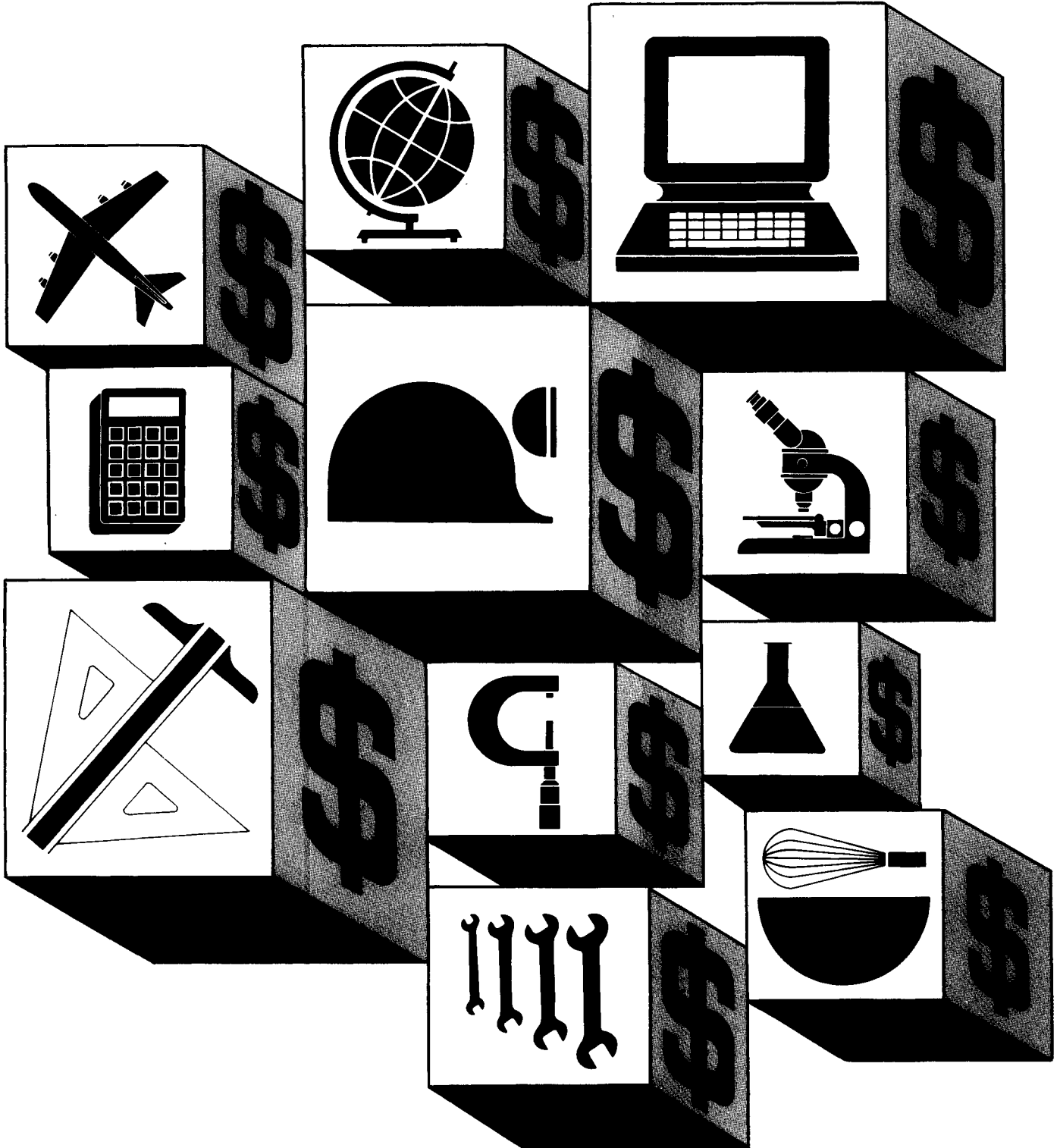




EMPLOYMENT AND EARNINGS

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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., Feb.

Quarterly averages: Seasonally adjusted data, persons not in labor force, persons of Hispanic origin, Vietnam-era veterans and nonveterans, family relationship data, weekly earnings data, and metropolitan-nonmetropolitan and poverty-nonpoverty area 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 averages	May
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¹ The most recent publication was issued in August 1992.

Employment and Earnings

Editors: Gloria Peterson Green, Eugene H. Becker

Editors' Note

In accordance with usual practice, the January issue of this publication will incorporate revisions in seasonally adjusted unemployment and other labor force series derived from the household survey. Seasonally adjusted data for the most recent 5 years are subject to revision each year.

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Employment and Unemployment Developments, November 1992

The labor market showed modest improvement in November. There were some gains in both employment and hours, and the unemployment rate, 7.2 percent, followed its path of small but steady declines since June.

Payroll employment, as measured by the survey of establishments, rose by 105,000; part of this gain stemmed from a temporary increase in local government jobs related to the November elections. Private-sector employment has risen slowly over the last 3 months, growing by a total of 155,000. Total employment, as estimated from the survey of households, showed the first substantial gain since April, rising by 420,000.

Unemployment

Both the unemployment rate, 7.2 percent, and the number of unemployed persons, 9.2 million, continued their slow downward trend in November. Since June, the jobless total has fallen by nearly 800,000, while the unemployment rate has declined by six-tenths of a percentage point.

The November decrease in joblessness was concentrated among men age 25 and over, whose unemployment rate declined by half of a percentage point to 6.1 percent. The unemployment rate for teenagers, on the other hand, rose by 1.9 percentage points to 20.2 percent, reversing an October decline. Adult women (20 and over) maintained their jobless rate of 6.1 percent. The overall jobless rates for whites (6.3 percent), blacks (13.8 percent), and Hispanics (12.0 percent) showed little change from October. (See tables A-33, A-34, and A-38.)

The number of unemployed job losers decreased by 435,000, with three-fourths of the drop coming among those who had been permanently separated from their previous jobs. Nevertheless, this category of unemployed was still half a million larger than a year earlier. Unemployment of more than a half year's duration fell by 170,000 to 1.9 million, the first significant decline in this measure since it began its rise from about 600,000 in mid-1989. (See tables A-40 and A-41.)

Total employment and the labor force

Total civilian employment, essentially flat since April, showed an increase of 420,000 in November to 118 million. This was the largest gain since September of 1991. Two-thirds of the November increase was accounted for

by adult women. The employment-population ratio, which is the percent of the working-age population that is employed, rose two-tenths of a percentage point to 61.4 percent, still well below its peak of 63.1 percent reached prior to the recession. (See table A-33.)

The civilian labor force rose by about 280,000 in November to 127.2 million; this followed losses totaling 600,000 between June and October. Over-the-month increases occurred among adult women and teenagers. (See table A-33.)

Industry payroll employment

Nonfarm payroll employment edged up by 105,000 in November. While this gain reflected, in part, the temporary hiring of election-day workers by local governments, manufacturing and services employment also rose. (See table B-4.)

Manufacturing added 35,000 jobs in November, following declines totaling 205,000 in the prior 3 months. Job gains were widespread among the durable and nondurable goods industries (table B-7). Employment in food processing rose by 9,000, after seasonal adjustment, following declines in the prior 2 months. Also increasing last month were jobs in motor vehicles, lumber and wood products, rubber and plastics, textiles, fabricated metal products, and miscellaneous manufacturing. In contrast, several industries lost jobs, including aircraft, instruments, and printing and publishing.

Construction employment was down 11,000 in November. Although fluctuating from month to month, the number of jobs in this industry has been basically unchanged for a year, after declining substantially during most of 1990 and 1991. The number of mining jobs was unchanged in November; this was the second consecutive month that employment did not decline, as it had for the prior 19 months.

Employment in the services industry increased by 64,000 in November. This strong gain reflected growth in business (especially personnel supply), health, social, and educational services. Government employment showed an increase of 60,000, but this was due largely to the temporary hiring of workers to staff polling places on election day.

Retail trade lost 46,000 jobs in November (seasonally

adjusted), as hiring for the holiday season in department and specialty stores was lighter than usual. In contrast, there were job gains in restaurants and auto dealers and service stations.

Weekly hours

The average workweek for production or nonsupervisory workers on private nonfarm payrolls increased 0.2 hour in November. The workweek in manufacturing also rose 0.2 hour to 41.3 hours, and factory overtime increased 0.1 hour to 3.9 hours. Both the workweek and overtime in factories were at high levels by historical standards. (See table C-5.)

The index of aggregate weekly hours of private production or nonsupervisory workers rose 0.7 percent to 122.2

(1982 = 100) in November, after seasonal adjustment. The manufacturing index was 102.1, an increase of 0.8 percent, reflecting both higher employment and the longer workweek. (See table C-6.)

Hourly and weekly earnings

Average hourly earnings of private production or nonsupervisory workers rose by 0.6 percent in November and weekly earnings were up 1.1 percent, after seasonal adjustment. Prior to seasonal adjustment, average hourly earnings increased 4 cents to \$10.73 and average weekly earnings increased \$2.45 to \$371.26. Over the past year, average hourly earnings increased 2.7 percent and average weekly earnings rose 3.6 percent. (See tables C-1 and C-7.)

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>
December	January 8	March	April 2
January	February 5	April	May 7
February	March 5	May	June 4

New Seasonal Adjustment Factors for the Establishment Data Series

Mary Lee Seifert

The Bureau of Labor Statistics computes and publishes projected seasonal adjustment factors twice a year for use in seasonally adjusting establishment-based employment, hours, and earnings data. Tables 1-6 present factors for all published series for the 6-month period November 1992 through April 1993. The annual revision of historical seasonally adjusted data will not occur until June 1993, with the release of the new benchmarks and the next semiannual update of seasonal adjustment factors, which will cover May through October 1993.

The seasonal factors provided in this issue were derived using data from January 1982 through October 1992. For a few series characterized by a small seasonal component relative to the trend-cycle and/or irregular components,

seasonally adjusted data are not published. These series are identified in tables 2 and 4.

Seasonal adjustment factors are computed and applied at component levels. For published series, these are generally the 2-digit SIC level in manufacturing and major division levels elsewhere. Seasonally adjusted totals are arithmetic aggregations for employment series and weighted averages of the seasonally adjusted data for hours and earnings series.

Seasonal adjustment factors for all establishment-based series are computed using the X-11 ARIMA procedure. A general description of this procedure and the moving-holiday adjustment applied to many hours series, appears in the June 1992 issue of this publication in the article "BLS Establishment Estimates Revised to March 1991 Benchmarks." Additional information on the procedure is available in the January 1990 issue of this publication, in the article entitled "Revision of Seasonally Adjusted Labor Force Series."

Mary Lee Seifert is a supervisory economist in the Branch of National Estimates, Division of Monthly Industry Employment Statistics, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Table 1. Seasonal adjustment factors for employees on nonfarm payrolls by industry

Industry	1992		1993			
	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.
Total¹						
Mining	100.5	99.9	98.3	97.9	98.4	99.4
Oil and gas extraction	100.6	100.7	99.5	99.1	99.0	99.2
Construction	102.5	98.4	91.7	90.0	91.9	96.6
General building contractors	101.5	99.5	94.6	93.0	93.7	95.9
Manufacturing¹						
Durable goods¹						
Lumber and wood products	99.9	99.0	97.6	97.0	97.5	98.3
Furniture and fixtures	101.1	100.6	99.8	99.2	99.4	99.7
Stone, clay, and glass products	101.1	99.2	96.4	96.1	97.2	99.1
Primary metal industries	100.1	100.2	99.8	99.4	99.5	99.6
Blast furnaces and basic steel products	99.8	100.6	100.1	99.6	99.4	99.5
Fabricated metal products	100.8	100.6	99.3	99.0	99.0	99.3
Industrial machinery and equipment	100.0	100.2	99.9	100.1	100.2	100.0
Electronic and other electrical equipment	100.5	100.3	99.9	99.5	99.4	99.5
Transportation equipment ²	100.5	100.5	98.8	98.8	99.3	100.0
Motor vehicles and equipment	100.8	100.7	94.6	97.5	98.5	100.3
Instruments and related products	100.1	100.2	99.8	99.8	99.8	99.7
Miscellaneous manufacturing	101.6	99.7	98.3	98.8	99.2	99.3
Nondurable goods¹						
Food and kindred products	100.6	99.2	97.3	96.8	96.5	96.8
Tobacco products	103.1	107.0	106.6	102.7	97.5	92.9
Textile mill products	100.6	100.0	99.5	99.3	99.2	99.5
Apparel and other textile products ²	100.9	100.3	99.1	99.7	99.7	99.9
Paper and allied products	100.1	100.1	99.5	99.4	99.3	99.4
Printing and publishing	100.4	100.6	100.1	99.9	99.9	99.9
Chemicals and allied products	99.8	99.9	99.5	99.7	99.7	99.7
Petroleum and coal products	100.5	98.7	97.0	97.2	97.7	99.1
Rubber and misc. plastics products	100.5	100.1	99.3	99.2	99.2	99.4
Leather and leather products	101.1	99.8	98.9	99.1	99.0	99.3
Transportation and public utilities¹						
Transportation	101.4	101.6	98.6	98.3	98.5	99.0
Communications and public utilities	100.0	100.0	99.4	99.4	99.5	99.5
Wholesale trade¹						
Durable goods	100.1	100.1	99.4	99.3	99.5	99.7
Nondurable goods	100.6	100.1	98.7	98.5	98.8	99.4
Retail trade	101.6	103.0	98.5	97.4	97.8	98.7
General merchandise stores	106.8	111.0	102.4	96.9	96.0	96.2
Food stores	101.2	102.0	99.6	98.9	98.6	99.0
Automotive dealers and service stations	100.1	99.4	98.7	98.3	98.7	99.3
Eating and drinking places	99.4	99.3	95.6	96.2	97.7	99.3
Finance, insurance, and real estate¹						
Finance ²	99.8	100.0	99.6	99.7	99.8	99.7
Insurance	99.7	99.9	100.0	100.0	100.0	99.9
Real estate	99.3	99.0	96.6	96.4	97.3	98.7
Services	100.0	99.7	98.4	99.1	99.5	100.0
Business services	101.0	100.4	98.0	97.8	98.2	98.8
Health services	100.0	100.0	99.8	99.8	99.9	99.8
Government¹						
Federal	99.5	99.8	99.3	99.5	99.7	99.8
State	102.9	101.9	99.0	102.2	102.7	102.6
Local	102.5	102.0	100.2	101.8	102.4	102.2

¹ Seasonally adjusted data are derived by aggregation of the component series.

² No ARIMA models were identified to extend the

unadjusted series for one year. Factors shown are projected using X-11 without the ARIMA option.

Table 2. Seasonal adjustment factors for women employees on nonfarm payrolls by industry

Industry	1992		1993			
	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.
Total¹						
Mining²	99.4	99.1	98.7	99.4	99.4	99.4
Construction²	100.4	99.6	97.5	96.9	97.4	98.6
Manufacturing¹						
Durable goods¹						
Lumber and wood products	99.8	99.5	97.9	97.3	98.0	98.9
Furniture and fixtures	101.2	100.9	100.0	99.0	99.4	99.8
Stone, clay, and glass products	100.9	100.1	98.5	98.2	98.2	98.6
Primary metal industries	100.5	99.9	98.9	98.8	99.0	99.4
Fabricated metal products	100.9	100.4	99.2	99.0	99.1	99.4
Industrial machinery and equipment	100.0	100.2	100.1	100.0	100.0	99.8
Electronic and other electrical equipment	100.6	100.4	100.0	99.6	99.5	99.5
Transportation equipment ²	100.7	100.2	99.2	99.3	99.2	99.6
Instruments and related products	100.2	100.3	99.7	99.7	100.0	99.8
Miscellaneous manufacturing	102.2	99.7	97.5	98.6	99.0	99.2
Nondurable goods¹						
Food and kindred products	101.3	99.1	96.1	95.3	94.7	95.1
Tobacco products ²	107.2	106.8	107.4	104.1	96.7	89.3
Textile mill products	100.7	99.9	99.1	99.0	99.3	99.5
Apparel and other textile products	101.1	100.5	99.3	99.9	99.8	99.8
Paper and allied products	100.2	99.8	98.5	98.5	98.8	99.0
Printing and publishing	100.4	100.7	100.1	99.9	100.0	100.2
Chemicals and allied products	99.8	99.9	99.3	99.6	99.5	99.4
Petroleum and coal products	(³)	(³)	(³)	(³)	(³)	(³)
Rubber and misc. plastics products ²	100.6	100.3	99.4	99.1	99.6	99.5
Leather and leather products	101.4	99.4	98.8	98.9	98.8	98.9
Transportation and public utilities	100.8	100.8	99.7	99.6	99.7	99.7
Wholesale trade	100.9	100.8	99.2	99.1	99.3	99.2
Retail trade	102.5	104.1	98.5	97.2	97.3	98.3
Finance, insurance, and real estate	99.7	100.0	99.5	99.5	99.8	99.8
Services²	100.2	100.1	98.9	99.6	100.1	100.2
Government¹						
Federal	99.7	99.9	99.3	99.3	99.4	99.5
State	103.0	102.0	99.4	102.5	103.0	102.9
Local	103.6	103.1	101.3	102.9	103.5	103.3

¹ Seasonally adjusted data are derived by aggregation of the component series.

² No ARIMA models were identified to extend the unadjusted series for one year. Factors shown are projected using X-11 without the ARIMA option.

³ Seasonal adjustment factors are not computed because the seasonal component is small relative to the trend-cycle and/or irregular components and consequently cannot be separated with sufficient precision.

Table 3. Seasonal adjustment factors for production or nonsupervisory workers¹ on private nonfarm payrolls by industry

Industry	1992		1993			
	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.
Total private²						
Mining	101.0	100.0	97.7	97.3	97.9	99.3
Construction	103.3	98.1	89.7	87.6	89.8	95.6
Manufacturing²						
Durable goods²						
Lumber and wood products	99.9	98.8	97.3	96.5	97.1	98.0
Furniture and fixtures	101.2	100.6	99.8	99.4	99.4	99.6
Stone, clay, and glass products	101.4	98.9	95.5	95.4	96.8	99.1
Primary metal industries	100.1	100.3	99.8	99.4	99.3	99.6
Blast furnaces and basic steel products	99.8	100.6	100.1	99.5	99.3	99.5
Fabricated metal products	100.9	100.8	99.0	98.7	98.8	99.2
Industrial machinery and equipment	99.8	100.2	100.1	100.2	100.6	100.2
Electronic and other electrical equipment	100.6	100.2	100.0	99.4	99.4	99.5
Transportation equipment	100.7	100.7	96.9	98.5	99.0	100.1
Motor vehicles and equipment	101.0	100.8	93.5	96.9	98.2	100.1
Instruments and related products	100.4	100.5	99.9	99.7	99.8	99.7
Miscellaneous manufacturing	102.1	99.5	98.0	98.5	99.2	99.2
Nondurable goods²						
Food and kindred products	100.8	98.9	96.4	96.0	95.6	95.9
Tobacco products	104.2	109.1	108.7	104.2	96.4	90.7
Textile mill products	100.6	99.9	99.4	99.2	99.2	99.6
Apparel and other textile products	101.2	100.2	98.7	99.6	99.6	99.8
Paper and allied products	100.2	100.2	99.3	99.2	99.0	99.2
Printing and publishing	100.5	100.9	100.1	99.8	100.0	100.2
Chemicals and allied products	99.6	99.7	99.2	99.7	99.8	99.6
Petroleum and coal products	100.5	98.1	96.1	96.1	96.7	99.0
Rubber and misc. plastics products	100.7	100.2	99.2	99.0	99.2	99.3
Leather and leather products	100.9	99.7	98.8	99.1	98.8	99.5
Transportation and public utilities	101.0	101.1	98.7	98.5	98.7	99.1
Wholesale trade	100.3	100.1	98.9	98.7	99.0	99.5
Retail trade	101.8	103.3	98.3	97.1	97.5	98.6
Finance, insurance, and real estate	99.5	99.7	98.9	98.9	99.2	99.6
Services	100.1	99.7	98.2	99.0	99.5	100.1

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 Seasonally adjusted data are derived by aggregation of the component series.

Table 4. Seasonal adjustment factors for average weekly hours of production or nonsupervisory workers¹ on private nonfarm payrolls by industry

Industry	1992		1993			
	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.
Total private²						
Mining³	100.9	101.6	99.5	99.5	99.1	98.8
Construction	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)
Manufacturing²						
Durable goods²						
Lumber and wood products	99.4	101.0	98.3	98.3	99.5	99.3
Furniture and fixtures	100.1	103.0	99.0	97.9	99.0	98.9
Stone, clay, and glass products ⁵	100.7	100.0	97.1	97.3	98.3	99.1
Primary metal industries ³	100.6	101.0	99.8	98.8	99.2	98.6
Blast furnaces and basic steel products	100.6	101.0	99.7	98.4	98.6	98.7
Fabricated metal products	100.9	102.1	99.2	98.9	99.2	98.3
Industrial machinery and equipment	100.4	102.5	100.0	99.7	100.1	98.6
Electronic and other electrical equipment	101.3	102.9	99.9	99.4	99.8	98.4
Transportation equipment	100.6	101.3	98.9	98.5	99.3	98.0
Motor vehicles and equipment	100.3	100.3	97.7	97.3	98.5	96.3
Instruments and related products	101.0	102.4	99.7	100.3	100.1	98.9
Miscellaneous manufacturing	101.7	101.6	99.0	99.1	99.9	98.6
Nondurable goods²						
Food and kindred products	101.4	101.7	99.2	98.1	98.4	98.0
Tobacco products	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)
Textile mill products	100.9	100.4	98.9	98.1	98.8	98.2
Apparel and other textile products	100.8	101.2	99.2	99.3	99.5	97.9
Paper and allied products	101.1	102.0	99.9	98.9	99.1	99.3
Printing and publishing	101.0	101.9	99.1	99.4	100.3	99.2
Chemicals and allied products ³⁵	100.9	101.9	99.9	99.6	99.8	99.9
Petroleum and coal products	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)
Rubber and misc. plastics products	100.5	101.1	99.6	99.2	99.4	99.9
Leather and leather products	99.8	101.2	98.7	98.5	98.7	98.6
Transportation and public utilities³⁵	99.9	100.3	98.5	99.2	99.1	99.8
Wholesale trade³⁵	99.8	100.5	99.3	99.4	99.7	99.8
Retail trade⁵	99.1	101.7	97.1	97.9	98.6	99.2
Finance, insurance, and real estate	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)
Services³	99.9	100.1	99.2	99.9	99.7	99.7

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.

² Seasonally adjusted data are derived by aggregation of the component series.

³ No moving-holiday adjustment was done for April because there was no evidence of significant effects associated with the relative timing of Easter

and the reference period of the payroll survey.

⁴ Seasonal adjustment factors are not computed because the seasonal component is small relative to the trend-cycle and/or irregular components and consequently cannot be separated with sufficient precision.

⁵ No ARIMA models were identified to extend the unadjusted series for one year. Factors shown are projected using X-11 without the ARIMA option.

Table 5. Seasonal adjustment factors for average weekly overtime hours of production workers on manufacturing payrolls

Industry group	1992		1993			
	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.
Manufacturing¹						
Durable goods	105.3	110.5	93.1	89.2	93.7	87.4
Nondurable goods	106.1	104.4	93.9	88.6	92.5	93.0

¹ Seasonally adjusted data are derived by aggregation of the component series.

Table 6. Seasonal adjustment factors for average hourly earnings of production or nonsupervisory workers on private nonfarm payrolls by industry

Industry division	1992		1993			
	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.
Total private²						
Mining³	99.4	100.6	101.0	100.6	100.4	100.4
Construction	100.0	100.5	100.3	99.5	99.8	99.8
Manufacturing	100.0	100.5	100.1	99.7	99.9	100.0
Excluding overtime	99.8	100.3	100.1	100.1	100.2	100.5
Transportation and public utilities³	100.0	100.2	100.2	100.4	99.8	100.0
Wholesale trade³	100.0	100.5	100.2	100.3	100.0	100.3
Retail trade	100.3	99.9	100.5	100.2	100.1	100.2
Finance, insurance, and real estate³	99.7	100.4	100.4	100.8	100.4	100.5
Services³	100.4	100.8	100.7	100.7	100.4	100.4

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 Seasonally adjusted data are derived by aggregation of the component series.

³ No ARIMA models were identified to extend the unadjusted series for one year. Factors shown are projected using X-11 without the ARIMA option.

**HOUSEHOLD DATA
HISTORICAL**

A-1. Employment status of the noninstitutional population 16 years and over, 1959 to date

(Numbers in thousands)

Year and month	Noninstitutional population	Labor force									Not in labor force	
		Number	Percent of population	Employed						Unemployed		
				Total	Resident Armed Forces	Civilian			Number	Percent of labor force		
						Total	Agriculture	Nonagricultural industries				
Annual averages												
1959	117,117	70,157	59.9	66,418	1,788	64,630	5,565	59,065	3,740	5.3	46,960	
1960 ¹	119,106	71,489	60.0	67,639	1,861	65,778	5,458	60,318	3,852	5.4	47,617	
1961	120,671	72,359	60.0	67,646	1,900	65,746	5,200	60,546	4,714	6.5	48,312	
1962 ²	122,214	72,675	59.5	68,763	2,061	66,702	4,944	61,759	3,911	5.4	49,539	
1963	124,422	73,839	59.3	69,768	2,006	67,762	4,687	63,076	4,070	5.5	50,583	
1964	126,503	75,109	59.4	71,323	2,018	69,305	4,523	64,782	3,786	5.0	51,394	
1965	128,459	76,401	59.5	73,034	1,946	71,088	4,361	66,726	3,366	4.4	52,058	
1966	130,180	77,892	59.8	75,017	2,122	72,895	3,979	68,915	2,875	3.7	52,288	
1967	132,092	79,565	60.2	76,590	2,218	74,372	3,844	70,527	2,975	3.7	52,527	
1968	134,281	80,990	60.3	78,173	2,253	75,920	3,817	72,103	2,817	3.5	53,291	
1969	136,573	82,972	60.8	80,140	2,238	77,902	3,606	74,296	2,832	3.4	53,602	
1970	139,203	84,889	61.0	80,796	2,118	78,678	3,463	75,215	4,093	4.8	54,315	
1971	142,189	86,355	60.7	81,340	1,973	79,367	3,394	75,972	5,016	5.8	55,834	
1972 ²	145,939	88,847	60.9	83,966	1,813	82,153	3,484	78,669	4,882	5.5	57,091	
1973 ¹	148,870	91,203	61.3	86,838	1,774	85,064	3,470	81,594	4,365	4.8	57,667	
1974	151,841	93,670	61.7	88,515	1,721	86,794	3,515	83,279	5,156	5.5	58,171	
1975	154,831	95,453	61.6	87,524	1,678	85,846	3,408	82,438	7,929	8.3	59,377	
1976	157,818	97,826	62.0	90,420	1,668	88,752	3,331	85,421	7,406	7.6	59,991	
1977	160,689	100,665	62.6	93,673	1,656	92,017	3,283	88,734	6,991	6.9	60,025	
1978 ¹	163,541	103,882	63.5	97,679	1,631	96,048	3,387	92,661	6,202	6.0	59,659	
1979	166,460	106,559	64.0	100,421	1,597	98,824	3,347	95,477	6,137	5.8	59,900	
1980	169,349	108,544	64.1	100,907	1,604	99,303	3,364	95,938	7,637	7.0	60,806	
1981	171,775	110,315	64.2	102,042	1,645	100,397	3,368	97,030	8,273	7.5	61,460	
1982	173,939	111,872	64.3	101,194	1,668	99,526	3,401	96,125	10,678	9.5	62,067	
1983	175,891	113,226	64.4	102,510	1,676	100,834	3,383	97,450	10,717	9.5	62,665	
1984	178,080	115,241	64.7	106,702	1,697	105,005	3,321	101,685	8,539	7.4	62,839	
1985	179,912	117,167	65.1	108,856	1,706	107,150	3,179	103,971	8,312	7.1	62,744	
1986 ¹	182,293	119,540	65.6	111,303	1,706	109,597	3,163	106,434	8,237	6.9	62,752	
1987	184,490	121,602	65.9	114,177	1,737	112,440	3,208	109,232	7,425	6.1	62,888	
1988	186,322	123,378	66.2	116,677	1,709	114,968	3,169	111,800	6,701	5.4	62,944	
1989	188,081	125,557	66.8	119,030	1,688	117,342	3,199	114,142	6,528	5.2	62,523	
1990	189,686	126,424	66.6	119,550	1,637	117,914	3,186	114,728	6,874	5.4	63,262	
1991	191,329	126,867	66.3	118,440	1,584	116,877	3,233	113,644	8,426	6.6	64,462	
Monthly data, seasonally adjusted²												
1991:												
November	192,057	126,979	66.1	118,377	1,605	116,772	3,272	113,500	8,602	6.8	65,078	
December	192,209	127,223	66.2	118,332	1,604	116,728	3,183	113,545	8,891	7.0	64,986	
1992:												
January	192,358	127,645	66.4	118,716	1,599	117,117	3,166	113,951	8,929	7.0	64,713	
February	192,469	127,872	66.4	118,628	1,585	117,043	3,232	113,811	9,244	7.2	64,597	
March	192,607	128,175	66.5	118,933	1,585	117,348	3,194	114,155	9,242	7.2	64,432	
April	192,745	128,407	66.6	119,252	1,577	117,675	3,209	114,465	9,155	7.1	64,338	
May	192,881	128,734	66.7	119,230	1,574	117,656	3,178	114,478	9,504	7.4	64,147	
June	193,025	129,119	66.9	119,144	1,570	117,574	3,252	114,322	9,975	7.7	63,906	
July	193,190	129,100	66.8	119,340	1,568	117,772	3,204	114,568	9,760	7.6	64,090	
August	193,356	129,003	66.7	119,303	1,566	117,737	3,218	114,519	9,700	7.5	64,353	
September	193,513	128,839	66.6	119,267	1,566	117,701	3,242	114,459	9,572	7.4	64,674	
October	193,683	128,511	66.4	119,177	1,552	117,625	3,160	114,465	9,334	7.3	65,172	
November	193,847	128,769	66.4	119,576	1,531	118,045	3,211	114,834	9,193	7.1	65,078	

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

² The population and Armed Forces figures are not adjusted for

seasonal variation.

NOTE: Revisions of seasonally adjusted monthly and quarterly data (shown in tables A-1 through A-3 and A-32 through A-53) for the most recent 5-year period are made at the end of each calendar year.

A-2. Employment status of the noninstitutional population 16 years and over by sex, 1981 to date

(Numbers in thousands)

Sex, year, and month	Noninstitutional population	Labor force								Not in labor force	
		Number	Percent of population	Employed					Unemployed		
				Total	Resident Armed Forces	Civilian			Number		Percent of labor force
						Total	Agriculture	Nonagricultural industries			
Annual averages											
MEN											
1981	82,023	63,486	77.4	58,909	1,512	57,397	2,700	54,697	4,577	7.2	18,537
1982	83,052	63,979	77.0	57,800	1,529	56,271	2,736	53,534	6,179	9.7	19,073
1983	84,064	64,580	76.8	58,320	1,533	56,787	2,704	54,083	8,260	9.7	19,484
1984	85,156	65,386	76.8	60,842	1,551	59,091	2,668	56,423	4,744	7.3	19,771
1985	86,025	65,967	76.7	61,447	1,556	59,891	2,535	57,356	4,521	6.9	20,058
1986 ¹	87,349	66,973	76.7	62,443	1,551	60,892	2,511	58,381	4,530	6.8	20,376
1987	88,476	67,784	76.6	63,684	1,577	62,107	2,543	59,584	4,101	6.1	20,692
1988	89,404	68,474	76.6	64,820	1,547	63,273	2,493	60,780	3,855	5.3	20,930
1989	90,283	69,360	76.8	65,835	1,520	64,315	2,513	61,802	3,525	5.1	20,923
1990	91,122	69,705	76.5	65,906	1,472	64,435	2,507	61,928	3,799	5.4	21,417
1991	91,951	69,810	75.9	64,992	1,399	63,593	2,552	61,041	4,817	6.9	22,141
Monthly data, seasonally adjusted²											
1991:											
November	92,358	69,849	75.6	65,004	1,432	63,572	2,568	61,004	4,845	6.9	22,507
December	92,439	69,847	75.6	64,857	1,431	63,426	2,485	60,941	4,990	7.1	22,592
1992:											
January	92,521	70,045	75.7	64,880	1,427	63,453	2,442	61,012	5,165	7.4	22,476
February	92,578	70,124	75.7	64,766	1,414	63,352	2,503	60,849	5,359	7.6	22,454
March	92,655	70,266	75.8	64,946	1,417	63,529	2,503	61,026	5,320	7.6	22,389
April	92,733	70,499	76.0	65,310	1,417	63,893	2,505	61,388	5,190	7.4	22,234
May	92,806	70,883	76.4	65,307	1,414	63,893	2,529	61,364	5,577	7.9	21,923
June	92,882	70,944	76.4	65,146	1,410	63,736	2,543	61,193	5,798	8.2	21,938
July	92,971	70,749	76.1	65,207	1,408	63,799	2,547	61,252	5,541	7.8	22,222
August	93,061	70,852	76.1	65,268	1,408	63,860	2,545	61,315	5,584	7.9	22,209
September	93,146	70,951	76.2	65,444	1,407	64,037	2,596	61,441	5,506	7.8	22,195
October	93,238	70,776	75.9	65,338	1,394	63,944	2,556	61,388	5,439	7.7	22,462
November	93,324	70,682	75.7	65,456	1,373	64,083	2,538	61,545	5,226	7.4	22,642
Annual averages											
WOMEN											
1981	89,751	46,829	52.2	43,133	133	43,000	667	42,333	3,696	7.9	42,922
1982	90,887	47,894	52.7	43,395	139	43,256	665	42,591	4,499	9.4	42,993
1983	91,827	48,646	53.0	44,190	143	44,047	680	43,367	4,457	9.2	43,181
1984	92,924	49,855	53.7	46,061	146	45,915	653	45,262	3,794	7.6	43,068
1985	93,888	51,200	54.5	47,409	150	47,259	844	46,615	3,791	7.4	42,686
1986 ¹	94,844	52,568	55.4	48,861	155	48,706	652	48,054	3,707	7.1	42,376
1987	96,013	53,818	56.1	50,494	160	50,334	666	49,668	3,324	6.2	42,195
1988	96,918	54,904	56.6	51,858	162	51,696	676	51,020	3,046	5.5	42,014
1989	97,798	56,198	57.5	53,195	168	53,027	687	52,341	3,003	5.3	41,601
1990	98,564	56,719	57.5	53,644	165	53,479	679	52,800	3,075	5.4	41,845
1991	99,378	57,057	57.4	53,448	164	53,284	682	52,602	3,609	6.3	42,321
Monthly data, seasonally adjusted²											
1991:											
November	99,701	57,130	57.3	53,373	173	53,200	704	52,496	3,757	6.6	42,571
December	99,770	57,376	57.5	53,475	173	53,302	698	52,604	3,901	8.8	42,394
1992:											
January	99,837	57,600	57.7	53,836	172	53,664	725	52,939	3,764	6.5	42,237
February	99,891	57,747	57.8	53,862	171	53,691	729	52,962	3,886	6.7	42,144
March	99,951	57,909	57.9	53,988	168	53,820	691	53,129	3,922	6.8	42,042
April	100,012	57,907	57.9	53,942	160	53,782	705	53,077	3,965	6.8	42,105
May	100,075	57,851	57.8	53,924	160	53,764	649	53,115	3,927	6.8	42,224
June	100,142	58,175	58.1	53,998	160	53,838	709	53,129	4,178	7.2	41,967
July	100,220	58,351	58.2	54,133	160	53,973	657	53,315	4,219	7.2	41,869
August	100,295	58,151	58.0	54,035	158	53,877	673	53,204	4,117	7.1	42,144
September	100,367	57,888	57.7	53,823	159	53,684	646	53,018	4,065	7.0	42,479
October	100,445	57,735	57.5	53,839	158	53,681	604	53,077	3,896	6.7	42,710
November	100,523	58,087	57.8	54,120	158	53,962	673	53,289	3,987	8.8	42,436

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

² The population and Armed Forces figures are not adjusted for seasonal variation.

**HOUSEHOLD DATA
HISTORICAL**

A-3. Employment status of the civilian noninstitutional population 16 years and over, 1959 to date

(Numbers in thousands)

Year and month	Civilian noninstitutional population	Civilian labor force				Unemployment rates		
		Total	Percent of population	Employed	Unemployed	Total	Men	Women
Annual averages								
1959	115,329	68,369	59.3	64,630	3,740	5.5	5.2	5.9
1960 ¹	117,245	69,628	59.4	65,778	3,852	5.5	5.4	5.9
1961	118,771	70,459	59.3	65,746	4,714	6.7	6.4	7.2
1962 ¹	120,153	70,614	58.8	66,702	3,911	5.5	5.2	6.2
1963	122,416	71,833	58.7	67,762	4,070	5.7	5.2	6.5
1964	124,485	73,091	58.7	69,305	3,786	5.2	4.6	6.2
1965	126,513	74,455	58.9	71,088	3,366	4.5	4.0	5.5
1966	128,058	75,770	59.2	72,895	2,875	3.8	3.2	4.8
1967	129,874	77,347	59.6	74,372	2,975	3.8	3.1	5.2
1968	132,028	78,737	59.6	75,920	2,817	3.6	2.9	4.8
1969	134,335	80,734	60.1	77,902	2,832	3.5	2.8	4.7
1970	137,085	82,771	60.4	78,678	4,093	4.9	4.4	5.9
1971	140,216	84,382	60.2	79,367	5,016	5.9	5.3	6.9
1972 ¹	144,126	87,034	60.4	82,153	4,882	5.6	5.0	6.6
1973 ¹	147,096	89,429	60.8	85,064	4,365	4.9	4.2	6.0
1974	150,120	91,949	61.3	86,794	5,156	5.6	4.9	6.7
1975	153,153	93,775	61.2	85,846	7,929	8.5	7.9	9.3
1976	156,150	96,158	61.6	88,752	7,406	7.7	7.1	8.6
1977	159,033	99,009	62.3	92,017	6,991	7.1	6.3	8.2
1978 ¹	161,910	102,251	63.2	96,048	6,202	6.1	5.3	7.2
1979	164,863	104,962	63.7	98,824	6,137	5.8	5.1	6.8
1980	167,745	106,940	63.8	99,303	7,637	7.1	6.9	7.4
1981	170,130	108,670	63.9	100,397	8,273	7.6	7.4	7.9
1982	172,271	110,204	64.0	99,526	10,678	9.7	9.9	9.4
1983	174,215	111,550	64.0	100,834	10,717	9.6	9.9	9.2
1984	176,383	113,544	64.4	105,005	8,539	7.5	7.4	7.6
1985	178,206	115,461	64.8	107,150	8,312	7.2	7.0	7.4
1986 ¹	180,587	117,834	65.3	109,597	8,237	7.0	6.9	7.1
1987	182,753	119,865	65.6	112,440	7,425	6.2	6.2	6.2
1988	184,613	121,669	65.9	114,968	6,701	5.5	5.5	5.6
1989	186,393	123,869	66.5	117,342	6,528	5.3	5.2	5.4
1990	188,049	124,787	66.4	117,914	6,874	5.5	5.6	5.4
1991	189,765	125,303	66.0	116,877	8,426	6.7	7.0	6.3
Monthly data, seasonally adjusted²								
1991:								
November	190,452	125,374	65.8	116,772	8,602	6.9	7.1	6.6
December	190,605	125,619	65.9	116,728	8,891	7.1	7.3	6.8
1992:								
January	190,759	126,046	66.1	117,117	8,929	7.1	7.5	6.6
February	190,884	126,287	66.2	117,043	9,244	7.3	7.8	6.7
March	191,022	126,590	66.3	117,348	9,242	7.3	7.7	6.8
April	191,168	126,830	66.3	117,675	9,155	7.2	7.5	6.9
May	191,307	127,160	66.5	117,656	9,504	7.5	8.0	6.8
June	191,455	127,549	66.6	117,574	9,975	7.8	8.3	7.2
July	191,622	127,532	66.6	117,772	9,760	7.7	8.0	7.2
August	191,790	127,437	66.4	117,737	9,700	7.6	8.0	7.1
September	191,947	127,273	66.3	117,701	9,572	7.5	7.9	7.0
October	192,131	126,959	66.1	117,625	9,334	7.4	7.8	6.8
November	192,316	127,238	66.2	118,045	9,193	7.2	7.5	6.8

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

Explanatory Notes.

² The population figures are not adjusted for seasonal variation.

**HOUSEHOLD DATA
NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED**

A-5. Employment status of the black-and-other civilian noninstitutional population by age and sex

(Numbers in thousands)

Age and sex	November 1992								
	Civilian noninstitutional population	Civilian labor force							Not in labor force
		Total	Percent of population	Employed			Unemployed		
				Total	Agriculture	Nonagricultural industries	Number	Percent of labor force	
TOTAL									
16 years and over	29,184	18,562	63.6	16,268	198	16,069	2,294	12.4	10,623
16 to 19 years	2,699	987	36.6	612	12	600	376	38.0	1,712
16 to 17 years	1,336	341	25.5	178	6	173	162	47.7	996
18 to 19 years	1,363	647	47.5	434	6	428	213	33.0	716
20 to 24 years	3,315	2,238	67.5	1,780	14	1,766	457	20.4	1,077
25 to 54 years	17,022	13,485	79.2	12,122	126	11,996	1,363	10.1	3,537
25 to 34 years	6,965	5,521	79.3	4,848	49	4,799	672	12.2	1,444
25 to 29 years	3,353	2,598	77.5	2,253	19	2,234	345	13.3	755
30 to 34 years	3,612	2,923	80.9	2,595	31	2,565	327	11.2	689
35 to 44 years	6,082	4,947	81.3	4,468	33	4,435	479	9.7	1,135
35 to 39 years	3,242	2,658	82.0	2,387	20	2,367	271	10.2	584
40 to 44 years	2,840	2,290	80.6	2,082	14	2,068	208	9.1	551
45 to 54 years	3,975	3,017	75.9	2,605	44	2,761	212	7.0	957
45 to 49 years	2,155	1,698	78.8	1,574	21	1,553	125	7.4	456
50 to 54 years	1,820	1,319	72.5	1,232	23	1,208	87	6.6	501
55 to 64 years	2,886	1,491	51.7	1,404	28	1,376	87	5.8	1,395
55 to 59 years	1,497	923	61.6	872	9	864	50	5.4	575
60 to 64 years	1,389	568	40.9	532	19	512	36	6.4	820
65 years and over	3,262	360	11.0	350	18	332	11	3.0	2,902
65 to 69 years	1,135	241	21.3	234	11	223	8	3.2	894
70 to 74 years	916	64	7.0	63	5	58	1	(¹)	851
75 years and over	1,211	55	4.5	53	2	51	2	(¹)	1,156
Men									
16 years and over	13,322	9,403	70.6	8,207	165	8,042	1,196	12.7	3,919
16 to 19 years	1,364	549	40.3	327	10	317	222	40.4	815
16 to 17 years	685	189	27.6	97	4	92	93	48.9	496
18 to 19 years	679	360	53.0	231	6	225	129	35.9	319
20 to 24 years	1,589	1,191	74.9	933	14	919	257	21.6	399
25 to 54 years	7,727	6,671	86.3	6,009	100	5,909	662	9.9	1,056
25 to 34 years	3,187	2,809	88.1	2,484	40	2,444	325	11.6	378
25 to 29 years	1,525	1,322	86.7	1,150	17	1,134	171	13.0	203
30 to 34 years	1,662	1,487	89.5	1,334	23	1,310	154	10.3	175
35 to 44 years	2,760	2,411	87.3	2,184	22	2,162	227	9.4	349
35 to 39 years	1,484	1,321	89.0	1,188	14	1,174	133	10.0	163
40 to 44 years	1,276	1,090	85.4	996	8	988	94	8.7	187
45 to 54 years	1,780	1,451	81.5	1,341	38	1,303	110	7.6	329
45 to 49 years	972	824	84.8	761	16	745	63	7.6	148
50 to 54 years	607	626	77.6	579	21	558	47	7.5	181
55 to 64 years	1,304	793	60.8	746	25	721	47	5.9	512
55 to 59 years	680	484	71.1	461	9	452	23	4.8	197
60 to 64 years	624	309	49.5	285	17	269	24	7.7	315
65 years and over	1,338	200	15.0	192	16	177	8	3.8	1,138
65 to 69 years	533	137	25.8	132	10	122	6	4.2	395
70 to 74 years	372	38	10.1	38	4	33	-	(¹)	334
75 years and over	433	25	5.8	23	2	21	2	(¹)	408
Women									
16 years and over	15,862	9,159	57.7	8,060	33	8,027	1,088	12.0	6,703
16 to 19 years	1,335	438	32.8	285	1	283	154	35.1	897
16 to 17 years	651	152	23.3	82	1	80	70	46.2	500
18 to 19 years	684	287	41.9	203	-	203	84	29.2	397
20 to 24 years	1,725	1,047	60.7	847	-	847	200	19.1	678
25 to 54 years	9,295	6,814	73.3	6,113	26	6,087	701	10.3	2,481
25 to 34 years	3,778	2,712	71.8	2,364	9	2,355	347	12.8	1,067
25 to 29 years	1,828	1,276	69.8	1,102	2	1,101	174	13.6	552
30 to 34 years	1,950	1,438	73.6	1,262	7	1,255	174	12.1	514
35 to 44 years	3,322	2,536	76.3	2,285	11	2,273	252	9.9	786
35 to 39 years	1,758	1,337	76.0	1,199	6	1,193	138	10.3	422
40 to 44 years	1,564	1,200	76.7	1,086	6	1,080	114	9.5	364
45 to 54 years	2,195	1,586	71.4	1,464	6	1,458	102	6.5	629
45 to 49 years	1,183	874	73.9	812	4	808	62	7.1	308
50 to 54 years	1,012	892	68.4	852	2	850	40	5.8	320
55 to 64 years	1,582	698	44.2	658	3	655	40	5.7	883
55 to 59 years	817	439	53.7	412	-	412	27	6.2	378
60 to 64 years	764	259	33.9	247	3	244	13	4.9	505
65 years and over	1,924	180	8.3	157	2	155	3	2.0	1,764
65 to 69 years	803	104	17.3	102	1	101	2	1.8	499
70 to 74 years	544	27	4.9	25	1	25	1	(¹)	517
75 years and over	778	30	3.8	30	-	30	-	(¹)	748

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

A-6. 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	
	Nov. 1991	Nov. 1992	Nov. 1991	Nov. 1992	Nov. 1991	Nov. 1992	Nov. 1991	Nov. 1992
TOTAL								
Civilian noninstitutional population	190,452	192,316	84,245	85,259	92,958	93,849	13,250	13,208
Civilian labor force	125,396	127,087	64,859	65,588	54,046	55,016	6,492	6,483
Percent of population	65.8	66.1	77.0	76.9	58.1	58.6	49.0	49.1
Employed	117,110	118,239	60,876	61,309	50,963	51,769	5,271	5,162
Agriculture	3,181	3,089	2,364	2,272	661	606	156	211
Nonagricultural industries	113,929	115,150	58,512	59,036	50,302	51,163	5,115	4,951
Unemployed	8,286	8,848	3,983	4,280	3,082	3,247	1,221	1,321
Unemployment rate	6.6	7.0	6.1	6.5	5.7	5.9	18.8	20.4
Not in labor force	65,056	65,229	19,386	19,671	38,912	38,833	6,758	6,725
White								
Civilian noninstitutional population	161,949	163,132	72,579	73,301	78,774	79,322	10,596	10,509
Civilian labor force	107,550	108,525	56,277	56,734	45,672	46,295	5,602	5,496
Percent of population	66.4	66.5	77.5	77.4	58.0	58.4	52.9	52.3
Employed	101,205	101,971	53,096	53,428	43,447	43,993	4,662	4,550
Agriculture	2,952	2,890	2,183	2,117	620	574	150	199
Nonagricultural industries	98,253	99,081	50,913	51,311	42,828	43,419	4,512	4,351
Unemployed	6,346	6,554	3,181	3,306	2,225	2,302	940	946
Unemployment rate	5.9	6.0	5.7	5.8	4.9	5.0	16.8	17.2
Not in labor force	54,399	54,607	16,302	16,567	33,102	33,027	4,994	5,013
Black								
Civilian noninstitutional population	21,745	22,096	8,750	8,925	10,912	11,092	2,083	2,079
Civilian labor force	13,482	13,911	6,353	6,485	6,450	6,689	679	737
Percent of population	62.0	63.0	72.6	72.7	59.1	60.3	32.6	35.4
Employed	11,847	12,015	5,689	5,694	5,715	5,890	442	432
Agriculture	172	146	146	122	22	13	4	11
Nonagricultural industries	11,674	11,869	5,543	5,572	5,693	5,876	438	421
Unemployed	1,635	1,895	663	791	735	800	237	305
Unemployment rate	12.1	13.6	10.4	12.2	11.4	12.0	34.9	41.3
Not in labor force	8,263	8,185	2,397	2,440	4,462	4,403	1,404	1,342

**HOUSEHOLD DATA
NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED**

A-7. 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)

Employment status, years of school completed, race, and Hispanic origin	November 1992									
	Civilian noninstitutional population	Civilian labor force								
		Total	Percent of population	Employed			Unemployed			Percent of labor force
				Total	Full time ¹	Part time ¹	Total	Looking for full-time work	Looking for part-time work	
TOTAL ENROLLED										
Total, 16 to 24 years	15,739	7,535	47.9	6,456	1,102	5,354	1,078	152	926	14.3
16 to 19 years	10,262	4,337	42.3	3,500	276	3,224	837	51	786	19.3
20 to 24 years	5,477	3,198	58.4	2,957	826	2,130	241	101	140	7.5
High school	7,546	2,948	39.1	2,239	130	2,109	709	52	657	24.1
College	8,192	4,586	56.0	4,217	972	3,246	369	100	269	8.0
Full-time students	7,013	3,557	50.7	3,271	407	2,864	286	54	232	8.0
Part-time students	1,179	1,029	87.3	947	565	382	83	46	37	8.0
Men, 16 to 24 years	7,998	3,805	47.6	3,205	589	2,616	600	70	529	15.8
16 to 19 years	5,283	2,257	42.7	1,775	164	1,611	482	34	449	21.4
20 to 24 years	2,715	1,548	57.0	1,430	425	1,005	117	37	81	7.6
High school	4,057	1,833	40.2	1,210	86	1,124	423	27	396	25.9
College	3,940	2,172	55.1	1,996	504	1,492	177	44	133	8.1
Full-time students	3,407	1,712	50.3	1,575	247	1,327	138	27	110	8.0
Part-time students	533	460	86.3	421	256	165	39	16	23	8.4
Women, 18 to 24 years	7,741	3,730	48.2	3,251	513	2,738	479	82	397	12.8
16 to 19 years	4,979	2,080	41.8	1,725	112	1,613	355	18	337	17.1
20 to 24 years	2,762	1,650	59.7	1,526	401	1,125	124	64	60	7.5
High school	3,489	1,316	37.7	1,029	44	985	286	26	261	21.8
College	4,252	2,414	56.8	2,222	468	1,753	192	56	136	8.0
Full-time students	3,606	1,845	51.2	1,696	159	1,537	148	26	122	8.0
Part-time students	646	570	88.2	526	309	217	44	30	14	7.7
White										
Total, 16 to 24 years	12,651	6,458	51.0	5,676	974	4,702	782	115	667	12.1
16 to 19 years	8,183	3,723	45.5	3,117	256	2,860	606	41	565	16.3
20 to 24 years	4,469	2,735	61.2	2,559	717	1,842	176	74	102	6.4
Men	6,440	3,245	50.4	2,817	531	2,286	428	52	377	13.2
Women	6,211	3,213	51.7	2,859	443	2,416	354	83	291	11.0
High school	5,921	2,511	42.4	1,995	118	1,877	515	38	477	20.5
College	6,730	3,947	58.7	3,680	856	2,825	267	77	190	8.8
Full-time students	5,738	3,059	53.3	2,852	360	2,492	207	42	166	6.8
Part-time students	994	888	89.4	828	496	332	60	35	25	6.7
Black										
Total, 16 to 24 years	2,204	732	33.2	503	78	425	229	35	194	31.3
16 to 19 years	1,566	439	26.0	257	10	247	181	10	171	41.4
20 to 24 years	638	293	46.0	246	68	178	48	25	23	16.2
Men	1,093	366	33.4	238	38	201	127	17	111	34.6
Women	1,110	366	33.0	265	41	224	102	16	83	27.8
High school	1,297	343	26.5	166	6	160	158	15	143	45.9
College	906	388	42.8	317	72	245	71	20	51	16.4
Full-time students	786	300	38.2	244	27	217	57	10	47	16.8
Part-time students	121	88	73.1	73	45	28	15	11	4	16.8
Hispanic origin										
Total, 16 to 24 years	1,370	586	42.8	448	66	363	137	26	112	23.4
16 to 19 years	981	347	35.3	232	26	204	115	16	97	33.1
20 to 24 years	369	239	61.5	217	58	159	22	8	14	9.4
Men	693	296	42.7	230	42	188	66	9	57	22.2
Women	677	290	42.8	218	44	174	72	17	55	24.7
High school	822	244	29.7	152	16	134	93	12	81	37.9
College	548	341	62.3	297	68	229	45	14	31	13.1
Full-time students	400	218	54.5	194	17	177	24	6	16	10.9
Part-time students	148	124	83.5	103	50	53	21	6	13	16.8

See footnotes at end of table.

**HOUSEHOLD DATA
NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED**

A-7. 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)

Employment status, years of school completed, race, and Hispanic origin	November 1992									
	Civilian noninstitutional population	Civilian labor force								
		Total	Percent of population	Employed			Unemployed			Percent of labor force
				Total	Full time ¹	Part time ¹	Total	Looking for full-time work	Looking for part-time work	
TOTAL NOT ENROLLED										
Total, 16 to 24 years	15,252	12,527	82.1	10,845	8,878	1,966	1,682	1,471	211	13.4
16 to 19 years	2,946	2,146	72.8	1,662	1,108	554	484	415	69	22.6
20 to 24 years	12,306	10,381	84.4	9,183	7,771	1,412	1,198	1,056	142	11.5
Less than a high school diploma	3,548	2,293	64.6	1,672	1,270	402	620	532	88	27.1
High school graduates, no college	6,904	5,790	83.9	5,014	4,077	937	776	677	99	13.4
Less than a bachelors degree	3,419	3,108	90.9	2,892	2,408	484	216	200	16	6.9
College graduates	1,381	1,337	96.8	1,267	1,124	143	70	61	9	5.2
Men, 16 to 24 years	7,419	6,807	91.7	5,835	5,024	812	971	900	71	14.3
16 to 19 years	1,409	1,175	83.4	921	666	255	254	231	23	21.6
20 to 24 years	6,010	5,632	93.7	4,915	4,358	557	717	669	48	12.7
Less than a high school diploma	1,815	1,514	83.4	1,143	943	200	372	345	27	24.5
High school graduates, no college	3,457	3,208	92.8	2,757	2,332	426	451	414	37	14.1
Less than a bachelors degree	1,558	1,502	96.4	1,392	1,250	143	110	106	3	7.3
College graduates	589	582	98.8	543	499	44	39	35	4	6.7
Women, 16 to 24 years	7,832	5,720	73.0	5,009	3,855	1,155	711	571	140	12.4
16 to 19 years	1,537	971	63.2	741	442	299	230	184	46	23.7
20 to 24 years	6,295	4,749	75.4	4,268	3,413	855	480	387	94	10.1
Less than a high school diploma	1,732	778	44.9	530	327	202	249	187	61	32.0
High school graduates, no college	3,447	2,582	74.9	2,257	1,745	511	325	263	62	12.6
Less than a bachelors degree	1,862	1,606	86.2	1,499	1,158	341	106	94	12	6.6
College graduates	792	754	95.3	724	624	99	31	26	5	4.1
White										
Total, 16 to 24 years	12,325	10,378	84.2	9,233	7,640	1,593	1,145	1,003	142	11.0
16 to 19 years	2,326	1,772	76.2	1,433	987	446	339	292	48	19.1
20 to 24 years	9,999	8,606	86.1	7,801	6,653	1,147	805	711	94	9.4
Men	6,024	5,627	93.4	4,964	4,320	644	663	623	40	11.8
Women	6,301	4,751	75.4	4,270	3,321	949	482	380	102	10.1
Less than a high school diploma	2,777	1,883	67.8	1,436	1,093	344	447	386	61	23.7
High school graduates, no college	5,430	4,643	85.5	4,162	3,462	700	481	416	65	10.4
Less than a bachelors degree	2,873	2,641	91.9	2,475	2,057	418	166	152	14	6.3
College graduates	1,245	1,211	97.3	1,160	1,028	131	51	49	2	4.2
Black										
Total, 16 to 24 years	2,393	1,740	72.7	1,276	964	311	464	406	58	26.7
16 to 19 years	513	298	58.1	175	89	86	123	104	19	41.3
20 to 24 years	1,880	1,442	76.7	1,101	875	225	341	302	39	23.7
Men	1,123	937	83.5	679	537	142	259	235	24	27.6
Women	1,270	803	63.2	597	428	169	206	171	34	25.6
Less than a high school diploma	631	320	50.7	170	121	48	150	125	25	46.9
High school graduates, no college	1,244	973	78.2	708	502	206	264	234	31	27.2
Less than a bachelors degree	438	371	84.7	332	284	48	39	40	-	10.6
College graduates	80	76	95.3	66	57	9	11	8	3	14.0
Hispanic origin										
Total, 16 to 24 years	2,137	1,588	74.3	1,294	1,084	210	295	258	36	18.5
16 to 19 years	522	350	67.0	256	191	65	93	76	17	26.7
20 to 24 years	1,615	1,239	76.7	1,037	893	145	201	182	19	16.3
Men	1,099	1,005	91.4	834	726	108	170	161	9	17.0
Women	1,037	584	56.3	459	358	101	124	97	26	21.3
Less than a high school diploma	1,120	740	66.1	537	460	77	203	176	27	27.4
High school graduates, no college	728	587	80.7	519	423	96	68	61	7	11.6
Less than a bachelors degree	253	226	90.2	206	173	33	22	19	3	9.6
College graduates	36	33	(²)	31	29	3	2	2	-	(²)

¹ Employed persons with a job but not at work and persons at work part time are distributed according to whether they usually work full or part time.

² 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. Educational attainment levels, beginning January

1992, have been revised to reflect degrees or diplomas received rather than years of school completed. The sum of these categories may not equal totals because of the estimation procedures used. 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.

**HOUSEHOLD DATA
NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED**

A-8. Employment status of male Vietnam-era veterans and nonveterans by age

(Numbers in thousands)

Veteran status and age	Civilian noninstitutional population		Civilian labor force							
	Nov. 1991	Nov. 1992	Total		Employed		Unemployed			
			Nov. 1991	Nov. 1992	Nov. 1991	Nov. 1992	Number		Percent of labor force	
							Nov. 1991	Nov. 1992	Nov. 1991	Nov. 1992
VIETNAM-ERA VETERANS										
Total, 35 years and over	7,818	7,882	7,068	7,045	6,743	6,663	325	382	4.6	5.4
35 to 49 years	6,408	6,150	6,010	5,731	5,720	5,408	290	322	4.8	5.6
35 to 39 years	1,072	857	988	785	919	728	70	56	7.1	7.2
40 to 44 years	2,955	2,521	2,787	2,331	2,652	2,185	134	146	4.8	6.3
45 to 49 years	2,381	2,772	2,235	2,615	2,150	2,495	85	120	3.8	4.6
50 years and over	1,410	1,732	1,058	1,314	1,023	1,254	35	60	3.3	4.6
NONVETERANS										
Total, 35 to 49 years	18,783	19,777	17,581	18,443	16,643	17,453	938	989	5.3	5.4
35 to 39 years	8,539	8,838	8,086	8,325	7,605	7,848	481	476	5.9	5.7
40 to 44 years	5,939	6,448	5,573	6,034	5,316	5,732	257	302	4.6	5.0
45 to 49 years	4,305	4,491	3,921	4,084	3,722	3,873	199	212	5.1	5.2

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; published data

are limited to those 35 to 49 years of age, the group that most closely corresponds to the bulk of the Vietnam-era veteran population.

A-9. Employed and unemployed full- and part-time workers by sex, age, and race

(In thousands)

Sex, age, and race	November 1992							
	Employed						Unemployed	
	Full time			Part time			Looking for full-time work	Looking for part-time work
	Total	Full-time schedules ¹	Part time for economic reasons, usually work full time	Total	Voluntary ¹	Part time for economic reasons, usually work part time		
TOTAL								
Total, 16 years and over	96,841	94,858	1,984	21,397	16,910	4,487	7,109	1,739
16 to 19 years	1,383	1,292	91	3,778	3,373	406	467	855
16 to 17 years	140	129	11	1,763	1,696	67	74	553
18 to 19 years	1,243	1,163	80	2,015	1,677	338	393	302
20 years and over	95,458	93,565	1,893	17,619	13,538	4,081	6,642	885
20 to 24 years	8,597	8,333	264	3,542	2,767	776	1,156	282
25 years and over	86,861	85,232	1,629	14,077	10,771	3,306	5,486	602
25 to 54 years	75,975	74,526	1,449	10,176	7,374	2,802	4,954	459
55 years and over	10,886	10,707	180	3,901	3,397	504	532	143
Men, 16 years and over	56,694	55,462	1,232	7,310	5,419	1,891	4,245	771
16 to 19 years	830	783	47	1,866	1,654	212	265	471
20 years and over	55,864	54,679	1,185	5,444	3,765	1,680	3,980	299
20 to 24 years	4,783	4,611	171	1,562	1,184	378	706	129
25 years and over	51,081	50,068	1,014	3,882	2,581	1,301	3,274	171
25 to 54 years	44,375	43,459	916	2,272	1,172	1,100	2,922	114
55 years and over	6,707	6,609	98	1,610	1,408	202	353	57
Women, 16 years and over	40,147	39,395	752	14,087	11,492	2,595	2,864	969
16 to 19 years	553	509	44	1,912	1,719	194	202	383
20 years and over	39,594	38,886	708	12,175	9,773	2,402	2,662	585
20 to 24 years	3,814	3,722	93	1,980	1,583	397	451	154
25 years and over	35,780	35,165	615	10,194	8,190	2,004	2,211	431
25 to 54 years	31,600	31,067	533	7,904	6,202	1,702	2,032	345
55 years and over	4,180	4,098	82	2,290	1,988	302	179	86
White								
Men, 16 years and over	49,586	48,531	1,055	6,211	4,712	1,499	3,273	548
16 to 19 years	752	710	42	1,616	1,452	164	188	327
20 years and over	48,834	47,821	1,013	4,594	3,259	1,335	3,085	221
20 to 24 years	4,099	3,961	137	1,313	1,013	300	488	90
25 years and over	44,736	43,860	876	3,281	2,246	1,035	2,598	131
25 to 54 years	38,830	38,042	788	1,808	946	862	2,292	81
55 years and over	5,906	5,818	88	1,473	1,299	173	305	50
Women, 16 years and over	33,682	33,089	593	12,492	10,331	2,161	1,981	753
16 to 19 years	491	452	40	1,690	1,528	162	146	286
20 years and over	33,191	32,637	554	10,802	8,803	1,999	1,835	467
20 to 24 years	3,272	3,208	63	1,676	1,355	321	297	107
25 years and over	29,919	29,428	490	9,127	7,448	1,678	1,538	360
25 to 54 years	26,325	25,904	422	7,065	5,638	1,427	1,397	279
55 years and over	3,593	3,525	69	2,061	1,810	252	141	81
Black								
Men, 16 years and over	5,155	5,002	153	764	465	299	805	163
16 to 19 years	50	47	3	175	134	41	65	111
20 years and over	5,105	4,954	150	589	331	258	740	51
20 to 24 years	524	491	33	168	108	59	186	23
25 years and over	4,581	4,463	118	421	223	199	554	28
25 to 54 years	4,015	3,904	110	310	134	175	515	22
55 years and over	566	559	7	111	88	23	39	6
Women, 16 years and over	4,943	4,813	130	1,154	817	337	745	183
16 to 19 years	49	45	4	158	136	22	49	79
20 years and over	4,894	4,768	125	996	680	315	696	103
20 to 24 years	419	395	24	235	169	66	141	39
25 years and over	4,475	4,374	101	761	511	249	555	65
25 to 54 years	4,015	3,923	91	585	375	211	533	62
55 years and over	460	450	10	175	136	39	22	2

¹ Employed persons with a job but not at work are distributed according to whether they usually work full or part time.

**HOUSEHOLD DATA
NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED**

A-10. Employment status of persons in families by family relationship

(Numbers in thousands)

Family relationship	November 1992									
	Civilian labor force					Not in labor force				
	Total	Percent of population	Employed	Unemployed		Total	Keeping house	Going to school	Unable to work	Other reasons
				Number	Percent of labor force					
Total, 16 years and over ¹	100,999	66.6	93,909	7,090	7.0	50,762	19,877	8,421	2,755	19,709
Husbands	40,237	77.3	38,439	1,798	4.5	11,793	218	199	1,031	10,345
With employed wife	27,132	91.1	26,010	1,122	4.1	2,640	118	123	413	1,986
With unemployed wife	1,303	91.9	1,164	139	10.7	115	2	6	22	86
With wife not in labor force	11,802	56.6	11,266	536	4.5	9,037	97	71	596	8,273
Wives	31,191	59.9	29,772	1,418	4.5	20,839	15,226	428	489	4,696
With employed husband	27,173	70.7	26,010	1,164	4.3	11,266	9,591	366	177	1,131
With unemployed husband	1,262	70.2	1,122	139	11.0	536	432	11	18	75
With husband not in labor force	2,756	23.4	2,640	115	4.2	9,037	5,203	50	294	3,490
Relatives in married-couple families	12,348	61.1	10,700	1,649	13.4	7,853	691	5,411	412	1,338
16 to 19 years	4,068	48.6	3,373	695	17.1	4,299	79	3,995	8	217
20 to 24 years	4,607	73.1	4,096	511	11.1	1,691	164	1,292	51	184
25 years and over	3,674	66.4	3,231	443	12.1	1,863	448	124	353	937
Women who maintain families	7,377	63.0	6,620	758	10.3	4,332	2,595	266	279	1,192
Relatives in families maintained by women	5,642	58.3	4,619	1,023	18.1	4,040	739	1,722	365	1,214
16 to 19 years	1,229	43.9	839	389	31.7	1,570	73	1,312	6	179
20 to 24 years	1,608	72.3	1,347	260	16.2	617	120	318	22	156
25 years and over	2,807	60.2	2,433	374	13.3	1,853	546	92	337	879
Men who maintain families	2,419	76.9	2,222	197	8.1	725	33	43	92	556
Relatives in families maintained by men	1,786	60.2	1,538	248	13.9	1,181	375	352	87	367
16 to 19 years	281	50.0	204	77	27.3	281	26	230	-	25
20 to 24 years	456	74.2	392	64	14.1	158	33	85	9	31
25 years and over	1,049	58.6	942	107	10.2	742	316	37	78	311

¹ Excludes persons living alone or with nonrelatives, persons in families where the husband, wife, or other person maintaining the family is in the Armed Forces, and persons in unrelated subfamilies.

NOTE: Estimates shown in this table for husbands, wives, and women

who maintain families are somewhat different from marital status estimates shown in other tables in this publication because of differences in definitions and weighting patterns used in aggregating the data.

A-11. 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	
	Nov. 1991	Nov. 1992	Nov. 1991	Nov. 1992	Nov. 1991	Nov. 1992	Nov. 1991	Nov. 1992
Total, 16 years and over	4,669	5,016	6.8	7.3	3,617	3,832	6.3	6.6
Married, spouse present	1,876	2,001	4.4	4.7	1,415	1,544	4.5	4.8
Widowed, divorced, or separated	600	706	8.2	9.3	772	815	6.7	6.9
Single (never married)	2,194	2,308	11.9	12.4	1,430	1,473	10.1	10.4
White, 16 years and over	3,698	3,820	6.3	6.4	2,647	2,734	5.5	5.6
Married, spouse present	1,591	1,675	4.2	4.4	1,185	1,252	4.2	4.4
Widowed, divorced, or separated	493	544	8.1	8.6	553	599	6.0	6.3
Single (never married)	1,615	1,602	10.6	10.5	909	883	8.2	8.0
Black, 16 years and over	794	968	11.8	14.1	841	928	12.4	13.2
Married, spouse present	218	241	6.7	7.5	184	200	7.7	8.3
Widowed, divorced, or separated	95	135	9.4	13.0	181	193	9.7	9.8
Single (never married)	482	591	19.6	22.6	476	535	19.1	20.3
Total, 25 years and over	3,209	3,445	5.6	5.9	2,412	2,643	5.1	5.4
Married, spouse present	1,752	1,880	4.3	4.5	1,228	1,362	4.1	4.5
Widowed, divorced, or separated	570	678	8.0	9.2	697	757	6.3	6.7
Single (never married)	886	887	9.2	9.2	487	523	7.2	7.5
White, 25 years and over	2,606	2,729	5.2	5.4	1,790	1,898	4.4	4.6
Married, spouse present	1,481	1,576	4.1	4.3	1,025	1,102	3.9	4.1
Widowed, divorced, or separated	471	517	8.0	8.4	491	550	5.5	6.0
Single (never married)	653	636	8.4	8.1	273	246	5.5	4.8
Black, 25 years and over	501	582	9.0	10.4	532	620	9.4	10.6
Married, spouse present	206	224	6.5	7.1	166	178	7.2	7.8
Widowed, divorced, or separated	89	135	8.9	13.3	168	184	9.2	9.6
Single (never married)	206	223	14.8	15.6	198	259	13.1	15.8

**HOUSEHOLD DATA
NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED**

A-12. Unemployed persons by occupation and sex

Occupation	Thousands of persons		Unemployment rates					
	Total		Total		Men		Women	
	Nov. 1991	Nov. 1992	Nov. 1991	Nov. 1992	Nov. 1991	Nov. 1992	Nov. 1991	Nov. 1992
Total, 16 years and over	8,286	8,848	6.6	7.0	6.8	7.3	6.3	6.6
Managerial and professional specialty	852	927	2.6	2.8	2.5	2.9	2.8	2.7
Executive, administrative, and managerial	460	549	3.0	3.5	2.5	3.4	3.7	3.8
Professional specialty	392	378	2.3	2.2	2.6	2.5	2.2	2.0
Technical, sales, and administrative support	1,938	2,113	5.1	5.4	4.6	4.8	5.4	5.8
Technicians and related support	113	175	2.9	4.0	3.4	3.7	2.3	4.2
Sales occupations	871	905	5.8	6.1	4.5	4.3	7.1	7.9
Administrative support, including clerical	954	1,033	5.0	5.3	5.4	6.4	4.9	5.0
Service occupations	1,424	1,383	8.2	8.0	8.7	8.1	7.8	8.0
Private household	80	57	9.8	6.1	(¹)	(¹)	9.5	6.0
Protective service	101	138	4.9	6.4	4.5	5.3	7.0	11.7
Service, except private household and protective	1,243	1,189	8.5	8.4	10.0	9.1	7.7	8.0
Precision production, craft, and repair	1,099	1,143	7.7	7.9	7.8	8.0	7.5	7.3
Mechanics and repairers	243	293	5.1	6.3	5.3	6.3	2.2	4.7
Construction trades	586	581	11.2	10.7	11.2	10.6	10.1	13.2
Other precision production, craft, and repair	270	269	6.4	6.3	5.8	6.0	8.2	7.2
Operators, fabricators, and laborers	1,845	1,935	9.6	10.0	9.5	10.1	9.8	10.0
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	763	845	9.1	10.1	8.3	9.8	10.2	10.5
Transportation and material moving occupations	302	376	5.7	7.0	5.9	7.2	3.4	4.3
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	779	714	14.2	13.0	14.7	13.4	11.6	11.0
Construction laborers	232	174	24.6	20.5	24.2	19.8	(¹)	(¹)
Other handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	547	540	12.0	11.6	12.3	12.0	10.8	10.1
Farming, forestry, and fishing	324	367	9.1	10.0	9.0	9.1	9.5	14.5
No previous work experience	764	913	-	-	-	-	-	-
16 to 19 years	512	622	-	-	-	-	-	-
20 to 24 years	109	145	-	-	-	-	-	-
25 years and over	143	146	-	-	-	-	-	-

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

NOTE: Data for 1992 are not fully comparable with data for prior years

because of the introduction of the occupational classification system used in the 1990 census.

A-13. Unemployed persons by industry and sex

Industry	Thousands of persons		Unemployment rates					
	Total		Total		Men		Women	
	Nov. 1991	Nov. 1992	Nov. 1991	Nov. 1992	Nov. 1991	Nov. 1992	Nov. 1991	Nov. 1992
Total, 16 years and over	8,286	8,848	6.6	7.0	6.8	7.3	6.3	6.6
Nonagricultural private wage and salary workers	6,465	6,723	6.9	7.1	7.3	7.4	6.5	6.8
Mining	68	34	9.1	4.9	9.9	5.6	5.2	1.2
Construction	904	784	15.4	13.5	15.9	13.7	9.1	11.0
Manufacturing	1,488	1,603	7.0	7.7	6.5	7.3	8.0	8.4
Durable goods	813	973	6.6	8.2	6.4	8.2	7.2	8.2
Lumber and wood products	57	70	8.3	9.6	8.7	9.5	5.5	9.9
Furniture and fixtures	51	43	7.3	7.0	7.8	6.0	6.2	9.2
Stone, clay, and glass products	40	50	6.3	8.6	5.4	6.3	9.8	17.9
Primary metal industries	71	71	7.9	8.7	7.6	8.9	10.0	7.5
Fabricated metal products	77	118	6.1	9.7	6.6	10.1	4.6	8.2
Machinery and computing equipment	125	189	5.4	8.2	5.2	8.1	6.2	8.5
Electrical machinery, equipment, and supplies	156	127	7.5	6.8	7.7	6.9	7.3	6.5
Transportation equipment	140	184	5.7	7.7	4.8	7.7	8.7	7.6
Automobiles	83	60	7.1	5.2	6.3	5.4	9.6	4.6
Other transportation equipment	57	123	4.4	10.1	3.5	9.9	7.9	10.8
Professional and photographic equipment	34	48	4.4	6.2	3.2	7.1	5.9	5.0
Other durable goods industries	62	73	12.7	12.8	14.6	13.1	10.4	12.8
Nondurable goods	675	630	7.6	7.0	6.8	5.9	8.7	8.5
Food and kindred products	176	175	9.9	9.5	8.7	7.3	12.4	14.5
Textile mill products	60	38	8.0	5.4	8.8	4.8	7.3	6.0
Apparel and other textile products	137	95	11.8	8.1	15.6	7.0	10.5	8.5
Paper and allied products	42	39	4.9	5.0	4.3	5.3	6.6	3.9
Printing and publishing	108	107	6.0	5.8	5.2	5.3	7.0	6.4
Chemicals and allied products	58	78	4.1	5.7	3.6	5.2	5.2	6.7
Rubber and miscellaneous plastics products	63	67	7.6	7.7	5.4	6.2	11.5	10.0
Other nondurable goods industries	32	30	8.5	8.1	10.9	5.8	4.7	11.7
Transportation and public utilities	347	397	5.2	5.9	5.2	6.5	5.1	4.2
Transportation	258	314	6.5	7.8	6.4	8.5	6.8	5.7
Communications and other public utilities	89	83	3.2	3.0	3.0	3.2	3.6	2.7
Wholesale and retail trade	1,721	1,788	7.1	7.3	6.4	6.3	7.9	8.4
Wholesale trade	226	283	5.1	5.9	4.7	5.4	6.1	7.1
Retail trade	1,495	1,505	7.6	7.7	7.0	6.7	8.2	8.6
Finance, insurance, and real estate	310	347	4.3	4.8	4.5	5.3	4.2	4.5
Service industries	1,626	1,770	6.0	6.2	6.6	6.8	5.6	5.9
Professional services	553	622	3.5	3.7	3.4	3.2	3.6	3.9
Other service industries	1,073	1,148	9.3	10.0	9.0	9.8	9.6	10.1
Agricultural wage and salary workers	251	291	13.4	15.4	13.5	14.2	13.1	20.0
Government, self-employed, and unpaid family workers	807	920	2.7	3.1	2.7	3.5	2.7	2.6
No previous work experience	764	913	-	-	-	-	-	-

NOTE: Data for 1992 are not fully comparable with data for prior years because of the introduction of the industrial classification system used in the 1990 census.

