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**Bureau of Labor Statistics** 

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THE EMPLOYMENT SITUATION: DECEMBER 1992

Employment edged up in December and unemployment was unchanged, the Bureau of Labor Statistics of the U.S. Department of Labor reported today. The unemployment rate held at the revised November level of 7.3 percent. after falling from its June high of 7.7 percent.

Payroll employment, as measured by the survey of employers, rose marginally in December and has been slowly trending upward over the past year. Total employment, as estimated from the survey of households, showed some further improvement in December, after rising substantially in November.

## Unemployment (Household Survey Data)

Both the unemployment rate, 7.3 percent, and the number of unemployed persons, 9.3 million, were about unchanged in December, after seasonal adjustment. Although unemployment has shown modest improvement since its recent peak last June; the unemployment-rate remains-nearly 2 percentage points higher than it was in July 1990, when the recent recession began, and half a percentage point higher than in March 1991, when the recession officially ended. (See table A-1.)

Jobless rates for the major demographic groups, including edult men (6.8 percent), adult woman (6.4 percent), teenagers (19.2 percent), whites (6.3 percent), blacks (14.2 percent), and Hispanics (11.7 percent) all showed little change in December. (See tables A-1 and A-2.)

The number of persons unemployed for less than 15 weeks edged down in December, but this decline was essentially offset by a small increase in long-term unemployment (15 weeks and over). The mean duration of unemployment rose to 19.2 weeks, a return to the October level. Over the past year, mean duration has risen by about 3-1/2 weeks. (See table A-5.)

The number of persons working part time for economic reasons-sometimes referred to as the "partially unemployed"--was 6.3 million in

This release incorporates annual revisions in seasonally adjusted unemployment and other labor force series derived from the household survey. Information on the revisions appears on page 5.

	Quarto avera	erly ges	   Moi 	nthly data	5						
Category	199	92		1992		Nov.~ Dec. change					
	III	IV	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.						
HOUSEHOLD DATA		The	ousands o	f persons							
Civilian labor force Employment Unemployment Not in labor force Discouraged workers.	127,343 117,742 9,601 64,443 1,125	127,341 118,021 9,320 64,978 1,084	127,066 117,687 9,379 65,065 N.A.	127,365 118,064 9,301 64,951 N.A.	127.591 118,311 9,280 64,913 N.A.	226 247 -21 -38 N.A.					
		Percent of labor force									
Unemployment rates: All workers Adult men Adult women Teenagers White Black Hispanic origin	7.5 7.2 6.4 20.3 6.6 14.2 11.6	7.3 7.0 6.3 19.4 6.4 14.1 11.8	7.4 7.2 6.2 18.9 6.5 14.1 11.7	7.3 6.9 6.2 20.2 6.4 14.0 12.0	7.3 6.8 6.4 19.2 6.3 14.2 11.7	.0 -0.1 .2 -1.0 1 .2 3					
 BSTABLISHMENT DATA   		7	housands	of jobs							
Nonfarm employment Goods-producing <u>1</u> / Construction Manufacturing Service-producing <u>1</u> / Retail trade Government	108,525 23,372 4,583 18,163 85,153 19,137 29,006 18,646	p108,643 p23,273 p4,588 p18,064 p85,370 p19,137 p29,196 p18,658	108,571 23,270 4,601 18,046 85,301 19,146 29,152 18,623	p108,647 p23,277 p4,584 p18,071 p85,370 p19,125 p29,183 p18,686	p108,711 p23,273 p4,579 p18,074 p85,438 p19,140 p29,253 p18,664	p64 p-4 p-5 p3 p68 p15 p70 p-22					
1		H	iours of w	ork							
Average weekly hours: Total private Manufacturing Overtime	34.4 41.0 3.7	p34.5  p41.2  p3.9	34.5 41.1 3.8	p34.6 p41.2 p3.9	p34.3 p41.3 p3.9	p-0.3 p.1 p.1					
1/ Includes other ind	ustries n	ot about	some net o ]	W NA.	not avai	ilable.					

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

1/ Includes other industries, not shown separately. N.A.= not available. NOTE: Household data have been revised based on p=preliminary. the experience through December 1992. December, not materially different from November. This series has shown no clear trend over the past year. (See table A-3.)

## Total Employment and the Labor Force (Household Survey Data)

Total employment was up slightly to 118.3 million in December (seasonally adjusted), following a sizable increase in the prior month. The employment-population ratio--the percentage of the working-age population that is employed--was 61.5 percent in December and has shown little movement in the last year and a half. (See table A-1.)

The civilian labor force rose slightly in December to 127.6 million, seasonally adjusted, and the labor force participation rate inched up to 66.3 percent. The labor force has risen by 1.8 million over the past year, whereas it had grown by only half a million in the year before that. (See table A-1.)

## Discouraged Workers (Household Survey Data)

The number of discouraged workers-persons who indicate that they want to work but are not looking for a job because they think their search would be unproductive-was about unchanged at 1.1 million in the fourth quarter of 1992. The discouraged worker total has held at about this level since the third quarter of 1991. (See table A-11.)

## Industry Payroll Employment (Establishment Survey Data)

The number of payroll jobs edged up by 64,000 in December, while private sector employment was up by 86,000. About 600,000 jobs have been added to total nonfarm payrolls since January. (See table B-1.)

Manufacturing employment was virtually unchanged, following a modest gain in November. Prior to that, factory employment had fallen by about 200,000 in 3 months (August-October). December was characterized by generally small changes among the component industries. Employment in industrial machinery and electronic equipment has leveled off in recent months, whereas two defense-related industries, aircraft and instruments, have continued to lose jobs.

Employment in construction was about unchanged in December at 4.6 million, following a slight decline in November. Mining employment continued its protracted slide; roughly 40,000 jobs have been lost during the past year, largely in oil and gas extraction.

Employment in the services industry grew by 70,000, with the December increase led by a 32,000 gain in business services. Business services, which had been a major job producer in the 1980s, experienced a resurgence in 1992, adding 320,000 jobs. Employment also rose in health services. In retail trade, employment was about unchanged on a seasonally adjusted basis, as slower than normal holiday-related hiring, such as in department and clothing stores, was offset by gains elsewhere in the industry. Wholesale trade had a small job loss in December, following 2 months of gains. Finance employment rose slightly. The number of government jobs fell by 22,000, because an estimated 45,000 temporary election poll workers were no longer on local government payrolls.

## Weekly Hours (Establishment Survey Data)

The average workweek for production or nonsupervisory workers on private nonfarm payrolls decreased by 0.3 hour in December to 34.3 hours, seasonally adjusted, returning weekly hours to a low point of a range they have stayed within for over a year. Part of this decline may have resulted from severe winter storms that hit the mid-Atlantic and Northeast areas of the country during the survey reference period. The workweek in manufacturing increased for the third consecutive month to a very high 41.3 hours, while factory overtime was unchanged at 3.9 hours. (See table B-2.)

As a result of the workweek decrease, the index of aggregate weekly hours of private production or nonsupervisory workers fell by 0.7 percent to 121.1 (1982=100) in December, seasonally adjusted. The index for manufacturing increased by 0.2 percent to 102.3, its highest level since last May. (See table B-5.)

## Hourly and Weekly Earnings (Establishment Survey Data)

Average hourly earnings of private production or nonsupervisory workers were about unchanged after seasonal adjustment, while average weekly earnings decreased by 1.0 percent because of the shorter workweek. Prior to seasonal adjustment, average hourly earnings were unchanged at \$10.72 and average weekly earnings fell by \$1.07 to \$369.84. Over the year, average hourly earnings increased by 2.2 percent and average weekly earnings by 1.6 percent. (See table B-3.)

The Employment Situation for January 1993 will be released on Friday, February 5, at 8:30 A.M. (EST).

## Revision of Seasonally Adjusted Household Survey Data

At the end of each calendar year, BLS routinely updates the seasonal adjustment factors for the labor force series derived from the Current Population Survey (household survey) to incorporate the experience of that year. Seasonally adjusted data for the most recent 5 years are subject to revision. (Seasonally adjusted establishment data are revised later in the year, concurrently with the introduction of annual benchmark adjustments.)

Table B summarizes the effects of the revisions on the overall unemployment rate in 1992, and revised seasonally adjusted data for major labor force series for December 1991 through December 1992 are presented in table C.

The January 1993 issue of Employment and Earnings will contain new seasonal adjustment factors that will be used to calculate the civilian labor force and other major series for January-June of 1993. The publication will also contain a description of the current seasonal adjustment methodology and revised data for the most recent 13 months or calendar quarters for all regularly published tables containing seasonally adjusted household survey data. Revised monthly data for the 1988-92 revision period for nearly 450 labor force series will be published in the February 1993 issue. Microcomputer diskettes of historical seasonally adjusted data (monthly and quarterly) may be purchased from the Bureau (contact Gloria P. Green on 202-606-6373).

Month	As first computed	As revised	Change
January	7.1	7.1	0
Pebruary	7.3	7.3	1 0
March	7.3	7.3	0
April	7.2	7.3	0.1
May	7.5	7.4	1
June	7.8	7.7	1
July	7.7	7.6	1
August	7.6	7.6	j 0-
September	7.5	7.5	j o
October	7.4	7.4	i o
November	7.2	7.3	i .1
December	*7.2	7.3	.1
			1

Table B. Seasonally adjusted unemployment rates in 1992 and change due to revision

Not published.

