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THE EMPLOYMENT SITUATION: JULY 1992

The nation's employment situation improved slightly in July. The unemployment rate eased back from 7.8 to 7.7 percent, after increasing sharply in the prior 2 months. Payroll employment rose by nearly 200,000 following a small decline in June. The increase was confined to the service-producing sector, and some of it was attributable to an expansion in Federally-funded summer youth employment programs.

Unemployment (Household Survey Data)

Both the number of unemployed persons, 9.8 million, and the unemployment rate, 7.7 percent, edged down slightly from their June levels. The rate had risen six-tenths of a percentage point over the April-June period. The jobless rate for teenagers dropped 2.6 percentage points in July to 21.0 percent; for men 25 years and over, the rate fell 0.3 point to 6.5 percent. Rates for other major demographic groups were about unchanged--5.9 percent for women 25 years and over, 6.7 percent for whites, 14.6 percent for blacks, and 11.9 percent for Hispanics. (See tables A-1, A-2, and A-8.)

The number of persons working part time for economic reasons--sometimes referred to as the partially unemployed--rose by 284,000 to about 6.3 million in July. This increase followed a large decline in June. (See table A-3.)

Total Employment and the Labor Force (Household Survey Data)

Total employment in July was not materially changed from its June level and has shown little movement since April. Nonetheless, the total was 1.0 million higher than in July 1991. The employment-population ratio--the percentage of the working-age population that is employed--was about unchanged at 61.5 percent in July, the same as a year earlier. Over this 1-year period, the ratio has hovered in the 61.2 to 61.6 percent range. (See table A-1.)

The civilian labor force did not show any further growth in July, after expanding very rapidly--by 2.2 million--from November to June. The labor force participation rate--the percentage of the working-age population that is either working or looking for work--remained at its all-time high of 66.6 percent. (See table A-1.)

Table A. Major indicators of labor market activity, seasonally adjusted

Category	Quarterly averages		Monthly data			June-July change
	1992		1992			
	I	II	May	June	July	
HOUSEHOLD DATA						
Thousands of persons						
Civilian labor force..	126,308	127,180	127,160	127,549	127,532	-17
Employment.....	117,169	117,635	117,656	117,574	117,772	198
Unemployment.....	9,138	9,545	9,504	9,975	9,760	-215
Not in labor force....	64,580	64,130	64,147	63,906	64,090	184
Discouraged workers.	1,084	1,125	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
Percent of labor force						
Unemployment rates:						
All workers.....	7.2	7.5	7.5	7.8	7.7	-0.1
Adult men.....	6.9	7.2	7.3	7.4	7.2	-.2
Adult women.....	6.0	6.2	6.1	6.4	6.5	.1
Teenagers.....	19.6	21.0	20.0	23.6	21.0	-2.6
White.....	6.4	6.5	6.5	6.8	6.7	-.1
Black.....	13.9	14.5	14.7	14.9	14.6	-.3
Hispanic origin...	11.5	11.2	11.3	12.1	11.9	-.2
ESTABLISHMENT DATA						
Thousands of jobs						
Nonfarm employment....	108,147	p108,435	108,496	p108,433	p108,631	p198
Goods-producing 1/..	23,528	p23,513	23,548	p23,460	p23,443	p-17
Construction.....	4,591	p4,613	4,632	p4,603	p4,588	p-15
Manufacturing.....	18,284	p18,259	18,275	p18,223	p18,224	p1
Service-producing 1/	84,619	p84,923	84,948	p84,973	p85,188	p215
Retail trade.....	19,118	p19,159	19,150	p19,151	p19,186	p35
Services.....	28,601	p28,800	28,833	p28,860	p28,970	p110
Government.....	18,475	p18,551	18,546	p18,565	p18,653	p88
Hours of work						
Average weekly hours:						
Total private.....	34.5	p34.4	34.6	p34.3	p34.3	p0.0
Manufacturing.....	41.0	p41.1	41.3	p41.0	p41.0	p.0
Overtime.....	3.7	p4.0	4.1	p3.9	p3.8	p-.1

1/ Includes other industries, not shown separately.

p=preliminary.

N.A.= not available.

Industry Payroll Employment (Establishment Survey Data)

Nonfarm payroll employment grew by 198,000 in July, seasonally adjusted. This followed a decline of 63,000 (as revised) in June. July gains were concentrated in services and local government. (See table B-1.)

The July increase in local government jobs--92,000--was unusually large. About two-thirds of this gain stemmed from a boost in Federally-funded summer jobs for youth. The services industry added 110,000 jobs in July, a small portion of which also resulted from the step-up in summer jobs funded by the Federal government but sponsored by various nonprofit service organizations. Employment in health services continued its long-term upward trend, with an increase of 36,000 in July. Business services added 21,000 jobs as gains continued in the help supply industry.

Elsewhere in the service-producing sector, employment edged up in retail trade, largely due to added jobs in eating and drinking places. Wholesale trade continued its slide that has seen reduced jobs totaling 275,000 since March of 1989. Transportation and public utilities and finance, insurance, and real estate both were little changed over the month.

Total manufacturing employment was virtually unchanged in July, following a drop of 52,000 in June. The number of jobs in food processing, apparel, and motor vehicles increased after seasonal adjustment. Employment in industrial machinery and in three defense-related industries--electronics, aircraft and parts (within transportation equipment), and instruments--continued to decline. The total number of jobs in industries heavily dependent on defense purchases declined by 17,000 in July.

The number of construction jobs, which had shown some signs of recovery during the spring, edged down for the second month in a row, after seasonal adjustment, as the industry again failed to add as many jobs as it usually does at this time of the year. The number of mining jobs continued its string of small declines in July. Mining has lost 12 percent of its employment since its most recent peak in June 1990, mostly in oil and gas extraction.

Weekly Hours (Establishment Survey Data)

The average workweek for production or nonsupervisory workers on private nonfarm payrolls held steady at 34.3 hours in July. The factory workweek--at 41.0 hours--was also unchanged in July, while average overtime for factory workers edged down 0.1 hour over the month. Both the average workweek and overtime in factories continued to be high by historical standards. (See table B-2.)

The index of aggregate weekly hours of private production or nonsupervisory workers--which shows the combined effect of changes in employment and hours--was unchanged at 120.9 (1982=100) in July, after seasonal adjustment. The manufacturing index declined by 0.2 percent to 102.3, about the same level as a year earlier. (See table B-5.)

Hourly and Weekly Earnings (Establishment Survey Data)

Both average hourly and weekly earnings of private production or nonsupervisory workers were unchanged in July, after seasonal adjustment. Before seasonal adjustment, average hourly earnings were down by 1 cent to \$10.52, and average weekly earnings decreased 35 cents to \$363.99. Over the past year, average hourly earnings increased by 2.2 percent and average weekly earnings by 2.5 percent. (See tables B-3 and B-4.)

The Employment Situation for August 1992 will be released on Friday, September 4, at 8:30 A.M. (EDT).

After August 28, 1992, the new telephone number for the media contact for this release will be 202-606-5902.

Explanatory Note

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

The establishment survey provides the information on the employment, hours, and earnings of workers on nonfarm payrolls that appears in the B tables, marked ESTABLISHMENT DATA. This information is collected from payroll records by BLS in cooperation with State agencies. The sample includes over 350,000 establishments employing over 41 million people.

For both surveys, the data for a given month are actually collected for and relate to a particular week. In the household survey, unless otherwise indicated, it is the calendar week that contains the 12th day of the month, which is called the survey week. In the establishment survey, the reference week is the pay period including the 12th, which may or may not correspond directly to the calendar week.

The data in this release are affected by a number of technical factors, including definitions, survey differences, seasonal adjustments, and the inevitable variance in results between a survey of a sample and a census of the entire population. Each of these factors is explained below.

Coverage, definitions, and differences between surveys

The sample households in the household survey are selected so as to reflect the entire civilian noninstitutional population 16 years of age and older. Each person in a household is classified as employed, unemployed, or not in the labor force. Those who hold more than one job are classified according to the job at which they worked the most hours.

People are classified as *employed* if they did any work at all as paid employees; worked in their own business or profession or on their own farm; or worked 15 hours or more in an enterprise operated by a member of their family, whether they were paid or not. People are also counted as employed if they were on unpaid leave because of illness, bad weather, labor-management disputes, or personal reasons.

People are classified as *unemployed*, regardless of their eligibility for unemployment benefits or public assistance, if they meet all of the following criteria: They had no employment during the survey week; they were available for work at that time; and they made specific efforts to find employment sometime during the prior 4 weeks. Persons laid off from their former jobs and awaiting recall and those expecting to report to a job within 30 days need not be looking for work to be counted as unemployed.

The *civilian labor force* equals the sum of the number employed and the number unemployed. The *unemployment rate* is the number unemployed as a percent of the civilian labor force. Table A-7 presents a special grouping of seven measures of unemployment based on varying definitions of unemployment and the labor force. The definitions are provided in the table. The most restrictive definition yields U-1 and the most comprehensive yields U-7. The civilian worker unemployment rate is U-5b, while U-5a, the overall unemployment rate, includes the resident Armed Forces in the labor force base.

Unlike the household survey, the establishment survey only counts wage and salary employees whose names appear on the payroll records of nonfarm firms. As a result, there are many differences between the two surveys, among which are the following:

- The household survey, although based on a smaller sample, reflects a larger segment of the population; the establishment survey excludes agriculture, the self-employed, unpaid family workers, and private household workers;
- The household survey includes people on unpaid leave among the employed; the establishment survey does not;
- The household survey is limited to those 16 years of age and older; the establishment survey is not limited by age;
- The household survey has no duplication of individuals, because each individual is counted only once; in the establishment survey, employees working at more than one job or otherwise appearing on more than one payroll would be counted separately for each appearance.