**HOUSEHOLD DATA
NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED**

A-14. Unemployed persons by reason for unemployment, sex, and race

(Numbers in thousands)

Reason for unemployment	Total unemployed		Men, 20 years and over		Women, 20 years and over		Both sexes, 16 to 19 years		White		Black	
	Nov. 1991	Nov. 1992	Nov. 1991	Nov. 1992	Nov. 1991	Nov. 1992	Nov. 1991	Nov. 1992	Nov. 1991	Nov. 1992	Nov. 1991	Nov. 1992
NUMBER OF UNEMPLOYED												
Total unemployed	8,286	8,848	3,983	4,280	3,082	3,247	1,221	1,321	6,346	6,554	1,635	1,895
Job losers	4,556	4,920	2,849	3,096	1,437	1,569	269	255	3,589	3,769	835	953
On layoff	1,112	1,083	762	731	308	303	41	49	952	875	140	177
Other job losers	3,444	3,837	2,087	2,365	1,129	1,266	227	207	2,637	2,894	695	775
Job leavers	1,004	999	402	434	417	405	185	160	818	774	154	190
Reentrants	2,033	2,084	649	656	1,084	1,098	299	331	1,462	1,475	469	513
New entrants	694	844	83	93	144	176	467	575	477	535	177	240
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	55.0	55.6	71.5	72.3	46.6	48.3	22.0	19.3	56.6	57.5	51.1	50.3
On layoff	13.4	12.2	19.1	17.1	10.0	9.3	3.4	3.7	15.0	13.3	8.6	9.4
Other job losers	41.6	43.4	52.4	55.3	36.6	39.0	18.6	15.6	41.6	44.2	42.5	40.9
Job leavers	12.1	11.3	10.1	10.1	13.5	12.5	15.2	12.1	12.9	11.8	9.4	10.0
Reentrants	24.5	23.6	16.3	15.3	35.2	33.8	24.5	25.0	23.0	22.5	28.7	27.1
New entrants	8.4	9.5	2.1	2.2	4.7	5.4	38.2	43.5	7.5	8.2	10.8	12.6
UNEMPLOYED AS A PERCENT OF THE CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE												
Job losers	3.6	3.9	4.4	4.7	2.7	2.9	4.1	3.9	3.3	3.5	6.2	6.8
Job leavers .....	.8	.8	.6	.7	.8	.7	2.9	2.5	.8	.7	1.1	1.4
Reentrants	1.6	1.6	1.0	1.0	2.0	2.0	4.6	5.1	1.4	1.4	3.5	3.7
New entrants .....	.6	.7	.1	.1	.3	.3	7.2	8.9	.4	.5	1.3	1.7

A-15. Unemployed persons by reason for unemployment, sex, age, and duration of unemployment

(Percent distribution)

Reason, sex, and age	November 1992						
	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	8,848	100.0	35.1	30.5	34.4	13.8	20.6
Job losers	4,920	100.0	30.1	27.7	42.2	15.5	26.7
On layoff	1,083	100.0	55.3	24.5	20.2	8.6	11.7
Other job losers	3,837	100.0	23.0	28.6	48.4	17.4	31.0
Job leavers	999	100.0	37.0	36.8	26.1	14.2	12.0
Reentrants	2,084	100.0	43.3	33.8	22.8	9.0	13.8
New entrants	844	100.0	42.0	31.3	26.7	15.0	11.7
Men, 20 years and over	4,280	100.0	29.7	30.7	39.6	14.0	25.7
Job losers	3,096	100.0	29.0	28.3	42.7	14.3	28.4
On layoff	731	100.0	53.4	26.6	20.0	7.1	12.9
Other job losers	2,365	100.0	21.5	28.8	49.7	16.5	33.2
Job leavers	434	100.0	28.2	42.0	29.8	16.3	13.5
Reentrants	656	100.0	35.7	31.6	32.7	11.0	21.7
New entrants	93	100.0	17.1	50.0	32.9	12.3	20.6
Women, 20 years and over	3,247	100.0	36.2	29.6	34.2	14.5	19.7
Job losers	1,569	100.0	28.9	26.3	44.7	17.8	26.9
On layoff	303	100.0	53.9	22.7	23.4	12.7	10.7
Other job losers	1,266	100.0	23.0	27.2	49.8	19.0	30.8
Job leavers	405	100.0	38.5	32.4	29.1	15.6	13.5
Reentrants	1,098	100.0	45.8	33.6	20.6	8.6	12.0
New entrants	176	100.0	36.5	26.4	37.0	18.7	18.3
Both sexes, 16 to 19 years	1,321	100.0	50.1	32.2	17.6	11.4	6.2
Job losers	255	100.0	50.4	28.6	21.0	15.5	5.6
On layoff	49	100.0	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)
Other job losers	207	100.0	40.6	34.4	24.9	18.0	6.9
Job leavers	160	100.0	57.4	33.8	8.9	4.8	4.1
Reentrants	331	100.0	50.6	38.7	10.6	6.5	4.1
New entrants	575	100.0	47.7	29.7	22.6	14.3	8.3

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

A-16. Unemployed persons by duration of unemployment

Duration of unemployment	Total				Full-time workers			
	Thousands of persons		Percent distribution		Thousands of persons		Percent distribution	
	Nov. 1991	Nov. 1992	Nov. 1991	Nov. 1992	Nov. 1991	Nov. 1992	Nov. 1991	Nov. 1992
Total, 16 years and over	8,286	8,848	100.0	100.0	6,649	7,109	100.0	100.0
Less than 5 weeks	3,306	3,109	39.9	35.1	2,404	2,184	36.2	30.7
5 to 14 weeks	2,562	2,699	30.9	30.5	2,065	2,187	31.1	30.8
5 to 10 weeks	1,863	1,894	22.5	21.4	1,474	1,519	22.2	21.4
11 to 14 weeks	699	805	8.4	9.1	591	668	8.9	9.4
15 weeks and over	2,418	3,040	29.2	34.4	2,180	2,738	32.8	38.5
15 to 26 weeks	1,160	1,218	14.0	13.8	1,052	1,053	15.8	14.8
27 weeks and over	1,257	1,822	15.2	20.6	1,128	1,685	17.0	23.7
27 to 51 weeks	644	779	7.8	8.8	582	730	8.7	10.3
52 weeks and over	614	1,043	7.4	11.8	546	955	8.2	13.4
Average (mean) duration, in weeks	14.8	18.0	-	-	16.0	19.8	-	-
Median duration, in weeks	7.1	8.6	-	-	8.1	9.9	-	-

**HOUSEHOLD DATA
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A-17. Unemployed persons by sex, age, race, marital status, and duration of unemployment

Sex, age, race, and marital status	Thousands of persons					Weeks		Percent of unemployed in group			
	Total	Less than 5 weeks	5 to 14 weeks	15 to 26 weeks	27 weeks and over	Average (mean) duration	Median duration	Unemployed less than 5 weeks		Unemployed 15 weeks and over	
								Nov. 1991	Nov. 1992	Nov. 1991	Nov. 1992
	November 1992										
Total, 16 years and over	8,848	3,109	2,699	1,218	1,822	18.0	8.6	39.9	35.1	29.2	34.4
16 to 19 years	1,321	663	426	151	82	10.1	4.5	52.2	50.1	13.7	17.6
20 to 24 years	1,439	590	503	187	159	12.4	6.7	47.1	41.0	20.7	24.0
25 to 34 years	2,529	862	831	303	533	17.9	8.4	38.3	34.1	28.4	33.0
35 to 44 years	1,847	545	502	328	473	20.9	11.7	33.0	29.5	34.9	43.3
45 to 54 years	1,036	287	266	132	352	25.6	13.1	34.7	27.7	41.6	46.7
55 to 64 years	559	126	144	108	181	25.7	15.6	30.7	22.5	48.9	51.7
65 years and over	116	37	27	9	43	26.1	12.8	35.1	32.1	45.7	44.7
Men, 16 years and over	5,016	1,631	1,557	685	1,143	19.5	9.2	37.9	32.5	31.0	36.4
16 to 19 years	736	361	244	88	44	10.3	4.8	46.9	49.0	16.5	17.9
20 to 24 years	835	326	297	109	103	13.3	7.1	44.7	39.0	21.3	25.4
25 to 34 years	1,365	400	482	173	310	19.5	9.3	37.1	29.3	29.3	35.4
35 to 44 years	1,046	292	279	176	299	22.6	12.1	32.0	27.9	37.8	45.4
45 to 54 years	624	159	147	78	240	28.3	15.4	32.5	25.5	47.0	50.9
55 to 64 years	353	78	94	56	126	27.6	15.6	32.6	22.0	42.8	51.5
65 years and over	56	15	15	5	21	(¹)	(¹)	35.5	(¹)	44.9	(¹)
Women, 16 years and over	3,832	1,478	1,142	533	679	15.9	7.8	42.5	38.6	26.8	31.6
16 to 19 years	585	302	182	63	38	9.7	4.4	59.1	51.6	10.0	17.2
20 to 24 years	604	264	207	78	55	11.2	6.1	49.8	43.7	20.1	22.1
25 to 34 years	1,164	462	349	130	223	15.9	7.3	39.8	39.7	27.3	30.3
35 to 44 years	801	252	223	151	175	18.8	11.4	34.4	31.5	30.8	40.7
45 to 54 years	412	128	119	54	111	21.5	11.0	37.5	31.0	34.5	40.3
55 to 64 years	206	48	50	52	55	22.4	15.5	27.8	23.4	57.7	52.0
65 years and over	60	22	12	4	22	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)
White, 16 years and over	6,554	2,385	1,931	905	1,333	17.7	8.3	41.0	36.4	28.5	34.1
Men	3,820	1,275	1,163	535	848	19.2	9.0	38.8	33.4	30.6	36.2
Women	2,734	1,110	768	370	485	15.5	7.4	44.0	40.6	25.6	31.3
Black, 16 years and over	1,895	600	642	227	427	19.1	9.3	36.7	31.7	31.4	34.5
Men	968	284	319	107	258	21.3	10.0	34.2	29.3	32.9	37.7
Women	928	316	323	120	168	16.7	8.6	39.1	34.1	30.1	31.1
Men, 16 years and over:											
Married, spouse present	2,001	590	553	284	575	23.1	11.3	35.6	29.5	37.0	42.9
Widowed, divorced, or separated	706	190	245	94	177	20.2	9.5	34.2	26.9	37.0	38.4
Single (never married)	2,308	851	760	307	391	16.2	7.9	40.9	36.9	24.2	30.2
Women, 16 years and over:											
Married, spouse present	1,544	633	415	193	302	16.5	7.4	41.8	41.0	26.6	32.1
Widowed, divorced, or separated	815	257	234	144	181	18.9	10.3	35.2	31.5	34.6	39.8
Single (never married)	1,473	588	493	196	196	13.7	7.2	47.1	39.9	22.7	26.6

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

A-18. Unemployed persons by occupation, industry, and duration of unemployment

Occupation and industry	Thousands of persons					Weeks		Percent of unemployed in group			
	Total	Less than 5 weeks	5 to 14 weeks	15 to 26 weeks	27 weeks and over	Average (mean) duration	Median duration	Unemployed less than 5 weeks		Unemployed 15 weeks and over	
								Nov. 1991	Nov. 1992	Nov. 1991	Nov. 1992
	November 1992										
OCCUPATION											
Managerial and professional specialty	927	213	233	172	309	24.0	15.7	29.5	23.0	41.4	51.9
Technical, sales, and administrative support	2,113	691	645	287	490	19.1	9.7	36.6	32.7	34.5	36.8
Service occupations	1,383	593	409	169	212	15.0	6.8	41.2	42.9	22.8	27.5
Precision production, craft, and repair	1,143	372	327	165	279	19.8	9.7	39.9	32.5	31.9	38.8
Operators, fabricators, and laborers	1,935	692	606	252	385	17.9	8.3	40.5	35.8	28.7	32.9
Farming, forestry, and fishing	367	152	153	30	31	11.9	5.7	54.3	41.4	9.6	16.9
INDUSTRY¹											
Agriculture	291	118	127	23	23	11.0	5.7	56.2	40.5	11.2	15.8
Construction	813	298	249	101	164	17.6	8.6	45.7	36.7	24.5	32.6
Manufacturing	1,615	494	426	266	429	21.7	11.4	34.7	30.6	36.5	43.0
Durable goods	979	262	248	185	285	23.7	13.6	32.4	26.8	39.7	47.9
Nondurable goods	636	232	178	82	144	18.5	8.6	37.4	36.5	32.6	35.5
Transportation and public utilities	455	129	136	61	129	21.6	10.1	36.6	28.4	33.4	41.8
Wholesale and retail trade	1,800	646	591	211	351	16.9	8.2	41.1	35.9	27.0	31.3
Finance and service industries	2,454	877	710	361	505	17.6	8.7	36.3	35.7	31.8	35.2
Public administration	181	63	58	21	39	18.2	9.5	30.9	34.8	34.6	33.1
No previous work experience	913	382	292	136	104	14.1	7.2	50.4	41.8	19.9	26.3

¹ Includes wage and salary workers only.

NOTE: Data on occupations and industries for 1992 are not fully

comparable with data for prior years because of the introduction of the classification systems used in the 1990 census.

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NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED**

A-19. Unemployed jobseekers by sex, age, race, and jobsearch methods used

Sex, age, and race	November 1992								Average number of methods used
	Thousands of persons		Methods used as a percent of total jobseekers					Other	
	Total unemployed	Total job-seekers	Public employment agency	Private employment agency	Employer directly	Placed or answered ads	Friends or relatives		
Total, 16 years and over	8,848	7,695	22.6	9.0	74.1	42.8	22.3	5.3	1.76
16 to 19 years	1,321	1,253	9.8	3.4	83.5	26.5	16.5	3.2	1.43
20 to 24 years	1,439	1,288	21.5	8.2	72.3	45.0	21.1	3.7	1.72
25 to 34 years	2,529	2,198	25.6	8.3	72.7	46.5	23.3	3.8	1.80
35 to 44 years	1,847	1,546	27.4	13.1	72.9	45.7	24.9	7.8	1.92
45 to 54 years	1,036	844	27.9	11.5	70.9	50.4	24.0	9.6	1.94
55 to 64 years	559	465	23.5	10.9	71.8	40.4	25.8	5.8	1.78
65 years and over	116	101	7.4	7.4	61.9	37.4	19.1	7.2	1.40
Men, 16 years and over	5,016	4,215	25.6	9.3	75.4	42.7	24.8	5.8	1.84
16 to 19 years	736	702	11.8	3.1	85.3	25.1	15.2	3.2	1.44
20 to 24 years	835	721	24.7	7.2	74.9	46.6	23.8	5.0	1.82
25 to 34 years	1,365	1,141	29.2	8.5	73.3	49.5	28.1	3.2	1.92
35 to 44 years	1,046	838	31.7	14.4	74.3	42.9	28.1	9.2	2.01
45 to 54 years	624	484	31.3	13.0	73.0	48.1	25.4	11.2	2.02
55 to 64 years	353	286	22.6	13.7	68.4	41.8	29.4	5.9	1.82
65 years and over	56	44	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)
Women, 16 years and over	3,832	3,480	19.0	8.5	72.4	42.9	19.3	4.7	1.67
16 to 19 years	585	551	7.3	3.8	81.2	28.3	18.0	3.2	1.42
20 to 24 years	604	567	17.4	9.5	69.1	43.0	17.5	2.1	1.59
25 to 34 years	1,164	1,058	21.6	8.0	72.0	43.2	18.2	4.5	1.68
35 to 44 years	801	707	22.4	11.7	71.3	49.1	21.0	6.2	1.82
45 to 54 years	412	360	23.2	9.6	68.2	53.6	22.2	7.4	1.84
55 to 64 years	206	180	25.0	6.5	77.2	38.1	20.1	5.7	1.73
65 years and over	60	57	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)
White, 16 years and over	6,554	5,615	21.4	8.6	74.0	43.9	22.8	6.0	1.77
Men	3,820	3,159	24.7	9.6	75.3	43.9	24.9	6.6	1.85
Women	2,734	2,456	17.2	7.3	72.4	43.8	20.1	5.2	1.66
Black, 16 years and over	1,895	1,715	25.1	10.6	75.5	38.2	19.3	3.5	1.72
Men	968	855	28.0	9.0	78.1	37.2	23.5	3.5	1.79
Women	928	860	22.2	12.2	72.9	39.2	15.2	3.4	1.65

¹ Data not shown where base is less than 75,000.
NOTE: The jobseeker total is less than the total unemployed because it does not include persons on layoff or waiting to begin a new job within

30 days, groups for whom jobseeking information is not collected. The percent using each method will always total more than 100 because many jobseekers use more than one method.

A-20. Unemployed jobseekers by sex, reason for unemployment, and jobsearch methods used

Sex and reason	November 1992								Average number of methods used
	Thousands of persons		Methods used as a percent of total jobseekers					Other	
	Total unemployed	Total job-seekers	Public employment agency	Private employment agency	Employer directly	Placed or answered ads	Friends or relatives		
Total, 16 years and over	8,848	7,695	22.6	9.0	74.1	42.8	22.3	5.3	1.76
Job losers ¹	4,920	3,808	28.7	11.4	74.3	48.2	26.1	4.6	1.93
Job leavers	999	987	23.0	10.7	75.2	49.0	19.0	4.4	1.81
Reentrants	2,084	2,059	16.8	6.0	71.3	36.3	16.9	7.8	1.55
New entrants	844	841	8.6	2.9	78.4	26.5	22.4	3.6	1.42
Men, 16 years and over	5,016	4,215	25.6	9.3	75.4	42.7	24.8	5.8	1.84
Job losers ¹	3,255	2,474	30.4	11.5	74.9	47.9	27.3	5.1	1.97
Job leavers	529	522	25.0	9.5	78.9	47.4	19.7	5.2	1.86
Reentrants	822	807	19.2	5.3	71.6	33.0	22.1	9.4	1.61
New entrants	410	412	9.4	4.4	81.7	24.4	21.7	4.0	1.46
Women, 16 years and over	3,832	3,480	19.0	8.5	72.4	42.9	19.3	4.7	1.67
Job losers ¹	1,665	1,334	25.4	11.3	73.0	48.9	23.8	3.6	1.86
Job leavers	470	465	20.8	12.1	71.2	50.9	18.2	3.5	1.77
Reentrants	1,262	1,252	15.3	6.5	71.1	38.4	13.6	6.7	1.52
New entrants	434	429	7.9	1.4	75.3	28.5	23.0	3.3	1.39

¹ Data on the number of jobseekers and the jobsearch methods used exclude persons on layoff.
NOTE: The jobseeker total is less than the total unemployed because it does not include persons on layoff or waiting to begin a new job within

30 days, groups for whom jobseeking information is not collected. The percent using each method will always total more than 100 because many jobseekers use more than one method.

A-21. Employed civilians in agriculture and nonagricultural industries by age and sex

(In thousands)

Industry and age	Total		Men		Women	
	Nov. 1991	Nov. 1992	Nov. 1991	Nov. 1992	Nov. 1991	Nov. 1992
All industries	117,110	118,239	63,538	64,004	53,572	54,234
16 to 19 years	5,271	5,162	2,662	2,696	2,609	2,466
16 to 17 years	1,966	1,904	957	969	1,009	935
18 to 19 years	3,305	3,258	1,705	1,727	1,600	1,531
20 to 24 years	12,127	12,140	6,321	6,345	5,805	5,795
25 to 54 years	85,093	86,150	46,263	46,647	38,830	39,504
25 to 34 years	32,943	32,379	18,179	17,780	14,764	14,599
35 to 44 years	31,670	32,031	17,048	17,222	14,622	14,809
45 to 54 years	20,479	21,740	11,035	11,645	9,444	10,095
55 to 64 years	11,276	11,229	6,397	6,230	4,879	5,000
55 to 59 years	6,734	6,791	3,773	3,741	2,960	3,050
60 to 64 years	4,542	4,438	2,623	2,489	1,919	1,949
65 years and over	3,344	3,558	1,895	2,087	1,449	1,471
Agriculture	3,181	3,089	2,497	2,446	684	643
16 to 19 years	156	211	133	173	23	37
16 to 17 years	67	92	52	78	16	14
18 to 19 years	89	119	82	95	7	23
20 to 24 years	292	302	243	247	49	56
25 to 54 years	1,939	1,847	1,475	1,412	464	435
25 to 34 years	839	733	654	562	184	171
35 to 44 years	656	652	494	505	161	146
45 to 54 years	445	462	326	345	119	117
55 to 64 years	491	422	393	349	98	73
55 to 59 years	254	203	198	161	56	41
60 to 64 years	237	219	195	188	42	31
65 years and over	302	307	253	264	50	43
Nonagricultural industries	113,929	115,150	61,041	61,559	52,888	53,591
16 to 19 years	5,115	4,951	2,529	2,522	2,586	2,428
16 to 17 years	1,899	1,812	905	891	993	921
18 to 19 years	3,216	3,139	1,624	1,632	1,592	1,507
20 to 24 years	11,835	11,837	6,078	6,098	5,756	5,739
25 to 54 years	83,153	84,304	44,788	45,235	38,365	39,069
25 to 34 years	32,105	31,646	17,525	17,218	14,580	14,428
35 to 44 years	31,015	31,380	16,554	16,717	14,461	14,663
45 to 54 years	20,034	21,278	10,709	11,300	9,325	9,978
55 to 64 years	10,784	10,807	6,003	5,881	4,781	4,927
55 to 59 years	6,480	6,588	3,575	3,579	2,905	3,009
60 to 64 years	4,305	4,219	2,428	2,301	1,876	1,918
65 years and over	3,042	3,251	1,642	1,823	1,400	1,428

A-23. Employed civilians by occupation, race, and sex

(Percent distribution)

Occupation and race	Total		Men		Women	
	Nov. 1991	Nov. 1992	Nov. 1991	Nov. 1992	Nov. 1991	Nov. 1992
TOTAL						
Total, 16 years and over (thousands)	117,110	118,239	63,538	64,004	53,572	54,234
Percent	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Managerial and professional specialty	26.7	26.9	26.3	26.0	27.3	27.8
Executive, administrative, and managerial	12.8	12.6	14.1	13.6	11.3	11.5
Professional specialty	13.9	14.2	12.2	12.4	16.0	16.4
Technical, sales, and administrative support	30.8	31.1	20.1	20.7	43.4	43.3
Technicians and related support	3.3	3.6	3.1	3.4	3.5	3.8
Sales occupations	12.0	11.8	11.2	11.2	13.0	12.5
Administrative support, including clerical	15.5	15.7	5.8	6.0	26.9	27.0
Service occupations	13.7	13.4	10.1	10.0	18.0	17.5
Private household .....	.6	.7	.1	-	1.3	1.6
Protective service	1.7	1.7	2.6	2.7	.6	.6
Service, except private household and protective	11.4	11.0	7.4	7.2	16.1	15.4
Precision production, craft, and repair	11.2	11.2	18.8	18.8	2.2	2.2
Operators, fabricators, and laborers	14.9	14.7	20.5	20.2	8.2	8.1
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	6.5	6.4	7.3	6.9	5.7	5.7
Transportation and material moving occupations	4.3	4.2	7.1	7.1	.9	.8
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	4.0	4.0	6.1	6.1	1.6	1.6
Farming, forestry, and fishing	2.8	2.8	4.2	4.3	1.0	1.0
White						
Total, 16 years and over (thousands)	101,205	101,971	55,449	55,797	45,756	46,174
Percent	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Managerial and professional specialty	27.9	27.9	27.6	27.1	28.3	28.8
Executive, administrative, and managerial	13.5	13.3	14.8	14.4	11.9	12.0
Professional specialty	14.4	14.6	12.7	12.7	16.5	16.8
Technical, sales, and administrative support	31.1	31.5	20.2	20.9	44.3	44.3
Technicians and related support	3.3	3.6	3.1	3.4	3.5	3.8
Sales occupations	12.5	12.3	11.7	11.8	13.4	12.9
Administrative support, including clerical	15.3	15.6	5.4	5.7	27.4	27.6
Service occupations	12.5	12.2	9.1	8.8	16.6	16.3
Private household .....	.6	.7	-	-	1.2	1.5
Protective service	1.6	1.6	2.5	2.5	.5	.5
Service, except private household and protective	10.4	10.0	6.6	6.3	15.0	14.3
Precision production, craft, and repair	11.6	11.6	19.4	19.5	2.1	2.0
Operators, fabricators, and laborers	14.0	13.9	19.4	19.1	7.5	7.5
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	6.0	6.0	6.8	6.7	5.1	5.1
Transportation and material moving occupations	4.1	4.1	6.8	6.8	.9	.8
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	3.9	3.8	5.8	5.6	1.5	1.6
Farming, forestry, and fishing	2.9	2.9	4.4	4.5	1.1	1.1
Black						
Total, 16 years and over (thousands)	11,847	12,015	5,925	5,919	5,922	6,097
Percent	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Managerial and professional specialty	16.5	17.6	13.3	14.3	19.7	20.7
Executive, administrative, and managerial	7.5	7.3	7.6	7.2	7.4	7.5
Professional specialty	9.0	10.2	5.8	7.1	12.3	13.3
Technical, sales, and administrative support	28.2	27.0	18.3	16.7	38.2	37.1
Technicians and related support	2.7	3.3	2.1	2.9	3.3	3.6
Sales occupations	8.1	7.4	6.4	5.3	9.8	9.5
Administrative support, including clerical	17.5	16.4	9.8	8.4	25.1	24.0
Service occupations	22.5	23.0	17.9	18.9	27.2	27.0
Private household	1.1	1.3	.1	.1	2.2	2.4
Protective service	2.5	3.0	3.9	4.8	1.2	1.3
Service, except private household and protective	18.9	18.7	13.9	13.9	23.8	23.3
Precision production, craft, and repair	8.8	8.9	15.4	15.0	2.2	2.9
Operators, fabricators, and laborers	22.0	21.6	31.7	31.6	12.3	11.8
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	10.1	9.3	11.1	9.5	9.1	9.2
Transportation and material moving occupations	6.3	6.0	11.5	11.2	1.2	1.0
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	5.5	6.2	9.1	10.9	2.0	1.6
Farming, forestry, and fishing	1.9	1.9	3.4	3.5	.4	.4

NOTE: Data for 1992 are not fully comparable with data for prior years because of the introduction of the occupational classification

system used in the 1990 census.

**HOUSEHOLD DATA
NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED**

A-24. Employed civilians by age, sex, and class of worker

(In thousands)

Age and sex	November 1992								
	Nonagricultural industries					Agriculture			
	Wage and salary workers				Self-employed workers	Unpaid family workers	Wage and salary workers	Self-employed workers	Unpaid family workers
	Total	Private household workers	Government	Other					
Total, 16 years and over	106,074	1,067	18,504	86,503	8,859	217	1,598	1,332	159
16 to 19 years	4,890	124	241	4,526	54	7	174	12	25
16 to 17 years	1,785	63	67	1,656	22	4	70	8	14
18 to 19 years	3,104	61	174	2,870	32	3	104	4	11
20 to 24 years	11,620	145	1,132	10,343	207	10	229	54	19
25 to 34 years	29,809	184	4,087	25,538	1,791	46	499	217	17
35 to 44 years	28,574	231	5,932	22,411	2,749	57	326	301	25
45 to 54 years	19,136	141	4,622	14,374	2,098	44	187	244	31
55 to 64 years	9,488	139	2,048	7,301	1,279	40	123	280	19
55 to 59 years	5,812	65	1,295	4,452	753	23	63	129	10
60 to 64 years	3,675	74	753	2,849	526	17	60	151	9
65 years and over	2,557	103	443	2,011	681	13	61	224	22
Men, 16 years and over	55,773	125	8,340	47,307	5,738	48	1,275	1,117	54
16 to 19 years	2,493	21	98	2,373	23	7	143	12	18
16 to 17 years	880	9	20	851	6	4	59	8	11
18 to 19 years	1,613	13	78	1,522	17	2	84	4	8
20 to 24 years	5,968	20	517	5,432	127	4	187	51	9
25 to 34 years	16,054	28	1,907	14,120	1,152	12	385	171	7
35 to 44 years	14,938	15	2,560	12,362	1,772	7	254	244	7
45 to 54 years	9,920	17	2,086	7,817	1,374	6	141	200	3
55 to 64 years	5,044	8	943	4,093	630	6	108	240	1
55 to 59 years	3,095	2	566	2,527	482	3	57	104	-
60 to 64 years	1,949	6	377	1,566	349	3	50	138	2
65 years and over	1,356	17	229	1,110	480	7	57	198	9
Women, 16 years and over	50,302	942	10,164	39,196	3,121	169	324	215	105
16 to 19 years	2,397	102	142	2,152	31	1	31	-	7
16 to 17 years	905	54	47	805	16	-	11	-	3
18 to 19 years	1,491	48	98	1,348	15	1	20	-	3
20 to 24 years	5,652	125	615	4,911	60	6	43	3	10
25 to 34 years	13,755	156	2,181	11,418	639	34	114	48	11
35 to 44 years	13,835	216	3,371	10,048	978	50	72	58	18
45 to 54 years	9,216	125	2,535	6,556	724	38	45	44	28
55 to 64 years	4,444	131	1,105	3,208	449	34	15	40	18
55 to 59 years	2,717	63	729	1,925	271	20	5	25	11
60 to 64 years	1,726	68	375	1,282	178	14	9	15	7
65 years and over	1,202	87	214	901	221	6	4	25	13

**HOUSEHOLD DATA
NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED**

A-25. Employed civilians by industry and occupation

(In thousands)

Industry	November 1992												
	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	3,089	98	83	46	11	116	-	9	47	8	46	15	2,609
Mining	671	84	56	31	15	79	-	12	220	25	111	36	-
Construction	7,089	912	146	66	83	394	-	30	4,101	81	474	769	32
Manufacturing	19,835	2,280	1,629	787	760	2,325	-	332	3,773	6,035	774	1,038	102
Durable goods	11,272	1,293	1,054	530	278	1,260	-	170	2,452	3,290	417	434	93
Nondurable goods	8,563	987	574	257	482	1,065	-	162	1,321	2,745	357	604	9
Transportation and public utilities	8,210	988	447	383	205	2,231	-	275	1,217	111	1,890	449	13
Wholesale and retail trade	24,617	2,176	442	180	10,126	2,319	-	4,579	1,376	324	1,034	2,010	51
Wholesale trade	4,869	590	85	54	1,848	840	-	38	281	141	531	431	31
Retail trade	19,747	1,587	357	126	8,278	1,479	-	4,541	1,096	183	503	1,579	20
Finance, insurance, and real estate	7,742	1,997	260	140	1,865	2,941	-	285	139	17	8	11	78
Services	41,223	5,072	12,888	2,333	849	6,668	875	8,094	2,150	885	611	412	386
Private households	1,085	4	6	2	-	22	875	79	17	5	15	19	41
Other service industries	40,138	5,069	12,882	2,332	849	6,645	-	8,015	2,133	879	596	392	345
Professional services	28,144	3,255	11,521	2,022	211	5,014	-	4,902	430	241	357	112	81
Public administration	5,763	1,340	867	274	38	1,450	-	1,390	233	43	71	41	17

¹ Includes protective service, not shown separately.

NOTE: Data for 1992 are not fully comparable with data for prior years

because of the introduction of the occupational and industrial classification systems used in the 1990 census.

A-26. Employed civilians with a job but not at work by reason, sex, and pay status

(In thousands)

Reason not working and sex	All industries		Nonagricultural industries					
	Nov. 1991	Nov. 1992	Total		Wage and salary workers ¹			
			Nov. 1991	Nov. 1992	Paid absences		Unpaid absences	
					Nov. 1991	Nov. 1992	Nov. 1991	Nov. 1992
Total, 16 years and over	3,862	4,043	3,733	3,927	1,744	1,851	1,489	1,555
Vacation	1,444	1,537	1,407	1,493	982	1,082	264	263
Illness	1,290	1,284	1,267	1,260	544	495	616	648
Bad weather	79	64	54	51	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)
Industrial dispute	20	6	20	6	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)
All other reasons	1,030	1,152	985	1,116	218	274	610	643
Men, 16 years and over	2,039	2,078	1,932	1,990	964	1,046	655	651
Vacation	852	939	822	902	601	696	113	127
Illness	641	632	623	615	271	260	292	290
All other reasons ³	546	509	487	474	92	91	250	234
Women, 16 years and over	1,822	1,965	1,801	1,936	781	805	835	904
Vacation	591	598	585	591	381	387	151	136
Illness	648	653	644	645	273	235	324	359
All other reasons ³	583	714	572	700	127	183	360	409

¹ Excludes private household workers.

² Pay status not available separately for bad weather and industrial dispute; these categories are included in all other reasons.

³ Includes bad weather and industrial dispute, not shown separately.
NOTE: Estimates for "all other reasons" by pay status may be biased because of high response variance; data should be used with caution.

**HOUSEHOLD DATA
NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED**

A-27. Persons at work by hours of work and type of industry

Hours of work	November 1992					
	Thousands of persons			Percent distribution		
	All industries	Agriculture	Nonagricultural industries	All industries	Agriculture	Nonagricultural industries
Total, 16 years and over	114,196	2,972	111,223	100.0	100.0	100.0
1 to 34 hours	32,634	843	31,790	28.6	28.4	28.6
1 to 4 hours	806	31	775	.7	1.0	.7
5 to 14 hours	4,896	207	4,689	4.3	7.0	4.2
15 to 29 hours	14,723	432	14,291	12.9	14.5	12.8
30 to 34 hours	12,208	173	12,035	10.7	5.8	10.8
35 hours and over	81,562	2,129	79,433	71.4	71.7	71.4
35 to 39 hours	6,890	142	6,748	6.0	4.8	6.1
40 hours	41,168	676	40,492	36.1	22.8	36.4
41 hours and over	33,504	1,311	32,193	29.3	44.1	28.9
41 to 48 hours	11,379	227	11,152	10.0	7.6	10.0
49 to 59 hours	12,808	391	12,417	11.2	13.2	11.2
60 hours and over	9,317	692	8,625	8.2	23.3	7.8
Average hours, total at work	38.8	43.2	38.7	-	-	-
Average hours, workers on full-time schedules	43.4	50.5	43.2	-	-	-

A-28. Persons at work 1 to 34 hours by reason for working less than 35 hours, type of industry, and usual status

(Numbers in thousands)

Reason for working less than 35 hours	November 1992					
	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	32,634	12,210	20,423	31,790	11,908	19,882
Economic reasons	6,471	1,984	4,487	6,185	1,845	4,340
Slack work	3,205	1,722	1,483	2,984	1,590	1,394
Material shortages or repairs to plant and equipment	27	27	-	27	27	-
New job started during week	154	154	-	149	149	-
Job terminated during week	81	81	-	80	80	-
Could find only part-time work	3,004	-	3,004	2,946	-	2,946
Other reasons	26,163	10,226	15,937	25,605	10,063	15,542
Does not want, or unavailable for, full-time work	13,077	-	13,077	12,770	-	12,770
Vacation	1,389	1,389	-	1,373	1,373	-
Illness	1,548	1,386	162	1,535	1,379	156
Bad weather	409	409	-	327	327	-
Industrial dispute	6	6	-	6	6	-
Legal or religious holiday	5,706	5,706	-	5,691	5,691	-
Full time for this job	1,771	-	1,771	1,736	-	1,736
All other reasons	2,257	1,331	926	2,168	1,287	881
Average hours:						
Economic reasons	22.2	24.3	21.2	22.3	24.5	21.3
Other reasons	22.8	28.3	19.3	22.9	28.4	19.4
Worked 30 to 34 hours:						
Economic reasons	2,062	912	1,150	1,998	868	1,130
Other reasons	10,146	7,177	2,969	10,037	7,120	2,917

A-29. Persons at work in nonagricultural industries by class of worker and full- or part-time status

(Numbers in thousands)

Industry	November 1992								
	Total at work	On part time for economic reasons	On voluntary part time	On full-time schedules				Average hours, total at work	Average hours, workers on full-time schedules
				Total	40 hours or less	41 to 48 hours	49 hours or more		
Total, 16 years and over	111,223	6,185	15,542	89,496	57,303	11,152	21,042	38.7	43.2
Wage and salary workers	102,626	5,349	14,014	83,263	54,416	10,597	18,250	38.6	42.8
Mining	625	10	12	603	326	83	194	45.4	46.3
Construction	5,279	463	220	4,596	3,114	460	1,021	39.5	42.3
Manufacturing	18,776	488	609	17,679	11,060	2,941	3,678	42.1	43.4
Durable goods	10,705	222	271	10,213	6,300	1,674	2,239	42.6	43.5
Nondurable goods	8,071	266	339	7,466	4,760	1,267	1,440	41.5	43.1
Transportation and public utilities	7,474	248	423	6,803	4,172	875	1,757	41.8	43.9
Wholesale and retail trade	22,098	1,876	5,188	15,033	8,927	2,201	3,905	36.7	44.1
Finance, insurance, and real estate	6,923	165	646	6,112	4,201	621	1,290	39.5	41.9
Service industries	35,919	2,009	6,590	27,321	18,577	3,028	5,716	37.0	42.5
Private households	1,034	218	436	380	248	32	101	26.0	45.0
All other industries	34,886	1,791	6,154	26,941	18,329	2,997	5,615	37.3	42.4
Public administration	5,527	90	325	5,113	4,035	387	690	37.5	38.9
Self-employed workers	8,385	832	1,430	6,122	2,811	547	2,764	39.9	47.8
Unpaid family workers	217	4	98	115	80	7	28	33.3	42.6

NOTE: Data for 1992 are not fully comparable with data for prior years because of the introduction of the industrial classification system used in the 1990 census.

**HOUSEHOLD DATA
NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED**

A-30. Persons at work in nonagricultural industries by sex, age, race, marital status, and full- or part-time status

(Numbers in thousands)

Sex, age, race, and marital status	November 1992							
	Total at work	On part time for economic reasons	On voluntary part time	On full-time schedules			Average hours, total at work	Average hours, workers on full-time schedules
				Total	40 hours or less	41 hours or more		
TOTAL								
Total, 16 years and over	111,223	6,185	15,542	89,496	57,303	32,193	38.7	43.2
16 to 19 years	4,849	479	3,198	1,171	906	265	22.8	40.1
16 to 17 years	1,770	75	1,597	98	83	15	16.3	35.3
18 to 19 years	3,079	405	1,601	1,073	823	251	26.4	40.5
20 years and over	106,374	5,705	12,344	88,325	56,397	31,928	39.4	43.2
20 to 24 years	11,543	982	2,625	7,935	5,603	2,333	35.2	42.0
25 years and over	94,832	4,723	9,719	80,390	50,794	29,595	39.9	43.3
25 to 44 years	60,999	3,146	5,217	52,636	32,618	20,018	40.5	43.5
45 to 64 years	30,757	1,432	2,987	26,338	17,161	9,177	40.0	43.1
65 years and over	3,077	145	1,515	1,417	1,015	402	28.5	41.9
Men, 16 years and over	59,569	2,888	4,847	51,833	29,628	22,205	41.5	44.7
16 to 19 years	2,471	241	1,542	687	529	158	23.9	40.5
16 to 17 years	873	38	787	49	44	4	17.1	(¹)
18 to 19 years	1,598	204	755	639	485	154	27.6	40.8
20 years and over	57,098	2,646	3,305	51,146	29,100	22,047	42.3	44.7
20 to 24 years	5,967	501	1,126	4,340	2,882	1,458	36.9	43.0
25 years and over	51,130	2,145	2,179	46,806	26,218	20,588	42.9	44.9
25 to 44 years	32,929	1,480	782	30,667	16,703	13,964	43.6	45.1
45 to 64 years	16,464	600	627	15,237	8,906	6,331	42.8	44.6
65 years and over	1,737	66	770	901	607	294	30.4	42.8
Women, 16 years and over	51,655	3,297	10,695	37,663	27,674	9,988	35.5	41.1
16 to 19 years	2,378	238	1,656	484	377	107	21.5	39.5
16 to 17 years	897	37	810	49	39	10	15.6	(¹)
18 to 19 years	1,481	201	846	435	338	97	25.2	40.1
20 years and over	49,277	3,059	9,039	37,179	27,297	9,881	36.1	41.1
20 to 24 years	5,575	481	1,499	3,595	2,721	875	33.5	40.8
25 years and over	43,701	2,578	7,540	33,583	24,576	9,007	36.5	41.2
25 to 44 years	28,068	1,667	4,436	21,965	15,914	6,051	36.8	41.2
45 to 64 years	14,293	833	2,360	11,100	8,253	2,847	36.7	41.1
65 years and over	1,340	79	744	516	408	108	26.1	40.4
RACE								
White, 16 years and over	95,767	5,052	13,855	76,860	47,727	29,132	38.8	43.4
Men	51,810	2,346	4,222	45,242	24,977	20,265	41.8	44.9
Women	43,957	2,706	9,633	31,617	22,750	8,867	35.3	41.2
Black, 16 years and over	11,393	893	1,150	9,350	7,262	2,088	37.7	41.3
Men	5,565	427	404	4,734	3,424	1,310	39.4	42.6
Women	5,828	465	746	4,616	3,838	779	36.1	40.0
MARITAL STATUS								
Men, 16 years and over:								
Married, spouse present	37,870	1,256	1,526	35,089	19,142	15,947	43.4	45.1
Widowed, divorced, or separated	6,417	417	286	5,715	3,329	2,385	42.1	44.6
Single (never married)	15,281	1,216	3,036	11,029	7,157	3,872	36.6	43.3
Women, 16 years and over:								
Married, spouse present	28,829	1,670	6,030	21,129	15,857	5,272	35.4	40.7
Widowed, divorced, or separated	10,508	685	1,278	8,544	6,003	2,541	37.9	41.8
Single (never married)	12,318	942	3,387	7,989	5,814	2,175	33.5	41.2

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

**HOUSEHOLD DATA
NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED**

A-31. Persons at work in nonfarm occupations by sex and full- or part-time status

(Numbers in thousands)

Occupation and sex	November 1992								
	Total at work	On part time for economic reasons	On voluntary part time	On full-time schedules				Average hours, total at work	Average hours, workers on full-time schedules
				Total	40 hours or less	41 to 48 hours	49 hours or more		
Total, 16 years and over ¹	111,040	6,122	15,521	89,397	57,164	11,157	21,076	38.7	43.2
Managerial and professional specialty	30,855	803	2,917	27,134	15,379	3,219	8,536	41.4	44.4
Executive, administrative, and managerial	14,489	269	790	13,430	7,060	1,637	4,733	43.4	45.2
Professional specialty	16,366	535	2,127	13,704	8,319	1,581	3,804	39.7	43.6
Technical, sales, and administrative support	35,531	1,647	6,398	27,486	18,606	3,322	5,558	37.3	42.3
Technicians and related support	4,112	102	506	3,504	2,423	472	609	38.8	42.0
Sales occupations	13,504	894	2,801	9,810	5,131	1,269	3,409	38.7	45.6
Administrative support, including clerical	17,915	651	3,091	14,173	11,052	1,581	1,539	35.9	40.0
Service occupations	15,242	1,712	4,168	9,362	6,887	963	1,512	33.4	41.9
Private household	849	166	357	325	215	28	83	26.2	43.7
Protective service	1,942	55	187	1,700	1,100	220	380	41.0	44.2
Service, except private household and protective	12,451	1,491	3,623	7,337	5,572	716	1,049	32.7	41.3
Precision production, craft, and repair	12,770	858	432	11,480	7,140	1,596	2,743	41.4	43.6
Operators, fabricators, and laborers	16,642	1,101	1,605	13,935	9,151	2,056	2,727	39.6	43.2
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	7,271	361	348	6,562	4,540	1,048	974	40.4	42.3
Transportation and material moving occupations	4,773	288	415	4,070	2,255	523	1,292	42.0	45.7
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	4,598	452	843	3,303	2,356	485	461	35.7	41.8
Men, 16 years and over ¹	59,299	2,836	4,789	51,673	29,464	6,845	15,364	41.6	44.7
Managerial and professional specialty	16,265	336	789	15,140	7,399	1,822	5,919	44.3	46.2
Executive, administrative, and managerial	8,495	140	243	8,112	3,709	985	3,417	45.5	46.7
Professional specialty	7,770	196	546	7,028	3,690	836	2,502	43.0	45.6
Technical, sales, and administrative support	12,851	379	1,386	11,086	5,873	1,515	3,699	41.9	45.3
Technicians and related support	2,125	40	132	1,953	1,220	273	461	41.5	43.4
Sales occupations	7,011	207	767	6,038	2,591	800	2,647	43.9	47.7
Administrative support, including clerical	3,715	132	487	3,095	2,062	442	591	38.2	42.0
Service occupations	6,173	541	1,237	4,395	3,076	498	821	36.1	42.8
Private household	26	15	5	6	6	1	-	(²)	(²)
Protective service	1,644	37	121	1,486	951	191	344	42.1	44.5
Service, except private household and protective	4,503	489	1,111	2,903	2,119	306	478	34.0	42.0
Precision production, craft, and repair	11,604	789	326	10,489	6,492	1,432	2,565	41.5	43.7
Operators, fabricators, and laborers	12,406	792	1,052	10,563	6,623	1,579	2,360	40.3	43.8
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	4,300	167	160	3,973	2,611	677	685	41.3	42.8
Transportation and material moving occupations	4,344	258	278	3,808	2,055	494	1,259	42.9	46.1
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	3,763	368	614	2,781	1,958	408	416	36.3	42.1
Women, 16 years and over ¹	51,742	3,286	10,732	37,724	27,701	4,311	5,712	35.5	41.1
Managerial and professional specialty	14,590	468	2,129	11,994	7,980	1,397	2,617	38.2	42.2
Executive, administrative, and managerial	5,993	129	547	5,318	3,351	652	1,315	40.4	42.9
Professional specialty	8,596	339	1,582	6,676	4,629	745	1,302	36.7	41.6
Technical, sales, and administrative support	22,680	1,268	5,012	16,400	12,734	1,807	1,858	34.7	40.2
Technicians and related support	1,987	62	374	1,551	1,203	199	148	35.9	40.1
Sales occupations	6,493	687	2,035	3,772	2,541	469	762	33.1	42.2
Administrative support, including clerical	14,200	519	2,604	11,077	8,990	1,139	948	35.3	39.5
Service occupations	9,070	1,172	2,931	4,967	3,811	466	691	31.5	41.1
Private household	823	152	352	319	209	27	83	26.5	43.8
Protective service	298	18	66	214	148	29	36	34.9	42.0
Service, except private household and protective	7,949	1,002	2,512	4,434	3,453	410	571	31.9	40.8
Precision production, craft, and repair	1,166	69	106	991	648	164	178	39.7	43.0
Operators, fabricators, and laborers	4,236	310	554	3,373	2,528	478	367	37.3	41.3
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	2,972	194	188	2,590	1,930	371	289	39.2	41.5
Transportation and material moving occupations	429	31	137	262	199	29	33	33.0	41.0
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	835	84	229	521	399	77	45	32.9	40.4

¹ Excludes farming, forestry, and fishing occupations.

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

because of the introduction of the occupational classification system used in the 1990 census.

NOTE: Data for 1992 are not fully comparable with data for prior years

**HOUSEHOLD DATA
SEASONALLY ADJUSTED**

A-32. Employment status of the noninstitutional population, including Armed forces stationed in the United States, by sex, seasonally adjusted

(Numbers in thousands)

Employment status and sex	1991		1992										
	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.
TOTAL													
Noninstitutional population ¹	192,057	192,209	192,358	192,469	192,607	192,745	192,881	193,025	193,190	193,356	193,513	193,683	193,847
Labor force ²	126,979	127,223	127,645	127,872	128,175	128,407	128,734	129,119	129,100	129,003	128,839	128,511	128,769
Percent of population ²	66.1	66.2	66.4	66.4	66.5	66.6	66.7	66.9	66.8	66.7	66.6	66.4	66.4
Total employed ³	118,377	118,332	118,716	118,628	118,933	119,252	119,230	119,144	119,340	119,303	119,267	119,177	119,576
Employment-population ratio ³	61.6	61.6	61.7	61.6	61.7	61.9	61.8	61.7	61.8	61.7	61.6	61.5	61.7
Resident Armed Forces	1,605	1,604	1,599	1,585	1,585	1,577	1,574	1,570	1,568	1,566	1,566	1,552	1,531
Civilian employed	116,772	116,728	117,117	117,043	117,348	117,675	117,656	117,574	117,772	117,737	117,701	117,625	118,045
Agriculture	3,272	3,183	3,166	3,232	3,194	3,209	3,178	3,252	3,204	3,218	3,242	3,160	3,211
Nonagricultural industries	113,500	113,545	113,951	113,811	114,155	114,465	114,478	114,322	114,568	114,519	114,459	114,465	114,834
Unemployed	8,602	8,891	8,929	9,244	9,242	9,155	9,504	9,975	9,760	9,700	9,572	9,334	9,193
Unemployment rate ⁴	6.8	7.0	7.0	7.2	7.2	7.1	7.4	7.7	7.6	7.5	7.4	7.3	7.1
Not in labor force	65,078	64,986	64,713	64,597	64,432	64,338	64,147	63,906	64,090	64,353	64,674	65,172	65,078
Men													
Noninstitutional population ¹	92,356	92,439	92,521	92,578	92,655	92,733	92,806	92,882	92,971	93,061	93,146	93,238	93,324
Labor force ²	69,849	69,847	70,045	70,124	70,266	70,499	70,883	70,944	70,749	70,852	70,951	70,776	70,682
Percent of population ²	75.6	75.6	75.7	75.7	75.8	76.0	76.4	76.4	76.1	76.1	76.2	75.9	75.7
Total employed ³	65,004	64,857	64,880	64,766	64,946	65,310	65,307	65,146	65,207	65,268	65,444	65,338	65,456
Employment-population ratio ³	70.4	70.2	70.1	70.0	70.1	70.4	70.4	70.1	70.1	70.1	70.3	70.1	70.1
Resident Armed Forces	1,432	1,431	1,427	1,414	1,417	1,417	1,414	1,410	1,408	1,408	1,407	1,394	1,373
Civilian employed	63,572	63,426	63,453	63,352	63,529	63,893	63,893	63,736	63,799	63,860	64,037	63,944	64,083
Unemployed	4,845	4,990	5,165	5,359	5,320	5,190	5,577	5,798	5,541	5,584	5,506	5,439	5,226
Unemployment rate ⁴	6.9	7.1	7.4	7.6	7.6	7.4	7.9	8.2	7.8	7.9	7.8	7.7	7.4
Not in labor force	22,507	22,592	22,476	22,454	22,389	22,234	21,923	21,938	22,222	22,209	22,195	22,462	22,642
Women													
Noninstitutional population ¹	99,701	99,770	99,837	99,891	99,951	100,012	100,075	100,142	100,220	100,295	100,367	100,445	100,523
Labor force ²	57,130	57,376	57,600	57,747	57,909	57,907	57,851	58,175	58,351	58,151	57,888	57,735	58,087
Percent of population ²	57.3	57.5	57.7	57.8	57.9	57.9	57.8	58.1	58.2	58.0	57.7	57.5	57.8
Total employed ³	53,373	53,475	53,836	53,862	53,988	53,942	53,924	53,998	54,133	54,035	53,823	53,839	54,120
Employment-population ratio ³	53.5	53.6	53.9	53.9	54.0	53.9	53.9	54.0	53.9	53.6	53.6	53.6	53.8
Resident Armed Forces	173	173	172	171	168	160	160	160	160	158	159	158	158
Civilian employed	53,200	53,302	53,664	53,691	53,820	53,782	53,764	53,838	53,973	53,877	53,664	53,681	53,962
Unemployed	3,757	3,901	3,764	3,886	3,922	3,965	3,927	4,178	4,219	4,117	4,065	3,896	3,967
Unemployment rate ⁴	6.6	6.8	6.5	6.7	6.8	6.8	6.8	7.2	7.2	7.1	7.0	6.7	6.8
Not in labor force	42,571	42,394	42,237	42,144	42,042	42,105	42,224	41,967	41,869	42,144	42,479	42,710	42,436

¹ Includes members of the Armed Forces stationed in the United States.

² Labor force as a percent of the noninstitutional population.

³ Total employment as a percent of the noninstitutional population.

⁴ Unemployment as a percent of the labor force (including the resident

Armed Forces).

NOTE: The population and Armed Forces figures are not adjusted for seasonal variation. Detail for the seasonally adjusted data shown in tables A-32 through A-41 will not necessarily add to totals because of the independent seasonal adjustment of the various series.

A-34. 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	1991		1992										
	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.
BLACK—Continued													
Both sexes, 16 to 19 years													
Civilian labor force	703	697	827	829	729	747	783	806	803	819	823	765	765
Percent of population	33.7	33.5	39.8	39.9	35.1	36.0	37.8	39.0	38.9	39.5	39.7	36.8	36.8
Employed	456	446	538	511	463	449	444	471	476	517	467	440	448
Employment-population ratio ²	21.9	21.4	25.9	24.6	22.3	21.7	21.4	22.8	23.0	25.0	22.5	21.2	21.5
Unemployed	247	251	289	318	266	298	339	335	327	302	356	325	317
Unemployment rate	35.1	36.0	34.9	38.4	36.5	39.9	43.3	41.6	40.7	36.9	43.3	42.5	41.4
Men	36.4	35.7	35.8	39.0	37.6	44.5	43.8	46.8	41.7	42.7	45.0	44.2	44.9
Women	33.8	36.3	33.8	37.5	35.0	35.1	42.8	35.6	39.6	30.7	41.3	40.4	37.6
HISPANIC ORIGIN													
Civilian noninstitutional population ¹	14,948	14,987	15,027	15,066	15,106	15,145	15,184	15,224	15,263	15,303	15,342	15,382	15,421
Civilian labor force	9,848	9,875	9,964	10,033	10,170	10,063	10,101	10,135	10,166	10,099	10,250	10,204	10,201
Percent of population	65.9	65.9	66.3	66.6	67.3	66.4	66.5	66.6	66.6	66.0	66.8	66.3	66.1
Employed	8,844	8,915	8,835	8,865	8,993	9,024	8,956	8,911	8,958	8,966	9,033	8,998	8,974
Employment-population ratio ²	59.2	59.5	58.8	58.8	59.5	59.6	59.0	58.5	58.7	58.6	58.9	58.5	58.2
Unemployed	1,004	960	1,129	1,168	1,177	1,039	1,144	1,224	1,208	1,133	1,217	1,206	1,227
Unemployment rate	10.2	9.7	11.3	11.6	11.6	10.3	11.3	12.1	11.9	11.2	11.9	11.8	12.0

¹ The population figures are not adjusted for seasonal variation.

² Civilian 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.

**HOUSEHOLD DATA
SEASONALLY ADJUSTED**

A-35. Employed civilians by selected social and economic categories, seasonally adjusted

(In thousands)

Category	1991		1992										
	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.
CHARACTERISTIC													
Total	116,772	116,728	117,117	117,043	117,348	117,675	117,656	117,574	117,772	117,737	117,701	117,625	118,045
Married men, spouse present	40,398	40,206	40,092	39,905	40,115	40,375	40,466	40,373	40,208	40,322	40,261	40,293	40,511
Married women, spouse present	29,803	29,779	29,832	29,841	30,144	30,060	30,209	30,403	30,319	30,239	30,036	29,956	30,189
Women who maintain families	6,501	6,536	6,579	6,555	6,514	6,529	6,562	6,579	6,546	6,663	6,671	6,663	6,581
OCCUPATION													
Managerial and professional specialty	31,218	31,796	31,120	30,990	30,840	31,077	30,918	30,948	30,945	31,230	31,128	31,276	31,568
Technical, sales, and administrative support	35,862	35,626	36,579	37,013	36,945	36,972	37,340	36,985	37,033	36,874	36,634	36,415	36,754
Service occupations	16,121	16,076	15,989	16,172	16,246	16,030	16,126	16,078	16,016	15,949	16,300	16,041	15,961
Precision production, craft, and repair	13,023	12,982	13,052	12,751	12,680	13,063	13,123	12,949	13,311	13,284	13,368	13,405	13,178
Operators, fabricators, and laborers	17,189	16,922	16,999	16,706	17,129	16,837	16,915	17,160	17,002	16,940	16,723	16,926	17,089
Farming, forestry, and fishing	3,460	3,420	3,415	3,459	3,404	3,382	3,332	3,381	3,444	3,502	3,519	3,576	3,519
INDUSTRY AND CLASS OF WORKER													
Agriculture:													
Wage and salary workers	1,683	1,646	1,583	1,705	1,755	1,772	1,670	1,701	1,715	1,698	1,701	1,625	1,673
Self-employed workers	1,486	1,431	1,471	1,428	1,360	1,341	1,403	1,393	1,390	1,433	1,399	1,410	1,351
Unpaid family workers	115	108	95	112	92	99	98	130	112	100	109	123	173
Nonagricultural industries:													
Wage and salary workers	104,291	104,407	105,250	105,055	105,141	105,701	105,736	105,308	105,636	105,725	105,559	105,774	105,819
Government	17,812	17,915	17,802	17,641	17,727	17,644	17,871	18,220	18,321	18,449	18,556	18,452	18,195
Private industries	86,479	86,492	87,448	87,415	87,415	88,057	87,865	87,087	87,316	87,276	87,002	87,322	87,624
Private households	954	953	1,013	1,130	1,069	1,103	1,060	1,175	1,251	1,115	1,193	1,098	1,098
Other industries	85,525	85,539	86,435	86,264	86,346	86,954	86,805	85,912	86,064	86,161	85,810	86,225	86,526
Self-employed workers	8,950	8,758	8,476	8,695	8,657	8,433	8,554	8,569	8,674	8,634	8,676	8,519	8,737
Unpaid family workers	231	229	222	230	242	249	242	250	260	242	208	189	220
PERSONS AT WORK PART TIME¹													
All industries:													
Part time for economic reasons	6,408	6,321	6,719	6,509	6,499	6,272	6,524	6,040	6,324	6,326	6,304	6,469	6,563
Slack work	3,297	3,246	3,232	3,260	3,216	3,030	3,356	3,312	3,321	3,289	3,104	3,091	3,145
Could only find part-time work	2,768	2,743	3,145	2,906	2,951	2,866	2,861	2,551	2,708	2,861	2,884	3,046	3,091
Voluntary part time	14,924	14,893	14,773	14,318	14,378	14,911	14,514	15,241	15,008	15,168	14,791	14,678	14,825
Nonagricultural industries:													
Part time for economic reasons	6,123	6,084	6,429	6,213	6,180	5,910	6,210	5,824	6,058	6,091	6,079	6,188	6,292
Slack work	3,102	3,081	3,063	3,089	2,975	2,779	3,130	3,166	3,149	3,158	2,961	2,923	2,966
Could only find part-time work	2,688	2,664	3,052	2,807	2,901	2,779	2,780	2,477	2,637	2,761	2,843	2,952	3,025
Voluntary part time	14,463	14,450	14,326	13,900	13,926	14,497	14,051	14,821	14,551	14,783	14,336	14,283	14,404

¹ Excludes persons "with a job but not at work" during the survey period for such reasons as vacation, illness, or industrial dispute.

NOTE: Data on occupations and industries for 1992 are not fully

comparable with data for prior years because of the introduction of the classification systems used in the 1990 census.

**HOUSEHOLD DATA
SEASONALLY ADJUSTED**

A-38. Unemployment rates by sex and age, seasonally adjusted

(Civilian workers)

Sex and age	1991		1992										
	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.
Total, 16 years and over	6.9	7.1	7.1	7.3	7.3	7.2	7.5	7.8	7.7	7.6	7.5	7.4	7.2
16 to 24 years	13.6	14.3	13.6	14.1	14.0	13.5	14.5	15.3	14.7	14.2	14.5	13.3	14.1
16 to 19 years	18.7	19.3	18.3	20.0	20.6	19.2	20.0	23.6	21.0	19.8	20.4	18.3	20.2
16 to 17 years	20.9	22.7	20.9	21.5	23.6	22.3	24.3	27.2	23.9	21.1	24.0	21.8	24.0
18 to 19 years	17.2	17.2	15.8	18.4	18.9	16.9	17.9	21.7	19.0	18.8	18.3	16.1	17.7
20 to 24 years	11.1	11.9	11.2	11.2	10.8	10.9	11.8	11.1	11.7	11.5	11.6	10.9	11.1
25 years and over	5.5	5.6	5.9	6.0	6.0	6.0	8.1	6.4	6.2	6.3	6.2	6.2	5.9
25 to 54 years	5.8	5.9	6.1	6.3	6.3	6.2	6.4	6.6	6.4	6.5	6.4	6.4	6.2
55 years and over	4.0	4.2	4.3	4.3	4.4	4.7	4.9	5.4	5.5	5.4	5.1	5.0	4.6
Men, 16 years and over	7.1	7.3	7.5	7.8	7.7	7.5	8.0	8.3	8.0	8.0	7.9	7.8	7.5
16 to 24 years	14.3	14.8	15.0	15.6	15.9	14.9	15.9	16.4	15.6	15.2	15.0	14.1	15.2
16 to 19 years	19.8	20.3	19.8	22.0	22.8	20.6	21.3	25.4	22.1	22.0	21.8	18.9	20.8
16 to 17 years	21.3	21.7	21.6	24.0	26.8	23.7	26.6	29.6	25.1	23.5	24.4	21.7	25.2
18 to 19 years	18.8	19.2	17.5	20.4	20.6	18.3	18.8	23.4	20.1	21.0	20.1	17.0	17.9
20 to 24 years	11.6	12.3	12.7	12.4	12.6	12.1	13.3	11.9	12.5	11.9	11.5	11.8	12.4
25 years and over	5.7	5.9	6.4	6.3	6.3	6.2	6.5	6.8	6.5	6.7	6.6	6.6	6.1
25 to 54 years	6.1	6.2	6.5	6.6	6.5	6.4	6.8	6.9	6.7	6.9	6.8	6.9	6.4
55 years and over	4.1	4.3	4.9	4.7	5.0	5.2	5.3	8.2	5.8	5.6	5.4	5.5	4.8
Women, 16 years and over	6.6	6.8	6.6	6.7	6.8	6.9	6.8	7.2	7.2	7.1	7.0	6.8	6.8
16 to 24 years	12.9	13.8	12.0	12.6	11.9	12.1	12.9	14.1	13.7	13.1	14.1	12.4	12.8
16 to 19 years	17.4	18.4	16.8	17.8	18.2	17.6	18.6	21.7	19.9	17.3	18.9	17.6	19.4
16 to 17 years	20.6	23.9	20.3	18.9	20.1	20.8	21.8	24.6	22.6	18.6	23.5	21.8	22.6
18 to 19 years	15.5	15.0	14.0	16.2	17.0	15.4	16.8	19.8	17.8	16.3	16.4	15.0	17.5
20 to 24 years	10.6	11.4	9.6	9.9	8.9	9.5	10.0	10.4	10.7	11.0	11.6	9.8	9.5
25 years and over	5.3	5.4	5.4	5.6	5.8	5.8	5.6	5.9	5.9	5.9	5.7	5.6	5.7
25 to 54 years	5.5	5.6	5.7	5.9	6.1	6.0	5.9	6.1	6.1	6.0	5.9	5.8	5.9
55 years and over	3.9	3.9	3.5	3.8	3.5	4.0	4.3	4.4	5.1	5.1	4.7	4.3	4.3

A-39. Selected unemployment indicators, seasonally adjusted

(Unemployment rates)

Category	1991		1992										
	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.
CHARACTERISTIC													
Total (all civilian workers)	6.9	7.1	7.1	7.3	7.3	7.2	7.5	7.8	7.7	7.6	7.5	7.4	7.2
Men, 20 years and over	6.4	6.6	6.9	7.0	6.9	6.8	7.3	7.4	7.2	7.3	7.1	7.2	6.8
Women, 20 years and over	5.9	6.1	5.9	6.1	6.1	6.3	6.1	6.4	6.5	6.5	6.3	6.1	6.1
Both sexes, 16 to 19 years	18.7	19.3	18.3	20.0	20.6	19.2	20.0	23.6	21.0	19.8	20.4	18.3	20.2
White	6.2	6.3	6.2	6.5	6.5	6.3	6.5	6.8	6.7	6.6	6.7	6.5	6.3
Black and other	11.0	11.5	12.6	12.2	12.2	12.4	13.1	13.5	13.1	12.9	12.5	12.4	12.5
Black	12.3	12.7	13.7	13.8	14.1	13.9	14.7	14.9	14.6	14.3	13.7	13.9	13.8
Hispanic origin	10.2	9.7	11.3	11.6	11.6	10.3	11.3	12.1	11.9	11.2	11.9	11.8	12.0
Married men, spouse present	4.5	4.7	4.8	5.0	4.8	4.7	5.1	5.3	5.3	5.4	5.3	5.2	4.8
Married women, spouse present	4.6	4.9	4.8	4.8	5.0	5.0	4.9	5.3	5.3	4.9	5.1	5.0	4.9
Women who maintain families	9.1	9.1	9.0	9.5	10.0	10.2	10.0	10.1	10.6	10.5	9.0	9.1	10.5
Full-time workers	6.5	6.8	6.8	7.1	7.0	7.0	7.1	7.5	7.4	7.4	7.2	7.0	6.9
Part-time workers	8.6	8.6	9.1	8.8	9.0	8.8	9.5	9.3	9.1	9.1	9.5	9.2	9.2
Unemployed 15 weeks and over ¹	2.1	2.3	2.4	2.5	2.5	2.4	2.6	2.9	2.8	2.8	2.7	2.8	2.6
Labor force time lost ²	7.9	8.1	8.1	8.3	8.3	8.3	8.3	8.4	8.4	8.4	8.3	8.3	8.2
OCCUPATION³													
Managerial and professional specialty	2.9	2.9	2.9	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.2	3.2	3.1	3.3	3.3	3.1	3.1
Technical, sales, and administrative support	5.3	5.6	5.5	5.7	5.7	5.6	5.6	6.0	6.1	6.1	5.9	6.0	5.6
Precision production, craft, and repair	8.2	8.3	9.2	9.4	9.8	8.6	8.7	9.2	8.6	8.5	8.5	8.4	8.5
Operators, fabricators, and laborers	10.0	10.7	10.8	11.8	11.1	10.9	11.4	11.3	11.4	11.2	11.2	11.1	10.6
Farming, forestry, and fishing	8.1	7.6	8.2	8.0	6.8	6.6	8.0	8.4	8.8	7.8	9.2	7.4	8.9
INDUSTRY													
Nonagricultural private wage and salary workers	7.2	7.4	7.4	7.6	7.8	7.5	7.8	8.0	7.8	8.0	7.8	7.9	7.4
Goods-producing industries	9.3	9.2	9.1	9.7	9.5	9.6	9.7	10.3	10.1	10.0	10.1	10.0	9.4
Mining	9.2	8.2	6.3	8.9	7.7	7.1	8.5	9.2	10.6	11.7	6.1	8.6	4.9
Construction	16.1	16.3	17.0	17.4	17.6	16.6	16.9	17.6	16.5	17.0	17.5	16.0	14.3
Manufacturing	7.4	7.2	7.0	7.6	7.3	7.6	7.7	8.3	8.3	7.9	8.1	8.3	8.2
Durable goods	7.1	7.3	7.0	7.7	7.4	7.5	7.7	8.2	8.3	8.4	8.4	9.2	8.8
Nondurable goods	7.9	7.1	7.0	7.5	7.1	7.6	7.6	8.4	8.3	7.4	7.8	7.2	7.4
Service-producing industries	6.3	6.6	6.7	6.7	7.1	6.7	7.0	7.0	6.9	7.1	6.9	7.0	6.6
Transportation and public utilities	5.7	6.7	5.5	5.1	5.9	4.6	4.9	5.4	5.7	5.3	5.7	5.9	6.4
Wholesale and retail trade	7.5	7.8	8.2	8.2	8.5	8.2	8.5	8.7	8.6	9.2	8.7	8.1	7.6
Finance and service industries	5.7	5.8	5.9	5.9	6.3	6.0	6.3	6.1	6.0	6.1	5.9	6.5	6.0
Government workers	3.4	3.5	3.9	4.0	3.7	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.3	3.3	3.4	2.9	3.8
Agricultural wage and salary workers	12.4	11.5	10.9	11.7	9.6	10.4	13.6	13.3	14.3	11.2	14.8	12.4	13.9

¹ Unemployment as a percent of the civilian labor force.

² Aggregate hours lost by the unemployed and persons on part time for economic reasons as a percent of potentially available labor force hours.

³ 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 on occupations and industries for 1992 are not fully comparable with data for prior years because of the introduction of the classification systems used in the 1990 census.

**HOUSEHOLD DATA
SEASONALLY ADJUSTED**

A-40. Unemployed persons by duration of unemployment, seasonally adjusted

(Numbers in thousands)

Weeks of unemployment	1991		1992										
	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.
DURATION													
Less than 5 weeks	3,289	3,307	3,329	3,051	3,281	3,190	3,405	3,573	3,415	3,314	3,301	3,176	3,084
5 to 14 weeks	2,721	2,764	2,667	2,902	2,658	2,680	2,601	2,794	2,779	2,882	2,929	2,642	2,865
15 weeks and over	2,623	2,843	3,059	3,204	3,185	3,018	3,361	3,675	3,616	3,563	3,472	3,522	3,315
15 to 26 weeks	1,300	1,372	1,455	1,475	1,418	1,278	1,388	1,520	1,476	1,521	1,388	1,436	1,399
27 weeks and over	1,323	1,471	1,604	1,729	1,766	1,739	1,973	2,155	2,140	2,042	2,084	2,086	1,916
Average (mean) duration, in weeks	14.9	15.3	16.4	17.0	17.1	17.0	18.3	18.6	18.3	18.2	18.3	19.4	18.2
Median duration, in weeks	7.7	7.8	8.1	8.2	8.0	8.8	9.0	8.7	8.5	8.9	9.4	9.3	9.4
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	38.1	37.1	36.8	33.3	36.0	35.9	36.4	35.6	34.8	34.0	34.0	34.0	33.3
5 to 14 weeks	31.5	31.0	29.5	31.7	29.1	30.2	27.8	27.8	28.3	29.5	30.2	28.3	30.9
15 weeks and over	30.4	31.9	33.8	35.0	34.9	34.0	35.9	36.6	36.9	36.5	35.8	37.7	35.8
15 to 26 weeks	15.1	15.4	16.1	16.1	15.5	14.4	14.8	15.1	15.0	15.6	14.3	15.4	15.1
27 weeks and over	15.3	16.5	17.7	18.9	19.4	19.6	21.1	21.5	21.8	20.9	21.5	22.3	20.7

A-41. Unemployed persons by reason for unemployment, seasonally adjusted

(Numbers in thousands)

Reasons for unemployment	1991		1992										
	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.
NUMBER OF UNEMPLOYED													
Job losers	4,686	4,990	4,780	5,321	5,274	5,153	5,486	5,663	5,493	5,419	5,470	5,565	5,130
On layoff	1,196	1,256	1,168	1,275	1,231	1,215	1,189	1,358	1,314	1,250	1,421	1,268	1,161
Other job losers	3,500	3,734	3,612	4,046	4,042	3,938	4,297	4,305	4,179	4,168	4,049	4,296	3,970
Job leavers	987	913	975	900	909	1,028	1,002	1,050	1,015	1,031	953	901	979
Reentrants	2,108	2,164	2,352	2,162	2,213	2,105	2,157	2,295	2,295	2,257	2,290	2,192	2,173
New entrants	774	811	790	823	811	839	856	1,045	990	955	956	756	934
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	54.8	56.2	53.7	57.8	57.3	56.5	57.7	56.3	56.1	56.1	56.6	59.1	55.7
On layoff	14.0	14.1	13.1	13.9	13.4	13.3	12.5	13.5	13.4	12.9	14.7	13.5	12.6
Other job losers	40.9	42.1	40.6	43.9	43.9	43.2	45.2	42.8	42.7	43.1	41.9	45.6	43.1
Job leavers	11.5	10.3	11.0	9.8	9.9	11.3	10.5	10.4	10.4	10.7	9.9	9.6	10.6
Reentrants	24.6	24.4	26.4	23.5	24.0	23.1	22.7	22.8	23.4	23.4	23.7	23.3	23.6
New entrants	9.0	9.1	8.9	8.9	8.8	9.2	9.0	10.4	10.1	9.9	9.9	8.0	10.1
UNEMPLOYED AS A PERCENT OF THE CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE													
Job losers	3.7	4.0	3.8	4.2	4.2	4.1	4.3	4.4	4.3	4.3	4.3	4.4	4.0
Job leavers .....	.8	.7	.8	.7	.7	.8	.8	.8	.8	.8	.7	.7	.8
Reentrants	1.7	1.7	1.9	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.7	1.7
New entrants .....	.6	.6	.6	.7	.6	.7	.7	.8	.8	.7	.8	.6	.7

**ESTABLISHMENT DATA
EMPLOYMENT
NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED**

B-2. Employees on nonfarm payrolls by detailed industry

(In thousands)

Industry	1987 SIC Code	All employees					Production workers ¹				
		Oct. 1991	Nov. 1991	Sept. 1992	Oct. 1992 ^p	Nov. 1992 ^p	Oct. 1991	Nov. 1991	Sept. 1992	Oct. 1992 ^p	Nov. 1992 ^p
Total		109,094	109,106	108,952	109,363	109,582	-	-	-	-	-
Total private		90,438	90,292	90,580	90,498	90,508	73,232	73,111	73,530	73,491	73,482
Mining		679	671	626	626	625	481	475	446	446	443
Metal mining	10	55.0	55.0	54.6	54.2	-	43.1	42.8	42.9	42.6	-
Iron ores	101	8.3	8.6	9.0	8.9	-	6.3	6.4	6.9	6.8	-
Copper ores	102	16.5	16.5	16.5	16.4	-	13.6	13.5	13.4	13.4	-
Coal mining	12	131.3	131.4	123.6	120.9	-	106.6	107.2	99.9	97.6	-
Bituminous coal and lignite mining	122	122.2	122.2	114.4	112.0	-	99.2	99.7	92.2	90.2	-
Oil and gas extraction	13	385.3	381.3	341.4	345.1	346.4	251.4	248.4	223.0	226.0	-
Crude petroleum and natural gas	131	189.1	187.8	169.2	169.8	-	95.8	95.1	85.5	85.5	-
Oil and gas field services	138	191.0	188.2	167.5	170.3	-	152.2	149.8	134.1	136.9	-
Nonmetallic minerals, except fuels	14	107.1	103.4	106.7	106.0	-	80.1	76.8	80.5	80.1	-
Crushed and broken stone	142	39.3	37.9	38.5	38.2	-	30.0	28.7	29.9	29.7	-
Sand and gravel	144	33.8	32.1	34.6	34.2	-	-	-	-	-	-
Chemical and fertilizer minerals	147	16.1	16.0	16.0	16.0	-	-	-	-	-	-
Construction		4,875	4,700	4,848	4,833	4,702	3,771	3,602	3,758	3,749	3,621
General building contractors	15	1,168.7	1,137.5	1,145.5	1,135.8	1,109.5	837.9	808.5	818.3	810.9	-
Residential building construction	152	575.6	560.6	581.0	574.5	-	398.5	384.1	401.7	395.9	-
Operative builders	153	32.4	31.2	30.4	30.2	-	14.2	13.0	13.8	13.9	-
Nonresidential building construction	154	560.7	545.7	534.1	531.1	-	425.2	411.4	402.8	401.1	-
Heavy construction, except building	16	799.1	741.9	786.1	794.1	-	671.6	614.7	662.8	669.5	-
Highway and street construction	161	255.1	224.3	261.8	255.1	-	213.9	183.3	221.6	214.3	-
Heavy construction, except highway	162	544.0	517.6	524.3	539.0	-	457.7	431.4	441.2	455.2	-
Special trade contractors	17	2,907.0	2,820.3	2,916.8	2,903.0	-	2,261.9	2,178.9	2,276.7	2,268.3	-
Plumbing, heating, and air conditioning	171	617.9	613.7	622.8	624.2	-	448.9	444.9	453.9	454.9	-
Painting and paper hanging	172	169.2	158.3	171.3	168.9	-	139.9	129.4	142.3	140.5	-
Electrical work	173	529.7	519.9	526.8	527.1	-	408.7	398.8	406.5	407.2	-
Masonry, stonework, and plastering	174	437.3	421.0	450.5	448.1	-	372.4	356.5	385.0	384.4	-
Carpentry and floor work	175	177.9	174.3	173.6	171.9	-	130.7	127.6	128.7	126.1	-
Roofing, siding, and sheet metal work	176	204.2	197.4	206.0	207.0	-	162.8	155.8	164.6	166.2	-
Manufacturing		18,531	18,450	18,284	18,186	18,153	12,578	12,502	12,458	12,377	12,338
Durable goods		10,593	10,548	10,342	10,293	10,291	7,012	6,975	6,886	6,854	6,847
Lumber and wood products	24	686.1	678.9	700.4	698.0	691.0	563.1	556.5	576.0	573.3	567.0
Logging	241	81.1	78.8	78.6	78.8	-	67.1	64.9	64.9	65.1	-
Sawmills and planing mills	242	184.6	182.9	182.7	181.6	-	180.0	158.5	158.5	157.4	-
Sawmills and planing mills, general	2421	148.5	147.2	147.0	145.7	-	128.4	127.2	127.1	126.0	-
Hardwood dimension and flooring mills	2426	33.4	33.1	33.0	33.3	-	29.4	29.1	29.1	29.2	-
Millwork, plywood, and structural members	243	238.8	237.1	251.4	249.6	-	190.3	188.8	201.5	199.5	-
Millwork	2431	100.5	99.8	106.0	105.2	-	77.6	77.1	82.8	81.8	-
Wood kitchen cabinets	2434	64.4	64.2	68.6	68.5	-	50.7	50.4	54.4	54.1	-
Hardwood veneer and plywood	2435	22.2	22.7	23.6	23.3	-	19.0	19.4	20.2	20.1	-
Softwood veneer and plywood	2436	27.9	27.5	27.5	27.4	-	24.9	24.6	24.7	24.6	-
Wood containers	244	44.0	43.6	43.1	43.0	-	37.0	36.5	36.2	36.0	-
Wood buildings and mobile homes	245	56.6	55.5	62.9	63.4	-	43.1	42.2	48.7	49.2	-
Mobile homes	2451	39.1	38.4	45.6	46.2	-	31.7	31.0	37.7	38.3	-
Miscellaneous wood products	249	81.0	81.0	81.7	81.6	-	65.6	65.6	66.2	66.1	-
Furniture and fixtures	25	474.7	473.0	465.2	466.6	466.7	374.6	372.6	366.5	369.3	369.1
Household furniture	251	272.4	273.0	263.5	266.3	-	226.6	227.1	218.9	221.9	-
Wood household furniture	2511	119.6	120.1	115.9	117.5	-	102.5	103.1	99.1	100.7	-
Upholstered household furniture	2512	89.7	89.5	87.4	87.7	-	74.3	74.0	72.6	72.9	-
Metal household furniture	2514	21.6	22.3	19.5	19.9	-	17.1	17.8	15.5	16.0	-
Mattresses and bedsprings	2515	28.1	27.5	27.9	27.9	-	21.6	20.9	21.2	21.4	-

See footnotes at end of table.

