
Modesto	23.8	22.7	21.9	5.3	5.6	5.5	31.1	30.4	30.7
Oakland	106.7	102.3	102.2	54.9	53.7	54.0	206.6	201.7	204.6
Oxnard-Ventura	30.9	29.9	29.8	10.7	10.0	9.9	54.3	52.9	53.8
Riverside-San Bernardino	64.5	62.7	62.2	37.1	36.7	37.0	190.2	182.9	185.0
Sacramento	41.8	42.8	42.1	29.4	29.0	29.0	146.6	144.1	146.7
Salinas-Seaside-Monterey	8.3	9.2	8.9	5.1	5.1	5.0	28.8	28.5	28.1
San Diego	120.1	114.1	113.5	35.3	34.7	34.9	223.0	215.0	216.2
San Francisco	78.4	76.3	75.2	77.3	74.9	74.7	200.7	194.3	196.7
San Jose	229.1	221.9	220.5	22.8	22.5	22.5	160.9	156.2	157.7
Santa Barbara-Santa Maria-Lompoc	18.4	17.2	16.9	5.2	4.8	4.7	32.9	33.1	33.3
Santa Rosa-Petaluma	20.2	20.1	20.1	5.8	5.8	5.9	36.6	35.5	35.8
Stockton	20.6	20.4	19.9	9.8	9.8	9.7	38.9	38.3	38.2
Vallejo-Fairfield-Napa	12.5	12.2	12.2	5.7	6.0	5.9	35.5	35.3	35.1
Colorado	183.4	184.8	184.8	101.7	103.1	104.6	400.6	406.1	414.9
Boulder-Longmont	28.4	28.7	28.9	3.1	3.3	3.4	28.3	28.9	28.8
Denver	69.2	67.8	67.4	73.1	74.1	74.8	218.8	222.3	225.0
Connecticut	301.3	287.5	286.7	67.8	66.1	66.3	341.0	323.9	327.5
Bridgeport-Milford	45.6	45.1	44.7	7.2	6.9	6.9	40.7	38.8	39.1
Hartford	69.1	61.3	61.2	17.8	16.7	17.0	93.3	92.1	93.0
New Britain	16.1	15.9	15.9	2.6	2.5	2.5	13.2	13.2	13.4
New Haven-Meriden	41.9	41.7	41.8	15.9	15.6	15.7	49.0	47.3	48.4
Stamford	17.2	16.4	16.5	5.0	4.8	4.9	27.4	26.5	27.3
Waterbury	17.3	17.3	17.2	3.3	3.3	3.3	17.0	16.5	17.0
Delaware	87.4	65.1	64.6	14.6	15.0	15.0	78.1	77.1	78.0
Wilmington	57.3	54.0	53.3	16.4	16.6	16.4	60.6	58.8	59.3
District of Columbia	13.8	13.9	13.8	22.9	22.2	22.0	54.9	53.0	52.9
Washington MSA	78.9	78.7	78.8	103.1	101.8	101.4	416.2	407.7	412.2
Florida	480.5	484.0	483.5	277.1	278.6	281.8	1,460.4	1,462.4	1,493.8
Daytona Beach	11.2	11.2	11.4	3.9	3.8	3.9	35.6	36.3	36.8
Fort Lauderdale-Hollywood-Pompano Beach	40.3	41.7	41.6	25.7	26.5	27.1	156.1	156.9	161.1
Fort Myers-Cape Coral	5.4	5.3	5.4	5.9	5.8	6.0	36.9	37.9	38.9
Gainesville	5.5	5.8	5.8	2.1	2.1	2.1	22.3	22.4	22.8
Jacksonville	33.8	33.8	33.8	31.2	30.6	30.6	111.4	112.0	113.2
Lakeland-Winter Haven	20.5	20.9	21.2	7.4	7.2	7.3	43.0	43.7	44.8
Melbourne-Titusville-Palm Bay	28.9	27.9	27.9	4.7	4.8	4.8	36.8	36.8	37.6
Miami-Hialeah	83.1	85.1	85.3	68.8	71.9	72.4	238.1	237.1	242.1
Orlando	45.6	46.1	48.1	33.6	34.9	35.3	148.0	151.5	154.0
Pensacola	11.1	11.2	11.1	6.1	5.9	5.9	32.2	32.5	33.1
Sarasota	7.3	7.3	7.4	3.8	3.6	3.8	33.7	33.8	34.9
Tallahassee	4.4	4.2	4.2	3.1	3.1	3.1	27.4	28.7	28.9
Tampa-St. Petersburg-Clearwater	85.2	84.4	83.8	39.9	39.8	40.2	238.6	233.6	238.6
West Palm Beach-Boca Raton-Delray Beach	31.7	30.9	30.7	14.5	14.7	15.0	101.0	98.8	102.6

See footnotes at end of table.

**ESTABLISHMENT DATA
STATE AND AREA EMPLOYMENT
NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED**

B-14. Employees on nonfarm payrolls in States and selected areas by major industry—Continued

(In thousands)

State and area	Finance, insurance, and real estate			Services			Government		
	Dec. 1992	Nov. 1993	Dec. 1993 ^P	Dec. 1992	Nov. 1993	Dec. 1993 ^P	Dec. 1992	Nov. 1993	Dec. 1993 ^P
Alabama	73.7	75.3	75.5	351.5	358.0	356.7	342.7	349.4	347.2
Birmingham	30.2	31.4	31.5	114.1	117.7	117.6	71.1	70.6	70.7
Huntsville	4.0	4.2	4.2	37.0	36.5	36.2	33.3	33.8	33.4
Mobile	7.9	7.9	7.9	50.6	51.2	50.8	32.7	33.3	33.4
Montgomery	8.1	8.1	8.1	34.1	34.9	35.0	36.7	37.1	37.2
Tuscaloosa	2.2	2.3	2.3	10.2	10.9	10.9	22.5	23.3	23.3
Alaska	10.7	11.0	11.0	52.8	54.1	54.5	74.4	75.3	75.3
Anchorage	6.6	6.8	6.9	29.8	30.6	30.8	28.9	29.1	29.1
Arizona	95.1	96.4	96.8	434.7	445.2	448.5	290.9	304.1	302.2
Phoenix	75.3	76.5	76.8	293.0	300.8	303.4	149.0	154.3	153.2
Tucson	11.6	11.7	11.6	80.0	81.4	81.5	64.4	66.3	65.8
Arkansas	39.3	39.7	39.9	211.2	217.4	216.5	173.0	173.1	172.7
Fayetteville-Springdale	1.7	1.8	1.8	12.2	12.6	12.5	12.1	12.2	12.1
Fort Smith	2.6	2.6	2.7	20.4	19.7	19.7	9.3	6.9	8.7
Little Rock-North Little Rock	16.0	18.3	16.4	73.6	74.4	74.0	54.3	55.0	54.7
Pine Bluff	1.3	1.2	1.2	7.3	7.6	7.7	8.1	8.2	8.1
California	787.1	777.6	778.6	3,450.9	3,461.9	3,466.3	2,097.1	2,097.9	2,094.8
Anaheim-Santa Ana	95.1	92.5	92.2	319.9	324.2	323.4	129.2	130.4	130.4
Bakersfield	5.7	5.6	5.6	40.6	41.4	41.5	46.4	47.3	47.4
Fresno	13.2	13.1	13.2	54.7	55.8	55.8	53.3	54.6	54.6
Los Angeles-Long Beach	250.9	245.8	246.0	1,159.3	1,158.9	1,160.9	540.8	538.1	539.5
Modesto	5.1	5.1	5.1	26.3	26.5	26.3	22.0	22.7	22.6
Oakland	57.4	56.4	56.4	230.1	231.9	232.9	169.5	166.2	164.6
Oxnard-Ventura	12.3	12.2	12.2	60.9	61.7	61.6	44.7	43.9	43.9
Riverside-San Bernardino	30.7	30.3	30.3	185.2	186.7	187.0	157.2	155.3	156.1
Sacramento	42.1	43.5	43.8	150.4	150.8	152.3	185.8	186.2	185.3
Salinas-Seaside-Monterey	6.4	6.5	6.5	26.2	28.3	28.1	27.1	28.4	25.8
San Diego	60.8	59.7	59.4	281.7	284.9	285.3	180.8	181.3	181.0
San Francisco	102.3	101.9	101.8	308.0	308.1	308.6	132.3	131.4	131.6
San Jose	31.5	30.6	30.9	224.2	223.6	223.8	88.6	86.8	86.8
Santa Barbara-Santa Maria-Lompoc	7.7	7.6	7.6	42.6	41.7	41.6	29.2	30.1	29.5
Santa Rosa-Petaluma	9.6	9.3	9.4	37.0	38.0	38.0	25.9	25.9	25.6
Stockton	8.9	8.7	8.8	34.7	34.8	34.5	33.2	34.3	34.2
Vallejo-Fairfield-Napa	5.1	4.8	4.8	34.0	34.6	33.9	36.9	35.1	35.1
Colorado	101.3	104.7	106.1	452.0	465.8	473.5	299.0	305.5	303.5
Boulder-Longmont	4.7	5.0	5.0	37.1	38.4	38.6	25.6	26.4	26.2
Denver	67.0	69.4	69.9	247.1	258.4	258.4	140.2	140.2	139.8
Connecticut	140.5	137.9	138.1	421.9	426.7	428.8	209.7	214.5	212.6
Bridgeport-Milford	10.3	10.2	10.2	50.6	50.6	50.6	19.3	19.6	19.4
Hartford	69.4	68.5	69.0	108.7	110.1	110.0	63.2	64.5	63.4
New Britain	4.0	4.1	4.0	14.2	14.3	14.1	7.1	7.7	7.6
New Haven-Meriden	14.0	13.9	13.8	73.5	74.6	74.3	32.9	33.6	32.7
Stamford	13.7	13.3	13.4	37.9	37.5	37.7	10.8	10.7	10.7
Waterbury	4.3	4.4	4.4	25.0	25.2	25.4	12.5	13.3	13.1
Delaware	33.1	34.2	34.2	87.4	89.4	89.4	49.8	51.0	51.1
Wilmington	29.7	30.6	30.6	74.1	75.2	75.4	39.0	40.3	40.4
District of Columbia	33.5	30.4	30.2	257.5	259.9	259.1	288.6	287.0	286.0
Washington MSA	128.0	126.2	126.1	769.9	790.6	787.6	616.4	614.5	612.8
Florida	352.5	358.7	360.4	1,711.8	1,767.2	1,777.4	887.2	913.8	913.5
Daytona Beach	5.4	5.4	5.4	38.0	40.8	40.6	23.6	25.0	25.2
Fort Lauderdale-Hollywood-Pompano Beach	39.3	39.2	39.1	165.1	170.7	172.3	75.2	77.0	77.7
Fort Myers-Cape Coral	7.8	7.8	7.9	40.4	42.4	43.0	21.3	21.7	21.7
Gainesville	4.4	4.4	4.4	27.0	27.3	27.4	39.1	40.8	40.6
Jacksonville	45.0	44.3	44.3	117.2	120.8	120.5	62.3	63.3	63.5
Lakeland-Winter Haven	7.5	7.6	7.6	38.2	39.8	39.8	23.4	24.3	24.4
Melbourne-Titusville-Palm Bay	4.9	5.4	5.5	55.1	54.9	54.6	24.9	25.0	25.0
Miami-Hialeah	63.1	64.6	64.7	266.0	271.0	272.3	125.7	128.2	126.3
Orlando	34.1	36.0	36.1	218.6	227.3	227.5	71.7	73.3	73.6
Pensacola	5.1	5.0	5.0	40.7	41.6	41.2	31.2	30.2	30.3
Sarasota	7.6	7.7	7.7	43.7	43.9	44.0	13.7	14.2	14.3
Tallahassee	5.2	5.2	5.2	30.1	30.1	29.9	54.8	56.2	56.2
Tampa-St. Petersburg-Clearwater	62.7	64.0	64.5	296.9	308.1	310.2	120.8	-121.3	122.1
West Palm Beach-Boca Raton-DeLray Beach	26.0	26.5	26.6	122.0	123.9	125.9	48.9	49.6	49.8

See footnotes at end of table.

**ESTABLISHMENT DATA
STATE AND AREA EMPLOYMENT
NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED**

B-14. Employees on nonfarm payrolls in States and selected areas by major industry—Continued

(In thousands)

State and area	Total			Mining			Construction		
	Dec. 1992	Nov. 1993	Dec. 1993 ^P	Dec. 1992	Nov. 1993	Dec. 1993 ^P	Dec. 1992	Nov. 1993	Dec. 1993 ^P
Georgia	3,048.1	3,135.9	3,146.1	7.4	7.4	7.4	121.9	132.9	133.4
Albany	51.8	51.4	51.8	(⁹)	(⁹)	(⁹)	2.8	2.8	2.8
Athens	89.2	73.0	70.4	.1	.1	.1	1.9	2.2	2.1
Atlanta	1,548.6	1,614.5	1,625.1	1.1	1.0	1.0	64.7	75.8	78.2
Augusta	184.6	182.7	183.3	.5	.5	.5	13.3	12.0	12.1
Columbus	97.6	100.0	100.3	.1	.1	.1	3.3	3.5	3.7
Macon-Warner Robins	129.0	128.9	129.2	.1	.1	.1	3.7	3.6	3.6
Savannah	119.3	121.4	120.9	(⁹)	(⁹)	(⁹)	6.5	5.7	5.4
Hawaii	545.1	532.3	535.8	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	31.4	30.3	29.5
Honolulu	421.2	410.3	413.3	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	23.1	22.9	22.4
Idaho	424.1	441.8	439.8	2.4	2.4	2.1	23.1	28.1	24.9
Boise City	119.8	128.6	128.4	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	7.8	9.1	8.7
Illinois	5,264.5	5,327.3	5,335.7	17.9	14.7	14.5	198.3	209.3	199.9
Aurora-Elgin	154.4	156.9	156.5	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	8.1	8.3	8.1
Bloomington-Normal	72.5	72.7	72.8	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	2.2	2.3	2.0
Champaign-Urbana-Rantoul	94.2	94.2	93.7	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	3.2	2.7	2.7
Chicago	3,120.0	3,166.8	3,175.5	1.5	1.5	1.4	110.6	116.3	112.6
Davenport-Rock Island-Moline	165.5	167.7	166.4	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	7.5	8.4	7.6
Decatur	55.8	54.4	54.7	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	3.1	2.9	2.8
Joliet	117.6	116.7	118.4	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	8.7	9.0	8.7
Kankakee	39.4	38.9	39.2	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	1.6	1.7	1.8
Lake County	235.7	238.8	238.6	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	10.7	11.7	11.7
Peoria	153.3	154.6	154.2	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	7.3	7.3	6.6
Rockford	138.9	140.0	140.0	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	4.8	5.4	5.2
Springfield	110.3	111.2	110.9	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	4.7	4.5	4.2
Indiana	2,576.1	2,619.0	2,619.2	6.7	6.2	6.1	109.2	120.2	114.5
Anderson	50.6	49.8	49.0	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	1.6	1.9	1.9
Bloomington	59.4	60.4	59.8	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	2.8	3.2	3.1
Elkhart-Goshen	101.1	105.0	104.9	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	2.7	3.1	3.1
Evansville	140.6	143.3	142.3	1.7	1.4	1.4	7.5	8.0	7.1
Fort Wayne	203.3	208.1	206.8	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	8.6	9.5	9.0
Gary-Hammond	247.8	243.9	244.9	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	14.6	14.8	14.7
Indianapolis	687.5	700.4	699.0	.7	.6	.6	34.2	34.2	33.1
Kokomo	48.7	50.4	50.4	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	1.0	1.0	.9
Lafayette-West Lafayette	74.3	76.1	75.8	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	2.8	2.9	2.7
Muncie	57.0	59.6	59.5	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	1.8	2.3	2.3
South Bend-Mishawaka	120.1	121.3	120.5	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	6.3	6.7	6.7
Terre Haute	62.6	61.7	61.4	.3	.4	.4	3.2	2.9	2.7
Iowa	1,281.5	1,282.9	1,277.7	2.1	2.2	2.1	43.4	52.4	46.8
Cedar Rapids	97.2	97.5	97.3	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	4.9	4.8	4.5
Des Moines	245.6	247.1	247.4	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	9.8	10.2	10.0
Dubuque	47.5	48.0	48.2	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	1.6	1.8	1.5
Iowa City	58.9	60.5	60.7	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	1.6	1.9	1.9
Sioux City	56.8	59.1	59.4	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	2.7	3.2	3.0
Waterloo-Cedar Falls	74.4	75.4	75.0	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	2.8	3.0	2.8
Kansas	1,130.6	1,152.0	1,153.0	8.7	8.4	8.2	43.6	48.1	46.1
Lawrence	40.0	41.0	41.0	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	1.3	1.4	1.3
Topeka	92.8	93.6	93.9	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	3.4	3.7	3.5
Wichita	248.8	244.1	244.3	1.7	1.7	1.7	11.7	12.3	12.1
Kentucky	1,537.4	1,553.5	1,550.7	29.0	27.0	26.8	70.5	73.4	71.0
Lexington-Fayette	213.2	217.3	216.8	.2	.2	.2	11.0	11.3	10.7
Louisville	495.0	509.3	508.3	.5	.6	.6	22.7	25.1	24.3
Owensboro	38.7	38.9	39.0	.5	.5	.5	2.4	2.3	2.3
Louisiana	1,629.2	1,646.9	1,646.7	44.4	43.6	43.6	100.2	102.0	103.2
Alexandria	48.0	48.9	49.1	.1	.1	.1	2.8	3.2	3.2
Baton Rouge	251.2	251.9	251.7	.9	.9	.9	30.5	29.8	30.6
Houma-Thibodaux	57.9	59.7	60.0	4.1	4.7	4.6	3.0	3.3	3.3
Lafayette	101.2	102.8	103.1	10.7	10.8	10.7	5.2	5.5	5.8
Lake Charles	70.7	73.8	75.2	.9	1.0	1.0	8.5	9.4	9.6
Monroe	61.9	61.7	61.6	.5	.4	.5	3.3	3.5	3.3
New Orleans	542.2	541.1	543.5	13.8	12.3	12.4	22.8	24.0	24.1
Shreveport	140.4	142.3	142.1	2.7	2.6	2.6	6.5	7.7	7.7

See footnotes at end of table.

**ESTABLISHMENT DATA
STATE AND AREA EMPLOYMENT
NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED**

B-14. Employees on nonfarm payrolls in States and selected areas by major industry—Continued

(In thousands)

State and area	Manufacturing			Transportation and public utilities			Wholesale and retail trade		
	Dec. 1992	Nov. 1993	Dec. 1993 ^P	Dec. 1992	Nov. 1993	Dec. 1993 ^P	Dec. 1992	Nov. 1993	Dec. 1993 ^P
Georgia	549.3	550.6	551.3	200.3	205.7	205.5	779.0	790.5	801.2
Albany	7.8	7.4	7.5	2.5	2.6	2.6	13.5	12.8	13.0
Athens	15.0	15.4	15.1	1.8	1.8	1.8	17.3	17.6	17.6
Atlanta	173.9	176.1	176.8	134.2	137.2	137.0	433.8	450.6	457.9
Augusta	42.0	40.5	40.9	4.9	5.0	5.0	40.6	39.3	39.9
Columbus	20.4	20.8	21.1	3.4	3.7	3.7	21.9	22.4	22.5
Macon-Warner Robins	18.4	18.7	18.6	4.8	4.6	4.7	30.9	31.1	31.4
Savannah	17.0	16.8	16.9	10.4	11.1	11.1	29.1	29.4	29.5
Hawaii	19.0	18.0	17.7	43.7	40.6	40.4	135.9	131.9	133.9
Honolulu	14.0	13.3	13.0	35.9	33.1	33.0	103.2	99.5	101.1
Idaho	67.1	70.8	70.3	20.6	21.0	21.2	109.2	111.8	112.7
Boise City	18.8	20.4	20.4	6.0	6.3	6.3	29.0	30.5	31.0
Illinois	926.9	929.0	928.7	303.1	304.5	306.2	1,265.5	1,268.5	1,284.1
Aurora-Elgin	38.6	39.2	39.1	3.6	3.5	3.5	38.3	38.9	39.1
Bloomington-Normal	7.0	7.5	7.5	3.0	2.9	2.9	16.9	16.8	17.2
Champaign-Urbana-Rantoul	10.2	10.2	10.2	2.3	2.4	2.4	21.0	20.6	20.9
Chicago	510.8	516.3	516.8	199.9	201.9	202.6	744.8	750.7	761.5
Davenport-Rock Island-Moline	26.2	26.5	25.9	7.5	8.0	8.0	50.5	50.1	50.3
Decatur	14.2	13.3	13.3	4.8	4.9	5.0	12.5	12.3	12.4
Joliet	21.1	21.4	21.4	9.3	9.5	9.6	27.3	26.8	27.1
Kankakee	6.2	6.5	6.5	1.5	1.6	1.6	9.9	9.8	9.9
Lake County	51.4	52.0	52.1	7.8	7.9	7.9	64.4	64.1	64.2
Peoria	31.8	32.1	31.9	7.7	7.8	7.9	36.5	37.1	37.4
Rockford	42.4	41.9	42.1	4.7	5.0	4.9	31.6	31.2	31.4
Springfield	4.0	4.1	4.1	5.0	5.2	5.2	25.7	25.6	25.7
Indiana	630.4	633.0	633.3	130.1	131.9	132.1	610.4	617.2	623.7
Anderson	14.7	13.2	12.5	1.2	1.2	1.3	11.8	11.9	11.8
Bloomington	9.1	9.0	9.0	1.7	1.7	1.7	13.8	14.5	14.6
Elkhart-Goshen	51.6	53.6	53.1	2.4	2.6	2.5	19.4	20.0	20.4
Evansville	30.8	32.6	32.5	6.6	6.7	6.7	36.7	35.9	36.4
Fort Wayne	51.4	52.3	51.8	13.4	14.4	14.4	49.9	49.3	49.6
Gary-Hammond	53.1	51.8	51.9	17.8	17.2	17.1	60.1	58.8	60.2
Indianapolis	109.5	110.8	111.2	41.3	40.8	40.7	178.0	184.0	185.7
Kokomo	19.1	19.4	19.5	1.4	1.3	1.3	10.8	10.8	11.0
Lafayette-West Lafayette	14.9	14.6	14.7	2.2	2.3	2.3	14.9	15.1	15.2
Muncie	10.9	10.9	10.9	4.3	4.8	4.7	12.5	13.3	13.3
South Bend-Mishawaka	20.7	20.9	20.8	5.5	5.4	5.3	30.3	30.5	30.7
Terre Haute	11.4	11.4	11.4	2.5	2.4	2.4	17.6	17.7	17.5
Iowa	231.4	234.2	233.7	54.7	53.6	54.0	322.0	323.5	325.0
Cedar Rapids	20.9	20.9	20.8	5.4	5.2	5.1	23.1	23.4	23.7
Des Moines	24.6	25.2	25.1	12.3	11.8	11.9	63.6	65.6	65.7
Dubuque	12.3	12.7	12.7	1.8	1.8	1.8	10.9	11.2	11.4
Iowa City	4.4	4.5	4.5	1.6	1.6	1.6	11.2	11.2	11.4
Sioux City	11.6	11.7	11.7	3.5	3.5	3.5	14.7	14.4	14.5
Waterloo-Cedar Falls	16.2	15.8	15.7	1.9	1.9	1.9	17.7	18.3	18.4
Kansas	180.5	178.0	178.2	84.6	66.3	67.3	279.6	282.7	283.6
Lawrence	4.8	4.7	4.6	.9	1.0	1.0	9.6	9.9	10.1
Topeka	9.3	9.2	9.3	6.1	6.5	6.5	21.2	21.0	21.3
Wichita	59.6	55.6	55.2	11.6	11.6	11.6	58.0	56.0	56.7
Kentucky	291.1	292.5	293.0	82.9	84.9	84.1	367.9	366.9	369.2
Lexington-Fayette	33.6	34.5	34.5	9.1	8.6	8.6	48.4	49.5	50.1
Louisville	87.6	89.1	89.3	33.0	35.6	34.8	123.1	123.7	125.3
Owensboro	6.4	6.2	6.3	2.0	2.0	2.0	9.9	10.0	10.1
Louisiana	185.7	187.0	185.4	105.5	104.2	104.1	385.7	384.1	385.4
Alexandria	3.3	3.4	3.3	2.3	2.5	2.5	10.8	10.8	10.9
Baton Rouge	23.6	23.0	23.0	11.6	11.6	11.7	54.9	55.2	55.4
Houma-Thibodaux	4.8	5.0	4.9	5.8	5.7	5.8	15.0	15.1	15.2
Lafayette	9.8	10.0	10.1	6.2	5.9	6.0	26.6	26.9	27.0
Lake Charles	10.8	11.1	11.2	4.1	4.8	4.5	16.3	16.8	16.8
Monroe	8.2	7.9	8.0	2.9	3.0	3.0	15.5	15.7	15.6
New Orleans	44.3	43.2	43.0	40.2	39.6	40.1	140.2	137.0	138.5
Shreveport	17.2	17.0	16.8	7.9	7.6	7.5	34.8	34.4	35.0

See footnotes at end of table.

**ESTABLISHMENT DATA
STATE AND AREA EMPLOYMENT
NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED**

B-14. Employees on nonfarm payrolls in States and selected areas by major industry—Continued

(In thousands)

State and area	Finance, insurance, and real estate			Services			Government		
	Dec. 1992	Nov. 1993	Dec. 1993 ^P	Dec. 1992	Nov. 1993	Dec. 1993 ^P	Dec. 1992	Nov. 1993	Dec. 1993 ^P
Georgia	163.8	164.4	165.2	684.4	731.2	731.0	542.0	553.2	551.1
Albany	2.0	2.1	2.1	11.4	11.7	11.8	11.8	12.0	12.0
Athens	2.2	2.1	2.1	11.3	11.3	11.1	19.6	22.5	20.5
Atlanta	105.9	105.1	105.7	408.3	439.4	441.2	226.7	229.3	229.3
Augusta	6.2	6.6	6.6	40.1	40.3	39.9	37.2	38.5	38.4
Columbus	6.9	7.3	7.3	21.4	22.6	22.3	20.2	19.6	19.6
Macon-Warner Robins	7.9	8.2	8.3	27.5	27.7	27.6	35.7	34.9	34.9
Savannah	4.3	4.1	4.1	33.3	34.7	34.6	18.7	19.6	19.3
Hawaii	37.8	38.2	38.2	161.7	159.5	159.6	115.6	113.8	116.5
Honolulu	31.2	31.3	31.3	119.4	117.8	117.8	94.4	92.4	94.7
Idaho	22.0	22.6	22.7	92.1	94.7	95.0	87.6	92.2	90.9
Boise City	9.2	9.4	9.4	28.2	30.6	30.3	20.8	22.3	22.3
Illinois	375.4	380.9	382.6	1,394.6	1,429.3	1,432.2	782.8	791.1	787.5
Aurora-Elgin	9.5	9.6	9.6	38.3	39.5	39.3	18.0	17.9	17.8
Bloomington-Normal	12.1	12.2	12.1	17.2	17.2	17.2	14.1	13.8	13.9
Champaign-Urbana-Rantoul	3.1	3.2	3.2	18.5	19.0	19.1	35.9	36.1	35.2
Chicago	262.7	268.0	268.9	902.3	927.3	928.3	387.4	384.8	383.4
Davenport-Rock Island-Moline	8.0	7.9	7.9	39.3	40.8	40.8	26.5	28.0	25.9
Decatur	2.4	2.4	2.4	12.7	12.7	12.9	6.1	5.9	5.9
Joliet	4.4	4.5	4.5	28.4	29.3	28.9	18.6	18.2	18.2
Kankakee	1.7	1.6	1.6	11.0	10.7	10.7	7.5	7.0	7.1
Lake County	15.3	15.5	15.6	54.1	55.5	55.0	32.0	31.9	32.1
Peoria	8.6	8.5	8.5	44.3	44.3	44.1	17.1	17.7	17.8
Rockford	6.2	6.4	6.4	35.8	36.6	36.6	13.4	13.5	13.4
Springfield	8.1	8.1	8.1	29.6	30.4	30.4	33.2	33.3	33.2
Indiana	127.6	130.7	131.1	564.5	574.8	575.0	397.2	405.1	403.4
Anderson	1.5	1.4	1.4	11.8	12.3	12.2	8.0	7.8	7.7
Bloomington	2.0	2.0	1.9	10.5	10.3	10.2	19.6	19.8	19.3
Elkhart-Goshen	2.5	2.5	2.5	15.6	16.2	16.2	6.8	7.1	7.1
Evansville	5.8	6.2	6.2	36.9	37.1	37.1	14.5	15.5	15.1
Fort Wayne	11.7	11.8	11.8	47.7	50.1	49.6	20.4	20.7	20.5
Gary-Hammond	8.6	9.2	9.4	57.4	55.9	55.4	36.0	36.3	36.1
Indianapolis	54.1	54.5	54.7	165.4	171.5	169.2	104.2	104.1	104.0
Kokomo	1.4	1.6	1.6	8.1	8.5	8.5	6.8	7.7	7.6
Lafayette-West Lafayette	3.1	3.3	3.4	13.6	14.5	14.5	22.9	23.3	23.0
Muncie	1.8	1.9	1.9	12.6	13.2	13.2	13.1	13.4	13.3
South Bend-Mishawaka	6.6	6.6	6.6	38.0	37.9	37.1	12.5	13.3	13.2
Terre Haute	2.2	2.3	2.3	14.1	13.6	13.7	11.2	11.0	11.0
Iowa	73.3	74.1	74.8	308.1	309.5	309.4	226.5	233.4	231.9
Cedar Rapids	5.1	5.2	5.2	26.1	25.8	26.1	11.7	12.2	11.9
Des Moines	33.9	34.5	34.8	68.4	66.4	66.6	33.0	33.4	33.3
Dubuque	1.7	1.7	1.7	15.3	14.8	15.1	3.9	4.0	4.0
Iowa City	1.6	1.7	1.7	10.4	10.8	10.6	28.1	28.8	29.0
Sioux City	2.6	2.6	2.6	16.7	16.6	17.1	7.0	7.1	7.0
Waterloo-Cedar Falls	4.1	3.9	3.9	18.1	18.5	18.4	13.6	14.0	13.9
Kansas	58.0	58.3	58.4	261.5	269.9	270.1	234.1	240.3	241.1
Lawrence	1.8	1.7	1.7	6.5	8.4	8.5	13.1	13.9	13.6
Topeka	6.3	6.3	6.3	23.6	23.9	23.8	22.9	23.0	23.2
Wichita	11.2	11.5	11.5	64.3	84.0	64.0	30.5	31.4	31.5
Kentucky	63.1	63.2	63.0	352.3	360.2	358.3	280.6	285.4	285.3
Lexington-Fayette	9.4	9.6	9.3	52.8	52.5	52.2	48.7	51.1	51.0
Louisville	27.7	28.5	28.5	132.9	138.3	137.1	67.5	66.4	68.4
Owensboro	1.4	1.4	1.4	9.5	9.7	9.7	6.6	6.8	6.7
Louisiana	77.5	76.6	77.0	398.8	401.1	402.2	331.4	348.1	347.8
Alexandria	2.1	2.1	2.1	13.6	13.6	13.7	13.0	13.2	13.3
Baton Rouge	14.2	14.4	14.4	58.7	59.2	59.3	56.8	57.8	56.4
Houma-Thibodaux	2.1	2.2	2.3	11.2	11.5	11.6	11.9	12.2	12.3
Lafayette	4.0	4.0	4.0	24.9	25.7	25.5	13.8	14.0	14.0
Lake Charles	2.6	2.6	2.6	15.5	15.9	17.1	12.0	12.4	12.4
Monroe	4.2	4.2	4.2	14.7	15.0	15.0	12.6	12.0	12.0
New Orleans	28.9	29.1	29.3	158.0	162.5	161.7	94.0	93.4	94.4
Shreveport	6.5	6.7	6.7	36.1	37.5	36.9	28.7	28.8	28.9

See footnotes at end of table.

**ESTABLISHMENT DATA
STATE AND AREA EMPLOYMENT
NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED**

B-14. Employees on nonfarm payrolls in States and selected areas by major industry—Continued

(In thousands)

State and area	Total			Mining			Construction		
	Dec. 1992	Nov. 1993	Dec. 1993 ^P	Dec. 1992	Nov. 1993	Dec. 1993 ^P	Dec. 1992	Nov. 1993	Dec. 1993 ^P
Maine	516.6	526.3	522.7	0.1	0.1	0.1	21.6	22.9	21.7
Lewiston-Auburn	38.2	40.1	40.1	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	1.5	1.5	1.5
Portland	124.8	127.4	126.3	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	5.0	5.7	5.3
Maryland	2,093.5	2,091.4	2,092.4	1.1	1.2	1.2	113.4	113.0	110.7
Baltimore MSA	1,100.8	1,089.9	1,089.9	.2	.2	.2	53.7	53.8	52.2
Baltimore City	420.7	417.7	417.4	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	12.0	12.1	11.7
Suburban Maryland-D.C.	759.6	761.1	761.7	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	48.9	48.5	47.7
Massachusetts	2,795.9	2,814.0	2,818.6	1.2	1.2	1.1	73.1	82.2	78.2
Boston	1,562.7	1,566.9	1,567.9	.4	.3	.3	37.7	40.5	38.7
Brockton	84.6	84.0	83.7	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	1.7	1.8	1.8
Fall River	50.1	50.5	50.3	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	1.2	1.1	1.0
Fitchburg-Leominster	37.1	38.9	36.8	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	.9	.8	.8
Lawrence-Haverhill	151.3	149.2	150.0	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	5.0	5.3	5.0
Lowell	92.2	90.4	90.6	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	3.5	3.6	3.4
New Bedford	60.4	59.7	59.5	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	1.8	1.7	1.7
Pittsfield	38.7	39.4	39.3	.1	.1	.1	1.3	1.3	1.1
Springfield	216.5	213.3	213.5	.2	.2	.2	5.2	5.8	5.5
Worcester	185.4	187.0	187.4	.2	.2	.2	5.6	5.7	5.4
Michigan	3,996.5	4,047.1	4,052.6	8.2	8.2	7.9	126.1	141.2	130.6
Ann Arbor	182.1	180.6	180.4	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	3.4	4.2	3.9
Battle Creek	61.0	62.4	62.0	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	1.9	2.1	1.9
Benton Harbor	67.4	68.0	67.9	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	1.8	1.9	1.8
Detroit	1,914.3	1,938.4	1,947.2	.7	1.0	.9	55.9	60.8	57.6
Flint	167.2	165.9	167.0	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	4.7	5.5	5.3
Grand Rapids	370.6	380.6	361.3	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	14.7	16.4	15.6
Jackson	54.7	55.8	56.0	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	1.6	1.7	1.6
Kalamazoo	117.8	119.8	119.8	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	4.1	4.4	4.3
Lansing-East Lansing	217.2	219.1	219.1	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	5.9	6.3	6.0
Muskegon	56.4	56.9	56.6	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	1.8	2.0	1.9
Saginaw-Bay City-Midland	166.3	167.5	166.8	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	7.1	8.5	7.5
Minnesota	2,228.6	2,286.0	2,285.6	7.0	7.4	6.8	72.5	83.7	75.5
Duluth	101.8	102.2	102.2	4.7	5.4	5.4	4.0	3.6	3.4
Minneapolis-St. Paul	1,426.1	1,453.8	1,455.9	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	43.8	48.9	44.9
Rochester	69.0	69.6	69.4	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	2.2	2.3	2.0
St. Cloud	87.6	91.2	91.0	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	3.5	4.3	3.8
Mississippi	987.8	1,000.1	996.6	5.4	5.1	5.1	35.9	40.1	39.1
Jackson	194.2	196.5	195.7	.5	.5	.4	7.1	7.7	7.6
Missouri	2,335.6	2,380.3	2,366.6	4.7	4.4	4.3	91.2	101.2	99.6
Kansas City	787.4	801.3	802.6	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	31.3	34.6	33.5
St. Louis	1,166.3	1,176.1	1,179.5	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	48.5	51.8	51.7
Springfield	128.4	133.4	134.0	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	4.8	5.1	5.1
Montana	322.1	328.5	327.6	5.7	5.6	5.4	12.8	15.1	13.3
Nebraska	753.2	762.0	756.5	1.4	1.5	1.5	27.7	31.0	29.2
Lincoln	126.1	126.9	126.7	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	4.3	4.9	4.4
Omaha	338.7	338.0	336.3	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	12.8	13.9	13.1
Nevada	653.1	662.1	686.5	12.9	12.4	12.3	41.8	46.7	46.1
Las Vegas	401.2	424.3	428.4	.3	.3	.3	29.2	32.4	31.9
Reno	146.6	151.1	150.9	.9	.8	.8	7.3	8.0	7.9
New Hampshire	494.2	499.8	503.8	.4	.5	.4	16.0	17.9	17.2
Manchester	77.8	77.3	77.5	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	2.9	3.2	3.2
Nashua	85.0	86.3	86.4	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	2.0	2.5	2.4
Portsmouth-Dover-Rochester	106.7	109.4	108.3	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	2.6	2.7	2.5
New Jersey	3,452.1	3,433.8	3,436.3	2.0	1.9	1.8	104.9	101.9	100.4
Atlantic City	160.6	163.6	161.4	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	5.5	4.8	4.7
Bergen-Passaic	599.8	592.8	591.3	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	17.0	16.3	16.2
Camden	428.4	426.7	428.4	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	16.0	16.1	15.7
Jersey City	227.8	228.5	228.0	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	3.8	3.8	4.0
Middlesex-Somerset-Hunterdon	533.9	527.9	528.2	.8	.6	.5	14.7	13.4	12.8
Monmouth-Ocean	317.0	316.4	314.0	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	12.6	12.2	12.1
Newark	880.4	876.5	878.0	.5	.5	.5	28.4	27.7	27.4
Trenton	192.0	187.9	188.3	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	3.5	3.7	3.5
Vineland-Milville-Bridgeton	56.3	56.2	56.0	.3	.3	.3	1.6	1.9	1.9

See footnotes at end of table.

**ESTABLISHMENT DATA
STATE AND AREA EMPLOYMENT
NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED**

B-14. Employees on nonfarm payrolls in States and selected areas by major industry—Continued

(In thousands)

State and area	Manufacturing			Transportation and public utilities			Wholesale and retail trade		
	Dec. 1992	Nov. 1993	Dec. 1993 ^P	Dec. 1992	Nov. 1993	Dec. 1993 ^P	Dec. 1992	Nov. 1993	Dec. 1993 ^P
Maine	92.3	93.4	93.0	21.3	20.6	20.8	133.0	133.2	132.8
Lewiston-Auburn	7.8	8.3	8.2	1.4	1.4	1.4	10.5	11.0	11.2
Portland	12.4	13.1	12.4	5.7	5.6	5.7	40.2	40.1	40.1
Maryland	182.0	177.9	177.8	100.7	100.2	101.1	515.8	505.9	511.2
Baltimore MSA	111.9	108.4	108.6	55.0	54.3	54.5	261.4	253.3	255.8
Baltimore City	39.3	38.3	38.2	21.8	21.5	21.3	73.9	70.8	70.9
Suburban Maryland-D.C.	33.2	33.3	33.7	31.4	31.4	31.3	190.6	189.1	190.9
Massachusetts	456.5	440.2	437.8	121.9	120.0	120.3	658.6	654.2	664.6
Boston	204.7	197.9	196.9	72.1	70.9	71.0	343.4	338.5	342.3
Brockton	8.3	8.3	8.1	4.2	4.3	4.3	20.8	20.0	20.1
Fall River	13.6	14.0	14.1	1.8	1.9	1.9	12.6	12.1	12.1
Fitchburg-Leominster	10.5	10.4	10.1	1.3	1.4	1.4	9.9	9.5	9.6
Lawrence-Haverhill	41.0	38.8	39.1	5.7	5.5	5.5	36.5	36.5	37.3
Lowell	27.1	25.6	25.6	4.7	4.5	4.5	19.8	19.8	20.0
New Bedford	14.9	15.1	14.9	2.3	2.2	2.2	15.4	14.6	14.6
Pittsfield	7.7	7.3	7.2	1.2	1.1	1.1	9.4	9.3	9.5
Springfield	42.4	40.2	40.0	7.9	7.7	7.6	49.0	48.0	48.4
Worcester	35.6	34.8	34.9	8.7	8.6	8.6	43.8	43.0	43.4
Michigan	909.3	912.5	921.3	155.4	156.0	155.7	962.8	954.8	970.8
Ann Arbor	37.5	34.7	34.9	4.2	3.8	3.9	32.7	31.8	32.2
Battle Creek	16.4	16.6	16.6	2.0	2.0	2.0	13.3	13.8	13.8
Benton Harbor	20.4	20.0	20.2	2.8	3.0	3.0	14.2	14.4	14.7
Detroit	428.2	435.8	441.3	86.8	89.5	90.3	467.9	465.6	475.2
Flint	47.1	45.1	48.0	4.8	4.5	4.5	41.0	40.0	40.4
Grand Rapids	100.9	103.5	104.3	13.4	13.9	14.0	98.2	98.4	99.1
Jackson	12.1	12.5	12.6	3.5	3.6	3.6	13.8	14.1	14.3
Kalamazoo	28.1	27.6	27.8	3.1	3.2	3.2	27.1	27.5	27.7
Lansing-East Lansing	29.5	28.6	29.1	6.5	6.5	6.5	48.9	49.3	49.7
Muskegon	14.9	14.8	14.7	2.3	2.2	2.2	13.7	13.5	13.5
Saginaw-Bay City-Midland	42.9	41.7	41.8	6.3	6.3	6.3	42.5	42.6	42.9
Minnesota	396.7	399.3	400.1	110.0	109.6	109.7	544.0	547.5	551.8
Duluth	8.4	8.4	8.4	8.0	5.7	5.7	26.2	26.5	26.6
Minneapolis-St. Paul	259.5	257.8	258.7	76.9	75.6	75.9	345.3	345.7	349.0
Rochester	11.9	11.4	11.3	2.2	2.2	2.2	14.3	14.5	14.8
St. Cloud	15.3	15.5	15.5	4.2	4.2	4.3	26.1	27.2	27.3
Mississippi	253.3	254.6	253.9	48.6	44.9	44.5	206.2	206.9	208.8
Jackson	22.2	21.0	20.8	13.5	13.3	13.3	48.4	46.6	47.6
Missouri	408.3	404.3	406.1	150.5	154.2	153.9	563.9	565.8	569.7
Kansas City	102.8	101.7	102.0	63.7	65.3	65.9	201.5	202.0	203.7
St. Louis	198.5	192.7	193.0	77.6	79.0	78.7	283.2	284.5	288.3
Springfield	20.1	20.7	20.6	7.5	7.9	8.0	36.7	37.8	38.1
Montana	23.2	22.8	22.6	20.3	20.2	20.4	87.4	88.7	88.9
Nebraska	101.6	103.2	103.2	47.3	47.2	48.0	191.8	190.8	191.9
Lincoln	14.9	14.9	14.9	7.3	7.0	7.1	27.8	27.7	28.2
Omaha	34.8	34.9	34.4	23.6	23.6	24.0	86.1	84.4	85.4
Nevada	26.4	27.2	27.2	33.4	34.0	33.9	135.1	137.5	139.4
Las Vegas	11.2	11.3	11.3	20.2	20.8	20.8	83.2	85.3	86.4
Reno	9.0	9.7	9.7	9.6	10.0	10.1	34.7	35.2	35.7
New Hampshire	97.6	97.8	97.6	17.3	17.0	17.2	126.6	125.5	127.4
Manchester	9.9	9.9	9.9	4.4	4.8	4.5	19.7	19.2	19.6
Nashua	28.6	28.8	28.7	2.8	3.4	3.5	20.9	20.6	20.8
Portsmouth-Dover-Rochester	19.1	19.3	19.2	3.0	3.1	3.2	27.6	29.0	28.5
New Jersey	520.4	506.5	503.7	230.7	228.6	230.3	822.9	803.6	812.3
Atlantic City	6.6	7.0	8.7	7.0	7.0	7.0	31.5	32.8	31.8
Bergen-Passaic	114.1	109.5	108.2	27.5	28.0	28.2	173.6	164.1	166.1
Camden	59.2	58.1	58.1	19.0	18.1	18.3	115.5	112.4	114.1
Jersey City	32.0	31.0	30.0	26.9	27.5	27.5	58.5	57.4	57.7
Middlesex-Somerset-Hunterdon	94.2	92.8	93.0	43.5	42.0	42.9	130.9	123.9	124.0
Monmouth-Ocean	21.2	19.7	19.6	15.2	15.3	15.4	86.0	85.4	86.5
Newark	138.6	142.6	142.3	75.7	78.4	78.8	176.3	169.0	170.5
Trenton	25.0	23.0	23.0	7.2	7.0	6.9	29.5	27.0	27.8
Vineland-Millville-Bridgeton	14.1	14.0	13.9	2.2	2.4	2.3	10.7	10.1	10.1

See footnotes at end of table.

**ESTABLISHMENT DATA
STATE AND AREA EMPLOYMENT
NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED**

B-14. Employees on nonfarm payrolls in States and selected areas by major industry—Continued

(In thousands)

State and area	Finance, insurance, and real estate			Services			Government		
	Dec. 1992	Nov. 1993	Dec. 1993 ^P	Dec. 1992	Nov. 1993	Dec. 1993 ^P	Dec. 1992	Nov. 1993	Dec. 1993 ^P
Maine	23.8	24.6	24.4	127.0	133.7	133.4	97.5	97.8	96.5
Lewiston-Auburn	2.0	2.0	2.0	10.5	11.5	11.4	4.5	4.4	4.4
Portland	11.8	11.7	11.8	32.9	34.4	34.4	17.0	16.8	18.6
Maryland	128.5	129.0	129.2	630.4	644.6	640.9	421.6	419.6	420.3
Baltimore MSA	75.1	73.5	73.7	332.8	334.7	332.8	210.7	211.7	212.1
Baltimore City	38.8	38.1	38.2	144.6	146.2	145.5	90.3	90.7	91.6
Suburban Maryland-D.C.	46.2	46.8	46.6	239.8	243.8	243.3	169.5	168.2	168.2
Massachusetts	194.1	192.6	194.0	911.8	943.6	942.0	378.7	380.0	380.6
Boston	134.9	133.4	134.1	584.5	602.5	601.1	185.0	182.9	183.5
Brockton	2.7	2.5	2.6	15.6	15.8	15.8	11.3	11.5	11.2
Fall River	3.0	3.0	3.0	11.4	11.8	11.7	6.5	6.8	6.5
Fitchburg-Leominster	1.4	1.4	1.4	8.8	9.0	9.1	4.3	4.4	4.4
Lawrence-Haverhill	5.2	5.2	5.2	38.0	38.4	38.5	19.9	19.5	19.4
Lowell	2.7	2.6	2.6	21.5	21.6	21.9	12.9	12.7	12.6
New Bedford	2.1	2.1	2.1	14.3	14.4	14.3	9.8	9.6	9.7
Pittsfield	1.7	1.8	1.8	12.4	13.5	13.4	4.9	5.0	5.1
Springfield	14.2	13.8	13.5	82.0	63.8	63.9	35.6	34.0	34.4
Worcester	13.8	14.2	14.3	50.7	52.4	52.6	27.0	28.1	28.0
Michigan	187.8	188.1	188.7	985.6	1,021.2	1,018.3	661.3	685.1	659.3
Ann Arbor	4.9	5.0	4.9	39.4	40.2	40.1	60.0	60.8	60.5
Battle Creek	3.1	3.1	3.1	12.8	13.3	13.0	11.5	11.5	11.5
Benton Harbor	2.6	2.7	2.7	16.1	16.6	18.2	9.5	9.4	9.4
Detroit	106.7	105.4	105.4	526.0	537.8	537.8	242.2	242.4	236.8
Flint	5.9	8.0	5.9	39.0	40.7	40.6	24.7	24.0	24.4
Grand Rapids	16.7	17.3	17.4	68.8	92.4	91.9	37.9	38.7	39.0
Jackson	1.8	1.6	1.7	11.6	11.9	12.0	10.4	10.3	10.2
Kalamazoo	6.4	6.6	6.5	30.3	30.9	30.8	18.6	19.7	19.5
Lansing-East Lansing	12.3	12.6	12.6	44.0	46.8	46.2	70.0	69.0	69.0
Muskegon	1.8	1.8	1.8	12.4	12.8	12.8	9.6	9.7	9.6
Saginaw-Bay City-Midland	5.9	6.2	6.2	39.5	40.6	40.5	22.1	21.6	21.6
Minnesota	131.4	137.2	138.0	609.7	633.1	637.6	357.3	368.2	368.1
Duluth	3.5	3.4	3.5	27.3	27.2	27.2	21.7	22.0	22.0
Minneapolis-St. Paul	102.6	107.1	107.7	400.5	416.0	418.7	197.2	202.3	200.7
Rochester	1.8	1.9	1.9	29.4	30.0	29.9	7.2	7.3	7.3
St. Cloud	2.7	2.9	2.8	20.7	21.4	21.5	15.1	15.7	15.8
Mississippi	38.5	39.3	39.3	186.4	188.2	186.8	215.5	221.0	221.1
Jackson	14.4	14.8	14.6	48.6	50.8	49.5	41.5	42.0	41.9
Missouri	137.0	138.6	139.0	598.5	621.3	621.4	381.5	390.5	392.6
Kansas City	60.0	61.7	62.0	202.8	209.2	208.6	125.3	126.8	126.9
St. Louis	73.3	73.4	73.8	333.8	342.7	342.1	150.4	152.0	152.1
Springfield	5.7	6.1	6.2	36.8	38.4	38.4	18.8	17.4	17.6
Montana	14.5	14.6	14.6	83.4	85.1	86.6	74.8	76.4	75.8
Nebraska	48.9	48.9	48.8	186.7	189.5	186.9	147.8	149.9	149.0
Lincoln	8.6	8.5	8.5	29.7	29.7	29.4	33.5	34.2	34.2
Omaha	28.7	28.3	28.2	104.3	103.8	103.0	48.4	49.1	48.2
Nevada	29.7	31.6	31.7	284.7	300.1	303.2	89.1	92.6	92.7
Las Vegas	19.9	21.4	21.5	190.8	204.0	207.3	46.4	48.8	48.9
Reno	7.1	7.3	7.3	57.7	59.4	58.5	20.3	20.7	20.9
New Hampshire	29.7	29.1	29.3	130.6	133.0	133.9	76.0	79.2	80.8
Manchester	8.5	7.5	7.5	23.1	23.7	23.6	9.3	9.2	9.2
Nashua	3.3	3.4	3.4	19.7	20.1	20.1	7.7	7.7	7.7
Portsmouth-Dover-Rochester	6.9	6.8	6.9	22.6	23.1	23.1	24.9	25.4	24.9
New Jersey	225.4	227.4	227.5	970.1	984.3	981.0	575.7	579.6	579.3
Atlantic City	5.7	5.5	5.5	75.3	77.6	76.8	29.0	29.1	28.9
Bergen-Passaic	33.4	33.6	33.7	163.3	166.5	164.9	70.9	74.6	74.0
Camden	22.5	22.6	22.6	118.0	120.5	120.7	78.2	78.9	78.9
Jersey City	19.4	20.3	20.5	46.3	46.3	46.0	40.9	42.2	42.3
Middlesex-Somerset-Hunterdon	42.5	43.8	43.9	128.7	130.9	131.2	78.8	80.5	79.9
Monmouth-Ocean	18.5	18.3	18.2	98.7	100.6	97.1	64.8	64.9	65.1
Newark	67.6	66.2	66.3	254.6	256.1	255.6	138.7	138.0	138.6
Trenton	10.6	10.5	10.5	61.7	61.9	62.5	54.5	54.8	54.3
Vineyard-Millville-Bridgeton	3.7	3.7	3.7	10.8	10.8	10.7	12.9	13.0	13.1

See footnotes at end of table.

**ESTABLISHMENT DATA
STATE AND AREA EMPLOYMENT
NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED**

B-14. Employees on nonfarm payrolls in States and selected areas by major industry—Continued

(In thousands)

State and area	Total			Mining			Construction		
	Dec. 1992	Nov. 1993	Dec. 1993 ^P	Dec. 1992	Nov. 1993	Dec. 1993 ^P	Dec. 1992	Nov. 1993	Dec. 1993 ^P
New Mexico	603.8	628.9	629.5	14.8	15.9	15.8	30.4	36.8	36.6
Albuquerque	255.2	266.4	266.3	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	12.2	15.1	15.0
Las Cruces	45.1	46.4	46.0	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	2.3	2.5	2.4
Santa Fe	64.5	66.5	66.4	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	2.8	3.3	3.2
New York	7,796.0	7,811.4	7,826.5	4.9	5.3	4.9	228.8	246.2	237.3
Albany-Schenectady-Troy	430.4	435.8	434.0	.4	.4	.4	15.3	16.2	15.3
Binghamton	114.7	112.9	112.5	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	4.4	4.6	4.3
Buffalo	455.5	454.2	454.7	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	15.1	16.6	15.3
Elmira	39.9	41.3	41.0	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	1.2	1.4	1.3
Glens Falls	46.4	46.9	46.6	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	1.7	1.7	1.6
Nassau-Suffolk	1,061.0	1,051.8	1,056.1	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	38.1	38.4	37.4
New York PMSA	3,807.7	3,789.7	3,802.9	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	103.4	103.2	102.1
New York City	3,313.7	3,303.4	3,316.6	.4	.4	.4	83.1	83.0	82.9
Niagara Falls	81.6	82.8	82.7	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	3.0	3.2	3.0
Orange County	108.5	107.9	107.8	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	3.7	3.7	3.5
Poughkeepsie	108.7	101.8	101.5	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	4.5	4.6	4.3
Rochester	488.5	491.8	490.4	.7	.7	.7	15.1	16.5	15.8
Rockland County	96.2	95.3	95.8	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	3.2	3.2	3.1
Syracuse	309.0	311.3	310.1	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	12.7	14.0	12.9
Utica-Rome	123.6	126.6	126.8	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	2.5	3.3	2.8
Westchester County	379.4	372.6	372.2	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	15.5	15.6	14.7
North Carolina	3,199.8	3,284.9	3,287.8	3.5	3.5	3.5	147.7	152.5	152.5
Asheville	92.2	94.2	94.4	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	4.1	4.5	4.5
Charlotte-Gastonia-Rock Hill	634.0	643.8	645.2	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	32.0	32.1	32.2
Greensboro-Winston-Salem-High Point	511.6	516.2	517.7	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	22.4	22.9	22.9
Raleigh-Durham	469.0	480.8	481.4	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	19.5	19.5	19.2
North Dakota	281.7	286.3	287.4	3.8	3.9	3.7	9.9	12.3	11.1
Bismarck	43.1	43.6	43.5	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	1.9	2.5	2.3
Fargo-Moorhead	84.4	88.1	85.5	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	4.2	4.8	4.4
Grand Forks	33.9	34.2	34.3	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	1.4	1.6	1.4
Ohio	4,913.2	4,927.1	4,929.1	13.8	13.7	13.7	180.8	191.9	181.7
Akron	292.4	299.5	300.6	.5	.5	.5	9.8	11.0	10.5
Canton	168.3	169.6	170.4	.7	.7	.7	6.7	7.6	7.2
Cincinnati	756.6	767.3	769.6	.4	.5	.5	35.0	37.7	36.7
Cleveland	928.9	926.5	930.0	.7	.8	.6	30.3	33.1	31.2
Columbus	743.1	743.8	743.4	.7	.7	.7	27.7	28.8	27.6
Dayton-Springfield	449.9	452.4	452.1	.5	.5	.5	14.3	15.4	14.7
Toledo	290.3	292.8	293.5	.2	.2	.2	10.4	10.9	10.2
Youngstown-Warren	199.1	199.8	200.1	.4	.4	.4	6.8	8.0	7.4
Oklahoma	1,211.2	1,224.0	1,225.0	34.7	35.1	34.8	37.5	39.2	38.7
Enid	22.9	22.6	22.5	.9	.9	.9	.8	.8	.7
Lawton	37.8	36.4	37.0	.1	.1	.1	1.0	1.1	1.0
Oklahoma City	438.1	440.4	440.7	8.7	8.5	8.4	14.3	14.2	14.2
Tulsa	324.3	326.0	326.4	9.9	9.8	9.7	11.0	11.0	10.9
Oregon	1,284.3	1,323.5	1,314.8	1.4	1.4	1.3	47.7	54.2	51.1
Eugene-Springfield	118.3	120.8	120.0	.1	.2	.2	4.1	4.7	4.5
Medford	58.3	60.3	60.0	.1	.1	.1	1.9	2.3	2.2
Portland	657.4	670.9	671.9	.5	.5	.4	25.2	28.0	26.7
Salem	112.0	116.0	114.4	.1	.1	.1	4.9	5.3	5.0
Pennsylvania	5,122.2	5,156.2	5,182.1	22.7	20.6	21.1	190.1	203.1	194.5
Allentown-Bethlehem	283.2	286.8	286.4	.5	.5	.4	10.4	10.7	10.3
Altoona	54.8	56.2	56.1	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	2.4	2.4	2.3
Beaver County	50.7	51.7	51.9	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	2.2	2.0	1.9
Erie	123.4	126.2	125.4	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	4.2	5.2	4.7
Harrisburg-Lebanon-Carlisle	316.5	318.9	318.7	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	12.7	13.6	12.8
Johnstown	82.5	85.3	85.7	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	5.6	5.1	4.9
Lancaster	195.7	197.5	197.3	.4	.4	.4	10.9	10.9	10.7
Philadelphia PMSA	2,112.8	2,099.7	2,108.8	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	72.1	74.5	72.3
Philadelphia City	696.5	679.2	682.3	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	11.2	10.8	10.6
Pittsburgh	920.0	931.2	929.3	3.7	3.8	3.7	39.8	44.1	42.0

See footnotes at end of table.