Other differences between the two surveys are described in "Comparing Employment Estimates from Household and Payroll Surveys," which may be obtained from BLS upon request.

Seasonal adjustment

Over the course of a year, the size of the nation's labor force and the levels of employment and unemployment undergo sharp fluctuations due to such seasonal events as changes in weather, reduced or expanded production, harvests, major holidays, and the opening and closing of schools. For example, the labor force increases by a large number each June, when schools close and many young people enter the job market. The effect of such seasonal variation can be very large; over the course of a year, for example, seasonality may account for as much as 95 percent of the month-to-month changes in unemployment.

Because these seasonal events follow a more or less regular pattern each year, their influence on statistical trends can be eliminated by adjusting the statistics from month to month. These adjustments make nonseasonal developments, such as declines in economic activity or increases in the participation of women in the labor force, easier to spot. To return to the school's-out example, the large number of people entering the labor force each June is likely to obscure any other changes that have taken place since May, making it difficult to determine if the level of economic activity has risen or declined. However, because the effect of students finishing school in previous years is known, the statistics for the current year can be adjusted to allow for a comparable

change. Insofar as the seasonal adjustment is made correctly, the adjusted figure provides a more useful tool with which to analyze changes in economic activity.

Measures of labor force, employment, and unemployment contain components such as age and sex. Statistics for all employees, production workers, average weekly hours, and average hourly earnings include components based on the employer's industry. All these statistics can be seasonally adjusted either by adjusting the total or by adjusting each of the components and combining them. The second procedure usually yields more accurate information and is therefore followed by BLS. For example, the seasonally adjusted figure for the civilian labor force is the sum of eight seasonally adjusted employment components and four seasonally adjusted unemployment components; the total for unemployment is the sum of the four unemployment components; and the unemployment rate is derived by dividing the resulting estimate of total unemployment by the estimate of the civilian labor force.

The numerical factors used to make the seasonal adjustments are recalculated twice a year. For the household survey, the factors are calculated for the January-June period and again for the July-December period. For the establishment survey, updated factors for seasonal adjustment are calculated for the May-October period and introduced along with new benchmarks, and again for the November-April period. In both surveys, revisions to historical data are made once a year.

Sampling variability

Statistics based on the household and establishment surveys are subject to sampling error, that is, the estimate of the number of people employed and the other estimates drawn from these surveys probably differ from the figures that would be obtained from a complete census, even if the same questionnaires and procedures were used. In the household survey, the amount of the differences can be expressed in terms of standard errors. The numerical value of a standard error depends upon the size of the sample, the results of the survey, and other factors. However, the numerical value is always such that the chances are approximately 68 out of 100 that an estimate based on the sample will differ by no more than the standard error from the results of a complete census. The chances are approximately 90 out of 100 that an estimate based on the sample will differ by no more than 1.6 times the standard error from the results of a complete census. At approximately the 90-percent level of confidence—the confidence limits used by BLS in its analyses—the error for the monthly change in total employment is on the order of plus or minus 358,000; for total unemployment it is 224,000; and, for the civilian worker unemployment rate, it is 0.19 percentage points. These figures do not mean that the sample results are off by these magnitudes but, rather, that the chances

are approximately 90 out of 100 that the "true" level or rate would not be expected to differ from the estimates by more than these amounts.

Sampling errors for monthly surveys are reduced when the data are cumulated for several months, such as quarterly or annually. Also, as a general rule, the smaller the estimate, the larger the sampling error. Therefore, relatively speaking, the estimate of the size of the labor force is subject to less error than is the estimate of the number unemployed. And, among the unemployed, the sampling error for the jobless rate of adult men, for example, is much smaller than is the error for the jobless rate of teenagers. Specifically, the error on monthly change in the jobless rate for men is .25 percentage point; for teenagers, it is 1.29 percentage points.

In the establishment survey, estimates for the most current 2 months are based on incomplete returns; for this reason, these estimates are labeled preliminary in the tables. When all the returns in the sample have been received, the estimates are revised. In other words, data for the month of September are published in preliminary form in October and November and in final form in December. To remove errors that build up over time, a comprehensive count of the employed is conducted each year. The results of this survey are used to establish new benchmarks—comprehensive counts of employment—against which month-to-month changes can be measured. The new benchmarks also incorporate changes in the classification of industries and allow for the formation of new establishments.

Additional statistics and other information

In order to provide a broad view of the nation's employment situation, BLS regularly publishes a wide variety of data in this news release. More comprehensive statistics are contained in *Employment and Earnings*, published each month by BLS. It is available for \$10.00 per issue or \$31.00 per year from the U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, DC 20204. A check or money order made out to the Superintendent of Documents must accompany all orders.

Employment and Earnings also provides approximations of the standard errors for the household survey data published in this release. For unemployment and other labor force categories, the standard errors appear in tables B through J of its "Explanatory Notes." Measures of the reliability of the data drawn from the establishment survey and the actual amounts of revision due to benchmark adjustments are provided in tables M, O, P, and Q of that publication.

Information in this release will be made available to sensory impaired individuals upon request. Voice phone: 202-606-STAT; TDD phone: 202-606-5897; TDD Message Referral Phone Number: 1-800-326-2577.

Table A-1. Employment status of the civilian population by sex and age

(Numbers in thousands)

Employment status, sex, and age	Not seasonally adjusted			Seasonally adjusted ¹					
	July 1991	June 1992	July 1992	July 1991	Mar. 1992	Apr. 1992	May 1992	June 1992	July 1992
TOTAL									
Civilian noninstitutional population	189,839	191,455	191,822	189,839	191,022	191,168	191,307	191,455	191,822
Civilian labor force	127,327	129,002	129,800	125,204	126,590	126,830	127,190	127,549	127,532
Participation rate	67.1	67.4	67.6	66.0	66.3	66.3	66.5	66.6	66.6
Employed	118,751	118,907	119,754	116,729	117,348	117,675	117,656	117,574	117,772
Employment-population ratio	62.6	62.1	62.5	61.5	61.4	61.6	61.5	61.4	61.5
Agriculture	3,740	3,698	3,683	3,244	3,194	3,209	3,178	3,252	3,204
Nonagricultural industries	115,010	115,209	116,071	113,485	114,155	114,465	114,478	114,322	114,568
Unemployed	8,578	10,095	9,845	8,475	9,242	9,155	9,504	9,975	9,760
Unemployment rate	6.7	7.8	7.6	6.8	7.3	7.2	7.5	7.8	7.7
Not in labor force	62,513	62,453	62,023	64,635	64,432	64,338	64,147	63,906	64,090
Men, 16 years and over									
Civilian noninstitutional population	90,592	91,472	91,563	90,592	91,238	91,318	91,392	91,472	91,563
Civilian labor force	69,887	70,508	70,761	68,379	68,849	69,082	69,489	69,534	69,341
Participation rate	77.1	77.1	77.3	75.5	75.5	75.7	76.0	76.0	75.7
Employed	65,125	64,835	65,455	63,427	63,529	63,893	63,893	63,736	63,799
Employment-population ratio	71.9	70.9	71.5	70.0	69.6	70.0	69.9	69.7	69.7
Unemployed	4,762	5,673	5,306	4,952	5,320	5,190	5,577	5,798	5,541
Unemployment rate	6.8	8.0	7.5	7.2	7.7	7.5	8.0	8.3	8.0
Men, 20 years and over									
Civilian noninstitutional population	83,865	84,842	84,944	83,865	84,590	84,671	84,755	84,842	84,944
Civilian labor force	65,350	66,271	66,249	64,896	65,375	65,635	66,004	65,948	65,861
Participation rate	77.9	78.1	78.0	77.4	77.3	77.5	77.9	77.7	77.5
Employed	61,439	61,698	61,845	60,871	60,846	61,154	61,167	61,062	61,090
Employment-population ratio	73.3	72.7	72.8	72.3	71.9	72.2	72.2	72.0	71.9
Agriculture	2,612	2,599	2,589	2,383	2,351	2,345	2,370	2,374	2,362
Nonagricultural industries	58,827	59,099	59,256	58,288	58,495	58,809	58,797	58,688	58,727
Unemployed	3,911	4,574	4,404	4,225	4,529	4,481	4,838	4,887	4,771
Unemployment rate	6.0	6.9	6.6	6.5	6.9	6.8	7.3	7.4	7.2
Women, 16 years and over									
Civilian noninstitutional population	99,248	99,982	100,060	99,248	99,783	99,852	99,915	99,982	100,060
Civilian labor force	57,440	58,494	58,839	56,825	57,741	57,747	57,691	58,015	58,191
Participation rate	57.9	58.5	58.8	57.3	57.9	57.8	57.7	58.0	58.2
Employed	53,626	54,072	54,300	53,302	53,820	53,782	53,764	53,838	53,973
Employment-population ratio	54.0	54.1	54.3	53.7	53.9	53.9	53.8	53.8	53.9
Unemployed	3,814	4,422	4,530	3,523	3,922	3,965	3,927	4,178	4,219
Unemployment rate	6.6	7.6	7.7	6.2	6.8	6.9	6.8	7.2	7.2
Women, 20 years and over									
Civilian noninstitutional population	92,654	93,479	93,562	92,654	93,256	93,320	93,416	93,479	93,562
Civilian labor force	53,381	54,730	54,813	53,599	54,555	54,623	54,432	54,804	54,989
Participation rate	57.6	58.5	58.8	57.8	58.5	58.5	58.3	58.6	58.8
Employed	50,326	51,217	51,069	50,681	51,212	51,208	51,109	51,322	51,406
Employment-population ratio	54.3	54.8	54.6	54.7	54.9	54.9	54.7	54.9	54.9
Agriculture	692	770	682	615	659	658	616	672	613
Nonagricultural industries	49,635	50,447	50,387	50,066	50,554	50,550	50,494	50,650	50,793
Unemployed	3,055	3,513	3,744	2,918	3,343	3,415	3,322	3,482	3,583
Unemployment rate	5.7	6.4	6.8	5.4	6.1	6.3	6.1	6.4	6.5
Both sexes, 16 to 19 years									
Civilian noninstitutional population	13,320	13,134	13,116	13,320	13,178	13,177	13,136	13,134	13,116
Civilian labor force	8,595	8,000	8,538	6,709	6,880	6,571	6,725	6,797	6,682
Participation rate	64.5	60.9	65.1	50.4	50.5	49.9	51.2	51.8	50.9
Employed	6,985	5,992	6,841	5,377	5,290	5,312	5,381	5,190	5,276
Employment-population ratio	52.4	45.6	52.2	40.4	40.1	40.3	41.0	39.5	40.2
Agriculture	436	330	412	246	184	206	193	206	229
Nonagricultural industries	6,549	5,662	6,429	5,131	5,106	5,106	5,188	4,984	5,047
Unemployed	1,611	2,008	1,697	1,332	1,370	1,259	1,344	1,607	1,406
Unemployment rate	18.7	25.1	19.9	19.9	20.8	19.2	20.0	23.8	21.0