**ESTABLISHMENT DATA
EMPLOYMENT
NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED**

B-2. Employees on nonfarm payrolls by detailed industry—Continued

(In thousands)

Industry	1987 SIC Code	All employees					Production workers ¹				
		Oct. 1991	Nov. 1991	Sept. 1992	Oct. 1992 ^p	Nov. 1992 ^p	Oct. 1991	Nov. 1991	Sept. 1992	Oct. 1992 ^p	Nov. 1992 ^p
Durable goods—Continued											
Fabricated metal products—Continued											
Metal services, nec	347	117.2	117.2	116.8	116.0	-	90.3	90.4	90.2	89.5	-
Plating and polishing	3471	71.7	72.2	72.4	72.1	-	55.1	55.7	55.8	55.4	-
Metal coating and allied services	3479	45.5	45.0	44.4	43.9	-	35.2	34.7	34.4	34.1	-
Ordnance and accessories, nec	348	69.7	69.4	65.1	64.4	-	42.5	41.9	37.6	37.1	-
Ammunition, except for small arms, nec	3483	42.9	42.8	39.3	38.9	-	23.4	23.1	19.7	19.5	-
Miscellaneous fabricated metal products	349	231.2	231.7	230.2	229.7	-	165.6	165.9	165.5	165.1	-
Valves and pipe fittings, nec	3494	28.2	28.0	27.5	27.1	-	19.4	19.4	19.5	19.2	-
Misc. fabricated wire products	3496	50.6	50.7	51.7	51.6	-	38.0	38.0	39.1	38.8	-
Industrial machinery and equipment	35	1,978.6	1,966.7	1,941.1	1,931.7	1,935.9	1,177.9	1,167.3	1,163.8	1,157.1	1,161.6
Engines and turbines	351	90.1	90.0	93.8	93.4	-	57.1	57.4	58.9	58.6	-
Turbines and turbine generator sets	3511	28.4	28.4	28.5	28.5	-	17.0	17.0	16.9	16.9	-
Internal combustion engines, nec	3519	61.7	61.6	65.3	64.9	-	40.1	40.4	42.0	41.7	-
Farm and garden machinery	352	97.0	97.6	92.9	93.7	-	69.1	70.2	65.3	65.8	-
Farm machinery and equipment	3523	72.5	71.4	70.1	68.2	-	50.8	50.1	48.8	46.4	-
Construction and related machinery	353	213.7	205.0	206.2	204.5	-	128.3	120.2	123.1	121.2	-
Construction machinery	3531	77.9	70.1	80.1	78.6	-	46.8	39.1	47.7	46.1	-
Mining machinery	3532	16.5	16.4	15.7	15.6	-	9.5	9.6	9.4	9.3	-
Oil and gas field machinery	3533	43.7	42.9	35.5	35.5	-	27.3	26.9	21.8	21.8	-
Conveyors and conveying equipment	3535	32.2	32.3	31.8	31.6	-	17.8	17.9	17.5	17.2	-
Industrial trucks and tractors	3537	25.2	25.0	25.2	25.2	-	16.4	16.3	16.8	16.8	-
Metalworking machinery	354	308.1	308.1	306.8	306.8	-	217.2	217.6	216.0	215.9	-
Machine tools, metal cutting types	3541	40.5	39.6	37.3	36.9	-	25.1	24.6	23.0	22.6	-
Machine tools, metal forming types	3542	16.7	16.8	16.2	16.1	-	10.2	10.2	9.9	9.9	-
Special dies, tools, jigs, and fixtures	3544	139.6	140.1	141.7	142.0	-	106.1	106.8	107.7	108.1	-
Machine tool accessories	3545	51.3	51.3	51.0	51.1	-	36.0	36.0	36.0	35.9	-
Power driven handtools	3546	21.5	21.7	21.7	21.6	-	14.9	15.0	14.6	14.5	-
Special industry machinery	355	146.8	146.2	143.4	143.0	-	83.8	83.1	82.3	81.7	-
Textile machinery	3552	16.6	16.8	16.9	16.9	-	11.0	11.1	11.2	11.1	-
Printing trades machinery	3555	23.6	23.0	20.5	20.3	-	11.8	11.3	10.9	10.8	-
Food products machinery	3556	21.9	22.1	22.2	22.2	-	12.7	12.8	13.1	13.0	-
General industrial machinery	356	236.2	236.3	232.4	232.0	-	149.3	149.5	147.4	147.1	-
Pumps and pumping equipment	3561	31.0	30.9	31.1	30.7	-	17.5	17.4	17.3	17.2	-
Ball and roller bearings	3562	39.9	39.9	37.7	37.5	-	31.1	31.3	29.9	29.8	-
Air and gas compressors	3563	24.7	24.8	24.9	24.7	-	13.4	13.6	13.7	13.5	-
Blowers and fans	3564	31.2	31.0	31.3	31.3	-	21.1	20.9	21.3	21.3	-
Speed changers, drives, and gears	3566	14.7	14.7	14.2	14.2	-	10.2	10.2	9.9	9.9	-
Power transmission equipment, nec	3568	18.6	18.8	18.9	18.9	-	12.3	12.2	12.4	12.4	-
Computer and office equipment	357	408.7	406.8	392.6	388.0	-	132.0	129.6	131.3	129.3	-
Electronic computers	3571	252.5	251.1	237.5	233.3	-	62.5	61.0	60.3	59.4	-
Computer terminals, calculators, and office machines, nec	3575,8,9	61.6	61.4	58.2	58.2	-	25.5	25.4	26.9	26.9	-
Refrigeration and service machinery	358	167.8	168.2	170.6	168.6	-	114.7	115.2	119.6	117.7	-
Refrigeration and heating equipment	3585	113.6	114.3	115.8	113.9	-	80.5	81.2	85.1	83.4	-
Misc. industrial and commercial machinery	359	310.2	308.5	302.4	301.7	-	226.4	224.5	219.9	219.8	-
Carburetors, pistons, rings, valves	3592	22.6	22.2	22.3	21.9	-	18.3	18.0	17.9	17.5	-
Scales, balances, and industrial machinery, nec	3596,9	242.4	241.3	236.3	236.2	-	181.6	180.2	176.6	177.1	-
Electronic and other electrical equipment	36	1,588.8	1,586.6	1,542.5	1,541.4	1,544.9	1,002.2	1,001.0	982.0	983.2	984.9
Electric distribution equipment	361	89.5	90.2	86.2	86.2	-	61.7	62.0	59.0	59.1	-
Transformers, except electronic	3612	45.7	46.0	44.3	44.3	-	32.1	32.2	30.9	30.9	-
Switchgear and switchboard apparatus	3613	43.8	44.2	41.9	41.9	-	29.6	29.8	28.1	28.2	-
Electrical industrial apparatus	362	160.2	160.4	156.6	156.3	-	112.1	112.4	109.9	109.8	-
Motors and generators	3621	78.9	79.0	77.7	77.6	-	60.7	60.8	60.0	60.2	-
Relays and industrial controls	3625	62.5	62.7	60.5	60.3	-	38.6	38.7	37.1	36.8	-
Household appliances	363	119.0	120.7	119.0	117.9	-	94.9	96.4	94.5	93.8	-
Household refrigerators and freezers	3632	25.7	26.0	28.1	27.3	-	20.7	21.0	23.4	22.8	-
Household laundry equipment	3633	20.9	20.9	20.2	19.8	-	16.2	16.0	15.0	14.6	-
Electric housewares and fans	3634	33.1	33.0	31.5	31.0	-	25.9	25.9	24.4	24.1	-

See footnotes at end of table.

**ESTABLISHMENT DATA
EMPLOYMENT
NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED**

B-2. Employees on nonfarm payrolls by detailed industry—Continued

(In thousands)

Industry	1987 SIC Code	All employees					Production workers ¹				
		Oct. 1991	Nov. 1991	Sept. 1992	Oct. 1992 ^p	Nov. 1992 ^p	Oct. 1991	Nov. 1991	Sept. 1992	Oct. 1992 ^p	Nov. 1992 ^p
Durable goods—Continued											
Electronic and other electrical equipment—Continued											
Electric lighting and wiring equipment	364	175.9	176.2	173.1	173.7	-	127.7	128.0	124.9	125.5	-
Electric lamps	3641	21.4	21.4	20.7	20.9	-	18.0	18.1	17.4	17.4	-
Current-carrying wiring devices	3643	68.3	68.3	66.3	66.0	-	45.8	45.7	44.0	43.8	-
Noncurrent-carrying wiring devices	3644	16.7	16.6	16.1	16.2	-	11.9	11.9	11.6	11.7	-
Residential lighting fixtures	3645	20.5	20.5	21.0	21.3	-	15.6	15.7	15.9	16.3	-
Household audio and video equipment	365	87.5	87.1	86.0	86.8	-	60.0	59.4	58.3	59.0	-
Household audio and video equipment	3651	63.2	63.3	60.8	60.8	-	41.7	41.6	39.3	39.3	-
Communications equipment	366	248.2	247.1	236.6	236.1	-	125.3	124.7	120.9	121.4	-
Telephone and telegraph apparatus	3661	117.2	116.4	112.3	111.9	-	63.9	62.9	62.0	62.2	-
Electronic components and accessories	367	548.0	544.9	529.8	529.8	-	309.1	307.2	307.3	307.9	-
Electron tubes	3671	28.0	27.7	25.3	25.3	-	18.6	18.5	16.9	16.9	-
Semiconductors and related devices	3674	230.2	229.9	221.9	221.8	-	90.0	89.9	92.5	92.6	-
Electronic components, nec	3679	132.5	131.5	127.4	127.0	-	84.7	84.6	82.6	82.8	-
Misc. electrical equipment and supplies	369	160.5	160.0	155.2	154.6	-	111.4	110.9	107.2	106.7	-
Storage batteries	3691	28.8	29.0	28.6	28.4	-	22.3	22.4	22.3	22.2	-
Engine electrical equipment	3694	66.6	66.1	63.5	62.9	-	50.8	50.3	48.3	47.8	-
Transportation equipment	37	1,897.2	1,896.3	1,809.6	1,790.1	1,794.1	1,186.6	1,185.5	1,137.9	1,125.5	1,123.2
Motor vehicles and equipment	371	814.4	817.8	817.7	810.5	816.9	626.7	629.0	625.7	620.6	623.9
Motor vehicles and car bodies	3711	325.4	331.7	326.9	319.4	-	241.7	246.5	237.1	231.6	-
Truck and bus bodies	3713	34.0	33.5	34.2	34.1	-	25.8	25.3	26.9	26.9	-
Motor vehicle parts and accessories	3714	412.2	410.9	410.0	411.0	-	326.3	325.5	325.5	326.4	-
Truck trailers	3715	25.2	24.7	28.0	27.4	-	19.4	18.9	22.2	21.6	-
Aircraft and parts	372	659.1	656.8	603.0	597.6	-	317.3	315.7	285.2	280.6	-
Aircraft	3721	354.0	353.4	331.4	328.3	-	150.7	149.8	137.0	133.2	-
Aircraft engines and engine parts	3724	138.5	137.8	123.9	122.1	-	69.4	69.5	63.2	62.4	-
Aircraft parts and equipment, nec	3728	166.6	165.6	147.7	147.2	-	97.2	96.4	85.0	85.0	-
Ship and boat building and repairing	373	177.7	178.3	168.9	164.6	-	138.0	138.3	130.1	127.4	-
Ship building and repairing	3731	131.1	132.0	121.9	117.7	-	99.6	100.4	91.9	89.2	-
Boat building and repairing	3732	46.6	46.3	47.0	46.9	-	38.4	37.9	38.2	38.2	-
Railroad equipment	374	29.3	28.5	28.3	28.4	-	21.4	20.6	21.2	21.3	-
Guided missiles, space vehicles, and parts	376	160.3	159.1	134.7	131.6	-	45.2	44.5	37.0	36.4	-
Guided missiles and space vehicles	3761	114.6	113.9	96.4	94.0	-	30.6	30.4	24.8	24.4	-
Miscellaneous transportation equipment	379	41.4	40.4	41.5	41.6	-	26.8	26.0	27.2	27.4	-
Travel trailers and campers	3792	16.2	15.9	17.4	17.6	-	12.8	12.6	14.0	14.3	-
Instruments and related products	38	973.8	970.5	936.1	930.7	927.3	476.4	476.5	457.2	455.6	453.4
Search and navigation equipment	381	257.2	256.1	232.7	229.8	-	81.5	81.1	73.7	72.8	-
Measuring and controlling devices	382	302.9	301.4	289.9	287.0	-	163.1	162.7	152.3	150.4	-
Environmental controls	3822	45.2	45.4	45.2	44.7	-	30.8	31.1	30.8	30.5	-
Process control instruments	3823	61.5	61.3	57.6	56.8	-	31.2	31.1	27.5	27.1	-
Instruments to measure electricity	3825	84.5	82.9	79.3	78.2	-	41.5	41.1	38.8	37.8	-
Medical instruments and supplies	384	263.3	263.8	268.2	268.2	-	151.8	153.0	156.1	156.9	-
Surgical and medical instruments	3841	111.6	111.9	114.1	113.9	-	66.6	66.7	67.8	68.3	-
Surgical appliances and supplies	3842	94.1	94.2	95.6	95.9	-	60.5	61.3	62.2	62.3	-
Ophthalmic goods	385	41.4	41.2	40.4	40.5	-	28.3	28.4	27.1	27.3	-
Photographic equipment and supplies	386	98.7	97.9	95.9	96.0	-	43.4	43.2	40.7	40.7	-
Watches, clocks, watchcases, and parts	387	10.3	10.1	9.0	9.2	-	8.3	8.1	7.3	7.5	-
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	39	375.1	372.1	370.9	372.5	373.1	272.2	270.5	267.7	268.8	269.0
Jewelry, silverware, and plated ware	391	52.3	52.7	52.8	53.6	-	37.8	38.1	37.5	38.4	-
Jewelry, precious metal	3911	38.5	38.9	38.3	39.2	-	27.7	28.1	27.0	27.9	-
Musical instruments	393	12.2	11.8	12.2	12.3	-	9.9	9.5	10.1	10.1	-
Toys and sporting goods	394	106.9	107.0	106.9	108.3	-	78.3	78.9	78.4	79.7	-
Dolls, games, toys, and children's vehicles	3942,4	45.5	45.2	44.6	45.9	-	33.1	33.1	32.6	33.9	-
Sporting and athletic goods, nec	3949	61.4	61.8	62.3	62.4	-	45.2	45.8	45.8	45.8	-
Pens, pencils, office, and art supplies	395	32.8	32.9	32.5	32.4	-	23.1	22.9	21.8	21.5	-
Costume jewelry and notions	396	32.7	32.1	29.0	29.2	-	23.9	23.4	21.1	21.1	-
Costume jewelry	3961	21.0	20.4	17.3	17.5	-	15.0	14.5	12.1	12.2	-
Miscellaneous manufactures	399	138.2	135.6	137.5	136.7	-	99.2	97.7	98.8	98.0	-
Signs and advertising specialties	3993	55.7	54.5	55.0	55.1	-	38.3	37.3	38.2	38.2	-

See footnotes at end of table.

**ESTABLISHMENT DATA
EMPLOYMENT
NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED**

B-2. Employees on nonfarm payrolls by detailed industry—Continued

(In thousands)

Industry	1987 SIC Code	All employees					Production workers ¹				
		Oct. 1991	Nov. 1991	Sept. 1992	Oct. 1992 ^a	Nov. 1992 ^a	Oct. 1991	Nov. 1991	Sept. 1992	Oct. 1992 ^a	Nov. 1992 ^a
Nondurable goods		7,938	7,902	7,942	7,893	7,862	5,566	5,527	5,572	5,523	5,491
Food and kindred products	20	1,719.3	1,681.6	1,745.2	1,707.0	1,678.0	1,256.3	1,219.3	1,285.7	1,249.7	1,221.6
Meat products	201	431.0	435.4	440.1	442.5	-	368.1	370.8	373.5	375.6	-
Meat packing plants	2011	139.5	140.7	143.1	143.5	-	118.6	119.2	119.7	120.1	-
Sausages and other prepared meats	2013	86.2	86.6	86.9	87.4	-	65.5	65.5	65.9	66.0	-
Poultry slaughtering and processing	2015	205.3	208.1	210.1	211.6	-	184.0	186.1	187.9	189.5	-
Dairy products	202	155.0	154.5	156.4	154.8	-	95.1	95.3	98.2	97.3	-
Cheese, natural and processed	2022	41.8	41.6	42.2	42.2	-	32.2	32.1	33.3	33.5	-
Fluid milk	2026	72.5	72.6	71.3	70.8	-	36.0	36.6	36.9	36.5	-
Preserved fruits and vegetables	203	278.5	241.1	304.0	265.1	-	237.3	201.5	262.8	225.1	-
Canned specialties	2032	24.2	22.8	24.9	23.7	-	20.1	18.7	21.0	19.9	-
Canned fruits and vegetables	2033	104.3	78.2	127.3	93.1	-	90.5	65.5	112.5	79.6	-
Frozen fruits and vegetables	2037	57.0	50.6	55.6	55.1	-	50.5	44.4	49.5	48.8	-
Grain mill products	204	130.7	130.4	129.6	130.0	-	92.1	91.9	91.4	91.7	-
Flour and other grain mill products	2041	21.3	21.3	21.1	21.4	-	14.3	14.3	13.9	14.3	-
Prepared feeds, nec	2048	46.7	46.6	46.4	47.0	-	29.7	29.6	29.4	30.0	-
Bakery products	205	217.0	216.6	214.3	213.7	-	138.7	138.1	138.2	137.6	-
Bread, cake, and related products	2051	157.1	156.6	153.8	154.2	-	92.1	91.6	91.3	91.6	-
Cookies, crackers, and frozen bakery products, except bread	2052,3	59.9	60.0	60.5	59.5	-	46.6	46.5	46.9	46.0	-
Sugar and confectionery products	206	113.3	111.7	105.7	111.4	-	90.6	88.9	92.8	88.3	-
Raw cane sugar	2061	7.7	8.8	7.1	8.4	-	6.0	7.1	5.4	6.5	-
Cane sugar refining	2062	5.2	5.2	5.2	4.8	-	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.4	-
Beet sugar	2063	14.9	11.7	9.3	13.2	-	13.2	10.1	8.2	11.8	-
Candy and other confectionery products	2064	52.6	53.6	51.9	52.8	-	43.3	44.3	41.8	42.9	-
Fats and oils	207	32.3	31.9	31.7	33.1	-	21.6	22.1	20.9	21.9	-
Beverages	208	182.5	181.4	180.5	177.2	-	79.2	77.8	79.6	77.1	-
Malt beverages	2082	40.0	40.0	38.2	37.6	-	23.7	23.6	23.2	22.3	-
Bottled and canned soft drinks	2086	97.9	97.6	98.3	97.0	-	33.3	33.4	34.9	34.2	-
Misc. food and kindred products	209	179.0	178.6	182.9	179.2	-	133.6	132.9	138.3	135.1	-
Tobacco products	21	51.8	49.8	52.5	52.0	48.8	39.3	37.1	40.3	40.0	36.3
Cigarettes	211	34.1	34.5	33.7	33.5	-	25.5	25.7	25.5	25.4	-
Textile mill products	22	681.3	681.3	683.9	676.9	679.2	584.6	584.2	585.6	578.3	580.6
Broadwoven fabric mills, cotton	221	87.8	87.5	86.0	85.5	-	77.9	77.7	76.4	75.9	-
Broadwoven fabric mills, synthetics	222	73.7	73.6	74.5	74.0	-	64.8	64.4	64.1	63.2	-
Broadwoven fabric mills, wool	223	17.4	17.4	17.8	17.4	-	14.4	14.4	14.9	14.6	-
Narrow fabric mills	224	23.8	24.0	24.3	24.0	-	20.0	20.1	20.5	20.3	-
Knitting mills	225	201.2	201.5	202.4	199.7	-	175.5	175.7	176.7	173.8	-
Women's hosiery, except socks	2251	30.7	31.0	30.5	30.3	-	27.4	27.7	27.2	27.0	-
Hosiery, nec	2252	38.3	38.5	38.1	37.1	-	34.1	34.4	34.4	33.4	-
Knit outerwear mills	2253	55.7	55.9	58.3	57.6	-	49.5	49.6	51.2	50.4	-
Knit underwear mills	2254	28.0	28.0	28.0	27.9	-	24.1	23.9	24.3	24.1	-
Weft knit fabric mills	2257	26.8	26.8	26.4	26.2	-	22.8	22.9	22.5	22.2	-
Textile finishing, except wool	226	66.2	66.6	66.3	65.2	-	54.3	54.6	54.6	53.9	-
Finishing plants, cotton	2261	27.0	27.4	26.7	25.9	-	22.0	22.3	22.1	21.7	-
Finishing plants, synthetics	2262	26.1	26.3	26.4	26.4	-	21.2	21.4	21.3	21.3	-
Carpets and rugs	227	57.7	58.1	59.7	60.1	-	47.0	47.4	48.2	48.5	-
Yarn and thread mills	228	102.4	101.8	102.2	100.5	-	91.4	90.9	91.6	89.7	-
Yarn spinning mills	2281	80.8	80.2	80.7	79.5	-	72.5	72.0	72.7	71.5	-
Throwing and winding mills	2282	14.4	14.5	14.5	14.5	-	12.5	12.6	12.6	12.5	-
Miscellaneous textile goods	229	51.1	50.8	50.7	50.5	-	39.3	39.0	38.6	38.4	-
Apparel and other textile products	23	1,033.2	1,037.8	1,015.9	1,017.3	1,015.1	865.0	870.4	851.1	852.9	849.9
Men's and boys' suits and coats	231	47.8	47.8	43.9	43.6	-	39.7	39.9	36.6	36.2	-
Men's and boys' furnishings	232	277.4	279.2	283.7	284.7	-	238.3	240.3	244.6	245.7	-
Men's and boys' shirts	2321	62.4	63.2	63.9	64.1	-	53.6	54.3	54.9	55.1	-
Men's and boys' trousers and slacks	2325	86.9	86.4	87.0	87.9	-	75.3	75.0	76.0	76.8	-
Men's and boys' work clothing	2326	43.4	44.0	44.4	44.7	-	37.5	38.2	38.9	39.2	-
Women's and misses' outerwear	233	326.4	327.6	315.7	314.9	-	273.2	275.0	264.6	264.1	-
Women's and misses' blouses and shirts	2331	37.0	37.2	35.0	34.4	-	30.4	30.7	28.5	27.9	-
Women's, juniors', and misses' dresses	2335	64.8	64.4	59.2	59.4	-	53.2	53.0	48.0	48.1	-
Women's and misses' suits and coats	2337	35.2	33.8	31.4	30.2	-	29.8	28.6	26.4	25.4	-
Women's and misses' outerwear, nec	2339	189.4	192.2	190.1	190.9	-	159.8	162.7	161.7	162.7	-

See footnotes at end of table.

**ESTABLISHMENT DATA
EMPLOYMENT
NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED**

B-2. Employees on nonfarm payrolls by detailed industry—Continued

(In thousands)

Industry	1987 SIC Code	All employees					Production workers ¹				
		Oct. 1991	Nov. 1991	Sept. 1992	Oct. 1992 ^p	Nov. 1992 ^p	Oct. 1991	Nov. 1991	Sept. 1992	Oct. 1992 ^p	Nov. 1992 ^p
Nondurable goods—Continued											
Leather and leather products	31	125.3	125.6	125.2	124.4	124.6	101.6	101.8	101.4	100.2	100.8
Leather tanning and finishing	311	15.0	15.1	15.5	15.5	-	12.4	12.4	12.7	12.7	-
Footwear, except rubber	314	67.6	67.4	67.8	66.8	-	56.8	56.4	56.5	55.3	-
Men's footwear, except athletic	3143	29.8	29.8	30.1	30.1	-	24.0	23.8	23.9	23.7	-
Women's footwear, except athletic	3144	24.1	24.3	24.3	23.5	-	20.8	20.9	21.0	20.1	-
Luggage	316	10.7	10.7	10.0	9.9	-	7.2	7.3	7.2	7.2	-
Handbags and personal leather goods	317	14.4	14.7	14.2	14.3	-	10.9	11.2	10.7	10.5	-
Transportation and public utilities		5,821	5,810	5,791	5,788	5,784	4,853	4,847	4,842	4,843	4,842
Transportation		3,565	3,561	3,569	3,572	3,571	-	-	-	-	-
Railroad transportation	40	262.9	261.0	261.6	260.9	-	-	-	-	-	-
Class I railroads ²	4011	230.8	229.2	223.9	223.3	-	-	-	-	-	-
Local and interurban passenger transit	41	374.9	372.8	372.5	380.2	-	344.6	342.7	342.2	350.9	-
Local and suburban transportation	411	158.0	157.9	157.8	158.9	-	144.2	144.1	143.5	144.8	-
Taxicabs	412	31.4	31.4	29.0	28.6	-	-	-	-	-	-
Intercity and rural bus transportation	413	25.4	24.9	24.4	23.9	-	22.7	22.3	21.8	21.3	-
School buses	415	130.2	129.7	132.5	139.2	-	-	-	-	-	-
Trucking and warehousing	42	1,644.0	1,643.1	1,645.6	1,641.4	-	1,432.8	1,432.9	1,437.4	1,432.4	-
Trucking and courier services, except air	421	1,512.4	1,513.0	1,519.3	1,512.1	-	1,322.4	1,324.5	1,331.3	1,323.3	-
Public warehousing and storage	422	127.7	126.2	122.8	125.7	-	107.0	105.0	102.9	105.9	-
Water transportation	44	187.0	188.1	186.7	184.2	-	-	-	-	-	-
Water transportation of freight, nec	444	14.7	14.8	14.4	14.2	-	-	-	-	-	-
Water transportation services	449	121.0	123.7	119.7	118.5	-	107.3	110.4	106.4	105.4	-
Transportation by air	45	731.9	730.5	734.5	735.9	-	-	-	-	-	-
Air transportation, scheduled	451	604.7	603.3	604.3	606.2	-	-	-	-	-	-
Airports, flying fields, and services	458	99.5	100.4	100.8	100.5	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pipelines, except natural gas	46	19.2	19.3	18.8	18.6	-	14.3	14.4	14.4	14.1	-
Transportation services	47	345.4	345.8	349.5	350.7	-	272.4	272.6	274.7	275.6	-
Passenger transportation arrangement	472	184.2	184.1	188.4	189.0	-	143.1	142.7	147.3	147.0	-
Travel agencies	4724	147.1	147.1	148.6	148.8	-	114.0	113.3	115.6	115.0	-
Freight transportation arrangement	473	131.6	131.4	129.6	129.8	-	104.7	104.8	101.7	102.4	-
Communications and public utilities		2,256	2,249	2,222	2,216	2,213	-	-	-	-	-
Communications	48	1,293.8	1,286.0	1,264.0	1,261.7	-	985.2	981.3	972.9	972.3	-
Telephone communications	481	902.9	894.1	874.0	872.2	-	666.4	660.8	651.0	650.3	-
Radio and television broadcasting	483	227.6	228.7	225.4	225.0	-	188.7	190.4	188.1	187.6	-
Radio broadcasting stations	4832	116.4	116.7	113.8	113.5	-	-	-	-	-	-
Television broadcasting stations	4833	111.2	112.0	111.6	111.5	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cable and other pay television services	484	129.1	129.3	130.6	130.9	-	109.0	109.3	111.2	111.3	-
Electric, gas, and sanitary services	49	962.5	963.3	957.9	954.3	-	760.6	760.3	754.0	751.5	-
Electric services	491	447.1	446.5	441.6	439.1	-	345.1	345.1	342.2	340.8	-
Gas production and distribution	492	165.9	165.6	161.1	160.9	-	130.2	129.9	125.3	125.0	-
Combination utility services	493	193.0	193.7	193.1	193.0	-	152.5	152.0	149.5	149.3	-
Sanitary services	495	125.4	126.4	130.5	129.9	-	108.3	109.0	112.2	111.8	-
Wholesale trade		6,065	6,050	5,980	5,992	5,986	4,861	4,849	4,810	4,824	4,818
Durable goods	50	3,499	3,491	3,422	3,426	3,423	2,768	2,763	2,718	2,724	-
Motor vehicles, parts, and supplies	501	442.5	442.8	438.1	437.4	-	355.3	355.4	351.7	351.6	-
Automobiles and other motor vehicles	5012	111.3	112.3	108.9	109.4	-	-	-	-	-	-
Motor vehicle supplies and new parts	5013	262.4	262.1	260.6	259.8	-	-	-	-	-	-
Furniture and home furnishings	502	140.9	141.3	139.9	140.6	-	111.7	112.3	110.5	111.1	-
Furniture	5021	63.6	63.7	61.7	62.0	-	-	-	-	-	-
Home furnishings	5023	77.3	77.6	78.2	78.6	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lumber and other construction materials	503	212.5	210.2	214.5	214.7	-	171.3	168.8	173.6	174.2	-
Lumber, plywood, and millwork	5031	109.4	108.6	111.3	111.2	-	-	-	-	-	-
Construction materials, nec	5039	38.8	38.5	39.4	39.6	-	-	-	-	-	-

See footnotes at end of table.

B-2. Employees on nonfarm payrolls by detailed industry—Continued

(In thousands)

Industry	1987 SIC Code	All employees					Production workers ¹				
		Oct. 1991	Nov. 1991	Sept. 1992	Oct. 1992 ^P	Nov. 1992 ^P	Oct. 1991	Nov. 1991	Sept. 1992	Oct. 1992 ^P	Nov. 1992 ^P
Wholesale trade—Continued											
Durable goods—Continued											
Professional and commercial equipment	504	770.7	769.5	732.4	731.2	-	619.9	619.9	590.6	589.3	-
Computers, peripherals and software	5045	300.3	298.7	269.7	268.9	-	-	-	-	-	-
Medical and hospital equipment	5047	139.5	139.5	141.6	141.7	-	114.6	114.6	116.2	116.0	-
Metals and minerals, except petroleum	505	132.2	131.9	129.8	129.5	-	103.8	103.8	102.9	102.6	-
Electrical goods	506	472.1	471.2	465.4	467.6	-	355.9	355.5	357.1	359.9	-
Electrical apparatus and equipment	5063	195.3	195.3	193.8	194.6	-	-	-	-	-	-
Electrical appliances, television and radio sets	5064	55.1	54.8	51.9	52.4	-	-	-	-	-	-
Electronic parts and equipment	5065	221.7	221.1	219.7	220.6	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hardware, plumbing, and heating equipment	507	268.1	267.5	264.7	265.0	-	213.2	213.0	211.1	211.6	-
Hardware	5072	92.2	91.8	90.4	90.5	-	-	-	-	-	-
Plumbing and hydronic heating supplies	5074	111.0	111.1	108.6	108.6	-	-	-	-	-	-
Machinery, equipment, and supplies	508	767.1	763.1	749.8	750.1	-	604.5	600.9	590.9	591.2	-
Construction and mining machinery	5082	75.1	74.3	72.1	72.6	-	-	-	-	-	-
Farm and garden machinery	5083	114.5	112.9	114.0	113.1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Industrial machinery and equipment	5084	311.8	311.3	302.9	303.9	-	-	-	-	-	-
Industrial supplies	5085	144.9	144.6	142.2	141.7	-	-	-	-	-	-
Misc. wholesale trade durable goods	509	292.7	293.1	286.9	289.6	-	232.6	233.4	229.4	232.1	-
Scrap and waste materials	5093	107.6	107.1	104.7	104.8	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nondurable goods	51	2,566	2,559	2,558	2,566	2,563	2,093	2,086	2,092	2,100	-
Paper and paper products	511	241.5	241.7	240.7	240.1	-	195.0	195.2	194.7	193.6	-
Drugs, proprietaries, and sundries	512	188.4	188.7	189.2	191.3	-	157.9	158.0	157.4	158.9	-
Apparel, piece goods, and notions	513	201.4	201.6	201.8	203.2	-	157.7	158.7	160.6	161.7	-
Groceries and related products	514	852.7	851.3	859.4	856.5	-	714.8	712.1	722.4	720.1	-
Groceries, general line	5141	269.5	270.4	270.3	269.5	-	-	-	-	-	-
Meats and meat products	5147	60.9	61.6	61.1	62.1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fresh fruits and vegetables	5148	100.5	97.3	103.3	99.2	-	-	-	-	-	-
Farm-product raw materials	515	124.0	120.1	117.5	122.2	-	102.7	99.0	96.1	100.7	-
Chemicals and allied products	516	134.1	133.1	124.9	125.1	-	98.8	98.6	93.8	94.0	-
Petroleum and petroleum products	517	187.6	187.1	181.7	182.5	-	150.2	150.1	146.0	146.5	-
Petroleum bulk stations and terminals	5171	80.0	79.3	77.3	77.5	-	-	-	-	-	-
Petroleum products, nec	5172	107.6	107.8	104.4	105.0	-	-	-	-	-	-
Beer, wine, and distilled beverages	518	147.8	148.3	151.6	150.2	-	120.6	120.9	123.2	122.0	-
Beer and ale	5181	95.4	95.1	99.0	97.9	-	-	-	-	-	-
Wine and distilled beverages	5182	52.4	53.2	52.6	52.3	-	-	-	-	-	-
Misc. wholesale trade nondurable goods	519	488.3	487.0	491.2	494.9	-	395.2	393.7	397.9	402.3	-
Farm supplies	5191	154.5	150.1	156.6	158.8	-	-	-	-	-	-
Retail trade		19,200	19,451	19,218	19,157	19,397	16,913	17,163	16,917	16,864	17,085
Building materials and garden supplies	52	746.7	740.5	764.9	764.5	-	614.2	608.3	630.8	629.6	-
Lumber and other building materials	521	418.5	414.6	435.3	432.5	-	350.7	347.0	366.6	363.6	-
Hardware stores	525	156.7	157.2	157.1	158.5	-	128.1	128.6	128.3	129.4	-
Retail nurseries and garden stores	526	76.2	74.8	76.4	76.6	-	61.3	59.9	61.3	61.4	-
General merchandise stores	53	2,399.4	2,530.6	2,268.3	2,301.4	2,408.5	2,249.0	2,378.5	2,118.9	2,150.2	-
Department stores	531	2,023.6	2,132.9	1,898.3	1,924.9	-	1,915.2	2,023.4	1,789.8	1,814.5	-
Variety stores	533	161.6	167.7	161.2	164.3	-	145.4	151.8	145.2	148.4	-
Miscellaneous general merchandise stores	539	214.2	230.0	208.8	212.2	-	188.4	203.3	183.9	187.3	-
Food stores	54	3,202.6	3,223.9	3,173.0	3,177.2	3,197.8	2,924.4	2,946.2	2,892.8	2,896.8	-
Grocery stores	541	2,863.1	2,871.2	2,825.6	2,826.2	-	2,630.5	2,639.2	2,592.5	2,593.4	-
Meat and fish markets	542	49.3	51.5	51.7	51.9	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dairy products stores	545	23.1	24.3	21.3	21.7	-	-	-	-	-	-
Retail bakeries	546	165.5	167.7	169.0	170.3	-	147.4	149.6	150.7	152.3	-
Automotive dealers and service stations	55	2,006.6	1,997.8	2,032.0	2,028.2	2,027.1	1,666.2	1,659.6	1,688.7	1,685.2	-
New and used car dealers	551	893.7	890.4	912.1	915.4	-	739.2	736.7	757.1	759.9	-
Auto and home supply stores	553	340.7	340.4	345.9	345.6	-	270.4	270.6	274.4	274.4	-
Gasoline service stations	554	621.7	620.8	619.2	615.2	-	537.6	537.4	534.3	530.0	-
Automotive dealers, nec	559	8.9	8.9	8.8	8.8	-	7.2	7.3	7.4	7.3	-
Apparel and accessory stores	56	1,140.0	1,190.6	1,108.9	1,117.5	-	937.9	985.8	914.8	924.9	-
Men's and boys' clothing stores	561	89.4	92.6	85.6	86.4	-	72.2	75.3	69.3	70.2	-

See footnotes at end of table.

**ESTABLISHMENT DATA
EMPLOYMENT
NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED**

B-2. Employees on nonfarm payrolls by detailed industry—Continued

(In thousands)

Industry	1987 SIC Code	All employees					Production workers ¹				
		Oct. 1991	Nov. 1991	Sept. 1992	Oct. 1992 ^p	Nov. 1992 ^p	Oct. 1991	Nov. 1991	Sept. 1992	Oct. 1992 ^p	Nov. 1992 ^p
Retail trade—Continued											
Apparel and accessory stores—Continued											
Women's clothing stores	562	382.1	393.0	367.8	374.3	-	314.9	325.1	301.5	308.7	-
Family clothing stores	565	296.0	320.7	291.6	294.5	-	254.5	277.6	251.1	254.1	-
Shoe stores	566	208.7	212.4	205.0	203.1	-	160.6	163.6	161.9	160.6	-
Furniture and home furnishings stores	57	798.1	815.1	790.3	799.2	-	647.1	663.4	641.2	649.9	-
Furniture and home furnishings stores	571	439.4	443.8	442.5	447.0	-	354.3	358.9	359.2	362.9	-
Furniture stores	5712	264.9	266.3	267.3	269.7	-	-	-	-	-	-
Household appliance stores	572	74.1	75.6	66.5	66.5	-	59.9	61.2	54.0	54.2	-
Radio, television, and computer stores	573	284.6	295.7	281.3	285.7	-	232.9	243.3	228.0	232.8	-
Radio, television, and electronic stores	5731	118.5	123.4	116.5	117.6	-	98.9	103.8	95.5	97.0	-
Record and prerecorded tape stores	5735	63.9	68.0	61.9	63.8	-	53.0	56.6	50.3	52.1	-
Eating and drinking places	58	6,433.4	6,404.5	6,643.3	6,495.7	6,490.7	5,811.9	5,783.5	6,011.8	5,876.1	-
Miscellaneous retail establishments	59	2,472.9	2,547.9	2,437.4	2,472.9	-	2,062.4	2,137.7	2,018.4	2,051.4	-
Drug stores and proprietary stores	591	613.8	617.5	608.7	611.2	-	512.6	516.4	503.7	506.1	-
Liquor stores	592	118.0	119.0	120.4	120.3	-	-	-	-	-	-
Used merchandise stores	593	74.6	74.8	74.7	75.4	-	62.6	62.8	62.7	63.4	-
Miscellaneous shopping goods stores	594	872.1	925.7	872.5	887.0	-	725.0	778.1	722.0	736.3	-
Sporting goods and bicycle shops	5941	156.9	160.6	162.1	166.9	-	-	-	-	-	-
Book stores	5942	96.9	99.2	102.7	96.6	-	-	-	-	-	-
Stationery stores	5943	75.4	76.3	75.6	76.0	-	-	-	-	-	-
Jewelry stores	5944	142.1	148.1	128.8	132.2	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gift, novelty, and souvenir shops	5947	191.2	197.2	195.7	195.5	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sewing, needlework, and piece goods	5949	67.6	66.7	63.3	65.7	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nonstore retailers	596	263.2	292.4	252.9	263.8	-	246.6	256.0	216.7	225.9	-
Catalog and mail-order houses	5961	160.1	169.3	141.2	151.7	-	-	-	-	-	-
Merchandising machine operators	5962	74.9	74.4	69.7	69.7	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fuel dealers	598	100.4	103.3	97.7	100.4	-	83.1	86.0	80.2	82.8	-
Retail stores, nec	599	410.8	415.2	410.5	414.8	-	336.6	341.6	336.1	340.0	-
Finance, insurance, and real estate²		6,644	6,643	6,681	6,657	6,655	4,786	4,787	4,833	4,811	4,819
Finance		3,192	3,197	3,235	3,232	3,239	-	-	-	-	-
Depository institutions	60	2,166.7	2,165.6	2,164.2	2,160.0	-	1,563.4	1,562.9	1,564.5	1,560.2	-
Commercial banks	602	1,525.6	1,523.4	1,512.5	1,508.3	-	1,081.4	1,079.8	1,074.2	1,070.0	-
State commercial banks	6022	640.2	639.6	640.8	640.4	-	-	-	-	-	-
Savings institutions	603	389.9	390.1	394.3	394.6	-	-	-	-	-	-
Federal savings institutions	6035	205.4	205.1	205.9	206.1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Savings institutions, except federal	6036	184.5	185.0	188.4	188.5	-	-	-	-	-	-
Credit unions	606	136.0	136.4	141.2	141.8	-	108.4	108.6	111.8	112.2	-
Nondepository institutions	61	378.4	361.1	392.9	393.4	-	277.2	279.8	293.6	294.6	-
Personal credit institutions	614	129.6	130.0	127.0	126.4	-	97.2	97.4	94.2	94.0	-
Business credit institutions	615	83.1	84.2	84.3	83.2	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mortgage bankers and brokers	616	153.5	154.7	168.7	170.9	-	-	-	-	-	-
Security and commodity brokers	62	420.1	422.3	443.6	444.0	-	-	-	-	-	-
Security brokers and dealers	621	314.8	317.1	337.3	337.9	-	-	-	-	-	-
Commodity contracts brokers, dealers, and exchanges	622,3	22.3	22.1	21.1	20.7	-	-	-	-	-	-
Security and commodity services	628	83.0	63.1	85.2	85.4	-	53.4	53.5	55.1	55.2	-
Holding and other investment offices	67	226.8	227.8	233.9	234.9	-	-	-	-	-	-
Holding offices	671	107.8	107.9	108.8	107.7	-	-	-	-	-	-
Insurance	63,64	2,150	2,151	2,126	2,124	2,124	-	-	-	-	-
Insurance carriers	63	1,482.7	1,483.4	1,471.9	1,469.8	-	993.1	995.1	997.7	998.2	-
Life insurance	631	556.2	556.8	549.1	547.2	-	331.6	333.0	335.6	335.8	-
Medical service and health insurance	632	258.2	259.0	261.8	261.4	-	210.8	211.4	213.1	213.2	-
Fire, marine, and casualty insurance	633	557.2	556.4	545.0	544.1	-	362.9	362.4	354.2	353.5	-
Title insurance	636	54.9	55.1	59.6	60.8	-	-	-	-	-	-
Insurance agents, brokers, and service	64	667.0	667.5	654.4	653.9	-	-	-	-	-	-

See footnotes at end of table.

**ESTABLISHMENT DATA
EMPLOYMENT
NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED**

B-2. Employees on nonfarm payrolls by detailed industry—Continued

(In thousands)

Industry	1987 SIC Code	All employees					Production workers ¹				
		Oct. 1991	Nov. 1991	Sept. 1992	Oct. 1992 ^p	Nov. 1992 ^p	Oct. 1991	Nov. 1991	Sept. 1992	Oct. 1992 ^p	Nov. 1992 ^p
Finance, insurance, and real estate—Continued											
Real estate	65	1,302	1,295	1,320	1,301	1,292	-	-	-	-	-
Real estate operators and lessors	651	564.7	564.5	579.1	571.2	-	-	-	-	-	
Real estate agents and managers	653	571.2	568.3	575.6	566.7	-	-	-	-	-	
Subdividers and developers	655	137.1	132.3	133.4	130.5	-	-	-	-	-	
Services		28,623	28,517	29,152	29,259	29,206	24,989	24,866	25,466	25,577	25,516
Agricultural services	07	501.6	478.8	508.0	498.5	-	420.1	397.7	426.8	417.2	-
Hotels and other lodging places	70	1,590.8	1,546.4	1,660.0	1,589.5	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hotels and motels	701	1,545.9	1,505.1	1,609.3	1,547.5	-	1,365.5	1,326.7	1,425.2	1,367.6	-
Personal services	72	1,092.6	1,094.1	1,082.5	1,087.9	-	-	-	-	-	-
Laundry, cleaning, and garment services	721	416.1	415.6	415.3	416.0	-	367.3	367.2	366.5	366.6	-
Photographic studios, portrait	722	80.3	82.8	81.3	88.0	-	-	-	-	-	-
Beauty shops	723	387.0	388.1	385.0	383.4	-	347.7	348.7	344.3	342.9	-
Funeral service and crematories	726	84.1	84.2	85.1	84.5	-	-	-	-	-	-
Miscellaneous personal services	729	104.8	103.2	97.5	97.4	-	89.2	85.5	80.9	80.6	-
Business services	73	5,222.8	5,178.8	5,412.2	5,485.0	5,474.6	4,598.1	4,558.0	4,790.4	4,860.5	-
Advertising	731	226.0	226.3	231.3	232.2	-	158.8	159.2	164.2	165.5	-
Advertising agencies	7311	156.9	156.7	158.5	159.3	-	-	-	-	-	-
Credit reporting and collection	732	108.7	107.3	108.4	109.9	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mailing, reproduction, and stenographic services	733	236.4	236.8	242.0	248.6	-	-	-	-	-	-
Photocopying and duplicating services	7334	47.8	47.4	48.8	49.4	-	39.3	39.0	40.0	40.5	-
Services to buildings	734	793.5	787.5	790.7	787.1	-	713.5	707.9	708.6	705.2	-
Miscellaneous equipment rental and leasing	735	204.2	202.0	203.1	202.9	-	163.4	161.0	163.0	163.4	-
Heavy construction equipment rental	7353	44.9	43.9	41.7	41.7	-	37.1	36.1	34.9	35.0	-
Personnel supply services	736	1,607.1	1,573.6	1,764.3	1,811.3	-	-	-	-	-	-
Employment agencies	7361	230.2	222.6	227.2	229.7	-	-	-	-	-	-
Help supply services	7363	1,376.9	1,351.0	1,537.1	1,581.6	-	1,330.1	1,305.6	1,490.2	1,532.8	-
Computer and data processing services	737	795.1	798.2	819.0	823.8	-	628.7	634.8	658.1	661.6	-
Computer programming services	7371	155.2	155.4	159.7	160.9	-	124.5	124.8	130.1	131.2	-
Prepackaged software	7372	128.2	129.1	133.5	134.2	-	-	-	-	-	-
Computer integrated systems design	7373	100.1	100.5	106.1	105.6	-	80.8	81.0	82.5	81.1	-
Data processing and preparation	7374	193.6	194.9	197.3	199.9	-	-	-	-	-	-
Information retrieval services	7375	45.6	45.7	47.8	48.1	-	35.9	36.1	37.5	37.7	-
Computer maintenance and repair	7378	41.7	41.6	40.8	40.3	-	35.0	34.9	35.0	34.5	-
Miscellaneous business services	738	1,253.8	1,247.1	1,253.4	1,269.2	-	1,109.2	1,102.2	1,107.8	1,122.8	-
Detective and armored car services	7381	474.4	473.4	485.7	483.9	-	443.6	442.6	453.9	451.9	-
Security systems services	7382	38.7	38.7	38.5	37.9	-	32.8	32.7	32.8	32.3	-
Photofinishing laboratories	7384	83.9	82.7	76.5	79.1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Auto repair, services, and parking	75	883.8	883.4	880.5	879.4	-	726.9	726.6	721.4	719.8	-
Automotive rentals, without drivers	751	162.3	161.4	165.1	162.2	-	-	-	-	-	-
Automobile parking	752	61.8	62.5	60.3	80.1	-	55.6	56.3	53.8	53.7	-
Automotive repair shops	753	499.0	498.0	492.1	491.7	-	405.0	403.9	397.1	396.1	-
Miscellaneous repair services	76	339.6	335.1	330.4	331.3	-	276.2	272.3	270.0	270.6	-
Electrical repair shops	762	110.2	109.1	109.2	108.8	-	-	-	-	-	-
Motion pictures	78	394.7	400.9	382.8	386.2	-	323.2	327.7	313.2	314.9	-
Motion picture production and services	781	148.9	154.1	147.9	155.8	-	118.1	121.4	116.9	122.9	-
Motion picture theaters	783	103.7	102.7	98.3	94.6	-	-	-	-	-	-
Amusement and recreation services	79	1,045.3	996.2	1,194.6	1,071.2	-	912.1	864.1	1,051.4	938.7	-
Bowling centers	793	95.3	95.5	90.4	94.3	-	85.7	85.9	80.8	84.5	-
Misc. amusement and recreation services	799	692.9	653.0	853.1	721.1	-	603.6	563.9	755.1	633.1	-
Physical fitness facilities	7991	114.4	117.1	117.4	113.7	-	100.9	103.7	104.6	101.1	-
Membership sports and recreation clubs	7997	264.5	251.3	312.1	270.3	-	231.1	218.1	273.8	234.9	-
Health services	80	8,278.2	8,305.3	8,505.7	8,535.4	8,556.7	7,356.6	7,383.7	7,558.9	7,583.5	-
Offices and clinics of medical doctors	801	1,415.6	1,416.0	1,451.1	1,453.7	-	1,160.9	1,162.0	1,188.9	1,191.1	-
Offices and clinics of dentists	802	532.8	533.5	538.1	540.4	-	467.8	468.1	471.6	473.0	-
Offices and clinics of other health practitioners	804	305.3	308.1	311.1	314.3	-	251.7	253.9	253.5	256.2	-

See footnotes at end of table.

**ESTABLISHMENT DATA
EMPLOYMENT
NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED**

B-2. Employees on nonfarm payrolls by detailed industry—Continued

(In thousands)

Industry	1987 SIC Code	All employees					Production workers ¹				
		Oct. 1991	Nov. 1991	Sept. 1992	Oct. 1992 ²	Nov. 1992 ²	Oct. 1991	Nov. 1991	Sept. 1992	Oct. 1992 ²	Nov. 1992 ²
Services—Continued											
Health services—Continued											
Nursing and personal care facilities	805	1,521.6	1,528.2	1,566.3	1,571.5	-	1,373.1	1,379.6	1,415.9	1,419.7	-
Skilled nursing care facilities	8051	1,089.9	1,094.6	1,121.5	1,124.9	-	-	-	-	-	-
Intermediate care facilities	8052	213.8	214.8	220.0	221.2	-	192.4	193.0	198.4	199.2	-
Nursing and personal care, nec	8059	217.9	218.8	224.8	225.4	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hospitals	806	3,688.9	3,696.9	3,765.6	3,771.2	-	3,385.6	3,393.7	3,455.8	3,459.7	-
General medical and surgical hospitals	8062	3,391.5	3,398.2	3,465.7	3,470.6	-	-	-	-	-	-
Psychiatric hospitals	8063	102.9	103.2	98.2	98.4	-	-	-	-	-	-
Specialty hospitals, excluding psychiatric	8069	194.5	195.5	201.7	202.2	-	-	-	-	-	-
Medical and dental laboratories	807	175.2	174.7	177.6	179.2	-	-	-	-	-	-
Home health care services	808	352.5	359.4	393.2	400.2	-	325.9	332.9	364.6	370.7	-
Legal services	81	907.9	909.5	898.2	901.1	-	737.4	738.2	723.8	727.1	-
Educational services	82	1,846.5	1,862.8	1,681.8	1,834.6	-	-	-	-	-	-
Elementary and secondary schools	821	505.5	508.1	492.6	507.6	-	-	-	-	-	-
Colleges and universities	822	1,139.2	1,153.2	991.4	1,123.4	-	-	-	-	-	-
Vocational schools	824	80.2	80.9	78.3	79.6	-	-	-	-	-	-
Social services	83	1,878.8	1,893.4	1,962.2	1,987.0	-	-	-	-	-	-
Individual and family services	832	504.9	508.6	524.6	532.5	-	-	-	-	-	-
Job training and related services	833	249.9	249.0	260.5	261.0	-	-	-	-	-	-
Child day care services	835	436.5	440.6	462.5	473.3	-	386.4	390.0	408.6	419.9	-
Residential care	836	509.4	513.5	534.7	537.6	-	-	-	-	-	-
Museums and botanical and zoological gardens	84	69.0	66.4	72.3	72.1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Membership organizations	86	1,993.5	1,991.5	1,989.7	2,000.0	-	-	-	-	-	-
Business associations	861	100.0	98.8	99.5	98.5	-	-	-	-	-	-
Professional organizations	862	53.1	53.4	53.6	53.7	-	38.5	38.6	38.1	38.3	-
Labor organizations	863	137.5	136.0	120.8	123.1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Civic and social associations	864	406.8	408.1	411.2	421.9	-	-	-	-	-	-
Engineering and management services	87	2,411.9	2,408.7	2,424.2	2,433.8	-	1,833.4	1,831.2	1,838.2	1,847.4	-
Engineering and architectural services	871	741.4	735.5	739.7	739.7	-	608.8	602.9	604.8	603.9	-
Engineering services	8711	579.6	575.3	580.9	580.9	-	481.3	476.8	479.1	478.1	-
Architectural services	8712	116.9	115.9	113.7	113.9	-	91.0	90.1	88.3	88.6	-
Surveying services	8713	44.9	44.3	45.1	44.9	-	36.5	36.0	37.4	37.2	-
Accounting, auditing, and bookkeeping	872	503.7	505.2	502.5	506.8	-	370.8	371.7	359.3	363.2	-
Research and testing services	873	553.1	557.0	555.8	559.0	-	403.2	409.5	412.3	415.9	-
Commercial physical research	8731	242.6	242.5	243.0	241.8	-	-	-	-	-	-
Noncommercial research organizations	8733	139.0	140.6	140.2	141.5	-	-	-	-	-	-
Management and public relations	874	613.7	611.0	626.2	628.3	-	450.6	447.1	461.8	464.4	-
Public relations services	8743	30.0	29.8	29.2	28.5	-	21.7	21.4	20.9	20.6	-
Services, nec	89	38.7	38.2	39.3	39.1	-	30.4	30.0	30.6	30.7	-
Government		18,656	18,814	18,372	18,865	19,074	-	-	-	-	-
Federal Government ⁴		2,968	2,967	2,967	2,932	2,919	-	-	-	-	-
Executive, by agency ⁴		2,904.3	2,902.6	2,900.4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Department of Defense		918.9	921.6	910.7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Postal Service ⁵		799.7	801.2	788.3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other executive agencies		1,185.7	1,179.8	1,201.4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Legislative		38.5	38.6	38.4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Judicial		25.6	25.7	27.7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Federal Government, by industry:											
Manufacturing activities		104.9	104.9	101.4	100.8	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ship building and repairing	3731	60.2	60.1	57.9	57.5	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transportation and public utilities, except Postal Service		34.0	32.4	29.3	29.2	-	-	-	-	-	-
Services		398.7	397.1	404.7	400.2	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hospitals	806	236.1	236.4	239.0	238.9	-	-	-	-	-	-

See footnotes at end of table.

**ESTABLISHMENT DATA
EMPLOYMENT
NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED**

B-2. Employees on nonfarm payrolls by detailed industry—Continued

(In thousands)

Industry	1987 SIC Code	All employees					Production workers ¹				
		Oct. 1991	Nov. 1991	Sept. 1992	Oct. 1992 ^p	Nov. 1992 ^p	Oct. 1991	Nov. 1991	Sept. 1992	Oct. 1992 ^p	Nov. 1992 ^p
Government—Continued											
State government		4,438	4,470	4,326	4,491	4,524	-	-	-	-	-
Hospitals	806	410.4	411.5	410.5	409.9	-	-	-	-	-	
Education	82	1,880.1	1,918.5	1,725.6	1,909.6	-	-	-	-	-	
General administration, including executive, legislative, and judicial functions		1,664.0	1,658.4	1,695.4	1,683.5	-	-	-	-	-	
Local government		11,250	11,377	11,079	11,442	11,631	-	-	-	-	
Transportation and public utilities		440.6	439.7	439.3	438.1	-	-	-	-	-	
Hospitals	806	666.3	668.5	695.0	696.4	-	-	-	-	-	
Education	82	6,345.0	6,459.2	6,012.6	6,456.9	-	-	-	-	-	
General administration, including executive, legislative, and judicial functions		3,442.9	3,458.9	3,547.8	3,479.0	-	-	-	-	-	

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 1991 benchmark levels. When more recent benchmark data are introduced, all unadjusted data from April 1991 forward are subject to revision.

**ESTABLISHMENT DATA
WOMEN EMPLOYEES
NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED**

B-3. Women employees on nonfarm payrolls by major industry and manufacturing group

(In thousands)

Industry	Aug. 1991	Sept. 1991	July 1992	Aug. 1992	Sept. 1992
Total	51,232	51,998	51,604	51,576	52,345
Total private	42,269	42,335	42,370	42,421	42,467
Goods-producing	6,784	6,781	6,620	6,659	6,647
Mining	99	97	93	92	90
Construction	546	544	537	537	534
Manufacturing	6,139	6,140	5,990	6,030	6,023
Durable goods	2,829	2,830	2,744	2,746	2,748
Lumber and wood products	111	110	113	114	113
Furniture and fixtures	144	145	140	141	141
Stone, clay, and glass products	108	107	106	107	106
Primary metal industries	99	99	94	95	94
Fabricated metal products	300	302	292	295	295
Industrial machinery and equipment	433	434	425	421	422
Electronic and other electrical equipment	676	672	651	652	653
Transportation equipment	364	386	369	367	367
Instruments and related products	404	404	388	388	386
Miscellaneous manufacturing	170	172	166	168	170
Nondurable goods	3,310	3,310	3,246	3,284	3,275
Food and kindred products	591	588	565	581	575
Tobacco products	18	18	15	18	19
Textile mill products	329	330	324	327	328
Apparel and other textile products	797	803	780	791	789
Paper and allied products	172	169	170	170	169
Printing and publishing	674	673	669	665	667
Chemicals and allied products	330	328	334	336	333
Petroleum and coal products	27	27	26	26	25
Rubber and misc. plastics products	300	302	297	300	300
Leather and leather products	73	72	67	70	70
Service-producing	44,448	45,217	44,984	44,917	45,698
Transportation and public utilities	1,672	1,707	1,674	1,670	1,700
Wholesale trade	1,859	1,863	1,832	1,829	1,831
Retail trade	10,326	10,292	10,189	10,203	10,167
Finance, insurance, and real estate	4,257	4,223	4,262	4,254	4,230
Services	17,371	17,469	17,793	17,806	17,892
Government	8,963	9,663	9,234	9,155	9,878
Federal	1,235	1,228	1,236	1,229	1,224
State	2,039	2,121	2,069	2,055	2,161
Local	5,689	6,314	5,929	5,871	6,493

NOTE: Establishment survey estimates are currently projected from March 1991 benchmark levels. When more recent benchmark data are

introduced, all unadjusted data from April 1991 forward are subject to revision.

**ESTABLISHMENT DATA
WOMEN EMPLOYEES
SEASONALLY ADJUSTED**

B-5. Women employees on nonfarm payrolls by major industry and manufacturing group, seasonally adjusted

(In thousands)

Industry	1991				1992								
	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.
Total	52,029	52,039	52,012	52,049	52,055	52,075	52,093	52,216	52,271	52,283	52,464	52,399	52,370
Total private	42,188	42,186	42,145	42,160	42,159	42,171	42,159	42,253	42,305	42,294	42,384	42,312	42,308
Goods-producing	6,703	6,690	6,688	6,681	6,665	6,656	6,658	6,651	6,648	6,628	6,642	6,587	6,568
Mining	97	96	96	96	95	94	95	94	93	92	91	90	90
Construction	535	533	531	529	527	527	528	527	527	526	525	525	525
Manufacturing	6,071	6,061	6,061	6,056	6,043	6,035	6,035	6,030	6,028	6,010	6,026	5,972	5,953
Durable goods	2,818	2,809	2,805	2,800	2,791	2,784	2,783	2,776	2,771	2,763	2,759	2,739	2,734
Lumber and wood products	109	109	109	110	110	111	111	111	112	111	110	111	112
Furniture and fixtures	144	143	143	143	143	143	143	143	142	143	143	141	140
Stone, clay, and glass products	106	106	105	105	105	105	105	105	105	106	106	105	104
Primary metal industries	98	97	96	96	95	95	95	94	95	95	95	94	93
Fabricated metal products	299	298	298	297	297	297	297	297	297	296	295	294	293
Industrial machinery and equipment	436	432	431	428	429	426	427	427	428	426	426	422	424
Electronic and other electrical equipment	670	669	669	668	666	663	662	660	658	658	654	651	651
Transportation equipment	384	384	384	384	379	379	379	376	373	372	370	368	365
Instruments and related products	403	402	401	399	398	397	396	394	392	390	390	387	386
Miscellaneous manufacturing	169	169	169	170	169	168	168	169	169	168	170	166	166
Nondurable goods	3,253	3,252	3,256	3,256	3,252	3,251	3,252	3,254	3,257	3,247	3,267	3,233	3,219
Food and kindred products	543	539	538	540	542	541	542	545	546	542	550	542	530
Tobacco products	17	17	16	16	17	16	17	17	16	16	16	17	17
Textile mill products	327	327	327	328	327	328	328	328	326	327	327	324	324
Apparel and other textile products	798	800	805	804	801	802	803	799	801	798	807	789	784
Paper and allied products	168	168	167	167	167	167	167	168	169	168	167	167	168
Printing and publishing	676	675	674	673	671	669	669	670	672	669	671	668	671
Chemicals and allied products	327	329	330	329	330	330	330	331	331	332	332	332	332
Petroleum and coal products	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)
Rubber and misc. plastics products	300	301	302	302	301	302	301	300	301	302	302	300	299
Leather and leather products	71	70	71	71	70	70	69	70	69	68	70	69	69
Service-producing	45,326	45,349	45,324	45,368	45,390	45,419	45,435	45,565	45,623	45,655	45,822	45,812	45,802
Transportation and public utilities	1,698	1,696	1,691	1,689	1,683	1,687	1,689	1,688	1,692	1,693	1,694	1,692	1,692
Wholesale trade	1,856	1,852	1,848	1,846	1,843	1,842	1,839	1,837	1,838	1,841	1,830	1,825	1,824
Retail trade	10,245	10,214	10,176	10,177	10,182	10,195	10,168	10,199	10,189	10,170	10,179	10,142	10,116
Finance, insurance, and real estate	4,225	4,226	4,226	4,226	4,227	4,234	4,238	4,236	4,239	4,235	4,228	4,224	4,234
Services	17,461	17,508	17,516	17,541	17,559	17,557	17,567	17,642	17,699	17,727	17,811	17,842	17,874
Government	9,841	9,853	9,867	9,889	9,896	9,904	9,934	9,963	9,966	9,989	10,080	10,087	10,062
Federal	1,226	1,224	1,226	1,230	1,229	1,232	1,236	1,237	1,235	1,228	1,217	1,217	1,222
State	2,160	2,164	2,166	2,166	2,169	2,169	2,170	2,177	2,182	2,192	2,201	2,191	2,201
Local	6,455	6,465	6,475	6,493	6,498	6,503	6,528	6,549	6,549	6,569	6,662	6,679	6,639

¹ This series is 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.

NOTE: Establishment survey estimates are currently projected from March 1991 benchmark levels. When more recent benchmark data are introduced, all seasonally adjusted data from January 1988 forward are subject to revision.

**ESTABLISHMENT DATA
EMPLOYMENT
SEASONALLY ADJUSTED**

B-6. Production or nonsupervisory workers¹ on private nonfarm payrolls by major industry and manufacturing group, seasonally adjusted

(In thousands)

Industry	1991		1992										
	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct. ^P	Nov. ^P
Total private	72,538	72,539	72,540	72,561	72,592	72,777	72,887	72,859	72,918	72,766	72,810	72,916	72,926
Goods-producing	16,378	16,369	16,344	16,348	16,373	16,383	16,407	16,347	16,346	16,262	16,209	16,195	16,211
Mining	470	468	464	462	461	457	452	449	447	444	440	441	439
Construction	3,487	3,498	3,494	3,487	3,506	3,514	3,545	3,520	3,509	3,511	3,499	3,527	3,505
Manufacturing	12,421	12,403	12,386	12,399	12,406	12,412	12,410	12,378	12,392	12,307	12,270	12,227	12,267
Durable goods	6,931	6,913	6,895	6,906	6,909	6,903	6,896	6,876	6,867	6,828	6,809	6,784	6,809
Lumber and wood products	556	556	557	563	565	565	564	560	560	558	559	564	568
Furniture and fixtures	368	367	367	365	367	369	369	370	372	366	363	363	365
Stone, clay, and glass products	402	401	400	399	400	403	404	404	403	402	402	400	400
Primary metal industries	539	539	535	536	535	535	533	532	532	531	529	526	527
Blast furnaces and basic steel products	196	196	194	195	194	194	193	192	191	190	191	189	189
Fabricated metal products	989	985	984	984	984	985	985	981	979	979	975	970	976
Industrial machinery and equipment	1,169	1,165	1,162	1,162	1,161	1,165	1,172	1,169	1,164	1,161	1,166	1,159	1,164
Electronic and other electrical equipment	994	992	992	988	988	986	988	986	983	977	977	976	979
Transportation equipment	1,174	1,171	1,161	1,173	1,173	1,164	1,149	1,146	1,144	1,135	1,120	1,110	1,115
Motor vehicles and equipment	621	621	616	630	630	628	618	617	622	619	607	607	618
Instruments and related products	475	472	472	471	470	465	465	463	463	458	456	455	452
Miscellaneous manufacturing	265	265	265	265	266	266	267	265	267	261	262	261	263
Nondurable goods	5,490	5,490	5,491	5,493	5,497	5,509	5,514	5,502	5,525	5,479	5,461	5,443	5,458
Food and kindred products	1,207	1,207	1,210	1,210	1,211	1,222	1,221	1,218	1,229	1,216	1,204	1,203	1,212
Tobacco products	36	37	37	37	37	37	37	37	37	39	37	37	35
Textile mill products	580	582	582	584	586	585	583	582	583	578	580	573	577
Apparel and other textile products	860	858	857	858	858	857	861	856	867	848	843	841	840
Paper and allied products	518	518	517	516	517	519	521	519	519	517	521	517	517
Printing and publishing	844	843	843	841	841	842	842	840	841	840	841	837	835
Chemicals and allied products	572	571	570	569	568	567	568	567	563	563	560	560	561
Petroleum and coal products	103	103	103	104	103	103	102	101	101	100	100	100	100
Rubber and misc. plastics products	669	670	672	674	676	676	679	683	684	679	676	676	681
Leather and leather products	101	101	100	100	100	101	100	99	101	99	99	99	100
Service-producing	56,160	56,170	56,196	56,213	56,219	56,394	56,480	56,512	56,570	56,504	56,601	56,721	56,715
Transportation and public utilities	4,797	4,794	4,794	4,797	4,795	4,791	4,790	4,794	4,789	4,770	4,789	4,786	4,794
Wholesale trade	4,833	4,823	4,815	4,808	4,805	4,810	4,815	4,813	4,800	4,791	4,791	4,800	4,804
Retail trade	16,848	16,827	16,821	16,840	16,808	16,874	16,872	16,874	16,883	16,815	16,833	16,830	16,783
Finance, insurance, and real estate	4,809	4,809	4,813	4,819	4,820	4,826	4,826	4,818	4,811	4,812	4,823	4,830	4,843
Services	24,873	24,917	24,953	24,949	24,991	25,093	25,177	25,213	25,287	25,316	25,365	25,475	25,491

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 1991 benchmark levels. When more recent benchmark data are introduced, all seasonally adjusted data from January 1988 forward are subject to revision.

**ESTABLISHMENT DATA
DIFFUSION INDEXES
SEASONALLY ADJUSTED**

B-7. 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:												
1990	59.1	58.8	53.8	46.9	49.3	47.8	43.5	41.4	40.3	40.2	38.2	37.1
1991	37.9	37.6	38.1	41.3	50.7	45.1	48.7	51.4	50.0	47.1	46.8	46.9
1992	43.5	47.9	47.5	58.4	51.4	45.2	49.6	42.6	49.9	^P 48.6	^P 53.4	
Over 3-month span:												
1990	61.2	61.1	54.8	48.0	45.6	45.2	40.9	35.7	33.6	33.1	32.6	32.3
1991	31.3	26.7	31.7	38.3	41.0	45.6	48.0	51.4	48.5	48.3	44.4	42.7
1992	44.6	44.1	53.2	54.9	54.4	47.6	41.6	44.4	^P 43.3	^P 50.6		
Over 6-month span:												
1990	56.6	55.1	54.2	50.0	43.7	39.0	37.2	34.7	31.9	30.6	29.1	27.9
1991	27.9	29.2	28.2	33.0	38.9	44.0	47.2	48.3	48.9	48.1	44.0	43.4
1992	47.8	50.6	49.7	51.1	47.3	49.3	^P 41.4	^P 42.1				
Over 12-month span:												
1990	53.7	51.4	48.9	46.6	43.0	40.0	37.1	33.7	32.3	30.6	28.9	27.7
1991	27.4	28.5	28.1	29.9	32.2	33.4	35.7	39.0	42.8	46.3	47.6	47.8
1992	49.2	44.1	45.2	^P 43.4	^P 48.2							
Manufacturing payrolls, 139 industries¹												
Over 1-month span:												
1990	47.8	51.1	48.2	45.3	41.7	42.6	39.9	36.7	34.2	33.5	29.5	31.7
1991	35.6	33.5	30.6	40.6	46.0	43.9	49.6	50.7	42.8	46.4	45.3	46.0
1992	39.6	43.9	43.2	57.6	48.4	42.4	51.4	36.7	45.7	^P 37.1	^P 56.5	
Over 3-month span:												
1990	48.6	49.3	48.6	41.0	37.8	37.1	32.4	27.7	25.2	21.9	19.6	22.7
1991	23.4	21.6	21.6	32.4	36.3	43.5	52.2	49.6	48.4	42.4	42.1	37.4
1992	37.6	36.3	48.9	49.3	50.4	46.4	35.6	36.7	^P 30.6	^P 43.5		
Over 6-month span:												
1990	45.3	41.4	41.7	42.6	33.1	29.5	23.7	21.2	16.7	19.4	16.0	16.2
1991	17.3	20.5	21.9	25.9	34.9	40.6	45.3	44.6	45.3	39.9	36.0	36.0
1992	41.4	43.2	41.4	47.8	41.7	42.4	^P 26.6	^P 30.9				
Over 12-month span:												
1990	35.3	32.7	31.7	32.7	26.3	23.4	23.0	19.4	16.3	15.8	14.7	15.5
1991	17.6	19.4	16.0	19.4	24.1	25.2	25.9	26.6	37.4	40.6	41.4	38.1
1992	42.8	32.4	34.9	^P 30.9	^P 33.1							

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 1991 benchmark levels. When more recent benchmark data are introduced, all unadjusted data (beginning April 1991) and all seasonally adjusted data (beginning January 1988) are subject to revision.

