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THE EMPLOYMENT SITUATION: SEPTEMBER 1992

Both employment and unemployment were about unchanged in September the Bureau of Labor Statistics of the U.S. Department of Labor reported today. At 7.5 percent in September, the unemployment rate was little different from the August figure but three-tenths of a percentage point below the June rate of 7.8 percent.

Nonfarm payroll jobs were little changed in September, after declining in the prior month. In the private sector, job gains in services were accompanied by further job losses in manufacturing and construction. Government employment fell at the local level, as many jobs funded through the special summer youth program came to an end.

Unemployment (Household Survey Data)

The unemployment rate, 7.5 percent, and the number of unemployed persons, 9.6 million, were little changed in September from the previous month, though both have edged down from June levels. Jobless rates for each of the major demographic groups showed little movement over the month. Rates in September were 7.1 percent for adult men, 6.3 percent for adult women, 20.4 percent for teenagers, 6.7 percent for whites, 13.7 percent for blacks, and 11.9 percent for Hispanics. (See tables A-1 and A-2.)

Both the number of job losers and long-term unemployed--two other key unemployment measures--were also little changed in September. (See tables A-5 and A-6.)

Total Employment and the Labor Force (Household Survey Data)

Total employment held at 117.7 million in September, after seasonal adjustment. The employment-population ratio--the percentage of the working-age population that is employed--was 61.3 percent. This ratio has shown no clear movement for about a year. (See table A-1.)

The rapid labor force growth between last November and June ceased over the summer. At 127.3 million in September, the civilian labor force was little changed both over the month and from the June level. The labor force participation rate--the percentage of the working-age population that is either working or looking for work--was 66.3 percent in September, down 0.3 percentage point from its all-time high of 66.6 percent last reached in June and July. (See table A-1.)

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

Category	Quarterly averages		Monthly data			Aug. - Sept. change
	1992		1992			
	II	III	July	Aug.	Sept.	
HOUSEHOLD DATA	Thousands of persons					
Civilian labor force..	127,180	127,414	127,532	127,437	127,273	-164
Employment.....	117,635	117,737	117,772	117,737	117,701	-36
Unemployment.....	9,545	9,677	9,760	9,700	9,572	-128
Not in labor force....	64,130	64,372	64,090	64,353	64,674	321
Discouraged workers.	1,125	1,148	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
	Percent of labor force					
Unemployment rates:						
All workers.....	7.5	7.6	7.7	7.6	7.5	-0.1
Adult men.....	7.2	7.2	7.2	7.3	7.1	-.2
Adult women.....	6.2	6.5	6.5	6.5	6.3	-.2
Teenagers.....	21.0	20.4	21.0	19.8	20.4	.6
White.....	6.5	6.7	6.7	6.6	6.7	1
Black.....	14.5	14.2	14.6	14.3	13.7	-.6
Hispanic origin...	11.2	11.7	11.9	11.2	11.9	.7
ESTABLISHMENT DATA	Thousands of jobs.					
Nonfarm employment....	108,432	p108,490	108,594	p108,466	p108,409	p-57
Goods-producing 1/..	23,516	p23,380	23,459	p23,364	p23,318	p-46
Construction.....	4,612	p4,578	4,584	p4,586	p4,565	p-21
Manufacturing.....	18,263	p18,172	18,242	p18,150	p18,124	p-26
Service-producing 1/	84,916	p85,109	85,135	p85,102	p85,091	p-11
Retail trade.....	19,161	p19,131	19,184	p19,105	p19,105	p0
Services.....	28,798	p28,990	28,971	p28,964	p29,036	p72
Government.....	18,542	p18,627	18,606	p18,681	p18,593	p-88
	Hours of work					
Average weekly hours:						
Total private.....	34.4	p34.4	34.3	p34.6	p34.3	p-0.3
Manufacturing.....	41.1	p40.9	41.0	p41.0	p40.8	p-.2
Overtime.....	3.9	p3.7	3.8	p3.7	p3.5	p-.2

1/ Includes other industries, not shown separately.

p=preliminary.

N.A.= not available.

Discouraged Workers (Household Survey Data)

The number of discouraged workers--persons who want to work but are not looking for jobs because they think their search would be in vain--was essentially unchanged at 1.1 million in the third quarter of 1992. There has been little movement in the size of this group over the past year. (See table A-11.)

Industry Payroll Employment (Establishment Survey Data)

Nonfarm payroll employment was little changed in September, following a decline of 128,000 (as revised) in August. Gains took place in the services industry, but there were also further declines in construction and manufacturing and a drop in local government employment. (See table B-1.)

Manufacturing employment declined by 26,000 in September. Although not nearly as large as the August drop (92,000), this movement indicates that the manufacturing industry continues to be weak. Job losses over the past year totaled nearly 300,000. Notable over-the-month declines occurred in aircraft, apparel, and furniture, as well as in the automobile and food processing industries, which tend to be relatively volatile on a monthly basis. In contrast, employment increased in industrial machinery, textiles, and paper products.

The construction industry, which has exhibited renewed weakness following small employment gains in the spring, lost another 21,000 jobs in September. Employment in mining was unchanged in September, marking the first month in over a year and a half that this industry did not lose jobs.

Wholesale trade employment declined by 9,000 in September, continuing its 3-1/2 year trend of monthly job losses. Retail trade was unchanged, after falling sharply in August.

In the services industry, employment has risen at an uneven pace over the past year, averaging 50,000 a month. A rise of 72,000 in September followed little change in the prior month. Finance employment edged up by 7,000, and the transportation industry gained 9,000 jobs, recovering most of its August decline.

Total government employment declined by 88,000, partially offsetting increases in July and August. Local jurisdictions have accounted for most of these employment swings, which are largely a reflection of a build-up and subsequent wind-down of special summer youth job programs.

Weekly Hours (Establishment Survey Data)

The average workweek for production or nonsupervisory workers on private nonfarm payrolls declined 0.3 hour in September, reversing the increase in August and returning to the June and July levels. The workweek for manufacturing production workers declined 0.2 hour to 40.8 hours. Factory overtime also declined 0.2 hour in September to 3.5 hours. (See table B-2.)

The index of aggregate weekly hours of private production or nonsupervisory workers declined 1.1 percent to 120.4 (1982=100) in September, after seasonal adjustment. The manufacturing index declined 0.8 percent to 101.1. (See table B-5.)

Hourly and Weekly Earnings (Establishment Survey Data)

Both average hourly and weekly earnings of private production or nonsupervisory workers were down in September, after seasonal adjustment, by 0.2 and 1.1 percent, respectively. Unadjusted average hourly earnings were up 11 cents to \$10.67 in September, while average weekly earnings declined \$3.62 to \$365.98. Over the past year, average hourly and weekly earnings increased 2.2 and 1.3 percent, respectively. (See table B-3.)

The Employment Situation for October 1992 will be released on Friday, November 6, at 8:30 A.M. (EST).

