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THE EMPLOYMENT SITUATION: FEBRUARY 1993

Employment rose substantially in February, and unemployment was little changed, the Bureau of Labor Statistics of the U.S. Department of Labor reported today. Nonfarm payroll employment, as measured by the employer survey, rose by 365,000, and total employment, as measured by the household survey, rose by 380,000. At 7.0 percent, the rate of unemployment has declined gradually from its June 1992 peak of 7.7 percent.

Unemployment (Household Survey Data)

Both the unemployment rate, 7.0 percent, and the number of unemployed persons, 8.9 million, were little changed in February, after seasonal adjustment. They had been 7.1 percent and 9.0 million, respectively, in January. The unemployment rate has now declined by 0.7 percentage point since reaching a high mark in June 1992, but it is still nearly 2 percentage points above early 1990 levels, prior to the recession. (See table A-1.)

Jobless rates fell in February for both adult women and blacks. At 6.0 percent, the rate for adult women was down by 0.4 percentage point over the month, its first substantial decline in recent months. The rate for adult men, which had declined by 0.4 percentage point in January, was about unchanged in February at 6.5 percent. The jobless rate for black workers declined by 1.1 percentage points in February to 13.1 percent. Among other worker groups, jobless rates for teenagers (19.6 percent), whites (6.1 percent), and Hispanics (11.4 percent) were about unchanged from January. (See tables A-1 and A-2.)

While total unemployment was little changed over the month, there were shifts in the composition of the unemployed. The number of job losers not expecting recall--shown as "other job losers" in table A-6--fell by 219,000 over the month, to 3.6 million. Despite recent declines, the figure was still 1.4 million above prerecession levels. The number of unemployed workers who had voluntarily left their last jobs rose over the month to 1.0 million.

The count of persons jobless for 15-26 weeks declined by 171,000 in February, but there was no change in those unemployed for 27 weeks and longer. (See table A-5.)

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

Category	Quarterly averages		Monthly data			Jan.- Feb. change
	1992		1992	1993		
	III	IV	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	
HOUSEHOLD DATA	Thousands of persons					
Civilian labor force..	127,343	127,341	127,591	127,083	127,327	244
Employment.....	117,742	118,021	118,311	118,071	118,451	380
Unemployment.....	9,601	9,320	9,280	9,013	8,876	-137
Not in labor force....	64,443	64,978	64,913	65,561	65,459	-102
Discouraged workers.	1,125	1,084	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
	Percent of labor force					
Unemployment rates:						
All workers.....	7.5	7.3	7.3	7.1	7.0	-0.1
Adult men.....	7.2	7.0	6.8	6.4	6.5	.1
Adult women.....	6.4	6.3	6.4	6.4	6.0	-.4
Teenagers.....	20.3	19.4	19.2	19.7	19.6	-.1
White.....	6.6	6.4	6.3	6.2	6.1	-.1
Black.....	14.2	14.1	14.2	14.2	13.1	-1.1
Hispanic origin...	11.6	11.8	11.7	11.6	11.4	-.2
ESTABLISHMENT DATA	Thousands of jobs					
Nonfarm employment....	108,525	108,656	108,752	p108,796	p109,161	p365
Goods-producing 1/..	23,372	23,271	23,263	p23,266	p23,360	p94
Construction.....	4,583	4,591	4,582	p4,558	p4,654	p96
Manufacturing.....	18,163	18,059	18,062	p18,091	p18,101	p10
Service-producing 1/	85,153	85,385	85,489	p85,530	p85,801	p271
Retail trade.....	19,137	19,141	19,162	p19,221	p19,352	p131
Services.....	29,006	29,198	29,253	p29,230	p29,361	p131
Government.....	18,646	18,664	18,685	p18,645	p18,646	p1
	Hours of work					
Average weekly hours:						
Total private.....	34.4	34.5	34.3	p34.5	p34.5	p0.0
Manufacturing.....	41.0	41.2	41.2	p41.4	p41.5	p.1
Overtime.....	3.7	3.9	3.9	p4.0	p4.2	p.2

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

The number of persons employed part time for economic reasons, sometimes referred to as the "partially unemployed," rose by 348,000 in February but has shown no clear trend over the past year and a half. At 6.5 million in February, the number was about a million and a half higher than before the recession began. (See table A-3.)

Total Employment and the Labor Force (Household Survey Data)

Total employment increased by 380,000 in February to 118.5 million, after seasonal adjustment, and has now returned to its prerecession peak level reached in May 1990. But, since the working-age population continued to grow over the period, the proportion of the population with jobs--61.4 percent in February--was still well below the 63.1-percent high reached prior to the downturn. (See table A-1.)

Following a large decline in January, the civilian labor force was little changed at 127.3 million in February. The size of the labor force has fluctuated from month to month, with little clear direction since mid-1992. At 66.0 percent in February, the labor force participation rate was unchanged from the prior month. (See table A-1.)

Industry Payroll Employment (Establishment Survey Data)

The number of nonfarm payroll jobs, which had been increasing slowly in recent months, rose by 365,000 in February. At 109.2 million, seasonally adjusted, payroll employment was 1.1 million higher than it was at its post-recession low of January 1992. (See table B-1.)

The February employment gains were concentrated in construction (96,000), retail trade (131,000), and services (131,000). The February increase in construction employment more than offset declines in the prior 3 months that were caused by unusually harsh winter weather, leaving employment up by 53,000 since October. Within retail trade, seasonally adjusted employment increases in general merchandise stores in February offset some of the weakness in holiday hiring. Many other types of businesses, including food stores, auto dealers, and eating and drinking places, have had gains for the last 3 months or more. The large increase in services employment followed a small decline in January; growth for the 2-month period is about average by recent standards. Job increases in business services (46,000) and health services (27,000) accounted for more than half of the February gain in services employment.

Employment in manufacturing was little changed at 18.1 million. Gains in the construction-related lumber and wood products (8,000), furniture and fixtures (3,000) and stone, clay, and glass products (6,000) industries were offset by a decline in transportation equipment jobs. Within transportation equipment, automobile employment, which had risen sharply in January, fell by 34,000 in February. The movements in both months reflected shifts in the usual seasonal production patterns in the industry. Total factory jobs, after declining by 1.5 million since early 1989, have increased by 55,000 in the past 4 months.

The number of mining jobs fell by 12,000 in February; about half of this loss was the result of a coal strike. Employment in other major industry divisions was little changed in February.

Weekly Hours (Establishment Survey Data)

The average workweek for production or nonsupervisory workers on private nonfarm payrolls was unchanged in February at 34.5 hours, seasonally adjusted. The manufacturing workweek edged up by 0.1 hour to an extraordinarily high 41.5 hours; since October 1992, the manufacturing workweek has risen by 0.4 hour. Factory overtime also increased over the month, by 0.2 hour, to a level of 4.2 hours, the highest in the 36-year history of the series. (See table B-2.)

The index of aggregate weekly hours of production or nonsupervisory workers on private nonfarm payrolls increased by 0.5 percent to 122.5 (1982=100), after seasonal adjustment. This reflected the large over-the-month increase in employment. The index for manufacturing, 103.3, was up by a smaller amount, 0.3 percent, but was 2.1 percent higher than last September. (See table B-5.)

Hourly and Weekly Earnings (Establishment Survey Data)

Average hourly earnings of private production or nonsupervisory workers were up 0.2 percent in February, seasonally adjusted. Average weekly earnings also rose 0.2 percent, following a much larger gain in January. Prior to seasonal adjustment, average hourly earnings were little changed at \$10.78, but average weekly earnings increased by \$2.50 to \$368.68. Over the year, both average hourly and weekly earnings rose by 2.5 percent. (See table B-3.)

The Employment Situation for March 1993 will be released on Friday, April 2, 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. Early indications of the potential effects of these changes will not be available until this fall; a comprehensive examination will be published 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 agriculture, the self-employed, unpaid family workers, and private household workers;

- The household survey includes people on unpaid leave among the employed; the establishment survey does not;

- The household survey is limited to those 16 years of age and older; the establishment survey is not limited by age;

- The household survey has no duplication of individuals, because each individual is counted only once; in the establishment survey, employees working at more than one job or otherwise appearing on more than one payroll would be counted separately for each appearance.

Other differences between the two surveys are described in "Comparing Employment Estimates from Household and Payroll Surveys," which may be obtained from BLS upon request.

Seasonal adjustment

Over the course of a year, the size of the nation's labor force and the levels of employment and unemployment undergo sharp fluctuations due to such seasonal events as changes in weather, reduced or expanded production, harvests, major holidays, and the opening and closing of schools. For example, the labor force increases by a large number each June, when schools close and many young people enter the job market. The effect of such seasonal variation can be very large; over the course of a year, for example, seasonality may account for as much as 95 percent of the month-to-month changes in unemployment.

