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THE EMPLOYMENT SITUATION: AUGUST 1992

Nonfarm payroll employment declined in August and unemployment was about unchanged, the Bureau of Labor Statistics of the U.S. Department of Labor reported today. The number of payroll jobs, which had increased in July, declined by 83,000 in August. Private payrolls fell by 167,000, with especially large job losses in manufacturing and retail trade. At 7.6 percent in August, the jobless rate has come down slightly from its recent June high of 7.8 percent. The 2-month decline, however, was essentially confined to teenagers.

Unemployment (Household Survey Data)

Both the number of unemployed persons, 9.7 million, and the unemployment rate, 7.6 percent, were virtually unchanged in August from the prior month. The unemployment rate for teenagers (19.8 percent) improved slightly, while jobless rates for adult men (7.3 percent), adult women (6.5 percent), whites (6.6 percent), blacks (14.3 percent), and Hispanics (11.2 percent) all showed little or no movement. The decrease in the teenage unemployment rate was the second consecutive monthly decline, following a sharp rise in June, and reflects the impact of the special summer jobs program. (See tables A-1 and A-2.)

Two other key unemployment measures, the number of long-term unemployed and job losers, held at about their July levels. (See tables A-5 and A-6.)

Over the past year, the number of unemployed persons increased by 1.2 million and the rate rose by 0.8 percentage point. About two-thirds of the increase in unemployment has been among persons who lost a job to which they do not expect to be recalled--"other job losers." (See table A-6.)

Total Employment and the Labor Force (Household Survey Data)

At 117.7 million in August, total employment was about the same as in the prior month. The employment-population ratio--the percentage of the working-age population that is employed--was 61.4 percent. The ratio has remained in a range from 61.2 to 61.6 percent since the spring of 1991, well below the peak of 63.1 percent reached in March 1990. (See table

A-1.)

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

Category	Quarterly averages		Monthly data			July-Aug. change
	1992		1992			
	I	II	June	July	Aug.	
HOUSEHOLD DATA	Thousands of persons					
Civilian labor force..	126,308	127,180	127,549	127,532	127,437	-95
Employment.....	117,169	117,635	117,574	117,772	117,737	-35
Unemployment.....	9,138	9,545	9,975	9,760	9,700	-60
Not in labor force....	64,580	64,130	63,906	64,090	64,353	263
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	7.8	7.7	7.6	-0.1
Adult men.....	6.9	7.2	7.4	7.2	7.3	.1
Adult women.....	6.0	6.2	6.4	6.5	6.5	.0
Teenagers.....	19.6	21.0	23.6	21.0	19.8	-1.2
White.....	6.4	6.5	6.8	6.7	6.6	-.1
Black.....	13.9	14.5	14.9	14.6	14.3	-.3
Hispanic origin...	11.5	11.2	12.1	11.9	11.2	-.7
ESTABLISHMENT DATA	Thousands of jobs					
Nonfarm employment....	108,147	108,432	108,423	p108,600	p108,517	p-83
Goods-producing 1/..	23,528	23,516	23,470	p23,464	p23,356	p-108
Construction.....	4,591	4,612	4,600	p4,584	p4,577	p-7
Manufacturing.....	18,284	18,263	18,236	p18,247	p18,150	p-97
Service-producing 1/	84,619	84,916	84,953	p85,136	p85,161	p25
Retail trade.....	19,118	19,161	19,156	p19,180	p19,109	p-71
Services.....	28,601	28,798	28,854	p28,954	p28,976	p22
Government.....	18,475	18,542	18,538	p18,620	p18,704	p84
	Hours of work					
Average weekly hours:						
Total private.....	34.5	34.4	34.3	p34.3	p34.7	p0.4
Manufacturing.....	41.0	41.1	41.0	p41.0	p41.0	p.0
Overtime.....	3.7	3.9	3.8	p3.8	p3.8	p.0

1/ Includes other industries, not shown separately. p=preliminary.
N.A.= not available.

The civilian labor force, at 127.4 million in August, was little changed from the June-July levels. Between last November and June, the labor force had grown by 2.2 million. The labor force participation rate--the percentage of the working-age population that is either working or looking for work--edged down to 66.4 percent from its all-time high of 66.6 percent last reached in the prior 2 months. (See table A-1.)

Industry Payroll Employment (Establishment Survey Data)

Nonfarm payroll employment declined by 83,000 in August, despite further increases in local government jobs. Excluding government, payroll employment declined by 167,000 in August, following a 95,000 gain in the prior month. The large increases in local government employment--63,000 in July and 88,000 in August--reflected the special Federally funded summer youth job programs. (See table B-1.)

Manufacturing employment declined sharply in August, falling by 97,000. This was the second decrease in the last 3 months, following a short period of stability. Job losses were widespread over the month. Some were part of longer-term cutbacks--industrial machinery, electronic equipment, transportation equipment (mostly aircraft), and instruments. Other losses, such as those in apparel and food processing, followed unusually large increases in July. In all, 16 of the 20 individual industries within manufacturing had employment losses in August, as the factory job total reached its lowest point since April 1983.

Construction industry employment remained weak in August. After seasonal adjustment, the number of construction jobs was slightly lower than last winter, as losses in summer months offset gains in the spring.

Retail trade employment declined by 71,000 in August. Job losses continued in general merchandise stores, and an employment decrease in eating and drinking places reversed an increase in the prior month. Wholesale trade edged down by 8,000 in August; this industry has not shown an increase in over 2 years.

The services industry added 22,000 jobs over the month--well below the average monthly gain of 50,000 over the past year. Business services continued to grow at a relatively slow pace, after a more vigorous expansion during the spring months. Similarly, the August job gain in health services was slightly smaller than this industry's average so far in 1992. A small employment increase in finance, insurance, and real estate, on the other hand, offset some of the losses in prior months.

Weekly Hours (Establishment Survey Data)

The average workweek for private production or nonsupervisory workers increased 0.4 hour to 34.7 hours. There were no changes in the manufacturing workweek and factory overtime, which have held at 41.0 and 3.8 hours, respectively, throughout the summer. (See table B-2.)

The index of aggregate weekly hours of private production or nonsupervisory workers increased 0.8 percent to 121.8 (1982=100) in August, after seasonal adjustment, as the large increase in hours more than offset the employment decline. In contrast, the manufacturing index declined 0.7 percent to 101.9. (See table B-5.)

Hourly and Weekly Earnings (Establishment Survey Data)

Average hourly earnings rose by 0.7 percent in August and weekly earnings were up 1.8 percent, after seasonal adjustment. Prior to seasonal adjustment, average hourly earnings increased 4 cents to \$10.56 and average weekly earnings increased \$5.61 to \$369.60. Over the past year, average hourly and weekly earnings increased 2.6 and 3.5 percent, respectively. (See table B-3.)

The Employment Situation for September 1992 will be released on Friday, October 2, at 8:30 A.M. (EDT).

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.

