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THE EMPLOYMENT SITUATION: JANUARY 1993

The nation's job market showed modest improvement in January, the Bureau of Labor Statistics of the U.S. Department of Labor reported today. The unemployment rate declined 0.2 percentage point to 7.1 percent, 0.6 point below its recent high in June 1992.

Payroll employment, as measured by the survey of employers, edged up by 106,000 in January to 108.8 million, continuing its recent pattern of slow growth. Total employment, measured through the survey of households, fell slightly in January, following a substantial gain over the prior 2 months.

Unemployment (Household Survey Data)

Both the unemployment rate, 7.1 percent, and the number of unemployed persons, 9.0 million, edged down in January, after seasonal adjustment. Since unemployment reached a high point last June, the unemployment rate has declined 0.6 percentage point and the number of unemployed persons has declined by 775,000. (See table A-1.)

The January improvement in unemployment was confined largely to adult men, whose jobless rate fell 0.4 percentage point to 6.4 percent. Jobless rates for other major demographic groups--including adult women (6.4 percent), teenagers (19.7 percent), whites (6.2 percent), blacks (14.2 percent), and Hispanics (11.6 percent)--showed little or no change from the prior month. (See tables A-1 and A-2.)

The number of unemployed persons who had lost their last jobs decreased by 290,000 in January, with three-fifths of the decline occurring among persons who were on layoff and expected recall. There was also a decline in the number of unemployed persons who had voluntarily left their last jobs to search for new ones. (See table A-6.)

Unemployment in the mid- and long-term duration categories fell in January. This more than offset an increase in the number of persons unemployed fewer than 5 weeks. Both the mean and median measures of duration declined over the month, to 18.7 and 8.5 weeks, respectively. (See table A-5.)

	Quarte averag	erly ges	 Moi	nthly data	3	
Category	 199	92	 19	992	1993	Dec Jan. change
	III	IV	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	
HOUSEHOLD DATA		The	ousands of	f persons		
Civilian labor force	127,343	127,341	127,365	127,591	127,083	-508
Employment	117,742	118,021	118,064	118,311	118,071	-240
Unemployment	9,601	9,320	9,301	9,280	9,013	-267
Not in labor force	64,443	64,978	64,951	64,913	65,561	648
Discouraged workers.	1,125	1,084	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
		Pe	ercent of	labor for	rce	
Unemployment rates:						
All workers	7.5	7.3	7.3	7.3	7.1	-0.2
Adult men	7.2	7.0	6.9	6.8	6.4	4
Adult women	6.4	6.3	6.2	6.4	6.4	0.
Teenagers	20.3	19.4	20.2	19.2	19.7	.5
White	6.6	6.4	6.4	6.3	6.2	ŀ −. 1
Black	14.2	14.1	14.0	14.2	14.2	.0
Hispanic origin	11.6 	11.8	12.0	11.7	11.6	1
ESTABLISHMENT DATA		1	Thousands	of jobs		
Nonfarm employment	108,525	p108,651	108,646	p108,736	p108,842	p106
Goods-producing <u>1</u> /	23,372	p23,270	23,280	p23,261	p23,254	p-7
Construction	4,583	p4,591	4,590	p4,581	p4,544	p-37
Manufacturing	18,163	p18,058	18,068	p18,061	p18,095	p34
Service-producing 1/	85,153	p85,381	85,366	p85,475	p85,588	p113
Retail trade	19,137	p19,140	19,116	p19,159	p19,228	p69
Services	29,006	p29,190	29,188	p29,231	p29,212	p-19
Government	18,646	p18,669	18,685	p18,700	p18,695	p-5
		Н	lours of w	ork		
Average weekly hours:			I	1		
Total private	34.4	p34.5	34.6	p34.4	p34.4	p0.0
Manufacturing	41.0	p41.2	41.2	p41.2	p41.4	p.2
Overtime	3.7	p3.9 ا	3.9	p3.9 	p4.0	p.1

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

1/ Includes other industries, not shown separately. p=preliminary. N.A.= not available. The number of persons employed part time involuntarily--sometimes referred to as the "partially unemployed"--decreased by about 240,000 in January to 6.1 million. The decline occurred among those whose hours had been cut back because of sluggish demand, a group shown in table A-3 as working part time for economic reasons due to "slack work."

Total Employment and the Labor Force (Household Survey Data)

Total civilian employment slipped to 118.1 million in January, on a seasonally adjusted basis, after increasing markedly over the prior 2 months. Over the past year, civilian employment has risen by 1 million. The employment-population ratio--the percentage of the working-age population that is employed--was 61.3 percent in January, about the same as a year earlier. (See table A-1.)

The number of persons in the civilian labor force showed a decline of about 500,000 in January, to 127.1 million. The labor force has exhibited no clear trend since mid-1992, following a sizable expansion in the first half of the year. The labor force participation rate, at 66.0 percent in January, was about the same as a year earlier, but has drifted down a bit since mid-1992. (See table A-1.)

Industry Payroll Employment (Establishment Survey Data)

Modest growth in nonfarm employment continued in January, as the number of payroll jobs edged up by 106,000 to 108.8 million, seasonally adjusted. Since January 1992, the number of nonfarm jobs has grown by more than 700,000. (See table B-1.)

Manufacturing employment rose by 34,000, for the second increase in 3 months, following large losses from August to October. Job gains took place in the food processing, machinery, fabricated metals, and transportation equipment industries, among others. An increase of 45,000 in automobile employment in January was largely the result of unusual shifts in seasonal patterns in the industry. Because automobiles and its higher-level aggregate, transportation equipment, are seasonally adjusted independently of each other, much of this exaggerated rise in the estimate of auto employment is not carried forward into published aggregates such as manufacturing and total payroll employment.

Employment in construction fell by 37,000, seasonally adjusted, in part due to unusually adverse weather conditions. Much of the decrease was concentrated in heavy construction. Mining again lost jobs in January, continuing a downtrend that has totaled 100,000, or 14 percent of the industry's total, since July 1990.

In the service-producing sector, wholesale and retail trade employment rose by 36,000 and 69,000, respectively. Both industries have shown signs of a pickup in recent months, after lengthy periods of weakness. Transportation added 23,000 jobs in January, an unusually large gain for this industry. Employment in the services industry edged down, as small gains in business and health services did not offset losses elsewhere in the industry. Finance employment increased by 9,000 for the second month in a row.

Weekly Hours (Establishment Survey Data)

The average workweek for production or nonsupervisory workers on private nonfarm payrolls was unchanged in January at 34.4 hours, seasonally adjusted. The manufacturing workweek increased 0.2 hour to 41.4, its highest level since 1966, and factory overtime (4.0 hours) edged up by a tenth of an hour. (See table B-2.)

The index of aggregate weekly hours of production or nonsupervisory workers on private nonfarm payrolls increased by 0.3 percent to 121.8 (1982=100), after seasonal adjustment. The manufacturing index rose for the fourth consecutive month to 102.9. (See table B-5.)

Hourly and Weekly Earnings (Establishment Survey Data)

Average hourly earnings of private production or nonsupervisory workers increased by 0.5 percent in January, seasonally adjusted. Average weekly earnings also increased 0.5 percent, after declining by 0.8 percent in December. Prior to seasonal adjustment, average hourly earnings increased by 7 cents to \$10.78, but average weekly earnings fell \$4.05 to \$366.52 (as the workweek declined seasonally by 0.6 hour). Over the year, average hourly earnings rose by 2.7 percent and average weekly earnings were up 3.3 percent. (See table B-3.)

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

Planned Changes for the Current Population Survey (CPS)

Beginning in 1994, with the release of data for January, estimates from the Current Population Survey (household survey) will reflect the results of a major redesign of the survey. The redesign is being undertaken to obtain more accurate and comprehensive information on the labor force. As part of this effort, the survey questionnaire is being revamped to include many new and revised questions regarding individuals' employment and unemployment activities, and a fully automated data collection environment is being introduced.

Work on the redesign began in the late 1980s. The new questionnaire is being tested for an 18-month period, July 1992-December 1993, in a separate national sample survey of about 13,000 households to gauge the effect of both the new questions and the automated data collection procedures on the labor force estimates. Results from this survey will be compared to estimates based on the current CPS questionnaire, and the findings will be published in an article in the February 1994 issue of Employment and Earnings.