Because these seasonal events follow a more or less regular pattern each year, their influence on statistical trends can be eliminated by adjusting the statistics from month to month. These adjustments make nonseasonal developments, such as declines in economic activity or increases in the participation of women in the labor force, easier to spot. To return to the school's-out example, the large number of people entering the labor force each June is likely to obscure any other changes that have taken place since May, making it difficult to determine if the level of economic activity has risen or declined. However, because the effect of students finishing school in previous years is known, the statistics for the current year can be adjusted to allow for a comparable

change. Insofar as the seasonal adjustment is made correctly, the adjusted figure provides a more useful tool with which to analyze changes in economic activity.

Measures of labor force, employment, and unemployment contain components such as age and sex. Statistics for all employees, production workers, average weekly hours, and average hourly earnings include components based on the employer's industry. All these statistics can be seasonally adjusted either by adjusting the total or by adjusting each of the components and combining them. The second procedure usually yields more accurate information and is therefore followed by BLS. For example, the seasonally adjusted figure for the civilian labor force is the sum of eight seasonally adjusted employment components and four seasonally adjusted unemployment components; the total for unemployment is the sum of the four unemployment components; and the unemployment rate is derived by dividing the resulting estimate of total unemployment by the estimate of the civilian labor force.

The numerical factors used to make the seasonal adjustments are recalculated twice a year. For the household survey, the factors are calculated for the January-June period and again for the July-December period. For the establishment survey, updated factors for seasonal adjustment are calculated for the May-October period and introduced along with new benchmarks, and again for the November-April period. In both surveys, revisions to historical data are made once a year.

Sampling variability

Statistics based on the household and establishment surveys are subject to sampling error, that is, the estimate of the number of people employed and the other estimates drawn from these surveys probably differ from the figures that would be obtained from a complete census, even if the same questionnaires and procedures were used. In the household survey, the amount of the differences can be expressed in terms of standard errors. The numerical value of a standard error depends upon the size of the sample, the results of the survey, and other factors. However, the numerical value is always such that the chances are approximately 68 out of 100 that an estimate based on the sample will differ by no more than the standard error from the results of a complete census. The chances are approximately 90 out of 100 that an estimate based on the sample will differ by no more than 1.6 times the standard error from the results of a complete census. At approximately the 90-percent level of confidence--the confidence limits used by BLS in its analyses--the error for the monthly change in total employment is on the order of plus or minus 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-to-month changes can be measured. The new benchmarks also incorporate changes in the classification of industries and allow for the formation of new establishments.

Additional statistics and other information

In order to provide a broad view of the nation's employment situation, BLS regularly publishes a wide variety of data in this news release. More comprehensive statistics are contained in *Employment and Earnings*, published each month by BLS. It is available for \$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.

HOUSEHOLD DATA

HOUSEHOLD DATA

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

(Numbers in thousands)

Employment status, sex, and age	Not seasonally adjusted			Seasonally adjusted ¹					
	Feb. 1992	Jan. 1993	Feb. 1993	Feb. 1992	Oct. 1992	Nov. 1992	Dec. 1992	Jan. 1993	Feb. 1993
TOTAL									
Civilian noninstitutional population	190,884	192,644	192,786	190,884	192,131	192,316	192,509	192,644	192,786
Civilian labor force	125,386	128,034	128,505	125,185	127,066	127,365	127,591	127,063	127,327
Participation rate	65.7	65.4	66.6	66.1	66.1	66.2	66.3	66.0	66.0
Employed	115,224	116,123	116,735	115,962	117,687	118,064	118,311	118,071	118,451
Employment-population ratio	60.4	60.3	61.3	61.3	61.3	61.4	61.5	61.3	61.4
Agriculture	2,786	2,753	2,681	3,213	3,189	3,209	3,262	3,191	3,116
Nonagricultural Industries	112,438	113,370	114,054	113,749	114,518	114,855	115,049	114,879	115,335
Unemployed	10,161	9,911	9,770	9,223	9,379	9,301	9,280	9,013	8,876
Unemployment rate	8.1	7.9	7.7	7.3	7.4	7.3	7.3	7.1	7.0
Not in labor force	65,498	66,610	66,281	64,699	65,065	64,951	64,918	65,561	65,459
Men, 16 years and over									
Civilian noninstitutional population	91,164	92,130	92,208	91,164	91,844	91,951	92,080	92,130	92,208
Civilian labor force	68,244	69,511	69,837	68,675	69,334	69,335	69,394	69,115	69,335
Participation rate	74.9	74.4	74.7	75.3	75.5	75.4	75.4	75.0	75.2
Employed	62,027	62,721	62,993	63,351	63,924	64,043	64,194	64,186	64,338
Employment-population ratio	68.0	68.1	68.3	69.5	69.6	69.6	69.7	69.7	69.8
Unemployed	6,218	5,790	5,843	5,324	5,410	5,292	5,200	4,929	4,997
Unemployment rate	9.1	8.5	8.5	7.8	7.8	7.6	7.5	7.1	7.2
Men, 20 years and over									
Civilian noninstitutional population	84,549	85,445	85,554	84,549	85,159	85,259	85,369	85,445	85,554
Civilian labor force	65,077	65,346	65,606	65,181	65,811	65,740	65,785	65,624	65,734
Participation rate	77.0	76.5	76.7	77.1	77.3	77.1	77.1	76.8	76.8
Employed	59,825	60,271	60,502	60,606	61,068	61,206	61,326	61,423	61,479
Employment-population ratio	70.5	70.5	70.7	71.7	71.7	71.8	71.8	71.9	71.9
Agriculture	2,083	2,073	2,032	2,355	2,378	2,326	2,371	2,340	2,299
Nonagricultural Industries	57,542	58,197	58,470	58,251	58,710	58,880	58,955	59,083	59,180
Unemployed	5,452	5,075	5,106	4,555	4,723	4,534	4,459	4,201	4,255
Unemployment rate	8.4	7.8	7.8	7.0	7.2	6.9	6.8	6.4	6.5
Women, 16 years and over									
Civilian noninstitutional population	99,720	100,514	100,577	99,720	100,287	100,365	100,449	100,514	100,577
Civilian labor force	57,141	57,523	57,668	57,510	57,732	58,030	58,197	57,968	57,992
Participation rate	57.3	57.2	57.3	57.7	57.8	57.8	57.9	57.7	57.7
Employed	53,198	53,402	53,741	53,611	53,763	54,021	54,117	53,885	54,114
Employment-population ratio	53.3	53.1	53.4	53.8	53.6	53.8	53.9	53.6	53.8
Unemployed	3,944	4,121	3,927	3,899	3,969	4,009	4,080	4,083	3,879
Unemployment rate	6.9	7.2	6.8	6.8	6.9	6.9	7.0	7.0	6.7
Women, 20 years and over									
Civilian noninstitutional population	93,208	94,007	94,088	93,208	93,771	93,849	93,960	94,007	94,088
Civilian labor force	54,135	54,600	54,670	54,239	54,578	54,832	55,010	54,733	54,742
Participation rate	58.1	58.1	58.1	58.2	58.2	58.4	58.5	58.2	58.2
Employed	50,734	51,016	51,308	50,925	51,182	51,435	51,494	51,248	51,486
Employment-population ratio	54.4	54.3	54.5	54.6	54.6	54.8	54.8	54.5	54.7
Agriculture	584	530	493	655	584	616	613	608	551
Nonagricultural Industries	50,150	50,486	50,813	50,270	50,598	50,819	50,881	50,638	50,915
Unemployed	3,401	3,584	3,364	3,314	3,396	3,397	3,516	3,486	3,276
Unemployment rate	6.3	6.6	6.2	6.1	6.2	6.2	6.4	6.4	6.0
Both sexes, 16 to 19 years									
Civilian noninstitutional population	13,127	13,191	13,143	13,127	13,200	13,208	13,181	13,191	13,143
Civilian labor force	6,174	6,088	6,227	6,785	6,677	6,793	6,796	6,726	6,851
Participation rate	47.0	46.2	47.4	51.7	50.6	51.4	51.6	51.0	52.1
Employed	4,866	4,837	4,927	5,431	5,417	5,423	5,491	5,401	5,506
Employment-population ratio	37.1	36.7	37.5	41.4	41.0	41.1	41.7	40.9	41.9
Agriculture	119	150	155	203	207	267	278	243	268
Nonagricultural Industries	4,746	4,687	4,772	5,228	5,210	5,156	5,213	5,158	5,240
Unemployed	1,308	1,251	1,300	1,354	1,260	1,370	1,305	1,325	1,345
Unemployment rate	21.2	20.6	20.9	20.0	18.9	20.2	19.2	19.7	19.8

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

adjusted columns.