HOUSEHOLD DATA

HOUSEHOLD DATA

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					
	Aug. 1991	July 1992	Aug. 1992	Aug. 1991	Apr. 1992	May 1992	June 1992	July 1992	Aug. 1992
TOTAL									
Civilian noninstitutional population	189,973	191,622	191,790	189,973	191,168	191,307	191,455	191,622	191,790
Civilian labor force	126,097	129,600	128,473	125,004	126,830	127,160	127,549	127,532	127,437
Participation rate	66.4	67.6	67.0	65.8	66.3	66.5	66.6	66.6	66.4
Employed	117,859	119,754	119,082	116,484	117,675	117,656	117,574	117,772	117,737
Employment-population ratio	62.0	62.5	62.1	61.3	61.6	61.5	61.4	61.5	61.4
Agriculture	3,607	3,683	3,561	3,254	3,209	3,178	3,252	3,204	3,218
Nonagricultural industries	114,253	116,071	115,522	113,230	114,465	114,478	114,322	114,568	114,519
Unemployed	8,237	9,845	9,390	8,520	9,155	9,504	9,975	9,760	9,700
Unemployment rate	6.5	7.6	7.3	6.8	7.2	7.5	7.8	7.7	7.6
Not in labor force	63,877	62,023	63,317	64,969	64,338	64,147	63,906	64,090	64,353
Men, 16 years and over									
Civilian noninstitutional population	90,658	91,563	91,653	90,658	91,316	91,392	91,472	91,563	91,653
Civilian labor force	69,100	70,761	70,180	68,269	69,082	69,469	69,534	69,341	69,444
Participation rate	76.2	77.3	76.6	75.3	75.7	76.0	76.0	75.7	75.8
Employed	64,698	66,455	65,151	63,378	63,893	63,893	63,736	63,799	63,860
Employment-population ratio	71.4	71.5	71.1	69.9	70.0	69.9	69.7	69.7	69.7
Unemployed	4,402	5,306	5,028	4,891	5,190	5,577	5,798	5,541	5,584
Unemployment rate	6.4	7.5	7.2	7.2	7.5	8.0	8.3	8.0	8.0
Men, 20 years and over									
Civilian noninstitutional population	83,940	84,944	85,010	83,940	84,671	84,755	84,842	84,944	85,010
Civilian labor force	65,031	66,249	66,046	64,816	65,635	66,004	66,048	66,061	66,013
Participation rate	77.5	78.0	77.7	77.2	77.5	77.9	77.9	77.5	77.5
Employed	61,261	61,845	61,748	60,605	61,154	61,167	61,062	61,090	61,105
Employment-population ratio	73.0	72.8	72.6	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.0	71.9	71.9
Agriculture	2,547	2,589	2,539	2,368	2,345	2,370	2,374	2,362	2,366
Nonagricultural industries	58,714	59,256	59,209	58,237	58,809	58,797	58,688	58,727	58,739
Unemployed	3,770	4,404	4,298	4,211	4,481	4,838	4,887	4,771	4,808
Unemployment rate	5.8	6.6	6.5	6.5	6.8	7.3	7.4	7.2	7.3
Women, 16 years and over									
Civilian noninstitutional population	99,315	100,080	100,137	99,315	99,852	99,915	99,982	100,080	100,137
Civilian labor force	56,966	58,839	58,293	56,735	57,747	57,691	58,015	58,191	57,993
Participation rate	57.4	58.8	58.2	57.1	57.8	57.7	58.0	58.2	57.9
Employed	53,161	54,300	53,831	53,108	53,782	53,784	53,838	53,973	53,877
Employment-population ratio	53.5	54.3	53.9	53.5	53.9	53.8	53.8	53.9	53.8
Unemployed	3,835	4,539	4,362	3,629	3,965	3,927	4,178	4,219	4,117
Unemployment rate	6.7	7.7	7.5	6.4	6.9	6.8	7.2	7.2	7.1
Women, 20 years and over									
Civilian noninstitutional population	92,720	93,562	93,635	92,720	93,320	93,416	93,479	93,562	93,635
Civilian labor force	53,382	54,813	54,625	53,601	54,623	54,432	54,804	54,989	54,801
Participation rate	57.6	58.6	58.3	57.8	58.5	58.3	58.6	58.8	58.5
Employed	50,117	51,089	50,818	50,542	51,208	51,109	51,322	51,406	51,236
Employment-population ratio	54.1	54.6	54.3	54.5	54.9	54.7	54.9	54.9	54.7
Agriculture	682	682	655	642	658	616	672	613	617
Nonagricultural industries	49,434	50,387	50,163	49,900	50,550	50,484	50,650	50,793	50,619
Unemployed	3,266	3,744	3,807	3,059	3,415	3,322	3,482	3,583	3,565
Unemployment rate	6.1	6.8	7.0	5.7	6.3	6.1	6.4	6.5	6.5
Both sexes, 16 to 19 years									
Civilian noninstitutional population	13,313	13,116	13,145	13,313	13,177	13,136	13,134	13,116	13,145
Civilian labor force	7,683	8,538	7,901	6,587	6,571	6,725	6,797	6,682	6,724
Participation rate	57.7	65.1	59.3	49.5	49.9	51.2	51.8	50.9	51.1
Employed	6,482	6,841	6,517	5,337	5,312	5,381	5,190	5,276	5,396
Employment-population ratio	48.7	52.2	49.6	40.1	40.3	41.0	39.5	40.2	41.0
Agriculture	377	412	367	244	206	193	208	229	235
Nonagricultural industries	6,106	6,429	6,150	5,093	5,106	5,188	4,984	5,047	5,161
Unemployed	1,202	1,697	1,285	1,250	1,259	1,344	1,607	1,406	1,328
Unemployment rate	15.6	19.9	16.5	19.0	19.2	20.0	23.6	21.0	19.8

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

adjusted columns.

HOUSEHOLD DATA

HOUSEHOLD DATA

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					
	Aug. 1991	July 1992	Aug. 1992	Aug. 1991	Apr. 1992	May 1992	June 1992	July 1992	Aug. 1992
WHITE									
Civilian noninstitutional population	161,642	162,682	162,701	161,642	162,398	162,483	162,575	162,682	162,701
Civilian labor force	108,079	110,481	108,497	107,220	108,460	108,647	108,711	108,883	108,876
Participation rate	66.9	67.9	67.3	66.3	66.8	66.9	66.9	66.9	66.8
Employed	101,805	103,201	102,501	100,716	101,610	101,814	101,270	101,570	101,455
Employment-population ratio	63.0	63.4	63.0	62.3	62.6	62.5	62.3	62.4	62.3
Unemployed	6,273	7,280	6,996	6,504	6,851	7,032	7,441	7,292	7,221
Unemployment rate	5.8	6.6	6.4	6.1	6.3	6.5	6.8	6.7	6.6
Men, 20 years and over									
Civilian labor force	56,414	57,284	57,083	56,246	56,800	57,072	56,960	56,945	56,944
Participation rate	77.9	78.4	78.1	77.7	77.9	78.2	78.0	77.9	77.9
Employed	53,463	53,956	53,831	52,931	53,330	53,372	53,196	53,316	53,298
Employment-population ratio	73.9	73.8	73.6	73.1	73.2	73.2	72.9	73.0	72.9
Unemployed	2,950	3,328	3,253	3,315	3,470	3,699	3,764	3,629	3,646
Unemployment rate	5.2	5.8	5.7	5.9	6.1	6.5	6.6	6.4	6.4
Women, 20 years and over									
Civilian labor force	45,061	46,055	45,850	45,263	46,022	45,845	46,049	46,290	46,029
Participation rate	57.3	58.2	57.9	57.6	58.3	58.0	58.2	58.1	58.1
Employed	42,611	43,294	43,025	43,000	43,547	43,468	43,548	43,643	43,416
Employment-population ratio	54.2	54.7	54.3	54.7	55.1	55.0	55.1	55.1	54.8
Unemployed	2,450	2,761	2,825	2,263	2,476	2,377	2,502	2,647	2,613
Unemployment rate	5.4	6.0	6.2	5.0	5.4	5.2	5.4	5.7	5.7
Both sexes, 16 to 19 years									
Civilian labor force	6,604	7,142	6,554	5,711	5,638	5,730	5,702	5,627	5,703
Participation rate	62.0	68.3	62.5	53.6	53.6	54.6	54.4	53.8	54.4
Employed	5,731	5,951	5,646	4,785	4,733	4,774	4,527	4,811	4,741
Employment-population ratio	53.8	56.9	53.9	45.0	45.0	45.5	43.2	44.1	45.2
Unemployed	873	1,191	908	926	905	956	1,175	1,016	962
Unemployment rate	13.2	16.7	13.9	16.2	16.1	16.7	20.6	18.1	16.9
Men	13.2	17.0	14.9	16.9	17.2	16.5	22.1	19.2	18.6
Women	13.2	16.3	12.7	15.5	14.8	14.7	18.9	16.8	14.7
BLACK									
Civilian noninstitutional population	21,655	21,966	21,997	21,655	21,882	21,909	21,937	21,966	21,997
Civilian labor force	13,629	14,428	14,302	13,488	13,743	13,870	14,062	14,026	14,164
Participation rate	62.9	65.7	65.0	62.3	62.8	63.3	64.2	63.8	64.4
Employed	11,971	12,283	12,307	11,814	11,831	11,827	11,987	11,979	12,143
Employment-population ratio	55.3	55.9	55.9	54.6	54.1	54.0	54.7	54.5	55.2
Unemployed	1,658	2,145	1,995	1,674	1,913	2,044	2,095	2,047	2,021
Unemployment rate	12.2	14.9	14.0	12.4	13.9	14.7	14.9	14.6	14.3
Men, 20 years and over									
Civilian labor force	6,340	6,557	6,549	6,329	6,424	6,497	6,532	6,480	6,554
Participation rate	72.9	74.0	73.8	72.8	73.5	73.5	73.8	73.1	73.8
Employed	5,655	5,680	5,701	5,597	5,596	5,590	5,633	5,591	5,645
Employment-population ratio	65.0	64.1	64.2	64.3	63.4	63.3	63.6	63.1	63.6
Unemployed	685	878	848	732	828	907	899	889	910
Unemployment rate	10.8	13.4	12.9	11.6	12.9	14.0	13.8	13.7	13.9
Women, 20 years and over									
Civilian labor force	6,458	6,772	6,791	6,476	6,572	6,590	6,754	6,743	6,791
Participation rate	59.4	61.4	61.5	59.8	59.8	59.9	61.3	61.1	61.5
Employed	5,764	5,924	5,958	5,799	5,786	5,793	5,893	5,912	5,982
Employment-population ratio	63.1	63.7	63.9	63.4	62.7	62.6	63.5	63.6	64.1
Unemployed	694	848	833	677	787	796	861	831	809
Unemployment rate	10.7	12.5	12.3	10.5	12.0	12.1	12.7	12.3	11.9
Both sexes, 16 to 19 years									
Civilian labor force	832	1,100	982	683	747	783	808	803	819
Participation rate	39.7	53.2	48.4	32.6	36.0	37.8	39.0	38.9	39.5
Employed	553	679	647	418	449	444	471	476	517
Employment-population ratio	26.4	32.9	31.2	20.0	21.7	21.4	22.8	23.0	25.0
Unemployed	278	421	315	265	298	339	335	327	302
Unemployment rate	33.5	36.3	32.7	38.8	39.9	43.3	41.8	40.7	36.9
Men	30.3	37.6	36.1	36.7	44.5	43.8	46.8	41.7	42.7
Women	37.3	39.1	29.1	41.4	35.1	42.8	35.6	39.6	30.7