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					
	Sept. 1991	Aug. 1992	Sept. 1992	Sept. 1991	May 1992	June 1992	July 1992	Aug. 1992	Sept. 1992
TOTAL									
Civilian noninstitutional population	190,122	191,790	191,947	190,122	191,307	191,455	191,622	191,790	191,947
Civilian labor force	125,405	128,473	127,044	125,590	127,160	127,549	127,532	127,437	127,273
Participation rate	66.0	67.0	66.2	66.1	66.5	66.6	66.6	66.4	66.3
Employed	117,335	119,082	117,953	117,089	117,856	117,574	117,772	117,737	117,701
Employment-population ratio	61.7	62.1	61.5	61.6	61.5	61.4	61.5	61.4	61.3
Agriculture	3,425	3,561	3,367	3,283	3,178	3,252	3,204	3,218	3,242
Nonagricultural industries	113,910	115,522	114,587	113,806	114,478	114,322	114,568	114,519	114,459
Unemployed	8,070	9,390	9,090	8,501	9,504	9,975	9,760	9,700	9,572
Unemployment rate	6.4	7.3	7.2	6.8	7.5	7.8	7.7	7.6	7.5
Not in labor force	64,717	63,317	64,904	64,532	64,147	63,906	64,090	64,353	64,674
Men, 16 years and over									
Civilian noninstitutional population	90,736	91,653	91,739	90,736	91,392	91,472	91,563	91,653	91,739
Civilian labor force	68,481	70,180	69,272	68,722	69,469	69,534	69,341	69,444	69,544
Participation rate	75.5	76.6	75.5	75.7	76.0	76.0	75.7	75.8	75.8
Employed	64,069	65,151	64,370	63,767	63,893	63,736	63,799	63,860	64,037
Employment-population ratio	70.6	71.1	70.2	70.3	69.9	69.7	69.7	69.8	69.8
Unemployed	4,412	5,028	4,903	4,955	5,577	5,798	5,541	5,584	5,506
Unemployment rate	6.4	7.2	7.1	7.2	8.0	8.3	8.0	8.0	7.9
Men, 20 years and over									
Civilian noninstitutional population	84,023	85,010	85,075	84,023	84,755	84,842	84,944	85,010	85,075
Civilian labor force	65,087	66,046	65,776	65,086	66,004	65,948	65,861	65,913	65,798
Participation rate	77.5	77.7	77.3	77.5	77.9	77.7	77.5	77.5	77.3
Employed	61,338	61,748	61,638	60,843	61,167	61,062	61,090	61,105	61,107
Employment-population ratio	73.0	72.6	72.5	72.4	72.2	72.0	71.9	71.8	71.8
Agriculture	2,520	2,539	2,519	2,400	2,370	2,374	2,362	2,366	2,399
Nonagricultural industries	58,818	59,209	59,119	58,443	58,797	58,688	58,727	58,739	58,708
Unemployed	3,749	4,298	4,137	4,243	4,838	4,887	4,771	4,808	4,690
Unemployment rate	5.8	6.5	6.3	6.5	7.3	7.4	7.2	7.3	7.1
Women, 16 years and over									
Civilian noninstitutional population	99,386	100,137	100,208	99,386	99,915	99,982	100,060	100,137	100,208
Civilian labor force	56,924	58,293	57,771	56,868	57,691	58,015	58,191	57,993	57,729
Participation rate	57.3	58.2	57.7	57.2	57.7	58.0	58.2	57.9	57.6
Employed	53,266	53,931	53,584	53,322	53,764	53,838	53,973	53,877	53,664
Employment-population ratio	53.6	53.9	53.5	53.7	53.8	53.8	53.9	53.8	53.6
Unemployed	3,659	4,362	4,187	3,546	3,927	4,178	4,219	4,117	4,065
Unemployment rate	6.4	7.5	7.2	6.2	6.8	7.2	7.2	7.1	7.0
Women, 20 years and over									
Civilian noninstitutional population	92,797	93,635	93,703	92,797	93,416	93,479	93,562	93,635	93,703
Civilian labor force	53,867	54,625	54,732	53,650	54,432	54,804	54,989	54,801	54,505
Participation rate	58.0	58.3	58.4	57.8	58.3	58.6	58.8	58.5	58.2
Employed	50,742	50,818	51,141	50,639	51,109	51,322	51,406	51,236	51,049
Employment-population ratio	54.7	54.3	54.6	54.6	54.7	54.9	54.9	54.7	54.5
Agriculture	715	655	624	667	618	672	613	617	583
Nonagricultural industries	50,027	50,163	50,517	49,972	50,494	50,650	50,793	50,619	50,467
Unemployed	3,125	3,807	3,591	3,011	3,322	3,482	3,583	3,565	3,456
Unemployment rate	5.8	7.0	6.6	5.6	6.1	6.4	6.5	6.5	6.3
Both sexes, 16 to 19 years									
Civilian noninstitutional population	13,302	13,145	13,169	13,302	13,136	13,134	13,116	13,145	13,169
Civilian labor force	6,451	7,801	6,536	6,725	6,797	6,775	6,682	6,724	6,970
Participation rate	48.5	59.3	49.6	51.5	51.2	51.8	50.9	51.1	52.9
Employed	5,255	6,517	5,174	5,807	5,381	5,190	5,278	5,396	5,545
Employment-population ratio	39.5	49.6	39.3	42.2	41.0	39.5	40.2	41.0	42.1
Agriculture	190	367	224	218	193	206	229	235	261
Nonagricultural industries	5,064	6,150	4,950	5,591	5,188	4,984	5,047	5,161	5,284
Unemployed	1,196	1,285	1,362	1,247	1,344	1,607	1,408	1,328	1,425
Unemployment rate	18.5	16.5	20.8	18.2	20.0	23.6	21.0	19.8	20.4

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					
	Sept. 1991	Aug. 1992	Sept. 1992	Sept. 1991	May 1992	June 1992	July 1992	Aug. 1992	Sept. 1992
WHITE									
Civilian noninstitutional population	161,738	162,791	162,891	161,738	162,483	162,575	162,682	162,791	162,891
Civilian labor force	107,414	109,497	108,450	107,593	108,647	108,711	108,863	108,676	108,665
Participation rate	66.4	67.3	66.6	66.5	66.9	66.9	66.9	66.8	66.7
Employed	101,276	102,501	101,597	101,053	101,814	101,270	101,570	101,455	101,389
Employment-population ratio	62.6	63.0	62.4	62.5	62.5	62.3	62.4	62.3	62.2
Unemployed	6,138	6,996	6,853	6,540	7,032	7,441	7,292	7,221	7,276
Unemployment rate	5.7	6.4	6.3	6.1	6.5	6.8	6.7	6.6	6.7
Men, 20 years and over									
Civilian labor force	56,426	57,093	56,890	56,457	57,072	56,960	56,945	56,944	56,918
Participation rate	77.9	78.1	77.8	77.9	78.2	78.0	77.9	77.9	77.8
Employed	53,444	53,831	53,687	53,040	53,372	53,196	53,316	53,298	53,261
Employment-population ratio	73.8	73.6	73.4	73.2	73.2	72.9	73.0	72.9	72.8
Unemployed	2,982	3,263	3,204	3,417	3,699	3,764	3,629	3,646	3,658
Unemployment rate	5.3	5.7	5.6	6.1	6.5	6.6	6.4	6.4	6.4
Women, 20 years and over									
Civilian labor force	45,401	45,850	45,992	45,240	45,845	46,049	46,290	46,029	45,871
Participation rate	57.7	57.9	58.0	57.5	58.0	58.2	58.5	58.1	57.9
Employed	43,121	43,025	43,312	43,040	43,468	43,548	43,643	43,416	43,269
Employment-population ratio	54.8	54.3	54.7	54.7	55.0	55.1	55.1	54.8	54.6
Unemployed	2,280	2,825	2,680	2,200	2,377	2,502	2,647	2,613	2,602
Unemployment rate	5.0	6.2	5.8	4.9	5.2	5.4	5.7	5.7	5.7
Both sexes, 16 to 19 years									
Civilian labor force	5,587	6,554	5,567	5,896	5,730	5,702	5,627	5,703	5,876
Participation rate	52.6	62.5	53.1	55.5	54.6	54.4	53.8	54.4	56.0
Employed	4,711	5,646	4,598	4,973	4,774	4,527	4,611	4,741	4,859
Employment-population ratio	44.3	53.9	43.8	46.8	45.5	43.2	44.1	45.2	46.3
Unemployed	877	908	969	923	956	1,175	1,016	962	1,017
Unemployment rate	15.7	13.9	17.4	15.7	16.7	20.6	18.1	16.9	17.3
Men	16.5	14.9	18.5	16.9	18.5	22.1	19.2	18.8	18.8
Women	14.8	12.7	16.1	14.3	14.7	18.9	16.8	14.7	15.5
BLACK									
Civilian noninstitutional population	21,683	21,997	22,027	21,683	21,909	21,937	21,966	21,997	22,027
Civilian labor force	13,685	14,302	13,963	13,731	13,870	14,092	14,026	14,164	14,008
Participation rate	63.1	65.0	63.4	63.3	63.3	64.2	63.8	64.4	63.6
Employed	12,055	12,307	12,105	12,043	11,827	11,997	11,979	12,143	12,084
Employment-population ratio	55.6	55.9	55.0	55.5	54.0	54.7	54.5	55.2	54.9
Unemployed	1,630	1,995	1,857	1,688	2,044	2,095	2,047	2,021	1,924
Unemployment rate	11.9	14.0	13.3	12.3	14.7	14.9	14.6	14.3	13.7
Men, 20 years and over									
Civilian labor force	6,417	6,549	6,495	6,414	6,497	6,532	6,480	6,554	6,492
Participation rate	73.6	73.8	73.0	73.6	73.5	73.8	73.1	73.8	73.0
Employed	5,773	5,701	5,714	5,702	5,590	5,633	5,591	5,645	5,635
Employment-population ratio	66.2	64.2	64.3	65.4	63.3	63.6	63.1	63.6	63.4
Unemployed	644	848	781	712	907	899	889	910	857
Unemployment rate	10.0	12.9	12.0	11.1	14.0	13.8	13.7	13.9	13.2
Women, 20 years and over									
Civilian labor force	6,574	6,791	6,715	6,560	6,590	6,754	6,743	6,791	6,692
Participation rate	60.4	61.5	60.7	60.3	59.9	61.3	61.1	61.5	60.5
Employed	5,855	5,958	5,964	5,876	5,793	5,893	5,912	5,982	5,982
Employment-population ratio	53.8	53.9	53.9	54.0	52.6	53.5	53.6	54.1	54.1
Unemployed	719	833	751	684	798	861	831	809	711
Unemployment rate	10.9	12.3	11.2	10.4	12.1	12.7	12.3	11.9	10.6
Both sexes, 16 to 19 years									
Civilian labor force	694	962	753	757	783	806	803	819	823
Participation rate	33.2	46.4	36.3	38.3	37.8	39.0	38.9	39.5	39.7
Employed	427	647	428	465	444	471	476	517	467
Employment-population ratio	20.4	31.2	20.6	22.3	21.4	22.8	23.0	25.0	22.5
Unemployed	267	315	325	292	339	335	327	302	356
Unemployment rate	38.5	32.7	43.2	38.6	43.3	41.6	40.7	36.9	43.3
Men	40.8	36.1	44.8	40.7	43.8	46.8	41.7	42.7	45.0
Women	35.7	29.1	41.4	35.9	42.8	35.6	39.6	30.7	41.3