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

(Numbers in thousands)

Employment status, race, sex, age, and Hispanic origin	Not seasonally adjusted			Seasonally adjusted ¹					
	Feb. 1992	Jan. 1993	Feb. 1993	Feb. 1992	Oct. 1992	Nov. 1992	Dec. 1992	Jan. 1993	Feb. 1993
WHITE									
Civilian noninstitutional population	162,219	163,343	163,429	162,219	163,013	163,132	163,259	163,343	163,429
Civilian labor force	107,442	107,795	108,063	108,071	108,483	108,723	108,948	108,729	108,754
Participation rate	66.2	66.0	66.1	66.6	66.5	66.6	66.7	66.6	66.5
Employed	99,583	100,296	100,588	101,085	101,458	101,816	102,043	101,987	102,109
Employment-population ratio	61.4	61.4	61.5	62.3	62.2	62.4	62.5	62.4	62.5
Unemployed	7,860	7,498	7,475	6,986	7,025	6,907	6,903	6,742	6,645
Unemployment rate	7.3	7.0	6.9	6.5	6.5	6.4	6.3	6.2	6.1
Men, 20 years and over									
Civilian labor force	56,400	56,610	56,754	56,501	56,910	56,858	56,937	56,895	56,942
Participation rate	77.5	77.1	77.3	77.7	77.7	77.6	77.6	77.5	77.5
Employed	52,072	52,650	52,737	52,945	53,305	53,369	53,543	53,615	53,649
Employment-population ratio	71.6	71.7	71.8	72.8	73.0	72.8	73.0	73.0	73.0
Unemployed	4,328	3,959	4,017	3,556	3,605	3,489	3,394	3,280	3,293
Unemployment rate	7.7	7.0	7.1	6.3	6.3	6.1	6.0	5.8	5.8
Women, 20 years and over									
Civilian labor force	45,742	45,988	45,988	45,771	45,905	46,095	46,240	46,098	46,002
Participation rate	58.0	57.9	57.9	58.0	57.9	58.1	58.3	58.1	57.9
Employed	43,206	43,365	43,495	43,349	43,365	43,661	43,667	43,583	43,626
Employment-population ratio	54.8	54.6	54.8	54.9	54.7	55.0	55.0	54.9	54.9
Unemployed	2,536	2,621	2,493	2,422	2,540	2,434	2,573	2,513	2,377
Unemployment rate	6.5	5.7	5.4	5.3	5.5	5.3	5.6	5.5	5.2
Both sexes, 16 to 19 years									
Civilian labor force	5,301	5,199	5,321	5,799	5,688	5,770	5,789	5,738	5,810
Participation rate	50.3	49.4	50.5	55.0	54.0	54.9	54.9	54.5	55.2
Employed	4,304	4,281	4,356	4,791	4,788	4,786	4,833	4,789	4,834
Employment-population ratio	40.8	40.7	41.4	45.4	45.6	45.5	46.0	45.5	45.9
Unemployed	998	918	965	1,008	890	984	956	949	976
Unemployment rate	18.8	17.7	18.1	17.4	15.5	17.1	16.2	16.5	16.8
Men	21.3	19.9	20.1	19.0	15.9	17.7	17.2	18.1	17.9
Women	16.1	15.3	16.1	15.6	15.1	16.4	15.1	14.9	15.6
BLACK									
Civilian noninstitutional population	21,828	22,157	22,184	21,828	22,061	22,096	22,131	22,157	22,184
Civilian labor force	13,505	13,648	13,779	13,715	13,948	13,894	13,935	13,822	14,018
Participation rate	61.9	61.6	62.1	62.8	63.2	62.9	63.0	62.4	63.2
Employed	11,555	11,663	11,909	11,818	11,984	11,948	11,980	11,853	12,186
Employment-population ratio	52.9	52.8	53.7	54.1	54.3	54.1	54.0	53.5	54.9
Unemployed	1,949	1,984	1,870	1,897	1,964	1,948	1,955	1,969	1,832
Unemployment rate	14.4	14.5	13.6	13.6	14.1	14.0	14.2	14.2	13.1
Men, 20 years and over									
Civilian labor force	6,354	6,417	6,485	6,407	6,499	6,481	6,450	6,486	6,534
Participation rate	72.3	71.7	72.1	72.8	73.0	72.8	72.1	72.4	72.9
Employed	5,411	5,510	5,604	5,554	5,611	5,640	5,589	5,645	5,754
Employment-population ratio	61.5	61.5	62.5	63.1	63.0	63.2	62.5	63.1	64.2
Unemployed	943	907	881	853	888	841	861	841	781
Unemployment rate	14.8	14.1	13.3	13.3	13.7	13.0	13.3	13.0	11.9
Women, 20 years and over									
Civilian labor force	6,437	6,527	6,601	6,506	6,682	6,639	6,687	6,536	6,683
Participation rate	58.7	58.7	59.3	59.4	60.3	59.9	60.2	59.8	60.0
Employed	5,710	5,723	5,871	5,767	5,930	5,854	5,889	5,717	5,936
Employment-population ratio	52.1	51.5	52.7	52.6	53.5	52.8	53.0	51.4	53.3
Unemployed	727	804	730	739	752	785	798	819	747
Unemployment rate	11.3	12.3	11.1	11.4	11.3	11.8	11.9	12.5	11.2
Both sexes, 16 to 19 years									
Civilian labor force	713	704	713	802	767	774	798	800	800
Participation rate	34.3	33.8	34.2	36.6	36.9	37.2	38.3	38.4	38.4
Employed	434	430	434	497	443	454	482	490	496
Employment-population ratio	20.9	20.7	20.8	23.9	21.3	21.8	23.2	23.5	23.8
Unemployed	279	274	278	305	324	320	316	310	304
Unemployment rate	39.1	38.9	39.1	38.0	42.2	41.3	39.6	38.7	38.0
Men	42.4	41.0	41.0	38.7	44.2	44.8	42.2	39.0	37.4
Women	35.3	36.6	36.9	37.2	39.8	37.5	36.5	36.5	36.6

See footnotes at end of table.

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

(Numbers in thousands)

Employment status, race, sex, age, and Hispanic origin	Not seasonally adjusted			Seasonally adjusted ¹					
	Feb. 1992	Jan. 1993	Feb. 1993	Feb. 1992	Oct. 1992	Nov. 1992	Dec. 1992	Jan. 1993	Feb. 1993
HISPANIC ORIGIN									
Civilian noninstitutional population	15,066	15,500	15,540	15,066	15,382	15,421	15,461	15,500	15,540
Civilian labor force	9,914	10,104	10,173	10,024	10,210	10,211	10,351	10,225	10,290
Participation rate	65.8	65.2	65.5	66.5	66.4	66.2	66.9	66.0	66.1
Employed	8,688	8,862	8,908	8,685	9,011	8,990	9,145	9,043	9,108
Employment-population ratio	57.7	57.2	57.3	59.0	58.6	58.3	59.1	58.3	58.6
Unemployed	1,226	1,242	1,266	1,139	1,199	1,221	1,206	1,182	1,171
Unemployment rate	12.4	12.3	12.4	11.4	11.7	12.0	11.7	11.6	11.4

¹ The population figures are not adjusted for seasonal variation; therefore, identical numbers appear in the unadjusted and seasonally adjusted columns.
NOTE: Detail for the above race and Hispanic-origin groups will not sum to

totals because data for the "other races" group are not presented and Hispanics are included in both the white and black population groups.

Table A-3. Selected employment indicators

(In thousands)

Category	Not seasonally adjusted			Seasonally adjusted					
	Feb. 1992	Jan. 1993	Feb. 1993	Feb. 1992	Oct. 1992	Nov. 1992	Dec. 1992	Jan. 1993	Feb. 1993
CHARACTERISTIC									
Civilian employed, 16 years and over	115,224	116,123	116,735	116,962	117,687	118,064	118,311	118,071	118,451
Married men, spouse present	39,426	40,180	40,371	39,926	40,324	40,487	40,639	40,607	40,903
Married women, spouse present	29,692	30,056	30,301	29,886	30,030	30,244	30,403	30,298	30,515
Women who maintain families	6,575	6,575	6,628	6,563	6,626	6,585	6,548	6,555	6,615
OCCUPATION									
Managerial and professional specialty	31,098	31,949	31,978	31,029	31,289	31,529	31,485	31,874	31,907
Technical, sales, and administrative support	36,680	36,072	36,583	36,891	36,538	36,804	36,799	36,363	36,767
Service occupations	15,962	16,135	16,280	16,130	16,076	15,999	16,226	16,414	16,461
Precision production, craft, and repair	12,445	12,678	12,481	12,793	13,328	13,203	13,271	12,937	12,841
Operators, fabricators, and laborers	16,203	16,479	16,679	16,841	16,907	17,030	16,959	17,132	17,341
Farming, forestry, and fishing	2,836	2,811	2,735	3,441	3,547	3,507	3,525	3,403	3,319
INDUSTRY AND CLASS OF WORKER									
Agriculture:									
Wage and salary workers	1,410	1,365	1,335	1,702	1,656	1,685	1,735	1,661	1,614
Self-employed workers	1,295	1,289	1,244	1,420	1,405	1,370	1,397	1,404	1,363
Unpaid family workers	81	100	102	109	118	163	106	145	136
Nonagricultural industries:									
Wage and salary workers	103,813	104,547	105,056	104,928	105,963	105,913	105,978	105,883	106,163
Government	17,870	18,518	18,637	17,737	18,371	18,216	18,065	18,481	18,507
Private industries	85,943	86,029	86,419	87,191	87,492	87,697	87,913	87,402	87,655
Private households	1,033	977	983	1,127	1,102	1,109	1,091	1,061	1,071
Other industries	84,910	85,052	85,436	86,064	86,390	86,568	86,822	86,341	86,584
Self-employed workers	8,417	8,591	8,793	8,683	8,558	8,700	8,668	8,793	9,065
Unpaid family workers	208	232	205	230	189	220	221	250	226
PERSONS AT WORK PART TIME¹									
All industries:									
Part time for economic reasons	6,665	6,388	6,707	6,442	6,434	6,493	6,349	6,113	6,461
Slack work	3,664	3,407	3,563	3,248	3,160	3,181	3,206	2,994	3,150
Could only find part-time work	2,735	2,734	2,844	2,881	2,968	3,060	2,865	2,887	2,991
Voluntary part time	15,062	14,921	15,374	14,393	14,726	14,834	14,895	14,788	14,698
Nonagricultural industries:									
Part time for economic reasons	6,412	6,181	6,510	6,166	6,151	6,230	6,063	5,887	6,242
Slack work	3,484	3,217	3,397	3,076	2,993	2,984	3,024	2,800	2,990
Could only find part-time work	2,872	2,715	2,817	2,788	2,905	2,998	2,968	2,849	2,931
Voluntary part time	14,678	14,579	14,996	13,972	14,324	14,413	14,476	14,364	14,282