See footnotes at end of table.

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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					
	Aug. 1991	July 1992	Aug. 1992	Aug. 1991	Apr. 1992	May 1992	June 1992	July 1992	Aug. 1992
HISPANIC ORIGIN									
Civilian noninstitutional population	14,829	15,263	15,303	14,829	15,145	15,184	15,224	15,263	15,303
Civilian labor force	9,933	10,381	10,287	9,752	10,063	10,101	10,135	10,166	10,099
Participation rate	67.0	68.0	67.1	65.8	66.4	66.5	66.6	66.6	66.0
Employed	8,945	9,128	9,127	8,781	9,024	8,958	8,911	8,958	8,968
Employment-population ratio	60.3	59.8	59.6	59.2	59.6	59.0	58.5	58.7	58.6
Unemployed	988	1,252	1,140	971	1,039	1,144	1,224	1,208	1,133
Unemployment rate	9.9	12.1	11.1	10.0	10.3	11.3	12.1	11.9	11.2

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					
	Aug. 1991	July 1992	Aug. 1992	Aug. 1991	Apr. 1992	May 1992	June 1992	July 1992	Aug. 1992
CHARACTERISTIC									
Civilian employed, 16 years and over	117,858	119,754	119,082	118,484	117,675	117,656	117,574	117,772	117,737
Married men, spouse present	40,502	40,329	40,362	40,457	40,375	40,466	40,373	40,208	40,322
Married women, spouse present	29,347	29,895	29,725	29,866	30,060	30,209	30,403	30,319	30,239
Women who maintain families	8,402	8,553	8,590	8,475	8,529	8,562	8,579	8,548	8,663
OCCUPATION									
Managerial and professional specialty	30,441	30,618	30,746	30,923	31,077	30,918	30,948	30,945	31,230
Technical, sales, and administrative support	36,091	37,181	36,948	35,935	36,972	37,340	36,985	37,033	36,874
Service occupations	16,337	16,593	16,318	15,957	16,030	16,126	16,078	16,016	15,949
Precision production, craft, and repair	13,351	13,684	13,536	13,103	13,063	13,123	12,949	13,311	13,284
Operators, fabricators, and laborers	17,615	17,497	17,460	17,117	16,837	16,915	17,160	17,002	16,940
Farming, forestry, and fishing	4,024	4,181	4,076	3,483	3,382	3,332	3,381	3,444	3,502
INDUSTRY AND CLASS OF WORKER									
Agriculture:									
Wage and salary workers	1,920	1,995	1,922	1,899	1,772	1,670	1,701	1,715	1,698
Self-employed workers	1,555	1,539	1,518	1,467	1,341	1,403	1,393	1,390	1,433
Unpaid family workers	132	149	122	107	99	98	130	112	100
Nonagricultural industries:									
Wage and salary workers	105,099	107,108	108,572	104,237	105,701	105,736	105,308	105,636	105,725
Government	17,281	17,771	17,840	17,903	17,644	17,871	18,220	18,321	18,449
Private industries	87,818	89,337	88,732	86,334	88,057	87,865	87,087	87,316	87,276
Private households	1,157	1,404	1,249	1,035	1,103	1,060	1,175	1,251	1,115
Other industries	86,661	87,933	87,483	85,299	86,954	86,805	85,912	86,084	86,161
Self-employed workers	8,949	8,700	8,720	8,867	8,433	8,554	8,569	8,674	8,634
Unpaid family workers	204	263	230	215	249	242	250	260	242
PERSONS AT WORK PART TIME¹									
All industries:									
Part time for economic reasons	6,187	6,908	6,484	5,968	6,272	6,524	6,040	6,324	6,326
Slack work	2,919	3,278	3,046	3,137	3,030	3,356	3,312	3,321	3,289
Could only find part-time work	2,883	3,296	3,118	2,601	2,866	2,881	2,551	2,706	2,861
Voluntary part time	12,152	12,562	12,296	15,035	14,911	14,514	15,241	15,008	15,168
Nonagricultural industries:									
Part time for economic reasons	5,889	6,597	6,201	5,710	5,910	6,210	5,824	6,058	6,091
Slack work	2,733	3,121	2,890	2,968	2,779	3,130	3,166	3,149	3,158
Could only find part-time work	2,771	3,159	3,004	2,517	2,779	2,780	2,477	2,637	2,761
Voluntary part time	11,673	12,077	11,856	14,589	14,467	14,051	14,821	14,551	14,783

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

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.