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 agniculture, 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 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 benchmarks-comprehensive 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

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(Numbers in thousands)

Employment status, sex, and age	Not se	asonally a	ıdjusted	Seasonally adjusted ¹						
	Jan. 1992	Dec. 1992	Jan. 1993	Jan. 1992	Sept. 1992	Oct. 1992	Nov. 1992	Dec. 1992	Jan. 1993	
TOTAL		l l								
Civilian noninstitutional population	190,759	192,509	192,644	190,759	191,947	192,131	192,316	192,509	192,644	
Civilian labor force	125,072	126,902	126,034	126,028	127,274	127,066	127,365	127,591	127,083	
Participation rate	65.6	65.9	65.4	66.1	66.3	66.1	66.2	66.3	66.0	
Employed	60.3	81.3	60.3	614	61.3	A1.3	614	118,311 A15	118,071 A1 3	
Agriculture	2,722	2,931	2,753	3,146	3,221	3,169	3,209	3,262	3,191	
Nonagricultural industries	112,400	115,142	113,370	113,890	114,503	114,518	114,855	115,049	114,879	
	9,949	8,829	9,911	8,992	9,550	9,379	9,301	9,280	9,013	
Not in labor force	65,687	68,607	66 ,610	64,731	64,673	65,065	7.3 64,951	64,918	65,561	
Men, 16 years and over										
Civilian noninstitutional population	91,094	92,060	92,130	91,094	91,739	91,844	91,951	92,060	92,130	
Civilian labor force	69,117	68,867	68,511	68,640	69,453	69,334	69,335	69,394	69,115	
Participation rate	74.8	74.8	62 721	75.4	75.7	75.5	75.4	75.4	75.0	
Employee	68.1	69.3	88 1	69,400	63,976	69.6	64,043 69.6	60,194	69.7	
Unamployed	6,093	5,058	5,790	5,174	5,477	5,410	5,292	5.200	4,929	
Unemployment rate	8.9	7.3	8.5	7.5	7.9	7.8	7.6	7.5	7.1	
Men, 20 years and over					,					
Civilian noninstitutional population	84,464	85,369	85,445	84,464	85,075	85,159	85,259	85,369	85,445	
Civilian labor force	64,915	65,509	65,346	65,121	65,805	65,811	65,740	65,785	65,624	
Participation rate	76.9	76.7	76,5	77.1	77.3	77,3	77.1	77.1	76.8	
Employed	70.5	71 6	70.5	71.8	01,120	71 7	61,206	81,326	61,423	
Agriculture	2.020	2,184	2.073	2,278	2,382	2,378	2.326	2.371	2.340	
Nonagricultural industries	57,506	58,942	58,197	58,386	58,743	58,710	58,880	58,955	59,083	
Unemployed	5,389	4,383	5,075	4,457	4,680	4,723	4,534	4,459	4,201	
Unemployment rate	8,3	6.7	7.8	6.8	7.1	7.2	6.9	6,8	6.4	
Women, 16 years and over										
Civilian noninstitutional population	99,665	100,449	100,514	99,665	100,208	100,287	100,365	100,449	100,514	
Civilian labor force	56,955	58,035	57,523	57,388	57,821	57,732	58,030	56,197	57,968	
Participation rate	57.1	57.8	57.2	57.6	57.7	57.6	57.8	57.9	57.7	
Employed	53.3	54.0	53.1	53.8	53.6	53.6	53.8	51.9	53.8	
Unemployed	3,856	3,771	4,121	3,818	4,073	3,969	4,009	4,080	4,083	
Unemployment rate	6.8	6.5	7.2	6.7	7.0	6.9	6.9	7.0	7.0	
Women, 20 years and over										
Civilian noninstitutional population	93,125	93,960	94,007	93,125	83,703	93,771	93,849	93,960	94,007	
Civilian labor force	54,019	54,997	54,600	54,143	54,611	54,578	54,832	55,010	54,733	
Participation rate	58.0	58.5	58,1	58.1	58.3	58.2	58,4	58.5	58.2	
Employee	50,009	55.0	54.3	54.8	54.8	54.6	64.9	54.9	51,240	
Adiculture	575	552	530	663	594	584	616	813	608	
Nonagricultural industries	50,094	51,136	50,486	50,226	50,547	50,598	50,819	50,881	50,638	
Unemployed	3,350	3,309	3,584	3,254	3,470	3,396	3,397	3,516	3,486	
Unemployment rate	6.2	6.0	6.6	6.0	6,4	6.2	6.2	6,4	6.4	
Both sexes, 16 to 19 years								а.		
Civilian noninstitutional population	13,169	13,181	13,191	13,169	13,169	13,200	13,208	13,181	13,191	
Civilian labor force	6,138	6,396	6,088	6,764	6,858	6,677	6,793	6,796	6,726	
Participation rate	46.6	48.0 5 260	40.2	5 402	5450	5417	5422	5401	51.0	
Employed	37 4	30.0	38.7	41 A	41 A	410	A1 1	0,481 417	2,401	
	127	195	150	205	245	207	267	278	243	
Nonagricultural Industries	4,800	5,064	4,687	5,278	5,213	5,210	5,156	5,213	5,158	
Unemployed	1,210	1,136	1,251	1,281	1,400	1,260	1,370	1,305	1,325	
Unemployment rate	19.7	17.8	20.6	18.9	20.4	18.9	20.2	19.2	19.7	

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	Not se	asonaily a	ıdjusted	Seasonally adjusted ¹					
	Jan. 1992	Dec. 1992	Jan. 1993	Jan. 1992	Sept. 1992	Oct. 1992	Nov. 1992	Dec. 1992	Jan. 1993
WHITE									
Civilian noninstitutional population	162,144	163,259	163,343	162,144	162,891	163,013	163,132	163,259	163,343
Civilian labor force	107,118	108,390	107,795	107,992	108,606	108,483	108,723	108,946	108,729
Entroloved	99,476	101,847	100.296	101,172	101,412	101.458	101,816	102.043	101.987
Employment-population ratio	61,4	62.4	61,4	62.4	62.3	62.2	62.A	62.5	62.4
Unemployed Unemployment rate	7,641 7.1	6,543 6.0	7,498	6,820 6.3	7,194 6.6	7,025	6,907 6,4	6,903 6.3	6,742 6.2
Men, 20 years and over									
Civilian Jabor force	56,258	56,735	56,610	56,480	56,902	56,910	56,858	56,937	56,895
Emoloyed	52,009	53,359	52,650	52.973	53,279	53.305	53,369	53,543	53.615
Employment-population ratio	71.5	72.7	71.7	72.9	72.8	72.8	72.8	73.0	73.0
Unemployed	4,249	3,376	3,959	3,507	3,623	3,605	3,489	3,394	3,280
			/	02	~	6.5	0.1	0.0	5.6
Women, 20 years and over	45 000	40.010	45.000	45 710	45 000	45.005	40.000	48.940	40.000
Participation rate	57.8	58.2	57.9	58.0	40,000	57.9	58.1	58.3	58.1
Employed	43,121	43,847	43,365	43,343	43,326	43,365	43,661	43,667	43,583
Employment-population ratio	54.7	55.2	54.6	55.0	54.7	54.7	55.0	55.0	54.9
Unemployed	2,402 5.4	2,371	2,021 5.7	2,375	2,502	2,540	5.3	2,573	≥,513
Both course 16 to 10 years									
Civilian labor force	5.257	5,436	5,199	5,794	5,816	5,668	5,770	5,769	5.738
Participation rate	49.8	51.7	49,4	54.9	55 <i>.</i> 4	54.0	54,9	54.9	54,5
	4,348	4,640	4,281	4,856	4,807	4,788	4,786	4,833	4,789
Upertoloved	910	796	918	938	1.009	45.6	- 984	936	45.5
Unemployment rate	17.3	14.6	17.7	16,2	17.3	15.5	17.1	16.2	16.5
Men	19.1	16.7	19.9	17.3	18.7	15.9	/17.7	17.2	18.1
	15/4	12,4	10~3	14.9	15.6	10.1	10,4	. 15.1	14,9
BLACK									
Civilian noninstitutional population	21,803	22,131	22,157	21,803	22,027	22,061	22,096	22,131	22,157
Participation rate	13,5/4	13,852	13,648	13,742	13,981	13,948	13,894	13,935	13,822
Employed	11,676	11,959	11,663	11,860	12,033	11,984	11,948	11,960	11,853
Employment-population ratio	53.6	54.0	52.6	54 <i>A</i>	54.6	54.3	54.1	54.0	53.5
	14.0	1,893	1,904	137	13.9	1,964	1,946	1,975	1,969
Men, 20 years and over Civilian labor force	6 379	6 420	6417	6 443	6.495	6400	6 481	8 450	6496
Participation rate	72.7	71.8	71.7	73.A	73.1	73.0	72.6	72.1	72A
Employed	5,461	5,599	5,510	5,591	5,620	5,611	5,640	5,589	5,645
Employment-population ratio	62.2	62.6	61.5	63.7	63.2	63.0	63.2	62.5	63.1
Unemployment rate	14.4	12.8	14.1	13.2	13.5	13.7	13.0	13.3	13.0
Women, 20 years and over					E .				
Civilian labor force	6,485	6,690	6,527	6,489	6,675	6,682	6,639	6,687	6,536
Participation rate	59.3	60.2	58,7	59.3	60.3	60.3	59.9	60.2	58,8
Employee	52.6	53.1	51.5	52.5	53.7	53.5	52.8	53.0	514
Unemployed	729	791	804	742	731	752	785	798	819
Unemployment rate	11.2	11.8	12.3	11.4	11.0	11.3	11.8	11.9	12.5
Both sexes, 15 to 19 years	710	740	704			747	77.	705	000
Participation rate	34.2	35.7	33.8	39.0	39.1	36.9	37.2	38.3	38.4
Employed	459	461	430	522	469	443	454	482	490
Employment-population ratio	22.1	22.2	20.7	25.1	22.6	21.3	21.8	23.2	23.5
Unemployee	251 35.4	281	2/4	288	342	324	320	316	310
Men	37.7	40.7	41.0	36.1	44.3	44.2	44.8	42.2	39.0
Women	32.4	34.3	36.6	34.9	39.8	39.8	37.5	36.5	38.5