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					
	Sept. 1991	Aug. 1992	Sept. 1992	Sept. 1991	May 1992	June 1992	July 1992	Aug. 1992	Sept. 1992
HISPANIC ORIGIN									
Civilian noninstitutional population	14,869	15,303	15,342	14,869	15,184	15,224	15,263	15,303	15,342
Civilian labor force	9,848	10,267	10,221	9,852	10,101	10,135	10,166	10,099	10,250
Participation rate	66.2	67.1	66.6	66.3	66.5	66.6	66.6	66.6	66.8
Employed	8,808	9,127	9,051	8,782	8,956	8,911	8,958	8,966	9,033
Employment-population ratio	59.2	59.6	59.0	59.1	59.0	58.5	58.7	58.6	58.9
Unemployed	1,038	1,140	1,170	1,070	1,144	1,224	1,208	1,133	1,217
Unemployment rate	10.5	11.1	11.4	10.9	11.3	12.1	11.9	11.2	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					
	Sept. 1991	Aug. 1992	Sept. 1992	Sept. 1991	May 1992	June 1992	July 1992	Aug. 1992	Sept. 1992
CHARACTERISTIC									
Civilian employed, 16 years and over	117,335	119,082	117,953	117,089	117,656	117,574	117,772	117,737	117,701
Married men, spouse present	40,753	40,362	40,583	40,440	40,468	40,373	40,208	40,322	40,261
Married women, spouse present	29,933	29,725	30,156	29,833	30,209	30,403	30,319	30,239	30,036
Women who maintain families	6,554	6,590	6,678	6,551	6,562	6,579	6,546	6,663	6,671
OCCUPATION									
Managerial and professional specialty	30,965	30,746	31,074	31,041	30,918	30,948	30,945	31,230	31,128
Technical, sales, and administrative support	35,879	36,948	36,378	36,030	37,340	36,985	37,033	36,874	36,634
Service occupations	15,946	16,316	16,186	16,061	16,126	16,078	16,016	15,949	16,300
Precision production, craft, and repair	13,064	13,536	13,408	13,064	13,123	12,949	13,311	13,284	13,368
Operators, fabricators, and laborers	17,793	17,460	17,156	17,383	16,915	17,160	17,002	16,940	16,723
Farming, forestry, and fishing	3,668	4,076	3,751	3,452	3,332	3,381	3,444	3,502	3,519
INDUSTRY AND CLASS OF WORKER									
Agriculture:									
Wage and salary workers	1,807	1,922	1,803	1,715	1,670	1,701	1,715	1,698	1,701
Self-employed workers	1,510	1,518	1,461	1,437	1,403	1,393	1,390	1,433	1,399
Unpaid family workers	109	122	103	117	98	130	112	100	109
Nonagricultural Industries:									
Wage and salary workers	104,727	106,572	105,648	104,645	105,738	105,308	105,636	105,725	105,559
Government	17,847	17,840	18,482	17,944	17,871	18,220	18,321	18,449	18,556
Private industries	86,880	88,732	87,166	86,701	87,865	87,087	87,316	87,276	87,002
Private households	982	1,249	1,163	1,013	1,060	1,175	1,251	1,115	1,193
Other industries	85,898	87,483	86,003	85,688	86,805	85,912	86,064	86,161	85,810
Self-employed workers	8,980	8,720	8,728	8,955	8,554	8,569	8,674	8,634	8,676
Unpaid family workers	203	230	210	201	242	250	260	242	208
PERSONS AT WORK PART TIME¹									
All Industries:									
Part time for economic reasons	5,941	6,484	5,888	6,327	6,524	6,040	6,324	6,326	6,304
Slack work	3,048	3,048	2,831	3,358	3,356	3,312	3,321	3,289	3,104
Could only find part-time work	2,545	3,118	2,754	2,663	2,861	2,551	2,708	2,861	2,884
Voluntary part time	15,317	12,286	15,131	15,021	14,514	15,241	15,008	15,168	14,791
Nonagricultural Industries:									
Part time for economic reasons	5,615	6,201	5,641	6,040	6,210	5,824	6,058	6,091	6,079
Slack work	2,829	2,890	2,665	3,158	3,130	3,166	3,149	3,158	2,961
Could only find part-time work	2,445	3,004	2,667	2,584	2,780	2,477	2,637	2,761	2,843
Voluntary part time	14,827	11,856	14,637	14,561	14,051	14,821	14,551	14,783	14,336

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					
	Sept. 1991	Aug. 1992	Sept. 1992	Sept. 1991	May 1992	June 1992	July 1992	Aug. 1992	Sept. 1992
CHARACTERISTIC									
Total, 16 years and over	8,501	9,700	9,572	6.8	7.5	7.8	7.7	7.6	7.5
Men, 20 years and over	4,243	4,808	4,690	6.5	7.3	7.4	7.2	7.3	7.1
Women, 20 years and over	3,011	3,565	3,456	5.6	6.1	8.4	6.5	6.5	6.3
Both sexes, 16 to 19 years	1,247	1,328	1,425	18.2	20.0	23.6	21.0	19.8	20.4
Married men, spouse present	1,907	2,286	2,249	4.5	5.1	5.3	5.3	5.4	5.3
Married women, spouse present	1,422	1,566	1,598	4.5	4.9	5.3	5.3	4.9	5.1
Women who maintain families	847	781	658	9.0	10.0	10.1	10.6	10.5	9.0
Full-time workers	6,977	8,037	7,862	6.5	7.1	7.5	7.4	7.4	7.2
Part-time workers	1,508	1,658	1,726	8.4	9.5	9.3	9.1	9.1	9.5
Labor force time lost ²	—	—	—	7.7	8.3	8.4	8.4	8.4	8.3
OCCUPATION³									
Managerial and professional specialty	896	1,051	1,047	2.8	3.2	3.2	3.1	3.3	3.3
Technical, sales, and administrative support	1,951	2,385	2,305	5.1	5.6	6.0	6.1	6.1	5.9
Precision production, craft, and repair	1,139	1,232	1,239	6.0	8.7	9.2	8.6	8.5	8.5
Operators, fabricators, and laborers	1,927	2,141	2,109	10.0	11.4	11.3	11.4	11.2	11.2
Farming, forestry, and fishing	297	297	357	7.9	8.0	8.4	8.8	7.8	9.2
INDUSTRY									
Nonagricultural private wage and salary workers	6,538	7,575	7,393	7.0	7.8	8.0	7.8	8.0	7.8
Goods-producing industries	2,500	2,769	2,801	8.9	9.7	10.3	10.1	10.0	10.1
Mining	73	75	43	9.6	8.5	9.2	10.6	11.7	6.1
Construction	954	1,034	1,057	15.7	16.9	17.6	16.5	17.0	17.5
Manufacturing	1,473	1,660	1,701	6.9	7.7	8.3	8.3	7.9	8.1
Durable goods	874	1,001	988	7.0	7.7	8.2	8.3	8.4	8.4
Nondurable goods	599	659	713	6.8	7.6	8.4	8.3	7.4	7.8
Service-producing industries	4,039	4,806	4,592	6.2	7.0	7.0	6.9	7.1	6.9
Transportation and public utilities	330	353	384	4.9	4.9	5.4	5.7	6.3	5.7
Wholesale and retail trade	1,848	2,253	2,108	7.8	8.5	8.7	8.6	9.2	8.7
Finance and service industries	1,861	2,200	2,100	5.4	6.3	6.1	6.0	6.1	5.9
Government workers	630	633	661	3.4	3.5	3.5	3.3	3.3	3.4
Agricultural wage and salary workers	217	214	297	11.2	13.6	13.3	14.3	11.2	14.8