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Table A-4. Selected unemployment indicators, seasonally adjusted

Category	Number of unemployed persons (in thousands)			Unemployment rates ¹					
	Aug. 1991	July 1992	Aug. 1992	Aug. 1991	Apr. 1992	May 1992	June 1992	July 1992	Aug. 1992
CHARACTERISTIC									
Total, 16 years and over	8,520	9,760	9,700	6.8	7.2	7.5	7.8	7.7	7.6
Men, 20 years and over	4,211	4,771	4,808	6.5	6.8	7.3	7.4	7.2	7.3
Women, 20 years and over	3,059	3,583	3,565	5.7	6.3	6.1	6.4	6.5	6.5
Both sexes, 16 to 19 years	1,250	1,406	1,328	19.0	19.2	20.0	23.8	21.0	19.8
Married men, spouse present	1,858	2,251	2,286	4.4	4.7	5.1	5.3	5.3	5.4
Married women, spouse present	1,388	1,690	1,586	4.4	5.0	4.9	5.3	5.3	4.9
Women who maintain families	674	774	781	9.4	10.2	10.0	10.1	10.6	10.5
Full-time workers	7,034	8,133	8,037	6.6	7.0	7.1	7.5	7.4	7.4
Part-time workers	1,488	1,662	1,658	8.3	8.8	9.5	9.3	9.1	9.1
Labor force time lost ²	—	—	—	7.7	8.3	8.3	8.4	8.4	8.4
OCCUPATION³									
Managerial and professional specialty	923	1,006	1,051	2.9	3.1	3.2	3.2	3.1	3.3
Technical, sales, and administrative support	1,932	2,411	2,385	5.1	5.6	5.6	6.0	6.1	6.1
Precision production, craft, and repair	1,171	1,247	1,232	8.2	8.6	8.7	9.2	8.6	8.5
Operators, fabricators, and laborers	1,968	2,190	2,141	10.3	10.9	11.4	11.3	11.4	11.2
Farming, forestry, and fishing	299	331	297	7.9	8.6	8.0	8.4	8.8	7.8
INDUSTRY									
Nonagricultural private wage and salary workers	6,567	7,430	7,575	7.1	7.5	7.8	8.0	7.8	8.0
Goods-producing industries	2,533	2,805	2,789	9.0	9.6	9.7	10.3	10.1	10.0
Mining	59	74	75	7.7	7.1	8.5	9.2	10.6	11.7
Construction	934	976	1,034	15.4	16.6	16.9	17.6	16.5	17.0
Manufacturing	1,540	1,755	1,660	7.2	7.6	7.7	8.3	8.3	7.9
Durable goods	926	1,008	1,001	7.4	7.5	7.7	8.2	8.3	8.4
Nondurable goods	614	747	659	7.0	7.6	7.8	8.4	8.3	7.4
Service-producing industries	4,034	4,625	4,806	6.2	6.7	7.0	7.0	6.9	7.1
Transportation and public utilities	349	379	353	5.2	4.6	4.9	5.4	5.7	5.3
Wholesale and retail trade	1,788	2,109	2,253	7.6	8.2	8.5	8.7	8.6	9.2
Finance and service industries	1,897	2,138	2,200	5.5	6.0	6.3	6.1	6.0	6.1
Government workers	602	631	633	3.3	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.3	3.3
Agricultural wage and salary workers	227	286	214	11.8	10.4	13.6	13.3	14.3	11.2

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					
	Aug. 1991	July 1992	Aug. 1992	Aug. 1991	Apr. 1992	May 1992	June 1992	July 1992	Aug. 1992
DURATION									
Less than 5 weeks	3,307	3,588	3,248	3,386	3,190	3,405	3,573	3,415	3,314
5 to 14 weeks	2,743	2,893	2,925	2,686	2,680	2,601	2,794	2,779	2,882
15 weeks and over	2,188	3,363	3,217	2,417	3,018	3,361	3,675	3,616	3,563
15 to 26 weeks	1,014	1,223	1,152	1,258	1,278	1,388	1,520	1,476	1,521
27 weeks and over	1,174	2,140	2,064	1,159	1,739	1,973	2,155	2,140	2,042
Average (mean) duration, in weeks	13.9	17.4	17.9	14.1	17.0	18.3	18.6	18.3	18.2
Median duration, in weeks	7.1	7.7	8.7	7.2	8.8	9.0	8.7	8.5	8.9
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	40.1	36.5	34.8	39.9	35.9	36.4	35.6	34.8	34.0
5 to 14 weeks	33.3	29.4	31.2	31.6	30.2	27.8	27.8	28.3	29.5
15 weeks and over	26.6	34.2	34.3	28.5	34.0	35.9	36.6	36.9	36.5
15 to 26 weeks	12.3	12.4	12.3	14.8	14.4	14.8	15.1	15.0	15.6
27 weeks and over	14.2	21.7	22.0	13.7	19.6	21.1	21.5	21.8	20.9

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Table A-6. Reason for unemployment

(Numbers in thousands)

Reason	Not seasonally adjusted			Seasonally adjusted					
	Aug. 1991	July 1992	Aug. 1992	Aug. 1991	Apr. 1992	May 1992	June 1992	July 1992	Aug. 1992
NUMBER OF UNEMPLOYED									
Job losers	4,320	5,114	4,996	4,690	5,153	5,496	5,663	5,493	5,419
On layoff	1,081	1,133	1,034	1,286	1,215	1,189	1,358	1,314	1,250
Other job losers	3,259	3,981	3,962	3,404	3,938	4,297	4,305	4,179	4,168
Job leavers	963	1,076	1,109	892	1,028	1,002	1,050	1,015	1,031
Reentrants	2,180	2,396	2,325	2,107	2,105	2,157	2,295	2,295	2,257
New entrants	775	1,259	959	773	839	856	1,045	990	955
PERCENT DISTRIBUTION									
Total unemployed	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Job losers	52.4	51.9	53.2	55.4	56.5	57.7	56.3	56.1	56.1
On layoff	12.9	11.5	11.0	15.2	13.3	12.5	13.5	13.4	12.9
Other job losers	39.6	40.4	42.2	40.2	43.2	45.2	42.8	42.7	43.1
Job leavers	11.7	10.9	11.8	10.5	11.3	10.5	10.4	10.4	10.7
Reentrants	26.5	24.3	24.8	24.9	23.1	22.7	22.8	23.4	23.4
New entrants	9.4	12.8	10.2	9.1	9.2	9.0	10.4	10.1	9.9
UNEMPLOYED AS A PERCENT OF THE CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE									
Job losers	3.4	3.9	3.9	3.8	4.1	4.3	4.4	4.3	4.3
Job leavers8	.8	.9	.7	.8	.8	.8	.8	.8
Reentrants	1.7	1.8	1.8	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.8	1.8	1.8
New entrants6	1.0	.7	.6	.7	.7	.8	.8	.7

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	June	July	Aug.
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	2.9	2.8	2.8
U-2 Job losers as a percent of the civilian labor force	3.7	3.8	3.8	4.1	4.3	4.4	4.3	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	6.4	6.2	6.3
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	7.5	7.4	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	7.7	7.6	7.5
U-5b Total unemployed as a percent of the civilian labor force	6.7	6.8	6.9	7.2	7.5	7.8	7.7	7.6
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	10.2	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.