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

adjusted columns.

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

(Numbers in thousands)

Employment status, race, sex, age, and Hispanic origin	Not seasonally adjusted			Seasonally adjusted ¹					
	July 1991	June 1992	July 1992	July 1991	Mar. 1992	Apr. 1992	May 1992	June 1992	July 1992
WHITE									
Civilian noninstitutional population	161,558	162,575	162,682	161,558	162,305	162,398	162,483	162,575	162,682
Civilian labor force	109,045	110,057	110,481	107,382	108,491	108,460	108,647	108,711	108,863
Participation rate	67.5	67.7	67.9	66.5	66.8	66.8	66.9	66.9	66.9
Employed	102,475	102,616	103,201	100,792	101,411	101,610	101,614	101,270	101,570
Employment-population ratio	63.4	63.1	63.4	62.4	62.5	62.6	62.5	62.3	62.4
Unemployed	6,570	7,441	7,280	6,590	7,080	6,851	7,032	7,441	7,292
Unemployment rate	6.0	6.8	6.6	6.1	6.5	6.3	6.5	6.8	6.7
Men, 20 years and over									
Civilian labor force	56,647	57,327	57,284	56,322	56,673	56,800	57,072	56,960	56,945
Participation rate	78.3	78.5	78.4	77.9	77.8	77.9	78.2	78.0	77.9
Employed	53,595	53,834	53,956	52,975	53,157	53,330	53,372	53,196	53,316
Employment-population ratio	74.1	73.7	73.8	73.2	73.0	73.2	73.2	72.9	73.0
Unemployed	3,053	3,493	3,328	3,347	3,516	3,470	3,699	3,764	3,629
Unemployment rate	5.4	6.1	5.8	5.9	6.2	6.1	6.5	6.6	6.4
Women, 20 years and over									
Civilian labor force	45,110	46,003	46,055	45,313	46,066	46,022	45,845	46,049	46,290
Participation rate	57.4	58.2	58.2	57.7	58.3	58.3	58.0	58.2	58.5
Employed	42,782	43,504	43,294	43,105	43,566	43,547	43,468	43,548	43,643
Employment-population ratio	54.5	55.0	54.7	54.9	55.2	55.1	55.0	55.1	55.1
Unemployed	2,318	2,499	2,761	2,208	2,499	2,476	2,377	2,502	2,647
Unemployment rate	5.1	5.4	6.0	4.9	5.4	5.4	5.2	5.4	5.7
Both sexes, 16 to 19 years									
Civilian labor force	7,287	6,727	7,142	5,747	5,753	5,638	5,730	5,702	5,627
Participation rate	68.4	64.2	68.3	53.9	54.6	53.8	54.8	54.4	53.8
Employed	6,089	5,278	5,951	4,712	4,688	4,733	4,774	4,527	4,611
Employment-population ratio	57.1	50.4	56.9	44.2	44.5	45.0	45.5	43.2	44.1
Unemployed	1,199	1,449	1,191	1,035	1,065	905	956	1,175	1,016
Unemployment rate	16.4	21.5	16.7	18.0	18.5	16.1	16.7	20.6	18.1
Men	17.0	22.1	17.0	19.4	20.7	17.2	18.5	22.1	19.2
Women	15.9	20.9	16.3	16.5	16.1	14.8	14.7	18.9	16.8
BLACK									
Civilian noninstitutional population	21,631	21,937	21,966	21,631	21,854	21,882	21,909	21,937	21,966
Civilian labor force	13,903	14,272	14,428	13,514	13,688	13,743	13,870	14,092	14,026
Participation rate	64.3	65.1	65.7	62.5	62.6	62.8	63.3	64.2	63.8
Employed	12,192	12,056	12,283	11,903	11,765	11,831	11,827	11,997	11,979
Employment-population ratio	56.4	55.0	55.9	55.0	53.8	54.1	54.0	54.7	54.5
Unemployed	1,711	2,216	2,145	1,611	1,923	1,913	2,044	2,095	2,047
Unemployment rate	12.3	15.5	14.9	11.9	14.1	13.9	14.7	14.9	14.6
Men, 20 years and over									
Civilian labor force	6,449	6,567	6,557	6,374	6,435	6,424	6,497	6,532	6,480
Participation rate	74.3	74.2	74.0	73.4	73.1	72.8	73.5	73.8	73.1
Employed	5,717	5,672	5,680	5,631	5,514	5,598	5,590	5,633	5,591
Employment-population ratio	65.8	64.1	64.1	64.8	62.6	63.4	63.3	63.6	63.1
Unemployed	732	895	878	743	921	828	907	899	889
Unemployment rate	11.3	13.6	13.4	11.7	14.3	12.9	14.0	13.8	13.7
Women, 20 years and over									
Civilian labor force	6,424	6,710	6,772	6,414	6,524	6,572	6,590	6,754	6,743
Participation rate	59.2	60.9	61.4	59.1	59.5	59.8	59.9	61.3	61.1
Employed	5,796	5,858	5,924	5,798	5,788	5,786	5,793	5,893	5,912
Employment-population ratio	53.4	53.2	53.7	53.4	52.8	52.7	52.6	53.5	53.6
Unemployed	629	852	848	616	736	787	798	861	831
Unemployment rate	9.8	12.7	12.5	9.6	11.3	12.0	12.1	12.7	12.3
Both sexes, 16 to 19 years									
Civilian labor force	1,029	995	1,100	726	729	747	783	806	803
Participation rate	49.1	48.1	53.2	34.6	35.1	36.0	37.8	39.0	38.9
Employed	678	528	679	474	463	449	444	471	476
Employment-population ratio	32.3	25.4	32.9	22.8	22.3	21.7	21.4	22.8	23.0
Unemployed	351	468	421	252	266	298	339	335	327
Unemployment rate	34.1	47.2	38.3	34.7	36.5	39.9	43.3	41.6	40.7
Men	31.3	50.3	37.6	32.5	37.6	44.5	43.8	48.8	41.7
Women	37.0	43.5	39.1	37.0	35.0	35.1	42.8	35.6	39.6

See footnotes at end of table.

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

(Numbers in thousands)

Employment status, race, sex, age, and Hispanic origin	Not seasonally adjusted			Seasonally adjusted ¹					
	July 1991	June 1992	July 1992	July 1991	Mar. 1992	Apr. 1992	May 1992	June 1992	July 1992
HISPANIC ORIGIN									
Civilian noninstitutional population	14,790	15,224	15,263	14,790	15,108	15,145	15,184	15,224	15,263
Civilian labor force	10,051	10,282	10,381	9,829	10,170	10,083	10,101	10,135	10,166
Participation rate	68.0	67.5	68.0	66.5	67.3	66.4	66.5	66.6	66.6
Employed	9,072	9,090	9,128	8,889	8,993	9,024	8,956	8,911	8,958
Employment-population ratio	61.3	59.6	59.8	60.1	59.5	59.6	59.0	58.5	58.7
Unemployed	960	1,202	1,252	940	1,177	1,039	1,144	1,224	1,208
Unemployment rate	9.7	11.7	12.1	9.6	11.6	10.3	11.3	12.1	11.9

¹ The population figures are not adjusted for seasonal variation; therefore, identical numbers appear in the unadjusted and seasonally adjusted columns.
NOTE: Detail for the above race and Hispanic-origin groups will not sum to

totals because data for the "other races" group are not presented and Hispanics are included in both the white and black population groups.