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)			Unemployment rates ¹					
	Feb. 1992	Jan. 1993	Feb. 1993	Feb. 1992	Oct. 1992	Nov. 1992	Dec. 1992	Jan. 1993	Feb. 1993
CHARACTERISTIC									
Total, 16 years and over	9,223	9,013	8,878	7.3	7.4	7.3	7.3	7.1	7.0
Men, 20 years and over	4,555	4,201	4,255	7.0	7.2	6.9	6.8	6.4	6.5
Women, 20 years and over	3,314	3,486	3,276	6.1	6.2	6.2	6.4	6.4	6.0
Both sexes, 16 to 19 years	1,354	1,325	1,345	20.0	18.9	20.2	19.2	19.7	19.6
Married men, spouse present	2,108	1,915	1,924	5.0	5.1	4.9	4.8	4.5	4.5
Married women, spouse present	1,516	1,565	1,390	4.8	5.1	5.0	5.0	4.9	4.4
Women who maintain families	692	775	751	9.5	9.3	10.4	10.3	10.6	10.2
Full-time workers	7,671	7,368	7,247	7.0	7.1	7.0	6.9	6.7	6.6
Part-time workers	1,544	1,658	1,617	8.9	9.2	9.2	9.7	9.3	9.1
Labor force time lost ²	—	—	—	8.2	8.3	8.3	8.1	7.9	7.9
OCCUPATION³									
Managerial and professional specialty	990	1,086	1,185	3.1	3.2	3.1	3.2	3.3	3.5
Technical, sales, and administrative support	2,214	2,126	2,021	5.7	6.0	5.7	5.8	5.5	5.2
Precision production, craft, and repair	1,296	1,108	1,087	9.2	8.6	8.6	8.8	7.9	7.8
Operators, fabricators, and laborers	2,162	1,858	1,897	11.4	11.0	10.6	10.0	9.8	9.9
Farming, forestry, and fishing	293	318	327	7.8	7.9	8.8	8.7	8.5	9.0
INDUSTRY									
Nonagricultural private wage and salary workers	7,155	6,910	6,750	7.6	7.8	7.5	7.5	7.3	7.2
Goods-producing industries	2,685	2,383	2,330	9.6	9.9	9.3	9.0	8.8	8.6
Mining	64	53	47	8.8	8.3	5.3	5.5	7.8	7.1
Construction	1,013	828	810	17.1	16.1	14.5	15.7	14.3	13.7
Manufacturing	1,808	1,483	1,473	7.6	8.2	8.0	7.2	7.3	7.2
Durable goods	940	858	809	7.7	8.9	8.5	7.5	7.3	6.9
Nondurable goods	668	625	663	7.5	7.3	7.3	6.9	7.2	7.5
Service-producing industries	4,470	4,547	4,421	6.7	7.0	6.7	6.9	6.7	6.6
Transportation and public utilities	353	330	306	5.3	5.8	6.1	5.6	4.9	4.6
Wholesale and retail trade	2,004	1,947	1,911	8.3	8.1	7.9	8.0	7.9	7.8
Finance and service industries	2,113	2,270	2,204	5.9	6.4	6.1	6.5	6.3	6.1
Government workers	705	695	695	3.8	3.0	3.8	3.6	3.6	3.6
Agricultural wage and salary workers	225	219	243	11.7	12.5	13.5	12.2	11.6	13.1

¹ Unemployment as a percent of the civilian labor force.² Aggregate hours lost by the unemployed and persons on part time for economic reasons as a percent of potentially available labor force hours.³ Seasonally adjusted unemployment data for service occupations are not

available because the seasonal components are small relative to the trend-cycle and/or irregular components and consequently cannot be separated with sufficient precision.

Table A-5. Duration of unemployment

(Numbers in thousands)

Weeks of unemployment	Not seasonally adjusted			Seasonally adjusted					
	Feb. 1992	Jan. 1993	Feb. 1993	Feb. 1992	Oct. 1992	Nov. 1992	Dec. 1992	Jan. 1993	Feb. 1993
DURATION									
Less than 5 weeks	3,020	3,625	3,138	3,105	3,192	3,120	3,042	3,272	3,232
5 to 14 weeks	3,642	2,746	3,156	2,882	2,666	2,835	2,688	2,481	2,487
15 weeks and over	3,499	3,539	3,476	3,172	3,564	3,446	3,605	3,317	3,143
15 to 26 weeks	1,693	1,530	1,468	1,452	1,475	1,438	1,540	1,407	1,236
27 weeks and over	1,807	2,009	2,008	1,720	2,089	2,008	2,065	1,910	1,907
Average (mean) duration, in weeks	18.9	18.3	18.4	18.8	19.2	18.4	19.2	18.7	18.3
Median duration, in weeks	9.2	8.5	9.2	8.2	9.3	9.4	9.4	8.5	8.2
PERCENT DISTRIBUTION									
Total unemployed	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Less than 5 weeks	29.7	36.8	32.1	33.9	33.9	33.2	32.6	36.1	36.5
5 to 14 weeks	35.8	27.7	32.3	31.5	28.3	30.2	28.8	27.4	28.1
15 weeks and over	34.4	35.7	35.6	34.6	37.8	36.7	38.6	36.6	35.5
15 to 26 weeks	16.7	15.4	15.0	15.9	15.7	15.3	16.5	15.5	13.9
27 weeks and over	17.8	20.3	20.5	18.8	22.2	21.4	22.1	21.1	21.5

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Table A-6. Reason for unemployment

(Numbers in thousands)

Reason	Not seasonally adjusted			Seasonally adjusted					
	Feb. 1992	Jan. 1993	Feb. 1993	Feb. 1992	Oct. 1992	Nov. 1992	Dec. 1992	Jan. 1993	Feb. 1993
NUMBER OF UNEMPLOYED									
Job losers	6,337	5,821	5,661	5,226	5,492	5,207	5,138	4,847	4,648
On layoff	1,766	1,487	1,479	1,261	1,265	1,195	1,204	1,029	1,049
Other job losers	4,570	4,333	4,182	3,965	4,227	4,012	3,934	3,818	3,599
Job leavers	910	881	1,022	927	913	977	972	821	1,046
Reentrants	2,160	2,377	2,288	2,169	2,206	2,194	2,237	2,346	2,299
New entrants	754	831	798	838	784	930	930	960	887
PERCENT DISTRIBUTION									
Total unemployed	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Job losers	62.4	58.7	57.9	57.1	58.5	55.9	55.4	54.0	52.3
On layoff	17.4	15.0	15.1	13.8	13.5	12.8	13.0	11.5	11.8
Other job losers	45.0	43.7	42.8	43.3	45.0	43.1	42.4	42.5	40.5
Job leavers	9.0	8.9	10.5	10.1	9.7	10.5	10.5	9.1	11.8
Reentrants	21.3	24.0	23.4	23.7	23.5	23.6	24.1	26.1	25.9
New entrants	7.4	8.4	8.2	9.1	8.3	10.0	10.0	10.7	10.0
UNEMPLOYED AS A PERCENT OF THE CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE									
Job losers	5.1	4.6	4.5	4.1	4.3	4.1	4.0	3.8	3.7
Job leavers7	.7	.8	.7	.7	.8	.8	.6	.8
Reentrants	1.7	1.9	1.8	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.8	1.8	1.8
New entrants8	.7	.6	.7	.8	.7	.7	.8	.7

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

(Percent)

Measure	Quarterly averages					Monthly data		
	1991	1992				1992	1993	
	IV	I	II	III	IV	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.
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	2.8	2.8	2.5
U-2 Job losers as a percent of the civilian labor force	3.9	4.1	4.2	4.3	4.1	4.0	3.8	3.7
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	5.8	5.6
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	6.9	6.7	6.6
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	7.0	6.9
U-5b Total unemployed as a percent of the civilian labor force	7.0	7.3	7.5	7.5	7.3	7.3	7.1	7.0
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	9.8	9.5	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 sex and age, seasonally adjusted