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

Sex and age	Number of unemployed persons (in thousands)			Unemployment rates ¹					
	Aug. 1991	July 1992	Aug. 1992	Aug. 1991	Apr. 1992	May 1992	June 1992	July 1992	Aug. 1992
Total, 16 years and over	8,520	9,760	9,700	6.8	7.2	7.5	7.8	7.7	7.6
16 to 24 years	2,717	3,017	2,915	13.5	13.5	14.5	15.3	14.7	14.2
16 to 19 years	1,250	1,406	1,328	19.0	19.2	20.0	23.6	21.0	19.8
16 to 17 years	555	635	563	21.7	22.3	24.3	27.2	23.9	21.1
18 to 19 years	684	788	781	17.1	16.9	17.9	21.7	19.0	18.8
20 to 24 years	1,467	1,611	1,587	10.8	10.9	11.8	11.1	11.7	11.5
25 years and over	5,767	6,687	6,743	5.5	6.0	6.1	6.4	6.2	6.3
25 to 54 years	5,141	5,887	5,929	5.7	6.2	6.4	6.6	6.4	6.5
55 years and over	631	856	832	4.1	4.7	4.9	5.4	5.5	5.4
Men, 16 years and over	4,891	5,541	5,584	7.2	7.5	8.0	8.3	8.0	8.0
16 to 24 years	1,533	1,677	1,648	14.3	14.9	15.9	16.4	15.6	15.2
16 to 19 years	680	770	776	19.7	20.6	21.3	25.4	22.1	22.0
16 to 17 years	295	342	323	22.6	23.7	26.6	29.6	25.1	23.5
18 to 19 years	379	430	450	17.8	18.3	18.8	23.4	20.1	21.0
20 to 24 years	853	907	872	11.8	12.1	13.3	11.9	12.5	11.9
25 years and over	3,330	3,825	3,903	5.8	6.2	6.5	6.8	6.5	6.7
25 to 54 years	2,924	3,335	3,427	6.0	6.4	6.6	6.9	6.7	6.9
55 years and over	409	508	487	4.7	5.2	5.3	6.2	5.8	5.6
Women, 16 years and over	3,629	4,219	4,117	6.4	6.9	6.8	7.2	7.2	7.1
16 to 24 years	1,184	1,340	1,267	12.5	12.1	12.9	14.1	13.7	13.1
16 to 19 years	570	636	552	18.2	17.6	18.6	21.7	19.9	17.3
16 to 17 years	260	293	240	20.7	20.8	21.8	24.6	22.6	18.6
18 to 19 years	305	338	311	16.2	15.4	16.8	19.6	17.8	18.3
20 to 24 years	614	704	715	9.7	9.5	10.0	10.4	10.7	11.0
25 years and over	2,437	2,883	2,840	5.2	5.8	5.6	5.9	5.9	5.9
25 to 54 years	2,217	2,552	2,502	5.4	6.0	5.9	6.1	6.1	6.0
55 years and over	222	350	345	3.4	4.0	4.3	4.4	5.1	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			
	Aug. 1991	Aug. 1992					Number		Percent of labor force	
	Aug. 1991	Aug. 1992	Aug. 1991	Aug. 1992	Aug. 1991	Aug. 1992	Aug. 1991	Aug. 1992	Aug. 1991	Aug. 1992
VIETNAM-ERA VETERANS										
Total, 35 years and over	7,798	7,869	7,075	7,137	6,768	6,744	308	393	4.3	5.5
35 to 39 years	6,456	6,224	6,095	5,900	5,822	5,586	273	314	4.5	5.3
35 to 39 years	1,128	908	1,057	886	985	813	72	63	6.8	6.2
40 to 44 years	3,069	2,827	2,918	2,494	2,807	2,363	111	131	3.8	5.3
45 to 49 years	2,259	2,689	2,121	2,540	2,030	2,411	91	129	4.3	5.1
50 years and over	1,342	1,645	979	1,236	948	1,157	33	79	3.4	6.4
NONVETERANS										
Total, 35 to 49 years	18,560	19,542	17,272	18,208	16,392	17,221	880	986	5.1	5.4
35 to 39 years	8,451	8,611	7,954	8,315	7,541	7,805	413	510	5.2	6.1
40 to 44 years	5,914	6,262	5,517	5,836	5,245	5,567	272	270	4.9	4.6
45 to 49 years	4,195	4,469	3,801	4,056	3,606	3,849	195	207	5.1	5.1

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.

HOUSEHOLD DATA

HOUSEHOLD DATA

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					
	Aug. 1991	July 1992	Aug. 1992	Aug. 1991	Apr. 1992	May 1992	June 1992	July 1992	Aug. 1992
California									
Civilian noninstitutional population	22,486	22,943	22,988	22,486	22,818	22,858	22,899	22,943	22,986
Civilian labor force	15,024	15,456	15,533	14,863	14,943	15,093	15,281	15,245	15,367
Employed	13,942	14,023	14,058	13,746	13,742	13,778	13,827	13,881	13,855
Unemployed	1,082	1,433	1,475	1,117	1,201	1,315	1,454	1,364	1,512
Unemployment rate	7.2	9.3	9.5	7.5	8.0	8.7	9.5	8.9	9.8
Florida									
Civilian noninstitutional population	10,384	10,603	10,623	10,384	10,543	10,562	10,582	10,603	10,623
Civilian labor force	6,556	6,735	6,703	6,456	6,496	6,540	6,591	6,644	6,599
Employed	6,010	6,133	6,074	5,957	5,955	6,023	6,031	6,073	6,018
Unemployed	546	602	629	499	542	517	560	571	581
Unemployment rate	8.3	8.9	9.4	7.7	8.3	7.9	8.5	8.6	8.8
Illinois									
Civilian noninstitutional population	8,922	8,966	8,970	8,922	8,954	8,957	8,961	8,966	8,970
Civilian labor force	6,095	6,208	6,119	6,031	6,044	6,179	6,220	6,102	6,051
Employed	5,654	5,710	5,719	5,589	5,569	5,682	5,683	5,590	5,655
Unemployed	441	498	400	442	476	497	537	512	396
Unemployment rate	7.2	8.0	6.5	7.3	7.9	8.0	8.6	8.4	6.5
Massachusetts									
Civilian noninstitutional population	4,624	4,629	4,630	4,624	4,628	4,628	4,628	4,629	4,630
Civilian labor force	3,109	3,202	3,156	3,072	3,090	3,123	3,149	3,150	3,119
Employed	2,834	2,923	2,903	2,789	2,825	2,864	2,870	2,888	2,859
Unemployed	275	278	253	283	265	259	279	261	260
Unemployment rate	8.8	8.7	8.0	9.2	8.6	8.3	8.8	8.3	8.3
Michigan									
Civilian noninstitutional population	7,019	7,037	7,040	7,019	7,032	7,033	7,035	7,037	7,040
Civilian labor force	4,532	4,701	4,705	4,447	4,573	4,623	4,586	4,638	4,631
Employed	4,138	4,253	4,304	4,042	4,142	4,224	4,182	4,201	4,215
Unemployed	393	448	400	405	430	399	404	437	415
Unemployment rate	8.7	9.5	8.5	9.1	9.4	8.6	8.8	9.4	9.0
New Jersey									
Civilian noninstitutional population	6,025	6,026	6,026	6,025	6,025	6,025	6,025	6,026	6,026
Civilian labor force	4,076	4,057	3,973	4,031	4,049	4,014	3,999	3,983	3,932
Employed	3,817	3,657	3,614	3,761	3,735	3,654	3,631	3,592	3,562
Unemployed	258	400	360	270	314	359	368	391	371
Unemployment rate	6.3	9.9	9.1	6.7	7.8	9.0	9.2	9.8	9.4
New York									
Civilian noninstitutional population	13,801	13,807	13,809	13,801	13,805	13,805	13,805	13,807	13,809
Civilian labor force	8,614	8,694	8,611	8,553	8,545	8,546	8,599	8,524	8,547
Employed	7,993	7,895	7,909	7,911	7,895	7,867	7,811	7,721	7,825
Unemployed	621	798	702	642	650	679	788	802	722
Unemployment rate	7.2	9.2	8.2	7.5	7.6	7.9	9.2	9.4	8.5

See footnotes at end of table.