**ESTABLISHMENT DATA
STATE AND AREA EMPLOYMENT
NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED**

B-14. Employees on nonfarm payrolls in States and selected areas by major industry—Continued

(In thousands)

State and area	Manufacturing			Transportation and public utilities			Wholesale and retail trade		
	Dec. 1992	Nov. 1993	Dec. 1993 ^a	Dec. 1992	Nov. 1993	Dec. 1993 ^a	Dec. 1992	Nov. 1993	Dec. 1993 ^a
New Mexico	40.2	42.5	41.9	29.3	29.3	29.4	145.0	149.0	150.4
Albuquerque	19.8	21.1	20.9	12.4	12.4	12.5	62.1	63.9	64.3
Las Cruces	2.7	2.6	2.4	1.6	1.7	1.7	9.8	9.9	9.9
Santa Fe	1.9	2.0	2.0	1.2	1.2	1.2	13.4	14.2	14.3
New York	1,002.2	976.3	967.8	402.9	398.9	401.1	1,609.2	1,583.3	1,611.0
Albany-Schenectady-Troy	45.2	44.9	44.4	16.8	16.4	16.4	67.8	66.6	66.6
Binghamton	29.2	27.3	27.2	4.4	4.4	4.4	25.1	24.6	24.9
Buffalo	70.1	69.0	69.1	21.1	21.4	21.5	117.8	113.7	115.5
Elmira	8.4	8.7	8.7	1.4	1.3	1.3	9.9	10.4	10.5
Glens Falls	9.4	9.9	9.9	1.4	1.4	1.4	10.6	10.5	10.7
Nassau-Suffolk	123.8	120.0	118.9	48.0	47.4	47.9	277.4	273.3	278.2
New York PMSA	352.9	351.7	344.3	232.0	227.3	229.1	874.2	852.9	864.9
New York City	288.7	290.8	283.9	206.2	201.8	203.4	564.8	546.9	556.8
Niagara Falls	20.9	19.9	19.9	4.5	4.4	4.3	19.6	20.4	20.6
Orange County	13.2	12.6	12.5	6.5	6.3	6.4	28.4	28.3	28.6
Poughkeepsie	22.3	15.4	15.4	3.9	3.8	3.8	21.0	20.6	21.0
Rochester	127.3	122.2	121.8	15.9	15.6	15.8	104.8	105.2	106.2
Rockland County	14.1	13.0	12.9	5.5	5.5	5.6	20.9	20.9	21.3
Syracuse	46.8	45.8	45.8	18.7	18.7	18.8	74.1	73.5	74.8
Utica-Rome	20.9	20.5	21.0	4.3	4.2	4.3	28.5	28.2	28.4
Westchester County	48.0	45.7	45.3	19.6	19.3	19.5	84.4	81.2	82.8
North Carolina	840.4	854.7	853.7	155.8	156.4	156.8	738.1	743.0	747.9
Asheville	20.3	20.7	20.7	4.8	4.6	4.6	22.3	22.6	23.0
Charlotte-Gastonia-Rock Hill	144.7	147.5	147.6	50.8	51.0	51.0	155.6	154.9	156.0
Greensboro-Winston-Salem-High Point	145.1	148.7	148.7	27.5	27.5	28.1	115.4	114.2	115.5
Raleigh-Durham	65.8	67.6	67.9	22.5	21.7	21.6	97.7	97.2	98.4
North Dakota	18.9	19.7	19.6	17.8	18.1	18.1	75.0	75.4	75.9
Bismarck	2.2	2.3	2.2	3.1	3.1	3.1	10.9	11.1	11.2
Fargo-Moorhead	5.8	6.1	5.9	4.7	4.8	4.8	25.1	25.3	25.4
Grand Forks	1.7	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	9.8	9.6	9.7
Ohio	1,054.2	1,043.2	1,044.7	213.1	209.1	209.4	1,196.3	1,179.3	1,196.1
Akron	62.8	63.9	64.4	13.4	13.5	13.8	71.8	70.9	71.8
Canton	42.6	42.5	43.0	5.8	5.6	5.7	42.9	42.4	43.2
Cincinnati	141.7	140.5	139.7	40.6	40.5	40.5	187.1	186.6	189.8
Cleveland	186.6	180.7	181.3	39.0	37.8	38.2	225.8	219.6	224.0
Columbus	101.5	101.2	100.9	31.8	31.1	30.6	193.6	189.3	191.5
Dayton-Springfield	95.0	93.5	93.7	17.9	17.7	17.8	104.5	103.8	104.5
Toledo	54.6	55.1	55.7	14.4	13.8	13.8	72.3	72.0	73.3
Youngstown-Warren	45.5	44.8	45.1	7.0	6.9	6.9	53.9	53.4	54.0
Oklahoma	183.5	185.6	186.0	69.7	87.5	87.7	284.4	291.0	292.1
Enid	1.6	1.5	1.5	2.2	2.1	2.1	6.2	6.1	6.1
Lawton	3.3	3.5	3.8	2.0	2.0	2.0	8.8	8.6	8.8
Oklahoma City	47.7	48.6	48.8	21.3	21.0	21.1	106.1	106.1	106.4
Tulsa	52.6	53.2	53.5	25.9	25.2	25.2	77.6	77.4	77.9
Oregon	202.7	207.8	206.3	66.2	65.4	65.6	330.7	332.5	335.4
Eugene-Springfield	17.7	18.3	18.0	4.8	4.4	4.5	30.8	30.5	30.3
Medford	8.6	8.6	8.2	3.0	3.1	3.1	18.2	19.0	19.3
Portland	100.2	100.9	100.9	39.1	38.0	38.4	172.8	171.8	174.4
Salem	13.8	15.2	14.2	3.5	3.7	3.7	25.6	25.7	26.0
Pennsylvania	938.3	924.9	923.4	268.0	268.6	269.0	1,189.2	1,186.1	1,200.2
Allentown-Bethlehem	69.5	69.7	69.7	14.2	14.3	14.3	62.5	62.9	63.4
Altoona	9.6	9.8	9.6	4.9	5.0	5.1	14.6	14.8	14.9
Beaver County	9.3	9.7	9.7	4.7	4.6	4.6	11.3	11.1	11.3
Erie	35.1	34.3	34.3	4.2	4.1	4.0	28.8	28.6	28.7
Harrisburg-Lebanon-Carlisle	46.5	47.1	46.8	20.2	20.1	20.0	71.4	69.9	71.0
Johnstown	12.0	12.1	12.4	5.3	5.6	5.7	19.6	21.4	21.3
Lancaster	55.5	54.7	55.0	7.4	7.5	7.6	49.9	49.6	50.4
Philadelphia PMSA	312.1	306.0	304.6	98.6	99.7	100.0	480.2	489.5	474.7
Philadelphia City	88.2	64.6	64.1	38.8	39.0	39.3	120.3	113.9	113.9
Pittsburgh	110.8	107.1	106.7	56.0	55.9	55.9	230.4	231.4	233.4

See footnotes at end of table.

**ESTABLISHMENT DATA
STATE AND AREA EMPLOYMENT
NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED**

B-14. Employees on nonfarm payrolls in States and selected areas by major industry—Continued

(In thousands)

State and area	Finance, insurance, and real estate			Services			Government		
	Dec. 1992	Nov. 1993	Dec. 1993 ^P	Dec. 1992	Nov. 1993	Dec. 1993 ^P	Dec. 1992	Nov. 1993	Dec. 1993 ^P
New Mexico	26.5	27.3	27.3	159.5	165.9	166.8	158.1	162.2	161.3
Albuquerque	14.4	14.8	14.8	82.3	85.4	85.4	52.0	53.7	53.4
Las Cruces	1.7	1.9	1.9	8.5	9.3	9.1	18.5	18.5	18.8
Santa Fe	2.6	2.7	2.7	18.1	18.9	18.8	24.5	24.2	24.2
New York	736.5	731.4	733.4	2,370.3	2,432.1	2,434.3	1,441.2	1,438.0	1,436.7
Albany-Schenectady-Troy	27.5	27.1	27.2	124.2	125.5	125.0	113.2	114.3	113.7
Binghamton	4.0	4.1	4.0	26.2	26.2	26.0	21.4	21.6	21.7
Buffalo	27.0	26.5	26.5	129.1	130.8	131.1	75.4	76.2	75.9
Elmira	1.4	1.4	1.4	10.4	11.0	10.8	7.1	7.0	6.9
Glens Falls	1.7	1.7	1.7	11.8	12.0	11.9	9.7	9.7	9.5
Nassau-Suffolk	80.2	78.3	78.5	314.8	316.7	316.2	179.0	177.8	179.1
New York PMSA	511.2	506.7	508.2	1,269.1	1,285.8	1,293.2	664.9	662.1	661.0
New York City	476.2	472.2	473.8	1,111.8	1,129.3	1,137.1	582.5	579.0	578.5
Niagara Falls	2.1	2.1	2.1	18.1	19.0	19.0	13.3	13.9	13.8
Orange County	5.9	5.9	6.0	25.9	26.0	25.9	24.9	25.1	24.9
Poughkeepsie	4.4	4.4	4.4	29.5	30.4	30.0	23.1	22.6	22.6
Rochester	22.2	22.5	22.7	131.2	136.7	135.9	71.2	72.1	72.0
Rockland County	4.9	4.8	4.8	27.3	27.6	27.6	20.3	20.3	20.4
Syracuse	18.7	18.4	18.3	84.6	86.7	85.9	53.5	54.2	53.9
Utica-Rome	8.1	6.3	6.3	30.6	32.7	32.6	30.8	31.3	31.5
Westchester County	29.2	28.7	28.7	124.6	123.5	123.2	58.0	58.6	58.0
North Carolina	136.5	141.3	141.8	857.9	693.2	693.1	520.0	540.3	538.5
Asheville	2.7	2.7	2.7	24.5	24.9	24.8	13.7	14.2	14.1
Charlotte-Gastonia-Rock Hill	39.0	40.0	40.1	135.9	141.8	141.7	76.2	76.5	76.6
Greensboro-Winston-Salem-High Point	25.9	26.6	26.6	115.4	118.0	117.5	59.9	60.3	60.4
Raleigh-Durham	23.5	23.7	23.9	134.9	140.9	141.4	105.3	110.2	109.0
North Dakota	13.2	13.5	13.6	74.2	76.7	76.1	68.9	66.7	69.3
Bismarck	1.8	1.9	1.9	13.5	13.3	13.3	9.7	9.4	9.5
Fargo-Moorhead	5.0	5.2	5.2	24.2	24.5	24.3	15.7	15.4	15.5
Grand Forks	1.2	1.3	1.3	7.8	8.1	8.1	10.2	10.0	10.2
Ohio	257.4	257.3	258.5	1,247.0	1,277.0	1,272.0	750.4	755.6	753.0
Akron	11.8	11.9	12.1	75.9	80.3	80.5	46.5	47.5	47.4
Canton	6.7	6.8	6.8	43.1	44.2	44.1	19.9	19.8	19.7
Cincinnati	43.9	43.6	43.8	202.9	208.8	209.6	97.1	98.3	99.0
Cleveland	60.5	60.5	61.1	265.1	273.9	273.0	121.0	120.1	120.6
Columbus	60.0	59.1	59.1	190.4	193.8	192.1	137.5	139.8	140.9
Dayton-Springfield	17.4	17.4	17.5	123.3	126.6	128.0	77.0	75.7	75.4
Toledo	11.2	11.3	11.4	80.7	81.9	81.9	48.5	47.4	47.0
Youngstown-Warren	9.2	9.0	9.0	50.5	51.4	51.4	25.6	25.9	25.9
Oklahoma	60.3	60.1	59.9	284.5	293.6	292.3	276.6	271.9	273.5
Enid	1.0	1.0	1.0	5.9	8.0	6.0	4.3	4.2	4.2
Lawton	1.8	1.8	1.8	7.9	8.2	8.2	12.9	11.1	11.5
Oklahoma City	25.4	25.1	25.1	109.0	115.1	114.9	105.6	101.8	101.8
Tulsa	17.5	17.7	17.6	87.6	89.1	88.9	42.2	42.6	42.7
Oregon	67.2	90.9	91.0	313.1	330.3	328.1	235.3	241.0	236.0
Eugene-Springfield	6.3	6.8	6.7	29.2	30.9	30.5	25.5	25.2	25.3
Medford	2.7	2.8	2.8	13.8	14.1	14.2	10.0	10.3	10.1
Portland	56.9	57.6	57.7	172.0	182.3	182.9	90.7	91.8	90.5
Salem	6.1	6.3	6.3	25.5	26.4	26.1	32.5	33.3	33.0
Pennsylvania	298.6	300.0	299.7	1,507.2	1,534.6	1,532.8	708.1	718.3	721.4
Allentown-Bethlehem	14.4	14.8	14.7	78.8	80.3	80.1	32.9	33.6	33.5
Altoona	2.2	2.3	2.3	13.7	14.2	14.2	7.4	7.7	7.7
Beaver County	1.7	1.7	1.7	13.5	14.3	14.3	8.0	8.3	8.4
Erie	5.6	5.8	5.8	33.0	34.9	34.6	14.5	15.3	15.3
Harrisburg-Lebanon-Carlisle	22.0	22.5	22.7	74.9	76.0	75.5	68.8	69.7	69.9
Johnstown	4.3	4.3	4.3	23.0	23.7	23.9	12.7	13.1	13.2
Lancaster	9.2	9.4	9.3	44.6	46.5	46.0	17.8	18.3	17.9
Philadelphia PMSA	155.9	156.7	157.1	693.9	696.8	700.1	300.0	296.5	299.8
Philadelphia City	58.8	56.6	56.8	266.6	265.6	266.6	132.8	128.5	130.9
Pittsburgh	54.7	54.9	54.5	320.4	324.5	323.9	104.2	109.5	109.2

See footnotes at end of table.

**ESTABLISHMENT DATA
STATE AND AREA EMPLOYMENT
NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED**

B-14. Employees on nonfarm payrolls in States and selected areas by major industry—Continued

(In thousands)

State and area	Total			Mining			Construction		
	Dec. 1992	Nov. 1993	Dec. 1993 ^P	Dec. 1992	Nov. 1993	Dec. 1993 ^P	Dec. 1992	Nov. 1993	Dec. 1993 ^P
Pennsylvania—Continued									
Reading	154.1	155.9	156.0	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	6.1	6.3	6.2
Scranton—Wilkes-Barre	303.7	309.6	309.7	0.6	0.6	0.6	10.9	11.9	11.4
Sharon	42.3	41.9	42.0	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	1.1	1.0	.9
State College	62.1	64.4	61.7	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	2.1	2.3	2.2
Williamsport	50.5	50.4	50.0	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	2.1	2.2	2.1
York	184.0	189.4	190.3	.5	.5	.5	8.7	9.7	9.5
Rhode Island									
.....	425.3	424.4	421.6	.2	.3	.3	13.2	13.2	12.2
Pawtucket—Woonsocket—Attleboro	124.8	125.9	124.7	.1	.2	.2	4.6	5.1	4.9
Providence	301.8	300.1	298.9	.1	.1	.1	8.9	9.3	8.5
South Carolina									
.....	1,554.7	1,574.1	1,576.5	1.9	1.9	1.9	82.5	81.9	81.3
Charleston	205.9	206.0	206.0	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	12.4	12.9	12.7
Columbia	247.5	249.9	250.7	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	12.5	12.6	12.7
Greenville—Spartanburg	337.6	341.7	342.7	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	19.9	21.5	21.6
South Dakota									
.....	309.5	318.9	317.7	2.6	2.6	2.6	11.7	13.2	12.1
Rapid City	41.1	42.8	42.4	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	2.5	2.6	2.5
Sioux Falls	83.6	84.3	84.2	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	4.2	4.4	4.2
Tennessee									
.....	2,259.7	2,315.9	2,316.7	4.8	4.7	4.6	82.9	93.5	92.3
Chattanooga	208.4	210.9	210.1	.6	.6	.6	6.4	6.6	6.6
Johnson City—Kingsport—Bristol	178.8	176.5	176.6	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	8.1	8.0	7.9
Knoxville	289.0	294.2	291.5	1.2	1.2	1.2	12.8	14.7	14.5
Memphis	485.3	494.1	494.3	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	17.2	17.8	17.5
Nashville	524.8	539.9	540.5	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	19.9	21.3	21.3
Texas									
.....	7,404.0	7,534.1	7,544.1	169.6	169.0	169.2	344.6	356.9	355.6
Abilene	50.8	51.0	50.9	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.8	1.8	1.8
Amarillo	81.1	82.8	83.2	.8	.8	.8	2.9	3.6	3.6
Austin	417.4	431.0	431.8	.8	.8	.8	14.5	16.9	17.1
Beaumont—Port Arthur	152.9	153.3	153.8	1.1	1.0	1.0	15.5	14.5	14.4
Brazoria	69.2	69.2	69.6	1.2	1.2	1.2	8.8	8.5	8.6
Brownsville—Harlingen	84.3	87.6	88.5	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	2.5	2.7	2.7
Bryan—College Station	60.2	63.2	63.1	.7	.7	.7	1.9	2.0	2.1
Corpus Christi	141.0	138.1	138.0	3.0	2.8	2.7	11.4	11.4	11.4
Dallas	1,416.5	1,442.8	1,446.0	17.1	16.7	16.8	48.2	53.2	52.5
El Paso	222.7	224.8	225.7	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	8.2	8.2	8.5
Ft. Worth—Arlington	600.8	610.9	609.0	4.4	4.4	4.4	20.7	22.1	22.1
Galveston—Texas City	83.2	84.2	84.5	.9	.8	.8	5.6	5.2	5.2
Houston	1,638.1	1,642.0	1,648.6	67.7	66.1	67.2	107.4	104.2	103.7
Killeen—Temple	81.0	84.1	84.3	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	3.2	3.4	3.4
Laredo	51.7	53.6	54.0	1.9	2.1	2.1	1.6	1.8	1.8
Longview—Marshall	69.6	71.3	71.9	3.4	3.3	3.2	3.3	2.9	3.1
Lubbock	100.0	101.8	101.6	.2	.2	.2	3.2	3.8	3.8
McAllen—Edinburg—Mission	110.7	115.8	116.8	.8	.9	.9	4.3	4.6	4.7
Midland	45.9	45.6	45.7	8.9	9.1	9.0	1.4	1.6	1.6
Odessa	45.2	45.2	45.6	4.7	4.8	4.9	2.8	2.5	2.6
San Angelo	39.0	39.0	39.2	.6	.6	.6	1.3	1.4	1.4
San Antonio	562.2	575.5	575.6	1.6	1.5	1.5	24.2	25.1	25.1
Sherman—Denison	37.0	37.6	37.4	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	1.5	1.4	1.4
Texarkana	47.6	47.4	47.4	.1	.1	.1	1.6	2.2	2.1
Tyler	64.4	65.6	65.7	1.5	1.5	1.5	2.1	2.3	2.3
Victoria	32.0	33.9	34.1	1.5	1.6	1.6	1.9	2.6	2.6
Waco	85.2	86.7	86.7	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	3.3	3.5	3.4
Wichita Falls	50.0	50.7	50.7	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.5	1.7	1.7

See footnotes at end of table.

**ESTABLISHMENT DATA
STATE AND AREA EMPLOYMENT
NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED**

B-14. Employees on nonfarm payrolls in States and selected areas by major industry—Continued

(In thousands)

State and area	Manufacturing			Transportation and public utilities			Wholesale and retail trade		
	Dec. 1992	Nov. 1993	Dec. 1993 ^P	Dec. 1992	Nov. 1993	Dec. 1993 ^P	Dec. 1992	Nov. 1993	Dec. 1993 ^P
Pennsylvania—Continued									
Reading	43.5	43.1	43.2	6.4	6.4	6.4	36.1	35.6	36.0
Scranton—Wilkes-Barre	63.8	63.7	64.0	16.8	17.1	17.0	74.6	75.7	76.8
Sharon	9.7	9.6	9.8	1.7	1.9	1.9	10.8	10.4	10.6
State College	8.6	8.7	8.8	1.7	1.8	1.9	12.4	12.3	12.2
Williamsport	14.1	13.8	13.7	1.9	1.9	1.9	11.6	11.5	11.6
York	54.8	55.1	55.4	9.4	9.2	9.1	47.1	47.9	48.2
Rhode Island									
Pawtucket—Woonsocket—Attleboro	90.3	88.4	87.2	14.7	14.9	15.2	91.3	91.7	92.1
Providence	42.9	43.2	42.4	3.6	3.1	3.1	31.3	30.4	30.7
	56.5	54.7	54.1	10.6	10.8	11.2	62.1	62.1	62.7
South Carolina									
Charleston	373.8	365.7	366.8	64.6	64.8	65.0	353.4	364.1	366.4
Columbia	20.8	20.2	20.4	10.3	11.0	11.0	49.8	49.6	49.8
Greenville—Spartanburg	26.2	26.6	26.8	11.1	11.1	11.2	55.5	56.3	56.8
	95.9	95.4	95.7	14.0	14.3	14.3	80.3	79.6	80.0
South Dakota									
Rapid City	38.3	41.4	41.5	14.7	14.7	14.7	80.3	81.1	81.4
Sioux Falls	4.5	4.6	4.6	1.8	2.0	2.1	11.8	12.5	12.1
	10.5	10.3	10.3	5.6	5.5	5.5	23.0	22.9	23.0
Tennessee									
Chattanooga	515.5	521.6	521.9	122.5	125.5	125.5	534.3	546.2	549.2
Johnson City—Kingsport—Bristol	44.6	45.6	45.3	7.5	7.5	7.5	50.2	49.6	49.6
Knoxville	53.6	53.1	53.3	6.3	6.7	6.6	40.8	41.2	41.4
Memphis	50.9	51.4	51.3	10.3	10.0	9.9	74.7	74.7	74.1
Nashville	60.3	61.3	61.1	48.3	50.1	49.9	126.8	130.5	131.5
	91.5	92.2	92.3	30.9	31.6	31.5	130.9	133.1	133.6
Texas									
Abilene	977.3	993.8	994.9	435.4	444.9	445.8	1,804.9	1,814.1	1,830.2
Amarillo	4.3	3.9	3.9	2.8	2.6	2.6	13.2	13.2	13.4
Austin	9.0	9.3	9.4	5.4	5.5	5.5	22.5	22.1	22.6
Beaumont—Port Arthur	54.6	55.7	56.0	13.8	13.9	14.0	87.7	88.8	90.4
Brazoria	25.6	25.0	25.3	9.4	9.6	9.8	35.5	35.1	35.5
Brownsville—Harlingen	17.7	17.5	17.5	2.8	2.8	2.6	13.1	13.5	13.8
Bryan—College Station	12.3	13.3	13.3	3.9	3.9	3.9	23.5	23.6	24.4
Corpus Christi	4.0	4.0	4.0	1.3	1.3	1.3	12.8	14.2	14.0
Dallas	13.4	13.5	13.5	7.0	6.6	6.7	34.0	32.7	32.9
El Paso	209.4	210.0	209.7	87.5	88.6	88.2	365.9	365.5	370.1
Ft. Worth—Arlington	44.8	45.8	46.0	11.4	11.4	11.5	55.5	55.0	55.8
Galveston—Texas City	99.8	101.2	100.5	62.7	60.8	60.5	152.6	153.6	153.8
Houston	8.6	8.4	8.4	4.7	4.9	5.0	17.1	17.7	17.6
Killeen—Temple	175.4	174.4	174.5	110.2	110.1	110.3	388.8	388.2	393.4
Laredo	8.9	9.2	9.2	2.7	2.6	2.6	18.4	19.4	19.5
Longview—Marshall	2.0	2.0	2.0	7.8	8.3	6.4	16.5	16.9	16.9
Lubbock	15.4	15.6	15.7	3.4	3.4	3.4	17.3	16.0	18.4
McAllen—Edinburg—Mission	7.2	7.8	7.6	5.7	5.9	5.9	28.1	28.0	28.4
Midland	12.0	13.3	13.3	3.5	3.8	3.6	35.9	36.3	36.9
Odessa	2.3	2.0	2.0	2.4	2.3	2.3	11.3	11.0	11.2
San Angelo	4.4	4.4	4.4	2.1	2.1	2.1	12.7	12.8	13.0
San Antonio	5.2	4.7	4.8	2.8	2.6	2.6	9.4	9.3	9.4
Sherman—Denison	46.3	46.8	46.5	24.6	26.1	26.2	142.8	142.9	144.9
Texarkana	9.4	9.9	9.8	1.5	1.5	1.5	8.2	8.0	8.1
Tyler	8.1	5.7	5.7	2.1	2.0	2.0	11.4	11.8	11.8
Victoria	11.1	11.2	11.3	2.9	2.7	2.7	16.5	16.8	16.8
Waco	3.0	3.1	3.0	1.4	1.4	1.4	8.8	9.0	9.3
Wichita Falls	15.1	15.5	15.6	3.3	3.4	3.4	20.3	20.3	20.6
	7.4	7.9	7.9	2.6	2.8	2.6	12.1	12.1	12.2

See footnotes at end of table.

**ESTABLISHMENT DATA
STATE AND AREA EMPLOYMENT
NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED**

B-14. Employees on nonfarm payrolls in States and selected areas by major industry—Continued

(In thousands)

State and area	Finance, insurance, and real estate			Services			Government		
	Dec. 1992	Nov. 1993	Dec. 1993 ^P	Dec. 1992	Nov. 1993	Dec. 1993 ^P	Dec. 1992	Nov. 1993	Dec. 1993 ^P
Pennsylvania—Continued									
Reading	9.0	9.4	9.4	34.4	35.7	35.4	18.6	19.4	19.4
Scranton-Wilkes-Barre	13.2	13.1	13.1	80.2	82.9	82.1	43.6	44.6	44.7
Sharon	1.5	1.6	1.6	12.3	12.3	12.1	5.2	5.1	5.1
State College	1.8	1.8	1.8	11.5	11.7	11.4	24.0	25.8	23.6
Williamsport	2.3	2.3	2.3	12.2	12.4	12.2	6.3	6.3	6.2
York	5.6	5.8	5.8	38.9	41.8	42.3	19.0	19.4	19.5
Rhode Island									
Pawtucket-Woonsocket-Attleboro	24.8	24.5	24.3	127.6	130.2	129.2	63.2	61.2	61.1
Providence	3.1	2.7	2.6	27.9	29.5	29.2	11.3	11.7	11.6
Providence	20.7	21.0	20.8	95.2	96.3	95.7	47.7	45.8	45.8
South Carolina									
Charleston	64.2	64.8	64.9	313.2	327.0	325.3	301.1	303.9	304.9
Columbia	7.9	8.2	8.2	49.8	50.4	50.3	54.9	53.7	53.6
Columbia	17.9	17.6	17.5	54.1	54.5	54.5	70.2	71.2	71.4
Greenville-Spartanburg	12.9	13.4	13.4	70.3	73.3	73.2	44.3	44.2	44.5
South Dakota									
Rapid City	17.0	17.9	17.9	77.8	79.7	79.5	67.1	68.3	68.0
Rapid City	1.4	1.5	1.5	11.0	11.4	11.4	8.1	8.2	8.2
Sioux Falls	8.7	8.8	9.0	23.3	23.9	23.7	8.3	8.5	8.5
Tennessee									
Chattanooga	100.6	101.5	101.7	539.9	559.1	558.5	359.2	363.8	363.0
Chattanooga	13.3	13.9	13.9	50.5	52.0	51.8	35.3	35.1	34.8
Johnson City-Kingsport-Bristol	5.6	5.5	5.4	38.6	36.1	35.9	25.8	25.9	26.1
Knoxville	10.2	10.3	10.3	73.8	76.1	74.5	55.1	55.8	55.7
Memphis	25.0	25.8	25.9	127.2	129.3	129.3	78.7	79.3	79.1
Nashville	30.6	30.4	30.4	153.5	161.3	161.3	67.5	70.0	70.1
Texas									
Ablene	420.6	434.5	435.8	1,884.5	1,919.2	1,913.6	1,367.1	1,401.7	1,399.0
Ablene	2.0	1.9	1.9	15.9	16.4	16.2	9.9	9.9	9.8
Amarillo	4.1	4.2	4.1	20.1	20.6	20.5	16.3	16.7	16.7
Austin	24.0	24.7	24.7	109.4	113.8	113.5	112.8	118.4	115.3
Beaumont-Port Arthur	4.7	4.8	4.8	38.2	39.4	39.4	22.9	23.9	23.8
Brazoria	1.8	1.8	1.8	11.4	11.4	11.4	12.6	12.7	12.7
Brownsville-Harlingen	3.4	3.4	3.4	19.3	19.9	20.1	19.4	20.6	20.7
Bryan-College Station	2.1	2.3	2.3	11.2	12.1	12.3	26.2	26.6	26.4
Corpus Christi	6.1	8.0	6.0	34.8	34.9	34.7	31.3	30.2	30.1
Dallas	120.6	120.8	120.7	395.0	410.2	410.4	172.8	177.8	177.6
El Paso	8.4	8.3	8.3	46.2	46.7	46.8	48.2	49.4	49.0
Ft. Worth-Arlington	28.1	27.7	27.6	149.9	157.5	156.2	82.6	83.8	83.9
Galveston-Texas City	5.7	5.7	5.7	18.2	17.3	17.6	24.4	24.2	24.2
Houston	97.1	97.3	97.9	466.4	467.8	467.2	225.1	233.9	234.4
Killeen-Temple	3.5	3.7	3.7	18.9	20.8	20.8	24.4	25.0	25.1
Laredo	1.9	1.9	2.0	8.8	8.9	9.0	11.2	11.7	11.8
Longview-Marshall	2.5	2.6	2.6	15.0	15.7	15.7	9.3	9.8	9.8
Lubbock	4.5	4.4	4.4	26.7	26.7	26.6	24.4	25.0	24.7
McAllen-Edinburg-Mission	3.8	4.0	4.0	19.7	20.4	20.6	30.7	32.7	32.8
Midland	2.3	2.3	2.3	9.9	9.9	9.8	7.4	7.4	7.5
Odessa	1.3	1.3	1.3	8.4	8.7	8.7	8.8	8.6	8.6
San Angelo	1.6	1.7	1.7	10.3	10.6	10.6	7.8	8.1	8.1
San Antonio	38.8	40.2	40.5	156.7	165.6	163.8	127.4	127.3	127.1
Sherman-Denison	2.1	2.0	2.0	9.4	9.8	9.7	4.9	5.0	4.9
Texarkana	1.8	1.8	1.9	12.2	12.1	12.1	12.3	11.9	11.9
Tyler	2.9	3.0	3.0	17.1	17.3	17.4	10.3	11.0	10.7
Victoria	1.5	1.5	1.5	7.7	7.9	7.8	6.2	6.8	6.9
Waco	5.2	5.2	5.2	23.6	24.1	23.7	14.4	14.7	14.8
Wichita Falls	2.2	2.2	2.2	12.8	12.6	12.7	10.2	10.2	10.0

See footnotes at end of table.

**ESTABLISHMENT DATA
STATE AND AREA EMPLOYMENT
NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED**

B-14. Employees on nonfarm payrolls in States and selected areas by major industry—Continued

(In thousands)

State and area	Total			Mining			Construction		
	Dec. 1992	Nov. 1993	Dec. 1993 ^P	Dec. 1992	Nov. 1993	Dec. 1993 ^P	Dec. 1992	Nov. 1993	Dec. 1993 ^P
Utah	788.1	836.9	842.2	8.4	8.6	8.5	35.6	43.3	42.0
Provo-Orem	106.7	114.3	114.8	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	5.3	5.7	5.6
Salt Lake City-Ogden	535.5	565.9	589.0	3.1	3.2	3.2	23.1	28.7	27.8
Vermont	253.5	254.9	256.4	.5	.6	.6	12.0	12.0	11.2
Barre-Montpelier	34.3	34.0	34.4	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	1.5	1.5	1.5
Burlington	77.3	77.4	76.3	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	3.5	3.6	3.4
Virginia	2,878.7	2,908.6	2,912.1	13.4	12.5	13.2	146.0	151.8	149.4
Bristol	33.8	34.2	34.4	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	1.2	1.2	1.1
Charlottesville	71.1	72.6	72.0	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	3.1	3.4	3.5
Danville	41.9	42.5	42.3	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	1.8	1.9	1.9
Lynchburg	78.2	80.0	80.3	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	3.2	3.3	3.3
Norfolk-Virginia Beach-Newport News	593.1	591.8	591.9	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	31.4	32.2	31.9
Northern Virginia	788.8	781.4	784.6	.4	.4	.4	37.1	40.0	39.8
Richmond-Petersburg	467.3	476.9	478.0	.7	.8	.8	26.8	27.1	26.6
Roanoke	128.9	130.0	129.6	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	6.2	8.6	6.6
Washington	2,240.9	2,274.9	2,263.5	3.3	3.2	3.2	117.7	127.1	122.6
Seattle	1,139.3	1,140.1	1,138.0	.5	.5	.5	59.3	62.2	60.4
West Virginia	648.0	657.2	662.5	30.4	23.9	29.6	27.2	32.2	30.2
Charleston	115.1	119.1	119.0	1.9	1.6	1.5	5.5	6.5	8.0
Huntington-Ashland	112.9	113.1	113.2	1.6	1.5	1.5	5.1	5.2	4.8
Parkersburg-Marietta	64.2	65.5	64.8	.4	.4	.4	3.0	3.2	2.9
Wheeling	60.5	60.7	60.8	1.6	.9	1.4	2.1	2.5	2.2
Wisconsin	2,379.8	2,437.7	2,429.0	2.0	2.5	2.1	92.1	109.2	101.9
Appleton-Oshkosh-Neenah	172.8	178.7	177.9	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	9.1	10.6	10.2
Eau Claire	60.4	61.7	60.9	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	1.7	2.3	2.0
Green Bay	113.9	117.8	117.5	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	6.3	8.9	6.5
Janesville-Beloit	60.7	60.5	60.8	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	2.4	2.5	2.4
Kenosha	46.5	47.5	47.9	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	1.9	2.0	2.0
La Crosse	57.7	58.8	58.8	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	1.8	2.5	2.2
Madison	237.7	247.7	246.1	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	9.9	11.8	11.2
Milwaukee	774.1	785.3	789.0	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	28.6	30.2	29.5
Racine	75.4	77.1	77.8	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	2.8	3.9	3.8
Sheboygan	53.5	54.2	54.7	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	2.3	2.7	2.6
Wausau	55.4	56.2	56.3	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	2.6	2.8	2.6
Wyoming	203.5	207.7	207.1	17.8	18.3	18.4	10.5	12.1	11.0
Casper	28.8	28.5	28.4	2.2	2.3	2.2	1.4	1.5	1.4
Puerto Rico	859.8	853.8	(²)	.9	.9	(²)	46.7	44.0	(²)
Caguas	58.1	58.9	(²)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	1.7	1.5	(²)
Mayaguez	60.7	55.9	(²)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	2.5	2.3	(²)
Ponce	57.9	58.4	(²)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	3.6	3.6	(²)
San Juan	523.3	519.3	(²)	.5	.5	(²)	33.1	30.9	(²)
Virgin Islands	45.3	44.3	44.2	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	4.5	2.4	2.2

See footnotes at end of table.

**ESTABLISHMENT DATA
STATE AND AREA EMPLOYMENT
NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED**

B-14. Employees on nonfarm payrolls in States and selected areas by major industry—Continued

(In thousands)

State and area	Manufacturing			Transportation and public utilities			Wholesale and retail trade		
	Dec. 1992	Nov. 1993	Dec. 1993 ^P	Dec. 1992	Nov. 1993	Dec. 1993 ^P	Dec. 1992	Nov. 1993	Dec. 1993 ^P
Utah	105.7	111.9	112.8	44.4	48.0	48.6	192.7	202.2	205.2
Provo-Orem	13.5	14.2	14.3	2.0	2.1	2.1	25.9	25.7	25.9
Salt Lake City-Ogden	69.7	72.7	72.8	35.1	38.5	39.0	134.3	138.0	140.8
Vermont	43.5	43.3	43.5	11.0	10.8	10.7	59.0	59.5	60.8
Barre-Montpelier	4.6	5.0	5.1	.9	.7	.7	7.3	7.3	7.5
Burlington	14.0	13.6	13.5	3.5	3.4	3.4	18.7	17.8	17.6
Virginia	406.3	403.8	400.4	148.1	145.5	147.0	652.5	654.8	661.8
Bristol	9.9	9.9	9.9	1.2	1.2	1.3	8.7	9.0	9.0
Charlottesville	7.9	7.8	7.7	2.5	2.3	2.3	14.1	14.5	14.6
Danville	15.7	15.8	15.6	1.1	1.1	1.1	8.7	8.6	8.7
Lynchburg	22.5	22.9	22.8	2.8	2.7	2.8	17.3	17.4	17.7
Norfolk-Virginia Beach-Newport News	62.0	61.1	60.6	28.6	29.0	29.5	143.0	141.5	142.1
Northern Virginia	32.1	31.4	31.4	48.9	48.1	48.1	170.8	170.0	173.8
Richmond-Petersburg	81.9	60.3	60.4	23.0	22.7	22.9	110.7	113.2	115.0
Roanoke	19.0	18.8	18.6	8.4	8.3	8.4	35.6	34.1	34.8
Washington	341.5	336.3	331.2	113.8	111.0	112.4	552.2	557.8	582.7
Seattle	207.8	198.9	197.7	70.7	67.8	68.2	273.8	274.2	277.3
West Virginia	82.4	82.8	82.5	38.6	38.8	39.1	151.0	152.6	153.6
Charleston	10.6	10.4	10.3	9.0	9.0	9.0	28.8	30.2	30.7
Huntington-Ashland	19.3	18.1	17.9	7.2	6.9	6.9	28.4	28.8	29.2
Parkersburg-Marietta	13.5	13.8	13.6	2.6	2.6	2.6	15.6	16.0	15.9
Wheeling	6.8	6.6	6.4	3.4	3.5	3.5	15.6	15.8	15.9
Wisconsin	544.7	552.6	551.3	110.8	113.7	114.5	558.4	563.7	564.8
Appleton-Oshkosh-Neenah	55.3	56.6	56.3	7.4	7.7	7.8	36.7	37.5	37.2
Eau Claire	10.1	9.8	9.9	3.2	3.2	3.2	17.0	17.3	17.3
Green Bay	24.2	25.5	25.2	8.1	8.3	8.3	27.2	27.5	27.8
Janesville-Beloit	18.1	17.0	17.2	2.4	2.5	2.6	14.3	14.4	14.4
Kenosha	9.7	9.9	9.8	1.5	1.4	1.5	14.2	15.0	15.1
La Crosse	10.2	10.2	10.3	2.3	2.4	2.4	16.3	16.4	16.5
Madison	25.7	26.6	26.7	8.3	8.3	8.3	52.4	53.3	53.6
Milwaukee	165.9	166.1	166.2	37.0	36.9	37.5	174.2	179.2	181.2
Racine	24.2	24.7	24.9	2.4	2.4	2.3	16.8	16.8	16.9
Sheboygan	20.7	21.5	21.5	1.7	1.5	1.5	10.2	10.1	10.2
Wausau	15.3	15.7	15.7	3.3	3.3	3.2	13.0	13.4	13.5
Wyoming	9.4	9.8	9.8	14.1	14.4	14.5	46.1	46.9	46.8
Casper	1.6	1.5	1.5	1.6	1.6	1.6	8.3	8.1	8.0
Puerto Rico	151.0	144.8	([?])	21.9	22.8	([?])	163.3	163.0	([?])
Caguas	15.4	14.5	([?])	.4	.4	([?])	12.3	13.2	([?])
Mayaguez	17.2	16.8	([?])	.5	.5	([?])	10.2	10.0	([?])
Ponce	10.4	10.1	([?])	1.8	1.9	([?])	10.1	9.5	([?])
San Juan	63.3	60.7	([?])	17.9	18.3	([?])	109.6	109.1	([?])
Virgin Islands	2.8	2.9	2.9	2.5	2.6	2.6	9.9	10.4	10.5

See footnotes at end of table.

**ESTABLISHMENT DATA
STATE AND AREA EMPLOYMENT
NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED**

B-14. Employees on nonfarm payrolls in States and selected areas by major industry—Continued

(In thousands)

State and area	Finance, insurance, and real estate			Services			Government		
	Dec. 1992	Nov. 1993	Dec. 1993 ^P	Dec. 1992	Nov. 1993	Dec. 1993 ^P	Dec. 1992	Nov. 1993	Dec. 1993 ^P
Utah	37.7	41.6	42.6	204.8	218.0	220.7	158.8	163.3	162.0
Provo-Orem	2.7	3.0	3.1	41.4	46.2	46.6	15.9	17.4	17.2
Salt Lake City-Ogden	31.0	34.8	35.4	134.7	143.5	144.9	104.5	106.5	105.3
Vermont	11.7	11.5	11.6	71.0	71.8	73.4	44.8	45.4	44.6
Barre-Montpelier	2.6	2.6	2.7	9.0	8.3	8.5	6.4	8.6	8.4
Burlington	4.0	4.1	4.2	20.9	21.4	21.3	12.7	13.7	12.9
Virginia	148.4	151.3	152.0	759.6	780.5	780.8	602.4	608.4	607.5
Bristol	1.2	1.1	1.1	6.0	6.2	6.2	5.6	5.6	5.8
Charlottesville	3.7	3.7	3.9	15.8	16.5	16.2	24.0	24.4	23.8
Danville	1.2	1.2	1.2	7.7	7.8	7.7	5.7	6.1	6.1
Lynchburg	3.6	3.8	3.8	19.1	20.0	20.0	9.7	9.9	9.9
Norfolk-Virginia Beach-Newport News	25.4	26.2	26.1	160.6	161.3	161.5	142.1	140.3	140.2
Northern Virginia	48.4	48.9	49.3	272.8	283.2	283.0	158.1	159.4	158.8
Richmond-Petersburg	38.1	40.2	40.3	108.9	111.3	111.3	97.2	101.3	100.7
Roanoke	8.9	8.8	8.8	34.3	35.8	35.6	16.5	17.6	17.0
Washington	117.9	118.7	119.2	563.2	574.6	577.0	431.3	446.2	435.2
Seattle	73.6	74.2	74.6	290.8	292.2	293.5	162.6	170.9	164.8
West Virginia	24.7	24.9	25.0	160.2	166.9	166.8	133.5	135.1	135.7
Charleston	6.3	8.4	6.5	32.4	33.9	33.8	20.6	21.1	21.2
Huntington-Ashland	3.7	3.7	3.6	27.5	28.4	28.6	20.1	20.5	20.7
Parkersburg-Marietta	2.4	2.4	2.4	16.0	16.1	15.9	10.7	11.0	10.9
Wheeling	3.0	3.0	3.0	18.4	18.8	18.8	9.6	9.6	9.8
Wisconsin	128.0	131.2	131.7	576.9	592.5	591.0	366.9	372.3	371.8
Appleton-Oshkosh-Neenah	8.6	8.6	8.7	36.6	38.2	38.2	19.1	19.6	19.6
Eau Claire	2.0	2.0	2.1	14.3	14.8	14.8	11.9	12.3	11.7
Green Bay	6.9	7.6	7.6	28.6	29.1	29.3	12.7	12.9	12.8
Janesville-Beloit	1.7	1.8	1.8	13.9	14.1	14.1	7.9	8.3	8.3
Kenosha	1.4	1.4	1.4	11.1	10.9	11.3	6.8	6.9	6.8
La Crosse	1.8	1.9	2.0	18.4	16.8	18.8	8.7	8.6	6.6
Madison	20.5	21.6	21.8	54.9	58.1	57.8	66.0	67.9	66.7
Milwaukee	52.9	53.8	54.1	224.9	228.4	228.9	90.5	90.7	91.5
Racine	2.3	2.3	2.3	17.8	18.0	18.2	9.1	9.0	9.1
Sheboygan	2.3	2.3	2.3	10.0	10.2	10.5	6.2	6.0	6.1
Wausau	4.0	4.2	4.2	10.2	10.4	10.5	6.7	6.6	6.7
Wyoming	7.4	7.5	7.8	39.4	39.8	40.2	58.8	59.1	58.8
Casper	1.1	1.1	1.1	7.0	7.0	7.1	5.6	5.4	5.5
Puerto Rico	36.1	36.1	(¹)	143.1	148.8	(²)	296.8	293.4	(²)
Caguas	1.2	1.3	(²)	9.5	10.2	(²)	17.5	17.8	(²)
Mayaguez	1.5	1.4	(²)	9.5	9.8	(²)	19.4	19.8	(²)
Ponce	1.6	1.7	(²)	12.3	13.3	(²)	18.1	16.3	(²)
San Juan	28.6	28.5	(²)	97.5	101.2	(²)	172.9	170.1	(²)
Virgin Islands	2.1	2.1	2.1	9.7	10.3	10.3	13.8	13.6	13.6

¹ Combined with construction.

² Not available.

^P = preliminary.

NOTE: Area definitions are published annually in the May issue of this publication. All State and area data have been adjusted to March 1992 benchmarks.

**ESTABLISHMENT DATA
HOURS AND EARNINGS
NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED**

B-15. Average hours and earnings of production or nonsupervisory workers¹ on private nonfarm payrolls by detailed industry

Industry	1987 SIC Code	Average weekly hours					Average overtime hours				
		Dec. 1992	Jan. 1993	Nov. 1993	Dec. 1993 ^P	Jan. 1994 ^P	Dec. 1992	Jan. 1993	Nov. 1993	Dec. 1993 ^P	Jan. 1994 ^P
Total private		34.5	34.0	34.5	34.7	34.3	-	-	-	-	-
Mining		44.4	44.1	44.7	44.9	43.9	-	-	-	-	-
Metal mining	10	43.2	43.1	42.8	43.9	-	-	-	-	-	-
Iron ores	101	40.8	43.1	45.1	45.4	-	-	-	-	-	-
Copper ores	102	44.5	45.1	43.2	45.7	-	-	-	-	-	-
Coal mining	12	44.8	45.5	45.0	44.9	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bituminous coal and lignite mining	122	45.1	45.7	45.2	45.0	-	-	-	-	-	-
Oil and gas extraction	13	44.6	44.2	44.3	44.9	-	-	-	-	-	-
Crude petroleum and natural gas	131	42.2	42.8	42.4	43.2	-	-	-	-	-	-
Oil and gas field services	138	46.1	45.0	45.4	45.9	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nonmetallic minerals, except fuels	14	44.1	42.5	46.6	45.7	-	-	-	-	-	-
Crushed and broken stone	142	44.0	42.7	48.0	46.5	-	-	-	-	-	-
Construction		37.2	36.1	38.6	38.3	37.0	-	-	-	-	-
General building contractors	15	37.0	36.1	37.8	38.0	-	-	-	-	-	-
Residential building construction	152	35.8	34.8	37.0	37.0	-	-	-	-	-	-
Operative builders	153	37.1	36.0	38.3	39.0	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nonresidential building construction	154	38.2	37.3	38.5	38.8	-	-	-	-	-	-
Heavy construction, except building	16	39.4	38.1	42.3	40.9	-	-	-	-	-	-
Highway and street construction	161	37.8	36.1	42.7	40.2	-	-	-	-	-	-
Heavy construction, except highway	162	39.9	38.7	42.1	41.2	-	-	-	-	-	-
Special trade contractors	17	36.7	35.6	37.8	37.7	-	-	-	-	-	-
Plumbing, heating, and air conditioning	171	38.8	38.0	38.9	39.3	-	-	-	-	-	-
Painting and paper hanging	172	35.7	34.1	38.5	36.4	-	-	-	-	-	-
Electrical work	173	39.1	38.5	39.1	40.0	-	-	-	-	-	-
Masonry, stonework, and plastering	174	33.8	32.7	35.2	35.3	-	-	-	-	-	-
Carpentry and floor work	175	35.4	33.5	35.4	36.3	-	-	-	-	-	-
Roofing, siding, and sheet metal work	176	32.3	29.0	35.4	33.2	-	-	-	-	-	-
Manufacturing		41.9	41.1	42.0	42.4	41.5	4.2	3.8	4.6	4.7	4.2
Durable goods		42.6	41.7	42.8	43.4	42.4	4.3	3.8	4.9	5.1	4.5
Lumber and wood products	24	40.8	39.8	41.4	41.7	40.7	3.8	3.5	4.4	4.5	-
Logging	241	38.8	36.7	40.1	39.6	-	4.4	4.3	5.6	4.8	-
Sawmills and planing mills	242	42.0	41.5	42.6	42.9	-	4.5	4.5	5.2	5.3	-
Sawmills and planing mills, general	2421	42.3	41.6	42.8	43.3	-	4.8	4.7	5.6	5.6	-
Hardwood dimension and flooring mills	2426	40.9	41.2	41.7	41.9	-	3.5	3.6	4.2	4.2	-
Millwork, plywood, and structural members	243	40.8	39.9	41.4	41.9	-	3.5	3.1	4.1	4.3	-
Millwork	2431	40.0	39.2	40.8	41.0	-	2.9	2.4	3.4	3.7	-
Wood kitchen cabinets	2434	40.5	39.6	41.6	42.6	-	3.3	3.0	4.4	4.4	-
Hardwood veneer and plywood	2435	42.2	41.9	41.8	42.1	-	4.7	4.4	4.7	4.8	-
Softwood veneer and plywood	2436	43.6	42.6	42.4	43.6	-	5.1	5.0	5.2	5.1	-
Wood containers	244	39.4	38.6	38.9	39.4	-	3.1	2.9	3.0	3.4	-
Wood buildings and mobile homes	245	40.2	38.4	41.3	40.9	-	3.4	2.4	3.9	3.9	-
Mobile homes	2451	40.6	38.8	41.4	41.3	-	3.6	2.6	3.9	4.3	-
Miscellaneous wood products	249	41.3	40.2	41.2	41.8	-	3.2	3.0	3.6	3.9	-
Furniture and fixtures	25	41.2	39.8	40.9	41.3	39.8	3.6	2.7	3.5	3.8	-
Household furniture	251	40.2	39.4	40.1	40.7	-	3.2	2.5	3.1	3.4	-
Wood household furniture	2511	40.3	40.0	40.3	40.6	-	2.9	2.6	3.2	3.1	-
Upholstered household furniture	2512	39.8	38.2	39.6	41.0	-	3.4	2.0	2.9	3.5	-
Metal household furniture	2514	41.9	40.3	42.0	42.5	-	4.7	2.7	4.2	5.5	-
Mattresses and bedsprings	2515	40.2	41.4	38.6	39.2	-	2.8	4.2	2.2	2.9	-
Office furniture	252	43.2	40.0	43.7	43.8	-	3.9	2.7	4.5	4.6	-
Public building and related furniture	253	43.2	41.8	41.5	41.2	-	4.7	3.4	3.8	3.8	-
Partitions and fixtures	254	41.2	39.6	41.2	41.1	-	4.1	3.1	4.4	4.2	-
Miscellaneous furniture and fixtures	259	44.0	40.8	41.6	43.2	-	4.5	2.4	3.4	4.5	-

See footnotes at end of table.

**ESTABLISHMENT DATA
HOURS AND EARNINGS
NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED**

B-15. Average hours and earnings of production or nonsupervisory workers¹ on private nonfarm payrolls by detailed industry—Continued

Industry	1987 SIC Code	Average hourly earnings					Average weekly earnings				
		Dec. 1992	Jan. 1993	Nov. 1993	Dec. 1993 ^P	Jan. 1994 ^P	Dec. 1992	Jan. 1993	Nov. 1993	Dec. 1993 ^P	Jan. 1994 ^P
Total private		\$10.70	\$10.77	\$10.96	\$10.97	\$11.07	\$369.15	\$366.18	\$378.12	\$380.66	\$379.70
Mining		14.58	14.72	14.43	14.67	14.99	647.35	649.15	645.02	658.68	658.06
Metal mining	10	15.47	15.24	15.56	15.40	-	668.30	656.84	665.97	676.06	-
Iron ores	101	17.10	15.73	16.90	16.47	-	697.68	677.96	762.19	747.74	-
Copper ores	102	13.86	13.85	14.30	14.21	-	616.77	624.64	617.76	649.40	-
Coal mining	12	17.31	17.48	17.14	17.52	-	775.49	795.34	771.30	786.65	-
Bituminous coal and lignite mining	122	17.47	17.67	17.38	17.76	-	787.90	807.52	785.58	799.20	-
Oil and gas extraction	13	13.92	14.10	13.92	14.03	-	620.83	623.22	616.66	629.95	-
Crude petroleum and natural gas	131	16.57	16.92	17.23	17.56	-	699.25	724.18	730.55	758.59	-
Oil and gas field services	138	12.29	12.26	12.13	12.15	-	566.57	551.70	550.70	557.69	-
Nonmetallic minerals, except fuels	14	12.46	12.36	12.86	12.88	-	549.49	525.30	599.28	588.62	-
Crushed and broken stone	142	11.60	11.41	12.16	12.15	-	510.40	487.21	583.68	564.98	-
Construction		14.27	14.20	14.44	14.44	14.39	530.84	512.62	557.38	553.05	532.43
General building contractors	15	13.57	13.60	13.69	13.72	-	502.09	490.96	517.48	521.36	-
Residential building construction	152	12.58	12.64	12.70	12.68	-	450.36	439.87	469.90	469.16	-
Operative builders	153	13.41	13.56	13.22	13.65	-	497.51	488.16	506.33	532.35	-
Nonresidential building construction	154	14.43	14.41	14.58	14.64	-	551.23	537.49	561.33	568.03	-
Heavy construction, except building	16	13.82	13.59	14.25	13.92	-	544.51	517.78	602.78	569.33	-
Highway and street construction	161	12.98	12.82	14.21	13.45	-	490.64	462.80	606.77	540.69	-
Heavy construction, except highway	162	14.10	13.81	14.27	14.09	-	562.59	534.45	600.77	580.51	-
Special trade contractors	17	14.65	14.57	14.76	14.83	-	537.66	518.69	557.93	559.09	-
Plumbing, heating, and air conditioning	171	15.03	14.90	14.97	15.16	-	583.16	566.20	582.33	595.79	-
Painting and paper hanging	172	13.38	13.19	13.75	13.64	-	477.67	449.78	501.88	496.50	-
Electrical work	173	15.69	15.55	15.90	15.89	-	613.48	598.68	621.69	635.60	-
Masonry, stonework, and plastering	174	14.45	14.46	14.77	14.86	-	488.41	472.84	519.90	524.56	-
Carpentry and floor work	175	14.54	14.21	14.37	14.51	-	514.72	476.04	508.70	526.71	-
Roofing, siding, and sheet metal work	176	12.81	12.71	13.07	13.13	-	413.76	368.59	462.68	435.92	-
Manufacturing		11.64	11.62	11.88	12.01	11.97	487.72	477.58	498.96	509.22	496.76
Durable goods		12.22	12.19	12.50	12.63	12.57	520.57	508.32	535.00	548.14	532.97
Lumber and wood products	24	9.51	9.46	9.67	9.71	9.74	388.01	376.51	400.34	404.91	396.42
Logging	241	11.18	10.92	11.47	11.26	-	433.78	400.76	459.95	445.90	-
Sawmills and planing mills	242	9.75	9.74	9.82	9.88	-	409.50	404.21	418.33	423.85	-
Sawmills and planing mills, general	2421	10.14	10.14	10.20	10.25	-	428.92	421.82	436.56	443.83	-
Hardwood dimension and flooring mills	2426	8.06	8.08	8.33	8.37	-	329.65	332.90	347.36	350.70	-
Millwork, plywood, and structural members	243	9.54	9.52	9.74	9.80	-	389.23	379.85	403.24	410.62	-
Millwork	2431	9.78	9.70	9.95	10.07	-	391.20	380.24	405.96	412.87	-
Wood kitchen cabinets	2434	8.99	8.98	9.15	9.19	-	364.10	355.61	380.64	391.49	-
Hardwood veneer and plywood	2435	8.17	8.26	8.46	8.49	-	344.77	346.09	353.63	357.43	-
Softwood veneer and plywood	2436	11.10	11.21	11.62	11.53	-	483.96	477.55	492.69	502.71	-
Wood containers	244	6.99	6.97	7.06	7.15	-	275.41	269.04	274.63	281.71	-
Wood buildings and mobile homes	245	9.22	9.18	9.35	9.60	-	370.64	352.51	386.16	392.64	-
Mobile homes	2451	9.17	9.19	9.36	9.69	-	372.30	356.57	387.50	400.20	-
Miscellaneous wood products	249	8.88	8.86	9.01	9.15	-	366.74	356.17	371.21	382.47	-
Furniture and fixtures	25	9.19	9.16	9.44	9.44	9.39	378.63	364.57	386.10	389.87	373.72
Household furniture	251	8.60	8.60	8.88	8.92	-	345.72	338.84	356.09	363.04	-
Wood household furniture	2511	7.98	8.05	8.34	8.32	-	321.59	322.00	336.10	337.79	-
Upholstered household furniture	2512	9.53	9.41	9.65	9.76	-	379.29	359.46	382.14	400.16	-
Metal household furniture	2514	8.49	8.54	8.70	8.71	-	355.73	344.16	365.40	370.18	-
Mattresses and bedsprings	2515	8.91	9.14	9.28	9.36	-	358.18	378.40	358.21	366.91	-
Office furniture	252	9.95	9.91	10.21	10.19	-	429.84	396.40	446.18	446.32	-
Public building and related furniture	253	9.73	9.63	9.72	9.72	-	420.34	402.53	403.38	400.46	-
Partitions and fixtures	254	10.53	10.42	10.79	10.65	-	433.84	412.63	444.55	437.72	-
Miscellaneous furniture and fixtures	259	9.49	9.55	9.63	9.76	-	417.56	389.64	400.61	421.63	-

See footnotes at end of table.

**ESTABLISHMENT DATA
HOURS AND EARNINGS
NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED**

B-15. Average hours and earnings of production or nonsupervisory workers¹ on private nonfarm payrolls by detailed industry—Continued

Industry	1987 SIC Code	Average weekly hours					Average overtime hours				
		Dec. 1992	Jan. 1993	Nov. 1993	Dec. 1993 ^P	Jan. 1994 ^P	Dec. 1992	Jan. 1993	Nov. 1993	Dec. 1993 ^P	Jan. 1994 ^P
Durable goods—Continued											
Stone, clay, and glass products	32	42.1	41.0	43.6	42.9	41.9	4.6	4.1	5.7	5.1	-
Flat glass	321	45.0	43.9	48.6	47.0	-	6.1	5.6	9.8	8.3	-
Glass and glassware, pressed or blown	322	42.5	42.7	42.9	42.4	-	4.6	4.7	4.4	4.3	-
Glass containers	3221	43.4	43.7	43.3	42.9	-	5.6	5.9	5.6	5.5	-
Pressed and blown glass, nec	3229	41.7	41.7	42.5	41.9	-	3.7	3.5	3.3	3.2	-
Products of purchased glass	323	42.6	41.8	43.7	43.1	-	4.0	2.9	4.4	4.1	-
Cement, hydraulic	324	42.9	43.6	43.2	43.5	-	3.6	5.0	4.3	4.1	-
Structural clay products	325	40.9	40.8	41.3	42.0	-	3.5	3.0	3.9	4.0	-
Pottery and related products	326	42.8	41.8	41.8	42.1	-	3.7	3.1	4.7	4.7	-
Concrete, gypsum, and plaster products	327	41.0	38.6	44.5	43.0	-	5.0	4.3	7.3	6.2	-
Concrete block and brick	3271	42.2	40.1	45.7	45.0	-	5.3	4.4	7.5	6.5	-
Concrete products, nec	3272	42.9	41.1	44.0	43.4	-	5.0	4.4	5.9	5.4	-
Ready-mixed concrete	3273	38.6	35.2	44.0	41.6	-	4.5	3.5	7.7	6.0	-
Misc. nonmetallic mineral products	329	43.5	42.4	43.3	43.4	-	5.0	4.4	5.1	4.9	-
Abrasive products	3291	43.4	42.7	43.7	42.9	-	4.4	4.1	4.2	3.6	-
Asbestos products	3292	44.0	43.0	42.8	43.0	-	5.7	5.4	5.8	5.6	-
Primary metal industries	33	43.8	43.6	44.2	44.7	43.9	5.3	5.2	6.0	6.1	-
Blast furnaces and basic steel products	331	44.1	43.9	44.0	44.6	43.9	5.4	5.6	5.7	5.6	-
Blast furnaces and steel mills	3312	43.9	43.9	44.2	44.8	-	5.4	5.7	5.9	5.6	-
Steel pipe and tubes	3317	45.3	45.0	44.1	44.9	-	5.6	5.3	5.4	6.5	-
Iron and steel foundries	332	43.9	43.5	45.5	46.2	-	5.3	5.2	7.2	7.3	-
Gray and ductile iron foundries	3321	44.0	43.9	46.3	47.0	-	5.4	5.3	8.1	8.1	-
Malleable iron foundries	3322	46.8	43.7	43.8	47.2	-	9.6	7.0	8.2	10.2	-
Steel foundries, nec	3325	43.0	42.6	44.3	44.3	-	5.0	5.0	5.6	5.4	-
Primary nonferrous metals	333	43.3	43.7	42.5	42.9	-	5.1	4.9	5.0	4.9	-
Primary aluminum	3334	43.0	43.4	41.9	42.3	-	5.1	4.7	4.7	4.5	-
Nonferrous rolling and drawing	335	44.2	43.9	44.6	45.1	-	5.9	5.6	6.6	7.0	-
Copper rolling and drawing	3351	43.2	44.3	44.1	43.6	-	6.3	7.2	7.2	7.2	-
Aluminum sheet, plate, and foil	3353	46.2	46.4	46.1	47.2	-	7.3	7.3	7.6	7.6	-
Nonferrous wire drawing and insulating	3357	43.3	42.8	44.1	45.1	-	4.9	5.0	6.0	7.0	-
Nonferrous foundries (castings)	336	42.2	41.9	42.7	43.0	-	3.8	3.7	4.8	5.0	-
Aluminum foundries	3365	42.1	41.6	42.2	42.1	-	3.8	3.8	4.6	4.3	-
Fabricated metal products	34	42.7	41.7	42.9	43.5	42.3	4.3	3.8	4.9	5.3	-
Metal cans and shipping containers	341	45.2	43.6	43.7	43.5	-	5.9	5.7	5.6	5.2	-
Metal cans	3411	45.5	43.4	43.5	43.1	-	6.0	5.6	5.7	5.2	-
Cutlery, handtools, and hardware	342	42.9	41.2	42.8	43.1	-	4.0	3.1	4.4	4.5	-
Hand and edge tools, and blades and handsaws	3423,5	42.6	41.3	42.0	42.1	-	3.7	3.0	3.9	3.9	-
Hardware, nec	3429	42.7	40.9	43.0	43.5	-	3.9	3.1	4.6	4.7	-
Plumbing and heating, except electric	343	42.3	41.1	42.8	43.0	-	4.0	3.3	4.8	5.2	-
Plumbing fixture fittings and trim	3432	42.2	42.2	42.8	42.5	-	4.2	4.1	4.3	4.9	-
Heating equipment, except electric	3433	42.2	39.1	42.8	43.7	-	3.6	1.6	4.9	5.4	-
Fabricated structural metal products	344	41.8	40.7	42.2	42.8	-	4.1	3.4	4.7	4.9	-
Fabricated structural metal	3441	43.0	41.5	43.4	44.2	-	5.3	4.0	5.5	5.8	-
Metal doors, sash, and trim	3442	39.5	38.3	40.9	40.6	-	2.5	2.1	3.9	3.4	-
Fabricated plate work (boiler shops)	3443	43.0	42.1	43.2	43.8	-	4.9	4.2	5.2	5.7	-
Sheet metal work	3444	41.3	40.1	41.2	41.7	-	3.5	2.9	4.3	4.4	-
Architectural metal work	3446	40.6	40.0	41.7	43.3	-	3.3	3.2	3.9	4.2	-
Screw machine products, bolts, etc	345	42.7	42.4	42.6	43.5	-	4.4	4.7	5.1	5.6	-
Screw machine products	3451	41.7	41.6	41.9	42.6	-	3.9	4.1	4.7	4.9	-
Bolts, nuts, rivets, and washers	3452	43.8	43.3	43.3	44.5	-	5.0	5.4	5.5	6.4	-
Metal forgings and stampings	346	43.4	42.8	45.0	45.6	-	4.7	4.2	6.2	6.7	-
Iron and steel forgings	3462	43.4	43.0	43.0	44.2	-	5.0	4.1	5.1	6.3	-
Automotive stampings	3465	44.2	43.0	46.9	47.3	-	5.1	4.4	7.4	7.7	-
Metal stampings, nec	3469	42.1	42.0	43.0	43.7	-	3.9	3.8	4.8	5.1	-
Metal services, nec	347	42.4	41.3	41.3	42.1	-	4.2	3.7	4.2	4.4	-
Plating and polishing	3471	41.7	41.1	40.9	42.0	-	3.8	3.3	4.0	4.3	-
Metal coating and allied services	3479	43.5	41.7	41.9	42.4	-	4.9	4.3	4.5	4.7	-
Ordnance and accessories, nec	348	43.3	41.9	42.5	42.2	-	4.1	3.6	3.9	4.1	-
Ammunition, except for small arms, nec	3483	42.6	40.9	42.1	41.1	-	3.4	2.9	3.5	3.4	-
Misc. fabricated metal products	349	43.0	42.3	42.8	43.8	-	4.4	4.0	4.7	5.3	-
Valves and pipe fittings, nec	3494	43.1	42.8	42.0	43.7	-	4.5	4.5	4.8	5.4	-
Misc. fabricated wire products	3496	42.1	41.7	42.3	42.7	-	3.6	3.4	4.1	4.5	-

See footnotes at end of table.

