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THE EMPLOYMENT SITUATION: MAY 1993

Employment rose in May and unemployment was about unchanged, the Bureau of Labor Statistics of the U.S. Department of Labor reported today. The unemployment rate, at 6.9 percent, was little different from the 7.0-percent rates of the previous 3 months.

Payroll employment—as measured by the survey of establishments—rose by 209,000, after seasonal adjustment, with sizable gains in services and construction. Total employment—as estimated through the survey of households—showed an unusually large gain of 857,000.

Chart 1. Unemployment rate, seasonally adjusted,
Percent June 1990 - May 1993

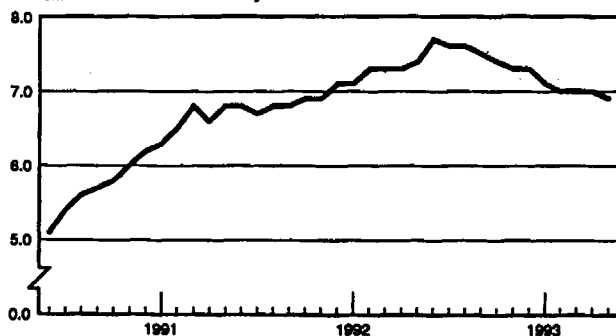
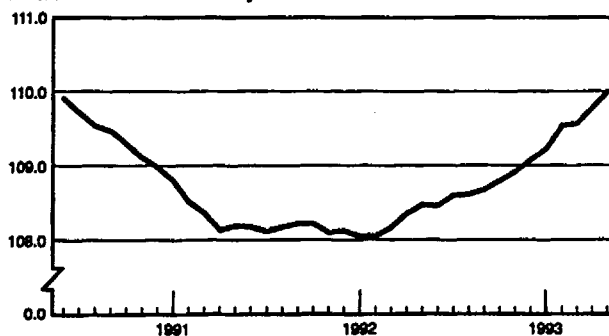


Chart 2. Nonfarm payroll employment, seasonally adjusted,
Millions June 1990 - May 1993



Unemployment (Household Survey Data)

The number of persons who were unemployed in May (8.9 million) and the unemployment rate (6.9 percent) were little changed, not only from the prior month but also since the beginning of the year. Both series have, however, declined significantly from their peaks of last June.

The establishment data shown in this news release have been adjusted to reflect annual benchmark revisions, updated bias and seasonal adjustment factors, and corrections to historical data. See the note on the revisions beginning on page 5. Also, employment data for an additional 20 industries are published in table B-1 beginning with this release.

Table A. Major indicators of labor market activity, seasonally adjusted
(Numbers in thousands)

Category	Quarterly averages		Monthly data			Apr.-
	1992	1993	1993			May
	IV	I	Mar.	Apr.	May	change
HOUSEHOLD DATA	Labor force status					
Civilian labor force.....	127,341	127,280	127,429	127,341	128,131	790
Employment.....	118,021	118,362	118,565	118,416	119,273	857
Unemployment.....	9,320	8,917	8,864	8,925	8,858	-67
Not in labor force.....	64,978	65,516	65,530	65,785	65,152	-633
Discouraged workers.....	1,084	1,134	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
	Unemployment rates					
All workers.....	7.3	7.0	7.0	7.0	6.9	-0.1
Adult men.....	7.0	6.5	6.7	6.4	6.4	.0
Adult women.....	6.3	6.0	5.7	6.0	5.9	-.1
Teenagers.....	19.4	19.6	19.5	20.7	19.7	-1.0
White.....	6.4	6.1	6.1	6.0	6.0	.0
Black.....	14.1	13.6	13.5	13.8	12.9	-.9
Hispanic origin.....	11.8	11.4	11.4	10.4	9.7	-.7
ESTABLISHMENT DATA ¹	Employment					
Nonfarm employment.....	108,930	109,446	109,565	p109,781	p109,990	p209
Goods-producing ²	22,992	23,029	23,016	p22,976	p23,004	p28
Construction.....	4,462	4,483	4,481	p4,517	p4,584	p67
Manufacturing.....	17,914	17,942	17,935	p17,860	p17,821	p-39
Service-producing ²	85,938	86,418	86,549	p86,805	p86,986	p181
Retail trade.....	19,422	19,585	19,604	p19,645	p19,666	p21
Services.....	29,438	29,665	29,756	p29,955	p30,081	p126
Government.....	18,746	18,773	18,788	p18,795	p18,808	p13
	Hours of work ³					
Total private.....	34.4	34.4	34.2	p34.4	p34.8	p0.4
Manufacturing.....	41.2	41.3	41.2	p41.5	p41.5	p.0
Overtime.....	3.9	4.1	4.0	p4.2	p4.2	p.0
	Earnings ³					
Average hourly earnings, total private.....	\$10.67	\$10.75	\$10.78	p\$10.77	p\$10.83	p\$0.06
Average weekly earnings, total private.....	367.52	369.44	368.68	p370.49	p376.88	p6.39

¹ Establishment data have been revised to reflect March 1992 benchmarks and updated seasonal adjustment factors.

² Includes other industries, not shown separately.

³ Data relate to private production or nonsupervisory workers.

N.A. = not available.

p = preliminary.