HOUSEHOLD DATA

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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					
	Aug. 1991	July 1992	Aug. 1992	Aug. 1991	Apr. 1992	May 1992	June 1992	July 1992	Aug. 1992
North Carolina									
Civilian noninstitutional population	5,069	5,129	5,135	5,069	5,112	5,118	5,123	5,129	5,135
Civilian labor force	3,514	3,593	3,552	3,472	3,446	3,435	3,501	3,508	3,506
Employed	3,322	3,364	3,347	3,267	3,259	3,240	3,275	3,289	3,287
Unemployed	192	229	205	205	187	195	226	219	219
Unemployment rate	5.5	6.4	5.8	5.9	5.4	5.7	6.5	6.3	6.2
Ohio									
Civilian noninstitutional population	8,314	8,341	8,345	8,314	8,334	8,336	8,338	8,341	8,345
Civilian labor force	5,429	5,649	5,635	5,378	5,453	5,529	5,471	5,584	5,590
Employed	5,102	5,249	5,248	5,018	5,076	5,122	5,055	5,169	5,167
Unemployed	327	400	389	360	377	406	418	415	423
Unemployment rate	6.0	7.1	6.9	6.7	6.9	7.3	7.6	7.4	7.6
Pennsylvania									
Civilian noninstitutional population	9,416	9,443	9,446	9,416	9,436	9,438	9,440	9,443	9,446
Civilian labor force	5,950	6,059	6,082	5,925	5,939	5,974	5,968	5,962	6,061
Employed	5,566	5,594	5,627	5,499	5,469	5,510	5,514	5,506	5,565
Unemployed	384	465	455	426	470	464	454	456	496
Unemployment rate	6.5	7.7	7.5	7.2	7.9	7.8	7.6	7.7	8.2
Texas									
Civilian noninstitutional population	12,551	12,703	12,718	12,551	12,661	12,674	12,688	12,703	12,718
Civilian labor force	8,545	8,668	8,765	8,500	8,744	8,741	8,822	8,727	8,734
Employed	8,005	8,216	8,178	7,941	8,101	8,082	8,101	8,103	8,128
Unemployed	541	652	587	559	643	659	721	624	606
Unemployment rate	6.3	7.4	6.7	6.6	7.4	7.5	8.2	7.2	6.9

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,

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Table B-1. Employees on nonfarm payrolls by industry

(In thousands)

Industry	Not seasonally adjusted				Seasonally adjusted					
	Aug. 1991	June 1992	July 1992 ^P	Aug. 1992 ^P	Aug. 1991	Apr. 1992	May 1992	June 1992	July 1992 ^P	Aug. 1992 ^P
Total	108,029	109,378	108,301	108,275	108,267	108,377	108,496	108,423	108,600	108,517
Total private	90,805	90,746	90,658	90,757	89,885	89,835	89,950	89,885	89,980	89,813
Goods-producing industries	24,264	23,759	23,719	23,835	23,791	23,530	23,548	23,470	23,464	23,356
Mining	697	640	642	640	686	646	641	634	633	629
Oil and gas extraction	396.7	351.9	353.8	352.5	392	363	358	350	349	349
Construction	4,985	4,789	4,864	4,897	4,662	4,605	4,632	4,600	4,584	4,577
General building contractors	1,211.4	1,130.5	1,154.2	1,155.9	1,142	1,108	1,101	1,093	1,095	1,089
Manufacturing	18,582	18,330	18,213	18,298	18,443	18,279	18,275	18,238	18,247	18,150
Production workers	12,605	12,455	12,357	12,453	12,476	12,412	12,410	12,378	12,403	12,317
Durable goods	10,610	10,432	10,323	10,340	10,582	10,409	10,398	10,371	10,349	10,304
Production workers	7,012	6,931	6,840	6,870	6,986	6,903	6,896	6,876	6,873	6,839
Lumber and wood products	698.0	697.9	701.0	701.1	678	688	687	684	683	680
Furniture and fixtures	471.2	468.6	460.7	466.0	471	467	467	469	471	465
Stone, clay, and glass products	534.8	531.3	529.9	532.8	524	520	522	521	522	521
Primary metal industries	727.7	709.1	699.9	705.2	725	708	707	706	703	702
Blast furnaces and basic steel products	264.3	256.0	254.3	253.7	262	257	256	255	253	252
Fabricated metal products	1,358.2	1,344.7	1,326.0	1,337.6	1,356	1,341	1,343	1,338	1,335	1,335
Industrial machinery and equipment	1,986.6	1,960.1	1,943.6	1,940.1	1,994	1,949	1,959	1,954	1,949	1,946
Electronic and other electrical equipment	1,594.7	1,554.7	1,537.8	1,537.3	1,591	1,557	1,554	1,549	1,542	1,533
Transportation equipment	1,891.8	1,848.5	1,818.9	1,812.5	1,901	1,859	1,842	1,836	1,830	1,820
Motor vehicles and equipment	803.6	826.6	809.3	814.7	806	821	813	814	818	816
Instruments and related products	978.7	948.4	940.8	938.0	977	952	949	946	941	936
Miscellaneous manufacturing	368.0	368.6	364.8	369.2	365	368	368	368	373	366
Nondurable goods	7,972	7,898	7,890	7,958	7,861	7,870	7,877	7,865	7,898	7,846
Production workers	5,593	5,524	5,517	5,583	5,490	5,509	5,514	5,502	5,530	5,478
Food and kindred products	1,767.0	1,672.6	1,719.9	1,753.8	1,685	1,677	1,678	1,671	1,685	1,672
Tobacco products	51.2	45.4	45.6	50.8	50	50	49	49	49	50
Textile mill products	678.9	683.6	675.4	678.7	673	682	679	680	682	673
Apparel and other textile products	1,016.4	1,030.4	1,006.8	1,020.5	1,013	1,023	1,026	1,023	1,035	1,016
Paper and allied products	693.9	694.3	693.1	692.8	688	689	691	689	690	687
Printing and publishing	1,530.3	1,521.4	1,517.2	1,515.4	1,535	1,521	1,522	1,520	1,522	1,520
Chemicals and allied products	1,078.0	1,080.2	1,076.7	1,080.0	1,071	1,072	1,073	1,073	1,071	1,072
Petroleum and coal products	163.4	157.9	157.5	158.1	159	157	156	155	154	154
Rubber and misc. plastics products	866.0	888.2	876.6	883.3	863	876	880	883	884	880
Leather and leather products	126.6	124.1	120.7	124.3	124	123	123	122	126	122
Service-producing industries	83,765	85,619	84,582	84,440	84,476	84,847	84,948	84,953	85,136	85,161
Transportation and public utilities	5,775	5,776	5,739	5,738	5,773	5,746	5,745	5,745	5,742	5,734
Transportation	3,502	3,542	3,503	3,505	3,518	3,523	3,522	3,524	3,524	3,519
Communications and public utilities	2,273	2,234	2,236	2,233	2,255	2,223	2,223	2,221	2,218	2,215
Wholesale trade	6,087	6,029	6,012	6,000	6,050	5,993	5,993	5,988	5,971	5,963
Durable goods	3,528	3,465	3,455	3,443	3,510	3,451	3,452	3,444	3,434	3,426
Nondurable goods	2,559	2,564	2,557	2,557	2,540	2,542	2,541	2,544	2,537	2,537
Retail trade	19,411	19,328	19,276	19,281	19,244	19,177	19,150	19,156	19,180	19,109
General merchandise stores	2,374.0	2,269.8	2,255.3	2,258.6	2,413	2,338	2,334	2,318	2,306	2,295
Food stores	3,212.0	3,201.8	3,194.5	3,181.5	3,205	3,194	3,188	3,192	3,179	3,175
Automotive dealers and service stations	2,023.0	2,029.0	2,038.9	2,044.2	1,994	2,007	2,007	2,011	2,011	2,014
Eating and drinking places	6,658.6	6,679.8	6,657.4	6,673.8	6,462	6,470	6,462	6,473	6,501	6,473
Finance, insurance, and real estate	6,740	6,740	6,755	6,753	6,661	6,682	6,681	6,672	6,669	6,675
Finance	3,224	3,251	3,262	3,261	3,201	3,230	3,234	3,232	3,236	3,238
Insurance	2,165	2,147	2,147	2,141	2,159	2,149	2,144	2,138	2,136	2,135
Real estate	1,351	1,342	1,346	1,351	1,301	1,303	1,303	1,302	1,297	1,302
Services	28,528	29,114	29,157	29,150	28,366	28,707	28,833	28,854	28,954	28,976
Business services	5,151.2	5,323.9	5,322.7	5,381.3	5,090	5,233	5,278	5,292	5,301	5,317
Health services	8,247.2	8,479.4	8,512.9	8,522.5	8,223	8,412	8,437	8,446	8,479	8,497

See footnotes at end of table.