**ESTABLISHMENT DATA
HOURS AND EARNINGS
NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED**

B-15. Average hours and earnings of production or nonsupervisory workers¹ on private nonfarm payrolls by detailed industry—Continued

Industry	1987 SIC Code	Average hourly earnings					Average weekly earnings				
		Dec. 1992	Jan. 1993	Nov. 1993	Dec. 1993 ^p	Jan. 1994 ^p	Dec. 1992	Jan. 1993	Nov. 1993	Dec. 1993 ^p	Jan. 1994 ^p
Durable goods—Continued											
Stone, clay, and glass products	32	\$11.64	\$11.63	\$11.99	\$11.95	\$11.98	\$490.04	\$476.63	\$522.76	\$512.66	\$501.96
Flat glass	321	16.67	16.64	18.29	17.97	-	750.15	730.50	888.89	844.59	-
Glass and glassware, pressed or blown	322	13.12	13.15	13.41	13.39	-	557.60	561.51	575.29	567.74	-
Glass containers	3221	13.55	13.59	13.89	13.85	-	588.07	593.88	601.44	594.17	-
Pressed and blown glass, nec	3229	12.71	12.71	12.98	12.98	-	530.01	530.01	551.65	543.86	-
Products of purchased glass	323	10.22	10.30	10.29	10.40	-	435.37	430.54	449.67	448.24	-
Cement, hydraulic	324	14.88	14.96	15.80	15.27	-	638.35	652.26	682.56	664.25	-
Structural clay products	325	10.05	10.19	10.56	10.52	-	411.05	415.75	436.13	441.84	-
Pottery and related products	326	9.90	10.09	10.41	10.44	-	423.72	421.76	435.14	439.52	-
Concrete, gypsum, and plaster products	327	11.07	10.87	11.48	11.36	-	453.87	419.58	510.86	488.48	-
Concrete block and brick	3271	10.50	10.39	10.69	10.60	-	443.10	416.64	488.53	477.00	-
Concrete products, nec	3272	10.09	9.91	10.29	10.28	-	432.86	407.30	452.76	446.15	-
Ready-mixed concrete	3273	11.71	11.47	12.15	11.99	-	452.01	403.74	534.60	498.78	-
Misc. nonmetallic mineral products	329	12.29	12.24	12.46	12.54	-	534.62	518.98	539.52	544.24	-
Abrasive products	8291	10.58	10.59	10.62	10.90	-	459.17	452.19	464.09	467.61	-
Asbestos products	3292	13.36	13.24	14.36	14.82	-	587.84	569.32	614.61	637.26	-
Primary metal industries	33	13.81	13.75	14.10	14.26	14.10	604.88	599.50	623.22	637.42	618.99
Blast furnaces and basic steel products	331	16.10	15.98	16.55	16.58	16.41	710.01	701.52	728.20	739.47	720.40
Blast furnaces and steel mills	3312	17.14	16.98	17.77	17.76	-	752.45	745.42	785.43	795.65	-
Steel pipe and tubes	3317	12.61	12.63	12.88	13.20	-	571.23	568.35	568.01	592.68	-
Iron and steel foundries	332	12.27	12.15	12.77	13.06	-	538.65	528.53	581.04	603.37	-
Gray and ductile iron foundries	3321	12.67	12.53	13.35	13.77	-	557.48	550.07	618.11	647.19	-
Malleable iron foundries	3322	13.33	12.69	14.10	14.72	-	623.84	554.55	617.58	694.78	-
Steel foundries, nec	3325	11.76	11.83	11.65	11.63	-	505.68	503.96	516.10	515.21	-
Primary nonferrous metals	333	15.13	15.01	15.28	15.32	-	655.13	655.94	649.40	657.23	-
Primary aluminum	3334	15.29	15.21	15.39	15.56	-	657.47	660.11	644.84	658.19	-
Nonferrous rolling and drawing	335	13.09	13.10	13.24	13.55	-	578.58	575.09	590.50	611.11	-
Copper rolling and drawing	3351	12.72	12.65	12.89	13.08	-	549.50	560.40	568.45	570.29	-
Aluminum sheet, plate, and foil	3353	15.65	15.60	15.60	16.51	-	723.03	723.84	719.16	779.27	-
Nonferrous wire drawing and insulating	3357	12.93	13.12	13.27	13.56	-	559.87	561.54	585.21	611.56	-
Nonferrous foundries (castings)	336	11.05	11.10	11.21	11.40	-	466.31	465.09	478.67	490.20	-
Aluminum foundries	3365	10.60	10.63	10.57	10.77	-	446.26	442.21	446.05	453.42	-
Fabricated metal products	34	11.60	11.55	11.83	11.91	11.85	495.32	481.64	507.51	518.09	501.26
Metal cans and shipping containers	341	15.07	15.06	15.15	15.25	-	681.16	656.62	662.06	663.38	-
Metal cans	3411	16.10	16.15	16.26	16.42	-	732.55	700.91	707.31	707.70	-
Cutlery, handtools, and hardware	342	11.57	11.48	11.80	11.82	-	496.35	472.98	505.04	509.44	-
Hand and edge tools, and blades and handsaws	3423,5	10.71	10.79	11.10	11.19	-	456.25	445.63	466.20	471.10	-
Hardware, nec	3429	11.77	11.59	11.85	11.80	-	502.58	474.03	509.55	513.30	-
Plumbing and heating, except electric	343	10.43	10.38	10.63	10.58	-	441.19	426.62	454.96	454.94	-
Plumbing fixture fittings and trim	3432	9.95	9.99	9.93	9.92	-	419.89	421.58	425.00	421.60	-
Heating equipment, except electric	3433	10.59	10.37	10.84	10.85	-	446.90	405.47	463.95	474.15	-
Fabricated structural metal products	344	10.83	10.73	10.89	10.97	-	452.69	436.71	459.56	469.52	-
Fabricated structural metal	3441	10.80	10.72	10.77	10.85	-	464.40	444.88	467.42	479.57	-
Metal doors, sash, and trim	3442	9.01	8.95	9.24	9.29	-	355.90	342.79	377.92	377.17	-
Fabricated plate work (boiler shops)	3443	12.15	12.02	12.41	12.51	-	522.45	506.04	536.11	547.94	-
Sheet metal work	3444	11.04	10.97	11.07	11.17	-	455.95	439.90	456.08	465.79	-
Architectural metal work	3446	10.18	9.86	10.02	9.85	-	413.31	394.40	417.83	426.51	-
Screw machine products, bolts, etc	345	11.50	11.55	11.66	11.70	-	491.05	489.72	496.72	508.95	-
Screw machine products	3451	10.66	10.68	10.95	10.95	-	444.52	444.29	458.81	466.47	-
Bolts, nuts, rivets, and washers	3452	12.42	12.50	12.47	12.55	-	544.00	541.25	539.95	558.48	-
Metal forgings and stampings	346	13.75	13.71	14.31	14.50	-	596.75	586.79	643.95	661.20	-
Iron and steel forgings	3462	13.73	13.50	13.71	14.05	-	595.88	580.50	589.53	621.01	-
Automotive stampings	3465	15.60	15.63	16.59	16.75	-	689.52	672.09	775.26	792.28	-
Metal stampings, nec	3469	11.02	11.00	11.19	11.27	-	463.94	462.00	481.17	492.50	-
Metal services, nec	347	9.63	9.59	9.66	9.74	-	408.31	396.07	398.96	410.05	-
Plating and polishing	3471	9.58	9.57	9.77	9.83	-	399.49	393.33	399.59	412.86	-
Metal coating and allied services	3479	9.72	9.63	9.47	9.59	-	422.82	401.57	396.79	406.62	-
Ordnance and accessories, nec	348	12.72	12.75	13.66	13.66	-	550.78	534.23	580.55	576.45	-
Ammunition, except for small arms, nec	3483	12.52	12.65	13.81	13.81	-	533.35	517.39	581.40	567.59	-
Misc. fabricated metal products	349	10.86	10.76	11.05	11.13	-	466.98	455.15	472.94	487.49	-
Valves and pipe fittings, nec	3494	11.49	11.29	11.42	11.44	-	495.22	483.21	479.64	499.93	-
Misc. fabricated wire products	3496	9.59	9.59	9.85	9.77	-	403.74	399.90	416.66	417.18	-

See footnotes at end of table.

**ESTABLISHMENT DATA
HOURS AND EARNINGS
NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED**

B-15. Average hours and earnings of production or nonsupervisory workers¹ on private nonfarm payrolls by detailed industry—Continued

Industry	1987 SIC Code	Average weekly hours					Average overtime hours				
		Dec. 1992	Jan. 1993	Nov. 1993	Dec. 1993 ^P	Jan. 1994 ^P	Dec. 1992	Jan. 1993	Nov. 1993	Dec. 1993 ^P	Jan. 1994 ^P
Durable goods—Continued											
Industrial machinery and equipment	35	43.7	42.8	43.4	44.4	43.8	5.0	4.4	5.1	5.7	-
Engines and turbines	351	45.9	44.2	45.4	47.0	-	5.6	4.6	6.2	7.4	-
Turbines and turbine generator sets	3511	46.9	43.0	45.6	46.9	-	7.6	3.9	7.8	8.0	-
Internal combustion engines, nec	3519	45.4	44.7	45.3	47.1	-	4.8	4.9	5.6	7.2	-
Farm and garden machinery	352	41.8	41.8	42.6	43.0	-	3.5	3.9	4.1	4.6	-
Farm machinery and equipment	3523	42.5	41.7	43.4	44.1	-	3.7	3.6	4.5	5.1	-
Construction and related machinery	353	44.6	44.0	43.6	45.2	-	5.3	4.9	5.2	6.2	-
Construction machinery	3531	43.7	43.8	42.3	44.7	-	4.3	4.2	4.5	5.7	-
Mining machinery	3532	41.3	41.4	43.3	45.0	-	3.9	4.2	6.1	7.0	-
Oil and gas field machinery	3533	47.8	47.1	46.8	48.5	-	7.5	7.1	6.5	7.5	-
Conveyors and conveying equipment	3535	45.8	43.7	43.9	46.0	-	6.9	5.8	6.1	7.7	-
Industrial trucks and tractors	3537	41.9	41.1	42.7	42.8	-	4.1	3.3	4.6	4.9	-
Metalworking machinery	354	44.4	43.8	43.9	44.7	-	5.8	5.6	5.8	6.2	-
Machine tools, metal cutting types	3541	44.3	43.1	43.6	44.5	-	5.3	4.2	5.1	5.7	-
Machine tools, metal forming types	3542	44.2	44.4	46.5	46.8	-	5.6	5.4	6.7	6.7	-
Special dies, tools, jigs, and fixtures	3544	44.9	44.5	44.2	45.0	-	6.6	6.5	6.5	6.8	-
Machine tool accessories	3545	43.5	42.7	43.3	44.5	-	4.4	4.0	4.7	5.3	-
Power driven handtools	3546	44.1	42.6	42.8	43.7	-	3.9	3.7	4.8	5.6	-
Special industry machinery	355	43.7	42.6	43.7	44.6	-	5.3	4.5	5.4	6.1	-
Textile machinery	3552	44.2	42.9	41.8	42.5	-	5.0	4.3	3.9	4.3	-
Printing trades machinery	3555	42.5	41.2	42.7	44.4	-	5.4	4.5	5.2	6.3	-
Food products machinery	3556	43.3	42.7	44.6	44.5	-	5.2	4.7	6.3	6.1	-
General industrial machinery	356	43.6	42.6	43.3	44.3	-	5.0	4.2	4.7	5.4	-
Pumps and pumping equipment	3561	42.8	42.0	43.8	44.7	-	4.8	3.8	4.8	6.4	-
Ball and roller bearings	3562	43.5	43.2	43.8	45.0	-	5.3	5.0	6.0	6.5	-
Air and gas compressors	3563	43.9	43.7	44.8	45.0	-	5.4	5.0	5.1	5.6	-
Blowers and fans	3564	43.0	40.4	42.8	43.1	-	4.4	2.9	4.4	3.9	-
Speed changers, drives, and gears	3566	46.0	44.7	42.9	45.2	-	6.4	6.1	5.6	6.1	-
Power transmission equipment, nec	3568	43.7	43.3	43.3	44.2	-	5.1	4.1	3.8	4.7	-
Computer and office equipment	357	43.1	41.5	42.3	42.7	-	4.2	3.3	3.8	4.0	-
Electronic computers	3571	42.7	40.5	42.6	43.8	-	4.2	2.9	3.8	4.2	-
Computer terminals, calculators, and office machines, nec	3575,8,9	43.5	42.4	43.2	42.4	-	3.7	3.5	4.8	4.2	-
Refrigeration and service machinery	358	43.2	41.7	43.6	44.8	-	3.9	3.2	5.3	5.8	-
Refrigeration and heating equipment	3585	43.3	41.9	44.0	45.3	-	3.8	3.3	5.8	6.4	-
Misc. industrial and commercial machinery	359	43.4	42.9	43.1	44.2	-	5.0	4.6	5.1	5.7	-
Carburetors, pistons, rings, valves	3592	41.7	42.5	43.4	44.9	-	3.4	4.1	5.5	6.8	-
Scales, balances, and industrial machinery, nec	3596,9	43.4	43.0	43.0	43.9	-	5.2	4.8	5.1	5.6	-
Electronic and other electrical equipment	36	42.6	41.7	42.5	43.0	42.4	4.2	3.7	4.5	4.8	-
Electric distribution equipment	361	43.0	42.0	42.8	43.9	-	4.2	3.6	4.3	4.9	-
Transformers, except electronic	3612	41.4	41.1	42.9	44.4	-	3.9	3.4	4.5	5.4	-
Switchgear and switchboard apparatus	3613	44.6	43.1	42.8	43.3	-	4.4	3.9	4.0	4.3	-
Electrical industrial apparatus	362	43.1	42.5	43.1	43.7	-	3.8	3.4	4.1	4.8	-
Motors and generators	3621	43.3	42.7	43.1	43.2	-	3.9	3.5	4.1	4.4	-
Relays and industrial controls	3625	42.4	41.5	42.9	44.1	-	3.1	2.7	3.9	5.0	-
Household appliances	363	42.2	40.5	42.3	42.6	-	4.3	3.4	4.0	4.1	-
Household refrigerators and freezers	3632	45.5	41.0	40.7	41.0	-	6.1	3.8	1.8	2.1	-
Household laundry equipment	3633	40.4	40.0	45.0	45.6	-	2.5	2.4	6.1	7.5	-
Electric housewares and fans	3634	41.2	40.3	43.1	42.6	-	3.2	2.8	4.6	3.7	-
Electric lighting and wiring equipment	364	42.1	41.7	42.4	43.4	-	4.0	3.5	4.3	4.8	-
Electric lamps	3641	43.4	45.3	45.0	44.7	-	4.6	4.5	4.9	5.3	-
Current-carrying wiring devices	3643	41.1	41.0	41.1	42.5	-	3.4	3.4	3.4	4.1	-
Noncurrent-carrying wiring devices	3644	44.1	42.9	43.4	44.1	-	4.2	3.6	3.4	3.8	-
Residential lighting fixtures	3645	39.4	38.7	40.4	40.7	-	2.7	2.1	3.9	3.2	-
Household audio and video equipment	365	41.6	40.8	41.5	41.5	-	4.2	3.4	4.9	4.6	-
Household audio and video equipment	3651	41.8	41.0	41.6	42.8	-	3.7	2.7	4.1	4.5	-
Communications equipment	366	44.8	43.0	44.1	44.6	-	4.7	3.8	5.0	5.3	-
Telephone and telegraph apparatus	3661	48.1	45.2	44.9	46.5	-	5.9	4.8	5.3	6.5	-
Electronic components and accessories	367	42.1	41.4	41.6	42.1	-	4.5	4.0	4.3	4.7	-
Electron tubes	3671	41.8	42.2	43.0	42.7	-	3.9	3.3	5.0	4.9	-
Semiconductors and related devices	3674	43.4	42.2	41.5	41.6	-	5.4	4.7	5.1	5.0	-
Electronic components, nec	3679	40.1	39.6	40.9	41.9	-	3.2	2.9	3.4	4.0	-
Misc. electrical equipment and supplies	369	42.3	41.4	43.5	43.7	-	3.9	3.5	5.4	5.3	-
Storage batteries	3691	43.3	40.4	45.0	44.2	-	4.0	2.7	6.3	5.8	-
Engine electrical equipment	3694	41.9	41.5	43.7	44.3	-	3.7	3.6	5.8	6.2	-

See footnotes at end of table.

**ESTABLISHMENT DATA
HOURS AND EARNINGS
NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED**

B-15. Average hours and earnings of production or nonsupervisory workers' on private nonfarm payrolls by detailed industry—Continued

Industry	1987 SIC Code	Average hourly earnings					Average weekly earnings				
		Dec. 1992	Jan. 1993	Nov. 1993	Dec. 1993 ^P	Jan. 1994 ^P	Dec. 1992	Jan. 1993	Nov. 1993	Dec. 1993 ^P	Jan. 1994 ^P
Durable goods—Continued											
Industrial machinery and equipment	35	\$12.63	\$12.59	\$12.87	\$13.01	\$12.95	\$551.93	\$538.85	\$558.56	\$577.64	\$567.21
Engines and turbines	351	15.90	15.74	16.40	16.72	-	729.81	695.71	744.56	785.84	-
Turbines and turbine generator sets	3511	17.11	16.32	17.17	17.39	-	802.46	701.76	782.95	815.59	-
Internal combustion engines, nec	3519	15.35	15.49	16.07	16.43	-	696.89	692.40	727.97	773.85	-
Farm and garden machinery	352	11.91	11.76	12.31	12.43	-	497.84	491.57	524.41	534.49	-
Farm machinery and equipment	3523	12.93	12.85	13.33	13.46	-	549.53	535.85	578.52	593.59	-
Construction and related machinery	353	12.81	12.76	13.01	13.21	-	571.33	561.44	567.24	597.09	-
Construction machinery	3531	14.39	14.30	14.28	14.69	-	628.84	626.34	604.04	656.64	-
Mining machinery	3532	12.90	12.78	13.40	13.70	-	532.77	529.09	580.22	616.50	-
Oil and gas field machinery	3533	11.47	11.57	12.18	12.14	-	548.27	544.95	570.02	588.79	-
Conveyors and conveying equipment	3535	11.88	11.72	12.05	12.23	-	544.10	512.16	529.00	562.58	-
Industrial trucks and tractors	3537	11.23	11.14	11.48	11.32	-	470.54	457.85	490.20	484.50	-
Metalworking machinery	354	13.26	13.25	13.44	13.52	-	588.74	580.35	590.02	604.34	-
Machine tools, metal cutting types	3541	13.67	13.52	13.71	13.90	-	605.58	582.71	597.76	618.55	-
Machine tools, metal forming types	3542	13.32	13.34	13.89	13.92	-	588.74	592.30	645.89	651.46	-
Special dies, tools, jigs, and fixtures	3544	13.78	13.82	13.94	14.05	-	618.72	614.99	616.15	632.25	-
Machine tool accessories	3545	11.77	11.66	11.96	11.92	-	512.00	497.88	517.87	530.44	-
Power driven handtools	3546	10.75	10.73	11.18	11.23	-	474.08	457.10	478.50	490.75	-
Special industry machinery	355	13.01	12.98	13.29	13.45	-	568.54	552.95	580.77	599.87	-
Textile machinery	3552	11.12	11.08	11.44	11.55	-	491.50	475.33	478.19	490.88	-
Printing trades machinery	3555	14.78	14.72	15.21	15.46	-	628.15	606.46	649.47	686.42	-
Food products machinery	3556	12.84	12.68	12.96	13.08	-	555.97	541.44	578.02	582.06	-
General industrial machinery	356	12.38	12.32	12.66	12.75	-	539.77	524.83	548.18	564.83	-
Pumps and pumping equipment	3561	13.11	13.00	13.76	13.93	-	561.11	546.00	602.69	622.67	-
Ball and roller bearings	3562	13.34	13.31	13.97	13.84	-	580.29	574.99	611.89	622.80	-
Air and gas compressors	3563	12.46	12.42	12.78	13.02	-	546.99	542.75	572.54	585.90	-
Blowers and fans	3564	10.52	10.30	10.65	10.55	-	452.36	416.12	455.82	454.71	-
Speed changers, drives, and gears	3566	13.00	13.13	13.59	13.68	-	598.00	586.91	583.01	618.34	-
Power transmission equipment, nec	3568	12.23	12.16	12.54	12.83	-	534.45	526.53	542.98	567.09	-
Computer and office equipment	357	12.28	12.26	12.65	12.83	-	529.27	508.79	535.10	547.84	-
Electronic computers	3571	13.05	13.24	13.63	13.96	-	557.24	536.22	580.64	611.45	-
Computer terminals, calculators, and office machines, nec	3575,8,9	12.46	12.25	12.77	12.86	-	542.01	519.40	551.66	545.26	-
Refrigeration and service machinery	358	11.49	11.39	11.57	11.59	-	496.37	474.96	504.45	519.23	-
Refrigeration and heating equipment	3585	11.56	11.53	11.77	11.81	-	500.55	483.11	517.88	534.99	-
Misc. industrial and commercial machinery	359	12.06	12.08	12.28	12.44	-	523.40	518.23	529.27	549.85	-
Carburetors, pistons, rings, valves	3592	13.01	13.36	13.42	13.69	-	542.52	567.80	582.43	614.68	-
Scales, balances, and industrial machinery, nec	3596,9	11.73	11.74	11.93	12.05	-	509.08	504.82	512.99	529.00	-
Electronic and other electrical equipment	36	11.13	11.13	11.36	11.50	11.46	474.14	464.12	482.80	494.50	485.90
Electric distribution equipment	361	10.92	10.75	11.09	11.13	-	469.56	451.50	474.65	488.61	-
Transformers, except electronic	3612	10.35	10.10	10.63	10.64	-	428.49	415.11	456.03	472.42	-
Switchgear and switchboard apparatus	3613	11.49	11.40	11.59	11.67	-	512.45	491.34	496.05	505.31	-
Electrical industrial apparatus	362	10.52	10.53	10.73	10.89	-	453.41	447.53	462.46	475.89	-
Motors and generators	3621	9.97	10.03	9.93	10.12	-	431.70	428.28	427.98	437.18	-
Relays and industrial controls	3625	11.54	11.53	12.19	12.33	-	489.30	478.50	522.95	543.75	-
Household appliances	363	10.61	10.58	10.62	10.62	-	447.74	428.49	449.23	452.41	-
Household refrigerators and freezers	3632	11.80	11.81	11.46	11.49	-	536.90	484.21	466.42	471.09	-
Household laundry equipment	3633	12.91	12.77	13.34	13.25	-	521.56	510.80	600.30	604.20	-
Electric housewares and fans	3634	8.27	8.24	8.41	8.36	-	340.72	332.07	362.47	356.14	-
Electric lighting and wiring equipment	364	10.99	10.99	11.00	11.13	-	462.68	458.28	466.40	483.04	-
Electric lamps	3641	11.77	11.79	11.67	11.57	-	510.82	534.09	525.15	517.18	-
Current-carrying wiring devices	3643	10.82	10.90	10.90	10.93	-	444.70	446.90	447.99	464.53	-
Noncurrent-carrying wiring devices	3644	10.30	10.32	10.58	10.52	-	454.23	442.73	459.17	463.93	-
Residential lighting fixtures	3645	8.40	8.38	8.28	8.31	-	330.96	324.31	334.51	338.22	-
Household audio and video equipment	365	11.13	11.22	11.01	11.15	-	463.01	457.78	456.92	462.73	-
Household audio and video equipment	3651	11.44	11.53	11.60	11.57	-	478.19	472.73	482.56	495.20	-
Communications equipment	366	11.41	11.56	12.04	12.40	-	511.17	497.08	530.96	553.04	-
Telephone and telegraph apparatus	3661	11.86	12.18	13.17	13.75	-	570.47	550.54	591.33	639.38	-
Electronic components and accessories	367	11.07	11.07	11.27	11.43	-	466.05	458.30	468.83	481.20	-
Electron tubes	3671	12.69	13.21	12.94	13.21	-	530.44	557.46	556.42	564.07	-
Semiconductors and related devices	3674	14.26	14.23	14.59	14.76	-	618.88	600.51	605.49	614.02	-
Electronic components, nec	3679	9.53	9.39	9.58	9.76	-	382.15	371.84	391.82	408.94	-
Misc. electrical equipment and supplies	369	12.36	12.28	12.88	12.97	-	522.83	508.39	560.28	566.79	-
Storage batteries	3691	13.18	13.05	14.48	14.08	-	570.69	527.22	651.60	622.34	-
Engine electrical equipment	3694	13.12	13.10	13.62	13.98	-	549.73	543.65	595.19	619.31	-

See footnotes at end of table.

**ESTABLISHMENT DATA
HOURS AND EARNINGS
NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED**

B-15. Average hours and earnings of production or nonsupervisory workers¹ on private nonfarm payrolls by detailed industry—Continued

Industry	1987 SIC Code	Average weekly hours					Average overtime hours				
		Dec. 1992	Jan. 1993	Nov. 1993	Dec. 1993 ^p	Jan. 1994 ^p	Dec. 1992	Jan. 1993	Nov. 1993	Dec. 1993 ^p	Jan. 1994 ^p
Durable goods—Continued											
Transportation equipment	37	43.0	42.2	44.0	44.8	43.6	4.6	3.9	5.9	6.3	-
Motor vehicles and equipment	371	43.7	42.8	45.8	46.5	45.2	5.2	4.4	7.3	7.7	-
Motor vehicles and car bodies	3711	42.9	41.1	46.2	47.1	-	4.6	3.4	8.1	8.5	-
Truck and bus bodies	3713	43.8	42.3	43.5	44.5	-	4.4	3.8	5.0	5.8	-
Motor vehicle parts and accessories	3714	44.4	44.2	46.1	46.7	-	5.7	5.3	7.3	7.7	-
Truck trailers	3715	43.1	42.4	42.4	43.9	-	4.7	3.9	5.0	5.2	-
Aircraft and parts	372	43.1	42.2	42.1	43.1	-	4.3	3.6	4.6	5.0	-
Aircraft	3721	42.5	42.0	41.2	41.9	-	3.8	3.6	4.0	4.4	-
Aircraft engines and engine parts	3724	43.6	42.0	44.1	45.3	-	4.9	3.6	6.1	6.8	-
Aircraft parts and equipment, nec	3728	43.5	42.6	42.1	43.3	-	4.5	3.7	4.5	4.8	-
Ship and boat building and repairing	373	40.8	40.0	40.4	41.3	-	3.1	3.0	2.9	3.2	-
Ship building and repairing	3731	41.3	40.4	40.8	42.0	-	3.2	3.3	2.9	3.3	-
Boat building and repairing	3732	39.4	38.9	39.5	39.9	-	2.6	2.3	2.8	3.0	-
Railroad equipment	374	42.1	41.6	43.4	43.4	-	3.5	2.7	4.5	4.7	-
Guided missiles, space vehicles, and parts	376	42.0	40.7	42.4	43.1	-	3.5	2.7	3.1	3.5	-
Guided missiles and space vehicles	3761	41.9	40.4	42.9	44.1	-	3.9	2.9	3.3	3.5	-
Misc. transportation equipment	379	40.2	39.5	40.2	40.4	-	3.1	2.9	3.1	3.5	-
Travel trailers and campers	3792	39.9	38.5	38.6	38.8	-	2.6	2.2	2.5	2.8	-
Instruments and related products	38	42.1	41.3	41.4	42.0	41.3	3.2	2.7	3.0	3.3	-
Search and navigation equipment	381	41.6	41.7	40.9	41.9	-	2.5	1.9	2.2	2.5	-
Measuring and controlling devices	382	42.7	41.2	42.0	43.0	-	3.1	2.4	3.0	3.6	-
Environmental controls	3822	41.8	40.4	41.7	43.0	-	3.0	2.3	3.4	4.4	-
Process control instruments	3823	43.4	42.1	42.3	43.1	-	3.2	2.7	3.0	3.3	-
Instruments to measure electricity	3825	42.9	41.6	42.2	43.1	-	2.8	2.0	2.4	2.8	-
Medical instruments and supplies	384	41.9	41.1	41.1	41.6	-	3.5	2.9	3.2	3.4	-
Surgical and medical instruments	3841	43.2	42.1	41.8	41.8	-	3.8	2.9	3.5	3.4	-
Surgical appliances and supplies	3842	40.5	40.0	40.4	41.6	-	3.1	2.8	2.9	3.4	-
Ophthalmic goods	385	38.9	39.2	40.0	39.2	-	2.1	2.3	2.6	2.1	-
Photographic equipment and supplies	386	44.0	43.0	41.8	42.1	-	5.0	4.9	4.2	4.3	-
Watches, clocks, watchcases, and parts	387	40.8	40.9	42.1	41.5	-	1.8	1.9	2.9	2.9	-
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	39	40.4	39.4	40.6	40.6	39.6	2.9	2.4	3.5	3.3	-
Jewelry, silverware, and plated ware	391	38.5	36.6	39.9	39.1	-	2.5	.7	3.6	2.6	-
Jewelry, precious metal	3911	38.3	36.2	39.7	38.5	-	2.6	.5	3.7	2.5	-
Musical instruments	393	39.9	39.7	40.0	40.4	-	2.3	2.1	2.1	2.4	-
Toys and sporting goods	394	40.8	40.1	40.5	40.4	-	3.1	3.0	3.4	3.1	-
Dolls, games, toys, and children's vehicles	3942,4	39.1	39.2	39.1	39.1	-	2.6	2.7	2.7	2.3	-
Sporting and athletic goods, nec	3949	41.8	40.6	41.4	41.3	-	3.4	3.1	3.8	3.6	-
Pens, pencils, office, and art supplies	395	41.0	39.6	41.6	42.5	-	2.5	2.0	3.0	2.9	-
Costume jewelry and notions	396	41.5	40.0	41.1	40.6	-	2.7	2.0	4.5	4.1	-
Costume jewelry	3961	41.3	39.2	41.3	40.8	-	1.8	1.0	5.7	4.8	-
Miscellaneous manufactures	399	40.6	39.8	40.6	40.9	-	3.2	2.7	3.5	3.6	-
Signs and advertising specialties	3993	40.6	39.1	40.8	41.2	-	3.6	2.7	3.6	3.7	-
Nondurable goods		41.1	40.4	41.1	41.2	40.3	4.1	3.7	4.2	4.2	3.8
Food and kindred products	20	41.3	40.3	41.5	41.3	40.1	4.6	4.3	4.9	4.7	-
Meat products	201	40.6	40.0	41.0	40.5	-	4.4	4.1	4.5	4.4	-
Meat packing plants	2011	42.7	41.8	42.6	42.6	-	5.9	5.4	5.3	5.6	-
Sausages and other prepared meats	2013	42.6	41.3	43.1	41.5	-	5.2	4.6	5.7	4.9	-
Poultry slaughtering and processing	2015	38.6	38.5	39.4	38.9	-	3.3	3.2	3.7	3.6	-
Dairy products	202	41.2	41.5	41.6	41.5	-	4.0	4.2	4.5	4.2	-
Cheese, natural and processed	2022	39.5	39.3	40.4	40.2	-	3.2	3.1	3.8	3.4	-
Fluid milk	2026	42.5	42.4	42.8	42.5	-	4.4	4.3	4.9	4.6	-
Preserved fruits and vegetables	203	41.9	40.7	40.7	41.2	-	4.8	4.3	4.5	4.5	-
Canned specialties	2032	44.2	45.4	46.1	44.4	-	7.2	7.1	5.4	5.4	-
Canned fruits and vegetables	2033	41.4	39.7	40.3	41.0	-	3.3	3.1	3.9	3.6	-
Frozen fruits and vegetables	2037	42.1	41.6	38.1	39.2	-	5.5	4.9	3.8	3.8	-
Grain mill products	204	46.3	44.8	46.1	46.4	-	7.3	6.7	7.7	7.3	-
Flour and other grain mill products	2041	48.2	46.7	48.5	47.1	-	6.5	6.1	8.2	7.0	-
Prepared feeds, nec	2048	45.3	44.6	44.0	44.6	-	6.9	6.9	6.9	7.0	-

See footnotes at end of table.

**ESTABLISHMENT DATA
HOURS AND EARNINGS
NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED**

B-15. Average hours and earnings of production or nonsupervisory workers¹ on private nonfarm payrolls by detailed industry—Continued

Industry	1987 SIC Code	Average hourly earnings					Average weekly earnings				
		Dec. 1992	Jan. 1993	Nov. 1993	Dec. 1993 ^p	Jan. 1994 ^p	Dec. 1992	Jan. 1993	Nov. 1993	Dec. 1993 ^p	Jan. 1994 ^p
Durable goods—Continued											
Transportation equipment	37	\$15.57	\$15.50	\$16.23	\$16.46	\$16.26	\$569.51	\$654.10	\$714.12	\$737.41	\$708.94
Motor vehicles and equipment	371	15.75	15.66	16.61	16.93	16.69	688.28	670.25	760.74	787.25	754.39
Motor vehicles and car bodies	3711	18.64	18.57	20.15	20.65	-	799.66	763.23	930.93	972.62	-
Truck and bus bodies	3713	13.97	14.10	14.37	14.99	-	611.89	596.43	625.10	667.06	-
Motor vehicle parts and accessories	3714	14.51	14.48	15.11	15.24	-	644.24	640.02	696.57	711.71	-
Truck trailers	3715	9.77	9.67	9.92	10.02	-	421.09	410.01	420.61	439.88	-
Aircraft and parts	372	17.11	16.99	17.77	17.84	-	737.44	716.98	748.12	768.90	-
Aircraft	3721	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Aircraft engines and engine parts	3724	\$16.74	\$16.52	\$17.34	\$17.06	-	\$729.86	\$693.84	\$764.69	\$772.82	-
Aircraft parts and equipment, nec	3728	15.69	15.60	16.15	16.27	-	682.52	664.56	679.92	704.49	-
Ship and boat building and repairing	373	12.18	12.31	12.48	12.41	-	496.94	492.40	504.19	512.53	-
Ship building and repairing	3731	13.13	13.29	13.57	13.49	-	542.27	536.92	553.66	566.58	-
Boat building and repairing	3732	9.69	9.75	9.96	9.90	-	381.79	379.28	393.42	395.01	-
Railroad equipment	374	14.78	14.58	15.10	15.35	-	622.24	606.53	655.34	666.19	-
Guided missiles, space vehicles, and parts	376	16.52	16.56	17.07	17.34	-	693.84	673.99	723.77	747.35	-
Guided missiles and space vehicles	3761	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Misc. transportation equipment	379	\$11.24	\$11.17	\$10.92	\$11.09	-	\$451.85	\$441.22	\$438.98	\$448.04	-
Travel trailers and campers	3792	10.32	10.28	10.58	10.62	-	411.77	395.78	408.39	412.06	-
Instruments and related products	38	12.12	12.09	12.38	12.50	12.52	510.25	499.32	512.53	525.00	517.08
Search and navigation equipment	381	15.99	15.83	16.74	16.91	-	665.18	660.11	684.67	708.53	-
Measuring and controlling devices	382	11.89	11.86	12.27	12.34	-	507.70	488.63	515.34	530.62	-
Environmental controls	3822	10.23	10.15	10.89	11.14	-	427.61	410.06	454.11	479.02	-
Process control instruments	3823	11.71	11.51	11.93	11.82	-	508.21	484.57	504.64	509.44	-
Instruments to measure electricity	3825	12.90	13.00	13.48	13.52	-	553.41	540.80	568.86	582.71	-
Medical instruments and supplies	384	10.70	10.75	10.87	11.01	-	448.33	441.83	446.76	458.02	-
Surgical and medical instruments	3841	10.74	10.79	10.70	10.78	-	463.97	454.26	447.26	450.60	-
Surgical appliances and supplies	3842	10.09	10.12	10.25	10.36	-	408.65	404.80	414.10	430.98	-
Ophthalmic goods	385	8.44	8.51	8.98	9.03	-	328.32	333.59	359.20	353.98	-
Photographic equipment and supplies	386	14.60	14.44	14.78	14.88	-	642.40	620.92	617.80	626.45	-
Watches, clocks, watchcases, and parts	387	8.10	8.10	8.23	8.31	-	330.48	331.29	346.48	344.87	-
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	39	9.32	9.34	9.45	9.55	9.57	376.53	368.00	383.67	387.73	378.97
Jewelry, silverware, and plated ware	391	9.66	9.62	9.71	9.80	-	371.91	352.09	387.43	383.18	-
Jewelry, precious metal	3911	9.62	9.55	9.60	9.78	-	368.45	345.71	381.12	376.53	-
Musical instruments	393	8.89	9.09	9.41	9.44	-	354.71	360.87	376.40	381.38	-
Toys and sporting goods	394	8.73	8.80	8.82	8.85	-	356.18	352.88	357.21	357.54	-
Dolls, games, toys, and children's vehicles	3942,4	8.37	8.40	8.58	8.77	-	327.27	329.28	335.48	342.91	-
Sporting and athletic goods, nec	3949	8.93	9.03	8.96	8.90	-	373.27	366.62	370.94	367.57	-
Pens, pencils, office, and art supplies	395	10.10	10.17	10.24	10.23	-	414.10	402.73	425.98	434.78	-
Costume jewelry and notions	396	7.96	7.97	8.09	8.34	-	330.34	318.80	332.50	338.60	-
Costume jewelry	3961	6.91	6.91	7.05	7.36	-	285.38	270.87	291.17	300.29	-
Miscellaneous manufactures	399	9.87	9.83	10.03	10.14	-	400.72	391.23	407.22	414.73	-
Signs and advertising specialties	3993	10.23	10.08	10.53	10.45	-	415.34	394.13	429.62	430.54	-
Nondurable goods		10.90	10.88	11.09	11.18	11.17	447.99	439.55	455.80	460.62	450.15
Food and kindred products	20	10.36	10.31	10.53	10.64	10.60	427.87	415.49	437.00	439.43	425.06
Meat products	201	8.43	8.40	8.60	8.66	-	342.26	336.00	352.60	350.73	-
Meat packing plants	2011	9.24	9.18	9.38	9.45	-	394.55	383.72	399.59	402.57	-
Sausages and other prepared meats	2013	9.78	9.70	9.89	9.94	-	416.63	400.61	426.26	412.51	-
Poultry slaughtering and processing	2015	7.36	7.41	7.61	7.66	-	284.10	285.29	299.83	297.97	-
Dairy products	202	11.47	11.54	11.84	11.89	-	472.56	478.91	492.54	493.44	-
Cheese, natural and processed	2022	10.23	10.31	10.45	10.63	-	404.09	405.18	422.18	427.33	-
Fluid milk	2026	12.20	12.18	12.57	12.53	-	518.50	516.43	538.00	532.53	-
Preserved fruits and vegetables	203	10.04	10.06	10.12	10.38	-	420.68	409.44	411.88	427.66	-
Canned specialties	2032	13.06	12.94	13.32	13.62	-	577.25	587.48	614.05	604.73	-
Canned fruits and vegetables	2033	10.42	10.52	10.19	10.70	-	431.39	417.64	410.66	438.70	-
Frozen fruits and vegetables	2037	9.02	8.99	9.15	9.37	-	379.74	373.98	348.62	367.30	-
Grain mill products	204	12.59	12.42	12.70	12.81	-	582.92	556.42	585.47	594.38	-
Flour and other grain mill products	2041	10.71	10.68	10.57	10.76	-	516.22	498.76	512.65	506.80	-
Prepared feeds, nec	2048	10.08	10.04	10.40	10.38	-	456.62	447.78	457.60	462.95	-

See footnotes at end of table.

**ESTABLISHMENT DATA
HOURS AND EARNINGS
NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED**

B-15. Average hours and earnings of production or nonsupervisory workers¹ on private nonfarm payrolls by detailed industry—Continued

Industry	1987 SIC Code	Average weekly hours					Average overtime hours				
		Dec. 1992	Jan. 1993	Nov. 1993	Dec. 1993 ^p	Jan. 1994 ^p	Dec. 1992	Jan. 1993	Nov. 1993	Dec. 1993 ^p	Jan. 1994 ^p
Nondurable goods—Continued											
Food and kindred products—Continued											
Bakery products	205	39.6	38.2	40.5	40.5	-	4.4	3.6	5.0	4.7	-
Bread, cake, and related products	2051	38.9	38.0	39.8	39.7	-	4.2	3.7	4.8	4.4	-
Cookies, crackers, and frozen bakery products, except bread	2052,3	41.0	38.6	41.7	42.0	-	4.6	3.5	5.4	5.2	-
Sugar and confectionery products	206	42.2	40.2	42.3	42.0	-	4.5	3.6	5.1	4.7	-
Raw cane sugar	2061	46.6	37.3	58.9	57.6	-	11.6	5.7	16.8	15.2	-
Cane sugar refining	2062	45.7	43.8	48.4	44.9	-	8.2	6.2	9.8	7.0	-
Beet sugar	2063	41.9	42.7	41.1	40.8	-	4.1	4.6	4.7	4.1	-
Candy and other confectionery products	2064	40.8	39.5	39.6	39.4	-	3.3	3.1	3.3	3.3	-
Fats and oils	207	45.9	45.1	45.5	45.7	-	6.8	6.1	7.3	6.9	-
Beverages	208	42.1	40.4	41.1	41.1	-	4.3	3.8	4.9	4.4	-
Malt beverages	2082	44.2	41.3	43.3	42.2	-	6.2	5.6	7.8	6.1	-
Bottled and canned soft drinks	2086	41.2	39.9	40.5	41.3	-	3.8	3.5	3.9	4.2	-
Misc. food and kindred products	209	39.5	38.3	40.5	39.8	-	4.0	4.0	4.6	4.3	-
Tobacco products	21	39.5	38.6	37.6	37.5	37.5	2.8	1.8	1.8	2.4	-
Cigarettes	211	38.6	38.3	36.2	37.2	-	3.3	1.9	1.2	2.3	-
Textile mill products	22	41.7	41.3	42.2	42.2	41.1	4.7	4.2	4.9	4.9	-
Broadwoven fabric mills, cotton	221	42.6	41.6	42.2	42.7	-	6.2	5.5	5.8	6.0	-
Broadwoven fabric mills, synthetics	222	41.9	41.9	42.6	42.7	-	4.4	4.2	4.8	4.8	-
Broadwoven fabric mills, wool	223	41.1	42.8	43.1	43.6	-	5.2	5.5	5.8	6.5	-
Narrow fabric mills	224	41.5	40.8	39.9	40.8	-	4.0	3.2	3.2	3.2	-
Knitting mills	225	39.8	39.7	40.7	39.9	-	3.2	3.0	3.6	3.3	-
Women's hosiery, except socks	2251	39.0	39.0	42.4	39.8	-	2.7	3.2	5.2	2.9	-
Hosiery, nec	2252	39.7	39.7	40.3	39.4	-	3.2	3.1	4.2	4.1	-
Knit outerwear mills	2253	39.2	38.4	38.9	38.7	-	3.2	2.2	2.3	2.4	-
Knit underwear mills	2254	39.6	40.6	41.2	40.2	-	2.1	2.0	2.5	2.2	-
Weft knit fabric mills	2257	41.0	40.3	40.9	40.8	-	4.0	4.0	4.1	4.3	-
Textile finishing, except wool	226	44.2	43.0	43.9	44.3	-	6.2	5.5	6.2	6.4	-
Finishing plants, cotton	2261	44.7	42.8	45.4	45.3	-	6.5	5.4	7.1	7.1	-
Finishing plants, synthetics	2262	44.0	42.8	42.3	43.3	-	6.1	5.3	5.2	5.8	-
Carpets and rugs	227	44.1	42.5	44.2	45.2	-	6.2	4.5	6.6	7.2	-
Yarn and thread mills	228	41.1	41.3	41.7	41.7	-	4.2	4.2	4.5	4.5	-
Yarn spinning mills	2281	41.4	41.6	41.9	42.0	-	4.3	4.4	4.7	4.6	-
Throwing and winding mills	2282	38.2	38.8	39.6	39.6	-	3.0	3.1	3.2	3.3	-
Miscellaneous textile goods	229	43.4	43.0	44.6	44.3	-	5.6	4.9	5.9	5.7	-
Apparel and other textile products	23	37.8	37.3	37.6	37.6	36.6	2.0	1.8	2.0	2.0	-
Men's and boys' suits and coats	231	36.6	35.9	37.0	37.1	-	.9	.7	1.4	1.3	-
Men's and boys' furnishings	232	37.9	37.0	37.4	37.0	-	1.7	1.5	1.6	1.6	-
Men's and boys' shirts	2321	37.3	36.8	35.7	36.0	-	1.2	1.0	1.2	1.4	-
Men's and boys' trousers and slacks	2325	38.4	36.5	37.5	36.7	-	2.2	1.6	1.7	1.6	-
Men's and boys' work clothing	2326	37.3	37.0	38.0	38.3	-	1.7	1.5	1.6	1.6	-
Women's and misses' outerwear	233	37.0	36.9	36.0	36.2	-	1.9	1.9	1.4	1.3	-
Women's and misses' blouses and shirts	2331	36.0	36.6	35.8	36.0	-	.7	1.3	.7	.7	-
Women's, juniors', and misses' dresses	2335	35.4	36.3	36.0	36.2	-	1.7	1.9	2.0	1.8	-
Women's and misses' suits and coats	2337	35.7	36.2	35.2	35.9	-	1.8	1.8	1.3	1.3	-
Women's and misses' outerwear, nec	2339	37.8	37.1	36.2	36.3	-	2.2	2.0	1.3	1.3	-
Women's and children's undergarments	234	37.3	37.3	38.4	37.8	-	1.8	1.4	2.1	1.9	-
Women's and children's underwear	2341	37.5	37.7	38.2	37.6	-	1.7	1.3	2.0	1.8	-
Brassieres, girdles, and allied garments	2342	36.2	35.6	39.0	38.8	-	2.0	1.7	2.6	2.6	-
Girls' and children's outerwear	236	37.6	37.4	37.4	37.8	-	1.7	1.9	1.8	1.8	-
Girls' and children's dresses and blouses	2361	37.0	36.6	36.6	37.4	-	1.9	2.1	1.5	1.9	-
Misc. apparel and accessories	238	37.4	37.0	38.2	37.2	-	1.7	1.4	2.2	1.5	-
Misc. fabricated textile products	239	39.4	38.7	39.9	40.2	-	2.9	2.3	3.8	3.9	-
Curtains and draperies	2391	38.8	38.1	38.4	39.3	-	2.7	2.4	3.0	2.9	-
House furnishings, nec	2392	39.0	37.1	40.1	39.6	-	3.0	1.8	3.7	3.0	-
Automotive and apparel trimmings	2396	41.0	40.5	40.7	41.8	-	3.7	2.8	4.7	5.5	-
Paper and allied products	26	44.3	43.5	44.1	44.5	43.5	5.4	5.1	5.5	5.6	-
Paper mills	262	45.8	45.0	45.3	45.8	-	6.0	5.8	6.0	6.1	-
Paperboard mills	263	45.8	45.0	45.9	45.6	-	6.7	6.2	7.3	7.0	-

See footnotes at end of table.

**ESTABLISHMENT DATA
HOURS AND EARNINGS
NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED**

B-15. Average hours and earnings of production or nonsupervisory workers' on private nonfarm payrolls by detailed Industry—Continued

Industry	1987 SIC Code	Average hourly earnings					Average weekly earnings				
		Dec. 1992	Jan. 1993	Nov. 1993	Dec. 1993 ^p	Jan. 1994 ^p	Dec. 1992	Jan. 1993	Nov. 1993	Dec. 1993 ^p	Jan. 1994 ^p
Nondurable goods—Continued											
Food and kindred products—Continued											
Bakery products	205	\$11.73	\$11.69	\$11.71	\$11.77	-	\$464.51	\$446.56	\$474.26	\$476.69	-
Bread, cake, and related products	2051	11.57	11.59	11.56	11.67	-	450.07	440.42	460.09	463.30	-
Cookies, crackers, and frozen bakery products, except bread	2052,3	12.02	11.88	11.98	11.96	-	492.82	458.57	499.57	502.32	-
Sugar and confectionery products	206	10.80	10.97	11.07	11.04	-	455.76	440.99	468.26	463.68	-
Raw cane sugar	2061	10.12	10.44	10.54	10.84	-	471.59	389.41	620.81	624.38	-
Cane sugar refining	2062	15.32	15.18	16.30	15.94	-	700.12	664.88	788.92	715.71	-
Beet sugar	2063	11.10	11.03	11.36	11.62	-	465.09	470.98	466.90	474.10	-
Candy and other confectionery products	2064	9.98	10.11	10.01	9.88	-	407.18	399.35	396.40	389.27	-
Fats and oils	207	10.72	10.65	10.92	11.03	-	492.05	480.32	496.86	504.07	-
Beverages	208	14.65	14.24	15.00	14.80	-	616.77	575.30	616.50	608.28	-
Malt beverages	2082	19.98	19.35	20.57	20.17	-	883.12	799.16	890.68	851.17	-
Bottled and canned soft drinks	2086	11.70 ^a	11.64	12.20	12.07	-	482.04	464.44	494.10	498.49	-
Misc. food and kindred products	209	9.52	9.46	9.68	9.92	-	376.04	362.32	392.04	394.82	-
Tobacco products	21	16.35	15.90	16.47	16.91	\$17.19	645.83	613.74	619.27	634.13	\$644.63
Cigarettes	211	21.41	20.50	21.44	22.02	-	826.43	785.15	776.13	819.14	-
Textile mill products	22	8.76	8.80	8.98	9.01	9.04	365.29	363.44	378.96	380.22	371.54
Broadwoven fabric mills, cotton	221	9.07	9.16	9.31	9.36	-	386.38	381.06	392.88	399.67	-
Broadwoven fabric mills, synthetics	222	9.41	9.42	9.89	9.86	-	394.28	394.70	421.31	421.02	-
Broadwoven fabric mills, wool	223	9.21	9.36	9.40	9.39	-	378.53	400.61	405.14	409.40	-
Narrow fabric mills	224	8.26	8.23	8.27	8.29	-	342.79	335.78	329.97	338.23	-
Knitting mills	225	8.04	8.07	8.20	8.16	-	319.99	320.38	333.74	325.58	-
Women's hosiery, except socks	2251	7.51	7.61	7.86	7.61	-	292.89	296.79	333.26	302.88	-
Hosiery, nec	2252	7.68	7.73	7.91	7.94	-	304.90	306.88	318.77	312.84	-
Knit outerwear mills	2253	7.82	7.75	7.75	7.66	-	306.54	297.60	301.48	296.44	-
Knit underwear mills	2254	7.90	8.07	8.16	8.07	-	312.84	327.64	336.19	324.41	-
Weft knit fabric mills	2257	9.00	9.08	9.16	9.30	-	369.00	365.92	374.64	379.44	-
Textile finishing, except wool	226	9.10	9.10	9.24	9.32	-	402.22	391.30	405.64	412.88	-
Finishing plants, cotton	2261	8.97	8.95	9.20	9.25	-	400.96	383.06	417.68	419.03	-
Finishing plants, synthetics	2262	9.56	9.58	9.55	9.64	-	420.64	410.02	403.97	417.41	-
Carpets and rugs	227	8.72	8.70	9.02	9.11	-	384.55	369.75	398.68	411.77	-
Yarn and thread mills	228	8.47	8.53	8.68	8.71	-	348.12	352.29	361.96	363.21	-
Yarn spinning mills	2281	8.45	8.52	8.65	8.68	-	349.83	354.43	362.44	364.56	-
Throwing and winding mills	2282	8.73	8.73	8.97	9.03	-	333.49	338.72	355.21	357.59	-
Miscellaneous textile goods	229	10.44	10.50	10.51	10.61	-	453.10	451.50	468.75	470.02	-
Apparel and other textile products	23	7.04	7.05	7.18	7.25	7.22	266.11	262.97	269.97	272.60	264.25
Men's and boys' suits and coats	231	7.71	7.77	7.92	7.96	-	282.19	278.94	293.04	295.32	-
Men's and boys' furnishings	232	6.65	6.72	6.73	6.81	-	252.04	248.64	251.70	251.97	-
Men's and boys' shirts	2321	6.56	6.68	6.76	6.86	-	244.69	245.82	241.33	246.96	-
Men's and boys' trousers and slacks	2325	6.50	6.49	6.55	6.64	-	249.60	236.89	245.63	243.69	-
Men's and boys' work clothing	2326	6.43	6.51	6.38	6.52	-	239.84	240.87	242.44	249.72	-
Women's and misses' outerwear	233	6.57	6.61	6.73	6.78	-	243.09	243.91	242.28	245.44	-
Women's and misses' blouses and shirts	2331	5.99	6.13	6.27	6.26	-	215.64	224.36	224.47	225.36	-
Women's, juniors', and misses' dresses	2335	7.03	6.93	7.36	7.47	-	248.86	251.56	264.96	270.41	-
Women's and misses' suits and coats	2337	7.16	7.11	7.42	7.54	-	255.61	257.38	261.18	270.69	-
Women's and misses' outerwear, nec	2339	6.47	6.54	6.54	6.60	-	244.57	242.63	236.75	239.58	-
Women's and children's undergarments	234	6.73	6.77	6.92	6.90	-	251.03	252.52	265.73	260.82	-
Women's and children's underwear	2341	6.50	6.52	6.72	6.68	-	243.75	245.80	256.70	251.17	-
Brassieres, girdles, and allied garments	2342	7.78	7.99	7.78	7.81	-	281.64	284.44	303.42	303.03	-
Girls' and children's outerwear	236	6.37	6.44	6.43	6.36	-	239.51	240.86	240.48	240.41	-
Girls' and children's dresses and blouses	2361	6.35	6.34	6.29	6.38	-	234.95	232.04	230.21	238.61	-
Misc. apparel and accessories	238	6.93	6.88	7.01	6.98	-	259.18	254.56	267.78	259.66	-
Misc. fabricated textile products	239	8.36	8.22	8.40	8.51	-	329.38	318.11	335.16	342.10	-
Curtains and draperies	2391	7.13	7.06	7.24	7.20	-	276.64	268.99	278.02	282.96	-
House furnishings, nec	2392	7.18	7.07	7.47	7.35	-	280.02	262.30	299.55	291.06	-
Automotive and apparel trimmings	2396	11.04	10.53	10.60	11.11	-	452.64	426.47	431.42	464.40	-
Paper and allied products	26	13.27	13.17	13.54	13.60	13.53	587.86	572.90	597.11	605.20	588.56
Paper mills	262	16.24	16.09	16.83	16.84	-	743.79	724.05	762.40	771.27	-
Paperboard mills	263	16.48	16.42	17.04	17.16	-	754.78	738.90	782.14	782.50	-

See footnotes at end of table.

**ESTABLISHMENT DATA
HOURS AND EARNINGS
NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED**

B-15. Average hours and earnings of production or nonsupervisory workers¹ on private nonfarm payrolls by detailed industry—Continued

Industry	1987 SIC Code	Average weekly hours					Average overtime hours				
		Dec. 1992	Jan. 1993	Nov. 1993	Dec. 1993 ^p	Jan. 1994 ^p	Dec. 1992	Jan. 1993	Nov. 1993	Dec. 1993 ^p	Jan. 1994 ^p
Nondurable goods—Continued											
Paper and allied products—Continued											
Paperboard containers and boxes	265	43.8	43.1	44.3	44.5	-	5.2	4.8	5.7	5.6	-
Corrugated and solid fiber boxes	2653	44.4	43.9	45.1	45.3	-	5.4	5.1	6.3	6.1	-
Sanitary food containers	2656	43.6	41.8	42.6	42.9	-	4.2	3.8	4.2	4.0	-
Folding paperboard boxes	2657	43.4	42.7	44.1	44.7	-	5.5	5.3	5.4	5.7	-
Misc. converted paper products	267	43.3	42.4	42.7	43.2	-	4.9	4.5	4.7	4.9	-
Paper, coated and laminated, nec	2672	43.0	41.9	42.8	42.9	-	4.1	3.5	4.1	4.3	-
Bags: plastics, laminated, and coated	2673	42.2	42.1	42.4	42.4	-	4.7	4.6	5.2	5.2	-
Envelopes	2677	42.7	42.7	42.4	42.5	-	4.7	4.5	4.0	4.1	-
Printing and publishing	27	38.7	37.9	38.8	38.9	37.7	3.3	2.7	3.5	3.4	-
Newspapers	271	33.8	32.4	33.8	33.8	-	1.5	.8	1.5	1.6	-
Periodicals	272	37.6	37.9	37.6	37.4	-	2.6	2.4	3.0	3.0	-
Books	273	41.3	39.0	40.5	40.5	-	3.8	2.9	3.6	3.7	-
Book publishing	2731	40.1	38.5	39.2	39.4	-	2.8	2.3	2.4	2.8	-
Book printing	2732	42.6	39.6	41.8	41.6	-	5.0	3.6	4.9	4.8	-
Miscellaneous publishing	274	36.8	36.3	37.3	37.2	-	2.3	1.7	2.2	2.1	-
Commercial printing	275	40.1	39.4	40.3	40.4	-	3.9	3.3	4.4	4.2	-
Commercial printing, lithographic	2752	39.8	39.2	40.1	40.2	-	3.7	3.2	4.2	4.0	-
Commercial printing, nec	2759	40.2	39.5	40.2	40.6	-	4.0	3.2	4.2	4.3	-
Manifold business forms	276	42.6	41.1	41.8	42.5	-	4.6	3.6	4.6	5.0	-
Blankbooks and bookbinding	278	38.9	38.0	39.2	40.2	-	2.5	2.0	2.7	3.1	-
Printing trade services	279	39.3	39.5	39.6	40.0	-	4.6	4.4	3.7	4.3	-
Chemicals and allied products	28	43.7	43.0	43.4	44.1	43.4	4.8	4.6	4.8	5.1	-
Industrial inorganic chemicals	281	43.5	43.1	44.0	44.3	-	5.0	4.6	5.2	5.3	-
Industrial inorganic chemicals, nec	2819	42.4	42.1	43.3	43.7	-	5.0	4.7	5.3	5.4	-
Plastics materials and synthetics	282	44.0	43.7	44.3	44.4	-	5.3	5.2	6.0	6.0	-
Plastics materials and resins	2821	45.0	44.5	45.2	45.7	-	5.4	5.7	6.9	6.8	-
Organic fibers, noncellulosic	2824	42.9	43.0	43.4	43.1	-	4.8	4.7	5.1	5.1	-
Drugs	283	42.9	42.0	41.5	42.9	-	4.5	4.3	3.7	4.5	-
Pharmaceutical preparations	2834	43.1	42.0	41.3	42.9	-	4.5	4.4	3.5	4.4	-
Soap, cleaners, and toilet goods	284	43.5	42.0	42.5	43.5	-	3.9	3.5	3.6	3.9	-
Soap and other detergents	2841	44.0	42.4	43.7	44.8	-	5.2	4.2	4.7	4.8	-
Polishing, sanitation, and finishing preparations	2842,3	42.3	41.4	41.9	42.4	-	3.6	3.6	3.8	3.6	-
Toilet preparations	2844	43.8	42.0	42.2	43.4	-	3.3	3.1	2.8	3.5	-
Paints and allied products	285	42.3	41.3	42.5	43.2	-	3.4	3.5	3.7	3.9	-
Industrial organic chemicals	286	45.5	44.8	45.4	45.8	-	6.4	5.8	6.3	6.3	-
Cyclic crudes and intermediates	2865	45.9	45.0	46.1	46.1	-	7.9	7.8	7.9	8.1	-
Industrial organic chemicals, nec	2869	45.4	44.8	45.2	45.7	-	6.0	5.3	5.9	5.9	-
Agricultural chemicals	287	45.2	44.4	44.9	46.3	-	5.6	5.3	5.6	5.9	-
Miscellaneous chemical products	289	43.2	42.6	43.1	43.5	-	4.4	4.4	4.7	5.0	-
Petroleum and coal products	29	43.9	44.1	43.9	43.6	43.6	5.9	6.2	5.9	5.3	-
Petroleum refining	291	44.8	45.1	43.7	43.9	-	6.0	6.4	5.2	5.1	-
Asphalt paving and roofing materials	295	41.7	41.1	45.2	42.8	-	6.1	6.1	8.5	6.4	-
Rubber and misc. plastics products	30	42.4	42.0	42.3	42.6	41.9	4.5	4.2	4.7	4.7	-
Tires and inner tubes	301	44.3	44.5	43.3	43.0	-	6.4	5.3	6.3	5.8	-
Rubber and plastics footwear	302	42.0	41.9	43.4	41.1	-	3.0	3.3	3.5	1.4	-
Hose, belting, gaskets, and packing	305	42.5	41.9	41.5	42.0	-	4.5	3.8	4.2	4.2	-
Rubber and plastics hose and belting	3052	42.6	41.5	42.9	43.2	-	5.1	3.3	4.2	4.4	-
Fabricated rubber products, nec	306	42.4	41.7	42.0	42.5	-	4.1	3.8	4.1	4.3	-
Miscellaneous plastics products, nec	308	42.1	41.7	42.3	42.7	-	4.4	4.1	4.6	4.7	-
Leather and leather products	31	39.1	39.0	38.8	39.0	38.6	2.4	2.2	2.7	2.5	-
Leather tanning and finishing	311	43.8	44.0	42.5	43.7	-	6.1	5.7	4.9	5.8	-
Footwear, except rubber	314	38.4	38.7	37.9	38.3	-	1.9	1.7	2.0	2.0	-
Men's footwear, except athletic	3143	37.8	38.3	37.5	38.0	-	2.3	2.1	2.1	2.1	-
Women's footwear, except athletic	3144	38.6	39.6	38.0	38.6	-	1.5	1.4	2.0	1.6	-
Luggage	316	39.7	38.5	38.3	40.0	-	2.6	1.6	2.3	3.3	-
Handbags and personal leather goods	317	37.2	36.7	39.8	37.2	-	.6	.7	3.3	1.1	-
Transportation and public utilities		39.2	39.0	39.8	39.9	40.1	-	-	-	-	-
Railroad transportation:											
Class I railroads ³	4011	45.2	45.6	46.8	47.3	-	-	-	-	-	-

See footnotes at end of table.