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					
	Sept. 1991	Aug. 1992	Sept. 1992	Sept. 1991	May 1992	June 1992	July 1992	Aug. 1992	Sept. 1992
DURATION									
Less than 5 weeks	3,452	3,248	3,407	3,344	3,405	3,573	3,415	3,314	3,301
5 to 14 weeks	2,433	2,925	2,569	2,798	2,601	2,794	2,779	2,882	2,929
15 weeks and over	2,185	3,217	3,114	2,422	3,361	3,675	3,616	3,563	3,472
15 to 26 weeks	1,087	1,152	1,155	1,260	1,388	1,520	1,476	1,521	1,388
27 weeks and over	1,098	2,064	1,959	1,162	1,973	2,155	2,140	2,042	2,084
Average (mean) duration, in weeks	13.9	17.9	17.9	14.2	18.3	18.6	18.3	18.2	18.3
Median duration, in weeks	6.3	8.7	8.1	7.4	9.0	8.7	8.5	8.9	9.4
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	42.8	34.6	37.5	39.0	36.4	35.6	34.8	34.0	34.0
5 to 14 weeks	30.2	31.2	28.3	32.7	27.8	27.8	28.3	29.5	30.2
15 weeks and over	27.1	34.3	34.3	28.3	35.9	36.6	36.9	36.5	35.8
15 to 26 weeks	13.5	12.3	12.7	14.7	14.8	15.1	15.0	15.6	14.3
27 weeks and over	13.6	22.0	21.6	13.6	21.1	21.5	21.8	20.9	21.5

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Table A-6. Reason for unemployment

(Numbers in thousands)

Reason	Not seasonally adjusted			Seasonally adjusted					
	Sept. 1991	Aug. 1992	Sept. 1992	Sept. 1991	May 1992	June 1992	July 1992	Aug. 1992	Sept. 1992
NUMBER OF UNEMPLOYED									
Job losers	4,196	4,996	4,781	4,805	5,486	5,663	5,493	5,419	5,470
On layoff	831	1,034	1,019	1,149	1,189	1,358	1,314	1,250	1,421
Other job losers	3,365	3,962	3,762	3,656	4,297	4,305	4,179	4,168	4,049
Job leavers	1,026	1,109	1,028	946	1,002	1,050	1,015	1,031	953
Reentrants	2,142	2,325	2,404	2,036	2,157	2,295	2,295	2,257	2,290
New entrants	706	959	877	783	856	1,045	990	955	956
PERCENT DISTRIBUTION									
Total unemployed	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Job losers	52.0	53.2	52.6	56.1	57.7	56.3	56.1	56.1	56.6
On layoff	10.3	11.0	11.2	13.4	12.5	13.5	13.4	12.9	14.7
Other job losers	41.7	42.2	41.4	42.7	45.2	42.8	42.7	43.1	41.9
Job leavers	12.7	11.8	11.3	11.0	10.5	10.4	10.4	10.7	9.9
Reentrants	26.5	24.8	26.4	23.8	22.7	22.8	23.4	23.4	23.7
New entrants	8.7	10.2	9.6	9.1	9.0	10.4	10.1	9.9	9.9
UNEMPLOYED AS A PERCENT OF THE CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE									
Job losers	3.3	3.9	3.8	3.8	4.3	4.4	4.3	4.3	4.3
Job leavers8	.9	.8	.8	.8	.8	.8	.8	.7
Reentrants	1.7	1.8	1.9	1.6	1.7	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8
New entrants6	.7	.7	.6	.7	.8	.8	.7	.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		
	III	IV	I	II	III	July	Aug.	Sept.
U-1 Persons unemployed 15 weeks or longer as a percent of the civilian labor force	1.9	2.1	2.5	2.6	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.7
U-2 Job losers as a percent of the civilian labor force	3.8	3.8	4.1	4.3	4.3	4.3	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	5.5	6.0	6.2	6.2	6.2	6.3	6.2
U-4 Unemployed full-time jobseekers as a percent of the full-time civilian labor force	6.5	6.6	7.0	7.2	7.3	7.4	7.4	7.2
U-5a Total unemployed as a percent of the labor force, including the resident Armed Forces	6.7	6.9	7.1	7.4	7.5	7.6	7.5	7.4
U-5b Total unemployed as a percent of the civilian labor force	6.8	6.9	7.2	7.5	7.6	7.7	7.6	7.5
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	9.3	9.5	9.9	10.0	10.2	10.2	10.2	10.0
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 less 1/2 of the part-time labor force	10.1	10.4	10.7	10.9	11.0	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					
	Sept. 1991	Aug. 1992	Sept. 1992	Sept. 1991	May 1992	June 1992	July 1992	Aug. 1992	Sept. 1992
Total, 16 years and over	8,501	9,700	9,572	6.8	7.5	7.8	7.7	7.6	7.5
16 to 24 years	2,767	2,915	3,010	13.4	14.5	15.3	14.7	14.2	14.5
16 to 19 years	1,247	1,328	1,425	18.2	20.0	23.6	21.0	19.8	20.4
16 to 17 years	553	563	662	20.8	24.3	27.2	23.9	21.1	24.0
18 to 19 years	714	761	765	17.1	17.9	21.7	19.0	18.8	18.3
20 to 24 years	1,520	1,587	1,585	11.1	11.8	11.1	11.7	11.5	11.6
25 years and over	5,757	6,743	6,594	5.5	6.1	6.4	6.2	6.3	6.2
25 to 54 years	5,174	5,929	5,859	5.8	6.4	6.6	6.4	6.5	6.4
55 years and over	597	832	781	3.9	4.9	5.4	5.5	5.4	5.1
Men, 16 years and over	4,955	5,584	5,506	7.2	8.0	8.3	8.0	8.0	7.9
16 to 24 years	1,597	1,648	1,653	14.6	15.9	16.4	15.6	15.2	15.0
16 to 19 years	712	776	816	19.6	21.3	25.4	22.1	22.0	21.8
16 to 17 years	299	323	366	21.6	26.6	29.6	25.1	23.5	24.4
18 to 19 years	413	450	445	18.5	18.8	23.4	20.1	21.0	20.1
20 to 24 years	885	872	837	12.1	13.3	11.9	12.5	11.9	11.5
25 years and over	3,346	3,903	3,834	5.8	6.5	6.8	6.5	6.7	6.6
25 to 54 years	2,992	3,427	3,409	6.1	6.8	6.9	6.7	6.9	6.8
55 years and over	368	487	466	4.3	5.3	6.2	5.8	5.6	5.4
Women, 16 years and over	3,546	4,117	4,065	6.2	6.8	7.2	7.2	7.1	7.0
16 to 24 years	1,170	1,267	1,357	12.1	12.9	14.1	13.7	13.1	14.1
16 to 19 years	535	552	609	16.6	18.6	21.7	19.9	17.3	18.9
16 to 17 years	254	240	296	19.8	21.8	24.6	22.6	18.6	23.5
18 to 19 years	301	311	320	15.4	16.8	19.8	17.8	18.3	16.4
20 to 24 years	635	715	748	9.9	10.0	10.4	10.7	11.0	11.6
25 years and over	2,411	2,840	2,759	5.1	5.6	5.9	5.9	5.9	5.7
25 to 54 years	2,182	2,502	2,451	5.4	5.9	6.1	6.1	6.0	5.9
55 years and over	229	345	315	3.4	4.3	4.4	5.1	5.1	4.7

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			
	Sept. 1991	Sept. 1992					Number		Percent of labor force	
	Sept. 1991	Sept. 1992	Sept. 1991	Sept. 1992	Sept. 1991	Sept. 1992	Sept. 1991	Sept. 1992	Sept. 1991	Sept. 1992
VIETNAM-ERA VETERANS										
Total, 35 years and over	7,805	7,873	7,120	7,132	6,762	6,803	358	330	5.0	4.6
35 to 49 years	6,441	6,199	6,096	5,863	5,777	5,586	319	277	5.2	4.7
35 to 39 years	1,109	890	1,040	836	957	789	83	47	8.0	5.6
40 to 44 years	3,031	2,591	2,902	2,437	2,756	2,326	146	111	5.0	4.6
45 to 49 years	2,301	2,718	2,153	2,590	2,063	2,470	90	119	4.2	4.6
50 years and over	1,364	1,674	1,025	1,270	986	1,217	39	53	3.8	4.1
NONVETERANS										
Total, 35 to 49 years	18,576	19,638	17,360	18,306	16,588	17,330	772	976	4.4	5.3
35 to 39 years	8,516	8,826	8,041	8,359	7,866	7,881	375	478	4.7	5.7
40 to 44 years	5,838	6,328	5,434	5,876	5,207	5,571	227	304	4.2	5.2
45 to 49 years	4,222	4,484	3,886	4,072	3,716	3,878	170	194	4.4	4.8

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.