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Table B-1. Employees on nonfarm payrolls by industry -- Continued

(In thousands)

Industry	Not seasonally adjusted				Seasonally adjusted					
	Aug. 1991	June 1992	July 1992 ^P	Aug. 1992 ^P	Aug. 1991	Apr. 1992	May 1992	June 1992	July 1992 ^P	Aug. 1992 ^P
Government	17,224	18,632	17,643	17,518	18,382	18,542	18,546	18,538	18,620	18,704
Federal	2,991	3,005	2,999	2,983	2,970	2,986	2,984	2,972	2,961	2,962
State	4,101	4,239	4,150	4,141	4,339	4,360	4,367	4,357	4,387	4,382
Local	10,132	11,388	10,494	10,394	11,073	11,196	11,195	11,209	11,272	11,360

^P = preliminary.Table B-2. Average weekly hours of production or nonsupervisory workers¹ on private nonfarm payrolls by industry

Industry	Not seasonally adjusted				Seasonally adjusted					
	Aug. 1991	June 1992	July 1992 ^P	Aug. 1992 ^P	Aug. 1991	Apr. 1992	May 1992	June 1992	July 1992 ^P	Aug. 1992 ^P
Total private	34.7	34.6	34.6	35.0	34.3	34.3	34.6	34.3	34.3	34.7
Mining	44.5	43.8	43.1	44.3	44.4	44.2	44.3	43.4	43.6	44.2
Construction	38.8	38.9	38.9	39.0	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
Manufacturing	40.9	41.2	40.7	41.1	40.9	41.1	41.3	41.0	41.0	41.0
Overtime hours	3.9	3.9	3.7	4.0	3.7	3.9	4.1	3.8	3.8	3.8
Durable goods	41.2	41.8	41.2	41.5	41.3	41.5	41.9	41.5	41.6	41.5
Overtime hours	3.8	3.9	3.7	3.9	3.7	3.8	4.1	3.8	3.8	3.7
Lumber and wood products	40.6	40.8	40.6	41.0	40.1	40.6	40.8	40.1	40.8	40.5
Furniture and fixtures	39.5	39.9	39.8	40.1	39.0	40.0	40.0	39.8	40.2	39.6
Stone, clay, and glass products	42.2	42.8	42.7	42.8	41.7	42.4	42.5	42.3	42.5	42.3
Primary metal industries	42.6	43.5	43.1	43.1	42.8	43.2	43.6	43.2	43.1	43.2
Blast furnaces and basic steel products	43.5	44.1	44.0	43.8	43.6	44.0	44.1	43.8	43.8	43.8
Fabricated metal products	41.4	41.9	41.3	41.6	41.4	41.3	41.9	41.6	41.9	41.6
Industrial machinery and equipment	41.5	42.3	41.7	42.0	41.9	42.1	42.6	42.2	42.1	42.3
Electronic and other electrical equipment	40.5	41.3	40.6	40.8	40.7	41.0	41.5	41.1	41.3	41.0
Transportation equipment	41.8	42.4	41.0	41.7	42.1	41.8	42.2	41.9	41.4	42.0
Motor vehicles and equipment	42.5	43.6	41.7	42.5	43.0	43.2	43.1	42.6	42.2	42.7
Instruments and related products	40.7	41.3	40.2	40.4	41.0	40.9	41.4	41.2	40.9	40.7
Miscellaneous manufacturing	40.1	40.0	39.3	39.9	40.0	39.9	40.0	40.0	40.1	39.7
Nondurable goods	40.5	40.5	40.1	40.6	40.3	40.6	40.5	40.4	40.3	40.4
Overtime hours	4.1	3.9	3.8	4.2	3.8	4.1	4.1	3.9	3.8	3.9
Food and kindred products	41.1	40.3	40.1	41.2	40.5	40.7	40.5	40.3	40.2	40.6
Tobacco products	39.3	39.5	37.9	39.5	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
Textile mill products	41.8	41.8	40.8	41.3	41.2	41.4	41.4	41.3	41.0	40.7
Apparel and other textile products	37.4	37.5	37.0	37.4	37.2	37.2	37.3	37.2	37.2	37.2
Paper and allied products	43.3	43.7	43.3	43.5	43.4	44.0	43.8	43.7	43.5	43.6
Printing and publishing	38.0	37.7	37.8	38.5	37.8	38.0	38.2	38.1	38.1	38.2
Chemicals and allied products	42.7	43.2	42.6	42.8	43.0	43.1	43.4	43.2	43.0	43.1
Petroleum and coal products	43.6	43.6	43.5	43.1	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
Rubber and misc. plastics products	41.2	42.1	41.2	41.6	41.3	42.3	41.9	41.8	41.7	41.7
Leather and leather products	37.8	38.8	38.5	38.1	37.4	38.0	38.2	38.0	38.4	37.7
Transportation and public utilities	38.9	38.9	39.1	39.4	38.7	38.2	38.8	38.6	38.7	39.2
Wholesale trade	38.2	38.2	38.2	38.4	38.2	38.3	38.3	38.1	38.0	38.4
Retail trade	29.3	29.0	29.3	29.7	28.6	28.6	28.8	28.6	28.5	29.0
Finance, insurance, and real estate	35.7	35.6	35.7	36.3	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
Services	32.7	32.5	32.7	33.1	32.4	32.4	32.6	32.4	32.4	32.8

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

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Table B-3. Average hourly and weekly earnings of production or nonsupervisory workers¹ on private nonfarm payrolls by industry

Industry	Average hourly earnings				Average weekly earnings			
	Aug. 1991	June 1992	July 1992P	Aug. 1992P	Aug. 1991	June 1992	July 1992P	Aug. 1992P
Total private	\$10.29	\$10.53	\$10.52	\$10.56	\$357.06	\$364.34	\$363.99	\$369.60
Seasonally adjusted	10.38	10.58	10.58	10.65	356.03	362.89	362.89	369.56
Mining	14.13	14.51	14.47	14.50	628.79	635.54	623.66	642.35
Construction	14.01	14.09	14.04	14.16	543.59	548.10	546.16	552.24
Manufacturing	11.17	11.45	11.46	11.45	456.85	471.74	466.42	470.60
Durable goods	11.76	12.04	12.03	12.05	484.51	503.27	495.64	500.08
Lumber and wood products	9.32	9.41	9.46	9.47	378.39	383.93	384.08	388.27
Furniture and fixtures	8.81	8.99	9.00	9.08	348.00	358.70	358.20	364.11
Stone, clay, and glass products	11.42	11.66	11.67	11.66	481.92	499.05	498.31	499.05
Primary metal industries	13.43	13.69	13.75	13.74	572.12	595.52	592.63	592.19
Blast furnaces and basic steel products	15.47	15.89	15.92	15.93	672.95	700.75	700.48	697.73
Fabricated metal products	11.21	11.43	11.40	11.42	464.09	478.92	470.82	475.07
Industrial machinery and equipment	12.14	12.44	12.48	12.45	503.81	526.21	520.42	522.90
Electronic and other electrical equipment	10.76	11.06	11.05	11.06	435.78	456.78	448.63	451.25
Transportation equipment	14.77	15.18	15.11	15.25	617.39	643.63	619.51	635.93
Motor vehicles and equipment	15.18	15.44	15.27	15.43	645.15	673.18	636.76	655.78
Instruments and related products	11.60	11.90	11.93	11.92	472.12	491.47	479.59	481.57
Miscellaneous manufacturing	8.85	9.12	9.12	9.08	354.89	364.80	358.42	362.29
Nondurable goods	10.42	10.69	10.74	10.69	422.01	432.95	430.67	434.01
Food and kindred products	9.84	10.21	10.18	10.13	404.42	411.46	408.22	417.36
Tobacco products	16.32	18.13	18.44	17.18	641.38	716.14	698.88	678.61
Textile mill products	8.36	8.60	8.59	8.61	349.45	359.48	350.47	355.59
Apparel and other textile products	6.82	6.97	6.94	6.99	255.07	261.38	256.78	261.43
Paper and allied products	12.75	13.03	13.14	13.09	552.08	569.41	568.96	569.42
Printing and publishing	11.54	11.67	11.77	11.81	438.52	439.96	444.91	454.69
Chemicals and allied products	14.01	14.38	14.49	14.37	598.23	621.22	617.27	615.04
Petroleum and coal products	16.80	17.62	17.73	17.45	732.48	768.23	771.26	752.10
Rubber and misc. plastics products	10.08	10.36	10.40	10.36	415.30	436.16	428.48	430.98
Leather and leather products	7.11	7.41	7.30	7.35	268.76	287.51	281.05	280.04
Transportation and public utilities	13.26	13.40	13.45	13.51	515.81	521.26	525.90	532.29
Wholesale trade	11.13	11.33	11.38	11.44	425.17	432.81	434.72	439.30
Retail trade	6.93	7.10	7.10	7.09	203.05	205.90	208.03	210.57
Finance, insurance, and real estate	10.35	10.70	10.73	10.85	369.50	380.92	383.06	393.86
Services	10.13	10.42	10.41	10.45	331.25	338.65	340.41	345.90

