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THE EMPLOYMENT SITUATION: OCTOBER 1992

The nation's job market in October was little different from September, the Bureau of Labor Statistics of the U.S. Department of Labor reported today. The unemployment rate, 7.4 percent, was little changed from the prior month's rate of 7.5 percent but has been edging downward from the June high of 7.8 percent. Employment, as measured through both the household and establishment surveys, remained at about the previous month's levels.

Unemployment (Household Survey Data)

The number of unemployed persons, 9.3 million, and the unemployment rate, 7.4 percent, were little changed over the month, though both have continued to inch downward from their June high points. Over this 4-month period, the number of unemployed has receded by about 640,000 and the jobless rate has declined by four-tenths of a percentage point.

The jobless rates for most major demographic groups were essentially unchanged in October, but there was a slight drop for whites (from 6.7 to 6.5 percent), mostly among teenagers. October rates were 7.2 percent for adult men, 6.1 percent for adult women, 13.9 percent for blacks, and 11.8 percent for Hispanics. The rate for teenagers was down 2.1 percentage points to 18.3 percent, as their labor force dropped markedly. (See tables A-1 and A-2.)

Unemployment of less than 15 weeks duration declined in October, while the number of persons jobless for longer periods was essentially unchanged at 3.5 million. About 2.1 million workers were jobless for more than 6 months; that number had more than tripled between mid-1990 and June of 1992, but has not risen since. (See table A-5.)

Among that portion of the total unemployed classified as job losers, fewer were expecting to be recalled (those shown as "on layoff" in table A-6) and more were permanent job losers. The latter group accounted for an unusually large share of job losers--77 percent.

The number of persons working part time even though they would have preferred full-time work was 6.5 million in October; it has been as high as 6.7 million and as low as 6.0 million this year, showing no clear direction. Persons in this category are often referred to as the "partially unemployed," and are shown in table A-3 as working "part time for economic reasons."

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

Category	Quarterly averages		Monthly data			Sept. - Oct. change
	1992		1992			
	II	III	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	
HOUSEHOLD DATA	Thousands of persons					
Civilian labor force..	127,180	127,414	127,437	127,273	126,959	-314
Employment.....	117,635	117,737	117,737	117,701	117,625	-76
Unemployment.....	9,545	9,677	9,700	9,572	9,334	-238
Not in labor force....	64,130	64,372	64,353	64,674	65,172	498
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	7.6	7.5	7.4	-0.1
Adult men.....	7.2	7.2	7.3	7.1	7.2	.1
Adult women.....	6.2	6.5	6.5	6.3	6.1	-.2
Teenagers.....	21.0	20.4	19.8	20.4	18.3	-2.1
White.....	6.5	6.7	6.6	6.7	6.5	-.2
Black.....	14.5	14.2	14.3	13.7	13.9	.2
Hispanic origin...	11.2	11.7	11.2	11.9	11.8	-.1
ESTABLISHMENT DATA	Thousands of jobs					
Nonfarm employment....	108,432	p108,497	108,485	p108,413	p108,440	p27
Goods-producing 1/..	23,516	p23,376	23,362	p23,307	p23,271	p-36
Construction.....	4,612	p4,583	4,591	p4,575	p4,595	p20
Manufacturing.....	18,263	p18,165	18,145	p18,107	p18,051	p-56
Service-producing 1/	84,916	p85,121	85,123	p85,106	p85,169	p63
Retail trade.....	19,161	p19,133	19,106	p19,108	p19,098	p-10
Services.....	28,798	p28,996	28,981	p29,035	p29,124	p89
Government.....	18,542	p18,633	18,682	p18,612	p18,573	p-39
	Hours of work					
Average weekly hours:						
Total private.....	34.4	p34.4	34.6	p34.3	p34.5	p0.2
Manufacturing.....	41.1	p41.0	41.0	p40.9	p41.1	p.2
Overtime.....	3.9	p3.7	3.7	p3.5	p3.8	p.3

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

Total Employment and the Labor Force (Household Survey Data)

The total number of employed persons was little changed in October at 117.6 million. The employment-population ratio, which is the percentage of the working-age population that is employed, was also little different from the previous month, at 61.2 percent, but has been declining since July. (See table A-1.)

The civilian labor force declined by 300,000 to 127.0 million in October; this occurred largely among teenagers, whose labor force had shown an increase in the previous month. After rising sharply between November 1991 and June of this year--2.2 million--the labor force has since decreased by 600,000. This decline has been concentrated among women, whose historically rising participation rate has declined six-tenths of a percentage point over this 4-month span. (See table A-1.)

Industry Payroll Employment (Establishment Survey Data)

Nonfarm payroll employment was virtually unchanged in October. Gains in construction and several service sector industries were offset by further losses in manufacturing and a decline in government jobs. (See table B-1.)

Manufacturing employment declined by 56,000 in October; cutbacks have totaled 225,000 in the past 5 months. October job losses were widespread, with the largest taking place in transportation equipment (16,000), which was heavily impacted by reductions in defense spending. Other industries with decreases included fabricated metals, industrial machinery, instruments, textiles, paper, rubber and plastics, and printing. The lumber industry gained employment, reflecting increased activity in construction.

The construction industry added 20,000 jobs in October, resulting in part from rebuilding efforts in the wake of the damage caused by hurricane Andrew. In mining, there was some limited improvement in the oil and gas extraction component after a long string of small monthly losses.

The services industry added 89,000 jobs in October, considerably above the average job growth of 53,000 per month in the first 9 months of this year. Gains occurred in a variety of industries, including help supply and other business services, educational services, and health services. Employment in finance, insurance, and real estate grew by 14,000, and there was a gain of 7,000 in wholesale trade, the first increase in over 2 years. Retail trade employment was about unchanged (after seasonal adjustment).

Government employment fell by 39,000, reflecting early retirements by Postal Service employees, cutbacks at the state level, and a net gain in local government jobs. In local governments, the final closeout of Federally funded special summer jobs for youth was more than offset by gains elsewhere, including a return to work of school system employees who had been on strike.

Weekly Hours (Establishment Survey Data)

The average workweek for production or nonsupervisory workers on private nonfarm payrolls increased 0.2 hour in October. This series has fluctuated within an 0.3 hour range for over a year. The workweek for manufacturing production workers also rose 0.2 hour to 41.1 hours, and factory overtime increased 0.3 hour to 3.8 hours. Both the factory workweek and overtime hours were at historically high levels. (See table B-2.)

The index of aggregate weekly hours of private production or nonsupervisory workers rose 0.6 percent to 121.3 (1982=100) in October, after seasonal adjustment. The manufacturing index was 101.4, little changed from September, as the gain in the workweek was offset by declining employment. (See table B-5.)

Hourly and Weekly Earnings (Establishment Survey Data)

Average hourly earnings of private production or nonsupervisory workers rose by 0.2 percent in October and weekly earnings were up 0.8 percent, after seasonal adjustment. These increases followed somewhat larger reductions in the prior month. Prior to seasonal adjustment, average hourly earnings increased 3 cents to \$10.70 and average weekly earnings increased \$2.10 to \$369.15. Over the past year, average hourly and weekly earnings increased 2.6 and 2.9 percent, respectively. (See table B-3.)