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 sei	asonally a	djusted	Seasonally adjusted ¹						
	Jan. 1992	Dec. 1992	Jan. 1993	Jan. 1992	Sept. 1992	Oct. 1992	Nov. 1992	Dec. 1992	Jan. 1993	
HISPANIC ORIGIN Civilian noninstitutional population Civilian labor force Participation rate Employed Employed Unemployed Unemployed	15,027 9,821 65,4 8,658 57,8 1,164 11,8	15,461 10,174 65.8 9,060 58.8 1,114 10.9	15,500 10,104 65,2 8,862 57,2 1,242 12,3	15,027 9,950 66.2 8,840 58.8 1,110 11.2	15,342 10,213 66.8 9,028 58.8 1,185 11.6	15,382 10,210 66.4 9,011 58.6 1,199 11.7	15,421 10,211 66.2 8,990 58.3 1,221 12.0	15,461 10,351 66.9 9,145 59.1 1,208 11.7	15,500 10,225 66.0 9,043 58.3 1,182 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 se	asonally	adjusted	Seasonally adjusted						
	Jan. 1992	Dec. 1992	Jan. 1993	Jan. 1992	Sept. 1992	Oct. 1992	Nov. 1992	Dec. 1992	Jan. 1993	
CHARACTERISTIC						:				
Civilian employed, 16 years and over Married men, spouse present Married women, spouse present Women who maintain families	115,122 39,691 29,653 6,599	118,073 40,790 30,565 6,625	116,123 40,160 30,056 6,575	117,036 40,125 29,874 6,575	117,724 40,292 30,108 6,639	117,687 40,324 30,030 6,626	118,064 40,487 30,244 6,585	118,311 40,639 30,403 6,548	118,071 40,607 30,298 6,555	
OCCUPATION	ļ		1	ļ	1					
Managerial and professional specialty Technical, sales, and administrative support Service occupations Precision production, craft, and repair Operators, fabricators, and laborers Farming, forestry, and fishing	31,173 36,250 15,765 12,765 16,356 2,814	31,679 36,846 16,220 13,223 17,031 3,074	31,949 36,072 16,135 12,678 16,479 2,811	31,102 36,541 16,030 13,034 17,000 3,406	31,174 36,700 16,274 13,318 16,829 3,509	31,289 36,538 16,076 13,328 16,907 3,547	31,529 36,804 15,999 13,203 17,030 3,507	31,485 36,799 16,226 13,271 16,959 3,525	31,874 36,363 16,414 12,937 17,132 3,403	
INDUSTRY AND CLASS OF WORKER										
Agriculture: Wage and salary workers Self-employed workers Unpaid family workers	1,317 1,334 71	1,572 1,279 80	1,365 1,289 100	1,596 1,455 103	1,694 1,397 106	1,656 1,405 118	1,685 1,370 163	1,735 1,397 106	1,661 1,404 145	
Vonagneuzura industnes: Wage and salary workers Government Private industries Private households Other industries Self-employed workers	103,868 17,909 85,960 950 85,010 8,323	106,221 18,334 87,887 1,067 86,820 8,715	104,547 18,518 96,029 977 85,052 8,591	105,195 17,850 87,345 1,028 86,317 8,507	105,643 18,505 87,138 1,158 85,990 8,662	105,863 18,371 87,492 1,102 86,390 8,558	105,913 18,216 87,697 1,109 86,588 8,700	105,978 18,065 87,913 1,091 86,822 8,668	105,883 18,481 87,402 1,081 86,341 8,793	
	209	200		~~~	217		220	221	250	
PERSONS AT WORK PART TIME										
All industries: Part time for economic reasons Stack work Could only find part-time work Voluntary part time	6,806 3,662 2,846 14,935	6,215 3,313 2,697 15,978	6,388 3,407 2,734 14,921	6,516 3,212 3,011 14,781	6,362 3,171 2,879 14,805	6,434 3,160 2,988 14,726	6,493 3,161 3,060 14,834	6,349 3,206 2,865 14,895	6,113 2,994 2,887 14,788	
Nonagricultural Industries: Part time for economic reasons Slack work Could only find part-time work Voluntary part time	6,570 3,476 2,802 14,570	5,935 3,095 2,646 15,609	6,181 3,217 2,715 14,579	6,261 3,020 2,943 14,340	6,096 3,001 2,826 14,358	6,151 2,993 2,905 14,324	6,230 2,984 2,998 14,413	6,063 3,024 2,793 14,476	5,887 2,800 2,849 14,364	

¹ Excludes persons "with a job but not at work" during the survey period for

such reasons as vacation, illness, or industrial dispute.

Table A-4. Selected unemployment indicators, seasonally adjusted

Category		Number of unemployed persons (in thousands)									
	Jan.	Dec.	Jan.	Jan.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec,	Jan.		
	1992	1992	1993	1992	1992	1992	1992	1992	1993		
CHARACTERISTIC											
Total, 16 years and over	8,992	9,280	9,013	7.1	7.5	7.4	7.3	7.3	7.1		
Men, 20 years and over	4,457	4,459	4,201	6.8	7.1	7.2	6.9	6.8	6.4		
Women, 20 years and over	3,254	3,516	3,486	6.0	6.4	6.2	6.2	6.4	6.4		
Both sexes, 16 to 19 years	1,281	1,305	1,325	18.9	20.4	18.9	20.2	19.2	19.7		
Married men, spouse present	2,037	2,031	1,915	4.8	5.2	5.1	4.9	4.8	4.5		
Married women, spouse present	1,503	1,592	1,565	4.8	5.0	5.1	5.0	5.0	4.9		
Women who maintain families	862	755	775	9.1	9.1	9.3	10.4	10.3	10.6		
Full-time workers	7,403	7,589	7,368	6.8	7.2	7.1	7.0	6.9	6.7		
Part-time workers	1,599	1,749	1,658	9.0	9.5	9.2	9.2	9.7	9.3		
Labor force time lost ²				8.1	8.3	8.3	8.3	8.1	7.9		
OCCUPATION ³											
Managerial and professional specialty	927	1,049	1,096	2.9	3.2	3.2	3.1	3.2	3.3		
Technical, sales, and administrative support	2,139	2,285	2,126	5.5	5.9	6.0	5.7	5.8	5.5		
Precision production, craft, and repair	1,295	1,283	1,108	9.0	8.6	8.6	8.6	8.8	7.9		
Operators, fabricators, and labores	2,080	1,883	1,858	10.9	11.1	11.0	10.6	10.0	9.8		
Farming, forestry, and fishing	296	338	318	8.0	8.9	7.9	8.8	8.7	8.5		
INDUSTRY											
Nonagricultural private wage and salary workers Goods-producing industries Mining Construction Manufacturing Durable goods Nondurable goods Service-producing industries Transportation and public utilities Wholesale and retail trade Finance and service industries	7,028	7,162	6,910	7.4	7.8	7.8	7.5	7.5	7.3		
	2,579	2,463	2,363	9.3	10.1	9.9	9.3	9.0	8.8		
	49	37	53	6.7	7.2	8.3	5.3	5.5	7.8		
	1,008	936	828	18.9	17.4	16.1	14.5	15.7	14.3		
	1,522	1,490	1,483	7.2	8.1	8.2	8.0	7.2	7.3		
	881	888	858	7.3	8.4	8.9	8.5	7.5	7.3		
	641	602	625	7.2	7.7	7.3	7.3	6.9	7.3		
	4,449	4,699	4,547	6.7	6.9	7.0	6.7	6.9	6.7		
	375	379	330	5.5	5.7	5.8	6.1	5.6	4.9		
	1,983	1,959	1,947	8.2	8.5	8.1	7.9	8.0	7.9		
	2,091	2,361	2,270	5.9	6.0	6.4	6.1	6.5	8.3		
Government workers	696	675	695	3.8	3.4	3.0	3.8	3.6	3.6		
	203	242	219	11.3	14.3	12.5	13.5	12.2	11.6		