Sex and age	Number of unemployed persons (in thousands)			Unemployment rates ¹					
	Feb. 1992	Jan. 1993	Feb. 1993	Feb. 1992	Oct. 1992	Nov. 1992	Dec. 1992	Jan. 1993	Feb. 1993
Total, 16 years and over	9,223	9,013	8,876	7.3	7.4	7.3	7.3	7.1	7.0
16 to 24 years	2,896	2,846	2,872	14.2	13.6	14.1	13.9	14.0	14.0
16 to 19 years	1,354	1,325	1,345	20.0	18.9	20.2	19.2	19.7	19.6
16 to 17 years	587	654	580	22.0	22.1	23.8	21.8	24.0	21.3
18 to 19 years	757	644	757	18.2	16.8	17.9	17.8	16.2	18.3
20 to 24 years	1,542	1,521	1,527	11.3	11.0	11.1	11.3	11.1	11.2
25 years and over	6,317	6,203	5,998	6.0	6.2	6.0	6.0	5.8	5.6
25 to 54 years	5,656	5,518	5,343	6.3	6.4	6.3	6.3	6.0	5.8
55 years and over	673	684	663	4.4	4.9	4.7	4.6	4.5	4.3
Men, 16 years and over	5,324	4,929	4,907	7.8	7.8	7.8	7.5	7.1	7.2
16 to 24 years	1,664	1,581	1,574	15.5	14.4	15.1	14.7	14.7	14.5
16 to 19 years	789	728	742	21.9	19.5	21.1	20.5	20.9	20.6
16 to 17 years	327	369	330	24.0	22.6	25.1	22.6	26.0	23.0
18 to 19 years	441	347	410	20.2	17.8	18.5	19.3	16.7	18.9
20 to 24 years	895	853	832	12.4	11.9	12.2	11.8	11.6	11.4
25 years and over	3,663	3,399	3,429	6.3	6.6	6.3	6.2	5.8	5.9
25 to 54 years	3,251	3,011	3,039	6.6	6.8	6.5	6.4	6.0	6.1
55 years and over	419	399	394	4.7	5.5	5.0	5.1	4.8	4.5
Women, 16 years and over	3,899	4,083	3,879	6.8	6.9	6.9	7.0	7.0	6.7
16 to 24 years	1,232	1,266	1,299	12.7	12.7	12.9	13.0	13.1	13.4
16 to 19 years	585	597	603	17.9	18.2	19.1	17.7	18.5	18.6
16 to 17 years	260	285	250	19.8	21.6	22.4	21.0	21.7	19.4
18 to 19 years	316	297	347	16.1	15.6	17.2	16.2	15.6	17.6
20 to 24 years	647	689	696	10.0	10.0	9.8	10.6	10.4	10.8
25 years and over	2,654	2,804	2,569	5.6	5.7	5.7	5.8	5.8	5.3
25 to 54 years	2,405	2,507	2,304	5.8	5.9	5.9	6.2	6.0	5.5
55 years and over	254	285	269	3.8	4.3	4.3	3.9	4.3	4.0

¹ Unemployment as a percent of the civilian labor force.

Table A-9. Employment status of male Vietnam-era veterans and nonveterans by age, not seasonally adjusted

(Numbers in thousands)

Veteran status and age	Civilian noninstitutional population		Civilian labor force							
			Total		Employed		Unemployed			
	Feb. 1992	Feb. 1993					Number		Percent of labor force	
	Feb. 1992	Feb. 1993	Feb. 1992	Feb. 1993	Feb. 1992	Feb. 1993	Feb. 1992	Feb. 1993	Feb. 1992	Feb. 1993
VIETNAM-ERA VETERANS										
Total, 35 years and over	7,838	7,907	7,040	7,040	6,542	6,630	498	410	7.1	5.8
35 to 49 years	6,356	6,080	5,915	5,848	5,460	5,292	455	356	7.7	6.3
35 to 39 years	1,017	813	937	750	847	662	90	88	9.6	11.7
40 to 44 years	2,845	2,421	2,647	2,248	2,438	2,107	209	141	7.9	6.3
45 to 49 years	2,494	2,846	2,331	2,650	2,175	2,523	157	127	6.7	4.8
50 years and over	1,482	1,827	1,125	1,362	1,062	1,338	43	55	3.8	3.9
NONVETERANS										
Total, 35 to 49 years	16,986	19,954	17,869	18,541	16,404	17,334	1,284	1,207	7.2	6.5
35 to 39 years	8,613	8,899	8,109	8,372	7,495	7,810	614	563	7.6	6.7
40 to 44 years	6,040	6,569	5,604	6,071	5,229	5,713	378	359	6.7	5.9
45 to 49 years	4,333	4,486	3,955	4,097	3,680	3,812	275	286	6.9	7.0

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.

HOUSEHOLD DATA

HOUSEHOLD DATA

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

(Numbers in thousands)

State and employment status	Not seasonally adjusted ¹			Seasonally adjusted ²					
	Feb. 1992	Jan. 1993	Feb. 1993	Feb. 1992	Oct. 1992	Nov. 1992	Dec. 1992	Jan. 1993	Feb. 1993
California									
Civilian noninstitutional population	22,737	23,205	23,247	22,737	23,074	23,120	23,167	23,205	23,247
Civilian labor force	14,992	15,123	15,291	15,110	15,211	15,283	15,366	15,242	15,405
Employed	13,610	13,638	13,714	13,796	13,722	13,757	13,863	13,801	13,899
Unemployed	1,381	1,484	1,577	1,314	1,490	1,526	1,503	1,441	1,506
Unemployment rate	9.2	9.8	10.3	8.7	9.8	10.0	9.8	9.5	9.8
Florida									
Civilian noninstitutional population	10,504	10,729	10,748	10,504	10,666	10,687	10,710	10,729	10,748
Civilian labor force	6,389	6,531	6,619	6,485	6,592	6,573	6,586	6,644	6,714
Employed	5,833	6,015	6,155	5,938	6,091	6,068	6,109	6,125	6,263
Unemployed	556	515	463	547	502	505	477	519	451
Unemployment rate	8.7	7.9	7.0	8.4	7.6	7.7	7.2	7.8	6.7
Illinois									
Civilian noninstitutional population	8,946	8,995	8,999	8,946	8,980	8,986	8,992	8,995	8,999
Civilian labor force	6,065	6,028	6,022	6,084	6,110	6,138	6,205	6,081	6,039
Employed	5,524	5,580	5,515	5,569	5,749	5,739	5,773	5,668	5,560
Unemployed	541	448	507	514	360	399	432	393	479
Unemployment rate	8.9	7.4	8.4	8.5	5.9	6.5	7.0	6.5	7.9
Massachusetts									
Civilian noninstitutional population	4,627	4,635	4,635	4,627	4,632	4,634	4,635	4,635	4,635
Civilian labor force	3,116	3,151	3,131	3,126	3,106	3,129	3,139	3,200	3,143
Employed	2,851	2,884	2,870	2,882	2,843	2,852	2,868	2,937	2,901
Unemployed	264	267	261	244	262	277	271	264	241
Unemployment rate	8.5	8.5	8.3	7.8	8.4	8.9	8.6	8.2	7.7
Michigan									
Civilian noninstitutional population	7,029	7,052	7,053	7,029	7,045	7,048	7,051	7,052	7,053
Civilian labor force	4,564	4,562	4,554	4,594	4,616	4,626	4,609	4,590	4,584
Employed	4,115	4,205	4,212	4,176	4,219	4,256	4,239	4,264	4,274
Unemployed	449	357	342	419	398	370	369	326	309
Unemployment rate	9.8	7.8	7.5	9.1	8.6	8.0	8.0	7.1	6.8
New Jersey									
Civilian noninstitutional population	6,026	6,030	6,029	6,026	6,028	6,029	6,030	6,030	6,029
Civilian labor force	4,014	3,897	3,899	4,026	3,974	3,998	4,008	3,930	3,915
Employed	3,687	3,587	3,576	3,717	3,649	3,651	3,676	3,640	3,609
Unemployed	326	310	323	309	325	348	332	290	306
Unemployment rate	8.1	8.0	8.3	7.7	8.2	8.7	8.3	7.4	7.8
New York									
Civilian noninstitutional population	13,805	13,819	13,819	13,805	13,813	13,816	13,820	13,819	13,819
Civilian labor force	8,412	8,562	8,580	8,465	8,470	8,531	8,584	8,607	8,635
Employed	7,631	7,766	7,847	7,728	7,733	7,831	7,858	7,877	7,946
Unemployed	781	796	733	737	737	700	726	731	688
Unemployment rate	9.3	9.3	8.5	8.7	8.7	8.2	8.5	8.5	8.0

See footnotes at end of table.