## Table C. Employment status of the civilian noninstitutional population by sex and age, seasonally adjusted

(Numbers in thousands)

Employment status.	1991						19	92					
sex, and age	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
TOTAL	-												
Civilian noninstitutional population1	190,605	190,759	190,684	191,022	191,168	191,307	191,455	191,622	191,790	191,947	192,131	192,316	192,509
Civilian labor force	125,736	126,028	126,185	126,548	126,743	127,039	127,298	127,350	127,404	127,274	127,066	127,365	127,591
Percent of population	66.0	66.1	66.1	66.2	66.3	66.4	66.5	66.5	66.4	66.3	66.1	66.2	66.3
Employed	116,752	117,036	116,962	117,264	117,518	117,580	117,510	117,722	117,780	117,724	117,687	118,064	118,311
Employment-population ratio <sup>2</sup>	61.3	61.4	61.3	61.4	61.5	61.5	61.4	61.4	61.4	61.3	61.3	61.4	61.5
Unemployed	8,984	8,992	9,223	9,284	9,225	9,459	9,768	9,628	9,624	9,550	9,379	9,301	9,280
Unemployment rate	7.1	7.1	7.3	7.3	7.3	7.4	7.7	7.6	7.6	7.5	7.4	7.3	7.3
Men, 20 years and over													
Civilian noninstitutional population'	64,367	84,464	84,549	84,590	84,671	84,755	84,842	84,944	85,010	85,075	85,159	85,259	85,369
Civilian labor force	65,050	65,121	65,161	65,436	65,572	65,844	65,813	65,782	65,857	65,805	65,611	65,740	65,785
Percent of population	77.1	77.1	77:1	77.4	77.4		77.6	77.4	77.5	77.3	77.3	77.1	77.1
Employed	60,669	60,664	60,606	60,843	61,033	61,087	61,027	61,070	61,104	61,125	61,088	61,206	61,326
Employment-population ratio*	71.9	71.8	71.7	71.9	72.1	72.1	71.9	71.9	71.9	71.8	71.7	71.8	71.8
Agriculture	2,316	2,278	2,355	2,353	2,351	2,366	2,366	2,359	2,363	2,382	2,378	2,326	2,371
Nonagricultural industries	58,353	58,386	58,251	58,490	58,682	58,721	58,661	58,711	58,741	58,743	58,710	58,880	58,955
Unemployed	4,381	4,457	4,555	4,593	4,539	4,757	4,786	4,712	4,753	4,680	4,723	4,534	4,459
Unemployment rate	6.7	6.8	7.0	7.0	6.9	7.2	7.3	7.2	7.2	7.1	7.2	6.9	6.8
Not in labor force	19,317	19,343	19,368	19,154	19,099	18,911	19,029	19,162	19,153	19,270	19,348	19,519	19,584
Women, 20 years and over													
Civilian noninstitutional population'	93,032	93,125	93,208	93,256	93,320	93,416	93,479	93,562	93,635	83,703	93,771	93,849	93,960
Civilian labor force	53,955	54,143	54,239	54,458	54,534	54,468	54,682	54,834	54,773	54,611	54,578	54,832	55,010
Percent of population	58.0	58.1	58.2	58.4	58.4	58.3	58.5	58.6	58.5	58.3	58.2	58.4	58.5
Employed	50,682	50,889	50,925	51,114	51,136	51,104	51,233	51,307	51,247	51,141	51,182	51,435	51,494
Employment-population ratio <sup>2</sup>	54.5	54.6	54.6	54.8	54.8	54.7	54.8	54.8	54.7	54.6	54.6	54.8	54.8
Agriculture	663	663	655	650	648	619	685	617	619	594	584	616	613
Nonagricultural industries	50,019	50,226	50,270	50,464	50,488	50,485	50,568	50,690	50,628	50,547	50,598	50,819	50,881
Unemployed	3,273	3,254	3,314	3,344	3,398	3,364	3,449	3,527	3,526	3,470	3,396	3,397	3,516
Unemployment rate	6.1	6.0	6.1	6.1	6.2	6.2	6.3	6.4	6.4	6.4	6.2	6.2	6.4
Not in labor force	39,077	38,982	38,969	38,798	38,766	38,948	38,797	38,728	38,862	39,092	39,193	39,017	38,950
Both sexes, 16 to 19 years													
Civilian noninstitutional population <sup>1</sup>	13,206	13,169	13,127	13,176	13,177	13,136	13,134	13,116	13,145	13,169	13,200	13,208	13,181
Civilian labor force	6,731	6,764	6,785	6,654	6,637	6,727	6,803	6,734	6,774	6,858	6,577	6,793	6,796
Percent of population	51.0	51.4	51.7	50.5	50.4	51.2	51.8	51.3	51.5	52.1	50.6	51.4	51.6
Employed	5,401	5,483	5,431	5,307	5,349	5,389	5,250	5,345	5,429	5,458	5,417	5,423	5,491
Employment-population ratio <sup>2</sup>	40.9	41.6	41.4	40.3	40.6	41.0	40.0	40.8	41.3	41.4	41.0	41.1	41.7
Agriculture	190	205	203	191	207	201	213	231	236	245	207	267	278
Nonagricultural industries	5,211	5,278	5,228	5,116	5,142	5,188	5,037	5,114	5,193	5,213	5,210	5,156	5,213
Unemployed	1,330	1,281	1,354	1,347	1,268	1,338	1,553	1,389	1,345	1,400	1,260	1,370	1,305
Unemployment rate	19.8	18.9	20.0	20.2	19.4	19.9	22.8	20.6	19.9	20.4	18.9	20.2	19.2
Not in labor force	6,475	6,405	6,342	6,522	6,540	6,409	6,331	6,382	6,371	6,311	6,523	6,415	6,385
					_				_	- · · ·			

The population figures are not adjusted for seasonal variation.
 Employment as a percent of the civilian noninstitutional population.

NOTE: Seasonally adjusted data have been revised based on the experience through December 1992.

## **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 bousehold 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 90percent 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 341,000; for total unemployment it is 251,000; and, for the civilian worker unemployment rate, it is 0.22 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 .30 percentage point; for teenagers, it is 1.65 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 benchmarkscomprehensive counts of employment-against which month-tomonth 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 \$13.00 per issue or \$31.00 per year from the U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, DC 20402. A check or money order made out to the Superintendent of Documents must accompany all orders.

Employment and Earnings also provides measures of sampling error for the household survey data published in this release. For unemployment and other labor force categories, these measures appear in tables 1-B through 1-H 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 2-B through 2-F of that publication.

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

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

1

#### (Numbers in thousands)

Employment status, sex, and age	Not see	eonaily a	djusted		\$	essonali)	y adjuated	<b>3</b> 1	
	Dec. 1991	Nov. 1992	Dec. 1992	Dec. 1991	Aug. 1992	Sept. 1992	Oci. 1992	Nov. 1992	Dec. 1992
<u> </u>									
TOTAL									
Civilian noninstitutional population	190.605	192,318	192,509	190.605	191,790	191.947	192,131	192.316	192,509
Civilian labor force	125,108	127,087	125,902	125,736	127,404	127,274	127,088	127,365	127,591
Participation rate	65.6	66.1	66.9	66.0	66.4	66.3	66.1	66.2	66.3
Employed	116,649	81.5	116,073	116,752	117,780	117,724	117,687	118,064	118,311
Aciculture	2.852	3.069	2.931	3,169	3.218	3.221	3,169	3,209	3.262
Nonagricultural Industries	113,687	115,150	115,142	113,583	114,562	114,503	114,518	114,855	115,049
Unemployed	8,559	8,848	8,829	8,984	9,624	9,550	9,379	9,301	9,280
Unemployment rate	6.8	7.0	7.0	7.1	7.6	7.5	7.4	7.3	7.3
	00,490	00,220	00,007	04,000	64,360	04,073	00,000	04,001	04,910
Men, 15 years and over									
Civilian noninstitutional population	91,008	91,951	92,080	91,008	91,653	91,739	91,844	91,951	\$2,080
Civilian labor force	68,008	69,020	69,967	68,499	69,432	69,463	69,334	69,335	69,394
Participation rate	14.7 83.025	75.1	74.8 63.909	75.3	70,8	75.7 #3 078	70.0 #3.024	75.4	75.4
Employee	69.3	69.6	69.3	69.7	69.7	69.7	60.6	69.6	69.7
Unemployed	4,983	5,016	8,058	5,101	6,631	6,477	6,410	5,292	5,200
Unemployment rate	7.3	7.3	7.3	74	<b>6.0</b>	7,9	7.8	7.6	7.5
Men, 20 years and over									
Civilian noninstitutional population	84,367	85,259	85,369	84,367	65,010	85,075	85,159	65,259	85,369
Civilian labor force	64,793	66,588	65,509	66,050	65,857	65,806	85,811	66,740	85,785
Participation rate	76.8	76.9	76.7	77.1	77.5	77.3	77,3	• 77.1	77.1
Employed	71.7	71.0	71.6	71.9	710	01,120 71 £	717	01,200 71 8	01,320 71 B
	2.134	2.272	2.184	2,316	2,363	2.382	2.378	2.326	2.371
Nonagricultural industries	58,334	89,036	58,942	68.363	58,741	58,743	58,710	58,680	58,955
Unemployed	4,326	4,280	4,383	4,361	4,753	4,680	4,723	4,534	4,459
Unemployment rate	6.7	. <b>6</b> .0	6.7	<b>U.</b> 7	12	7.1	72	6.9	6.8
Women, 16 years and over									
Civilian noninstitutional population	99,597	100,365	100,449	99,597	100,137	100,208	100,287	100,365	100,449
Civilian labor force	57,100	58,067	68,036	67,237	57,972	57,821	67,732	58,030	58,197
	87.5	4 24	64 264	87.5	97.W	5/./ #2 748	82 782	6/J5	D7.3
Employed	63.7	54.0	54.0	53.6	53.4	53.6	53.6	61.8	53.9
Unemployed	3,576	3,832	3,721.	.3,883	4,093	4,073	3,960	4,009	4,080
Unemployment rate	6.3	••	6.5	<b>.</b>	7.1	7,0	6.9	6.9	7.0
Women, 20 years and over									
Civilian noninstitutional population	93,032	93,849	\$3,980	\$3,032	\$3,635	\$3,703	\$3,771	93,849	83,960
Civilian labor force	83,962	55,016	54,997	83,965	54,773	54,611	54,578	64,832	66,010
Participation rate	58.0	58.5	58.5	66.0	61.0/7	58.3	58.2	58,4	58.5
Employed	64.7	55.2	55.0	54.5	64.7	81,141 64.8	54.6	64.8	01,494 64.8
	597	606	662	- 863	619	594	584	616	613
Nonegricultural Industries	50,299	51,163	51,136	50,019	50,628	80,547	50,598	50,819	50,581
Unemployed	3,066	3,247	3,309	3,273	3,526	3,470	3,396	3,397	3,518
Unemployment rate	6.7	- 5.9		6.1	6.4	<b>6.4</b>	6.2	6.2	••
Both sexes, 16 to 19 years									
Civilian noninetitutional population	13,206	13,208	13,181	13,208	13,145	13,109	13,200	13,208	13,181
Civilian labor force	6,362	6,483	6,396	6,731	6,774	6,858	6,677	6,793	6,798
Participation rate	48.1	49,1	48.5	61.0	51.5 6.45e	52.1	50.6	51,4	51,6
	9,1600	90.1	300	40.0	41.9	A1.4	A10	A1 1	A17
	131	211	195	190	236	245	207	267	272
Nonagricultural industries	5,054	4,951	5,064	5,211	6,193	5,213	5,210	8,156	5,213
Unemployed	1,106	1,321	1,136	1,330	1,345	1,400	1,200	1,370	1,305
Unemployment rate	18.4	20.4	17.8	19.8	19.9	20.4	18.9	20.2	19.2