¹ Unemployment as a percent of the civilian labor force.
 ² Aggregate hours lost by the unemployed and persons on part tims 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.

Table A-5. Duration of unemployment

(Numbers in thousands)

Weeks of unemployment	Not se	asonally a	djusted	Seasonally adjusted						
· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	Jan. 1992	Dec. 1992	Jan. 1993	Jan. 1992	Sept. 1992	Oct, 1992	Nov. 1992	Dec. 1992	Jan. 1993	
DURATION										
Less than 5 weeks	3,689 3,003 3,258 1,577 1,691 16.0 8.1	2,757 2,738 3,338 1,434 1,901 19,2 9,5	3,625 2,746 3,539 1,530 2,009 18,3 8.5	3,332 2,701 3,049 1,455 1,594 16,3 8,1	3,281 2,847 3,522 1,427 2,095 18.5 9,3	3,192 2,866 3,564 1,475 2,089 19.2 9.3	3,120 2,835 3,448 1,438 2,008 18,4 9,4	3,042 2,688 3,805 1,540 2,085 19,2 9,4	3,272 2,481 3,317 1,407 1,910 18.7 8.5	
Total unemployed Less than 5 weeks	100.0 37.1 30.2 32.7 15.9 16.9	100.0 31.2 31.0 37.8 16.2 21.5	100.0 38.6 27.7 35.7 15.4 20.3	100.0 36.7 29.7 33.6 16.0 17.6	100.0 34.0 29.5 38.5 14.8 21.7	100.0 33.9 28.3 37.8 15.7 22.2	100.0 33.2 30.2 36.7 15.3 21.4	100.0 32.8 28.8 38.6 16.5 22.1	100.0 36.1 27.4 36.6 15.5 21.1	

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Table A-6. Reason for unemployment

(Numbers in thousands)

Reason		asonally a	djusted	Seasonally adjusted						
	Jan.	Dec.	Jan.	Jan.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	
	1992	1992	1993	1992	1992	1992	1992	1992	1993	
NUMBER OF UNEMPLOYED										
Job losers	5,875	5,142	5,821	4,884	5,438	5,492	5,207	5,138	4,847	
On layoff	1,759	1,276	1,487	1,213	1,335	1,265	1,195	1,204	1,029	
Other job losers	4,115	3,866	4,333	3,671	4,103	4,227	4,012	3,934	3,818	
Job leavers	1,043	880	881	971	963	913	977	972	821	
Reentrants	2,347	2,007	2,377	2,316	2,274	2,206	2,194	2,237	2,346	
New entrants	684	801	831	810	944	784	930	930	960	
Total unemployed Job losers	100.0 59.0 17.7 41.4 10.5 23.6 6.9	100.0 58.2 14.5 43.8 10.0 22.7 9.1	100.0 58.7 15.0 43.7 8.9 24.0 8.4	100.0 54.4 13.5 40.9 10.8 25.8 9.0	100.0 56.5 13.9 42.7 10.0 23.6 9.8	100.0 58.5 13.5 45.0 9.7 23.5 8.3	100.0 55.9 12.8 43.1 10.5 23.6 10.0	100.0 55.4 13.0 42.4 10.5 24.1 10.0	100.0 54.0 11.5 42.5 9.1 26.1 10.7	
Job losers	4.7	4.1	4.6	3.9	4.3	4.3	4.1	4.0	3.8	
	.8	.7	.7	.8	.8	.7	.8	.8	.6	
	1.9	1.6	1.9	1.8	1.8	1.7	1.7	1.8	1.8	
	.5	.6	.7	.8	.7	.6	.7	.7	.8	

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

(Percent)

		Quar	terly ave		Monthly data			
Measure	1991	1991 1992				19	1993	
	IV	1	11	111	īv	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.
U-1 Persons unemployed 15 weeks or longer as a percent of the civilian labor force	2.2	2.5	2.6	2.8	2.8	27	2.8	2.6
U-2 Job losers as a percent of the civilian tabor force	3.9	4.1	4.2	4.3	4.1	4.1	4.0	3.8
U-3 Unemployed persons 25 years and over as a percent of the civilian labor force for persons 25 years and over	5.6	6.0	6.2	6.2	6.1	6.0	6.0	5.8
U-4 Unemployed full-time jobseekers as a percent of the full-time civilian labor force	6.7	7.0	7.2	7.3	7.0	7.0	6.9	6.7
U-5a Total unemployed as a percent of the labor force, Including the resident Armed Forces	6.9	7.2	7.4	7.4	7.2	7.2	7.2	7.0
U-5b Total unemployed as a percent of the civilian labor force	7.0	7.3	7.5	7.5	7.3	7.3	7.3	7.1
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	9.6	9.9	10.0	10.1	9.9	9.9	9.8	9.5
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	10.4	10.7	10.8	11.0	10.7	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.

N.A. = not available.

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

Sex and age	unen (i	Number of npioyed per n thousand	5005 5}	Unemployment rates ¹						
	Jan. 1992	Dec. 1992	Jan. 1993	Jan. 1992	Sept. 1992	Oct. 1992	Nov. 1992	Dec. 1992	Jan. 1993	
Total, 16 years and over	8,992 2,825 1,281 571 682 1,544 6,208 5,532	9,280 2,854 1,305 585 733 1,549 6,432 5,756	9,013 2,846 1,325 654 644 1,521 6,203 5,518	7.1 13.8 18.9 21.6 16.6 11.3 5.9 6.1	7.5 14.4 20.4 23.8 18.3 11.4 6.2 6.4	7.4 13.6 18.9 22.1 16.8 11.0 6.2 6.4	7.3 14.1 20.2 23.8 17.9 11.1 6.0 6.3	7.3 13.9 19.2 21.8 17.8 11.3 6.0 6.3	7.1 14.0 19.7 24.0 16.2 11.1 5.8 6.0	
S5 years and over	5,174 1,624 717 308 394 907 3,604 3,180	5,200 1,601 741 320 419 860 3,604 3,173	4,929 1,581 728 369 347 853 3,399 3,011	7.5 15.1 20.4 22.6 18.2 12.6 6.2 6.5	5.0 7.9 15.1 21.8 24.5 19.9 11.7 6.5 6.8	4.9 7.8 14.4 19.5 22.6 17.8 11.9 6.6 6.8	7.6 15.1 21.1 25.1 18.5 12.2 6.3 6.5	4.8 7.5 14.7 20.5 22.6 19.3 11.8 6.2 6.4	4.5 7.1 14.7 20.9 26.0 16.7 11.8 5.8 6.0	
55 years and over 16 to 24 years 16 to 19 years 18 to 19 years 18 to 19 years 20 to 24 years 25 to 54 years 25 to 54 years 55 years and over	435 3,818 1,201 564 263 288 637 2,804 2,352 240	440 1,253 564 285 314 689 2,828 2,583 259	399 4,083 1,286 597 285 297 669 2,604 2,507 285	5.0 6.7 12.4 17.4 20.5 14.8 9.9 5.5 5.7 3.6	5.4 7.0 13.6 18.8 23.0 16.5 11.1 5.8 6.0 4.5	5.5 6.9 12.7 18.2 21.6 15.8 10.0 5.7 5.9 4.3	5.0 6.9 12.9 19.1 22.4 17.2 9.8 5.7 5.9 4.3	5.1 7.0 13.0 17.7 21.0 16.2 10.8 5.8 6.2 3.9	4.6 7.0 13.1 18.5 21.7 15.6 10.4 5.8 6.0 4.3	

 $^{1}\,$ Unemployment as a percent of the civilian labor force.