The Employment Situation for November 1992 will be released on Friday, December 4, 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					
	Oct. 1991	Sept. 1992	Oct. 1992	Oct. 1991	June 1992	July 1992	Aug. 1992	Sept. 1992	Oct. 1992
TOTAL									
Civilian noninstitutional population	190,289	191,947	192,131	190,289	191,455	191,622	191,780	191,947	192,131
Civilian labor force	125,568	127,044	128,846	125,508	127,549	127,532	127,437	127,273	126,959
Participation rate	66.0	66.2	66.0	66.0	66.8	66.6	66.4	66.3	66.1
Employed	117,555	117,953	118,246	116,967	117,574	117,772	117,737	117,701	117,625
Employment-population ratio	61.8	61.5	61.5	61.4	61.4	61.5	61.4	61.3	61.2
Agriculture	3,310	3,367	3,249	3,204	3,252	3,204	3,218	3,242	3,160
Nonagricultural industries	114,245	114,587	114,998	113,663	114,322	114,568	114,519	114,459	114,465
Unemployed	8,013	9,090	8,600	8,641	9,675	9,760	9,700	9,572	9,334
Unemployment rate	6.4	7.2	6.8	6.9	7.8	7.7	7.6	7.5	7.4
Not in labor force	64,721	64,904	65,285	64,781	63,906	64,090	64,353	64,674	65,172
Men, 16 years and over									
Civilian noninstitutional population	90,830	91,739	91,844	90,830	91,472	91,563	91,653	91,739	91,844
Civilian labor force	68,255	69,272	69,024	68,491	69,534	69,341	69,444	69,544	69,382
Participation rate	75.1	75.5	75.2	75.4	76.0	75.8	75.7	75.8	75.5
Employed	63,921	64,370	64,255	63,597	63,736	63,799	63,860	64,037	63,944
Employment-population ratio	70.4	70.2	70.0	70.0	69.7	69.7	69.7	69.8	69.6
Unemployed	4,334	4,903	4,769	4,894	5,798	5,541	5,584	5,506	5,439
Unemployment rate	6.3	7.1	6.9	7.1	8.3	8.0	8.0	7.9	7.8
Men, 20 years and over									
Civilian noninstitutional population	84,151	85,075	85,159	84,151	84,842	84,944	85,010	85,075	85,159
Civilian labor force	64,894	65,776	65,658	64,961	65,948	65,861	65,913	65,798	65,841
Participation rate	77.1	77.3	77.1	77.2	77.7	77.5	77.5	77.3	77.3
Employed	61,200	61,638	61,515	60,746	61,062	61,090	61,105	61,107	61,073
Employment-population ratio	72.7	72.5	72.2	72.2	72.0	71.9	71.9	71.8	71.7
Agriculture	2,468	2,519	2,480	2,370	2,374	2,362	2,366	2,399	2,389
Nonagricultural industries	58,732	59,119	59,036	58,376	58,688	58,727	58,739	58,708	58,684
Unemployed	3,694	4,137	4,143	4,215	4,887	4,771	4,808	4,690	4,768
Unemployment rate	5.7	6.3	6.3	6.5	7.4	7.2	7.3	7.1	7.2
Women, 16 years and over									
Civilian noninstitutional population	99,459	100,208	100,287	99,459	99,982	100,060	100,137	100,208	100,287
Civilian labor force	57,313	57,771	57,822	57,017	58,015	58,191	57,993	57,729	57,577
Participation rate	57.6	57.7	57.7	57.3	58.0	58.2	57.9	57.6	57.4
Employed	53,635	53,584	53,991	53,270	53,838	53,973	53,877	53,664	53,681
Employment-population ratio	53.9	53.5	53.8	53.6	53.8	53.9	53.8	53.6	53.5
Unemployed	3,678	4,187	3,831	3,747	4,178	4,219	4,117	4,065	3,896
Unemployment rate	6.4	7.2	6.6	6.6	7.2	7.2	7.1	7.0	6.8
Women, 20 years and over									
Civilian noninstitutional population	92,875	93,703	93,771	92,875	93,479	93,562	93,635	93,703	93,771
Civilian labor force	54,131	54,732	54,828	53,696	54,804	54,989	54,801	54,505	54,448
Participation rate	58.3	58.4	58.5	57.8	58.6	58.8	58.5	58.2	58.1
Employed	51,044	51,141	51,529	50,564	51,322	51,406	51,236	51,049	51,100
Employment-population ratio	55.0	54.6	55.0	54.4	54.9	54.9	54.7	54.5	54.5
Agriculture	668	624	595	636	672	613	617	583	570
Nonagricultural industries	50,376	50,517	50,934	49,928	50,650	50,793	50,619	50,467	50,530
Unemployed	3,086	3,591	3,299	3,132	3,482	3,583	3,565	3,456	3,346
Unemployment rate	5.7	6.6	6.0	5.8	6.4	6.5	6.5	6.3	6.1
Both sexes, 16 to 19 years									
Civilian noninstitutional population	13,263	13,169	13,200	13,263	13,134	13,116	13,145	13,169	13,200
Civilian labor force	6,543	6,536	6,360	6,851	6,797	6,682	6,724	6,970	6,673
Participation rate	49.3	49.8	48.2	51.7	51.8	50.9	51.1	52.9	50.5
Employed	5,312	5,174	5,202	5,557	5,190	5,276	5,396	5,545	5,452
Employment-population ratio	40.0	39.3	39.4	41.9	39.5	40.2	41.0	42.1	41.3
Agriculture	175	224	174	198	206	229	235	261	201
Nonagricultural industries	5,137	4,950	5,028	5,359	4,984	5,047	5,161	5,284	5,251
Unemployed	1,232	1,362	1,157	1,294	1,607	1,408	1,328	1,425	1,221
Unemployment rate	18.8	20.8	18.2	18.9	23.6	21.0	19.8	20.4	18.3

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

adjusted columns.

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

(Numbers in thousands)