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

(Numbers in thousands)

State and employment status	Not seasonally adjusted ¹			Seasonally adjusted ²					
	Feb. 1992	Jan. 1993	Feb. 1993	Feb. 1992	Oct. 1992	Nov. 1992	Dec. 1992	Jan. 1993	Feb. 1993
North Carolina									
Civilian noninstitutional population	5,102	5,165	5,170	5,102	5,147	5,153	5,160	5,165	5,170
Civilian labor force	3,415	3,458	3,468	3,451	3,510	3,530	3,521	3,524	3,504
Employed	3,190	3,241	3,271	3,239	3,313	3,323	3,325	3,332	3,321
Unemployed	225	216	197	212	197	207	197	192	183
Unemployment rate	6.6	6.3	5.7	6.1	5.6	5.9	5.6	5.4	5.2
Ohio									
Civilian noninstitutional population	8,329	8,362	8,364	8,329	8,351	8,355	8,360	8,362	8,364
Civilian labor force	5,401	5,437	5,420	5,473	5,457	5,420	5,439	5,508	5,495
Employed	4,964	4,990	4,997	5,087	5,057	5,015	5,043	5,122	5,126
Unemployed	436	447	423	385	400	405	395	386	369
Unemployment rate	8.1	8.2	7.8	7.0	7.3	7.5	7.3	7.0	6.7
Pennsylvania									
Civilian noninstitutional population	9,432	9,464	9,466	9,432	9,453	9,457	9,462	9,464	9,466
Civilian labor force	5,977	5,980	5,996	5,993	6,048	6,057	6,031	6,024	6,008
Employed	5,483	5,491	5,507	5,543	5,596	5,616	5,588	5,570	5,586
Unemployed	514	489	489	450	452	441	442	453	422
Unemployment rate	8.6	8.2	8.2	7.5	7.5	7.3	7.3	7.5	7.0
Texas									
Civilian noninstitutional population	12,634	12,793	12,807	12,634	12,748	12,764	12,781	12,793	12,807
Civilian labor force	8,648	8,680	8,663	8,707	8,756	8,747	8,798	8,762	8,716
Employed	7,966	7,953	7,960	8,073	8,099	8,082	8,124	8,081	8,060
Unemployed	682	727	703	634	657	666	674	682	656
Unemployment rate	7.9	8.4	8.1	7.3	7.5	7.6	7.7	7.8	7.5

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

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

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

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Table B-1. Employees on nonfarm payrolls by industry

(In thousands)

Industry	Not seasonally adjusted				Seasonally adjusted					
	Feb. 1992	Dec. 1992	Jan. 1993 ^D	Feb. 1993 ^D	Feb. 1992	Oct. 1992	Nov. 1992	Dec. 1992	Jan. 1993 ^D	Feb. 1993 ^D
Total	106,866	109,534	107,283	107,832	108,142	106,571	108,646	108,752	108,796	109,161
Total private	88,108	90,546	88,679	88,900	89,681	89,948	89,961	90,067	90,151	90,515
Goods-producing industries	22,885	23,208	22,724	22,704	23,525	23,270	23,280	23,263	23,266	23,360
Mining	639	618	607	592	653	623	622	619	617	605
Oil and gas extraction	364.0	348.2	344.8	337.2	368	345	345	348	347	340
Construction	4,129	4,509	4,180	4,189	4,582	4,601	4,590	4,582	4,558	4,654
General building contractors	1,043.0	1,078.6	1,028.0	1,019.8	1,123	1,098	1,093	1,084	1,087	1,097
Manufacturing	18,117	18,081	17,937	17,923	18,290	18,046	18,068	18,062	18,091	18,101
Production workers	12,242	12,295	12,181	12,179	12,399	12,235	12,274	12,284	12,336	12,338
Durable goods	10,340	10,258	10,183	10,169	10,430	10,231	10,247	10,238	10,263	10,266
Production workers	6,822	6,836	6,779	6,777	6,906	6,789	6,819	6,822	6,863	6,861
Lumber and wood products	663.9	689.8	678.1	681.8	686	689	695	697	695	703
Furniture and fixtures	461.2	465.2	462.5	462.8	484	481	481	482	483	486
Stone, clay, and glass products	497.4	515.0	498.1	502.2	517	518	518	519	517	523
Primary metal industries	706.8	694.4	692.9	691.4	710	695	695	693	694	696
Blast furnaces and basic steel products	256.9	246.9	245.4	244.7	258	250	248	245	245	246
Fabricated metal products	1,329.7	1,330.5	1,321.7	1,320.3	1,342	1,323	1,323	1,323	1,331	1,334
Industrial machinery and equipment	1,953.1	1,937.0	1,936.0	1,936.3	1,950	1,935	1,935	1,933	1,938	1,934
Electronic and other electrical equipment	1,557.2	1,541.8	1,539.4	1,537.9	1,564	1,534	1,537	1,537	1,541	1,546
Transportation equipment	1,852.2	1,797.4	1,778.8	1,761.3	1,872	1,782	1,790	1,788	1,800	1,783
Motor vehicles and equipment	798.0	828.3	825.5	818.1	818	802	818	823	873	839
Instruments and related products	957.0	923.1	918.7	915.4	959	930	927	921	921	917
Miscellaneous manufacturing	361.7	363.9	357.0	359.5	366	364	366	365	363	364
Nondurable goods	7,777	7,823	7,754	7,754	7,860	7,815	7,821	7,824	7,828	7,835
Production workers	5,420	5,459	5,402	5,402	5,493	5,446	5,455	5,462	5,473	5,477
Food and kindred products	1,618.1	1,650.6	1,624.9	1,621.8	1,671	1,661	1,664	1,664	1,670	1,675
Tobacco products	50.7	52.3	52.2	49.7	50	49	47	49	49	48
Textile mill products	675.6	677.7	673.2	672.8	681	672	675	678	677	677
Apparel and other textile products	1,020.7	1,006.6	994.6	998.7	1,025	1,004	1,006	1,004	1,004	1,002
Paper and allied products	681.8	686.9	683.0	681.7	686	688	688	686	686	686
Printing and publishing	1,518.0	1,528.7	1,517.6	1,516.8	1,519	1,520	1,518	1,520	1,516	1,518
Chemicals and allied products	1,069.8	1,066.8	1,062.5	1,063.3	1,073	1,069	1,069	1,068	1,068	1,066
Petroleum and coal products	153.4	149.0	146.2	147.6	158	152	152	151	151	152
Rubber and misc. plastics products	867.6	883.8	880.8	882.4	874	877	880	883	887	890
Leather and leather products	121.7	120.7	118.8	119.5	123	123	122	121	120	121
Service-producing industries	83,981	86,328	84,559	85,128	84,617	85,301	85,366	85,489	85,530	85,801
Transportation and public utilities	5,678	5,798	5,698	5,693	5,753	5,731	5,732	5,742	5,761	5,766
Transportation	3,458	3,587	3,498	3,496	3,518	3,516	3,517	3,531	3,548	3,556
Communications and public utilities	2,220	2,211	2,200	2,197	2,235	2,215	2,215	2,211	2,213	2,210
Wholesale trade	5,941	5,976	5,935	5,934	6,003	5,969	5,976	5,970	5,989	5,996
Durable goods	3,434	3,421	3,407	3,410	3,458	3,424	3,424	3,418	3,428	3,434
Nondurable goods	2,507	2,555	2,528	2,524	2,545	2,545	2,552	2,552	2,561	2,562
Retail trade	18,662	19,737	18,933	18,849	19,143	19,146	19,116	19,162	19,221	19,352
General merchandise stores	2,281.0	2,503.6	2,286.9	2,201.1	2,353	2,285	2,262	2,255	2,233	2,272
Food stores	3,145.2	3,231.6	3,161.5	3,149.2	3,179	3,170	3,165	3,168	3,174	3,184
Automotive dealers and service stations	1,966.5	2,021.8	2,012.8	2,016.3	1,999	2,017	2,023	2,034	2,039	2,051
Eating and drinking places	6,212.9	6,533.3	6,323.2	6,388.8	6,451	6,513	6,536	6,579	6,614	6,641
Finance, insurance, and real estate	6,616	6,662	6,627	6,623	6,673	6,680	6,669	6,677	6,684	6,680
Finance	3,209	3,251	3,249	3,248	3,220	3,244	3,243	3,251	3,262	3,258
Insurance	2,151	2,122	2,116	2,115	2,151	2,133	2,129	2,124	2,116	2,115
Real estate	1,256	1,289	1,262	1,260	1,302	1,303	1,297	1,302	1,306	1,307
Services	28,326	29,165	28,762	29,097	28,584	29,152	29,188	29,253	29,230	29,361
Business services	5,031.1	5,479.6	5,329.5	5,363.3	5,140	5,406	5,427	5,458	5,438	5,484
Health services	8,355.9	8,580.0	8,573.8	8,601.0	8,373	8,535	8,561	8,580	8,591	8,618

See footnotes at end of table.