**ESTABLISHMENT DATA
HOURS AND EARNINGS
NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED**

B-15. Average hours and earnings of production or nonsupervisory workers¹ on private nonfarm payrolls by detailed Industry—Continued

Industry	1987 SIC Code	Average hourly earnings					Average weekly earnings				
		Dec. 1992	Jan. 1993	Nov. 1993	Dec. 1993 ^P	Jan. 1994 ^P	Dec. 1992	Jan. 1993	Nov. 1993	Dec. 1993 ^P	Jan. 1994 ^P
Nondurable goods—Continued											
Paper and allied products—Continued											
Paperboard containers and boxes	265	\$11.17	\$11.11	\$11.44	\$11.54	-	\$489.25	\$478.84	\$506.79	\$513.53	-
Corrugated and solid fiber boxes	2653	11.16	11.08	11.56	11.66	-	495.50	486.41	521.36	528.20	-
Sanitary food containers	2656	11.13	11.00	11.36	11.33	-	485.27	459.80	483.94	486.06	-
Folding paperboard boxes	2657	12.01	11.79	12.01	12.09	-	521.23	503.43	529.64	540.42	-
Misc. converted paper products	267	11.82	11.73	11.87	11.93	-	511.81	497.35	506.85	515.38	-
Paper, coated and laminated, nec	2672	13.55	13.34	13.78	13.89	-	582.65	558.95	589.78	595.88	-
Bags: plastics, laminated, and coated	2673	11.02	11.02	11.16	11.22	-	465.04	463.94	473.18	475.73	-
Envelopes	2677	10.96	10.91	10.90	11.02	-	467.99	465.86	462.16	468.35	-
Printing and publishing	27	11.88	11.84	12.02	12.12	\$12.05	459.76	448.74	466.38	471.47	\$454.29
Newspapers	271	11.80	11.83	11.90	11.99	-	398.84	383.29	402.22	405.26	-
Periodicals	272	12.72	12.93	13.51	13.61	-	478.27	490.05	507.98	509.01	-
Books	273	10.88	10.79	11.26	11.34	-	449.34	420.81	456.03	459.27	-
Book publishing	2731	10.63	10.55	10.82	10.92	-	426.26	406.18	424.14	430.25	-
Book printing	2732	11.15	11.05	11.71	11.77	-	474.99	437.58	489.48	489.63	-
Miscellaneous publishing	274	11.24	11.01	11.48	11.53	-	413.63	399.66	428.20	428.92	-
Commercial printing	275	12.08	12.02	12.16	12.27	-	484.41	473.59	490.05	495.71	-
Commercial printing, lithographic	2752	12.11	12.07	12.24	12.37	-	481.98	473.14	490.82	497.27	-
Commercial printing, nec	2759	11.86	11.74	11.80	11.85	-	476.77	463.73	474.36	481.11	-
Manifold business forms	276	12.67	12.50	12.69	12.83	-	539.74	513.75	530.44	545.28	-
Blankbooks and bookbinding	278	9.29	9.18	9.50	9.64	-	361.38	348.84	372.40	387.53	-
Printing trade services	279	14.54	14.55	14.38	14.68	-	571.42	574.73	569.45	587.20	-
Chemicals and allied products	28	14.78	14.76	14.95	15.05	15.03	645.89	634.68	648.83	663.71	652.30
Industrial inorganic chemicals	281	16.04	16.01	16.67	16.81	-	697.74	690.03	733.48	744.68	-
Industrial inorganic chemicals, nec	2819	16.40	16.48	17.17	17.29	-	695.36	693.81	743.46	755.57	-
Plastics materials and synthetics	282	15.54	15.41	15.28	15.36	-	683.76	673.42	676.90	681.98	-
Plastics materials and resins	2821	16.10	16.06	16.82	16.96	-	724.50	714.67	760.26	775.07	-
Organic fibers, noncellulosic	2824	14.82	14.71	13.62	13.65	-	635.78	632.53	591.11	588.32	-
Drugs	283	14.61	14.70	14.73	14.81	-	626.77	617.40	611.30	635.35	-
Pharmaceutical preparations	2834	14.63	14.71	14.82	14.87	-	630.55	617.82	612.07	637.92	-
Soap, cleaners, and toilet goods	284	12.19	12.25	12.43	12.71	-	530.27	514.50	528.28	552.89	-
Soap and other detergents	2841	15.94	15.71	15.92	16.29	-	701.36	666.10	695.70	729.79	-
Polishing, sanitation, and finishing preparations	2842,3	11.10	11.22	11.72	11.85	-	469.53	464.51	491.07	502.44	-
Toilet preparations	2844	10.48	10.70	10.79	11.09	-	459.02	449.40	455.34	481.31	-
Paints and allied products	285	12.71	12.62	12.89	12.95	-	537.63	521.21	547.83	559.44	-
Industrial organic chemicals	286	17.65	17.42	17.88	17.86	-	803.08	780.42	811.75	817.99	-
Cyclic crudes and intermediates	2865	17.21	17.36	17.48	17.68	-	789.94	781.20	805.83	815.05	-
Industrial organic chemicals, nec	2869	17.91	17.60	18.11	18.04	-	813.11	788.48	818.57	824.43	-
Agricultural chemicals	287	15.46	15.30	15.18	15.11	-	698.79	679.32	681.58	699.59	-
Miscellaneous chemical products	289	13.32	13.25	13.68	13.83	-	575.42	564.45	589.61	601.61	-
Petroleum and coal products	29	18.11	18.40	18.68	18.72	18.56	795.03	811.44	820.05	816.19	809.22
Petroleum refining	291	19.67	19.90	20.54	20.38	-	881.22	897.49	897.60	894.68	-
Asphalt paving and roofing materials	295	13.06	12.97	14.13	13.93	-	544.60	533.07	638.68	596.20	-
Rubber and misc. plastics products	30	10.54	10.55	10.64	10.69	10.75	446.90	443.10	450.07	455.39	450.43
Tires and inner tubes	301	17.11	17.25	17.65	17.81	-	757.97	767.63	764.25	765.83	-
Rubber and plastics footwear	302	7.46	7.38	7.90	7.93	-	313.32	309.22	342.86	325.92	-
Hose, belting, gaskets, and packing	305	10.48	10.42	10.69	10.68	-	445.40	436.60	443.64	448.56	-
Rubber and plastics hose and belting	3052	10.41	10.40	10.85	10.97	-	443.47	431.60	465.47	473.90	-
Fabricated rubber products, nec	306	9.88	9.84	10.14	10.19	-	418.91	410.33	425.88	433.08	-
Miscellaneous plastics products, nec	308	9.80	9.79	9.89	9.95	-	412.58	408.24	418.35	424.87	-
Leather and leather products	31	7.50	7.49	7.80	7.84	7.89	293.25	292.11	302.64	305.76	304.55
Leather tanning and finishing	311	9.67	9.70	9.96	10.21	-	423.55	426.80	423.30	446.18	-
Footwear, except rubber	314	7.08	7.05	7.37	7.35	-	271.87	272.84	279.32	281.51	-
Men's footwear, except athletic	3143	7.70	7.69	7.95	7.92	-	291.06	294.53	298.13	300.96	-
Women's footwear, except athletic	3144	6.52	6.37	6.78	6.79	-	251.67	252.25	257.64	262.09	-
Luggage	316	7.74	7.83	7.98	7.85	-	307.28	301.46	305.63	314.00	-
Handbags and personal leather goods	317	6.72	6.64	7.12	7.13	-	249.98	243.69	283.38	265.24	-
Transportation and public utilities		13.58	13.58	13.71	13.78	13.84	532.34	529.62	545.66	549.82	554.98
Railroad transportation:											
Class I railroads ³	4011	16.68	16.96	17.03	16.98	-	753.94	773.38	797.00	803.15	-

See footnotes at end of table.

**ESTABLISHMENT DATA
HOURS AND EARNINGS
NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED**

B-15. Average hours and earnings of production or nonsupervisory workers¹ on private nonfarm payrolls by detailed industry—Continued

Industry	1987 SIC Code	Average weekly hours					Average overtime hours				
		Dec. 1992	Jan. 1993	Nov. 1993	Dec. 1993 ^p	Jan. 1994 ^p	Dec. 1992	Jan. 1993	Nov. 1993	Dec. 1993 ^p	Jan. 1994 ^p
Transportation and public utilities—Continued											
Local and interurban passenger transit	41	33.4	32.7	33.5	33.8	-	-	-	-	-	-
Local and suburban transportation	411	38.5	37.9	38.5	38.3	-	-	-	-	-	-
Intercity and rural bus transportation	413	37.6	37.4	37.7	37.6	-	-	-	-	-	-
Trucking and warehousing	42	38.9	37.8	39.3	39.4	-	-	-	-	-	-
Trucking and courier services, except air	421	38.8	37.6	39.1	39.3	-	-	-	-	-	-
Public warehousing and storage	422	40.0	39.4	41.5	41.1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Water transportation:											
Water transportation services	449 ¹	35.4	36.4	35.4	36.2	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pipelines, except natural gas	46	41.0	40.9	42.4	42.9	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transportation services	47	36.8	36.5	37.1	37.2	-	-	-	-	-	-
Passenger transportation arrangement	472	35.5	35.9	35.8	35.7	-	-	-	-	-	-
Travel agencies	4724	35.5	35.9	35.7	35.7	-	-	-	-	-	-
Freight transportation arrangement	473	37.7	36.8	38.3	38.3	-	-	-	-	-	-
Communications	48	39.4	39.7	39.4	39.2	-	-	-	-	-	-
Telephone communications	481	40.8	41.3	41.0	40.7	-	-	-	-	-	-
Telephone communications, except radio	4813	40.8	41.3	41.1	40.8	-	-	-	-	-	-
Radio and television broadcasting	483	34.6	34.7	34.2	34.3	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cable and other pay television services	484	39.2	38.8	39.1	38.8	-	-	-	-	-	-
Electric, gas, and sanitary services	49	42.4	41.6	42.5	42.4	-	-	-	-	-	-
Electric services	491	41.8	41.2	42.0	41.9	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gas production and distribution	492	43.4	42.1	43.3	43.5	-	-	-	-	-	-
Combination utility services	493	43.4	41.8	42.9	43.0	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sanitary services	495	42.3	42.4	42.9	42.4	-	-	-	-	-	-
Wholesale trade		38.2	37.8	38.2	38.3	38.2	-	-	-	-	-
Durable goods	50	38.7	38.5	38.8	38.9	-	-	-	-	-	-
Motor vehicles, parts, and supplies	501	38.4	38.7	38.2	38.4	-	-	-	-	-	-
Furniture and home furnishings	502	37.3	37.1	37.7	38.0	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lumber and other construction materials	503	39.5	38.6	39.7	39.6	-	-	-	-	-	-
Professional and commercial equipment	504	38.9	38.7	39.0	39.0	-	-	-	-	-	-
Medical and hospital equipment	5047	37.8	37.4	38.5	38.2	-	-	-	-	-	-
Metals and minerals, except petroleum	505	40.3	39.8	40.8	41.1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Electrical goods	506	38.5	38.1	38.3	38.6	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hardware, plumbing, and heating equipment	507	38.7	38.4	38.7	38.9	-	-	-	-	-	-
Machinery, equipment, and supplies	508	39.2	39.2	39.4	39.3	-	-	-	-	-	-
Misc. wholesale trade durable goods	509	37.5	37.0	37.6	37.7	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nondurable goods	51	37.5	37.0	37.5	37.5	-	-	-	-	-	-
Paper and paper products	511	36.9	36.4	36.5	37.2	-	-	-	-	-	-
Drugs, proprietaries, and sundries	512	37.4	37.2	37.3	37.6	-	-	-	-	-	-
Apparel, piece goods, and notions	513	37.2	36.5	36.8	38.7	-	-	-	-	-	-
Groceries and related products	514	38.3	37.8	38.2	38.4	-	-	-	-	-	-
Farm-product raw materials	515	35.3	34.2	37.0	34.5	-	-	-	-	-	-
Chemicals and allied products	516	40.3	39.9	40.1	40.0	-	-	-	-	-	-
Petroleum and petroleum products	517	37.6	37.5	37.3	37.5	-	-	-	-	-	-
Beer, wine, and distilled beverages	518	36.9	36.4	37.0	37.2	-	-	-	-	-	-
Misc. wholesale trade nondurable goods	519	36.4	35.9	36.7	36.7	-	-	-	-	-	-
Retail trade		29.2	28.0	28.6	29.2	28.2	-	-	-	-	-
Building materials and garden supplies	52	35.9	35.4	36.1	36.0	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lumber and other building materials	521	37.7	37.2	38.1	37.8	-	-	-	-	-	-
Paint, glass, and wallpaper stores	523	36.0	35.9	36.1	36.2	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hardware stores	525	32.1	31.7	31.9	32.3	-	-	-	-	-	-
Retail nurseries and garden stores	526	33.9	32.3	33.1	33.1	-	-	-	-	-	-
General merchandise stores	53	32.6	27.8	28.9	31.2	-	-	-	-	-	-
Department stores	531	32.9	27.8	28.9	31.3	-	-	-	-	-	-

See footnotes at end of table.

**ESTABLISHMENT DATA
HOURS AND EARNINGS
NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED**

B-15. Average hours and earnings of production or nonsupervisory workers¹ on private nonfarm payrolls by detailed industry—Continued

Industry	1987 SIC Code	Average hourly earnings					Average weekly earnings				
		Dec. 1992	Jan. 1993	Nov. 1993	Dec. 1993 ^p	Jan. 1994 ^p	Dec. 1992	Jan. 1993	Nov. 1993	Dec. 1993 ^p	Jan. 1994 ^p
Transportation and public utilities—Continued											
Local and interurban passenger transit	41	\$9.94	\$9.97	\$10.07	\$10.07	-	\$332.00	\$326.02	\$337.35	\$340.37	-
Local and suburban transportation	411	10.73	10.69	10.81	10.79	-	413.11	405.15	416.19	413.26	-
Intercity and rural bus transportation	413	12.69	12.81	12.87	13.26	-	477.14	479.09	485.20	498.58	-
Trucking and warehousing	42	12.24	12.18	12.48	12.57	-	476.14	460.40	490.46	495.26	-
Trucking and courier services, except air	421	12.42	12.36	12.69	12.77	-	481.90	464.74	496.18	501.86	-
Public warehousing and storage	422	9.94	10.00	9.96	10.10	-	397.60	394.00	413.34	415.11	-
Water transportation:											
Water transportation services	449	17.14	17.42	17.85	18.07	-	606.76	634.09	631.89	654.13	-
Pipelines, except natural gas	46	19.29	19.24	19.87	20.12	-	790.89	786.92	842.49	863.15	-
Transportation services	47	10.95	10.96	11.09	11.19	-	402.96	400.04	411.44	416.27	-
Passenger transportation arrangement	472	10.11	10.03	10.30	10.34	-	358.91	360.08	368.74	369.14	-
Travel agencies	4724	10.03	9.88	10.27	10.31	-	356.07	354.69	366.64	368.07	-
Freight transportation arrangement	473	12.15	12.26	12.31	12.50	-	458.06	451.17	471.47	478.75	-
Communications	48	14.88	14.95	15.14	15.10	-	586.27	593.52	596.52	591.92	-
Telephone communications	481	15.63	15.72	15.86	15.79	-	637.70	649.24	650.26	642.65	-
Telephone communications, except radio	4813	15.79	15.90	16.07	15.99	-	644.23	656.67	660.48	652.39	-
Radio and television broadcasting	483	14.10	14.11	14.59	14.66	-	487.86	489.62	498.98	502.84	-
Cable and other pay television services	484	11.28	11.24	11.53	11.57	-	442.18	436.11	450.82	448.92	-
Electric, gas, and sanitary services	49	16.45	16.41	17.04	16.96	-	697.48	682.66	724.20	719.10	-
Electric services	491	17.01	16.93	17.68	17.61	-	711.02	697.52	742.56	737.86	-
Gas production and distribution	492	15.96	16.11	16.77	16.60	-	692.66	678.23	726.14	722.10	-
Combination utility services	493	19.44	19.26	20.18	20.16	-	843.70	805.07	865.72	866.88	-
Sanitary services	495	11.98	12.08	12.26	12.13	-	506.75	512.19	525.95	514.31	-
Wholesale trade		11.52	11.59	11.79	11.83	\$11.92	440.06	438.10	450.38	453.09	\$455.34
Durable goods	50	11.83	11.94	12.17	12.19	-	457.82	459.69	472.20	474.19	-
Motor vehicles, parts, and supplies	501	10.48	10.54	10.72	10.79	-	402.43	407.90	409.50	414.34	-
Furniture and home furnishings	502	10.56	10.66	10.73	10.68	-	393.89	395.49	404.52	405.84	-
Lumber and other construction materials	503	11.02	11.09	11.28	11.30	-	435.29	428.07	447.82	447.48	-
Professional and commercial equipment	504	14.13	14.35	14.66	14.63	-	549.66	555.35	571.74	570.57	-
Medical and hospital equipment	5047	12.97	13.10	13.18	13.26	-	490.27	489.94	507.43	506.53	-
Metals and minerals, except petroleum	505	11.89	11.97	12.08	12.13	-	479.17	476.41	492.86	498.54	-
Electrical goods	506	12.20	12.30	12.73	12.75	-	469.70	468.63	487.56	492.15	-
Hardware, plumbing, and heating equipment	507	11.17	11.19	11.49	11.53	-	432.28	429.70	444.66	448.52	-
Machinery, equipment, and supplies	508	11.80	11.84	12.17	12.20	-	462.56	464.13	479.50	479.46	-
Misc. wholesale trade durable goods	509	9.23	9.34	9.56	9.59	-	346.13	345.58	359.46	361.54	-
Nondurable goods	51	11.10	11.12	11.27	11.33	-	416.25	411.44	422.63	424.88	-
Paper and paper products	511	11.60	11.58	11.97	11.91	-	428.04	421.51	436.91	443.05	-
Drugs, proprietaries, and sundries	512	13.15	13.30	13.40	13.37	-	491.81	494.76	499.82	502.71	-
Apparel, piece goods, and notions	513	10.72	10.86	10.90	11.03	-	398.78	396.39	401.12	404.80	-
Groceries and related products	514	11.29	11.28	11.56	11.62	-	432.41	426.38	441.59	446.21	-
Farm-product raw materials	515	8.34	8.29	8.44	8.46	-	294.40	283.52	312.28	291.87	-
Chemicals and allied products	516	13.23	13.23	13.12	13.03	-	533.17	527.88	526.11	521.20	-
Petroleum and petroleum products	517	10.54	10.59	10.73	10.67	-	396.30	397.13	400.23	400.13	-
Beer, wine, and distilled beverages	518	13.09	12.84	12.93	13.22	-	483.02	467.38	478.41	491.78	-
Misc. wholesale trade nondurable goods	519	9.41	9.45	9.50	9.56	-	342.52	339.26	348.65	350.85	-
Retail trade		7.20	7.27	7.36	7.36	7.47	210.24	203.56	210.50	214.91	210.65
Building materials and garden supplies	52	8.55	8.60	8.75	8.74	-	306.95	304.44	315.88	314.64	-
Lumber and other building materials	521	8.97	8.95	9.07	9.09	-	338.17	332.94	345.57	343.60	-
Paint, glass, and wallpaper stores	523	9.14	9.13	9.45	9.43	-	329.04	327.77	341.15	341.37	-
Hardware stores	525	7.35	7.41	7.50	7.54	-	235.94	234.90	239.25	243.54	-
Retail nurseries and garden stores	526	7.41	7.70	7.66	7.61	-	251.20	248.71	253.55	251.89	-
General merchandise stores	53	7.16	7.26	7.29	7.31	-	233.42	201.83	210.68	228.07	-
Department stores	531	7.19	7.30	7.27	7.31	-	236.55	202.94	210.10	228.80	-

See footnotes at end of table.

**ESTABLISHMENT DATA
HOURS AND EARNINGS
NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED**

B-15. Average hours and earnings of production or nonsupervisory workers' on private nonfarm payrolls by detailed industry—Continued

Industry	1987 SIC Code	Average weekly hours					Average overtime hours				
		Dec. 1992	Jan. 1993	Nov. 1993	Dec. 1993 ^p	Jan. 1994 ^p	Dec. 1992	Jan. 1993	Nov. 1993	Dec. 1993 ^p	Jan. 1994 ^p
Retail trade—Continued											
General merchandise stores—Continued											
Variety stores	533	30.4	27.0	27.8	29.6	-	-	-	-	-	-
Misc. general merchandise stores	539	31.3	28.4	29.1	31.0	-	-	-	-	-	-
Food stores											
Grocery stores	54	29.5	29.1	29.4	29.7	-	-	-	-	-	-
Retail bakeries	541	29.6	29.2	29.6	29.8	-	-	-	-	-	-
	546	28.5	27.8	28.5	29.4	-	-	-	-	-	-
Automotive dealers and service stations											
New and used car dealers	55	35.8	35.7	35.9	35.8	-	-	-	-	-	-
Auto and home supply stores	551	37.2	37.1	37.3	37.2	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gasoline service stations	553	37.7	37.3	37.7	37.2	-	-	-	-	-	-
Automotive dealers, nec	554	33.0	33.2	33.2	33.3	-	-	-	-	-	-
	559	33.9	34.1	34.2	34.4	-	-	-	-	-	-
Apparel and accessory stores											
Men's and boys' clothing stores	56	26.9	25.1	26.1	27.2	-	-	-	-	-	-
Women's clothing stores	561	30.3	28.4	28.7	30.6	-	-	-	-	-	-
Family clothing stores	562	24.1	22.3	23.6	24.5	-	-	-	-	-	-
Shoe stores	565	28.1	26.2	27.5	28.6	-	-	-	-	-	-
	566	27.9	26.1	26.8	27.4	-	-	-	-	-	-
Furniture and home furnishings stores											
Furniture and home furnishings stores	57	33.4	32.5	33.1	33.8	-	-	-	-	-	-
Household appliance stores	571	33.6	32.7	33.3	33.7	-	-	-	-	-	-
Radio, television, and computer stores	572	34.3	33.1	33.7	35.1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Record and prerecorded tape stores	573	32.8	32.0	32.7	33.7	-	-	-	-	-	-
	5731	33.4	32.1	32.3	33.7	-	-	-	-	-	-
	5735	27.8	25.8	26.2	30.5	-	-	-	-	-	-
Eating and drinking places ⁴	58	24.6	24.0	24.8	25.1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Miscellaneous retail establishments											
Drug stores and proprietary stores	59	30.8	29.2	29.5	30.7	-	-	-	-	-	-
Used merchandise stores	591	28.4	28.0	28.0	28.4	-	-	-	-	-	-
Miscellaneous shopping goods stores	593	32.0	32.2	32.4	32.4	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nonstore retailers	594	29.6	27.1	27.4	29.5	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fuel dealers	596	35.9	33.2	34.3	35.6	-	-	-	-	-	-
Retail stores, nec	598	39.6	39.2	38.8	39.2	-	-	-	-	-	-
	599	31.5	30.1	30.6	31.8	-	-	-	-	-	-
Finance, insurance, and real estate⁵		35.6	35.7	35.6	35.7	36.2	-	-	-	-	-
Depository institutions											
Commercial banks	60	35.0	35.2	34.9	35.0	-	-	-	-	-	-
State commercial banks	602	34.7	35.0	34.8	34.8	-	-	-	-	-	-
National and commercial banks, nec	6022	35.2	35.3	35.2	35.2	-	-	-	-	-	-
Credit unions	6021,9	34.4	34.8	34.4	34.5	-	-	-	-	-	-
	606	35.5	35.6	35.4	35.5	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nondepository institutions											
Personal credit institutions	61	37.5	37.0	37.8	38.2	-	-	-	-	-	-
	614	38.4	37.3	37.5	38.3	-	-	-	-	-	-
Security and commodity brokers:											
Security and commodity services	628	36.1	36.6	36.0	36.2	-	-	-	-	-	-
Insurance carriers											
Life insurance	63	37.9	37.8	37.8	37.7	-	-	-	-	-	-
Medical service and health insurance	631	37.6	37.4	37.4	37.2	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hospital and medical service plans	632	38.7	39.0	38.4	38.6	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fire, marine, and casualty insurance	6324	38.4	39.0	38.2	38.2	-	-	-	-	-	-
	633	37.4	37.4	37.4	37.5	-	-	-	-	-	-
Services		32.3	32.2	32.5	32.4	32.5	-	-	-	-	-
Agricultural services											
Veterinary services	07	32.2	31.0	33.6	32.6	-	-	-	-	-	-
Landscape and horticultural services	074	28.3	28.5	28.2	28.1	-	-	-	-	-	-
	078	34.0	32.2	35.9	34.6	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hotels and other lodging places:											
Hotels and motels ⁴	701	29.8	29.7	30.7	29.8	-	-	-	-	-	-

See footnotes at end of table.

**ESTABLISHMENT DATA
HOURS AND EARNINGS
NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED**

B-15. Average hours and earnings of production or nonsupervisory workers¹ on private nonfarm payrolls by detailed industry—Continued

Industry	1987 SIC Code	Average hourly earnings					Average weekly earnings				
		Dec. 1992	Jan. 1993	Nov. 1993	Dec. 1993 ^p	Jan. 1994 ^p	Dec. 1992	Jan. 1993	Nov. 1993	Dec. 1993 ^p	Jan. 1994 ^p
Retail trade—Continued											
General merchandise stores—Continued											
Variety stores	533	\$6.20	\$6.35	\$6.73	\$6.65	-	\$188.48	\$171.45	\$187.09	\$196.84	-
Misc. general merchandise stores	539	7.55	7.58	7.93	7.86	-	236.32	215.27	230.76	243.66	-
Food stores											
Grocery stores	54	7.71	7.76	7.91	7.86	-	227.45	225.82	232.55	233.44	-
Retail bakeries	541	7.82	7.84	8.01	7.97	-	231.47	228.93	237.10	237.51	-
	546	6.73	6.81	6.90	6.96	-	191.81	189.32	196.65	204.62	-
Automotive dealers and service stations											
New and used car dealers	55	9.31	9.35	9.72	9.69	-	333.30	333.80	348.95	346.90	-
Auto and home supply stores	551	11.45	11.51	12.07	12.03	-	425.94	427.02	450.21	447.52	-
Gasoline service stations	553	8.26	8.23	8.32	8.36	-	311.40	306.98	313.66	310.99	-
Automotive dealers, nec	554	6.57	6.61	6.73	6.73	-	216.81	219.45	223.44	224.11	-
	559	10.57	10.49	10.52	10.47	-	358.32	357.71	359.78	360.17	-
Apparel and accessory stores											
Men's and boys' clothing stores	56	6.92	7.05	7.07	7.00	-	186.15	176.96	184.53	190.40	-
Women's clothing stores	561	8.37	8.82	8.34	8.38	-	253.61	250.49	239.36	256.43	-
Family clothing stores	562	6.48	6.71	6.68	6.57	-	156.17	149.63	157.65	160.97	-
Shoe stores	565	6.65	6.79	6.88	6.70	-	186.87	177.90	189.20	191.62	-
	566	7.34	7.19	7.45	7.50	-	204.79	187.66	199.66	205.50	-
Furniture and home furnishings stores											
Furniture and home furnishings stores	57	9.34	9.38	9.53	9.73	-	311.96	304.85	315.44	328.87	-
Household appliance stores	571	9.18	9.18	9.44	9.56	-	308.45	300.19	314.35	322.17	-
Radio, television, and computer stores	572	9.89	9.80	9.80	10.22	-	339.23	324.38	330.26	358.72	-
Radio, television, and electronic stores	573	9.42	9.56	9.59	9.85	-	308.98	305.92	313.59	331.95	-
Record and prerecorded tape stores	5731	9.56	9.33	9.55	10.29	-	319.30	299.49	308.47	346.77	-
	5735	5.73	5.78	5.94	5.82	-	159.29	149.12	167.51	177.51	-
Eating and drinking places ⁴											
Miscellaneous retail establishments	58	5.35	5.34	5.40	5.43	-	131.61	128.16	133.92	136.29	-
Miscellaneous retail establishments											
Drug stores and proprietary stores	59	7.70	7.88	8.00	7.95	-	237.16	230.10	236.00	244.07	-
Used merchandise stores	591	7.79	7.89	8.27	8.22	-	221.24	220.92	231.56	233.45	-
Miscellaneous shopping goods stores	593	6.76	6.70	6.75	6.87	-	216.32	215.74	218.70	222.59	-
Nonstore retailers	594	7.02	7.31	7.32	7.24	-	207.79	198.10	200.57	213.58	-
Fuel dealers	596	8.16	8.24	8.52	8.59	-	292.94	273.57	292.24	305.80	-
Retail stores, nec	598	11.20	11.18	11.34	11.39	-	443.52	438.26	439.99	446.49	-
	599	8.04	8.12	8.14	8.10	-	253.26	244.41	249.08	257.58	-
Finance, insurance, and real estate⁵											
Depository institutions											
Commercial banks	60	8.99	9.03	9.19	9.21	-	314.65	317.86	320.73	322.35	-
State commercial banks	602	8.54	8.62	8.75	8.76	-	296.34	301.70	304.50	304.85	-
National and commercial banks, nec	6022,9	8.44	8.49	8.61	8.64	-	297.09	299.70	303.07	304.13	-
Credit unions	6021,9	8.62	8.71	8.85	8.85	-	296.53	303.11	304.44	305.33	-
	606	8.85	8.91	9.16	9.13	-	314.18	317.20	324.26	324.12	-
Nondepository institutions											
Personal credit institutions	61	11.78	11.83	12.81	12.70	-	441.75	437.71	484.22	485.14	-
	614	9.69	9.76	10.10	10.01	-	372.10	364.05	378.75	383.38	-
Security and commodity brokers:											
Security and commodity services	628	15.42	15.68	15.63	15.67	-	556.66	573.89	562.68	567.25	-
Insurance carriers											
Life insurance	63	12.74	12.84	13.45	13.68	-	482.85	485.35	508.41	515.74	-
Medical service and health insurance	631	11.62	11.79	12.77	13.10	-	436.91	440.95	477.60	487.32	-
Hospital and medical service plans	632	12.33	12.44	12.86	12.91	-	477.17	485.16	493.82	498.33	-
Fire, marine, and casualty insurance	6324	12.57	12.71	13.12	13.29	-	482.69	495.69	501.18	507.68	-
	633	13.79	13.83	14.29	14.59	-	515.75	517.24	534.45	547.13	-
Services											
Agricultural services											
Veterinary services	07	8.62	8.63	8.71	8.72	-	277.56	267.53	292.66	284.27	-
Landscape and horticultural services	074	8.14	8.16	8.26	8.23	-	230.36	232.56	232.93	231.26	-
	078	8.95	9.00	8.94	8.99	-	304.30	289.80	320.95	311.05	-
Hotels and other lodging places:											
Hotels and motels ⁴	701	7.64	7.62	7.74	7.80	-	227.67	226.31	237.62	232.44	-

See footnotes at end of table.

**ESTABLISHMENT DATA
HOURS AND EARNINGS
NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED**

B-15. Average hours and earnings of production or nonsupervisory workers¹ on private nonfarm payrolls by detailed industry—Continued

Industry	1987 SIC Code	Average weekly hours					Average overtime hours				
		Dec. 1992	Jan. 1993	Nov. 1993	Dec. 1993 ^P	Jan. 1994 ^P	Dec. 1992	Jan. 1993	Nov. 1993	Dec. 1993 ^P	Jan. 1994 ^P
Services—Continued											
Personal services:											
Laundry, cleaning, and garment services	721	33.9	33.4	34.1	34.2	-	-	-	-	-	-
Beauty shops ¹	723	28.9	28.5	28.5	28.9	-	-	-	-	-	-
Miscellaneous personal services	729	22.5	17.1	25.4	24.5	-	-	-	-	-	-
Business services											
Advertising	731	36.6	36.5	36.6	36.6	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mailing, reproduction, and stenographic services:											
Photocopying and duplicating services	7334	37.8	37.3	37.4	37.6	-	-	-	-	-	-
Services to buildings	734	28.6	28.2	28.6	28.9	-	-	-	-	-	-
Miscellaneous equipment rental and leasing	735	39.2	37.7	38.9	39.0	-	-	-	-	-	-
Heavy construction equipment rental	7353	39.5	37.8	39.6	39.4	-	-	-	-	-	-
Personnel supply services:											
Help supply services	7363	31.6	31.3	31.7	31.9	-	-	-	-	-	-
Computer and data processing services	737	37.7	37.9	38.1	37.9	-	-	-	-	-	-
Computer programming services	7371	37.7	38.2	38.4	38.5	-	-	-	-	-	-
Computer integrated systems design	7373	38.3	37.8	38.6	38.2	-	-	-	-	-	-
Information retrieval services	7375	38.2	39.1	38.7	38.6	-	-	-	-	-	-
Computer maintenance and repair	7378	38.9	39.0	39.0	39.4	-	-	-	-	-	-
Miscellaneous business services	738	33.5	33.2	33.3	33.6	-	-	-	-	-	-
Detective and armored car services	7381	33.8	33.4	33.4	33.6	-	-	-	-	-	-
Security systems services	7382	37.3	37.3	36.2	35.8	-	-	-	-	-	-
Auto repair, services, and parking											
Automotive rentals, without drivers	751	35.9	35.6	36.3	36.2	-	-	-	-	-	-
Passenger car rental	7514	36.9	36.6	36.8	36.9	-	-	-	-	-	-
Automobile parking	752	35.9	35.6	35.7	36.0	-	-	-	-	-	-
Automotive repair shops	752	32.7	33.1	33.2	34.2	-	-	-	-	-	-
Automotive repair shops	753	36.0	37.9	38.2	38.2	-	-	-	-	-	-
Automotive and tire repair shops	7532,4	37.4	37.1	37.5	37.3	-	-	-	-	-	-
General automotive repair shops	7538	37.9	37.9	37.8	38.0	-	-	-	-	-	-
Automotive services, except repair	754	30.0	28.8	31.2	30.8	-	-	-	-	-	-
Carwashes	7542	26.8	24.5	28.8	28.3	-	-	-	-	-	-
Miscellaneous repair services	76	38.1	37.8	38.1	38.1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Motion pictures											
Motion picture production and services	781	28.9	28.8	29.0	28.6	-	-	-	-	-	-
Motion picture production and services											
Motion picture production and services	781	39.0	38.3	39.2	38.4	-	-	-	-	-	-
Amusement and recreation services											
Bowling centers	79	26.3	26.1	26.7	26.8	-	-	-	-	-	-
Misc. amusement and recreation services	793	24.6	24.8	24.4	24.6	-	-	-	-	-	-
Physical fitness facilities	799	25.8	25.1	26.1	26.3	-	-	-	-	-	-
Membership sports and recreation clubs	7991	17.8	17.7	18.0	18.1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Membership sports and recreation clubs	7997	29.3	27.0	27.8	29.4	-	-	-	-	-	-
Health services											
Offices and clinics of medical doctors	80	32.8	32.7	32.7	32.8	-	-	-	-	-	-
Offices and clinics of medical doctors	801	32.3	32.2	32.3	32.3	-	-	-	-	-	-
Offices and clinics of dentists	802	28.3	28.0	28.2	28.6	-	-	-	-	-	-
Offices and clinics of other health practitioners	804	29.6	29.6	29.7	29.9	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nursing and personal care facilities	805	32.2	32.3	32.0	32.0	-	-	-	-	-	-
Intermediate care facilities	8052	31.4	31.5	31.3	31.5	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hospitals	806	34.5	34.5	34.6	34.6	-	-	-	-	-	-
Home health care services	808	27.6	27.5	27.9	27.9	-	-	-	-	-	-
Legal services											
Legal services	81	34.7	34.6	34.6	34.7	-	-	-	-	-	-
Social services											
Individual and family services	83	31.2	31.1	31.1	31.1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Job training and related services	832	32.3	32.4	31.8	32.0	-	-	-	-	-	-
Child day care services	833	30.4	30.3	30.8	30.8	-	-	-	-	-	-
Residential care	835	29.5	29.2	29.3	29.1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Social services, nec	836	31.6	31.7	31.7	31.8	-	-	-	-	-	-
Social services, nec	839	32.1	32.0	31.6	32.1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Membership organizations:											
Professional organizations	862	34.7	34.5	35.2	34.9	-	-	-	-	-	-

See footnotes at end of table.

**ESTABLISHMENT DATA
HOURS AND EARNINGS
NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED**

B-15. Average hours and earnings of production or nonsupervisory workers¹ on private nonfarm payrolls by detailed industry—Continued

Industry	1987 SIC Code	Average hourly earnings					Average weekly earnings				
		Dec. 1992	Jan. 1993	Nov. 1993	Dec. 1993 ^P	Jan. 1994 ^P	Dec. 1992	Jan. 1993	Nov. 1993	Dec. 1993 ^P	Jan. 1994 ^P
Services—Continued											
Personal services:											
Laundry, cleaning, and garment services	721	\$7.24	\$7.25	\$7.29	\$7.32	-	\$245.44	\$242.15	\$248.59	\$250.34	-
Beauty shops ⁴	723	7.73	7.54	7.91	8.09	-	223.40	214.89	225.44	233.80	-
Miscellaneous personal services	729	7.99	7.66	7.87	7.72	-	179.78	130.99	199.90	189.14	-
Business services	73	9.94	10.06	10.12	10.19	-	329.01	329.97	334.97	338.31	-
Advertising	731	14.71	14.73	15.21	15.25	-	538.39	537.65	556.69	558.15	-
Mailing, reproduction, and stenographic services:											
Photocopying and duplicating services	7334	9.52	9.55	9.73	9.68	-	359.86	356.22	363.90	363.97	-
Services to buildings	734	7.31	7.29	7.48	7.45	-	209.07	205.58	213.93	215.31	-
Miscellaneous equipment rental and leasing	735	10.55	10.54	10.75	10.86	-	413.56	397.36	418.18	423.54	-
Heavy construction equipment rental	7353	13.85	13.66	14.10	14.23	-	547.08	516.35	558.36	560.66	-
Personnel supply services:											
Help supply services	7363	8.31	8.44	8.28	8.34	-	262.60	264.17	262.48	266.05	-
Computer and data processing services	737	15.96	15.93	16.56	16.72	-	601.69	603.75	630.94	633.69	-
Computer programming services	7371	18.87	18.57	19.53	19.46	-	711.40	709.37	749.95	749.21	-
Computer integrated systems design	7373	16.55	16.48	17.50	17.49	-	633.87	622.94	675.50	668.12	-
Information retrieval services	7375	13.56	14.29	14.21	14.29	-	517.99	558.74	549.93	551.59	-
Computer maintenance and repair	7378	13.81	13.73	13.58	13.72	-	537.21	535.47	529.62	540.57	-
Miscellaneous business services	738	8.50	8.50	8.69	8.74	-	284.75	282.20	289.38	293.66	-
Detective and armored car services	7381	6.74	6.71	6.82	6.83	-	227.81	224.11	227.79	229.49	-
Security systems services	7382	10.48	10.57	11.01	11.14	-	390.90	394.26	398.56	398.81	-
Auto repair, services, and parking	75	9.29	9.31	9.40	9.46	-	333.51	331.44	341.22	342.45	-
Automotive rentals, without drivers	751	9.35	9.29	9.21	9.25	-	345.02	340.01	338.93	341.33	-
Passenger car rental	7514	8.21	8.19	8.27	8.38	-	294.74	291.56	295.24	301.68	-
Automobile parking	752	7.00	6.92	6.87	6.90	-	228.90	229.05	228.08	235.98	-
Automotive repair shops	753	10.13	10.13	10.44	10.48	-	384.94	383.93	398.81	400.34	-
Automotive and tire repair shops	7532,4	10.81	10.77	11.02	11.06	-	404.29	399.57	413.25	412.54	-
General automotive repair shops	7538	10.14	10.19	10.43	10.47	-	384.31	386.20	394.25	397.86	-
Automotive services, except repair	754	7.17	7.26	6.97	7.16	-	215.10	209.09	217.46	220.53	-
Carwashes	7542	6.21	6.20	6.15	6.35	-	166.43	151.90	177.12	179.71	-
Miscellaneous repair services	76	10.93	10.95	11.21	11.20	-	416.43	413.91	427.10	426.72	-
Motion pictures	78	13.44	13.15	13.81	13.07	-	388.42	378.72	400.49	373.80	-
Motion picture production and services	781	19.92	19.37	19.83	18.89	-	776.88	741.87	777.34	725.38	-
Amusement and recreation services	79	8.77	8.75	8.99	9.12	-	230.65	228.38	240.03	244.42	-
Bowling centers	793	6.49	6.46	6.50	6.58	-	159.65	160.21	158.60	161.87	-
Misc. amusement and recreation services	799	8.13	8.07	8.25	8.34	-	209.75	202.56	215.33	219.34	-
Physical fitness facilities	7991	8.04	8.10	7.81	7.82	-	143.11	143.37	140.58	141.54	-
Membership sports and recreation clubs	7997	8.21	8.21	8.22	8.42	-	240.55	221.67	228.52	247.55	-
Health services	80	11.64	11.67	11.90	11.96	-	381.79	381.61	389.13	392.29	-
Offices and clinics of medical doctors	801	11.73	11.70	12.05	12.07	-	378.88	376.74	389.22	389.86	-
Offices and clinics of dentists	802	11.24	11.28	11.64	11.73	-	318.09	315.84	328.25	335.48	-
Offices and clinics of other health practitioners	804	10.19	10.20	10.48	10.47	-	301.62	301.92	311.26	313.05	-
Nursing and personal care facilities	805	7.99	8.03	8.27	8.31	-	257.28	259.37	264.64	265.92	-
Intermediate care facilities	8052	7.43	7.46	7.70	7.74	-	233.30	234.99	241.01	243.81	-
Hospitals	806	13.33	13.37	13.61	13.70	-	459.89	461.27	470.91	474.02	-
Home health care services	808	10.23	10.31	10.51	10.63	-	282.35	283.53	293.23	296.58	-
Legal services	81	15.14	15.19	15.36	15.45	-	525.36	525.57	531.46	536.12	-
Social services	83	7.74	7.80	7.96	8.00	-	241.49	242.58	247.56	248.80	-
Individual and family services	832	8.25	8.33	8.47	8.52	-	266.48	269.89	269.35	272.64	-
Job training and related services	833	7.61	7.67	7.86	7.81	-	231.34	232.40	242.09	243.63	-
Child day care services	835	6.58	6.64	6.72	6.77	-	194.11	193.89	196.90	197.01	-
Residential care	836	7.94	7.97	8.13	8.15	-	250.90	252.65	257.72	259.17	-
Social services, nec	839	8.70	8.76	9.05	9.08	-	279.27	280.32	285.98	291.47	-
Membership organizations:											
Professional organizations	862	14.64	14.58	15.27	15.33	-	508.01	503.01	537.50	535.02	-

See footnotes at end of table.

**ESTABLISHMENT DATA
HOURS AND EARNINGS
NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED**

B-15. Average hours and earnings of production or nonsupervisory workers¹ on private nonfarm payrolls by detailed industry—Continued

Industry	1987 SIC Code	Average weekly hours					Average overtime hours				
		Dec. 1992	Jan. 1993	Nov. 1993	Dec. 1993 ^P	Jan. 1994 ^P	Dec. 1992	Jan. 1993	Nov. 1993	Dec. 1993 ^P	Jan. 1994 ^P
Services—Continued											
Engineering and management services	87	36.9	36.9	36.9	36.9	-	-	-	-	-	-
Engineering and architectural services	871	38.9	38.5	38.9	38.7	-	-	-	-	-	-
Engineering services	8711	39.2	38.7	39.0	38.9	-	-	-	-	-	-
Architectural services	8712	37.8	38.0	38.1	38.0	-	-	-	-	-	-
Surveying services	8713	37.6	36.6	38.5	37.8	-	-	-	-	-	-
Accounting, auditing, and bookkeeping	872	36.3	37.0	36.0	36.6	-	-	-	-	-	-
Research and testing services	873	36.4	36.3	36.4	36.3	-	-	-	-	-	-
Commercial physical research	8731	39.2	39.1	38.7	38.8	-	-	-	-	-	-
Commercial nonphysical research	8732	29.6	29.1	29.7	29.8	-	-	-	-	-	-
Noncommercial research organizations	8733	35.9	35.9	36.4	35.8	-	-	-	-	-	-
Management and public relations	874	35.5	35.2	35.6	35.3	-	-	-	-	-	-
Public relations services	8743	33.4	33.0	32.4	32.7	-	-	-	-	-	-
Services, nec	89	37.1	36.5	36.3	35.7	-	-	-	-	-	-

See footnotes at end of table.

**ESTABLISHMENT DATA
HOURS AND EARNINGS
NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED**

B-15. Average hours and earnings of production or nonsupervisory workers¹ on private nonfarm payrolls by detailed industry—Continued

Industry	1987 SIC Code	Average hourly earnings					Average weekly earnings				
		Dec. 1992	Jan. 1993	Nov. 1993	Dec. 1993 ^p	Jan. 1994 ^p	Dec. 1992	Jan. 1993	Nov. 1993	Dec. 1993 ^p	Jan. 1994 ^p
Services—Continued											
Engineering and management services	87	\$14.80	\$14.92	\$15.21	\$15.26	-	\$546.12	\$550.55	\$561.25	\$563.09	-
Engineering and architectural services	871	16.12	16.20	16.30	16.39	-	627.07	623.70	634.07	634.29	-
Engineering services	8711	16.68	16.75	16.91	17.01	-	653.86	648.23	659.49	661.69	-
Architectural services	8712	14.97	15.00	14.98	15.00	-	565.87	570.00	570.74	570.00	-
Surveying services	8713	11.41	11.48	11.65	11.70	-	429.02	420.17	448.53	442.26	-
Accounting, auditing, and bookkeeping	872	13.01	12.83	13.14	13.21	-	472.26	474.71	473.04	483.49	-
Research and testing services	873	15.66	16.09	16.28	16.31	-	570.02	584.07	592.59	592.05	-
Commercial physical research	8731	17.80	18.11	18.37	18.33	-	697.76	708.10	710.92	711.20	-
Commercial nonphysical research	8732	11.71	12.69	12.23	12.37	-	346.62	369.28	363.23	368.63	-
Noncommercial research organizations	8733	17.48	17.68	18.29	18.21	-	627.53	634.71	665.76	651.92	-
Management and public relations	874	13.60	13.79	14.27	14.34	-	482.80	485.41	508.01	506.20	-
Public relations services	8743	13.56	13.95	13.49	13.97	-	452.90	460.35	437.08	456.82	-
Services, nec	89	16.02	15.87	15.71	15.67	-	594.34	579.26	570.27	559.42	-

¹ Data relate to production workers in mining and manufacturing; construction workers in construction; and nonsupervisory workers in transportation and public utilities; wholesale and retail trade; finance, insurance, and real estate; and services.

² See table B-15a for average hourly earnings in aircraft (SIC 3721) and guided missiles and space vehicles (SIC 3761) manufacturing.

³ Data relate to line-haul railroads with operating revenues of \$50,000,000 or more.

⁴ Money payments only; tips, not included.

⁵ Excludes nonoffice commissioned real estate sales agents.

- Data not available.

^p = preliminary.

NOTE: Establishment survey estimates are currently projected from March 1992 benchmark levels. When more recent benchmark data are introduced, all unadjusted data from April 1992 forward are subject to revision.

A Note on Average Hourly Earnings in Aircraft (SIC 3721) and Guided Missiles and Space Vehicles (SIC 3761) Manufacturing

For many years, the Bureau of Labor Statistics average hourly earning series for production workers in aircraft manufacturing (SIC 3721) and guided missiles and space vehicles manufacturing (SIC 3761) have been used to escalate labor costs in contracts between aerospace companies and their customers. Although the Bureau's series by definition take account of traditional wage rate changes, they do not capture "lump-sum payments to workers in lieu of general wage increases" which were negotiated in aerospace manufacturers' collective bargaining agreements beginning in late 1983.

Because of special circumstances in the aerospace

industry, BLS has calculated average hourly earnings series for SIC 3721 and SIC 3761 which include lump-sum payments. These series, beginning in October 1983, the effective date of the first aerospace bargaining agreement using lump-sum payments, were published in the June 1988 issue of *Employment and Earnings*. Current and year earlier data are presented in table C-2a along with the average hourly earnings series produced as part of the Current Employment Statistics program. An explanation of the methodology used to derive these series appears in the Explanatory Notes of this publication.

B-15a. Average hourly earnings in aircraft (SIC 3721) and guided missiles and space vehicles (SIC 3761) manufacturing

Series	Aircraft (SIC 3721)				Guided missiles and space vehicles (SIC 3761)			
	Nov. 1992	Dec. 1992	Nov. 1993	Dec. 1993 ^p	Nov. 1992	Dec. 1992	Nov. 1993	Dec. 1993 ^p
Average hourly earnings, excluding lump-sum payments	\$18.14	\$18.23	\$18.94	\$19.17	\$17.03	\$17.07	\$17.64	\$18.01
Average hourly earnings, including lump-sum payments	18.98	19.00	18.97	19.21	17.12	17.09	17.67	18.14

^p = preliminary.

**ESTABLISHMENT DATA
EARNINGS
NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED**

B-16. Average hourly earnings, excluding overtime,¹ of production workers on manufacturing payrolls

Industry	Dec. 1992	Jan. 1993	Nov. 1993	Dec. 1993 ^p	Jan. 1994 ^p
Manufacturing	\$11.09	\$11.11	\$11.27	\$11.37	\$11.40
Durable goods	11.63	11.66	11.82	11.92	11.94
Lumber and wood products	9.09	9.06	9.17	9.22	(9)
Furniture and fixtures	8.81	8.86	9.05	9.03	(9)
Stone, clay, and glass products	11.04	11.08	11.26	11.28	(9)
Primary metal industries	13.03	12.97	13.20	13.34	(9)
Fabricated metal products	11.04	11.04	11.18	11.23	(9)
Industrial machinery and equipment	11.96	11.97	12.16	12.22	(9)
Electronic and other electrical equipment	10.60	10.67	10.79	10.90	(9)
Transportation equipment	14.78	14.80	15.20	15.36	(9)
Instruments and related products	11.68	11.71	11.94	12.02	(9)
Miscellaneous manufacturing	9.00	9.07	9.07	9.18	(9)
Nondurable goods	10.38	10.40	10.54	10.64	\$10.67
Food and kindred products	9.81	9.79	9.94	10.06	(9)
Tobacco products	15.79	15.55	16.09	16.39	(9)
Textile mill products	8.30	8.37	8.49	8.52	(9)
Apparel and other textile products	6.86	6.89	6.99	7.06	(9)
Paper and allied products	12.51	12.45	12.74	12.80	(9)
Printing and publishing	11.41	11.44	11.51	11.61	(9)
Chemicals and allied products	14.01	14.00	14.17	14.23	(9)
Petroleum and coal products	16.97	17.19	17.51	17.65	(9)
Rubber and misc. plastics products	10.01	10.05	10.08	10.14	(9)
Leather and leather products	7.28	7.28	7.53	7.59	(9)

¹ Derived by assuming that overtime hours are paid at the rate of time and one-half.

² Not available.

^p = preliminary.

NOTE: Establishment survey estimates are currently projected from March 1992 benchmark levels. When more recent benchmark data are introduced, all unadjusted data from April 1992 forward are subject to revision.

**ESTABLISHMENT DATA
EARNINGS
NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED**

B-17. Average hourly and weekly earnings of production or nonsupervisory workers¹ on private nonfarm payrolls by major industry, in current and constant (1982) dollars

Industry	Average hourly earnings					Average weekly earnings				
	Dec. 1992	Jan. 1993	Nov. 1993	Dec. 1993 ^p	Jan. 1994 ^p	Dec. 1992	Jan. 1993	Nov. 1993	Dec. 1993 ^p	Jan. 1994 ^p
Total private:										
Current dollars	\$10.70	\$10.77	\$10.96	\$10.97	\$11.07	\$369.15	\$366.18	\$378.12	\$380.66	\$379.70
Constant (1982) dollars	7.42	7.44	7.41	7.42	(¹)	255.82	252.89	255.49	257.38	(¹)
Mining:										
Current dollars	14.58	14.72	14.43	14.67	\$14.99	647.35	649.15	645.02	658.68	\$658.06
Constant (1982) dollars	10.10	10.17	9.75	9.92	(¹)	448.61	448.31	435.82	445.35	(¹)
Construction:										
Current dollars	14.27	14.20	14.44	14.44	\$14.39	530.84	512.62	557.38	553.05	\$532.43
Constant (1982) dollars	9.89	9.81	9.76	9.76	(¹)	367.87	354.02	376.61	373.94	(¹)
Manufacturing:										
Current dollars	11.64	11.62	11.88	12.01	\$11.97	487.72	477.58	498.96	509.22	\$496.76
Constant (1982) dollars	8.07	8.02	8.03	8.12	(¹)	337.99	329.82	337.14	344.30	(¹)
Transportation and public utilities:										
Current dollars	13.58	13.58	13.71	13.78	\$13.84	532.34	529.62	545.66	549.82	\$554.98
Constant (1982) dollars	9.41	9.38	9.26	9.32	(¹)	368.91	365.76	368.69	371.75	(¹)
Wholesale trade:										
Current dollars	11.52	11.59	11.79	11.83	\$11.92	440.06	438.10	450.38	453.09	\$455.34
Constant (1982) dollars	7.98	8.00	7.97	8.00	(¹)	304.96	302.56	304.31	306.35	(¹)
Retail trade:										
Current dollars	7.20	7.27	7.36	7.36	\$7.47	210.24	203.56	210.50	214.91	\$210.65
Constant (1982) dollars	4.99	5.02	4.97	4.98	(¹)	145.70	140.58	142.23	145.31	(¹)
Finance, insurance, and real estate:										
Current dollars	11.03	11.13	11.52	11.60	\$11.79	392.67	397.34	410.11	414.12	\$426.80
Constant (1982) dollars	7.64	7.69	7.78	7.84	(¹)	272.12	274.41	277.10	280.00	(¹)
Services:										
Current dollars	10.76	10.83	10.95	11.00	\$11.10	347.55	348.73	355.88	356.40	\$360.75
Constant (1982) dollars	7.46	7.48	7.40	7.44	(¹)	240.85	240.84	240.46	240.97	(¹)

¹ Data relate to production workers in mining and manufacturing; construction workers in construction; and nonsupervisory workers in transportation and public utilities; wholesale and retail trade; finance, insurance, and real estate; and services.

² Not available.

^p = preliminary.

NOTE: The Consumer Price Index for Urban Wage Earners and Clerical Workers (CPI-W) is used to deflate the earnings series. Establishment survey estimates are currently projected from March 1992 benchmark levels. When more recent benchmark data are introduced, all unadjusted data from April 1992 forward are subject to revision.