Employment status, race, sex, age, and Hispanic origin	Not seasonally adjusted			Seasonally adjusted ¹					
	Oct. 1991	Sept. 1992	Oct. 1992	Oct. 1991	June 1992	July 1992	Aug. 1992	Sept. 1992	Oct. 1992
WHITE									
Civilian noninstitutional population	161,846	162,891	163,013	161,846	162,575	162,682	162,791	162,891	163,013
Civilian labor force	107,856	108,450	108,347	107,632	108,711	108,863	108,676	108,665	108,418
Participation rate	66.5	66.8	66.5	66.5	66.9	66.9	66.8	66.7	66.5
Employed	101,661	101,597	101,965	101,067	101,270	101,570	101,455	101,389	101,411
Employment-population ratio	62.8	62.4	62.8	62.4	62.3	62.4	62.3	62.2	62.2
Unemployed	5,995	6,853	6,382	6,565	7,441	7,292	7,221	7,276	7,007
Unemployment rate	5.6	6.3	5.9	6.1	6.8	6.7	6.6	6.7	6.5
Men, 20 years and over									
Civilian labor force	56,263	56,890	56,805	56,320	56,980	56,945	56,944	56,918	56,904
Participation rate	77.6	77.8	77.6	77.7	78.0	77.9	77.9	77.8	77.7
Employed	53,360	53,687	53,649	52,990	53,196	53,316	53,298	53,261	53,276
Employment-population ratio	73.6	73.4	73.3	73.1	72.9	73.0	72.9	72.8	72.7
Unemployed	2,903	3,204	3,156	3,330	3,784	3,629	3,646	3,658	3,628
Unemployment rate	5.2	5.8	5.6	5.9	6.8	6.4	6.4	6.4	6.4
Women, 20 years and over									
Civilian labor force	45,734	45,992	46,127	45,384	46,049	46,290	46,029	45,871	45,840
Participation rate	58.1	58.0	58.2	57.8	58.2	58.5	58.1	57.9	57.8
Employed	43,555	43,312	43,705	43,118	43,548	43,643	43,416	43,269	43,315
Employment-population ratio	55.3	54.7	55.1	54.8	55.1	55.1	54.8	54.8	54.8
Unemployed	2,179	2,680	2,421	2,266	2,502	2,647	2,613	2,602	2,525
Unemployment rate	4.8	5.8	5.2	5.0	5.4	5.7	5.7	5.7	5.5
Both sexes, 16 to 19 years									
Civilian labor force	5,660	5,567	5,416	5,928	5,702	5,627	5,703	5,876	5,675
Participation rate	53.3	53.1	51.6	55.9	54.4	53.8	54.4	56.0	54.1
Employed	4,747	4,598	4,611	4,958	4,527	4,611	4,741	4,859	4,820
Employment-population ratio	44.7	43.8	43.9	46.7	43.2	44.1	45.2	46.3	45.9
Unemployed	912	969	804	969	1,175	1,016	962	1,017	855
Unemployment rate	16.1	17.4	14.9	16.3	20.6	18.1	16.9	17.3	15.1
Men	16.6	18.5	14.9	16.9	22.1	19.2	18.8	18.8	15.3
Women	15.6	16.1	14.8	15.8	18.9	16.8	14.7	15.5	14.8
BLACK									
Civilian noninstitutional population	21,714	22,027	22,061	21,714	21,937	21,966	21,997	22,027	22,061
Civilian labor force	13,560	13,963	13,925	13,570	14,092	14,026	14,164	14,008	13,957
Participation rate	62.5	63.4	63.1	62.5	64.2	63.8	64.4	63.6	63.3
Employed	11,868	12,105	12,060	11,834	11,997	11,979	12,143	12,084	12,019
Employment-population ratio	54.7	55.0	54.7	54.5	54.7	54.5	55.2	54.9	54.5
Unemployed	1,692	1,857	1,865	1,736	2,095	2,047	2,021	1,924	1,937
Unemployment rate	12.5	13.3	13.4	12.8	14.9	14.6	14.3	13.7	13.9
Men, 20 years and over									
Civilian labor force	6,377	6,495	6,494	6,377	6,532	6,480	6,554	6,492	6,502
Participation rate	73.0	73.0	72.9	73.0	73.9	73.1	73.8	73.0	73.0
Employed	5,720	5,714	5,676	5,673	5,633	5,591	5,645	5,635	5,614
Employment-population ratio	65.5	64.3	63.7	65.0	63.8	63.1	63.6	63.4	63.0
Unemployed	658	781	818	704	899	889	910	857	888
Unemployment rate	10.3	12.0	12.6	11.0	13.8	13.7	13.9	13.2	13.7
Women, 20 years and over									
Civilian labor force	6,490	6,715	6,720	6,464	6,754	6,743	6,791	6,692	6,689
Participation rate	59.8	60.7	60.7	59.3	61.3	61.1	61.5	60.5	60.4
Employed	5,732	5,964	5,977	5,716	5,893	5,912	5,982	5,982	5,965
Employment-population ratio	52.6	53.9	54.0	52.5	53.5	53.6	54.1	54.1	53.9
Unemployed	768	751	743	748	861	831	809	711	724
Unemployment rate	11.8	11.2	11.1	11.6	12.7	12.3	11.9	10.6	10.8
Both sexes, 16 to 19 years									
Civilian labor force	684	753	711	729	806	803	819	823	765
Participation rate	32.8	36.3	34.3	34.9	39.0	38.9	39.5	39.7	36.8
Employed	417	428	407	445	471	476	517	467	440
Employment-population ratio	20.0	20.8	19.6	21.3	22.8	23.0	25.0	22.5	21.2
Unemployed	267	325	304	284	335	327	302	356	325
Unemployment rate	39.0	43.2	42.7	39.0	41.8	40.7	36.9	43.3	42.5
Men	35.0	44.8	43.3	38.1	46.8	41.7	42.7	45.0	44.2
Women	43.4	41.4	42.1	42.1	35.6	39.6	30.7	41.3	40.4

See footnotes at end of table.

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

(Numbers in thousands)

Employment status, race, sex, age, and Hispanic origin	Not seasonally adjusted			Seasonally adjusted ¹					
	Oct. 1991	Sept. 1992	Oct. 1992	Oct. 1991	June 1992	July 1992	Aug. 1992	Sept. 1992	Oct. 1992
HISPANIC ORIGIN									
Civilian noninstitutional population	14,908	15,342	15,382	14,908	15,224	15,263	15,303	15,342	15,382
Civilian labor force	9,874	10,221	10,155	9,900	10,135	10,166	10,099	10,250	10,204
Participation rate	66.2	66.6	66.0	66.4	66.6	66.6	66.0	66.8	66.3
Employed	8,898	9,051	9,034	8,865	8,911	8,958	8,968	9,033	8,998
Employment-population ratio	59.7	59.0	58.7	59.5	58.5	58.7	58.6	58.9	58.5
Unemployed	976	1,170	1,120	1,035	1,224	1,208	1,133	1,217	1,206
Unemployment rate	9.9	11.4	11.0	10.5	12.1	11.9	11.2	11.9	11.8

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					
	Oct. 1991	Sept. 1992	Oct. 1992	Oct. 1991	June 1992	July 1992	Aug. 1992	Sept. 1992	Oct. 1992
CHARACTERISTIC									
Civilian employed, 16 years and over	117,555	117,953	118,248	118,867	117,574	117,772	117,737	117,701	117,825
Married men, spouse present	40,898	40,583	40,736	40,472	40,373	40,208	40,322	40,261	40,293
Married women, spouse present	30,240	30,156	30,375	29,838	30,403	30,319	30,239	30,036	29,956
Women who maintain families	6,488	6,678	6,683	6,469	6,579	6,548	6,663	6,671	6,663
OCCUPATION									
Managerial and professional specialty	31,268	31,074	31,482	31,139	30,948	30,945	31,230	31,128	31,276
Technical, sales, and administrative support	36,188	36,378	36,415	36,045	36,985	37,033	36,874	36,634	36,415
Service occupations	15,954	16,188	15,945	16,051	16,078	16,016	15,949	16,300	16,041
Precision production, craft, and repair	13,244	13,408	13,539	13,129	12,949	13,311	13,284	13,368	13,405
Operators, fabricators, and laborers	17,448	17,156	17,253	17,138	17,160	17,002	16,940	16,723	16,926
Farming, forestry, and fishing	3,475	3,751	3,612	3,439	3,381	3,444	3,502	3,519	3,576
INDUSTRY AND CLASS OF WORKER									
Agriculture:									
Wage and salary workers	1,717	1,803	1,685	1,654	1,701	1,715	1,698	1,701	1,625
Self-employed workers	1,479	1,461	1,447	1,440	1,393	1,390	1,433	1,399	1,410
Unpaid family workers	115	103	117	121	130	112	100	109	123
Nonagricultural industries:									
Wage and salary workers	104,849	105,648	106,046	104,527	105,308	105,636	105,725	105,559	105,774
Government	18,401	18,482	18,747	18,135	18,220	18,321	18,449	18,556	18,452
Private industries	86,448	87,166	87,300	86,392	87,087	87,316	87,276	87,002	87,322
Private households	1,020	1,163	1,114	993	1,175	1,251	1,115	1,193	1,098
Other industries	85,428	86,003	86,186	85,399	85,912	86,064	86,161	85,810	86,225
Self-employed workers	9,189	8,728	8,766	8,950	8,569	8,674	8,634	8,676	8,519
Unpaid family workers	227	210	186	232	250	260	242	208	189
PERSONS AT WORK PART TIME¹									
All industries:									
Part time for economic reasons	5,891	5,888	6,029	6,304	6,040	6,324	6,326	6,304	6,469
Slack work	3,218	2,931	2,955	3,384	3,312	3,321	3,289	3,104	3,091
Could only find part-time work	2,416	2,754	2,775	2,631	2,551	2,708	2,881	2,884	3,048
Voluntary part time	15,905	15,131	15,632	14,980	15,241	15,008	15,168	14,791	14,678
Nonagricultural Industries:									
Part time for economic reasons	5,639	5,641	5,761	6,055	5,824	6,058	6,091	6,079	6,188
Slack work	3,022	2,665	2,774	3,196	3,166	3,149	3,158	2,961	2,923
Could only find part-time work	2,363	2,687	2,698	2,565	2,477	2,637	2,761	2,843	2,952
Voluntary part time	15,396	14,637	15,211	14,497	14,821	14,551	14,783	14,336	14,283