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

B-8. Employees on nonfarm payrolls in States and selected areas by major industry

(In thousands)

State and area	Total			Mining			Construction		
	Oct. 1991	Sept. 1992	Oct. 1992 ^P	Oct. 1991	Sept. 1992	Oct. 1992 ^P	Oct. 1991	Sept. 1992	Oct. 1992 ^P
Alabama	1,653.5	1,655.0	1,667.2	12.2	11.4	11.3	79.9	76.3	77.6
Birmingham	421.4	421.5	424.4	5.6	5.5	5.4	22.8	21.5	21.8
Huntsville	136.5	136.9	136.6	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	5.0	4.7	4.8
Mobile	166.8	188.1	189.0	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	12.4	12.7	12.9
Montgomery	135.2	135.2	136.5	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	6.4	6.2	6.2
Tuscaloosa	67.4	65.3	66.2	3.4	2.8	2.8	3.7	3.4	3.4
Alaska	244.7	255.7	247.6	11.5	10.8	10.5	12.2	13.2	12.2
Arizona	1,516.2	1,517.4	1,523.0	13.8	14.3	14.1	78.5	84.9	85.9
Phoenix	992.8	985.2	990.5	.7	.8	.8	52.0	57.2	58.4
Tucson	264.6	268.3	269.7	2.3	2.4	2.3	14.1	14.9	14.9
Arkansas	954.0	981.7	983.9	3.9	4.0	4.0	37.8	41.1	40.8
Fayetteville-Springdale	57.3	58.1	58.5	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	2.0	2.1	2.1
Fort Smith	81.2	80.8	80.7	.8	.8	.8	3.0	2.7	2.7
Little Rock-North Little Rock	260.2	262.4	263.4	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	11.7	12.0	11.6
Pine Bluff	35.0	34.7	34.9	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	1.3	1.2	1.2
California	12,512.5	12,255.3	12,274.6	38.2	35.5	35.4	554.0	522.3	518.1
Anaheim-Santa Ana	1,162.9	1,124.3	1,130.0	1.4	1.3	1.3	55.7	51.5	50.7
Bakersfield	180.1	178.0	178.5	13.6	12.6	12.8	11.6	11.0	11.1
Fresno	231.0	226.7	226.7	.7	.6	.5	13.7	11.9	11.9
Los Angeles-Long Beach	4,024.0	3,903.5	3,917.7	7.7	7.5	7.3	128.1	117.8	117.6
Modesto	120.3	124.7	119.6	(²)	(²)	(²)	6.6	6.6	6.5
Oakland	890.8	876.0	880.4	3.1	2.9	2.8	46.7	44.4	44.3
Oxnard-Ventura	231.9	227.6	227.8	2.2	1.9	2.0	12.4	11.4	11.5
Riverside-San Bernardino	726.2	710.2	714.1	1.4	1.3	1.3	46.8	43.4	42.5
Sacramento	638.4	633.9	633.1	.9	1.0	1.0	38.0	35.5	35.0
Salinas-Seaside-Monterey	109.5	109.8	108.1	.4	.4	.4	4.4	4.4	4.3
San Diego	971.1	950.4	951.5	.6	.6	.6	49.9	46.2	45.7
San Francisco	954.4	947.3	949.6	.7	.7	.7	33.5	33.0	33.1
San Jose	815.8	801.3	801.9	.3	.3	.3	30.2	31.3	30.7
Santa Barbara-Santa Maria-Lompoc	151.4	143.7	145.3	1.3	1.0	1.1	6.9	6.1	6.1
Santa Rosa-Petaluma	147.4	146.8	147.2	.5	.5	.5	9.8	9.6	9.4
Stockton	159.6	159.0	153.7	.1	.1	.1	7.5	6.5	6.4
Vallejo-Fairfield-Napa	141.6	140.5	140.0	.6	.6	.6	10.8	11.0	10.9
Colorado	1,555.8	1,579.5	1,586.0	18.0	16.6	16.6	72.8	82.4	82.9
Boulder-Longmont	123.9	125.8	128.9	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	4.5	4.7	4.6
Denver	856.5	887.0	869.6	10.0	8.9	8.9	37.1	45.7	46.4
Connecticut	1,557.3	1,501.2	1,504.1	.8	.8	.8	53.5	50.2	49.9
Bridgeport-Milford	181.2	174.7	175.6	(²)	(²)	(²)	5.6	5.0	4.8
Hartford	448.6	438.2	440.7	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	14.0	14.3	14.4
New Britain	81.5	81.0	80.9	(²)	(²)	(²)	4.2	4.2	4.1
New Haven-Meriden	245.5	243.0	244.3	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	8.4	8.0	8.0
Stamford	118.5	112.8	112.9	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	3.8	3.5	3.4
Waterbury	81.3	78.8	79.3	(²)	(²)	(²)	3.1	2.8	2.9
Delaware	341.7	337.2	336.8	.1	.1	.1	17.5	17.0	17.2
Wilmington	291.3	282.0	283.4	.2	.2	.2	15.4	14.8	14.8
District of Columbia	675.0	672.4	674.1	.1	.1	.1	10.6	9.0	8.9
Washington MSA	2,183.4	2,155.0	2,162.3	1.0	.8	.8	106.1	97.8	96.3
Florida	5,247.9	5,239.6	5,284.2	7.7	7.1	7.0	271.6	254.5	256.4
Daytona Beach	121.2	122.8	122.9	(²)	(²)	(²)	6.8	5.8	5.8
Fort Lauderdale-Hollywood-Pompano Beach	502.5	507.3	510.5	.2	.2	.2	26.9	26.3	26.3
Fort Myers-Cape Coral	122.1	121.9	123.6	(²)	(²)	(²)	11.1	10.3	10.6
Gainesville	103.4	103.4	105.3	(²)	(²)	(²)	3.9	3.8	3.9
Jacksonville	422.2	423.9	425.0	.6	.6	.6	23.8	22.6	22.8
Lakeland-Winter Haven	150.0	149.0	149.8	3.5	3.4	3.3	7.6	7.4	7.3
Melbourne-Titusville-Palm Bay	181.4	158.9	159.2	(²)	(²)	(²)	8.4	8.2	8.1
Miami-Hialeah	854.1	855.5	861.7	.7	.8	.6	30.7	29.5	31.0
Orlando	551.8	556.0	557.4	(²)	(²)	(²)	30.0	29.0	28.3
Pensacola	130.9	131.3	131.8	.3	.4	.4	7.1	7.1	7.2
Sarasota	115.9	115.1	117.0	(²)	(²)	(²)	7.5	7.4	7.4
Tallahassee	127.5	128.8	130.3	(²)	(²)	(²)	5.1	5.1	5.0
Tampa-St. Petersburg-Clearwater	852.8	858.5	861.8	.4	.4	.4	41.9	41.8	41.9
West Palm Beach-Boca Raton-DeLray Beach	350.2	347.1	350.7	(²)	(²)	(²)	20.6	18.8	19.5

See footnotes at end of table.

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

B-8. 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		
	Oct. 1991	Sept. 1992	Oct. 1992 ^a	Oct. 1991	Sept. 1992	Oct. 1992 ^a	Oct. 1991	Sept. 1992	Oct. 1992 ^a
Alabama	382.2	383.6	385.0	83.2	82.1	81.8	356.6	358.3	359.1
Birmingham	54.9	54.2	54.8	32.4	31.2	31.1	99.4	100.2	100.7
Huntsville	32.8	32.9	32.7	3.0	2.8	2.8	24.9	25.0	25.0
Mobile	28.9	28.4	28.5	11.4	11.5	11.3	47.9	48.4	48.6
Montgomery	16.5	15.9	18.2	5.8	5.6	5.6	30.2	29.8	29.8
Tuscaloosa	9.9	9.9	10.1	2.1	2.1	2.0	14.1	14.1	14.2
Alaska	15.0	19.1	15.3	22.5	24.0	22.8	47.7	49.2	48.1
Arizona	174.9	168.5	168.8	79.5	78.3	78.6	373.3	370.8	372.9
Phoenix	130.8	125.1	125.5	55.5	54.8	54.9	247.5	241.5	242.7
Tucson	24.4	23.8	23.8	10.5	10.6	10.8	62.0	64.3	65.0
Arkansas	236.7	240.3	240.0	57.1	57.7	57.9	207.9	216.2	215.8
Fayetteville-Springdale	13.9	14.1	14.3	4.8	4.4	4.4	12.5	13.0	12.9
Fort Smith	24.1	24.1	24.1	5.0	5.1	5.1	16.4	16.3	16.3
Little Rock-North Little Rock	33.6	33.3	33.4	16.7	16.5	16.5	61.6	62.5	62.5
Pine Bluff	7.0	6.9	6.9	2.4	2.3	2.3	7.1	7.0	7.0
California	2,016.2	1,932.4	1,903.9	629.9	621.7	619.7	2,905.0	2,835.8	2,837.5
Anaheim-Santa Ana	234.8	223.1	222.1	37.4	38.0	37.9	281.2	270.3	271.6
Bakersfield	10.2	10.0	9.9	9.3	9.4	9.4	42.4	41.5	41.8
Fresno	26.8	26.2	25.6	12.5	11.9	11.9	56.1	54.3	54.5
Los Angeles-Long Beach	767.7	740.6	735.6	214.6	209.9	210.1	888.0	859.1	859.1
Modesto	24.8	27.6	22.7	5.2	5.4	5.5	30.5	30.7	30.6
Oakland	112.3	108.9	108.2	59.3	57.8	58.0	212.4	207.3	207.2
Oxnard-Ventura	30.6	29.6	29.6	11.9	12.0	11.8	57.6	56.7	56.4
Riverside-San Bernardino	83.3	80.8	80.4	35.6	35.0	34.9	187.5	183.8	186.7
Sacramento	42.8	42.9	42.0	30.5	30.5	30.6	150.5	147.9	147.2
Salinas-Seaside-Monterey	9.1	8.8	8.5	4.9	4.8	4.6	29.5	28.7	28.6
San Diego	134.0	125.4	122.6	36.5	36.0	35.9	229.9	224.9	224.4
San Francisco	80.5	80.7	80.7	79.0	78.4	78.1	204.3	201.0	200.6
San Jose	256.0	248.0	243.7	23.7	23.6	23.8	163.7	160.6	160.9
Santa Barbara-Santa Maria-Lompoc	21.5	19.0	18.9	5.1	5.0	4.8	35.2	34.6	34.3
Santa Rosa-Petaluma	20.6	21.0	20.8	8.3	8.2	6.1	37.3	36.9	36.7
Stockton	24.9	27.4	23.0	10.3	10.3	9.5	37.7	38.0	38.2
Vallejo-Fairfield-Napa	12.7	12.3	11.4	5.2	5.1	5.0	35.6	35.0	35.0
Colorado	186.1	182.4	181.8	97.9	97.5	98.1	374.4	383.2	383.3
Boulder-Longmont	26.6	26.9	26.9	3.0	3.0	3.1	25.6	26.7	26.9
Denver	92.4	88.8	88.3	70.3	69.9	70.4	205.9	209.8	210.1
Connecticut	321.5	311.8	309.7	70.9	68.0	68.0	337.4	318.5	316.2
Bridgeport-Milford	47.3	46.4	48.1	6.5	7.7	7.8	40.6	38.5	38.7
Hartford	76.7	71.3	70.2	18.3	18.5	18.4	95.1	91.2	91.9
New Britain	17.1	16.9	16.8	3.1	3.9	3.9	12.3	12.0	11.8
New Haven-Meriden	42.9	42.4	42.1	15.9	15.8	15.8	51.9	51.1	50.5
Stamford	18.3	17.4	17.7	6.0	5.2	5.2	26.9	26.5	26.6
Waterbury	18.5	17.2	17.1	3.3	3.2	3.1	16.3	16.1	16.5
Delaware	71.4	67.8	64.6	15.1	14.5	14.5	74.1	74.2	73.5
Wilmington	61.8	57.5	54.1	16.9	16.3	16.4	57.6	55.6	56.6
District of Columbia	14.7	14.5	14.5	22.9	22.6	22.5	56.9	55.5	55.3
Washington MSA	82.3	79.6	79.6	103.4	102.5	102.1	414.0	401.4	400.8
Florida	492.5	481.7	482.9	273.0	267.1	269.0	1,360.9	1,337.5	1,346.7
Daytona Beach	11.5	11.4	11.2	3.9	4.1	4.1	34.3	34.6	34.8
Fort Lauderdale-Hollywood-Pompano Beach	40.6	41.0	41.4	23.5	23.6	23.9	143.8	143.8	145.2
Fort Myers-Cape Coral	5.4	5.3	5.3	5.5	5.6	5.6	34.0	33.5	34.0
Gainesville	5.6	5.7	5.6	2.0	2.0	2.0	22.1	22.3	21.9
Jacksonville	35.2	35.2	35.3	31.2	30.8	30.9	109.3	109.2	109.2
Lakeland-Winter Haven	20.6	20.3	20.9	7.8	7.6	7.5	41.2	41.2	41.7
Melbourne-Titusville-Palm Bay	29.6	28.7	28.4	4.4	4.3	4.3	35.4	34.9	35.2
Miami-Hialeah	64.1	63.6	63.5	69.0	62.3	62.8	225.9	222.6	224.9
Orlando	48.1	48.0	45.7	30.0	29.7	29.8	140.4	140.9	141.7
Pensacola	11.3	10.9	10.9	6.4	6.4	6.4	31.4	31.5	31.2
Sarasota	7.9	7.8	7.9	3.7	3.5	3.5	31.6	30.7	31.7
Tallahassee	4.5	4.6	4.6	3.1	3.1	3.1	26.7	27.4	27.6
Tampa-St. Petersburg-Clearwater	86.1	84.5	84.8	39.5	39.5	39.6	225.2	223.8	223.8
West Palm Beach-Boca Raton-Delray Beach	31.7	30.8	30.8	14.0	14.0	14.0	94.5	95.0	96.4

See footnotes at end of table.

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

B-8. 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		
	Oct. 1991	Sept. 1992	Oct. 1992 ^a	Oct. 1991	Sept. 1992	Oct. 1992 ^a	Oct. 1991	Sept. 1992	Oct. 1992 ^a
Alabama	72.4	72.4	72.1	329.4	335.8	337.8	337.8	335.1	342.9
Birmingham	29.6	29.9	29.7	108.0	109.6	110.3	68.7	69.4	70.8
Huntsville	3.9	3.9	3.8	34.3	35.1	35.1	32.6	32.5	32.4
Mobile	7.9	7.5	7.6	46.5	48.1	48.2	31.8	31.5	31.9
Montgomery	8.2	8.0	7.9	32.1	32.4	32.4	36.0	37.5	38.4
Tuscaloosa	2.2	2.1	2.2	10.5	10.0	10.2	21.5	20.9	21.3
Alaska	10.7	11.0	10.8	51.6	54.4	52.8	73.5	74.0	75.3
Arizona	92.4	91.8	91.8	418.2	416.3	421.6	285.6	292.5	289.3
Phoenix	73.7	73.1	73.1	284.9	282.8	286.2	147.5	150.1	148.9
Tucson	11.6	11.8	11.7	76.6	76.6	77.9	63.1	63.9	63.5
Arkansas	38.6	39.5	39.7	202.5	212.4	212.6	169.5	170.5	173.1
Fayetteville-Springdale	1.7	1.7	1.7	10.2	10.2	10.2	12.4	12.6	12.9
Fort Smith	2.6	2.5	2.5	20.2	20.3	20.0	9.1	9.0	9.2
Little Rock-North Little Rock	15.7	16.2	18.0	69.5	70.6	70.9	51.4	51.3	52.5
Pine Bluff	1.3	1.4	1.4	7.7	7.8	7.8	8.2	8.1	8.3
California	815.9	803.7	803.7	3,468.9	3,457.3	3,474.1	2,084.4	2,046.6	2,082.2
Anaheim-Santa Ana	96.8	94.4	95.1	325.8	322.6	322.8	129.8	123.1	128.5
Bakersfield	6.3	6.4	6.3	40.4	42.0	42.0	46.3	45.1	46.2
Fresno	13.3	13.4	13.5	55.9	55.9	55.6	52.0	52.5	53.2
Los Angeles-Long Beach	270.2	261.0	260.0	1,185.8	1,176.1	1,187.1	541.9	531.3	540.9
Modesto	5.1	5.5	5.5	27.1	27.3	27.7	21.0	21.6	21.1
Oakland	55.6	55.4	55.3	233.3	232.8	233.3	168.1	166.5	171.3
Oxnard-Ventura	11.9	11.8	11.8	61.0	60.9	60.8	44.3	43.3	43.9
Riverside-San Bernardino	31.6	30.6	30.7	184.7	180.1	181.4	157.3	155.2	156.2
Sacramento	43.7	43.9	44.0	150.5	151.0	151.1	181.5	181.2	182.2
San Jose	6.6	6.8	6.9	27.7	28.0	27.8	26.9	27.7	26.8
San Diego	63.5	63.1	63.3	276.8	278.0	277.3	179.9	176.2	181.7
San Francisco	107.0	107.4	107.4	310.1	311.7	313.0	139.3	134.4	136.0
San Jose	32.3	32.0	32.1	220.5	218.5	221.9	88.9	87.0	88.5
Santa Barbara-Santa Maria-Lompoc	8.3	8.4	8.4	43.7	42.5	42.6	29.4	27.1	29.1
Santa Rosa-Petaluma	9.0	9.0	9.1	38.6	38.7	38.9	25.3	24.9	25.7
Stockton	9.3	9.0	9.0	35.2	34.2	34.3	34.6	33.5	33.2
Vallejo-Fairfield-Napa	5.1	5.3	5.3	34.6	34.2	34.4	37.0	37.0	37.4
Colorado	96.7	99.1	98.7	419.4	430.2	427.8	290.3	288.1	296.8
Boulder-Longmont	4.3	4.5	4.5	35.2	35.5	35.6	24.5	24.3	25.3
Denver	65.4	66.9	66.9	239.3	241.9	241.1	136.1	135.1	137.5
Connecticut	145.8	141.8	140.9	418.1	405.9	406.8	209.3	204.2	211.8
Bridgeport-Milford	11.4	11.0	11.0	48.5	47.7	48.3	19.3	18.4	18.9
Hartford	72.1	69.9	69.6	108.1	109.6	110.9	64.3	63.4	65.3
New Britain	2.6	2.5	2.5	15.3	14.7	14.7	6.9	6.8	7.1
New Haven-Meriden	15.9	15.4	15.3	79.5	78.9	80.6	31.0	31.4	32.0
Stamford	14.0	13.7	13.6	37.0	36.3	36.0	10.5	10.2	10.4
Waterbury	3.6	3.5	3.5	23.9	23.7	23.8	12.6	12.1	12.4
Delaware	32.3	32.7	32.4	83.2	85.1	85.7	48.0	45.8	48.8
Wilmington	29.0	29.2	29.0	72.0	72.9	73.6	38.4	35.5	38.7
District of Columbia	34.0	32.8	32.7	257.8	253.8	255.8	278.0	284.1	284.2
Washington MSA	129.9	127.2	126.9	749.8	749.9	752.3	596.9	595.8	603.5
Florida	351.7	346.3	346.8	1,605.6	1,650.6	1,661.1	884.9	894.8	914.3
Daytona Beach	5.6	5.6	5.7	36.8	38.1	38.0	22.3	23.0	23.3
Fort Lauderdale-Hollywood-Pompano Beach	39.1	38.5	37.9	154.7	158.6	159.3	73.5	75.3	76.3
Fort Myers-Cape Coral	8.2	7.6	7.7	37.2	38.5	38.9	20.6	21.0	21.4
Gainesville	4.3	4.4	4.4	26.7	27.4	27.7	38.7	37.8	39.6
Jacksonville	44.8	44.7	44.5	112.7	114.5	114.5	64.6	66.3	67.2
Lakeland-Winter Haven	7.5	7.4	7.4	37.7	37.4	37.3	24.1	24.3	24.4
Melbourne-Titusville-Palm Bay	5.2	5.1	5.1	54.4	53.3	53.4	24.0	24.4	24.7
Miami-Hialeah	64.9	63.8	64.2	252.6	257.4	259.0	126.2	135.7	135.7
Orlando	32.5	32.1	32.1	200.3	205.3	205.6	70.4	72.9	74.1
Pensacola	5.4	5.3	5.3	37.0	38.0	38.3	32.0	31.7	32.1
Sarasota	7.7	7.2	7.2	43.4	44.5	44.9	14.1	14.0	14.4
Tallahassee	5.1	5.1	5.1	28.6	29.4	29.2	54.1	53.7	55.5
Tampa-St. Petersburg-Clearwater	63.7	63.6	63.5	276.9	284.0	286.0	119.1	120.9	121.8
West Palm Beach-Boca Raton-Delray Beach	27.2	26.8	27.0	115.0	114.2	115.5	47.2	47.5	47.7

See footnotes at end of table.

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

B-8. Employees on nonfarm payrolls in States and selected areas by major industry—Continued

(In thousands)

State and area	Total			Mining			Construction		
	Oct. 1991	Sept. 1992	Oct. 1992 ^a	Oct. 1991	Sept. 1992	Oct. 1992 ^a	Oct. 1991	Sept. 1992	Oct. 1992 ^a
Georgia	2,953.9	2,971.0	2,986.2	7.6	7.4	7.3	123.2	114.9	116.0
Albany	50.1	49.9	50.6	(^a)	(^a)	(^a)	2.5	2.8	2.8
Athens	69.2	66.6	70.3	.1	.1	.1	2.2	2.1	1.9
Atlanta	1,465.4	1,476.0	1,484.1	1.1	1.0	1.0	60.0	53.6	54.4
Augusta	183.0	183.6	184.0	.5	.5	.5	13.7	14.5	14.1
Columbus	94.6	95.5	96.0	.1	.1	.1	4.0	3.7	3.7
Macon-Warner Robins	126.6	125.0	126.0	.1	.1	.1	4.5	3.9	3.8
Savannah	112.3	114.0	114.4	(^a)	(^a)	(^a)	7.1	7.8	7.8
Hawaii	539.5	524.6	530.4	(^a)	(^a)	(^a)	33.4	30.8	31.2
Honolulu	415.1	403.4	411.4	(^a)	(^a)	(^a)	25.4	23.8	23.6
Idaho	411.1	420.2	420.8	3.1	2.7	2.6	22.7	23.0	23.4
Boise City	113.2	119.5	120.2	(^a)	(^a)	(^a)	6.8	6.8	6.7
Illinois	5,255.7	5,240.6	5,243.6	19.7	18.6	18.3	208.2	216.4	215.5
Aurora-Elgin	151.7	153.0	152.0	(^a)	(^a)	(^a)	8.8	8.6	8.4
Bloomington-Normal	87.9	88.5	88.9	(^a)	(^a)	(^a)	1.9	2.4	2.4
Champaign-Urbana-Rantoul	93.2	92.8	93.0	(^a)	(^a)	(^a)	2.7	3.0	2.9
Chicago	3,139.3	3,121.8	3,118.2	2.1	1.9	1.9	120.1	122.7	122.1
Davenport-Rock Island-Moline	165.1	165.6	164.3	(^a)	(^a)	(^a)	8.8	7.8	7.5
Decatur	54.8	55.1	55.1	(^a)	(^a)	(^a)	3.2	3.5	3.2
Joliet	111.2	112.4	112.8	(^a)	(^a)	(^a)	8.4	8.8	8.8
Kankakee	38.3	39.8	39.7	(^a)	(^a)	(^a)	1.9	1.9	1.8
Lake County	230.4	233.9	230.3	(^a)	(^a)	(^a)	11.1	11.5	11.4
Peoria	146.7	150.8	151.1	(^a)	(^a)	(^a)	7.8	8.1	8.1
Rockford	138.0	136.8	136.4	(^a)	(^a)	(^a)	5.4	5.5	5.5
Springfield	108.0	106.9	108.4	(^a)	(^a)	(^a)	4.1	4.4	4.3
Indiana	2,535.8	2,587.4	2,585.5	7.8	7.4	7.4	123.9	121.8	121.5
Anderson	49.2	49.8	49.5	(^a)	(^a)	(^a)	1.2	1.3	1.2
Bloomington	58.5	59.0	59.9	(^a)	(^a)	(^a)	2.4	2.8	2.7
Elkhart-Goshen	98.9	100.6	100.2	(^a)	(^a)	(^a)	3.7	3.2	3.2
Evansville	138.4	140.9	141.7	2.2	1.8	1.8	8.5	7.7	7.7
Fort Wayne	201.6	198.9	199.1	(^a)	(^a)	(^a)	9.5	8.7	8.5
Gary-Hammond	251.2	258.5	256.6	(^a)	(^a)	(^a)	18.4	19.6	18.9
Indianapolis	684.0	693.5	695.9	.8	.7	.7	39.1	39.2	39.7
Kokomo	45.6	47.1	47.3	(^a)	(^a)	(^a)	1.6	1.7	1.7
Lafayette-West Lafayette	73.4	73.9	74.2	(^a)	(^a)	(^a)	2.4	2.9	2.9
Muncie	58.3	55.8	56.3	(^a)	(^a)	(^a)	2.3	2.3	2.3
South Bend-Mishawaka	119.7	123.7	123.2	(^a)	(^a)	(^a)	7.1	8.4	8.1
Terre Haute	60.7	63.2	63.3	.5	.5	.5	3.0	3.5	3.3
Iowa	1,255.3	1,251.2	1,257.4	2.2	2.3	2.3	51.2	49.1	48.8
Cedar Rapids	95.6	93.8	94.8	(^a)	(^a)	(^a)	5.2	4.7	4.7
Des Moines	239.7	236.5	239.9	(^a)	(^a)	(^a)	10.2	10.7	10.5
Dubuque	47.0	46.7	46.2	(^a)	(^a)	(^a)	1.9	2.0	2.0
Iowa City	57.8	58.0	59.5	(^a)	(^a)	(^a)	1.8	2.2	2.2
Sioux City	58.2	58.2	59.3	(^a)	(^a)	(^a)	2.8	3.0	3.0
Waterloo-Cedar Falls	73.2	73.7	73.7	(^a)	(^a)	(^a)	3.0	3.1	3.1
Kansas	1,111.5	1,126.3	1,131.1	9.6	9.7	9.6	44.4	47.7	47.5
Lawrence	39.1	38.8	39.5	(^a)	(^a)	(^a)	1.5	1.8	1.7
Topeka	91.4	91.5	91.7	(^a)	(^a)	(^a)	3.7	3.8	3.8
Wichita	245.9	243.0	244.2	1.7	1.6	1.6	10.9	10.8	10.9
Kentucky	1,487.9	1,491.9	1,500.4	31.5	29.7	29.3	65.9	66.2	65.9
Lexington-Fayette	204.8	205.4	208.2	.3	.3	.3	10.2	11.1	10.9
Louisville	487.5	491.8	493.3	.5	.5	.5	23.0	22.8	22.8
Owensboro	37.7	38.0	38.0	.6	.7	.7	2.2	2.1	2.1
Louisiana	1,635.7	1,624.9	1,629.7	55.4	48.5	48.8	99.4	97.1	97.6
Alexandria	47.7	47.2	47.8	.1	.1	.1	3.6	3.4	3.4
Baton Rouge	244.7	248.2	247.5	.9	.8	.8	30.4	30.9	31.4
Houma-Thibodaux	58.8	57.2	58.2	5.2	4.3	4.3	2.6	3.1	3.2
Lafayette	102.9	100.6	101.4	14.0	12.6	12.7	4.8	4.2	4.3
Lake Charles	70.4	70.6	69.7	1.2	1.1	1.1	8.8	7.3	7.4
Monroe	62.8	61.4	61.8	.5	.5	.5	4.4	3.3	3.4
New Orleans	540.1	537.3	539.5	15.1	13.0	13.0	24.4	23.5	23.6
Shreveport	134.1	136.8	137.3	3.1	3.0	2.9	8.3	6.4	6.4

See footnotes at end of table.

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

B-8. 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		
	Oct. 1991	Sept. 1992	Oct. 1992 ^a	Oct. 1991	Sept. 1992	Oct. 1992 ^a	Oct. 1991	Sept. 1992	Oct. 1992 ^a
Georgia	544.9	550.4	550.3	198.3	201.8	202.2	730.9	737.8	741.9
Albany	7.8	7.5	7.5	2.9	2.9	2.9	12.0	12.0	12.5
Athens	14.8	14.1	14.3	2.0	2.0	2.0	15.9	16.2	16.6
Atlanta	173.2	174.8	175.2	128.3	133.8	134.0	393.3	394.8	395.4
Augusta	41.0	41.7	41.4	5.1	5.3	5.2	40.3	39.3	39.6
Columbus	19.3	19.7	20.1	2.9	3.0	2.9	20.8	20.4	20.4
Macon-Warner Robins	18.7	18.3	18.3	5.1	5.0	5.0	28.9	28.8	28.9
Savannah	16.4	16.5	16.5	9.8	9.5	9.5	28.0	27.2	27.4
Hawaii	20.2	20.1	19.9	43.5	43.2	43.3	135.8	132.8	131.4
Honolulu	15.0	14.6	14.5	35.5	35.5	35.5	101.3	99.5	99.8
Idaho	64.8	66.8	66.2	20.8	20.8	20.8	103.1	105.0	105.8
Boise City	16.9	19.1	19.3	6.2	6.3	6.2	27.5	27.3	27.1
Illinois	947.8	945.1	938.4	304.5	300.5	300.2	1,253.7	1,253.4	1,249.3
Aurora-Elgin	35.9	35.9	35.9	3.3	3.4	3.4	39.1	39.1	38.6
Bloomington-Normal	7.7	7.8	7.5	2.8	2.9	2.8	16.1	15.7	15.7
Champaign-Urbana-Rantoul	9.3	9.6	9.7	2.4	2.5	2.5	20.7	20.1	20.5
Chicago	533.5	529.3	528.7	201.6	198.7	197.8	752.6	742.3	738.7
Davenport-Rock Island-Moline	28.2	28.0	26.9	8.0	7.8	7.7	46.4	48.7	48.3
Decatur	14.7	14.6	14.8	4.7	4.7	4.7	11.2	11.5	11.7
Joliet	20.0	20.1	20.0	8.6	9.0	8.9	26.5	26.2	26.3
Kankakee	6.1	6.0	6.0	1.4	1.5	1.5	9.6	9.7	9.7
Lake County	50.3	50.8	50.9	7.5	7.6	7.6	59.8	60.7	60.3
Peoria	32.0	32.4	32.3	6.8	7.1	7.2	35.6	35.7	35.7
Rockford	46.6	46.0	43.5	4.8	4.6	4.7	30.0	30.4	30.1
Springfield	3.8	3.9	3.8	4.8	4.9	4.8	24.5	25.1	25.0
Indiana	622.2	627.2	623.5	132.4	132.0	130.7	595.0	605.8	602.7
Anderson	15.5	14.7	14.5	1.1	1.0	1.0	11.4	11.3	11.1
Bloomington	8.5	9.0	9.0	1.8	1.8	1.9	13.3	13.2	13.6
Elkhart-Goshen	48.6	49.6	49.5	3.1	3.0	3.0	18.8	19.7	19.4
Evansville	30.8	32.8	32.5	6.7	6.6	6.6	33.9	34.2	34.3
Fort Wayne	50.1	50.3	50.2	13.0	13.0	12.8	50.5	49.3	49.4
Gary-Hammond	54.5	53.9	53.6	18.1	18.5	18.5	58.8	61.6	61.0
Indianapolis	109.4	109.7	108.9	43.6	44.6	44.5	173.1	177.8	176.8
Kokomo	17.9	18.6	18.8	1.4	1.4	1.4	9.7	9.9	9.7
Lafayette-Weat Lafayette	14.4	14.5	14.5	2.2	2.4	2.4	14.9	14.5	14.7
Muncie	11.3	11.1	11.2	2.6	2.6	2.6	13.1	12.7	12.9
South Bend-Mishawaka	20.8	21.1	21.0	5.5	5.5	5.5	30.1	30.4	30.3
Terre Haute	11.5	12.4	12.2	2.6	2.6	2.5	16.4	16.9	17.1
Iowa	232.6	231.5	230.1	55.0	54.7	54.5	315.3	317.6	316.4
Cedar Rapids	21.4	20.6	20.8	5.4	5.4	5.4	22.6	22.9	23.3
Des Moines	25.9	25.8	25.9	12.2	11.9	11.9	61.6	60.9	61.4
Dubuque	12.7	12.3	11.4	1.9	2.0	2.0	10.8	10.7	10.8
Iowa City	4.8	4.7	4.7	1.5	1.4	1.4	11.3	11.3	11.4
Sioux City	11.5	11.5	11.5	3.3	3.2	3.2	15.0	15.0	15.3
Waterloo-Cedar Falls	17.2	18.7	16.1	1.9	1.9	1.9	17.2	17.6	17.8
Kansas	184.3	181.0	180.8	65.4	65.1	65.1	271.8	273.5	274.2
Lawrence	4.8	4.9	5.0	1.0	.9	1.0	9.5	9.2	9.4
Topoka	8.9	9.0	8.9	6.1	5.9	6.1	20.2	20.1	20.2
Wichita	62.5	60.3	59.9	11.5	11.2	11.3	56.8	56.2	58.8
Kentucky	262.1	265.8	268.8	82.7	84.2	84.3	353.5	356.7	358.7
Lexington-Fayette	33.0	33.6	33.7	8.9	8.9	8.9	48.4	46.0	47.2
Louisville	88.1	87.9	88.3	32.2	32.5	32.4	121.1	122.2	123.1
Owensboro	8.7	8.8	8.7	2.3	2.2	2.2	9.5	9.5	9.8
Louisiana	190.4	187.3	188.4	109.9	109.4	109.1	374.5	372.3	372.6
Alexandria	3.3	3.3	3.3	2.4	2.3	2.3	10.4	10.3	10.4
Baton Rouge	23.1	23.3	23.3	11.0	11.2	11.0	53.4	53.9	54.0
Houma-Thibodaux	6.1	5.1	5.2	8.4	6.0	6.3	14.8	14.9	14.9
Lafayette	10.1	9.3	9.6	8.0	6.0	6.1	26.3	26.3	26.4
Lake Charles	10.2	10.5	10.3	4.4	5.1	4.4	15.5	15.6	15.5
Monroe	8.2	8.2	8.1	3.4	3.2	3.2	15.4	15.5	15.6
New Orleans	45.1	44.0	44.3	42.9	41.9	41.6	134.9	135.9	136.2
Shreveport	16.8	17.2	17.0	7.9	7.9	7.9	32.3	32.9	33.0

See footnotes at end of table.

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

B-8. 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		
	Oct. 1991	Sept. 1992	Oct. 1992 ^a	Oct. 1991	Sept. 1992	Oct. 1992 ^a	Oct. 1991	Sept. 1992	Oct. 1992 ^a
Georgia	163.4	163.0	162.6	644.5	660.4	660.6	541.1	535.3	545.3
Albany	2.2	2.1	2.1	9.2	9.0	9.2	13.5	13.6	13.6
Athens	2.2	2.1	2.1	11.3	11.4	11.8	20.9	18.6	21.5
Atlanta	104.6	103.5	103.3	377.1	389.8	390.6	227.8	225.1	230.2
Augusta	6.2	6.2	6.1	39.4	39.5	39.7	36.8	36.6	37.4
Columbus	6.5	6.9	7.0	19.7	20.2	20.1	21.5	21.5	21.7
Macon-Warner Robins	8.0	8.1	8.2	26.7	26.2	26.8	34.8	34.6	34.9
Savannah	4.7	4.8	4.7	26.7	30.0	30.3	17.6	18.2	18.2
Hawaii	37.8	37.7	37.7	159.6	158.1	156.7	109.2	102.1	110.2
Honolulu	30.7	30.7	30.9	117.5	117.0	117.4	69.7	82.3	89.7
Idaho	20.7	21.3	21.4	87.5	91.7	90.4	86.4	89.1	90.0
Boise City	8.4	8.9	8.9	28.2	30.0	29.9	21.2	21.1	22.1
Illinois	377.6	376.7	374.0	1,367.4	1,372.0	1,373.1	777.0	755.9	774.8
Aurora-Elgin	9.9	10.1	10.0	38.1	39.1	38.3	16.8	16.8	17.4
Bloomington-Normal	11.1	11.6	11.5	14.8	15.2	15.4	13.5	13.1	13.6
Champaign-Urbana-Rantoul	3.2	3.4	3.3	18.9	19.1	18.5	36.0	35.1	35.6
Chicago	264.7	265.5	263.9	882.5	887.9	886.6	382.2	375.5	378.5
Davenport-Rock Island-Moline	7.8	7.9	7.9	39.1	40.1	39.6	27.0	25.5	26.4
Decatur	2.3	2.2	2.3	12.4	12.7	12.5	6.1	5.9	6.1
Joliet	3.8	4.0	4.0	26.0	26.9	26.8	17.9	17.4	18.0
Kankakee	1.7	1.7	1.6	11.0	12.2	12.1	6.6	6.8	7.0
Lake County	13.7	13.9	13.9	55.4	57.0	54.2	32.8	32.4	32.0
Peoria	7.8	7.9	7.8	41.2	42.7	42.8	17.5	16.9	17.2
Rockford	5.5	5.8	5.8	33.1	34.1	34.0	12.6	12.4	12.8
Springfield	7.7	7.9	7.9	28.8	30.0	29.3	34.3	32.7	33.3
Indiana	124.6	126.5	125.7	544.1	562.6	564.1	385.8	384.2	389.9
Anderson	1.5	1.5	1.5	11.3	12.2	12.2	7.2	7.8	6.0
Bloomington	2.1	2.0	2.0	10.7	11.7	11.4	19.6	18.5	19.3
Elkhart-Goshen	2.8	2.7	2.7	14.9	15.0	14.9	6.9	7.4	7.6
Evansville	5.6	5.7	5.7	36.1	37.3	38.0	14.5	14.6	15.1
Fort Wayne	13.1	11.8	11.7	45.7	46.2	46.5	19.9	19.7	20.1
Gary-Hammond	8.3	8.5	8.5	59.0	62.4	61.6	34.1	34.0	34.5
Indianapolis	51.3	51.8	51.9	163.9	165.3	168.0	102.8	104.6	105.3
Kokomo	1.4	1.4	1.4	7.2	7.8	8.0	6.4	6.3	6.4
Lafayette-West Lafayette	3.1	3.1	3.1	13.5	13.5	13.5	22.9	22.9	23.1
Muncie	1.7	1.8	1.7	12.5	12.4	12.3	12.8	13.0	13.3
South Bend-Mishawaka	6.6	6.9	6.9	37.2	39.2	38.9	12.4	12.2	12.5
Terre Haute	2.1	2.2	2.2	13.4	13.9	13.9	11.2	11.3	11.5
Iowa	71.8	73.6	73.6	302.8	305.6	306.0	224.4	216.6	225.7
Cedar Rapids	4.9	5.0	5.0	24.5	24.1	24.2	11.6	11.1	11.4
Des Moines	33.1	33.7	33.6	64.0	63.8	64.1	32.7	31.7	32.5
Dubuque	1.5	1.6	1.6	14.8	14.6	14.9	3.6	3.5	3.5
Iowa City	1.4	1.5	1.5	10.8	10.8	10.8	26.2	26.1	27.5
Sioux City	2.5	2.6	2.6	16.5	16.5	17.0	6.6	6.4	6.7
Waterloo-Cedar Falls	3.5	4.0	4.0	16.7	17.1	17.1	13.7	13.3	13.7
Kansas	57.9	58.6	58.6	253.1	263.1	263.1	225.0	227.6	232.2
Lawrence	1.8	1.6	1.6	8.3	8.1	8.3	12.4	12.1	12.5
Topeka	6.4	8.3	6.3	23.9	23.9	23.9	22.2	22.5	22.5
Wichita	10.8	10.9	10.9	61.8	62.3	62.2	29.9	29.7	30.6
Kentucky	62.2	63.5	63.3	339.2	340.0	342.4	270.8	266.0	269.7
Lexington-Fayette	9.6	9.3	9.3	51.1	51.4	52.5	45.1	44.6	45.4
Louisville	27.4	27.6	27.7	130.2	130.2	130.5	67.0	67.9	68.2
Owensboro	1.4	1.4	1.4	9.1	9.1	9.0	5.9	6.2	6.3
Louisiana	79.4	79.2	79.4	367.3	386.6	388.1	339.4	344.3	345.7
Alexandria	2.1	2.0	2.1	12.9	13.2	13.3	12.9	12.6	12.7
Baton Rouge	13.3	13.4	13.4	55.8	56.5	56.4	56.8	56.2	57.2
Houma-Thibodaux	2.1	2.1	2.1	10.5	10.6	10.7	11.1	11.1	11.5
Lafayette	3.8	3.9	3.9	24.2	24.4	24.5	13.9	13.9	13.9
Lake Charles	2.9	2.9	2.9	15.9	15.8	15.8	11.7	12.3	12.3
Monroe	4.2	4.4	4.3	14.5	14.5	14.5	12.0	11.8	12.0
New Orleans	31.2	29.5	29.5	154.8	158.0	158.4	91.7	91.5	92.9
Shreveport	6.4	6.2	6.2	34.5	35.6	35.9	26.8	27.4	28.0

See footnotes at end of table.

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

B-8. Employees on nonfarm payrolls in States and selected areas by major industry—Continued

(In thousands)

State and area	Total			Mining			Construction		
	Oct. 1991	Sept. 1992	Oct. 1992 ^p	Oct. 1991	Sept. 1992	Oct. 1992 ^p	Oct. 1991	Sept. 1992	Oct. 1992 ^p
Maine	523.6	522.7	525.3	0.1	0.1	0.1	23.1	22.9	23.6
Lewiston-Auburn	38.7	38.1	39.2	(^a)	(^a)	(^a)	1.8	1.8	1.9
Portland	122.3	120.9	122.9	(^a)	(^a)	(^a)	5.3	5.2	5.3
Maryland	2,100.3	2,049.6	2,051.7	1.6	1.5	1.4	130.0	125.1	122.9
Baltimore MSA	1,110.7	1,075.0	1,080.0	.3	.3	.3	62.4	59.0	58.5
Baltimore City	433.7	421.5	422.7	(^b)	(^b)	(^b)	14.9	14.0	14.0
Suburban Maryland-D.C.	749.5	732.8	735.1	(^b)	(^b)	(^b)	55.5	53.1	51.7
Massachusetts	2,819.5	2,757.7	2,774.8	1.3	1.3	1.3	81.4	77.4	77.2
Boston	1,573.3	1,524.6	1,536.9	.5	.6	.6	40.2	36.6	37.0
Brockton	64.8	63.5	64.0	(^c)	(^c)	(^c)	1.9	1.8	1.8
Fall River	49.1	48.1	48.4	(^c)	(^c)	(^c)	1.5	1.3	1.3
Fitchburg-Leominster	36.2	36.3	36.1	(^c)	(^c)	(^c)	1.3	1.1	1.1
Lawrence-Haverhill	144.8	142.8	141.7	(^c)	(^c)	(^c)	4.4	4.7	4.6
Lowell	94.2	90.9	91.1	(^b)	(^b)	(^b)	3.1	2.8	2.8
New Bedford	59.6	58.1	58.2	(^c)	(^c)	(^c)	1.7	1.4	1.4
Pittsfield	39.5	38.9	39.1	.1	.1	.1	1.9	1.9	1.9
Springfield	219.5	213.7	213.5	.2	.2	.2	5.7	5.3	5.1
Worcester	178.5	172.9	173.2	.1	.1	.1	5.6	4.8	4.8
Michigan	3,928.9	3,896.1	3,924.9	8.8	9.0	8.9	138.6	138.9	137.1
Ann Arbor	180.5	175.6	182.2	(^b)	(^b)	(^b)	3.5	4.1	4.0
Battle Creek	59.1	60.3	60.2	(^b)	(^b)	(^b)	2.3	2.4	2.3
Benton Harbor	68.0	67.2	67.8	(^b)	(^b)	(^b)	2.1	2.1	2.1
Detroit	1,875.6	1,844.5	1,858.4	.8	.5	.5	62.5	61.3	60.3
Flint	187.5	189.2	186.5	(^b)	(^b)	(^b)	5.4	5.7	5.6
Grand Rapids	366.1	365.4	369.3	(^b)	(^b)	(^b)	16.2	16.4	16.0
Jackson	53.7	54.1	54.4	(^b)	(^b)	(^b)	1.8	1.9	1.9
Kalamazoo	114.5	112.9	114.8	(^b)	(^b)	(^b)	3.6	3.5	3.5
Lansing-East Lansing	219.0	216.1	217.6	(^b)	(^b)	(^b)	5.8	5.7	5.8
Muskegon	57.8	57.5	57.0	(^b)	(^b)	(^b)	2.2	2.3	2.1
Saginaw-Bay City-Midland	165.7	166.0	165.8	(^b)	(^b)	(^b)	8.1	7.8	7.7
Minnesota	2,171.4	2,194.5	2,215.8	8.1	8.3	8.2	85.1	86.0	84.3
Duluth	101.2	99.1	100.0	5.2	5.5	5.4	4.5	3.8	4.1
Minneapolis-St. Paul	1,381.7	1,402.5	1,414.3	(^a)	(^a)	(^a)	51.2	52.3	51.1
Rochester	67.3	68.9	68.7	(^b)	(^b)	(^b)	2.4	2.6	2.5
St. Cloud	64.9	86.1	87.4	(^b)	(^b)	(^b)	4.5	4.6	4.5
Mississippi	951.3	960.5	964.6	5.5	4.8	4.8	35.3	38.9	37.7
Jackson	188.2	187.8	188.3	.5	.7	.7	7.1	7.3	7.3
Missouri	2,316.6	2,306.6	2,312.0	4.8	4.7	4.7	92.1	95.1	95.0
Kansas City	778.7	779.0	779.9	(^b)	(^b)	(^b)	30.7	30.7	30.8
St. Louis	1,165.6	1,161.9	1,164.0	(^b)	(^b)	(^b)	52.5	50.8	51.5
Springfield	124.4	123.7	124.0	(^b)	(^b)	(^b)	5.1	5.2	5.2
Montana	308.8	317.2	317.0	6.1	5.9	5.8	13.1	14.1	14.0
Nebraska	745.6	740.6	744.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	29.3	29.7	29.5
Lincoln	125.5	126.2	126.1	(^b)	(^b)	(^b)	5.3	5.6	5.6
Omaha	333.3	330.9	331.9	(^b)	(^b)	(^b)	13.9	14.8	14.8
Nevada	644.2	653.1	654.9	13.5	13.7	13.8	41.1	44.3	45.0
Las Vegas	392.6	400.1	401.9	.3	.3	.3	28.5	31.1	31.7
Reno	145.5	146.1	146.1	1.4	1.4	1.4	7.0	7.0	6.9
New Hampshire	485.2	480.6	480.2	.4	.4	.4	17.9	17.6	17.8
Manchester	75.0	73.6	74.1	(^b)	(^b)	(^b)	2.7	2.5	2.5
Nashua	82.6	79.4	79.8	(^b)	(^b)	(^b)	2.3	2.2	2.2
Portsmouth-Dover-Rochester	104.3	102.5	101.9	(^b)	(^b)	(^b)	3.4	3.5	3.4
New Jersey	3,485.1	3,392.4	3,407.4	1.9	2.0	2.0	123.5	107.2	107.7
Atlantic City	164.6	170.9	163.7	(^b)	(^b)	(^b)	5.9	4.9	5.1
Bergen-Passaic	611.7	585.4	588.5	(^b)	(^b)	(^b)	24.5	19.0	18.7
Camden	430.0	420.7	424.0	(^b)	(^b)	(^b)	18.2	17.8	16.8
Jersey City	235.8	232.9	234.7	(^b)	(^b)	(^b)	4.8	4.0	4.1
Middlesex-Somerset-Hunterdon	529.9	504.1	511.7	.5	.6	.6	17.3	14.4	14.6
Monmouth-Ocean	319.1	320.5	317.9	(^b)	(^b)	(^b)	13.9	14.0	14.0
Newark	886.3	859.8	866.3	.6	.5	.5	30.9	26.7	27.8
Trenton	192.8	188.4	190.9	(^b)	(^b)	(^b)	4.3	3.8	3.8
Vineland-Millville-Bridgeton	58.5	57.6	57.0	.3	.3	.3	2.0	2.0	1.9

See footnotes at end of table.

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

B-8. 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		
	Oct. 1991	Sept. 1992	Oct. 1992 ^a	Oct. 1991	Sept. 1992	Oct. 1992 ^a	Oct. 1991	Sept. 1992	Oct. 1992 ^a
Maine	97.0	96.7	95.8	22.1	23.8	23.3	130.0	128.4	128.9
Lewiston-Auburn	8.1	8.2	8.2	1.4	1.4	1.4	10.2	10.0	10.6
Portland	14.8	13.9	14.1	6.0	5.4	5.3	34.2	34.5	35.6
Maryland	191.9	184.8	183.5	101.1	96.7	99.0	503.3	495.4	491.0
Baltimore MSA	119.8	113.9	113.4	55.1	54.0	54.1	252.5	244.6	243.3
Baltimore City	40.9	40.2	40.0	23.0	22.3	22.5	77.1	74.0	73.6
Suburban Maryland-D.C.	33.9	33.0	33.1	31.8	31.2	31.3	188.8	182.3	182.1
Massachusetts	479.3	460.0	458.2	123.4	123.1	123.0	651.2	632.4	636.9
Boston	220.3	209.2	208.5	71.8	72.0	71.5	337.4	327.1	329.3
Brockton	8.8	8.9	8.8	4.2	4.0	4.0	20.5	19.7	19.8
Fall River	12.9	12.5	12.5	1.8	1.8	1.8	12.9	12.8	12.8
Fitchburg-Leominster	10.4	10.5	10.5	1.4	1.4	1.4	9.0	9.1	9.3
Lawrence-Haverhill	42.8	41.8	41.2	8.2	8.5	8.5	31.7	30.6	30.4
Lowell	29.3	27.7	27.3	4.9	4.9	5.0	20.7	19.9	20.0
New Bedford	15.1	14.8	14.5	2.4	2.3	2.3	15.4	15.3	15.2
Pittsfield	8.0	8.0	8.1	1.3	1.3	1.3	9.7	9.3	9.2
Springfield	43.3	43.2	42.7	9.1	8.8	8.8	49.7	47.2	47.1
Worcester	37.1	35.5	35.2	8.8	8.7	8.7	41.8	39.9	39.9
Michigan	911.5	912.1	906.0	159.6	159.5	158.5	930.0	919.5	924.2
Ann Arbor	38.7	37.5	37.7	5.4	5.3	5.2	32.8	32.5	32.7
Battle Creek	15.4	15.9	15.8	1.9	2.0	2.0	13.3	13.4	13.3
Benton Harbor	21.1	20.6	20.7	2.8	2.9	2.9	14.0	14.0	13.8
Detroit	422.8	427.9	428.4	88.8	87.0	86.7	454.0	433.8	436.3
Flint	47.7	45.9	47.0	5.1	5.1	5.2	40.0	40.1	39.8
Grand Rapids	102.1	102.0	101.5	13.4	13.7	13.8	96.2	96.8	97.6
Jackson	11.8	11.8	11.8	3.6	3.7	3.6	13.5	13.7	13.7
Kalamazoo	28.1	27.8	27.4	3.2	3.1	3.0	25.5	25.5	25.7
Lansing-East Lansing	30.9	31.7	29.7	6.3	6.3	6.3	47.7	48.2	48.2
Muskegon	15.6	14.8	14.6	2.2	2.3	2.3	14.0	14.5	14.1
Saginaw-Bay City-Midland	43.9	43.1	43.4	8.3	6.2	6.1	40.9	41.5	41.2
Minnesota	398.5	405.0	401.2	111.7	111.7	112.1	518.4	530.6	529.2
Duluth	8.5	8.1	8.1	8.2	8.2	8.1	25.5	24.9	25.3
Minneapolis-St. Paul	256.7	260.3	259.8	78.8	79.2	79.3	326.8	333.6	333.3
Rochester	11.4	11.9	11.8	2.1	2.0	2.0	13.7	13.7	13.8
St. Cloud	15.5	15.9	15.7	4.2	4.4	4.4	24.0	24.7	24.8
Mississippi	251.1	247.8	247.7	45.5	43.9	44.3	196.4	200.8	200.9
Jackson	23.2	22.7	22.5	13.1	13.3	13.3	43.9	44.0	44.3
Missouri	414.7	409.2	407.2	152.6	149.3	148.8	550.9	548.3	547.3
Kansas City	104.9	105.5	105.3	64.4	64.0	63.7	184.8	196.0	196.3
St. Louis	208.2	202.2	201.2	78.5	77.8	77.4	274.7	271.2	270.5
Springfield	21.4	19.4	19.1	7.5	7.8	7.6	34.7	34.8	34.4
Montana	22.4	22.3	22.7	20.5	20.8	20.8	62.5	64.9	64.2
Nebraska	100.5	99.6	100.1	46.0	47.8	48.0	188.2	182.8	184.0
Lincoln	14.6	15.1	15.1	7.5	7.4	7.4	26.1	25.5	25.6
Omaha	36.1	34.9	34.7	24.2	24.3	24.5	82.1	79.5	79.7
Nevada	25.9	26.2	26.1	33.3	33.1	32.9	130.1	131.2	131.8
Las Vegas	10.5	11.1	11.1	20.7	20.8	20.5	80.0	81.2	81.6
Reno	6.9	9.0	9.0	9.4	9.3	9.3	33.6	33.3	33.2
New Hampshire	98.8	96.6	96.4	17.7	17.3	17.2	118.9	115.0	114.0
Manchester	10.2	9.9	9.8	4.3	4.1	4.1	18.3	17.3	17.4
Nashua	28.8	27.3	27.2	2.6	2.7	2.6	18.7	17.8	17.9
Portsmouth-Dover-Rochester	19.5	19.2	19.1	2.8	2.7	2.8	24.0	23.0	22.5
New Jersey	560.2	527.5	526.9	231.9	225.9	226.1	813.2	786.1	783.8
Atlantic City	7.6	7.4	7.5	6.8	6.8	6.6	33.4	36.5	32.6
Bergen-Passaic	128.0	121.4	121.0	28.2	26.7	26.5	169.5	160.3	162.2
Camden	60.0	57.9	57.6	19.9	18.6	18.3	115.5	112.3	113.9
Jersey City	36.6	34.8	34.5	29.8	28.2	28.6	61.7	60.2	60.3
Middlesex-Somerset-Hunterdon	102.2	93.8	95.2	43.5	42.0	42.2	126.5	118.7	118.8
Monmouth-Ocean	22.8	21.9	21.8	15.8	15.2	15.2	84.1	84.1	82.4
Newark	148.2	142.1	141.4	74.9	74.9	74.3	171.9	165.8	165.8
Trenton	25.3	24.8	24.8	7.1	6.8	6.5	29.9	29.8	29.7
Vineland-Milville-Bridgeton	15.3	15.2	14.8	2.3	2.2	2.2	10.4	10.0	9.6

See footnotes at end of table.

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

B-8. 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		
	Oct. 1991	Sept. 1992	Oct. 1992 ^a	Oct. 1991	Sept. 1992	Oct. 1992 ^a	Oct. 1991	Sept. 1992	Oct. 1992 ^a
Maine	24.9	25.6	25.5	127.5	131.8	130.3	98.9	93.4	97.8
Lewiston-Auburn	2.0	2.1	2.0	10.9	10.3	10.7	4.3	4.3	4.4
Portland	12.3	12.5	12.5	33.4	33.8	33.6	16.3	15.6	16.5
Maryland	130.0	126.3	125.8	620.8	616.7	612.5	421.6	401.1	415.6
Baltimore MSA	74.4	72.5	72.2	331.5	327.8	327.4	214.7	202.9	210.8
Baltimore City	42.2	41.1	40.9	144.8	141.0	141.9	90.8	88.9	89.6
Suburban Maryland-D.C.	46.1	44.8	45.0	229.9	229.7	228.3	165.5	158.7	163.6
Massachusetts	202.0	196.7	196.1	898.2	903.1	908.3	382.7	363.7	373.8
Boston	139.7	137.6	137.7	569.9	559.3	566.4	193.5	182.2	185.9
Brockton	2.8	2.9	2.9	15.1	15.0	15.3	11.5	11.2	11.4
Fall River	2.9	2.9	2.9	10.4	10.7	10.7	6.7	6.5	6.6
Fitchburg-Leominster	1.4	1.5	1.5	8.2	8.1	7.8	4.5	4.6	4.5
Lawrence-Haverhill	5.2	5.1	5.0	34.9	35.4	35.0	19.6	16.7	19.0
Lowell	3.3	3.4	3.3	20.3	19.8	20.0	12.6	12.4	12.7
New Bedford	2.4	2.4	2.4	13.5	13.4	13.5	9.1	8.7	8.9
Pittsfield	2.0	2.0	2.0	11.8	11.8	11.9	4.7	4.5	4.6
Springfield	14.2	13.4	13.3	61.1	60.9	61.3	36.2	34.7	35.0
Worcester	13.3	13.0	12.9	48.6	48.3	48.5	23.4	22.6	23.1
Michigan	188.2	188.4	187.8	944.9	953.1	953.0	647.4	615.4	649.4
Ann Arbor	4.9	5.0	4.8	37.7	38.5	38.5	57.5	52.6	59.3
Battle Creek	3.3	3.3	3.3	12.0	12.1	12.1	11.0	11.2	11.4
Benton Harbor	2.7	2.7	2.7	15.9	15.5	15.9	9.4	9.4	9.7
Detroit	108.6	107.2	106.8	503.8	506.8	505.7	236.4	220.0	235.7
Flint	6.0	5.8	5.9	38.9	40.0	40.3	24.3	23.6	22.7
Grand Rapids	15.9	16.1	16.0	86.0	85.7	87.4	36.4	34.7	36.9
Jackson	1.7	1.7	1.7	11.1	11.3	11.3	10.2	10.0	10.4
Kalamazoo	6.1	6.2	6.2	28.5	29.3	29.4	19.6	17.5	19.6
Lansing-East Lansing	12.1	12.2	12.2	44.2	44.3	44.7	72.0	67.6	70.8
Muskegon	1.5	1.7	1.6	12.7	12.9	12.8	9.5	9.3	9.5
Saginaw-Bay City-Midland	5.9	5.8	5.7	38.4	40.0	39.4	22.3	21.7	22.3
Minnesota	128.1	129.4	128.8	567.5	590.3	594.5	354.0	333.2	357.5
Duluth	3.4	3.5	3.5	26.1	26.0	26.0	21.8	21.1	21.5
Minneapolis-St. Paul	99.6	100.2	99.7	374.2	392.1	394.9	193.9	184.4	196.0
Rochester	1.7	1.8	1.8	29.2	30.1	29.7	6.8	6.8	7.1
St. Cloud	2.5	2.6	2.6	19.8	20.1	20.3	14.4	13.8	15.1
Mississippi	38.7	39.0	38.7	167.0	176.8	179.0	209.8	208.9	211.5
Jackson	14.5	14.4	14.4	45.0	45.3	45.5	40.9	40.1	40.3
Missouri	136.1	135.6	135.3	587.4	591.9	592.3	381.4	372.5	381.4
Kansas City	59.4	59.1	59.0	198.9	200.8	200.4	123.6	122.9	124.4
St. Louis	73.4	72.5	72.5	332.8	342.3	342.4	147.5	145.3	148.5
Springfield	5.5	5.4	5.5	34.5	35.9	36.0	15.7	15.6	16.2
Montana	13.9	14.1	14.1	78.2	82.1	81.0	72.1	73.0	74.6
Nebraska	48.4	48.6	48.7	180.6	182.5	183.3	149.1	148.3	149.4
Lincoln	8.7	8.7	8.7	28.9	29.5	29.5	34.2	34.4	34.2
Omaha	28.5	28.6	28.7	99.2	100.9	100.3	49.3	47.9	49.2
Nevada	29.0	29.6	29.8	287.0	269.9	288.5	84.3	85.1	87.0
Las Vegas	18.7	19.2	19.3	189.5	191.6	191.4	44.4	45.0	46.0
Reno	7.3	7.4	7.4	58.2	59.3	58.8	19.7	19.4	20.1
New Hampshire	30.6	31.0	30.9	128.3	130.5	130.2	72.6	72.0	73.3
Manchester	8.2	8.4	8.3	23.0	23.0	23.5	8.3	8.4	8.5
Nashua	3.7	3.5	3.6	18.4	17.9	18.1	8.1	8.0	8.2
Portsmouth-Dover-Rochester	7.0	7.2	7.2	21.8	22.5	21.6	25.8	24.4	25.3
New Jersey	224.5	224.3	223.4	963.8	966.1	969.4	566.1	553.3	568.1
Atlantic City	6.2	6.0	5.8	77.1	80.4	77.7	27.6	28.9	28.2
Bergen-Passaic	35.1	34.9	34.8	157.3	156.0	156.8	69.1	67.1	68.5
Camden	22.8	22.2	22.4	116.2	118.6	119.8	77.4	73.3	75.2
Jersey City	18.0	18.6	18.8	47.1	47.4	48.0	39.8	39.9	40.6
Middlesex-Somerset-Hunterdon	39.9	40.2	40.4	122.7	121.4	122.5	77.3	73.2	77.6
Monmouth-Ocean	18.2	18.3	18.2	100.0	102.9	101.8	84.5	84.1	84.5
Newark	67.6	68.5	66.4	257.8	253.0	253.6	134.4	130.3	138.5
Trenton	11.7	11.7	11.6	61.1	58.8	61.4	53.4	52.9	53.1
Vineland-Millville-Bridgeton	4.3	4.2	4.2	11.1	11.2	11.0	12.8	12.5	12.8

See footnotes at end of table.

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

B-8. Employees on nonfarm payrolls in States and selected areas by major industry—Continued

(In thousands)

State and area	Total			Mining			Construction		
	Oct. 1991	Sept. 1992	Oct. 1992 ^a	Oct. 1991	Sept. 1992	Oct. 1992 ^a	Oct. 1991	Sept. 1992	Oct. 1992 ^a
New Mexico	588.8	595.3	595.2	18.1	15.4	15.5	29.4	29.4	29.8
Albuquerque	249.5	251.0	249.9	(^b)	(^b)	(^b)	12.4	12.6	12.6
Las Cruces	44.4	43.7	44.2	(^b)	(^b)	(^b)	2.0	1.9	1.9
Santa Fe	82.9	64.3	83.8	(^b)	(^b)	(^b)	3.2	3.0	3.1
New York	7,885.5	7,704.1	7,751.8	5.4	5.4	5.4	281.2	265.6	260.9
Albany-Schenectady-Troy	428.7	422.4	425.8	.4	.4	.4	18.5	18.8	18.1
Binghamton	117.4	111.8	112.8	(^b)	(^b)	(^b)	5.0	4.7	4.8
Buffalo	455.3	446.0	450.8	(^b)	(^b)	(^b)	18.4	18.5	18.1
Elmira	40.0	38.5	38.5	(^b)	(^b)	(^b)	1.6	1.5	1.5
Glens Falls	46.8	47.3	48.9	(^b)	(^b)	(^b)	2.2	2.2	2.1
Nassau-Suffolk	1,070.1	1,034.5	1,040.3	(^b)	(^b)	(^b)	46.6	42.6	42.0
New York PMSA	3,847.8	3,724.1	3,739.0	(^b)	(^b)	(^b)	121.2	110.9	109.4
New York City	3,345.3	3,234.0	3,246.9	.2	.2	.2	96.2	86.6	85.8
Niagara Falls	84.6	84.0	84.3	(^b)	(^b)	(^b)	3.9	4.2	4.0
Orange County	106.7	106.3	107.0	(^b)	(^b)	(^b)	3.7	3.4	3.4
Poughkeepsie	114.7	108.8	109.6	(^b)	(^b)	(^b)	5.3	4.9	5.0
Rochester	495.5	485.8	492.0	.8	.7	.7	18.5	18.3	17.7
Rockland County	98.7	96.6	96.7	(^b)	(^b)	(^b)	3.8	3.9	3.9
Syracuse	314.3	304.8	307.2	(^b)	(^b)	(^b)	14.8	14.5	14.4
Utica-Rome	124.5	123.8	123.5	(^b)	(^b)	(^b)	4.0	4.1	3.8
Westchester County	384.9	375.2	377.1	(^b)	(^b)	(^b)	19.7	19.0	18.5
North Carolina	3,112.8	3,116.7	3,133.2	5.0	4.9	4.9	146.5	142.9	142.7
Asheville	88.5	89.8	90.1	(^b)	(^b)	(^b)	4.4	4.4	4.5
Charlotte-Gastonia-Rock Hill	819.6	819.7	823.4	(^b)	(^b)	(^b)	31.3	31.5	31.6
Greensboro-Winston-Salem-High Point	491.7	491.2	495.2	(^b)	(^b)	(^b)	22.4	21.5	21.7
Raleigh-Durham	441.1	437.1	441.8	(^b)	(^b)	(^b)	20.3	19.8	19.7
North Dakota	277.2	279.7	283.1	4.3	4.0	4.0	12.5	12.8	12.7
Bismarck	42.2	43.1	42.9	(^b)	(^b)	(^b)	2.3	2.1	2.1
Fargo-Moorhead	82.1	82.0	82.8	(^b)	(^b)	(^b)	4.4	4.4	4.4
Grand Forks	33.1	32.7	34.1	(^b)	(^b)	(^b)	1.3	1.6	1.5
Ohio	4,848.9	4,826.3	4,834.9	15.3	15.7	15.1	184.6	190.6	188.4
Akron	285.5	286.6	287.3	.7	.7	.7	10.0	10.3	10.2
Canton	166.2	165.2	164.9	.8	.7	.7	7.5	7.3	7.1
Cincinnati	740.3	741.7	741.8	.3	.4	.4	32.2	34.0	33.9
Cleveland	925.9	913.9	915.4	.4	.7	.7	32.5	32.5	32.4
Columbus	724.2	721.8	727.5	.8	.8	.8	27.2	28.8	28.1
Dayton-Springfield	447.3	445.7	447.5	.5	.5	.5	14.4	15.0	14.9
Toledo	283.9	281.6	282.8	.2	.2	.3	11.2	11.3	11.0
Youngstown-Warren	196.8	194.2	194.7	.4	.4	.3	7.7	8.0	7.7
Oklahoma	1,210.4	1,192.1	1,199.8	41.7	35.4	35.6	39.1	38.8	39.1
Enid	22.1	22.5	22.9	.9	1.1	1.1	.7	.8	.8
Lawton	35.8	36.9	37.3	.2	.2	.2	1.2	1.3	1.3
Oklahoma City	435.1	428.7	434.6	10.7	9.5	9.5	13.1	14.6	14.9
Tulsa	326.8	325.7	327.5	11.3	10.7	10.9	11.8	11.4	11.2
Oregon	1,278.6	1,283.5	1,292.1	1.6	1.6	1.6	55.2	54.2	53.4
Eugene-Springfield	118.6	116.4	118.3	.2	.2	.2	4.5	4.2	4.2
Medford	56.8	57.1	58.2	.1	.1	.1	2.1	2.0	2.0
Portland	647.4	652.9	654.8	.6	.6	.6	29.3	30.0	29.3
Salem	112.5	114.7	113.9	.1	.1	.1	5.1	5.1	5.1
Pennsylvania	5,110.5	5,003.4	5,032.6	25.5	24.6	24.6	210.6	202.9	200.3
Allentown-Bethlehem	285.8	278.3	279.8	.5	.5	.5	11.9	10.4	10.5
Altoona	53.6	53.0	53.6	(^b)	(^b)	(^b)	2.2	2.4	2.3
Beaver County	50.8	50.7	51.1	(^b)	(^b)	(^b)	2.7	2.3	2.3
Erie	119.6	119.5	120.4	(^b)	(^b)	(^b)	3.8	4.3	4.7
Harrisburg-Lebanon-Carlisle	315.9	311.3	313.0	(^b)	(^b)	(^b)	13.9	13.6	13.8
Johnstown	83.8	81.0	81.2	(^b)	(^b)	(^b)	6.1	8.2	6.2
Lancaster	192.6	189.1	191.4	.4	.4	.4	11.4	11.0	11.2
Philadelphia PMSA	2,125.1	2,076.2	2,083.1	(^b)	(^b)	(^b)	77.3	74.0	71.4
Philadelphia City	720.1	705.3	711.1	(^b)	(^b)	(^b)	13.4	12.7	13.3
Pittsburgh	915.2	902.5	909.7	4.3	4.1	4.1	46.5	46.9	48.0

See footnotes at end of table.

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

B-8. 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		
	Oct. 1991	Sept. 1992	Oct. 1992 ^P	Oct. 1991	Sept. 1992	Oct. 1992 ^P	Oct. 1991	Sept. 1992	Oct. 1992 ^P
New Mexico	41.3	41.5	41.5	29.4	29.2	29.4	139.1	140.5	139.6
Albuquerque	20.3	20.2	20.0	12.0	11.8	11.7	60.7	60.8	60.5
Las Cruces	3.2	3.4	3.2	1.5	1.6	1.8	9.2	9.1	9.1
Santa Fe	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.1	1.1	1.1	13.0	13.3	13.0
New York	1,055.0	1,020.3	1,015.9	421.2	405.6	404.9	1,595.3	1,546.5	1,550.6
Albany-Schenectady-Troy	45.2	45.4	45.5	17.3	16.9	16.9	69.5	66.1	66.8
Binghamton	31.6	29.2	28.9	4.2	4.2	4.2	23.8	23.3	23.7
Buffalo	70.8	69.3	68.8	22.7	21.4	21.3	115.2	113.0	113.1
Elmira	8.8	7.9	7.9	1.4	1.4	1.4	9.5	9.2	9.2
Glens Falls	9.6	9.4	9.4	1.7	1.9	1.8	10.6	11.2	10.8
Nassau-Suffolk	132.0	124.0	124.0	51.0	48.4	48.7	275.2	266.1	264.5
New York PMSA	376.4	364.0	361.6	246.0	232.8	232.7	665.0	625.8	627.4
New York City	307.7	298.7	298.4	219.5	206.7	206.6	555.5	521.6	523.2
Niagara Falls	21.7	21.2	21.3	4.4	4.6	4.8	20.6	20.6	20.3
Orange County	12.7	12.5	12.5	8.4	6.3	6.3	27.7	29.1	28.9
Poughkeepsie	28.0	24.4	24.4	3.7	3.5	3.5	20.8	20.2	20.3
Rochester	131.6	128.1	127.9	15.4	15.5	15.5	103.0	102.0	102.4
Rockland County	14.0	13.8	13.7	5.7	5.7	5.7	21.7	21.5	21.3
Syracuse	49.6	46.6	46.1	20.1	19.1	19.0	74.9	72.9	73.4
Utica-Rome	21.9	21.2	21.2	4.3	4.1	4.1	26.4	26.5	26.6
Westchester County	52.6	49.5	49.6	20.3	19.8	19.8	83.5	78.4	78.6
North Carolina	834.5	836.9	838.1	154.9	158.6	156.5	711.1	702.1	704.3
Asheville	19.0	18.7	18.7	4.2	4.2	4.2	21.7	21.8	21.9
Charlotte-Gastonia-Rock Hill	147.6	148.3	146.1	50.2	49.8	49.8	151.4	150.1	150.6
Greensboro-Winston-Salem-High Point	143.9	144.9	144.9	26.6	26.4	26.6	111.5	109.9	110.7
Raleigh-Durham	64.5	64.8	64.8	22.4	22.2	22.1	88.8	85.9	86.6
North Dakota	19.0	18.5	19.0	17.3	17.3	17.4	72.0	73.4	73.4
Bismarck	2.3	2.3	2.3	3.0	3.0	3.0	10.6	10.9	10.7
Fargo-Moorhead	6.5	6.2	6.1	4.5	4.8	4.5	23.2	24.3	24.4
Grand Forks	1.7	1.7	1.6	1.8	1.7	1.8	9.7	9.9	10.0
Ohio	1,071.1	1,058.0	1,049.1	211.0	208.6	208.3	1,153.5	1,147.3	1,143.7
Akron	63.8	62.9	62.7	13.4	13.5	13.5	67.9	68.5	68.4
Canton	43.8	42.7	42.3	5.2	5.2	5.2	41.7	41.8	41.7
Cincinnati	143.8	141.7	140.7	40.7	40.9	40.8	190.3	189.8	189.2
Cleveland	195.3	189.3	189.2	39.3	38.3	38.2	219.3	216.0	215.7
Columbus	103.8	102.9	101.8	31.1	30.9	31.1	181.3	177.9	179.7
Dayton-Springfield	98.3	94.4	94.6	17.3	17.7	17.7	101.6	102.4	101.8
Toledo	56.1	55.7	54.6	13.1	13.1	13.2	70.6	70.2	70.0
Youngstown-Warren	47.0	46.0	45.8	6.9	7.0	7.0	52.5	51.3	51.2
Oklahoma	168.3	160.4	163.7	69.1	67.4	68.1	288.0	285.1	282.8
Enid	1.6	1.5	1.8	2.2	2.2	2.3	6.1	6.2	6.2
Lawton	3.2	3.4	3.4	1.9	1.9	1.9	8.4	8.5	8.5
Oklahoma City	46.3	43.0	47.1	21.0	20.2	20.5	107.6	105.4	105.3
Tulsa	57.1	55.3	55.1	26.6	26.3	26.1	78.2	77.6	78.5
Oregon	215.2	215.8	213.1	64.9	65.1	65.0	319.8	325.9	323.9
Eugene-Springfield	19.3	19.5	18.9	4.4	4.4	4.4	30.3	29.6	29.8
Medford	8.3	8.9	8.6	3.0	2.8	2.8	17.4	17.5	18.0
Portland	103.6	104.2	102.8	38.8	38.6	38.2	166.4	169.6	168.6
Salem	17.7	18.2	17.5	3.0	3.1	3.1	23.6	24.7	24.3
Pennsylvania	973.6	950.0	942.6	287.0	260.4	261.8	1,156.1	1,132.7	1,134.4
Allentown-Bethlehem	72.5	69.8	69.5	14.3	13.9	13.8	60.9	59.1	59.1
Altoona	10.4	10.2	10.2	4.7	4.6	4.8	13.9	13.7	13.9
Beaver County	8.9	9.2	9.1	4.8	4.9	4.9	11.6	11.3	11.2
Erie	35.1	35.0	35.1	4.0	4.0	4.0	25.8	26.1	25.7
Harrisburg-Lebanon-Carlisle	48.3	47.6	47.8	19.7	18.8	19.2	70.4	68.9	69.3
Johnstown	14.0	13.0	12.4	5.6	5.4	5.4	19.1	18.6	18.7
Lancaster	54.9	54.6	54.6	7.8	7.5	7.6	49.0	48.0	48.5
Philadelphia PMSA	324.0	313.9	312.3	101.4	98.5	97.7	479.4	464.2	467.5
Philadelphia City	74.5	73.7	73.0	38.3	38.4	38.3	125.0	120.6	120.1
Pittsburgh	114.9	112.6	112.6	55.4	55.8	55.9	219.8	218.0	219.4

See footnotes at end of table.