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<sup>1</sup> The population figures are not adjusted for seasonal variation; therefore, identical numbers appear in the unadjusted and seasonally adjusted columns.

NOTE: Seasonally adjusted data have been revised based on the experience through December 1992.

## 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 se	aconality a	djusted		9	essonally	y adjuste	<b>j</b> 1	
	Dec. 1991	Nov. 1992	Dec. 1992	Dec. 1991	Aug. 1992	Sept. 1992	Oct. 1992	Nov. 1992	Dec. 1992
WHITE									
Civilian noninstitutional population Civilian labor force	162,047 107,172 66,1 100,625 62,1 6,547 6,1	163,132 108,525 65.5 101,971 82.5 6,554 6.0	163,259 108,390 66.4 101,847 62.4 6,543 6.0	182,047 107,711 88.5 100,821 82.2 8,890 8,4	162,791 106,707 66.8 101,524 62.4 7,183 6.6	162,891 108,606 66,7 101,412 62,3 7,194 6,6	163,013 106,483 66.5 101,458 62,2 7,025 6.5	163,132 106,723 66,6 101,816 62,4 6,907 6,4	183,259 108,946 66.7 102,043 82.5 6,903 6,3
Men, 20 years and over Civilian labor lorce	58,128 77.3 52,723 72.6 3,403 8,1	58,734 77,4 53,428 72,9 3,305 5,8	56,735 77.3 53,359 72.7 3,375 6.0	56,307 77.5 52,903 72.8 3,404 6,0	56,926 77.9 53,300 72.9 3,626 6,4	56,902 77.8 53,279 72.8 3,823 6,4	58,910 77.7 53,305 72.8 3,605 6.3	56,858 77,8 53,369 72,8 3,489 6,1	56,937 77,8 53,543 73,0 3,394 6,0
Women, 20 years and over Civilian labor force Participation rate Employment-population ratio Employment-population ratio Unemployment rate	45,542 57,8 43,298 54,9 2,244 4,9	48,295 58,4 43,993 55,5 2,302 5,0	46,218 68,2 43,847 56,2 2,371 5,1	45,555 57,9 43,107 54,7 2,448 5,4	48,055 58.2 43,468 64.9 2,567 5.8	45,888 57.9 43,326 54,7 2,562 5.8	45,906 57.9 43,385 54.7 2,540 8.5	46,095 58.1 43,661 55.0 2,434 5.3	46,240 58.3 43,867 55.0 2,573 5.8
Both sexes, 16 to 19 years Civilian labor force	5,504 82,0 4,603 43,5 901 16,4 18,1 14,5	5,496 523 4,550 433 846 172 17,5 18,5	5,438 51.7 4,840 44.1 798 14.5 16.7 12.4	5,849 55,3 4,811 45,5 1,036 17,7 18,5 17,0	5,728 54.8 4,758 45.4 970 18.9 18.5 15.2	5,816 55,4 4,807 46,8 1,009 17,3 18,7 15,8	5,668 54,0 4,788 45,6 880 15,5 15,9 15,1	5,770 54.9 4,786 45.5 984 17.1 17.7 18.4	5,769 54.9 4,833 46.0 935 16.2 17.2 15.1
BLACK Civilian noninstitutional population	21,774 13,549 62.2 11,871 54.5 1,878 124	22,098 13,911 63,0 12,015 64,4 1,895 13,8	22,131 13,852 82,8 11,959 64,0 1,953 13,7	21,774 13,620 62,6 11,868 54,5 .1,752 12,9	21,997 14,108 64,1 12,098 55,0 2,008 14,2	22,027 13,981 63,5 12,033 54,8 1,948 13,9	22,081 13,948 63,2 11,984 64,3 1,984 14,1	22,095 13,894 62.9 11,948 54.1 1,948 14.0	22,131 13,935 63,0 11,960 54,0 1,975 14,2
Mer, 20 years and over     Civilian labor force	6,393 729 5,654 84.5 739 11.8	6,485 72,7 5,694 63,8 791 12,2	8,420 71.8 5,599 82.8 821 12.8	6,418 73.2 5,648 64.4 770 12.0	8,534 73,8 5,634 83,5 900 13,8	6,495 73.1 5,620 63.2 875 13.5	6,499 73.0 5,611 63.0 888 13.7	6,481 72.6 5,640 63.2 841 13.0	6,450 72.1 5,589 62.5 861 13.3
Women, 20 years and over           Civilian tabor force           Participation rate           Employment-population ratio           Unemployment rate           Unemployment rate	6,497 59.5 5,786 52,9 711 10,9	8,639 60.3 5,690 53,1 800 12,0	6,600 60,2 5,809 53,1 791 11,8	6,490 59,4 5,771 52,8 719 11,1	6,757 61.2 5,954 53,9 603 11,9	6,675 60.3 5,944 53.7 731 11.0	6,682 00.3 5,930 53.5 752 11.3	8,639 59,5 5,854 82,8 785 11,8	6,687 60.2 5,889 53.0 796 11.9
Both sexse, 16 to 19 years Civilian labor force Participation rate Employment-population ratio Unemployed Unemployed Men Wormen	660 31.7 20.7 229 34.7 35.3 33.9	737 35.4 432 20.8 305 41.3 43.9 38.3	742 36.7 461 22.2 281 37.8 40.7 34.3	712 54.2 449 21.6 263 36.9 57.2 36.6	815 30.3 510 24.8 305 37.4 42.7 31.8	811 30.1 409 22.8 342 42.2 44.3 30.8	787 389 413 4213 422 442 38	774 372 454 320 413 448 375	796 38.3 482 23.2 316 39.8 42.2 38.5

See footnotes at end of table.

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

#### (Numbers in thousands)

Employment status, race, sex, age, and Hispanic origin	Not seasonally adjusted			Seasonally adjusted <sup>1</sup>						
· · ·	Dec.	Nov.	Dec.	Dec.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	
	1991	1992	1992	1991	1992	1992	1992	1992	1992	
HISPANIC ORIGIN Civilian noninstitutional population Civilian labor force	14,987	15,421	15,481	14,987	15,303	15,342	15,382	15,421	15,481	
	9,757	10,135	10,174	9,916	10,118	10,213	10,210	10,211	10,351	
	66.1	65.7	65.8	65.2	66,1	66.6	66.4	66,2	86,9	
	8,810	8,936	9,060	8,804	8,969	9,029	9,011	8,990	9,145	
	58.8	58.0	58.8	59.3	58,8	58.8	58.6	58,3	59,1	
	948	1,200	1,114	1,022	1,147	1,185	1,190	1,221	1,206	
	9.7	11.8	10,9	10.3	11,3	11.8	11.7	12,0	11,7	

<sup>1</sup> 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. Seasonally adjusted data have been revised based on the experience through December 1992.

#### **Table A-3. Selected employment indicators**

(in thousands)

Category	Not se	sonally a	djusted		Seasonally adjusted				·				
	Dec. 1991	Nov. 1992	Dec. 1992	Dec. 1991	Aug. 1992	Sept. 1992	Oct. 1992	Nov. 1992	Dec. 1992				
CHARACTERISTIC			1										
Civilian employed, 19 years and over Married man, spouse present Married woman, spouse present Woman who maintain families	116,549 40,312 29,967 6,629	118,239 40,754 -30,521 8,620	118,073 40,790 - 30,565 6,625	116,782 40,174 29,801 6,548	117,780 40,318 30,212 8,641	117,724 40,292 30,108 6,639	117,667 40,324 30,030 6,628	118,084 40,487 30,244 6,585	118,311 40,639 30,403 6,548				
OCCUPATION Managerial and protessional specialty Technical, sales, and administrative support Service occupations, craft, and repair Precision production, craft, and repair Operators, fabricators, and laborers Farming, forestry, and fishing INDUSTRY AND CLASS OF WORKER	51,865 35,774 16,025 12,903 17,018 ,2,964	31,768 36,717 15,881 13,257 17,331 3,207	31,679 36,848 16,220 13,223 17,031 3,074	31,708 35,693 16,035 12,948 16,931 3,398	31,198 36,867 16,007 13,255 18,962 3,489	31,174 36,700 16,274 13,316 16,829 3,509	31,299 36,539 16,076 13,328 16,907 3,547	\$1,829 36,804 15,999 13,203 17,030 3,507	31,485 36,790 16,226 13,271 16,950 3,525				
Apriculture: Wage and salary workers Self-employed workers	1,478 1,300 85	1,598 1,332 159	1,572 1,279 80	1,831 1,420 111	1,698 1,417 103	1,694 1,397 108	1,656 1,405 118	1,685 1,370 163	1,735 1,397 105				
Nonaproutural Industries: Wage and salary workers	104,685 18,158 86,529 954 85,575 8,790 212	108,074 18,504 87,570 1,087 86,503 8,859 217	108,221 18,334 87,887 1,067 86,820 8,715 208	104,423 17,878 86,545 960 85,576 8,748 227	105,697 18,378 87,319 1,116 86,203 8,642 242	105,643 18,505 87,138 1,158 85,980 8,662 217	105,883 18,371 87,492 1,102 86,390 8,558 189	105,913 18,216 87,897 1,109 86,588 8,700 220	105,978 18,085 87,913 1,091 86,822 8,068 221				
PERSONS AT WORK PART TIME!													
All industries: Part time for economic reasons	6,221 3,325 2,620 16,907	8,471 3,205 3,004 15,937	6,215 3,313 2,607 15,978	6,358 3,225 2,777 14,832	6.352 3,254 2,849 15,082	6,362 3,171 2,879 14,805	6,434 3,160 2,968 14,726	8,493 3,161 3,080 14,834	6,349 3,208 2,865 14,896				
Nonegricultural industries : Part time for economic reasons	5,959 5,124 2,560 15,515	6,185 2,984 2,948 15,542	5,935 3,095 2,846 15,609	6,092 3,061 2,696 14,391	6,099 3,121 2,756 14,721	6,096 3,001 2,826 14,358	6,151 2,903 2,905 14,324	6.230 2.994 2.998 14,413	6,083 3,024 2,793 14,478				