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					
	Oct. 1991	Sept. 1992	Oct. 1992	Oct. 1991	June 1992	July 1992	Aug. 1992	Sept. 1992	Oct. 1992
CHARACTERISTIC									
Total, 16 years and over	8,641	9,572	9,334	6.9	7.8	7.7	7.6	7.5	7.4
Men, 20 years and over	4,215	4,690	4,768	6.5	7.4	7.2	7.3	7.1	7.2
Women, 20 years and over	3,132	3,456	3,346	5.8	6.4	6.5	6.5	6.3	6.1
Both sexes, 16 to 19 years	1,294	1,425	1,221	18.9	23.6	21.0	19.8	20.4	18.3
Married men, spouse present	1,789	2,249	2,189	4.2	5.3	5.3	5.4	5.3	5.2
Married women, spouse present	1,411	1,598	1,590	4.5	5.3	5.3	4.9	5.1	5.0
Women who maintain families	674	658	667	9.4	10.1	10.8	10.5	9.0	9.1
Full-time workers	7,109	7,862	7,666	6.6	7.5	7.4	7.4	7.2	7.0
Part-time workers	1,500	1,726	1,629	8.4	9.3	9.1	9.1	9.5	9.2
Labor force time lost ²	—	—	—	7.7	8.4	8.4	8.4	8.3	8.3
OCCUPATION³									
Managerial and professional specialty	926	1,047	1,017	2.9	3.2	3.1	3.3	3.3	3.1
Technical, sales, and administrative support	1,981	2,305	2,332	5.2	6.0	6.1	6.1	5.9	6.0
Precision production, craft, and repair	1,153	1,239	1,233	8.1	9.2	8.6	8.5	8.5	8.4
Operators, fabricators, and laborers	1,926	2,109	2,104	10.1	11.3	11.4	11.2	11.2	11.1
Farming, forestry, and fishing	290	357	287	7.8	8.4	8.8	7.8	9.2	7.4
INDUSTRY									
Nonagricultural private wage and salary workers	6,589	7,393	7,456	7.1	8.0	7.8	8.0	7.8	7.9
Goods-producing industries	2,512	2,801	2,755	9.0	10.3	10.1	10.0	10.1	10.0
Mining	84	43	63	8.3	9.2	10.6	11.7	6.1	8.8
Construction	964	1,057	936	16.1	17.6	16.5	17.0	17.5	16.0
Manufacturing	1,484	1,701	1,756	7.0	8.3	8.3	7.9	8.1	8.3
Durable goods	913	988	1,094	7.4	8.2	8.3	8.4	8.4	8.2
Nondurable goods	571	713	663	6.4	8.4	8.3	7.4	7.8	7.2
Service-producing industries	4,077	4,592	4,702	6.3	7.0	6.9	7.1	6.9	7.0
Transportation and public utilities	339	384	403	5.1	5.4	5.7	5.3	5.7	5.9
Wholesale and retail trade	1,844	2,108	1,961	7.7	8.7	8.6	9.2	8.7	8.1
Finance and service industries	1,894	2,100	2,337	5.5	6.1	6.0	6.1	5.9	6.5
Government workers	658	661	556	3.5	3.5	3.3	3.3	3.4	2.9
Agricultural wage and salary workers	223	297	230	11.9	13.3	14.3	11.2	14.8	12.4

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					
	Oct. 1991	Sept. 1992	Oct. 1992	Oct. 1991	June 1992	July 1992	Aug. 1992	Sept. 1992	Oct. 1992
DURATION									
Less than 5 weeks	3,175	3,407	3,055	3,300	3,573	3,415	3,314	3,301	3,176
5 to 14 weeks	2,575	2,569	2,470	2,774	2,794	2,779	2,882	2,929	2,642
15 weeks and over	2,263	3,114	3,075	2,570	3,675	3,616	3,563	3,472	3,522
15 to 26 weeks	1,208	1,155	1,166	1,415	1,520	1,478	1,521	1,388	1,436
27 weeks and over	1,055	1,959	1,909	1,155	2,155	2,140	2,042	2,084	2,086
Average (mean) duration, in weeks	14.1	17.9	18.7	14.8	18.6	18.3	18.2	18.3	19.4
Median duration, in weeks	6.8	8.1	8.5	7.4	8.7	8.5	8.9	9.4	9.3
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	39.6	37.5	35.5	38.2	35.6	34.8	34.0	34.0	34.0
5 to 14 weeks	32.1	28.3	28.7	32.1	27.8	28.3	29.5	30.2	28.3
15 weeks and over	28.2	34.3	35.8	29.7	36.6	36.9	36.5	35.8	37.7
15 to 26 weeks	15.1	12.7	13.6	16.4	15.1	15.0	15.6	14.3	15.4
27 weeks and over	13.2	21.6	22.2	13.4	21.5	21.8	20.9	21.5	22.3

Table A-6. Reason for unemployment

(Numbers in thousands)

Reason	Not seasonally adjusted			Seasonally adjusted					
	Oct. 1991	Sept. 1992	Oct. 1992	Oct. 1991	June 1992	July 1992	Aug. 1992	Sept. 1992	Oct. 1992
NUMBER OF UNEMPLOYED									
Job losers	4,070	4,781	4,719	4,782	6,663	5,493	5,419	5,470	5,585
On layoff	904	1,019	931	1,230	1,358	1,314	1,250	1,421	1,268
Other job losers	3,167	3,762	3,788	3,552	4,305	4,179	4,168	4,049	4,296
Job leavers	1,036	1,028	947	986	1,050	1,015	1,031	953	901
Reentrants	2,139	2,404	2,223	2,100	2,295	2,295	2,257	2,290	2,192
New entrants	767	877	712	813	1,045	990	955	956	756
PERCENT DISTRIBUTION									
Total unemployed	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Job losers	50.8	52.6	54.9	55.1	56.3	56.1	56.1	56.6	59.1
On layoff	11.3	11.2	10.8	14.2	13.5	13.4	12.9	14.7	13.5
Other job losers	39.5	41.4	44.0	40.9	42.8	42.7	43.1	41.9	45.6
Job leavers	12.9	11.3	11.0	11.4	10.4	10.4	10.7	9.9	9.6
Reentrants	26.7	26.4	25.8	24.2	22.8	23.4	23.4	23.7	23.3
New entrants	9.6	9.6	8.3	9.4	10.4	10.1	9.9	9.9	8.0
UNEMPLOYED AS A PERCENT OF THE CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE									
Job losers	3.2	3.8	3.7	3.8	4.4	4.3	4.3	4.3	4.4
On layoff8	.8	.7	.8	.8	.8	.8	.7	.7
Other job losers	1.7	1.9	1.8	1.7	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.7
Job leavers8	.7	.8	.8	.8	.8	.7	.8	.8

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

(Percent)

Measure	Quarterly averages					Monthly data		
	1991		1992			1992		
	III	IV	I	II	III	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.
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	2.7	2.8
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	4.4
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	6.3	6.2	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	7.2	7.0
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	7.5	7.4	7.3
U-5b Total unemployed as a percent of the civilian labor force	6.8	6.9	7.2	7.5	7.6	7.6	7.5	7.4
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	10.0	9.9
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	10.1	10.4	10.7	10.9	11.0	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.

N.A. = not available.