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					
	Sept. 1991	Aug. 1992	Sept. 1992	Sept. 1991	May 1992	June 1992	July 1992	Aug. 1992	Sept. 1992
California									
Civilian noninstitutional population	22,528	22,986	23,029	22,528	22,858	22,899	22,943	22,986	23,029
Civilian labor force	14,969	15,533	15,304	14,967	15,093	15,281	15,245	15,367	15,297
Employed	13,846	14,058	13,898	13,816	13,778	13,827	13,881	13,855	13,859
Unemployed	1,123	1,475	1,406	1,151	1,315	1,454	1,364	1,512	1,438
Unemployment rate	7.5	9.5	9.2	7.7	8.7	9.5	8.9	9.8	9.4
Florida									
Civilian noninstitutional population	10,404	10,623	10,644	10,404	10,562	10,582	10,603	10,623	10,644
Civilian labor force	6,473	6,703	6,663	6,464	6,540	6,591	6,644	6,599	6,646
Employed	5,954	6,074	6,059	5,958	6,023	6,031	6,073	6,018	6,052
Unemployed	519	629	603	506	517	560	571	581	593
Unemployment rate	8.0	9.4	9.1	7.8	7.9	8.5	8.6	8.8	8.9
Illinois									
Civilian noninstitutional population	8,926	8,970	8,975	8,926	8,957	8,961	8,966	8,970	8,975
Civilian labor force	6,010	6,119	6,112	6,004	6,179	6,220	6,102	6,051	6,108
Employed	5,612	5,719	5,737	5,562	5,682	5,683	5,590	5,655	5,696
Unemployed	398	400	375	442	497	537	512	396	412
Unemployment rate	6.6	6.5	6.1	7.4	8.0	8.6	8.4	6.5	6.7
Massachusetts									
Civilian noninstitutional population	4,624	4,630	4,631	4,624	4,628	4,628	4,629	4,630	4,631
Civilian labor force	3,125	3,156	3,083	3,139	3,123	3,149	3,150	3,119	3,095
Employed	2,846	2,903	2,824	2,851	2,864	2,870	2,888	2,859	2,829
Unemployed	279	253	259	288	259	279	261	260	266
Unemployment rate	8.9	8.0	8.4	9.2	8.3	8.8	8.3	8.3	8.6
Michigan									
Civilian noninstitutional population	7,020	7,040	7,042	7,020	7,033	7,035	7,037	7,040	7,042
Civilian labor force	4,510	4,705	4,622	4,512	4,623	4,586	4,638	4,631	4,633
Employed	4,093	4,304	4,230	4,081	4,224	4,182	4,201	4,215	4,225
Unemployed	417	400	391	431	399	404	437	415	407
Unemployment rate	9.2	8.5	8.5	9.6	8.6	8.8	9.4	9.0	8.8
New Jersey									
Civilian noninstitutional population	6,025	6,026	6,026	6,025	6,025	6,025	6,026	6,026	6,026
Civilian labor force	4,018	3,973	3,959	4,043	4,014	3,999	3,983	3,932	3,980
Employed	3,777	3,614	3,618	3,785	3,654	3,631	3,592	3,562	3,620
Unemployed	241	360	341	258	359	368	391	371	360
Unemployment rate	6.0	9.1	8.6	6.4	9.0	9.2	9.8	9.4	9.0
New York									
Civilian noninstitutional population	13,802	13,809	13,810	13,802	13,805	13,805	13,807	13,809	13,810
Civilian labor force	8,557	8,611	8,501	8,569	8,546	8,599	8,524	8,547	8,516
Employed	7,975	7,909	7,754	7,978	7,867	7,811	7,721	7,825	7,752
Unemployed	582	702	747	591	679	788	802	722	764
Unemployment rate	6.8	8.2	8.8	6.9	7.9	9.2	9.4	8.5	9.0

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					
	Sept. 1991	Aug. 1992	Sept. 1992	Sept. 1991	May 1992	June 1992	July 1992	Aug. 1992	Sept. 1992
North Carolina									
Civilian noninstitutional population	5,075	5,135	5,140	5,075	5,118	5,123	5,129	5,135	5,140
Civilian labor force	3,530	3,552	3,519	3,518	3,435	3,501	3,508	3,506	3,499
Employed	3,342	3,347	3,330	3,313	3,240	3,275	3,289	3,287	3,291
Unemployed	187	205	189	205	195	226	219	219	208
Unemployment rate	5.3	5.8	5.4	5.8	5.7	6.5	6.3	6.2	5.9
Ohio									
Civilian noninstitutional population	8,316	8,345	8,347	8,316	8,336	8,338	8,341	8,345	8,347
Civilian labor force	5,435	5,635	5,531	5,439	5,529	5,471	5,584	5,590	5,542
Employed	5,126	5,246	5,183	5,090	5,122	5,055	5,169	5,167	5,150
Unemployed	309	389	347	349	406	416	415	423	391
Unemployment rate	5.7	6.9	6.3	6.4	7.3	7.6	7.4	7.6	7.1
Pennsylvania									
Civilian noninstitutional population	9,419	9,446	9,449	9,419	9,438	9,440	9,443	9,446	9,449
Civilian labor force	5,915	6,082	6,004	5,935	5,974	5,968	5,962	6,061	6,030
Employed	5,542	5,627	5,585	5,527	5,510	5,514	5,506	5,565	5,574
Unemployed	373	455	419	408	464	454	456	496	456
Unemployment rate	6.3	7.5	7.0	6.9	7.8	7.6	7.7	8.2	7.6
Texas									
Civilian noninstitutional population	12,565	12,718	12,732	12,565	12,674	12,688	12,703	12,718	12,732
Civilian labor force	8,525	8,765	8,728	8,527	8,741	8,822	8,727	8,734	8,742
Employed	7,978	8,178	8,077	7,963	8,082	8,101	8,103	8,128	8,072
Unemployed	547	587	651	564	659	721	624	606	670
Unemployment rate	6.4	6.7	7.5	6.6	7.5	8.2	7.2	6.9	7.7

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,

HOUSEHOLD DATA

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Table A-11. Persons not in the labor force by reason, sex, and race, quarterly averages

(in thousands)