ESTABLISHMENT DATA
STATE AND AREA HOURS AND EARNINGS
NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED

B-18. Average hours and earnings of production workers on manufacturing payrolls in States and selected areas

State and area	Average weekly hours			Average hourly earnings			Average weekly earnings		
	Dec. 1992	Nov. 1993	Dec. 1993 ^P	Dec. 1992	Nov. 1993	Dec. 1993 ^P	Dec. 1992	Nov. 1993	Dec. 1993 ^P
Alabama	42.1	41.9	42.0	\$10.15	\$10.57	\$10.76	\$427.32	\$442.88	\$451.92
Birmingham	42.9	42.8	43.8	10.70	11.42	11.70	459.03	488.78	512.46
Mobile	42.8	44.6	43.9	12.50	12.87	13.00	535.00	574.00	570.70
Alaska	38.5	39.8	38.5	12.10	12.67	11.95	465.85	504.27	460.08
Arizona	41.5	41.2	41.5	10.98	11.15	11.24	455.87	459.38	466.46
Arkansas	41.8	41.7	42.9	9.23	9.40	9.49	365.81	391.98	407.12
Fayetteville-Springdale	42.7	43.3	41.9	8.71	8.59	8.93	371.92	371.95	374.17
Fort Smith	41.2	41.2	41.6	9.43	9.64	9.58	388.52	397.17	398.53
Little Rock-North Little Rock	41.9	41.8	42.7	9.69	9.76	9.89	406.01	406.02	422.30
Pine Bluff	43.5	43.3	44.2	10.27	10.96	10.87	446.75	474.57	471.61
California	41.4	41.4	41.6	12.32	12.42	12.56	510.05	514.19	522.50
Anaheim-Santa Ana	41.8	41.4	42.2	12.40	12.69	12.78	515.84	525.37	539.32
Bakersfield	39.2	40.1	40.0	12.52	12.53	12.56	490.78	502.45	502.40
Fresno	41.4	41.0	41.8	10.00	10.43	10.40	414.00	427.63	432.64
Los Angeles-Long Beach	42.1	41.9	41.9	11.46	11.55	11.75	483.31	483.95	492.33
Modesto	41.9	39.3	40.2	11.91	12.01	12.07	499.03	471.99	485.21
Oakland	41.0	41.2	41.3	14.37	14.97	14.84	589.17	816.76	612.89
Oxnard-Ventura	41.3	41.8	41.3	11.63	11.76	11.90	460.32	489.22	491.47
Riverside-San Bernardino	40.7	41.7	42.2	11.46	11.48	11.53	466.42	478.72	486.57
Sacramento	40.4	40.7	40.4	12.91	13.08	13.10	521.56	532.36	529.24
Salinas-Seaside-Monterey	39.7	40.7	38.7	12.51	12.99	12.97	496.85	528.69	501.94
San Diego	40.5	40.2	41.0	12.57	12.69	12.82	509.09	510.14	525.62
San Francisco	39.9	39.1	38.6	13.40	13.58	13.82	534.66	530.96	533.45
San Jose	42.0	42.0	42.9	14.92	15.01	14.98	626.64	630.42	642.64
Santa Barbara-Santa Maria-Lompoc	41.2	40.1	39.8	12.78	13.38	13.39	525.71	536.54	532.92
Santa Rosa-Petaluma	40.3	38.6	38.5	12.88	13.63	13.81	519.06	526.12	531.69
Stockton	42.2	41.9	43.1	12.06	12.56	12.62	508.93	526.26	543.92
Vallejo-Fairfield-Napa	40.5	39.7	40.8	14.16	14.12	14.35	573.48	560.56	585.48
Colorado	42.0	41.1	41.4	11.63	12.18	12.44	488.46	500.60	515.02
Denver	42.8	42.1	42.7	12.99	12.87	13.06	553.37	541.63	557.66
Connecticut	42.2	42.2	43.0	12.72	13.22	13.42	536.78	557.88	577.06
Bridgeport-Milford	42.7	43.2	43.6	13.47	13.56	13.75	575.17	585.79	599.50
Hartford	42.1	41.9	42.9	13.71	14.16	14.30	577.19	593.30	613.47
New Britain	43.7	44.3	45.6	13.08	13.61	13.75	571.60	602.92	627.00
New Haven-Meriden	40.8	40.9	41.5	12.56	13.07	13.36	512.45	534.56	554.44
Stamford	41.0	40.3	41.8	11.09	11.74	11.77	454.69	473.12	491.99
Waterbury	41.8	44.0	43.9	11.50	11.75	11.99	480.70	517.00	526.36
Delaware	41.5	44.0	48.4	12.50	13.89	14.11	518.75	602.36	654.70
Wilmington	43.1	45.8	48.1	14.88	16.02	16.74	641.33	733.72	805.19
District of Columbia:									
Washington MSA	38.8	40.4	40.8	14.22	14.04	14.19	551.74	567.22	576.11
Florida	42.4	42.0	42.9	9.79	9.87	9.92	415.10	414.54	425.57
Georgia	42.2	42.3	42.5	10.05	10.21	10.24	424.11	431.88	435.20
Atlanta	41.9	41.9	42.3	11.29	11.55	11.62	473.05	483.95	491.53
Savannah	47.8	46.9	46.5	13.38	13.36	13.48	639.56	626.58	626.82
Hawaii	41.0	40.2	40.4	11.92	11.96	12.19	488.72	480.79	492.48
Honolulu	41.3	38.3	38.9	12.59	12.61	12.69	519.97	482.96	493.64
Idaho	39.9	40.4	39.9	11.69	11.92	12.07	466.43	481.57	481.59
Illinois	41.9	41.7	41.7	11.96	12.19	12.22	501.96	508.32	509.57
Aurora-Elgin	42.0	41.4	41.3	11.76	12.11	12.18	493.92	501.35	503.03
Bloomington-Normal	40.7	45.4	45.2	15.18	16.59	16.65	617.63	753.19	752.58
Champaign-Urbana-Rantoul	40.8	41.0	40.7	10.61	10.57	10.58	432.89	433.37	430.61
Chicago	41.4	41.5	41.6	11.77	11.94	11.94	487.28	495.51	496.70
Davenport-Rock Island-Moline	40.5	42.7	42.3	14.04	14.02	14.13	568.62	598.65	597.70
Decatur	42.4	40.4	40.8	14.84	15.04	15.06	629.22	607.62	614.45
Joliet	41.9	41.3	41.2	13.75	13.95	13.98	576.13	576.14	575.98
Kankakee	41.0	42.5	42.5	12.29	13.22	13.22	503.89	561.85	561.85
Lake County	40.7	41.2	41.2	11.72	12.39	12.47	477.00	510.47	513.76
Peoria	42.6	40.4	41.2	15.11	14.78	14.83	643.69	597.11	611.00
Rockford	42.1	42.1	42.1	13.08	13.21	13.29	550.67	556.14	559.51
Springfield	39.8	39.8	39.7	11.61	11.90	11.96	462.08	473.62	474.81

See footnotes at end of table.

**ESTABLISHMENT DATA
STATE AND AREA HOURS AND EARNINGS
NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED**

B-18. Average hours and earnings of production workers on manufacturing payrolls in States and selected areas—Continued

State and area	Average weekly hours			Average hourly earnings			Average weekly earnings		
	Dec. 1992	Nov. 1993	Dec. 1993 ^P	Dec. 1992	Nov. 1993	Dec. 1993 ^P	Dec. 1992	Nov. 1993	Dec. 1993 ^P
Indiana	42.8	43.5	44.1	\$12.99	\$13.50	\$13.23	\$555.97	\$587.25	\$583.44
Anderson	39.7	46.5	46.2	18.07	18.92	18.86	717.38	879.78	871.33
Bloomington	42.3	40.0	40.1	12.28	10.85	11.11	519.44	434.00	445.51
Elkhart-Goshen	39.4	39.9	40.7	10.72	11.01	11.19	422.37	439.30	455.43
Evansville	44.3	43.2	43.3	12.40	13.16	13.20	549.32	568.51	571.56
Fort Wayne	40.6	42.4	43.0	13.32	13.76	13.84	540.79	583.42	595.12
Gary-Hammond	44.1	43.7	44.5	17.07	19.06	18.29	752.79	832.92	724.91
Indianapolis	43.2	44.9	46.5	13.78	13.85	13.66	595.30	621.87	635.19
Kokomo	39.3	45.1	46.9	17.31	18.73	18.78	680.28	844.72	879.84
Lafayette-West Lafayette	44.8	42.0	42.4	13.77	13.15	13.08	616.90	552.30	554.59
Muncie	44.3	46.3	46.2	14.01	14.17	14.42	620.64	856.07	666.20
South Bend-Mishawaka	42.5	41.4	43.6	11.82	12.14	12.13	502.35	502.60	528.87
Terre Haute	45.9	43.4	44.5	12.11	12.89	13.78	555.85	559.43	613.21
Iowa	41.8	42.4	43.1	12.17	12.40	12.41	508.71	525.76	534.87
Cedar Rapids	43.3	44.2	42.9	14.69	15.12	15.15	636.08	668.30	649.94
Des Moines	40.9	41.5	43.4	12.57	13.46	13.62	514.11	558.59	591.11
Dubuque	41.5	41.4	41.6	12.45	12.43	12.63	516.68	514.60	525.41
Sioux City	40.9	41.5	41.0	9.83	9.90	9.90	402.05	410.85	405.90
Kansas	41.5	42.4	42.0	11.99	12.08	12.09	497.59	512.19	507.78
Topeka	42.0	44.3	42.6	13.87	14.18	14.14	582.54	628.17	602.36
Wichita	42.3	40.6	41.1	13.96	13.92	14.07	590.51	585.15	578.28
Kentucky	40.9	41.2	41.5	11.41	11.61	11.72	466.87	478.33	486.38
Lexington-Fayette	42.4	42.5	43.4	12.31	12.25	12.26	521.94	520.83	532.08
Louisville	41.1	42.7	43.4	13.02	13.65	13.88	535.12	582.86	601.52
Louisiana	43.8	43.0	43.2	12.83	12.78	12.85	553.19	548.68	555.12
Baton Rouge	44.5	43.7	45.0	14.49	14.77	14.88	644.81	645.45	669.60
New Orleans	42.7	42.4	43.1	12.31	12.65	12.89	525.64	536.36	548.94
Shreveport	41.4	44.1	43.3	14.59	14.40	14.11	604.03	635.04	610.96
Maine	40.5	41.1	41.5	11.53	11.68	11.70	466.97	480.05	485.55
Lewiston-Auburn	40.0	43.8	43.4	9.38	10.00	10.08	375.20	436.00	437.47
Portland	38.4	39.0	39.6	10.50	10.78	10.85	403.20	420.42	429.66
Maryland	41.3	42.0	42.1	12.79	12.92	12.94	528.23	542.64	544.77
Baltimore MSA	41.6	42.5	42.6	13.41	13.59	13.44	557.86	577.58	572.54
Massachusetts	41.4	41.5	42.1	12.32	12.42	12.50	510.05	515.43	526.25
Boston	41.3	40.9	41.3	13.23	13.28	13.28	546.40	543.15	547.64
Springfield	39.6	41.7	42.6	11.99	12.25	12.29	474.80	510.83	523.55
Worcester	41.6	42.0	41.8	11.68	11.61	11.66	485.89	487.62	487.39
Michigan	42.9	44.3	45.1	15.05	15.72	16.11	645.64	696.40	726.58
Ann Arbor	42.5	44.5	45.6	18.25	16.96	17.50	690.63	754.72	798.00
Battle Creek	41.8	43.6	44.1	16.36	16.84	17.97	683.85	734.22	792.48
Detroit	44.1	46.0	47.2	16.27	17.00	17.35	717.51	782.00	818.92
Flint	40.4	45.4	46.5	18.79	20.72	21.52	759.12	940.69	1000.66
Grand Rapids	42.8	43.0	43.3	12.34	12.94	13.11	528.15	556.42	567.66
Jackson	44.2	43.8	43.9	10.97	11.32	11.29	484.87	493.55	495.63
Kalamazoo	44.2	44.5	45.2	14.75	15.19	15.08	651.95	675.95	681.62
Lansing-East Lansing	43.6	41.3	41.4	16.19	18.05	19.08	705.86	745.46	789.91
Muskegon	40.7	42.2	44.9	12.68	12.38	12.88	516.08	522.44	578.31
Saginaw-Bay City-Midland	43.3	43.0	43.6	16.74	18.18	18.36	724.84	780.88	800.50
Minnesota	41.9	41.5	41.8	12.20	12.38	12.50	511.18	513.77	522.50
Duluth	41.5	40.5	42.4	11.72	11.33	11.80	486.38	458.87	491.84
Minneapolis-St. Paul	41.8	41.5	41.8	12.93	13.16	13.22	540.47	546.14	552.60
St. Cloud	40.0	38.3	40.4	10.62	11.09	11.03	424.80	424.75	445.61
Mississippi	41.7	42.1	42.6	9.07	9.26	9.35	378.22	389.85	398.31
Jackson	40.8	41.5	41.5	9.51	9.98	10.12	388.01	414.17	419.98
Missouri	42.4	41.7	42.4	11.38	11.56	11.77	482.51	482.05	499.05
Kansas City	42.8	43.5	43.7	13.31	13.70	14.07	569.67	595.95	614.86
St. Louis	43.9	42.4	44.2	13.70	13.70	14.03	601.43	580.88	620.13
Springfield	42.5	41.1	41.4	10.07	9.94	10.08	427.98	408.53	417.31
Montana	40.0	38.8	39.9	12.32	12.38	12.52	492.60	480.34	499.55

See footnotes at end of table.

**ESTABLISHMENT DATA
STATE AND AREA HOURS AND EARNINGS
NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED**

B-18. Average hours and earnings of production workers on manufacturing payrolls in States and selected areas—Continued

State and area	Average weekly hours			Average hourly earnings			Average weekly earnings		
	Dec. 1992	Nov. 1993	Dec. 1993 ^a	Dec. 1992	Nov. 1993	Dec. 1993 ^a	Dec. 1992	Nov. 1993	Dec. 1993 ^a
Nebraska	42.1	42.6	42.6	\$10.34	\$10.61	\$10.73	\$435.31	\$451.99	\$457.10
Lincoln	41.2	43.1	44.0	11.62	12.13	12.42	478.74	522.80	548.48
Omaha	41.9	42.7	43.1	10.68	10.99	11.22	447.49	469.27	483.58
Nevada	41.7	41.7	43.3	11.68	11.68	11.98	487.06	487.06	518.73
Las Vegas	43.0	41.9	42.8	13.13	13.59	13.56	564.59	569.42	580.37
New Hampshire	43.6	42.0	42.6	11.54	11.69	11.74	503.14	490.98	500.12
Manchester	44.4	42.8	42.7	11.20	11.18	10.98	497.28	478.50	467.99
Nashua	46.0	43.2	43.2	14.80	14.81	14.77	680.60	639.79	638.06
Portsmouth-Dover-Rochester	43.4	41.7	42.8	11.35	11.53	11.47	492.59	480.80	490.92
New Jersey	41.9	42.0	42.4	12.68	13.20	13.35	538.83	554.40	566.04
New Mexico	40.2	41.4	40.4	10.07	10.09	10.14	404.81	417.73	409.66
Albuquerque	41.1	41.4	40.6	10.10	10.45	10.35	415.11	432.63	420.21
New York	40.8	41.1	41.2	11.90	12.09	12.13	485.52	496.90	499.76
Albany-Schenectady-Troy	41.9	41.9	42.2	13.32	14.03	14.12	558.11	587.86	595.88
Binghamton	41.5	41.6	41.3	9.74	9.78	9.79	404.21	406.85	404.33
Buffalo	44.0	44.2	44.5	14.29	14.96	15.10	628.76	661.23	671.95
Elmira	41.3	42.9	43.8	11.09	11.23	11.52	458.02	481.77	504.58
Nassau-Suffolk	40.8	40.5	40.2	11.58	11.30	11.38	472.48	457.85	457.48
New York PMSA	38.8	38.3	38.5	10.56	10.92	11.07	407.62	418.24	426.20
New York City	38.2	37.8	38.0	10.20	10.63	10.78	389.64	401.81	409.84
Niagara Falls	41.5	42.3	42.0	15.33	15.46	15.56	636.20	653.96	653.52
Orange County	39.6	41.4	41.1	10.29	10.82	10.68	407.48	439.67	438.95
Poughkeepsie	40.6	40.1	40.3	10.77	10.65	10.67	437.26	427.07	430.00
Rochester	42.1	41.8	42.7	13.78	13.93	13.91	580.14	582.27	593.96
Rockland County	43.3	42.4	42.2	13.75	13.96	13.74	595.38	591.90	579.83
Syracuse	42.5	43.2	43.0	13.43	13.43	13.50	570.78	580.18	580.50
Utica-Rome	41.8	44.2	43.8	10.97	11.03	10.80	458.55	467.53	470.88
Westchester County	40.5	41.4	41.9	12.37	12.19	12.45	500.99	504.67	521.66
North Carolina	41.5	41.3	41.5	9.72	9.87	9.99	403.38	407.63	414.59
Asheville	40.4	41.5	42.4	9.88	9.97	10.07	399.15	413.78	426.97
Charlotte-Gastonia-Rock Hill	41.8	41.1	41.0	10.34	10.38	10.39	432.21	426.62	425.99
Greensboro-Winston-Salem-High Point	41.0	40.4	40.8	10.58	10.70	10.82	433.78	432.28	441.46
Raleigh-Durham	43.3	40.8	41.1	10.73	11.05	11.18	464.61	450.84	459.50
North Dakota	40.6	40.9	41.0	9.75	10.33	10.39	395.85	422.50	425.99
Fargo-Moorhead	40.3	35.9	39.6	9.02	9.57	9.66	363.51	343.56	382.54
Ohio	43.3	43.8	44.0	13.84	14.31	14.42	599.27	626.78	634.48
Akron	42.9	44.0	44.1	12.75	12.99	12.97	548.98	571.56	571.98
Canton	42.2	41.9	41.3	12.27	12.54	12.46	517.79	525.43	514.60
Cincinnati	42.9	43.4	43.7	13.06	13.22	13.36	560.27	573.75	583.83
Cleveland	43.2	43.8	43.7	13.15	13.55	13.68	568.08	590.78	597.82
Columbus	43.1	42.4	42.9	13.61	13.79	13.94	586.59	584.70	598.03
Dayton-Springfield	43.5	44.6	45.6	15.07	15.76	16.14	655.55	702.90	735.98
Toledo	43.3	45.5	46.0	14.99	15.82	15.81	649.07	719.81	727.26
Youngstown-Warren	42.5	44.0	44.3	16.10	16.87	17.38	684.25	742.28	789.93
Oklahoma	43.1	43.1	44.2	11.25	11.82	11.66	484.88	509.44	515.37
Oklahoma City	46.2	45.1	43.8	11.75	13.23	13.23	542.85	596.67	579.47
Tulsa	43.9	42.4	43.1	12.14	11.96	11.98	532.95	507.10	516.34
Oregon	39.5	39.7	40.0	12.19	12.23	12.26	481.51	485.53	490.40
Eugene-Springfield	38.1	41.0	41.7	12.06	12.15	12.37	459.49	498.15	515.83
Medford	39.7	40.9	42.3	11.51	11.69	11.10	456.95	478.12	469.53
Portland	40.5	41.2	41.0	12.59	12.46	12.58	509.90	513.35	515.78
Salem	37.3	38.4	37.7	10.61	10.48	10.64	395.75	402.43	408.67
Pennsylvania	41.0	42.1	41.8	12.12	12.32	12.39	496.92	518.67	518.74
Allentown-Bethlehem	40.7	42.4	41.9	12.02	12.15	12.18	489.21	515.16	510.34
Allentown	37.5	41.5	41.2	10.11	10.09	10.35	379.13	418.74	428.42
Beaver County	45.7	46.3	45.3	11.91	11.96	11.87	544.29	553.75	537.71
Erie	44.7	44.9	45.0	12.77	13.07	12.97	570.82	586.84	583.65
Harrisburg-Lebanon-Carlisle	40.3	40.6	40.3	11.60	11.66	11.70	467.48	473.40	471.51
Johnstown	35.7	40.4	40.1	9.02	9.38	9.25	322.01	378.95	370.93

See footnotes at end of table.

**ESTABLISHMENT DATA
STATE AND AREA HOURS AND EARNINGS
NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED**

B-18. Average hours and earnings of production workers on manufacturing payrolls in States and selected areas—Continued

State and area	Average weekly hours			Average hourly earnings			Average weekly earnings		
	Dec. 1992	Nov. 1993	Dec. 1993 ^p	Dec. 1992	Nov. 1993	Dec. 1993 ^p	Dec. 1992	Nov. 1993	Dec. 1993 ^p
Pennsylvania—Continued									
Lancaster	41.3	42.1	42.2	\$11.87	\$12.14	\$12.17	\$481.97	\$511.09	\$513.57
Philadelphia PMSA	41.8	42.0	42.8	13.27	13.58	13.76	552.03	570.36	588.93
Pittsburgh	40.8	42.9	42.6	12.70	13.29	13.34	518.16	570.14	568.28
Reading	42.4	42.5	42.8	12.61	12.94	13.07	534.66	549.95	559.40
Scranton-Wilkes-Barre	39.3	39.9	40.1	10.76	10.73	10.90	422.87	428.13	437.09
Sharon	43.6	44.6	44.9	12.25	12.70	12.67	534.10	568.42	568.88
State College	39.7	39.3	40.0	10.18	10.72	10.61	404.15	421.30	424.40
Williamsport	42.3	43.0	43.7	10.51	10.94	10.99	444.57	470.42	480.26
York	41.0	42.5	42.9	11.67	11.78	11.88	478.47	500.65	509.65
Rhode Island									
Pawtucket-Woonsocket-Attleboro	40.1	40.7	40.9	10.05	10.16	10.34	403.01	413.51	422.91
Providence	40.4	40.1	42.3	9.57	9.88	9.71	386.83	396.19	410.73
Providence	40.3	40.8	39.7	10.32	10.28	10.70	415.90	419.42	424.79
South Carolina									
.....	42.2	41.9	42.0	9.64	9.89	9.91	406.81	414.39	416.22
South Dakota									
Rapid City	41.7	40.9	41.8	8.84	9.00	9.01	386.63	368.10	376.62
Rapid City	42.4	41.7	42.7	9.12	9.27	9.39	386.69	386.56	400.95
Sioux Falls	40.9	40.0	40.6	9.12	9.61	9.53	373.01	384.40	386.92
Tennessee									
.....	41.3	40.8	40.9	10.27	10.35	10.40	424.15	422.28	425.36
Chattanooga	42.0	40.8	41.2	9.66	9.97	10.24	405.72	406.78	421.89
Johnson City-Kingsport-Bristol	39.4	40.3	39.9	11.08	10.10	10.25	436.55	407.03	408.98
Knoxville	40.0	40.0	40.3	10.44	9.95	10.06	417.60	398.00	405.42
Memphis	42.2	41.3	41.5	10.63	10.72	10.78	448.59	442.74	447.37
Nashville	41.1	41.6	41.6	11.28	11.50	11.52	463.61	478.40	479.23
Texas									
.....	43.5	43.1	43.4	11.03	11.08	11.13	479.81	477.55	483.04
Dallas	43.5	43.6	43.8	10.63	10.89	11.09	471.11	474.60	485.74
FL Worth-Arlington	43.3	43.2	43.4	11.95	11.96	12.15	517.44	517.54	527.31
Houston	46.2	44.1	45.0	13.48	13.26	13.25	622.78	584.77	596.25
San Antonio	42.1	41.6	41.7	8.51	8.67	8.66	358.27	360.67	361.12
Utah									
.....	39.8	40.0	40.0	10.96	11.27	11.37	436.21	450.80	454.80
Salt Lake City-Ogden	41.6	40.8	41.2	11.54	11.55	11.59	480.06	471.24	477.51
Vermont									
.....	41.7	40.8	41.8	11.60	11.76	11.59	483.72	479.81	484.46
Burlington	41.4	42.1	44.3	11.94	12.15	11.63	494.32	511.52	524.07
Virginia									
.....	41.3	41.6	42.0	10.85	11.09	11.15	448.11	461.34	466.30
Bristol	39.9	41.4	40.7	9.38	9.52	9.75	374.26	394.13	396.83
Charlottesville	42.0	43.0	41.4	9.62	9.74	9.65	404.04	418.82	399.51
Danville	43.2	43.3	44.0	10.52	10.85	10.98	454.46	469.81	483.12
Lynchburg	42.7	43.9	43.3	10.75	11.21	11.23	459.03	492.12	486.26
Northern Virginia	39.9	41.7	41.7	13.44	13.65	13.76	536.26	589.21	573.79
Richmond-Petersburg	42.8	43.0	43.3	13.77	13.88	14.17	589.38	596.84	613.56
Roanoke	41.5	43.6	43.7	12.30	12.70	12.66	510.45	553.72	561.98
Washington									
.....	40.8	40.4	40.8	13.78	14.04	14.20	559.47	587.22	579.36
West Virginia									
.....	40.3	41.7	41.2	12.15	12.45	12.54	489.65	519.17	516.85
Charleston	43.3	48.6	49.5	14.69	14.89	14.61	636.08	723.65	723.20
Huntington-Ashland	40.5	41.1	42.2	13.74	14.48	14.36	556.47	595.13	606.84
Parkersburg-Marietta	42.4	41.5	42.4	14.46	15.09	15.71	613.10	626.24	666.10
Wheeling	41.8	39.6	40.9	14.48	14.16	14.67	605.26	580.74	600.00
Wisconsin									
.....	42.7	42.9	42.9	12.06	12.32	12.38	514.98	528.53	531.10
Appleton-Oshkosh	44.6	45.1	45.4	13.11	13.22	13.40	584.71	596.22	608.36
Eau Claire	41.1	42.5	42.6	12.51	12.29	12.26	514.16	522.33	522.28
Green Bay	44.2	42.2	43.3	12.91	13.22	13.35	570.62	557.88	578.06
Janesville-Beloit	48.6	46.5	45.6	15.76	16.46	16.70	734.42	766.32	761.52
Kenosha	40.7	40.6	40.8	12.33	13.58	13.35	501.63	551.35	544.68
La Crosse	41.8	41.2	41.8	10.49	10.68	10.56	438.48	440.02	442.24
Madison	41.8	41.3	41.8	11.01	11.57	11.59	480.22	477.84	484.46
Milwaukee	42.4	42.3	42.5	13.02	13.29	13.29	552.05	562.17	564.83
Racine	42.3	41.9	41.6	11.92	12.97	12.53	504.22	543.44	521.25
Sheboygan	42.0	44.3	43.5	11.92	12.39	12.29	500.64	548.88	534.62
Wausau	40.8	43.2	42.9	11.36	11.52	11.59	463.49	497.68	497.21
Wyoming									
.....	39.1	38.7	39.5	11.27	11.25	11.55	440.66	435.38	456.23
Puerto Rico									
.....	40.5	40.4	(¹)	6.85	7.17	(¹)	277.43	289.67	(¹)
Virgin Islands									
.....	42.2	45.2	44.1	14.19	15.46	15.27	596.82	898.79	873.41

¹ Not available.

^p = preliminary.

NOTE: Area definitions are published annually in the May issue of this

publication. All State and area data have been adjusted to March 1992 benchmarks.

**HOUSEHOLD DATA
REGIONS AND DIVISIONS
SEASONALLY ADJUSTED**

C-1. Employment status of the civilian population for census regions and divisions, seasonally adjusted¹

(Numbers in thousands)

Census region and division	1993												1994
	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May.	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.
NORTHEAST													
Civilian noninstitutional population ²	39,551	39,555	39,567	39,570	39,572	39,577	39,582	39,584	39,589	39,596	39,599	39,601	39,696
Civilian labor force	25,693	25,643	25,612	25,539	25,604	25,566	25,567	25,622	25,525	25,562	25,527	25,469	25,464
Employed	23,681	23,690	23,722	23,638	23,750	23,756	23,766	23,786	23,726	23,754	23,772	23,734	23,765
Unemployed	2,012	1,953	1,890	1,901	1,854	1,810	1,801	1,836	1,800	1,807	1,755	1,735	1,700
Unemployment rate	7.8	7.6	7.4	7.4	7.2	7.1	7.0	7.2	7.1	7.1	6.9	6.8	6.7
New England													
Civilian noninstitutional population ²	10,217	10,216	10,215	10,214	10,215	10,214	10,214	10,217	10,218	10,218	10,219	10,221	10,221
Civilian labor force	7,092	7,051	7,039	6,997	7,005	7,055	7,052	7,065	7,065	7,055	6,979	6,963	6,977
Employed	6,540	6,524	6,539	6,507	6,525	6,597	6,606	6,610	6,608	6,599	6,547	6,541	6,518
Unemployed	553	527	500	490	480	458	446	455	457	457	432	423	459
Unemployment rate	7.8	7.5	7.1	7.0	6.8	6.5	6.3	6.4	6.5	6.5	6.2	6.1	6.6
Middle Atlantic													
Civilian noninstitutional population ²	29,312	29,314	29,320	29,326	29,329	29,335	29,341	29,345	29,351	29,358	29,363	29,366	29,475
Civilian labor force	18,601	18,592	18,573	18,542	18,600	18,511	18,515	18,557	18,460	18,506	18,548	18,506	18,488
Employed	17,141	17,166	17,183	17,132	17,225	17,159	17,160	17,176	17,118	17,155	17,225	17,193	17,247
Unemployed	1,460	1,426	1,390	1,410	1,375	1,352	1,355	1,381	1,342	1,351	1,323	1,313	1,241
Unemployment rate	7.8	7.7	7.5	7.6	7.4	7.3	7.3	7.4	7.3	7.3	7.1	7.1	6.7
SOUTH													
Civilian noninstitutional population ²	66,241	66,302	66,372	66,447	66,520	66,598	66,677	66,750	66,832	66,911	66,989	67,057	68,136
Civilian labor force	43,764	44,002	44,001	43,891	44,172	44,119	44,120	44,288	44,224	44,400	44,577	44,567	44,907
Employed	40,790	41,152	41,022	40,926	41,308	41,215	41,229	41,417	41,540	41,547	41,790	41,907	42,067
Unemployed	2,975	2,850	2,979	2,965	2,864	2,904	2,891	2,871	2,684	2,853	2,787	2,660	2,840
Unemployment rate	6.8	6.5	6.8	6.8	6.5	6.6	6.6	6.5	6.1	6.4	6.3	6.0	6.3
South Atlantic													
Civilian noninstitutional population ²	34,751	34,789	34,826	34,865	34,905	34,947	34,987	35,033	35,082	35,128	35,171	35,212	35,251
Civilian labor force	22,854	23,002	22,952	22,923	22,979	22,964	22,904	22,960	22,936	23,032	23,081	23,132	23,225
Employed	21,348	21,522	21,441	21,430	21,549	21,495	21,445	21,505	21,619	21,608	21,740	21,783	21,750
Unemployed	1,506	1,481	1,511	1,493	1,430	1,470	1,459	1,455	1,317	1,425	1,341	1,350	1,475
Unemployment rate	6.6	6.4	6.6	6.5	6.2	6.4	6.4	6.3	5.7	6.2	5.8	5.8	6.3
East South Central													
Civilian noninstitutional population ²	11,879	11,891	11,902	11,913	11,923	11,937	11,949	11,962	11,976	11,990	12,002	12,015	12,027
Civilian labor force	7,414	7,487	7,506	7,428	7,541	7,523	7,518	7,516	7,509	7,475	7,495	7,522	7,656
Employed	6,917	7,050	6,973	6,897	7,021	7,032	7,038	7,047	7,041	7,024	7,055	7,111	7,179
Unemployed	497	437	533	531	520	490	480	470	468	451	440	411	478
Unemployment rate	6.7	5.8	7.1	7.1	6.9	6.5	6.4	6.2	6.2	6.0	5.9	5.5	6.2
West South Central													
Civilian noninstitutional population ²	20,543	20,568	20,591	20,615	20,640	20,666	20,694	20,720	20,750	20,779	20,806	20,832	20,858
Civilian labor force	13,496	13,513	13,542	13,540	13,652	13,632	13,698	13,813	13,779	13,892	14,001	13,912	14,027
Employed	12,525	12,581	12,608	12,599	12,738	12,689	12,747	12,866	12,880	12,915	12,995	13,013	13,139
Unemployed	972	932	934	941	915	944	952	947	899	977	1,006	899	888
Unemployment rate	7.2	6.9	6.9	7.0	6.7	6.9	6.9	6.9	6.5	7.0	7.2	6.5	6.3

See footnotes at end of table.

**HOUSEHOLD DATA
REGIONS AND DIVISIONS
SEASONALLY ADJUSTED**

C-1. Employment status of the civilian population for census regions and divisions, seasonally adjusted¹—Continued

(Numbers in thousands)

Census region and division	1993												1994
	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May.	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.
MIDWEST													
Civilian noninstitutional population ²	46,028	46,042	46,064	46,095	46,123	46,155	46,191	46,219	46,253	46,287	46,317	46,346	46,038
Civilian labor force	31,063	31,066	31,048	31,080	31,273	31,405	31,491	31,518	31,384	31,500	31,614	31,696	31,710
Employed	29,129	29,109	29,160	29,154	29,313	29,449	29,631	29,749	29,524	29,632	29,792	29,880	29,819
Unemployed	1,935	1,957	1,888	1,925	1,960	1,956	1,860	1,769	1,860	1,868	1,822	1,815	1,891
Unemployment rate	6.2	6.3	6.1	6.2	6.3	6.2	5.9	5.6	5.9	5.9	5.8	5.7	6.0
East North Central													
Civilian noninstitutional population ²	32,356	32,372	32,385	32,399	32,415	32,434	32,451	32,472	32,495	32,516	32,535	32,553	32,570
Civilian labor force	21,622	21,631	21,653	21,707	21,804	21,876	21,945	21,957	21,770	21,857	21,988	22,118	22,129
Employed	20,169	20,169	20,248	20,253	20,315	20,422	20,552	20,621	20,355	20,464	20,621	20,770	20,711
Unemployed	1,454	1,462	1,405	1,454	1,489	1,455	1,393	1,336	1,416	1,393	1,367	1,349	1,418
Unemployment rate	6.7	6.8	6.5	6.7	6.8	6.7	6.3	6.1	6.5	6.4	6.2	6.1	6.4
West North Central													
Civilian noninstitutional population ²	13,368	13,375	13,382	13,388	13,395	13,403	13,412	13,422	13,433	13,442	13,452	13,459	13,468
Civilian labor force	9,441	9,435	9,394	9,373	9,469	9,529	9,548	9,561	9,614	9,643	9,626	9,577	9,581
Employed	8,960	8,941	8,912	8,902	8,999	9,027	9,079	9,128	9,170	9,168	9,171	9,111	9,108
Unemployed	481	494	482	471	470	502	467	433	444	475	455	466	473
Unemployment rate	5.1	5.2	5.1	5.0	5.0	5.3	4.9	4.5	4.6	4.9	4.7	4.9	4.9
WEST													
Civilian noninstitutional population ²	40,824	40,886	40,955	41,014	41,067	41,126	41,184	41,240	41,297	41,357	41,415	41,469	42,083
Civilian labor force	27,624	27,663	27,707	27,661	27,716	27,679	27,661	27,719	27,801	27,914	27,936	28,037	28,589
Employed	25,342	25,388	25,452	25,469	25,537	25,484	25,540	25,527	25,582	25,723	25,848	25,997	26,302
Unemployed	2,282	2,275	2,255	2,191	2,180	2,195	2,321	2,193	2,219	2,191	2,088	2,041	2,287
Unemployment rate	8.3	8.2	8.1	7.9	7.9	7.9	8.3	7.9	8.0	7.8	7.5	7.3	8.0
Mountain													
Civilian noninstitutional population ²	10,781	10,807	10,831	10,857	10,882	10,908	10,936	10,962	10,991	11,019	11,045	11,071	11,096
Civilian labor force	7,276	7,209	7,284	7,261	7,353	7,384	7,385	7,416	7,386	7,432	7,472	7,487	7,622
Employed	6,797	6,788	6,829	6,810	6,914	6,947	6,979	6,988	6,956	7,009	7,055	7,107	7,232
Unemployed	479	422	455	451	439	437	405	428	429	424	417	380	390
Unemployment rate	6.6	5.9	6.2	6.2	6.0	5.9	5.5	5.8	5.8	5.7	5.6	5.1	5.1
Pacific													
Civilian noninstitutional population ²	30,675	30,697	30,720	30,743	30,768	30,793	30,820	30,849	30,880	30,909	30,937	30,963	30,987
Civilian labor force	20,349	20,454	20,423	20,400	20,363	20,295	20,476	20,304	20,415	20,482	20,464	20,550	20,967
Employed	18,546	18,600	18,623	18,659	18,622	18,538	18,560	18,539	18,626	18,714	18,793	18,889	19,070
Unemployed	1,803	1,853	1,800	1,740	1,741	1,758	1,916	1,765	1,790	1,767	1,671	1,661	1,897
Unemployment rate	8.9	9.1	8.8	8.5	8.5	8.7	9.4	8.7	8.8	8.6	8.2	8.1	9.0

¹ These estimates may differ from the results obtained from summing the official State estimates produced and published through the Local Area Unemployment Statistics (LAUS) program.

² The population figures are not adjusted for seasonal variation.

NOTE: The States (including the District of Columbia) that compose the various census divisions are: New England: Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, and Vermont; Middle Atlantic: New Jersey, New York, and Pennsylvania; South Atlantic: Delaware, District of Columbia, Florida, Georgia, Maryland, North Carolina, South Carolina, Virginia, and West Virginia; East South Central: Alabama, Kentucky, Mississippi, and Tennessee; West South Central: Arkansas, Louisiana, Oklahoma, and Texas;

East North Central: Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Ohio, and Wisconsin; West North Central: Iowa, Kansas, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, North Dakota, and South Dakota; Mountain: Arizona, Colorado, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Utah, and Wyoming; and Pacific: Alaska, California, Hawaii, Oregon, and Washington. Data have been revised to incorporate 1990-based population controls (covering the 1990-93 period) and updated seasonal adjustment factors. In addition, the data beginning with January 1994 are not directly comparable with those for 1993 and prior years as a result of the redesign of the Current Population Survey questionnaire and collection methodology.

**STATE LABOR FORCE DATA
SEASONALLY ADJUSTED**

C-2. Labor force status by State, seasonally adjusted

(Numbers in thousands)

State	1992	1993											
	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec. ^P
Alabama													
Civilian labor force	1,932.2	1,968.1	1,970.1	1,980.9	1,943.3	1,966.0	1,966.8	1,959.2	1,958.4	1,958.3	1,941.1	1,963.2	1,968.8
Employed	1,796.9	1,812.1	1,822.7	1,825.3	1,797.4	1,824.1	1,817.8	1,808.6	1,815.8	1,815.1	1,808.2	1,811.9	1,828.3
Unemployed	135.3	156.0	147.4	155.6	145.9	141.9	149.0	150.5	142.5	143.2	132.9	151.4	142.5
Unemployment rate	7.0	7.9	7.5	7.9	7.5	7.2	7.6	7.7	7.3	7.3	6.8	7.7	7.2
Alaska													
Civilian labor force	263.1	264.0	283.7	267.1	265.1	269.7	270.1	268.7	267.5	270.7	270.2	276.0	270.5
Employed	241.1	241.6	242.0	247.2	243.8	246.9	248.9	247.5	246.9	252.3	250.0	256.8	250.5
Unemployed	22.0	22.4	21.6	19.9	21.3	22.8	21.2	21.3	20.6	18.4	20.2	19.2	20.0
Unemployment rate	8.4	8.5	8.2	7.5	8.1	8.5	7.9	7.9	7.7	8.8	7.5	8.9	7.4
Arizona													
Civilian labor force	1,742.2	1,776.9	1,730.4	1,739.3	1,718.2	1,721.1	1,712.4	1,736.4	1,750.6	1,763.3	1,773.7	1,739.0	1,782.0
Employed	1,615.7	1,639.9	1,603.8	1,613.8	1,594.5	1,612.6	1,610.0	1,640.0	1,653.0	1,660.3	1,665.8	1,635.5	1,662.1
Unemployed	126.5	136.9	126.9	125.8	123.8	108.5	102.4	96.4	97.6	103.0	107.9	103.8	100.0
Unemployment rate	7.3	7.7	7.3	7.2	7.2	6.3	6.0	5.6	5.6	5.8	6.1	6.0	5.7
Arkansas													
Civilian labor force	1,121.7	1,108.1	1,119.8	1,132.4	1,134.9	1,147.5	1,170.5	1,173.1	1,177.6	1,181.0	1,164.9	1,164.8	1,155.8
Employed	1,038.8	1,027.3	1,045.5	1,081.0	1,088.1	1,073.8	1,102.5	1,107.4	1,107.2	1,089.6	1,092.4	1,087.8	1,088.8
Unemployed	82.9	80.8	74.3	71.5	68.8	73.7	68.0	65.7	70.4	71.4	72.4	76.9	66.8
Unemployment rate	7.4	7.3	6.6	6.3	5.9	6.4	5.8	5.6	6.0	6.1	8.2	6.6	5.8
California¹													
Civilian labor force	15,354.8	15,289.0	15,333.1	15,301.5	15,311.7	15,299.1	15,184.4	15,296.9	15,153.9	15,218.7	15,314.8	15,209.0	15,215.8
Employed	13,864.1	13,828.4	13,888.1	13,862.4	13,949.5	13,936.2	13,793.8	13,829.4	13,771.4	13,808.6	13,836.5	13,860.6	13,884.0
Unemployed	1,490.7	1,460.6	1,465.0	1,439.1	1,362.2	1,362.9	1,390.6	1,487.5	1,382.5	1,410.1	1,478.3	1,348.4	1,331.8
Unemployment rate	9.7	9.4	9.6	9.4	8.9	8.9	9.2	9.6	9.1	9.3	9.7	8.9	8.8
Colorado													
Civilian labor force	1,770.0	1,802.9	1,784.6	1,794.7	1,765.3	1,775.1	1,774.4	1,797.4	1,797.9	1,825.1	1,839.6	1,827.9	1,849.0
Employed	1,670.8	1,698.3	1,683.6	1,691.0	1,671.9	1,675.0	1,678.4	1,702.6	1,702.7	1,721.0	1,745.2	1,739.3	1,772.5
Unemployed	99.2	104.6	101.0	103.7	93.5	100.1	96.0	94.8	95.2	104.2	94.4	88.5	76.5
Unemployment rate	5.6	5.8	5.7	5.8	5.3	5.6	5.4	5.3	5.3	5.7	5.1	4.8	4.1
Connecticut													
Civilian labor force	1,785.9	1,759.7	1,746.3	1,749.1	1,751.8	1,758.3	1,788.2	1,813.1	1,807.5	1,764.9	1,770.3	1,728.5	1,740.1
Employed	1,653.1	1,635.4	1,627.7	1,628.3	1,620.9	1,628.1	1,668.7	1,694.6	1,689.7	1,873.1	1,666.2	1,619.8	1,637.4
Unemployed	132.7	124.3	118.7	122.8	130.9	130.2	119.5	118.5	117.7	111.8	104.1	108.7	102.7
Unemployment rate	7.4	7.1	6.8	7.0	7.5	7.4	6.7	6.5	6.5	6.3	5.9	6.3	5.9
Delaware													
Civilian labor force	378.3	378.5	378.6	376.7	377.8	374.5	379.3	380.1	380.7	384.0	383.3	382.0	383.6
Employed	358.8	361.8	359.1	357.4	358.4	358.1	364.0	361.8	361.7	363.2	362.2	358.7	361.1
Unemployed	17.7	16.7	19.4	19.3	19.5	16.4	15.3	18.2	19.0	20.8	21.1	23.3	22.6
Unemployment rate	4.7	4.4	5.1	5.1	5.1	4.4	4.0	4.8	5.0	5.4	5.5	6.1	5.9
District of Columbia													
Civilian labor force	268.0	264.8	271.3	270.0	273.2	272.3	267.4	271.1	270.0	273.1	272.9	270.9	272.8
Employed	244.3	239.5	247.8	247.2	250.5	249.6	244.8	249.0	246.5	253.1	251.8	249.2	252.0
Unemployed	23.7	25.3	23.7	22.8	22.7	22.6	22.6	22.1	23.5	20.0	21.1	21.7	20.6
Unemployment rate	8.8	9.6	8.7	8.5	8.3	8.3	8.5	8.2	8.7	7.3	7.7	8.0	7.5
Florida¹													
Civilian labor force	6,527.0	6,579.8	8,833.4	8,592.6	6,611.6	6,865.6	6,897.4	6,616.3	6,533.8	6,599.3	6,574.7	6,689.1	6,741.5
Employed	6,063.1	6,076.9	6,173.6	6,127.5	6,159.4	6,194.6	6,227.7	6,155.3	6,073.1	6,163.5	6,120.0	6,244.6	6,277.3
Unemployed	463.9	502.7	459.8	465.1	452.2	471.0	469.7	461.0	460.5	435.8	454.7	444.5	464.2
Unemployment rate	7.1	7.6	6.9	7.1	6.8	7.1	7.0	7.0	7.0	6.6	8.9	6.6	6.9

See footnotes at end of table.

**STATE LABOR FORCE DATA
SEASONALLY ADJUSTED**

C-2. Labor force status by State, seasonally adjusted—Continued

(Numbers in thousands)

State	1992	1993											
	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec. ^P
Georgia													
Civilian labor force	3,253.7	3,279.2	3,283.4	3,273.9	3,275.5	3,284.2	3,278.6	3,290.2	3,292.0	3,313.2	3,338.8	3,345.6	3,372.5
Employed	3,037.0	3,062.2	3,068.7	3,055.8	3,075.6	3,108.6	3,116.5	3,119.2	3,131.1	3,162.4	3,156.6	3,156.8	3,146.1
Unemployed	216.7	217.0	214.6	218.1	199.9	175.6	160.0	171.0	160.8	150.8	181.9	188.7	224.3
Unemployment rate	6.7	6.6	6.5	6.7	6.1	5.3	4.9	5.2	4.9	4.6	5.4	5.6	6.7
Hawaii													
Civilian labor force	577.5	576.5	569.7	570.8	578.2	578.7	575.5	580.2	579.5	578.7	579.8	578.6	574.3
Employed	550.0	549.5	542.4	543.6	549.8	549.3	549.4	552.9	553.5	554.1	557.0	555.2	550.5
Unemployed	27.6	27.0	27.3	27.2	28.4	27.4	26.0	27.3	26.1	24.6	22.7	23.5	23.7
Unemployment rate	4.8	4.7	4.8	4.8	4.9	4.8	4.5	4.7	4.5	4.2	3.9	4.1	4.1
Idaho													
Civilian labor force	520.4	520.9	516.0	513.9	509.1	520.3	520.3	525.3	531.4	533.7	538.7	537.0	539.1
Employed	488.2	486.4	482.9	477.9	473.8	483.9	486.8	493.4	500.4	501.4	507.6	507.7	507.5
Unemployed	32.2	34.5	33.1	36.0	35.5	36.4	33.8	32.0	31.0	32.3	31.2	29.3	31.6
Unemployment rate	6.2	6.6	6.4	7.0	7.0	7.0	6.5	6.1	5.8	6.0	5.8	5.5	5.9
Illinois¹													
Civilian labor force	8,044.7	5,945.6	5,935.6	5,957.1	5,936.8	6,022.1	6,012.4	6,006.2	6,012.5	5,964.0	5,963.5	5,998.8	6,032.9
Employed	5,603.7	5,536.0	5,489.1	5,470.7	5,463.7	5,537.3	5,542.3	5,564.1	5,554.2	5,460.3	5,518.1	5,640.0	5,675.2
Unemployed	441.0	407.6	466.5	486.4	473.1	484.8	470.1	442.1	458.3	483.7	445.4	358.8	357.7
Unemployment rate	7.3	8.9	7.9	8.2	8.0	8.1	7.8	7.4	7.6	8.1	7.5	6.0	5.9
Indiana													
Civilian labor force	2,826.5	2,799.5	2,820.4	2,853.2	2,886.8	2,886.3	2,917.3	2,991.9	3,000.9	2,987.1	2,997.7	3,005.9	2,993.1
Employed	2,644.6	2,623.6	2,648.7	2,718.7	2,721.2	2,708.4	2,741.5	2,857.0	2,871.1	2,845.4	2,869.5	2,857.9	2,854.5
Unemployed	181.9	176.0	171.7	134.5	165.7	179.9	175.7	134.9	129.8	141.7	128.1	148.0	138.5
Unemployment rate	6.4	8.3	8.1	4.7	5.7	6.2	6.0	4.5	4.3	4.7	4.3	4.9	4.6
Iowa													
Civilian labor force	1,555.3	1,567.3	1,573.3	1,576.4	1,564.7	1,577.5	1,599.8	1,596.8	1,595.2	1,603.0	1,603.6	1,590.7	1,588.6
Employed	1,488.3	1,497.9	1,505.8	1,507.4	1,496.7	1,508.6	1,536.8	1,532.4	1,543.7	1,548.2	1,549.7	1,535.0	1,531.3
Unemployed	67.0	69.5	67.5	69.0	68.0	68.9	63.0	64.4	51.5	54.8	53.9	55.7	57.4
Unemployment rate	4.3	4.4	4.3	4.4	4.3	4.4	3.9	4.0	3.2	3.4	3.4	3.5	3.6
Kansas													
Civilian labor force	1,331.0	1,339.9	1,344.6	1,338.9	1,334.3	1,338.5	1,339.4	1,334.8	1,328.3	1,340.3	1,353.9	1,346.3	1,345.2
Employed	1,274.6	1,261.9	1,283.5	1,272.2	1,267.1	1,268.5	1,267.6	1,270.5	1,264.3	1,277.4	1,286.6	1,284.0	1,281.1
Unemployed	56.2	58.1	61.0	66.6	67.2	70.0	71.8	64.2	64.0	62.9	65.3	62.3	64.1
Unemployment rate	4.2	4.3	4.5	5.0	5.0	5.2	5.4	4.8	4.8	4.7	4.8	4.6	4.8
Kentucky													
Civilian labor force	1,757.9	1,769.7	1,769.3	1,766.1	1,766.3	1,779.8	1,771.9	1,779.4	1,773.6	1,770.9	1,764.0	1,737.3	1,742.6
Employed	1,644.1	1,659.2	1,672.3	1,652.3	1,650.7	1,646.7	1,655.5	1,664.6	1,655.3	1,655.3	1,647.8	1,633.6	1,643.8
Unemployed	113.8	110.5	97.0	113.8	115.6	133.1	116.4	114.8	118.3	115.6	116.3	103.7	98.8
Unemployment rate	6.5	6.2	5.5	6.4	6.5	7.5	6.6	6.5	6.7	6.5	6.6	6.0	5.7
Louisiana													
Civilian labor force	1,886.3	1,893.7	1,900.9	1,878.4	1,886.7	1,895.4	1,874.0	1,842.4	1,871.7	1,841.0	1,867.1	1,893.0	1,881.4
Employed	1,732.4	1,742.2	1,766.2	1,742.6	1,736.6	1,755.8	1,743.8	1,720.5	1,733.3	1,714.1	1,726.8	1,732.4	1,747.2
Unemployed	153.6	151.5	134.7	135.8	130.1	139.6	130.2	121.9	138.4	126.9	140.3	160.6	134.3
Unemployment rate	8.2	6.0	7.1	7.2	7.0	7.4	6.9	6.6	7.4	6.9	7.5	6.5	7.1
Maine													
Civilian labor force	659.9	662.0	654.0	657.4	652.1	652.6	652.3	647.1	654.8	654.7	660.5	649.8	640.0
Employed	612.3	611.6	600.7	602.9	598.9	600.8	596.4	599.0	605.0	603.9	609.2	596.9	590.0
Unemployed	47.6	50.5	53.3	54.5	53.3	51.9	58.0	48.1	49.8	50.6	51.3	53.0	50.0
Unemployment rate	7.2	7.6	8.2	8.3	8.2	7.9	8.6	7.4	7.6	7.8	7.8	8.2	7.8

See footnotes at end of table.

STATE LABOR FORCE DATA
SEASONALLY ADJUSTED

C-2. Labor force status by State, seasonally adjusted—Continued

(Numbers in thousands)

State	1992	1993											
	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec. ^P
Maryland													
Civilian labor force	2,641.4	2,610.8	2,635.4	2,625.9	2,600.2	2,549.5	2,562.7	2,559.4	2,586.1	2,633.7	2,657.3	2,651.5	2,670.7
Employed	2,476.7	2,459.1	2,475.1	2,463.7	2,432.2	2,390.8	2,389.0	2,387.7	2,409.1	2,469.4	2,489.6	2,504.4	2,522.3
Unemployed	164.6	151.6	160.4	162.2	168.1	158.7	173.8	171.7	176.9	164.3	167.7	147.1	148.4
Unemployment rate	6.2	5.8	6.1	6.2	6.5	6.2	6.8	6.7	6.8	6.2	6.3	5.5	5.6
Massachusetts¹													
Civilian labor force	3,159.4	3,206.8	3,157.7	3,168.0	3,147.3	3,152.3	3,158.6	3,148.2	3,170.4	3,185.0	3,191.2	3,175.4	3,161.7
Employed	2,895.2	2,949.8	2,919.0	2,970.0	2,934.6	2,935.1	2,957.9	2,944.2	2,952.5	2,962.7	2,976.3	2,971.7	2,965.8
Unemployed	264.2	257.0	238.7	218.0	212.7	217.2	200.9	204.0	217.9	222.3	214.9	203.7	195.9
Unemployment rate	8.4	8.0	7.6	6.8	6.8	6.9	6.4	6.5	6.9	7.0	6.7	6.4	6.2
Michigan¹													
Civilian labor force	4,648.9	4,640.7	4,642.8	4,618.8	4,672.5	4,714.8	4,749.4	4,743.6	4,728.9	4,717.0	4,736.6	4,713.9	4,748.2
Employed	4,288.3	4,307.3	4,321.4	4,313.8	4,353.9	4,384.2	4,406.8	4,402.7	4,412.9	4,396.4	4,409.5	4,383.2	4,399.3
Unemployed	360.6	333.4	321.4	305.0	318.6	330.6	342.8	340.9	316.0	320.6	327.1	330.7	348.9
Unemployment rate	7.8	7.2	6.9	6.8	6.8	7.0	7.2	7.2	6.7	6.8	6.9	7.0	7.3
Minnesota													
Civilian labor force	2,467.4	2,505.5	2,484.1	2,490.0	2,491.9	2,472.3	2,505.4	2,478.0	2,478.3	2,491.4	2,462.0	2,489.3	2,496.7
Employed	2,346.1	2,373.4	2,340.9	2,363.6	2,353.7	2,332.0	2,364.2	2,351.7	2,364.6	2,369.4	2,336.9	2,379.0	2,386.0
Unemployed	121.3	132.2	143.2	126.4	138.2	140.3	141.3	124.2	113.7	122.0	125.2	110.3	110.7
Unemployment rate	4.9	5.3	5.8	5.1	5.5	5.7	5.6	5.0	4.6	4.9	5.1	4.4	4.4
Mississippi													
Civilian labor force	1,179.9	1,170.1	1,174.4	1,191.0	1,190.3	1,198.1	1,199.7	1,186.3	1,197.3	1,199.8	1,209.3	1,209.6	1,213.2
Employed	1,098.8	1,098.0	1,099.8	1,108.9	1,102.3	1,110.1	1,125.2	1,121.6	1,132.3	1,134.6	1,138.3	1,136.1	1,137.5
Unemployed	81.1	72.1	74.6	82.1	88.0	88.0	74.5	64.7	65.1	65.2	71.1	73.5	75.7
Unemployment rate	6.9	6.2	6.4	6.9	7.4	7.3	6.2	5.5	5.4	5.4	5.9	6.1	6.2
Missouri													
Civilian labor force	2,660.7	2,653.1	2,621.0	2,613.5	2,608.6	2,649.4	2,652.2	2,685.6	2,689.9	2,729.9	2,750.4	2,715.3	2,685.3
Employed	2,515.0	2,498.6	2,460.5	2,437.5	2,430.5	2,484.4	2,471.7	2,522.4	2,533.4	2,576.1	2,595.7	2,556.9	2,525.1
Unemployed	145.7	154.5	160.5	175.9	178.1	185.0	180.5	163.2	156.5	153.8	154.7	158.4	160.1
Unemployment rate	5.5	5.8	6.1	6.7	6.8	6.2	6.8	6.1	5.8	5.6	5.6	5.8	6.0
Montana													
Civilian labor force	409.5	406.1	402.9	406.5	401.9	408.1	413.3	417.8	415.3	414.5	417.0	415.5	408.1
Employed	383.2	377.1	374.4	379.9	376.1	383.5	388.3	392.2	387.3	391.3	392.6	392.8	386.8
Unemployed	26.2	29.0	28.5	26.6	25.8	24.6	25.0	25.5	28.0	23.1	24.4	22.6	21.3
Unemployment rate	6.4	7.1	7.1	6.5	6.4	6.0	6.1	6.1	6.7	5.6	5.9	5.4	5.2
Nebraska													
Civilian labor force	847.5	848.2	857.3	863.5	868.4	871.1	868.8	869.1	868.0	866.5	872.9	885.1	888.0
Employed	823.7	824.3	833.9	837.3	843.7	844.5	842.3	846.0	847.2	844.3	851.9	865.9	867.7
Unemployed	23.8	23.9	23.4	26.2	24.7	26.6	26.5	23.1	20.8	22.1	21.1	19.2	20.3
Unemployment rate	2.8	2.8	2.7	3.0	2.8	3.1	3.1	2.7	2.4	2.6	2.4	2.2	2.3
Nevada													
Civilian labor force	680.3	683.0	679.5	674.5	686.3	692.7	712.2	720.1	714.2	705.6	711.3	713.7	714.2
Employed	637.8	635.1	633.5	627.5	639.0	643.9	681.7	671.9	667.4	654.0	658.7	662.0	666.4
Unemployed	42.6	48.0	46.0	47.0	47.2	48.8	50.4	48.2	46.8	51.6	52.6	51.8	47.8
Unemployment rate	6.3	7.0	6.8	7.0	6.9	7.0	7.1	6.7	6.6	7.3	7.4	7.3	6.7
New Hampshire													
Civilian labor force	641.3	644.1	656.7	649.1	640.9	636.9	635.0	631.4	642.3	648.5	649.8	651.1	638.1
Employed	595.0	592.3	601.5	594.0	591.4	595.5	594.1	592.1	601.7	609.3	608.3	615.6	603.3
Unemployed	46.3	51.8	55.2	55.1	49.5	41.4	40.9	39.2	40.6	39.3	41.5	35.5	34.8
Unemployment rate	7.2	8.0	8.4	8.5	7.7	6.5	6.4	6.2	6.3	6.1	6.4	5.4	5.4

See footnotes at end of table.

**STATE LABOR FORCE DATA
SEASONALLY ADJUSTED**

C-2. Labor force status by State, seasonally adjusted—Continued

(Numbers in thousands)

State	1992	1993											
	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec. ^P
New Jersey¹													
Civilian labor force	4,036.1	3,972.0	3,977.4	3,987.1	3,984.3	4,029.8	4,019.7	3,984.4	4,007.8	3,988.3	3,992.3	4,042.7	4,018.9
Employed	3,708.5	3,675.0	3,664.0	3,664.7	3,630.4	3,731.2	3,737.5	3,704.7	3,725.9	3,683.3	3,723.3	3,786.1	3,736.8
Unemployed	327.8	297.0	313.4	322.4	353.9	298.6	282.2	279.7	281.9	305.0	269.0	256.6	282.3
Unemployment rate	8.1	7.5	7.9	8.1	8.9	7.4	7.0	7.0	7.0	7.6	6.7	6.3	7.0
New Mexico													
Civilian labor force	721.5	727.5	734.0	732.3	731.8	737.5	736.1	738.2	736.7	739.0	743.8	742.0	744.0
Employed	678.0	680.0	685.0	681.0	680.8	682.8	681.8	684.6	682.3	685.5	688.7	686.5	691.8
Unemployed	43.5	47.5	49.0	51.3	50.7	54.6	54.3	53.6	54.3	53.5	55.1	55.5	52.2
Unemployment rate	6.0	6.5	6.7	7.0	6.9	7.4	7.4	7.3	7.4	7.2	7.4	7.5	7.0
New York¹													
Civilian labor force	8,714.0	8,730.5	8,727.9	8,714.9	8,698.5	8,878.9	8,620.1	8,827.6	8,620.2	8,556.6	8,624.7	8,605.8	8,597.0
Employed	7,992.1	8,007.8	8,034.5	8,060.2	8,043.6	8,018.7	7,960.8	7,975.0	7,949.7	7,928.0	7,954.1	7,954.7	7,943.3
Unemployed	721.9	722.7	693.4	654.7	654.9	858.2	659.5	852.6	670.5	628.6	670.6	651.1	653.7
Unemployment rate	8.3	8.3	7.9	7.5	7.5	7.6	7.7	7.8	7.8	7.3	7.8	7.6	7.6
North Carolina¹													
Civilian labor force	3,574.1	3,579.2	3,566.7	3,566.1	3,559.5	3,573.2	3,565.4	3,540.9	3,520.6	3,523.8	3,547.8	3,553.6	3,565.2
Employed	3,374.3	3,381.5	3,377.0	3,375.9	3,369.9	3,390.6	3,374.7	3,375.9	3,358.6	3,371.8	3,384.1	3,409.5	3,417.4
Unemployed	199.8	197.7	189.7	190.2	189.6	182.4	190.7	185.0	160.8	152.0	163.5	144.1	147.6
Unemployment rate	5.6	5.5	5.3	5.3	5.3	5.1	5.3	4.7	4.6	4.3	4.6	4.1	4.1
North Dakota													
Civilian labor force	313.8	313.4	314.3	313.8	319.2	322.2	314.6	313.5	311.6	315.3	317.5	322.4	325.7
Employed	299.2	299.6	300.1	298.7	303.5	305.9	299.5	300.2	298.7	302.5	304.7	310.9	313.9
Unemployed	14.4	13.8	14.2	15.1	15.7	16.4	15.1	13.4	13.0	12.8	12.6	11.5	11.9
Unemployment rate	4.6	4.4	4.5	4.8	4.9	5.1	4.8	4.3	4.2	4.1	4.0	3.6	3.8
Ohio¹													
Civilian labor force	5,451.2	5,500.8	5,494.9	5,484.4	5,478.5	5,455.4	5,469.5	5,494.4	5,494.6	5,459.5	5,474.7	5,511.9	5,550.6
Employed	5,060.6	5,117.2	5,124.2	5,125.1	5,115.8	5,111.3	5,137.2	5,125.8	5,184.0	5,071.5	5,117.6	5,153.2	5,202.8
Unemployed	390.6	383.6	370.7	359.3	362.7	344.1	332.3	368.6	310.6	388.0	357.1	358.7	348.0
Unemployment rate	7.2	7.0	6.7	6.6	6.6	6.3	6.1	6.7	5.7	7.1	6.5	6.5	6.3
Oklahoma													
Civilian labor force	1,540.6	1,536.1	1,531.0	1,522.4	1,500.3	1,497.2	1,521.1	1,520.2	1,540.6	1,534.5	1,528.9	1,552.8	1,548.4
Employed	1,458.2	1,450.8	1,451.4	1,430.8	1,400.8	1,407.2	1,426.7	1,423.7	1,448.4	1,443.2	1,438.0	1,457.9	1,470.8
Unemployed	82.4	85.3	79.7	91.6	99.5	90.0	94.4	96.5	92.2	91.3	91.0	94.9	77.6
Unemployment rate	5.4	5.6	5.2	6.0	6.6	6.0	6.2	6.3	6.0	5.9	5.9	6.1	5.0
Oregon													
Civilian labor force	1,538.5	1,546.9	1,566.1	1,581.3	1,555.7	1,531.0	1,569.8	1,560.9	1,564.1	1,587.8	1,593.2	1,624.2	1,611.3
Employed	1,424.3	1,434.8	1,451.6	1,469.6	1,438.0	1,418.0	1,457.0	1,439.4	1,449.9	1,468.1	1,481.6	1,517.1	1,504.8
Unemployed	112.1	112.1	114.5	111.7	117.7	113.1	112.8	121.5	114.3	119.6	111.7	107.0	106.7
Unemployment rate	7.3	7.2	7.3	7.1	7.6	7.4	7.2	7.8	7.3	7.5	7.0	6.6	6.6
Pennsylvania¹													
Civilian labor force	5,894.1	5,898.2	5,887.0	5,871.4	5,859.1	5,893.0	5,870.8	5,903.2	5,928.7	5,915.2	5,889.1	5,899.4	5,889.8
Employed	5,480.7	5,456.4	5,467.9	5,458.3	5,457.5	5,475.3	5,460.8	5,480.3	5,500.4	5,506.6	5,477.9	5,484.1	5,513.3
Unemployed	433.4	439.8	419.1	413.1	401.8	417.7	410.0	422.9	428.3	408.6	411.2	415.3	376.5
Unemployment rate	7.4	7.5	7.1	7.0	6.9	7.1	7.0	7.2	7.2	6.9	7.0	7.0	6.4
Rhode Island													
Civilian labor force	523.4	532.4	526.3	522.9	521.8	523.6	523.1	520.2	518.9	517.0	517.2	518.9	525.1
Employed	481.7	489.7	485.8	480.5	477.9	461.3	480.7	485.8	483.4	481.3	479.4	479.4	478.3
Unemployed	41.7	42.7	40.5	42.5	43.9	42.3	42.4	34.6	35.6	35.6	37.8	39.4	46.8
Unemployment rate	8.0	8.0	7.7	8.1	8.4	8.1	8.1	6.7	6.9	6.9	7.3	7.6	8.9

See footnotes at end of table.