Table A-3. Selected employment indicators

(In thousands)

Category	Not seasonally adjusted			Seasonally adjusted					
	July 1991	June 1992	July 1992	July 1991	Mar. 1992	Apr. 1992	May 1992	June 1992	July 1992
CHARACTERISTIC									
Civilian employed, 16 years and over	118,751	118,907	119,754	116,729	117,348	117,875	117,856	117,574	117,772
Married men, spouse present	40,624	40,413	40,329	40,483	40,115	40,375	40,486	40,373	40,208
Married women, spouse present	29,453	30,190	29,895	29,921	30,144	30,060	30,209	30,403	30,319
Women who maintain families	6,483	6,572	6,553	6,484	6,514	6,529	6,562	6,579	6,546
OCCUPATION									
Managerial and professional specialty	30,617	30,747	30,618	30,922	30,840	31,077	30,918	30,948	30,945
Technical, sales, and administrative support	36,106	37,170	37,181	35,936	36,945	36,972	37,340	36,985	37,033
Service occupations	16,687	16,319	16,593	16,098	16,248	16,030	16,128	16,078	16,016
Precision production, craft, and repair	13,436	13,299	13,684	13,098	12,680	13,063	13,123	12,949	13,311
Operators, fabricators, and laborers	17,645	17,311	17,497	17,174	17,129	16,837	16,815	17,160	17,002
Farming, forestry, and fishing	4,259	4,060	4,181	3,511	3,404	3,382	3,332	3,381	3,444
INDUSTRY AND CLASS OF WORKER									
Agriculture:									
Wage and salary workers	1,958	2,011	1,995	1,879	1,755	1,772	1,670	1,701	1,715
Self-employed workers	1,629	1,511	1,539	1,477	1,360	1,341	1,403	1,393	1,390
Unpaid family workers	156	176	149	119	92	99	98	130	112
Nonagricultural industries:									
Wage and salary workers	105,876	106,322	107,108	104,447	105,141	105,701	105,736	105,308	105,636
Government	17,376	17,783	17,771	17,943	17,727	17,844	17,871	18,220	18,321
Private industries	88,501	88,539	89,337	86,504	87,415	88,057	87,865	87,087	87,316
Private households	1,215	1,289	1,404	1,094	1,069	1,103	1,060	1,175	1,251
Other industries	87,286	87,250	87,933	85,410	86,346	86,954	86,805	85,912	86,064
Self-employed workers	8,904	8,629	8,700	8,873	8,657	8,433	8,554	8,569	8,674
Unpaid family workers	230	257	263	228	242	249	242	250	260
PERSONS AT WORK PART TIME¹									
All industries:									
Part time for economic reasons	6,546	6,602	6,906	5,932	6,499	6,272	6,524	6,040	6,324
Slack work	3,082	3,170	3,278	3,122	3,218	3,030	3,356	3,312	3,321
Could only find part-time work	3,129	3,030	3,296	2,536	2,951	2,886	2,861	2,551	2,708
Voluntary part time	12,653	13,565	12,562	15,163	14,378	14,911	14,514	15,241	15,008
Nonagricultural industries:									
Part time for economic reasons	6,221	6,336	6,597	5,660	6,180	5,910	6,210	5,824	6,058
Slack work	2,918	3,024	3,121	2,942	2,975	2,779	3,130	3,166	3,149
Could only find part-time work	2,678	2,930	3,159	2,453	2,901	2,779	2,790	2,477	2,837
Voluntary part time	12,173	13,131	12,077	14,892	13,928	14,497	14,051	14,821	14,551

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 decennial census of population. Some categories, particularly "technical, sales, and administrative support," may have significant breaks in comparability.

Table A-4. Selected unemployment indicators, seasonally adjusted

Category	Number of unemployed persons (in thousands)			Unemployment rates ¹					
	July 1991	June 1992	July 1992	July 1991	Mar. 1992	Apr. 1992	May 1992	June 1992	July 1992
CHARACTERISTIC									
Total, 16 years and over	8,475	9,975	9,760	6.8	7.3	7.2	7.5	7.8	7.7
Men, 20 years and over	4,225	4,887	4,771	6.5	6.9	6.8	7.3	7.4	7.2
Women, 20 years and over	2,918	3,482	3,583	5.4	6.1	6.3	6.1	6.4	6.5
Both sexes, 16 to 19 years	1,332	1,607	1,406	19.9	20.6	19.2	20.0	23.6	21.0
Married men, spouse present	1,846	2,262	2,251	4.4	4.8	4.7	5.1	5.3	5.3
Married women, spouse present	1,381	1,711	1,690	4.4	5.0	5.0	4.9	5.3	5.3
Women who maintain families	599	740	774	8.5	10.0	10.2	10.0	10.1	10.6
Full-time workers	7,027	8,230	8,133	6.6	7.0	7.0	7.1	7.5	7.4
Part-time workers	1,485	1,706	1,662	8.2	9.0	8.8	9.5	9.3	9.1
Labor force time lost ²	—	—	—	7.8	8.3	8.3	8.3	8.4	8.4
OCCUPATION³									
Managerial and professional specialty	910	1,009	1,008	2.9	3.1	3.1	3.2	3.2	3.1
Technical, sales, and administrative support	1,874	2,368	2,411	5.0	5.7	5.8	5.8	6.0	6.1
Precision production, craft, and repair	1,184	1,318	1,247	8.3	9.8	8.6	8.7	9.2	8.6
Operators, fabricators, and laborers	2,027	2,176	2,190	10.6	11.1	10.9	11.4	11.3	11.4
Farming, forestry, and fishing	271	311	331	7.2	6.8	6.6	8.0	8.4	8.8
INDUSTRY									
Nonagricultural private wage and salary workers	6,572	7,557	7,430	7.1	7.8	7.5	7.8	8.0	7.8
Goods-producing industries	2,558	2,889	2,805	9.1	9.5	9.6	9.7	10.3	10.1
Mining	69	60	74	8.8	7.7	7.1	8.5	9.2	10.6
Construction	982	1,071	976	16.2	17.6	16.6	16.9	17.6	16.5
Manufacturing	1,507	1,759	1,755	7.1	7.3	7.6	7.7	8.3	8.3
Durable goods	894	1,012	1,008	7.2	7.4	7.5	7.7	8.2	8.3
Nondurable goods	613	747	747	6.9	7.1	7.6	7.6	8.4	8.3
Service-producing industries	4,014	4,668	4,625	6.2	7.1	6.7	7.0	7.0	6.9
Transportation and public utilities	340	357	379	5.1	5.9	4.6	4.9	5.4	5.7
Wholesale and retail trade	1,878	2,147	2,109	7.9	8.5	8.2	8.5	8.7	8.6
Finance and service industries	1,796	2,164	2,138	5.2	6.3	6.0	6.3	6.1	6.0
Government workers	522	666	631	2.8	3.7	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.3
Agricultural wage and salary workers	218	260	286	11.5	9.6	10.4	13.6	13.3	14.3

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 unemployment 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 decennial census of population. Some categories, particularly "technical, sales, and administrative support," may have significant breaks in comparability.

Table A-5. Duration of unemployment

(Numbers in thousands)

Weeks of unemployment	Not seasonally adjusted			Seasonally adjusted					
	July 1991	June 1992	July 1992	July 1991	Mar. 1992	Apr. 1992	May 1992	June 1992	July 1992
DURATION									
Less than 5 weeks	3,526	4,202	3,589	3,370	3,281	3,190	3,405	3,573	3,415
5 to 14 weeks	2,855	2,358	2,593	2,737	2,658	2,680	2,601	2,794	2,779
15 weeks and over	2,195	3,535	3,363	2,355	3,185	3,018	3,361	3,875	3,816
15 to 26 weeks	1,074	1,401	1,223	1,234	1,418	1,278	1,388	1,520	1,476
27 weeks and over	1,121	2,133	2,140	1,121	1,766	1,739	1,973	2,155	2,140
Average (mean) duration, in weeks	13.2	17.8	17.4	13.9	17.1	17.0	18.3	18.6	18.3
Median duration, in weeks	6.3	7.1	7.7	6.8	8.0	8.8	9.0	8.7	8.5
PERCENT DISTRIBUTION									
Total unemployed	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Less than 5 weeks	41.1	41.8	36.5	39.8	36.0	35.9	36.4	35.6	34.8
5 to 14 weeks	33.3	23.4	29.4	32.3	29.1	30.2	27.8	27.8	28.3
15 weeks and over	25.6	35.0	34.2	27.8	34.9	34.0	35.9	36.6	36.9
15 to 26 weeks	12.5	13.9	12.4	14.6	15.5	14.4	14.8	15.1	15.0
27 weeks and over	13.1	21.1	21.7	13.2	19.4	19.6	21.1	21.5	21.8

Table A-6. Reason for unemployment

(Numbers in thousands)

Reason	Not seasonally adjusted			Seasonally adjusted					
	July 1991	June 1992	July 1992	July 1991	Mar. 1992	Apr. 1992	May 1992	June 1992	July 1992
NUMBER OF UNEMPLOYED									
Job losers	4,339	5,165	5,114	4,659	5,274	5,153	5,496	5,663	5,493
On layoff	1,048	1,123	1,133	1,220	1,231	1,215	1,189	1,358	1,314
Other job losers	3,291	4,041	3,981	3,439	4,042	3,938	4,297	4,305	4,179
Job leavers	1,041	989	1,076	967	909	1,028	1,002	1,050	1,016
Reentrants	2,143	2,502	2,396	2,065	2,213	2,105	2,157	2,295	2,295
New entrants	1,053	1,439	1,259	800	811	839	856	1,045	960
PERCENT DISTRIBUTION									
Total unemployed	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Job losers	50.8	51.2	51.9	54.7	57.3	56.5	57.7	56.3	56.1
On layoff	12.2	11.1	11.5	14.3	13.4	13.3	12.5	13.5	13.4
Other job losers	38.4	40.0	40.4	40.4	43.9	43.2	45.2	42.8	42.7
Job leavers	12.1	9.8	10.9	11.6	9.9	11.3	10.5	10.4	10.4
Reentrants	25.0	24.8	24.3	24.3	24.0	23.1	22.7	22.8	23.4
New entrants	12.3	14.3	12.8	9.4	8.8	9.2	9.0	10.4	10.1
UNEMPLOYED AS A PERCENT OF THE CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE									
Job losers	3.4	4.0	3.9	3.7	4.2	4.1	4.3	4.4	4.3
Job leavers8	.8	.8	.8	.7	.8	.8	.8	.8
Reentrants	1.7	1.9	1.8	1.6	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.8	1.8
New entrants8	1.1	1.0	.6	.6	.7	.7	.8	.8