Reason, sex, and race	Not seasonally adjusted		Seasonally adjusted				
	1991	1992	1991		1992		
	III	III	III	IV	I	II	III
TOTAL							
Total not in labor force	63,702	63,414	64,712	64,949	64,580	64,130	64,372
Do not want a job now	58,193	57,492	58,833	59,157	58,325	58,095	58,054
Current activity: Going to school	4,432	4,075	6,914	6,814	6,864	6,624	6,528
Ill, disabled	5,008	5,196	5,031	5,128	5,047	4,941	5,215
Keeping house	23,322	21,609	23,188	22,942	22,030	22,047	21,432
Retired	19,628	20,635	19,385	18,575	19,723	19,979	20,383
Other activity	5,803	5,978	4,315	4,698	4,661	4,505	4,496
Want a job now	5,509	5,922	5,797	5,932	6,118	6,310	6,178
Reason not looking: School attendance	927	945	1,485	1,412	1,518	1,802	1,475
Ill health, disability	1,007	1,100	1,008	1,010	1,031	1,040	1,105
Home responsibilities	1,289	1,286	1,172	1,300	1,342	1,253	1,171
Think cannot get a job	1,078	1,149	1,084	1,084	1,084	1,125	1,148
Job-market factors	689	793	699	732	810	796	847
Personal factors	366	356	366	362	274	329	300
Other reasons ¹	1,210	1,443	1,068	1,117	1,143	1,090	1,279
Men							
Total, not in labor force	21,506	21,581	22,205	22,480	22,439	22,031	22,209
Do not want a job now	19,554	19,447	20,092	20,334	20,077	19,786	19,955
Want a job now	1,952	2,134	2,155	2,204	2,165	2,396	2,295
Reason not looking: School attendance	425	420	711	755	703	883	872
Ill health, disability	530	579	507	511	501	504	550
Think cannot get a job	478	533	470	438	477	548	532
Other reasons ¹	518	601	466	500	484	460	541
Women							
Total, not in labor force	42,196	41,834	42,507	42,469	42,141	42,099	42,164
Do not want a job now	38,639	38,045	38,741	38,823	38,249	38,309	38,100
Want a job now	3,557	3,789	3,642	3,728	3,953	3,915	3,883
Reason not looking: School attendance	502	525	774	657	815	919	804
Ill health, disability	478	521	500	499	530	536	554
Home responsibilities	1,289	1,286	1,172	1,300	1,342	1,253	1,171
Think cannot get a job	597	618	594	656	606	577	616
Other reasons	692	842	602	617	659	629	738
White							
Total, not in labor force	53,467	53,312	54,248	54,321	54,045	53,880	54,053
Do not want a job now	49,452	48,959	50,078	50,041	49,482	49,481	49,538
Want a job now	4,000	4,397	4,279	4,301	4,453	4,468	4,621
Reason not looking: School attendance	644	639	1,080	991	1,111	1,195	1,045
Ill health, disability	757	816	782	775	706	783	841
Home responsibilities	967	996	870	912	993	896	896
Think cannot get a job	714	805	736	748	710	762	832
Other reasons ¹	918	1,141	811	875	934	833	1,008
Black							
Total, not in labor force	7,917	7,765	8,078	8,226	8,131	8,007	7,931
Do not want a job now	6,676	6,485	6,799	6,842	6,648	6,522	6,542
Want a job now	1,241	1,280	1,341	1,349	1,508	1,541	1,331
Reason not looking: School attendance	238	250	394	336	336	494	372
Ill health, disability	219	254	211	219	314	212	246
Home responsibilities	250	240	245	330	321	302	232
Think cannot get a job	309	284	270	267	352	337	249
Other reasons ¹	226	251	222	196	186	197	231

¹ Includes small number of men not looking for work because of "home responsibilities."

NOTE: Detail may not add to not-in-labor force totals because of the weighting procedures.

ESTABLISHMENT DATA

ESTABLISHMENT DATA

Table B-1. Employees on nonfarm payrolls by industry

(In thousands)

Industry	Not seasonally adjusted				Seasonally adjusted					
	Sept. 1991	July 1992	Aug. 1992P	Sept. 1992P	Sept. 1991	May 1992	June 1992	July 1992	Aug. 1992P	Sept. 1992P
Total	108,751	108,298	108,225	108,868	108,293	108,496	108,423	108,594	108,466	108,409
Total private	90,638	90,668	90,728	90,551	89,906	89,950	89,885	89,988	89,785	89,816
Goods-producing industries	24,218	23,716	23,842	23,782	23,755	23,548	23,470	23,459	23,364	23,318
Mining	686	642	639	635	679	641	634	633	628	629
Oil and gas extraction	388.8	353.2	351.8	348.8	387	358	350	348	348	347
Construction	4,936	4,864	4,907	4,839	4,662	4,632	4,600	4,584	4,586	4,565
General building contractors	1,186.4	1,155.5	1,165.8	1,145.7	1,137	1,101	1,093	1,096	1,099	1,097
Manufacturing	18,596	18,210	18,296	18,308	18,414	18,275	18,236	18,242	18,150	18,124
Production workers	12,630	12,350	12,449	12,477	12,449	12,410	12,378	12,392	12,311	12,289
Durable goods	10,627	10,322	10,338	10,358	10,557	10,398	10,371	10,347	10,303	10,285
Production workers	7,036	6,836	6,864	6,897	6,964	6,896	6,876	6,867	6,832	6,821
Lumber and wood products	693.8	700.5	701.9	699.4	676	687	684	683	681	682
Furniture and fixtures	474.0	480.6	465.9	465.1	470	467	469	470	465	461
Stone, clay, and glass products	534.2	529.8	531.9	532.4	523	522	521	521	520	520
Primary metal industries	726.1	698.6	703.6	705.6	722	707	706	702	701	701
Blast furnaces and basic steel products	263.2	254.1	254.6	254.0	263	256	255	253	253	253
Fabricated metal products	1,365.7	1,325.3	1,335.9	1,342.4	1,354	1,343	1,338	1,335	1,333	1,330
Industrial machinery and equipment	1,985.4	1,941.1	1,936.5	1,943.9	1,989	1,959	1,954	1,947	1,942	1,946
Electronic and other electrical equipment	1,590.8	1,540.8	1,543.5	1,542.9	1,586	1,554	1,549	1,545	1,539	1,538
Transportation equipment	1,908.7	1,817.8	1,811.4	1,817.7	1,896	1,842	1,836	1,829	1,819	1,805
Motor vehicles and equipment	820.9	808.7	815.0	821.9	807	813	814	818	817	807
Instruments and related products	976.6	942.9	939.8	937.5	976	949	946	943	938	937
Miscellaneous manufacturing	371.4	364.4	367.7	370.9	365	368	368	372	365	365
Nondurable goods	7,969	7,888	7,958	7,950	7,857	7,877	7,865	7,895	7,847	7,839
Production workers	5,594	5,514	5,585	5,580	5,485	5,514	5,502	5,525	5,479	5,468
Food and kindred products	1,760.9	1,720.4	1,754.2	1,750.3	1,676	1,678	1,671	1,685	1,672	1,665
Tobacco products	52.4	45.5	51.7	52.7	50	49	49	49	51	50
Textile mill products	680.3	675.6	681.2	684.6	674	679	680	682	675	678
Apparel and other textile products	1,024.9	1,006.2	1,017.7	1,015.2	1,017	1,026	1,023	1,034	1,014	1,006
Paper and allied products	689.7	692.2	693.0	695.7	688	691	689	689	687	694
Printing and publishing	1,527.7	1,517.1	1,515.5	1,514.6	1,533	1,522	1,520	1,522	1,520	1,521
Chemicals and allied products	1,072.7	1,075.7	1,078.0	1,070.6	1,071	1,073	1,073	1,070	1,071	1,070
Petroleum and coal products	161.9	157.4	157.5	155.2	159	156	155	154	154	153
Rubber and misc. plastics products	871.5	877.1	884.1	885.6	865	880	883	884	881	879
Leather and leather products	126.6	120.7	124.8	125.2	124	123	122	126	122	123
Service-producing industries	84,533	84,582	84,383	85,086	84,538	84,948	84,953	85,135	85,102	85,091
Transportation and public utilities	5,821	5,739	5,732	5,790	5,769	5,745	5,745	5,742	5,728	5,737
Transportation	3,561	3,503	3,499	3,571	3,513	3,522	3,524	3,524	3,513	3,522
Communications and public utilities	2,260	2,236	2,233	2,219	2,256	2,223	2,221	2,218	2,215	2,215
Wholesale trade	6,071	6,013	5,998	5,975	6,049	5,993	5,988	5,972	5,961	5,952
Durable goods	3,506	3,456	3,438	3,417	3,504	3,452	3,444	3,435	3,421	3,414
Nondurable goods	2,565	2,557	2,560	2,558	2,545	2,541	2,544	2,537	2,540	2,538
Retail trade	19,310	19,280	19,277	19,201	19,220	19,150	19,156	19,184	19,105	19,105
General merchandise stores	2,371.2	2,255.7	2,260.7	2,276.5	2,402	2,334	2,318	2,306	2,297	2,304
Food stores	3,196.1	3,195.0	3,174.8	3,168.9	3,201	3,188	3,192	3,179	3,168	3,172
Automotive dealers and service stations	2,012.5	2,040.2	2,043.3	2,032.7	1,993	2,007	2,011	2,012	2,013	2,013
Eating and drinking places	6,609.9	6,657.9	6,666.4	6,627.5	6,461	6,462	6,473	6,502	6,466	6,478
Finance, insurance, and real estate	6,673	6,746	6,741	6,680	6,663	6,681	6,672	6,660	6,663	6,668
Finance	3,203	3,254	3,251	3,232	3,207	3,234	3,232	3,228	3,228	3,235
Insurance	2,151	2,146	2,139	2,128	2,158	2,144	2,138	2,135	2,133	2,134
Real estate	1,319	1,346	1,351	1,320	1,298	1,303	1,302	1,297	1,302	1,299
Services	28,545	29,174	29,138	29,123	28,450	28,833	28,854	28,971	28,964	29,036
Business services	5,187.5	5,320.8	5,378.1	5,398.7	5,102	5,278	5,292	5,300	5,314	5,308
Health services	8,249.9	8,512.4	8,510.3	8,503.2	8,252	8,437	8,446	8,478	8,485	8,503

See footnotes at end of table.