**STATE LABOR FORCE DATA
SEASONALLY ADJUSTED**

C-2. Labor force status by State, seasonally adjusted—Continued

(Numbers in thousands)

State	1992	1993											
	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec. ^P
South Carolina													
Civilian labor force	1,790.7	1,784.8	1,777.0	1,761.0	1,783.0	1,799.8	1,792.4	1,797.0	1,817.1	1,787.5	1,812.9	1,794.8	1,791.9
Employed	1,688.0	1,672.6	1,672.9	1,652.2	1,639.4	1,671.1	1,666.5	1,667.3	1,686.8	1,663.7	1,684.5	1,674.7	1,667.0
Unemployed	102.8	112.0	104.1	108.8	123.6	128.5	125.9	129.7	130.3	123.9	128.4	119.9	124.9
Unemployment rate	5.7	6.3	5.9	6.2	7.0	7.1	7.0	7.2	7.2	6.9	7.1	6.7	7.0
South Dakota													
Civilian labor force	364.5	366.0	365.4	365.9	364.1	362.9	366.9	369.6	371.2	364.9	366.2	365.6	361.9
Employed	353.2	352.0	351.3	353.3	352.0	351.4	356.2	359.7	361.2	351.7	354.5	351.5	347.5
Unemployed	11.3	14.0	14.1	12.6	12.1	11.5	10.7	9.9	10.0	13.3	11.8	14.2	14.4
Unemployment rate	3.1	3.8	3.9	3.4	3.3	3.2	2.9	2.7	2.7	3.6	3.2	3.9	4.0
Tennessee													
Civilian labor force	2,472.8	2,455.3	2,469.8	2,454.3	2,431.1	2,460.8	2,452.7	2,477.4	2,483.9	2,479.0	2,502.8	2,522.1	2,511.4
Employed	2,323.5	2,292.5	2,323.1	2,302.8	2,266.4	2,311.2	2,308.1	2,338.5	2,347.2	2,340.3	2,372.8	2,392.7	2,395.1
Unemployed	149.3	162.8	146.7	151.5	164.7	149.6	146.6	138.9	136.8	138.8	130.2	129.5	116.3
Unemployment rate	6.0	6.6	5.9	6.2	6.8	6.1	6.0	5.6	5.5	5.6	5.2	5.1	4.6
Texas¹													
Civilian labor force	9,060.7	9,012.9	9,000.1	9,006.3	9,019.8	9,058.0	9,079.4	9,147.7	9,213.8	9,254.2	9,339.4	9,359.1	9,301.4
Employed	8,364.4	8,334.1	8,332.1	8,382.4	8,400.2	8,448.7	8,436.8	8,494.9	8,555.8	8,629.8	8,665.2	8,718.1	8,690.7
Unemployed	696.3	678.8	668.0	623.9	619.6	609.3	642.6	652.8	657.8	624.4	674.2	641.0	610.7
Unemployment rate	7.7	7.5	7.4	6.9	6.9	6.7	7.1	7.1	7.1	6.7	7.2	6.8	6.6
Utah													
Civilian labor force	814.9	822.5	827.5	831.1	829.1	840.3	849.5	852.7	849.9	849.7	856.9	868.2	866.3
Employed	771.4	783.1	795.4	801.3	798.0	805.9	810.5	819.7	821.6	821.3	828.8	838.1	836.3
Unemployed	43.5	39.4	32.1	29.8	31.1	34.4	38.9	33.0	28.3	28.4	28.1	30.1	32.1
Unemployment rate	5.3	4.8	3.9	3.6	3.7	4.1	4.6	3.9	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.5	3.7
Vermont													
Civilian labor force	325.0	322.3	327.2	322.9	328.5	332.7	334.1	323.0	325.3	324.2	328.3	327.0	325.1
Employed	305.4	302.2	306.0	300.5	305.8	311.6	315.3	305.7	309.2	308.8	312.9	312.4	310.9
Unemployed	19.5	20.2	21.2	22.3	22.7	21.0	18.8	17.4	16.1	15.5	15.4	14.6	14.2
Unemployment rate	6.0	6.3	6.5	6.9	6.9	6.3	5.6	5.4	5.0	4.8	4.7	4.5	4.4
Virginia													
Civilian labor force	3,330.8	3,348.4	3,369.3	3,399.2	3,423.6	3,414.2	3,358.6	3,347.8	3,331.0	3,274.5	3,302.4	3,304.7	3,328.9
Employed	3,133.0	3,153.4	3,206.1	3,234.4	3,251.6	3,239.1	3,184.8	3,156.8	3,147.5	3,098.7	3,118.5	3,141.4	3,189.9
Unemployed	197.8	195.0	163.2	164.7	172.0	175.1	173.8	191.0	183.4	175.7	183.9	163.4	139.0
Unemployment rate	5.9	5.8	4.8	4.8	5.0	5.1	5.2	5.7	5.5	5.4	5.6	4.9	4.2
Washington													
Civilian labor force	2,577.7	2,620.4	2,647.1	2,627.6	2,629.6	2,612.6	2,618.3	2,608.3	2,611.8	2,648.8	2,714.4	2,677.2	2,754.4
Employed	2,376.3	2,411.0	2,440.8	2,429.6	2,430.8	2,414.0	2,415.8	2,384.9	2,394.6	2,432.3	2,510.5	2,492.0	2,577.0
Unemployed	201.4	209.4	206.3	197.8	198.8	198.6	202.6	223.4	217.2	216.5	203.9	185.3	177.4
Unemployment rate	7.8	8.0	7.8	7.5	7.6	7.6	7.7	8.6	8.3	8.2	7.5	6.9	6.4
West Virginia													
Civilian labor force	762.3	771.8	777.3	773.2	778.9	771.8	776.0	765.9	770.2	767.6	779.3	773.1	773.8
Employed	682.1	689.5	694.3	686.5	685.8	680.4	676.8	669.3	695.9	696.2	699.9	696.4	693.8
Unemployed	80.2	82.3	83.1	86.7	93.1	91.5	99.1	76.6	74.3	71.4	79.5	76.8	80.0
Unemployment rate	10.5	10.7	10.7	11.2	12.0	11.8	12.8	10.0	9.6	9.3	10.2	9.9	10.3
Wisconsin													
Civilian labor force	2,690.6	2,718.6	2,717.2	2,723.3	2,716.9	2,699.5	2,689.3	2,695.5	2,685.8	2,697.1	2,661.2	2,694.9	2,742.9
Employed	2,566.4	2,595.5	2,589.1	2,607.9	2,588.2	2,554.9	2,553.3	2,566.6	2,559.5	2,561.2	2,588.3	2,569.3	2,617.8
Unemployed	124.2	123.1	128.1	115.4	128.7	144.6	136.0	128.9	126.3	116.0	112.9	125.6	125.0
Unemployment rate	4.6	4.5	4.7	4.2	4.7	5.4	5.1	4.8	4.7	4.3	4.2	4.7	4.6
Wyoming													
Civilian labor force	238.1	237.8	236.9	238.4	236.0	236.1	238.2	240.2	238.1	238.8	240.9	240.4	243.1
Employed	226.6	226.0	224.9	226.1	223.1	223.2	223.6	224.9	223.3	227.1	228.9	228.7	230.7
Unemployed	11.5	11.7	12.0	12.3	12.9	12.8	14.6	15.3	14.8	11.7	12.0	11.7	12.4
Unemployment rate	4.8	4.9	5.1	5.2	5.5	5.4	6.1	6.4	6.2	4.9	5.0	4.9	5.1

¹ Data are obtained directly from the Current Population Survey and incorporate 1990 census-based population controls, adjusted for the estimated undercount, and annual revisions to seasonal adjustment factors. See the Explanatory Notes.
P = preliminary.

NOTE: Data refer to place of residence. All estimates, except those referenced by footnote 1, are provisional and will be revised and reseasonally adjusted when new benchmark and population information becomes available.

**STATE AND AREA LABOR FORCE DATA
NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED**

C-3. Labor force status by State and selected metropolitan areas

(Numbers in thousands)

State and area	Civilian labor force			Unemployed					
				Number			Percent of labor force		
	Dec. 1992	Nov. 1993	Dec. 1993 ^P	Dec. 1992	Nov. 1993	Dec. 1993 ^P	Dec. 1992	Nov. 1993	Dec. 1993 ^P
Alabama	1,925.4	1,958.0	1,960.0	128.3	136.6	134.0	6.7	7.0	6.8
Birmingham	447.2	453.6	454.0	24.2	24.2	22.7	5.4	5.3	5.0
Huntsville	136.7	138.0	137.8	5.9	7.5	7.4	4.3	5.5	5.4
Mobile	225.5	232.0	232.3	16.2	18.6	18.1	7.2	8.0	7.8
Montgomery	139.5	142.7	143.3	7.5	8.4	7.9	5.4	5.9	5.5
Tuscaloosa	73.4	76.3	76.3	4.0	3.9	4.0	5.4	5.2	5.2
Alaska	257.5	270.4	264.4	22.5	18.9	20.4	8.7	7.0	7.7
Anchorage	119.5	125.6	123.4	7.8	6.3	6.6	6.5	5.0	5.3
Arizona	1,745.0	1,746.1	1,766.7	125.0	99.2	99.6	7.2	5.7	5.6
Phoenix	1,057.9	1,063.6	1,074.6	64.3	49.4	49.0	6.1	4.6	4.6
Tucson	326.5	325.8	327.5	16.5	13.4	12.6	5.1	4.1	3.9
Arkansas	1,108.8	1,160.4	1,139.1	82.5	72.2	68.0	7.4	6.2	6.0
Fayetteville-Springdale	68.0	69.9	69.0	2.3	1.9	1.7	3.5	2.8	2.5
Fort Smith	90.5	91.7	90.9	7.0	6.1	5.6	7.7	6.6	6.2
Little Rock-North Little Rock	268.1	276.8	274.1	15.8	14.1	12.6	5.9	5.1	4.6
Pine Bluff	35.4	36.1	35.4	3.7	3.4	3.1	10.5	9.4	8.8
California¹	15,334.4	15,197.7	15,202.1	1,427.3	1,308.2	1,265.4	9.3	8.6	8.3
Anaheim-Santa Ana	1,406.7	1,391.5	1,398.5	86.2	76.0	74.2	8.1	5.6	5.3
Bakersfield	275.1	276.0	279.7	42.8	38.2	36.9	15.6	13.9	13.2
Fresno	346.0	347.0	351.2	54.0	49.1	47.7	15.6	14.1	13.6
Los Angeles-Long Beach ¹	4,448.0	4,344.0	4,354.0	437.0	410.0	387.0	9.8	9.4	8.9
Modesto	181.6	180.5	180.4	29.8	27.9	26.0	16.4	15.5	15.5
Oakland	1,137.1	1,143.9	1,145.0	70.8	68.9	65.2	6.2	6.0	5.7
Oxnard-Ventura	369.2	391.7	389.9	34.0	32.4	29.7	8.7	8.3	7.6
Riverside-San Bernardino	1,150.8	1,162.6	1,160.0	123.7	121.1	112.4	10.6	10.4	9.7
Sacramento	797.4	812.7	814.2	63.8	56.8	55.6	8.0	7.0	6.8
Salinas-Seaside-Monterey	185.2	177.2	174.6	29.4	19.9	27.0	15.9	11.2	15.4
San Diego	1,209.5	1,222.5	1,217.5	66.8	89.0	62.2	7.3	7.3	6.8
San Francisco	897.6	908.8	907.4	51.8	48.6	45.8	5.8	5.4	5.0
San Jose	837.8	830.4	836.6	54.9	51.4	50.4	6.5	6.2	6.0
Santa Barbara-Santa Maria-Lompoc	183.3	187.6	185.4	15.5	14.5	14.6	8.5	7.6	7.9
Santa Rosa-Petaluma	224.0	229.4	228.6	15.7	13.5	13.3	7.0	5.9	5.8
Stockton	211.1	214.5	212.3	33.1	29.3	29.5	15.7	13.7	13.9
Vallejo-Fairfield-Napa	215.6	218.6	216.7	18.6	17.4	17.1	8.6	8.0	7.9
Colorado	1,778.6	1,822.5	1,855.4	94.6	78.4	71.3	5.3	4.3	3.8
Boulder-Longmont	147.9	152.1	154.7	5.4	4.6	4.1	3.7	3.0	2.7
Denver	900.5	919.8	933.2	46.9	38.3	35.4	5.2	4.2	3.8
Connecticut	1,787.1	1,727.0	1,728.0	124.4	100.7	97.1	7.0	5.6	5.6
Bridgeport-Milford	227.8	218.9	218.7	18.6	14.5	13.9	6.1	6.6	6.3
Hartford	421.5	406.4	406.1	29.5	24.4	23.5	7.0	6.0	5.8
New Britain	75.8	74.4	74.3	6.8	5.4	5.3	9.0	7.3	7.1
New Haven-Meriden	275.5	273.7	272.3	18.3	16.0	15.2	6.7	5.9	5.6
Stamford	115.4	110.2	111.5	5.7	4.4	4.2	4.9	4.0	3.7
Waterbury	106.7	104.0	104.5	10.5	7.9	7.8	9.8	7.6	7.5
Delaware	375.3	380.9	383.0	15.3	19.3	20.1	4.1	5.1	5.3
Wilmington	320.2	320.6	323.1	14.7	15.4	16.6	4.6	4.8	5.1
District of Columbia	264.1	266.8	267.9	22.5	21.6	19.7	8.5	8.1	7.3
Washington	2,242.9	2,264.6	2,278.0	103.5	93.5	86.3	4.6	4.1	3.8
Florida¹	6,480.3	6,673.1	6,697.1	407.7	404.2	404.7	6.3	6.1	6.0
Daytona Beach	161.4	169.6	169.7	10.7	10.3	10.7	6.6	6.1	6.3
Fort Lauderdale-Hollywood-Pompano Beach	694.3	720.6	724.0	42.6	41.9	42.0	6.1	5.8	5.8
Fort Myers-Cape Coral	156.3	163.0	165.2	9.3	8.0	8.0	5.9	4.9	4.8
Gainesville	114.3	117.5	116.9	4.5	4.0	4.1	3.9	3.4	3.5
Jacksonville	465.5	476.9	475.4	25.3	23.7	24.3	5.4	5.0	5.1
Lakeland-Winter Haven	181.1	183.8	185.4	15.3	15.9	14.9	6.4	6.6	8.0
Melbourne-Titusville-Palm Bay	198.5	203.5	201.7	12.9	14.8	14.4	6.6	7.3	7.1
Miami-Hialeah	973.4	1,000.1	1,000.7	72.6	68.6	69.2	7.5	6.9	6.9
Orlando	664.1	693.9	698.2	36.6	34.3	36.2	5.5	4.9	5.2
Pensacola	153.8	158.3	157.7	7.2	7.6	7.9	4.7	4.8	5.0
Sarasota	130.5	133.0	133.2	6.0	6.0	5.6	4.8	4.5	4.2
Tallahassee	143.7	149.3	148.2	5.2	5.6	5.9	3.6	3.8	4.0
Tampa-St. Petersburg-Clearwater	1,044.0	1,085.0	1,069.8	58.3	57.3	57.8	5.6	5.4	5.4
West Palm Beach-Boca Raton-Deeray Beach	442.0	449.4	453.3	31.8	33.8	31.6	7.2	7.5	7.0

See footnotes at end of table.

STATE AND AREA LABOR FORCE DATA
NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED

C-3. Labor force status by State and selected metropolitan areas—Continued

(Numbers in thousands)

State and area	Civilian labor force			Unemployed					
				Number			Percent of labor force		
	Dec. 1992	Nov. 1993	Dec. 1993 ^P	Dec. 1992	Nov. 1993	Dec. 1993 ^P	Dec. 1992	Nov. 1993	Dec. 1993 ^P
Georgia	3,262.4	3,361.3	3,377.6	190.1	176.0	197.9	5.8	5.2	5.9
Albany	55.1	54.9	55.6	3.9	3.8	4.2	7.1	6.8	7.6
Athens	76.7	80.1	77.6	3.8	3.0	3.4	4.9	3.8	4.4
Atlanta	1,568.1	1,637.7	1,649.0	84.5	78.9	89.4	5.4	4.8	5.4
Augusta	202.1	201.2	201.5	10.5	11.9	13.0	5.2	5.9	6.4
Columbus	100.2	103.2	103.7	6.3	6.5	7.0	6.3	6.3	6.7
Macon-Warner Robins	134.0	134.3	134.8	7.4	6.9	7.7	5.5	5.1	5.7
Savannah	121.7	124.8	124.5	6.6	6.7	7.6	5.4	5.4	6.1
Hawaii	579.0	580.0	576.8	25.7	23.2	21.9	4.4	4.0	3.8
Honolulu	413.8	415.1	413.6	13.1	12.9	12.3	3.2	3.1	3.0
Idaho	515.9	535.5	535.1	31.8	26.5	30.8	6.2	4.9	5.8
Boise City	128.5	135.4	135.8	5.2	4.2	4.7	4.0	3.1	3.5
Illinois¹	6,045.9	5,993.1	6,042.6	437.8	334.3	353.3	7.2	5.6	5.8
Aurora-Elgin	201.8	200.0	201.9	15.2	10.8	12.4	7.5	5.4	6.2
Bloomington-Normal	84.2	82.4	84.4	3.9	2.9	3.9	4.7	3.5	4.7
Champaign-Urbana-Rantoul	98.4	96.9	97.5	4.6	4.0	4.3	4.7	4.1	4.4
Chicago	3,288.4	3,270.6	3,300.0	233.9	182.2	186.5	7.1	5.6	5.7
Davenport-Rock Island-Moline	189.3	187.0	188.0	12.7	8.7	9.4	6.7	4.7	5.0
Decatur	64.6	62.3	63.0	5.6	4.6	4.7	8.6	7.4	7.5
Joliet	236.5	233.0	235.2	17.8	13.5	14.9	7.5	5.8	6.4
Kankakee	52.1	51.0	51.5	4.3	3.2	3.6	8.3	6.4	7.0
Lake County	333.6	333.5	336.3	16.9	12.7	15.3	5.1	3.8	4.5
Peoria	174.7	171.3	172.8	12.1	8.9	9.6	6.9	5.2	5.5
Rockford	183.9	160.3	161.6	13.1	10.4	10.1	8.0	6.5	6.2
Springfield	123.1	121.1	122.4	6.5	4.9	5.4	5.3	4.1	4.4
Indiana	2,796.2	2,979.5	2,959.7	183.2	142.7	143.4	6.6	4.8	4.8
Anderson	57.0	58.4	57.7	4.5	3.4	3.8	7.9	5.8	6.5
Bloomington	63.1	66.9	67.3	3.3	2.3	3.4	5.3	3.4	5.0
Elkhart-Goshen	88.9	97.8	98.0	5.9	5.9	4.7	6.7	6.1	4.8
Evansville	143.6	151.5	149.1	9.4	7.3	6.6	6.5	4.8	4.4
Fort Wayne	194.5	208.1	205.9	11.9	9.3	8.9	6.1	4.4	4.3
Gary-Hammond	257.3	263.3	263.2	20.9	16.0	15.6	8.1	6.1	5.9
Indianapolis	679.4	724.5	719.6	36.5	28.4	26.7	5.4	3.9	3.7
Kokomo	46.9	50.5	50.1	3.3	2.4	2.2	7.0	4.8	4.5
Lafayette-West Lafayette	89.4	75.2	74.5	2.7	2.5	2.2	3.9	3.3	3.0
Muncie	81.0	66.4	66.0	4.2	3.2	3.1	6.9	4.9	4.8
South Bend-Mishawaka	125.7	132.4	131.2	7.6	5.7	5.7	6.0	4.3	4.3
Terre Haute	63.0	65.8	65.0	4.1	3.7	3.6	6.5	5.7	5.6
Iowa	1,550.0	1,595.0	1,581.6	63.0	50.1	54.0	4.1	3.1	3.4
Cedar Rapids	99.3	101.2	101.0	3.4	3.1	3.1	3.4	3.1	3.1
Des Moines	252.8	256.8	256.6	8.4	6.9	6.7	3.3	2.7	2.6
Dubuque	47.2	48.0	48.1	2.3	1.5	1.8	4.9	3.2	3.7
Iowa City	65.7	68.2	68.4	1.1	.9	.8	1.6	1.3	1.2
Sioux City	63.7	65.5	65.5	1.8	1.6	1.7	2.8	2.5	2.5
Waterloo-Cedar Falls	78.0	79.8	79.1	3.8	3.1	3.1	4.9	3.9	3.9
Kansas	1,320.9	1,336.7	1,334.1	53.0	57.9	59.4	4.0	4.3	4.5
Lawrence	47.6	49.2	49.2	1.7	1.6	1.6	3.5	3.2	3.6
Topeka	94.4	95.6	96.6	3.9	3.8	4.4	4.1	4.0	4.6
Wichita	263.2	263.4	263.1	11.0	14.2	13.7	4.2	5.4	5.2
Kentucky	1,753.7	1,740.6	1,736.5	109.2	94.6	94.1	6.2	5.4	5.4
Lexington-Fayette	198.9	199.4	197.4	7.5	6.9	6.3	3.8	3.4	3.2
Louisville	516.9	520.3	526.8	28.9	21.4	27.3	5.6	4.1	5.2
Owensboro	45.4	44.1	43.8	2.9	2.2	1.8	6.4	5.0	4.2
Louisiana	1,857.3	1,890.1	1,854.2	141.1	147.7	123.3	7.6	7.8	6.7
Alexandria	56.2	57.7	56.7	3.9	4.2	3.6	7.0	7.3	6.3
Baton Rouge	272.4	277.9	271.7	17.4	20.5	16.7	6.4	7.4	6.1
Houma-Thibodaux	67.4	68.6	68.0	5.6	4.9	4.6	8.3	7.1	6.8
Lafayette	103.7	105.9	103.7	6.4	6.5	5.1	6.2	6.1	4.9
Lake Charles	79.3	82.6	81.7	6.9	8.9	5.3	8.7	8.3	6.5
Monroe	67.9	68.7	68.9	4.4	4.8	3.9	6.5	7.0	5.8
New Orleans	555.9	561.2	550.8	37.2	41.3	33.6	6.7	7.4	6.1
Shreveport	152.5	157.3	154.1	10.0	11.3	9.8	6.5	7.2	6.3
Maine	655.5	643.1	636.6	47.8	51.6	49.6	7.3	8.0	7.8
Lewiston-Auburn	45.1	44.4	44.5	4.0	3.8	3.7	8.9	8.6	8.4
Portland	139.9	135.0	134.6	6.4	7.0	6.7	4.6	5.2	5.0

See footnotes at end of table.

**STATE AND AREA LABOR FORCE DATA
NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED**

C-3. Labor force status by State and selected metropolitan areas—Continued

(Numbers in thousands)

State and area	Civilian labor force			Unemployed					
				Number			Percent of labor force		
	Dec. 1992	Nov. 1993	Dec. 1993 ^P	Dec. 1992	Nov. 1993	Dec. 1993 ^P	Dec. 1992	Nov. 1993	Dec. 1993 ^P
Maryland	2,618.7	2,641.8	2,654.8	163.4	144.8	147.8	6.2	5.5	5.6
Baltimore	1,232.8	1,238.7	1,243.8	86.3	77.3	77.9	7.0	6.2	6.3
Massachusetts¹	3,154.3	3,165.6	3,158.6	249.5	193.6	182.8	7.9	6.1	5.8
Boston	1,535.4	1,544.3	1,539.9	103.8	81.0	74.4	6.8	5.2	4.8
Brockton	96.6	95.2	94.3	8.9	6.7	6.1	9.2	7.0	6.5
Fall River	77.4	76.9	76.9	8.6	6.6	6.7	11.2	8.5	8.7
Fitchburg-Leominster	46.8	46.6	46.4	4.0	3.4	3.2	8.7	7.2	6.9
Lawrence-Haverhill	194.6	192.3	192.1	18.1	15.4	14.9	9.3	8.0	7.7
Lowell	147.0	144.1	143.9	13.6	10.1	9.4	9.4	7.0	6.5
New Bedford	87.1	84.3	84.4	10.2	7.0	7.3	11.7	8.3	8.7
Pittsfield	41.1	41.6	41.4	3.7	3.0	2.8	9.0	7.1	6.8
Springfield	254.0	250.9	250.8	22.3	18.0	17.4	8.8	7.2	7.0
Worcester	221.9	223.3	223.1	17.3	12.6	11.9	7.8	5.8	5.3
Michigan¹	4,652.0	4,715.2	4,749.3	333.5	307.5	323.1	7.2	6.5	6.8
Ann Arbor	166.7	164.8	165.5	6.8	5.9	6.2	3.9	3.6	3.8
Battle Creek	65.3	66.7	66.9	4.4	4.2	4.6	6.7	6.3	6.9
Benton Harbor	78.3	79.4	79.6	5.8	5.7	5.9	7.4	7.2	7.4
Detroit	2,153.6	2,169.9	2,190.2	155.2	140.1	143.1	7.2	6.5	6.5
Flint	182.0	181.4	183.5	16.7	16.8	17.2	9.2	9.3	9.4
Grand Rapids	393.2	403.0	405.5	21.6	19.8	20.2	5.5	4.9	5.0
Jackson	65.8	66.8	67.8	5.2	4.6	5.3	8.0	7.2	7.9
Kalamazoo	123.6	125.1	126.0	5.7	4.8	5.3	4.6	3.9	4.2
Lansing-East Lansing	241.2	243.7	245.3	11.8	11.1	11.8	4.9	4.6	4.8
Muskegon	65.6	65.8	66.0	6.6	6.1	6.4	10.1	9.3	9.7
Saginaw-Bay City-Midland	189.4	191.2	192.1	12.4	12.1	13.1	6.6	6.3	6.8
Minnesota	2,455.3	2,486.5	2,482.2	121.2	99.0	108.0	4.9	4.0	4.4
Duluth	118.4	116.7	116.3	7.7	7.1	7.5	6.6	6.1	6.4
Minneapolis-St.Paul	1,444.6	1,459.3	1,457.6	59.5	49.5	50.4	4.1	3.4	3.5
Rochester	67.0	67.4	67.1	2.2	2.2	2.3	3.2	3.3	3.4
St. Cloud	109.8	112.6	113.3	5.6	4.8	6.2	5.3	4.3	5.4
Mississippi	1,174.3	1,200.1	1,206.5	72.4	59.5	66.7	6.2	5.0	5.5
Jackson	203.0	207.6	207.5	8.6	7.6	8.2	4.3	3.7	4.0
Missouri	2,650.7	2,707.6	2,661.9	139.5	146.1	148.5	5.3	5.5	5.5
Kansas City	863.6	878.5	877.0	39.2	40.9	40.9	4.5	4.7	4.7
St. Louis LMA	1,267.1	1,266.9	1,265.9	68.5	67.0	65.8	5.4	5.3	5.2
Springfield	137.4	142.1	142.4	5.8	6.1	6.1	4.2	4.3	4.3
Montana	408.3	413.7	407.8	27.7	23.9	22.5	6.8	5.8	5.5
Nebraska	839.2	880.6	876.4	22.0	16.8	18.2	2.8	1.9	2.1
Lincoln	130.8	138.1	137.8	2.7	1.8	2.2	2.1	1.3	1.6
Omaha	343.7	353.5	352.4	10.2	7.8	8.0	3.0	2.2	2.3
Nevada	661.0	716.9	715.0	40.8	48.8	45.5	6.0	6.6	6.4
Las Vegas	429.7	456.6	457.2	25.2	31.5	29.0	5.9	6.9	6.3
Reno	143.1	147.6	146.6	8.2	8.9	8.4	5.6	6.1	5.8
New Hampshire	644.3	652.2	642.4	45.6	34.4	34.2	7.1	5.3	5.3
Manchester	87.6	88.3	86.3	5.8	4.5	4.1	6.6	5.1	4.7
Nashua	103.3	103.9	102.6	8.7	6.4	6.5	6.4	6.1	6.3
Portsmouth-Dover-Rochester	140.5	143.4	140.4	6.9	5.9	5.9	4.9	4.1	4.2
New Jersey¹	4,050.1	4,030.1	4,036.0	316.0	239.6	270.6	7.8	5.9	6.7
Atlantic City	162.4	182.9	182.2	20.6	15.2	17.7	11.3	8.3	9.7
Bergen-Passaic	678.9	675.8	673.6	52.6	43.4	47.4	7.7	6.4	7.0
Jersey City	270.1	265.4	267.9	30.5	21.8	26.0	11.3	8.2	9.7
Middlesex-Somerset-Hunterdon	595.4	588.6	588.7	36.7	26.3	29.3	6.2	4.5	5.0
Monmouth-Ocean	480.9	480.7	478.9	34.6	26.7	30.3	7.2	5.5	6.3
Newark	926.4	920.9	923.4	73.8	57.1	63.4	6.0	6.2	6.9
Trenton	175.2	171.8	172.2	10.6	7.9	9.0	6.0	4.6	5.2
Vineland-Millville-Bridgeton	61.3	60.1	60.9	7.8	5.5	6.8	12.8	9.2	11.1
New Mexico	716.4	741.1	740.3	39.6	50.0	47.6	5.5	6.8	6.4
Albuquerque	272.9	282.1	282.3	10.2	13.7	12.3	3.7	4.9	4.4
Las Cruces	59.5	62.6	61.8	3.4	4.9	5.1	5.8	7.8	8.2
Santa Fe	74.7	77.2	77.1	2.4	2.8	2.9	3.2	3.7	3.8

See footnotes at end of table.

**STATE AND AREA LABOR FORCE DATA
NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED**

C-3. Labor force status by State and selected metropolitan areas—Continued

(Numbers in thousands)

State and area	Civilian labor force			Unemployed					
				Number			Percent of labor force		
	Dec. 1992	Nov. 1993	Dec. 1993 ^P	Dec. 1992	Nov. 1993	Dec. 1993 ^P	Dec. 1992	Nov. 1993	Dec. 1993 ^P
New York¹	8,662.4	8,576.4	8,544.0	704.8	620.6	638.5	8.1	7.2	7.5
Albany-Schenectady-Troy	436.0	443.9	442.1	23.5	19.2	20.8	5.4	4.3	4.7
Binghamton	120.5	119.8	119.4	8.0	7.5	7.9	6.7	6.2	6.6
Buffalo	458.9	460.0	459.7	28.8	25.3	25.8	6.3	5.5	5.6
Elmira	41.8	43.8	43.1	2.4	2.0	2.0	5.7	4.7	4.6
Glens Falls	52.7	53.8	53.3	5.2	4.1	4.6	10.0	7.7	8.7
Nassau-Suffolk	1,335.1	1,335.0	1,331.7	82.7	69.0	69.3	6.2	5.2	5.2
New York	4,004.2	3,862.0	3,850.8	403.7	358.7	365.8	10.1	9.3	9.5
New York City ¹	3,367.0	3,229.0	3,221.0	369.0	330.0	337.0	11.0	10.2	10.5
Orange County	139.5	139.8	139.4	9.9	7.9	8.1	6.4	5.6	5.8
Poughkeepsie	118.5	114.1	113.2	7.2	8.4	8.1	6.1	7.4	7.2
Rochester	510.0	518.7	516.4	24.6	21.9	23.3	4.8	4.2	4.5
Syracuse	319.2	323.6	321.4	20.1	16.6	17.4	6.3	5.1	5.4
Utica-Rome	135.0	139.5	138.8	9.4	8.3	8.3	7.0	6.0	6.0
North Carolina¹	3,552.5	3,575.2	3,544.1	186.8	139.4	133.9	5.3	3.9	3.8
Asheville	97.1	98.2	97.5	4.2	3.0	2.9	4.4	3.0	3.0
Charlotte-Gastonia-Rock Hill	661.6	663.4	659.3	31.9	24.3	22.9	4.8	3.7	3.5
Greensboro-Winston-Salem-High Point	537.4	537.8	534.3	23.1	17.0	15.9	4.3	3.2	3.0
Raleigh-Durham	459.1	465.7	463.0	15.7	10.9	10.4	3.4	2.3	2.3
North Dakota	307.0	317.9	318.8	13.8	10.5	11.2	4.5	3.3	3.5
Bismarck	46.3	47.7	48.2	1.8	1.4	1.7	3.9	3.0	3.6
Fargo-Moorhead	90.2	92.7	92.9	3.2	2.4	2.6	3.5	2.5	2.8
Grand Forks	35.1	36.3	36.5	1.1	1.1	1.0	3.2	2.9	2.8
Ohio¹	5,417.2	5,490.6	5,513.7	382.1	325.2	338.6	7.1	5.9	6.1
Akron	338.7	346.2	349.5	23.7	18.3	19.7	7.0	5.3	5.6
Canton	194.8	197.4	199.1	14.6	12.5	13.0	7.5	6.3	6.6
Cincinnati	787.4	802.9	805.4	42.6	39.4	38.9	5.4	4.9	4.8
Cleveland	939.3	941.7	946.7	63.2	53.7	53.6	6.7	5.7	5.7
Columbus	757.1	766.1	766.7	40.3	36.7	36.5	5.3	4.8	4.8
Dayton-Springfield	470.9	474.3	475.9	29.1	22.6	23.9	6.2	4.8	5.0
Toledo	308.3	312.6	314.4	21.3	18.6	19.2	6.9	6.0	6.1
Youngstown-Warren	225.2	224.2	225.5	21.8	16.9	17.3	9.7	7.5	7.7
Oklahoma	1,532.0	1,546.8	1,542.4	81.1	87.3	74.6	5.3	5.6	4.8
Enid	28.0	28.4	28.4	.9	1.0	.9	3.3	3.4	3.2
Lawton	51.2	49.9	50.5	2.5	3.0	2.5	5.0	5.9	4.9
Oklahoma City	495.4	499.2	500.5	21.0	24.3	20.5	4.2	4.9	4.1
Tulsa	347.7	348.9	350.4	20.3	21.1	18.1	5.8	6.0	5.2
Oregon	1,520.2	1,618.2	1,596.1	107.5	99.0	102.0	7.1	6.1	6.4
Eugene-Springfield	148.7	156.4	154.5	10.6	9.5	9.9	7.1	6.1	6.4
Medford	78.3	82.4	82.2	5.9	5.5	5.6	7.6	6.6	6.9
Portland	712.3	751.8	745.3	41.1	37.3	37.2	5.8	5.0	5.0
Salem	144.4	156.7	151.5	10.2	9.7	10.2	7.1	6.2	6.7
Pennsylvania¹	5,875.1	5,935.4	5,869.8	398.5	397.6	338.8	6.8	6.7	5.8
Allentown-Bethlehem-Easton	343.6	346.9	345.7	23.2	22.1	20.2	6.8	6.3	5.8
Altoona	64.4	65.5	65.1	5.1	4.5	3.9	8.0	6.8	6.0
Beaver County	62.7	63.6	63.2	8.2	5.8	5.3	9.9	9.2	8.3
Erie	142.3	146.7	144.5	9.1	10.2	8.8	6.4	6.9	6.1
Harrisburg-Lebanon-Carlisle	343.4	345.6	343.1	17.4	16.5	14.3	5.1	4.8	4.2
Johnstown	102.4	106.2	104.8	11.2	10.8	9.4	10.9	10.2	9.0
Lancaster	235.1	238.3	237.2	11.0	11.0	9.9	4.7	4.6	4.2
Philadelphia	2,434.8	2,431.5	2,415.3	155.9	152.2	130.8	6.4	6.3	5.4
Pittsburgh	1,035.1	1,050.0	1,037.9	66.2	66.3	57.1	6.4	6.3	5.5
Reading	182.4	183.3	182.8	11.1	9.7	8.7	6.1	5.3	4.8
Scranton-Wilkes-Barre	377.0	383.1	380.0	32.8	30.8	27.3	8.7	8.0	7.2
Sharon	53.8	53.1	51.8	6.1	4.9	3.9	11.4	9.2	7.6
State College	70.5	73.7	70.4	4.0	4.6	3.5	5.7	6.3	5.0
Williamsport	80.4	61.3	60.2	4.7	4.6	4.2	7.8	7.5	7.0
York	234.0	240.3	239.5	14.0	12.9	11.1	6.0	5.4	4.6
Rhode Island	521.7	518.0	521.9	38.1	37.1	42.7	7.3	7.2	8.2
Pawtucket-Woonsocket-Attleboro	171.2	170.8	171.4	13.0	11.4	13.0	7.6	6.7	7.6
Providence	345.4	347.2	350.5	25.2	25.7	29.7	7.3	7.2	8.1
South Carolina	1,773.6	1,782.9	1,772.5	96.6	113.6	116.6	5.4	6.4	6.6
Charleston	242.6	244.2	241.5	11.5	14.1	13.9	4.8	5.8	5.8
Columbia	249.1	251.4	249.1	10.0	11.2	10.8	4.0	4.5	4.3
Greenville-Spartanburg	352.1	355.3	352.4	14.5	16.0	15.2	4.1	4.5	4.3
South Dakota	362.2	365.2	359.8	10.6	12.8	13.4	2.9	3.5	3.7
Rapid City	40.8	42.1	41.1	1.2	1.7	1.5	2.8	4.0	3.7
Sioux Falls	80.3	79.1	78.4	2.2	1.9	2.2	2.7	2.4	2.9

See footnotes at end of table.

**STATE AND AREA LABOR FORCE DATA
NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED**

C-3. Labor force status by State and selected metropolitan areas—Continued

(Numbers in thousands)

State and area	Civilian labor force			Unemployed					
				Number			Percent of labor force		
	Dec. 1992	Nov. 1993	Dec. 1993 ^P	Dec. 1992	Nov. 1993	Dec. 1993 ^P	Dec. 1992	Nov. 1993	Dec. 1993 ^P
Tennessee	2,464.9	2,530.8	2,506.2	140.7	112.1	106.6	5.7	4.4	4.3
Chattanooga	217.4	220.9	219.4	10.9	9.1	8.8	5.0	4.1	4.0
Johnson City-Kingsport-Bristol	228.1	225.9	224.9	12.2	10.3	9.8	5.3	4.6	4.4
Knoxville	309.8	315.6	311.8	16.7	12.7	12.2	5.4	4.0	3.9
Memphis	478.2	489.4	488.1	24.8	21.9	19.8	5.2	4.5	4.1
Nashville	547.4	567.4	563.9	23.4	17.8	16.6	4.3	3.1	2.9
Texas¹	9,026.5	9,371.8	9,270.6	670.0	650.2	584.9	7.4	6.9	6.3
Ablene	52.4	53.8	53.2	3.3	3.5	3.1	6.4	6.5	5.7
Amarillo	98.0	101.6	100.8	5.3	4.9	4.4	5.4	4.8	4.3
Austin	478.0	501.2	496.7	24.0	22.3	19.0	5.0	4.4	3.8
Beaumont-Port Arthur	179.0	183.6	180.8	18.4	18.8	18.2	10.3	10.2	6.9
Brazoria	91.0	93.9	92.4	7.4	7.7	6.6	6.1	8.2	7.2
Brownsville-Harlingen	113.8	120.7	120.8	14.0	14.7	14.0	12.3	12.1	11.6
Bryan-College Station	66.8	72.0	70.8	2.6	2.7	2.2	3.9	3.7	3.1
Corpus Christi	171.4	172.4	169.9	15.9	15.5	14.4	9.3	9.0	8.5
Dallas	1,468.5	1,522.4	1,502.5	98.2	91.6	77.9	6.7	6.0	5.2
El Paso	266.1	272.6	274.2	28.6	27.6	29.7	10.6	10.1	10.8
Fort Worth-Arlington	743.1	768.3	755.8	49.1	45.7	39.8	6.6	5.9	5.3
Galveston-Texas City	120.5	124.1	123.1	10.3	10.3	9.1	8.6	8.3	7.4
Houston	1,768.5	1,812.9	1,790.4	129.5	133.2	111.9	7.3	7.3	6.3
Killeen-Temple	104.1	110.1	109.1	7.6	7.8	6.6	7.3	7.1	6.3
Laredo	59.2	62.6	62.0	5.7	6.0	5.2	9.6	9.6	8.4
Longview-Marshall	80.4	83.3	82.5	7.7	7.6	6.7	9.6	9.1	8.1
Lubbock	118.2	120.7	121.5	7.1	6.3	8.2	6.1	5.2	6.7
McAllen-Edinburg-Mission	169.3	179.6	177.2	27.8	28.8	25.5	18.4	18.1	14.4
Midland	49.2	49.5	49.0	3.7	3.1	2.6	7.6	6.4	5.3
Odessa	54.0	54.6	54.0	5.4	4.7	4.1	10.0	6.6	7.6
San Angelo	45.8	47.6	47.2	2.6	2.9	2.7	5.8	6.2	5.8
San Antonio	634.3	661.5	655.0	39.5	37.6	34.7	6.2	5.7	5.3
Sherman-Denison	48.4	47.9	47.3	3.4	3.2	2.7	7.2	6.6	5.6
Texarkana	57.3	59.0	58.4	4.4	5.1	4.6	7.7	8.6	7.8
Tyler	76.3	78.7	61.8	5.6	5.6	9.1	7.4	7.1	11.1
Victoria	39.9	43.0	42.8	2.5	2.5	2.2	6.2	5.9	5.1
Waco	94.9	97.7	97.7	6.3	5.5	5.7	6.6	5.6	5.6
Wichita Falls	54.3	55.8	55.3	4.0	3.4	3.3	7.4	6.0	5.9
Utah	819.6	672.3	672.7	40.4	29.1	30.6	4.9	3.3	3.5
Provo-Orem	123.2	133.5	133.3	5.3	3.8	4.3	4.3	2.8	3.2
Salt Lake City-Ogden	529.2	560.0	561.6	25.0	17.6	16.5	4.7	3.2	3.3
Vermont	326.2	327.7	326.3	19.3	13.5	13.7	5.9	4.1	4.2
Burlington	82.2	80.4	79.5	3.5	2.5	2.6	4.2	3.2	3.2
Virginia	3,314.2	3,279.8	3,303.3	169.9	180.4	135.6	5.7	4.9	4.1
Charlottesville	72.8	73.2	73.3	2.9	2.5	2.2	4.0	3.4	3.0
Danville	53.2	53.1	52.7	3.7	3.5	2.7	7.0	6.5	5.2
Lynchburg	77.7	77.9	78.9	3.9	3.3	3.0	5.0	4.3	3.8
Norfolk-Virginia Beach-Newport News	659.7	643.4	648.2	42.9	37.8	31.3	6.5	5.9	4.8
Richmond-Petersburg	471.9	468.9	473.6	26.3	21.0	16.8	5.6	4.5	3.6
Roanoke	130.2	128.9	130.0	6.1	5.5	5.1	4.7	4.2	3.9
Washington	2,564.4	2,653.2	2,743.2	208.0	183.6	164.6	6.1	6.9	6.7
Seattle	1,147.5	1,171.0	1,220.8	73.1	66.5	67.0	6.4	5.8	5.5
West Virginia	763.8	789.4	772.2	79.3	71.2	77.8	10.4	9.3	10.1
Charleston	117.3	120.2	120.7	9.1	8.6	9.0	7.8	7.1	7.4
Huntington-Ashland	130.8	126.2	128.0	12.0	10.1	9.7	9.2	7.9	7.6
Parkersburg-Marietta	73.9	74.4	74.0	6.5	5.3	6.0	6.9	7.1	8.1
Wheeling	71.1	71.7	71.6	6.6	6.0	6.6	9.3	8.4	9.2
Wisconsin	2,683.7	2,698.4	2,733.8	116.3	113.6	116.0	4.3	4.2	4.2
Appleton-Oshkosh-Neenah	187.2	167.8	169.7	8.8	6.8	6.9	4.7	3.8	3.7
Eau Claire	73.2	74.0	74.5	2.9	3.7	3.9	4.0	5.0	5.2
Green Bay	119.7	121.7	123.2	3.9	4.4	4.4	3.2	3.7	3.5
Janesville-Beloit	74.6	73.9	75.0	3.1	4.1	3.7	4.2	5.5	5.0
Kenosha	59.2	59.4	60.7	2.6	2.9	2.8	4.5	4.8	4.5
La Crosse	59.4	57.8	58.7	3.6	2.1	2.1	6.0	3.6	3.7
Madison	246.9	250.2	252.8	5.9	4.8	4.9	2.4	1.9	1.9
Milwaukee	783.2	763.1	785.3	26.5	30.7	27.8	3.4	3.9	3.5
Racine	89.5	89.6	90.6	5.0	4.6	4.2	5.5	5.4	4.6
Sheboygan	80.1	56.5	59.9	2.9	1.7	1.7	4.9	3.0	2.8
Wausau	66.8	66.0	67.2	3.9	3.2	3.5	5.6	4.8	5.3
Wyoming	235.3	237.0	239.8	12.1	10.9	12.6	5.1	4.8	5.2
Casper	30.5	30.3	30.6	2.0	1.7	2.0	6.5	5.6	6.4

¹ Data are obtained directly from the Current Population Survey and reflect 1990 census population controls adjusted for estimated undercount. See the Explanatory Notes for Region, State, and Area Labor Force Data.
P = preliminary.

NOTE: Data refer to place of residence. All estimates, except those referenced by footnote 1, are provisional and will be revised when new benchmark and population information becomes available. Area definitions are published annually in the May issue of this publication.

Explanatory Notes and Estimates of Error

Introduction

The statistics in this periodical are compiled from two major sources: (1) household interviews, and (2) reports from employers.

Data based on household interviews are obtained from the Current Population Survey (CPS), a sample survey of the population 16 years of age and over. The survey is conducted each month by the Bureau of the Census for the Bureau of Labor Statistics and provides comprehensive data on the labor force, the employed, and the unemployed, classified by such characteristics as age, sex, race, family relationship, marital status, occupation, and industry attachment. The survey also provides data on the characteristics and past work experience of those not in the labor force. The information is collected by trained interviewers from a sample of about 60,000 households located in 729 sample areas. These areas are chosen to represent all counties and independent cities in the U.S., with coverage in 50 States and the District of Columbia. The data collected are based on the activity or status reported for the calendar week including the 12th of the month.

Data based on establishment records are compiled each month from mail questionnaires and telephone interviews by the Bureau of Labor Statistics, in cooperation with State agencies. The Current Employment Statistics (CES) survey is designed to provide industry information on nonfarm wage and salary employment, average weekly hours, average hourly earnings, and average weekly earnings for the Nation, States, and metropolitan areas. The employment, hours, and earnings series are based on payroll reports from a sample of over 370,000 establishments employing over 45 million nonfarm wage and salary workers. The data relate to all workers, full or part time, who receive pay during the payroll period which includes the 12th of the month.

RELATION BETWEEN THE HOUSEHOLD AND ESTABLISHMENT SERIES

The household and establishment data complement one another, each providing significant types of information that the other cannot suitably supply. Population characteristics, for example, are obtained only from the

household survey, whereas detailed industrial classifications are much more reliably derived from establishment reports.

Data from these two sources differ from each other because of variations in definitions and coverage, source of information, methods of collection, and estimating procedures. Sampling variability and response errors are additional reasons for discrepancies. The major factors which have a differential effect on the levels and trends of the two data series are as follows.

Employment

Coverage. The household survey definition of employment comprises wage and salary workers (including domestics and other private household workers), self-employed persons, and unpaid workers who worked 15 hours or more during the reference week in family-operated enterprises. Employment in both agricultural and non-agricultural industries is included. The payroll survey covers only wage and salary employees on the payrolls of nonfarm establishments.

Multiple jobholding. The household survey provides information on the work status of the population without duplication, since each person is classified as employed, unemployed, or not in the labor force. Employed persons holding more than one job are counted only once. In the figures based on establishment reports, persons who worked in more than one establishment during the reporting period are counted each time their names appear on payrolls.

Unpaid absences from jobs. The household survey includes among the employed all civilians who had jobs but were not at work during the reference week — that is, were not working but had jobs from which they were temporarily absent because of illness, vacation, bad weather, childcare problems, labor-management disputes, or because they were taking time off for various other reasons, even if they were not paid by their employers for the time off. In the figures based on payroll reports, persons on leave paid for by the company are included, but those on leave without pay for the entire payroll period are not.

Hours of work

The household survey measures hours worked for all workers whereas the payroll survey measures hours for private production and nonsupervisory workers paid for by employers. In the household survey, all persons with a job but not at work are excluded from the hours distributions and the computations of average hours at work. In the payroll survey, production or nonsupervisory employees on paid vacation, paid holiday, or paid sick leave are included and assigned the number of hours for which they were paid during the reporting period.

Earnings

The household survey measures the earnings of wage and salary workers in all occupations and industries in both the private and public sectors. Data refer to the usual earnings received from the worker's sole or primary job. Data from the establishment survey generally refer to average earnings of production and related workers in mining and manufacturing, construction workers in construction, and nonsupervisory employees in private service-producing industries. For a comprehensive discussion of the various earnings series available from the household and establishment surveys, see *BLS Measures of Compensation*, BLS Bulletin 2239 (1986).

COMPARABILITY OF HOUSEHOLD DATA WITH OTHER SERIES

Unemployment insurance data. The unemployed total from the household survey includes all persons who did not have a job during the reference week, were currently available for a job, and were looking for work or were waiting to be called back to a job from which they had been laid off, whether or not they were eligible for unemployment insurance. Figures on unemployment insurance claims, prepared by the Employment and Training Administration of the U.S. Department of Labor, exclude, in addition to otherwise ineligible persons who do not file claims for benefits, persons who have exhausted their benefit rights, new workers who have not earned rights to unemployment insurance, and persons losing jobs not covered by unemployment insurance systems (some workers in agriculture, domestic services, and religious organizations, and self-employed and unpaid family workers).

In addition, the qualifications for drawing unemployment compensation differ from the definition of unemployment used in the household survey. For example, persons with a job but not at work and persons working only a few hours during the week are sometimes eligible for unemployment compensation but are classified as

employed rather than unemployed in the household survey.

For an examination of the similarities and differences between State insured unemployment and total unemployment, see "Measuring Total and State Insured Unemployment" by Gloria P. Green in the June 1971 issue of the *Monthly Labor Review*.

Agricultural employment estimates of the U.S. Department of Agriculture. The principal differences in coverage are the inclusion of persons under 16 in the National Agricultural Statistics Service series and the treatment of dual jobholders, who are counted more than once if they work on more than one farm during the reporting period. There are also wide differences in sampling techniques and data collecting and estimating methods, which cannot be readily measured in terms of their impact on differences in the levels and trends of the two series.

COMPARABILITY OF PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT DATA WITH OTHER SERIES

Statistics on manufacturers and business, Bureau of the Census. BLS establishment statistics on employment differ from employment counts derived by the Bureau of the Census from its censuses or sample surveys of manufacturing and business establishments. The major reasons for noncomparability are different treatment of business units considered parts of an establishment, such as central administrative offices and auxiliary units; the industrial classification of establishments; and different reporting patterns by multiunit companies. There are also differences in the scope of the industries covered, e.g., the Census of Business excludes professional services, public utilities, and financial establishments, whereas these are included in the BLS statistics.

County Business Patterns, Bureau of the Census. Data in *County Business Patterns* (CBP) differ from BLS establishment statistics in the treatment of central administrative offices and auxiliary units. Differences may also arise because of industrial classification and reporting practices. In addition, CBP excludes interstate railroads and most of government, and coverage is incomplete for some of the nonprofit agencies.

Employment covered by State unemployment insurance programs. Most nonfarm wage and salary workers are covered by the unemployment insurance programs. However, some employees, such as those working in parochial schools and churches, are not covered by unemployment insurance, whereas they are included in the BLS establishment statistics.

Household Data

("A" tables, monthly; "D" tables, quarterly)

COLLECTION AND COVERAGE

Statistics on the employment status of the population and related data are compiled by BLS using data from the Current Population Survey (CPS). This monthly survey of households is conducted for BLS by the Bureau of the Census through a scientifically selected sample designed to represent the civilian noninstitutional population. Respondents are interviewed to obtain information about the employment status of each member of the household 16 years of age and over. The inquiry relates to activity or status during the calendar week, Sunday through Saturday, which includes the 12th day of the month. This is known as the "reference week." Actual field interviewing is conducted in the following week, referred to as the "survey week."

Each month about 60,000 occupied units are eligible for interview. Some 2,600 of these households are contacted but interviews are not obtained because the occupants are not at home after repeated calls or are unavailable for other reasons. This represents a noninterview rate for the survey that ranges between 4 and 5 percent. In addition to the 60,000 occupied units, there are 11,500 sample units in an average month which are visited but found to be vacant or otherwise not eligible for enumeration. Part of the sample is changed each month. The rotation plan, as explained later, provides for three-fourths of the sample to be common from one month to the next, and one-half to be common with the same month a year earlier.

CONCEPTS AND DEFINITIONS

The concepts and definitions underlying labor force data have been modified, but not substantially altered, since the inception of the survey in 1940; those in use as of January 1994 are as follows:

Civilian noninstitutional population. Included are persons 16 years of age and older residing in the 50 States and the District of Columbia who are not inmates of institutions (e.g., penal and mental facilities, homes for the aged), and who are not on active duty in the Armed Forces.

Employed persons. All persons who, during the reference week, (a) did any work at all (at least 1 hour) as paid employees in their own business, profession, or on their own farm, or who worked 15 hours or more as unpaid workers in an enterprise operated by a member of the family, and (b) all those who were not working but who had jobs or businesses from which they were temporarily absent because of vacation, illness, bad weather, childcare

problems, maternity or paternity leave, labor-management dispute, job training, or other family or personal reasons, whether or not they were paid for the time off or were seeking other jobs.

Each employed person is counted only once, even if he or she holds more than one job. For purposes of occupation and industry classification, multiple jobholders are counted in the job at which they worked the greatest number of hours during the reference week.

Included in the total are employed citizens of foreign countries who are temporarily in the United States but not living on the premises of an embassy. Excluded are persons whose only activity consisted of work around their own house (painting, repairing, or own home housework) or volunteer work for religious, charitable, and other organizations.

Unemployed persons. All persons who had no employment during the reference week, were available for work, except for temporary illness, and had made specific efforts to find employment some time during the 4-week period ending with the reference week. Persons who were waiting to be recalled to a job from which they had been laid off need not have been looking for work to be classified as unemployed.

Duration of unemployment. This represents the length of time (through the current reference week) that persons classified as unemployed had been looking for work. For persons on layoff, duration of unemployment represents the number of full weeks they had been on layoff. Mean duration is the arithmetic average computed from single weeks of unemployment; median duration is the midpoint of a distribution of weeks of unemployment.

Reason for unemployment. Unemployment is also categorized according to the status of individuals at the time they began to look for work. The reasons for unemployment are divided into five major groups: (1) *Job losers*, comprised of (a) persons *on temporary layoff*, who have been given a date to return to work or who expect to return within 6 months (persons on layoff need not be looking for work to qualify as unemployed), and (b) *permanent job losers*, whose employment ended involuntarily and who began looking for work; (2) *Job leavers* are persons who quit or otherwise terminated their employment voluntarily and immediately began looking for work; (3) *Persons who completed temporary jobs*, who began looking for work after the jobs ended; (4) *Reentrants* are persons who previously worked but were out of the labor force prior to beginning their job search; (5) *New entrants* are persons

who never worked. Each of these five categories of the unemployed can be expressed as a proportion of the entire civilian labor force; the sum of the four rates thus equals the unemployment rate for all civilian workers. (For statistical presentation purposes, "job losers" and "persons who completed temporary jobs" are combined into a single category until seasonal adjustments can be developed for the separate categories.)

Jobseekers. All unemployed persons who made specific efforts to find a job sometime during the 4-week period preceding the survey week are classified as jobseekers. Jobseekers do not include persons classified as on temporary layoff, who although often looking for work, are not required to do so to be classified as unemployed. Jobseekers are grouped by the methods used to seek work. Only active methods—which have the potential to result in a job offer without further action on the part of the jobseeker—qualify as job search. Examples include going to an employer directly or to a public or private employment agency, seeking assistance from friends or relatives, placing or answering ads, or using some other active method. Examples of the "other" category include being on a union or professional register, obtaining assistance from a community organization, or waiting at a designated labor pickup point. Passive methods, which do not qualify as job search, include reading (as opposed to answering or placing) "help wanted" ads and taking a job training course.

Labor force. This group comprises all persons classified as employed or unemployed in accordance with the criteria described above.

Unemployment rate. The unemployment rate represents the number unemployed as a percent of the labor force.

Participation rate. This represents the proportion of the population that is in the labor force.

Employment-population ratio. This represents the proportion of the population that is employed.

Not in the labor force. Included in this group are all persons in the civilian noninstitutional population who are neither employed nor unemployed. Information is collected on their desire for and availability to take a job at the time of the CPS interview, job search activity in the prior year, and reason for not looking in the 4-week period prior to the survey week. This group includes *discouraged workers*, defined as persons not in the labor force who want and are available for a job and who have looked for work sometime in the past 12 months (or since the end of their last job if they held one within the past 12 months), but are not currently looking, because they believe there are no

jobs available or there are none for which they would qualify.

Persons classified as not in the labor force who are in the sample for either their fourth or eighth month are asked additional questions relating to job history and workseeking intentions. These latter data are available on a quarterly basis.

Occupation, industry, and class of worker. This information for the employed applies to the job held in the reference week. Persons with two or more jobs are classified in the job at which they worked the greatest number of hours. The unemployed are classified according to their last job. The occupational and industrial classification of CPS data is based on the coding systems used in the 1990 census.

The class-of-worker breakdown assigns workers to the following categories: Private and government wage and salary workers, self-employed workers, and unpaid family workers. Wage and salary workers receive wages, salary, commissions, tips, or pay in kind from a private employer or from a government unit. Self-employed persons are those who work for profit or fees in their own business, profession, trade, or farm. Only the unincorporated self-employed are included in the self-employed category in the class of worker typology. Self-employed persons who respond that their businesses are incorporated are included among wage and salary workers, because technically, they are paid employees of a corporation. Unpaid family workers are persons working without pay for 15 hours a week or more on a farm or in a business operated by a member of the household to whom they are related by birth or marriage.

Multiple jobholders. These are employed persons who, during the reference week, had either two or more jobs as a wage and salary worker, were self-employed and also held a wage and salary job, or worked as an unpaid family worker and also held a wage and salary job. A person employed only in private households (cleaner, gardener, babysitter, etc.) who worked for two or more employers during the reference week is not counted as a multiple jobholder, since working for several employers is considered an inherent characteristic of private household work. Also excluded are self-employed persons with multiple businesses and persons with multiple jobs as unpaid family workers.

Hours of work. These statistics relate to the actual number of hours worked during the reference week. For example, persons who normally work 40 hours a week but were off on the Columbus Day holiday would be reported as working 32 hours, even though they were paid for the holiday. For persons working in more than one job, the published figures relate to the number of hours worked in all jobs during the week; all the hours are credited to the

major job. Unpublished data are available for the hours worked in each job and for usual hours.

At work part time for economic reasons. Sometimes referred to as involuntary part time, this category refers to individuals who gave an economic reason for working 1 to 34 hours during the reference week. Economic reasons include slack work or unfavorable business conditions, inability to find full-time work, and seasonal declines in demand. Those who usually work part time must also indicate that they want and are available to work full time to be classified as on part time for economic reasons.

At work part time for noneconomic reasons. This group includes those persons who usually work part time and were at work 1 to 34 hours during the reference week for a noneconomic reason. Noneconomic reasons include, for example: illness or other medical limitations, childcare problems or other family or personal obligations, school or training, retirement or Social Security limits on earnings, and being in a job where full-time work is less than 35 hours. The group also includes those who gave an economic reason for usually working 1 to 34 hours but said they do not want to work full time or were unavailable for such work.