Table A-9. Employment status of mals Vietnam-era vetsrans and nonvstsrans by age, not seasonally adjusted

(Numbers in thousands)

						Civiiian la	bor force					
	Civ	Civilian Dopinativitional						Unemployed				
Veteran status and age	population		population		Total		Employed		Number		Percent of labor force	
	Jan. 1992	Jan. 1993	Jan, 1992	Jan. 1993	Jan. 1992	Jan. 1993	Jan. 1992	Jan. 1993	Jan. 1992	Jan. 1993		
VIETNAM-ERA VETERANS												
Total, 35 years and over 35 to 49 years 35 to 39 years 40 to 44 years 45 to 49 years 50 years and over 50 years and over NONVETERANS	7,831 6,373 1,035 2,881 2,457 1,458	7,898 6,103 827 2,454 2,822 1,795	7,040 5,924 951 2,667 2,306 1,116	7,049 5,677 765 2,277 2,635 1,372	6,563 5,506 871 2,474 2,162 1,057	6,569 5,278 674 2,112 2,492 1,291	477 418 81 193 145 59	480 400 91 166 143 80	6.8 7.1 8.5 7.2 6.3 5.3	6.8 7.0 11.9 7.3 5.4 5.9		
Total, 35 to 49 years	18,944 8,599 6,009 4,336	19,894 8,893 6,521 4,480	17,700 8,095 5,624 3,982	18,461 8,320 6,062 4,078	16,477 7,504 5,246 3,728	17,304 7,742 6,731 3,832	1,222 591 378 253	1,156 578 332 247	6.9 7.3 6.7 6.4	6.3 6.9 5.5 6.1		

NOTE: Male Vietnam-era veterans are men who served in the Armed Forces between August 5, 1964 and May 7, 1975. Nonveterans are men who have never served in the Armed Forces.

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

(Numbers in thousands)

	Not se	asonally a	djusted ¹	Seasonally adjusted ²							
State and employment status	Jan.	Dec.	Jan.	Jan.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.		
	1992	1992	1993	1992	1992	1992	1992	1992	1993		
California											
Civilian noninstitutional population	22,698	23,167	23,205	22,698	23,029	23,074	23,120	23,167	23,205		
Civilian labor force	14,889	15,311	15,123	15,004	15,284	15,211	15,283	15,366	15,242		
Employed	13,623	13,886	13,638	13,781	13,837	13,722	13,757	13,863	13,801		
Unemployed	1,266	1,425	1,484	1,224	1,447	1,490	1,526	1,503	1,441		
Unemployment rate	8.5	9.3	9,8	8.2	9.5	9.8	10.0	9.8	9.5		
Florida											
Civilian noninstitutional population	10,485	10,710	10,729	10,485	10,644	10,666	10,687	10,710	10,729		
Civilian labor force	6,338	6,540	6,531	6,450	6,628	6,592	6,573	6,586	6,644		
Employed	5,794	6,129	6,015	5,903	6,052	6,091	6,068	6,109	6,125		
Unemployed	544	411	515	547	577	502	505	477	519		
Unemployment rate	8.6	6.3	7.9	8.5	8.7	7,6	7.7	7.2	7.8		
liinois											
Civilian noninstitutional population	8,943	8,992	8,995	8,943	8,975	8,980	8,986	8,992	8,995		
Civilian labor force	6,081	6,177	6,028	6,118	6,126	6,110	6,138	6,205	6,061		
Employed	5,527	5,730	5,580	5,615	5,698	5,749	5,739	5,773	5,668		
Unemployed	554	447	448	502	428	360	399	432	393		
Unemployment rate	9.1	7.2	7,4	8.2	7.0	5,9	6.5	7.0	6.5		
Massachusetts											
Civilian noninstitutional population	4,627	4,635	4,635	4,627	4,631	4,632	4,634	4,635	4,635		
Civilian labor force	3,087	3,135	3,151	3,135	3,107	3,106	3,129	3,139	3,200		
Employed	2,826	2,887	2,884	2,878	2,841	2,843	2,852	2,868	2,937		
Unemployed	261	248	267	257	266	262	277	271	264		
Unemployment rate	8.4	7,9	8.5	8.2	8.6	8,4	8.9	8.6	8.2		
Michigan									-		
Civilian noninstitutional population	7,029	7,051	7,052	7,029	7,042	7,045	7,048	7,051	7,052		
Civilian labor force	4,564	4,611	4,562	, 4,596	4,829	4,616	4,626	4,609	4,590		
Employed	4,116	4,281	4,205	4,180	4,226	4,219	4,256	4,239	4,264		
Unemployed	448	331	357	416	402	396	370	369	326		
Unemployment rate	9.8	7.2	7.8	9.0	8.7	8.6	8,0	8.0	7.1		
New Jersey							•				
Civilian noninstitutional population	6,027	6,030	6,030	6,027	6,026	6,028	6,029	6,030	6,030		
Civilian labor force	3,984	4,009	3,897	4,015	3,982	3,974	3,998	4,008	3,930		
Employed	3,680	3,696	3,587	3,733	3,625	3,649	3,651	3,676	3,640		
Unemployed	304	313	310	283	357	325	348	332	290		
Unemployment rate	7.6	7.8	8.0	7.0	9.0	8,2	8.7	8.3	7,4		
New York											
Civilian noninstitutional population	13,806	13,820	13,819	13,806	13,810	13,813	13,816	13,820	13,819		
Civilian labor force	8,434	8,540	8,562	8,472	8,510	8,470	8,531	8,584	8,607		
Employed	7,665	7,845	7,766	7,767	7,761	7,733	7,831	7,858	7,877		
Unemployed	769	695	796	705	749	737	700	726	731		
Unemployment rate	9,1	8.1	9.3	8.3	8,8	8,7	8.2	8.5	8.5		

See footnotes at end of table.

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

(Numbers in thousands)

	Not se	asonally ad	justed ¹			Seasonally	y adjusted ²		
State and employment status	Jan.	Dec.	Jan.	Jan.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.
	1992	1992	1993	1992	1992	1992	1992	1992	1993
North Carolina									
Civilian noninstitutional population	5,097	5,180	5,165	5,097	5,140	5,147	5,153	5,160	5,165
Civilian labor force	3,385	3,494	3,458	3,448	3,500	3,510	3,530	3,521	3,524
Employed	3,157	3,310	3,241	3,246	3,293	3,313	3,323	3,325	3,332
Unemployed	228	184	216	202	207	197	207	197	192
Unemployment rate	6.7	5.3	6,3	5,9	5.9	5.6	5.9	5.8	5,4
Ohio									
Civilian noninstitutional population	8,328	8,360	8,362	8,328	8,347	8,351	8,355	8,360	8,362
Civilian labor force	5,426	5,405	5,437	5,492	5,523	5,457	5,420	5,439	5,508
Employed	4,993	5,024	4,990	5,120	5,127	5,057	5,015	5,043	5,122
Unemployed	434	381	447	372	396	400	405	395	386
Unemployment rate	8.0	7.1	8.2	6.8	7.2	7,3	7.5	7.3	7.0
Pennsylvania									
Civilian noninstitutional population	9,430	9,482	9,484	9,430	9,449	9,453	9,457	9,462	9,464
Civilian labor force	5,935	5,995	5,980	5,975	6,029	6,048	6,057	6,031	6,024
Employed	5,470	5,589	5,491	5,548	5,574	5,596	5,618	5,588	5,570
Unemployed	485	407	489	429	455	452	441	442	453
Unemployment rate	7.8	6.8	8.2	7.2	7.6	7.5	7.3	7.3	7.5
Техае									
Civilian noninstitutional population	12,622	12,781	12,793	12,622	12,732	12,748	12,764	12,781	12,793
Civilian labor force	8,646	8,762	8,680	8,732	8,753	8,756	8,747	8,798	8,762
Employed	7,924	8,112	7,953	8,054	8,083	8,099	8,082	8,124	8,081
Unemployed	722	650	727	677	671	657	686	674	682
Unemployment rate	8.3	7.4	8.4	7.8	7.7	7.5	7.8	7.7	7.8

¹ These are the official Bureau of Labor Statistics' estimates used in the

administration of Federal fund allocation programs. ² The population figures are not adjusted for seasonal variation; therefore, identical numbers appear in the unadjusted and the seasonally adjusted

columns.