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

(In thousands)

Industry	Not seasonally adjusted				Seasonally adjusted					
	Sept. 1991	July 1992	Aug. 1992 ^P	Sept. 1992 ^P	Sept. 1991	May 1992	June 1992	July 1992	Aug. 1992 ^P	Sept. 1992 ^P
Government	18,113	17,630	17,497	18,317	18,387	18,546	18,538	18,606	18,681	18,593
Federal	2,976	2,995	2,988	2,974	2,978	2,984	2,972	2,957	2,967	2,974
State	4,264	4,151	4,135	4,297	4,336	4,367	4,357	4,388	4,376	4,371
Local	10,873	10,484	10,374	11,046	11,073	11,195	11,209	11,261	11,338	11,248

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					
	Sept. 1991	July 1992	Aug. 1992 ^P	Sept. 1992 ^P	Sept. 1991	May 1992	June 1992	July 1992	Aug. 1992 ^P	Sept. 1992 ^P
Total private	34.6	34.6	35.0	34.3	34.4	34.6	34.3	34.3	34.6	34.3
Mining	44.8	43.2	44.5	44.1	44.2	44.3	43.4	43.7	44.4	43.9
Construction	39.1	38.9	39.1	37.1	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
Manufacturing	41.4	40.7	41.1	40.9	40.9	41.3	41.0	41.0	41.0	40.8
Overtime hours	4.2	3.7	4.0	3.9	3.7	4.1	3.8	3.8	3.7	3.5
Durable goods	41.8	41.2	41.5	41.1	41.4	41.9	41.5	41.6	41.6	41.1
Overtime hours	4.1	3.7	3.9	3.7	3.7	4.1	3.8	3.8	3.7	3.4
Lumber and wood products	40.8	40.6	41.0	40.2	40.2	40.8	40.1	40.8	40.5	40.2
Furniture and fixtures	39.9	39.7	40.1	39.4	39.1	40.0	39.8	40.1	39.6	39.2
Stone, clay, and glass products	42.6	42.7	42.9	42.7	41.9	42.5	42.3	42.5	42.3	42.2
Primary metal industries	43.1	43.1	43.0	42.9	42.6	43.6	43.2	43.1	43.1	42.4
Blast furnaces and basic steel products	44.0	44.0	43.9	43.2	43.4	44.1	43.8	43.8	43.9	41.3
Fabricated metal products	41.9	41.3	41.5	40.9	41.4	41.9	41.6	41.9	41.5	41.0
Industrial machinery and equipment	42.3	41.7	41.9	41.4	42.0	42.6	42.2	42.1	42.2	41.9
Electronic and other electrical equipment	41.0	40.6	41.0	40.7	40.7	41.5	41.1	41.3	41.2	40.9
Transportation equipment	42.8	41.1	41.9	41.3	42.1	42.2	41.9	41.5	42.2	41.2
Motor vehicles and equipment	43.9	41.9	42.8	42.0	42.7	43.1	42.6	42.5	43.0	41.6
Instruments and related products	41.3	40.4	41.0	40.8	41.2	41.4	41.2	41.1	41.3	41.0
Miscellaneous manufacturing	40.3	39.3	39.9	39.4	40.0	40.0	40.0	40.1	39.7	39.5
Nondurable goods	40.8	40.1	40.6	40.6	40.3	40.5	40.4	40.3	40.3	40.3
Overtime hours	4.3	3.8	4.1	4.2	3.8	4.1	3.9	3.8	3.8	3.7
Food and kindred products	41.4	40.2	41.1	41.3	40.6	40.5	40.3	40.3	40.5	40.6
Tobacco products	40.3	38.1	39.1	38.6	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
Textile mill products	41.8	40.8	41.3	41.3	41.2	41.4	41.3	41.0	40.7	41.5
Apparel and other textile products	37.5	37.0	37.4	36.4	37.3	37.3	37.2	37.2	37.2	37.1
Paper and allied products	43.8	43.3	43.4	44.0	43.4	43.8	43.7	43.5	43.5	43.6
Printing and publishing	38.1	37.7	38.3	38.5	37.6	38.2	38.1	38.0	38.0	38.0
Chemicals and allied products	43.2	42.7	42.8	43.3	43.1	43.4	43.2	43.1	43.1	42.8
Petroleum and coal products	44.6	43.4	43.6	44.5	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
Rubber and misc. plastics products	41.5	41.1	41.6	41.4	41.2	41.9	41.8	41.6	41.7	41.3
Leather and leather products	37.9	38.5	38.3	37.3	37.7	38.2	38.0	38.4	37.9	37.4
Transportation and public utilities	39.1	39.2	39.5	38.8	38.9	38.8	38.6	38.8	39.3	38.6
Wholesale trade	38.4	38.2	38.5	38.2	38.2	38.3	38.1	38.0	38.5	38.1
Retail trade	28.7	29.3	29.6	28.9	28.6	28.8	28.6	28.5	28.9	28.8
Finance, insurance, and real estate	36.0	35.6	36.3	35.5	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
Services	32.5	32.7	33.0	32.3	32.4	32.6	32.4	32.4	32.7	32.2

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.

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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			
	Sept. 1991	July 1992	Aug. 1992P	Sept. 1992P	Sept. 1991	July 1992	Aug. 1992P	Sept. 1992P
Total private	\$10.44	\$10.53	\$10.56	\$10.67	\$361.22	\$364.34	\$369.60	\$365.98
Seasonally adjusted	10.39	10.58	10.65	10.63	357.42	362.89	368.49	364.61
Mining	14.32	14.47	14.45	14.57	641.54	625.10	643.03	642.54
Construction	14.12	14.05	14.19	14.18	552.09	546.55	554.83	526.08
Manufacturing	11.27	11.46	11.45	11.57	466.58	466.42	470.60	473.21
Durable goods	11.88	12.03	12.04	12.14	496.58	495.64	499.66	498.95
Lumber and wood products	9.37	9.46	9.49	9.48	382.30	384.08	389.09	381.10
Furniture and fixtures	8.86	9.00	9.04	9.11	353.51	357.30	362.50	358.93
Stone, clay, and glass products	11.45	11.68	11.68	11.84	487.77	498.74	501.07	505.57
Primary metal industries	13.52	13.77	13.73	13.94	582.71	593.49	590.39	598.03
Blast furnaces and basic steel products	15.57	15.97	15.95	16.40	685.08	702.68	700.21	708.48
Fabricated metal products	11.31	11.39	11.41	11.46	473.89	470.41	473.52	468.71
Industrial machinery and equipment	12.23	12.49	12.47	12.51	517.33	520.83	522.49	517.91
Electronic and other electrical equipment	10.81	11.05	11.04	11.16	443.21	448.63	452.64	454.21
Transportation equipment	15.00	15.12	15.22	15.34	642.00	621.43	637.72	633.54
Motor vehicles and equipment	15.52	15.28	15.38	15.58	681.33	640.23	658.26	654.36
Instruments and related products	11.67	11.93	11.95	12.02	481.97	481.97	489.95	490.42
Miscellaneous manufacturing	8.90	9.11	9.08	9.13	358.67	358.02	362.29	359.72
Nondurable goods	10.48	10.73	10.70	10.86	427.58	430.27	434.42	440.92
Food and kindred products	9.89	10.18	10.13	10.26	409.45	409.24	416.34	423.74
Tobacco products	15.74	18.38	16.21	16.14	634.32	700.28	633.81	623.00
Textile mill products	8.42	8.60	8.62	8.68	351.96	350.88	356.01	358.48
Apparel and other textile products	6.88	6.94	6.97	7.01	258.00	256.78	260.68	255.16
Paper and allied products	12.83	13.13	13.07	13.36	561.95	568.53	567.24	587.84
Printing and publishing	11.63	11.76	11.81	11.96	443.10	443.35	452.32	460.46
Chemicals and allied products	14.15	14.49	14.45	14.70	611.28	618.72	618.46	636.51
Petroleum and coal products	17.16	17.70	17.68	18.12	765.34	768.18	770.85	806.34
Rubber and misc. plastics products	10.13	10.39	10.38	10.49	420.40	427.03	431.81	434.29
Leather and leather products	7.20	7.28	7.36	7.38	272.88	280.28	281.89	275.27
Transportation and public utilities	13.33	13.43	13.51	13.59	521.20	526.46	533.65	527.29
Wholesale trade	11.23	11.38	11.43	11.44	431.23	434.72	440.06	437.01
Retail trade	7.03	7.10	7.09	7.22	201.76	208.03	209.86	208.66
Finance, insurance, and real estate	10.51	10.73	10.83	10.85	378.36	381.99	393.13	385.18
Services	10.32	10.41	10.45	10.60	335.40	340.41	344.85	342.38