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

B-8. 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		
	Oct. 1991	Sept. 1992	Oct. 1992 ^P	Oct. 1991	Sept. 1992	Oct. 1992 ^P	Oct. 1991	Sept. 1992	Oct. 1992 ^P
New Mexico	26.1	26.5	26.4	152.7	157.5	155.7	154.7	155.3	157.3
Albuquerque	13.9	14.3	14.2	78.7	79.3	78.5	51.5	52.0	52.4
Las Cruces	1.7	1.7	1.7	8.7	8.3	8.4	18.1	17.7	18.3
Santa Fe	2.5	2.6	2.6	17.1	18.0	17.7	24.1	24.4	24.4
New York	748.6	738.5	736.2	2,340.2	2,337.4	2,352.9	1,440.6	1,384.8	1,425.0
Albany-Schenectady-Troy	26.2	28.6	26.7	118.6	118.1	119.2	113.0	110.1	112.1
Binghamton	4.2	4.2	4.1	27.0	28.2	26.3	21.5	19.9	20.9
Buffalo	27.1	28.1	26.1	126.7	127.3	128.4	74.4	72.5	74.9
Elmira	1.4	1.4	1.4	10.5	10.4	10.3	7.1	6.7	6.9
Glens Falls	1.6	1.6	1.6	11.4	12.3	11.7	9.7	8.8	9.5
Nassau-Suffolk	80.0	77.7	77.4	304.5	307.1	307.2	180.7	168.6	176.6
New York PMSA	524.7	515.1	513.8	1,251.6	1,234.5	1,244.2	662.8	641.1	649.9
New York City	491.0	481.7	480.4	1,094.8	1,077.2	1,086.8	580.4	561.4	568.0
Niagara Falls	2.0	2.0	2.0	18.6	18.5	18.8	13.3	12.9	13.3
Orange County	5.4	5.4	5.4	25.3	25.2	25.4	25.5	24.4	25.1
Poughkeepsie	4.5	4.2	4.2	30.0	28.7	29.0	22.5	22.9	23.2
Rochester	23.9	23.3	23.1	131.2	131.8	133.8	71.0	65.9	71.0
Rockland County	4.7	4.7	4.6	28.2	27.5	27.4	20.7	19.5	20.0
Syracuse	20.7	20.1	20.0	80.5	80.2	81.1	53.8	51.3	53.3
Utica-Rome	7.7	7.7	7.8	29.5	30.1	30.1	30.7	29.9	30.1
Westchester County	28.1	27.9	27.9	123.1	124.2	124.8	57.8	56.4	57.9
North Carolina	135.2	138.1	138.1	613.9	625.2	630.8	511.7	508.0	517.8
Asheville	2.9	2.9	3.0	22.2	23.1	23.1	14.1	14.7	14.7
Charlotte-Gastonia-Rock Hill	39.6	39.7	39.7	125.1	127.3	128.8	74.4	73.0	74.8
Greensboro-Winston-Salem-High Point	24.0	24.4	24.5	106.8	108.2	109.1	56.5	55.9	57.7
Raleigh-Durham	23.4	23.2	23.2	120.8	121.9	123.8	100.9	99.5	101.6
North Dakota	12.8	13.1	12.9	72.3	74.4	75.0	67.0	66.2	68.7
Bismarck	1.8	1.8	1.8	13.1	13.6	13.4	9.1	9.4	9.6
Fargo-Moorhead	4.9	5.1	5.0	22.9	22.5	23.0	15.7	14.9	15.4
Grand Forks	1.1	1.2	1.2	7.6	7.8	7.8	8.9	8.8	10.2
Ohio	256.7	258.8	257.2	1,214.8	1,231.9	1,229.9	741.8	715.4	743.1
Akron	11.1	11.2	11.2	71.4	74.8	73.7	47.2	44.9	46.9
Canton	6.8	6.8	6.8	41.3	42.0	41.9	19.2	18.7	19.2
Cincinnati	43.4	43.4	43.2	195.3	197.4	197.3	94.4	94.0	96.1
Cleveland	59.2	60.3	59.5	260.2	261.3	262.2	119.6	115.6	117.4
Columbus	61.2	61.9	61.5	185.5	189.2	188.4	133.4	129.5	136.1
Dayton-Springfield	17.5	17.8	17.6	119.4	121.0	122.2	78.3	76.9	78.1
Toledo	11.7	11.3	11.3	74.6	76.0	76.0	46.3	43.9	46.4
Youngstown-Warren	9.0	9.0	9.0	48.2	49.4	48.8	25.0	23.1	25.0
Oklahoma	60.9	60.2	59.8	274.0	275.0	275.0	271.3	269.8	275.7
Enid .....	.9	.9	.9	5.6	5.8	5.9	4.1	4.0	4.1
Lawton	1.9	2.1	1.9	7.0	7.7	7.8	12.0	11.8	12.3
Oklahoma City	25.3	25.4	25.3	108.3	110.2	109.9	102.8	100.4	102.1
Tulsa	17.5	17.9	17.8	85.0	86.4	86.4	41.1	40.1	41.5
Oregon	84.2	88.0	87.5	304.9	310.3	311.7	232.8	222.6	235.9
Eugene-Springfield	6.2	6.2	6.2	28.3	29.5	29.5	25.4	22.6	25.1
Medford	2.6	2.8	2.6	13.1	13.6	13.4	10.2	9.6	10.5
Portland	53.3	55.5	55.2	167.8	169.7	170.9	87.6	84.7	89.4
Salem	6.1	6.2	6.2	24.4	25.4	24.9	32.5	31.9	32.7
Pennsylvania	300.0	300.1	299.1	1,466.8	1,462.0	1,478.8	710.9	670.7	693.2
Allentown-Bethlehem	14.0	13.8	13.7	79.2	60.0	80.3	32.3	30.8	32.2
Altoona	2.1	2.0	2.0	12.9	13.2	12.9	7.4	6.9	7.7
Beaver County	1.8	1.6	1.6	13.2	13.5	13.7	8.0	7.9	8.3
Erie	5.8	5.7	5.8	31.1	31.8	31.8	14.0	12.8	13.3
Harrisburg-Lebanon-Carlisle	23.3	23.3	23.2	72.0	73.2	72.9	68.3	65.9	67.0
Johnstown	4.5	4.4	4.4	21.8	20.9	21.2	12.9	12.5	12.9
Lancaster	8.4	8.5	8.5	43.3	43.2	43.6	17.4	15.9	17.0
Philadelphia PMSA	155.3	155.8	155.4	686.9	678.1	692.4	300.8	291.7	296.4
Philadelphia City	60.6	60.2	60.1	269.9	262.8	269.3	138.2	136.9	137.0
Pittsburgh	55.3	55.6	55.4	313.6	314.1	315.7	105.6	95.4	100.6

See footnotes at end of table.

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

B-8. Employees on nonfarm payrolls in States and selected areas by major industry—Continued

(In thousands)

State and area	Total			Mining			Construction		
	Oct. 1991	Sept. 1992	Oct. 1992 ^P	Oct. 1991	Sept. 1992	Oct. 1992 ^P	Oct. 1991	Sept. 1992	Oct. 1992 ^P
Pennsylvania—Continued									
Reading	151.2	147.7	149.0	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	6.6	6.4	6.3
Scranton—Wilkes—Barre	302.1	296.6	299.5	0.7	0.7	0.7	12.4	12.7	12.8
Sharon	43.4	42.8	42.4	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	1.4	1.5	1.4
State College	62.7	61.0	63.0	.1	.1	.1	2.6	2.5	2.4
Williamsport	51.2	50.9	51.1	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	2.2	2.3	2.3
York	179.8	177.2	178.6	.5	.5	.5	8.7	8.6	8.5
Rhode Island	427.0	415.9	419.8	.1	.1	.2	13.3	12.4	11.8
Pawtucket—Woonsocket—Attleboro	121.4	119.4	121.2	.2	.2	.3	3.6	4.1	4.2
Providence	304.0	294.2	298.4	.1	.1	.1	9.7	8.6	8.2
South Carolina	1,523.7	1,501.9	1,510.2	1.8	1.7	1.7	87.3	80.1	81.0
Charleston	207.3	206.9	206.8	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	13.8	13.1	13.1
Columbia	245.0	239.4	241.8	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	12.3	12.1	12.0
Greenville—Spartanburg	333.8	331.8	333.2	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	23.1	22.6	22.9
South Dakota	301.8	306.6	307.5	2.8	2.7	2.8	13.2	13.4	12.9
Rapid City	40.5	42.3	41.3	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	3.0	2.9	2.7
Sioux Falls	80.1	81.1	81.9	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	4.2	4.3	4.3
Tennessee	2,195.7	2,212.6	2,210.7	5.5	5.2	5.1	89.4	85.6	83.7
Chattanooga	202.0	203.3	204.4	.7	.7	.7	6.6	6.5	6.5
Johnson City—Kingsport—Bristol	180.0	178.6	178.6	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	9.1	9.8	9.9
Knoxville	275.7	277.5	277.9	1.3	1.4	1.4	11.9	11.7	11.5
Memphis	475.1	476.8	475.9	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	19.0	18.7	18.6
Nashville	498.9	498.1	500.1	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	20.7	19.7	19.7
Texas	7,234.6	7,272.3	7,319.2	181.3	171.3	172.7	355.4	356.1	356.0
Abilene	48.5	49.9	50.1	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.5	1.9	1.8
Amarillo	80.2	81.3	80.9	.8	.7	.7	3.1	2.9	2.9
Austin	394.5	399.7	402.5	.7	.7	.7	12.7	13.9	13.9
Beaumont—Port Arthur	152.5	155.6	156.1	2.0	1.9	1.9	17.0	18.4	17.7
Brazoria	73.5	73.5	73.4	2.1	2.0	2.0	13.3	12.2	12.0
Brownsville—Harlingen	79.0	82.6	82.6	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	2.2	2.3	2.3
Bryan—College Station	58.2	59.2	60.4	.6	.6	.6	1.8	2.0	1.9
Corpus Christi	136.3	137.7	138.3	3.8	3.5	3.4	11.6	11.4	11.5
Dallas	1,384.4	1,380.4	1,384.0	18.1	18.0	17.6	45.2	44.5	44.4
El Paso	210.4	214.3	216.0	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	7.4	7.8	7.9
Ft. Worth—Arlington	589.8	592.8	590.9	4.4	4.4	4.4	21.0	20.3	20.0
Galveston—Texas City	80.1	79.9	79.7	.8	.7	.7	4.5	4.6	4.8
Houston	1,645.8	1,634.0	1,638.7	69.3	66.6	66.4	116.6	114.6	112.1
Killeen—Temple	75.4	77.7	78.3	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	2.5	2.9	3.0
Laredo	47.7	50.2	50.7	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.5	1.6	1.5
Longview—Marshall	70.7	71.1	70.9	3.5	3.4	3.4	3.5	3.7	3.7
Lubbock	97.7	98.2	98.8	.2	.2	.2	3.7	3.6	3.8
McAllen—Edinburg—Mission	105.6	107.9	108.9	.8	.8	.8	4.4	4.3	4.3
Midland	46.7	45.8	45.9	9.3	9.1	9.1	1.5	1.3	1.4
Odessa	45.6	44.5	44.9	5.5	5.0	4.9	2.5	2.7	2.9
San Angelo	38.8	38.6	39.2	.5	.6	.6	1.1	1.1	1.1
San Antonio	530.6	539.4	543.1	1.9	1.8	1.8	22.2	22.6	22.5
Sherman—Denison	37.2	37.0	36.9	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	1.6	1.5	1.5
Texarkana	46.4	47.6	47.7	.1	.1	.1	1.5	1.4	1.5
Tyler	64.1	63.7	63.8	1.7	1.7	1.8	2.2	2.3	2.3
Victoria	30.6	30.6	31.0	1.6	1.4	1.8	1.9	1.9	1.9
Waco	83.8	83.9	84.6	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	3.1	3.2	3.2
Wichita Falls	50.1	50.3	50.5	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.5	1.4

See footnotes at end of table.

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

B-8. 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		
	Oct. 1991	Sept. 1992	Oct. 1992 ^P	Oct. 1991	Sept. 1992	Oct. 1992 ^P	Oct. 1991	Sept. 1992	Oct. 1992 ^P
Pennsylvania—Continued									
Reading	44.4	44.2	43.8	6.4	6.3	6.4	33.8	32.1	32.7
Scranton-Wilkes-Barre	65.8	65.0	64.9	16.4	15.7	16.1	72.4	69.8	70.1
Sharon	10.9	10.6	10.0	2.2	2.2	2.2	10.4	10.3	10.2
State College	8.4	8.7	8.5	1.6	1.6	1.6	12.7	12.7	12.8
Williamsport	14.8	14.6	14.5	1.8	1.8	1.8	11.9	11.8	11.8
York	55.7	54.2	54.1	8.4	8.2	8.2	47.0	46.8	46.8
Rhode Island									
Pawtucket-Woonsocket-Attleboro	91.8	86.8	86.8	14.7	14.6	14.7	89.4	87.2	87.5
Providence	42.8	41.5	42.2	3.5	3.4	3.4	29.8	28.6	29.0
	58.3	55.4	55.3	11.2	11.0	11.1	60.0	57.8	58.2
South Carolina									
Charleston	368.9	364.7	365.5	64.8	63.9	63.7	341.2	337.2	335.6
Columbia	20.8	20.5	20.4	11.1	10.5	10.4	50.2	49.6	48.9
Greenville-Spartanburg	26.9	26.1	26.1	11.2	10.2	10.2	55.2	55.8	55.8
	94.6	93.2	92.8	14.3	13.9	13.9	78.2	79.9	80.1
South Dakota									
Rapid City	36.4	37.3	38.2	14.0	13.9	14.0	79.2	80.6	80.0
Sioux Falls	4.2	4.6	4.5	2.0	2.0	2.0	11.4	12.6	12.2
	9.7	10.2	10.2	5.1	5.2	5.3	22.6	23.0	23.3
Tennessee									
Chattanooga	505.1	503.6	503.0	115.4	116.2	117.2	512.6	521.0	521.6
Johnson City-Kingsport-Bristol	44.2	44.0	44.0	8.5	8.5	8.5	48.1	49.9	50.2
Knoxville	55.1	54.1	53.4	6.4	6.5	6.6	40.0	40.6	40.6
Memphis	51.4	50.3	50.5	10.5	10.4	10.5	71.7	71.8	71.9
Nashville	60.2	60.7	60.6	46.9	47.6	47.9	124.5	123.3	122.8
	87.0	88.4	88.7	28.5	28.5	28.5	123.3	124.3	125.0
Texas									
Abilene	984.7	990.9	992.7	439.0	437.1	436.7	1,747.6	1,749.7	1,752.8
Amarillo	4.2	4.4	4.4	2.7	2.8	2.8	12.6	12.9	13.0
Austin	9.0	8.9	8.8	5.4	5.8	5.8	23.2	23.3	23.1
Beaumont-Port Arthur	51.2	52.2	52.4	12.8	13.3	13.2	79.4	79.7	80.3
Brazoria	25.8	25.7	25.8	9.9	10.0	10.0	33.3	33.9	34.2
Brownsville-Harlingen	17.4	17.3	17.4	2.8	2.6	2.7	12.8	13.3	13.5
Bryan-College Station	11.6	12.3	12.4	3.6	3.9	3.8	21.8	22.6	22.8
Corpus Christi	3.7	4.1	4.2	1.5	1.5	1.5	12.0	13.0	13.1
Dallas	13.0	13.2	13.2	6.8	6.8	6.8	32.1	32.8	32.9
El Paso	211.1	209.5	209.4	85.4	86.6	86.9	356.7	356.5	357.0
Ft. Worth-Arlington	40.6	44.2	44.4	10.7	11.2	11.1	53.0	52.7	52.7
Galveston-Texas City	105.8	103.2	102.9	59.2	59.2	59.0	149.3	146.8	146.1
Houston	8.9	8.6	8.7	5.9	5.5	5.3	16.7	16.7	16.2
Killeen-Temple	182.2	178.7	178.5	114.0	109.5	109.0	382.2	379.9	380.6
Laredo	8.2	8.5	8.6	2.6	2.7	2.7	16.6	17.0	17.2
Longview-Marshall	1.9	1.7	1.7	7.2	7.6	7.5	14.6	15.6	16.0
Lubbock	15.9	16.3	16.0	3.5	3.5	3.5	17.8	17.4	17.5
McAllen-Edinburg-Mission	7.0	8.8	6.9	5.3	5.0	5.2	27.4	27.4	27.0
Midland	12.7	13.3	13.5	2.8	3.2	3.3	32.7	33.3	33.5
Odessa	2.4	2.3	2.3	2.5	2.3	2.3	11.0	11.1	11.2
San Angelo	4.6	4.2	4.2	2.3	2.3	2.3	12.6	12.2	12.4
San Antonio	5.1	5.2	5.4	2.6	2.8	2.8	9.9	9.4	9.5
Sherman-Denison	45.6	46.5	46.6	23.0	24.0	23.9	132.1	131.9	133.4
Texarkana	10.3	9.8	9.7	1.6	1.7	1.7	7.7	7.6	7.7
Tyler	6.4	6.3	6.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	10.9	11.4	11.2
Victoria	10.9	10.9	10.7	2.9	2.9	2.9	15.9	16.3	16.1
Waco	2.9	2.8	2.8	1.5	1.5	1.5	8.4	8.6	8.6
Wichita Falls	15.1	14.7	15.0	3.4	3.4	3.4	19.4	19.6	19.6
	7.9	7.9	7.9	2.7	2.7	2.7	11.7	11.8	11.8

See footnotes at end of table.

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

B-8. 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		
	Oct. 1991	Sept. 1992	Oct. 1992 ^a	Oct. 1991	Sept. 1992	Oct. 1992 ^a	Oct. 1991	Sept. 1992	Oct. 1992 ^a
Pennsylvania-Continued									
Reading	8.8	8.9	8.9	33.4	33.0	33.4	17.8	16.8	17.5
Scranton-Wilkes-Barre	13.4	13.3	13.4	78.8	79.4	79.7	42.4	40.0	41.8
Sharon	1.4	1.5	1.5	11.8	11.8	12.0	5.3	4.9	5.1
State College	1.8	1.9	1.8	10.7	10.8	10.6	24.8	22.7	25.2
Williamsport	2.4	2.3	2.3	11.1	11.2	11.5	7.0	6.9	6.9
York	5.3	5.5	5.4	35.2	35.1	36.2	19.0	18.3	18.9
Rhode Island									
Pawtucket-Woonsocket-Attleboro	26.1	24.7	24.7	130.1	130.3	131.9	61.5	59.8	62.2
Providence	3.4	3.2	3.1	26.8	27.3	27.5	11.3	11.1	11.5
	21.3	20.3	20.5	97.6	96.9	98.8	45.8	44.1	46.2
South Carolina									
Charleston	65.8	64.5	64.2	303.1	307.1	308.8	290.8	282.7	289.7
Columbia	7.6	7.5	7.5	48.6	50.6	50.8	55.2	55.1	55.7
Greenville-Spartanburg	20.1	19.5	19.4	52.3	53.5	54.4	67.0	62.2	63.9
	12.4	12.5	12.6	66.0	65.3	65.6	45.2	44.4	45.3
South Dakota									
Rapid City	16.8	16.7	16.5	75.5	78.0	76.7	64.1	64.0	66.4
Sioux Falls	1.5	1.5	1.4	11.0	11.5	10.8	7.4	7.2	7.7
	8.1	8.2	8.3	22.2	22.1	22.2	8.2	8.1	8.3
Tennessee									
Chattanooga	102.9	103.6	103.3	507.9	522.7	521.0	356.9	354.7	355.8
Johnson City-Kingsport-Bristol	13.3	13.3	13.3	44.8	45.6	45.9	35.8	34.8	35.3
Knoxville	5.7	5.6	5.6	37.6	37.6	37.9	26.1	24.4	24.6
Memphis	9.7	9.5	9.4	65.3	67.2	67.5	53.9	55.2	55.2
Nashville	24.7	25.5	25.3	121.1	124.4	123.7	78.7	76.6	77.0
	30.9	30.8	30.7	138.5	140.6	140.6	70.0	65.8	66.7
Texas									
Abilene	428.1	431.0	431.9	1,803.6	1,841.9	1,854.1	1,294.9	1,294.3	1,322.3
Amarillo	2.0	1.9	2.0	14.9	15.2	15.2	9.2	9.4	9.5
Austin	4.1	4.1	4.1	18.9	19.6	19.3	15.7	16.0	16.2
Beaumont-Port Arthur	23.1	23.2	23.2	102.2	103.6	103.8	112.4	113.1	115.0
Brazoria	5.1	5.1	5.1	37.2	38.2	38.8	22.2	22.4	22.8
Brownsville-Harlingen	1.9	1.9	1.9	10.8	11.4	11.0	12.4	12.8	12.9
Bryan-College Station	3.7	3.7	3.7	18.5	19.6	19.2	17.6	18.2	18.4
Corpus Christi	1.8	1.8	1.8	10.8	11.2	11.1	26.0	25.0	26.2
Dallas	6.1	5.9	5.9	32.9	34.1	34.1	30.0	30.2	30.5
El Paso	127.3	123.4	122.7	373.4	374.3	375.6	167.2	167.6	170.4
Ft. Worth-Arlington	8.1	8.0	8.1	44.7	45.5	45.6	45.9	44.9	46.2
Galveston-Texas City	28.4	27.2	27.2	142.8	149.6	148.3	78.9	82.1	83.0
Houston	5.5	5.5	5.5	15.0	14.9	14.7	22.8	23.4	23.8
Killeen-Temple	99.6	98.5	97.5	464.7	466.4	469.4	217.2	219.8	225.2
Laredo	3.2	3.4	3.4	18.6	19.2	19.1	23.7	24.0	24.3
Longview-Marshall	1.8	2.1	2.1	8.0	8.5	8.6	10.8	11.2	11.4
Lubbock	2.6	2.6	2.6	14.6	14.8	14.9	9.3	9.4	9.3
McAllen-Edinburg-Mission	4.8	4.8	4.7	25.5	26.2	26.4	23.8	24.2	24.6
Midland	3.8	3.7	3.7	18.8	19.4	19.3	29.6	29.9	30.5
Odessa	2.2	2.1	2.1	10.2	10.0	9.8	7.6	7.6	7.7
San Angelo	1.3	1.3	1.3	8.8	8.7	8.7	8.0	8.1	8.2
San Antonio	1.5	1.6	1.6	10.3	10.1	10.3	7.8	7.8	7.9
Sherman-Denison	38.5	38.5	38.5	145.7	151.6	152.2	121.6	122.5	124.2
Texarkana	2.0	2.0	2.0	9.5	9.9	9.8	4.5	4.5	4.5
Tyler	1.7	1.8	1.8	11.5	12.3	12.3	12.1	12.1	12.4
Victoria	3.3	3.2	3.2	16.8	16.5	16.5	10.4	9.9	10.1
Waco	1.6	1.6	1.6	7.3	7.4	7.5	5.4	5.4	5.5
Wichita Falls	5.2	5.2	5.1	23.8	24.1	24.3	13.8	13.7	14.0
	2.2	2.2	2.2	12.8	12.9	13.0	10.0	9.9	10.1

See footnotes at end of table.

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

B-8. Employees on nonfarm payrolls in States and selected areas by major industry—Continued

(In thousands)

State and area	Total			Mining			Construction		
	Oct. 1991	Sept. 1992	Oct. 1992 ^a	Oct. 1991	Sept. 1992	Oct. 1992 ^a	Oct. 1991	Sept. 1992	Oct. 1992 ^a
Utah	758.2	778.3	780.5	8.5	8.5	8.5	34.6	38.2	37.5
Provo-Orem	102.9	104.1	105.1	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	4.6	5.5	5.2
Salt Lake City-Ogden	514.6	526.1	528.1	3.0	3.1	3.1	23.3	25.6	25.0
Vermont	251.8	247.7	250.1	.6	.6	.6	12.4	10.5	11.0
Barre-Montpelier	33.8	33.1	33.2	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	2.1	1.7	1.7
Burlington	79.8	75.8	76.4	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	3.6	3.1	3.3
Virginia	2,852.9	2,822.9	2,836.7	14.0	13.9	14.0	156.1	146.8	145.4
Bristol	33.8	34.1	34.1	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	1.3	1.2	1.2
Charlottesville	70.5	69.1	69.5	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	3.6	3.5	3.4
Danville	41.6	41.5	41.4	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	2.0	1.9	1.9
Lynchburg	76.7	75.8	75.6	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	3.4	3.2	3.1
Norfolk-Virginia Beach-Newport News	586.9	588.3	588.7	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	31.6	30.8	31.1
Northern Virginia	759.4	750.2	753.8	.4	.4	.4	40.5	36.1	36.0
Richmond-Petersburg	467.0	458.1	456.7	.7	.6	.6	28.7	25.5	25.4
Roanoke	128.0	128.0	129.3	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	7.1	7.3	7.1
Washington	2,209.7	2,214.7	2,217.0	3.9	3.8	3.7	124.3	124.8	123.2
Seattle	1,120.0	1,110.5	1,109.1	.6	.7	.7	62.7	60.5	60.2
West Virginia	638.6	639.9	644.5	33.3	31.8	31.0	30.0	31.4	31.7
Charleston	113.3	113.1	113.1	2.3	2.1	2.1	5.8	6.3	6.5
Huntington-Ashland	111.7	110.3	110.0	1.6	1.7	1.7	5.0	4.6	4.5
Parkersburg-Marietta	61.9	62.9	62.9	.4	.4	.4	3.0	2.7	2.8
Wheeling	60.1	60.1	60.7	2.2	1.9	1.9	2.0	2.2	2.3
Wisconsin	2,323.7	2,353.6	2,357.3	2.5	2.4	2.4	90.8	91.4	91.8
Appleton-Oshkosh-Neenah	166.0	171.9	173.2	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	7.4	8.8	9.0
Eau Claire	59.7	60.6	60.8	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	2.5	2.3	2.2
Green Bay	110.7	112.2	112.5	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	5.2	5.3	5.4
Janesville-Beloit	57.1	58.4	58.9	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	1.6	1.6	1.6
Kenosha	44.9	45.9	46.4	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	2.0	2.4	2.5
La Crosse	56.4	57.3	56.0	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	1.4	1.1	1.1
Madison	228.1	232.0	233.5	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	9.2	9.7	9.6
Milwaukee	754.5	754.6	756.9	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	27.2	26.2	26.5
Racine	74.0	74.2	74.1	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	2.4	2.2	2.3
Sheboygan	53.1	55.1	54.2	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	2.5	2.5	2.5
Wausau	54.9	54.7	54.8	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	3.0	2.0	2.1
Wyoming	205.3	210.5	205.9	19.2	18.0	17.9	12.8	13.6	13.2
Casper	29.7	28.9	29.1	2.6	2.4	2.4	2.3	2.1	2.1
Puerto Rico	839.2	845.8	852.0	.9	.8	.8	44.6	45.4	45.2
Caguas	56.5	57.1	57.8	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	1.6	1.5	1.6
Mayaguez	57.3	58.8	58.7	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	2.3	2.4	2.3
Ponce	56.1	55.9	57.7	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	3.6	3.3	3.3
San Juan	512.4	518.6	515.5	.4	.4	.4	33.6	34.1	34.0
Virgin Islands	42.1	43.3	43.2	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	2.3	3.8	3.7

See footnotes at end of table.

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

B-8. 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		
	Oct. 1991	Sept. 1992	Oct. 1992 ^P	Oct. 1991	Sept. 1992	Oct. 1992 ^P	Oct. 1991	Sept. 1992	Oct. 1992 ^P
Utah	105.8	105.2	104.9	42.9	44.2	44.4	181.0	187.1	187.7
Provo-Orem	14.1	13.8	13.6	2.3	2.2	2.1	24.0	24.2	24.8
Salt Lake City-Ogden	68.2	87.6	87.4	33.3	34.9	35.2	128.4	130.1	130.7
Vermont	43.8	42.5	42.7	10.9	10.9	10.7	58.3	58.1	58.4
Barrs-Montpelier	4.3	4.5	4.5	1.0	1.0	1.0	7.0	7.1	7.2
Burlington	14.7	13.8	13.8	3.3	3.3	3.2	19.3	17.7	17.8
Virginia	414.2	404.6	404.0	148.1	146.5	146.3	641.2	833.4	836.2
Bristol	9.7	10.4	10.1	1.3	1.2	1.2	8.7	8.8	8.9
Charlottesville	8.2	7.8	7.7	2.4	2.3	2.3	14.6	14.1	14.2
Danville	15.5	15.6	15.5	1.0	1.0	1.0	8.7	8.6	8.7
Lynchburg	22.8	22.5	22.4	2.6	2.5	2.5	18.1	15.9	15.8
Norfolk-Virginia Beach-Newport News	66.3	62.6	62.2	26.9	29.1	29.3	140.3	140.1	140.3
Northern Virginia	33.7	32.4	32.3	48.8	48.8	48.4	170.3	163.7	163.4
Richmond-Petersburg	64.1	62.7	62.1	23.6	23.0	22.8	106.8	103.8	103.3
Roanoke	18.3	18.2	18.3	8.4	8.3	8.3	36.4	35.0	35.8
Washington	355.5	348.4	345.7	113.9	115.0	114.6	530.6	535.1	530.6
Seattle	217.8	206.0	207.5	89.2	67.1	66.7	261.9	260.7	258.8
West Virginia	82.9	82.2	82.0	38.1	38.4	38.3	144.4	146.5	146.2
Charleston	10.7	10.5	10.4	8.9	8.7	8.7	28.3	28.1	27.9
Huntington-Ashland	18.8	19.7	19.4	7.4	7.1	7.1	28.3	27.5	27.5
Parkersburg-Marietta	13.8	13.8	13.6	2.6	2.7	2.6	14.8	15.4	15.4
Wheeling	7.1	6.9	7.0	3.2	3.2	3.3	15.3	15.1	14.9
Wisconsin	548.8	560.8	555.5	108.7	109.0	109.3	540.4	540.1	540.4
Appleton-Oshkosh-Neenah	55.1	57.4	57.4	6.4	8.4	8.5	35.7	35.3	35.4
Eau Claire	10.4	9.9	9.4	3.2	3.2	3.2	15.6	16.6	16.8
Green Bay	24.8	26.2	26.0	8.2	8.5	8.4	28.5	26.3	26.4
Janesville-Beloit	18.8	17.7	17.7	2.4	2.8	2.6	13.9	13.9	13.9
Kenosha	9.5	9.8	9.8	1.5	1.4	1.4	12.3	12.6	12.7
La Crosse	10.1	10.2	10.1	2.5	2.5	2.5	15.9	16.2	16.3
Madison	25.2	25.6	25.6	7.7	7.7	7.7	50.4	49.9	50.8
Milwaukee	168.0	166.9	167.0	37.7	37.7	37.8	171.1	170.3	170.4
Racine	24.4	24.7	24.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	16.1	15.9	18.0
Sheboygan	21.8	22.2	22.1	1.6	1.6	1.6	9.7	10.2	10.0
Wausau	15.3	16.2	16.2	3.5	3.5	3.4	12.5	12.1	12.2
Wyoming	10.2	9.5	9.7	14.6	14.3	14.4	45.3	46.3	46.8
Casper	1.9	1.6	1.8	1.7	1.7	1.7	8.1	8.0	8.0
Puerto Rico	151.2	149.3	150.0	20.5	19.4	19.5	154.8	156.7	157.6
Caguas	16.1	15.4	15.0	.5	.4	.4	11.6	12.1	12.2
Mayaguez	16.6	17.6	17.6	.8	.6	.6	9.2	9.5	9.5
Ponce	10.3	10.5	10.5	1.6	1.8	1.8	8.9	8.8	9.8
San Juan	63.2	63.1	63.0	15.8	15.8	16.1	104.6	106.8	107.2
Virgin Islands	2.7	2.8	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.6	9.6	9.2	9.2

See footnotes at end of table.

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

B-8. 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		
	Oct. 1991	Sept. 1992	Oct. 1992 ¹	Oct. 1991	Sept. 1992	Oct. 1992 ²	Oct. 1991	Sept. 1992	Oct. 1992 ²
Utah	36.4	37.8	37.5	192.1	201.1	200.6	157.1	156.2	159.4
Provo-Orem	2.4	2.6	2.7	39.7	40.1	40.8	15.8	15.7	15.9
Salt Lake City-Ogden	30.2	31.3	31.2	128.1	132.1	132.1	102.1	101.4	103.4
Vermont	12.1	11.7	11.6	68.6	69.9	70.1	45.1	43.5	45.0
Barre-Montpelier	2.7	2.6	2.6	8.7	8.4	8.5	8.0	7.8	7.7
Burlington	4.0	3.7	3.7	21.7	22.0	22.2	13.2	12.2	12.6
Virginia	152.3	152.4	149.9	739.4	743.2	744.6	567.6	582.1	596.3
Bristol	1.2	1.1	1.1	5.7	5.9	6.0	5.7	5.5	5.6
Charlottesville	3.6	3.5	3.4	15.1	14.7	14.8	23.0	23.2	23.7
Danville	1.4	1.4	1.3	7.2	7.3	7.3	5.8	5.7	5.7
Lynchburg	3.6	3.7	3.7	18.0	17.6	17.8	10.2	10.4	10.3
Norfolk-Virginia Beach-Newport News	26.5	27.2	26.6	154.3	160.0	158.7	139.0	138.5	140.5
Northern Virginia	49.9	49.5	49.4	262.2	266.4	267.9	153.6	152.9	155.8
Richmond-Petersburg	38.9	37.9	37.6	107.8	110.3	108.8	96.4	94.3	96.3
Roanoke	8.7	8.4	8.3	33.1	34.5	35.0	16.0	16.3	16.5
Washington	117.3	116.0	114.7	543.8	558.7	556.3	420.2	412.9	428.2
Seattle	72.4	71.5	70.7	282.2	285.9	285.7	153.4	158.1	158.8
West Virginia	24.9	25.2	25.1	153.9	158.4	159.4	131.1	126.0	130.8
Charleston	8.4	6.6	8.6	31.0	31.4	31.8	19.9	19.4	19.3
Huntington-Ashland	3.9	3.9	3.8	26.0	27.1	27.1	19.7	18.7	18.9
Parkersburg-Marietta	2.2	2.4	2.4	15.0	15.5	15.6	10.1	10.0	10.1
Wheeling	3.1	3.2	3.2	17.9	18.2	18.4	9.3	9.4	9.7
Wisconsin	123.7	126.8	126.2	553.7	567.8	568.3	355.2	355.2	363.2
Appleton-Oshkosh-Neenah	7.8	8.2	8.2	35.2	37.9	37.8	18.3	17.9	18.8
Eau Claire	1.8	2.0	1.9	14.3	15.2	15.3	11.7	11.5	12.0
Green Bay	6.8	6.9	7.0	26.8	26.6	26.7	12.5	12.4	12.6
Janesville-Beloit	1.5	1.6	1.5	13.4	13.8	13.8	7.4	7.4	7.7
Kenosha	1.4	1.4	1.5	11.5	11.3	11.5	6.7	6.9	7.1
La Crosse	2.0	2.0	2.0	15.9	16.0	16.2	8.5	9.3	9.8
Madison	20.7	21.4	21.4	50.7	52.1	52.1	64.3	65.7	66.3
Milwaukee	51.4	52.2	51.7	211.1	213.9	214.5	88.1	87.5	88.9
Racine	2.3	2.3	2.3	17.4	17.5	17.4	8.9	9.1	9.1
Sheboygan	2.1	2.2	2.1	9.5	10.3	9.7	5.9	6.1	6.2
Wausau	3.8	3.8	3.8	10.1	10.4	10.3	6.7	6.6	8.7
Wyoming	7.2	7.1	7.1	39.2	43.0	40.1	56.6	56.7	56.7
Casper	1.1	1.1	1.2	6.8	6.8	8.9	5.2	5.2	5.2
Puerto Rico	36.6	35.8	35.9	141.1	141.9	144.0	289.7	296.3	299.0
Caguas	1.2	1.1	1.1	9.1	9.8	10.0	18.4	16.9	17.1
Mayaguez	1.4	1.4	1.4	7.8	7.3	7.3	19.3	19.9	19.9
Ponce	1.7	1.8	1.8	12.4	12.8	12.8	17.5	18.0	17.7
San Juan	29.1	28.5	28.5	97.6	98.3	93.3	188.1	171.8	173.0
Virgin Islands	2.2	2.3	2.3	9.2	9.0	9.0	13.5	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 1991 benchmarks.

**ESTABLISHMENT DATA
HISTORICAL HOURS AND EARNINGS**

C-1. 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	3.80	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	38.9	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	38.7	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	9.28	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	10.33	354.32	44.4	14.18	629.59	38.1	13.99	533.02
Monthly data, not seasonally adjusted									
1991:									
November	34.3	\$10.45	\$358.44	44.5	\$14.27	\$635.02	37.8	\$13.98	\$528.44
December	34.7	10.49	364.00	44.7	14.50	648.15	37.9	14.09	534.01
1992:									
January	33.8	10.50	354.90	43.4	14.59	633.21	36.7	14.04	515.27
February	34.2	10.52	359.78	43.9	14.52	637.43	36.6	13.87	507.64
March	34.3	10.54	361.52	43.8	14.54	636.85	37.3	14.03	523.32
April	34.2	10.54	360.47	43.6	14.52	633.07	38.2	14.02	535.56
May	34.4	10.55	362.92	43.9	14.45	634.36	38.9	14.05	546.55
June	34.6	10.53	364.34	43.8	14.51	635.54	38.9	14.09	548.10
July	34.6	10.53	364.34	43.2	14.47	625.10	38.9	14.05	546.55
August	35.0	10.56	369.60	44.5	14.45	643.03	39.0	14.20	553.80
September	34.3	10.66	365.64	44.0	14.57	641.08	37.1	14.18	526.08
October ^a	34.5	10.69	368.81	44.5	14.42	641.69	39.0	14.25	555.75
November ^a	34.6	10.73	371.26	44.5	14.57	648.37	37.5	14.17	531.38

See footnotes at end of table.

**ESTABLISHMENT DATA
HISTORICAL HOURS AND EARNINGS**

C-1. 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	2.81	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	40.8	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	138.66
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	3.88	154.71	40.4	4.85	187.86	39.4	3.85	151.89
1973	40.7	4.09	3.91	166.48	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	4.87	190.79	39.7	5.88	233.44	38.8	4.72	182.19
1976	40.1	5.22	5.02	209.32	39.8	6.45	258.71	38.7	5.02	194.27
1977	40.3	5.68	5.44	228.90	39.9	8.99	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	8.70	8.43	269.34	39.9	8.18	325.58	38.8	8.39	247.93
1980	39.7	7.27	7.02	288.62	39.6	8.87	351.25	38.4	8.95	268.88
1981	39.8	7.99	7.72	318.00	39.4	9.70	382.18	38.5	7.55	290.88
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	388.37	39.5	11.40	450.30	38.4	9.15	351.36
1986	40.7	9.73	9.34	398.01	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	475.89	38.1	9.98	380.24
1989	41.0	10.48	10.02	429.88	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	13.24	512.39	38.1	11.15	424.82
Monthly data, not seasonally adjusted										
1991:										
November	41.3	\$11.31	\$10.79	\$467.10	38.5	\$13.28	\$511.28	38.1	\$11.25	\$428.63
December	41.7	11.38	10.85	474.55	38.7	13.38	517.81	38.4	11.33	435.07
1992:										
January	40.6	11.29	10.84	458.37	37.9	13.36	506.34	37.8	11.29	426.76
February	40.6	11.32	10.87	459.59	38.4	13.47	517.25	38.2	11.36	433.95
March	40.9	11.36	10.89	464.62	38.2	13.38	511.12	38.2	11.34	433.19
April	40.4	11.41	10.96	460.96	38.2	13.43	513.03	38.2	11.34	433.19
May	41.1	11.44	10.94	470.18	38.7	13.39	518.19	38.3	11.35	434.71
June	41.2	11.45	10.93	471.74	38.9	13.40	521.26	38.2	11.33	432.81
July	40.7	11.46	10.96	466.42	39.2	13.43	526.46	38.2	11.38	434.72
August	41.1	11.44	10.91	470.18	39.5	13.50	533.25	38.5	11.43	440.06
September	41.0	11.53	11.00	472.73	39.1	13.61	532.15	38.1	11.46	436.63
October ^a	41.3	11.48	10.94	474.12	39.0	13.57	529.23	38.2	11.46	437.77
November ^b	41.6	11.53	10.98	479.65	39.4	13.66	538.20	38.4	11.55	443.52

See footnotes at end of table.

**ESTABLISHMENT DATA
HISTORICAL HOURS AND EARNINGS**

C-1. 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	137.81	33.6	3.75	126.00
1975	32.4	3.36	108.86	38.5	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	178.00	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	4.88	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	208.97
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	318.90	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	28.8	6.75	194.40	35.8	9.97	356.93	32.5	9.83	319.48
1991	28.6	6.95	198.77	35.7	10.40	371.28	32.4	10.22	331.13
Monthly data, not seasonally adjusted									
1991:									
November	28.4	\$7.06	\$200.50	35.6	\$10.52	\$374.51	32.3	\$10.39	\$335.60
December	29.2	7.05	205.86	36.2	10.66	385.89	32.6	10.48	341.65
1992:									
January	27.8	7.10	197.38	35.6	10.66	379.50	32.1	10.49	336.73
February	28.4	7.10	201.64	36.4	10.81	393.48	32.5	10.54	342.55
March	28.4	7.11	201.92	36.2	10.80	390.96	32.5	10.53	342.23
April	28.6	7.12	203.63	35.7	10.75	383.78	32.3	10.50	339.15
May	28.7	7.12	204.34	35.6	10.76	383.06	32.4	10.47	339.23
June	29.0	7.10	205.90	35.6	10.70	380.92	32.5	10.42	338.65
July	29.3	7.10	208.03	35.6	10.73	381.99	32.7	10.41	340.41
August	29.6	7.10	210.16	36.3	10.84	393.49	33.0	10.45	344.85
September	29.0	7.21	209.09	35.5	10.84	384.82	32.2	10.61	341.64
October ^p	28.7	7.20	206.64	35.6	10.90	388.04	32.4	10.64	344.74
November ^p	28.7	7.22	207.21	36.4	11.04	401.86	32.7	10.72	350.54

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 1991 benchmark levels. When more recent benchmark data are introduced, all unadjusted data from April 1991 forward are subject to revision.

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

C-2. 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				
		Oct. 1991	Nov. 1991	Sept. 1992	Oct. 1992 ^p	Nov. 1992 ^p	Oct. 1991	Nov. 1991	Sept. 1992	Oct. 1992 ^p	Nov. 1992 ^p
Total private		34.4	34.3	34.3	34.5	34.6	-	-	-	-	-
Mining		44.4	44.5	44.0	44.5	44.5	-	-	-	-	-
Metal mining	10	43.2	43.2	43.9	43.2	-	-	-	-	-	-
Iron ores	101	42.9	40.5	42.0	42.1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Copper ores	102	44.9	45.5	47.0	44.8	-	-	-	-	-	-
Coal mining	12	44.5	44.9	43.5	43.7	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bituminous coal and lignite mining	122	44.6	44.9	43.7	43.8	-	-	-	-	-	-
Oil and gas extraction	13	44.1	44.2	43.8	44.5	-	-	-	-	-	-
Crude petroleum and natural gas	131	40.8	41.7	41.2	41.6	-	-	-	-	-	-
Oil and gas field services	138	46.3	45.9	45.4	46.4	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nonmetallic minerals, except fuels	14	45.8	45.1	45.2	46.1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Crushed and broken stone	142	46.4	45.9	46.1	46.8	-	-	-	-	-	-
Construction		39.2	37.8	37.1	39.0	37.5	-	-	-	-	-
General building contractors	15	38.3	37.7	36.5	38.2	-	-	-	-	-	-
Residential building construction	152	37.0	36.7	36.2	37.3	-	-	-	-	-	-
Operative builders	153	38.5	38.5	37.5	37.8	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nonresidential building construction	154	39.4	38.5	36.8	39.1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Heavy construction, except building	16	44.0	41.3	40.7	43.2	-	-	-	-	-	-
Highway and street construction	161	45.4	40.9	42.0	44.3	-	-	-	-	-	-
Heavy construction, except highway	162	43.3	41.4	40.1	42.7	-	-	-	-	-	-
Special trade contractors	17	38.1	36.8	36.3	38.0	-	-	-	-	-	-
Plumbing, heating, and air conditioning	171	38.8	38.2	37.6	39.2	-	-	-	-	-	-
Painting and paper hanging	172	37.3	35.7	36.1	36.6	-	-	-	-	-	-
Electrical work	173	39.1	38.5	37.2	39.2	-	-	-	-	-	-
Masonry, stonework, and plastering	174	35.7	34.5	33.9	35.9	-	-	-	-	-	-
Carpentry and floor work	175	35.5	34.7	34.5	36.0	-	-	-	-	-	-
Roofing, siding, and sheet metal work	176	36.1	33.7	34.2	35.5	-	-	-	-	-	-
Manufacturing		41.1	41.3	41.0	41.3	41.6	3.9	4.0	3.9	4.1	4.1
Durable goods		41.6	41.6	41.1	41.8	42.1	3.9	3.9	3.7	4.0	4.1
Lumber and wood products	24	40.4	40.2	40.3	40.9	40.9	3.5	3.4	3.6	4.0	-
Logging	241	40.5	40.6	40.4	41.8	-	4.9	4.3	5.1	5.6	-
Sawmills and planing mills	242	41.7	41.3	41.3	41.5	-	4.3	4.4	4.0	4.5	-
Sawmills and planing mills, general	2421	42.0	41.7	41.7	41.8	-	4.5	4.7	4.3	4.8	-
Hardwood dimension and flooring mills	2426	40.5	40.1	39.9	40.8	-	3.3	3.2	3.0	3.4	-
Millwork, plywood, and structural members	243	40.1	40.3	40.0	40.6	-	2.9	3.0	3.2	3.5	-
Millwork	2431	39.6	39.9	39.6	40.1	-	2.5	2.6	2.7	3.0	-
Wood kitchen cabinets	2434	39.4	39.7	39.4	39.8	-	2.5	2.9	3.0	3.1	-
Hardwood veneer and plywood	2435	41.4	41.1	40.3	41.2	-	4.2	3.7	3.8	4.0	-
Softwood veneer and plywood	2436	41.7	42.7	42.3	42.6	-	3.9	4.3	4.6	4.7	-
Wood containers	244	39.1	39.1	39.3	39.9	-	2.7	2.7	2.9	3.4	-
Wood buildings and mobile homes	245	37.7	37.1	39.3	40.5	-	2.0	1.5	2.8	3.4	-
Mobile homes	2451	37.6	37.1	39.4	40.6	-	1.9	1.5	3.0	3.5	-
Miscellaneous wood products	249	40.2	39.7	40.1	40.3	-	3.3	3.0	3.2	3.3	-
Furniture and fixtures	25	39.5	39.2	39.4	40.2	40.4	2.9	2.7	2.9	3.1	-
Household furniture	251	38.9	38.5	38.6	39.3	-	2.4	2.3	2.2	2.6	-
Wood household furniture	2511	39.6	39.1	38.2	39.5	-	2.7	2.3	2.0	2.4	-
Upholstered household furniture	2512	37.9	37.2	38.1	38.4	-	2.1	1.9	1.8	2.4	-
Metal household furniture	2514	39.9	39.7	40.0	41.2	-	2.6	2.6	3.0	3.7	-
Mattresses and bedsprings	2515	37.7	37.8	41.2	39.9	-	2.1	1.7	3.8	2.9	-
Office furniture	252	38.5	39.7	38.2	40.3	-	2.7	3.6	2.9	2.9	-
Public building and related furniture	253	42.2	41.9	41.5	42.0	-	4.8	4.4	3.9	4.0	-
Partitions and fixtures	254	41.4	40.2	41.4	41.9	-	3.8	2.9	4.8	4.6	-
Miscellaneous furniture and fixtures	259	39.2	40.4	41.3	41.6	-	2.8	3.1	3.5	3.7	-

See footnotes at end of table.

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

C-2. 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				
		Oct. 1991	Nov. 1991	Sept. 1992	Oct. 1992 ^a	Nov. 1992 ^a	Oct. 1991	Nov. 1991	Sept. 1992	Oct. 1992 ^a	Nov. 1992 ^a
Durable goods—Continued											
Transportation equipment	37	42.8	42.4	41.0	42.1	42.0	4.6	4.3	3.6	4.0	-
Motor vehicles and equipment	371	43.8	42.8	41.4	42.6	42.4	5.2	4.6	3.9	4.4	-
Motor vehicles and car bodies	3711	44.6	43.3	40.0	42.2	-	5.8	4.9	3.3	4.2	-
Truck and bus bodies	3713	41.3	42.6	42.7	42.1	-	3.4	4.3	4.3	3.5	-
Motor vehicle parts and accessories	3714	43.7	42.7	42.4	43.1	-	5.1	4.5	4.4	4.7	-
Truck trailers	3715	40.8	41.5	40.9	42.4	-	3.4	3.4	3.6	4.0	-
Aircraft and parts	372	41.8	42.4	41.2	41.9	-	4.1	4.5	3.7	3.9	-
Aircraft	3721	41.7	42.0	41.3	41.9	-	4.2	4.2	3.8	3.9	-
Aircraft engines and engine parts	3724	43.2	43.5	42.2	42.2	-	5.1	5.6	4.3	4.4	-
Aircraft parts and equipment, nec	3728	41.0	42.4	40.2	41.7	-	3.4	4.1	3.2	3.7	-
Ship and boat building and repairing	373	41.1	40.8	39.8	40.2	-	3.3	3.1	3.1	3.1	-
Ship building and repairing	3731	41.7	41.6	40.3	40.9	-	3.5	3.4	3.5	3.3	-
Boat building and repairing	3732	39.5	38.6	38.5	38.5	-	2.7	2.5	2.1	2.5	-
Railroad equipment	374	40.6	40.9	40.1	41.4	-	2.2	2.3	2.6	3.2	-
Guided missiles, space vehicles, and parts	376	42.9	42.9	40.3	41.2	-	4.3	4.3	2.6	3.0	-
Guided missiles and space vehicles	3761	43.3	43.3	40.2	41.0	-	5.0	4.8	2.9	3.4	-
Misc. transportation equipment	379	39.7	39.2	39.2	41.1	-	2.7	2.3	1.8	2.7	-
Travel trailers and campers	3792	39.2	37.9	38.7	41.9	-	2.6	2.1	.8	2.5	-
Instruments and related products											
Search and navigation equipment	381	40.9	41.5	40.8	41.2	41.7	2.9	3.3	2.6	2.7	-
Measuring and controlling devices	382	40.6	40.9	40.7	40.7	-	2.5	2.6	2.0	2.0	-
Environmental controls	3822	40.3	41.0	40.5	40.8	-	2.4	2.7	2.5	2.4	-
Process control instruments	3823	40.4	40.7	39.3	40.0	-	3.0	3.1	2.8	2.3	-
Instruments to measure electricity	3825	39.8	40.7	41.6	41.2	-	2.3	2.4	3.1	2.6	-
Medical instruments and supplies	384	39.7	40.4	39.4	40.8	-	1.8	2.3	1.5	2.0	-
Surgical and medical instruments	3841	41.3	42.1	40.9	41.4	-	3.2	3.9	2.8	3.0	-
Surgical appliances and supplies	3842	41.1	42.3	41.7	42.6	-	3.3	4.2	2.7	3.2	-
Ophthalmic goods	385	41.5	41.9	39.8	40.0	-	2.9	3.6	2.7	2.8	-
Photographic equipment and supplies	386	40.6	40.7	38.5	39.2	-	3.3	3.2	1.8	2.3	-
Watches, clocks, watchcases, and parts	387	43.0	43.8	43.8	43.5	-	4.6	5.1	4.5	4.5	-
Watches, clocks, watchcases, and parts	387	40.0	39.8	37.9	42.0	-	2.7	1.7	1.4	2.4	-
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries											
Jewelry, silverware, and plated ware	39	40.3	40.4	39.4	40.5	40.8	3.1	3.1	2.7	3.4	-
Jewelry, silverware, and plated ware	391	40.7	40.5	38.0	39.0	-	3.6	3.3	2.8	3.0	-
Jewelry, precious metal	3911	40.7	40.7	37.5	38.9	-	3.8	3.5	2.8	3.0	-
Musical instruments	393	38.7	39.1	39.1	39.4	-	1.4	1.6	1.9	1.9	-
Toys and sporting goods	394	41.0	41.0	39.8	41.3	-	3.3	3.3	2.9	4.0	-
Dolls, games, toys, and children's vehicles	3942,4	40.7	40.9	39.1	40.9	-	3.0	3.6	2.8	4.1	-
Sporting and athletic goods, nec	3949	41.3	41.0	40.3	41.6	-	3.5	3.1	2.9	4.0	-
Pens, pencils, office, and art supplies	395	41.0	41.7	39.3	40.0	-	2.8	2.9	2.2	2.3	-
Costume jewelry and notions	396	40.8	40.5	40.6	41.7	-	3.5	2.6	2.9	4.3	-
Costume jewelry	3961	41.1	39.6	41.4	42.6	-	4.2	2.2	3.4	4.8	-
Miscellaneous manufactures	399	39.6	39.8	39.3	40.4	-	3.0	3.1	2.8	3.3	-
Signs and advertising specialties	3993	39.8	40.1	40.0	40.5	-	3.2	3.3	3.5	4.1	-
Nondurable goods											
Food and kindred products	20	40.6	40.8	40.8	40.7	41.0	4.0	4.0	4.3	4.1	4.1
Meat products	201	40.9	41.3	41.5	41.2	41.4	4.7	4.8	5.3	5.0	-
Meat packing plants	2011	40.4	40.9	41.1	40.6	-	4.1	4.8	4.6	4.8	-
Sausages and other prepared meats	2013	42.2	43.9	42.4	42.6	-	4.7	6.1	5.6	6.6	-
Poultry slaughtering and processing	2015	42.2	41.3	42.5	41.2	-	4.9	4.9	5.5	5.0	-
Dairy products	202	38.6	38.9	39.8	39.2	-	3.3	3.8	3.6	3.7	-
Cheese, natural and processed	2022	41.2	41.2	43.2	41.0	-	4.3	4.4	5.5	4.0	-
Fluid milk	2026	40.3	40.8	42.0	40.1	-	3.9	4.1	4.9	3.6	-
Preserved fruits and vegetables	203	41.9	42.3	44.8	42.1	-	4.4	4.8	6.2	4.3	-
Canned specialties	2032	41.0	40.8	41.6	41.4	-	5.1	4.3	6.2	5.5	-
Canned fruits and vegetables	2033	45.3	47.5	47.2	46.7	-	8.4	7.8	9.5	10.1	-
Frozen fruits and vegetables	2037	39.6	40.2	42.3	40.7	-	4.9	3.7	7.1	5.4	-
Grain mill products	204	41.9	38.6	40.2	42.0	-	5.5	3.6	5.2	5.4	-
Flour and other grain mill products	2041	45.5	46.2	45.6	45.2	-	7.5	7.7	8.2	7.5	-
Prepared feeds, nec	2048	47.9	47.9	49.3	50.2	-	7.9	7.8	8.7	8.8	-
Prepared feeds, nec	2048	44.1	44.5	44.9	44.3	-	6.7	7.1	6.7	6.9	-

See footnotes at end of table.

ESTABLISHMENT DATA
HOURS AND EARNINGS
NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED

C-2. 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				
		Oct. 1991	Nov. 1991	Sept. 1992	Oct. 1992 ^a	Nov. 1992 ^a	Oct. 1991	Nov. 1991	Sept. 1992	Oct. 1992 ^a	Nov. 1992 ^a
Durable goods—Continued											
Transportation equipment	37	\$15.01	\$15.05	\$15.27	\$15.28	\$15.31	\$642.43	\$638.12	\$626.07	\$643.29	\$643.02
Motor vehicles and equipment	371	15.44	15.41	15.39	15.36	15.31	676.27	659.55	637.15	654.34	649.14
Motor vehicles and car bodies	3711	18.54	18.41	18.32	18.40	-	826.88	797.15	732.80	776.48	-
Truck and bus bodies	3713	13.64	14.08	14.20	13.72	-	563.33	599.81	606.34	577.61	-
Motor vehicle parts and accessories	3714	13.75	13.73	14.06	13.96	-	600.88	586.27	596.14	601.68	-
Truck trailers	3715	9.91	9.98	9.75	9.68	-	404.33	414.17	398.78	410.43	-
Aircraft and parts	372	15.98	16.15	16.81	16.95	-	667.96	684.76	692.57	710.21	-
Aircraft	3721	(^a)	(^a)	(^a)	(^a)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Aircraft engines and engine parts	3724	\$15.71	\$15.93	\$16.34	\$16.36	-	\$678.67	\$692.96	\$689.55	\$690.39	-
Aircraft parts and equipment, nec	3728	14.37	14.54	15.23	15.58	-	589.17	616.50	612.25	649.69	-
Ship and boat building and repairing	373	11.66	11.69	12.19	12.10	-	479.23	476.95	485.16	486.42	-
Ship building and repairing	3731	12.48	12.46	13.21	13.08	-	520.42	518.34	532.36	534.97	-
Boat building and repairing	3732	9.41	9.50	9.61	9.66	-	371.70	366.70	369.99	371.91	-
Railroad equipment	374	14.30	14.31	14.54	14.58	-	580.58	585.28	583.05	603.61	-
Guided missiles, space vehicles, and parts	376	15.10	15.21	16.14	16.20	-	647.79	652.51	650.44	667.44	-
Guided missiles and space vehicles	3761	(^a)	(^a)	(^a)	(^a)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Misc. transportation equipment	379	\$10.93	\$10.97	\$10.88	\$10.94	-	\$433.92	\$430.02	\$426.50	\$449.63	-
Travel trailers and campers	3792	9.92	9.85	9.98	10.19	-	388.86	373.32	386.23	426.96	-
Instruments and related products	38	11.70	11.74	12.03	12.03	\$12.11	478.53	487.21	490.82	495.64	\$504.99
Search and navigation equipment	381	15.28	15.35	15.84	15.91	-	620.37	627.82	644.69	647.54	-
Measuring and controlling devices	382	11.24	11.26	11.64	11.72	-	452.97	461.66	471.42	478.18	-
Environmental controls	3822	9.80	9.80	10.04	10.08	-	395.92	398.86	394.57	403.20	-
Process control instruments	3823	11.15	11.18	11.49	11.52	-	443.77	455.03	477.98	474.62	-
Instruments to measure electricity	3825	11.59	11.63	12.34	12.59	-	460.12	469.85	486.20	513.67	-
Medical instruments and supplies	384	10.16	10.26	10.58	10.59	-	419.61	431.95	432.72	438.43	-
Surgical and medical instruments	3841	10.15	10.28	10.76	10.73	-	417.17	434.84	448.69	457.10	-
Surgical appliances and supplies	3842	9.82	9.87	10.06	10.05	-	407.53	413.55	400.39	402.00	-
Ophthalmic goods	385	8.56	8.60	8.42	8.41	-	347.54	350.02	324.17	329.67	-
Photographic equipment and supplies	386	14.70	14.71	14.88	14.81	-	632.10	644.30	651.74	644.24	-
Watches, clocks, watchcases, and parts	387	7.89	7.77	7.76	7.73	-	315.60	309.25	294.10	324.86	-
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	39	8.86	8.93	9.13	9.18	9.20	357.06	360.77	359.72	371.79	375.36
Jewelry, silverware, and plated ware	391	9.55	9.54	9.53	9.66	-	388.69	386.37	362.14	376.74	-
Jewelry, precious metal	3911	9.56	9.54	9.47	9.62	-	389.09	388.28	355.13	374.22	-
Musical instruments	393	8.81	8.65	8.87	8.82	-	340.95	338.22	346.82	347.51	-
Toys and sporting goods	394	8.13	8.26	8.55	8.61	-	333.33	338.66	340.29	355.59	-
Dolls, games, toys, and children's vehicles	3942,4	7.77	7.99	8.14	8.17	-	316.24	326.79	318.27	334.15	-
Sporting and athletic goods, nec	3949	8.39	8.46	8.83	8.94	-	346.51	346.86	355.85	371.90	-
Pens, pencils, office, and art supplies	395	9.37	9.38	9.92	9.91	-	384.17	391.15	389.86	396.40	-
Costume jewelry and notions	396	7.62	7.73	7.87	7.94	-	310.90	313.07	319.52	331.10	-
Costume jewelry	3961	6.90	6.96	6.99	7.04	-	283.59	275.62	289.39	299.90	-
Miscellaneous manufactures	399	9.36	9.46	9.59	9.63	-	370.66	376.51	376.89	389.05	-
Signs and advertising specialties	3993	10.02	10.14	10.06	10.11	-	398.80	406.61	402.40	409.46	-
Nondurable goods		10.47	10.54	10.82	10.74	10.81	425.08	430.03	441.46	437.12	443.21
Food and kindred products	20	9.87	10.04	10.22	10.13	10.32	403.68	414.65	424.13	417.36	427.25
Meat products	201	8.13	8.25	8.39	8.34	-	328.45	337.43	344.83	338.60	-
Meat packing plants	2011	8.95	9.13	9.24	9.20	-	377.69	400.81	391.78	391.92	-
Sausages and other prepared meats	2013	9.37	9.43	9.63	9.63	-	395.41	389.46	409.28	396.76	-
Poultry slaughtering and processing	2015	7.07	7.17	7.34	7.29	-	272.90	278.91	292.13	285.77	-
Dairy products	202	10.96	11.05	11.55	11.34	-	451.55	455.26	498.96	464.94	-
Cheese, natural and processed	2022	9.91	9.93	10.46	10.29	-	399.37	405.14	439.32	412.63	-
Fluid milk	2026	11.52	11.65	12.35	12.08	-	482.69	492.80	553.28	508.57	-
Preserved fruits and vegetables	203	9.27	9.58	9.57	9.51	-	380.07	390.86	398.11	393.71	-
Canned specialties	2032	12.45	12.76	12.88	12.69	-	563.99	606.10	607.94	592.62	-
Canned fruits and vegetables	2033	9.30	9.74	9.58	9.35	-	368.28	391.55	405.23	380.55	-
Frozen fruits and vegetables	2037	8.21	8.45	8.50	8.67	-	344.00	326.17	341.70	364.14	-
Grain mill products	204	11.79	12.03	12.33	12.13	-	536.45	555.79	562.25	548.28	-
Flour and other grain mill products	2041	10.76	10.73	10.95	10.81	-	515.40	513.97	539.84	542.66	-
Prepared feeds, nec	2048	9.59	9.70	9.98	9.92	-	422.92	431.65	448.10	439.46	-

See footnotes at end of table.

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

C-2. 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				
		Oct. 1991	Nov. 1991	Sept. 1992	Oct. 1992 ^a	Nov. 1992 ^a	Oct. 1991	Nov. 1991	Sept. 1992	Oct. 1992 ^a	Nov. 1992 ^a
Nondurable goods—Continued											
Food and kindred products—Continued											
Bakery products	205	39.3	39.6	39.7	39.7	-	4.1	4.2	4.7	4.3	-
Bread, cake, and related products	2051	38.5	39.0	39.2	38.9	-	3.9	4.3	4.8	4.2	-
Cookies, crackers, and frozen bakery products, except bread	2052,3	40.8	40.6	40.6	41.4	-	4.5	4.0	4.3	4.7	-
Sugar and confectionery products	206	41.6	42.8	40.8	41.3	-	5.0	4.7	4.5	4.5	-
Raw cane sugar	2061	48.9	59.6	38.6	42.6	-	9.0	15.4	4.5	7.7	-
Cane sugar refining	2062	47.8	48.6	48.4	47.8	-	9.5	9.8	10.4	10.2	-
Beet sugar	2063	40.2	41.8	42.5	44.1	-	5.9	4.6	6.4	7.5	-
Candy and other confectionery products	2064	40.0	39.8	38.8	39.3	-	3.7	3.3	2.9	2.8	-
Fats and oils	207	44.2	46.0	44.6	44.6	-	7.0	7.4	6.7	6.7	-
Beverages	208	41.1	41.3	41.8	41.2	-	4.6	4.8	5.2	4.4	-
Malt beverages	2082	41.3	43.0	42.5	43.1	-	6.3	8.2	7.3	6.7	-
Bottled and canned soft drinks	2086	40.7	40.5	40.9	40.1	-	3.7	3.5	4.2	3.6	-
Misc. food and kindred products	209	39.3	39.4	40.0	40.5	-	4.3	4.4	4.8	4.6	-
Tobacco products	21	40.2	38.5	38.7	38.5	38.9	1.6	1.7	2.5	2.2	-
Cigarettes	211	39.9	39.2	36.1	37.8	-	1.4	1.7	3.2	2.6	-
Textile mill products	22	41.6	41.7	41.5	41.1	41.5	4.7	4.6	4.4	4.3	-
Broadwoven fabric mills, cotton	221	42.1	41.8	43.7	42.0	-	5.6	5.5	7.1	5.9	-
Broadwoven fabric mills, synthetics	222	41.4	41.6	42.6	41.2	-	4.4	4.4	4.4	3.9	-
Broadwoven fabric mills, wool	223	41.4	41.6	40.3	39.9	-	4.0	4.7	4.4	4.6	-
Narrow fabric mills	224	41.0	41.2	39.5	39.7	-	3.6	3.9	2.7	2.8	-
Knitting mills	225	40.5	41.1	39.5	39.8	-	3.8	4.1	3.1	3.3	-
Women's hosiery, except socks	2251	39.3	41.8	38.1	37.4	-	3.3	5.0	2.6	2.9	-
Hosiery, nec	2252	39.6	40.1	37.0	39.0	-	3.2	3.5	2.1	2.9	-
Knit outerwear mills	2253	40.8	41.0	40.2	40.8	-	4.3	4.5	4.0	3.9	-
Knit underwear mills	2254	39.3	40.3	40.0	39.8	-	2.5	2.7	1.6	1.9	-
Weft knit fabric mills	2257	42.2	42.3	40.7	40.1	-	5.0	4.9	4.0	3.7	-
Textile finishing, except wool	226	44.5	43.8	43.1	44.2	-	6.8	6.7	5.6	6.2	-
Finishing plants, cotton	2261	46.3	45.6	43.5	46.2	-	8.2	6.1	5.8	7.2	-
Finishing plants, synthetics	2262	43.6	43.1	42.8	42.9	-	6.5	6.5	5.6	5.4	-
Carpets and rugs	227	43.5	43.2	43.5	42.2	-	5.8	5.2	4.7	4.9	-
Yarn and thread mills	228	41.1	40.7	41.0	40.3	-	4.2	3.8	3.8	3.7	-
Yarn spinning mills	2281	41.6	41.3	41.5	40.7	-	4.4	4.1	4.0	3.8	-
Throwing and winding mills	2282	37.3	36.7	38.0	37.5	-	2.7	1.9	2.3	2.6	-
Miscellaneous textile goods	229	41.7	41.8	42.9	43.0	-	4.0	4.0	4.6	4.9	-
Apparel and other textile products	23	37.6	37.6	36.7	37.7	37.9	2.1	2.1	1.7	2.1	-
Men's and boys' suits and coats	231	37.0	37.4	35.2	35.7	-	1.0	1.1	.8	1.0	-
Men's and boys' furnishings	232	37.4	37.7	36.6	37.8	-	1.9	2.0	1.6	1.9	-
Men's and boys' shirts	2321	37.3	37.3	36.3	37.5	-	1.8	1.8	1.2	1.4	-
Men's and boys' trousers and slacks	2325	36.4	36.9	36.0	37.1	-	1.5	1.6	1.5	1.7	-
Men's and boys' work clothing	2326	37.1	37.3	36.6	37.6	-	1.5	1.7	1.6	1.7	-
Women's and misses' outerwear	233	36.1	36.3	35.7	36.5	-	1.8	1.9	1.5	1.7	-
Women's and misses' blouses and shirts	2331	36.7	36.9	35.1	35.7	-	1.1	1.3	.8	.9	-
Women's, juniors', and misses' dresses	2335	35.9	35.5	34.6	35.6	-	1.8	1.7	1.5	1.9	-
Women's and misses' suits and coats	2337	34.5	35.1	35.6	35.2	-	1.7	1.7	1.9	1.7	-
Women's and misses' outerwear, nec	2339	36.4	36.6	36.1	37.2	-	2.0	2.1	1.5	1.8	-
Women's and children's undergarments	234	38.7	38.1	37.7	39.3	-	2.5	1.9	2.2	2.7	-
Women's and children's underwear	2341	39.0	38.4	38.3	39.7	-	2.5	1.9	2.3	2.7	-
Brassieres, girdles, and allied garments	2342	36.9	36.4	34.7	37.2	-	2.3	1.9	1.7	2.5	-
Girls' and children's outerwear	236	37.8	38.0	35.6	36.8	-	2.0	2.1	1.3	1.6	-
Girls' and children's dresses and blouses	2361	38.7	37.7	36.0	36.4	-	2.8	2.2	1.5	1.7	-
Misc. apparel and accessories	238	38.2	38.0	38.7	38.1	-	2.1	1.9	1.4	1.8	-
Misc. fabricated textile products	239	39.9	39.2	38.8	39.8	-	3.2	2.8	2.6	3.2	-
Curtains and draperies	2391	38.0	37.6	38.3	38.2	-	2.4	2.3	2.5	2.5	-
House furnishings, nec	2392	40.0	39.7	38.6	40.1	-	3.7	3.5	2.6	3.3	-
Automotive and apparel trimmings	2396	40.6	38.5	40.0	40.9	-	3.4	2.4	3.2	3.7	-
Paper and allied products	26	43.6	43.9	44.3	43.7	44.0	5.2	5.3	6.3	5.5	-
Paper mills	262	45.2	45.9	47.5	45.5	-	6.1	6.3	8.3	6.6	-
Paperboard mills	263	45.1	45.4	46.8	45.3	-	6.9	7.1	8.5	7.1	-

See footnotes at end of table.

ESTABLISHMENT DATA
HOURS AND EARNINGS
NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED

C-2. 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				
		Oct. 1991	Nov. 1991	Sept. 1992	Oct. 1992 ^a	Nov. 1992 ^a	Oct. 1991	Nov. 1991	Sept. 1992	Oct. 1992 ^a	Nov. 1992 ^a
Nondurable goods—Continued											
Food and kindred products—Continued											
Bakery products	205	\$11.23	\$11.29	\$11.67	\$11.52	-	\$441.34	\$447.08	\$463.30	\$457.34	-
Bread, cake, and related products	2051	11.29	11.30	11.63	11.52	-	434.67	440.70	455.90	448.13	-
Cookies, crackers, and frozen bakery products, except bread	2052,3	11.11	11.28	11.74	11.53	-	453.29	457.97	476.64	477.34	-
Sugar and confectionery products	206	10.36	10.49	11.08	10.70	-	430.98	448.97	452.06	441.91	-
Raw cane sugar	2061	9.82	10.11	10.70	10.13	-	480.20	602.56	413.02	431.54	-
Cane sugar refining	2062	15.15	15.19	15.63	15.39	-	724.17	738.23	756.49	735.64	-
Beet sugar	2063	10.02	10.67	11.70	10.04	-	402.80	446.01	497.25	442.76	-
Candy and other confectionery products	2064	9.49	9.60	9.91	9.85	-	379.60	382.08	384.51	387.11	-
Fats and oils	207	10.06	10.14	11.11	10.63	-	444.65	466.44	495.51	474.10	-
Beverages	208	13.90	14.27	14.48	14.44	-	571.29	589.35	605.26	594.93	-
Malt beverages	2082	19.19	19.87	19.80	19.82	-	792.55	854.41	841.50	854.24	-
Bottled and canned soft drinks	2086	11.21	11.33	11.92	11.76	-	456.25	458.87	487.53	471.58	-
Misc. food and kindred products	209	9.29	9.38	9.34	9.42	-	365.10	369.57	373.60	381.51	-
Tobacco products	21	15.76	16.69	16.02	15.73	\$17.27	633.55	642.57	619.97	605.61	\$671.80
Cigarettes	211	20.40	20.37	21.19	20.78	-	813.96	798.50	807.34	785.48	-
Textile mill products	22	8.40	8.46	8.68	8.66	8.71	349.44	352.78	360.22	355.93	361.47
Broadwoven fabric mills, cotton	221	8.78	8.79	9.05	9.03	-	369.64	367.42	395.49	379.26	-
Broadwoven fabric mills, synthetics	222	9.04	9.09	9.39	9.27	-	374.26	378.14	400.01	381.92	-
Broadwoven fabric mills, wool	223	8.86	9.01	9.11	9.11	-	366.80	374.82	367.13	363.49	-
Narrow fabric mills	224	7.93	7.97	8.16	8.11	-	325.13	328.36	322.32	321.97	-
Knitting mills	225	7.72	7.79	7.95	7.89	-	312.66	320.17	314.03	314.02	-
Women's hosiery, except socks	2251	7.33	7.46	7.46	7.46	-	288.07	311.83	284.23	279.00	-
Hosiery, nec	2252	7.32	7.36	7.53	7.61	-	289.87	295.14	278.61	296.79	-
Knit outerwear mills	2253	7.57	7.67	7.81	7.60	-	308.86	314.47	313.96	310.08	-
Knit underwear mills	2254	7.68	7.68	7.80	7.79	-	301.82	309.50	312.00	310.04	-
Weft knit fabric mills	2257	8.44	8.57	8.82	8.73	-	356.17	362.51	358.97	350.07	-
Textile finishing, except wool	226	8.86	8.97	9.04	9.16	-	394.27	392.89	389.62	404.87	-
Finishing plants, cotton	2261	8.92	8.94	8.98	9.09	-	413.00	407.66	390.63	419.96	-
Finishing plants, synthetics	2262	9.17	9.30	9.35	9.45	-	399.81	400.83	400.18	405.41	-
Carpets and rugs	227	8.36	8.46	8.58	8.66	-	363.66	365.47	373.23	365.45	-
Yarn and thread mills	228	8.12	8.15	8.38	8.40	-	333.73	331.71	343.58	338.52	-
Yarn spinning mills	2281	8.13	8.16	8.35	8.36	-	338.21	337.01	346.53	340.25	-
Throwing and winding mills	2282	8.26	8.30	8.63	8.70	-	308.10	304.61	327.94	326.25	-
Miscellaneous textile goods	229	9.69	9.72	10.17	10.19	-	404.07	406.30	436.29	438.17	-
Apparel and other textile products	23	6.83	6.82	7.00	6.98	6.97	256.81	256.43	256.90	263.15	264.16
Men's and boys' suits and coats	231	7.49	7.53	7.54	7.57	-	277.13	281.62	265.41	270.25	-
Men's and boys' furnishings	232	6.34	6.34	6.55	6.54	-	237.12	239.02	239.73	247.21	-
Men's and boys' shirts	2321	6.28	6.30	6.49	6.48	-	234.24	234.99	235.59	243.00	-
Men's and boys' trousers and slacks	2325	6.22	6.20	6.39	6.38	-	226.41	228.78	230.04	236.70	-
Men's and boys' work clothing	2326	6.11	6.14	6.34	6.39	-	226.68	229.02	232.04	240.26	-
Women's and misses' outerwear	233	6.53	6.52	6.64	6.57	-	235.73	236.68	237.05	239.81	-
Women's and misses' blouses and shirts	2331	5.83	5.82	6.03	5.99	-	213.96	214.76	211.65	213.84	-
Women's, juniors', and misses' dresses	2335	6.91	6.89	7.12	7.00	-	248.07	244.60	246.35	249.20	-
Women's and misses' suits and coats	2337	7.08	7.15	7.16	7.09	-	244.26	250.97	254.90	249.57	-
Women's and misses' outerwear, nec	2339	6.45	6.43	6.52	6.48	-	234.78	235.34	235.37	241.06	-
Women's and children's undergarments	234	6.54	6.53	6.86	6.73	-	253.10	248.79	258.62	264.49	-
Women's and children's underwear	2341	6.38	6.36	6.70	6.58	-	248.82	244.22	256.61	261.23	-
Brassieres, girdles, and allied garments	2342	7.49	7.48	7.71	7.50	-	276.38	272.27	267.54	279.00	-
Girls' and children's outerwear	236	6.17	6.24	6.31	6.30	-	233.23	237.12	224.64	231.84	-
Girls' and children's dresses and blouses	2361	6.07	6.15	6.31	6.21	-	234.91	231.86	227.16	226.04	-
Misc. apparel and accessories	238	6.68	6.68	6.83	6.91	-	255.18	253.84	250.66	263.27	-
Misc. fabricated textile products	239	8.04	8.01	8.25	8.27	-	320.80	313.99	320.10	329.15	-
Curtains and draperies	2391	6.77	6.92	7.09	7.09	-	257.26	260.19	271.55	270.84	-
House furnishings, nec	2392	6.93	6.93	7.12	7.12	-	277.20	275.12	274.83	285.51	-
Automotive and apparel trimmings	2396	10.59	10.53	10.82	10.86	-	429.95	405.41	432.80	444.17	-
Paper and allied products	26	12.83	12.88	13.35	13.14	13.22	559.39	565.43	591.41	574.22	581.68
Paper mills	262	15.87	15.83	16.49	16.17	-	717.32	726.60	783.28	735.74	-
Paperboard mills	263	15.86	16.01	16.60	16.52	-	715.29	726.85	776.88	748.36	-

See footnotes at end of table.