NOTE: Seasonally adjusted data have been revised based on the experience through December 1992. Data for 1988-92 are subject to revision.

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

(In thousands)

	No	t seasona	ally adjuste	d			Seasonally	y adjusted	ed				
Industry	Jan.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Jan.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.			
	1992	1992	1992 ^p	1993P	1992	1992	1992	1992	1992 ^p	1993 ^p			
Government	18,423	19,081	19,004	18,653	18,457	18,650	18,623	18,685	18,700	18,695			
Federal	2,959	2,925	2,967	2,945	2,981	2,967	2,942	2,940	2,973	2,966			
State	4,303	4,511	4,478	4,353	4,347	4,401	4,390	4,384	4,395	4,397			
Local	11,161	11,645	11,559	11,355	11,129	11,282	11,291	11,361	11,332	11,332			

^p = preliminary.

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

- <u>, </u>	N	lot season	ally adjust	ed	Seasonally adjusted						
Industry	Jan. 1992	Nov. 1992	Dec. 1992 ^p	Jan. 1993 ^p	Jan. 1992	Sept. 1992	Oct. 1992	Nov. 1992	Dec. 1992P	Jan. 1993 ^p	
Total private	33.8	34.6	34.6	34.0	34.3	34.3	34.5	34.6	34.4	34.4	
Mining	43.4	44.7	44.3	43.4	43.7	43.8	44.0	44.3	43.6	43.6	
Construction	36.7	37.5	37.2	36.1	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	
Manufacturing Overtime hours	40.6 3.4	41.6 4.1	42.0 4.2	41.1 3.7	40.9 3.6	40.9 3.5	41.1 3.8	41.2 3.9	41.2 3.9	41.4 4.0	
Durable goods	41.0	42.1	42.6	41.7	41.3	41.2	41.6	41.8	41.8	42.0	
Overtime hours	3.3	4.1	4.3	3.8	3.5	3.4	3.8	3.9	3.9	4.1	
Lumber and wood products	39.8 39.1	40.7 40.1	40.8 41.1	39.8 39.8	40.5 39.5	40.3 39.2	40.7 39.7	40.9 40.1	40.4 39.9	40.5 40.2	
Stone, day, and glass products	40.3	42.6	42.0	40.9	41.6	42.5	42.4	42.3	42.0	42.1	
Primary metal industries	42.4	43.3	43.9	43.5	42.4	42.7	42.8	43.0	43.5	43.6	
Blast furnaces and basic steel products	42.5	43.4	44.2	43.5	42.4	42.4	42.8	43.1	43.8	43.6	
Fabricated metal products	41.1	42.2	42.8	41.7	41.4	41.1	41.7	41.8	41.9	42.0	
Industrial machinery and equipment	41.8	43.0	43,7	42.8	41.8	42.0	42.5	42.8	42.6	42.8	
Electronic and other electrical equipment	41.0	42.1	42.7	41.6	41.0	41.0	41.3	41.6	41.5	41.6	
I ransportation equipment	41.2	42.1	43.1	42.1	41.0	40.9	41.5	41.8	42.5	42.6	
Motor vehicles and equipment	41.4	42.4	43.8	42.5	41.9	41.0	41.5	42.3	43.7	43.5	
Miscellaneous manufacturing	40.9 39.4	41.7	42.2	39.6	39.8	39.5	41.3	41.3	41.2 39.9	41.8	
Nondurable goods Overtime hours	40.1 3.5	40.9 4.1	41.1 4.1	40.3 3.7	40.4 3.7	40.5 3.8	40.4 3.9	40.5 3.9	40.5 3.9	40.6 3.9	
Food and kindred products	40.2	41.4	41.3	40.2	40.6	40.8	40.9	40.8	40.6	40.5	
Tobacco products	39.1	37.9	39.6	38.5	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	
l extile mill products	40.6	41.5	41.9	41.4	41.0	41.8	40.8	41.1	41.7	41.9	
Apparel and other textile products	37.1	42.0	37.7	37.2	37.4	37.4	37.4	37.0	37.3	37.5	
Paper and alled products	43.4	43.9	20.0	43.5	40.4	40.9	43.4	43.4	43,4	43.5	
Chemicals and allied products	37.0	43.3	43.7	42.8	43.2	12 0	42.8	42.0	42.0	30.4	
Petroleum and coal products	40.2	40.0	44 1	44.0	(2)	(2)	(2)	42.5	12.5	42.0	
Rubber and misc, plastics products	41.4	42.0	424	42.0	41.5	41.5	41.5	41.8	<u>419</u>	422	
Leather and leather products	37.2	39.1	39.0	38.2	37.6	37.8	38.4	39.2	38.5	38.7	
Transportation and public utilities	37.9	39.5	39.3	38.9	38.5	38.9	38.9	39.5	39.2	39.5	
Wholesale trade	37.8	38.4	38.2	37.8	38.1	38.0	38.1	38.5	38.0	38.1	
Retail trade	27.8	28.7	29.2	27.9	28.7	28.9	28.9	29.0	28.7	28.7	
Finance, insurance, and real estate	35.6	36.2	35.7	35.5	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	
Services	32.1	32.6	32.4	32.2	32.4	32.1	32.5	32.6	32.4	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 naurolite payrolis.

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.

Table B-1. Employees on nonfarm payrolls by industry

(In thousands)