Table A-7. Range of unemployment measures based on varying definitions of unemployment and the labor force, seasonally adjusted

(Percent)

Measure	Quarterly averages					Monthly data		
	1991			1992		1992		
	II	III	IV	I	II	May	June	July
U-1 Persons unemployed 15 weeks or longer as a percent of the civilian labor force	1.8	1.9	2.1	2.5	2.6	2.6	2.9	2.8
U-2 Job losers as a percent of the civilian labor force	3.7	3.8	3.8	4.1	4.3	4.3	4.4	4.3
U-3 Unemployed persons 25 years and over as a percent of the civilian labor force for persons 25 years and over	5.4	5.4	5.5	6.0	6.2	6.1	6.4	6.2
U-4 Unemployed full-time jobseekers as a percent of the full-time civilian labor force	6.5	6.5	6.6	7.0	7.2	7.1	7.5	7.4
U-5a Total unemployed as a percent of the labor force, including the resident Armed Forces	6.7	6.7	6.9	7.1	7.4	7.4	7.7	7.6
U-5b Total unemployed as a percent of the civilian labor force	6.7	6.8	6.9	7.2	7.5	7.5	7.8	7.7
U-6 Total full-time jobseekers plus 1/2 part-time jobseekers plus 1/2 total on part time for economic reasons as a percent of the civilian labor force less 1/2 of the part-time labor force	9.2	9.3	9.5	9.9	10.0	10.1	10.2	10.2
U-7 Total full-time jobseekers plus 1/2 part-time jobseekers plus 1/2 total on part time for economic reasons plus discouraged workers as a percent of the civilian labor force plus discouraged workers less 1/2 of the part-time labor force	9.9	10.1	10.4	10.7	10.9	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.

N.A. = not available.

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

Sex and age	Number of unemployed persons (in thousands)			Unemployment rates ¹					
	July 1991	June 1992	July 1992	July 1991	Mar. 1992	Apr. 1992	May 1992	June 1992	July 1992
Total, 16 years and over	8,475	9,975	9,760	6.8	7.3	7.2	7.5	7.8	7.7
16 to 24 years	2,856	3,126	3,017	14.0	14.0	13.5	14.5	15.3	14.7
16 to 19 years	1,332	1,607	1,406	19.9	20.6	19.2	20.0	23.6	21.0
16 to 17 years	600	739	635	23.0	23.6	22.3	24.3	27.2	23.9
18 to 19 years	730	878	768	17.7	18.9	16.9	17.9	21.7	19.0
20 to 24 years	1,524	1,519	1,611	11.1	10.8	10.9	11.8	11.1	11.7
25 years and over	5,573	6,884	6,887	5.3	6.0	6.0	6.1	6.4	6.2
25 to 54 years	5,014	6,999	6,887	5.8	6.3	6.2	6.4	6.8	6.4
55 years and over	618	841	858	4.0	4.4	4.7	4.9	5.4	5.5
Men, 16 years and over	4,952	5,798	5,541	7.2	7.7	7.5	8.0	8.3	8.0
16 to 24 years	1,625	1,760	1,677	15.1	15.9	14.9	15.9	18.4	15.6
16 to 19 years	727	911	770	20.9	22.8	20.6	21.3	25.4	22.1
16 to 17 years	320	418	342	23.2	26.8	23.7	26.6	29.6	25.1
18 to 19 years	407	500	430	19.1	20.6	18.3	18.8	23.4	20.1
20 to 24 years	898	849	907	12.3	12.6	12.1	13.3	11.9	12.6
25 years and over	3,295	4,018	3,825	5.7	6.3	6.2	6.5	6.8	6.5
25 to 54 years	2,919	3,441	3,335	6.0	6.5	6.4	6.8	6.9	6.7
55 years and over	408	548	508	4.7	5.0	5.2	5.3	6.2	5.8
Women, 16 years and over	3,523	4,178	4,219	6.2	6.8	6.9	6.8	7.2	7.2
16 to 24 years	1,231	1,368	1,340	12.8	11.9	12.1	12.9	14.1	13.7
16 to 19 years	605	698	636	18.8	18.2	17.6	18.6	21.7	19.9
16 to 17 years	280	321	293	22.9	20.1	20.8	21.8	24.6	22.6
18 to 19 years	323	378	338	16.2	17.0	15.4	16.8	19.8	17.8
20 to 24 years	626	670	704	9.8	8.9	9.5	10.0	10.4	10.7
25 years and over	2,278	2,888	2,863	4.8	5.8	5.8	5.8	5.9	5.9
25 to 54 years	2,095	2,558	2,552	5.2	6.1	6.0	5.9	6.1	6.1
55 years and over	212	295	350	3.2	3.5	4.0	4.3	4.4	5.1

¹ Unemployment as a percent of the civilian labor force.

Table A-9. Employment status of male Vietnam-era veterans and nonveterans by age, not seasonally adjusted

(Numbers in thousands)

Veteran status and age	Civilian noninstitutional population		Civilian labor force							
			Total		Employed		Unemployed		Percent of labor force	
	July 1991	July 1992	July 1991	July 1992	July 1991	July 1992	July 1991	July 1992	July 1991	July 1992
VIETNAM-ERA VETERANS										
Total, 35 years and over	7,793	7,865	7,073	7,081	6,755	6,723	318	358	4.5	5.1
35 to 49 years	6,472	6,249	6,104	5,877	5,817	5,581	286	295	4.7	5.0
35 to 39 years	1,147	928	1,069	863	880	796	89	68	8.4	7.9
40 to 44 years	3,108	2,663	2,933	2,533	2,814	2,402	119	131	4.1	5.2
45 to 49 years	2,217	2,660	2,102	2,480	2,024	2,385	78	98	3.7	3.9
50 years and over	1,321	1,818	969	1,204	938	1,142	32	62	3.3	5.2
NONVETERANS										
Total, 35 to 49 years	18,485	19,485	17,275	18,159	16,400	17,149	876	1,011	5.1	5.6
35 to 39 years	8,422	8,803	7,961	8,314	7,562	7,820	399	494	5.0	5.9
40 to 44 years	6,887	6,228	5,519	6,818	5,255	5,535	264	283	4.8	4.9
45 to 49 years	4,155	4,455	3,795	4,027	3,583	3,794	212	233	5.6	5.8

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.

Table A-10. Employment status of the civilian population for 11 large states

(Numbers in thousands)

State and employment status	Not seasonally adjusted ¹			Seasonally adjusted ²					
	July 1991	June 1992	July 1992	July 1991	Mar. 1992	Apr. 1992	May 1992	June 1992	July 1992
California									
Civilian noninstitutional population	22,447	22,899	22,943	22,447	22,777	22,818	22,858	22,899	22,943
Civilian labor force	14,961	15,334	15,456	14,748	15,064	14,943	15,093	15,281	15,245
Employed	13,769	13,880	14,023	13,623	13,785	13,742	13,778	13,827	13,881
Unemployed	1,193	1,454	1,433	1,125	1,278	1,201	1,315	1,454	1,364
Unemployment rate	8.0	9.5	9.3	7.6	8.5	8.0	8.7	9.5	8.9
Florida									
Civilian noninstitutional population	10,365	10,582	10,603	10,365	10,523	10,543	10,562	10,582	10,603
Civilian labor force	6,505	6,631	6,735	6,420	6,459	6,496	6,540	6,591	6,644
Employed	5,981	6,034	6,133	5,926	5,902	5,955	6,023	6,031	6,073
Unemployed	524	597	602	494	557	542	517	560	571
Unemployment rate	8.1	9.0	8.9	7.7	8.6	8.3	7.9	8.5	8.6
Illinois									
Civilian noninstitutional population	8,919	8,961	8,966	8,919	8,950	8,954	8,957	8,961	8,966
Civilian labor force	6,128	6,281	6,208	6,032	6,090	6,044	6,179	6,220	6,102
Employed	5,732	5,733	5,710	5,618	5,613	5,569	5,682	5,683	5,590
Unemployed	396	548	498	414	477	476	497	537	512
Unemployment rate	6.5	8.7	8.0	6.9	7.8	7.9	8.0	8.6	8.4
Massachusetts									
Civilian noninstitutional population	4,624	4,628	4,629	4,624	4,627	4,628	4,628	4,628	4,629
Civilian labor force	3,161	3,200	3,202	3,108	3,143	3,090	3,123	3,149	3,150
Employed	2,864	2,911	2,923	2,827	2,857	2,825	2,884	2,870	2,888
Unemployed	297	289	278	281	287	265	259	279	261
Unemployment rate	9.4	9.0	8.7	9.0	9.1	8.6	8.3	8.8	8.3
Michigan									
Civilian noninstitutional population	7,018	7,035	7,037	7,018	7,031	7,032	7,033	7,035	7,037
Civilian labor force	4,532	4,646	4,701	4,461	4,641	4,573	4,623	4,586	4,638
Employed	4,141	4,230	4,253	4,086	4,209	4,142	4,224	4,182	4,201
Unemployed	390	416	448	375	433	430	399	404	437
Unemployment rate	8.6	9.0	9.5	8.4	9.3	9.4	8.6	8.8	9.4
New Jersey									
Civilian noninstitutional population	6,026	6,025	6,026	6,026	6,025	6,025	6,025	6,025	6,026
Civilian labor force	4,122	4,045	4,057	4,046	4,047	4,049	4,014	3,999	3,983
Employed	3,855	3,679	3,657	3,787	3,761	3,735	3,654	3,631	3,592
Unemployed	267	366	400	259	286	314	359	368	391
Unemployment rate	6.5	9.0	9.9	6.4	7.1	7.8	9.0	9.2	9.8
New York									
Civilian noninstitutional population	13,802	13,805	13,807	13,802	13,805	13,805	13,805	13,805	13,807
Civilian labor force	8,703	8,719	8,694	8,537	8,543	8,545	8,546	8,599	8,524
Employed	8,099	7,945	7,895	7,924	7,858	7,895	7,867	7,811	7,721
Unemployed	604	774	798	613	686	650	679	788	802
Unemployment rate	6.9	8.9	9.2	7.2	8.0	7.6	7.9	9.2	9.4

See footnotes at end of table.