ESTABLISHMENT DATA

ESTABLISHMENT DATA

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

(In thousands)

Industry	Not seasonally adjusted				Seasonally adjusted					
	Feb. 1992	Dec. 1992	Jan. 1993P	Feb. 1993P	Feb. 1992	Oct. 1992	Nov. 1992	Dec. 1992	Jan. 1993P	Feb. 1993P
Government	18,758	18,988	18,604	18,932	18,461	18,623	18,685	18,685	18,645	18,646
Federal	2,966	2,965	2,903	2,900	2,981	2,942	2,940	2,971	2,923	2,915
State	4,448	4,472	4,356	4,495	4,348	4,390	4,384	4,389	4,400	4,398
Local	11,346	11,551	11,345	11,537	11,134	11,291	11,361	11,325	11,322	11,333

P = preliminary.

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

Industry	Not seasonally adjusted				Seasonally adjusted					
	Feb. 1992	Dec. 1992	Jan. 1993P	Feb. 1993P	Feb. 1992	Oct. 1992	Nov. 1992	Dec. 1992	Jan. 1993P	Feb. 1993P
Total private	34.2	34.5	34.0	34.2	34.6	34.5	34.6	34.3	34.5	34.5
Mining	43.9	44.4	43.8	43.5	44.2	44.0	44.3	43.7	44.0	43.7
Construction	36.6	37.2	36.1	36.7	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
Manufacturing	40.6	41.9	41.1	41.0	41.1	41.1	41.2	41.2	41.4	41.5
Overtime hours	3.4	4.2	3.8	3.8	3.7	3.8	3.9	3.9	4.0	4.2
Durable goods	41.1	42.6	41.7	41.7	41.6	41.6	41.8	41.8	42.0	42.2
Overtime hours	3.3	4.3	3.8	3.9	3.7	3.8	3.9	3.9	4.1	4.4
Lumber and wood products	40.2	40.8	39.8	40.3	41.1	40.7	40.9	40.4	40.5	41.0
Furniture and fixtures	38.9	41.1	39.8	39.6	39.7	39.7	40.1	39.9	40.2	40.4
Stone, clay, and glass products	40.8	42.1	41.0	41.4	41.9	42.4	42.3	42.1	42.2	42.5
Primary metal industries	42.5	43.8	43.6	43.5	42.9	42.8	43.0	43.4	43.7	44.0
Blast furnaces and basic steel products	42.7	44.0	43.9	44.1	43.3	42.8	43.1	43.6	44.0	44.8
Fabricated metal products	41.1	42.7	41.7	41.6	41.6	41.7	41.8	41.8	42.0	42.1
Industrial machinery and equipment	42.0	43.7	42.9	42.7	42.1	42.5	42.8	42.6	42.9	42.8
Electronic and other electrical equipment	40.8	42.7	41.8	41.6	41.1	41.3	41.6	41.5	41.8	41.9
Transportation equipment	41.4	43.0	42.1	42.4	42.0	41.5	41.8	42.4	42.6	43.0
Motor vehicles and equipment	41.7	43.6	42.7	43.4	42.8	41.5	42.3	43.5	43.7	44.6
Instruments and related products	41.3	42.1	41.4	40.9	41.2	41.3	41.3	41.1	41.5	40.8
Miscellaneous manufacturing	39.5	40.4	39.3	39.5	39.9	40.0	40.0	39.8	39.7	39.9
Nondurable goods	40.0	41.1	40.4	40.2	40.5	40.4	40.5	40.5	40.7	40.7
Overtime hours	3.4	4.1	3.7	3.6	3.8	3.9	3.9	3.9	3.9	4.1
Food and kindred products	40.0	41.3	40.3	39.9	40.8	40.9	40.8	40.6	40.6	40.7
Tobacco products	37.1	39.6	38.7	37.0	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
Textile mill products	40.6	41.7	41.3	41.2	41.4	40.8	41.1	41.5	41.8	42.0
Apparel and other textile products	37.0	37.8	37.3	37.3	37.2	37.4	37.6	37.4	37.6	37.6
Paper and allied products	43.1	44.3	43.5	43.2	43.6	43.4	43.4	43.4	43.5	43.7
Printing and publishing	37.8	38.7	37.8	37.8	38.0	38.2	38.1	38.0	38.1	38.0
Chemicals and allied products	43.2	43.7	43.0	42.9	43.4	42.8	42.9	42.9	43.0	43.1
Petroleum and coal products	43.5	43.9	44.3	44.6	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
Rubber and misc. plastics products	41.4	42.4	42.0	41.8	41.7	41.5	41.8	41.9	42.2	42.1
Leather and leather products	36.6	39.1	38.9	39.5	37.1	38.4	39.2	38.6	39.4	40.1
Transportation and public utilities	38.4	39.2	38.9	39.2	38.7	38.9	39.5	39.1	39.5	39.5
Wholesale trade	38.2	38.2	37.8	37.8	38.5	38.1	38.5	38.0	38.1	38.0
Retail trade	28.4	29.2	28.0	28.4	29.0	28.9	29.0	28.7	28.8	29.0
Finance, insurance, and real estate	36.4	35.7	35.7	35.7	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
Services	32.5	32.3	32.1	32.3	32.6	32.5	32.6	32.3	32.4	32.3

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

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

P = preliminary.

ESTABLISHMENT DATA

ESTABLISHMENT DATA

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

Industry	Average hourly earnings				Average weekly earnings			
	Feb. 1992	Dec. 1992	Jan. 1993 ^P	Feb. 1993 ^P	Feb. 1992	Dec. 1992	Jan. 1993 ^P	Feb. 1993 ^P
Total private	\$10.52	\$10.71	\$10.77	\$10.78	\$359.78	\$369.50	\$366.18	\$368.68
Seasonally adjusted	10.51	10.69	10.73	10.75	363.65	366.67	370.19	370.88
Mining	14.52	14.55	14.71	14.59	637.43	646.02	644.30	634.67
Construction	13.87	14.23	14.16	14.09	507.64	529.36	511.18	517.10
Manufacturing	11.32	11.63	11.60	11.61	459.59	487.30	476.76	478.01
Durable goods	11.89	12.22	12.18	12.18	488.68	520.57	507.91	507.91
Lumber and wood products	9.37	9.50	9.45	9.51	376.67	387.60	376.11	383.25
Furniture and fixtures	8.85	9.18	9.15	9.14	344.27	377.30	364.17	361.94
Stone, clay, and glass products	11.42	11.68	11.71	11.72	465.94	491.73	480.11	485.21
Primary metal industries	13.45	13.82	13.77	13.75	571.63	605.32	600.37	598.13
Blast furnaces and basic steel products	15.61	16.11	16.04	16.05	666.55	708.84	704.16	707.81
Fabricated metal products	11.33	11.59	11.53	11.53	465.66	494.89	480.80	479.65
Industrial machinery and equipment	12.29	12.66	12.61	12.63	516.18	553.24	540.97	539.30
Electronic and other electrical equipment	10.88	11.14	11.16	11.10	443.90	475.88	466.49	461.76
Transportation equipment	14.94	15.50	15.37	15.42	618.52	666.50	647.08	653.81
Motor vehicles and equipment	15.14	15.61	15.43	15.50	631.34	680.60	658.86	672.70
Instruments and related products	11.77	12.16	12.12	12.11	486.10	511.94	501.77	495.30
Miscellaneous manufacturing	9.07	9.32	9.31	9.32	358.27	376.53	365.88	368.14
Nondurable goods	10.58	10.87	10.85	10.87	423.20	446.76	438.34	436.97
Food and kindred products	10.07	10.36	10.30	10.30	402.80	427.87	415.09	410.97
Tobacco products	15.96	16.00	15.46	15.96	592.12	633.60	598.30	590.52
Textile mill products	8.49	8.77	8.80	8.82	344.69	365.71	363.44	363.38
Apparel and other textile products	6.85	7.04	7.05	7.05	253.45	266.11	262.97	262.97
Paper and allied products	12.88	13.29	13.19	13.23	555.13	588.75	573.77	571.54
Printing and publishing	11.59	11.89	11.84	11.84	438.10	460.14	447.55	447.55
Chemicals and allied products	14.23	14.72	14.68	14.69	614.74	643.26	631.24	630.20
Petroleum and coal products	17.92	18.06	18.34	18.68	779.52	792.83	812.46	833.13
Rubber and misc. plastics products	10.24	10.54	10.55	10.56	423.94	446.90	443.10	441.41
Leather and leather products	7.39	7.48	7.47	7.41	270.47	292.47	290.58	292.70
Transportation and public utilities	13.47	13.60	13.59	13.61	517.25	533.12	528.65	533.51
Wholesale trade	11.36	11.53	11.62	11.63	433.95	440.45	439.24	439.61
Retail trade	7.10	7.19	7.26	7.25	201.64	209.95	203.28	205.90
Finance, insurance, and real estate	10.81	11.04	11.14	11.22	393.48	394.13	397.70	400.55
Services	10.54	10.75	10.80	10.82	342.55	347.23	346.68	349.49