<sup>1</sup> Excludes persons "with a job but not at work" during the survey period for such reasons as vacation, linees, 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. Seasonally adjusted data have been revised based on the experience through December 1992.

#### Table A-4. Selected unemployment indicators, seasonally adjusted

	HOUS	EHOLI	D DA	TA

Category	Uner (	Number of mployed pe in thousand	rsons (s)			Unemploy	ment rates <sup>1</sup>		
	Dec. 1991	Nov. 1992	Dec. 1992	Dec. 1991	Aug. 1992	Sept. 1992	Oct. 1992	Nov. 1992	Dec. 1992
CHARACTERISTIC					Į				
Total, 16 years and over	8.984	9.301	9,280	7.1	7.6	7.5	7.A	7.3	7.3
Men. 20 years and over	4,381	4,534	4,459	6.7	72	7.1	7.2	6.9	6.B
Women, 20 years and over	3 273	3.397	3.516	6.1	6.4	6.4	6.2	6.2	6.4
Both sense, 18 to 19 years	1,330	1,370	1,305	19.8	19.9	20.4	18.9	20.2	19.2
	0.000			4.0		60			4.0
Marting man, spouse present	2,020	2,077	2,031	4.0		60	0.1		4.0
Martied Worten, spouse present	1,044	746	1,082	0.2	10.9	0.0	0.1		10.2
	660	100	/00	8-2	10.3		8.3	10.4	10.3
Eultime workers	7.448	7.625	7.560	8.9	7.3	7.2	7.1	7.0	6.9
Part-time workers	1.557	1.656	1.749	8.7	9.1	9.5	92	92	9.7
Labor inne line lost <sup>2</sup>	_	-		8.1	8.4	83	8.3	8.3	8.1
	_								
OCCUPATION <sup>3</sup>									
Managerial and protessional specialty	947	1,024	1.049	2.9	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.1	3.2
Technical, sales, and administrative support	2,117	2,235	2,285	5.6	6.0	5.9	6.0	5.7	5.8
Precision production, craft, and repair	1,193	1,248	1,283	8.4	8.6	8.6	8.6	8.6	8.8
Operators, tabricators, and laborers	2,090	2,029	1,983	11.0	11.1	11.1	11.0	10.6	10.0
Farming, forestry, and fishing	273	338	338	<b>7</b> .A	7.9	8.9	7.9	8.8	8.7
INDUSTRY									
Non-ariseburgi orbeita wana and salary workers	6.976	7,101	7.160	7.5	7.9	7.8	7.8	7.5	76
Goode-oraciusion industrias	2 595	2 583	2463	83	10.0	10.1	9.9	9.3	9.0
Mining	61	36	37	8.2	10.6	7.2	8.3	5.3	5.5
Construction	982	863	936	16.5	17.0	17.4	16.1	14.5	15.7
Manufacturing	1.552	1.674	1,490	7.3	8.0	8.1	82	8.0	7.2
Durable coods	898	1.010	888	7.4	8.3	8.4	8.9	8.5	7.5
Nondurable doods	654	664	802	7.3	74	7.7	7.3	7.3	6.9
Service-producing industries	4,381	4,538	4,699	6.7	7.1	6.9	7.0	6.7	6.9
Transportation and public utilities	449	413	379	6.6	5.4	5.7	6.8	6.1	5.6
Wholesale and retail trade	1,895	1.922	1.959	7.9	9.0	8.5	8,1	7.9	8.0
Finance and service industries	2.037	2,203	2.361	5.8	6.1	6.0	6.4	6.1	6.5
Government workers	669	725	675	3.6	3.4	3.4	3.0	3.8	3.6
Agricultural wage and salary workers	209	264	242	11.4	114	14.3	12.5	13.5	12.2

<sup>1</sup> Unemployment as a percent of the civilian labor force.

<sup>2</sup> Aggregate hours lost by the unemployed and persons on pert time for economic reasons as a percent of potentially available labor force hours.

<sup>3</sup> 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. Data have been revised based on the experience through December 1992.

#### Table A-5, Duration of unemployment

#### (Numbers in thousands)

Weeks of unemployment		Not measonally adjusted			Seasonally adjusted						
· · ·	Dec.	Nov.	Dec.	Dec.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.		
	1991	1992	1992	1991	1992	1992	1992	1992	1992		
DURATION											
Less than 5 weeks	3,053	3.109	2,757	3,350	3,289	3,281	3,192	3,120	3,042		
	2,827	2.699	2,738	2,771	2,846	2,847	2,666	2,835	2,668		
	2,678	3.040	3,336	2,889	3,547	3,522	3,564	3,446	3,605		
	1,284	1.218	1,434	1,381	1,502	1,427	1,475	1,438	1,540		
	1,394	1.822	1,901	1,508	2,045	2,095	2,069	2,009	2,065		
Average (mean) duration, in weeks	15.6	18.0	19.2	15.5	18.3	18.5	19.2	18.4	19.2		
Median duration, in weeks	8.1	8.6	9.5	8.0	8.9	9.3	9.3	9.4	9.4		
PERCENT DISTRIBUTION											
Total unemployed	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0		
	36.7	36.1	31.2	37.2	34.0	34.0	33.9	33.2	32.5		
	33.0	30.5	31.0	30.7	29.4	29.5	28.3	30.2	26.5		
	31.3	34.4	37.8	32.0	36.6	36.5	37.8	36.7	36.6		
	15.0	13.8	16.2	15.3	15.5	14.8	15.7	15.3	16.5		
	16.3	20.6	21.5	16.7	21.1	21.7	22.2	21.4	22.1		

NOTE: Seasonally adjusted data have been revised based on the

experience through December 1992.

#### Table A-6. Reason for unemployment

(Numbers in thousands)

Reason	Not seasonally adjusted			Seasonally adjusted					
	Dec.	Nov.	Dec.	Dec.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
	1991	1992	1992	1991	1992	1992	1992	1992	1992
NUMBER OF UNEMPLOYED							•		
Job losers	5,091	4,920	5,142	5,066	5,414	5,438	5,492	5,207	5,138
	1,343	1,083	1,276	1,264	1,255	1,335	1,265	1,195	1,204
	3,748	3,837	3,865	3,802	4,159	4,103	4,227	4,012	3,934
	837	900	880	918	1,009	963	913	977	972
	1,942	2,084	2,007	2,174	2,248	2,274	2,208	2,194	2,237
	688	844	801	816	941	944	784	930	930
PERCENT DISTRIBUTION									
Total unemployed	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Job losers	59.5	56.8	58.2	56.5	56.3	56.5	56.5	55.9	55.4
On layoff	16.7	12.2	14.5	14.1	13.1	13.9	13.5	12.8	13.0
Other job losers	43.8	43.4	43.8	42.4	43.3	(-42.7	45.0	43.1	42.4
Job leavers	9.8	11.3	10.0	10.2	10.5	10.0	9.7	10.5	10.5
Reentrants	22.7	23.6	22.7	24.2	23.4	21.6	23.5	21.6	24.1
New entrants	8.0	8.5	8.1	9.1	8.8	8.8	8.3	10.0	10.0
UNEMPLOYED AS A PERCENT OF THE CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE									
Job isers	4.1	3.9	4.1	4.0	42	4.3	4.3	4.1	4.0
	.7	.5	.7	.7	#	.8	.7	-8	_8
	1.8	1.8	18	1.7	1#	1.8	1.7	1.7	1.8
	.8	.7	.8	.8	7	.7	.8	-7	_7

NOTE: Seasonally adjusted data have been revised based on the

experience through December 1992.

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

(Percent)

	 		Quer	terly ave		Monthly data			
	Measure	1991		16	192			1992	
_		N	1	Ħ	卅	N	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
U-1	Persons unemployed 15 weeks or longer as a parcent of the civilian labor force	22	2.5	28	2.8	2.6	2.8	27	2.
U-2	Job losers as a percent of the civilian labor force	3.9	4.1	42	ده	4.1	4.3	4.1	4.0
U-3	Unemployed persons 25 years and over as a percent of the civilian labor loros for persons 25 years and over	6.6	8.0	6.2	6.2	6.1	6.2	6.0	6.0
U-4	Unemployed full-time jobseekers as a percent of the full-time civilian labor force	8.7	7.0	72	7.3	7.0	7.1	7.0	6.9
U-54	<ul> <li>Total unamployed as a percent of the labor ferce, including the realdant Anned Forces</li></ul>	6.9	72	7.4	7.4	72	7.3	72	7.2
U-86	<ul> <li>Total unemployed as a percent of the civilian labor force</li> </ul>	7.0	7.3	7.5	7.5	7.3	7.4	73	7.3
U-6	Total full-time jobseskars plus 1/2 part-time jobseskers 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	9.6	8.9	10.0	10.1	8.9	10.0	69	9.8
U-7	Total full-time jobseskers plus 1/2 part-time jobsesters plus 1/2 total on part time for economic reasons plus discouraged workers as a percent of the civilian labor force plus discouraged workers tess 1/2 of the part-time labor force	10.4	10.7	10.8	11.0	10.7	NA	NA	NA.