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

Sex and age	Number of unemployed persons (in thousands)			Unemployment rates ¹					
	Oct. 1991	Sept. 1992	Oct. 1992	Oct. 1991	June 1992	July 1992	Aug. 1992	Sept. 1992	Oct. 1992
Total, 16 years and over	8,641	9,572	9,334	6.9	7.8	7.7	7.6	7.5	7.4
16 to 24 years	2,840	3,010	2,688	13.8	15.3	14.7	14.2	14.5	13.3
16 to 19 years	1,294	1,425	1,221	18.9	23.6	21.0	19.8	20.4	18.3
18 to 17 years	585	662	561	21.6	27.2	23.9	21.1	24.0	21.8
18 to 19 years	706	765	658	17.1	21.7	19.0	18.8	18.3	18.1
20 to 24 years	1,548	1,585	1,467	11.3	11.1	11.7	11.5	11.8	10.9
25 years and over	5,741	6,594	6,581	5.5	6.4	6.2	6.3	6.2	6.2
25 to 54 years	5,191	5,859	5,845	5.8	6.6	6.4	6.5	6.4	6.4
55 years and over	570	781	766	3.8	5.4	5.5	5.4	5.1	5.0
Men, 16 years and over	4,894	5,508	5,439	7.1	8.3	8.0	8.0	7.9	7.8
16 to 24 years	1,554	1,653	1,527	14.4	16.4	15.6	15.2	15.0	14.1
16 to 19 years	679	816	671	19.2	25.4	22.1	22.0	21.8	18.9
18 to 17 years	300	366	298	21.7	29.6	25.1	23.5	24.4	21.7
18 to 19 years	376	445	369	17.5	23.4	20.1	21.0	20.1	17.0
20 to 24 years	875	837	856	12.0	11.9	12.5	11.9	11.5	11.8
25 years and over	3,306	3,834	3,870	5.7	6.8	6.5	6.7	6.6	6.6
25 to 54 years	2,982	3,409	3,423	6.1	6.9	6.7	6.9	6.8	6.9
55 years and over	355	468	479	4.1	6.2	5.8	5.8	5.4	5.5
Women, 16 years and over	3,747	4,065	3,896	6.6	7.2	7.2	7.1	7.0	6.8
16 to 24 years	1,286	1,357	1,162	13.2	14.1	13.7	13.1	14.1	12.4
16 to 19 years	615	609	550	18.5	21.7	19.9	17.3	18.9	17.6
18 to 17 years	285	296	263	21.4	24.6	22.6	18.6	23.5	21.8
18 to 19 years	330	320	289	18.8	19.8	17.8	18.3	18.4	15.0
20 to 24 years	671	748	812	10.4	10.4	10.7	11.0	11.6	9.8
25 years and over	2,435	2,759	2,711	5.2	5.9	5.9	5.9	5.7	5.8
25 to 54 years	2,209	2,451	2,422	5.4	6.1	6.1	6.0	5.9	5.8
55 years and over	215	315	287	3.3	4.4	5.1	5.1	4.7	4.3

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			
	Oct. 1991	Oct. 1992	Oct. 1991	Oct. 1992	Oct. 1991	Oct. 1992	Oct. 1991	Oct. 1992	Oct. 1991	Oct. 1992
VIETNAM-ERA VETERANS										
Total, 35 years and over	7,810	7,877	7,076	7,061	6,745	6,704	331	358	4.7	5.1
35 to 49 years	6,424	6,174	6,060	5,775	5,781	5,481	298	294	4.9	5.1
35 to 39 years	1,090	873	1,019	794	956	743	62	51	6.1	6.4
40 to 44 years	2,993	2,558	2,836	2,373	2,673	2,229	163	144	5.8	6.1
45 to 49 years	2,341	2,745	2,205	2,608	2,132	2,509	73	99	3.3	3.8
50 years and over	1,386	1,703	1,016	1,286	984	1,223	32	64	3.2	5.0
NONVETERANS										
Total, 35 to 49 years	18,702	19,785	17,440	18,482	16,643	17,508	797	974	4.8	5.3
35 to 39 years	8,545	8,668	8,031	8,360	7,642	7,865	388	495	4.8	5.9
40 to 44 years	5,897	6,395	5,505	6,002	5,271	5,714	234	288	4.3	4.8
45 to 49 years	4,261	4,522	3,904	4,120	3,730	3,929	174	191	4.5	4.6

NOTE: Male Vietnam-era veterans are men who served in the Armed Forces between August 5, 1964 and May 7, 1975. Nonveterans are men who have never served in the Armed Forces; published data are limited to those 35 to 49

years of age, the group that most closely corresponds to the bulk of the Vietnam-era veteran population.

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

(Numbers in thousands)

State and employment status	Not seasonally adjusted ¹			Seasonally adjusted ²					
	Oct. 1991	Sept. 1992	Oct. 1992	Oct. 1991	June 1992	July 1992	Aug. 1992	Sept. 1992	Oct. 1992
California									
Civilian noninstitutional population	22,571	23,029	23,074	22,571	22,899	22,943	22,986	23,029	23,074
Civilian labor force	15,001	15,304	15,223	14,974	15,281	15,245	15,367	15,297	15,183
Employed	13,907	13,898	13,808	13,813	13,827	13,881	13,855	13,859	13,690
Unemployed	1,094	1,406	1,415	1,161	1,454	1,364	1,512	1,438	1,493
Unemployment rate	7.3	9.2	9.3	7.8	9.5	8.9	9.8	9.4	8.8
Florida									
Civilian noninstitutional population	10,424	10,644	10,666	10,424	10,582	10,603	10,623	10,644	10,666
Civilian labor force	6,498	6,663	6,654	6,449	6,591	6,644	6,599	6,646	6,801
Employed	6,031	6,059	6,181	5,974	6,031	6,073	6,018	6,052	6,113
Unemployed	467	603	473	475	560	571	581	593	488
Unemployment rate	7.2	9.1	7.1	7.4	8.5	8.6	8.8	8.9	7.4
Illinois									
Civilian noninstitutional population	8,931	8,975	8,980	8,931	8,961	8,966	8,970	8,975	8,980
Civilian labor force	5,961	6,112	6,077	5,979	6,220	6,102	6,051	6,108	6,097
Employed	5,514	5,737	5,753	5,510	5,683	5,590	5,655	5,696	5,760
Unemployed	447	375	324	469	537	512	396	412	337
Unemployment rate	7.5	6.1	5.3	7.8	8.6	8.4	6.5	6.7	5.5
Massachusetts									
Civilian noninstitutional population	4,625	4,631	4,632	4,625	4,628	4,629	4,630	4,631	4,632
Civilian labor force	3,132	3,083	3,077	3,150	3,149	3,150	3,119	3,095	3,093
Employed	2,874	2,824	2,842	2,867	2,870	2,888	2,859	2,829	2,834
Unemployed	258	259	235	283	279	261	260	266	259
Unemployment rate	8.2	8.4	7.6	9.0	8.8	8.3	8.3	8.6	8.4
Michigan									
Civilian noninstitutional population	7,023	7,042	7,045	7,023	7,035	7,037	7,040	7,042	7,045
Civilian labor force	4,536	4,622	4,614	4,520	4,586	4,638	4,631	4,633	4,609
Employed	4,149	4,230	4,240	4,114	4,182	4,201	4,215	4,225	4,212
Unemployed	386	391	374	406	404	437	415	407	397
Unemployment rate	8.5	8.5	8.1	9.0	8.8	9.4	9.0	8.8	8.6
New Jersey									
Civilian noninstitutional population	6,026	6,026	6,028	6,026	6,025	6,026	6,026	6,026	6,028
Civilian labor force	4,024	3,959	3,971	4,030	3,999	3,983	3,932	3,980	3,977
Employed	3,752	3,618	3,651	3,756	3,631	3,592	3,562	3,620	3,655
Unemployed	272	341	320	274	368	391	371	360	322
Unemployment rate	6.8	8.6	8.1	6.8	9.2	9.8	9.4	9.0	8.1
New York									
Civilian noninstitutional population	13,803	13,810	13,813	13,803	13,805	13,807	13,809	13,810	13,813
Civilian labor force	8,541	8,501	8,428	8,553	8,599	8,524	8,547	8,516	8,439
Employed	7,949	7,754	7,733	7,924	7,811	7,721	7,825	7,752	7,706
Unemployed	591	747	695	629	788	802	722	764	733
Unemployment rate	6.9	8.8	8.2	7.4	9.2	9.4	8.5	9.0	8.7

See footnotes at end of table.