Table A-10. Employment status of the civilian population for 11 large states — Continued

(Numbers in thousands)

State and employment status	Not seasonally adjusted ¹			Seasonally adjusted ²					
	July 1991	June 1992	July 1992	July 1991	Mar. 1992	Apr. 1992	May 1992	June 1992	July 1992
North Carolina									
Civilian noninstitutional population	5,064	5,123	5,129	5,064	5,107	5,112	5,118	5,123	5,129
Civilian labor force	3,510	3,548	3,593	3,436	3,482	3,446	3,435	3,501	3,508
Employed	3,298	3,314	3,364	3,228	3,244	3,259	3,240	3,275	3,289
Unemployed	212	234	229	208	218	187	195	226	219
Unemployment rate	6.0	6.6	6.4	6.1	6.3	5.4	5.7	6.5	6.3
Ohio									
Civilian noninstitutional population	8,312	8,338	8,341	8,312	8,331	8,334	8,336	8,338	8,341
Civilian labor force	5,546	5,530	5,649	5,479	5,524	5,453	5,529	5,471	5,584
Employed	5,196	5,108	5,249	5,111	5,129	5,076	5,122	5,055	5,169
Unemployed	349	422	400	368	396	377	406	416	415
Unemployment rate	6.3	7.6	7.1	6.7	7.2	6.9	7.3	7.6	7.4
Pennsylvania									
Civilian noninstitutional population	9,415	9,440	9,443	9,415	9,433	9,436	9,438	9,440	9,443
Civilian labor force	6,051	6,057	6,059	5,950	5,986	5,939	5,974	5,968	5,962
Employed	5,625	5,604	5,594	5,534	5,558	5,469	5,510	5,514	5,506
Unemployed	426	453	465	416	428	470	464	454	456
Unemployment rate	7.0	7.5	7.7	7.0	7.2	7.9	7.8	7.6	7.7
Texas									
Civilian noninstitutional population	12,538	12,688	12,703	12,538	12,647	12,661	12,674	12,688	12,703
Civilian labor force	8,738	8,938	8,868	8,598	8,768	8,744	8,741	8,822	8,727
Employed	8,142	8,195	8,216	8,025	8,101	8,101	8,082	8,101	8,103
Unemployed	596	743	652	573	667	643	659	721	624
Unemployment rate	6.8	8.3	7.4	6.7	7.6	7.4	7.5	8.2	7.2

¹ These are the official Bureau of Labor Statistics' estimates used in the administration of Federal fund allocation programs.

identical numbers appear in the unadjusted and the seasonally adjusted columns.

² The population figures are not adjusted for seasonal variation; therefore,

Table B-1. Employees on nonfarm payrolls by industry
(In thousands)

Industry	Not seasonally adjusted				Seasonally adjusted					
	July 1991	May 1992	June 1992 ^{p/}	July 1992 ^{p/}	July 1991	Mar. 1992	Apr. 1992	May 1992	June 1992 ^{p/}	July 1992 ^{p/}
Total.....	107,926	108,876	109,394	108,333	108,190	108,200	108,377	108,496	108,433	108,631
Total private.....	90,504	89,953	90,735	90,657	89,812	89,693	89,835	89,950	89,868	89,978
Goods-producing industries.....	24,048	23,517	23,755	23,699	23,792	23,532	23,530	23,548	23,460	23,443
Mining.....	703	641	640	640	693	651	646	641	634	631
Oil and gas extraction.....	401.2	356.1	352.3	352.0	396	366	363	358	350	347
Construction.....	4,956	4,660	4,792	4,868	4,674	4,603	4,605	4,632	4,603	4,588
General building contractors.....	1,208.0	1,095.0	1,131.4	1,156.2	1,147	1,115	1,108	1,101	1,094	1,097
Manufacturing.....	18,389	18,216	18,323	18,191	18,425	18,278	18,279	18,275	18,223	18,224
Production workers.....	12,402	12,359	12,453	12,344	12,451	12,406	12,412	12,410	12,379	12,388
Durable goods.....	10,556	10,397	10,428	10,310	10,586	10,417	10,409	10,398	10,362	10,336
Production workers.....	6,948	6,900	6,928	6,830	6,983	6,909	6,903	6,896	6,874	6,861
Lumber and wood products.....	694.8	685.5	697.7	699.1	678	689	688	687	683	681
Furniture and fixtures.....	459.2	464.7	468.9	457.8	469	465	467	467	469	468
Stone, clay, and glass products.....	530.6	524.2	531.3	529.1	522	518	520	522	521	521
Primary metal industries.....	720.8	705.2	709.0	698.5	725	710	708	707	705	702
Blast furnaces and basic steel products.....	263.8	254.7	256.1	253.2	262	258	257	256	255	252
Fabricated metal products.....	1,367.1	1,339.1	1,345.0	1,326.5	1,357	1,342	1,341	1,343	1,338	1,336
Industrial machinery and equipment.....	1,992.4	1,960.6	1,958.2	1,936.6	1,998	1,948	1,949	1,959	1,952	1,940
Electronic and other electrical equipment.....	1,590.4	1,549.6	1,553.8	1,538.1	1,596	1,560	1,557	1,556	1,548	1,543
Transportation equipment.....	1,882.1	1,854.5	1,848.3	1,822.4	1,894	1,863	1,859	1,842	1,835	1,836
Motor vehicles and equipment.....	790.9	826.8	826.4	813.0	800	814	821	813	813	822
Instruments and related products.....	978.9	967.0	967.3	940.3	979	956	952	949	944	940
Miscellaneous manufacturing.....	360.1	366.2	368.2	362.9	368	366	368	368	367	371
Nondurable goods.....	7,833	7,819	7,895	7,881	7,839	7,861	7,870	7,877	7,861	7,888
Production workers.....	5,454	5,459	5,525	5,514	5,468	5,497	5,509	5,514	5,505	5,527
Food and kindred products.....	1,697.1	1,636.2	1,671.3	1,716.4	1,661	1,671	1,677	1,678	1,670	1,681
Tobacco products.....	45.8	45.2	45.5	45.7	49	49	50	49	49	49
Textile mill products.....	667.5	677.7	683.6	675.2	675	682	682	679	680	682
Apparel and other textile products.....	987.8	1,025.4	1,027.9	1,004.7	1,016	1,025	1,023	1,026	1,021	1,033
Paper and allied products.....	690.0	686.8	694.4	691.9	686	687	689	691	689	688
Printing and publishing.....	1,533.2	1,520.8	1,520.8	1,513.6	1,537	1,519	1,521	1,522	1,519	1,518
Chemicals and allied products.....	1,073.9	1,070.0	1,080.9	1,076.6	1,068	1,071	1,072	1,073	1,073	1,071
Petroleum and coal products.....	163.2	156.6	159.1	159.6	159	157	157	156	156	156
Rubber and misc. plastics products.....	852.9	877.2	887.6	876.7	861	877	876	880	882	884
Leather and leather products.....	121.1	125.2	123.7	120.6	127	123	123	123	122	126
Service-producing industries.....	83,878	85,359	85,639	84,634	84,398	84,668	84,847	84,948	84,973	85,188
Transportation and public utilities.....	5,766	5,741	5,769	5,739	5,767	5,754	5,746	5,745	5,738	5,742
Transportation.....	3,489	3,522	3,538	3,504	3,509	3,524	3,523	3,522	3,520	3,525
Communications and public utilities.....	2,277	2,219	2,231	2,235	2,258	2,230	2,223	2,223	2,218	2,217
Wholesale trade.....	6,105	5,993	6,029	6,010	6,064	5,997	5,993	5,993	5,988	5,969
Durable goods.....	3,540	3,452	3,465	3,454	3,519	3,453	3,451	3,452	3,444	3,433
Nondurable goods.....	2,565	2,541	2,564	2,556	2,545	2,544	2,542	2,541	2,544	2,536
Retail trade.....	19,342	19,131	19,323	19,282	19,238	19,092	19,177	19,150	19,151	19,186
General merchandise stores.....	2,365.7	2,259.0	2,269.3	2,258.0	2,419	2,344	2,338	2,334	2,318	2,309
Food stores.....	3,226.5	3,165.9	3,199.7	3,199.2	3,210	3,179	3,194	3,188	3,190	3,183
Automotive dealers and service stations.....	2,022.0	2,008.7	2,027.0	2,039.3	1,995	2,004	2,007	2,007	2,009	2,011
Eating and drinking places.....	6,613.5	6,559.3	6,679.2	6,648.0	6,457	6,431	6,470	6,462	6,472	6,492
Finance, insurance, and real estate.....	6,748	6,680	6,739	6,754	6,662	6,675	6,682	6,681	6,671	6,668
Finance.....	3,227	3,228	3,251	3,259	3,202	3,224	3,230	3,234	3,232	3,233
Insurance.....	2,169	2,144	2,148	2,149	2,158	2,149	2,149	2,144	2,139	2,138
Real estate.....	1,352	1,308	1,340	1,346	1,302	1,302	1,303	1,303	1,300	1,297
Services.....	28,495	28,891	29,120	29,173	28,289	28,643	28,707	28,833	28,860	28,970
Business services.....	5,088.9	5,262.2	5,325.7	5,336.4	5,066	5,174	5,233	5,278	5,294	5,315
Health services.....	8,218.8	8,420.1	8,481.6	8,517.7	8,188	8,387	8,412	8,437	8,448	8,484
Government.....	17,422	18,923	18,659	17,676	18,378	18,507	18,542	18,546	18,565	18,653
Federal.....	3,002	2,987	3,005	3,007	2,965	2,989	2,986	2,984	2,972	2,968
State.....	4,106	4,428	4,257	4,139	4,339	4,345	4,360	4,367	4,375	4,375
Local.....	10,314	11,508	11,397	10,530	11,074	11,173	11,196	11,195	11,218	11,310