N.A. - not available. NOTE: Data have been revised based on the experience through

December 1992.

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

Sex and age	Une	Number o mployed pe (in thousan	f HEORE 36)	Unemployment rates <sup>1</sup>						
	Dec.	Nov.	Dec.	Dec.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	
	1991	1992	1992	1991	1992	1992	1992	1992	1992	
Total, 16 years and over         18 to 24 years         16 to 17 years         18 to 19 years         20 to 24 years         25 years and over         25 to 54 years         25 to 54 years         25 to 54 years         26 to 24 years	8,984	9.301	9,290	7.1	7.6	7.5	7.4	7.3	7.3	
	2,947	2.634	2,854	14.4	14.3	14.4	13.6	14.1	13.9	
	1,330	1.370	1,305	19.8	19.9	20.4	18.9	20.2	19.2	
	632	634	585	23.7	21.5	23.8	22.1	23.8	21.8	
	712	737	733	17.4	18.5	18.3	16.8	17.9	17.8	
	1,617	1.514	1,549	11.8	11.5	11.4	11.0	11.1	11.3	
	8,044	6.428	6,432	5.7	6.2	8.2	6.2	6.0	6.0	
	5,406	5.719	5,756	6.0	6.4	6.4	6.4	6.3	6.3	
	671	723	609	4.4	5.2	5.0	4.9	4.7	4.8	
Men, 16 years and over           16 to 24 years           16 to 19 years           16 to 17 years           20 to 24 years           20 to 24 years           25 years and over           25 to 54 years           55 years and over	5,101	5,292	5,200	7.4	8.0	7.9	7.8	7.8	7.5	
	1,825	1,845	1,601	16.2	15.2	15.1	14.4	16.1	14.7	
	720	758	741	20.9	21.8	21.8	19.5	21.1	20.5	
	308	356	320	23.0	23.7	24.5	22.6	25.1	22.6	
	410	402	419	19.4	20.4	19.9	17.8	18.5	19.3	
	905	887	960	12.5	12.0	11.7	11.9	12.2	11.8	
	3,480	3,856	3,604	6.0	6.6	6.5	6.8	8.3	6.2	
	3,089	3,246	3,173	6.3	6.8	6.8	6.8	8.5	6.4	
	408	437	440	4.7	5.5	5.4	5.5	5.0	5.1	
Worran, 16 years and over           16 to 24 years           16 to 19 years           16 to 19 years           18 to 19 years           20 to 24 years           20 to 24 years           25 years and over           25 to 54 years           35 years and over	3,883	4,009	4,080	6.8	7.1	7.0	6.9	6.9	7.0	
	1,322	1,239	1,253	13.6	13.2	13.6	12.7	12.9	13.0	
	610	612	564	18.6	17.7	18.8	18.2	19.1	17.7	
	324	278	285	24.4	19.2	23.0	21.6	22.4	21.0	
	302	335	314	15.3	16.3	16.5	15.8	17.2	18.2	
	712	627	889	11.0	10.9	11.1	10.0	9.8	10.8	
	2,564	2,772	2,828	6.4	5.8	5.8	5.7	5.7	5.8	
	2,317	2,473	2,583	5.7	6.0	6.0	5.9	6.9	6.2	
	265	286	259	4.1	4.8	4.5	4.3	4.3	3.9	

<sup>1</sup> Unemployment as a percent of the civilian labor force.

NOTE: Data have been revised based on the experience through

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December 1992.

Table A-8. Employment status of male Vietnam-era veterans and nonveterans by age, not seasonally adjusted

(Numbers in thousands)

			Civilan labor force								
	Ch	tian .					Unemployed				
Veteran status and age	population		Totai		Employed		Number		Percent of labor force		
	Dec. 1991	Dec. 1992	Dec. 1991	Dec. 1992	Dec. 1991	Dec. 1992	Dec. 1991	Dec. 1992	Dec. 1991	Dec. 1992	
VIETNAM-ERA VETERANS											
Total, 35 years and over           35 to 49 years           35 to 39 years           40 to 34 years           45 to 49 years	7,823 6,390 1,053 2,918 2,419 1,433	7,890 6,126 842 2,487 2,797 1,764	7,013 5,927 961 2,693 2,273 1,086	7,008 5,665 766 2,283 2,616 1,341	6,652 5,620 888 2,553 2,178 1,033	6,590 5,309 691 2,129 2,490 1,290	360 308 73 140 95 53	416 356 75 154 127 61	5.1 5.2 7.8 5.2 4.2 4.9	5.9 6.3 9.8 6.8 4.8 4.5	
NONVETERANS										ł	
Total, 35 to 49 years	18,896 8,596 5,964 4,336	19,849 8,871 6,495 4,483	17,625 8,113 5,543 3,969	18,508 8,362 6,060 4,067	16,659 7,638 5,254 3,767	17,463 7,825 5,769 3,869	967 475 289 203	1,045 537 290 218	5.5 5.9 5.2 5.1	5.6 8.4 4.8 5.3	

NOTE: Male Vietnam-era veterans are men who served in the Armed Forces between August 5, 1984 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)

<u></u>	Not se	asonally ad	justed'			Seasonally	adjusted <sup>2</sup>		
State and employment status	Dec. 1991	Nov.	Dec.	Dec. 1991	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov. 1992	Dec.
California									
Civilian noninstitutional population	22,656	23,120	23,167	22,656	22,986	23,029	23,074	23,120	23,167
Civilian labor force	15,010	15,309	15,311	15,087	15,367	15,297	15,183	15,272	15,374
Employed	13,903	13,798	13,886	13,932	13,855	13,859	13,690	13,725	13,880
Unemployed	1,107	1,510	1,425	1,155	1,512	1,438	1,493	1,546	1,494
Unemployment rate	7.4	9.9	9.3	7.7	9.8	9.4	9.8	10.1	9.7
Fiorida									
Civilian noninstitutional population	10,465	10,687	10,710	10,465	10,623	10,644	10,666	10,687	10,710
Civilian labor force	6,404	6,570	6,540	6,436	6,599	6,646	6,601	6,544	6,5/5
	5,938	6,094	6,129	5,952	6,018	6,052	6,113	6,056	6,126
Unemployed	466	4/6	411	484	581	593	488	460	449
Unemployment rate	7.3	1.2	0.3	.7.5	6.8	0.9	1.4	(.5	0.0
lilinola									
Civilian noninstitutional population	8,939	8,986	8,992	8,939	8,970	8,975	8,980	8,986	8,992
Civilian labor force	6,018	6,109	6,1//	5,049	6,051	0,108	5,097	6,100	5,229
	9,400	5,721	5,730	5,487	5,035	5,080	5,700	9,729 979	3,701
Unemployed	9.2	6.3	7.2	9.1	6.5	6.7	5.5	6.2	7.1
Massachusetts						:			
	4 897	4 634	4 875	4 897	4 620	4 831	4 822	4 634	4 875
Civilian Iohinstitutional population	9,027	9,034	3 1 3 5	3 164	3 1 1 9	2,005	3,002	3 132	3 145
Employed	2 807	2 855	2 887	2 889	2,859	2 829	2 R34	2 849	2 873
Lippone and	2,037	257	2,007	2,005	260	266	259	282	272
Unemployed	7.9	8.3	7.9	8.7	8.3	8.6	8.4	9.0	8.6
Michigan									
	7 0 97	7048	7.051	7 097	7.040	7042	7 046	7.048	7 051
Civilian Industry former	1,021	4,046	4 611	4 550	4 631	4 633	4 609	4 631	4 602
Employed	4,575	4,000	4 281	4,339	4 215	4 225	4,000	4 267	4 240
l loemolood	390	340	331	421	415	407	397	364	363
Unemployment rate	8.5	7.3	7.2	9.2	9.0	8.8	8.6	7.9	7.9
New Jersey									
Civilian noninstitutional population	6.026	6.029	6,030	6,026	6,026	6,026	6,028	6,029	6,030
Civilian labor force	3,993	3,960	4,009	3,995	3,932	3,980	3,977	3,975	4,019
Employed	3,711	3,629	3,696	3,707	3,562	3,620	3,655	3,626	3,697
Unemployed	282	331	313	288	371	360	322	347	322
Unemployment rate	7.1	8.4	7.8	7.2	9.4	9.0	8.1	8.7	8.0
New York									
Civilian noninstitutional population	13,806	13,816	13,820	13,805	13,809	13,810	13,813	13,816	13,820
Civilian labor force	8,438	8,509	8,540	8,479	8,547	8,516	8,439	8,522	8,593
Employed	7,780	7,845	7,845	7,798	7,825	7,752	7,706	7,841	7,872
Unemployed	658	664	695	681	722	764	733	681	721
Unemployment rate	7.6	7.0	0.1	0.0	0.5	8.0	0.7	0.0	0.4
North Carolina					_				
Civilian noninstitutional population	5,092	5,153	5,160	5,092	5,135	5,140	5,147	5,153	5,160
Civilian labor force	3,414	3,547	3,494	3,436	3,506	3,488	3,518	3,541	3,018
Employed	3,225	3,340	3,310	3,238	3,28/	3,291	3,320	3,332	3,323
Unemployed	5.5	5.8	5.3	5.7	6.2	5.9	5.5	5.9	5.5
Ohio									
	8 00E	8 955	8 260	8 325	8 246	8 247	8 251	8 255	8 280
Civilian labor faces	0,320 5 499	6,300 5 417	5,405	5,445	5,590	5.542	5,441	5,395	5 422
Employed	5 088	5 048	5,024	5.092	5,167	5,150	5.049	4,995	5,033
Lizemployed	353	369	381	353	423	391	392	400	389
Unemployment rate	6.5	6.8	7.1	6.5	7.6	7.1	7.2	7.4	7.2