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

(Numbers in thousands)

State and employment status	Not seasonally adjusted ¹			Seasonally adjusted ²					
	Oct. 1991	Sept. 1992	Oct. 1992	Oct. 1991	June 1992	July 1992	Aug. 1992	Sept. 1992	Oct. 1992
North Carolina									
Civilian noninstitutional population	5,080	5,140	5,147	5,080	5,123	5,129	5,135	5,140	5,147
Civilian labor force	3,490	3,519	3,535	3,479	3,501	3,508	3,506	3,499	3,519
Employed	3,311	3,330	3,357	3,287	3,275	3,289	3,287	3,291	3,328
Unemployed	179	189	178	192	226	219	219	208	193
Unemployment rate	5.1	5.4	5.0	5.5	6.5	6.3	6.2	5.9	5.5
Ohio									
Civilian noninstitutional population	8,320	8,347	8,351	8,320	8,338	8,341	8,345	8,347	8,351
Civilian labor force	5,435	5,531	5,475	5,397	5,471	5,584	5,590	5,542	5,441
Employed	5,153	5,183	5,104	5,096	5,055	5,169	5,167	5,150	5,049
Unemployed	282	347	371	301	416	415	423	391	392
Unemployment rate	5.2	6.3	6.8	5.6	7.6	7.4	7.6	7.1	7.2
Pennsylvania									
Civilian noninstitutional population	9,422	9,449	9,453	9,422	9,440	9,443	9,448	9,449	9,453
Civilian labor force	5,993	6,004	6,074	5,982	5,988	5,982	6,061	6,030	6,064
Employed	5,611	5,585	5,643	5,582	5,514	5,506	5,565	5,574	5,612
Unemployed	383	419	430	400	454	456	496	456	451
Unemployment rate	6.4	7.0	7.1	6.7	7.6	7.7	8.2	7.6	7.4
Texas									
Civilian noninstitutional population	12,580	12,732	12,748	12,580	12,688	12,703	12,718	12,732	12,748
Civilian labor force	8,534	8,728	8,697	8,558	8,822	8,727	8,734	8,742	8,741
Employed	7,918	8,077	8,104	7,896	8,101	8,103	8,128	8,072	8,098
Unemployed	616	651	593	662	721	624	606	670	643
Unemployment rate	7.2	7.5	6.8	7.7	8.2	7.2	6.9	7.7	7.4

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

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

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

Table B-1. Employees on nonfarm payrolls by industry

(In thousands)

Industry	Not seasonally adjusted				Seasonally adjusted					
	Oct. 1991	Aug. 1992	Sept. 1992 ^P	Oct. 1992 ^P	Oct. 1991	June 1992	July 1992	Aug. 1992	Sept. 1992 ^P	Oct. 1992 ^P
Total	109,094	108,244	108,870	109,268	108,285	108,423	108,594	108,485	108,413	108,440
Total private	90,438	90,746	90,536	90,448	89,875	89,885	89,988	89,803	89,801	89,867
Goods-producing industries	24,085	23,840	23,771	23,656	23,704	23,470	23,459	23,362	23,307	23,271
Mining	679	637	631	629	674	634	633	626	625	625
Oil and gas extraction	385.3	349.3	346.1	348.0	384	350	348	345	345	347
Construction	4,875	4,912	4,850	4,829	4,642	4,600	4,584	4,591	4,575	4,595
General building contractors	1,168.7	1,167.2	1,148.2	1,135.7	1,129	1,093	1,096	1,100	1,100	1,097
Manufacturing	18,531	18,291	18,290	18,198	18,388	18,236	18,242	18,145	18,107	18,051
Production workers	12,578	12,445	12,462	12,394	12,432	12,378	12,392	12,307	12,274	12,242
Durable goods	10,593	10,333	10,347	10,299	10,530	10,371	10,347	10,298	10,275	10,234
Production workers	7,012	6,860	6,888	6,858	6,945	6,876	6,867	6,828	6,811	6,787
Lumber and wood products	686.1	702.7	700.8	698.5	677	684	683	682	683	689
Furniture and fixtures	474.7	465.9	464.7	468.0	469	469	470	465	461	462
Stone, clay, and glass products	533.3	531.7	531.9	527.5	524	521	521	520	520	518
Primary metal industries	720.1	703.8	702.9	698.3	718	706	702	701	699	696
Blast furnaces and basic steel products	259.6	254.5	252.8	250.6	260	255	253	252	252	251
Fabricated metal products	1,365.4	1,336.2	1,341.8	1,334.1	1,352	1,338	1,335	1,334	1,330	1,321
Industrial machinery and equipment	1,978.6	1,935.3	1,941.4	1,933.2	1,981	1,954	1,947	1,941	1,943	1,935
Electronic and other electrical equipment	1,588.8	1,541.0	1,542.4	1,541.2	1,581	1,549	1,545	1,536	1,538	1,534
Transportation equipment	1,897.2	1,808.8	1,814.3	1,795.2	1,889	1,836	1,829	1,816	1,802	1,786
Motor vehicles and equipment	814.4	811.9	822.5	812.3	805	814	818	814	808	803
Instruments and related products	973.8	939.8	936.2	929.9	973	946	943	938	935	929
Miscellaneous manufacturing	375.1	367.6	370.4	372.6	366	368	372	365	364	364
Nondurable goods	7,938	7,958	7,943	7,899	7,858	7,865	7,895	7,847	7,832	7,817
Production workers	5,566	5,585	5,574	5,536	5,487	5,502	5,525	5,479	5,463	5,455
Food and kindred products	1,719.3	1,753.6	1,743.9	1,712.1	1,672	1,671	1,685	1,672	1,659	1,664
Tobacco products	51.8	51.6	52.5	52.3	49	49	49	51	50	50
Textile mill products	681.3	681.5	684.0	677.7	676	680	682	675	677	672
Apparel and other textile products	1,033.2	1,016.8	1,016.9	1,018.2	1,021	1,023	1,034	1,013	1,008	1,005
Paper and allied products	688.7	693.3	693.6	689.5	687	689	689	687	692	688
Printing and publishing	1,529.8	1,516.4	1,516.6	1,517.4	1,531	1,520	1,522	1,521	1,523	1,519
Chemicals and allied products	1,071.8	1,071.8	1,070.6	1,069.1	1,073	1,073	1,070	1,072	1,070	1,070
Petroleum and coal products	161.2	156.8	154.5	153.8	159	155	154	153	152	152
Rubber and misc. plastics products	876.0	883.9	885.3	884.1	867	883	884	880	878	874
Leather and leather products	125.3	124.9	125.0	125.2	123	122	126	123	123	123
Service-producing industries	85,009	84,404	85,099	85,612	84,581	84,953	85,135	85,123	85,106	85,169
Transportation and public utilities	5,821	5,733	5,789	5,796	5,766	5,745	5,742	5,729	5,736	5,738
Transportation	3,565	3,500	3,567	3,579	3,511	3,524	3,524	3,514	3,518	3,523
Communications and public utilities	2,256	2,233	2,222	2,217	2,255	2,221	2,218	2,215	2,218	2,215
Wholesale trade	6,065	6,001	5,977	5,987	6,040	5,988	5,972	5,964	5,954	5,961
Durable goods	3,499	3,440	3,420	3,422	3,495	3,444	3,435	3,423	3,417	3,419
Nondurable goods	2,566	2,561	2,557	2,565	2,545	2,544	2,537	2,541	2,537	2,542
Retail trade	19,200	19,278	19,204	19,117	19,175	19,156	19,184	19,106	19,108	19,098
General merchandise stores	2,399.4	2,259.5	2,266.8	2,292.5	2,383	2,318	2,306	2,296	2,294	2,277
Food stores	3,202.6	3,175.6	3,170.3	3,173.4	3,194	3,192	3,179	3,169	3,173	3,164
Automotive dealers and service stations	2,006.6	2,043.1	2,030.5	2,030.1	1,994	2,011	2,012	2,013	2,010	2,018
Eating and drinking places	6,433.4	6,663.3	6,638.6	6,482.4	6,453	6,473	6,502	6,463	6,489	6,502
Finance, insurance, and real estate	6,644	6,739	6,673	6,652	6,665	6,672	6,660	6,661	6,661	6,675
Finance	3,192	3,250	3,231	3,230	3,204	3,232	3,228	3,227	3,234	3,243
Insurance	2,150	2,139	2,124	2,123	2,158	2,138	2,135	2,133	2,130	2,132
Real estate	1,302	1,350	1,318	1,299	1,303	1,302	1,297	1,301	1,297	1,300
Services	28,623	29,155	29,122	29,240	28,525	28,854	28,971	28,981	29,035	29,124
Business services	5,222.8	5,383.0	5,415.1	5,456.0	5,143	5,292	5,300	5,319	5,325	5,370
Health services	8,278.2	8,513.3	8,504.4	8,538.5	8,280	8,446	8,478	8,488	8,504	8,539

See footnotes at end of table.