^{p/} = preliminary.

Table B-2. Average weekly hours of production or nonsupervisory workers^{1/} on private nonfarm payrolls by industry

Industry	Not seasonally adjusted				Seasonally adjusted					
	July 1991	May 1992	June 1992p ^{2/}	July 1992p ^{2/}	July 1991	Mar. 1992	Apr. 1992	May 1992	June 1992p ^{2/}	July 1992p ^{2/}
Total private.....	34.5	34.4	34.6	34.6	34.2	34.5	34.3	34.6	34.3	34.3
Mining.....	43.6	43.9	43.7	43.2	44.1	44.3	44.2	44.3	43.3	43.7
Construction.....	38.6	38.9	38.9	38.8	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
Manufacturing.....	40.4	41.1	41.3	40.6	40.7	41.1	41.1	41.3	41.0	41.0
Overtime hours.....	3.6	3.8	3.9	3.7	3.6	3.8	3.9	4.1	3.9	3.8
Durable goods.....	40.7	41.7	41.8	41.1	41.2	41.6	41.5	41.9	41.5	41.5
Overtime hours.....	3.5	3.9	4.0	3.7	3.6	3.7	3.8	4.1	3.9	3.8
Lumber and wood products.....	39.8	41.0	40.9	40.4	40.0	41.0	40.6	40.8	40.2	40.6
Furniture and fixtures.....	38.7	39.6	40.0	39.8	39.1	40.1	40.0	40.0	39.9	40.2
Stone, clay, and glass products.....	42.0	42.7	42.8	42.6	41.8	42.0	42.4	42.5	42.3	42.4
Primary metal industries.....	42.3	43.3	43.5	43.1	42.3	43.0	43.2	43.6	43.2	43.1
Blast furnaces and basic steel products..	43.1	43.8	44.2	44.4	43.0	43.5	44.0	44.1	43.8	44.2
Fabricated metal products.....	40.6	41.8	41.9	41.3	41.2	41.6	41.3	41.9	41.6	41.9
Industrial machinery and equipment.....	41.2	42.3	42.3	41.8	41.6	42.2	42.1	42.6	42.2	42.2
Electronic and other electrical equipment..	39.9	41.2	41.3	40.7	40.6	41.2	41.0	41.5	41.1	41.4
Transportation equipment.....	41.6	42.3	42.4	40.8	42.1	42.0	41.8	42.2	41.9	41.2
Motor vehicles and equipment.....	42.6	43.5	43.6	41.4	43.4	42.5	43.2	43.1	42.6	41.9
Instruments and related products.....	40.1	41.0	41.2	40.1	40.7	41.2	40.9	41.4	41.1	40.8
Miscellaneous manufacturing.....	38.8	39.8	39.9	39.2	39.6	40.0	39.9	40.0	39.9	40.0
Nondurable goods.....	39.9	40.3	40.5	40.0	40.1	40.5	40.6	40.5	40.4	40.3
Overtime hours.....	3.7	3.8	3.9	3.8	3.7	3.9	4.1	4.1	3.9	3.8
Food and kindred products.....	40.4	40.3	40.3	40.1	40.5	40.7	40.7	40.5	40.3	40.2
Tobacco products.....	38.4	38.2	39.5	37.7	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
Textile mill products.....	40.6	41.3	41.8	40.7	40.9	41.3	41.4	41.4	41.3	40.9
Apparel and other textile products.....	36.8	37.2	37.6	36.8	37.0	37.4	37.2	37.3	37.3	37.0
Paper and allied products.....	43.2	43.5	43.8	43.4	43.4	43.6	44.0	43.8	43.8	43.6
Printing and publishing.....	37.3	37.7	37.6	37.8	37.6	38.1	38.0	38.2	38.0	38.1
Chemicals and allied products.....	42.3	43.1	43.2	42.7	42.7	43.1	43.1	43.4	43.2	43.1
Petroleum and coal products.....	43.9	44.5	43.7	43.5	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
Rubber and misc. plastics products.....	40.5	41.9	42.2	41.1	41.1	41.7	42.3	41.9	41.9	41.6
Leather and leather products.....	37.7	38.1	38.9	38.2	37.6	37.6	38.0	38.2	38.1	38.1
Transportation and public utilities.....	38.9	38.7	38.9	39.1	38.5	38.5	38.2	38.8	38.6	38.7
Wholesale trade.....	38.1	38.3	38.2	38.3	37.9	38.3	38.3	38.3	38.1	38.1
Retail trade.....	29.3	28.7	29.0	29.4	28.5	28.8	28.6	28.8	28.6	28.6
Finance, insurance, and real estate.....	35.6	35.6	35.6	35.7	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
Services.....	32.5	32.4	32.5	32.7	32.2	32.6	32.4	32.6	32.4	32.4

^{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. These groups account for approximately four-fifths of the total employees on private nonfarm payrolls.

^{2/} These series are not published seasonally adjusted since the seasonal component is small relative to the trend-cycle and/or irregular components and consequently cannot be separated with sufficient precision.

p = preliminary.

ESTABLISHMENT DATA

ESTABLISHMENT DATA

Table B-3. Average hourly and weekly earnings of production or nonsupervisory workers^{1/} on private nonfarm payrolls by industry

Industry	Average hourly earnings				Average weekly earnings			
	July 1991	May 1992	June 1992 ^{p/}	July 1992 ^{p/}	July 1991	May 1992	June 1992 ^{p/}	July 1992 ^{p/}
Total private.....	\$10.29	\$10.55	\$10.53	\$10.52	\$355.01	\$362.92	\$364.34	\$363.99
Seasonally adjusted.....	10.34	10.56	10.58	10.58	353.63	365.38	362.89	362.89
Mining.....	14.18	14.45	14.54	14.50	618.25	634.36	635.40	626.40
Construction.....	13.94	14.05	14.08	14.02	538.08	546.55	547.71	543.98
Manufacturing.....	11.22	11.44	11.45	11.46	453.29	470.18	472.89	465.28
Durable goods.....	11.80	12.02	12.04	12.02	480.26	501.23	503.27	494.02
Lumber and wood products.....	9.30	9.40	9.41	9.44	370.14	385.40	384.87	381.38
Furniture and fixtures.....	8.76	8.95	8.98	9.00	339.01	354.42	359.20	358.20
Stone, clay, and glass products.....	11.43	11.65	11.65	11.65	480.06	497.46	498.62	496.29
Primary metal industries.....	13.45	13.65	13.70	13.75	568.94	591.05	595.95	592.63
Blast furnaces and basic steel products.....	15.54	15.77	15.91	15.92	669.77	690.73	703.22	706.85
Fabricated metal products.....	11.22	11.43	11.44	11.42	455.53	477.77	479.34	471.65
Industrial machinery and equipment.....	12.16	12.38	12.44	12.49	500.99	523.67	526.21	522.08
Electronic and other electrical equipment.....	10.75	10.99	11.06	11.05	428.93	452.79	456.78	449.74
Transportation equipment.....	14.84	15.17	15.18	15.04	617.34	641.69	643.63	613.63
Motor vehicles and equipment.....	15.40	15.48	15.42	15.19	656.04	673.38	672.31	628.87
Instruments and related products.....	11.65	11.86	11.86	11.90	467.17	486.26	488.63	477.19
Miscellaneous manufacturing.....	8.83	9.10	9.12	9.15	342.60	362.18	363.89	358.68
Nondurable goods.....	10.47	10.69	10.68	10.75	417.75	430.81	432.54	430.00
Food and kindred products.....	9.90	10.23	10.20	10.18	399.96	412.27	411.06	408.22
Tobacco products.....	18.16	17.52	18.07	18.41	697.34	669.26	713.77	694.06
Textile mill products.....	8.27	8.58	8.59	8.58	335.76	354.35	359.06	349.21
Apparel and other textile products.....	6.80	6.96	6.97	6.96	250.24	258.91	262.07	256.13
Paper and allied products.....	12.81	13.05	13.01	13.14	553.39	567.68	569.84	570.28
Printing and publishing.....	11.47	11.66	11.67	11.77	427.83	439.58	438.79	444.91
Chemicals and allied products.....	14.11	14.39	14.38	14.51	596.85	620.21	621.22	619.58
Petroleum and coal products.....	16.87	17.78	17.62	17.82	740.59	791.21	769.99	775.17
Rubber and misc. plastics products.....	10.08	10.33	10.34	10.39	408.24	432.83	436.35	427.03
Leather and leather products.....	7.12	7.41	7.41	7.27	268.42	282.32	288.25	277.71
Transportation and public utilities.....	13.26	13.39	13.40	13.48	515.81	518.19	521.26	527.07
Wholesale trade.....	11.13	11.35	11.34	11.40	424.05	434.71	433.19	436.62
Retail trade.....	6.94	7.12	7.10	7.09	203.34	204.34	205.90	208.45
Finance, insurance, and real estate.....	10.34	10.76	10.70	10.72	368.10	383.06	380.92	382.70
Services.....	10.12	10.47	10.42	10.39	328.90	339.23	338.65	339.75

^{1/} See footnote 1, table B-2.