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	Sept. 1991	May 1992	June 1992	July 1992	Aug. 1992P	Sept. 1992P	Percent change from: Aug. 1992-Sept. 1992
Total private:							
Current dollars	\$10.39	\$10.56	\$10.58	\$10.58	\$10.65	\$10.63	-0.2
Constant (1982) dollars ²	7.46	7.44	7.43	7.41	7.44	N.A.	(3)
Mining	14.30	14.49	14.52	14.50	14.55	14.54	-1
Construction	14.01	14.09	14.20	14.11	14.20	14.07	-9
Manufacturing	11.25	11.44	11.44	11.45	11.52	11.55	.3
Excluding overtime ⁴	10.76	10.92	10.93	10.95	11.00	11.07	.6
Transportation and public utilities	13.27	13.44	13.47	13.43	13.54	13.54	.0
Wholesale trade	11.21	11.37	11.38	11.38	11.51	11.42	-8
Retail trade	7.00	7.12	7.11	7.14	7.15	7.19	.6
Finance, insurance, and real estate	10.51	10.76	10.76	10.76	10.95	10.85	-9
Services	10.30	10.49	10.53	10.53	10.61	10.58	-3

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-6. Indexes of aggregate weekly hours of production or nonsupervisory workers¹ on private nonfarm payrolls by industry

(1982=100)

Industry	Not seasonally adjusted				Seasonally adjusted					
	Sept. 1991	July 1992	Aug. 1992 ^P	Sept. 1992 ^P	Sept. 1991	May 1992	June 1992	July 1992	Aug. 1992 ^P	Sept. 1992 ^P
Total private	122.9	123.0	124.5	121.7	120.8	121.7	120.8	120.8	121.7	120.4
Goods-producing industries	108.2	104.3	108.2	104.3	104.1	104.8	103.3	103.3	102.8	102.0
Mining	82.3	56.1	57.5	56.8	80.8	57.1	55.8	55.7	56.4	55.8
Construction	135.7	132.9	135.1	128.0	124.2	125.2	122.4	122.3	121.9	121.0
Manufacturing	105.4	101.3	103.2	102.8	102.6	103.3	102.4	102.5	101.9	101.1
Durable goods	102.0	97.8	98.8	98.2	99.8	100.1	99.0	99.0	98.5	97.2
Lumber and wood products	123.3	123.7	125.1	122.4	117.8	121.7	118.8	120.9	119.8	118.7
Furniture and fixtures	117.1	113.1	115.9	113.5	113.7	118.0	115.8	117.3	114.2	111.9
Stone, clay, and glass products	106.9	106.0	107.0	106.9	102.4	103.8	103.3	103.8	102.8	102.8
Primary metal industries	89.7	88.2	86.8	87.0	87.8	88.1	87.1	86.9	86.7	85.2
Blast furnaces and basic steel products	79.2	75.7	75.4	74.3	77.9	76.4	75.5	75.1	74.9	70.8
Fabricated metal products	104.5	99.6	101.2	100.4	101.9	102.6	101.4	101.9	100.9	99.4
Industrial machinery and equipment	92.3	88.9	89.1	89.0	91.9	92.1	91.0	90.4	90.4	90.3
Electronic and other electrical equipment	101.9	98.4	99.8	99.4	100.8	101.6	100.5	100.6	100.0	99.3
Transportation equipment	118.1	108.0	110.1	109.1	114.5	112.2	111.2	109.9	111.1	107.3
Motor vehicles and equipment	134.0	124.8	129.0	127.6	126.6	126.6	126.9	127.6	129.1	122.7
Instruments and related products	84.2	79.6	80.4	80.0	84.0	82.3	81.5	81.3	80.9	80.3
Miscellaneous manufacturing	101.7	96.5	99.1	98.9	98.0	100.5	99.8	100.8	97.5	97.0
Nondurable goods	110.0	106.5	109.3	109.2	106.6	107.8	107.2	107.4	106.6	106.4
Food and kindred products	120.8	114.2	119.8	120.2	119.9	111.5	110.6	111.8	111.0	110.5
Tobacco products	79.2	63.1	76.8	77.0	71.2	70.0	71.4	71.2	75.5	69.1
Textile mill products	101.4	97.9	100.1	100.6	98.9	100.3	99.9	99.3	97.7	100.2
Apparel and other textile products	94.5	91.2	93.5	90.9	93.1	94.3	93.5	94.7	92.6	91.7
Paper and allied products	111.2	110.2	110.7	112.7	109.6	111.3	110.6	110.1	109.7	111.2
Printing and publishing	124.0	121.8	123.6	124.0	122.9	124.1	123.5	123.3	123.0	122.9
Chemicals and allied products	101.7	98.5	99.4	99.6	101.1	100.7	100.1	99.1	99.1	98.1
Petroleum and coal products	89.3	85.7	86.4	87.5	86.1	86.5	82.2	83.1	84.5	84.1
Rubber and misc. plastics products	126.2	125.9	128.8	128.5	124.1	128.8	129.3	128.8	128.4	128.8
Leather and leather products	59.9	57.4	59.2	58.2	58.5	58.7	57.8	59.6	57.1	56.9
Service-producing industries	129.4	131.4	132.7	129.8	128.3	128.4	128.7	128.7	130.2	128.6
Transportation and public utilities	116.2	114.8	115.5	114.9	114.2	113.7	113.2	113.7	114.7	113.0
Wholesale trade	114.5	113.4	113.8	112.3	113.5	113.0	112.4	111.8	113.0	111.7
Retail trade	120.3	122.8	123.9	120.1	119.2	119.8	118.8	118.4	119.6	119.1
Finance, insurance, and real estate	119.7	120.3	122.4	118.6	119.0	119.0	118.4	117.6	120.7	118.4
Services	147.1	151.2	152.6	148.9	148.0	149.0	148.3	148.7	150.2	147.9

¹ See footnote 1, table B-2.

P = preliminary.

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Table B-3. 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	48.9	48.3	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	46.7	51.4	50.0	47.1	45.8	46.9
1992	43.5	47.9	47.5	58.4	51.4	45.2	49.8	P42.4	P49.0			
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	48.3	44.4	42.7
1992	44.8	44.1	53.2	54.9	54.4	47.8	P42.6	P43.5				
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	48.9	46.1	44.0	43.4
1992	47.6	50.6	49.7	51.1	P47.5	P47.9						
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	26.1	29.9	32.2	33.4	35.7	39.0	42.9	46.3	47.6	47.6
1992	49.2	P43.3	P44.8									
Manufacturing payrolls, 139 industries ¹												
Over 1-month span:												
1990	47.6	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	51.4	P36.7	P47.1			
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	37.6	38.3	46.9	49.3	50.4	46.4	P37.1	P38.5				
Over 6-month span:												
1990	45.3	41.4	41.7	42.8	33.1	29.5	23.7	21.2	16.7	19.4	18.0	16.2
1991	17.3	20.5	21.9	25.9	34.0	40.6	45.3	44.6	45.3	39.9	36.0	36.0
1992	41.4	43.2	41.4	47.8	P41.7	P43.5						
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	29.9	28.8	37.4	40.6	41.4	36.1
1992	42.8	P30.2	P35.3									

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.