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

#### (Numbers in thousands)

	Not se	asonally ad	usted'	Seasonally adjusted <sup>1</sup>							
State and employment status	Dec: 1 1991	Nov. 1992	Dec. 1992	Dec. 1991	Aug. 1992	Sept. 1992	Oct. .1992	d <sup>1</sup> Nov. 1992 3 9,457 4 6,069 2 5,639 1 430 4 7.1 8 12,764 1 8,732	Dec. 1992		
Pennsylvania											
Civilian noninstitutional population Civilian labor force Employed Unemployed Unemployment rate	9,428 5,930 5,531 399 6.7	9,457 6,085 5,673 412 6.8	9,462 5,995 5,589 407 6.8	9,428 5,953 5,532 421 7.1	9,446 6,061 5,565 496 8.2	9,449 6,030 5,574 456 7.6	9,453 6,064 5,612 451 7,4	9,457 6,069 5,639 430 7.1	9,462 6,022 5,588 435 7.2		
Texas		:									
Civilian noninstitutional population Civilian labor force Employed Unemployed Unemployment rate	12,608 8,562 7,987 575 6.7	12,764 8,727 8,058 671 7.7	12,781 8,762 8,112 650 7.4	12,608 8,583 7,984 599 7.0	12,718 8,734 8,128 606 6.9	12,732 8,742 8,072 670 7.7	12,748 8,741 8,098 643 7,4	12,764 8,732 8,068 664 7.6	12,781 8,817 8,129 688 7.8		

<sup>1</sup> These are the official Bureau of Labor Statistics' estimates used in the

administration of Federal fund allocation programs. <sup>a</sup> The population figures are not adjusted for seasonal variation; therefore, identical numbers appear in the unadjusted and the seasonally adjusted

columns.

NOTE: Revised seasonal adjustment factors are not yet available for State data. The seasonally adjusted series will be revised for the release of January data on February 5.

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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 sei adju	isonally isted		Sea	ponelly adju	eted	- <u>-</u>
	1991	1992	1991		16	<b>R</b> 2	
	N	IV I	<b>N</b>	1	u	i mi	· N
<u></u>							
TOTAL							· ·
Total not in labor lorge	65,091	65,374	64,778	64,634	64,283	64,443	64,978
Parant want a lab area	40.779	80 340	60 P22	68 200	68 168	54 777	En oro
Current activity: Going to achool	8,277	8,320	6,788	6.821	6,641	8.594	6.836
III, disabled	5.086	5,170	5,093	5,080	4,973	5,193	5,177
Keeping house	10 340	21,100	22,767	22,176	19 947	21,459	21,108
Other activity	3,794	4,102	4,605	4,609	4,519	4,596	4,942
Minet a lab and	6.810	8.025	8 044	e 069	8 201	A 147	
Reason not ippling: School attendance	1,382	1,557	1,434	1,493	1,763	1.494	1.620
li health, disability	1,009	1,150	1,005	1,041	1,036	1,094	1,171
Home responsibilities	1,255	1,159	1,301	1,326	1,259	1,176	1,187
Initic carries factors	741	880	743	B14	773	1,120	702
Personal factors	361	374	369	263	345	307	363
Other reasons <sup>1</sup>	1,080	1,096	1,113	1,133	1,115	1,257	1,147
Man				1 ·			
Total, not in labor force	22,764	22,982	22,434	22,424	22,131	22,252	22,598
Do not want a job now	20,645	20,831	20,248	20,041	19,794	20,086	20,447
Want a job now	2,119	2,150	2,207	2,187	2,354	2,290	2,242
Research not looking: School attendance	712	690	754	713	862	686	728
If health, disability	424		461	476	495	646	527
Other research	472	483	493	443	469	536	499
Momen							
women							
Total, not in labor force	42,327	42,392	42,364	42,210	42,153	42,192	42,381
Do not want a job now	38,629	36,518	38,594	38,358	38,363	38,161	38,509
Want a job now	3,600	3,875	3,759	3,861	3,937	3.867	3,957
Reason not looking: School attendance	670	867	407	779	801	808	892
light second billing	1.217	1,16	1.301	1.325	1.259	1.128	1.187
Think cannot get a job	678	615	661	602	591	803	595
Other reasons	587	613	621	660	646	720	648
White							
Total, not in labor force	54,488	54,714	54,230	\$4,057	53,941	54,089	54,418
	60 912	60 \$10	40 044	40 249		40	40.040
	444412	00,010				48,001	
Want a job now	4,186	4,356	4,309	4,413	4,486	4,572	4,553
Reason not looking: School attendance	1630	1,061	1,012	1/0,1	1,174 702	1,004	1,185
Home reasons billies	801	\$37	913	966	910	895	300
Think cannot get a job	781	710	747	733	761	806	693
Other reasons'	625	806	879	913	869	991	907
Black							
Total, not in labor force	8,214	8,200	8,199	8,099	8,034	7,970	8,170
Do not want a lob now	6,862	6,807	6,791	8,671	6,582	6,566	6.730
			1 4 4 4		1 480		
Want a job now	352	372	353	351	1,463	3771	1,375
i heeth. daubity	225	244	227	282	220	246	244
Home responsibilities	333	282	314	322	296	252	283
Think cannot get a job	259	300	259	337	317	264	308
Cuner feasons'	187	190		1994		220	20/

<sup>1</sup> 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. Seasonally adjusted data have been revised based on the experience through December 1992.

## Table B-1. Employees on nonfarm payrolis by industry

(in thousands)

	N	lot seasor	ally adjust	ed			Seasonall	y adjusted		
Industry	Dec. 1991	Oct. 1992	Nov. 1992P	Dec. 1992 <sup>p</sup>	Dec. 1991	Aug. 1992	Sept. 1992	Oct. 1992	Nov. 1992 <sup>p</sup>	Dec. 1992 <sup>p</sup>
Total	108,966	109,400	109,595	109,493	108,154	108,485	108,497	108,571	108,647	108,711
Total private	90,212	90,530	90,513	90,525	89,704	89,803	89,847	89,948	89,961	90,047
Goods-producing industries	23,547	23,655	23,477	23,218	23,584	23,362	23,296	23,270	23,277	23,273
Mining Oil and gas extraction	663 378.4	627 346.0	625 347.2	619 347.3	663 376	626 345	620 340	623 345	622 345	620 345
Construction General building contractors	4,523 1,114.6	4,836 1,136.5	4,699 1,109.5	4,506 1,084.3	4,592 1,121	4,591 1,100	4,574 1,097	4,601 1,098	4,584 1,093	4,579 1,090
Manufacturing Production workers	18,361 12,423	18,192 12,383	18,153 12,349	18,093 12,297	18,329 12,403	18,145 12,307	18,102 12,270	18,046 12,235	18,071 12,279	18,074 12,287
Durable goods Production workers	10,493 6,933	10,296 6,856	10,293 6,860	10,262 6,836	10,466 6,913	10,298 6,828	10,271 6,809	10,231 6,789	10,248 6,822	10,243 6,823
Lumber and wood products Furniture and fixtures	672.8 469.7	698.7 467.0	693.3 466.6	689.2 464.3	679 467	682 465	683 461	689 461	694 462	696 462
Stone, clay, and glass products	515.9	527.5	524.2	515.0	520	520	520	518	518	519
Primary metal industries	716.3	698.2	697.6	696.2	714	701	699	695	697	695
Blast turnaces and basic steel products	1 250.5	249./	250.1	250.5	259	202	1 222	1 2 2 2 3 2	201	249
Industrial machiness and equipment	1 062 5	1 032 6	1,004.2	1 029.5	1 058	1 041	1 042	1 035	1 0 2 4	1 035
Electronic and other electrical equipment	1 579 8	1 541 6	1 545 1	1.541.5	1.574	1,536	1,538	1.534	1.537	1,537
Transportation equipment	1.888.8	1.790.6	1,797.9	1,796.0	1.878	1.816	1,797	1.782	1,789	1.787
Motor vehicles and equipment	815.5	811.2	823.4	827.2	811	814	803	802	817	821
instruments and related products	964.7	931.0	927.3	924.2	962	938	935	<b>930</b>	926	922
Miscellaneous manufacturing	366.0	372.6	372.0	366.8	367	365	365	364	366	368
Nondurable goods Production workers	7,868 5,490	7,896 5,527	7,860 5,489	7,831 5,461	7,863 5,490	7,847 5,479	7,831 5,461	7,815 5,446	7,823 5,457	7,831 5,464
Food and kindred products	1,659.2	1,709.2	1,675.3	1,655.3	1,671	1,672	1,661	1,661	1,665	1,669
Toutile mill ametude	52.6	52.0	48.1	51.3	49	51	50	49	47	48
Apparel and other textile products	1 020 4	1 016 6	1 015 4	1 005 5	1 026	1 013	1 007	1 004	1 006	1 002
Paper and allied products	687.9	6894	680 A	689.3	687	687	692	688	888	689
Printing and publishing	1.536.3	1.518.1	1.524.9	1.528.9	1.527	1.521	1.523	1.520	1.519	1.520
Chemicals and allied products	1,071.2	1,068.3	1,065.4	1.067.8	1.072	1,072	1.069	1.069	1,068	1,069
Petroleum and coal products	156.3	154.0	153.2	149.4	158	153	152	152	152	151
Rubber and misc. plastics products	871.7	886.3	885.9	885.2	.870	.880	877	877	881.	884
Leather and leather products	124.0	124.5	123.4	121.4	124	123	123	123	122	122
Service-producing industries	85,419	85,745	86,118	86,275	84,570	85,123	85,201	85,301	85,370	85,438
Transportation and public utilities	5,814	5,789	5,782	5,793	5,758	5,729	5,738	5,731	5,733	5,737
Iransportation	3,567	3,572	3,565	3,579	3,511	3,514	3,520	3,516	3,516	3,523
Minimum cautoris and public utilities	2,247	2,217	2,217	2,214	2,247	2,215	2,218	2,215	2,217	2,214
Puroble goods	6,028	5,995	5,992	5,973	6,021	5,964	5,957	5,969	5,974	5,967
Nondurable goods	2,548	2,568	3,427 2,565	2,556	3,475 2,545	3,423 2,541	3,419 2,538	3,424 2,545	3,424 2,550	3,414 2,553
Retail trade	19,697	19,165	19,431	19,714	19,112	19,106	19,122	19,146	19,125	19,140
General merchandise stores	2,614.0	2,301.2	2,418.6	2,495.2	2,352	2,296	2,296	2,285	2.265	2,248
Food stores	3,245.0	3,179.5	3,202.8	3,233.8	3,178	3,169	3,176	3,170	3,165	3,170
Automotive dealers and service stations Eating and drinking places	1,984.4 6,397.1	2,028.7 6,493.2	2,027.1 6,496.5	2,026.6 6,515.0	1,996 6,443	2,013 6,463	2,012 5,494	2,017 6,513	2,025 6,536	2,039 6,561
Finance, insurance, and real estate	6,655	6,657	6,648	6,662	6,670	6,661	6,669	6,680	6,669	6,677
	3,205	3,231	3,238	3,252	3,205	3,227	3,238	3,244	3,244	3,252
Real estate	1,293	2,124	2,123	1,288	2,159 1,306	2,133 1, <b>3</b> 01	2,132 1, <b>299</b>	2,133	1,296	1,301
Services	28.471	29 269	29 182	20 165	28 250	28 081	20 065	29,152	29.183	29,253
Business services	5,163.0 8,338.9	5,493.0 8,535.2	5,479.9 8,557.3	5,479.8	5,140 8,340	5,319 8,488	5,322	5,406 8,535	5,426 8,557	5,458 8,580