Usual full- or part-time status. Data on persons "at work" exclude persons who were temporarily absent from a job and therefore classified in the zero-hours-worked category, "with a job but not at work." These are persons who were absent from their jobs for the entire week for such reasons as bad weather, vacation, illness, or involvement in a labor dispute. In order to differentiate a person's normal schedule from their activity during the reference week, persons are also classified according to their usual full- or part-time status. In this context, *full-time workers* are those who usually worked 35 hours or more (at all jobs combined). This group will include some individuals who worked less than 35 hours in the reference week for either economic or noneconomic reasons and those who are temporarily absent from work. Similarly, *part-time workers* are those who usually work less than 35 hours per week (at all jobs), regardless of the number of hours worked in the reference week. This may include some individuals who actually worked more than 34 hours in the reference week, as well as those who are temporarily absent from work. The *full-time labor force* includes all employed persons who usually work full time and unemployed persons who are either looking for full-time work or are on layoff from full-time jobs. The *part-time labor force* consists of employed persons who usually work part time and unemployed persons who are seeking or are on layoff from part-time jobs. Unemployment rates for full- and part-time workers are calculated using the concepts of the *full-* and *part-time labor force*.

White, black, and other. These are terms used to describe the race of persons. Included in the "other" group are American Indians, Alaskan Natives, and Asians and Pacific Islanders. Because of the relatively small sample size, data for "other" races are not published. In the enumeration process, race is determined by the household respondent.

Hispanic origin. This refers to persons who identified themselves in the enumeration process as Mexican, Puerto Rican, Cuban, Central or South American, or of other Hispanic origin or descent. Persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race; thus they are included in both the white and black population groups.

Vietnam-era veterans. These are persons who served in the Armed Forces of the United States between August 5, 1964, and May 7, 1975. Published data are limited to men in the civilian noninstitutional population; i.e., veterans in institutions and women are excluded. Nonveterans are persons who never served in the Armed Forces.

Usual weekly earnings. Data represent earnings before taxes and other deductions, and include any overtime pay, commissions, or tips usually received (at the main job in the case of multiple jobholders.) Earnings reported on a basis other than weekly (e.g., annual, monthly, hourly) are converted to weekly. The term "usual" is as perceived by the respondent. If the respondent asks for a definition of usual, interviewers are instructed to define the term as more than half the weeks worked during the past 4 or 5 months. Data refer to wage and salary workers (excluding self-employed persons who respond that their businesses were incorporated) who usually work full time on their sole or primary job.

Median earnings. These figures indicate the value which divides the earnings distribution into two equal parts, one part having values above the median and the other having values below the median. The medians as shown in this publication are calculated by linear interpolation of the \$50 centered interval within which each median falls. Data expressed in constant dollars are deflated by the Consumer Price Index for All Urban Consumers (CPI-U).

Single, never married; married, spouse present; and other marital status. These are the terms used to define the marital status of individuals at the time of interview. Married, spouse present, applies to husband and wife if both were living in the same household, even though one may be temporarily absent on business, vacation, on a visit, in a hospital, etc. Other marital status applies to persons who are married, spouse absent; widowed; or divorced. Married, spouse absent relates to persons who are separated due to marital problems, as well as husbands and wives who are living apart because one or the other

was employed elsewhere, on duty with the Armed Forces, or any other reasons.

Household. A household consists of all persons—related family members and all unrelated persons—who occupy a housing unit and have no other usual address. A house, an apartment, a group of rooms, or a single room is regarded as a housing unit when occupied or intended for occupancy as separate living quarters. A *householder* is the person (or one of the persons) in whose name the housing unit is owned or rented. The term is never applied to either husbands or wives in married-couple families but relates only to persons in families maintained by either men or women without a spouse.

Family. A family is defined as a group of two or more persons residing together who are related by birth, marriage, or adoption; all such persons are considered as members of one family. Families are classified either as married-couple families or as families maintained by women or men without spouses. A family maintained by a woman or a man is one in which the householder is either single, widowed, divorced, or married, spouse absent. Data on the earnings of families exclude all those in which there is no wage or salary earner or in which the husband, wife, or other person maintaining the family is either self-employed or in the Armed Forces.

HISTORICAL COMPARABILITY

Changes in concepts and methods

While current survey concepts and methods are very similar to those introduced at the inception of the survey in 1940, a number of changes have been made over the years to improve the accuracy and usefulness of the data. Some of the most important changes include:

- In 1945, the questionnaire was radically changed with the introduction of four basic employment questions. Prior to that time, the survey did not contain specific question wording, but rather relied on a complicated scheme of activity prioritization.
- In 1953, the current 4-8-4 rotation system was adopted, whereby households are interviewed for 4 consecutive months, leave the sample for 8 months, and then return to the sample for the same four months of the following year. Before this system was introduced, households were interviewed for 6 consecutive months and then replaced. The new system provided some year-to-year overlap in the sample, thereby improving measurement over time.
- In 1955, the survey reference week was changed to the calendar week including the 12th day of the month, for greater consistency with the reference period used for other labor-related statistics. Previously, the calendar week containing the 8th day of the month had been used as the reference week.
- In 1957, the employment definition was modified slightly as a result of a comprehensive interagency review of labor force concepts and methods. Two relatively small groups of persons classified as employed, under “with a job but not at work,” were assigned to different classifications. Persons on layoff with definite instructions to return to work within 30 days of the layoff date, and persons volunteering that they were waiting to start a new wage and salary job within 30 days of interview, were, for the most part, reassigned to the unemployed classification. The only exception was the small subgroup in school during the reference week but waiting to start new jobs, which was transferred to not in the labor force.
- In 1967, more substantive changes were made as a result of the recommendations of the President’s Committee to Appraise Employment and Unemployment Statistics (the Gordon Committee). The principal improvements were as follows:
 - a) A 4-week job-search period and specific questions on jobseeking activity were introduced. Previously, the questionnaire was ambiguous as to the time period for jobseeking and there were no specific questions concerning job-search methods.
 - b) An availability test was introduced whereby a person must be currently available for work in order to be classified as unemployed. Previously, there was no such requirement. This revision to the concept mainly affected students, who, for example, may begin to look for summer jobs in the spring although they will not be available until June or July. Such persons, until 1967, had been classified as unemployed but since have been assigned to the “not in the labor force” category.
 - c) Persons “with a job but not at work” because of strikes, bad weather, etc., who volunteered that they were looking for work, were shifted from unemployed status to employed.
 - d) The lower age limit for official statistics on employment, unemployment, and other labor force concepts was raised from 14 to 16 years. Historical data for most major series have been revised to provide consistent information based on the new minimum age limit.
 - e) New questions were added to obtain additional information on persons not in the labor force, including those

referred to as “discouraged workers,” defined as persons who indicate that they want a job but are not currently looking because they believe there are no jobs available or none for which they would qualify.

f) New “probing” questions were added to the questionnaire in order to increase the reliability of information on hours of work, duration of unemployment, and self-employment.

• In 1994, major changes to the Current Population Survey (CPS) were introduced, which included a complete redesign of the questionnaire and the use of computer-assisted interviewing for the entire survey. In addition, there were revisions to some of the labor force concepts and definitions, including the implementation of some changes recommended in 1979 by the National Commission on Employment and Unemployment Statistics (NCEUS, also known as the Levitan Commission.) Some of the major changes to the survey were:

a) The introduction of a redesigned and automated questionnaire. The CPS questionnaire was totally redesigned in order to obtain more accurate, comprehensive, and relevant information, and to take advantage of state-of-the-art computer interviewing techniques.

b) The addition of two, more objective, criteria to the definition of discouraged workers. Prior to 1994, to be classified as a discouraged worker, a person must have wanted a job and be reported as not currently looking because of a belief that no jobs were available or that there were none for which he or she would qualify. Beginning in 1994, persons classified as discouraged must also have looked for a job within the past year (or since their last job, if they worked during the year), and must have been available for work during the reference week (a direct question on availability was added in 1994; prior to 1994, availability had been inferred from responses to other questions.) These changes were made because the NCEUS and others felt that the previous definition of discouraged workers was too subjective, relying mainly on an individual’s stated desire for a job and not on prior testing of the labor market.

c) Similarly, the identification of persons employed part time for economic reasons (working less than 35 hours in the reference week because of poor business conditions or because of an inability to find full-time work) was tightened by adding two new criteria for persons who usually work part time: They must want and be available for full-time work. Previously, such information was inferred. (Persons who usually work full time but worked part time for an economic reason during the reference week are assumed to meet these criteria.)

d) Specific questions were added about the expectation of recall for persons who indicate that they are on layoff. To be classified as “on temporary layoff,” persons must expect to be recalled to their jobs. Previously, the questionnaire did not include explicit questions about the expectation of recall.

e) Persons volunteering that they were waiting to start a new job within 30 days must have looked for work in the 4 weeks prior to the survey in order to be classified as unemployed. Previously, such persons did not have to meet the job-search requirement in order to be included among the unemployed.

For additional information on changes in CPS concepts and methods, see *Concepts and Methods used in Labor Force Statistics Derived from the Current Population Survey*, BLS Report 463, October 1976 and “Overhauling the Current Population Survey—Why is it Necessary to Change?,” “Redesigning the Questionnaire,” and “Evaluating Changes in the Estimates,” *Monthly Labor Review*, September 1993, and “Revisions in the Current Population Survey Effective January 1994,” in the February 1994 issue of this publication.

Noncomparability of labor force levels

In addition to the refinements in concepts, definitions, and methods made over the years, other changes have also affected the comparability of the labor force data.

• Beginning in 1953, as a result of introducing data from the 1950 census into the estimating procedures, population levels were raised by about 600,000; labor force, total employment, and agricultural employment were increased by about 350,000, primarily affecting the figures for totals and men; other categories were relatively unaffected.

• Beginning in 1960, the inclusion of Alaska and Hawaii resulted in an increase of about 500,000 in the population and about 300,000 in the labor force. Four-fifths of this increase was in nonagricultural employment; other labor force categories were not appreciably affected.

• Beginning in 1962, the introduction of data from the 1960 census reduced the population by about 50,000 and labor force and employment by about 200,000; unemployment totals were virtually unchanged.

• Beginning in 1972, information from the 1970 census was introduced into the estimation procedures, increasing the population by about 800,000; labor force and

employment totals were raised by a little more than 300,000; unemployment levels and rates were essentially unchanged.

- In March 1973, a subsequent population adjustment based on the 1970 census was introduced. This adjustment, which affected the white and black-and-other groups but had little effect on totals, resulted in the reduction of nearly 300,000 in the white population and an increase of the same magnitude in the black-and-other population. Civilian labor force and total employment figures were affected to a lesser degree; the white labor force was reduced by 150,000, and the black-and-other labor force rose by about 210,000. Unemployment levels and rates were not significantly affected.

- Beginning in January 1974, the method used to prepare independent estimates of the civilian noninstitutional population was modified to an "inflation-deflation" approach. This change in the derivation of the estimates had its greatest impact on estimates of 20- to 24-year old men—particularly those of the black-and-other population—but had little effect on estimates of the total population 16 years and over. Additional information on the adjustment procedure appears in "CPS Population Controls Derived from Inflation-Deflation Method of Estimation," in the February 1974 issue of this publication.

- Effective in July 1975, as a result of the large inflow of Vietnamese refugees into the United States, the total and black-and-other independent population controls for persons 16 years and over were adjusted upward by 76,000 – (30,000 men and 46,000 women.) The addition of the refugees increased the black-and-other population by less than 1 percent in any age-sex group, with all of the changes being confined to the "other" component of the population.

- Beginning in January 1978, the introduction of an expansion in the sample and revisions in the estimation procedures resulted in an increase of about 250,000 in the civilian labor force and employment totals; unemployment levels and rates were essentially unchanged. An explanation of the procedural changes and an indication of the differences appear in "Revisions in the Current Population Survey in January 1978" in the February 1978 issue of this publication.

- Beginning in October 1978, the race of the individual was determined by the household respondent for the incoming rotation group households, rather than by the

interviewer as before. The purpose of this change was to provide more accurate estimates of characteristics by race. Thus, in October 1978, one-eighth of the sample households had race determined by the household respondent and seven-eighths of the sample households had race determined by interviewer observation. It was not until January 1980 that the entire sample had race determined by the household respondent. The new procedure had no significant effect on the estimates.

- Beginning in January 1979, the first-stage ratio adjustment method was changed in the CPS estimation procedure. Differences between the old and new procedures existed only for metropolitan and non-metropolitan area estimates, not for the total United States. The reasoning behind the change and an indication of the differences appear in "Revisions in the Current Population Survey in January 1979" in the February 1979 issue of this publication.

- Beginning in January 1982, the second-stage ratio adjustment method was changed. The purpose of the change and an indication of its effect on national estimates of labor force characteristics appear in "Revisions in the Current Population Survey Beginning in January 1982" in the February 1982 issue of this publication. In addition, current population estimates used in the second-stage estimation procedure were derived from information obtained from the 1980 census, rather than the 1970 census. This change caused substantial increases in the total population and in the estimates of persons in all labor force categories. Rates for labor force characteristics, however, remained virtually unchanged. Some 30,000 labor force series were adjusted back to 1970 to avoid major breaks in series. The adjustment procedure used is also described in the February 1982 article cited above. The revisions did not, however, smooth out the breaks in series occurring between 1972 and 1979 (described above), and data users should consider them when comparing estimates from different periods.

- Beginning in January 1983, the first-stage ratio adjustment method was updated to incorporate data from the 1980 census. The purpose of the change and an indication of its effect on national estimates of labor force characteristics appear in "Revisions in the Current Population Survey Beginning in January 1983" in the February 1983 issue of this publication. There were only slight differences between the old and new procedures in estimates of levels for the various labor force characteristics and virtually no differences in estimates of participation rates.

- Beginning in January 1985, most of the steps of the CPS estimation procedure—the noninterview adjustment,

the first and second-stage ratio adjustments, and the composite estimator – were revised. These procedures are described in the Estimating Methods section. A description of the changes and an indication of their effect on national estimates of labor force characteristics appear in “Changes in the Estimation Procedure in the Current Population Survey Beginning in January 1985” in the February 1985 issue of this publication. Overall, the revisions had only a slight effect on most estimates. The greatest impact was on estimates of persons of Hispanic origin. Major estimates were revised back to January 1980.

- Beginning in January 1986, the population controls used in the second-stage ratio adjustment method were revised to reflect an explicit estimate of the number of undocumented immigrants (largely Hispanic) since 1980 and an improved estimate of the number of emigrants among legal foreign-born residents for the same time period. As a result, the total civilian population and labor force estimates were raised by nearly 400,000; civilian employment was increased by about 350,000. The Hispanic-origin population and labor force estimates were raised by about 425,000 and 305,000, respectively, and Hispanic employment by 270,000. Overall and subgroup unemployment levels and rates were not significantly affected. Because of the magnitude of the adjustments for Hispanics, data were revised back to January 1980 to the extent possible. An explanation of the changes and their effect on estimates of labor force characteristics appear in “Changes in the Estimation Procedure in the Current Population Survey Beginning in January 1986” in the February 1986 issue of this publication.

- Beginning in August 1989, the second-stage ratio estimate cells were changed slightly to decrease the chance of very small cells occurring and to be more consistent with published age, sex, race cells. This change had virtually no effect on national estimates.

- Beginning in January 1994, population estimates used in the second-stage estimation procedure were based on information obtained from the 1990 census (adjusted for the undercount as measured by the Census Bureau’s Post Enumeration Survey). This change resulted in substantial increases in total population and in all major labor force categories. Under the new population controls, the civilian noninstitutional population increased by about 1.3 million, with much of the increase occurring among Hispanics. Estimates of employment were raised by about 950,000, and unemployment by approximately 200,000. In addition, the overall unemployment rate rose by about 0.1 percentage point, largely reflecting the increase in the Hispanic share of the population, which has a higher-than-

average incidence of unemployment. For further information, see “Revisions in the Current Population Survey Effective January 1994,” in the February 1994 issue of this publication.

Changes in the occupational and industrial classification systems

Beginning in 1971, the comparability of occupational employment data was affected as a result of changes in the occupational classification system for the 1970 census that were introduced into the CPS. Comparability was further affected in December 1971, when a question relating to major activity or duties was added to the monthly CPS questionnaire in order to determine more precisely the occupational classification of individuals. As a result of these changes, meaningful comparisons of occupational employment levels could not be made between 1971-72 and prior years nor between those 2 years. Unemployment rates were not significantly affected. For a further explanation of the changes in the occupational classification system, see “Revisions in Occupational Classifications for 1971” and “Revisions in the Current Population Survey” in the February 1971 and February 1972 issues, respectively, of this publication.

Beginning in January 1983, the occupational and industrial classification systems used in the 1980 census were introduced into the CPS. The 1980 census occupational classification system evolved from the Standard Occupational Classification (SOC) and was so radically different in concepts and nomenclature from the 1970 system that comparisons of historical data are not possible without major adjustments. For example, the 1980 major group “sales occupations” is substantially larger than the 1970 category “sales workers.” Major additions include “cashiers” from “clerical workers” and some self-employed proprietors in retail trade establishments from “managers and administrators, except farm.”

The industrial classification system used in the 1980 census was based on the 1972 Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) system, as modified in 1977. The adoption of the new system had much less of an adverse effect on historical comparability than did the new occupational system. The most notable changes from the 1970 system were the transfer of farm equipment stores from “retail” to “wholesale” trade, postal service from “public administration” to “transportation,” and some interchange between “professional and related services” and “public administration.” Additional information on the 1980 census occupational and industrial classification systems appear in “Revisions in the Current Population Survey Beginning in January 1983” in the February 1983 issue of this publication.

Beginning in January 1992, the occupational and industrial classification systems used in the 1990 census

were introduced into the CPS. (These systems were largely based on the 1980 Standard Occupational Classification (SOC) and 1987 Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) systems, respectively.) There were a few breaks in comparability between the 1980 and 1990 census-based systems, particularly within the “technical, sales, and administrative support” categories. The most notable changes in industry classification were the shift of several industries from “business services” to “professional services” and the splitting of some industries into smaller, more detailed categories. A number of industry titles were changed as well, with no change in content.

Sampling

Since the inception of the survey, there have been various changes in the design of the CPS sample. The sample is traditionally redesigned and a new sample selected after each decennial census. Also, the number of sample areas and the number of sample persons are changed occasionally. Most of these changes are made in order to improve the efficiency of the sample design and/or to increase the reliability of the sample estimates. When Alaska and Hawaii received statehood, three sample areas were added to the existing sample to account for the population of these States. In January 1978, a supplemental sample of 9,000 housing units, selected in 24 States and the District of Columbia, was designed to provide more reliable annual average estimates for States. In October 1978, a coverage improvement sample of approximately 450 sample household units representing 237,000 occupied mobile homes and 600,000 new construction housing units was added. In January 1980, another supplemental sample of 9,000 households selected in 32 States and the District of Columbia was added. A sample reduction of about 6,000 units was implemented in May 1981. In January 1982, the sample was expanded by 100 households to provide additional coverage in counties added to Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas (SMSA's), which were redefined in 1973. In January 1985, a new State-based CPS sample was selected based on 1980 census information. A sample reduction of about 4,000 households was implemented in April 1988; they were reinstated during the 8-month period, April-November 1989. A redesigned CPS sample based on the 1990 decennial census has been selected for use during the 1990's. Households from this new sample will be phased in during the April 1994 through July 1995 period.

The current 1980 census-based sample design includes about 72,000 housing units per month located in 729 selected geographic areas called primary sampling units (PSU's). The sample was initially selected so that specific reliability criteria were met nationally, for each of the 50 States, for the District of Columbia, and for the sub-State areas of New York City and the Los Angeles-Long Beach metropolitan area. Since 1985, these reliability criteria have been maintained through periodic additions and

deletions in the State samples. The criteria, given below, are based on the coefficient of variation (CV) of the unemployment rate, where the CV is defined as the standard error of the estimate divided by the estimate, expressed as a percentage. These CV controls assume a 6-percent unemployment rate to establish a consistent specification of sampling error.

Nationally, a 1.8-percent CV is maintained on the monthly unemployment rate estimate. This means that a change of 0.2 percentage point in the unemployment rate is significant at a 90-percent confidence level.

In 11 States—California, Florida, Illinois, Massachusetts, Michigan, New Jersey, New York, North Carolina, Ohio, Pennsylvania, and Texas—the most populous States at the time of the 1980 decennial census, an 8-percent CV is maintained on the monthly unemployment rate estimates. In the other 39 States and the District of Columbia, an 8-percent CV is maintained on the annual unemployment rate estimate. In New York City and the Los Angeles-Long Beach metropolitan area, a 9-percent CV is maintained on the monthly unemployment rate estimates.

In the first stage of sampling, the 729 sample areas are chosen. In the second stage, ultimate sampling unit clusters composed of about four housing units each are selected. Each month, about 72,000 housing units are assigned for data collection, of which about 60,000 are occupied and thus eligible for interview. The remainder are units found to be destroyed, vacant, converted to nonresidential use, containing persons whose usual place of residence is elsewhere, or ineligible for other reasons. Of the 60,000 housing units, 4 to 5 percent are not interviewed in a given month due to temporary absence (vacation, etc.), other failures to make contact after repeated attempts, inability of persons contacted to respond, unavailability for other reasons, and refusals to cooperate (about half of the noninterviews). Information is obtained each month for about 113,000 persons 16 years of age and older.

Selection of sample areas. The entire area of the United States, consisting of 3,137 counties and independent cities, is divided into 1,973 sample units (PSU's). In most States, a PSU consists of a county or a number of contiguous counties. In New England and Hawaii, minor civil divisions are used instead of counties.

Metropolitan areas within a State are used as a basis for forming PSU's. Outside of metropolitan areas, counties normally are combined, except where the geographic area of the sample county is very large. Combining counties to form PSU's provides greater heterogeneity; a typical PSU includes urban and rural residents of both high and low economic levels and encompasses, to the extent feasible, diverse occupations and industries. Another important consideration is to have the PSU sufficiently compact so

that, with a small sample spread throughout, it can be efficiently canvassed without undue travel cost.

The 1,973 PSU's are grouped into strata within each State. Then one PSU is selected from each stratum with the probability of selection proportional to the population of the PSU. There are 314 PSU's in strata by themselves that are self-representing, and generally these are the most populated PSU's in each State. The remaining strata are formed by combining PSU's that are similar in such characteristics as population growth; proportions of blacks and of Hispanics (in certain States); and population distribution by occupation, industry, age, and sex. The PSU's, randomly selected from these strata, are non-self-representing, because each one chosen represents the entire stratum. The probability of selecting a particular PSU in a non-self-representing stratum is proportional to its 1980 population. For example, within a stratum, the chance that a PSU with a population of 50,000 would be selected for the sample is twice that for a PSU having a population of 25,000.

Selection of sample households. Because the sample design is State based, the sampling ratio differs by State and depends on the reliability requirements for estimates for each State. The State sampling ratios range roughly from 1 in every 200 households to 1 in every 2,500 households in each stratum of the State. The sampling ratio occasionally is modified slightly to hold the size of the sample relatively constant given the overall growth of the population. The sampling ratio used within a sample PSU depends on the probability of selection of the PSU and the sampling ratio for the State. In a sample PSU with a probability of selection of 1 in 10 with a State sampling ratio of 1 in 2,500, the within-PSU sampling ratio that results is 1 in 250, thereby achieving the desired ratio of 1 in 2,500 for the stratum.

Within each designated PSU, several steps are involved in selecting the housing units to be enumerated. First, the 1980 census enumeration districts (ED's), which are administrative units and contain on the average about 300 housing units, are ordered so that the sample would reflect the demographic and residential characteristics of the PSU. Within each ED, the housing units are sorted geographically and are grouped into clusters of approximately four housing units. Next, a systematic sample of these clusters of housing units is selected.

The identification of the sample housing units within an ED is made wherever possible from the list of ED addresses compiled during the 1980 census. The address lists are used in about three-fourths of the ED's, primarily in urban areas. Area sampling is applied in the remaining ED's, mostly in rural areas. In ED's where address lists are used, automated methods are used to form clusters of geographically contiguous housing units. An effort is

made to have all small, multi-unit addresses (two to four housing units) included in the same cluster. The methods use the within-PSU sampling ratio to identify appropriate clusters for the sample. Supplemental samples are also prepared to account for addresses in isolated geographic areas and to account for housing units not found on the address lists, including housing units newly constructed in the PSU since the census date. The addresses of these units are obtained mainly from records of building permits.

In those ED's where area sampling methods are used, mainly rural areas, the ED's are subdivided into small land "chunks" with well-defined boundaries and having, in general, an expected "size" of about 8 to 12 housing units or other living quarters. For each subdivided ED, one chunk (or more) is designated for the sample. When a selected chunk contains about four households, for example, all units are included in the sample. When the size of the chunk is several times four units, an interviewer does not conduct interviews at all housing units in the chunk but uses a systematic sampling pattern to obtain approximately four households. The remaining housing units in the chunk are then available for further samples. Area ED's also make use of building permit lists to identify newly constructed housing units.

Rotation of sample. Part of the sample is changed each month. For each sample, eight representative subsamples or rotation groups are identified. A given rotation group is interviewed for a total of 8 months, divided into two equal periods. It is in the sample for 4 consecutive months, leaves the sample during the following 8 months, and then returns for another 4 consecutive months. In any 1 month, one-eighth of the rotation groups are in their first month of enumeration, another eighth is in their second month, and so on. Under this system, 75 percent of the sample segments are common from month to month and 50 percent from year to year for the same month. This procedure provides a substantial amount of month-to-month and year-to-year overlap in the sample, thus providing better estimates of change and reducing discontinuities in the series of data without burdening any specific group of households with an unduly long period of inquiry.

Table 1-A provides a description of some aspects of the CPS sample design in use since 1947. A more detailed account of the history of the CPS sample design appears in the *Current Population Survey: Design and Methodology*, Technical Paper No. 40, Bureau of the Census, or *Concepts and Methods Used in Labor Force Statistics Derived from the Current Population Survey*, Report 463, Bureau of Labor Statistics. A description of the 1980 census-based sample appears in "Redesign of the Sample for the Current Population Survey," in the May 1984 issue of this publication.

Table 1-A. Characteristics of the CPS sample, 1947 to present

Time period	Number of sample areas	Households eligible		Households visited but not eligible
		Interviewed	Not interviewed	
Aug. 1947 to Jan. 1954	68	21,000	500-1,000	3,000-3,500
Feb. 1954 to Apr. 1956	230	21,000	500-1,000	3,000-3,500
May 1956 to Dec. 1959	1330	33,500	1,500	6,000
Jan. 1960 to Feb. 1963	2333	33,500	1,500	6,000
Mar. 1963 to Dec. 1966	357	33,500	1,500	6,000
Jan. 1967 to July 1971	449	48,000	2,000	8,500
Aug. 1971 to July 1972	449	45,000	2,000	8,000
Aug. 1972 to Dec. 1977	461	45,000	2,000	8,000
Jan. 1978 to Dec. 1979	614	53,500	2,500	10,000
Jan. 1980 to Apr. 1981	629	62,200	2,800	12,000
May 1981 to Dec. 1984	629	57,800	2,500	11,000
Jan. 1985 to Mar. 1988	729	57,000	2,500	11,000
Apr. 1988 to Mar. 1989	729	53,200	2,600	11,500
Nov. 1989 to present ³	729	57,400	2,600	11,800

¹ Beginning in May 1956, these areas were chosen to provide coverage in each State and the District of Columbia.

² Three sample areas were added in 1960 to represent Alaska and Hawaii after statehood.

³ The sample was increased incrementally during the 8-month period, April-November 1989.

ESTIMATING METHODS

Under the estimating methods used in the CPS, all of the results for a given month become available simultaneously and are based on returns from the entire panel of respondents. The estimation procedure involves weighting the data from each sample person by the inverse of the probability of the person being in the sample. This gives a rough measure of the number of actual persons that the sample person represents. Since 1985, almost all sample persons within the same State have the same probability of selection. Exceptions include sample persons in New York and California, where households in New York City and Los Angeles are selected with higher probability. Selection probabilities may also differ for some sample areas due to field subsampling, which is carried out when areas selected for the sample are found to contain many more households than expected. Though a series of estimation steps (outlined below), the selection probabilities are adjusted for noninterviews and survey undercoverage; data from previous months are incorporated into the estimates through the composite estimation procedure.

1. *Noninterview adjustment.* The weights for all interviewed households are adjusted to the extent needed to account for occupied sample households for which no information was obtained because of absence, impassable roads, refusals, or unavailability of the respondents for other reasons. This noninterview adjustment is made separately for clusters of similar sample areas that are usually, but not necessarily, contained within a State. Similarity of sample areas is based on Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA) status and size. Within each cluster, there is a further breakdown by residence. Each MSA cluster is split by “central city” and “balance of the

MSA.” Each non-MSA cluster is split by “urban” and “rural” residence categories. The proportion of sample households not interviewed varies from 4 to 5 percent, depending on weather, vacation, etc.

2. *Ratio estimates.* The distribution of the population selected for the sample may differ somewhat, by chance, from that of the population as a whole in such characteristics as age, race, sex, and State of residence. Because these characteristics are closely correlated with labor force participation and other principal measurements made from the sample, the survey estimates can be substantially improved when weighted appropriately by the known distribution of these population characteristics. This is accomplished through two stages of ratio adjustment, as follows:

a. *First-stage ratio estimation.* The purpose of the first-stage ratio adjustment is to reduce the contribution to variance that results from selecting a sample of PSUs rather than drawing sample households from every PSU in the Nation. This adjustment is made to the CPS weights in two race cells: Black and nonblack; it is applied only to PSU’s that are not self-representing and for those States that have a substantial number of black households. The procedure corrects for differences that existed in each State cell at the time of the 1980 census between 1) the race distribution of the population in sample PSU’s and 2) the race distribution of all PSU’s (both 1 and 2 exclude self-representing PSU’s.)

b. *Second-stage ratio estimation.* This procedure substantially reduces the variability of estimates and corrects, to some extent, for CPS undercoverage. The CPS sample weights are adjusted to ensure that sample-based estimates

of population match independent population controls. Three sets of controls are used:

- 1) 51 State controls of the civilian noninstitutional population 16 years of age and older
- 2) National civilian noninstitutional population controls for 14 Hispanic and 5 non-Hispanic age-sex categories
- 3) National civilian noninstitutional population controls for 66 white, 42 Black, and 10 "other" age-sex categories

The independent population controls are prepared by projecting forward the resident population as enumerated on April 1, 1990. The projections are derived by updating demographic census data with information from a variety of other data sources that account for births, deaths, and net migration. Estimated numbers of resident Armed Forces personnel and institutionalized persons reduce the resident population to the civilian noninstitutional population. Estimates of net census undercount, determined from the Post Enumeration Survey, are added to the population projections. Prior to January 1994, the projections were based on earlier censuses, and there was no correction for census undercount. A summary of the current procedures used to make population projections is given in "Revisions in the Current Population Survey Effective January 1994," appearing in the February 1994 issue of this publication.

3. *Composite estimation procedure.* The last step in the preparation of most CPS estimates makes use of a composite estimation procedure. The composite estimate consists of a weighted average of two factors: The two-stage ratio estimate based on the entire sample from the current month and the composite estimate for the previous month, plus an estimate of the month-to-month change based on the six rotation groups common to both months. In addition, a bias adjustment term is added to the weighted average to account for relative bias associated with month-in-sample estimates. This month-in-sample bias is exhibited by unemployment estimates for persons in their first and fifth months in the CPS being generally higher than estimates obtained for the other months.

The composite estimate results in a reduction in the sampling error beyond that which is achieved after the two stages of ratio adjustment. For some items, the reduction is substantial. The resultant gains in reliability are greatest in estimates of month-to-month change, although gains are also usually obtained for estimates of level in a given month, change from year to year, and change over other intervals of time.

Rounding of estimates

The sums of individual items may not always equal the totals shown in the same tables because of independent

rounding of totals and components to the nearest thousand. Similarly, sums of percent distributions may not always equal 100 percent because of rounding. Differences, however, are insignificant.

Reliability of the estimates

There are two types of errors possible in an estimate based on a sample survey—sampling and nonsampling. The standard errors provided indicate primarily the magnitude of the sampling error. They also incorporate the effect of some nonsampling errors in response and enumeration but do not account for any systematic biases in the data.

Nonsampling error. The full extent of nonsampling error is unknown, but special studies have been conducted to quantify some sources of nonsampling error in the CPS, as discussed below. The effect of nonsampling error should be small on estimates of relative change, such as month-to-month change. Estimates of monthly levels would be more severely affected by the nonsampling error.

Nonsampling errors in surveys can be attributed to many sources, e.g., the inability to obtain information about all persons in the sample; differences in the interpretation of questions; inability or unwillingness of respondents to provide correct information; inability to recall information; errors made in collecting and processing the data, errors made in estimating values for missing data; and failure to represent all sample households and all persons within sample households (undercoverage).

Nonsampling errors occurring in the interview phase of the survey are studied by means of a reinterview program. This program is used to estimate various sources of error as well as to evaluate and control the work of the interviewers. A random sample of each interviewer's work is inspected through reinterview at regular intervals. The results indicate, among other things, that the data published from the CPS are subject to moderate systematic biases. A description of the CPS reinterview program and some of the other results may be found in the *Current Population Survey Reinterview Program, January 1961 through December 1966*, Technical Paper No. 19, Bureau of the Census, U.S. Department of Commerce.

The effects of some components of nonsampling error in the CPS data can be examined as a result of the rotation plan used for the sample, since the level of the estimates varies by rotation group. A description of these effects appears in "The Effects of Rotation Group Bias on Estimates From Panel Surveys," by Barbara A. Bailar, *Journal of the American Statistical Association*, Volume 70, No. 349, March 1975.

Undercoverage in the CPS results from missed housing units and missed persons within sample households. The CPS covers about 94 percent of the decennial census population. It is known that the CPS undercoverage varies with age, sex, race, and Hispanic origin. Generally,

undercoverage is larger for men than for women and larger for blacks, Hispanics, and other races than for whites. Ratio adjustment to independent age-sex-race-origin population controls, as described previously, partially corrects for the biases due to survey undercoverage. However, biases exist in the estimates to the extent that

missed persons in missed households or missed persons in interviewed households have different characteristics than interviewed persons in the same age-sex-race-origin group.

Additional information on nonsampling error in the CPS appears in "An Error Profile: Employment as Measured by the Current Population Survey," by Camilla Brooks and Barbara Bailar, Statistical Policy Working Paper 3, U.S. Department of Commerce, Office of Federal Statistical Policy and Standards; in "The Current Population Survey: An Overview," by Marvin Thompson and Gary Shapiro, *Annals of Economic and Social Measurement*, Vol. 2, April 1973; and in *The Current Population Survey, Design and Methodology*, Technical Paper No. 40, Bureau of the Census, U.S. Department of Commerce. This last document includes a comprehensive discussion of various sources of errors and describes attempts to measure them in the CPS.

Sampling error When a sample rather than the entire population is surveyed, estimates differ from the true population values that they represent. This difference, or sampling error, occurs by chance, and its variability is measured by the standard error of the estimate. Sample estimates from a given survey design are unbiased when an average of the estimates from all possible samples would yield, hypothetically, the true population value. In this case, the sample estimate and its standard error can be used to construct approximate confidence intervals, or ranges of values, that include the true population value with known probabilities. If the process of selecting a sample from the population were repeated many times and an estimate and its standard error calculated for each sample, then:

1. Approximately 68 percent of the intervals from one standard error below the estimate to one standard error above the estimate would include the true population value.

2. Approximately 90 percent of the intervals from 1.6 standard errors below the estimate to 1.6 standard errors above the estimate would include the true population value.

3. Approximately 95 percent of the intervals from two standard errors below the estimate to 2 standard errors above the estimate would include the true population value.

Although the estimating methods used in the CPS do not produce unbiased estimates, biases for most estimates are believed to be small enough so that these confidence interval statements are approximately true.

Since it would be too costly to develop standard errors for all CPS estimates, generalized variance function techniques are used to calculate sets of standard errors for various types of labor force characteristics. It is important to keep in mind that standard errors computed from these methods reflect contributions from sampling errors and some kinds of nonsampling errors and indicate the general magnitude of an estimate's standard error rather than its precise value.

The generalized variance functions and standard errors provided here are based on the sample design and estimation procedures as of 1987 and have been adjusted to reflect the population levels and sample size as of 1991. The figures have not been adjusted to account for the use of new population controls based on the 1990 census. For years prior to 1967, the standard errors obtained must be further adjusted to reflect the CPS sample size in effect at that time. For years prior to 1956, standard errors should be multiplied by 1.5; for the years 1956 through 1966, standard errors should be multiplied by 1.22.

Tables 1-B through 1-H are provided so that approximate standard errors of estimates can be easily obtained. These tables are briefly summarized here; details illustrating the proper use of each table follow.

Tables 1-B and 1-C show standard errors for estimated monthly levels and rates for selected employment status characteristics; these tables also provide standard errors for consecutive month-to-month changes in the estimates. These standard errors are based on levels of recent estimates and can be determined directly by finding the characteristic of interest.

Tables 1-D and 1-E show standard errors for monthly levels and consecutive monthly changes in levels for general employment status characteristics. The standard errors are calculated using linear interpolation based on the size of the monthly estimates.

Tables 1-F and 1-G give parameters that can be used with formulas to calculate a standard error on nearly any specified level, unemployment rate, percentage, or consecutive month-to-month change. For monthly levels and consecutive month-to-month changes in levels, tables 1-F and 1-G are preferred to tables 1-D and 1-E, since the formulas provide more accurate results than linear interpolation.

Table 1-H presents factors used to convert standard errors of monthly levels and rates determined from tables 1-B, 1-C, 1-D, and 1-F to standard errors pertaining to quarterly and yearly averages, consecutive year-to-year changes of monthly estimates, and changes in quarterly and yearly averages.

Table 1-B. Standard errors for major employment status categories
(In thousands)

Industry	Monthly level	Consecutive-month change
Total, 16 years and over:		
Civilian labor force	260	191
Employed	281	213
Unemployed	144	157
Men, 20 years and over:		
Civilian labor force	165	140
Employed	183	154
Unemployed	106	120
Women, 20 years and over:		
Civilian labor force	196	148
Employed	201	154
Unemployed	88	101
Both sexes, 16 to 19 years:		
Civilian labor force	83	82
Employed	80	80
Unemployed	52	68
Black, 16 years and over:		
Civilian labor force	121	88
Employed	123	93
Unemployed	65	74
Men, 20 years and over:		
Civilian labor force	67	59
Employed	72	64
Unemployed	46	54
Women, 20 years and over:		
Civilian labor force	85	64
Employed	84	65
Unemployed	43	50
Both sexes, 16 to 19 years:		
Civilian labor force	33	34
Employed	28	29
Unemployed	25	29
Hispanic origin, 16 years and over:		
Civilian labor force	97	68
Employed	102	81
Unemployed	52	61

The standard errors for estimated changes from 1 month to the next, 1 year to the next, etc., depend more on the monthly levels for characteristics than on the size of the changes. Accordingly, tables 1-E, 1-G, and 1-H use monthly levels (not the magnitude of the changes) for approximating standard errors of change. Standard errors for estimated change between nonconsecutive months are not provided (except for year-to-year change); however, these may be assumed to be higher than the standard errors for consecutive monthly change.

Use of tables 1-B and 1-C. These tables provide a quick reference for standard errors of major characteristics. Table 1-B gives approximate standard errors for estimates of monthly levels and consecutive month-to-month changes in levels for major employment status categories. Table 1-C gives approximate standard errors for estimates

of monthly unemployment rates and consecutive month-to-month changes in unemployment rates for some demographic, industrial, and occupational categories. For characteristics not given in tables 1-B and 1-C, refer to either tables 1-D and 1-E or tables 1-F and 1-G.

Illustration. Suppose that for a given month the number of women 20 years and over in the civilian labor force is estimated to be 54,000,000. For this characteristic, the approximate standard error of 196,000 is given in table 1-B in the row, "total, women 20 years and over: Civilian labor force." A 90-percent confidence interval as shown by these data, would then be the interval from 53,686,000 to 54,314,000. Concluding that the true labor force level lies within this interval would be correct for roughly 90 percent of all possible samples.

Use of tables 1-D and 1-E. From these tables, approximate standard errors can be calculated for estimates of monthly levels and month-to-month changes in levels for major labor force characteristics by race and Hispanic origin. For major categories not shown, such as male or female, tables 1-F and 1-G can be used. Standard errors for intermediate values not shown in the tables may be approximated by linear interpolation. For table 1-E, which applies to estimates of consecutive month-to-month change, the average of the two monthly levels (not the change) is used to select the appropriate row in the table.

Illustration. Assume that between 2 consecutive months the estimated number of employed persons changed from 115,600,000 to 116,700,000, an apparent increase of 1,100,000. The approximate standard error on this month-to-month change estimate is based on the average level of the estimate for the 2 months, 116,150,000. Using the table 1-E column titled "labor force data other than unemployment and agricultural employment, total," it is necessary to find the standard errors corresponding to the two monthly level entries between which the value 116,150,000 lies. The standard error corresponding to 100,000,000 is given as 240,000, and the standard error corresponding to 120,000,000 is given as 206,000. Use linear interpolation to find the approximate standard error on month-to-month change corresponding to the level 116,150,000; one method of calculation is given below.

$$206,000 + \left(\frac{120,000,000 - 116,150,000}{120,000,000 - 100,000,000} \right) (240,000 - 206,000) = 213,000$$

Thus, a 90-percent confidence interval for the true month-to-month change would be approximately the interval from 759,000 to 1,441,000.

Use of tables 1-F and 1-G. These tables can be used to find approximate standard errors for a wide range of estimated monthly levels, proportions, rates, and estimates of consecutive monthly change. Instead of displaying standard

Table 1-C. Standard errors for unemployment rates by major characteristics

Characteristic	Monthly level	Consecutive-month change
Total, 16 years and over	0.11	0.14
Men, 16 years and over . . . . .	.16	.19
Men, 20 years and over . . . . .	.16	.19
Women, 16 years and over . . . . .	.16	.19
Women, 20 years and over . . . . .	.16	.19
Both sexes, 16 to 19 years . . . . .	.78	1.03
White workers . . . . .	.12	.14
Black workers . . . . .	.48	.56
Hispanic-origin workers . . . . .	.50	.60
Married men, spouse present . . . .	.17	.20
Married women, spouse present . . .	.18	.22
Women who maintain families . . . .	.55	.65
Occupation		
Executive, administrative, and managerial . . . . .	.23	.27
Professional specialty . . . . .	.18	.22
Technicians and related support . . . . .	.40	.47
Sales . . . . .	.30	.36
Administrative support, including clerical . . . . .	.26	.31
Private household	1.44	1.71
Protective service . . . . .	.86	1.02
Service, except private household and protective service . . . . .	.36	.43
Precision production, craft, and repair . . . . .	.38	.45
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors . . . . .	.53	.64
Transportation and material moving . . . . .	.58	.69
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers . . . . .	.80	.96
Farming, forestry, and fishing . . . .	.66	.78
Industry		
Nonagricultural private wage and salary workers . . . . .	.14	.16
Goods-producing industries . . . . .	.28	.33
Mining	1.59	1.89
Construction . . . . .	.76	.91
Manufacturing . . . . .	.29	.34
Durable goods . . . . .	.37	.45
Nondurable goods . . . . .	.45	.54
Service-producing industries . . . . .	.15	.18
Transportation, communications, and public utilities . . . . .	.42	.50
Wholesale and retail trade . . . . .	.27	.33
Finance and services . . . . .	.19	.23
Government workers . . . . .	.20	.24
Agricultural wage and salary workers	1.08	1.29

errors, these tables provide parameters to be used with the formulas given below that allow the user to calculate standard errors.

Table 1-G, which applies to estimates of consecutive monthly change, lists parameters for some characteristics classified by a measure of correlation between monthly estimates. Estimates of the number of persons employed full

time, for example, change relatively little from 1 month to the next, and the two monthly estimates are said to be highly correlated. Consecutive monthly estimates of part-time employment, by contrast, have low correlation, because these estimates are relatively volatile.

Major characteristics for which consecutive monthly estimates are known to have high or low correlation are indicated in table 1-G. Not all categories in table 1-G, however, are broken down into low or high correlation characteristics. When high or low correlation is not specified in table 1-G, the parameters in this table should be selected from the rows labeled "most characteristics" or from rows not specifying correlation.

Standard errors of estimated levels. The approximate standard error, s_x , of an estimated monthly level, x , can be obtained using the formula below, where a and b are the parameters from table 1-F associated with the particular characteristic. The same formula can be used to approximate the standard error of an estimated month-to-month change in level; simply average the levels for the 2 consecutive months and use the parameters from table 1-G.

$$s_x = \sqrt{ax^2 + bx}$$

Illustration. Assume that in a given month there are an estimated 6 million unemployed men in the civilian labor force ($x = 6,000,000$). Obtain the appropriate a and b parameters from table 1-F ("unemployment, total or white"). Use the formula to compute an approximate standard error on the estimate of 6,000,000.

$$a = -0.000015749 \quad b = 2464.91$$

$$s_x = \sqrt{(-0.000015749)(6,000,000)^2 + (2464.91)(6,000,000)} = 119,000$$

Suppose that in the next month the estimated number of unemployed men increases by 200,000 to 6,200,000. The average of the monthly levels is $x = 6,100,000$. Obtain the appropriate a and b parameters from table 1-G ("unemployment, total or white, total, men, women"). Use the formula to compute an approximate standard error on the estimated change of 200,000.

$$s_x = \sqrt{(-0.000082123)(6,100,000)^2 + (3494.11)(6,100,000)} = 135,000$$

An approximate 90-percent confidence interval for the true month-to-month change would be the interval from -16,000 to 416,000. Because this interval covers zero, one cannot assert at this level of confidence that any real change has occurred in the unemployment level. This result can also be expressed by saying that the apparent

Table 1-D. Standard errors for estimates of monthly levels
(In thousands)

Estimated monthly level	Characteristic									
	Agricultural employment		Unemployment			Labor force data other than agricultural employment and unemployment				
	Total or white	Black	Total or white	Black	Hispanic origin	Total	White	Black	Hispanic origin	
									Employed	Civilian labor force or not in labor force
50	11	11	11	11	12	11	11	11	12	12
100	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	17	17
500	38	36	35	36	36	35	35	36	38	38
1,000	57	50	49	49	51	50	50	50	52	52
2,000	88	69	70	67	71	70	70	69	71	71
4,000	145		98	86	96	99	98	93	93	93
6,000	200		119	94		120	120	108	102	102
8,000	253		137	93		138	137	117	104	104
10,000	307		152	84		153	152	122	97	97
15,000			183			184	183	117		
20,000			207			209	207	84		
30,000						246	243			
40,000						273	267			
50,000						293	284			
60,000						306	294			
70,000						313	297			
80,000						316	295			
100,000						306	272			
120,000						275	216			
140,000						211				
160,000										
180,000										

Table 1-E. Standard errors for estimates of month-to-month change in levels
(In thousands)

Estimated monthly level	Characteristic									
	Agricultural employment		Unemployment			Labor force data other than agricultural employment and unemployment				
	Total or white	Black	Total or white	Black	Hispanic origin	Total	White	Black	Hispanic origin	
									Employed	Civilian labor force or not in labor force
50	13	11	13	13	14	9	9	9	10	9
100	18	15	19	19	19	13	13	13	14	12
500	39	34	42	41	43	29	29	30	32	27
1,000	53	48	58	57	60	41	41	41	44	37
2,000	71	66	82	76	82	57	57	57	60	50
4,000	85		113	92	107	81	81	76	77	65
6,000	82		134	91		98	98	87	84	72
8,000	58		151	72		112	112	93	84	73
10,000			163			125	125	95	76	68
15,000			184			150	150	82		
20,000			192			170	170			
30,000						200	200			
40,000						222	222			
50,000						237	237			
60,000						246	246			
70,000						251	251			
80,000						252	252			
100,000						240	240			
120,000						206	206			
140,000						138	138			
160,000										
180,000										

change of 200,000 is not significant at a 90-percent confidence level.

Standard errors of estimated percentages and rates. Generally, percentages and rates are not published unless the monthly base (denominator) is greater than 75,000 persons, the quarterly average base is greater than 60,000 persons, or the annual average base is greater than 35,000 persons.

The reliability of an estimated percentage or rate depends upon the magnitude of the percentage or rate and its base. When the numerator and base are in different

categories, use the parameters from table 1-F or 1-G relevant to the numerator. The approximate standard error, $s_{y,p}$, of an estimated percentage or rate, p , can be obtained using the following formula, where y is the estimated number of persons in the base.

$$s_{y,p} = \sqrt{\frac{b}{y} P(100-P)}$$

Illustration. For a given month, suppose that 5,600,000 women, 20 to 24 years of age, are estimated to be employed. Of this total, 1,800,000 or 32 percent are classified as part-time workers. To estimate the standard error on this percentage, proceed as follows. Obtain the parameter $b = 2111.70$ from table 1-F ("labor force and not-in-labor-force data other than agricultural employment and unemployment, total women"). Apply the formula to obtain:

$$s_{y,p} = \sqrt{\frac{2111.70}{5,600,000} (32) (100 - 32)} = 0.9 \text{ percent}$$

Suppose that in the next month 5,700,000 women in this same age group are reported employed and that 1,950,000 or 34 percent are part-time workers. To estimate the standard error on the observed month-to-month change of 2 percentage points, first average the values for p and y over the 2 months to get $p = 33$ percent and $y = 5,650,000$. Next, obtain the parameter $b = 2245.76$ from table 1-G ("labor force and not-in-labor-force data other than agricultural employment and unemployment, total or white, women, low correlation characteristics") and apply the formula as follows.

$$s_{y,p} = \sqrt{\frac{2245.76}{5,650,000} (33) (100 - 33)} = 0.9 \text{ percent}$$

It should be noted that the numerator of the percentage (part-time employed) determined the choice of correlation. If the example had illustrated percentages of women employed full time, the numerator would have been a high correlation characteristic. Table 1-G, however, does not explicitly list high correlation parameters for employed women; thus, the row labeled "women, most characteristics" would have been used.

Had the example dealt with teenage women employed part time, either of two rows in table 1-G could have been applied ("women, low correlation" or "both sexes, 16 to 19 years"). In situations like this, where it is not clear which row applies, a general rule to follow is to choose the row with the largest b parameter. This gives a more conservative estimate of standard error.

Use of table 1-H. Use this table with table 1-B, 1-C, 1-D, or 1-F to calculate approximate standard errors for quarterly or yearly averages, changes in consecutive quarterly or yearly averages, and consecutive year-to-year changes

Table 1-F. Parameters for computation of standard errors for estimates of monthly levels

Characteristic	a	b
Labor force and not-labor-force data other than agricultural employment and unemployment:		
Total ¹	-0.000015503	2488.36
Men ¹	-0.000028833	2300.61
Women	-0.000025830	2111.70
Both sexes, 16 to 19 years ..	-0.000149802	2039.69
White ¹	-0.000017494	2488.36
Men	-0.000032295	2300.61
Women	-0.000029346	2111.70
Both sexes, 16 to 19 years ..	-0.000177579	2039.69
Black	-0.000113103	2613.14
Men	-0.000273973	2458.39
Women	-0.000164107	2181.67
Both sexes, 16 to 19 years ..	-0.001144754	2390.62
Hispanic origin	-0.000199918	2945.94
Not in labor force, total or white, excluding women and 16-to 19-year-olds .....	.000005200	690.84
Agricultural employment:		
Total or white .....	.000685688	2541.14
Men .....	.000755044	2351.42
Women or both sexes, 16 to 19 years	-0.000021749	2155.45
Black	-0.000121753	2626.04
Hispanic origin:		
Total or women .....	.011486158	2189.09
Men or both sexes, 16 to 19 years .....	.015153395	1268.58
Unemployment:		
Total or white	-0.000015749	2464.91
Black	-0.000191460	2621.89
Hispanic origin	-0.000098631	2704.53

¹ Excludes not-in-labor-force data.

Table 1-G. Parameters for computation of standard errors for estimates of month-to-month change in levels

Characteristic	a	b
Labor force and not-in-labor-force data other than agricultural employment and unemployment:		
Total or white:		
Most characteristics	-0.000010944	1668.04
High correlation characteristics ¹	-.000008144	1304.38
Low correlation characteristics ¹	-.000014170	2126.02
Men:		
Most characteristics	-.000019884	1599.03
High correlation characteristics	-.000014794	1249.33
Low correlation characteristics	-.000051372	2221.13
Women:		
Most characteristics	-.000018554	1410.58
Low correlation characteristics	-.000052252	2245.76
Both sexes, 16 to 19 years	-.000162663	2097.34
Black:		
Most characteristics	-.000089327	1787.47
Low correlation characteristics	-.001740338	5422.14
Men:		
Most characteristics	-.000212603	1912.52
Low correlation characteristics	-.002613218	4889.94
Women:		
Most characteristics	-.000140597	1539.24
Low correlation characteristics	-.002078353	4483.53
Both sexes, 16 to 19 years	-.001139392	2538.37
Hispanic origin:		
Total	-.000152279	2098.10
Civilian labor force and not in labor force	-.000099676	1459.85
Low correlation characteristics	-.002541911	6518.78
Men, civilian labor force and not in labor force	-.000238849	1749.13
Men, 16 years and over; 20 years and over; and both sexes, 16 to 19 years	-.000384132	2694.10
Women, 16 years and over and 20 years and over	-.000330113	1972.12
Agricultural employment:		
Total or white:		
Total	-.000346999	3199.19
Men	-.000592136	3295.42
Women or both sexes, 16 to 19 years .....	.000113873	1975.66
Black:		
Total or women	-.000110444	2382.12
Men or both sexes, 16 to 19 years	-.017331654	4929.50
Hispanic origin:		
Total or women .....	.002782195	3509.38
Men or both sexes, 16 to 19 years .....	.002777539	3001.45
Self-employed	-.000215510	1743.43
Unemployment:²		
Total or white:		
Total, men, women	-.000082123	3494.11
Both sexes, 16 to 19 years and low correlation characteristics	-.000062800	4269.23
Black:		
Total, men, women, and both sexes, 16 to 19 years	-.000373894	3630.26
High correlation characteristics .....	.000043481	2571.23
Hispanic origin:		
Total, men, women	-.000244978	3822.03
Both sexes, 16 to 19 years and low correlation characteristics	-.000965230	5321.96

¹ High correlation characteristics include employed full-time, manufacturing, service workers, and not in the labor force. Low correlation characteristics include all part-time workers; employed, with a job, but not at work; unpaid family workers; and precision production, craft, and repair occupations.

² High correlation characteristics include full-time jobseekers; job losers; manufacturing workers; and operators, fabricators, and laborers. Low correlation characteristics include part-time jobseekers, re-entrants, persons unemployed for less than 5 weeks and from 5 to 14 weeks.

in monthly estimates. Table 1-H gives factors to be applied only to standard errors for monthly levels. Follow these three basic steps:

Step 1. Average estimates appropriately. For quarterly estimates, average the 3 monthly estimates. For yearly estimates, average the 12 monthly estimates. For changes in consecutive averages, average over the 2 quarters or 2 years. For consecutive year-to-year changes in monthly estimates, average the 2 months involved.

Step 2. Obtain a standard error on a monthly estimate using table 1-B or 1-C, or apply the procedures for table 1-D or 1-F to the average calculated in step 1, as if the average were an estimate for a single month.

Step 3. Determine the standard error on the average or on the estimate of change. Multiply the result from step 2 by the appropriate factor from table 1-H.

Illustration. Suppose that standard errors are desired for a quarterly average of black employment levels and for the change in averages from 1 quarter to the next. For each successive month of the first quarter, suppose the levels are observed to be 11,500,000, 11,600,000, and 11,700,000.

Step 1. The quarterly average is 11,600,000.

Step 2. Obtain the a and b parameters from table 1-F (“labor force and not-in-labor-force data other than agricultural employment and unemployment, black, total”). Use the formula for s_x to compute an approximate standard error for a monthly estimate of 11,600,000.

$$a = -0.000113103 \quad b = 2613.14$$

$$s_x = \sqrt{(-0.000113103)(11,600,000)^2 + (2613.14)(11,600,000)} = 123,000$$

Step 3. Multiply this result by the factor .87 from table 1-H (column labeled “quarterly averages” and row labeled “labor force and not-in-labor-force data other than agricultural employment and unemployment, black”). This gives an approximate standard error of 107,000 on the quarterly average of 11,600,000.

Proceed to obtain the approximate standard error on the change in consecutive quarterly average estimates of black employment. Assume that black employment estimates for the months in the second quarter are observed to be 11,100,000, 11,200,000, and 11,300,000.

Step 1. The average for the second quarter is 11,200,000. The average of the 2 quarters is 11,400,000.

Step 2. Obtain the a and b parameters as above and use the formula for s_x to compute an approximate standard error for the estimate of 11,400,000, treating it as an estimate for a single month.

$$s_x = \sqrt{(-0.000113103)(11,400,000)^2 + (2613.14)(11,400,000)} = 123,000$$

Step 3. Multiply this result by the factor .84 from table 1-H (column labeled “change in quarterly averages” and row labeled “labor force and not-in-labor-force data other than agricultural employment and unemployment, black”). This gives an approximate standard error of 103,000 on the estimated change of 400,000 from 1 quarter to the next.

The estimated change clearly exceeds 2 standard errors; therefore, one could conclude from these data that the change in quarterly averages is significant.

Table 1-H. Factors to be used with tables 1-B, 1-C, 1-D, and 1-F to compute the approximate standard errors for levels, rates, and percentages for year-to-year change of monthly estimates, quarterly averages, change in quarterly averages, yearly averages, and change in yearly averages

Characteristic	Factor				
	Year-to-year change of monthly estimate	Quarterly averages	Change in quarterly averages	Yearly averages	Change in yearly averages
Agricultural employment:					
Total or men	1.30	0.92	0.70	0.79	0.70
Women	1.30	.82	.84	.57	.70
Both sexes, 16 to 19 years	1.30	.78	.88	.49	.70
Part time	1.40	.80	.80	.59	.70
Unemployment:					
Total	1.40	.74	.88	.46	.65
Part time	1.40	.67	.88	.42	.54
Labor force and not-in-labor-force data other than agricultural employment and unemployment:					
Total or white	1.30	.87	.85	.65	.70
Black	1.30	.87	.84	.65	.70
Hispanic origin	1.30	.87	.80	.65	.70
Both sexes, 16 to 19 years	1.30	.79	.88	.54	.70
Part time	1.40	.82	.90	.51	.60

Establishment Data ("B" tables)

COLLECTION

BLS cooperates with State employment security agencies in the Current Employment Statistics (CES) or establishment survey to collect data each month on employment, hours, and earnings from a sample of nonfarm establishments (including government.) In 1992, this sample included over 370,000 reporting units. From these data, a large number of employment, hours, and earnings series in considerable industry and geographic detail are prepared and published each month. Historical statistics can be found in *Employment, Hours, and Earnings, United States*, and *Employment, Hours, and Earnings, States and Areas*. These data are also available in machine-readable format.

Each month, the State agencies collect data on employment, payrolls, and paid hours from a sample of establishments. Data are collected by mail from most respondents; phone collection is used to obtain higher response rates from selected respondents through computer-assisted interviews, touch-tone self-response, and voice recognition technology.

The respondents extract the requested data from their payroll records, which must be maintained for a variety of tax and accounting purposes. All firms with 250 employees or more are asked to participate in the survey, as well as a sample of smaller firms.

A "shuttle" schedule (BLS form 790 series) is used for mail respondents. It is submitted each month by the respondents, edited by the State agency, and returned to the respondent for use again the following month.

The technical characteristics of the shuttle schedule are particularly important in maintaining continuity and consistency in reporting from month to month. The shuttle design automatically exhibits the trends of the reported data covered by the schedule during the year; therefore, the relationship of the current data to the data for the previous months is shown. The schedule also has operational advantages. For example, accuracy and economy are achieved by entering the identification codes and the address of the reporter only once a year.

All schedules are edited by the State agencies each month to make sure that the data are correctly reported and that they are consistent with the data reported by the establishment in earlier months and with the data reported by other establishments in the industry. The State agencies forward the data, either on the schedules themselves or in machine-readable form, to BLS-Washington. They also use the information provided on the forms to develop State and area estimates of employment, hours, and earnings. At BLS, the data are edited again by computer to detect processing and reporting errors which may have been missed

in the initial State editing; the edited data are used to prepare national estimates.

It should be noted that for employment, the sum of the State figures will differ from the official U.S. national totals because of the effects of differing industrial and geographic stratification and differences in the timing of benchmark adjustments.