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

C-2. 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				
		Oct. 1991	Nov. 1991	Sept. 1992	Oct. 1992 ²	Nov. 1992 ²	Oct. 1991	Nov. 1991	Sept. 1992	Oct. 1992 ²	Nov. 1992 ²
Nondurable goods—Continued											
Paper and allied products—Continued											
Paperboard containers and boxes	265	43.5	43.5	43.0	43.5	-	5.0	4.9	5.4	5.2	-
Corrugated and solid fiber boxes	2653	44.2	43.9	43.9	44.4	-	5.7	5.3	6.1	5.7	-
Sanitary food containers	2656	42.0	43.2	40.7	42.1	-	3.2	3.6	3.6	3.8	-
Folding paperboard boxes	2657	42.5	43.0	42.9	42.9	-	4.7	5.0	5.4	5.5	-
Misc. converted paper products	267	42.1	42.4	42.6	42.1	-	4.3	4.5	5.0	4.5	-
Paper, coated and laminated, nec	2672	42.3	42.9	42.4	41.8	-	3.7	4.2	4.0	3.5	-
Bags: plastics, laminated, and coated	2673	41.8	41.7	43.3	41.8	-	4.7	4.8	6.4	4.8	-
Envelopes	2677	41.6	42.3	41.0	41.7	-	3.2	3.7	3.8	3.9	-
Printing and publishing	27	37.9	38.4	38.6	38.3	38.5	3.1	3.2	3.4	3.2	-
Newspapers	271	32.7	33.3	33.7	33.0	-	1.1	1.3	1.5	1.2	-
Periodicals	272	38.8	38.4	38.3	38.1	-	3.8	3.1	3.5	3.1	-
Books	273	38.8	40.0	39.6	39.4	-	3.3	3.6	3.6	3.3	-
Book publishing	2731	37.9	38.6	38.0	37.6	-	2.0	2.1	2.0	1.9	-
Book printing	2732	39.8	41.6	41.6	41.7	-	4.9	5.3	5.5	5.0	-
Miscellaneous publishing	274	36.4	36.8	35.6	35.2	-	1.7	2.0	1.8	1.7	-
Commercial printing	275	39.5	39.8	40.6	40.2	-	3.8	3.9	4.5	4.2	-
Commercial printing, lithographic	2752	39.0	39.5	40.8	40.3	-	3.5	3.7	4.6	4.3	-
Commercial printing, nec	2759	39.9	40.0	39.5	39.4	-	3.9	4.1	3.7	3.6	-
Manifold business forms	276	41.4	42.4	41.1	41.5	-	4.1	4.0	3.6	3.8	-
Blankbooks and bookbinding	278	38.0	38.6	38.4	38.0	-	2.2	2.6	2.6	2.4	-
Printing trade services	279	39.3	39.8	39.2	39.3	-	4.2	4.7	4.2	4.5	-
Chemicals and allied products	28	43.0	43.7	43.4	42.8	43.4	4.8	4.9	5.1	4.7	-
Industrial inorganic chemicals	281	44.1	44.4	43.9	43.5	-	5.0	5.0	6.1	5.2	-
Industrial inorganic chemicals, nec	2819	43.9	44.2	43.6	43.7	-	4.7	4.9	6.1	5.1	-
Plastics materials and synthetics	282	43.0	43.8	45.1	43.9	-	5.6	5.7	6.4	5.9	-
Plastics materials and resins	2821	43.8	44.5	45.6	44.5	-	6.1	6.2	7.1	6.5	-
Organic fibers, noncellulosic	2824	42.2	43.1	45.0	43.1	-	4.8	4.9	5.0	4.9	-
Drugs	283	42.1	43.4	42.1	41.8	-	4.0	4.4	4.0	4.2	-
Pharmaceutical preparations	2834	42.0	43.5	41.9	41.5	-	4.0	4.4	4.0	4.1	-
Soap, cleaners, and toilet goods	284	41.0	41.8	40.8	40.8	-	3.4	3.3	3.7	3.4	-
Soap and other detergents	2841	41.9	42.0	41.5	41.9	-	4.5	4.5	5.0	5.2	-
Polishing, sanitation, and finishing preparations	2842,3	41.7	41.8	40.8	40.7	-	4.0	3.5	3.5	3.3	-
Toilet preparations	2844	40.0	41.6	40.4	40.2	-	2.5	2.4	3.0	2.3	-
Paints and allied products	285	42.0	42.1	41.4	40.9	-	3.3	3.2	3.1	2.9	-
Industrial organic chemicals	286	46.4	46.7	46.4	45.0	-	6.5	6.8	6.8	6.2	-
Cyclic crudes and intermediates	2865	44.9	46.6	45.8	44.2	-	6.2	7.9	8.2	7.1	-
Industrial organic chemicals, nec	2869	46.9	46.8	46.5	45.2	-	6.7	6.6	6.4	6.0	-
Agricultural chemicals	287	44.1	44.3	46.2	44.2	-	6.0	5.7	6.3	5.4	-
Miscellaneous chemical products	289	42.6	43.4	42.2	42.6	-	4.6	4.8	4.3	3.9	-
Petroleum and coal products	29	44.1	44.5	43.8	44.8	43.9	6.5	6.7	6.3	7.3	-
Petroleum refining	291	43.6	45.0	43.2	44.5	-	6.1	6.9	5.3	6.7	-
Asphalt paving and roofing materials	295	46.7	44.0	46.6	47.1	-	8.5	6.9	10.3	10.3	-
Rubber and misc. plastics products	30	41.6	41.7	41.6	41.8	42.2	4.0	3.9	4.2	4.4	-
Tires and inner tubes	301	43.1	43.4	45.5	45.3	-	5.0	5.5	6.9	7.1	-
Rubber and plastics footwear	302	44.3	45.3	42.4	42.6	-	3.8	4.4	3.0	3.6	-
Hose, belting, gaskets, and packing	305	41.6	41.8	41.1	41.7	-	3.4	3.6	3.8	3.9	-
Rubber and plastics hose and belting	3052	41.5	42.0	41.2	42.3	-	3.1	3.3	4.4	4.4	-
Fabricated rubber products, nec	306	41.3	41.1	40.9	41.0	-	3.4	3.2	3.3	3.4	-
Miscellaneous plastics products, nec	308	41.4	41.5	41.2	41.4	-	4.0	3.6	4.0	4.2	-
Leather and leather products	31	37.3	38.0	37.7	38.5	39.2	2.2	2.4	2.1	2.4	-
Leather tanning and finishing	311	43.1	42.9	42.4	42.8	-	5.3	5.0	5.2	5.5	-
Footwear, except rubber	314	35.2	36.6	36.8	37.8	-	1.5	1.7	1.6	1.7	-
Men's footwear, except athletic	3143	35.6	37.1	36.4	37.7	-	1.8	2.3	2.2	2.0	-
Women's footwear, except athletic	3144	34.1	35.9	36.2	36.7	-	.9	1.3	1.0	1.1	-
Luggage	316	40.3	41.2	39.7	39.4	-	2.5	3.8	2.2	2.5	-
Handbags and personal leather goods	317	38.5	37.9	37.3	37.8	-	1.8	1.7	1.8	2.2	-
Transportation and public utilities		38.6	38.5	39.1	39.0	39.4	-	-	-	-	-
Railroad transportation:											
Class I railroads ³	4011	44.4	43.5	45.1	45.1	-	-	-	-	-	-

See footnotes at end of table.

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

C-2. 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				
		Oct. 1991	Nov. 1991	Sept. 1992	Oct. 1992 ²	Nov. 1992 ²	Oct. 1991	Nov. 1991	Sept. 1992	Oct. 1992 ²	Nov. 1992 ²
Nondurable goods—Continued											
Paper and allied products—Continued											
Paperboard containers and boxes	265	\$10.77	\$10.82	\$11.06	\$10.96	-	\$468.50	\$470.67	\$475.58	\$476.76	-
Corrugated and solid fiber boxes	2653	10.87	10.87	11.16	11.06	-	480.45	477.19	489.92	491.06	-
Sanitary food containers	2656	10.74	10.89	11.06	10.95	-	451.08	470.45	450.14	461.00	-
Folding paperboard boxes	2657	11.13	11.27	11.67	11.65	-	473.03	484.61	500.64	499.79	-
Misc. converted paper products	267	11.18	11.28	11.65	11.57	-	470.68	478.27	496.29	487.10	-
Paper, coated and laminated, nec	2672	12.74	12.97	13.35	13.33	-	538.90	556.41	566.04	557.19	-
Bags: plastics, laminated, and coated	2673	10.51	10.48	11.19	11.02	-	439.32	437.02	484.53	460.64	-
Envelopes	2677	10.56	10.55	10.75	10.79	-	439.30	446.27	440.75	449.94	-
Printing and publishing	27	11.61	11.61	11.93	11.86	\$11.85	440.02	445.82	460.50	454.24	\$456.23
Newspapers	271	11.46	11.48	11.99	11.80	-	374.74	382.28	404.06	389.40	-
Periodicals	272	12.58	12.51	12.72	12.65	-	488.10	480.38	487.18	481.97	-
Books	273	10.52	10.61	11.01	10.98	-	408.18	424.40	436.00	432.61	-
Book publishing	2731	10.25	10.29	10.64	10.78	-	388.48	397.19	404.32	405.33	-
Book printing	2732	10.83	10.97	11.42	11.20	-	431.03	456.35	475.07	474.01	-
Miscellaneous publishing	274	10.76	10.91	11.45	11.34	-	391.66	401.49	407.62	399.17	-
Commercial printing	275	11.89	11.83	12.10	12.06	-	469.66	470.63	491.26	484.81	-
Commercial printing, lithographic	2752	11.91	11.83	12.14	12.12	-	464.49	467.29	495.31	488.44	-
Commercial printing, nec	2759	11.73	11.74	11.86	11.76	-	468.03	469.60	468.47	463.34	-
Manifold business forms	276	12.11	12.19	12.59	12.46	-	501.35	516.86	517.45	517.09	-
Blankbooks and bookbinding	278	9.07	9.13	9.34	9.29	-	344.66	352.42	358.66	353.02	-
Printing trade services	279	14.06	14.24	14.25	14.21	-	552.56	566.75	558.60	558.45	-
Chemicals and allied products	28	14.19	14.22	14.64	14.56	14.61	610.17	621.41	635.36	623.17	634.07
Industrial inorganic chemicals	281	15.33	15.26	16.00	15.80	-	676.05	677.54	702.40	687.30	-
Industrial inorganic chemicals, nec	2819	15.56	15.48	16.22	16.04	-	683.08	684.22	707.19	700.95	-
Plastics materials and synthetics	282	15.06	15.19	15.69	15.46	-	647.58	665.32	707.62	678.69	-
Plastics materials and resins	2821	15.56	15.66	16.17	16.07	-	681.53	696.87	737.35	715.12	-
Organic fibers, noncellulosic	2824	14.45	14.60	15.05	14.68	-	609.79	629.26	677.25	632.71	-
Drugs	283	13.65	13.68	14.16	14.26	-	574.67	593.71	596.14	596.07	-
Pharmaceutical preparations	2834	13.69	13.73	14.11	14.18	-	574.98	597.26	591.21	588.47	-
Soap, cleaners, and toilet goods	284	11.94	11.93	12.00	12.03	-	489.54	498.67	489.60	490.82	-
Soap and other detergents	2841	15.12	15.12	15.86	15.86	-	633.53	635.04	656.19	664.53	-
Polishing, sanitation, and finishing preparations	2842,3	10.72	10.69	10.93	10.93	-	447.02	446.64	445.94	444.85	-
Toilet preparations	2844	10.58	10.53	10.19	10.20	-	423.20	438.05	411.68	410.04	-
Paints and allied products	285	12.51	12.58	12.53	12.55	-	525.42	529.62	518.74	513.30	-
Industrial organic chemicals	286	16.83	16.68	17.56	17.49	-	780.91	788.30	814.78	787.05	-
Cyclic crudes and intermediates	2865	16.23	16.44	17.21	16.91	-	728.73	766.10	788.22	747.42	-
Industrial organic chemicals, nec	2869	17.16	17.17	17.89	17.86	-	804.80	803.56	831.89	807.27	-
Agricultural chemicals	287	14.44	14.43	15.01	14.93	-	636.80	639.25	693.46	659.91	-
Miscellaneous chemical products	289	12.80	12.76	13.21	13.01	-	545.28	553.78	557.46	554.23	-
Petroleum and coal products	29	17.15	17.39	17.93	18.10	17.92	756.32	773.86	785.33	810.88	786.69
Petroleum refining	291	18.68	18.87	19.77	20.00	-	814.45	849.15	854.06	890.00	-
Asphalt paving and roofing materials	295	13.37	13.12	13.52	13.44	-	624.38	577.28	632.74	633.02	-
Rubber and misc. plastics products	30	10.10	10.14	10.46	10.44	10.46	420.16	422.84	435.14	436.39	441.41
Tires and inner tubes	301	16.15	16.28	16.93	17.01	-	696.07	706.55	770.32	770.55	-
Rubber and plastics footwear	302	6.91	7.02	7.54	7.51	-	306.11	318.01	319.70	319.93	-
Hose, belting, gaskets, and packing	305	10.09	10.06	10.28	10.40	-	419.74	420.51	422.51	433.68	-
Rubber and plastics hose and belting	3052	10.29	10.14	10.29	10.43	-	427.04	425.88	423.95	441.19	-
Fabricated rubber products, nec	306	9.65	9.63	9.77	9.74	-	398.55	395.79	399.59	399.34	-
Miscellaneous plastics products, nec	308	9.47	9.50	9.72	9.68	-	392.06	394.25	400.46	400.75	-
Leather and leather products	31	7.20	7.25	7.35	7.36	7.42	268.56	275.50	277.10	283.36	290.86
Leather tanning and finishing	311	9.57	9.56	9.57	9.58	-	412.47	410.12	405.77	410.02	-
Footwear, except rubber	314	6.79	6.86	6.99	7.00	-	239.01	251.08	257.23	264.60	-
Men's footwear, except athletic	3143	7.33	7.37	7.65	7.52	-	260.95	273.43	278.46	283.50	-
Women's footwear, except athletic	3144	6.36	6.41	6.49	6.58	-	216.88	230.12	234.94	241.49	-
Luggage	316	6.80	7.10	7.49	7.71	-	274.04	292.52	297.35	303.77	-
Handbags and personal leather goods	317	6.39	6.37	6.48	6.44	-	246.02	241.42	241.70	243.43	-
Transportation and public utilities		13.26	13.28	13.61	13.57	13.66	511.84	511.28	532.15	529.23	538.20
Railroad transportation:											
Class I railroads ³	4011	15.49	15.10	16.62	16.42	-	687.76	656.85	749.56	740.54	-

See footnotes at end of table.

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

C-2. 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				
		Oct. 1991	Nov. 1991	Sept. 1992	Oct. 1992 ^a	Nov. 1992 ^a	Oct. 1991	Nov. 1991	Sept. 1992	Oct. 1992 ^a	Nov. 1992 ^a
Transportation and public utilities—Continued											
Local and interurban passenger transit	41	33.8	33.4	33.6	34.0	-	-	-	-	-	-
Local and suburban transportation	411	37.4	37.7	38.5	38.8	-	-	-	-	-	-
Intercity and rural bus transportation	413	40.7	40.8	38.0	39.6	-	-	-	-	-	-
Trucking and warehousing	42	38.9	38.5	38.6	39.1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Trucking and courier services, except air	421	38.7	38.3	38.5	38.9	-	-	-	-	-	-
Public warehousing and storage	422	40.7	40.8	39.9	40.6	-	-	-	-	-	-
Water transportation:											
Water transportation services	449	34.8	35.3	34.8	34.8	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pipelines, except natural gas	46	40.9	42.4	40.3	41.4	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transportation services	47	36.2	36.3	36.6	36.6	-	-	-	-	-	-
Passenger transportation arrangement	472	35.8	35.8	36.1	35.8	-	-	-	-	-	-
Travel agencies	4724	35.9	36.2	38.1	35.6	-	-	-	-	-	-
Freight transportation arrangement	473	36.1	36.3	36.9	37.0	-	-	-	-	-	-
Communications	48	38.9	39.0	40.3	39.6	-	-	-	-	-	-
Telephone communications	481	40.3	40.6	41.9	41.2	-	-	-	-	-	-
Radio and television broadcasting	483	34.5	34.0	35.0	34.6	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cable and other pay television services	484	38.6	38.6	39.8	38.7	-	-	-	-	-	-
Electric, gas, and sanitary services	49	41.9	42.3	42.1	42.0	-	-	-	-	-	-
Electric services	491	41.7	42.0	42.1	41.9	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gas production and distribution	492	42.9	43.5	42.1	43.0	-	-	-	-	-	-
Combination utility services	493	41.7	42.5	41.8	41.5	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sanitary services	495	42.0	41.9	43.4	42.6	-	-	-	-	-	-
Wholesale trade		38.2	38.1	38.1	38.2	38.4	-	-	-	-	-
Durable goods	50	38.6	38.6	38.6	38.8	-	-	-	-	-	-
Motor vehicles, parts, and supplies	501	37.9	38.0	38.0	38.3	-	-	-	-	-	-
Furniture and home furnishings	502	36.6	36.5	36.8	37.4	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lumber and other construction materials	503	40.0	39.9	39.9	40.2	-	-	-	-	-	-
Professional and commercial equipment	504	38.8	38.8	38.9	39.0	-	-	-	-	-	-
Medical and hospital equipment	5047	37.4	37.3	37.6	37.4	-	-	-	-	-	-
Metals and minerals, except petroleum	505	40.7	40.4	39.8	40.0	-	-	-	-	-	-
Electrical goods	506	38.6	38.7	38.5	38.6	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hardware, plumbing, and heating equipment	507	38.4	38.5	38.4	38.5	-	-	-	-	-	-
Machinery, equipment, and supplies	508	39.0	39.0	39.1	39.4	-	-	-	-	-	-
Misc. wholesale trade durable goods	509	36.9	37.0	37.0	37.3	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nondurable goods	51	37.6	37.5	37.5	37.5	-	-	-	-	-	-
Paper and paper products	511	36.9	37.1	36.6	36.8	-	-	-	-	-	-
Drugs, proprietaries, and sundries	512	37.1	37.2	37.1	37.2	-	-	-	-	-	-
Apparel, piece goods, and notions	513	37.1	37.1	36.9	37.2	-	-	-	-	-	-
Groceries and related products	514	38.4	38.3	38.6	38.2	-	-	-	-	-	-
Farm-product raw materials	515	37.7	35.2	35.6	37.8	-	-	-	-	-	-
Chemicals and allied products	516	40.0	40.0	39.9	39.8	-	-	-	-	-	-
Petroleum and petroleum products	517	37.9	36.4	37.9	37.7	-	-	-	-	-	-
Beer, wine, and distilled beverages	518	36.3	36.1	37.1	36.8	-	-	-	-	-	-
Misc. wholesale trade nondurable goods	519	36.7	36.2	36.4	36.7	-	-	-	-	-	-
Retail trade		28.4	28.4	29.0	28.7	28.7	-	-	-	-	-
Building materials and garden supplies	52	35.9	35.8	36.5	36.5	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lumber and other building materials	521	38.0	37.9	38.4	36.5	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hardware stores	525	31.9	32.1	32.3	32.1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Retail nurseries and garden stores	526	33.1	32.4	34.2	34.7	-	-	-	-	-	-
General merchandise stores	53	28.4	28.7	30.5	28.9	-	-	-	-	-	-
Department stores	531	28.5	28.7	30.7	29.0	-	-	-	-	-	-
Variety stores	533	27.3	27.4	28.2	27.1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Misc. general merchandise stores	539	29.1	29.1	29.9	29.6	-	-	-	-	-	-

See footnotes at end of table.

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

C-2. 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				
		Oct. 1991	Nov. 1991	Sept. 1992	Oct. 1992 ^a	Nov. 1992 ^a	Oct. 1991	Nov. 1991	Sept. 1992	Oct. 1992 ^a	Nov. 1992 ^a
Transportation and public utilities—Continued											
Local and interurban passenger transit	41	\$9.65	\$9.75	\$9.99	\$9.89	-	\$326.17	\$325.65	\$335.66	\$336.26	-
Local and suburban transportation	411	10.37	10.47	10.66	10.64	-	387.84	394.72	410.41	412.83	-
Intercity and rural bus transportation	413	12.94	13.26	13.27	12.89	-	526.66	541.01	504.26	510.44	-
Trucking and warehousing	42	12.00	11.99	12.19	12.21	-	466.80	461.62	470.53	477.41	-
Trucking and courier services, except air	421	12.21	12.19	12.36	12.40	-	472.53	466.88	475.86	482.36	-
Public warehousing and storage	422	9.53	9.64	10.00	9.80	-	387.87	393.31	399.00	397.88	-
Water transportation:											
Water transportation services	449	17.24	17.16	17.35	17.56	-	599.95	605.75	603.78	611.09	-
Pipelines, except natural gas	46	17.75	17.69	18.79	18.93	-	725.98	750.06	757.24	783.70	-
Transportation services	47	10.66	10.60	10.88	10.85	-	385.89	384.78	398.21	397.11	-
Passenger transportation arrangement	472	9.59	9.56	10.09	10.02	-	343.32	342.25	364.25	358.72	-
Travel agencies	4724	9.69	9.57	10.06	10.00	-	347.87	346.43	363.17	356.00	-
Freight transportation arrangement	473	12.11	12.00	11.99	12.04	-	437.17	435.60	442.43	445.48	-
Communications	48	14.12	14.13	14.82	14.82	-	549.27	551.07	597.25	586.87	-
Telephone communications	481	14.76	14.78	15.61	15.65	-	594.83	600.07	654.06	644.78	-
Radio and television broadcasting	483	13.56	13.65	14.00	13.87	-	467.82	464.10	490.00	479.90	-
Cable and other pay television services	484	10.85	10.70	11.16	11.08	-	418.81	413.02	444.17	428.80	-
Electric, gas, and sanitary services	49	15.89	16.03	16.23	16.25	-	665.79	678.07	683.28	682.50	-
Electric services	491	16.40	16.55	16.99	16.97	-	683.88	695.10	715.28	711.04	-
Gas production and distribution	492	15.10	15.23	15.57	15.71	-	647.79	662.51	655.50	675.53	-
Combination utility services	493	18.93	18.93	18.73	18.79	-	789.38	804.53	782.91	779.79	-
Sanitary services	495	11.72	11.96	12.07	12.03	-	492.24	501.12	523.84	512.48	-
Wholesale trade		11.18	11.25	11.46	11.46	\$11.55	427.08	428.63	436.63	437.77	\$443.52
Durable goods	50	11.56	11.62	11.78	11.83	-	446.22	448.53	454.71	459.00	-
Motor vehicles, parts, and supplies	501	10.28	10.38	10.43	10.45	-	389.61	394.44	396.34	400.24	-
Furniture and home furnishings	502	10.16	10.25	10.33	10.39	-	371.86	374.13	380.14	388.59	-
Lumber and other construction materials	503	10.80	10.86	11.01	11.10	-	432.00	433.31	439.30	446.22	-
Professional and commercial equipment	504	13.78	13.80	14.02	14.15	-	534.66	535.44	545.38	551.85	-
Medical and hospital equipment	5047	12.67	12.70	12.68	12.81	-	473.86	473.71	476.77	479.09	-
Metals and minerals, except petroleum	505	11.58	11.69	11.83	11.81	-	471.31	472.28	470.83	472.40	-
Electrical goods	506	11.86	11.93	12.15	12.23	-	457.80	461.69	467.78	472.08	-
Hardware, plumbing, and heating equipment	507	11.02	11.06	11.18	11.24	-	423.17	425.81	429.31	432.74	-
Machinery, equipment, and supplies	508	11.47	11.54	11.76	11.76	-	447.33	450.06	459.82	463.34	-
Misc. wholesale trade durable goods	509	8.97	8.96	9.20	9.23	-	330.99	331.52	340.40	344.28	-
Nondurable goods	51	10.66	10.74	11.03	10.96	-	400.82	402.75	413.63	411.00	-
Paper and paper products	511	11.28	11.31	11.58	11.61	-	416.23	419.60	423.83	427.25	-
Drugs, proprietaries, and sundries	512	12.58	12.74	13.12	13.20	-	466.72	473.93	486.75	491.04	-
Apparel, piece goods, and notions	513	10.50	10.54	10.59	10.56	-	389.55	391.03	390.77	392.83	-
Groceries and related products	514	10.78	10.85	11.24	11.15	-	413.95	415.56	433.86	425.93	-
Farm-product raw materials	515	8.03	7.93	8.25	8.20	-	302.73	279.14	293.70	309.96	-
Chemicals and allied products	516	12.83	12.86	13.35	13.41	-	513.20	514.40	532.67	533.72	-
Petroleum and petroleum products	517	10.35	10.47	10.57	10.56	-	392.27	402.05	400.60	398.11	-
Beer, wine, and distilled beverages	518	12.48	12.59	12.76	12.64	-	453.02	454.50	473.40	465.15	-
Misc. wholesale trade nondurable goods	519	9.09	9.12	9.37	9.31	-	333.60	330.14	341.07	341.68	-
Retail trade		7.03	7.06	7.21	7.20	7.22	199.65	200.50	209.09	206.64	207.21
Building materials and garden supplies	52	8.29	8.34	8.49	8.55	-	297.61	298.57	309.89	312.08	-
Lumber and other building materials	521	8.65	8.70	8.84	8.92	-	328.70	329.73	339.46	343.42	-
Hardware stores	525	7.05	7.07	7.29	7.32	-	224.90	226.95	235.47	234.97	-
Retail nurseries and garden stores	526	7.37	7.45	7.44	7.42	-	243.95	241.38	254.45	257.47	-
General merchandise stores	53	7.08	7.06	7.29	7.24	-	201.07	202.62	222.35	209.24	-
Department stores	531	7.16	7.14	7.34	7.29	-	204.06	204.92	225.34	211.41	-
Variety stores	533	5.77	5.76	6.15	6.16	-	157.52	157.82	173.43	166.94	-
Misc. general merchandise stores	539	7.24	7.20	7.65	7.56	-	210.68	209.52	228.74	223.78	-

See footnotes at end of table.

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

C-2. 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				
		Oct. 1991	Nov. 1991	Sept. 1992	Oct. 1992 ²	Nov. 1992 ²	Oct. 1991	Nov. 1991	Sept. 1992	Oct. 1992 ²	Nov. 1992 ²
Retail trade—Continued											
Food stores	54	28.9	29.2	30.5	29.6	-	-	-	-	-	-
Grocery stores	541	29.1	29.4	30.8	29.7	-	-	-	-	-	-
Retail bakeries	546	28.2	28.1	28.3	28.6	-	-	-	-	-	-
Automotive dealers and service stations	55	35.8	35.9	35.8	36.0	-	-	-	-	-	-
New and used car dealers	551	37.1	37.3	37.1	37.4	-	-	-	-	-	-
Auto and home supply stores	553	38.0	37.9	37.9	38.0	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gasoline service stations	554	33.3	33.4	33.1	33.1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Automotive dealers, nec	559	34.6	34.7	34.2	34.1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Apparel and accessory stores	56	26.5	26.5	26.7	26.3	-	-	-	-	-	-
Men's and boys' clothing stores	561	28.4	27.7	29.0	28.6	-	-	-	-	-	-
Women's clothing stores	562	24.1	24.0	24.1	24.0	-	-	-	-	-	-
Family clothing stores	565	27.1	27.5	27.8	27.3	-	-	-	-	-	-
Shoe stores	566	29.0	28.9	28.2	27.3	-	-	-	-	-	-
Furniture and home furnishings stores	57	32.9	32.9	33.0	32.9	-	-	-	-	-	-
Furniture and home furnishings stores	571	33.2	33.3	33.2	33.0	-	-	-	-	-	-
Household appliance stores	572	34.3	34.0	33.7	33.4	-	-	-	-	-	-
Radio, television, and computer stores	573	32.1	32.1	32.6	32.5	-	-	-	-	-	-
Radio, television, and electronic stores	5731	31.5	31.6	32.0	32.0	-	-	-	-	-	-
Record and prerecorded tape stores	5735	26.1	26.2	27.9	27.6	-	-	-	-	-	-
Eating and drinking places ⁴	58	24.7	24.5	24.8	24.8	-	-	-	-	-	-
Miscellaneous retail establishments	59	29.2	29.4	29.6	29.4	-	-	-	-	-	-
Drug stores and proprietary stores	591	27.2	27.5	28.2	27.8	-	-	-	-	-	-
Used merchandise stores	593	31.7	32.3	32.1	32.4	-	-	-	-	-	-
Miscellaneous shopping goods stores	594	27.5	27.4	28.0	27.6	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nonstore retailers	596	33.6	34.1	34.1	34.2	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fuel dealers	598	38.4	39.2	37.2	38.1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Retail stores, nec	599	31.0	31.0	30.9	30.9	-	-	-	-	-	-
Finance, insurance, and real estate⁵		35.5	35.6	35.5	35.6	36.4	-	-	-	-	-
Depository institutions	60	35.1	35.2	35.0	35.1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Commercial banks	602	34.9	35.0	34.8	34.9	-	-	-	-	-	-
Credit unions	606	35.3	35.3	35.6	35.4	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nondepository institutions	61	37.4	37.3	37.5	37.5	-	-	-	-	-	-
Personal credit institutions	614	37.6	37.3	38.0	37.9	-	-	-	-	-	-
Security and commodity brokers:											
Security and commodity services	628	36.9	37.2	36.3	36.4	-	-	-	-	-	-
Insurance carriers	63	37.4	37.5	37.6	37.6	-	-	-	-	-	-
Life insurance	631	36.7	37.1	37.2	37.2	-	-	-	-	-	-
Medical service and health insurance	632	38.3	38.6	38.1	38.4	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fire, marine, and casualty insurance	633	37.5	37.4	37.4	37.4	-	-	-	-	-	-
Services		32.3	32.3	32.2	32.4	32.7	-	-	-	-	-
Agricultural services	07	34.6	33.7	34.3	34.7	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hotels and other lodging places:											
Hotels and motels ⁴	701	30.7	30.3	31.4	31.1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Personal services:											
Laundry, cleaning, and garment services	721	34.0	33.9	33.7	34.6	-	-	-	-	-	-
Beauty shops ⁴	723	28.9	29.1	28.1	28.8	-	-	-	-	-	-
Miscellaneous personal services	729	25.0	26.6	25.5	25.4	-	-	-	-	-	-

See footnotes at end of table.

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

C-2. 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				
		Oct. 1991	Nov. 1991	Sept. 1992	Oct. 1992 ²	Nov. 1992 ²	Oct. 1991	Nov. 1991	Sept. 1992	Oct. 1992 ²	Nov. 1992 ²
Retail trade—Continued											
Food stores	54	\$7.47	\$7.53	\$7.76	\$7.62	-	\$215.88	\$219.88	\$236.68	\$225.55	-
Grocery stores	541	7.54	7.62	7.85	7.71	-	219.41	224.03	241.78	228.99	-
Retail bakeries	546	6.52	6.50	6.77	6.68	-	183.86	182.65	191.59	191.05	-
Automotive dealers and service stations	55	9.13	9.18	9.42	9.42	-	326.85	329.56	337.24	339.12	-
New and used car dealers	551	11.22	11.31	11.71	11.63	-	416.26	421.86	434.44	434.96	-
Auto and home supply stores	553	8.07	8.14	8.19	8.23	-	306.66	308.51	310.40	312.74	-
Gasoline service stations	554	6.50	6.49	6.55	6.54	-	216.45	216.77	216.81	216.47	-
Automotive dealers, nec	559	10.49	10.50	10.54	10.41	-	362.95	364.35	360.47	354.98	-
Apparel and accessory stores	56	6.72	6.77	6.94	6.94	-	178.08	179.41	185.30	182.52	-
Men's and boys' clothing stores	561	8.09	8.19	8.31	8.49	-	229.76	226.86	240.99	242.81	-
Women's clothing stores	562	6.41	6.37	6.61	6.56	-	154.48	152.88	159.30	157.44	-
Family clothing stores	565	6.50	6.61	6.71	6.69	-	176.15	181.78	186.54	182.64	-
Shoe stores	566	6.92	7.05	7.23	7.25	-	200.68	203.75	203.89	197.93	-
Furniture and home furnishings stores	57	8.95	9.03	9.27	9.26	-	294.46	297.09	305.91	304.65	-
Furniture and home furnishings stores	571	8.66	8.75	9.07	9.07	-	287.51	291.38	301.12	299.31	-
Household appliance stores	572	9.34	9.45	9.72	9.79	-	320.36	321.30	327.56	326.99	-
Radio, television, and computer stores	573	9.30	9.33	9.48	9.42	-	298.53	299.49	309.05	306.15	-
Radio, television, and electronic stores	5731	8.88	8.94	9.28	9.08	-	279.72	282.50	296.96	290.56	-
Record and prerecorded tape stores	5735	5.77	5.75	5.87	5.83	-	150.60	150.65	163.77	160.91	-
Eating and drinking places ⁴	58	5.24	5.24	5.32	5.33	-	129.43	128.38	131.94	132.18	-
Miscellaneous retail establishments	59	7.50	7.49	7.73	7.73	-	219.00	220.21	228.81	227.26	-
Drug stores and proprietary stores	591	7.35	7.38	7.71	7.72	-	199.92	202.95	217.42	214.62	-
Used merchandise stores	593	6.57	6.57	6.59	6.58	-	208.27	212.21	211.54	213.19	-
Miscellaneous shopping goods stores	594	7.00	6.93	7.22	7.21	-	192.50	189.88	202.16	199.00	-
Nonstore retailers	596	8.12	8.04	8.25	8.16	-	272.83	274.16	281.33	279.07	-
Fuel dealers	598	10.44	10.73	10.66	10.82	-	400.90	420.62	396.55	412.24	-
Retail stores, nec	599	7.73	7.70	8.07	8.07	-	239.63	238.70	249.36	249.36	-
Finance, insurance, and real estate⁵		10.47	10.52	10.84	10.90	\$11.04	371.69	374.51	384.82	388.04	\$401.86
Depository institutions	60	8.79	8.84	8.97	8.99	-	308.53	311.17	313.95	315.55	-
Commercial banks	602	8.43	8.49	8.60	8.59	-	294.21	297.15	299.28	299.79	-
Credit unions	606	8.53	8.54	8.74	8.80	-	301.11	301.46	311.14	311.52	-
Nondepository institutions	61	10.99	11.00	11.62	11.70	-	411.03	410.30	435.75	438.75	-
Personal credit institutions	614	9.58	9.60	9.69	9.70	-	360.21	358.08	368.22	367.63	-
Security and commodity brokers:											
Security and commodity services	628	14.74	14.84	15.14	15.41	-	543.91	552.05	549.58	560.92	-
Insurance carriers	63	11.85	11.90	12.46	12.57	-	443.19	446.25	468.50	472.63	-
Life insurance	631	10.83	10.85	11.38	11.45	-	397.46	402.54	423.34	425.94	-
Medical service and health insurance	632	11.28	11.35	11.91	11.92	-	432.02	438.11	453.77	457.73	-
Fire, marine, and casualty insurance	633	12.81	12.87	13.51	13.72	-	480.38	481.34	505.27	513.13	-
Services		10.32	10.39	10.61	10.64	10.72	333.34	335.60	341.64	344.74	350.54
Agricultural services	07	8.28	8.37	8.32	8.39	-	286.49	282.07	285.38	291.13	-
Hotels and other lodging places:											
Hotels and motels ⁴	701	7.23	7.28	7.47	7.51	-	221.96	220.58	234.56	233.56	-
Personal services:											
Laundry, cleaning, and garment services	721	7.10	7.11	7.25	7.18	-	241.40	241.03	244.33	248.43	-
Beauty shops ⁴	723	7.17	7.21	7.65	7.53	-	207.21	209.81	214.97	216.86	-
Miscellaneous personal services	729	7.78	7.79	8.00	8.12	-	194.50	207.21	204.00	206.25	-

See footnotes at end of table.

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

C-2. 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				
		Oct. 1991	Nov. 1991	Sept. 1992	Oct. 1992 ^a	Nov. 1992 ^a	Oct. 1991	Nov. 1991	Sept. 1992	Oct. 1992 ^a	Nov. 1992 ^a
Services—Continued											
Business services	73	33.0	33.0	32.2	32.9	-	-	-	-	-	-
Advertising	731	36.1	36.2	36.4	36.7	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mailing, reproduction, and stenographic services:											
Photocopying and duplicating services	7334	37.4	37.1	36.9	36.9	-	-	-	-	-	-
Services to buildings	734	28.4	28.2	28.0	28.7	-	-	-	-	-	-
Miscellaneous equipment rental and leasing	735	39.4	38.4	38.8	39.4	-	-	-	-	-	-
Heavy construction equipment rental	7353	40.5	39.4	39.2	41.4	-	-	-	-	-	-
Personnel supply services:											
Help supply services	7363	30.8	31.0	29.5	30.8	-	-	-	-	-	-
Computer and data processing services	737	37.8	38.1	37.8	38.0	-	-	-	-	-	-
Computer programming services	7371	38.2	38.4	38.0	38.0	-	-	-	-	-	-
Computer integrated systems design	7373	38.8	39.2	38.2	38.5	-	-	-	-	-	-
Information retrieval services	7375	37.5	39.5	38.9	38.4	-	-	-	-	-	-
Computer maintenance and repair	7378	38.9	38.9	38.9	38.9	-	-	-	-	-	-
Miscellaneous business services	738	34.2	33.9	33.5	33.5	-	-	-	-	-	-
Detective and armored car services	7381	33.6	33.2	33.4	33.6	-	-	-	-	-	-
Security systems services	7382	37.0	37.1	37.6	37.3	-	-	-	-	-	-
Auto repair, services, and parking	75	36.4	36.4	36.2	36.4	-	-	-	-	-	-
Automobile parking	752	32.3	32.3	33.0	32.6	-	-	-	-	-	-
Automotive repair shops	753	38.0	38.3	37.7	38.1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Miscellaneous repair services	76	38.0	37.8	37.6	38.0	-	-	-	-	-	-
Motion pictures	78	27.4	27.2	27.9	28.5	-	-	-	-	-	-
Motion picture production and services	781	36.9	35.9	37.5	38.6	-	-	-	-	-	-
Amusement and recreation services	79	26.4	26.5	26.4	25.8	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bowling centers	793	25.1	25.3	25.0	24.8	-	-	-	-	-	-
Misc. amusement and recreation services	799	25.8	25.6	26.3	25.3	-	-	-	-	-	-
Physical fitness facilities	7991	18.6	18.2	17.8	18.1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Membership sports and recreation clubs	7997	28.5	27.7	28.8	28.5	-	-	-	-	-	-
Health services	80	32.4	32.6	32.7	32.5	-	-	-	-	-	-
Offices and clinics of medical doctors	801	31.9	31.9	32.0	31.8	-	-	-	-	-	-
Offices and clinics of dentists	802	28.2	28.3	28.0	28.1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Offices and clinics of other health practitioners	804	29.7	29.5	29.7	29.7	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nursing and personal care facilities	805	31.8	32.1	32.6	32.1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Intermediate care facilities	8052	31.1	31.4	32.0	31.3	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hospitals	806	34.2	34.3	34.3	34.3	-	-	-	-	-	-
Home health care services	808	26.2	26.6	27.4	27.4	-	-	-	-	-	-
Legal services	81	34.5	34.5	34.6	34.7	-	-	-	-	-	-
Social services:											
Child day care services	835	29.7	29.6	29.3	30.1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Membership organizations:											
Professional organizations	862	35.3	35.3	34.7	35.1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Engineering and management services	87	37.1	37.1	36.9	37.1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Engineering and architectural services	871	38.8	38.8	38.9	39.2	-	-	-	-	-	-
Engineering services	8711	39.1	39.0	39.1	39.5	-	-	-	-	-	-
Architectural services	8712	37.5	38.0	38.2	37.8	-	-	-	-	-	-
Surveying services	8713	37.9	37.5	37.7	38.7	-	-	-	-	-	-
Accounting, auditing, and bookkeeping	872	37.2	37.3	36.4	36.6	-	-	-	-	-	-
Research and testing services	873	36.6	36.4	36.6	36.6	-	-	-	-	-	-
Management and public relations	874	35.2	35.4	35.0	35.3	-	-	-	-	-	-
Public relations services	8743	35.3	35.1	34.0	34.5	-	-	-	-	-	-
Services, nec	89	35.9	36.2	37.6	38.4	-	-	-	-	-	-

See footnotes at end of table.

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

C-2. 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				
		Oct. 1991	Nov. 1991	Sept. 1992	Oct. 1992 ^p	Nov. 1992 ^p	Oct. 1991	Nov. 1991	Sept. 1992	Oct. 1992 ^p	Nov. 1992 ^p
Services—Continued											
Business services	73	\$9.71	\$9.80	\$9.98	\$9.91	-	\$320.43	\$323.40	\$321.36	\$326.04	-
Advertising	731	14.33	14.31	14.94	14.81	-	517.31	518.02	543.82	543.53	-
Mailing, reproduction, and stenographic services:											
Photocopying and duplicating services	7334	9.15	9.23	9.45	9.40	-	342.21	342.43	348.71	346.86	-
Services to buildings	734	7.26	7.29	7.36	7.38	-	206.18	205.58	206.08	211.81	-
Miscellaneous equipment rental and leasing	735	10.27	10.33	10.48	10.59	-	404.64	396.67	406.62	417.25	-
Heavy construction equipment rental	7353	13.03	12.97	13.67	13.76	-	527.72	511.02	535.86	569.66	-
Personnel supply services:											
Help supply services	7363	8.17	8.31	8.26	8.19	-	251.64	257.61	243.67	252.25	-
Computer and data processing services	737	15.61	15.58	15.85	15.88	-	590.06	593.60	599.13	603.44	-
Computer programming services	7371	17.92	17.98	18.47	18.63	-	684.54	690.43	701.86	707.94	-
Computer integrated systems design	7373	16.52	16.59	16.50	16.81	-	640.98	650.33	630.30	647.19	-
Information retrieval services	7375	13.22	13.03	13.00	13.23	-	495.75	514.69	505.70	508.03	-
Computer maintenance and repair	7378	13.98	13.77	13.52	13.70	-	543.82	535.85	525.93	532.93	-
Miscellaneous business services	738	8.22	8.27	8.60	8.54	-	281.12	280.35	288.10	286.09	-
Detective and armored car services	7361	6.51	6.59	6.80	6.71	-	218.74	218.79	227.12	225.46	-
Security systems services	7382	9.92	9.91	10.27	10.26	-	367.04	367.66	386.15	382.70	-
Auto repair, services, and parking	75	9.01	9.09	9.17	9.18	-	327.96	330.88	331.95	334.15	-
Automobile parking	752	6.76	6.72	6.89	6.79	-	218.35	217.06	227.37	221.35	-
Automotive repair shops	753	9.91	9.96	10.06	10.09	-	376.58	381.47	379.26	384.43	-
Miscellaneous repair services	76	10.68	10.61	10.82	10.95	-	405.84	401.06	406.83	416.10	-
Motion pictures	78	12.29	12.14	12.53	12.85	-	336.75	330.21	349.59	366.23	-
Motion picture production and services	781	18.70	18.46	18.84	18.80	-	690.03	662.71	706.50	725.68	-
Amusement and recreation services	79	8.16	8.47	8.08	8.53	-	215.42	224.46	213.31	220.07	-
Bowling centers	793	6.37	6.41	6.48	6.50	-	159.89	162.17	162.00	161.20	-
Misc. amusement and recreation services	799	7.68	7.84	7.45	7.83	-	198.14	200.70	195.94	198.10	-
Physical fitness facilities	7991	7.77	7.77	7.95	7.99	-	144.52	141.41	141.51	144.62	-
Membership sports and recreation clubs	7997	7.76	7.90	7.73	7.91	-	221.16	218.83	222.62	225.44	-
Health services	80	11.10	11.15	11.52	11.51	-	359.64	363.49	376.70	374.08	-
Offices and clinics of medical doctors	801	11.21	11.30	11.51	11.55	-	357.60	360.47	368.32	367.29	-
Offices and clinics of dentists	802	10.68	10.76	11.07	11.11	-	301.18	304.51	309.96	312.19	-
Offices and clinics of other health practitioners	804	9.67	9.74	10.03	10.08	-	287.20	287.33	297.89	299.38	-
Nursing and personal care facilities	805	7.64	7.64	7.96	7.93	-	242.95	245.24	259.50	254.55	-
Intermediate care facilities	8052	7.03	7.05	7.37	7.32	-	218.63	221.37	235.84	229.12	-
Hospitals	806	12.71	12.75	13.23	13.19	-	434.68	437.33	453.79	452.42	-
Home health care services	808	9.54	9.64	10.18	10.16	-	249.95	256.42	278.93	278.38	-
Legal services	81	14.57	14.70	15.00	15.11	-	502.67	507.15	519.00	524.32	-
Social services:											
Child day care services	835	6.40	6.42	6.56	6.59	-	190.08	190.03	192.21	198.36	-
Membership organizations:											
Professional organizations	862	13.58	13.77	14.39	14.54	-	479.37	486.08	499.33	510.35	-
Engineering and management services	87	14.20	14.28	14.78	14.81	-	526.82	529.79	545.38	549.45	-
Engineering and architectural services	871	15.73	15.80	16.15	16.20	-	610.32	613.04	628.24	635.04	-
Engineering services	8711	16.29	16.36	16.75	16.80	-	636.94	638.04	654.93	663.60	-
Architectural services	8712	14.61	14.68	14.85	14.93	-	547.88	557.84	567.27	564.35	-
Surveying services	8713	10.92	10.92	11.15	11.26	-	413.87	409.50	420.36	435.76	-
Accounting, auditing, and bookkeeping	872	12.41	12.35	13.00	13.03	-	461.65	460.66	473.20	476.90	-
Research and testing services	873	14.96	15.14	15.66	15.67	-	547.54	551.10	573.16	573.52	-
Management and public relations	874	12.77	12.90	13.42	13.44	-	449.50	456.66	469.70	474.43	-
Public relations services	8743	13.81	13.97	13.60	13.38	-	487.49	490.35	462.40	461.61	-
Services, nec	89	15.52	15.51	15.79	15.75	-	557.17	561.46	593.70	604.80	-

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 C-2a 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 1991 benchmark levels. When more recent benchmark data are introduced, all unadjusted data from April 1991 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.

C-2a. 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)			
	Sept. 1991	Oct. 1991	Sept. 1992	Oct. 1992 ^p	Sept. 1991	Oct. 1991	Sept. 1992	Oct. 1992 ^p
Average hourly earnings, excluding lump-sum payments	\$16.86	\$17.14	\$17.98	\$18.10	\$15.33	\$15.37	\$16.62	\$16.71
Average hourly earnings, including lump-sum payments	17.30	17.54	18.36	18.93	15.48	15.51	16.71	16.81

^p = preliminary.

**ESTABLISHMENT DATA
EARNINGS
NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED**

C-3. Average hourly earnings, excluding overtime,¹ of production workers on manufacturing payrolls

Industry	Oct. 1991	Nov. 1991	Sept. 1992	Oct. 1992 ^p	Nov. 1992 ^p
Manufacturing	\$10.74	\$10.79	\$11.00	\$10.94	\$10.98
Durable goods	11.33	11.37	11.57	11.51	11.53
Lumber and wood products	8.93	8.95	9.08	9.08	(f)
Furniture and fixtures	8.53	8.55	8.77	8.77	(f)
Stone, clay, and glass products	10.77	10.89	11.15	11.01	(f)
Primary metal industries	12.74	12.76	13.12	12.95	(f)
Fabricated metal products	10.78	10.84	10.95	10.89	(f)
Industrial machinery and equipment	11.71	11.72	11.95	11.91	(f)
Electronic and other electrical equipment	10.34	10.39	10.61	10.53	(f)
Transportation equipment	14.25	14.32	14.62	14.58	(f)
Instruments and related products	11.29	11.29	11.65	11.64	(f)
Miscellaneous manufacturing	8.52	8.61	8.83	8.81	(f)
Nondurable goods	9.98	10.04	10.29	10.22	\$10.29
Food and kindred products	9.34	9.49	9.61	9.55	(f)
Tobacco products	15.46	16.34	15.51	15.31	(f)
Textile mill products	7.96	8.01	8.24	8.23	(f)
Apparel and other textile products	6.64	6.64	6.84	6.80	(f)
Paper and allied products	12.11	12.14	12.46	12.36	(f)
Printing and publishing	11.16	11.14	11.42	11.38	(f)
Chemicals and allied products	13.45	13.46	13.83	13.80	(f)
Petroleum and coal products	15.97	16.17	16.73	16.74	(f)
Rubber and misc. plastics products	9.65	9.69	9.96	9.92	(f)
Leather and leather products	6.99	7.03	7.15	7.14	(f)

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 1991 benchmark levels. When more recent benchmark data are introduced, all unadjusted data from April 1991 forward are subject to revision.

**ESTABLISHMENT DATA
EARNINGS
NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED**

C-4. 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				
	Oct. 1991	Nov. 1991	Sept. 1992	Oct. 1992 ^p	Nov. 1992 ^p	Oct. 1991	Nov. 1991	Sept. 1992	Oct. 1992 ^p	Nov. 1992 ^p
Total private:										
Current dollars	\$10.43	\$10.45	\$10.66	\$10.69	\$10.73	\$358.79	\$358.44	\$365.64	\$368.81	\$371.26
Constant (1982) dollars	7.47	7.46	7.42	7.42	(^q)	256.83	255.85	254.62	255.94	(^q)
Mining:										
Current dollars	14.12	14.27	14.57	14.42	\$14.57	626.93	635.02	641.08	641.69	\$648.37
Constant (1982) dollars	10.11	10.19	10.15	10.01	(^q)	448.77	453.26	446.43	445.31	(^q)
Construction:										
Current dollars	14.11	13.98	14.18	14.25	\$14.17	553.11	528.44	526.08	555.75	\$531.38
Constant (1982) dollars	10.10	9.98	9.87	9.89	(^q)	395.93	377.19	366.35	385.67	(^q)
Manufacturing:										
Current dollars	11.25	11.31	11.53	11.48	\$11.53	462.38	467.10	472.73	474.12	\$479.65
Constant (1982) dollars	8.05	8.07	8.03	7.97	(^q)	330.98	333.40	329.20	329.02	(^q)
Transportation and public utilities:										
Current dollars	13.26	13.28	13.61	13.57	\$13.66	511.84	511.28	532.15	529.23	\$538.20
Constant (1982) dollars	9.49	9.48	9.48	9.42	(^q)	366.39	364.94	370.58	367.27	(^q)
Wholesale trade:										
Current dollars	11.18	11.25	11.46	11.46	\$11.55	427.08	428.63	436.63	437.77	\$443.52
Constant (1982) dollars	8.00	8.03	7.98	7.95	(^q)	305.71	305.95	304.06	303.80	(^q)
Retail trade:										
Current dollars	7.03	7.06	7.21	7.20	\$7.22	199.65	200.50	209.09	206.64	\$207.21
Constant (1982) dollars	5.03	5.04	5.02	5.00	(^q)	142.91	143.11	145.61	143.40	(^q)
Finance, insurance, and real estate:										
Current dollars	10.47	10.52	10.84	10.90	\$11.04	371.69	374.51	384.82	388.04	\$401.86
Constant (1982) dollars	7.49	7.51	7.55	7.56	(^q)	266.06	267.32	267.98	269.29	(^q)
Services:										
Current dollars	10.32	10.39	10.61	10.64	\$10.72	333.34	335.60	341.64	344.74	\$350.54
Constant (1982) dollars	7.39	7.42	7.39	7.38	(^q)	238.61	239.54	237.91	239.24	(^q)

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 1991 benchmark levels. When more recent benchmark data are introduced, all unadjusted data from April 1991 forward are subject to revision.

**ESTABLISHMENT DATA
HOURS
SEASONALLY ADJUSTED**

C-5. Average weekly hours of production or nonsupervisory workers¹ on private nonfarm payrolls by major industry and manufacturing group, seasonally adjusted

Industry	1991		1992										
	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct. ^P	Nov. ^P
Total private	34.4	34.5	34.3	34.6	34.5	34.3	34.6	34.3	34.3	34.6	34.3	34.5	34.7
Mining	44.1	44.0	43.7	44.2	44.3	44.2	44.3	43.4	43.7	44.4	43.8	44.1	44.1
Construction	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)
Manufacturing	40.9	41.0	40.9	41.1	41.1	41.1	41.3	41.0	41.0	41.0	40.9	41.1	41.3
<i>Overtime hours</i>	3.7	3.7	3.6	3.7	3.8	3.9	4.1	3.8	3.8	3.7	3.5	3.8	3.9
Durable goods	41.3	41.4	41.3	41.6	41.6	41.5	41.9	41.5	41.6	41.6	41.2	41.6	41.8
<i>Overtime hours</i>	3.7	3.7	3.5	3.7	3.7	3.8	4.1	3.8	3.8	3.7	3.4	3.8	3.9
Lumber and wood products	40.4	40.6	40.5	41.1	41.0	40.6	40.8	40.1	40.8	40.5	40.3	40.7	41.1
Furniture and fixtures	39.1	39.5	39.5	39.7	40.1	40.0	40.0	39.8	40.1	39.4	39.2	39.8	40.4
Stone, clay, and glass products	41.6	41.9	41.6	41.9	42.0	42.4	42.5	42.3	42.5	42.3	42.5	42.4	42.3
Primary metal industries	42.5	42.6	42.4	42.9	43.0	43.2	43.6	43.2	43.1	43.1	42.7	42.8	43.0
Blast furnaces and basic steel products ..	43.0	43.0	42.4	43.3	43.5	44.0	44.1	43.8	43.8	43.9	42.4	42.8	43.4
Fabricated metal products	41.4	41.5	41.4	41.6	41.6	41.3	41.9	41.6	41.9	41.6	41.1	41.6	41.9
Industrial machinery and equipment	41.8	41.9	41.8	42.1	42.2	42.1	42.6	42.2	42.1	42.2	42.0	42.4	42.8
Electronic and other electrical equipment ..	41.0	41.1	41.0	41.1	41.2	41.0	41.5	41.1	41.3	41.2	41.0	41.3	41.6
Transportation equipment	42.1	42.0	41.6	42.0	42.0	41.8	42.2	41.9	41.5	42.2	40.9	41.6	41.7
Motor vehicles and equipment	42.5	42.3	41.9	42.8	42.5	43.2	43.1	42.6	42.5	42.9	41.0	41.5	42.3
Instruments and related products	41.1	41.1	41.0	41.2	41.2	40.9	41.4	41.2	41.1	41.2	41.0	41.3	41.3
Miscellaneous manufacturing	39.7	40.0	39.8	39.9	40.0	39.9	40.0	40.0	40.1	39.7	39.5	40.0	40.1
Nondurable goods	40.4	40.5	40.4	40.5	40.5	40.6	40.5	40.4	40.3	40.3	40.5	40.4	40.6
<i>Overtime hours</i>	3.8	3.8	3.7	3.8	3.9	4.1	4.1	3.9	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.9	3.9
Food and kindred products	40.7	40.6	40.6	40.8	40.7	40.7	40.5	40.3	40.3	40.5	40.8	40.9	40.8
Tobacco products	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)
Textile mill products	41.3	41.5	41.0	41.4	41.3	41.4	41.4	41.3	41.0	40.8	41.8	40.7	41.1
Apparel and other textile products	37.3	37.4	37.4	37.2	37.4	37.2	37.3	37.2	37.2	37.2	37.4	37.4	37.6
Paper and allied products	43.4	43.5	43.4	43.6	43.6	44.0	43.8	43.7	43.5	43.5	43.9	43.4	43.5
Printing and publishing	38.0	38.1	37.9	38.0	38.1	38.0	38.2	38.1	38.0	38.0	38.1	38.2	38.1
Chemicals and allied products	43.3	43.4	43.2	43.4	43.1	43.1	43.4	43.2	43.1	43.1	42.9	42.9	43.0
Petroleum and coal products	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)
Rubber and misc. plastics products	41.5	41.5	41.5	41.7	41.7	42.3	41.9	41.8	41.6	41.7	41.5	41.6	42.0
Leather and leather products	38.1	37.7	37.6	37.1	37.6	38.0	38.2	38.0	38.4	37.9	37.8	38.4	39.3
Transportation and public utilities	38.5	38.6	38.5	38.7	38.5	38.2	38.8	38.6	38.8	39.3	38.9	38.9	39.4
Wholesale trade	38.2	38.2	38.1	38.5	38.3	38.3	38.3	38.1	38.0	38.5	38.0	38.1	38.5
Retail trade	28.7	28.7	28.7	29.0	28.8	28.6	28.8	28.6	28.5	28.9	28.9	28.9	29.0
Finance, insurance, and real estate	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)
Services	32.4	32.5	32.4	32.6	32.6	32.4	32.6	32.4	32.4	32.7	32.1	32.5	32.7

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

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 1991 benchmark levels. When more recent benchmark data are introduced, all seasonally adjusted data from January 1988 forward are subject to revision.

**ESTABLISHMENT DATA
HOURS
SEASONALLY ADJUSTED**

C-6. 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	1991		1992										
	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct. ^p	Nov. ^p
Total private	120.4	120.7	120.3	121.2	121.0	120.7	121.7	120.8	120.8	121.7	120.5	121.4	122.2
Goods-producing	103.2	103.5	102.8	103.2	103.5	103.6	104.6	103.3	103.3	102.8	102.1	102.2	102.5
Mining	59.1	58.7	57.8	58.2	58.3	57.6	57.1	55.6	55.7	56.2	55.0	55.5	55.2
Construction	120.0	121.9	120.2	119.7	120.6	121.9	125.2	122.4	122.3	121.8	121.3	121.3	119.6
Manufacturing	102.5	102.6	102.1	102.7	102.9	102.8	103.3	102.4	102.5	101.8	101.2	101.3	102.1
Durable goods	99.3	99.3	98.6	99.5	99.7	99.2	100.1	99.0	99.0	98.4	97.2	97.8	98.7
Lumber and wood products	118.8	119.4	119.4	122.4	122.6	121.4	121.7	118.8	120.9	119.6	119.2	121.4	123.5
Furniture and fixtures	113.1	114.0	114.0	113.9	115.7	116.0	116.0	115.8	117.3	113.3	111.9	113.6	115.9
Stone, clay, and glass products	101.1	101.6	100.6	101.1	101.6	103.3	103.8	103.3	103.6	102.8	103.3	102.6	102.3
Primary metal industries	86.8	87.0	86.0	87.1	87.2	87.6	88.1	87.1	86.9	86.7	85.6	85.3	85.9
Blast furnaces and basic steel products	75.6	75.6	73.4	75.8	75.7	76.6	76.4	75.5	75.1	74.9	72.7	72.6	73.6
Fabricated metal products	101.7	101.6	101.2	101.7	101.7	101.1	102.6	101.4	101.9	101.2	99.6	100.3	101.6
Industrial machinery and equipment	90.1	90.0	89.6	90.2	90.4	90.5	92.1	91.0	90.4	90.4	90.3	90.6	91.9
Electronic and other electrical equipment	101.0	101.1	100.8	100.7	100.9	100.2	101.6	100.5	100.6	99.8	99.3	99.9	101.0
Transportation equipment	114.4	113.9	111.8	114.0	114.0	112.6	112.2	111.2	109.9	110.9	106.0	106.9	107.6
Motor vehicles and equipment	128.8	127.0	121.6	130.4	129.3	131.0	128.6	126.9	127.6	128.2	120.1	121.6	126.2
Instruments and related products	83.5	82.9	82.7	83.0	82.8	81.3	82.3	81.5	81.3	80.7	79.9	80.3	79.8
Miscellaneous manufacturing	99.0	99.8	99.3	99.5	100.1	99.9	100.5	99.8	100.8	97.5	97.4	98.2	99.2
Nondurable goods	107.1	107.2	106.9	107.3	107.4	107.8	107.8	107.2	107.4	106.6	106.8	106.2	106.8
Food and kindred products	110.7	110.4	110.7	111.3	111.1	112.1	111.5	110.6	111.6	111.0	110.7	110.9	111.5
Tobacco products	67.7	71.8	72.4	70.0	72.4	72.7	70.0	71.4	71.2	75.5	69.3	68.1	66.5
Textile mill products	99.5	100.4	99.1	100.5	100.6	100.6	100.3	99.9	99.3	98.0	100.7	96.9	98.5
Apparel and other textile products	94.2	94.2	94.1	93.7	94.2	93.6	94.3	93.5	94.7	92.8	92.5	92.3	92.7
Paper and allied products	109.6	109.9	109.4	109.7	109.9	111.3	111.3	110.6	110.1	109.7	111.5	109.4	109.7
Printing and publishing	123.7	123.9	123.3	123.3	123.6	123.5	124.1	123.5	123.3	123.2	123.6	123.4	122.7
Chemicals and allied products	101.2	101.2	100.6	100.9	100.0	99.8	100.7	100.1	99.1	99.1	98.1	98.1	98.5
Petroleum and coal products	86.3	85.6	85.2	87.0	86.3	84.8	86.5	82.2	83.1	83.3	82.1	84.6	82.5
Rubber and misc. plastics products	125.7	125.9	126.3	127.3	127.6	129.5	128.8	129.3	128.8	128.2	127.0	127.3	129.5
Leather and leather products	59.1	58.5	57.8	57.0	57.8	59.0	58.7	57.8	59.6	57.6	57.5	56.4	60.4
Service-producing	128.1	128.5	128.2	129.3	128.9	128.4	129.4	128.7	128.7	130.2	128.8	129.9	131.0
Transportation and public utilities	113.0	113.2	112.9	113.6	112.9	112.0	113.7	113.2	113.7	114.7	114.0	113.9	115.5
Wholesale trade	113.2	112.9	112.5	113.5	112.8	112.9	113.0	112.4	111.8	113.1	111.6	112.1	113.4
Retail trade	119.0	118.8	118.8	120.2	119.1	118.8	119.6	118.8	118.4	119.6	119.7	119.7	119.8
Finance, insurance, and real estate	118.9	119.9	119.0	120.8	120.5	118.3	119.0	118.4	117.6	120.6	118.2	119.7	122.4
Services	146.3	147.0	146.7	147.6	147.9	147.6	149.0	148.3	148.7	150.3	147.8	150.3	151.3

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 1991 benchmark levels. When more recent benchmark data are introduced, all seasonally adjusted data from January 1988 forward are subject to revision.

**ESTABLISHMENT DATA
EARNINGS
SEASONALLY ADJUSTED**

C-7. Average hourly and weekly earnings of production or nonsupervisory workers¹ on private nonfarm payrolls, seasonally adjusted

Industry	1991		1992										
	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct. ^p	Nov. ^p
Average hourly earnings													
Total private (in current dollars)	\$10.42	\$10.46	\$10.46	\$10.51	\$10.55	\$10.52	\$10.56	\$10.58	\$10.58	\$10.66	\$10.63	\$10.65	\$10.71
Mining	14.35	14.43	14.43	14.45	14.50	14.46	14.49	14.52	14.50	14.55	14.54	14.57	14.66
Construction	13.98	14.02	13.99	13.93	14.06	14.03	14.09	14.20	14.11	14.21	14.07	14.15	14.17
Manufacturing	11.30	11.32	11.27	11.34	11.37	11.42	11.44	11.44	11.45	11.51	11.51	11.50	11.53
Excluding overtime²	10.80	10.82	10.81	10.86	10.87	10.93	10.92	10.93	10.95	11.00	11.03	10.97	11.00
Transportation and public utilities	13.27	13.34	13.34	13.43	13.41	13.43	13.44	13.47	13.43	13.53	13.56	13.54	13.66
Wholesale trade	11.25	11.27	11.27	11.33	11.35	11.29	11.37	11.38	11.38	11.51	11.44	11.48	11.55
Retail trade	7.04	7.06	7.07	7.09	7.12	7.09	7.12	7.11	7.14	7.16	7.18	7.19	7.20
Finance, insurance, and real estate	10.54	10.62	10.62	10.73	10.78	10.68	10.76	10.76	10.76	10.96	10.84	10.91	11.07
Services	10.35	10.39	10.41	10.47	10.50	10.46	10.49	10.53	10.53	10.61	10.59	10.62	10.68
Total private (in constant dollars) ³	7.44	7.45	7.44	7.46	7.46	7.42	7.44	7.43	7.41	7.44	7.41	7.40	(*)
Average weekly earnings													
Total private:													
In current dollars	358.45	360.87	358.78	363.65	363.98	360.84	365.38	362.89	362.89	368.84	364.61	367.43	371.64
In constant (1982) dollars ³	255.85	257.03	255.36	256.27	257.23	254.47	257.31	254.84	254.30	257.57	254.08	255.16	(*)

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 1991 benchmark levels. When more recent benchmark data are introduced, all seasonally adjusted data from January 1988 forward are subject to revision.

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

C-8. 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		
	Oct. 1991	Sept. 1992	Oct. 1992 ^p	Oct. 1991	Sept. 1992	Oct. 1992 ^p	Oct. 1991	Sept. 1992	Oct. 1992 ^p
Alabama	41.1	41.4	41.6	\$9.76	\$10.17	\$10.11	\$401.14	\$421.04	\$420.58
Birmingham	40.5	41.1	41.7	10.11	10.62	10.59	409.46	436.48	441.60
Mobile	42.5	44.3	44.1	11.67	12.43	12.52	495.98	550.65	552.13
Alaska	40.8	45.3	41.1	13.31	10.97	12.20	543.05	496.94	501.42
Arizona	40.9	40.3	40.7	10.79	10.88	10.74	441.31	436.46	437.12
Arkansas	41.8	42.2	41.9	8.88	9.06	9.09	371.18	382.33	380.87
Fayetteville-Springdale	41.3	46.3	43.3	8.16	6.11	8.55	337.01	375.49	370.22
Fort Smith	40.8	41.3	42.0	9.10	9.18	9.22	371.28	379.13	367.24
Little Rock-North Little Rock	42.7	41.3	42.0	9.26	9.40	9.46	395.40	388.22	397.32
Pine Bluff	42.9	40.6	42.0	10.60	10.78	10.87	454.74	437.67	456.54
California	40.7	40.5	40.6	11.95	12.39	12.29	486.37	501.80	501.43
Anaheim-Santa Ana	40.2	40.0	40.5	12.06	12.25	12.27	484.61	490.00	496.94
Bakersfield	39.8	39.0	39.6	12.88	12.67	12.52	512.62	494.13	495.79
Fresno	41.1	41.4	39.9	9.81	10.03	9.94	403.19	415.24	396.61
Los Angeles-Long Beach	41.0	40.6	41.3	11.38	11.65	11.57	466.56	472.99	477.84
Modesto	39.4	41.1	40.6	11.46	11.97	11.78	451.52	491.97	480.62
Oakland	40.4	40.6	40.7	13.92	13.99	13.95	562.37	567.99	567.77
Oxnard-Ventura	40.8	39.8	41.1	11.21	11.32	11.19	457.37	450.54	459.91
Riverside-San Bernardino	40.5	40.4	40.9	11.03	11.37	11.37	446.72	459.35	465.03
Sacramento	40.0	40.7	40.0	12.58	13.09	13.25	502.40	532.76	530.00
Salinas-Seaside-Monterey	38.5	39.3	38.0	11.83	12.04	12.10	455.46	473.17	459.80
San Diego	40.9	39.9	39.8	12.08	12.41	12.45	494.07	495.16	495.51
San Francisco	40.6	39.0	40.0	12.93	13.53	13.35	524.96	527.67	534.00
San Jose	41.3	41.1	41.5	14.28	15.03	15.15	589.76	617.73	628.73
Santa Barbara-Santa Maria-Lompoc	41.1	40.6	40.3	12.19	12.61	12.52	501.01	511.97	504.56
Santa Rosa-Petaluma	39.1	40.1	39.7	11.92	12.63	12.57	466.07	506.46	499.03
Stockton	41.4	44.7	41.6	11.26	12.38	12.12	466.18	552.49	504.19
Vallejo-Fairfield-Napa	41.6	40.9	40.1	13.83	14.12	13.87	575.33	577.51	556.19
Colorado	39.8	41.0	41.1	11.20	11.35	11.35	445.76	485.35	466.49
Denver	40.4	42.1	42.3	12.67	12.63	12.53	511.87	531.72	530.02
Connecticut	42.2	41.6	42.0	12.10	12.53	12.54	510.62	521.25	526.68
Bridgeport-Milford	41.8	41.1	41.5	12.85	13.12	13.25	534.56	539.23	549.88
Hartford	42.6	40.6	41.9	13.12	13.63	13.46	558.91	556.10	563.97
New Britain	42.6	42.4	43.3	12.43	12.92	12.83	529.52	547.81	555.54
New Haven-Meriden	41.2	40.1	40.2	11.61	12.25	12.22	478.33	491.23	491.24
Stamford	40.9	42.4	42.0	11.94	11.69	11.94	488.35	495.66	501.46
Waterbury	41.9	41.9	43.1	11.20	11.92	11.78	469.28	499.45	507.72
Delaware	42.5	39.3	42.1	12.67	12.20	11.78	538.48	479.46	495.94
Wilmington	43.1	38.5	41.7	15.10	14.59	14.42	650.81	561.72	601.31
District of Columbia:									
Washington MSA	39.0	39.4	39.2	13.07	14.05	13.96	509.73	553.57	547.23
Florida	40.9	40.4	40.8	9.33	9.77	9.68	361.60	394.71	394.13
Fort Lauderdale-Hollywood-Pompano Beach	41.5	40.6	40.9	9.45	9.76	9.88	392.18	396.26	404.09
Jacksonville	40.9	43.2	41.1	9.94	10.47	10.40	406.55	452.30	427.44
Miami-Hialeah	39.4	39.1	39.1	7.71	8.39	8.28	303.77	328.05	323.75
Orlando	40.3	40.2	40.5	10.16	10.31	10.26	409.45	414.46	415.53
Pensacola	42.5	43.7	42.5	12.06	12.38	12.21	512.55	541.01	518.93
Tampa-St. Petersburg-Clearwater	41.5	41.9	42.0	9.50	10.12	9.97	394.25	424.03	418.74
West Palm Beach-Boca Raton-Delray Beach	40.4	38.4	38.4	10.17	10.46	10.24	410.87	401.66	393.22
Georgia	41.4	41.5	41.8	9.65	9.89	9.90	399.51	410.44	413.82
Atlanta	41.1	41.5	41.9	10.96	11.23	11.28	450.46	466.05	472.83
Savannah	46.4	48.6	47.7	12.29	13.06	13.11	570.26	834.72	625.35
Hawaii	40.3	38.0	41.3	11.31	11.39	11.54	455.79	432.82	476.60
Honolulu	37.9	35.7	39.2	11.75	12.13	12.34	445.33	433.04	483.73
Idaho	39.5	39.5	39.7	11.17	11.28	11.36	441.22	445.56	450.99

See footnotes at end of table.

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

C-8. 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		
	Oct. 1991	Sept. 1992	Oct. 1992 ^a	Oct. 1991	Sept. 1992	Oct. 1992 ^a	Oct. 1991	Sept. 1992	Oct. 1992 ^a
Illinois	41.8	40.7	40.8	\$11.76	\$11.92	\$11.85	\$491.57	\$485.14	\$483.48
Aurora-Elgin	41.7	41.2	41.1	11.34	11.84	11.83	472.88	487.81	486.21
Bloomington-Normal	40.0	40.1	40.3	13.52	14.67	14.67	540.80	588.27	591.20
Champaign-Urbana-Rantoul	40.5	40.1	40.2	10.43	10.81	10.75	422.42	433.48	432.15
Chicago	41.1	40.8	41.3	11.55	11.75	11.74	474.71	479.40	484.86
Davenport-Rock Island-Moline	40.8	41.0	41.0	13.98	14.21	14.11	570.38	582.61	578.51
Decatur	40.6	42.2	42.3	15.12	15.01	14.94	813.87	633.42	631.96
Joliet	40.5	41.3	41.4	13.33	13.52	13.47	539.87	558.38	557.66
Kankakee	41.1	39.7	39.8	11.86	12.17	12.20	487.45	483.15	485.56
Lake County	41.0	39.9	39.9	11.92	11.77	11.85	488.72	469.62	472.82
Peoria	40.4	42.1	41.6	14.25	14.82	14.60	575.70	815.50	607.36
Rockford	41.4	39.9	40.3	12.70	12.99	12.47	525.78	518.30	502.54
Springfield	38.4	39.5	39.8	11.33	11.34	11.45	435.07	447.93	455.71
Indiana	41.8	41.7	42.3	12.57	12.93	12.82	525.43	539.18	542.29
Anderson	41.8	41.1	39.9	16.96	17.11	17.64	708.93	703.22	703.84
Bloomington	39.0	42.1	41.0	11.87	12.15	11.89	482.93	511.52	487.49
Elkhart-Goshen	40.3	39.1	40.8	10.30	10.59	10.58	415.09	414.07	431.66
Evansville	43.3	42.3	44.3	12.82	12.81	13.00	555.11	541.86	575.90
Fort Wayne	41.2	39.5	40.8	13.10	13.52	13.31	539.72	534.04	543.05
Gary-Hammond	42.8	42.7	43.1	16.46	17.04	16.90	701.20	727.61	728.39
Indianapolis	41.7	43.4	43.4	13.36	13.63	13.54	557.11	591.54	587.64
Kokomo	40.3	41.2	38.7	17.26	17.00	17.22	695.58	700.40	666.41
Lafayette-West Lafayette	41.3	45.1	44.0	12.74	13.74	13.47	526.16	619.87	582.68
Muncie	45.5	43.5	44.6	14.09	13.62	13.70	641.10	592.47	611.02
South Bend-Mishawaka	41.0	41.5	41.3	11.74	12.01	11.77	481.34	498.42	486.10
Terre Haute	44.8	44.7	43.6	10.47	11.62	11.57	469.06	519.41	504.45
Iowa	40.6	41.9	41.5	11.66	12.22	11.91	473.40	512.02	494.27
Cedar Rapids	38.1	42.5	40.9	14.07	15.03	14.06	536.07	838.78	575.05
Des Moines	41.0	42.7	38.1	12.83	12.90	12.99	526.03	550.83	494.82
Dubuque	39.8	41.9	41.0	12.01	12.59	11.54	478.00	527.52	473.14
Sioux City	40.3	41.2	42.0	9.54	9.81	9.82	384.48	404.17	412.44
Kansas	40.3	40.8	41.1	11.45	11.68	11.65	461.44	476.54	478.82
Topeka	40.3	41.3	42.3	13.46	14.09	14.04	542.44	581.92	593.89
Wichita	41.1	40.7	41.9	13.30	13.67	13.63	546.63	558.37	571.10
Kentucky	40.4	40.2	40.4	11.09	11.42	11.46	448.04	459.08	462.98
Lexington-Fayette	41.9	41.3	41.6	11.89	12.20	12.38	498.19	503.86	515.01
Louisville	41.2	41.1	40.9	12.61	12.82	12.80	519.53	526.90	523.52
Louisiana	43.9	42.4	43.0	11.89	12.37	12.31	521.97	524.49	529.33
Baton Rouge	45.3	44.6	43.4	13.75	14.93	14.36	622.88	665.88	623.22
New Orleans	42.5	40.9	40.1	11.52	11.98	12.24	489.60	489.98	490.82
Shreveport	41.9	39.6	41.2	13.34	14.28	14.05	558.95	565.49	578.86
Maine	40.4	39.9	40.8	11.10	11.83	11.30	448.44	464.04	461.04
Lewiston-Auburn	41.2	39.2	42.1	9.27	9.21	9.31	381.92	361.03	391.95
Portland	39.0	36.1	38.1	10.43	10.71	10.42	406.77	408.05	397.00
Maryland	40.7	40.6	40.9	12.02	12.66	12.67	489.21	514.00	516.20
Baltimore MSA	41.1	40.5	41.0	12.57	13.19	13.25	516.63	534.20	543.25
Massachusetts	40.9	41.1	41.4	11.86	12.16	12.16	485.07	499.76	503.42
Boston	40.7	40.3	40.6	12.83	13.11	13.14	514.04	528.33	533.48
Springfield	41.1	40.9	41.6	11.48	11.58	11.58	471.01	473.82	481.73
Worcester	41.2	41.3	41.6	11.12	11.54	11.40	458.14	476.60	474.24
Michigan	42.9	40.4	41.7	14.69	14.98	14.84	630.20	605.19	618.83
Ann Arbor	42.1	40.7	43.0	16.34	16.15	15.99	687.91	657.30	687.57
Battle Creek	43.5	41.9	42.1	15.17	15.91	15.23	659.89	666.83	641.18
Detroit	43.5	42.4	43.3	15.70	16.31	16.15	682.95	691.54	699.29
Flint	43.7	37.6	37.8	16.61	18.58	16.44	813.26	898.81	897.03
Grand Rapids	40.6	38.8	41.3	12.56	12.47	12.44	509.94	483.84	513.77
Jackson	42.1	43.2	43.4	10.90	10.96	10.98	458.89	473.47	476.53
Kalamazoo	43.4	41.5	41.8	14.98	14.68	14.85	649.26	608.39	620.73
Lansing-East Lansing	43.8	31.6	41.8	17.83	17.51	16.74	780.95	553.32	699.73
Muskegon	40.1	39.5	40.9	12.23	12.29	12.11	490.42	485.45	495.30
Saginaw-Bay City-Midland	42.8	42.1	41.7	16.44	16.59	16.53	703.63	698.44	689.30

See footnotes at end of table.