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	Feb. 1992	Oct. 1992	Nov. 1992	Dec. 1992	Jan. 1993 ^P	Feb. 1993 ^P	Percent change from: Jan. 1993-Feb. 1993
Total private:							
Current dollars	\$10.51	\$10.65	\$10.71	\$10.69	\$10.73	\$10.75	0.2
Constant (1982) dollars ²	7.45	7.40	7.43	7.40	7.40	N.A.	(3)
Mining	14.45	14.59	14.67	14.46	14.56	14.50	-.4
Construction	13.93	14.15	14.20	14.16	14.12	14.16	.3
Manufacturing	11.34	11.51	11.54	11.57	11.59	11.64	.4
Excluding overtime ⁴	10.86	10.98	11.02	11.04	11.06	11.09	.1
Transportation and public utilities	13.43	13.56	13.65	13.57	13.56	13.56	.0
Wholesale trade	11.33	11.48	11.53	11.47	11.60	11.60	.0
Retail trade	7.09	7.18	7.19	7.20	7.22	7.24	.3
Finance, insurance, and real estate	10.73	10.92	11.09	11.00	11.10	11.13	.3
Services	10.47	10.61	10.68	10.66	10.72	10.74	.2

¹ See footnote 1, table B-2.² The Consumer Price Index for Urban Wage Earners and Clerical Workers (CPI-W) is used to deflate this series.³ Change was .0 percent from December 1992 to

January 1993, 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

ESTABLISHMENT DATA

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

(1982=100)

Industry	Not seasonally adjusted				Seasonally adjusted					
	Feb. 1992	Dec. 1992	Jan. 1993P	Feb. 1993P	Feb. 1992	Oct. 1992	Nov. 1992	Dec. 1992	Jan. 1993P	Feb. 1993P
Total private	117.5	122.8	117.9	118.8	121.2	121.4	122.1	121.3	121.9	122.5
Goods-producing industries	98.2	103.4	98.6	98.7	103.2	102.3	102.6	102.6	102.9	103.9
Mining	56.2	55.7	53.4	51.1	58.2	55.6	55.9	54.7	55.0	52.7
Construction	101.8	116.1	102.1	104.3	119.7	121.4	119.8	120.0	117.7	123.2
Manufacturing	100.3	103.9	101.0	100.8	102.7	101.4	102.1	102.1	103.0	103.3
Durable goods	97.2	100.9	98.0	98.0	99.5	97.9	98.8	98.8	100.0	100.2
Lumber and wood products	115.3	122.1	117.0	119.1	122.4	121.7	123.6	122.5	122.4	125.6
Furniture and fixtures	111.0	118.7	114.3	113.7	113.9	113.6	114.4	114.5	115.7	116.9
Stone, clay, and glass products	93.9	101.0	94.6	96.8	101.1	102.6	102.3	102.1	101.8	104.1
Primary metal industries	85.9	87.5	86.9	86.5	87.1	85.5	85.7	86.5	87.3	88.1
Blast furnaces and basic steel products	74.1	74.1	73.5	73.1	75.8	72.6	72.7	72.8	73.5	74.8
Fabricated metal products	99.3	103.9	100.8	100.3	101.7	100.5	101.2	100.9	102.4	102.9
Industrial machinery and equipment	90.2	94.1	92.3	91.9	90.2	90.9	92.0	91.5	92.3	92.0
Electronic and other electrical equipment	99.5	104.0	101.3	101.0	100.7	99.9	101.1	100.9	101.4	102.3
Transportation equipment	110.4	113.3	109.9	109.6	114.0	106.7	109.1	110.8	114.8	113.0
Motor vehicles and equipment	122.5	134.1	130.6	131.7	130.4	121.8	127.8	132.5	143.0	139.7
Instruments and related products	82.9	81.2	79.5	78.4	83.0	80.3	79.6	78.9	79.8	78.5
Miscellaneous manufacturing	97.1	99.0	94.5	96.0	99.5	98.2	98.6	98.1	97.1	98.4
Nondurable goods	104.7	108.1	105.2	104.8	107.3	106.2	106.8	106.7	107.3	107.5
Food and kindred products	104.9	111.7	106.6	105.3	111.3	111.1	111.4	110.9	111.5	112.0
Tobacco products	70.7	78.6	76.8	68.7	70.0	68.1	64.8	72.2	71.4	67.9
Textile mill products	97.7	100.2	98.5	98.2	100.5	97.1	98.5	99.8	100.2	100.9
Apparel and other textile products	92.9	93.4	91.0	91.5	93.7	92.2	92.7	92.3	93.0	92.6
Paper and allied products	107.7	111.6	109.1	108.1	109.7	109.8	109.4	109.2	109.9	110.4
Printing and publishing	122.3	126.5	122.5	122.0	123.3	123.5	123.2	123.2	123.3	123.0
Chemicals and allied products	100.1	99.7	97.9	97.9	100.9	98.1	98.0	98.1	98.5	98.6
Petroleum and coal products	82.1	80.9	79.6	80.8	87.0	84.6	84.4	83.0	84.8	84.7
Rubber and misc. plastics products	125.0	130.9	129.3	129.4	127.3	126.8	128.5	129.2	131.1	131.5
Leather and leather products	55.7	58.3	56.7	58.2	57.0	58.4	59.6	57.5	58.1	59.8
Service-producing industries	126.2	131.5	126.6	127.9	129.3	130.0	130.8	129.6	130.4	130.9
Transportation and public utilities	110.8	116.4	113.5	114.0	113.6	113.9	115.7	114.9	116.7	116.7
Wholesale trade	111.1	112.7	110.7	110.7	113.5	112.2	113.6	112.0	112.8	112.7
Retail trade	114.3	125.2	114.5	115.6	120.2	119.7	120.1	119.2	120.0	121.8
Finance, insurance, and real estate	119.7	118.7	118.1	118.3	120.8	119.7	121.4	118.9	119.9	119.2
Services	145.8	149.5	146.4	148.7	147.6	150.3	150.8	149.8	150.3	150.4

¹ See footnote 1, table B-2.

P = preliminary.

ESTABLISHMENT DATA

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 nonfarm payrolls, 356 industries ¹												
Over 1-month span:												
1990	59.1	58.8	53.8	46.9	49.3	47.8	43.5	41.4	40.3	40.2	38.2	37.1
1991	37.9	37.6	36.1	41.3	50.7	45.1	48.7	51.4	50.0	47.1	46.8	46.9
1992	43.5	47.9	47.5	58.4	51.4	45.2	49.6	42.6	49.9	50.1	49.7	53.7
1993	P55.1	P60.1										
Over 3-month span:												
1990	61.2	61.1	54.8	48.0	45.6	45.2	40.9	35.7	33.8	33.1	32.6	32.3
1991	31.3	28.7	31.7	38.3	41.0	45.6	48.0	51.4	48.5	46.3	44.4	42.7
1992	44.8	44.1	53.2	54.9	54.4	47.6	41.6	44.4	44.1	48.2	51.8	P54.5
1993	P60.7											
Over 6-month span:												
1990	58.6	55.1	54.2	50.0	43.7	39.0	37.2	34.7	31.9	30.6	29.1	27.9
1991	27.9	29.2	28.2	33.0	38.9	44.0	47.2	46.3	46.9	46.1	44.0	43.4
1992	47.8	50.6	49.7	51.1	47.3	49.3	42.8	42.0	46.2	P47.5	P56.3	
1993												
Over 12-month span:												
1990	53.7	51.4	48.9	46.6	43.0	40.0	37.1	33.7	32.3	30.6	28.9	27.7
1991	27.4	28.5	28.1	29.9	32.2	33.4	35.7	39.0	42.8	46.3	47.6	47.8
1992	49.2	44.1	45.2	43.8	44.9	45.6	P47.8	P52.0				
1993												
Manufacturing payrolls, 139 industries ¹												
Over 1-month span:												
1990	47.8	51.1	48.2	45.3	41.7	42.8	39.9	36.7	34.2	33.5	29.5	31.7
1991	35.6	33.5	30.6	40.6	46.0	43.9	49.6	50.7	42.8	46.4	45.3	46.0
1992	39.6	43.9	43.2	57.6	46.4	42.4	51.4	36.7	45.7	39.2	51.1	48.9
1993	P52.5	P55.8										
Over 3-month span:												
1990	48.8	49.3	48.6	41.0	37.8	37.1	32.4	27.7	25.2	21.9	19.8	22.7
1991	23.4	21.6	21.6	32.4	36.3	43.5	52.2	49.8	46.4	42.4	42.1	37.4
1992	37.8	36.3	48.9	49.3	50.4	46.4	35.6	36.7	31.7	40.6	43.2	P51.8
1993	P56.5											
Over 6-month span:												
1990	45.3	41.4	41.7	42.8	33.1	29.5	23.7	21.2	18.7	19.4	18.0	16.2
1991	17.3	20.5	21.9	25.9	34.9	40.6	45.3	44.6	45.3	39.9	36.0	36.0
1992	41.4	43.2	41.4	47.8	41.7	42.4	29.9	30.9	33.1	P34.5	P48.2	
1993												
Over 12-month span:												
1990	35.3	32.7	31.7	32.7	26.3	23.4	23.0	19.4	18.3	15.8	14.7	15.5
1991	17.6	19.4	18.0	19.4	24.1	25.2	25.9	28.8	37.4	40.6	41.4	38.1
1992	42.8	32.4	34.9	30.6	32.4	33.8	P37.1	P41.7				
1993												

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.