See footnotes at end of table.

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

(In thousands)

Industry Government Federal State	Not seasonally adjusted				Seasonally adjusted					
	Dec. 1991	Oct. 1992	Nov. 1992 <sup>p</sup>	Dec. 1992 <sup>p</sup>	Dec. 1991	Aug. 1992	Sept. 1992	Oct. 1992	Nov. 1992 <sup>p</sup>	Dec. 1992P
Government Federal State Locel	18,754 2,977 4,423 11,354	18,870 2,930 4,491 11,449	19,082 2,927 4,513 11,642	18,968 2,938 4,475 11,555	18,450 2,983 4,342 11,125	18,682 2,959 4,383 11,340	18,650 2,967 4,401 11,282	18,623 2,942 4,390 11,291	18,686 2,942 4,386 11,358	18,564 2,944 4,392 11,328

P = preliminary.

## Table B-2. Average weekly hours of production or nonsupervisory workers<sup>1</sup> on private nonfarm payrolis by industry

	N	01 588500	ally adjust	ed	Seasonally adjusted						
industry	Dec. 1991	Oct. 1992	Nov. 1992 <sup>p</sup>	Dec. 1992 <sup>p</sup>	Dec. 1991	Aug. 1992	Sept. 1992	Oct. 1992	Nov. 1992P	Dec. 1992 <sup>p</sup>	
Total private	34.7	34.5	34.6	34.5	34.5	34.6	34.3	34.5	34.6	34.3	
Mining	44.7	44.4	44.7	44.5	44.0	44.4	43.8	44.0	44.9	43.8	
Construction	37.9	39.0	37.5	37.2	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	
Manufacturing Overtime hours	41.7 4.1	41.3 4.1	41.6 4.1	42.0 4.2	41.0 3.7	41.0 3.7	40.9 3.5	41.1 3.8	41.2 3.9	41.3 3.9	
Durable goods	42.2	41.8	42.1	42.7	41.4	41.5	41.2	41.5	41.8	41.9	
Overtime hours	4.1	4.0	4.1	4.3	3.7	3.7	3.4	3.8	3.9	3.9	
						40.6					
Lumber and wood products	40.9	40.9	40.8	40.9	30.5	90.5 90.4	90.3	40.7	41.0	40.5	
Furniture and nices medicity	41.0	41.1	42.6	421	410	423	425	42.4	42.3	42 1	
Stone, cay, and glass products	49.4	420	43.4	44.0	42.8	431	427	42.8	431	43 R	
Dines & makes and basis steal stadutte	43.5	43.0	43.6	41	43.0	43.9	42 4	428	43.3	43.7	
Enderted metal products	424	42.0	423	42.8	41.5	41.6	41.1	41.7	41.9	41.9	
industrial mechinecy and environent	43.0	42.5	43.0	43.6	41.9	42.2	42.0	42.5	42.8	42.5	
Electronic and other electrical equipment	42.2	41.4	42.1	42.7	41.1	41.2	41.0	41.3	41.6	41.5	
Transportation equipment	42.5	42.0	42.0	43.2	42.0	42.2	40.9	41.5	41.7	42.6	
Motor vehicles and equipment	42.7	42.6	42.3	43.8	42.3	42.9	41.0	41.5	42.2	43.7	
instruments and related products	42:1	41:2	*41.6	42.3	41:1	41.2	41.0	41.3	41.2	41.3	
Miscellaneous manufacturing	40.6	40.5	40.7	40.7	40.0	<b>39</b> .7	39.5	40.0	40.0	· · <b>40:1</b>	
Nondurable conde	A1.1	407	40.9	41.2	40.5	40.3	40.5	40.4	40.5	40.6	
Overtime hours	4.0	4.1	4.1	4.1	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.9	3.9	3.9	
Food and kindred products	41.3	41.2	41.3	41.5	40.6	40.5	40.8	40.9	40.7	40.8	
Tobacco products	39.4	38.5	38.5	40.7	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	
Textile mill products	41.7	41.2	41.5	41.8	41.5	40.5	41.8	40.8	41.1	41.6	
Apparel and other textile products	37.8	37.7	57.9	37.8	37.4	37.2	37.4	37.4	37.6	37.4	
Paper and allied products	44.4	43.7	44.0	44.2	43.5	43.5	43.9	43.4	43.5	43.3	
Printing and publishing	38.8	38.3	38.5	38.9	38.1	38.0	38.1	38.2	38.1	38.2	
Chemicals and allied products	44.3	42.7	43,4	43.8	43.4	43.1	42.9	42.8	43.0	43.0	
Petroleum and coal products	43.5	44.8	45.2	44,4 49.5	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	
Rubber and misc. plastics products	42.0	41.7	92.0	92.3	41.0	91./	41.3 67.6	41.0	41.5	92.0	
Leather and leather products	38.1	36.5	39.1	30.0	57.7	37.3	37.0	36.4	39.2	38.1	
Transportation and public utilities	38.7	39.0	39.4	39.2	38.6	39.3	38.9	38.9	39.4	39.1	
Wholesale trade	38.4	38.2	38.4	38.2	38.2	38.5	38.0	38.1	38.5	38.0	
Retail trade	29.2	28.7	28.6	28.9	28.7	28.9	28.9	28.9	28.9	28.4	
Finance, insurance, and real estate	36.2	35.6	36.2	35.6	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	
Services	32.6	32.4	32.5	32.4	32.5	32.7	32.1	32.5	32.6	32.4	

<sup>1</sup> 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 payrolis.

<sup>2</sup> 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. <sup>p</sup> = preliminary.

## Table B-3. Average hourly and weekly samings of production or nonsupervisory workers<sup>1</sup> on private nonfarm payrolis by industry

		Average ho	urly earning	\$	A	verage we	ekly earning	S
industry	Dec. 1991	Oct. 1992	Nov. 1992P	Dec. 1992P	Dec. 1991	Oct. 1992	Nov. 1992 <sup>p</sup>	Dec. 1992 <sup>p</sup>
Total private Seasonally adjusted	\$10.49 10.46	\$10.69 10.65	\$10.72 10.71	\$10.72 10.70	\$384.00 360.87	\$368.81 367.43	\$370.91 370.57	\$369.84 367.01
Mining	14.50	14.44	14.57	14.54	648.15	641.14	651.28	647.03
Construction	14.09	14.25	14.18	14.22	534.01	555.75	531.75	528.98
Manufacturing	11.38	11.49	11.55	11.63	474.55	474,54	480.48	488.46
Durable goods Lumber and wood products Furniture and fittures	11.96 9.34 8.94	12.07 9.52 9.10	12.12 9.49 9.08	12.21 9.50 9.11	504.71 382.01 363.86	504.53 389.37 364.91	510.25 387.19 364.11	521.37 388.55 372.60
Stone, day, and glass products	11.49	11.74	11.73 13.76	11.69 13.84	481.43	505.99 589.02	499.70	492.15
Blast furnaces and basic steel products	15.55	15.98	16.03	16.26	676.43	687.14	698.91	717.07
Industrial machinery and equipment	12.33	12.51	12.58	12.66	462.94 530.19	479.64 531.68	465.18	495.20 551.98
Transportation equipment	15.12	15.28	15.34	15.49	642.60	457.00 641.76	405.03 644.28	476.53 669.17
Instruments and related products Miscellaneous manufacturing	11.82 9.08	12.04 9.19	12.10 9.23	12.16 9.32	497.62 368.65	496.05 372.20	503.36 375.66	514.37 379.32
Nondurable goods Food and kindred products	10.62 10.14	10.74 10.12	10.81 10.30	10.88 10.36	436.48 418.78	437.12 416.94	442.13 425.39	448.26 429.94
Tobacco products Textile mill products	15.75 8.49	15.73 8.66	17.54 8.70	16.32 8.74	620.55 354.03	605.61 356.79	675.29 361.05	664.22 365.33
Apparel and other textile products Paper and allied products	6.88 12.98	6.98 13.16	6.97 13.21	7.05	260.06 576.31	263.15 575.09	264.16 581.24	266.49 585.65
Printing and publishing Chemicals and allied products	11.68 14.28	11.87 14.57	11.85 14.65	11.88 14.70	453.18 632.60	454.62 622.14	456.23 635.81	462.13 643.86
Petroleum and coal products Rubber and misc. plastics products	17.48 10.23 7.34	18.05 10.44 7.36	18.22 10.46 7.42	18.32 10.54 7.47	760.38 429.66 279.65	808.64 435.35 283.36	823.54 439.32 290.12	813.41 447.95 288.34
Transportation and public utilities	13.38	13.50	13.65	13.62	517.81	530.01	537.81	533.90
Wholesale trade	11.33	11.46	11.53	11.53	435.07	437.77	442.75	440.45
Retall trade	7.05	7.19	7.21	7.19	205.66	206.35	206.21	207.79
Finance, insurance, and real estate	10.55	10.91	11.05	11.00	385.89	388.40	400.01	391.60
Services	10.48	10.63	10.71	10.75	341.65	344,41	349.15	348.30

<sup>1</sup> See footnote 1, table B-2.