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

C-8. 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		
	Oct. 1991	Sept. 1992	Oct. 1992 ^P	Oct. 1991	Sept. 1992	Oct. 1992 ^P	Oct. 1991	Sept. 1992	Oct. 1992 ^P
Minnesota	40.4	40.9	41.2	\$11.55	\$11.98	\$11.98	\$466.82	\$489.98	\$493.58
Duluth	39.4	42.5	41.9	11.58	15.38	14.90	456.25	653.65	624.31
Minneapolis-St. Paul	40.4	40.6	41.2	12.34	12.87	12.80	498.54	522.52	527.36
St. Cloud	38.4	40.4	39.7	10.25	10.81	10.61	393.80	428.64	421.22
Mississippi	40.2	40.3	40.5	8.71	8.97	8.97	350.14	381.49	363.29
Jackson	40.3	39.5	39.6	9.25	9.51	9.53	372.78	375.65	377.99
Missouri	40.6	40.0	40.3	11.00	11.44	11.37	446.60	457.60	458.21
Kansas City	41.0	40.7	41.3	12.55	13.22	13.09	514.55	538.05	540.62
St. Louis	42.0	41.4	41.8	13.32	13.92	13.89	559.44	576.29	580.80
Springfield	41.1	39.0	39.9	9.78	10.22	10.11	401.98	398.58	403.39
Montana	40.1	38.5	39.4	11.87	12.50	12.08	467.97	481.25	475.95
Nebraska	40.6	41.7	42.4	9.89	10.40	10.37	401.53	433.68	439.69
Lincoln	40.6	43.0	42.5	11.38	11.65	11.62	462.03	500.95	493.85
Omaha	40.5	41.2	43.8	10.48	10.94	11.01	424.44	450.73	482.24
Nevada	40.7	40.2	40.8	11.18	11.81	11.58	455.03	474.76	471.85
Las Vegas	40.0	41.6	40.6	12.65	13.11	12.84	506.00	545.38	521.30
New Hampshire	41.8	40.3	41.5	10.85	11.62	11.57	451.36	468.29	480.16
Manchester	41.8	41.3	42.8	11.13	11.27	11.28	463.01	465.45	482.78
Nashua	41.5	40.9	41.0	13.20	14.01	14.63	547.80	573.01	599.63
Portsmouth-Dover-Rochester	41.3	42.4	42.1	10.55	11.23	11.07	435.72	478.15	466.05
New Jersey	41.5	41.2	41.7	12.28	12.65	12.69	509.62	521.18	529.17
New Mexico	40.3	41.0	40.8	9.32	9.65	9.51	375.60	395.65	388.01
Albuquerque	40.9	40.5	41.0	9.78	10.21	10.06	399.18	413.51	412.46
New York	40.4	40.1	40.4	11.53	11.78	11.77	465.81	472.38	475.51
Albany-Schenectady-Troy	41.7	41.6	41.5	12.58	13.40	13.27	523.75	557.44	550.71
Binghamton	40.2	39.8	39.8	9.39	9.78	9.81	377.48	389.24	390.44
Buffalo	43.0	41.5	42.2	13.63	14.11	14.12	586.09	585.57	595.66
Elmira	41.9	40.3	39.9	10.62	11.06	10.99	444.98	446.52	438.50
Nassau-Suffolk	38.9	40.1	40.5	11.94	11.57	11.55	464.47	463.98	467.78
New York PMSA	36.2	36.1	36.5	10.53	10.50	10.50	403.39	401.19	404.25
New York City	37.8	37.8	38.2	10.27	10.34	10.28	368.21	390.85	392.70
Niagara Falls	41.4	40.3	40.7	14.67	15.09	15.14	607.34	608.13	618.20
Orange County	39.8	40.2	40.4	10.09	10.38	10.28	399.56	416.47	415.31
Poughkeepsie	40.5	41.4	40.5	11.27	10.98	11.06	456.44	454.57	446.74
Rochester	42.8	41.4	42.1	13.54	13.73	13.81	579.51	568.42	581.40
Rockland County	39.4	41.4	40.1	10.76	11.41	11.60	423.94	472.37	473.18
Syracuse	40.8	41.4	41.3	12.71	13.37	13.28	518.03	553.52	548.48
Utica-Rome	40.4	39.8	39.9	10.62	11.07	11.09	429.05	440.59	442.49
Westchester County	41.1	39.7	40.1	12.67	11.71	11.69	520.74	464.89	468.77
North Carolina	40.9	41.1	41.1	9.26	9.55	9.58	378.73	392.51	393.74
Asheville	41.2	41.2	41.7	9.18	9.65	9.82	377.39	397.58	401.15
Charlotte-Gastonia-Rock Hill	40.5	41.4	41.0	9.68	10.12	10.13	400.14	418.97	415.33
Greensboro-Winston-Salem-High Point	40.1	39.9	40.5	9.98	10.18	10.22	400.20	406.18	413.91
Raleigh-Durham	40.9	41.0	41.3	10.15	10.46	10.57	415.14	428.86	436.54
North Dakota	40.3	40.0	42.0	9.39	9.74	9.44	378.42	389.60	398.46
Fargo-Moorhead	40.4	37.9	38.5	8.92	8.80	8.89	360.37	333.52	342.27
Ohio	43.0	42.4	42.4	13.37	13.60	13.59	574.91	578.64	576.22
Akron	42.6	41.8	42.1	12.30	12.42	12.49	523.98	518.67	525.83
Canton	41.6	41.9	42.0	11.42	12.22	12.26	475.07	512.02	514.92
Cincinnati	43.7	42.7	42.4	12.89	12.98	12.95	563.29	554.25	549.08
Cleveland	42.8	42.0	41.8	12.77	12.94	12.94	544.00	543.48	540.89
Columbus	42.2	42.5	42.2	13.11	13.36	13.38	553.24	587.80	564.64
Dayton-Springfield	43.1	41.7	41.7	14.42	14.41	14.54	621.50	600.90	606.32
Toledo	42.9	43.0	42.8	14.25	14.82	14.75	611.33	637.26	631.30
Youngstown-Warren	44.4	42.8	42.7	15.99	15.98	15.98	709.98	680.75	682.35

See footnotes at end of table.

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

C-8. 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		
	Oct. 1991	Sept. 1992	Oct. 1992 ^P	Oct. 1991	Sept. 1992	Oct. 1992 ^P	Oct. 1991	Sept. 1992	Oct. 1992 ^P
Oklahoma	41.2	41.2	41.6	\$11.12	\$11.33	\$11.34	\$458.14	\$466.80	\$471.74
Oklahoma City	41.8	42.7	43.5	11.98	11.61	12.09	500.76	495.75	525.92
Tulsa	41.4	41.2	41.7	11.72	12.16	11.92	485.21	500.99	497.06
Oregon	39.4	38.6	39.7	11.51	12.04	12.01	453.49	464.74	476.80
Eugene-Springfield	38.5	37.9	38.9	11.18	11.88	12.35	430.43	449.49	480.42
Medford	39.2	39.0	39.7	11.31	11.45	11.44	443.35	448.55	454.17
Portland	40.7	39.9	40.0	11.98	12.60	11.74	487.59	502.74	469.80
Salem	39.1	35.1	37.9	9.21	9.67	9.64	360.11	339.42	385.38
Pennsylvania	40.8	40.9	41.2	11.56	11.96	11.95	471.65	489.16	492.34
Allentown-Bethlehem	39.8	39.2	40.4	11.39	11.94	12.01	453.32	468.05	485.20
Altoona	38.6	40.3	40.5	9.85	10.08	10.08	382.18	406.22	408.24
Beaver County	44.7	47.3	48.2	11.50	11.66	11.88	514.05	560.98	548.86
Erie	42.4	43.2	43.7	12.07	12.51	12.62	511.77	540.43	551.49
Harrisburg-Lebanon-Carlisle	39.3	40.7	40.5	10.85	11.30	11.29	426.41	459.91	457.25
Johnstown	39.3	38.0	39.0	9.08	9.44	9.01	356.06	358.72	351.39
Lancaster	40.2	40.4	40.7	11.32	11.81	11.69	455.06	489.04	475.78
Philadelphia PMSA	40.2	40.4	40.5	12.58	13.20	13.19	505.72	533.28	534.20
Pittsburgh	41.6	42.6	42.7	12.14	12.67	12.63	505.02	539.74	539.30
Reading	41.4	40.3	41.4	12.17	12.35	12.41	503.84	497.71	513.77
Scranton-Wilkes-Barre	40.4	39.7	39.9	10.17	10.66	10.62	410.87	423.20	423.74
Sharon	43.3	40.5	40.8	12.60	12.42	12.42	545.58	503.01	504.25
State College	39.5	38.7	39.1	10.34	10.72	10.97	406.43	414.86	428.93
Williamsport	40.0	41.8	41.4	10.55	10.31	10.36	422.00	428.90	428.90
York	41.8	42.8	42.4	11.31	11.69	11.85	472.76	497.99	493.96
Rhode Island	41.1	40.2	40.7	9.68	10.17	10.14	397.85	408.83	412.70
Pawtucket-Woonsocket-Attleboro	41.3	39.4	40.5	9.24	9.69	9.73	381.61	381.79	394.07
Providence	41.5	40.4	40.9	9.63	10.16	10.42	407.95	410.46	426.18
South Carolina	41.7	41.9	42.0	9.29	9.59	9.60	387.39	401.82	403.20
Charleston	41.5	41.9	42.2	9.47	9.74	9.82	393.01	408.11	414.40
Columbia	41.8	41.8	42.0	9.83	10.12	10.15	410.89	423.02	428.30
Greenville-Spartanburg	41.8	42.1	42.2	9.39	9.69	9.89	390.82	407.95	408.92
South Dakota	41.0	40.8	41.8	8.83	8.92	8.70	382.03	363.94	363.66
Rapid City	42.3	39.6	43.2	9.23	8.87	8.91	390.43	351.25	384.91
Sioux Falls	41.7	41.2	41.1	8.96	9.43	9.61	373.63	388.52	394.97
Tennessee	40.1	39.7	40.8	9.93	10.71	10.51	398.19	425.19	426.71
Chattanooga	41.1	40.5	40.4	9.14	9.85	9.74	375.65	398.93	393.50
Johnson City-Kingsport-Bristol	40.5	38.0	38.9	10.65	10.41	10.32	431.33	395.58	401.45
Knoxville	40.3	39.6	39.7	9.93	10.36	10.17	400.18	410.26	403.75
Memphis	40.6	40.6	40.8	10.41	10.73	10.56	422.65	435.84	430.85
Nashville	41.6	40.5	41.1	11.20	11.51	11.42	465.92	468.16	469.36
Texas	42.3	42.9	43.1	10.88	11.12	11.06	460.22	477.05	476.69
Dallas	41.5	43.1	44.0	10.64	10.67	10.54	441.56	459.88	463.76
Ft. Worth-Arlington	41.4	41.8	41.6	11.78	12.04	12.00	487.69	500.86	499.20
Houston	44.2	44.5	44.7	12.51	13.26	13.18	552.94	590.07	588.25
San Antonio	41.1	41.5	42.0	8.12	8.29	8.38	333.73	344.04	351.12
Utah	40.1	40.2	39.6	10.91	10.98	10.97	437.49	440.59	434.41
Salt Lake City-Ogden	40.7	40.5	40.1	11.04	11.34	11.38	449.33	459.27	458.34
Vermont	41.5	40.6	41.0	11.34	12.00	11.94	470.81	487.20	489.54
Burlington	41.9	42.3	42.2	12.06	12.72	12.78	505.31	538.06	539.32
Virginia	40.9	41.2	41.2	10.47	10.91	10.76	428.22	449.49	443.31
Bristol	39.9	39.1	37.9	8.86	9.11	9.10	353.51	356.20	344.89
Charlottesville	41.9	38.3	38.6	9.29	9.63	9.78	389.25	388.83	377.51
Danville	42.3	41.1	42.2	9.82	10.66	10.42	415.39	438.13	439.72
Lynchburg	39.4	41.1	42.3	9.97	10.47	10.70	392.82	430.32	452.61
Northern Virginia	40.1	41.8	41.2	11.89	12.89	13.08	476.79	536.22	538.90
Richmond-Petersburg	41.0	43.2	42.2	13.55	14.18	13.70	555.55	612.58	578.14
Roanoke	41.6	40.7	41.9	12.55	11.91	12.47	522.08	484.74	522.49
Washington	40.2	39.7	40.1	13.40	13.74	13.58	538.68	545.48	544.56

See footnotes at end of table.

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

C-8. 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		
	Oct. 1991	Sept. 1992	Oct. 1992 ¹	Oct. 1991	Sept. 1992	Oct. 1992 ¹	Oct. 1991	Sept. 1992	Oct. 1992 ¹
West Virginia	40.4	41.0	40.2	\$11.75	\$12.20	\$12.15	\$474.70	\$500.20	\$488.43
Charleston	44.8	47.0	44.4	13.59	14.80	14.88	608.83	695.60	660.87
Huntington-Ashland	40.1	41.3	40.4	14.06	14.01	13.55	563.81	576.81	547.42
Parkersburg-Marietta	40.8	41.7	40.9	14.13	14.87	14.40	576.50	620.06	588.96
Wheeling	41.3	39.0	39.3	14.44	14.85	14.49	596.37	579.15	569.48
Wisconsin	41.8	42.1	41.9	11.53	11.84	11.90	481.95	498.46	498.81
Appleton-Oshkosh	42.7	43.7	43.5	12.17	12.82	12.82	519.66	560.23	548.97
Eau Claire	45.4	40.9	40.4	12.30	12.01	12.20	558.42	491.21	492.88
Green Bay	43.7	43.9	43.5	12.41	12.46	12.31	542.32	548.99	535.49
Janesville-Beloit	43.8	44.0	43.8	14.24	15.45	15.38	623.71	879.80	673.64
Kenosha	41.0	37.8	39.7	12.15	12.53	12.42	498.15	471.13	493.07
La Crosse	40.7	37.9	40.1	10.53	9.87	9.95	428.57	374.07	399.00
Madison	41.9	42.2	42.1	10.98	10.97	10.87	480.06	462.93	457.63
Milwaukee	41.5	40.8	41.8	12.58	12.90	12.90	521.24	526.32	539.22
Racine	40.7	41.8	43.8	11.90	12.63	12.67	484.33	525.41	561.13
Sheboygan	43.8	41.9	42.8	11.53	11.78	11.93	505.01	492.74	510.60
Wausau	43.1	42.2	42.0	11.38	11.33	11.32	489.82	478.13	475.44
Wyoming	38.9	38.1	38.8	10.75	11.23	10.84	418.18	427.86	418.42
Puerto Rico	39.4	38.7	39.4	6.39	6.81	6.66	251.78	255.81	262.40
Virgin Islands	40.9	42.8	41.4	12.48	14.13	13.69	510.43	604.76	566.77

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 1991 benchmarks.

**PRODUCTIVITY DATA
SEASONALLY ADJUSTED**

C-9. Hours of wage and salary workers in nonagricultural establishments by major industry, seasonally adjusted

Industry	Millions of hours (annual rate) ¹			Percent change		
	Sept. 1992 ^r	Oct. 1992 ^r	Nov. 1992 ^p	Nov. 1991 to Nov. 1992 ^p	Sept. 1992 to Oct. 1992 ^r	Oct. 1992 to Nov. 1992 ^p
Total	199,298	200,139	201,682	1.0	0.4	0.8
Private sector	162,526	163,174	164,484	1.1	.4	.8
Mining	1,398	1,427	1,429	-6.8	2.1	.1
Construction	9,086	9,062	8,969	-7	-3	-1.0
Manufacturing	38,415	38,395	38,591	-1.0	-1	.5
Durable goods	21,903	21,949	22,081	-1.6	.2	.6
Nondurable goods	16,512	16,446	16,510	-3	-4	.4
Transportation and public utilities	11,632	11,629	11,761	1.6	.0	1.1
Wholesale trade	11,771	11,820	11,948	-3	.4	1.1
Retail trade	28,737	28,761	28,791	.8	.1	.1
Finance, insurance, and real estate	12,315	12,435	12,715	2.4	1.0	2.2
Services	49,173	49,645	50,281	3.4	1.0	1.3
Government	36,773	36,965	37,198	.5	.5	.6

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 2285, chapter 10, Productivity Measures: Business Sector and Major Subsectors. SOURCE: Office of Productivity and Technology (202-606-5606).

PRODUCTIVITY DATA
SEASONALLY ADJUSTED

C-10. Indexes of productivity, hourly compensation, unit costs, and prices, seasonally adjusted

(1982=100)

Item	Annual average		Quarterly index										
	1990	1991	1990				1991				1992		
			I	II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV	I	II	III ^r
Business sector													
Output per hour of all persons	109.7	110.1	109.4	110.2	109.8	109.7	109.3	109.8	110.3	111.2	112.3	112.5	113.5
Output	132.7	129.8	133.1	133.7	132.5	131.3	129.2	129.5	130.0	130.6	131.4	131.9	133.1
Hours	120.9	117.9	121.7	121.4	120.7	119.8	118.1	117.9	117.8	117.5	117.0	117.2	117.2
Compensation per hour	139.7	146.6	136.2	138.9	141.0	142.9	144.1	146.1	147.5	148.8	150.2	151.0	152.4
Real compensation per hour	103.2	103.9	102.6	103.6	103.4	103.0	103.1	103.9	104.2	104.2	104.5	104.1	104.4
Unit labor costs	127.3	133.1	124.5	126.0	128.4	130.3	131.8	133.1	133.7	133.8	133.8	134.1	134.3
Unit nonlabor payments	139.3	142.5	138.6	140.0	139.1	139.5	141.2	141.8	142.8	144.3	147.0	148.9	148.1
Implicit price deflator	131.2	136.2	129.1	130.6	131.9	133.3	134.9	136.0	136.7	137.3	138.2	139.0	138.8
Nonfarm business sector													
Output per hour of all persons	108.2	108.7	107.9	108.6	108.1	108.1	107.9	108.4	108.9	109.6	110.6	111.1	111.9
Output	132.9	130.0	133.5	134.0	132.7	131.5	129.4	129.7	130.2	130.7	131.5	132.0	133.2
Hours	122.9	119.6	123.7	123.4	122.8	121.6	119.9	119.7	119.6	119.3	118.9	118.9	119.1
Compensation per hour	138.4	145.4	134.9	137.5	139.6	141.6	143.0	145.0	146.4	147.5	148.9	149.8	151.1
Real compensation per hour	102.2	103.0	101.6	102.5	102.4	102.1	102.3	103.1	103.4	103.3	103.5	103.3	103.5
Unit labor costs	127.9	133.8	125.0	126.6	129.1	131.0	132.5	133.8	134.4	134.6	134.6	134.9	135.1
Unit nonlabor payments	139.9	143.7	139.0	140.4	139.6	140.6	142.5	142.6	144.0	145.9	148.4	150.6	149.6
Implicit price deflator	131.8	137.0	129.6	131.1	132.5	134.1	135.7	136.6	137.5	138.3	139.1	139.9	139.8
Manufacturing													
Output per hour of all persons	125.7	128.1	123.6	124.8	127.2	127.0	126.1	127.5	129.4	129.7	129.4	131.0	132.5
Output	135.0	131.9	134.1	135.4	136.6	133.9	130.3	131.0	133.2	133.3	132.6	134.4	134.8
Hours	107.4	103.0	108.5	108.5	107.4	105.4	103.3	102.8	103.0	102.8	102.5	102.6	101.8
Compensation per hour	133.8	140.6	130.6	133.0	134.6	136.8	138.5	140.2	141.3	142.8	142.0	143.1	144.2
Real compensation per hour	98.8	99.6	98.4	99.2	98.7	98.6	99.1	99.7	99.8	100.0	98.7	98.7	98.8
Unit labor costs	108.4	109.8	105.7	106.6	105.8	107.7	109.9	110.0	109.2	110.1	109.8	109.2	108.8
Durable goods													
Output per hour of all persons	135.4	137.5	131.9	134.5	137.9	136.8	135.4	136.8	138.8	139.2	138.0	140.9	142.6
Output	144.7	138.9	143.2	145.7	147.3	142.8	137.6	138.3	140.2	139.7	138.2	140.6	141.0
Hours	106.9	101.1	108.5	108.3	106.8	104.2	101.6	101.1	101.0	100.3	100.2	99.8	98.8
Compensation per hour	131.9	138.5	128.6	131.0	132.6	134.9	136.5	137.9	139.0	140.9	139.3	140.4	141.5
Real compensation per hour	97.4	98.1	96.9	97.7	97.2	97.3	97.6	98.1	98.2	98.7	96.8	96.8	96.9
Unit labor costs	97.4	100.8	97.5	97.4	96.2	98.6	100.8	100.9	100.1	101.3	100.9	99.7	99.2
Nondurable goods													
Output per hour of all persons	114.1	116.8	113.6	113.2	114.4	115.2	114.8	116.2	118.0	118.2	118.9	119.2	120.3
Output	123.4	123.5	123.3	123.1	123.7	123.5	121.4	122.1	124.9	125.6	125.7	126.9	127.5
Hours	108.1	105.8	106.5	108.8	108.2	107.2	105.7	105.1	105.9	106.3	105.8	106.5	105.9
Compensation per hour	137.3	144.9	134.1	136.4	138.1	140.4	142.6	144.5	145.7	146.8	147.2	148.5	149.8
Real compensation per hour	101.4	102.6	101.0	101.8	101.3	101.3	102.0	102.7	102.9	102.8	102.4	102.4	102.6
Unit labor costs	120.3	124.1	118.0	120.6	120.8	121.9	124.2	124.3	123.5	124.2	123.9	124.6	124.5
Nonfinancial corporations													
Output per all-employee hour	111.9	113.9	111.1	112.3	111.9	112.6	113.0	113.6	114.2	115.3	116.0	116.7	118.2
Output	136.9	134.8	137.0	138.1	138.8	135.8	134.1	134.3	134.9	136.0	136.8	137.9	139.3
Hours	122.3	118.3	123.4	123.0	122.2	120.6	118.7	118.2	118.1	117.9	117.9	118.2	117.8
Compensation per hour	136.4	143.1	133.0	135.6	137.6	139.8	140.8	142.7	144.0	145.2	145.9	146.6	147.8
Real compensation per hour	100.7	101.4	100.2	101.1	100.9	100.7	100.7	101.5	101.7	101.7	101.4	101.1	101.2
Total unit costs	120.4	124.7	118.4	119.1	121.4	122.7	123.9	124.7	125.3	125.0	124.6	124.4	124.4
Unit labor costs	121.9	125.6	119.8	120.8	123.0	124.0	124.6	125.7	126.2	125.9	125.7	125.6	125.0
Unit nonlabor costs	116.7	122.6	115.2	114.9	117.4	119.5	122.2	122.1	123.1	122.8	121.7	121.4	123.0
Unit profits	162.7	152.9	166.9	176.7	157.2	149.7	151.3	154.5	150.7	155.2	167.7	179.6	180.6
Implicit price deflator	123.0	126.5	121.4	122.7	123.6	124.4	125.6	126.5	126.9	126.9	127.3	127.8	127.9

^r =revised.

SOURCE: Office of Productivity and Technology (202-606-5606).

**PRODUCTIVITY DATA
SEASONALLY ADJUSTED**

C-11. Percent changes from the preceding quarter and year in productivity, hourly compensation, unit costs, and prices, seasonally adjusted annual rates

Item	Percent change from											
	Previous quarter						Same quarter, previous year					
	II 1991	III 1991	IV 1991	I 1992	II 1992	III 1992'	II 1991	III 1991	IV 1991	I 1992	II 1992	III 1992'
Business sector												
Output per hour of all persons	1.6	1.9	3.3	3.9	1.0	3.4	-0.4	0.5	1.4	2.7	2.5	2.9
Output .....	.9	1.6	2.0	2.3	1.6	3.6	-3.2	-1.9	-5	1.7	1.9	2.4
Hours	-7	-3	-1.3	-1.5	.6	.2	-2.8	-2.4	-1.9	-1.0	-6	-5
Compensation per hour	5.6	3.9	3.5	4.0	1.9	3.9	5.2	4.6	4.1	4.2	3.3	3.3
Real compensation per hour	3.0	1.1	.0	1.1	-1.4	1.3	.3	.8	1.1	1.3	.2	.2
Unit labor costs	3.9	1.9	.2	.1	.9	.5	5.6	4.1	2.7	1.5	.8	.4
Unit nonlabor payments	1.7	3.0	4.1	7.7	5.3	-2.1	1.3	2.7	3.4	4.1	5.0	3.7
Implicit price deflator	3.2	2.3	1.6	2.6	2.4	-4	4.1	3.6	3.0	2.4	2.2	1.5
Nonfarm business sector												
Output per hour of all persons	1.7	1.9	2.5	3.7	1.7	3.0	-2	.7	1.3	2.5	2.4	2.7
Output .....	.9	1.5	1.6	2.3	1.7	3.5	-3.2	-1.9	-6	1.6	1.8	2.3
Hours	-8	-3	-9	-1.3	.1	.6	-3.0	-2.6	-1.9	-9	-6	-4
Compensation per hour	5.8	3.9	3.1	3.8	2.4	3.5	5.5	4.9	4.2	4.1	3.3	3.2
Real compensation per hour	3.2	1.2	-.4	.9	-.9	.9	.6	1.0	1.1	1.2	.2	.1
Unit labor costs	4.0	2.0	.6	.1	.8	.6	5.6	4.1	2.8	1.7	.8	.5
Unit nonlabor payments .....	.1	4.1	5.4	7.1	5.8	-2.5	1.6	3.2	3.7	4.2	5.6	3.9
Implicit price deflator	2.7	2.7	2.2	2.4	2.5	-.5	4.2	3.8	3.1	2.5	2.5	1.6
Manufacturing												
Output per hour of all persons	4.5	6.2	1.0	-1.0	5.3	4.6	2.1	1.7	2.1	2.6	2.8	2.4
Output	2.2	7.1	.2	-2.2	5.6	1.4	-3.3	-2.5	-5	1.8	2.6	1.2
Hours	-2.2	.8	-.8	-1.1	.3	-3.1	-5.3	-4.1	-2.5	-8	-2	-1.2
Compensation per hour	4.8	3.1	4.5	-2.3	3.2	3.2	5.4	5.0	4.4	2.5	2.1	2.1
Real compensation per hour	2.3	.4	.9	-5.0	-.2	.6	.5	1.1	1.4	-.4	-1.0	-1.0
Unit labor costs .....	.3	-3.0	3.5	-1.3	-2.0	-1.4	3.2	3.2	2.2	-.1	-.7	-.3
Durable goods												
Output per hour of all persons	4.2	6.3	1.0	-3.4	8.7	5.0	1.6	.7	1.7	1.9	3.0	2.7
Output	2.2	5.5	-1.5	-4.0	6.9	1.1	-5.1	-4.8	-2.1	.5	1.6	.6
Hours	-2.0	-.7	-2.4	-.7	-1.6	-3.7	-6.6	-5.5	-3.7	-1.4	-1.4	-2.1
Compensation per hour	4.5	3.1	5.7	-4.6	3.3	3.0	5.3	4.8	4.5	2.1	1.8	1.8
Real compensation per hour	1.9	.4	2.1	-7.2	-.1	.4	.4	1.0	1.5	-.8	-1.3	-1.3
Unit labor costs .....	.2	-3.0	4.7	-1.2	-4.9	-1.9	3.6	4.1	2.7	.1	-1.2	-.9
Nondurable goods												
Output per hour of all persons	5.0	6.1	.9	2.2	.9	4.0	2.7	3.1	2.6	3.5	2.5	2.0
Output	2.3	9.3	2.5	.4	3.8	1.7	-.8	.9	1.8	3.6	3.9	2.1
Hours	-2.6	3.0	1.5	-1.8	2.8	-2.2	-3.4	-2.1	-.9	.0	1.4	.1
Compensation per hour	5.4	3.4	3.0	1.2	3.4	3.6	5.9	5.5	4.5	3.2	2.7	2.8
Real compensation per hour	2.9	.7	-.6	-1.6	.0	1.0	1.0	1.6	1.5	.3	-.4	-.3
Unit labor costs .....	.4	-2.6	2.1	-1.0	2.5	-.4	3.1	2.3	1.8	-.3	.2	.8
Nonfinancial corporations												
Output per all-employee hour	2.1	2.1	4.2	2.3	2.5	5.2	1.2	2.0	2.5	2.7	2.8	3.5
Output .....	.6	1.8	3.4	2.3	3.4	4.0	-2.7	-1.4	.2	2.0	2.7	3.3
Hours	-1.5	-.3	-.7	.0	.9	-1.1	-3.9	-3.4	-2.2	-.6	.0	-.2
Compensation per hour	5.6	3.7	3.3	1.8	2.0	3.2	5.3	4.7	4.0	3.6	2.7	2.6
Real compensation per hour	3.0	1.0	-.2	-1.0	-1.3	.6	.4	.8	1.0	.7	-.4	-.5
Total unit costs	2.4	2.0	-.9	-1.4	-.6	.0	4.7	3.2	1.9	.5	-.2	-.7
Unit labor costs	3.4	1.5	-.8	-.5	-.4	-1.9	4.1	2.6	1.5	.9	-.1	-.9
Unit nonlabor costs	-.3	3.3	-1.0	-3.5	-.9	5.2	6.3	4.9	2.8	-.4	-.6	-.1
Unit profits	8.7	-9.7	12.6	36.3	31.5	2.3	-12.6	-4.2	3.7	10.8	16.2	19.9
Implicit price deflator	2.8	1.1	.1	1.2	1.8	.2	3.1	2.6	2.0	1.3	1.0	.8

' = revised.

SOURCE: Office of Productivity and Technology (202--606-5606).

**HOUSEHOLD DATA
REGIONS AND DIVISIONS
SEASONALLY ADJUSTED**

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

(Numbers in thousands)

Census region and division	1991		1992										
	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May.	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.
NORTHEAST													
Civilian noninstitutional population ²	39,440	39,449	39,456	39,457	39,460	39,467	39,471	39,477	39,486	39,498	39,505	39,518	39,533
Civilian labor force	25,634	25,545	25,505	25,573	25,586	25,540	25,550	25,547	25,529	25,621	25,570	25,549	25,743
Employed	23,680	23,545	23,573	23,527	23,645	23,527	23,513	23,366	23,341	23,484	23,409	23,484	23,677
Unemployed	1,954	2,000	1,932	2,046	1,941	2,014	2,037	2,181	2,187	2,137	2,161	2,065	2,066
Unemployment rate	7.6	7.8	7.6	8.0	7.6	7.9	8.0	8.5	8.6	8.3	8.5	8.1	8.0
New England													
Civilian noninstitutional population ²	10,184	10,189	10,192	10,195	10,197	10,201	10,203	10,206	10,211	10,216	10,220	10,224	10,231
Civilian labor force	7,145	7,118	7,068	7,082	7,009	7,007	7,016	6,981	7,060	7,081	7,044	7,069	7,176
Employed	6,553	6,508	6,540	6,550	6,469	6,427	6,482	6,410	6,523	6,533	6,463	6,511	6,569
Unemployed	592	610	527	532	541	580	534	571	538	548	581	559	607
Unemployment rate	8.3	8.6	7.5	7.5	7.7	8.3	7.6	8.2	7.6	7.7	8.3	7.9	8.5
Middle Atlantic													
Civilian noninstitutional population ²	29,256	29,260	29,263	29,263	29,263	29,266	29,268	29,270	29,276	29,281	29,285	29,294	29,302
Civilian labor force	18,489	18,427	18,437	18,491	18,576	18,533	18,533	18,566	18,469	18,540	18,526	18,480	18,566
Employed	17,127	17,037	17,032	16,976	17,176	17,099	17,031	16,956	16,819	16,952	16,946	16,974	17,108
Unemployed	1,362	1,390	1,405	1,514	1,400	1,434	1,503	1,610	1,650	1,589	1,580	1,506	1,459
Unemployment rate	7.4	7.5	7.6	8.2	7.5	7.7	8.1	8.7	8.9	8.6	8.5	8.2	7.9
SOUTH													
Civilian noninstitutional population ²	65,342	65,406	65,470	65,524	65,580	65,641	65,701	65,762	65,831	65,898	65,962	66,036	66,108
Civilian labor force	42,561	42,510	42,839	42,860	42,951	43,100	43,090	43,448	43,288	43,174	43,121	43,064	43,133
Employed	39,749	39,627	39,679	39,664	39,723	40,063	40,033	40,202	40,108	40,029	40,033	40,072	40,190
Unemployed	2,812	2,883	3,160	3,196	3,227	3,038	3,058	3,246	3,180	3,145	3,088	2,992	2,943
Unemployment rate	6.6	6.8	7.4	7.5	7.5	7.0	7.1	7.5	7.3	7.3	7.2	6.9	6.8
South Atlantic													
Civilian noninstitutional population ²	33,749	33,792	33,835	33,872	33,913	33,954	33,994	34,038	34,083	34,126	34,170	34,220	34,265
Civilian labor force	22,260	22,243	22,244	22,304	22,291	22,458	22,404	22,551	22,569	22,463	22,460	22,428	22,470
Employed	20,841	20,779	20,623	20,584	20,559	20,887	20,840	20,966	20,919	20,780	20,858	20,895	20,941
Unemployed	1,419	1,464	1,621	1,721	1,732	1,571	1,564	1,585	1,650	1,683	1,602	1,533	1,528
Unemployment rate	6.4	6.6	7.3	7.7	7.8	7.0	7.0	7.0	7.3	7.5	7.1	6.8	6.8
East South Central													
Civilian noninstitutional population ²	11,667	11,672	11,679	11,684	11,687	11,693	11,699	11,703	11,711	11,718	11,724	11,731	11,740
Civilian labor force	7,194	7,097	7,215	7,164	7,204	7,193	7,246	7,402	7,388	7,383	7,362	7,336	7,387
Employed	6,693	6,577	6,692	6,658	6,698	6,712	6,713	6,845	6,850	6,865	6,882	6,841	6,898
Unemployed	501	520	523	506	506	481	533	557	538	518	479	495	489
Unemployment rate	7.0	7.3	7.2	7.1	7.0	6.7	7.4	7.5	7.3	7.0	6.5	6.8	6.6
West South Central													
Civilian noninstitutional population ²	19,926	19,942	19,956	19,968	19,980	19,994	20,008	20,021	20,038	20,053	20,068	20,085	20,103
Civilian labor force	13,107	13,170	13,380	13,392	13,456	13,449	13,440	13,495	13,331	13,328	13,299	13,300	13,277
Employed	12,215	12,271	12,365	12,423	12,466	12,464	12,479	12,391	12,339	12,384	12,293	12,336	12,351
Unemployed	892	899	1,016	969	989	985	961	1,104	992	944	1,006	964	926
Unemployment rate	6.8	6.8	7.6	7.2	7.4	7.3	7.1	8.2	7.4	7.1	7.6	7.2	7.0

See footnotes at end of table.

**HOUSEHOLD DATA
REGIONS AND DIVISIONS
SEASONALLY ADJUSTED**

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

(Numbers in thousands)

Census region and division	1991		1992										
	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May.	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.
MIDWEST													
Civilian noninstitutional population ²	45,771	45,785	45,804	45,813	45,829	45,846	45,858	45,877	45,895	45,917	45,936	45,962	45,987
Civilian labor force	30,716	30,894	31,195	31,225	31,247	31,159	31,335	31,292	31,496	31,445	31,409	31,154	31,155
Employed	28,741	28,846	29,144	29,162	29,187	29,069	29,138	29,069	29,321	29,439	29,372	29,288	29,314
Unemployed	1,975	2,048	2,051	2,063	2,060	2,090	2,197	2,224	2,175	2,005	2,037	1,866	1,842
Unemployment rate	6.4	6.6	6.6	6.6	6.6	6.7	7.0	7.1	6.9	6.4	6.5	6.0	5.9
East North Central													
Civilian noninstitutional population ²	32,276	32,287	32,300	32,307	32,319	32,331	32,340	32,353	32,367	32,383	32,397	32,415	32,433
Civilian labor force	21,277	21,375	21,596	21,647	21,722	21,574	21,826	21,878	21,923	21,887	21,859	21,618	21,597
Employed	19,761	19,773	20,026	19,995	20,128	19,977	20,164	20,149	20,189	20,328	20,265	20,186	20,179
Unemployed	1,516	1,602	1,570	1,652	1,594	1,598	1,661	1,729	1,733	1,559	1,594	1,432	1,418
Unemployment rate	7.1	7.5	7.3	7.6	7.3	7.4	7.6	7.9	7.9	7.1	7.3	6.6	6.6
West North Central													
Civilian noninstitutional population ²	13,495	13,498	13,503	13,506	13,510	13,515	13,518	13,523	13,529	13,533	13,539	13,547	13,554
Civilian labor force	9,439	9,519	9,599	9,578	9,525	9,585	9,509	9,415	9,573	9,557	9,551	9,536	9,558
Employed	8,980	9,073	9,118	9,167	9,059	9,093	8,974	8,920	9,132	9,112	9,107	9,102	9,135
Unemployed	459	446	481	411	466	492	536	495	442	446	443	434	423
Unemployment rate	4.9	4.7	5.0	4.3	4.9	5.1	5.6	5.3	4.6	4.7	4.6	4.5	4.4
WEST													
Civilian noninstitutional population ²	39,898	39,965	40,030	40,089	40,153	40,214	40,277	40,340	40,409	40,478	40,544	40,616	40,687
Civilian labor force	26,535	26,698	26,803	26,817	26,914	26,855	26,962	27,027	27,156	27,149	27,205	27,035	27,212
Employed	24,684	24,763	24,743	24,653	24,747	24,868	24,888	24,839	25,007	24,856	24,989	24,720	24,846
Unemployed	1,851	1,935	2,060	2,164	2,167	1,987	2,074	2,187	2,149	2,293	2,216	2,315	2,366
Unemployment rate	7.0	7.2	7.7	8.1	8.1	7.4	7.7	8.1	7.9	8.4	8.1	8.6	8.7
Mountain													
Civilian noninstitutional population ²	10,115	10,128	10,139	10,151	10,162	10,172	10,183	10,194	10,208	10,221	10,232	10,247	10,259
Civilian labor force	6,738	6,785	6,889	6,831	6,956	6,933	6,893	6,834	6,851	6,782	6,878	6,852	6,890
Employed	6,324	6,341	6,430	6,390	6,482	6,484	6,441	6,392	6,420	6,349	6,440	6,428	6,469
Unemployed	414	444	458	441	474	449	451	443	431	432	438	424	421
Unemployment rate	6.1	6.5	6.6	6.5	6.8	6.5	6.5	6.5	6.3	6.4	6.4	6.2	6.1
Pacific													
Civilian noninstitutional population ²	29,783	29,837	29,890	29,938	29,991	30,042	30,094	30,145	30,202	30,256	30,312	30,369	30,428
Civilian labor force	19,797	19,913	19,914	19,987	19,958	19,921	20,069	20,192	20,305	20,368	20,327	20,183	20,322
Employed	18,360	18,422	18,312	18,263	18,265	18,384	18,447	18,448	18,587	18,507	18,549	18,291	18,376
Unemployed	1,437	1,491	1,602	1,723	1,693	1,537	1,623	1,745	1,718	1,860	1,778	1,892	1,946
Unemployment rate	7.3	7.5	8.0	8.6	8.5	7.7	8.1	8.6	8.5	9.1	8.7	9.4	9.6

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.

**STATE LABOR FORCE DATA
SEASONALLY ADJUSTED**

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

(Numbers in thousands)

State	1991			1992									
	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct. ^P
Alabama													
Civilian labor force	1,893.7	1,878.4	1,892.5	1,916.7	1,924.2	1,895.5	1,901.7	1,918.0	1,941.0	1,955.1	1,972.4	1,943.3	1,990.6
Employed	1,760.7	1,752.3	1,753.4	1,785.4	1,781.5	1,757.2	1,758.8	1,762.7	1,784.1	1,798.7	1,832.5	1,816.5	1,813.1
Unemployed	133.0	126.1	139.0	131.3	142.7	138.2	143.0	155.3	156.8	155.4	139.9	126.8	117.5
Unemployment rate	7.0	6.7	7.3	6.8	7.4	7.3	7.5	8.1	8.1	7.9	7.1	6.5	6.1
Alaska													
Civilian labor force	257.8	258.4	257.5	257.5	256.5	258.7	258.5	260.2	263.4	265.7	264.1	265.6	262.4
Employed	233.0	232.5	232.4	232.9	233.1	236.0	236.5	236.3	236.2	239.3	237.8	243.3	237.3
Unemployed	24.7	25.9	25.1	24.6	23.4	22.7	22.0	23.9	25.2	26.4	26.2	22.4	25.1
Unemployment rate	9.6	10.0	9.7	9.5	9.1	8.8	8.5	9.2	9.6	9.9	9.9	8.4	9.6
Arizona													
Civilian labor force	1,700.7	1,720.9	1,725.1	1,753.4	1,739.1	1,730.7	1,731.1	1,898.3	1,725.0	1,733.7	1,696.5	1,740.4	1,738.7
Employed	1,568.8	1,597.8	1,589.5	1,598.3	1,594.2	1,586.4	1,600.3	1,576.9	1,601.3	1,614.9	1,584.8	1,627.3	1,613.2
Unemployed	111.9	123.4	135.6	155.2	144.9	144.4	130.8	121.4	123.8	118.8	111.7	113.1	125.5
Unemployment rate	6.8	7.2	7.9	8.8	8.3	8.3	7.6	7.2	7.2	6.9	6.6	6.5	7.2
Arkansas													
Civilian labor force	1,114.8	1,115.6	1,118.9	1,141.6	1,143.7	1,165.4	1,178.3	1,167.2	1,154.8	1,169.2	1,159.0	1,152.2	1,151.9
Employed	1,024.7	1,036.8	1,034.7	1,053.2	1,062.8	1,089.4	1,088.8	1,086.0	1,066.4	1,085.6	1,077.7	1,067.7	1,069.2
Unemployed	89.8	78.8	82.3	88.4	81.1	76.0	89.7	81.2	88.2	83.8	81.3	84.5	82.7
Unemployment rate	8.1	7.1	7.4	7.7	7.1	6.5	7.8	7.0	7.8	7.2	7.0	7.3	7.2
California¹													
Civilian labor force	14,974.0	14,982.0	15,087.0	14,975.2	15,098.5	15,063.8	14,942.9	15,092.7	15,280.7	15,244.6	15,387.3	15,297.0	15,183.1
Employed	13,813.0	13,864.0	13,932.0	13,758.8	13,781.4	13,785.4	13,741.7	13,777.8	13,826.8	13,880.8	13,855.4	13,858.8	13,690.3
Unemployed	1,161.0	1,118.0	1,155.0	1,216.4	1,317.2	1,278.2	1,201.2	1,314.8	1,454.1	1,364.0	1,511.9	1,438.2	1,492.8
Unemployment rate	7.8	7.5	7.7	8.1	8.7	8.5	8.0	8.7	9.5	8.9	9.8	9.4	9.8
Colorado													
Civilian labor force	1,754.4	1,766.8	1,762.8	1,795.5	1,759.8	1,762.0	1,769.2	1,761.8	1,774.1	1,764.1	1,766.0	1,762.3	1,778.2
Employed	1,667.4	1,669.7	1,665.1	1,700.3	1,659.8	1,665.4	1,670.8	1,643.6	1,653.2	1,653.8	1,658.8	1,664.4	1,681.2
Unemployed	87.0	96.9	97.5	95.2	100.0	96.8	98.7	118.1	120.9	110.3	107.4	97.9	95.0
Unemployment rate	5.0	5.5	5.5	5.3	5.7	5.5	5.6	6.7	6.8	6.3	6.1	5.6	5.3
Connecticut													
Civilian labor force	1,812.5	1,815.7	1,799.8	1,818.8	1,812.8	1,783.9	1,764.2	1,770.6	1,742.0	1,779.3	1,799.1	1,778.7	1,605.7
Employed	1,686.3	1,686.7	1,667.9	1,662.4	1,677.9	1,656.0	1,638.0	1,649.4	1,617.3	1,658.7	1,675.8	1,650.9	1,680.8
Unemployed	126.2	129.1	131.9	136.1	134.7	127.9	126.2	121.1	124.7	122.7	123.2	127.8	125.1
Unemployment rate	7.0	7.1	7.3	7.5	7.4	7.2	7.2	6.8	7.2	6.9	6.9	7.2	6.9
Delaware													
Civilian labor force	364.8	364.4	365.2	368.8	367.9	365.4	369.3	366.3	367.6	366.9	369.1	371.1	371.7
Employed	343.4	343.6	343.2	348.0	351.5	342.9	348.3	345.7	342.2	345.2	348.7	352.5	350.3
Unemployed	21.4	20.8	22.0	20.8	16.5	22.5	21.0	20.7	25.3	21.8	20.4	18.7	21.3
Unemployment rate	5.9	5.7	6.0	5.6	4.5	6.1	5.7	5.6	6.9	5.9	5.5	5.0	5.7
District of Columbia													
Civilian labor force	276.9	276.9	276.5	264.6	284.8	285.9	268.1	281.6	281.7	276.2	273.5	273.1	271.8
Employed	253.0	253.1	252.0	261.7	262.4	262.4	266.5	257.5	258.2	251.4	249.3	250.3	249.8
Unemployed	23.9	23.8	24.6	22.9	22.4	23.5	21.6	24.1	23.5	24.8	24.2	22.8	22.2
Unemployment rate	8.6	8.6	8.9	8.0	7.9	8.2	7.5	8.5	8.3	9.0	8.9	8.3	8.2
Florida¹													
Civilian labor force	6,449.0	6,490.0	6,438.0	6,438.2	6,478.9	6,459.0	6,498.3	6,540.1	6,591.1	6,644.1	6,598.8	6,645.5	6,600.7
Employed	5,974.0	6,018.0	5,952.0	5,881.0	5,921.9	5,902.4	5,954.8	6,023.3	6,031.2	6,073.1	6,018.3	6,052.4	6,112.6
Unemployed	475.0	472.0	484.0	557.2	557.1	558.8	541.7	518.7	559.9	571.0	580.8	593.2	488.1
Unemployment rate	7.4	7.3	7.5	8.7	8.6	8.6	8.3	7.9	8.5	8.6	8.8	8.9	7.4

See footnotes at end of table.

STATE LABOR FORCE DATA
SEASONALLY ADJUSTED

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

(Numbers in thousands)

State	1991			1992									
	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct. ^P
Georgia													
Civilian labor force	3,151.3	3,145.0	3,152.4	3,205.0	3,218.6	3,228.3	3,219.1	3,234.8	3,220.6	3,234.9	3,226.2	3,206.3	3,232.0
Employed	3,012.5	3,012.0	3,018.3	3,034.5	3,005.6	3,014.0	3,025.9	3,033.1	3,018.1	3,005.5	2,983.2	3,002.7	3,001.7
Unemployed	138.8	133.0	136.1	170.5	210.8	214.3	193.2	201.4	202.7	229.4	232.9	203.6	230.3
Unemployment rate	4.4	4.2	4.3	5.3	6.8	6.6	6.0	6.2	6.3	7.1	7.2	6.3	7.1
Hawaii													
Civilian labor force	563.4	559.5	562.8	567.6	562.4	561.7	561.4	559.5	566.1	571.8	570.8	570.3	569.6
Employed	547.6	543.4	544.8	548.2	542.2	542.2	540.3	536.5	540.2	545.2	546.2	544.5	541.9
Unemployed	15.8	16.1	17.9	19.4	20.3	19.4	21.2	23.0	25.9	26.6	24.6	25.8	27.7
Unemployment rate	2.8	2.9	3.2	3.4	3.6	3.5	3.8	4.1	4.6	4.7	4.3	4.5	4.9
Idaho													
Civilian labor force	507.4	508.5	508.2	505.6	506.9	509.1	513.0	513.3	512.7	518.2	523.8	525.1	523.7
Employed	478.9	478.9	473.5	473.3	474.1	478.8	480.1	483.3	481.2	487.0	490.5	489.9	490.8
Unemployed	28.4	31.6	32.7	32.4	32.8	32.3	32.9	30.0	31.5	31.2	33.3	35.2	32.9
Unemployment rate	5.6	6.2	6.5	6.4	6.5	6.3	6.4	5.8	6.1	6.0	6.4	6.7	6.3
Illinois¹													
Civilian labor force	5,979.0	5,973.0	6,049.0	6,124.2	6,093.6	6,089.9	6,044.4	6,179.0	6,219.9	6,102.2	6,050.6	6,108.2	6,097.1
Employed	5,510.0	5,470.0	5,497.0	5,618.8	5,572.6	5,612.7	5,568.7	5,681.9	5,683.0	5,590.2	5,655.0	5,696.0	5,760.4
Unemployed	469.0	503.0	552.0	505.4	520.9	477.2	475.7	497.1	536.9	512.0	395.6	412.2	336.7
Unemployment rate	7.8	8.4	9.1	8.3	8.5	7.8	7.9	8.0	8.6	8.4	6.5	6.7	5.5
Indiana													
Civilian labor force	2,782.9	2,771.6	2,754.9	2,795.0	2,821.7	2,803.4	2,799.1	2,804.5	2,855.4	2,915.3	2,694.3	2,885.4	2,844.4
Employed	2,614.6	2,604.9	2,580.0	2,636.2	2,672.5	2,653.2	2,637.9	2,620.2	2,683.0	2,722.8	2,710.2	2,696.0	2,677.3
Unemployed	168.3	166.7	174.9	158.8	149.2	150.1	161.1	184.3	192.4	192.5	184.1	189.3	167.2
Unemployment rate	6.0	6.0	6.3	5.7	5.3	5.4	5.8	6.6	6.7	6.6	6.4	6.6	5.9
Iowa													
Civilian labor force	1,518.0	1,532.5	1,537.4	1,549.3	1,542.4	1,551.5	1,524.7	1,532.9	1,531.7	1,534.9	1,550.4	1,544.0	1,532.4
Employed	1,448.9	1,463.9	1,470.9	1,480.9	1,460.0	1,479.4	1,449.6	1,447.0	1,453.7	1,465.4	1,492.6	1,480.5	1,469.5
Unemployed	69.0	68.6	66.5	68.4	62.4	72.2	75.1	85.9	78.0	69.4	57.8	63.5	62.9
Unemployment rate	4.5	4.5	4.3	4.4	4.0	4.7	4.9	5.6	5.1	4.5	3.7	4.1	4.1
Kansas													
Civilian labor force	1,302.1	1,293.6	1,312.3	1,323.7	1,318.5	1,321.5	1,323.4	1,324.5	1,310.8	1,317.1	1,328.0	1,329.0	1,327.8
Employed	1,246.7	1,238.5	1,259.5	1,271.7	1,271.3	1,274.3	1,273.7	1,270.7	1,253.9	1,266.7	1,274.3	1,272.7	1,273.6
Unemployed	55.4	55.1	52.8	52.0	47.2	47.1	49.7	53.7	56.9	50.4	53.6	56.3	54.2
Unemployment rate	4.3	4.3	4.0	3.9	3.8	3.6	3.8	4.1	4.3	3.8	4.0	4.2	4.1
Kentucky													
Civilian labor force	1,755.3	1,751.3	1,753.7	1,763.6	1,755.0	1,743.6	1,742.0	1,736.2	1,744.8	1,749.0	1,755.4	1,747.7	1,748.7
Employed	1,614.7	1,613.6	1,614.1	1,629.3	1,629.2	1,635.8	1,645.4	1,639.2	1,636.0	1,626.8	1,626.4	1,627.1	1,622.7
Unemployed	140.6	137.7	139.6	134.3	125.8	107.7	96.6	97.0	108.7	122.2	129.0	120.6	124.0
Unemployment rate	8.0	7.9	8.0	7.6	7.2	6.2	5.5	5.6	6.2	7.0	7.3	6.9	7.1
Louisiana													
Civilian labor force	1,955.8	1,949.8	1,950.0	1,940.8	1,951.3	1,954.0	1,966.7	1,948.7	1,968.4	1,931.1	1,928.9	1,911.0	1,916.7
Employed	1,608.9	1,619.4	1,613.9	1,795.5	1,616.5	1,619.3	1,609.8	1,609.8	1,616.7	1,767.5	1,776.9	1,746.6	1,765.0
Unemployed	148.9	130.4	136.1	145.3	132.6	134.7	156.9	138.9	151.7	163.6	152.0	164.3	151.7
Unemployment rate	7.5	6.7	7.0	7.5	6.8	6.9	8.0	7.1	7.7	8.5	7.9	8.6	7.9
Maine													
Civilian labor force	648.2	642.9	648.3	649.1	647.8	649.6	650.3	659.1	655.1	655.5	658.1	656.3	656.0
Employed	605.2	599.9	600.9	599.3	596.2	602.5	601.3	620.7	608.6	613.6	612.4	613.4	614.6
Unemployed	43.1	43.1	47.4	49.8	51.6	47.2	49.0	38.3	46.6	41.9	45.7	44.9	41.4
Unemployment rate	6.6	6.7	7.3	7.7	8.0	7.3	7.5	5.8	7.1	6.4	6.9	6.8	6.3

See footnotes at end of table.

**STATE LABOR FORCE DATA
SEASONALLY ADJUSTED**

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

(Numbers in thousands)

State	1991			1992									
	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct. ^P
Maryland													
Civilian labor force	2,564.9	2,573.9	2,548.8	2,571.8	2,581.5	2,555.9	2,606.9	2,605.6	2,629.8	2,640.0	2,638.1	2,628.4	2,610.3
Employed	2,411.4	2,413.0	2,381.4	2,397.3	2,382.6	2,367.5	2,429.0	2,423.1	2,448.9	2,463.7	2,461.3	2,448.1	2,435.8
Unemployed	153.6	160.9	167.4	174.5	178.9	188.4	177.8	182.5	180.9	176.3	176.8	180.3	174.5
Unemployment rate	6.0	6.3	6.6	6.8	7.0	7.4	6.8	7.0	6.9	6.7	6.7	6.9	6.7
Massachusetts¹													
Civilian labor force	3,150.0	3,157.0	3,164.0	3,130.8	3,129.6	3,143.4	3,089.8	3,122.8	3,148.9	3,149.8	3,118.9	3,095.0	3,093.2
Employed	2,867.0	2,880.0	2,889.0	2,883.9	2,895.4	2,856.7	2,824.6	2,864.1	2,870.4	2,888.4	2,659.3	2,629.4	2,834.1
Unemployed	283.0	277.0	275.0	246.6	234.2	286.7	265.0	258.7	278.5	261.4	259.6	265.6	259.0
Unemployment rate	9.0	8.8	8.7	7.9	7.5	9.1	8.6	8.3	8.8	8.3	8.3	8.6	8.4
Michigan¹													
Civilian labor force	4,520.0	4,547.0	4,559.0	4,607.3	4,600.7	4,641.3	4,572.7	4,622.7	4,586.0	4,638.4	4,630.7	4,632.7	4,609.0
Employed	4,114.0	4,112.0	4,138.0	4,199.3	4,185.1	4,208.8	4,142.4	4,223.9	4,161.8	4,201.3	4,215.2	4,225.5	4,212.3
Unemployed	406.0	435.0	421.0	407.9	415.6	432.7	430.3	398.8	404.5	437.0	415.5	407.2	396.7
Unemployment rate	9.0	9.6	9.2	6.9	9.0	9.3	9.4	6.6	8.6	9.4	9.0	8.8	8.6
Minnesota													
Civilian labor force	2,400.0	2,382.4	2,377.8	2,402.4	2,404.9	2,401.2	2,428.3	2,443.1	2,409.0	2,447.6	2,420.0	2,434.0	2,424.0
Employed	2,277.2	2,253.9	2,250.5	2,272.4	2,295.5	2,266.9	2,314.3	2,305.9	2,273.6	2,341.2	2,303.6	2,321.8	2,313.1
Unemployed	122.8	128.5	127.2	130.0	109.4	134.3	114.0	137.2	135.3	106.4	116.4	112.2	111.0
Unemployment rate	5.1	5.4	5.4	5.4	4.5	5.6	4.7	5.6	5.6	4.3	4.8	4.6	4.6
Mississippi													
Civilian labor force	1,171.4	1,181.3	1,145.6	1,162.6	1,167.1	1,167.3	1,157.7	1,158.9	1,186.2	1,189.9	1,198.4	1,203.0	1,186.6
Employed	1,077.4	1,072.7	1,055.1	1,068.6	1,071.2	1,074.2	1,065.2	1,057.5	1,074.6	1,085.2	1,091.4	1,103.7	1,094.1
Unemployed	94.0	88.6	90.5	93.9	95.9	93.1	92.5	101.3	111.5	104.7	107.0	99.3	94.4
Unemployment rate	8.0	7.6	7.9	8.1	8.2	8.0	8.0	8.7	9.4	8.8	8.9	8.3	7.9
Missouri													
Civilian labor force	2,693.9	2,706.5	2,721.0	2,729.5	2,735.0	2,727.4	2,739.7	2,696.6	2,697.3	2,716.3	2,690.3	2,676.5	2,680.8
Employed	2,518.1	2,538.2	2,554.9	2,560.4	2,589.5	2,579.3	2,580.6	2,515.2	2,511.0	2,539.4	2,522.8	2,510.0	2,530.1
Unemployed	175.7	170.3	166.2	169.1	145.5	148.1	159.1	181.4	186.3	177.0	167.8	166.5	150.4
Unemployment rate	6.5	6.3	6.1	6.2	5.3	5.4	5.8	8.7	6.9	6.5	6.2	6.2	5.6
Montana													
Civilian labor force	401.7	404.0	406.9	411.4	412.3	415.4	414.9	412.7	411.7	410.8	406.6	408.3	411.5
Employed	373.7	374.5	377.6	377.4	362.1	389.3	388.5	384.4	381.4	386.0	377.7	380.4	387.4
Unemployed	28.0	29.5	29.0	34.1	30.2	26.1	26.4	28.3	30.3	24.8	28.9	27.9	24.0
Unemployment rate	7.0	7.3	7.1	6.3	7.3	6.3	6.4	6.9	7.4	6.0	7.1	6.8	5.8
Nebraska													
Civilian labor force	852.7	844.3	848.8	848.1	856.3	848.8	848.5	661.3	667.1	873.8	867.3	856.6	853.1
Employed	829.3	819.7	823.7	822.6	835.1	827.1	824.9	832.3	837.1	847.5	839.2	830.7	827.0
Unemployed	23.4	24.7	24.9	25.6	21.2	21.8	23.8	29.0	29.9	26.4	28.1	25.8	26.1
Unemployment rate	2.7	2.9	2.9	3.0	2.5	2.8	2.8	3.4	3.5	3.0	3.2	3.0	3.1
Nevada													
Civilian labor force	653.7	654.4	659.1	662.8	668.0	670.2	666.3	666.1	666.1	675.2	676.5	675.5	679.8
Employed	617.6	616.5	619.9	618.6	622.1	626.5	626.3	627.7	622.1	627.6	627.8	628.2	635.1
Unemployed	36.2	37.9	39.3	44.2	45.9	43.6	40.0	38.3	44.0	47.6	48.7	47.3	44.7
Unemployment rate	5.5	5.8	6.0	6.7	6.9	6.5	6.0	5.8	6.6	7.0	7.2	7.0	6.6
New Hampshire													
Civilian labor force	626.5	624.6	622.6	628.4	639.7	638.3	638.4	628.5	617.8	619.0	629.9	627.3	632.8
Employed	560.3	578.9	573.1	580.6	594.3	593.1	589.4	581.1	570.7	574.4	584.5	579.9	585.6
Unemployed	48.2	47.7	49.5	47.8	45.4	45.1	49.0	47.4	47.1	44.6	45.4	47.4	47.0
Unemployment rate	7.4	7.6	7.9	7.6	7.1	7.1	7.7	7.5	7.6	7.2	7.2	7.6	7.4

See footnotes at end of table.

STATE LABOR FORCE DATA
SEASONALLY ADJUSTED

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

(Numbers in thousands)

State	1991			1992									
	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct. ^P
New Jersey¹													
Civilian labor force	4,030.0	3,985.0	3,995.0	4,023.6	4,020.5	4,046.7	4,049.2	4,013.8	3,998.5	3,982.9	3,932.4	3,980.1	3,977.0
Employed	3,756.0	3,702.0	3,707.0	3,751.7	3,713.2	3,760.8	3,735.0	3,654.3	3,630.9	3,591.6	3,561.7	3,620.2	3,655.1
Unemployed	274.0	283.0	288.0	271.9	307.3	286.0	314.2	359.5	367.6	391.2	370.7	360.0	321.8
Unemployment rate	6.8	7.1	7.2	6.8	7.6	7.1	7.8	9.0	9.2	9.8	9.4	9.0	6.1
New Mexico													
Civilian labor force	717.9	719.2	723.4	728.1	729.7	727.6	720.9	719.6	720.6	719.8	718.9	722.0	725.0
Employed	671.6	671.2	673.7	672.6	675.3	675.8	671.2	670.3	667.9	669.2	669.0	669.9	674.4
Unemployed	46.3	48.0	49.7	55.5	54.4	51.8	49.7	49.3	52.7	50.6	49.9	52.2	50.6
Unemployment rate	6.4	6.7	6.9	7.6	7.5	7.1	6.9	6.9	7.3	7.0	6.9	7.2	7.0
New York¹													
Civilian labor force	8,553.0	8,544.0	8,479.0	8,435.1	8,463.0	8,543.4	8,544.7	8,545.9	8,599.3	8,523.6	8,547.2	8,516.3	8,439.3
Employed	7,924.0	7,866.0	7,798.0	7,724.4	7,712.8	7,857.5	7,895.0	7,866.6	7,810.9	7,721.3	7,824.9	7,752.2	7,706.2
Unemployed	629.0	678.0	681.0	710.7	750.2	685.9	649.7	679.2	788.4	802.3	722.4	764.2	733.1
Unemployment rate	7.4	7.9	8.0	8.4	8.9	8.0	7.6	7.9	9.2	9.4	8.5	9.0	8.7
North Carolina¹													
Civilian labor force	3,479.0	3,466.0	3,436.0	3,440.9	3,441.9	3,461.8	3,446.1	3,434.9	3,501.3	3,508.2	3,505.7	3,498.7	3,518.7
Employed	3,287.0	3,272.0	3,239.0	3,244.2	3,228.8	3,243.7	3,258.8	3,239.5	3,274.8	3,268.7	3,286.8	3,290.8	3,325.9
Unemployed	192.0	196.0	197.0	196.6	213.2	218.2	187.3	195.3	226.5	219.5	219.0	207.9	192.9
Unemployment rate	5.5	5.7	5.7	5.7	6.2	6.3	5.4	5.7	6.5	6.3	6.2	5.9	5.5
North Dakota													
Civilian labor force	315.8	314.8	314.8	316.9	316.0	319.8	320.6	320.2	318.1	310.7	307.4	314.3	312.7
Employed	303.1	301.6	301.8	302.3	302.7	305.0	306.9	303.3	301.3	294.8	291.9	298.8	298.0
Unemployed	12.7	12.9	13.0	14.6	13.2	14.8	13.7	16.8	18.8	16.0	15.5	15.5	14.7
Unemployment rate	4.0	4.1	4.1	4.6	4.2	4.6	4.3	5.3	5.3	5.1	5.1	4.9	4.7
Ohio¹													
Civilian labor force	5,397.0	5,433.0	5,445.0	5,491.5	5,461.7	5,524.4	5,452.9	5,528.6	5,471.0	5,564.3	5,589.9	5,541.5	5,441.3
Employed	5,096.0	5,114.0	5,092.0	5,121.6	5,070.3	5,128.5	5,076.1	5,122.5	5,055.1	5,169.1	5,187.1	5,150.1	5,049.3
Unemployed	301.0	319.0	353.0	369.8	391.4	395.9	376.9	406.2	415.9	415.2	422.8	391.4	392.0
Unemployment rate	5.6	5.9	6.5	6.7	7.2	7.2	6.9	7.3	7.6	7.4	7.6	7.1	7.2
Oklahoma													
Civilian labor force	1,522.5	1,523.8	1,524.2	1,519.4	1,512.7	1,518.4	1,531.1	1,528.2	1,524.3	1,530.2	1,518.4	1,522.6	1,524.7
Employed	1,418.8	1,415.8	1,425.3	1,425.8	1,417.6	1,417.1	1,440.1	1,443.7	1,416.7	1,436.1	1,417.9	1,429.7	1,446.8
Unemployed	103.8	108.0	98.9	93.5	95.1	101.3	91.0	64.5	107.8	94.1	100.5	92.9	77.9
Unemployment rate	6.6	7.1	6.5	6.2	6.3	6.7	5.9	5.5	7.1	6.1	6.6	6.1	5.1
Oregon													
Civilian labor force	1,505.3	1,506.5	1,511.0	1,510.5	1,509.0	1,523.0	1,526.1	1,545.2	1,540.3	1,534.4	1,545.3	1,553.2	1,543.5
Employed	1,411.3	1,410.7	1,413.0	1,400.9	1,394.5	1,400.8	1,411.1	1,436.4	1,430.5	1,419.0	1,434.2	1,443.6	1,431.2
Unemployed	94.1	95.9	98.0	109.6	114.5	122.2	115.0	108.8	109.7	115.4	111.2	109.7	112.3
Unemployment rate	6.2	6.4	6.5	7.3	7.6	8.0	7.5	7.0	7.1	7.5	7.2	7.1	7.3
Pennsylvania¹													
Civilian labor force	5,982.0	5,960.0	5,953.0	5,977.6	6,007.0	5,988.0	5,938.8	5,973.8	5,968.4	5,962.1	6,060.6	6,029.6	6,063.7
Employed	5,582.0	5,559.0	5,532.0	5,556.0	5,550.4	5,557.8	5,489.1	5,509.7	5,514.2	5,505.9	5,565.0	5,573.7	5,612.4
Unemployed	400.0	401.0	421.0	421.6	456.6	428.2	469.8	464.0	454.2	456.1	495.5	455.9	451.2
Unemployment rate	8.7	6.7	7.1	7.1	7.6	7.2	7.9	7.8	7.6	7.7	8.2	7.6	7.4
Rhode Island													
Civilian labor force	512.4	510.6	506.6	517.4	519.9	517.3	518.6	518.5	520.2	523.3	523.8	511.8	512.0
Employed	464.7	464.6	464.6	475.9	479.9	475.2	470.2	470.4	469.5	474.8	474.4	468.0	469.8
Unemployed	47.7	46.2	42.0	41.4	40.0	42.2	48.3	48.1	50.7	48.5	49.3	43.8	42.2
Unemployment rate	9.3	9.0	8.3	8.0	7.7	8.1	9.3	9.3	9.8	9.3	9.4	8.8	8.2

See footnotes at end of table.

**STATE LABOR FORCE DATA
SEASONALLY ADJUSTED**

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

(Numbers in thousands)

State	1991			1992									
	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct. ^P
South Carolina													
Civilian labor force	1,736.7	1,744.3	1,736.5	1,763.9	1,773.7	1,746.4	1,761.1	1,760.4	1,759.1	1,802.5	1,796.5	1,768.6	1,772.6
Employed	1,633.0	1,635.7	1,621.8	1,634.2	1,652.6	1,624.4	1,649.3	1,643.4	1,647.5	1,681.6	1,682.3	1,657.2	1,661.9
Unemployed	103.7	108.7	114.7	129.7	121.1	122.0	111.8	117.0	111.7	120.9	114.1	111.5	110.7
Unemployment rate	6.0	6.2	6.8	7.4	6.8	7.0	6.3	6.6	6.3	6.7	6.4	6.3	6.2
South Dakota													
Civilian labor force	364.8	365.7	368.4	368.1	361.3	360.8	358.7	359.6	357.8	358.4	360.6	360.6	360.9
Employed	353.5	354.4	354.6	356.5	350.2	348.0	347.1	346.0	345.1	347.6	350.1	349.6	350.2
Unemployed	11.4	11.3	11.8	11.8	11.0	12.8	11.6	13.5	12.7	10.9	10.6	11.0	10.6
Unemployment rate	3.1	3.1	3.2	3.1	3.1	3.5	3.2	3.8	3.5	3.0	2.9	3.0	2.9
Tennessee													
Civilian labor force	2,424.9	2,419.1	2,412.7	2,427.4	2,408.7	2,430.8	2,396.0	2,403.3	2,435.3	2,438.0	2,432.4	2,437.0	2,461.2
Employed	2,260.5	2,260.3	2,248.3	2,248.3	2,235.5	2,265.9	2,240.7	2,245.7	2,275.0	2,280.5	2,273.9	2,284.6	2,328.6
Unemployed	164.3	158.8	164.4	179.2	173.2	165.0	155.3	157.6	160.4	157.6	158.5	152.5	132.6
Unemployment rate	6.8	6.6	6.8	7.4	7.2	6.8	6.5	6.6	6.6	6.5	6.5	6.3	5.4
Texas¹													
Civilian labor force	8,558.0	8,537.0	8,583.0	8,747.1	8,723.2	8,787.8	8,743.8	8,740.8	8,821.8	8,727.2	8,733.7	8,742.1	8,741.4
Employed	7,896.0	7,969.0	7,984.0	8,061.3	8,086.1	8,101.1	8,100.8	8,082.0	8,101.0	8,102.9	8,128.0	8,071.8	8,098.3
Unemployed	682.0	568.0	599.0	685.8	637.1	666.7	643.0	658.8	720.6	624.3	605.8	670.3	643.1
Unemployment rate	7.7	6.7	7.0	7.8	7.3	7.8	7.4	7.5	8.2	7.2	6.9	7.7	7.4
Utah													
Civilian labor force	805.0	807.7	806.4	812.9	817.2	818.0	819.0	818.9	818.2	817.2	809.6	807.8	806.2
Employed	763.7	764.6	765.4	775.9	780.3	781.5	780.1	778.6	778.6	778.7	766.8	765.8	764.8
Unemployed	41.3	43.1	41.0	37.0	37.0	36.5	38.9	38.3	39.6	38.5	42.8	42.0	41.4
Unemployment rate	5.1	5.3	5.1	4.6	4.5	4.5	4.7	4.7	4.8	4.7	5.3	5.2	5.1
Vermont													
Civilian labor force	311.9	317.3	310.5	308.8	308.0	305.5	309.5	312.1	312.4	313.6	320.2	318.6	316.3
Employed	294.2	298.4	291.4	290.4	289.0	286.8	288.5	289.9	290.5	292.2	299.2	298.0	297.9
Unemployed	17.7	19.0	19.1	18.4	19.0	18.7	21.0	22.2	21.9	21.4	20.9	20.6	18.5
Unemployment rate	5.7	6.0	6.1	6.3	6.2	6.1	6.8	7.1	7.0	6.8	6.5	6.5	5.8
Virginia													
Civilian labor force	3,341.2	3,333.5	3,338.2	3,332.7	3,360.0	3,388.0	3,390.6	3,394.2	3,391.1	3,385.7	3,342.8	3,322.2	3,319.9
Employed	3,151.1	3,138.9	3,150.5	3,115.1	3,140.4	3,167.4	3,167.5	3,153.5	3,174.3	3,156.1	3,120.9	3,109.3	3,124.6
Unemployed	190.1	194.8	187.6	217.6	219.6	220.6	223.0	240.7	216.8	229.6	221.9	213.0	195.4
Unemployment rate	5.7	5.8	5.6	6.5	6.5	6.5	6.6	7.1	6.4	6.8	6.6	6.4	5.9
Washington													
Civilian labor force	2,508.4	2,496.6	2,493.4	2,538.0	2,547.7	2,534.7	2,601.8	2,622.8	2,598.4	2,645.2	2,594.1	2,597.4	2,593.4
Employed	2,341.7	2,330.6	2,321.4	2,356.0	2,357.1	2,337.7	2,423.9	2,446.5	2,422.1	2,465.5	2,417.5	2,417.5	2,397.2
Unemployed	166.6	166.0	172.0	182.0	190.5	197.0	178.0	176.4	176.3	179.7	176.6	179.9	196.1
Unemployment rate	6.6	6.6	6.9	7.2	7.5	7.8	6.8	6.7	6.8	6.8	6.8	6.9	7.6
West Virginia													
Civilian labor force	763.7	764.6	763.8	796.1	792.1	790.8	785.3	787.2	779.7	782.3	767.2	768.4	764.2
Employed	704.1	701.0	697.1	692.7	692.8	691.2	694.1	696.9	690.9	691.9	684.2	681.6	681.3
Unemployed	79.6	63.6	66.8	103.4	99.3	99.6	91.2	90.3	88.8	90.4	83.0	86.8	82.9
Unemployment rate	10.2	10.7	11.1	13.0	12.5	12.6	11.6	11.5	11.4	11.6	10.8	11.3	10.9
Wisconsin													
Civilian labor force	2,601.4	2,590.9	2,593.9	2,595.3	2,615.6	2,628.1	2,643.6	2,667.5	2,666.4	2,663.4	2,681.8	2,664.0	2,648.1
Employed	2,462.8	2,451.2	2,456.5	2,463.1	2,478.2	2,502.7	2,525.8	2,545.1	2,546.6	2,521.7	2,537.0	2,506.1	2,508.9
Unemployed	138.5	139.7	137.4	132.2	137.4	125.3	117.8	122.4	139.8	141.8	144.8	157.9	139.2
Unemployment rate	5.3	5.4	5.3	5.1	5.3	4.8	4.5	4.6	5.2	5.3	5.4	5.9	5.3
Wyoming													
Civilian labor force	238.0	238.0	237.0	239.0	242.8	243.3	243.1	242.0	240.4	241.6	240.3	241.5	240.6
Employed	224.5	225.6	224.5	224.2	225.6	227.2	227.8	228.9	226.8	227.1	227.1	228.5	229.1
Unemployed	13.5	12.4	12.6	14.9	17.2	16.2	15.3	13.1	13.6	14.6	13.1	12.9	11.5
Unemployment rate	5.7	5.2	5.3	6.2	7.1	6.8	6.3	5.4	5.7	6.0	5.5	5.4	4.8

¹ Data are obtained directly from the Current Population Survey. See the Explanatory Notes for region, State, and labor force data.
P = preliminary.