CONCEPTS

Industrial classification

Establishments reporting on Form BLS 790 are classified into industries on the basis of their principal product or activity determined from information on annual sales volume. Since January 1980, this information is collected on a supplement to the quarterly unemployment insurance tax reports filed by employers. For an establishment making more than one product or engaging in more than one activity, the entire employment of the establishment is included under the industry indicated by the principal product or activity.

All data on employment, hours, and earnings for the Nation (beginning with August 1990 data) and for States and areas (beginning with January 1990 data) are classified in accordance with the *1987 Standard Industrial Classification Manual* (SIC), Office of Management and Budget.

Industry employment

Employment data, except those for the Federal Government, refer to persons on establishment payrolls who received pay for any part of the pay period which includes the 12th day of the month. For Federal Government establishments, employment figures represent the number of persons who occupied positions on the last day of the calendar month. Intermittent workers are counted if they performed any service during the month.

The data exclude proprietors, the self-employed, unpaid volunteer or family workers, farm workers, and domestic workers. Salaried officers of corporations are included. Government employment covers only civilian employees; military personnel are excluded. Employees of the Central Intelligence Agency and the National Security Agency are also excluded.

Persons on establishment payrolls who are on paid sick leave (when pay is received directly from the firm), on paid holiday, on paid vacation, or who work during a part of the pay period even though they are unemployed or on strike during the rest of the period are counted as employed. Not counted as employed are persons who are on layoff, on leave without pay, on strike for the entire period, or who were hired but have not yet reported during the period.

Indexes of diffusion of employment change (table B-6). These indexes measure the dispersion among industries of the change in employment over the specified time span. Beginning with August 1990 data, the overall indexes are calculated from 356 seasonally adjusted employment series (3-digit industries) covering all nonfarm payroll employment in the private sector. The manufacturing diffusion indexes are based on 139 3-digit industries.

To derive the indexes, each component industry is assigned a value of 0, 50, or 100 percent, depending on whether its employment showed a decrease, no change, or an increase, respectively, over the time span. The average value (mean) is then calculated, and this percent is the diffusion index number.

The reference point for diffusion analysis is 50 percent, the value which indicates that the same number of component industries had increased as had decreased. Index numbers above 50 show that more industries had increasing employment, and values below 50 indicate that more had decreasing employment. The margin between the percent that increased and the percent that decreased is equal to the difference between the index and its complement, i.e., 100 minus the index. For example, an index of 65 percent means that 30 percent more industries had increasing employment than had decreasing employment [$65 - (100 - 65) = 30$]. However, for dispersion analysis, the distance of the index number from the 50-percent reference point is the most significant observation.

Although diffusion indexes are commonly interpreted as showing the percent of components that increased over the time span, it should be remembered that the index reflects half of the unchanged components as well. (This is the effect of assigning a value of 50 percent to the unchanged components when computing the index.)

Industry hours and earnings

Average hours and earnings data are derived from reports of payrolls and hours for production and related workers in manufacturing and mining, construction workers in construction, and nonsupervisory employees in private service-producing industries.

Production and related workers. This category includes working supervisors and all nonsupervisory workers (including group leaders and trainees) engaged in fabricating, processing, assembling, inspecting, receiving, storing, handling, packing, warehousing, shipping, trucking, hauling, maintenance, repair, janitorial, guard services, product development, auxiliary production for plant's own use (e.g., power plant), recordkeeping, and other services closely associated with the above production operations.

Construction workers. This group includes the following employees in the construction division: Working supervisors, qualified craft workers, mechanics, apprentices, helpers, laborers, etc., engaged in new work, alterations,

demolition, repair, maintenance, etc., whether working at the site of construction or working in shops or yards at jobs (such as precutting and preassembling) ordinarily performed by members of the construction trades.

Nonsupervisory employees. These are employees (not above the working supervisory level) such as office and clerical workers, repairers, salespersons, operators, drivers, physicians, lawyers, accountants, nurses, social workers, research aides, teachers, drafters, photographers, beauticians, musicians, restaurant workers, custodial workers, attendants, line installers and repairers, laborers, janitors, guards, and other employees at similar occupational levels whose services are closely associated with those of the employees listed.

Payroll. This refers to the payroll for full- and part-time production, construction, or nonsupervisory workers who received pay for any part of the pay period which includes the 12th day of the month. The payroll is reported before deductions of any kind, e.g., for old-age and unemployment insurance, group insurance, withholding tax, bonds, or union dues; also included is pay for overtime, holidays, vacation, and sick leave paid directly by the firm. Bonuses (unless earned and paid regularly each pay period); other pay not earned in the pay period reported (e.g., retroactive pay); tips; and the value of free rent, fuel, meals, or other payment in kind are excluded. Employee benefits (such as health and other types of insurance, contributions to retirement, etc., paid by the employer) are also excluded.

Hours. These are the hours paid for during the pay period which includes the 12th of the month for production, construction, or nonsupervisory workers. Included are hours paid for holidays, vacations, and for sick leave when pay is received directly from the firm.

Overtime hours. These are hours worked by production or related workers for which overtime premiums were paid because the hours were in excess of the number of hours of either the straight-time workday or the workweek during the pay period which included the 12th of the month. Weekend and holiday hours are included only if overtime premiums were paid. Hours for which only shift differential, hazard, incentive, or other similar types of premiums were paid are excluded.

Average weekly hours. The workweek information relates to the average hours for which pay was received and is different from standard or scheduled hours. Such factors as unpaid absenteeism, labor turnover, part-time work, and stoppages cause average weekly hours to be lower than scheduled hours of work for an establishment. Group averages further reflect changes in the workweek of component industries.

Indexes of aggregate weekly hours. The indexes of aggregate weekly hours are prepared by dividing the current

month's aggregate by the average of the 12 monthly figures for 1982. For basic industries, the hours aggregates are the product of average weekly hours and production worker or nonsupervisory worker employment. At all higher levels of industry aggregation, hours aggregates are the sum of the component aggregates.

Average overtime hours. The overtime hours represent that portion of the average weekly hours which exceeded regular hours and for which overtime premiums were paid. If an employee were to work on a paid holiday at regular rates, receiving as total compensation his or her holiday pay plus straight-time pay for hours worked that day, no overtime hours would be reported.

Because overtime hours are premium hours by definition, weekly hours and overtime hours do not necessarily move in the same direction from month to month. Such factors as work stoppages, absenteeism, and labor turnover may not have the same influence on overtime hours as on average hours. Diverse trends at the industry group level also may be caused by a marked change in hours for a component industry where little or no overtime was worked in both the previous and current months.

Average hourly earnings. Average hourly earnings are on a "gross" basis. They reflect not only changes in basic hourly and incentive wage rates but also such variable factors as premium pay for overtime and late-shift work and changes in output of workers paid on an incentive plan. They also reflect shifts in the number of employees between relatively high-paid and low-paid work and changes in workers' earnings in individual establishments. Averages for groups and divisions further reflect changes in average hourly earnings for individual industries.

Averages of hourly earnings differ from wage rates. Earnings are the actual return to the worker for a stated period of time; rates are the amount stipulated for a given unit of work or time. The earnings series do not measure the level of total labor costs on the part of the employer since the following are excluded: Irregular bonuses, retroactive items, payments of various welfare benefits, payroll taxes paid by employers, and earnings for those employees not covered under production worker, construction worker, or nonsupervisory employee definitions.

Average hourly earnings, including lump-sum wage payments. These series are compiled only for aircraft (SIC 3721) and guided missiles and space vehicles (SIC 3761) manufacturing. The same concepts and estimation methods apply to these series as apply to the average hourly earnings series described above; the one difference between the series is definitional. The payroll data used to calculate this series include lump-sum payments made to production workers in lieu of general wage rate increases; such payments are excluded from the definition of gross

payrolls used to calculate the other average hourly earnings series.

For each sample establishment in SIC 3721 and SIC 3761 covered by a lump-sum agreement, the reported payroll data are adjusted to include a prorated portion of the lump-sum payment. Such payments are generally made once a year and cover the following 12-month period. In order to spread the payment across this time period, a prorated portion of the payment is added to the payroll each month. This prorated portion is adjusted by an exit rate to reduce the lump-sum amount to account for persons who received the payment but left before the payment allocation period expired.

Average hourly earnings, excluding overtime. Average hourly earnings, excluding overtime premium pay are computed by dividing the total production worker payroll for the industry group by the sum of total production worker hours and one-half of total overtime hours. No adjustments are made for other premium payment provisions, such as holiday work, late-shift work, and overtime rates other than time and one-half.

Railroad hours and earnings. The figures for Class I railroads (excluding switching and terminal companies) are based on monthly data summarized in the M-300 report of the Interstate Commerce Commission and relate to all employees except executives, officials, and staff assistants (ICC group I) who received pay during the month. Average hourly earnings are computed by dividing total compensation by total hours paid for. Average weekly hours are obtained by dividing the total number of hours paid for, reduced to a weekly basis, by the number of employees, as defined above. Average weekly earnings are derived by multiplying average weekly hours by average hourly earnings.

Average weekly earnings. These estimates are derived by multiplying average weekly hours estimates by average hourly earnings estimates. Therefore, weekly earnings are affected not only by changes in average hourly earnings but also by changes in the length of the workweek. Monthly variations in such factors as the proportion of part-time workers, stoppages for varying reasons, labor turnover during the survey period, and absenteeism for which employees are not paid may cause the average workweek to fluctuate.

Long-term trends of average weekly earnings can be affected by structural changes in the makeup of the work force. For example, persistent long-term increases in the proportion of part-time workers in retail trade and many of the services industries have reduced average workweeks in these industries and have affected the average weekly earnings series.

Real earnings. These earnings are in constant dollars and are calculated from the earnings averages for the current

month using a deflator derived from the Consumer Price Index for Urban Wage Earners and Clerical Workers (CPI-W). The reference year for these series is 1982.

ESTIMATING METHODS

The Current Employment Statistics (CES) or establishment survey estimates of employment are generated through an annual benchmark and monthly sample link procedure. Annual universe counts or benchmark levels are generated primarily from administrative records on employees covered by unemployment insurance (UI) tax laws. These annual benchmarks, established for March of each year, are projected forward for each subsequent month based on the trend of the sample employment, using an estimation procedure called the link relative. Benchmarks and sample link relatives are computed for each of 1,690 basic estimation cells defined by industry, size, and geography for the CES national estimates, and summed to create aggregate level employment estimates.

Benchmarks

The establishment survey constructs annual benchmarks in order to realign the sample-based employment totals for March of each year with the UI-based population counts for March. These population counts are much less timely than sample-based estimates; however, they provide an annual point-in-time census for employment.

Population counts are derived from the administrative file of employees covered by UI. All employers covered by UI laws are required to report employment and wage information to the appropriate State employment security agency four times a year. Approximately 99 percent of in-scope private employment is covered by UI. A benchmark for the remaining 1 percent is constructed from alternate sources, primarily records from the Interstate Commerce Commission and the Social Security Administration. The full benchmark developed for March replaces the March sample-based estimate, for each basic cell. The monthly sample-based estimates for the year preceding and the year following the benchmark are also then subject to revision.

Monthly estimates for the year preceding the March benchmark are readjusted using a "wedge back" procedure. The difference between the final benchmark level and the previously published March sample estimate is calculated and spread back across the previous 11 months. The wedge is linear; eleven-twelfths of the March difference is added to the February estimates, ten-twelfths to the January estimates, and so on, back to the previous April estimates which receive one-twelfth of the March difference. This assumes that the total estimation error since the last benchmark accumulated at a steady rate throughout the current benchmark year.

Estimates for the 11 months following the March benchmark are also recalculated each year. These post-benchmark estimates reflect the application of sample-

based monthly changes to new benchmark levels for March, and the recomputation of bias adjustment factors for each month. Bias factors are updated to take into account the most recent experience of the estimates generated by the monthly sample versus the full universe counts derived from the UI.

Following the revision of basic employment estimates, all other derivative series (e.g., production workers, average hourly earnings) are also recalculated. New seasonal adjustment factors are calculated and all data series for the previous 5 years are reseasonally adjusted, prior to full publication of all revised data in June of each year.

Monthly estimation

Estimates are derived from a sample of approximately 370,000 business establishments nationwide. A current month's estimate is derived as the product of the previous month's estimate and a sample link relative for the current month. A bias adjustment factor is then applied to this result primarily to help account for new business births during the month.

Stratification. The sample is stratified into 1,690 basic estimation cells for purposes of computing national employment, hours, and earnings estimates. Cells are defined primarily by detailed industry, and secondarily by size for a majority of cells. In a few industries, mostly within the construction division, geographic stratification is also used. Industry classification is in accordance with the *1987 Standard Industrial Classification Manual* (SIC); most estimation cells are defined at the 4-digit SIC level.

This detailed stratification pattern allows for the production and publication of estimates in considerable industry detail. Sub-industry stratification by size is important because major statistics which the survey measures, particularly employment change and average earnings, often vary significantly between establishments of different size. Stratification reduces the variance of the published industry level estimates.

Link relative technique. A ratio of the previous to the current month's employment is computed from a sample of establishments reporting for both months—this ratio is called a "link relative." For each basic cell, a link relative is computed and applied to the previous month's employment estimate to derive the current month's estimate. Thus a March benchmark is moved forward to the next March benchmark through application of monthly link relatives. Basic cell estimates created through the link relative technique are aggregated to form published industry level estimates, for employment, as described in table 2-A. Basic estimation and aggregation methods for the hours and earnings data are also shown in table 2-A.

Bias adjustment. Bias adjustment factors are computed at the 3-digit SIC level, and applied each month at the

Table 2-A. Summary of methods for computing industry statistics on employment, hours, and earnings

Employment, hours, and earnings	Basic estimating cell (industry, region, size or region/size cell)	Aggregate industry level (division and, where stratified, industry)
Monthly data		
All employees	All-employee estimate for previous month multiplied by ratio of all employees in current month to all employees in previous month, for sample establishments which reported for both months. ¹	Sum of all-employee estimates for component cells.
Production or nonsupervisory workers, women employees	All-employee estimate for current month multiplied by (1) ratio of production or nonsupervisory workers to all employees in sample establishments for current month, (2) estimated ratio of women to all employees. ²	Sum of production or nonsupervisory worker estimates, or estimates of women employees, for component cells.
Average weekly hours	Production or nonsupervisory worker hours divided by number of production or nonsupervisory workers. ²	Average, weighted by production or nonsupervisory worker employment, of the average weekly hours for component cells.
Average weekly overtime hours	Production worker overtime hours divided by number of production workers. ²	Average, weighted by production worker employment, of the average weekly overtime hours for component cells.
Average hourly earnings	Total production or nonsupervisory worker payroll divided by total production or nonsupervisory worker hours. ²	Average, weighted by aggregate hours, of the average hourly earnings for component cells.
Average weekly earnings	Product of average weekly hours and average hourly earnings.	Product of average weekly hours and average hourly earnings.
Annual average data		
All employees, women employees, and production or nonsupervisory workers	Sum of monthly estimates divided by 12.	Sum of monthly estimates divided by 12.
Average weekly hours	Annual total of aggregate hours (production or nonsupervisory worker employment multiplied by average weekly hours) divided by annual sum of employment.	Annual total of aggregate hours for production or nonsupervisory workers divided by annual sum of employment for these workers.
Average weekly overtime hours	Annual total of aggregate overtime hours (production worker employment multiplied by average weekly overtime hours) divided by annual sum of employment.	Annual total of aggregate overtime hours for production workers divided by annual sum of employment for these workers.
Average hourly earnings	Annual total of aggregate payrolls (product of production or nonsupervisory worker employment by weekly hours and hourly earnings) divided by annual aggregate hours.	Annual total of aggregate payrolls divided by annual aggregate hours.
Average weekly earnings	Product of average weekly hours and average hourly earnings.	Product of average weekly hours and average hourly earnings.

¹ The estimates are computed by multiplying the above product by bias adjustment factors, which compensate for the underrepresentation of newly formed enterprises and other sources of bias in the sample.

² The sample production-worker ratio, women-worker ratio, average weekly hours, average overtime hours, and average hourly

earnings are modified by a wedging technique designed to compensate for changes in the sample arising mainly from the voluntary character of the reporting. The wedging procedure accepts the advantage of continuity from the use of the matched sample and, at the same time, tapers or wedges the estimate toward the level of the latest sample average.

basic cell level, as part of the standard estimation procedures. The main purpose of bias adjustment is to reduce a primary source of nonsampling error in the survey, the inability to capture, on a timely basis, employment generated by new firm births. There is a several month lag between an establishment opening for business and its appearing on the UI universe frame and being available for sampling. Because new firms generate a portion of employment growth each month of the year, nonsampling methods must be used to capture this growth, otherwise substantial under estimation of total employment levels would occur. Formal bias adjustment procedures have been used by the establishment survey since the late 1960's. Prior to the 1983 benchmark, bias adjustments were derived from a simple mean error model, which averaged undercount errors for the previous 3 years to arrive at bias projections for the coming year. The undercount errors were measured as the difference between sample-based estimate results and benchmark levels.

This procedure eventually proved inadequate during periods of rapidly changing employment trends, and the bias adjustment methodology was revised. Research done in the early 1980's indicated that bias requirements were strongly correlated with current employment growth or decline. Based on this research, a revised method was developed which incorporated the sample data on employment growth over the most recent two quarters, and a regression-derived coefficient for the significance of that change, to adjust the mean error model results. This change in methodology provided a more cyclically sensitive bias model. The regression-adjusted mean error model has been in use since 1983, for the production of national estimates.

The current model still has limitations in its ability to react to changing economic conditions or changing error structure relationships between the sample-based estimates and the UI universe counts. A principal limitation is the inability to incorporate UI universe counts as they become available on an ongoing basis, with a 6- to 9-month lag from the reference period. Thus, the current quarterly outputs from the model are subject to intervention analysis, and adjustments can be made to its results, prior to the establishment of final bias levels for a quarter. Review is done primarily in terms of detection of outlier (i.e., abnormally high or low) values, and by comparison of CES sample and bias trends with the most recent quarterly observations of UI universe counts. The BLS currently has under study improved bias models using a Kalman filter technique, which would allow a more formal, structured incorporation of each quarter's UI universe counts in the bias modeling process.

Although the primary function of bias adjustment is to account for employment resulting from new business formations, it also adjusts for other elements of nonsampling error in the survey, because the primary input to the mod-

eling procedure is total estimation error. Significant among these nonsampling error sources is a business death bias. When a sampled firm closes down, most often it simply does not respond to the survey that month, rather than reporting zero employment. Followup with nonrespondents may reveal an out-of-business firm, but this information is often received too late to incorporate into monthly estimates, and the firm is simply treated as a nonrespondent for that month.

Because the bias adjustments incorporated into the estimates represent a composite of a birth bias, death bias, and a number of other differences between the sample-based estimates and the population counts, the monthly bias adjustment levels have no specific economic meaning in and of themselves.

Table 2-B summarizes bias adjustments made over the past 10 years. The table displays the average monthly "bias added" and the average monthly "bias required" with the benchmark revisions for each year. Bias added shows the average amount of bias which was added each month over the course of an interbenchmark period. For example, the bias added for 1984 is listed as 140,000; this represents the average of bias adjustments made each month over the period April 1983 through May 1984. Bias required is computed retrospectively, after the March benchmark for a given year is known. Bias required figures are calculated by taking the difference between a March estimate derived purely from the sample (i.e., a series calculated without bias adjustment) and the March benchmark. Dividing this figure by 12 gives the average monthly bias required figure. The bias required is thus defined as the amount of bias adjustment which would have achieved a zero benchmark error. The difference between the total bias required and the total bias added is then, by definition, approximately the benchmark revision amount, for any given year. Also provided in the table for illustration, are the March-to-March changes. As discussed above, the over-the-year changes indicate correlation with the bias added and bias required figures.

THE SAMPLE

Design

The emphasis in the establishment survey is on producing timely data at minimum cost. Therefore, the primary goal of its design is to sample a sufficiently large segment of the universe to provide reliable estimates that can be published both promptly and regularly. The present sample allows BLS to produce preliminary total nonfarm employment estimates for each month, including some limited industry detail, within 3 weeks after the reference period, and data in considerably more detail with an additional one-month lag.

The sampling plan used in the establishment survey is a

form of sampling with probability proportionate to size, known as "sampling proportionate to average size of establishment." This is an optimum allocation design among strata because sampling variance is proportional to the average size of establishments. The universe of establishment employment is highly skewed, with a large percentage of total employment concentrated in relatively few establishments. Because variance on a population total estimate is a function of percentage universe coverage achieved by the sample, it is efficient to sample larger establishments at a higher rate than smaller establishments, assuming the cost per sample unit is fairly constant across size classes.

Under the establishment survey design, large establishments fall into a certainty strata for sample selection. The size of the sample for the various industries is determined empirically on the basis of experience and cost considerations. For example, in a manufacturing industry with a high proportion of total employment concentrated in a small number of establishments, a larger percent of total employment is included in the sample. Consequently, the sample design for such industries provides for a complete census of the large establishments, with a relatively few chosen from among the smaller establishments. For an industry in which a large proportion of total employment is concentrated in small establishments, the sample design again calls for inclusion of all large establishments but also for a more substantial number of smaller ones. Many industries in the trade and services divisions fall into this category. To keep the sample to a size which can be handled by available resources, it is necessary to have a sample design for these industries with a smaller proportion of total universe coverage than is the case for most manufacturing industries.

Coverage

The establishment survey is the largest monthly sampling operation in the field of social statistics. Table 2-C shows the latest benchmark employment levels and the approximate proportion of total universe employment coverage, at the total nonfarm and major industry division levels. The coverage for individual industries within the divisions may vary from the proportions shown.

Reliability

The establishment survey, like other sample surveys, is subject to two types of error, sampling and nonsampling error. The magnitude of sampling error, or variance, is directly related to the size of the sample and the percentage of universe coverage achieved by the sample. The establishment survey sample covers over one-third of total universe employment; this yields a very small variance on the total nonfarm estimates. Measurements of error associated with sample estimates are provided in tables 2-D through 2-G.

Benchmark revision as a measure of survey error. The sum of sampling and nonsampling error can be considered total survey error. Unlike most sample surveys which publish sampling error as their only measure of error, the CES can derive an annual approximation of total error, on a lagged basis, because of the availability of the independently derived universe data. While the benchmark error is used as a measure of total error for the CES survey estimate, technically, it actually represents the difference between two independent estimates derived from separate survey processes (i.e., the CES sample process and the UI universe process) and thus reflects the errors present in

Table 2-B. March employment benchmarks and bias adjustments for total private industries, March 1983-92

Year	Benchmark		Average monthly bias		Over-the-year employment change ⁵
	Employment ¹	Revision ²	Added ³	Required ⁴	
1983.....	72,043	-78	102	96	-1,327
1984.....	76,371	341	140	169	4,328
1985.....	79,446	-131	152	141	3,075
1986.....	81,204	-400	149	116	1,758
1987.....	83,173	21	98	99	1,969
1988.....	86,180	-310	114	88	3,007
1989.....	89,015	-93	131	123	2,835
1990.....	90,546	-261	85	63	1,531
1991.....	88,790	-583	61	12	-1,756
1992.....	88,347	-130	33	22	-443

¹ Universe counts for March of each year used to make annual benchmark adjustments to the employment estimates. About 99 percent of the benchmark employment is from unemployment insurance administrative records, and the remaining 1 percent is from alternate sources. Data represent benchmark levels as originally computed; levels for 1983-90 were subsequently corrected.

² Difference between the final March sample-based estimate and the benchmark level for total private employment.

³ The average amount of bias adjustment each month over the

course of an inter-benchmark period, i.e., from April of the prior year through March of the given year.

⁴ The difference between the March benchmark and the March estimate derived solely from the sample without bias adjustment, converted to a monthly amount by dividing by 12.

⁵ March-to-March changes in the benchmark employment level.
NOTE: Data in this table exclude government employment because there is no bias adjustment for this sector.

each program. Historically, the benchmark revision has been very small for total nonfarm employment. Over the past decade, percentage benchmark error has averaged 0.2 percent, with a range from zero to 0.6 percent. Table 2-D shows the most current benchmark revisions, along with 10-year mean revisions and mean absolute revisions for major industries. Mean revisions give an indication of bias in the estimates; unbiased estimates have a mean revision close to zero, as over and under estimations cancel out over time. Mean absolute revisions give an overall indicator as to the accuracy of the estimates; the larger the value, the further the estimate was from the final benchmark level.

An alternate measure for determining the reliability of the employment estimates for individual industries is the root-mean-square error. This measure is the standard deviation adjusted for the bias in the estimates:

$$\text{RMSE} = \sqrt{(\text{standard deviation})^2 + (\text{bias})^2}$$

If the bias is small, the chances are about 19 out of 20 that the difference would be less than twice the root-mean-square error.

Approximations of the root-mean-square errors of differences between final estimates and benchmarks are presented in table 2-E.

Noneconomic code changes. A major source of benchmark revision at the major industry division level and below are noneconomic code changes, which are introduced into the universe data in the first quarter of each calendar year.

Approximately one-third of all establishments in the universe are included in the universe program's annual Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) refiling survey. Corrections to individual establishments SIC and ownership codes are made through this process. The refiling cycle is such that every third year entire division(s) are subject to refiling. The volume of these adjustments is generally quite large and has a substantial impact on universe employment counts at the industry levels, although the total nonfarm employment level remains unaffected. For example, in a year when the services division is refiled, a substantial amount of employment is usually reclassified out of services to other major divisions, thus, lowering the benchmark level for services, and potentially causing a significant downward revision in the services employment totals previously published.

Hours and earnings. The hours and earnings estimates for the basic estimating cells do not have universe data sources available and therefore are not subject to benchmark revisions, although the broader groupings may be affected

slightly by changes in employment weights. The hours and earnings estimates, however, are subject to sampling errors, which may be expressed as relative errors of the estimates. (A relative error is a standard error expressed as a percent of the estimate.) Relative errors for major industries are presented in table 2-F and for individual industries with the specified number of employees in table 2-E. The chances are about 2 out of 3 that the hours and earnings estimates from the sample would differ by a smaller percentage than the relative error from the averages that would have been obtained from a complete census.

Revisions between preliminary and final data. First preliminary estimates of employment, hours, and earnings, based on less than the total sample, are published immediately following the reference month. Final revised sample-based estimates are published 2 months later when nearly all the reports in the sample have been received. Table 2-G presents the root-mean-square error, the mean percent, and the mean absolute percent revision that may be expected between the preliminary and final employment estimates.

Table 2-C. Employment benchmarks and approximate coverage of BLS employment and payrolls sample, March 1992

Industry	Bench- marks (thousands)	Sample coverage ¹		
		Number of establish- ments	Employees	
			Number (thousands)	Percent of bench- marks
Total	107,300	308,646	41,726	39
Mining	634	3,723	276	44
Construction	4,117	25,786	831	20
Manufacturing	17,973	56,010	8,967	50
Transportation and public utilities	5,655	215,743	2,308	41
Wholesale trade	5,993	26,002	1,149	19
Retail trade	18,855	62,769	4,534	24
Finance, insurance, and real estate	6,534	22,709	2,122	32
Services	28,586	72,661	7,253	25
Government:				
Federal	2,974	(³)	2,974	100
State	4,494	5,586	3,656	81
Local	11,485	17,657	7,656	67

¹ Counts reflect reports used in final estimates. Because not all establishments report payroll and hours information, hours and earnings estimates are based on a smaller sample than employment estimates.

² The Interstate Commerce Commission provides a complete count of employment for Class I railroads. A small sample is used to estimate hours and earnings data.

³ Total Federal employment counts by agency for use in national estimates are provided to BLS by the Office of Personnel Management. Detailed industry estimates for the Executive Branch, as well as State and area estimates of Federal employment, are based on a sample of 5,623 reports covering about 60 percent of employment in Federal establishments.

Table 2-D. Current (March 1992) and historical benchmark revisions
(Numbers in thousands)

Industry	March 1992 benchmark revision		10-year average mean percent revision ¹	
	Level	Percent	Actual	Absolute
Total	-59	-0.1	-0.1	0.2
Total private	-130	-.1	-.2	.3
Goods-producing	-263	-1.2	-.7	.7
Mining	-5	-.8	-2.5	2.5
Oil and gas extraction	-4	-1.1	-2.7	2.9
Construction	-109	-2.6	-.5	1.4
General building contractors	-36	-3.6	-.5	2.0
Manufacturing	-149	-.8	-.6	.7
Durable goods	-101	-1.0	-.6	.7
Lumber and wood products	-12	-1.8	-1.2	1.4
Furniture and fixtures	9	1.9	-.3	.9
Stone, clay, and glass products	-6	-1.2	-.4	1.0
Primary metal industries	-11	-1.6	-.7	1.0
Blast furnaces and basic steel products	-3	-1.2	-.1	1.5
Fabricated metal products	-12	-.9	-.7	.9
Industrial machinery and equipment	-23	-1.2	-1.0	1.2
Electronic and other electrical equipment	-22	-1.4	-1.1	1.2
Transportation equipment	-4	-.2	.3	1.1
Motor vehicles and equipment	-1	-.1	.7	1.3
Instruments and related products	-19	-2.0	-.5	1.7
Miscellaneous manufacturing	-2	-.6	-1.2	1.3
Nondurable goods	-48	-.6	-.6	.7
Food and kindred products	-16	-1.0	-.8	1.0
Tobacco products	0	0	-.3	3.8
Textile mill products	-7	-1.0	-.4	.6
Apparel and other textile products	-13	-1.3	-1.0	1.3
Paper and allied products	-1	-.1	-.2	.5
Printing and publishing	-17	-1.1	-.3	.9
Chemicals and allied products	11	1.0	-.4	.8
Petroleum and coal products	4	2.5	-.1	1.5
Rubber and miscellaneous plastics products	-5	-.6	-.7	1.6
Leather and leather products	-4	-3.4	-2.3	3.6
Service-producing	204	.2	0	.3
Transportation and public utilities	-33	-.6	-.5	.6
Transportation	-33	-1.0	-.8	1.2
Communications and public utilities	0	0	-.1	.7
Wholesale trade	44	.7	-.4	1.0
Durable goods	22	.6	-.7	1.1
Nondurable goods	22	.9	.1	.8
Retail trade	164	.9	.3	.6
General merchandise stores	85	3.6	.7	1.9
Food stores	0	0	-.7	1.2
Auto dealers and service stations	-39	-2.0	-.5	1.3
Eating and drinking places	115	1.8	.8	1.3
Finance, insurance, and real estate	-100	-1.5	-.5	.6
Finance	-75	-2.4	-.7	.8
Insurance	-7	-.3	0	.8
Real estate	-18	-1.4	-.5	1.4
Services	58	.2	.1	.5
Business services	2	(²)	.3	1.6
Health services	20	.2	-.5	.9
Government	71	.4	.1	.3
Federal	0	0	0	0
State	27	.6	.4	.7
Local	44	.4	0	.4

¹ Data relate to the 1983-92 benchmarks, as originally published. Benchmark levels for 1982-90 were subsequently corrected.

² Less than 0.05 percent.

Table 2-E. Root-mean-square errors of differences between benchmarks and estimates of employment and average relative errors for average weekly hours and average hourly earnings

Size of employment estimate	Root-mean-square error of employment estimates ¹	Relative error ² (in percent)	
		Average weekly hours	Average hourly earnings
50,000	2,100	2.2	4.0
100,000	3,900	1.3	2.3
200,000	5,600	1.1	2.0
500,000	14,000	.9	1.6
1,000,000	15,000	.8	1.2
2,000,000	26,000	.5	.9

¹ Assuming 12-month intervals between benchmark revisions.

² Relative errors relate to 1982 data.

Table 2-F. Relative errors for average weekly hours and average hourly earnings by industry

(In percent)

Industry	Relative error ¹	
	Average weekly hours	Average hourly earnings
Total private	0.1	0.2
Mining	1.0	1.3
Construction .....	.2	.5
Manufacturing .....	.1	.2
Durable goods .....	.1	.3
Nondurable goods .....	.1	.2
Transportation and public utilities .....	.7	.6
Wholesale trade .....	.2	.4
Retail trade .....	.2	.4
Finance, insurance, and real estate .....	.2	.4
Services .....	.4	.6

¹ Relative errors relate to 1982 data.

The interpretation of these measures is parallel to the description above for revisions between final sample-based estimates and benchmarks (i.e., tables 2-C and 2-E).

Revisions of preliminary hours and earnings estimates are normally not greater than 0.1 of an hour for weekly hours and 1 cent for hourly earnings, at the total private nonfarm level, and may be slightly larger for the more detailed industry groupings.

STATISTICS FOR STATES AND AREAS

(Tables B-7, B-14, and B-18)

As explained earlier, State agencies in cooperation with BLS collect and prepare State and area employment, hours, and earnings data. These statistics are based on the same establishment reports used by BLS, however, BLS uses the full CES sample to produce monthly national employment estimates, while each State agency uses its portion of the sample to independently develop a State employment estimate.

The CES area statistics relate to metropolitan areas. Definitions for all areas are published each year in the issue of *Employment and Earnings* that contains State and area annual averages (usually the May issue). Changes in definitions are noted as they occur. Additional industry detail may be obtained from the State agencies listed on the inside back cover of each issue.

Caution in aggregating State data. The national estimation procedures used by BLS are designed to produce accurate national data by detailed industry; correspondingly the State estimation procedures are designed to produce accurate data for each individual State. State estimates are not forced to sum to national totals nor vice versa. Because each State series is subject to larger sampling and nonsampling errors than the national series, summing them cumulates individual State level errors and can cause distortions at an aggregate level. This has been a particular problem at turning points in the U.S. economy, when the majority of the individual State errors tend to be in the same direction. Due to these statistical limitations, the Bureau does not compile or publish a "sum-of-States" employment series. Additionally, BLS cautions users that such a series is subject to a relatively large and volatile error structure, particularly at turning points.

Table 2-G. Errors of preliminary employment estimates

Industry	Root-mean-square error of monthly level	Mean percent revision	
		Actual	Absolute
Total	78,200	0.0	0.1
Total private	55,500	0	0
Goods-producing industries	17,900	0	.1
Mining	2,600	0	.3
Oil and gas extraction	2,300	.1	.4
Construction	10,800	.1	.2
General building contractors	4,600	.1	.2
Manufacturing	12,500	0	.1
Durable goods	9,300	0	.1
Lumber and wood products	1,500	0	.2
Furniture and fixtures	1,400	0	.2
Stone, clay, and glass products	1,300	0	.2
Primary metal industries	1,800	-.1	.2
Blast furnaces and basic steel products	1,400	-.2	.4
Fabricated metal products	2,200	0	.1
Industrial machinery and equipment	3,000	0	.1
Electronic and other electrical equipment	3,300	0	.1
Transportation equipment	4,500	-.1	.2
Motor vehicles and equipment	3,800	0	.4
Aircraft and parts ¹	1,600	-.1	.2
Instruments and related products	1,900	0	.2
Miscellaneous manufacturing	1,500	0	.3
Nondurable goods	7,000	0	.1
Food and kindred products	4,300	0	.2
Tobacco products	600	.2	1.0
Textile mill products	1,800	0	.2
Apparel and other textile products	2,800	0	.2
Paper and allied products	1,500	0	.2
Printing and publishing	1,800	0	.1
Chemicals and allied products	1,800	0	.1
Petroleum and coal products	800	-.1	.4
Rubber and misc. plastics products	1,700	0	.2
Leather and leather products	900	-.1	.6
Service-producing industries	71,700	0	.1
Transportation and public utilities	9,100	0	.1
Transportation	7,400	.0	.2
Trucking and warehousing ¹	5,300	0	.2
Transportation by air ¹	2,400	-.1	.3
Communications and public utilities	4,400	-.1	.1
Wholesale trade	6,300	0	.1
Durable goods	4,000	0	.1
Nondurable goods	4,000	0	.1
Retail trade	27,500	0	.1
General merchandise stores	13,800	0	.4
Food stores	6,200	0	.2
Automotive dealers and service stations	4,400	0	.1
Apparel and accessory stores ¹	6,800	0	.4
Eating and drinking places	8,000	0	.1
Finance, insurance, and real estate	7,400	0	.1
Finance	4,800	0	.1
Depository institutions ¹	3,700	-.1	.1
Insurance	3,200	0	.1
Real estate	4,000	.1	.2
Services	32,900	0	.1
Agricultural services ¹	2,900	0	.5
Hotels and other lodging places ¹	6,300	0	.3
Personal Services ¹	9,800	-.1	.6
Business services	14,500	.1	.2
Personnel supply services ¹	10,400	.3	.5

Table 2-G. Errors of preliminary employment estimates—Continued

Industry	Root-mean-square error of monthly level	Mean percent revision	
		Actual	Absolute
Service-producing industries—Continued			
Auto repair, services, and parking ¹	2,900	-.1	.2
Miscellaneous repair services ¹	1,500	-.1	.3
Motion pictures ¹	4,700	0	1.0
Amusement and recreation services ¹	14,500	.7	1.1
Health services	8,100	0	.1
Hospitals ¹	3,700	0	.1
Legal services ¹	1,700	-.1	.1
Educational services ¹	11,500	0	.5
Social services ¹	7,300	0	.3
Museums and botanical and zoological gardens ¹ ...	700	-.4	.8
Membership organizations ¹	4,300	0	.2
Engineering and management services ¹	3,400	0	.1
Government	47,000	0	.2
Federal	15,100	.1	.4
State	19,100	0	.3
Local	30,000	0	.2

¹ Data based on differences from January 1990 through December 1992.

NOTE: Errors are based on differences from January 1988 through

December 1992. Data used in the computations for several industries are not strictly comparable due to changes in the industrial classification system, unless otherwise noted.

Regional, State, and Area Labor Force Data ("C" tables)

FEDERAL-STATE COOPERATIVE PROGRAM

Labor force and unemployment estimates for States, labor market areas (LMA's), and other areas covered under Federal assistance programs are developed by State employment security agencies under a Federal-State cooperative program. The local unemployment estimates which derive from standardized procedures developed by BLS are the basis for determining eligibility of an area for benefits under Federal programs such as the Job Training and Partnership Act, the Economic Dislocation and Worker Adjustment Assistance Act, and the Urban Development Action Grant program.

Annual average data for the States and areas shown in table C-3 are published in *Employment and Earnings* (usually the May issue). For regions, States, selected metropolitan areas, and central cities, annual average data classified by selected demographic, social, and economic characteristics are published in the BLS bulletin, *Geographic Profile of Employment and Unemployment*.

Labor force estimates for counties, cities, and other small areas have been prepared for administration of various Federal economic assistance programs and may be ordered from the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, DC 20402. The report "Unemployment in States and Local Areas" is published monthly through GPO and is available in microfiche form only, on a subscription basis.

ESTIMATING METHODS

Monthly labor force, employment, and unemployment estimates are prepared for the 50 States, the District of Columbia, and over 2,600 labor market areas. The estimation methods are described below for States (and the District of Columbia) and for sub-State areas. A more detailed description of the estimation procedure is contained in the BLS document, *Manual for Developing Local Area Unemployment Statistics*.

Estimates for States

Current monthly estimates. The civilian labor force and unemployment estimates for the 11 largest States—California, Florida, Illinois, Massachusetts, Michigan, New Jersey, New York, North Carolina, Ohio, Pennsylvania, and Texas—are sufficiently reliable to be taken directly from the Current Population Survey (CPS) on a monthly basis. These are termed "direct-use States." For a description of the CPS concepts, see "Household Data," above.

For the 39 smaller States and the District of Columbia, which do not use the CPS directly each month, regression models (sets of equations) are used to develop employment and unemployment estimates. These are the "non-direct-use" States. The regression techniques are based on historical and current relationships found within each State's economy as reflected in the different sources of data that are available for each State—the CPS, the Current Employment Statistics (CES) survey, and the unemployment insurance (UI) system. When the estimation procedures were introduced in 1989, over 10 years of data were used to develop the equations for each State. While all the State models have important variables in common, they differ somewhat from one another so as to better reflect individual State characteristics.

Two models—one for employment and one for the unemployment rate—are used for each State. The unemployment rate, rather than the unemployment level, is modeled primarily because the rate is usually more meaningful for economic analysis.

The employment models use the CES estimates of non-farm wage and salary jobs and also include data for employed persons not covered or only partially covered by the CES survey. Typically, these are agricultural workers, the self-employed, unpaid family workers, and private household workers.

The unemployment rate models also include different types of data. Data for UI claimants (without earnings due to employment) are used to represent most of the experienced unemployed. The models also include an employment-to-population ratio which reflects both the business cycle and the experienced unemployed not covered by the UI claims data. New entrants and reentrants into the labor force are also addressed in the models. For some States, the models include variables which adjust for seasonal factors not reflected in the other data used, such as the large increase in the labor force at the end of the school year.

In both the employment and unemployment rate models, an important feature is the use of a technique that allows the equations to adjust automatically to structural changes that occur. The models are termed "variable coefficient models" because they include a built-in tuning mechanism, known as the Kalman Filter, which revises a model's coefficients when the new data that become available each month indicate that changes in the data relationships have taken place. Once the estimates are developed from the models, the unemployment level and labor force estimates are calculated.

Benchmark correction procedures. Once each year, monthly estimates for the 39 non-direct-use States and the District of Columbia are adjusted, or benchmarked, by

BLS to the annual average CPS estimates. The benchmarking technique employs a procedure (called the Denton method) which adjusts the annual average of the models to equal the CPS annual average, while preserving, as much as possible, the original monthly seasonal pattern of the model estimates.

In the 11 direct-use States, no benchmark correction is required; the average of the 12 monthly State CPS estimates will equal the CPS annual averages.

Estimates for sub-State areas

Monthly labor force and employment estimates for two large sub-State areas—New York City and the Los Angeles-Long Beach metropolitan area—are obtained directly from the CPS. Estimates for all other sub-State areas, more than 2,600 labor market areas (LMA's), are prepared through indirect estimation techniques, described below.

Preliminary estimate—employment. The total civilian employment estimates are based on CES data. These “place-of-work” estimates must be adjusted to refer to place of residence as used in the CPS. Factors for adjusting from place of work to place of residence have been developed for several categories of employment on the basis of employment relationships at the time of the 1980 decennial census. These factors are applied to the CES estimates for the current period to obtain adjusted employment esti-

mates, to which are added estimates for employment not represented in the CES—agricultural employees, nonagricultural self-employed and unpaid family workers, and private household workers.

Preliminary estimate—unemployment. In the current month, the estimate of unemployment is an aggregate of the estimates for each of three categories: (1) Persons who were previously employed in industries covered by State UI laws; (2) those previously employed in industries not covered by these laws; and (3) those who were entering the civilian labor force for the first time or reentering after a period of separation.

Sub-State adjustment for additivity. Estimates of employment and unemployment are prepared for the State and LMA's within the State. The LMA estimates geographically exhaust the entire State. Thus, a proportional adjustment must be applied to all sub-State LMA estimates to ensure that they add to the independently estimated State totals for employment and unemployment.

Benchmark correction. At the end of each year, sub-State estimates are revised. The revisions incorporate any changes in the inputs, such as revisions in the CES-based employment figures, corrections in claims counts, and updated historical relationships. The corrected estimates are then readjusted to add to the revised (benchmarked) State estimates of employment and unemployment.

Seasonal Adjustment

Over the course of a year, the size of the Nation's labor force, the levels of employment and unemployment, and other measures of labor market activity undergo sharp fluctuations due to such seasonal events as changes in weather, reduced or expanded production, harvests, major holidays, and the opening and closing of schools. Because these seasonal events follow a more or less regular pattern each year, their influence on statistical trends can be eliminated by adjusting the statistics from month to month. These adjustments make it easier to observe the cyclical and other nonseasonal movements in the series. In evaluating changes in a seasonally adjusted series, it is important to note that seasonal adjustment is merely an approximation based on past experience. Seasonally adjusted estimates have a broader margin of possible error than the original data on which they are based, because they are subject not only to sampling and other errors but are also affected by the uncertainties of the seasonal adjustment process itself. Seasonally adjusted series for selected labor force and establishment-based data are published monthly in *Employment and Earnings*.

Since January 1980, national labor force data have been seasonally adjusted with a procedure called *X-11 ARIMA* (Auto-Regressive Integrated Moving Average), which was developed at Statistics Canada as an extension of the standard X-11 method. A detailed description of the procedure appears in *The X-11 ARIMA Seasonal Adjustment Method* by Estela Bee Dagum, Statistics Canada Catalogue No. 12-564E, January 1983.

At the beginning of each calendar year, projected seasonal adjustment factors are calculated for use during the January-June period. In July of each year, BLS calculates and publishes in *Employment and Earnings* projected seasonal adjustment factors for use in the second half, based on the experience through June. Revisions of historical data for the most recent 5 years are made only at the beginning of each calendar year. However, as a result of the revisions to the estimates for 1970-81 based on 1980 census population counts, revisions to seasonally adjusted series in early 1982 were carried back to 1970.

All labor force and unemployment rate statistics, as well as the major employment and unemployment estimates, are computed by aggregating independently adjusted series. For example, for each of the three major labor force components—agricultural employment, nonagricultural employment, and unemployment—data for four sex-age groups (men and women under and over 20 years of age) are separately adjusted for seasonal variation and are then added to derive seasonally adjusted total figures. The seasonally adjusted figure for the labor force is a sum of eight seasonally adjusted civilian employment components and four seasonally adjusted unemployment

components. The total for unemployment is the sum of the four unemployment components, and the unemployment rate is derived by dividing the resulting estimate of total unemployment by the estimate of the labor force. Because of the independent seasonal adjustment of various series, components will not necessarily add to totals.

In each January issue, *Employment and Earnings* publishes revised seasonally adjusted data for selected labor force series based on the experience through December, new seasonal adjustment factors to be used to calculate the civilian unemployment estimate for the first 6 months of the following year, and a description of the current seasonal adjustment procedure.

Since the early 1980's, BLS has also used the X-11 ARIMA procedure to seasonally adjust national establishment-based employment, hours, and earnings data. The X-11 ARIMA program had been run once each year after benchmarking and seasonal adjustment factors had been projected and published for 12 months ahead (April-March). Beginning in June 1989, with the introduction of the March 1988 benchmarks, the Bureau modified this procedure to parallel that used in seasonally adjusting household survey data. Projected seasonal adjustment factors are calculated and published twice a year. Revisions of historical data are made once a year, coincident with benchmark revisions.

All series are seasonally adjusted using the multiplicative models under X-11 ARIMA. Seasonal adjustment factors are computed and applied at component levels. For employment series, these are generally the 2-digit SIC levels in manufacturing, services, and wholesale trade; in other industry divisions where only some of the components are seasonally adjusted, the division estimates and their component industries are adjusted independently. Seasonally adjusted totals are arithmetic aggregations for employment series and weighted averages of the seasonally adjusted data for hours and earnings series.

Seasonally adjusted average weekly earnings are the product of seasonally adjusted average hourly earnings and seasonally adjusted average weekly hours. Average weekly earnings in constant dollars, seasonally adjusted, are obtained by dividing average weekly earnings, seasonally adjusted, by the seasonally adjusted Consumer Price Index for Urban Wage Earners and Clerical Workers (CPI-W), and multiplying by 100. Indexes of aggregate weekly hours, seasonally adjusted, are obtained by multiplying average weekly hours, seasonally adjusted, by production or nonsupervisory workers, seasonally adjusted, and dividing by the 1982 annual average base. For total private, total goods-producing, total private service-producing, and major industry divisions, the indexes of aggregate weekly hours, seasonally adjusted,

are obtained by summing the aggregate weekly hours, seasonally adjusted, for the appropriate component industries and dividing by the 1982 annual average base.

Seasonally adjusted data are not published for a number of series characterized by small seasonal components relative to their trend-cycle and/or irregular components. These failed or unsatisfactory seasonally adjusted series, however, are used in the aggregation to broader level seasonally adjusted series.

Seasonal adjustment factors for Federal Government employment are derived from unadjusted data which include Christmas temporary workers employed by the Postal Service. The number of temporary census workers for the decennial census, however, are removed prior to the calculation of seasonal adjustment factors.

BLS has developed an extension of X-11 ARIMA to allow it to adjust more adequately for the effects of the presence or absence of religious holidays in the April survey reference period and of Labor Day in the September reference period. This extension was applied for the first time at the end of 1989 to three persons-at-work labor force series which tested as having significant and well-defined effects in their April data associated with the timing of Easter. This extension was also used for the seasonal adjustment of many of the establishment-based series on average weekly hours and manufacturing overtime hours, starting with the computation of the projected factors for the period beginning in April 1990. Effective with the computation of factors for the November 1993-April 1994 period, an extension of the moving-holiday adjustment was introduced to adjust for the effects of elections on local government employment.

Revised seasonally adjusted national establishment-based series based on the experience through March 1993, new seasonal adjustment factors for May-October 1993, and a description of the current seasonal adjustment procedure appear in the June 1993 issue of *Employment*

and *Earnings*. Factors for the November 1993-April 1994 period appear in the December issue.

Beginning in 1992, BLS introduced publication of seasonally adjusted labor force data for the census regions and divisions, the 50 States, and the District of Columbia (tables C-1 and C-2). Using the X-11 ARIMA procedure, seasonal adjustment factors are computed and applied independently to the component employment and unemployment levels and then aggregated to regional or State totals. Current seasonal adjustment factors are produced for 6-month periods twice a year. Historical revisions are made at the beginning of each calendar year. Because of the separate processing procedures, totals for the Nation as a whole differ from the results obtained by aggregating regional or State data.

Beginning in 1993, BLS introduced publication of seasonally adjusted nonfarm payroll employment data by major industry for all States and the District of Columbia (table B-7). Seasonal adjustment factors are applied directly to the employment estimates at the division level (component series for manufacturing and trade) and then aggregated to the State totals. The recomputation of seasonal factors and historical revisions are made coincident with the annual benchmark adjustments. State estimation procedures are designed to produce accurate (unadjusted and seasonally adjusted) data for each individual State. BLS independently develops a national employment series; State estimates are not forced to sum to national totals. Because each State series is subject to larger sampling and nonsampling errors than the national series, summing them cumulates individual State level errors and can cause significant distortions at an aggregate level. Due to these statistical limitations, BLS does not compile a "sum-of-States" employment series, and cautions users that such a series is subject to a relatively large and volatile error structure.

INDEX TO STATISTICAL TABLES

TABLE KEY: A: Monthly household data; B: Monthly national and State and area establishment data; C: Monthly regional, State, and area labor force data; D: Quarterly, household data only, in the January, April, July, and October issues. Annual averages: Household data in the January issue; national establishment data in the January, March, and June issues; State and area establishment and labor force data in the May issue. For additional information see the listing on the inside front cover of this publication.

Topic	Monthly		Quarterly averages		Annual averages
	Seasonally adjusted	Not seasonally adjusted	Seasonally adjusted	Not seasonally adjusted	
Absences from work					47-48
Aggregate weekly hours (Index)	B-9				
Agricultural industries	A-1-3,6,10	A-14,19-20, 28,33	D-1,4,8	D-11-14	A-1-2; 1-2,5- 6,12-13,15, 17-18,28,34 19-23
At work	A-6	A-21-25	D-4		12-13,15-16
Class of worker	A-6	A-20	D-4	D-13-14	
Diffusion index	B-6				
Discouraged workers	A-34				37
Earnings, hourly	B-11	B-2,15-18			B-2,15-17; 53; 2
Earnings, weekly	B-11	B-2,15,15a, 17-18		D-21-24	B-2,15,15a, 17; 39-42, 53; 2
Educational attainment and school enrollment		A-15			7
Employment by:					
Age	A-3-5,7	A-13-17,20	D-1-3,5	D-11-12,15	3-9,14-15
Hispanic origin	A-4	A-15	D-2	D-11-15	4-7,11-13,18
Industry	B-3-5,7	A-19; B-12- 14			B-1,12-13; 16-18; 1
Occupation	A-6	A-17-19	D-4	D-13-14	9-13,17
Race	A-4	A-13-16,18	D-2	D-11,13,15	3,5,7-8,10- 12,14,17-18
Sex	A-2-7; B-4	A-13-18,20; B-13	D-1-5	D-11-15	B-13; 2-18
Family type				D-17-18	25-26
Full-time workers	A-5	A-16,31	D-3	D-13-14	8,12-13,32
Historical data					A-1-2; B-1-2; 1-2
Hours of work	B-8-10	A-21-25; B-2, 15,18			B-15; 19-23, 53; 2
Jobsearch methods					35-36
Marital status	A-6,10	A-26,32	D-4,8		24,33
Multiple jobholders		A-35			38
Nonagricultural industries	A-1-3,6	A-14,20	D-1,4		A-1-2; 1-2,5- 6,12-13,15
Not in the labor force		A-34			37
Part-time workers	A-5	A-16	D-3	D-13-14	8,12-13
Production or nonsupervisory workers	B-5,8-9,11	B-12,15-18			B-12,15-17; 52-53
State, region, and area data	B-7; C-1-2	B-14,18; C-3			1-3
Unemployment by:					
Age	A-3-5,8-9	A-13-16,26, 29-30,32	D-1-2,6-7	D-11-12,16	3-8,24,29,31, 35
Duration	A-12	A-30-33	D-10	D-20	31-34
Hispanic origin	A-4	A-15	D-2	D-11-12, 16-20	4-7,25-26,30
Industry of last job	A-10	A-28,33	D-8		28,34
Occupation of last job	A-10	A-27,33	D-8		27,34
Race	A-4	A-13-16,26, 29,32	D-2	D-11,16-20	3,5,7-8,24-26, 30,33,35
Reason	A-11	A-29-30	D-9	D-19	29-31
Sex	A-2-5,8-9	A-13-16,26- 30,32	D-1-2,6-7	D-11-12,16	2-8,24,27-29, 31,33,35-36
Union affiliation					43-46
Veterans, Vietnam-era		A-36		D-25-26	49-50

**U.S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
Bureau of Labor Statistics**

Regional Office	Cooperating State Agencies	
	Current Employment Statistics (CES)	State and Local Area Unemployment Statistics (LAUS) Programs
	BLS Region	BLS Region
REGION I—BOSTON 1 Congress Street 10th Floor Boston, MA 02114 Phone: (617) 565-2327	IV ALABAMA Department of Industrial Relations, Room 427, Industrial Relations Bldg., Montgomery 36130	VIII MONTANA Department of Labor and Industry, P.O. Box 1728, Helena 59624
REGION II—NEW YORK Room 808 201 Varick Street New York, NY 10014 Phone: (212) 337-2400	X ALASKA Department of Labor, Research and Analysis Section, 1111 West 8th St., Juneau 99802-5501	VII NEBRASKA Department of Labor, P.O. Box 94600, Lincoln 68509-4600
REGION III—PHILADELPHIA 3535 Market Street P.O. Box 13309 Philadelphia, PA 19101 Phone: (215) 596-1154	IX ARIZONA Department of Economic Security, 1300 West Washington St., Phoenix 85005	IX NEVADA Employment Security Department, 500 East 3rd St., Carson City 89713
REGION IV—ATLANTA Suite 540 1371 Peachtree Street, NE Atlanta, GA 30367 Phone: (404) 347-4416	VI ARKANSAS Employment Security Department, P.O. Box 2981, Little Rock 72203-2981	I NEW HAMPSHIRE Department of Employment Security, 32 South Main St., Concord 03301
REGION V—CHICAGO 9th Floor 230 South Dearborn Street Chicago, IL 60604 Phone: (312) 353-1880	IX CALIFORNIA Employment Development Department, Employ- ment Data and Research Division, 7000 Franklin Blvd., Bldg. 1100, Sacramento 95823	II NEW JERSEY Department of Labor, Division of Planning and Research, P.O. Box 2765, Trenton 08625
REGION VI—DALLAS Room 221 Federal Building 525 Griffin Street Dallas, TX 75202 Phone: (214) 767-6970	VIII COLORADO Department of Labor and Employment, Suite 801, 1120 Lincoln Street, Denver 80203	VI NEW MEXICO Employment Security Commission, 401 Broad- way, TIWA Bldg., Albuquerque 87103
REGIONS VII and VIII— KANSAS CITY 15th Floor 911 Walnut Street Kansas City, MO 64106 Phone: (816) 426-2481	I CONNECTICUT Labor Department, Employment Security Division, 200 Folly Brook Blvd., Wethersfield 06109	II NEW YORK Department of Labor, Division of Research and Statistics, State Campus, Room 400, Bldg. 12, Albany 12240-0020
REGIONS IX and X— SAN FRANCISCO 71 Stevenson Street P.O. Box 193766 San Francisco, CA 94119 Phone: (415) 744-6600	III DELAWARE Department of Labor, Office of Occupational and Labor Market Information, P.O. Box 9029, Newark 19714-9029	IV NORTH CAROLINA Employment Security Commission, Labor Market Information Division, P.O. Box 25903, Raleigh 27611
	III DIST OF COL. Department of Employment Services, Division of Labor Market Information and Analysis, Room 201, 500 C St., NW., Washington, DC 20001	VIII NORTH DAKOTA Job Service, P.O. Box 1537, Bismarck 58502
	IV FLORIDA Florida Department of Labor and Employment Security, Bureau of Labor Market Information, Suite 203, 2574 Seagate Dr., Tallahassee 32399-0674	V OHIO Bureau of Employment Services, Labor Market Information Division, 1160 Dublin Rd., Columbus 43215
	IV GEORGIA Department of Labor, Labor Information Systems, 148 International Blvd., NE., Atlanta 30303	VI OKLAHOMA Employment Security Commission, Research and Planning Division, 2401 North Lincoln, Oklahoma City 73105
	IX HAWAII Department of Labor and Industrial Relations, Research and Statistics Office, Room 304, 830 Punchbowl St., Honolulu 96813	X OREGON Employment Division, 875 Union St., NE., Salem 97311
	X IDAHO Department of Employment, 317 Main St., Boise 83735	III PENNSYLVANIA Bureau of Research and Statistics 300 Capitol Associates Building Harrisburg, PA 17120-0034
	V ILLINOIS Department of Employment Security, (2 South), 401 South State St., Chicago 60605	II PUERTO RICO Department of Labor and Human Resources, Bureau of Labor Statistics, 17th Fl., 505 Munoz Rivera Avenue, Hato Rey 00918 (CES), Bureau of Employment Security, Research and Analysis Section, 15th Fl., 505 Munoz Rivera Avenue, Hato Rey 00918 (LAUS)
	V INDIANA Department of Employment and Training Services, Statistical Services Division, 10 North Senate Avenue, Indianapolis 46204	I RHODE ISLAND Department of Employment Security, 24 Mason St., Providence 02903
	VII IOWA Department of Employment Services, 1000 East Grand Avenue, Des Moines 50319	IV SOUTH CAROLINA Employment Security Commission, Labor Market Information Division, P.O. Box 995, Columbia 29202
	VII KANSAS Department of Human Resources, 401 Topeka Avenue, Topeka 66603	VIII SOUTH DAKOTA Department of Labor, Labor Market Information Center, P.O. Box 4730, Aberdeen 57401
	IV KENTUCKY Department of Employment Services, Labor Market Research and Analysis Branch, 275 East Main St., Frankfort 40621	IV TENNESSEE Department of Employment Security, Research and Statistics Division, 519 Cordell Hull Office Bldg., Nashville 37219
	VI LOUISIANA Department of Labor, Research and Statistics Section, 1001 North 23rd St., Baton Rouge 70804-9094	VI TEXAS Employment Commission, Room 208-T, 1117 Trinity St., Austin 78778
	I MAINE Department of Labor, Division of Economic Analysis and Research, 20 Union St., Augusta 04330	VIII UTAH Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services, P.O. Box 11249, Salt Lake City 84147
	III MARYLAND Department of Employment and Training, Research and Analysis Division, 1100 North Eutaw St., Baltimore 21201	I VERMONT Department of Employment and Training, Office of Policy and Public Information, P.O. Box 488, Montpelier 05602
	I MASSACHUSETTS Department of Employment and Training, Government Center, Charles F. Hurley Bldg., Boston 02114	III VIRGINIA Employment Commission, Economic Information Services, P.O. Box 1358, Richmond 23211
	V MICHIGAN Employment Security Commission, Research and Statistics Division, Room 516, 7310 Woodward Avenue, Detroit 48202	II VIRGIN ISLANDS Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, 53-A, 54-A&B Kronprindsens Gade Charlotte Amalie, St. Thomas 00801-3359 (CES)
	V MINNESOTA Department of Jobs and Training, Research and Statistics Division, 5th Fl., 390 North Robert St., St. Paul 55101	X WASHINGTON Employment Security Department, Labor Market and Economic Analysis Branch, 605 Woodview Dr., Olympia 98503
	IV MISSISSIPPI Employment Security Commission, Labor Market Information Division, P.O. Box 1699, Jackson 39215-1699	III WEST VIRGINIA Department of Employment Security, Division of Labor and Economic Security, 112 California Avenue, Charleston 25305
	VII MISSOURI Division of Employment Security, P.O. Box 59, Jefferson City 65104	V WISCONSIN Department of Industry, Labor, and Human Relations, Labor Market Information Bureau, 201 East Washington Avenue, Madison 53707
		VIII WYOMING Employment Security Commission, Research and Analysis Section, P.O. Box 2760, Casper 82602