## P = preliminary.

Table B-4. Average hourty earnings of production or nonsupervisory workers<sup>1</sup> on private nonfarm payrolls by industry, seasonally adjusted

Industry	Dec. 1991	Aug. 1992	Sept. 1992	Oct. 1992	Nov. 1992 <sup>p</sup>	Dec. 1992 <sup>p</sup>	Percent change from; Nov. 1992- Dec. 1992
Total private:							
Current dollars	\$10,46	\$10.66	\$10.63	\$10.65	\$10.71	\$10.70	-0.1
Constant (1982) dollars2	7.45	7.44	7.41	7.40	7.42	N.A.	(3)
Mining	14.43	14.55	14.54	14.59	14.66	14.45	-1.4
Construction	14.02	14.21	14.07	14.15	14.18	14.15	-2
Manufacturing	11.32	11.51	11.51	11.51	11.55	11.57	2
Excluding overtime <sup>4</sup>	10.82	11.00	11.03	10.98	11.03	11.04	.1
Transportation and public utilities	13.34	13.53	13.56	13.56	13.65	13.59	4
Wholesale trade	11.27	11.51	11.44	11.48	11.53	11.47	5
Retail trade	7.06	7.16	7.18	7.18	7.19	7.20	i .1
Finance, insurance, and real estate	10.62	10.96	10.84	10.92	11.08	10.96	-1.1
Services	10.39	10.61	10.59	10.61	10.67	10.66	1

<sup>1</sup> See footnote 1, table B-2. <sup>2</sup> The Consumer Price Index for Urban Wage Earners and Clerical Workers (CPI-W) is used to deflate this

series. Change was 3 percent from October 1992 to

November 1992, the latest month available. <sup>4</sup> Derived by assuming that overtime hours are paid at the rate of time and one-half. N.A.  $\oplus$  not available. <sup>P</sup>  $\oplus$  preliminary.

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Table B-5. Indexes of aggregate weekly hours of production or nonsupervisory workers<sup>1</sup> on private nonfarm payrolis by industry

(1982=100)

	N	ot seas	onally adju	sted			Seasonal	y adjust	be	
Industry	Dec. 1991	Oct. 1992	Nov. 1992P	Dec. 1992 <sup>p</sup>	Dec. 1991	Aug. 1992	Sept. 1992	Oct. 1992	Nov. 1992P	Dec. 1992 <sup>p</sup>
Total private	122.3	122.5	122.8	122.5	120.7	121.7	120.5	121.4	122.0	121.1
Goods-producing Industries	104.4	105.7	104,4	103.5	103.5	102.8	102.1	102.3	102.6	102.7
Mining	59.6	56.8	56.9	55.4	58.7	58.2	55.0	55.6	<b>55.9</b>	54.8
Construction	118.2	132.9	123.1	115.9	121.9	121.8	121.3	121.4	119.6	119.7
Manufacturing	104.5	103.2	103.5	104.2	102.6	101.8	101.2	101.4	102.1	102.3
Durable goods Lumber end wood products Furnitures and fixtures Stone, day, and glass products Primary metal industries	101.5 119.0 118.5 100.6 88.4	99.4 124.2 116.5 106.4 86.1	100.1 122.8 116.2 104.3 87.0	101.1 122.1 117.9 100.8 87.7	99.3 119.4 114.0 101.6 87.0	98.4 119.6 113.3 102.8 86.7	97.2 119.2 111.9 103.3 85.6	97.9 121.7 113.6 102.6 85.5	98.8 123.6 114.7 102.3 86.2	99.0 122.4 113.9 102.1 86.8
Elast turnaces and basic size products Fabricated metal products Industrial machinery and equipment Electronic and other electrical equipment Transportation equipment	104.7 92.8 104.0 116.0	102.5 90.6 101.0 109.6	103.3 92.3 103.0 110.4	104.2 94.0 104.3 113.4	75.5 101.5 90.0 101.1 113.9	101.2 90.4 99.8 110.9	99.8 90.3 99.3 106.0	100.5 90.9 99.9 106.7	101.4 92.0 101.2 108.8	73.5 101.1 91.4 101.2 111.1
Motor vehicles and equipment Instruments and related products Miscellaneous manufacturing	129.3 85,4 101.0	127.8 80.1 102.5	129.2 80.7 102.5	134.1 81.7 100.7	127.0 82.9 99.8	128.2 80.7 97.5	120.1 79.9 97.4	121.8 80.3 98.2	127.5 79.4 98.6	132.7 79.3 99.6
Nondurable goods Food and kindred products Tobacco products Textile mill products Apparel and other textile products Paper and allied products	108.7 111.2 77.8 100.9 95.6 112.3	108.4 116.4 76.2 98.9 94.3 110.6	108.4 113.8 67.7 99.9 94.5 111.1	108.4 112.2 78.6 100.2 93.5 112.2	107.2 110.4 71.8 100.4 94.2 109.9	106.5 111.0 75.5 98.0 92.8 109.7	106.8 110.7 69.3 100.7 92.5 111.5	106.2 111.1 68.1 97.1 92.2 109.6	106.7 111.2 64.0 98.5 92.7 109.9	107.0 111.7 72.2 99.9 92.2 109.5
Printing and publishing Chemicals and allied products Petroleum and coal products Rubber and misc, plastics products Leather and leather products	127.3 102.9 63.5 127.6 58.9	123.7 97.8 86.6 129.5 59.3	125.1 98.5 86.4 130.4 59.8	126.9 99.6 81.9 131.7 58.0	123.9 101.2 85.6 125.9 58.5	123.2 99.1 83.3 128.2 57.6	123.6 96.1 82.1 127.0 57.5	123.5 98.1 84.5 126.8 58.4	123.0 96.2 85.0 128.9 59.6	123,4 98.0 83.9 130.1 57,4
Service-producing Industries	130.3	130.0	131.1	131.1	128.5	130.2	128.8	130.0	130.6	129.3
Transportation and public utilities	114.7	115.6	116.6	116.5	113.2	114.7	114.0	113.9	115,4	114.9
Wholesale tade	113.6	113.2	113.6	112.5	112.9	113.1	111.6	112.2	113.6	111.8
Retail trade	124.9	119.1	120.8	123.8	118.8	119.6	119.7	119.7	119.7	117.7
Finance, insurance, and real estate	119.7	118.4	120.2	118.8	119.9	120.6	118.2	119.7	121.4	118.7
Services	146.8	150.3	151.1	149.5	147.0	150.3	147.8-	150.3	150.7	150.2

<sup>1</sup> See footnote 1, table 8-2.

P = preliminary.

## 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 no	onfarm pay	rolls, 356	industries	1			
Over 1-month span: 1991 1992	37.9 43.5	37.6 47.9	36.1 47.5	41.3 58.4	50.7 51.4	45.1 45.2	48.7 49.6	51.4 42.6	50.0 49.9	47.1 50.1	46.8 <sup>p</sup> 50.6	46.9 <sup>P</sup> 52.9
Over 3-month span: 1991 1992	31.3 44.8	28.7 44.1	-31.7 53.2	38.3 54.9	41.0 54.4	45.6 47.5	48.0 41.5	51.4 44.4	48.5 44.1	46.3 P48.9	44.4 P51.7	42.7
Over 6-month span: 1991 1992	27.9 47.8	29.2 50.8	28.2 49.7	33.0 51.1	38.9 47.3	44.0 49.3	47.2 42.8	46.3 P41.7	46.9 P44.7	46.1	44.0	43.4
Over 12-month span: 1991 1992	27.4 49.2	28.5 44.1	28.1 45.2	29.9 43.8	32.2 P45.1	33.4 P46.5	35.7	39.0	42.8	46.3	47.6	47.8
					Manulact	uning payn	olla, 139 il	ndustries <sup>1</sup>				
Over 1-month span: 1991 1992	35.6 39.5	33.5 43.9	30.5 43.2	40.6 57.6	48.0 46.4	43.9 42.4	49.6 51.4	50.7 36.7	42.8 45.7	46.4 39.2	45.3 P52.9	46.0 P49.3
Over 3-month span: 1991 1992	23.4 37.8	21.8 36.3	21.8 48.9	32.4 49.3	36.3 50.4	43.5 46.4	52.2 35.6	49.6 36.7	<b>46.4</b> 31.7	42.4 P41.7	42.1 P43.2	37.4
Over 6-month spen: 1991 1992	17.3 41.4	20.5 43.2	21.9 41.4	25.9 47.8	34.9 41.7	40.6 42.4	45.3 29.9	44.6 P31.7	45.3 P33.8	39.9	36.0	36.0
Over 12-month span: 1991 1992	17.8 42.8	19.4 32.4	18.0 34.9	19.4 30.6	24.1 P32.0	25.2 P35.8	25.9	28.8	37.4	40.6	41.4	38.1

<sup>1</sup> 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.