	T									
	N	ot season	ally adjust	ed	L		Seasonall	y adjusted	1	
Industry	Jan.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Jan.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.
	1992	1992	1992 ^p	1993 ^p	1992	1992	1992	1992	1992 ^p	1993 ^p
Total	106,607	109,592	109,520	107,329	108,100	108,497	108,571	108,646	108,736	108,842
Total private	88,184	90,511	90,516	88,676	89,643	89,847	89,948	89,961	90,036	90,147
Goods-producing industries	22,987	23,478	23,207	2 2,712	23,527	23,296	23,270	23,280	23,261	23,254
Mining	646	625	618	605	657	620	623	622	619	615
Oil and gas extraction	369.1	347.0	347.4	344.3	372	340	345	345	345	346
Construction	4,210	4,705	4,508	4,167	4,587	4,574	4,601	4,590	4,581	4,544
General building contractors	1,062.2	1,109.9	1,080.3	1,021.4	1,125	1,097	1,098	1,093	1,086	1,080
Manufacturing	18,131	18,148	18,081	17,940	18,283	18,102	18,046	18,068	18,061	18,095
Production workers	12,236	12,345	12,292	12,169	12,386	12,270	12,235	12,274	12,282	12,328
Durable goods	10,344	10,292	10,258	10,182	10,422	10,271	10,231	10,247	10,240	10,262
Production workers	6,813	6,857	6,835	6,767	6,895	6,809	6,789	6,819	6,821	6,853
Lumber and wood products Furniture and fixtures Stone, clay, and glass products Primary metal industries Blast furnaces and basic steel products Fabricated metal products Industrial machinery and equipment Electronic and other electrical equipment Transportation equipment Motor vehicles and equipment Instruments and related products Miscellaneous manufacturing	662.6 465.1 498.7 709.8 258.0 1,335.6 1,954.3 1,568.3 1,568.3 1,568.3 1,568.3 1,568.3 762.2 960.7 360.8	694.3 466.3 524.0 695.7 247.7 1,333.9 1,935.2 1,544.7 1,799.1 824.4 927.6 371.5	689.7 464.5 514.4 694.2 246.7 1,330.6 1,937.6 1,937.6 1,797.1 828.4 923.2 365.8	677.5 460.8 500.3 693.7 245.0 1,322.7 1,936.6 1,537.6 1,537.6 1,574.5 821.6 917.3 361.1	680 465 517 711 258 1,344 1,570 1,570 1,850 787 963 367	683 461 520 699 252 1,330 1,943 1,538 1,797 803 935 365	689 461 518 695 250 1,323 1,935 1,534 1,782 802 930 364	695 461 518 695 248 1,323 1,935 1,537 1,537 1,537 1,790 818 927 366	697 462 519 693 245 1,323 1,934 1,536 1,788 823 921 367	694 462 519 695 245 1,332 1,939 1,539 1,796 868 919 367
Nondurable goods	7,787	7,856	7,823	7,758	7,861	7,831	7,815	7,821	7,821	7,833
Production workers	5,423	5,488	5,457	5,402	5,491	5,461	5,446	5,455	5,461	5,475
Food and kindred products Tobacco products Apparel and other textile products Paper and allied products Printing and publishing Chemicals and allied products Petroleum and coal products Rubber and misc. plastics products Leather and leather products	1,626.9 53.0 674.3 1,014.4 683.5 1,525.9 1,067.6 153.5 865.4 122.3	1,673.5 48.2 678.7 1,014.6 688.7 1,524.5 1,066.6 152.3 884.7 123.7	1,650.6 52.0 677.4 1,007.0 686.8 1,527.4 1,067.2 149.0 883.2 121.9	1,627.7 52.1 674.2 995.6 684.4 1,516.3 1,063.0 146.1 879.0 119.9	1,672 50 678 1,024 687 1,524 1,073 158 871 124	1,661 50 677 1,007 692 1,523 1,069 152 877 123	1,661 49 672 1,004 688 1,520 1,069 152 877 123	1,664 47 675 1,006 688 1,518 1,069 152 880 122	1,664 49 677 1,004 686 1,518 1,068 151 882 122	1,673 49 678 1,005 688 1,515 1,068 151 885 121
Service-producing industries	83,620	86,114	86,313	84,617	84,573	85,201	85,301	85,366	85,475	85,588
Transportation and public utilities	5,684	5,781	5,796	5,701	5,746	5,738	5,731	5,732	5,740	5,764
Transportation	3,463	3,566	3,585	3,502	3,512	3,520	3,516	3,517	3,529	3,552
Communications and public utilities	2,221	2,215	2,211	2,199	2,234	2,218	2,215	2,215	2,211	2,212
Wholesale trade	5,957	5,994	5,974	5,950	6,010	5,957	5,969	5,976	5,968	6,004
Durable goods	3,447	3,427	3,420	3,410	3,467	3,419	3,424	3,424	3,417	3,431
Nondurable goods	2,510	2,567	2,554	2,540	2,543	2,538	2,545	2,552	2,551	2,573
Retail trade	18,834	19,422	19,734	18,940	19,118	19,122	19,146	19,116	19,159	19,228
General merchandise stores	2,397.7	2,415,4	2,510.3	2,311.0	2,340	2,296	2,285	2,262	2,262	2,257
Food stores	3,166.3	3,202.6	3,236.7	3,164.8	3,176	3,176	3,170	3,165	3,173	3,178
Automotive dealers and service stations	1,968.4	2,025.5	2,021.6	2,020.8	1,995	2,012	2,017	2,023	2,034	2,047
Eating and drinking places	6,167.8	6,496.5	6,515.2	6,290.9	6,450	6,494	6,513	6,536	6,561	6,580
Finance, insurance, and real estate	6,608	6,648	6,662	6,628	6,665	6,669	6,680	6,669	6,677	6,685
Finance	3,198	3,237	3,252	3,248	3,209	3,238	3,244	3,243	3,252	3,261
Insurance	2,152	2,123	2,123	2,121	2,153	2,132	2,133	2,129	2,125	2,121
Real estate	1,258	1,288	1,287	1,259	1,303	1,299	1,303	1,297	1,300	1,303
Services	28,114	29,188	29,143	28,745	28,577	29,065	29,152	29,188	29,231	29,212
Business services	5,026.0	5,480.8	5,471.8	5,350.5	5,122	5,322	5,406	5,427	5,450	5,460
Health services	8,334.9	8,560.9	8,576.7	8,568.3	8,354	8,506	8,535	8,561	8,577	8,585

See footnotes at end of table.

ESTABLISHMENT DATA

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

		Average ho	urly earning	5	Average weekly earnings				
Industry	Jan. 1992	Nov. 1992	Dec. 1992 ^p	Jan. 1993P	Jan. 1992	Nov. 1992	Dec. 1992 ^p	Jan. 1993 ^p	
Total private Seasonally adjusted	\$10.50 10.46	\$10.73 10.71	\$10.71 10.69	\$10.78 10.74	\$354.90 358.78	\$371.26 370.57	\$370.57 367.74	\$366.52 369.46	
Mining	14.59	14.58	14.53	14.61	633.21	651,73	643.68	634.07	
Construction	14.04	14.20	14.23	14.19	515.27	532.50	529.36	512.26	
Manufacturing	11.29	11.54	11.63	11.59	458.37	480.06	488.46	476.35	
Durable goods	11.84 9.34 8.85 11.46 13.42 15.52 11.29 12.23 10.87 14.85 15.01 11.78 9.06 10.58 10.08 15.86 8.49 6.83 12.90 11.60	12.12 9.49 9.08 11.71 13.76 16.03 11.47 12.57 11.06 15.36 15.40 12.10 9.23 10.81 10.30 17.33 8.70 6.97 13.20 11.85	12.21 9.49 9.16 11.67 13.80 16.08 11.59 12.65 11.14 15.51 15.64 12.14 9.30 10.87 10.35 16.18 8.76 7.03 13.29 11.91	12.16 9.46 9.15 11.70 13.73 15.94 11.55 12.61 11.16 15.30 15.32 12.12 9.26 10.85 10.29 15.69 8.80 7.04 13.19 11.86	485.44 371.73 346.04 461.84 569.01 659.60 464.02 511.21 445.67 611.82 621.41 481.80 356.96 424.26 405.22 620.13 344.69 253.39 559.86 436.16	510.25 386.24 364.11 498.85 595.81 695.70 484.03 540.51 465.63 646.66 652.96 504.57 375.66 442.13 426.42 656.81 361.05 264.16 579.48 456.23	520.15 387.19 376.48 490.14 605.82 710.74 496.05 552.81 475.68 668.48 668.48 668.48 668.43 512.31 376.65 446.76 427.46 640.73 367.04 265.03 588.75 462.11	507.07 376.51 364.17 478.53 597.26 693.39 481.64 539.71 464.26 644.13 651.10 505.40 366.70 437.26 413.66 604.07 364.32 261.89 573.77 451.87	
Chemicals and allied products Petroleum and coal products Rubber and misc. plastics products Leather and leather products	14.24 17.55 10.28 7.37	14.64 18.21 10.45 7.42	14.69 18.09 10.54 7.48	14.65 18.41 10.57 7.49	615.17 744.12 425.59 274.16	633.91 817.63 438.90 290.12	641.95 797.77 446.90 291.72	627.02 810.04 443.94 286.12	
Transportation and public utilities	13.36	13.65	13.62	13.64	506.34	539.18	535.27	530.60	
Wholesale trade	11.29	11.53	11.53	11.61	426.76	442.75	440.45	438.86	
Retail trade	7.10	7.21	7.19	7.27	197.38	206.93	209.95	202.83	
Finance, insurance, and real estate	10.66	11.06	11.04	11.16	379.50	400.37	394.13	396.18	
Services	10.49	10.72	10.75	10.81	336.73	349.47	348.30	348.08	

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	Jan. 1992	Sept. 1992	Oct. 1992	Nov. 1992	Dec. 1992 ^p	Jan. 1993 ^p	Percent change from: Dec. 1992- Jan. 1993
Total private:							
Current dollars	\$10.46	\$10.63	\$10.65	\$10.71	\$10.69	\$10.74	0.5
Constant (1982) dollars ²	7.44	7.41	7.40	7.42	7.40	N.A.	(3)
Mining	14.43	14.54	14.59	14.67	14.44	14.47	.2
Construction	13.99	14.07	14.15	14.20	14.16	14.15	1
Manufacturing	11.27	11.51	11.51	11.54	11.57	11.58	.1
Excluding overtime ⁴	10.81	11.03	10.98	11.02	11.04	11.07	.3
Transportation and public utilities	13.34	13.56	13.56	13.65	13.59	13.61	.1
Wholesale trade	11.27	11.44	11.48	11.53	11.47	11.59	1.0
Retail trade	7.07	7.18	7.18	7.19	7.20	7.23	.4
Finance, insurance, and real estate	10.62	10.84	10.92	11.09	11.00	11.12	1.1
Services	10.41	10.59	10.61	10.68	10.66	10.73	.7