ESTABLISHMENT DATA

ESTABLISHMENT DATA

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

(In thousands)

Industry	Not seasonally adjusted				Seasonally adjusted					
	Oct. 1991	Aug. 1992	Sept. 1992 ^P	Oct. 1992 ^P	Oct. 1991	June 1992	July 1992	Aug. 1992	Sept. 1992 ^P	Oct. 1992 ^P
Government	18,656	17,498	18,334	18,820	18,410	18,538	18,606	18,682	18,612	18,573
Federal	2,968	2,980	2,969	2,912	2,980	2,972	2,957	2,959	2,969	2,924
State	4,438	4,142	4,308	4,475	4,337	4,357	4,388	4,383	4,383	4,374
Local	11,250	10,376	11,057	11,433	11,093	11,209	11,261	11,340	11,260	11,275

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					
	Oct. 1991	Aug. 1992	Sept. 1992 ^P	Oct. 1992 ^P	Oct. 1991	June 1992	July 1992	Aug. 1992	Sept. 1992 ^P	Oct. 1992 ^P
Total private	34.4	35.0	34.4	34.5	34.3	34.3	34.3	34.6	34.3	34.5
Mining	44.4	44.5	43.9	44.6	44.0	43.4	43.7	44.4	43.7	44.2
Construction	39.2	39.0	37.1	38.9	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
Manufacturing	41.1	41.1	41.0	41.3	40.9	41.0	41.0	41.0	40.9	41.1
Overtime hours	3.9	4.0	3.9	4.1	3.7	3.8	3.8	3.7	3.5	3.8
Durable goods	41.6	41.5	41.2	41.8	41.3	41.5	41.6	41.6	41.2	41.6
Overtime hours	3.9	3.9	3.7	4.0	3.7	3.8	3.8	3.7	3.4	3.8
Lumber and wood products	40.4	41.0	40.3	40.8	40.1	40.1	40.8	40.5	40.3	40.6
Furniture and fixtures	39.5	39.9	39.4	40.2	39.1	39.8	40.1	39.4	39.2	39.8
Stone, clay, and glass products	42.5	42.9	42.9	43.0	41.8	42.3	42.5	42.3	42.4	42.3
Primary metal industries	42.7	43.0	43.1	42.8	42.6	43.2	43.1	43.1	42.6	42.7
Blast furnaces and basic steel products	43.4	43.9	44.2	43.1	43.3	43.8	43.8	43.9	42.3	42.9
Fabricated metal products	41.8	41.8	41.1	42.0	41.5	41.6	41.9	41.6	41.2	41.7
Industrial machinery and equipment	41.8	41.9	41.5	42.5	41.8	42.2	42.1	42.2	42.0	42.5
Electronic and other electrical equipment	40.8	41.0	40.8	41.4	40.7	41.1	41.3	41.2	41.0	41.3
Transportation equipment	42.8	41.9	41.2	42.1	42.3	41.9	41.5	42.2	41.1	41.6
Motor vehicles and equipment	43.8	42.7	41.7	42.9	42.9	42.6	42.5	42.9	41.3	41.8
Instruments and related products	40.9	40.9	40.8	41.1	41.0	41.2	41.1	41.2	41.0	41.2
Miscellaneous manufacturing	40.3	39.9	39.4	40.5	39.8	40.0	40.1	39.7	39.5	40.0
Nondurable goods	40.6	40.6	40.8	40.7	40.3	40.4	40.3	40.3	40.5	40.4
Overtime hours	4.0	4.1	4.3	4.2	3.8	3.9	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.9
Food and kindred products	40.9	41.1	41.5	41.1	40.6	40.3	40.3	40.5	40.8	40.8
Tobacco products	40.2	39.1	38.5	37.8	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
Textile mill products	41.8	41.4	41.5	41.2	41.2	41.3	41.0	40.8	41.8	40.8
Apparel and other textile products	37.6	37.4	36.7	37.7	37.3	37.2	37.2	37.2	37.4	37.4
Paper and allied products	43.6	43.4	44.3	43.8	43.4	43.7	43.5	43.5	43.9	43.5
Printing and publishing	37.9	38.3	38.6	38.4	37.8	38.1	38.0	38.0	38.1	38.3
Chemicals and allied products	43.0	42.8	43.4	42.6	43.1	43.2	43.1	43.1	42.9	42.7
Petroleum and coal products	44.1	43.4	43.8	44.0	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
Rubber and misc. plastics products	41.6	41.6	41.6	41.8	41.4	41.8	41.6	41.7	41.5	41.6
Leather and leather products	37.3	38.3	37.7	38.7	37.2	38.0	38.4	37.9	37.8	38.6
Transportation and public utilities	38.6	39.5	39.1	39.0	38.5	38.6	38.8	39.3	38.9	38.9
Wholesale trade	38.2	38.5	38.1	38.2	38.1	38.1	38.0	38.5	38.0	38.1
Retail trade	28.4	29.6	29.0	28.8	28.5	28.6	28.5	28.9	28.9	29.0
Finance, insurance, and real estate	35.5	36.3	35.5	35.6	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
Services	32.3	33.0	32.3	32.4	32.4	32.4	32.4	32.7	32.2	32.5

¹ Data relate to production workers in mining and manufacturing; construction workers in construction; and nonsupervisory workers in transportation and public utilities; wholesale and retail trade; finance, insurance, and real estate; and services. These groups account for approximately four-fifths of the total employees on private nonfarm payrolls.

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

P = preliminary.

ESTABLISHMENT DATA

ESTABLISHMENT DATA

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

Industry	Average hourly earnings				Average weekly earnings			
	Oct. 1991	Aug. 1992	Sept. 1992P	Oct. 1992P	Oct. 1991	Aug. 1992	Sept. 1992P	Oct. 1992P
Total private	\$10.43	\$10.56	\$10.67	\$10.70	\$358.79	\$369.60	\$367.05	\$369.15
Seasonally adjusted	10.40	10.66	10.63	10.65	356.72	368.84	364.61	367.43
Mining	14.12	14.45	14.59	14.48	626.93	643.03	640.50	645.81
Construction	14.11	14.20	14.19	14.26	553.11	553.80	526.45	554.71
Manufacturing	11.25	11.44	11.54	11.49	462.38	470.18	473.14	474.54
Durable goods	11.86	12.04	12.11	12.08	493.38	499.66	498.93	504.94
Lumber and wood products	9.31	9.49	9.49	9.53	376.12	389.09	382.45	388.82
Furniture and fixtures	8.84	9.04	9.09	9.09	349.18	360.70	358.15	365.42
Stone, clay, and glass products	11.42	11.68	11.84	11.73	485.35	501.07	507.94	504.39
Primary metal industries	13.48	13.74	13.96	13.73	575.60	590.82	601.68	587.64
Blast furnaces and basic steel products	15.60	15.97	16.37	15.90	677.04	701.08	723.55	685.29
Fabricated metal products	11.29	11.41	11.44	11.43	471.92	474.66	470.18	480.06
Industrial machinery and equipment	12.25	12.45	12.50	12.52	512.05	521.66	518.75	532.10
Electronic and other electrical equipment	10.76	11.03	11.07	11.05	439.01	452.23	451.66	457.47
Transportation equipment	15.01	15.21	15.30	15.29	642.43	637.30	630.36	643.71
Motor vehicles and equipment	15.44	15.37	15.45	15.40	676.27	656.30	644.27	660.66
Instruments and related products	11.70	11.93	12.02	12.04	478.53	487.94	490.42	494.84
Miscellaneous manufacturing	8.86	9.06	9.14	9.20	357.06	362.29	360.12	372.60
Nondurable goods	10.47	10.70	10.84	10.75	425.08	434.42	442.27	437.53
Food and kindred products	9.87	10.13	10.23	10.12	403.68	416.34	424.55	415.93
Tobacco products	15.76	16.20	16.05	15.61	633.55	633.42	617.93	590.06
Textile mill products	8.40	8.62	8.68	8.67	349.44	356.87	360.22	357.20
Apparel and other textile products	6.83	6.96	7.01	6.99	256.81	260.30	257.27	263.52
Paper and allied products	12.83	13.07	13.36	13.17	559.39	567.24	591.85	576.85
Printing and publishing	11.61	11.79	11.94	11.86	440.02	451.56	460.88	455.42
Chemicals and allied products	14.19	14.47	14.66	14.63	610.17	619.32	636.24	623.24
Petroleum and coal products	17.15	17.72	17.96	18.00	756.32	769.05	786.65	792.00
Rubber and misc. plastics products	10.10	10.38	10.47	10.45	420.16	431.81	435.55	436.81
Leather and leather products	7.20	7.36	7.36	7.37	268.56	281.89	277.47	285.22
Transportation and public utilities	13.26	13.50	13.61	13.58	511.84	533.25	532.15	529.62
Wholesale trade	11.18	11.43	11.45	11.44	427.08	440.06	436.25	437.01
Retail trade	7.03	7.10	7.21	7.21	199.65	210.16	209.09	207.65
Finance, insurance, and real estate	10.47	10.84	10.84	10.89	371.69	393.49	384.82	387.68
Services	10.32	10.45	10.61	10.65	333.34	344.85	342.70	345.06