NOTE: Data refer to place of residence. The unadjusted base estimates are provisional and will be revised when new benchmark and population information becomes available. All seasonally adjusted data are also subject to revision.

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

D-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		
	Oct. 1991	Sept. 1992	Oct. 1992 ^P	Oct. 1991	Sept. 1992	Oct. 1992 ^P	Oct. 1991	Sept. 1992	Oct. 1992 ^P
Alabama	1,900.4	1,948.1	1,937.9	128.2	124.5	113.6	6.7	6.4	5.9
Birmingham	440.3	451.3	449.0	25.6	25.1	22.4	5.8	5.6	5.0
Huntsville	133.9	136.1	135.2	6.3	5.5	5.5	4.7	4.1	4.1
Mobile	220.7	228.8	226.5	15.6	16.3	14.4	7.0	7.1	6.4
Montgomery	136.3	140.5	139.8	8.1	8.4	7.4	6.0	8.0	5.3
Tuscaloosa	74.3	73.8	73.5	3.8	3.7	3.2	5.1	5.0	4.3
Alaska	256.4	267.5	261.2	23.0	20.3	23.7	9.0	7.6	9.1
Arizona	1,700.0	1,737.0	1,737.1	104.0	109.7	117.5	6.1	6.3	6.8
Phoenix	1,044.8	1,056.3	1,055.6	56.6	57.0	61.4	5.4	5.4	5.8
Tucson	315.6	327.3	327.0	13.4	14.4	15.8	4.3	4.4	4.8
Arkansas	1,111.8	1,150.8	1,145.0	81.0	79.4	75.3	7.3	6.9	6.6
Fayetteville-Springdale	63.2	65.9	65.8	2.5	2.4	2.2	4.0	3.6	3.3
Fort Smith	91.1	91.1	91.8	8.0	6.4	6.8	8.8	7.0	7.4
Little Rock-North Little Rock	264.2	273.3	272.4	17.4	16.7	15.7	6.6	6.1	5.8
Pine Bluff	37.0	38.1	37.9	3.8	4.0	3.7	10.3	10.4	9.6
California¹	15,001.1	15,304.0	15,223.1	1,093.9	1,406.2	1,414.8	7.3	9.2	9.3
Anaheim-Santa Ana	1,360.4	1,361.2	1,364.7	67.1	88.3	90.0	4.9	6.5	6.6
Bakersfield	250.4	271.7	270.9	30.9	39.4	45.9	12.4	14.5	16.9
Fresno	312.9	357.5	330.4	37.0	45.4	53.2	11.8	12.7	16.1
Los Angeles-Long Beach ¹	4,578.0	4,576.0	4,550.0	357.0	476.0	433.0	7.8	10.4	9.5
Modesto	169.3	184.4	179.3	20.2	24.3	29.4	12.0	13.2	16.4
Oakland	1,107.8	1,125.9	1,126.6	59.0	73.9	74.0	5.3	6.6	6.6
Oxnard-Ventura	377.6	383.8	383.6	28.1	35.0	35.5	7.4	9.1	9.3
Riverside-San Bernardino	1,097.8	1,123.4	1,125.2	103.6	132.9	134.3	9.4	11.8	11.9
Sacramento	771.3	792.8	790.0	48.1	59.0	62.0	6.2	7.4	7.8
Salinas-Seaside-Monterey	160.7	168.9	167.7	12.4	14.7	18.1	7.7	8.7	10.8
San Diego	1,182.2	1,198.8	1,197.5	72.9	91.8	93.3	6.2	7.7	7.8
San Francisco	879.6	902.7	901.4	42.0	55.5	54.6	4.8	6.1	6.1
San Jose	819.8	831.3	829.8	45.4	55.7	57.0	5.5	6.7	6.9
Santa Barbara-Santa Maria-Lompoc	183.9	184.2	184.6	10.7	14.1	15.0	5.8	7.7	8.1
Santa Rosa-Petaluma	220.0	227.1	226.8	11.4	14.6	15.3	5.2	6.4	6.8
Stockton	205.7	220.3	211.0	21.9	26.7	31.3	10.6	12.1	14.9
Vallejo-Fairfield-Napa	205.6	212.3	212.5	12.7	16.6	18.6	6.2	7.8	8.7
Colorado	1,736.0	1,753.1	1,757.8	72.4	79.3	80.2	4.2	4.5	4.6
Boulder-Longmont	142.2	143.1	144.4	4.3	4.7	4.6	3.0	3.3	3.2
Denver	885.4	891.4	895.2	35.6	40.4	39.6	4.0	4.5	4.4
Connecticut	1,801.3	1,771.9	1,794.4	116.3	124.2	115.5	6.5	7.0	6.4
Bridgeport-Milford	229.6	223.5	226.0	17.1	19.0	17.6	7.5	8.5	7.8
Hartford	433.6	425.5	431.6	27.1	29.0	27.2	6.3	6.8	6.3
New Britain	75.8	75.9	76.4	6.3	6.8	8.2	8.4	8.9	8.2
New Haven-Meriden	289.1	285.6	290.2	17.8	19.0	17.3	6.1	6.6	6.0
Stamford	116.4	113.6	114.6	5.2	5.8	5.3	4.5	5.1	4.6
Waterbury	105.6	103.3	104.6	9.7	10.5	10.0	9.2	10.2	9.6
Delaware	364.8	367.9	371.2	19.8	18.2	19.9	5.4	5.0	5.3
Wilmington	312.7	310.3	315.4	17.3	17.3	19.4	5.5	5.6	6.2
District of Columbia	274.6	273.1	268.9	23.5	23.0	22.0	8.6	8.4	8.2
Washington	2,230.6	2,246.0	2,232.2	101.2	115.9	104.0	4.5	5.2	4.7
Florida¹	6,498.0	6,662.5	6,653.7	467.0	603.2	473.1	7.2	9.1	7.1
Daytona Beach	161.9	166.9	166.8	11.0	13.8	11.6	6.8	8.3	7.0
Fort Lauderdale-Hollywood-Pompano Beach	680.7	699.9	698.3	50.1	61.6	48.1	7.4	8.8	6.9
Fort Myers-Cape Coral	153.1	155.1	156.7	10.0	13.0	10.8	6.5	8.4	6.9
Gainesville	115.4	116.8	119.2	4.8	5.9	5.0	4.1	5.0	4.2
Jacksonville	477.4	485.3	486.4	30.2	34.0	28.5	6.3	7.0	5.9
Lakeland-Winter Haven	182.8	187.9	186.5	18.1	24.8	18.7	9.9	13.1	10.0
Melbourne-Titusville-Palm Bay	202.3	201.6	202.3	14.6	16.9	14.3	7.2	8.4	7.0
Miami-Hialeah	972.2	1,010.1	994.6	82.4	119.5	85.9	8.5	11.8	8.6
Orlando	645.6	666.3	666.8	39.9	50.0	41.0	6.2	7.5	6.1
Pensacola	155.5	156.9	157.6	8.8	9.5	7.9	5.6	6.0	5.0
Sarasota	131.7	133.7	134.4	6.6	8.6	6.7	5.0	6.5	5.0
Tallahassee	144.4	147.3	150.3	5.8	6.8	5.7	4.0	4.6	3.8
Tampa-St. Petersburg-Clearwater	1,027.9	1,048.4	1,052.4	63.8	78.3	64.2	6.2	7.5	6.1
West Palm Beach-Boca Raton-DeLray Beach	436.6	445.6	445.0	39.4	50.7	39.4	9.0	11.4	8.8

See footnotes at end of table.

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

D-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		
	Oct. 1991	Sept. 1992	Oct. 1992 ^a	Oct. 1991	Sept. 1992	Oct. 1992 ^a	Oct. 1991	Sept. 1992	Oct. 1992 ^a
Georgia	3,171.7	3,232.8	3,245.7	141.3	214.8	226.0	4.5	6.6	7.0
Albany	53.5	54.9	55.7	2.6	4.5	5.0	5.3	6.2	6.9
Athens	77.4	75.6	79.3	2.7	4.0	4.1	3.5	5.3	5.2
Atlanta	1,508.4	1,534.2	1,540.5	64.4	96.7	101.4	4.3	6.3	6.6
Augusta	200.4	205.3	205.6	6.6	12.5	12.8	4.3	6.1	6.1
Columbus	98.2	100.7	101.1	5.1	7.0	7.3	5.2	6.9	7.2
Macon-Warner Robins	133.3	133.3	134.2	5.4	6.1	6.5	4.1	6.1	6.3
Savannah	118.7	119.5	119.7	5.0	7.3	7.7	4.2	6.1	6.5
Hawaii	560.9	562.3	567.8	15.5	24.9	27.5	2.6	4.4	4.6
Honolulu	401.6	400.2	406.4	9.7	14.1	13.6	2.4	3.5	3.4
Idaho	504.1	519.9	520.7	22.3	27.9	26.6	4.4	5.4	5.1
Boise City	116.4	125.5	126.6	4.0	4.6	4.4	3.4	3.7	3.4
Illinois¹	5,960.7	6,112.2	6,077.1	446.9	375.2	323.7	7.5	6.1	5.3
Aurora-Elgin	191.6	198.6	196.2	14.2	12.3	10.3	7.4	6.2	5.3
Bloomington-Normal	75.6	78.7	79.1	3.2	2.6	2.6	4.3	3.6	3.3
Champaign-Urbana-Rantoul	93.8	96.0	96.0	4.6	3.5	3.1	4.6	3.6	3.2
Chicago	3,208.5	3,278.1	3,255.8	241.0	202.5	174.7	7.5	6.2	5.4
Davenport-Rock Island-Moline	183.6	187.5	186.1	12.7	12.3	11.6	6.9	6.6	6.2
Decatur	61.0	62.7	62.3	5.8	4.8	3.9	9.5	7.6	6.3
Joliet	215.2	224.2	223.7	15.5	14.2	12.2	7.2	6.3	5.4
Kankakee	50.0	52.6	52.1	4.3	3.7	3.1	8.7	7.0	5.9
Lake County	317.1	331.2	325.3	14.7	12.3	10.7	4.6	3.7	3.3
Peoria	163.5	170.4	169.1	12.0	10.2	8.5	7.3	6.0	5.0
Rockford	156.4	161.8	159.5	13.0	11.3	11.6	6.3	7.0	7.3
Springfield	115.9	120.4	119.4	6.2	5.2	4.6	5.3	4.3	3.8
Indiana	2,785.8	2,879.3	2,843.4	166.1	179.2	167.0	6.0	6.2	5.9
Anderson	55.7	57.9	57.0	3.9	4.7	4.4	7.1	6.1	7.8
Bloomington	61.5	63.7	63.7	2.3	2.5	2.4	3.8	3.9	3.8
Elkhart-Goshen	87.9	90.6	89.1	5.4	5.4	4.9	6.1	6.0	5.5
Evansville	142.1	147.7	147.2	8.5	9.2	9.3	6.0	6.2	6.3
Fort Wayne	194.2	196.0	193.3	11.1	11.4	10.2	5.7	5.8	5.3
Gary-Hammond	259.9	275.2	270.5	16.0	20.9	20.6	6.9	7.6	7.8
Indianapolis	677.3	703.8	697.5	31.6	34.1	32.1	4.7	4.6	4.6
Kokomo	44.4	47.8	47.5	2.9	4.1	4.0	6.5	6.6	6.5
Lafayette-West Lafayette	68.8	71.0	70.1	2.3	2.5	2.0	3.4	3.5	2.8
Muncie	60.4	61.0	60.8	3.7	3.8	3.5	6.2	5.9	5.7
South Bend-Mishawaka	126.4	133.8	131.1	7.6	8.3	7.4	6.0	6.2	5.6
Terre Haute	61.5	65.4	64.9	3.6	3.9	3.9	5.9	5.9	5.9
Iowa	1,530.6	1,527.7	1,546.3	66.0	56.5	60.2	4.3	3.8	3.9
Cedar Rapids	98.0	95.0	96.4	4.8	3.8	3.5	4.9	4.0	3.6
Des Moines	243.8	242.1	245.0	9.5	8.6	6.2	3.9	3.5	3.3
Dubuque	46.1	45.2	46.4	2.2	1.7	2.6	4.6	3.7	6.1
Iowa City	63.9	63.3	65.3	1.0	1.3	1.2	1.6	2.0	1.9
Sioux City	63.8	62.8	64.2	2.9	2.2	2.0	4.5	3.5	3.1
Waterloo-Cedar Falls	75.7	76.1	77.3	3.7	3.6	4.2	4.9	4.8	5.5
Kansas	1,292.3	1,321.9	1,316.8	53.6	54.3	53.2	4.2	4.1	4.0
Lawrence	46.1	46.7	47.2	1.4	1.4	1.5	3.1	3.1	3.1
Topeka	91.9	94.1	93.3	4.3	4.1	3.9	4.7	4.3	4.2
Wichita	256.8	261.5	260.8	11.0	11.9	11.4	4.3	4.5	4.4
Kentucky	1,738.0	1,749.8	1,731.1	122.5	114.4	108.9	7.1	6.5	6.3
Lexington-Fayette	193.8	195.0	195.4	7.5	8.5	8.8	3.9	4.3	4.5
Louisville	519.8	515.0	508.6	38.6	27.6	26.4	7.4	5.4	5.2
Owensboro	44.7	44.9	44.4	3.0	3.0	2.8	6.7	6.6	6.4
Louisiana	1,963.1	1,917.5	1,926.0	137.8	157.9	143.7	7.0	6.2	7.5
Alexandria	60.4	57.6	58.2	4.3	4.1	3.8	7.2	7.1	6.4
Baton Rouge	285.3	278.6	281.3	17.0	18.8	17.8	6.0	6.7	6.3
Houma-Thibodaux	72.4	70.3	71.2	5.0	6.6	6.2	8.9	9.7	8.7
Lafayette	113.0	108.2	109.3	6.8	7.8	7.0	5.8	7.2	6.4
Lake Charles	85.0	82.6	81.9	7.3	7.8	7.0	8.6	9.4	8.6
Monroe	73.8	70.5	71.1	4.3	4.8	4.5	5.9	6.8	6.3
New Orleans	594.9	578.3	581.2	38.2	43.5	39.3	6.4	7.5	6.8
Shreveport	158.7	155.3	156.6	11.0	11.1	10.2	7.0	7.1	6.5
Maine	647.8	658.7	655.4	38.1	39.1	35.8	5.9	5.9	5.5
Lewiston-Auburn	44.0	44.3	45.4	3.8	3.6	3.1	6.2	6.1	6.7
Portland	132.1	134.2	136.4	8.0	6.0	5.2	4.6	4.4	3.8

See footnotes at end of table.

STATE AND AREA LABOR FORCE DATA
NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED

D-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		
	Oct. 1991	Sept. 1992	Oct. 1992 ^P	Oct. 1991	Sept. 1992	Oct. 1992 ^P	Oct. 1991	Sept. 1992	Oct. 1992 ^P
Maryland	2,555.1	2,625.9	2,601.4	146.5	175.2	166.2	5.7	6.7	6.4
Baltimore	1,213.7	1,237.8	1,228.0	76.1	94.5	89.0	6.4	7.6	7.3
Massachusetts ¹	3,131.9	3,083.0	3,077.2	257.6	256.6	235.0	8.2	8.4	7.6
Boston	1,547.4	1,512.0	1,517.5	112.5	115.5	103.0	7.3	7.6	6.8
Brockton	97.5	95.6	95.8	10.1	9.6	6.7	10.4	10.2	9.1
Fall River	75.1	74.0	74.0	8.7	8.1	7.5	11.5	10.9	10.2
Fitchburg-Leominster	48.3	46.6	46.1	5.0	4.4	4.0	10.8	9.5	8.7
Lawrence-Haverhill	185.0	185.3	183.1	18.4	19.7	17.7	10.0	10.6	9.7
Lowell	148.9	146.8	146.8	14.2	15.4	13.6	9.5	10.5	9.3
New Bedford	84.5	83.2	83.0	9.4	9.2	8.9	11.1	11.0	10.7
Pittsfield	41.9	41.0	41.0	3.8	3.5	3.3	9.0	8.6	8.0
Springfield	255.7	250.4	249.5	22.3	21.9	20.3	8.7	8.8	8.1
Worcester	215.2	209.2	208.7	19.3	18.5	16.8	9.0	8.8	8.1
Michigan ¹	4,535.5	4,821.7	4,614.0	386.1	391.2	373.7	8.5	8.5	6.1
Ann Arbor	163.9	163.2	167.4	8.8	8.2	7.6	5.4	5.0	4.5
Battle Creek	62.8	65.0	65.0	4.9	4.7	4.8	7.8	7.2	7.4
Benton Harbor	79.2	79.4	80.0	6.9	8.9	8.7	8.7	8.7	8.4
Detroit	2,097.7	2,123.0	2,114.5	185.2	188.2	178.8	8.8	8.9	8.5
Flint	185.0	185.3	188.0	23.4	23.1	21.5	12.8	12.4	11.5
Grand Rapids	386.5	395.4	398.1	26.3	27.2	25.1	6.8	6.9	6.3
Jackson	84.4	66.6	66.5	6.1	8.5	6.2	9.5	9.8	9.3
Kalamazoo	119.1	119.9	121.5	7.0	6.8	6.5	5.8	5.6	5.4
Lansing-East Lansing	240.5	242.4	244.4	14.1	13.7	14.8	5.9	5.6	6.0
Muskegon	67.2	66.1	67.1	7.9	7.8	7.5	11.8	11.4	11.1
Saginaw-Bay City-Midland	186.9	191.5	190.3	14.2	15.1	13.9	7.6	7.9	7.3
Minnesota	2,426.3	2,430.8	2,445.7	110.4	108.1	98.1	4.6	4.4	4.0
Duluth	116.0	111.9	112.7	6.5	6.7	6.2	5.6	6.0	5.5
Minneapolis-St. Paul	1,417.3	1,414.3	1,424.7	64.0	81.1	54.4	4.5	4.3	3.8
Rochester	66.4	66.4	66.4	2.0	2.0	1.7	3.1	3.0	2.6
St. Cloud	109.0	107.2	109.4	5.5	4.8	4.8	5.0	4.5	4.4
Mississippi	1,163.2	1,196.7	1,179.5	83.6	96.3	83.1	7.2	8.0	7.0
Jackson	199.1	203.5	200.9	10.6	12.3	10.9	5.3	6.0	5.4
Missouri	2,877.1	2,659.3	2,861.3	189.6	158.1	145.7	6.3	5.9	5.5
Kansas City	856.0	861.6	857.4	47.6	44.3	40.0	5.8	5.1	4.7
St. Louis LMA	1,272.7	1,267.1	1,265.0	86.3	74.4	67.7	6.8	5.9	5.3
Springfield	134.3	134.8	134.8	6.8	7.2	6.5	4.9	5.4	4.8
Montana	397.9	405.8	406.8	26.4	25.0	22.6	6.6	6.2	5.6
Nebraska	857.1	852.3	857.1	22.0	24.5	24.7	2.6	2.9	2.9
Lincoln	133.3	133.2	133.4	2.7	3.1	3.1	2.0	2.4	2.3
Omaha	342.2	339.3	340.2	10.9	12.1	11.7	3.2	3.8	3.4
Nevada	658.3	675.1	684.1	34.5	44.8	43.0	5.2	6.6	6.3
Las Vegas	413.6	426.4	433.6	23.5	29.2	27.9	5.7	6.9	6.4
Reno	138.9	141.3	143.1	6.2	8.6	8.2	4.5	6.1	5.7
New Hampshire	825.5	622.9	629.5	43.5	45.0	44.5	7.0	7.2	7.1
Manchester	84.0	83.4	85.0	6.1	6.4	8.2	7.3	7.7	7.3
Nashua	97.2	95.3	96.9	7.6	7.9	7.9	8.1	8.3	8.2
Portsmouth-Dover-Rochester	140.8	134.0	134.4	6.9	7.0	7.1	4.9	5.2	5.3
New Jersey ¹	4,023.5	3,959.1	3,971.0	271.9	341.0	319.6	8.8	8.6	8.1
Atlantic City	183.6	190.1	181.9	16.1	17.8	19.2	8.8	9.3	10.6
Bergen-Passaic	691.0	669.3	673.1	43.8	57.1	52.7	6.3	8.5	7.8
Jersey City	274.4	277.0	278.5	24.4	32.8	30.5	8.9	11.8	10.9
Middlesex-Somerset-Hunterdon	593.5	570.2	578.1	31.0	41.7	38.0	5.2	7.3	6.6
Monmouth-Ocean	491.1	491.7	488.9	33.9	38.7	36.1	6.9	7.9	7.4
Newark	837.2	919.0	924.5	66.7	85.4	78.0	7.1	9.3	8.4
Trenton	177.2	172.8	175.7	9.6	11.3	10.7	5.4	6.5	6.1
Vineland-Millville-Bridgeton	63.0	62.4	62.2	6.3	7.3	7.3	10.0	11.8	11.8
New Mexico	716.7	720.7	722.7	40.8	47.2	44.3	5.7	6.5	6.1
Albuquerque	270.0	271.7	271.4	12.1	13.8	12.2	4.5	5.1	4.5
Las Cruces	61.6	62.2	61.6	3.5	4.0	4.3	5.7	6.4	6.9
Santa Fe	73.4	75.5	75.5	2.0	2.6	2.3	2.7	3.5	3.0

See footnotes at end of table.

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

D-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		
	Oct. 1991	Sept. 1992	Oct. 1992 ^a	Oct. 1991	Sept. 1992	Oct. 1992 ^a	Oct. 1991	Sept. 1992	Oct. 1992 ^a
New York¹	8,540.6	8,501.3	8,428.3	591.1	747.2	695.1	6.9	8.8	8.2
Albany-Schenectady-Troy	435.2	428.5	430.0	22.9	25.8	23.4	5.3	6.0	5.4
Binghamton	121.3	116.4	117.6	6.5	8.1	7.9	5.3	6.9	6.7
Buffalo	456.3	450.2	451.1	27.9	32.9	29.5	6.1	7.3	6.5
Elmira	42.4	40.4	40.8	2.4	2.6	2.6	5.7	6.3	6.3
Glens Falls	52.5	53.1	52.8	3.7	4.3	4.2	7.1	8.1	8.0
Nassau-Suffolk	1,353.4	1,315.4	1,315.6	86.0	103.5	92.8	6.4	7.9	7.1
New York	3,952.6	3,999.1	3,915.6	313.7	424.6	399.6	7.9	10.8	10.2
New York City ¹	3,305.0	3,364.0	3,280.0	279.0	382.0	361.0	8.5	11.4	11.0
Orange County	136.7	137.6	137.1	8.6	10.4	9.3	6.3	7.6	6.8
Poughkeepsie	123.6	118.1	119.0	6.1	8.4	7.6	4.9	7.1	6.4
Rochester	515.1	505.2	509.2	23.8	27.0	23.9	4.6	5.4	4.7
Syracuse	324.4	315.7	316.6	19.4	21.8	20.3	6.0	6.9	6.4
Utica-Rome	134.8	134.3	133.5	8.3	9.1	8.5	6.1	6.8	6.4
North Carolina¹	3,490.4	3,518.7	3,534.7	179.1	188.9	177.9	5.1	5.4	5.0
Asheville	95.5	96.6	97.0	4.3	4.4	4.0	4.5	4.5	4.2
Charlotte-Gastonia-Rock Hill	656.6	658.7	662.9	33.2	33.7	31.7	5.1	5.1	4.8
Greensboro-Winston-Salem-High Point	528.9	527.5	532.3	23.9	24.9	23.2	4.5	4.7	4.4
Raleigh-Durham	439.6	437.5	442.7	15.3	16.8	15.6	3.5	3.8	3.5
North Dakota	316.5	314.7	313.1	11.1	13.9	12.9	3.5	4.4	4.1
Bismarck	46.6	46.5	45.7	1.8	1.8	1.7	3.9	3.9	3.8
Fargo-Moorhead	88.7	87.4	87.6	2.0	2.6	2.6	2.2	3.0	2.9
Grand Forks	34.9	34.2	34.8	.9	1.3	1.1	2.6	3.7	3.3
Ohio¹	5,434.5	5,530.5	5,475.3	282.0	347.4	371.0	5.2	6.3	6.8
Akron	334.4	343.5	339.9	15.9	20.6	22.3	4.8	6.0	6.6
Canton	195.1	198.2	195.5	10.8	13.5	14.3	5.5	6.8	7.3
Cincinnati	785.2	795.3	785.2	36.4	41.5	42.6	4.6	5.2	5.4
Cleveland	943.8	954.1	943.3	44.1	59.1	62.0	4.7	6.2	6.6
Columbus	748.0	759.2	755.4	29.5	37.1	39.1	3.9	4.9	5.2
Dayton-Springfield	478.3	482.5	478.0	25.3	27.5	29.0	5.3	5.7	6.1
Toledo	307.0	310.1	305.5	17.8	20.8	20.3	5.8	6.7	6.6
Youngstown-Warren	219.9	226.7	225.4	12.4	19.9	21.7	5.6	8.8	9.6
Oklahoma	1,520.5	1,519.9	1,524.0	94.8	87.3	69.9	6.2	5.7	4.6
Enid	27.5	27.8	28.2	1.2	1.0	.8	4.5	3.7	2.8
Lawton	48.8	50.2	51.0	3.3	2.5	2.4	6.7	5.0	4.6
Oklahoma City	490.3	494.0	494.8	26.4	28.7	18.8	5.4	5.8	3.8
Tulsa	346.5	349.1	352.3	21.4	19.7	17.5	6.2	5.6	5.0
Oregon	1,506.2	1,559.7	1,544.9	85.7	100.0	102.2	5.7	6.4	8.6
Eugene-Springfield	148.7	149.3	149.8	9.5	9.3	9.7	6.4	6.3	6.5
Medford	75.7	78.4	78.5	4.8	5.8	5.4	6.4	7.5	6.8
Portland	694.4	722.6	719.9	33.2	41.5	43.3	4.8	5.7	6.0
Salem	142.4	150.3	147.3	7.1	8.6	8.6	5.0	5.7	5.8
Pennsylvania¹	5,993.1	6,003.6	6,073.7	382.5	418.9	430.2	6.4	7.0	7.1
Allentown-Bethlehem-Easton	343.8	342.7	345.6	21.6	26.1	25.6	6.3	7.6	7.4
Altoona	62.8	62.6	63.8	5.0	4.8	5.0	8.0	7.7	7.9
Beaver County	62.0	62.9	64.0	5.5	6.0	6.2	8.9	9.5	9.7
Erie	138.8	140.0	141.7	9.6	9.9	9.8	6.9	7.0	6.9
Harrisburg-Lebanon-Carlisle	341.6	340.7	344.1	16.6	17.1	16.9	4.9	5.0	4.9
Johnstown	101.5	100.3	102.0	8.8	9.9	10.6	8.6	9.9	10.4
Lancaster	232.4	230.9	234.7	10.7	10.6	11.3	4.6	4.6	4.8
Philadelphia	2,447.6	2,449.1	2,463.6	156.0	178.1	178.7	6.4	7.3	7.3
Pittsburgh	1,016.2	1,021.4	1,039.0	55.1	63.5	67.2	5.4	6.2	6.5
Reading	177.1	176.6	178.8	10.1	12.0	11.9	5.7	6.8	6.7
Scranton-Wilkes-Barre	371.0	372.5	378.2	29.4	34.2	34.2	7.9	9.2	9.0
Sharon	53.4	53.7	55.0	4.0	4.4	5.9	7.5	8.2	10.7
State College	70.8	70.0	72.1	3.9	4.1	4.3	5.5	5.8	5.9
Williamsport	60.9	60.7	61.7	4.0	4.1	4.5	6.6	6.8	7.2
York	228.7	227.2	230.4	13.8	13.0	13.3	6.0	5.7	5.8
Rhode Island	514.8	514.4	514.0	45.9	44.1	40.9	8.9	8.6	7.9
Pawtucket-Woonsocket-Attleboro	165.3	165.1	166.0	15.3	14.7	13.2	9.3	8.9	7.9
Providence	340.8	338.5	339.7	30.4	29.5	27.6	8.9	8.7	8.1
South Carolina	1,733.7	1,769.5	1,767.4	98.5	108.8	104.5	5.7	6.2	5.9
Charleston	241.2	246.1	244.8	11.9	14.0	12.8	4.9	5.7	5.2
Columbia	244.4	245.7	246.8	10.3	12.0	11.5	4.2	4.9	4.7
Greenville-Spartanburg	343.0	348.6	349.2	16.0	17.2	16.2	4.7	4.9	4.6
South Dakota	367.8	361.7	364.2	10.5	10.2	9.7	2.8	2.8	2.7
Rapid City	42.0	41.3	41.0	1.4	1.5	1.5	3.3	3.6	3.5
Sioux Falls	79.1	76.8	76.7	1.5	1.7	1.4	1.9	2.3	1.8

See footnotes at end of table.

STATE AND AREA LABOR FORCE DATA
NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED

D-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		
	Oct. 1991	Sept. 1992	Oct. 1992 ^P	Oct. 1991	Sept. 1992	Oct. 1992 ^P	Oct. 1991	Sept. 1992	Oct. 1992 ^P
Tennessee	2,432.5	2,450.0	2,471.1	153.8	144.3	121.8	6.3	5.9	4.9
Chattanooga	214.8	215.5	217.6	11.7	12.2	11.0	5.4	5.7	5.0
Johnson City-Kingsport-Bristol	232.7	230.6	232.1	11.8	12.2	10.5	5.1	5.3	4.5
Knoxville	297.6	298.8	301.2	15.6	15.1	12.5	5.2	5.1	4.1
Memphis	473.2	475.9	478.2	27.4	26.5	23.1	5.8	5.6	4.8
Nashville	533.4	529.6	536.4	27.4	25.9	21.6	5.1	4.9	4.0
Texas ¹	8,533.6	8,728.1	8,697.4	616.1	651.3	593.1	7.2	7.5	6.8
Abilene	50.0	52.2	52.2	3.2	3.4	3.3	6.4	6.5	6.3
Amarillo	95.8	98.9	98.4	5.0	5.2	4.9	5.2	5.3	5.0
Austin	449.5	461.5	462.6	23.4	22.9	21.0	5.2	5.0	4.5
Beaumont-Port Arthur	173.0	181.2	181.1	13.9	15.7	15.0	8.0	8.7	8.3
Brazoria	94.0	97.0	96.4	5.6	7.3	6.7	5.9	7.5	7.0
Brownsville-Harlingen	109.0	114.7	113.6	14.0	13.6	12.9	12.9	11.9	11.3
Bryan-College Station	64.7	67.1	67.9	2.4	2.7	2.3	3.8	4.0	3.4
Corpus Christi	164.8	169.7	167.8	14.6	16.4	14.2	8.9	9.7	8.5
Dallas	1,435.3	1,449.4	1,444.1	98.1	101.1	91.4	6.8	7.0	6.3
El Paso	250.6	257.2	256.3	28.6	27.6	25.2	11.4	10.7	9.8
Fort Worth-Arlington	732.5	741.3	734.7	52.9	50.5	45.9	7.2	6.8	6.2
Galveston-Texas City	112.8	116.3	115.5	8.2	10.3	9.2	7.3	8.9	8.0
Houston	1,749.4	1,796.9	1,779.7	112.7	131.8	120.0	6.4	7.4	6.7
Killeen-Temple	96.6	101.6	101.9	7.4	7.9	7.2	7.7	7.8	7.1
Laredo	54.7	57.8	58.1	5.3	5.4	5.1	9.6	9.3	8.8
Longview-Marshall	79.9	82.2	81.8	6.9	7.8	7.0	8.7	9.4	8.6
Lubbock	113.7	115.5	115.4	7.1	7.3	6.8	6.2	6.3	5.9
McAllen-Edinburg-Mission	163.6	165.0	164.7	30.3	28.2	25.8	18.5	17.1	15.7
Midland	49.1	49.6	49.4	3.2	4.0	3.6	6.5	8.0	7.2
Odessa	53.3	54.4	54.0	4.1	5.8	5.1	7.7	10.6	9.4
San Angelo	45.2	46.0	46.4	2.5	2.7	2.4	5.6	5.9	5.1
San Antonio	604.0	618.4	618.6	42.4	41.0	37.4	7.0	6.6	6.0
Sherman-Denison	46.5	47.0	46.4	3.3	3.7	3.0	7.1	7.9	6.4
Texarkana	56.7	57.8	57.6	4.6	4.5	4.0	8.0	7.8	7.0
Tyler	74.1	76.1	75.1	5.3	5.9	5.4	7.1	7.8	7.2
Victoria	37.9	38.8	38.9	2.1	2.4	2.3	5.6	6.1	5.8
Waco	92.9	94.8	95.0	6.3	6.2	5.7	6.8	6.6	6.0
Wichita Falls	54.3	54.9	54.6	4.0	3.9	3.5	7.4	7.1	6.3
Utah	809.8	818.7	810.1	37.0	39.9	37.6	4.6	4.9	4.6
Provo-Orem	123.9	122.1	122.1	5.2	5.0	4.7	4.2	4.1	3.9
Salt Lake City-Ogden	522.2	527.4	523.1	23.2	25.8	24.1	4.4	4.9	4.6
Vermont	312.6	316.5	317.6	15.1	17.3	15.7	4.8	5.5	5.0
Burlington	80.3	78.5	78.5	2.7	3.2	2.9	3.4	4.1	3.6
Virginia	3,337.6	3,321.0	3,316.0	177.5	205.5	179.0	5.3	6.2	5.4
Charlottesville	74.1	72.3	72.7	3.3	3.2	3.0	4.4	4.5	4.1
Danville	54.4	53.5	53.2	4.0	3.6	3.3	7.3	6.8	6.2
Lynchburg	78.0	76.5	76.2	4.2	4.2	3.8	5.4	5.6	5.0
Norfolk-Virginia Beach-Newport News	658.1	665.2	664.6	37.6	46.3	39.8	5.7	7.0	6.0
Richmond-Petersburg	477.8	471.5	467.9	24.7	29.6	25.6	5.2	6.3	5.5
Roanoke	131.7	131.3	131.8	6.0	6.9	5.8	4.6	5.3	4.4
Washington	2,511.4	2,580.4	2,589.0	150.5	160.3	178.7	6.0	6.2	6.9
Seattle	1,107.5	1,120.7	1,117.5	54.9	63.1	67.5	5.0	5.6	6.0
West Virginia	781.5	766.6	761.7	75.0	85.2	77.0	9.6	11.1	10.1
Charleston	120.7	118.1	116.9	8.8	10.4	9.1	7.3	8.8	7.8
Huntington-Ashland	133.2	130.8	128.5	12.3	13.1	12.0	9.2	10.0	9.3
Parkersburg-Marietta	72.7	74.4	73.5	4.9	6.6	6.2	6.7	8.9	8.4
Wheeling	71.3	72.2	71.8	4.6	6.3	5.8	6.4	8.7	8.1
Wisconsin	2,623.6	2,674.6	2,670.5	124.7	143.5	126.4	4.8	5.4	4.7
Appleton-Oshkosh-Neenah	180.7	184.6	186.1	11.0	9.4	9.2	6.1	5.1	5.0
Eau Claire	72.3	73.9	74.1	3.2	4.0	3.8	4.5	5.4	5.2
Green Bay	115.3	118.6	118.1	4.8	6.3	5.3	4.2	5.3	4.5
Janesville-Beloit	72.3	72.3	73.8	6.0	4.4	5.3	8.2	6.1	7.2
Kenosha	56.5	58.3	58.3	3.0	3.6	2.9	5.3	6.1	4.9
La Crosse	56.3	57.3	57.5	2.7	2.9	2.3	4.9	5.0	3.9
Madison	233.3	240.0	238.9	6.6	7.7	5.0	2.8	3.2	2.1
Milwaukee	753.7	760.5	757.2	31.4	38.5	31.5	4.2	5.1	4.2
Racine	86.8	87.4	85.9	5.0	5.8	4.1	5.8	6.6	4.8
Sheboygan	58.9	62.3	61.1	2.8	4.1	3.6	4.8	6.6	5.9
Wausau	65.8	66.1	66.2	3.1	4.1	3.8	4.8	6.1	5.8
Wyoming	236.7	242.6	238.9	12.1	11.4	10.1	5.1	4.7	4.2
Casper	30.7	31.1	31.2	1.9	2.0	1.9	6.1	6.3	6.0

¹ Data are obtained directly from the Current Population Survey. See the Explanatory Notes for Region, State, and Area Labor Force Data.
P = preliminary.
NOTE: Data refer to place of residence. Estimates for 1991 have been

benchmarked to 1991 Current Population Survey annual averages. Estimates for 1992 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

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 Bureau of the Census conducts the survey each month for the Bureau of Labor Statistics and provides comprehensive data on the labor force, the employed, and the unemployed, including 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. Trained interviewers collect the information from a sample of about 60,000 households, representing 729 areas in 1,973 counties and independent cities, 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 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 currently based on payroll reports from a sample of over 350,000 establishments employing over 41 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 day of the month.

RELATION BETWEEN THE HOUSEHOLD AND ESTABLISHMENT SERIES

The household and establishment data supplement one another, each providing significant types of information that the other cannot suitably supply. Population characteristics, for example, are readily obtained only from the household survey, whereas detailed industrial classifications can be reliably derived only from establishment reports.

Data from these two sources differ from each other because of differences 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 series follow.

Employment

Coverage. The household survey definition of employment covers 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 survey week in family-operated enterprises. Employment in both agricultural and nonagricultural 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, because each person is classified as employed, unemployed, or not in the labor force. Employed persons holding more than one job are counted only once and are classified according to the job at which they worked the greatest number of hours during the survey week. 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 survey week—that is, were not working but had jobs from which they were temporarily absent because of illness, bad weather, vacation, 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 not those on leave without pay for the entire payroll period.

For a comprehensive discussion of the differences between household and establishment survey employment data see Gloria P. Green's article, "Comparing Employment Estimates From Household and Payroll Surveys," *Monthly Labor Review*, December 1969.

Hours of work

The household survey measures hours actually worked, whereas the payroll survey measures hours paid for by employers. In the household survey data, all persons with a job but not at work are excluded from the hours

distributions and the computations of average hours. 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 median 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 household survey earnings series, see *Technical Description of the Quarterly Data on Weekly Earnings from the Current Population Survey*, BLS Bulletin 2113.

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 at all during the survey week 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 Department of Labor, exclude 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). Beginning in January 1978, coverage was extended to include domestic workers whose employers paid \$1,000 or more in wages in any calendar quarter, agricultural employees whose employers engaged 10 or more workers in 20 weeks or paid a total of \$20,000 or more in wages in any calendar quarter, and almost all State and local government employees.

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 Department of Agriculture. The principal differences in coverage are the inclusion of persons under 16 in the Economics and 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 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 manufactures 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. Data in *County Business Patterns* (CBP), published by the Bureau of the Census, U.S. Department of Commerce, 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 government, and coverage is incomplete for some of the nonprofit activities.

Employment covered by State unemployment insurance programs. Most nonfarm wage and salary workers are covered by the unemployment insurance programs. However, certain activities, such as interstate railroads, parochial schools, and churches are not covered by unemployment insurance, but the BLS establishment statistics do include these activities.

Household Data (A tables)

COLLECTION AND COVERAGE

Statistics on the employment status of the population; the personal, occupational, and other characteristics of the employed, the unemployed, and persons not in the labor force; and related data are compiled for BLS by the Bureau of the Census in its Current Population Survey (CPS). A detailed description of this survey appears in *Concepts and Methods Used in Labor Force Statistics Derived from the Current Population Survey*, BLS Report 463. Historical national data through 1987 are published in *Labor Force Statistics Derived From the Current Population Survey*, BLS Bulletin 2307.

These monthly surveys of the population are conducted 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 survey week. Actual field interviewing is conducted during the following week.

Inmates of institutions and persons under 16 years of age are not covered in the regular monthly enumerations, and they are excluded from the population and labor force statistics shown in this publication. Data on the members of the Armed Forces stationed in the United States, who are included as part of the special categories "noninstitutional population," "labor force," and "total employment," are obtained from the Department of Defense. (See tables A-1, A-2, A-32, and A-42.)

Each month about 60,000 occupied units are eligible for interview. About 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 results in a noninterview rate for the survey of 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 enumerated. 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 used since 1967 are as follows:

Employed persons are (a) all civilians who, during the survey week, did any work at all 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 illness, bad weather, vacation, labor-management disputes, or personal reasons, whether 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. Multiple jobholders are counted in the job at which they worked the greatest number of hours during the survey 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 houses (painting, repairing, or housework) or volunteer work for religious, charitable, and similar organizations.

Unemployed persons are all civilians who had no employment during the survey week, were available for work, except for temporary illness, and had made specific efforts to find employment some time during the prior 4 weeks. Persons who were waiting to be recalled to a job from which they had been laid off or were waiting to report to a new job within 30 days need not be looking for work to be classified as unemployed.

Duration of unemployment represents the length of time (through the current survey week) during which persons classified as unemployed had been continuously looking for work. For persons on layoff, duration of unemployment represents the number of full weeks since the termination of their most recent employment. A period of 2 weeks or more during which a person was employed or ceased looking for work is considered to break the continuity of the present period of seeking work. Two useful measures of the duration are the mean and the median. Mean duration is the arithmetic average computed from single weeks of unemployment; median duration is the midpoint of a distribution of weeks of 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 four major groups. (1) *Job losers* are persons whose employment ended involuntarily who immediately began looking for work, and persons on layoff. (2) *Job leavers* are persons who quit or otherwise terminated their employment voluntarily and immediately began looking for work. (3) *Reentrants* are persons who previously worked at a full-time job lasting 2 weeks or longer but were out of the labor

force prior to beginning to look for work. (4) *Newentrants* are persons who never worked at a full-time job lasting 2 weeks or longer. Each of these four categories of the unemployed may be expressed as an unemployment rate or proportion of the entire civilian labor force; the sum of the four rates thus equals the unemployment rate for all civilian workers.

Jobseekers are all unemployed persons who made specific efforts to find a job sometime during the 4-week period preceding the survey week. Jobseekers do not include those persons unemployed because they (a) were waiting to be called back to a job from which they had been laid off or (b) were waiting to report to a new job within 30 days. Jobseekers are grouped by the methods used to seek work, including going to a public or private employment agency or to an employer directly, seeking assistance from friends or relatives, placing or answering ads, or using some other 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.

The *civilian labor force* comprises all civilians classified as employed or unemployed in accordance with the criteria described above.

The *civilian worker unemployment rate* represents the number unemployed as a percent of the civilian labor force. This measure can also be computed for groups within the labor force classified by sex, age, race, Hispanic origin, marital status, etc.

Participation rates represent the proportion of the population that is in the labor force. The *civilian labor force participation rate* is the ratio of the civilian labor force to the civilian noninstitutional population. Civilian labor force participation rates are usually published for sex-age groups, often cross-classified by other demographic characteristics such as race and educational attainment.

Employment-population ratios represent the proportion of the population that is employed. The *civilian employment-population ratio* is the percentage of all employed civilians in the civilian noninstitutional population.

Not in the labor force includes all persons 16 years and over who are not classified as employed or unemployed. These persons are further classified as engaged in own-home housework, in school, unable to work because of long-term physical or mental illness, retired, or other. The "other" group includes individuals reported as too old or temporarily unable to work, the voluntarily idle, seasonal workers for whom the survey week fell in an off season and who were not reported as looking for work, and persons who did not look for work because they believed that no jobs were available in the area or that no jobs were available for which they could qualify—discouraged workers. Persons doing only incidental, unpaid family work (less than 15 hours in the specified week) are also classified as not in the labor force.

For persons not in the labor force, data on previous work experience, intentions to seek work, desire for a job at the time of interview, and reasons for not looking for work are published on a quarterly basis. As of January 1970, the detailed questions for persons not in the labor force are asked only in those households that are in the fourth and eighth months of the sample, i.e., the "outgoing" groups, those which had been in the sample for the previous 3 months and would not be in for the subsequent month. Between 1967 and 1969, these questions were asked in those households entering the sample for the first time and those returning for the second 4 months of interviewing, i.e., the "incoming" groups.

Occupation, industry, and class of worker for the employed apply to the job held in the survey week. Persons with two or more jobs are classified in the job at which they worked the greatest number of hours during the survey week. The unemployed are classified according to their last full-time job lasting 2 weeks or more. The classifications of occupations and industries used in data derived from the CPS are defined as in the 1990 census. Information on the detailed categories included in these groups is available upon request.

The class-of-worker breakdown specifies wage and salary workers subdivided into private and government workers; self-employed workers; and unpaid family workers. Wage and salary workers receive wages, salary, commission, tips, or pay in kind from a private employer or from a governmental unit. Self-employed persons are those who work for profit or fees in their own business, profession, or trade, or operate a farm. 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.

Hours of work statistics relate to the actual number of hours worked during the survey 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 figures relate to the number of hours worked in all jobs during the week; all the hours are credited to the major job.

Persons who worked 35 hours or more during the survey week are designated as working *full time*. Persons who worked between 1 and 34 hours are designated as working *part time*. Part-time workers are classified by their usual status at their present job (either full or part time) and by their reason for working part time during the survey week (economic or noneconomic reasons). Economic reasons include: Slack work, material shortages, repairs to plant or equipment, start or termination of a job during the week, and inability to find full-time work. Noneconomic reasons include: Labor dispute, bad weather, own illness, vacation, demands of home or

school, no desire for full-time work, and full-time worker only during peak season. Persons on full-time schedules include, in addition to those working 35 hours or more, those who worked from 1 to 34 hours for noneconomic reasons and usually work full time.

Data on employment "at work" differ from data on total employment because they exclude persons 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.

Employed persons are also categorized into full-and part-time groupings based primarily on their *usual status*. In this context, *full-time workers* are those who (a) worked 35 hours or more during the survey week, (b) worked 1 to 34 hours for economic or noneconomic reasons, but usually work full time, and (c) were with a job but not at work and usually work full time. Similarly, *part-time workers* are those who (a) voluntarily worked 1 to 34 hours during the survey week, (b) worked 1 to 34 hours for economic reasons, but usually work part time, i.e., persons who could only find part-time work, and (c) were with a job but not at work and usually work part time.

Unemployment rates for full-and part-time workers are calculated using the concepts of the *full-and part-time labor force* which are based on the type of job—full or part time—that persons—whether working or unemployed—say they want. The "full-time labor force" includes all persons working part time but who desire full-time work, that is, working part time for economic reasons. Thus, this category consists of persons on full-time schedules; all persons involuntarily working part time regardless of their usual status; and unemployed persons seeking full-time jobs. The "part-time labor force" consists of persons working part time voluntarily and unemployed persons seeking part-time work. Employed persons with a job but not at work are distributed according to whether they usually work on full-time or voluntary part-time schedules.

Labor force time lost is a measure of aggregate hours lost to the economy through unemployment and involuntary part-time employment and is expressed as a percent of potentially available aggregate hours. It is computed by assuming that: (1) unemployed persons looking for full-time work lost an average of 37.5 hours, (2) those looking for part-time work lost the average number of hours actually worked by voluntary part-time workers during the survey week, and (3) persons on part time for economic reasons lost the difference between 37.5 hours and the actual number of hours they worked.

White, black, and other are terms used to describe the race of workers. Included in the "other" group are American Indians, Alaskan Natives, and Asians and Pacific Islanders. All tables in this publication which contain racial data, with the exception of A-5 and its annual counterpart, present data for the black population group. Because

of their relatively small sample size, data for "other" races are not published. In the enumeration process, race is determined by the household respondent.

Hispanic origin refers to persons who identified themselves in the enumeration process as Mexican, Puerto Rican living on the mainland, 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 are those who served in the Armed Forces of the United States between August 5, 1964, and May 7, 1975. Data are limited to men in the civilian noninstitutional population; i.e., veterans in institutions and women are excluded. Nonveterans are men who never served in the Armed Forces.

Usual weekly earnings data are provided from responses to the question "How much does...USUALLY earn per week at this job before deductions?" Included are any overtime pay, commissions, or tips usually received. The term "usual" is as perceived by the respondent. If the respondent asks for a definition of usual, the interviewer defines the term as more than half the weeks worked during the past 4 or 5 months. Data refer to wage and salary workers (excluding the incorporated self-employed) who usually work full time on their sole or primary job.

Median earnings 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 are 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 reported as members of 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, includes persons who are separated because of marital discord, as well as persons who are living apart because either the husband or the wife was employed and living away from home, serving in the Armed Forces, or had a different place of residence for any reason.

A *household* consists of all persons—related family members and all unrelated persons—who occupy a housing unit. 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 *Family* refers to a group of two or more persons residing spouse.

Family refers to 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 even though they may include a related subfamily, that is, a married couple or a parent-child group related by birth or marriage to the householder and sharing the living quarters. The count of families used in this publication excludes unrelated subfamilies such as lodgers, guests, or resident employees living in a household but not related to the householder. 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 persons maintaining the family are either self-employed or in the Armed Forces.

Poverty areas are defined as those census tracts in tracted areas, and Minor Civil Divisions (MCD's) in untraced areas, in which 20 percent or more of the noninstitutional residents were poor according to the 1980 decennial census. Persons were classified as poor or non-poor by comparing money income to a series of poverty income thresholds which vary by family size and number of children. While poverty areas have a substantial concentration of low-income residents, many poor persons live outside these areas, and conversely, the areas include many people who are not poor.

The *metropolitan areas* classification consists of the total of all Metropolitan Statistical Areas (MSA's) as defined by the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) as of June 30, 1983. A detailed discussion of the MSA definitions as well as changes in terminology can be found in "The New Metropolitan Area Definitions" section of the *1980 Census of Population Supplementary Report on Metropolitan Statistical Areas*, PC-S1-18. Nonmetropolitan areas consist of the total territory outside MSA's.

The *urban population*, as defined for the 1980 census, comprises all persons living in urbanized areas and in places of 2,500 or more inhabitants outside urban areas. More specifically, the urban population consists of all persons living in (1) places of 2,500 or more inhabitants incorporated as cities, villages, boroughs (except in Alaska and New York), and towns (except in the New England States, New York, and Wisconsin), but excluding those persons living in the rural portions of extended cities; (2) other territories, incorporated and unincorporated, included in urbanized areas. The population not classified as urban makes up the rural population.

HISTORICAL COMPARABILITY

Change in lower age limit

The lower age limit for official statistics on the labor force, employment, and unemployment was raised from 14 to 16 years of age in January 1967. Insofar as possible, historical series were revised to provide consistent information based on the population 16 years and over. For a detailed discussion of this and other definitional changes introduced at that time, including estimates of their effect on the various series, see "New Definitions for Employment and Unemployment," *Employment and Earnings and Monthly Report on the Labor Force*, February 1967.

Noncomparability of labor force levels

In addition to the changes introduced in 1967, there are several other periods of noncomparability in 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.
- Starting 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.
- Commencing 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; and unemployment levels and rates were essentially unchanged.
- A subsequent population adjustment based on the 1970 census was introduced in March 1973. 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 methodology used to prepare independent estimates of the civilian noninstitu-

tional 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 *Employment and Earnings*.

- Effective in July 1975, as a result of the immigration 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, and all of the changes were in the other population.
- Starting 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 *Employment and Earnings*.
- 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.
- Commencing in January 1979, the first-stage ratio estimation method was changed in the CPS estimation procedure. Differences between the old and new procedures existed only for metropolitan and nonmetropolitan 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 *Employment and Earnings*.
- Beginning in January 1982, the second-stage ratio adjustment methodology was changed in the CPS estimation procedure. The purpose of the change and an indication of its effect on national estimates of labor force characteris-

tics appear in “Revisions in the Current Population Survey Beginning in January 1982” in the February 1982 issue of *Employment and Earnings*. In addition, current population estimates used in the second-stage estimation procedure are derived from information obtained from the 1980 census, rather than the 1970 census. This change caused substantial increases in total population and 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 February 1982 article cited above also describes the adjustment procedure used. The revisions did not, however, smooth out the breaks in series occurring between 1972 and 1979 that are described above, and data users should make allowances for them in making certain data comparisons.

- Starting in January 1983, the first-stage ratio adjustment methodology was updated to account for results obtained 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 *Employment and Earnings*. 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.
- Starting in January 1986, the population controls used in the second-stage ratio adjustment methodology 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 employment by 270,000. Overall and subgroup unemployment levels and rates were not significantly affected. Because of the mag-

nitude 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, and race cells. This change had virtually no effect on national estimates.

Changes in the occupational and industrial classification system

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 *Employment and Earnings*.

Starting 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 this new system differed so radically 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" taken from the "clerical workers" group 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 adminis-

tration." Additional information on the 1980 census occupational and industrial classification systems appears in "Revisions in the Current Population Survey Beginning in January 1983" in the February 1983 issue of *Employment and Earnings*.

Beginning in January 1992, the occupational and industrial classification systems used in the 1990 census were introduced into the CPS. 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 industrial classification system used in the 1990 census is based on the 1987 Standard Industrial Classification system. The most notable changes from the 1980 system 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. The number of sample areas and the number of sample persons are also increased 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 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.

The 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 in the denominator of this formula 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 estimate. 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.

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 primary sampling 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 make 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 essentially 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 enumeration districts 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. This procedure, which was introduced in 1953, provides a substantial amount of month-to-month and year-to-year overlap in the sample, thus 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 *Employment and Earnings*.

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 (with the exception of New York and California, where the cities of New York and Los Angeles are sampled at a higher probability). These selection probabilities are then adjusted for noninterviews; ratio adjustments are made to known population controls; and composite the estimation procedure is applied.

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 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 estimates as follows:

a. *First-stage ratio estimate.* In the CPS, a portion of the 729 sample areas is chosen to represent other areas not in the sample; the remainder of the sample areas represent only themselves. The first-stage ratio estimation procedure reduces the portion of the variance that results from requiring sample PSU's in a State to represent nonsampled PSU's in the same State and is not applied to self-representing PSU's. The adjustment is made at the State level for each of the 43 States which contains nonsample areas by race cells of black and nonblack. The procedure corrects for differences that existed in each cell at the time of the 1980 census between the race distribution of the population in sample PSU's and the known race distribution of the State.

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.

b. *Second-stage ratio estimate.* In this stage, the sample proportions of persons in specific categories are adjusted to the distribution of independent current estimates of the civilian noninstitutional population in the same categories. The second-stage ratio adjustment, which further reduces variability of the estimates and corrects to some extent for CPS undercoverage relative to the decennial census, is carried out in three steps.

In the first step, the sample estimates are adjusted within each State and the District of Columbia to independent controls for the population 16 years and over. These controls are an arithmetic extrapolation of the trend in the growth of this population segment using the two most recent July 1 estimates, adjusted as a last step to a current estimate of the U.S. population of this group. State estimates by age for July 1 are published annually in *Current Population Reports, Series P-25*. For a description of the methodology used in developing the State total, see Report 957 of that series. A description of the age estimates methodology is available in Report 1010 of that series.

The second step involves an adjustment by Hispanic origin to a national estimate for 14 Hispanic and 5 non-Hispanic age-sex categories. These Hispanic controls are prepared by carrying forward the 1980 census count for Hispanics by adding estimated Hispanic births and immigrants and subtracting estimated Hispanic deaths and emigrants to yield an estimate of the Hispanic population by age and sex. Prior to January 1985, there was no separate control for Hispanics in the second-stage ratio procedure.

In the third step, a national adjustment is made by the race categories of white, black, and other races to indepen-

dent estimates by age and sex. The white and black categories contain 66 and 42 age-sex groups respectively; the other races category has 10 age-sex cells. The entire second-stage adjustment procedure is iterated six times, each time beginning at the weights developed the previous time. This ensures that the sample estimates of the population for both State and national age-sex-race-origin categories will be virtually equal to the independent population control totals.

The "inflation-deflation" method is used in the preparation of the independent national controls used for the age-sex-race groups in the third step of the second-stage ratio estimation procedure. It had been discontinued during the period from January 1982 to December 1984. In January 1985, this method was reintroduced into the CPS estimation procedure. With "the inflation-deflation" method, the independent controls are prepared by inflating the 1980 census counts to include estimated undercounts by age, sex, and race, thus aging this population forward to each subsequent month and later age by adding births and net migration, and subtracting deaths. These postcensal population estimates are then deflated to reflect the pattern of net undercount in the most recent census by age, sex, and race. Because an estimate of undercount is first added and then subtracted, the size of each race-sex group is unaffected by the "inflation-deflation" method. Similarly, the final estimate is affected only by the age structure of the undercount, but not the level. This feature of the method is important because the exact amount of undercount in the 1980 census remains unknown.

Data on births and deaths between April 1, 1980, and the estimate date are based on tabulations of vital statistics for the resident population made by the National Center

for Health Statistics and data on deaths of military personnel overseas from the Department of Defense. Estimates of net civilian immigration are based on data provided by the Immigration and Naturalization Service, the Department of Defense, the Office of Personnel Management, and the Puerto Rico Planning Board. The civilian noninstitutional population is derived by subtracting the Armed Forces and the institutional population for the estimate date from the total including Armed Forces overseas. The institutional population is computed by applying institutional proportions derived from the 1980 census to the total population, including Armed Forces overseas for the estimate date. All computations described above are performed in cells defined by single year of age, race, and sex. The independent national control totals are then obtained by collapsing these cells into broader age groups for the population 16 years and older.

Beginning in January 1986, two changes were introduced into the estimation of the independent population controls. For the first time, an explicit allowance for net undocumented immigration since April 1, 1980 (the census date) was added to the estimated level of legal immigration. In addition, an increase in the estimate of emigration of legal, foreign-born residents has been incorporated into the postcensal population estimates since 1980. The nature and effect of these changes are discussed in detail in "Changes in the Estimation Procedure in the Current Population Survey Beginning in January 1986" in the February 1986 issue of *Employment and Earnings*.

3. *Composite estimate 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. The unemployment estimates for these persons are 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.

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 primarily indicate the magnitude of the sampling error. They also partially measure the effect of some nonsampling errors in response and enumeration but do not measure 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. Nonsampling error would more severely affect estimates of monthly levels.

Nonsampling errors in surveys can be attributed to many sources, e.g., inability to obtain information about all cases in the sample, definitional difficulties, differences in the interpretation of questions, inability or unwillingness of respondents to provide correct information, inability to recall information, errors made in collection such as those in recording or coding the data, errors made in 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, because 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. Compared to the level of the decennial census, undercoverage is about 6 percent. 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 combined than for whites. Ratio estimation 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. Further, the independent population controls used have not been adjusted for undercoverage in the 1980 census.

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 two 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.

Because 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 sampling errors and some kinds of non-sampling 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. 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. 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, because 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	.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

Table 1-F. Parameters for computation of standard errors for estimates of monthly levels

Characteristic	a	b
Labor force and not-in-labor-force data other than agricultural employment and unemployment:		
Total ¹	-0.000015503	2488.36
Men ¹	-.000028833	2300.61
Women	-.000025830	2111.70
Both sexes, 16 to 19 years	-.000149802	2039.69
White ¹	-.000017494	2488.36
Men	-.000032295	2300.61
Women	-.000029346	2111.70
Both sexes, 16 to 19 years	-.000177579	2039.69
Black	-.000113103	2613.14
Men	-.000273973	2458.39
Women	-.000164107	2181.67
Both sexes, 16 to 19 years:	-.001144754	2390.62
Hispanic origin	-.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	-.000021749	2155.45
Black	-.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	-.000015749	2464.91
Black	-.000191460	2621.89
Hispanic origin	-.000098631	2704.53

¹ Excludes not-in-labor-force data.

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-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, and 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, reentrants, 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 (Tables B-1 through C-8)

COLLECTION

Payroll reports provide current information on wage and salary employment, hours, and earnings in nonfarm establishments, by industry and geographic location. Historical statistics are published in *Employment, Hours, and Earnings, United States and Employment, Hours, and Earnings, States and Areas*.

Federal-State cooperation

Under cooperative arrangements, responding establishments report employment, hours, and earnings data to State agencies. State agencies mail the forms to the establishments and examine the returns for consistency, accuracy, and completeness. The States use the reported data to prepare State and area series and also send the reported data to BLS (Washington office) for use in preparing the national series. This avoids a duplicate reporting burden on establishments and, together with the use of similar estimating techniques at the national and State levels, promotes increased comparability between estimates.

Shuttle schedules

Form BLS 790—Report on Employment, Payroll, and Hours is the name of the data collection schedule. The collection agency returns the schedule to respondents each month so that they can enter the next month's data on the space allotted for that month. This "shuttle" procedure assures maximum comparability and accuracy of reporting, because the respondents can see the figures that they have reported for previous months.

Data on the total number of full-and part-time workers on the payrolls of nonfarm establishments are entered on form BLS 790; for most industries, there is provision on form BLS 790 for data (for the pay period which includes the 12th day of the month) on employment, payroll levels, and hours of production and related or nonsupervisory workers.

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*, Office of Management and Budget. BLS tabulates and estimates statistics which distinguish between private and public establishments, thus maintaining continuity with previously published statistics for the private and government sectors.

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 count 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-7). 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 has increased as has 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 include 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 work, guard services, product development, auxiliary production for a plant's own use (e.g., power plant), recordkeeping, and other services closely associated with the above production operations.

Construction workers include 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 include 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 covers 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 unemploy-

ment 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 payments in kind are excluded. "Fringe benefits" (such as health and other types of insurance, contributions to retirement, etc., paid by the employer) are also excluded.

Hours cover 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 cover hours worked by production or related workers for which overtime premiums were paid because the hours exceeded 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.

Since 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 compo-

ment 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 because 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.

Structural changes in the makeup of the workforce can affect long-term trends of average weekly earnings. 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, or earnings in constant dollars, 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).

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 1,700 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 months following the March benchmark are recalculated by applying previously derived over-the-month sample changes to the new, revised March level. Thus, while the employment levels for postbenchmark months can be substantially revised, the trends and over-the-month changes remain relatively the same.

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 350,000 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 1,700 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 level.

This detailed stratification pattern allows for the production and publication of estimates in considerable industry detail. Subindustry stratification by size is important because major statistics which the survey measures, particularly employment change and average earnings, often vary significantly among 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 basic cell level, as part of 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 substantial amount of employment growth during any given year, nonsampling methods must be used to capture this growth, otherwise substantial underestimation 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.

This procedure eventually proved inadequate during periods of rapidly changing employment trends, and bias adjustment methodology was revised. Research done in the early 1980's indicated that bias requirements correlated strongly with current employment growth or decline. Based on this research, a revised method was developed which incorporated data on employment growth

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.

over the most recent 2 quarters and included a regression-derived coefficient for the significance of that change, to adjust the mean error model results. This methodological change provided a more cyclically sensitive bias model.

The regression-adjusted mean error model has been in use since 1983 for producing national estimates.

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 to supply data in considerably more detail with an additional 1-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 the percentage of 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 certain 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, a sample design for these industries must have 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-B

Table 2-B. Employment benchmarks and approximate coverage of BLS employment and payrolls sample, March 1991

Industry	Bench- marks (thousands)	Sample coverage ¹		
		Number of establish- ments	Employees	
			Number (thousands)	Percent of bench- marks
Total	107,507	300,138	40,969	38
Mining	695	3,518	257	37
Construction	4,356	26,367	860	20
Manufacturing	18,339	55,254	8,884	48
Transportation and public utilities	5,707	² 15,598	² 2,425	42
Wholesale trade	6,050	25,379	1,136	19
Retail trade	18,934	59,471	4,330	23
Finance, insurance, and real estate	6,656	22,065	2,166	33
Services	28,053	70,075	6,852	24
Government:				
Federal	2,939	(³)	2,939	100
State	4,476	5,446	3,769	84
Local	11,302	16,965	7,351	65

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 6,000 reports covering about 64 percent of employment in Federal establishments.

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. 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 2C-2F.

Benchmark revision as a measure of survey error. The sum of sampling and nonsampling error can be considered total

Table 2-C. Current and historical benchmark revisions
(Numbers in thousands)

Industry	March 1991 benchmark revision		10-year average mean percent revision ¹	
	Level	Percent	Actual	Absolute
Total	-640	-0.6	-0.1	0.2
Total private	-583	-.7	-.2	.3
Goods-producing	9	(²)	-.5	.6
Mining	-4	-.6	-2.0	2.6
Oil and gas extraction	3	.8	-2.1	3.0
Construction	-10	-.2	-.3	1.2
General building contractors	-20	-1.8	0	1.9
Manufacturing	23	.1	-.5	.6
Durable goods	46	.4	-.5	.6
Lumber and wood products	-19	-2.9	-1.1	1.4
Furniture and fixtures	-9	-1.9	-.6	.9
Stone, clay, and glass products	1	.2	-.3	.9
Primary metal industries	5	.7	-.5	.8
Blast furnaces and basic steel products	3	1.1	.1	1.4
Fabricated metal products	-1	-.1	-.6	.8
Industrial machinery and equipment	14	.7	-1.0	1.1
Electronic and other electrical equipment	8	.5	-.9	1.0
Transportation equipment	35	1.9	.4	1.1
Motor vehicles and equipment	12	1.6	.9	1.5
Instruments and related products	10	1.0	-.1	1.7
Miscellaneous manufacturing	0	0	-1.1	1.3
Nondurable goods	-23	-.3	-.5	.7
Food and kindred products	-6	-.4	-.8	1.0
Tobacco products	0	0	.1	3.9
Textile mill products	4	.6	-.3	.6
Apparel and other textile products	-13	-1.3	-.8	1.2
Paper and allied products	-4	-.6	-.2	.5
Printing and publishing	4	.3	-.2	.8
Chemicals and allied products	-17	-1.6	-.5	.8
Petroleum and coal products	0	0	-.6	1.5
Rubber and miscellaneous plastics products	3	.4	-.6	1.6
Leather and leather products	4	3.2	-1.2	3.8
Service-producing	-649	-.8	0	.3
Transportation and public utilities	-57	-1.0	-.4	.6
Transportation	-52	-1.5	-.8	1.1
Communications and public utilities ³	-5	-.2	-.1	.8
Wholesale trade	-13	-.2	-.5	.9
Durable goods	3	.1	-.9	1.1
Nondurable goods	-16	-.6	0	.8
Retail trade	-56	-.3	.1	.7
General merchandise stores	82	3.4	.2	1.7
Food stores	-27	-.9	-.8	1.4
Auto dealers and service stations	-44	-2.2	-.4	1.2
Eating and drinking places	-68	-1.1	.5	1.2
Finance, insurance, and real estate	-29	-.4	-.3	.5
Finance ³	-75	-2.3	-.5	.6
Insurance ³	36	1.7	0	.8
Real estate ³	10	.8	-.4	1.4
Services	-437	-1.6	.1	.5
Business services	-216	-4.4	.3	1.6
Health services	-40	-.5	-.5	.9
Government	-57	-.3	.1	.3
Federal	0	0	0	0
State	4	.1	.5	.8
Local	-61	-.5	-.1	.4

¹ Data relate to the 1982-91 benchmarks, unless otherwise noted.

² Less than 0.05 percent.

³ Data relate to 1983-91 benchmarks.

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. Although the benchmark error is used as a measure of total error for the CES survey estimate, technically, it 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 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-C 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:

$$RMSE = \sqrt{(\text{standard deviation})^2 + (\text{bias})^2}$$

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-D.

Table 2-D. 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.

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 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-E and for individual industries with the specified number of employees in table 2-D. 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.

Table 2-E. 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.

Table 2-F. Errors of preliminary employment estimates

Industry	Root-mean-square error of monthly level	Mean percent revision	
		Actual	Absolute
Total	77,800	0.0	0.1
Total private	60,100	0	.1
Goods-producing industries	19,600	0	.1
Mining	2,700	.1	.3
Oil and gas extraction	2,500	.2	.5
Construction	13,000	.1	.2
General building contractors	5,300	0	.3
Manufacturing	12,700	0	.1
Durable goods	10,100	0	.1
Lumber and wood products	1,700	0	.2
Furniture and fixtures	1,400	0	.2
Stone, clay, and glass products	1,400	0	.2
Primary metal industries	2,600	-.1	.2
Blast furnaces and basic steel products	1,900	-.1	.5
Fabricated metal products	2,100	0	.1
Industrial machinery and equipment	3,000	0	.1
Electronic and other electrical equipment	3,500	0	.1
Transportation equipment	5,000	0	.2
Motor vehicles and equipment	4,400	0	.4
Instruments and related products	1,900	0	.2
Miscellaneous manufacturing	1,600	0	.3
Nondurable goods	7,000	0	.1
Food and kindred products	4,600	0	.2
Tobacco products	700	.4	1.0
Textile mill products	1,900	0	.2
Apparel and other textile products	2,800	0	.2
Paper and allied products	1,700	0	.2
Printing and publishing	1,800	0	.1
Chemicals and allied products	2,100	0	.1
Petroleum and coal products	700	0	.3
Rubber and misc. plastics products	1,600	0	.1
Leather and leather products	1,000	-.1	.6
Service-producing industries	69,100	0	.1
Transportation and public utilities	10,700	0	.1
Transportation	9,000	.1	.2
Communications and public utilities	4,400	0	.2
Wholesale trade	6,500	0	.1
Durable goods	4,200	0	.1
Nondurable goods	4,400	0	.1
Retail trade	32,100	0	.1
General merchandise stores	18,900	0	.5
Food stores	6,800	0	.2
Automotive dealers and service stations	4,400	0	.1
Eating and drinking places	6,500	0	.1
Finance, insurance, and real estate	7,500	0	.1
Finance	4,300	0	.1
Insurance	4,000	0	.1
Real estate	4,200	.1	.2
Services	33,800	0	.1
Business services	13,400	.1	.2
Health services	8,200	0	.1
Government	47,100	0	.2
Federal	15,100	.1	.4
State	19,000	-.1	.4
Local	32,000	0	.2

NOTE: Errors are based on differences from January 1987 through December 1991. Data used in the computations for several industries

are not strictly comparable due to changes in the industrial classification system.

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-F 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. The interpretation of these measures parallels the description above for revisions between final sample-based estimates and benchmarks (i.e., tables 2-B and 2-D).

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 nonfarm level, and may be slightly larger for the more detailed industry groupings.

STATISTICS FOR STATES AND AREAS

(Tables B-8 and C-8)

State agencies in cooperation with BLS collect and prepare State and area employment, hours, and earnings data. The 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. These statistics are based on the same establishment reports used by BLS for preparing national estimates. For employment, the sum of the State figures may differ slightly from the equivalent official U.S. totals on a national basis, because some States have more recent benchmarks than others and because of the effects of differing industrial and geographic stratification.

Productivity Data (Tables C-9 through C-11)

COLLECTION

Productivity data are compiled by the Bureau of Labor Statistics from establishment and household survey labor input data and from measures of compensation and output supplied by the U.S. Department of Commerce and the Federal Reserve Board.

CONCEPTS

Hours of wage and salary workers in nonfarm establishments (table C-9) refer to hours paid for all employees—production workers, nonsupervisory workers, and salaried workers. For productivity and cost measures (tables C-10, 11), hours of all persons include hours of employees, proprietors, and unpaid family workers. Labor input is measured by hours at the worksite.

Output is the constant-dollar market value of final goods and services produced in a given period. Indexes of *output per hour* of all persons (productivity) measure changes in the volume of goods and services produced per hour at work.

Compensation per hour includes wages and salaries of employees plus employers' contributions for social insurance and private benefit plans. The data also include an estimate of wages, salaries, and supplementary payments for the self-employed, except for nonfinancial corporations, in which there are no self-employed.

Real compensation per hour is compensation per hour adjusted by the Consumer Price Index for All Urban Consumers (CPI-U).

Unit labor costs measure the labor compensation cost required to produce one unit of output and are derived by dividing compensation per hour by output per hour.

Unit nonlabor payments include profits, capital consumption allowances, interest, rental income of persons,

and indirect taxes per unit of output. They are computed by subtracting compensation of all persons from the current-dollar gross product originating in the sector and dividing by output. In these tables, *unit nonlabor costs* contain all the components of unit nonlabor payments except unit profits.

Unit profits include corporate profits and inventory valuation and capital consumption adjustments per unit of output.

The *implicit price deflator* is derived by dividing the current-dollar estimate of gross product by the constant-dollar estimate, making the deflator, in effect, a price index for the gross product of the sector reported.

NOTES ON THE DATA

For the business sector and the nonfarm business sector, these indexes relate to the gross domestic product less general government, households and institutions, owner-occupied housing, and the statistical discrepancy. For the nonfinancial corporate sector, the indexes refer to the gross domestic product of nonfinancial corporate business. All measures are seasonally adjusted.

Manufacturing output data are supplied by the Bureau of Economic Analysis, U.S. Department of Commerce, and the Federal Reserve Board. Quarterly measures have been adjusted by the Bureau of Labor Statistics to annual estimates of output (gross product originating) from the Bureau of Economic Analysis.

Compensation and hours data are from the Bureau of Economic Analysis and the Bureau of Labor Statistics. Historical statistics for most productivity measures appear in *Trends in Multifactor Productivity, 1948-81*, BLS Bulletin 2178. Additional information may be obtained from the Office of Productivity and Technology (202-606-5606).

Regional, State, and Area Labor Force Data (Tables D-1 through D-3)

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 D-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, plus the resident Armed Forces total (not adjusted for seasonality), and four seasonally adjusted unemployment

components. The total for unemployment is the sum of the four unemployment components, and the overall 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. Revised seasonally adjusted data covering the revision period for a broader range of labor force series are published in the February issue of this publication.

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 D-1 and D-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.

Since the early 1980's, BLS has also used the X-11 ARIMA procedure to seasonally adjust 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 will continue to be made once a year, coincident with benchmark revisions.

All series are seasonally adjusted using the multiplicative models under X-11 ARIMA. For employment, seasonal adjustment factors are directly applied to the component levels. Seasonally adjusted totals for hours and earnings series are obtained by taking a weighted average of the seasonally adjusted data for the component 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, season-

ally 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 over-time hours, starting with the computation of the projected factors for the period beginning in April 1990.

Revised seasonally adjusted establishment-based series based on the experience through March 1992, new seasonal adjustment factors for May-October 1992, and a description of the current seasonal adjustment procedure appear in the June 1992 issue of *Employment and Earnings*.

**U.S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
Bureau of Labor Statistics**

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	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
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	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
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