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

Series. Change was -.3 percent from November 1992 to

December 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

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

(1982=100)

	N	lot seas	onally adju	usted		Seasonally adjusted						
industry	Jan. 1 9 92	Nov. 1992	Dec. 1992P	Jan. 1993p	Jan. 1992	Sept. 1992	Oct. 1992	Nov. 1992	Dec. 1992 ^p	Jan. 1993P		
Total private	116.2	122.8	122.8	117.8	120.3	120.5	121:4	122.1	121.4	121.8		
Goods-producing industries	98.5	104.3	103.4	98.3	102.8	102.1	102.3	102.6	102. 6	102.7		
Mining	56.3	56.8	55.4	52.6	57.8	55.0	55.6	55.9	54.5	54.1		
Construction	104.5	123.3	116.1	101.6	120.2	121.3	121.4	119.8	119.9	117.2		
Manufacturing	100.2	103.5	104.0	100.9	102.1	101,2	101.4	102.1	102.2	102.9		
Durable goods	96.8 113.7	100.0 122.9	101.0 122.1	97.8 116.7	98.6 119.4	97.2 119.2	97.9 121.7	98.8 123.6	98.9 122.3	99.8 122.1		
Eurniture and fixtures	112.6	116.1	118.4	113.8	114.0	111.9	113.6	1144	114.5	115.3		
Stone, day, and glass products	93.3	104.5	100.8	95.1	100.6	103.3	102.6	102 3	101.8	102.3		
Primary metal industries	85.8	86.6	87.6	86.8	86.0	85.6	85.5	85.7	86.6	87.3		
Blast furnaces and basic steel products	74.0	73.0	74.2	72.5	73.4	72.7	72.6	72.7	73.1	72.8		
Fabricated metal products	99.7	103.0	104.1	100.9	101.2	99.6	100.5	101.2	101.1	102.5		
Industrial machinery and equipment	89.7	92.2	94.1	92.1	89.6	90.3	90.9	92.0	91.5	92.0		
Electronic and other electrical equipment	100.7	102.9	104.1	100.7	100.8	99.3	99.9	101.1	100.9	100.7		
Transportation equipment	107.7	110.6	113.4	108.8	111.8	106.0	106.7	109,1	111.0	113.5		
Motor vehicles and equipment	115.4	129.4	134.4	128.7	121.6	120.1	121.8	127.8	133.1	140.9		
Instruments and related products	82.5	80.7	81.5	79.7	82.7	79.9	80.3	79.6	79.1	80.1		
Miscellaneous manufacturing	96.4	102.4	99.8	96.4	99.3	97.4	98.2	98.6	99.1	99.4		
Nondurable coods	104.9	108.3	108.2	105.1	106.9	106.8	106.2	106.6	106.7	107.3		
Food and kindred products	105.8	113.8	111.7	106.6	110.7	110.7	111.1	111.4	110.9	111.3		
Tobacco products	78.1	67,6	78.1	76.2	72.4	69.3	68.1	64.8	70.2	71.1		
Textile mill products	97.5	99.9	100.6	98.8	99.1	100.7	97.1	98.5	100.3	100.6		
Apparel and other textile products	92.4	94.6	93.3	90.9	94.1	92.5	92.2	92.7	92.1	92.9		
Paper and allied products	108.9	111.0	111.6	109.4	109.4	111.5	109.6	109.4	109.2	110.1		
Printing and publishing	122.4	125.2	126.8	123.1	123.3	123.6	123.5	123.2	123.3	124.2		
Chemicals and allied products	100.0	98.5	99.7	97.3	100.6	98.1	98.1	98.0	98.1	98.1		
Petroleum and coal products	80.0	85.6	81.2	78.3	85.2	82.1	84.6	84.4	83.4	84.2		
Rubber and misc, plastics products	124.9	130.2	131.0	128.9	126.3	127.0	126.8	128.5	129.2	130.7		
Leather and leather products	56.7	59.9	58.8	56.4	57.8	57.5	58.4	59.6	58.0	57.7		
Service-producing industries	124.2	131.1	131.5	126.5	128.2	128.8	130.0	130.8	129.8	130.4		
Transportation and public utilities	109.8	116.8	116.7	113.5	112.9	114.0	113.9	115.7	115.2	116.9		
Wholesale trade	110.3	113.5	112.6	110.9	112.5	111.6	112.2	113.6	111.9	112.9		
Retail trade	113.1	120.8	125.1	114.3	118.8	119.7	119.7	120.1	119,1	119.6		
Finance, insurance, and real estate	117.0	120.3	118.7	117.7	119.0	118.2	119.7	121.4	118.9	119.3		
Services	142.6	151.1	149.5	146.4	146.7	147.8	150.3	150.8	150.1	150.6		

¹ See footnote 1, table B-2.

^p = preliminary.

ESTABLISHMENT DATA

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

(Percent)

Time span	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct,	Nov.	Dec.
				·····	Private no	nfarm pay	rolis, 356	industries	1	·		
Over 1-month span: 1990 1991 1992 1993	59.1 37.9 43.5 P57.4	58.8 37.6 47.9	53.8 36.1 47.5	46.9 41.3 58.4	49.3 50.7 51.4	47.8 45.1 45.2	43.5 48.7 49.6	41.4 51.4 42.6	40.3 50.0 49.9	40.2 47.1 50.1	38.2 46.8 49.7	37.1 46.9 P52.8
Over 3-month span: 1990 1991 1992	61.2 31.3 44.8	61.1 28.7 44.1	54.8 31.7 53.2	48.0 38.3 54.9	45.6 41.0 54.4	45.2 45.6 47.6	40.9 48.0 41.6	35.7 51.4 44.4	33.8 48.5 44.1	33.1 46.3 48.2	32.6 44.4 P50.4	32.3 42.7 ^p 57.0
Over 6-month span: 1990 1991 1992	58.6 27.9 47.8	55.1 29.2 50.6	54.2 28.2 49.7	50.0 33.0 51.1	43.7 38.9 47.3	39.0 44.0 49.3	37.2 47.2 42.8	34.7 46.3 42.0	31.9 46.9 P45.5	30.6 46.1 P48.2	29.1 44.0	27.9 43.4
Over 12-month span: 1990 1991 1992	53.7 27.4 49.2	51.4 28.5 44.1	48.9 28.1 45.2	46.6 29.9 43.8	43.0 32.2 44.9	40.0 33.4 P45.6	37.1 35.7 P49.0	33.7 39.0	32.3 42.8	30.6 46.3	28.9 47.6	27.7 47.8
					Manufact	uring payr	olls, 139 ir	ndustries ¹				
Over 1-month span: 1990 1991 1992 1993	47.8 35.6 39.6 ^p 55.8	51.1 33.5 43.9	48.2 30.6 43.2	45.3 40.6 57.6	41.7 46.0 46.4	42.8 43.9 42.4	39.9 49.6 51.4	36.7 50.7 36.7	34.2 42.8 45.7	33.5 46.4 39.2	29.5 45.3 51.1	31.7 48.0 ^p 49.6
Over 3-month span: 1990 1991 1992	48.6 23.4 37.8	49,3 21.6 36.3	48.6 21.6 48.9	41.0 32.4 49.3	37.8 36.3 50.4	37.1 43.5 46.4	32.4 52.2 35.6	27.7 49.6 36.7	25.2 46.4 31.7	21.9 42.4 40.6	19.8 42.1 P42.4	22.7 37.4 P55.8
Over 6-month span: 1990 1991 1992	45.3 17.3 41.4	41.4 20.5 43.2	41.7 21.9 41.4	42.8 25.9 47.8	33.1 34.9 41.7	29.5 40.6 42.4	23.7 45.3 29.9	21.2 44.6 30.9	18.7 45.3 P33.8	19.4 39.9 P37.1	18.0 36.0	16.2 36.0
Over 12-month span: 1990 1991 1992	35.3 17.6 42.8	32.7 19.4 32.4	31.7 18.0 34.9	32.7 19.4 30.6	26.3 24.1 32.4	23.4 25.2 P33.8	23.0 25.9 P39.9	19.4 28.8	18.3 37.4	15.8 40.6	14.7 41.4	15.5 38.1

 $^1\,$ 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.