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	Oct. 1991	June 1992	July 1992	Aug. 1992	Sept. 1992P	Oct. 1992P	Percent change from: Sept. 1992-Oct. 1992
Total private:							
Current dollars	\$10.40	\$10.58	\$10.58	\$10.66	\$10.63	\$10.65	0.2
Constant (1982) dollars ²	7.45	7.43	7.41	7.44	7.41	N.A.	(3)
Mining	14.25	14.52	14.50	14.55	14.56	14.63	.5
Construction	14.01	14.20	14.11	14.21	14.08	14.16	.6
Manufacturing	11.27	11.44	11.45	11.51	11.52	11.51	-.1
Excluding overtime ⁴	10.78	10.93	10.95	11.00	11.04	10.98	-.5
Transportation and public utilities	13.24	13.47	13.43	13.53	13.56	13.55	-.1
Wholesale trade	11.21	11.38	11.38	11.51	11.43	11.46	.3
Retail trade	7.02	7.11	7.14	7.16	7.18	7.20	.3
Finance, insurance, and real estate	10.48	10.76	10.76	10.96	10.84	10.90	.6
Services	10.30	10.53	10.53	10.61	10.59	10.63	.4

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 -.4 percent from August 1992 to

September 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.

ESTABLISHMENT DATA

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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					
	Oct. 1991	Aug. 1992	Sept. 1992P	Oct. 1992P	Oct. 1991	June 1992	July 1992	Aug. 1992	Sept. 1992P	Oct. 1992P
Total private	121.6	124.5	122.0	122.4	120.4	120.8	120.8	121.7	120.6	121.3
Goods-producing industries	107.1	106.1	104.5	105.7	103.6	103.3	103.3	102.8	102.2	102.2
Mining	61.0	57.4	56.3	56.7	59.7	55.6	55.7	56.2	55.2	55.6
Construction	134.1	135.1	126.5	132.4	122.7	122.4	122.3	121.8	121.4	120.9
Manufacturing	104.3	103.1	103.0	103.2	102.5	102.4	102.5	101.8	101.3	101.4
Durable goods	101.0	98.8	98.3	99.4	99.5	99.0	99.0	98.4	97.3	97.8
Lumber and wood products	120.3	125.1	122.8	123.9	117.5	118.8	120.9	119.6	119.0	121.1
Furniture and fixtures	116.2	115.1	113.4	116.8	113.4	115.8	117.3	113.3	111.5	113.9
Stone, clay, and glass products	106.2	107.1	107.2	106.3	102.4	103.3	103.6	102.8	103.1	102.3
Primary metal industries	87.9	86.9	87.1	85.7	87.3	87.1	86.9	86.7	85.2	85.0
Blast furnaces and basic steel products	76.5	75.7	75.9	72.7	76.9	75.5	75.1	74.9	72.5	72.8
Fabricated metal products	104.0	101.3	100.9	102.4	102.0	101.4	101.9	101.2	99.9	100.4
Industrial machinery and equipment	90.7	89.2	89.1	90.8	91.0	91.0	90.4	90.4	90.4	90.9
Electronic and other electrical equipment	101.3	99.4	99.5	100.9	100.5	100.5	100.6	99.8	99.4	99.9
Transportation equipment	117.5	109.8	108.7	109.9	114.7	111.2	109.9	110.9	106.8	107.1
Motor vehicles and equipment	132.6	128.0	126.6	128.7	127.0	126.9	127.6	128.2	121.6	122.5
Instruments and related products	83.4	80.3	79.9	80.2	83.4	81.5	81.3	80.7	80.1	80.3
Miscellaneous manufacturing	103.4	99.1	99.0	102.7	98.9	99.8	100.8	97.5	97.0	98.2
Nondurable goods	108.9	109.3	109.6	108.6	106.7	107.2	107.4	106.6	106.8	106.4
Food and kindred products	115.8	119.9	120.2	116.1	110.6	110.6	111.6	111.0	110.6	111.0
Tobacco products	78.3	76.4	76.8	75.2	71.1	71.4	71.2	75.5	68.9	66.7
Textile mill products	101.2	100.3	101.0	99.3	99.3	99.9	99.3	98.0	100.7	97.5
Apparel and other textile products	95.5	93.6	91.7	94.5	93.4	93.5	94.7	92.6	92.7	92.3
Paper and allied products	110.4	110.7	113.3	111.1	109.4	110.6	110.1	109.7	111.7	109.9
Printing and publishing	123.5	123.7	124.8	124.2	123.2	123.5	123.3	123.2	123.6	123.8
Chemicals and allied products	101.1	99.3	99.8	98.1	101.4	100.1	99.1	99.1	98.3	98.6
Petroleum and coal products	87.8	85.7	85.5	85.2	85.7	82.2	83.1	83.3	82.1	83.1
Rubber and misc. plastics products	127.4	128.4	128.6	129.3	125.0	129.3	128.8	128.2	127.0	126.8
Leather and leather products	58.2	59.3	58.6	60.2	57.1	57.8	59.6	57.6	57.5	59.3
Service-producing industries	128.1	132.7	129.9	129.8	127.9	128.7	128.7	130.2	128.8	129.9
Transportation and public utilities	114.7	115.6	115.7	115.8	113.0	113.2	113.7	114.7	113.9	114.0
Wholesale trade	113.7	113.9	112.4	112.9	113.0	112.4	111.8	113.1	111.5	112.0
Retail trade	118.1	123.8	120.7	119.0	118.4	118.8	118.4	119.6	119.6	119.7
Finance, insurance, and real estate	117.3	122.4	118.5	118.4	118.4	118.4	117.6	120.6	118.1	119.9
Services	146.6	152.6	149.0	150.0	146.3	148.3	148.7	150.3	148.1	150.1

¹ See footnote 1, table B-2.

P = preliminary.

ESTABLISHMENT DATA

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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	49.6	42.6	P48.7	P50.0		
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	47.6	41.8	P44.1	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	46.9	46.1	44.0	43.4
1992	47.8	50.6	49.7	51.1	47.3	P49.2	P42.0					
Over 12-month span:												
1990	53.7	51.4	48.9	46.6	43.0	40.0	37.1	33.7	32.3	30.6	28.9	27.7
1991	27.4	28.5	28.1	29.9	32.2	33.4	35.7	39.0	42.8	46.3	47.6	47.8
1992	49.2	44.1	P45.5	P45.2								
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	51.4	36.7	P46.4	P39.2		
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	46.4	35.6	P37.1	P30.9			
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	47.8	41.7	P42.8	P29.5					
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	25.9	26.8	37.4	40.6	41.4	38.1
1992	42.8	32.4	P34.9	P32.4								

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.