¹ See footnote 1, table B-2.

P = preliminary.

Table B-4. Average hourly earnings of production or nonsupervisory workers¹ on private nonfarm payrolls by industry, seasonally adjusted

Industry	Aug. 1991	Apr. 1992	May 1992	June 1992	July 1992P	Aug. 1992P	Percent change from: July 1992-Aug. 1992
Total private:							
Current dollars	\$10.38	\$10.52	\$10.56	\$10.58	\$10.58	\$10.65	0.7
Constant (1982) dollars ²	7.47	7.42	7.44	7.43	7.41	N.A.	(3)
Mining	14.23	14.46	14.49	14.52	14.50	14.60	.7
Construction	14.03	14.03	14.09	14.20	14.10	14.17	.5
Manufacturing	11.24	11.42	11.44	11.44	11.45	11.52	.6
Excluding overtime ⁴	10.75	10.93	10.92	10.93	10.94	11.00	.5
Transportation and public utilities	13.28	13.43	13.44	13.47	13.45	13.54	.7
Wholesale trade	11.20	11.29	11.37	11.38	11.38	11.52	1.2
Retail trade	6.99	7.09	7.12	7.11	7.14	7.15	.1
Finance, insurance, and real estate	10.46	10.68	10.76	10.76	10.76	10.97	2.0
Services	10.28	10.46	10.49	10.53	10.53	10.61	.8

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 -.3 percent from June 1992 to July

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.

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Table B-5. Indexes of aggregate weekly hours of production or nonsupervisory workers¹ on private nonfarm payrolls by industry

(1982=100)

Industry	Not seasonally adjusted				Seasonally adjusted					
	Aug. 1991	June 1992	July 1992P	Aug. 1992P	Aug. 1991	Apr. 1992	May 1992	June 1992	July 1992P	Aug. 1992P
Total private	123.2	122.9	123.0	124.5	120.6	120.7	121.7	120.8	120.8	121.8
Goods-producing industries	107.3	105.6	104.3	106.1	104.0	103.6	104.6	103.3	103.4	102.7
Mining	62.9	56.6	55.9	57.1	61.5	57.6	57.1	55.6	55.6	56.0
Construction	136.2	130.5	132.8	134.6	122.9	121.9	125.2	122.4	122.3	121.2
Manufacturing	104.0	103.6	101.3	103.2	102.8	102.8	103.3	102.4	102.6	101.9
Durable goods	100.2	100.5	97.6	98.8	100.0	99.2	100.1	99.0	99.0	98.5
Lumber and wood products	123.4	124.0	123.8	125.0	117.8	121.4	121.7	118.8	120.9	119.4
Furniture and fixtures	115.0	116.2	113.3	116.0	113.4	116.0	116.0	115.8	117.5	114.2
Stone, clay, and glass products	106.0	106.8	106.1	106.9	102.1	103.3	103.8	103.3	103.6	103.1
Primary metal industries	88.5	88.3	86.4	87.2	88.7	87.6	88.1	87.1	87.1	87.1
Blast furnaces and basic steel products	78.4	76.2	75.5	74.9	78.3	76.6	76.4	75.5	74.7	74.3
Fabricated metal products	102.2	102.8	99.6	101.5	101.9	101.1	102.6	101.4	102.0	101.3
Industrial machinery and equipment	90.6	91.4	89.1	89.7	92.0	90.5	92.1	91.0	90.7	91.0
Electronic and other electrical equipment	100.9	101.4	98.1	98.8	101.3	100.2	101.6	100.5	100.4	99.0
Transportation equipment	113.8	113.8	107.9	109.6	115.1	112.6	112.2	111.2	109.8	110.6
Motor vehicles and equipment	126.5	133.1	124.6	128.1	128.1	131.0	128.6	128.9	126.9	128.2
Instruments and related products	83.5	81.9	78.9	79.4	84.0	81.3	82.3	81.5	80.6	79.9
Miscellaneous manufacturing	100.2	99.9	96.8	100.0	99.0	99.9	100.5	99.8	101.5	98.3
Nondurable goods	109.3	107.9	106.6	109.4	106.7	107.8	107.8	107.2	107.5	106.7
Food and kindred products	120.2	110.3	114.1	120.5	111.2	112.1	111.5	110.6	111.4	111.5
Tobacco products	74.8	64.7	62.3	71.3	73.9	72.7	70.0	71.4	70.9	70.4
Textile mill products	101.2	101.8	97.8	99.8	98.8	100.6	100.3	99.9	99.3	97.4
Apparel and other textile products	93.4	95.1	91.3	93.8	92.6	93.6	94.3	93.5	94.9	92.8
Paper and allied products	110.4	111.7	110.5	110.9	109.6	111.3	111.3	110.6	110.3	109.9
Printing and publishing	123.7	122.0	121.9	123.8	123.4	123.5	124.1	123.5	123.6	123.5
Chemicals and allied products	101.7	100.8	98.5	99.8	101.4	99.8	100.7	100.1	99.1	99.5
Petroleum and coal products	88.3	86.5	86.2	85.8	86.1	84.8	86.5	82.2	83.3	83.5
Rubber and misc. plastics products	124.3	131.0	126.0	128.5	124.2	129.5	128.8	129.3	129.0	128.2
Leather and leather products	59.8	60.0	57.4	58.6	58.0	59.0	58.7	57.8	60.2	56.8
Service-producing industries	130.4	130.6	131.4	132.8	128.0	128.4	129.4	128.7	128.7	130.4
Transportation and public utilities	114.6	114.7	114.5	115.3	113.6	112.0	113.7	113.2	113.4	114.5
Wholesale trade	114.4	113.7	113.4	113.7	113.5	112.9	113.0	112.4	111.8	112.8
Retail trade	123.4	121.4	122.5	124.0	119.4	118.8	119.6	118.8	118.4	119.9
Finance, insurance, and real estate	120.2	119.9	120.6	122.7	118.4	118.3	119.0	118.4	118.1	120.9
Services	147.6	150.0	151.2	152.8	145.5	147.6	149.0	148.3	148.6	150.6

¹ See footnote 1, table B-2.

P = preliminary.

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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	45.2	P49.7	P41.7				
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	54.4	P48.2	P42.4					
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	49.7	P51.4	P46.3							
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	P48.7	P43.1										
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	42.4	P52.2	P35.6				
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	50.4	P47.1	P36.0					
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	41.4	P48.6	P39.9							
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	18.4	18.0	19.4	24.1	25.2	25.9	28.8	37.4	40.6	41.4	38.1
1992	P42.4	P30.9										

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.