^p = preliminary.

Table B-4. Average hourly earnings of production or nonsupervisory workers^{1/} on private nonfarm payrolls by industry, seasonally adjusted

Industry	July 1991	Mar. 1992	Apr. 1992	May 1992	June 1992 ^{p/}	July 1992 ^{p/}	Percent change from: June 1992- July 1992
Total private:							
Current dollars.....	\$10.34	\$10.55	\$10.52	\$10.56	\$10.58	\$10.58	0.0
Constant (1982) dollars ^{2/}	7.46	7.46	7.42	7.44	7.43	N.A.	(3)
Mining.....	14.21	14.50	14.46	14.49	14.55	14.53	-1
Construction.....	13.99	14.06	14.03	14.09	14.19	14.08	-8
Manufacturing.....	11.21	11.37	11.42	11.44	11.44	11.45	1
Excluding overtime ^{4/}	10.73	10.87	10.93	10.92	10.93	10.94	1
Transportation and public utilities	13.27	13.41	13.43	13.44	13.47	13.48	1
Wholesale trade.....	11.14	11.35	11.29	11.37	11.39	11.40	1
Retail trade.....	6.98	7.12	7.09	7.12	7.11	7.13	3
Finance, insurance, and real estate	10.38	10.78	10.68	10.76	10.76	10.75	-1
Services.....	10.23	10.50	10.46	10.49	10.53	10.51	-2

^{1/} See footnote 1, table B-2.

^{2/} The Consumer Price Index for Urban Wage Earners and Clerical Workers (CPI-W) is used to deflate this series.

^{3/} Change was -1 percent from May 1992 to June 1992, the latest month available.

^{4/} Derived by assuming that overtime hours are paid at the rate of time and one-half.

N.A. = not available.

^{p/} = preliminary.

Table B-5. Indexes of aggregate weekly hours of production or nonsupervisory workers^{1/} on private nonfarm payrolls by industry

(1982=100)

Industry	Not seasonally adjusted				Seasonally adjusted					
	July 1991	May 1992	June 1992p/	July 1992p/	July 1991	Mar. 1992	Apr. 1992	May 1992	June 1992p/	July 1992p/
Total private.....	122.0	121.2	122.9	123.1	119.9	121.0	120.7	121.7	120.9	120.9
Goods-producing industries.....	104.5	104.0	105.6	104.1	103.6	103.5	103.6	104.6	103.3	103.2
Mining.....	62.3	56.7	56.5	55.5	62.0	58.3	57.6	57.1	55.5	55.2
Construction.....	134.3	126.0	130.5	132.9	123.4	120.6	121.9	125.2	122.5	122.2
Manufacturing.....	100.9	102.5	103.6	101.1	102.2	102.9	102.8	103.3	102.5	102.3
Durable goods.....	98.1	99.8	100.5	97.3	99.6	99.7	99.2	100.1	99.0	98.8
Lumber and wood products.....	120.2	122.1	124.1	122.9	117.5	122.6	121.4	121.7	119.1	119.9
Furniture and fixtures.....	109.1	114.0	116.4	112.7	113.1	115.7	116.0	116.0	116.0	116.6
Stone, clay, and glass products.....	104.2	104.9	106.8	105.6	101.9	101.6	103.3	103.8	103.3	103.3
Primary metal industries.....	86.7	87.3	88.2	86.1	87.5	87.2	87.6	88.1	87.1	86.7
Blast furnaces and basic steel products..	77.6	75.4	76.4	75.7	77.2	75.7	76.6	76.4	75.5	75.0
Fabricated metal products.....	99.1	101.9	102.9	99.7	101.6	101.7	101.1	102.6	101.5	102.0
Industrial machinery and equipment.....	89.8	91.5	91.5	88.9	91.5	90.4	90.5	92.1	91.0	90.6
Electronic and other electrical equipm..	98.7	100.6	101.2	98.1	101.1	100.9	100.2	101.6	100.3	100.5
Transportation equipment.....	112.5	113.8	113.7	107.6	114.7	114.0	112.6	112.2	111.1	109.4
Motor vehicles and equipment.....	124.7	132.7	132.8	123.8	128.4	129.3	131.0	128.6	126.7	126.4
Instruments and related products.....	82.1	81.3	81.9	79.0	83.7	82.8	81.3	82.3	81.3	80.8
Miscellaneous manufacturing.....	94.1	99.3	99.7	96.0	98.4	100.1	99.9	100.5	99.5	100.5
Nondurable goods.....	104.9	106.2	108.0	106.4	105.8	107.4	107.8	107.8	107.3	107.3
Food and kindred products.....	111.7	107.2	110.2	113.5	109.2	111.1	112.1	111.5	110.5	111.0
Tobacco products.....	63.1	62.9	65.0	62.2	71.8	72.4	72.7	70.0	71.4	70.5
Textile mill products.....	96.4	99.8	101.9	97.8	98.2	100.6	100.6	100.3	100.0	99.2
Apparel and other textile products.....	89.0	93.9	95.0	90.9	92.4	94.2	93.6	94.3	93.6	94.3
Paper and allied products.....	109.3	109.8	111.8	110.3	109.2	109.9	111.3	111.3	110.8	110.3
Printing and publishing.....	121.4	122.4	122.1	121.9	123.0	123.6	123.5	124.1	123.3	123.5
Chemicals and allied products.....	99.8	99.7	101.1	99.1	100.5	100.0	99.8	100.7	100.4	99.7
Petroleum and coal products.....	88.6	87.2	87.6	87.4	85.6	86.3	84.8	86.5	84.0	85.0
Rubber and misc. plastics products.....	119.8	128.5	131.0	125.9	123.0	127.6	129.5	128.8	129.4	128.8
Leather and leather products.....	56.7	58.4	59.9	56.7	58.9	57.8	59.0	58.7	57.9	59.1
Service-producing industries.....	129.9	128.9	130.7	131.6	127.2	128.9	128.4	129.4	128.7	128.9
Transportation and public utilities.....	114.2	113.1	114.8	114.8	113.0	112.9	112.0	113.7	113.1	113.6
Wholesale trade.....	114.3	113.1	113.7	113.4	112.9	112.8	112.9	113.0	112.4	112.0
Retail trade.....	123.1	119.1	121.5	122.7	119.0	119.1	118.8	119.6	118.7	118.7
Finance, insurance, and real estate.....	120.1	118.6	120.1	121.2	117.6	120.5	118.3	119.0	118.6	118.4
Services.....	146.8	148.1	150.1	151.4	144.2	147.9	147.6	149.0	148.3	148.7

^{1/} See footnote 1, table B-2.

p = preliminary.

ESTABLISHMENT DATA

ESTABLISHMENT DATA

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

TIME SPAN	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
Private nonfarm payrolls, 356 industries ^{1/}												
Over 1-month span:												
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	36.1	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	E/43.8	E/50.1					
Over 3-month span:												
1990.....	61.2	61.1	54.8	48.0	45.6	45.2	40.9	35.7	33.8	33.1	32.6	32.3
1991.....	31.3	28.7	31.7	38.3	41.0	45.6	48.0	51.4	48.5	46.3	44.4	42.7
1992.....	44.8	44.1	53.2	54.9	E/53.4	E/46.6						
Over 6-month span:												
1990.....	58.6	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	46.3	46.9	46.1	44.0	43.4
1992.....	47.8	50.6	E/49.3	E/49.2								
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	E/47.6
1992.....	E/49.0											
Manufacturing payrolls, 139 industries ^{1/}												
Over 1-month span:												
1990.....	47.8	51.1	48.2	45.3	41.7	42.8	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	46.4	E/41.4	E/47.5					
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	19.8	22.7
1991.....	23.4	21.6	21.6	32.4	36.3	43.5	52.2	49.6	46.4	42.4	42.1	37.4
1992.....	37.8	36.3	48.9	49.3	E/48.6	E/44.6						
Over 6-month span:												
1990.....	45.3	41.4	41.7	42.8	33.1	29.5	23.7	21.2	18.7	19.4	18.0	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	E/40.3	E/44.6								
Over 12-month span:												
1990.....	35.3	32.7	31.7	32.7	26.3	23.4	23.0	19.4	18.3	15.8	14.7	15.5
1991.....	17.6	19.4	18.0	19.4	24.1	25.2	25.9	28.8	37.4	40.6	41.4	E/38.5
1992.....	E/43.2											

^{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.
E = 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.