There was little or no change over the month in the unemployment rates for adult men (6.4 percent), adult women (5.9 percent), and teenagers (19.7 percent). Likewise, the rates for whites (6.0 percent) and Hispanics (9.7 percent) remained at or near their April levels. The jobless rate for blacks fell by nearly a full percentage point to 12.9 percent in May. The rate for black teenagers, which is quite volatile, dropped by 6.5 percentage points to 40.3 percent. (See tables A-1 and A-2.)

There were few changes in the pattern of unemployment by duration in May. Since the end of 1992, however, the number of persons who had been jobless for 15 weeks and over has declined, by 600,000. Shorter term joblessness has shown little movement in this period. Accordingly, the median duration of unemployment has declined, from 9.4 weeks last December to 8.1 weeks in May. (See table A-5.)

Total Employment and the Labor Force (Household Survey Data)

The estimated number of employed persons surged by 857,000 in May to 119.3 million, seasonally adjusted. Wide swings in the total employment numbers have frequently occurred, however, in the spring and early summer. Reflecting this unusually large over-the-month gain in employment, the proportion of the population with jobs—the employment-population ratio—rose to 61.7 percent in May, after showing little change since the beginning of the year. (See table A-1.)

The number of persons in the civilian labor force showed an increase of 790,000 in May, reaching 128.1 million, seasonally adjusted. The labor force participation rate rose to 66.3 percent. (See table A-1.)

Industry Payroll Employment (Establishment Survey Data)

Nonfarm payroll employment increased by 209,000 in May, following a similar gain in April. (Payroll data have been revised; see the explanatory material on page 5.) May's increase raises the employment level to nearly 110.0 million, exceeding the June 1990 prerecession employment peak for the first time. While much of the growth was again concentrated in services, construction employment showed strength as well. Manufacturing employment, on the other hand, declined for the third straight month. (See table B-1.)

Construction added 67,000 jobs in May; the growth appears to have been spurred by better weather across the country, as well as continued low interest rates and pent-up demand for new homes. Since January, construction employment has risen by 130,000. Mining employment was unchanged in May.

The number of manufacturing jobs decreased by 39,000 in May, and the decline since February totaled 133,000. The durable goods portion of manufacturing lost nearly 50,000 jobs in May, offsetting minor gains in nondurable goods. As in the prior 2 months, much of the employment decline took place in transportation equipment (21,000), principally in automobile and aircraft manufacturing. Other notable areas of weakness within durables included fabricated metals, industrial machinery, electronic equipment, and instruments and related products, which together accounted for 23,000 of the lost jobs.

Within the service-producing sector, the services industry gained 126,000 jobs, following an even larger increase in April. Employment in services has increased by nearly 2 million since the recession ended in March 1991. Although much of the growth in May again occurred in business and health services, there were also gains in other service industries (which are shown in table B-1 for the first time).

Employment in retail trade edged up by 21,000 jobs in May, as continued losses in general merchandise stores were more than offset by gains elsewhere, particularly in eating and drinking places.

Retailers have added 440,000 jobs since December 1991, nearly returning employment to its prerecession peak. Wholesale trade employment increased in its nondurable goods distribution component. The transportation industry gained 11,000 jobs in May, mostly in trucking. Federal Government employment continued to edge downward, while state and local government employment continued to expand at a moderate pace.

Weekly Hours (Establishment Survey Data)

The average workweek for production or nonsupervisory workers on private nonfarm payrolls increased 0.4 hour in May to 34.8 hours, seasonally adjusted, its highest level since April 1989. The manufacturing workweek and overtime hours remained at the extraordinarily high levels of 41.5 and 4.2 hours, respectively. (See table B-2.)

The index of aggregate weekly hours of private production or nonsupervisory workers on nonfarm payrolls increased by 1.4 percent in May to 124.7 (1982=100), after seasonal adjustment. The index for manufacturing, however, declined by 0.2 percent, due to the employment loss. (See table B-5.)

Hourly and Weekly Earnings (Establishment Survey Data)

Average hourly earnings of private production or nonsupervisory workers increased by 0.6 percent in May to \$10.83, seasonally adjusted. Weekly earnings increased by 1.7 percent to \$376.88. Before seasonal adjustment, average hourly earnings rose 3 cents to \$10.82 and weekly earnings increased by \$6.43 to \$375.45. Over the year, hourly earnings increased by 2.8 percent and weekly earnings by 3.6 percent. (See table B-3.)

The Employment Situation for June 1993 will be released on Friday, July 2, at 8:30 A.M. (EDT).

Planned Changes for the Household Survey Data

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. Information as to the potential effects of these changes will be available in November; a comprehensive examination will be published in the February 1994 issue of *Employment and Earnings*.

Revisions in the Establishment Survey Data

In accordance with annual practice, the establishment survey data have been revised to reflect comprehensive universe counts of payroll jobs (benchmarks). These counts are derived principally from unemployment insurance tax records for March 1992. The benchmark adjustment to March 1992 employment levels was -59,000, before seasonal adjustment, and -36,000, after seasonal adjustment. Table B presents revised total nonfarm employment data on a seasonally adjusted basis for the period April 1991 through February 1993. These revised data incorporate the effect of applying the rate of change measured by the sample to the new benchmark level, updated bias adjustments, and new seasonal adjustment factors. This process resulted in upward adjustments for the latter half of 1992 and early 1993; by February 1993, the previously published total nonfarm employment level was revised upward by 336,000.

In addition to the benchmark revisions described above, establishment survey employment series for April 1981 through February 1991 have been revised based on a lengthy analysis of the causes for the large benchmark revision of March 1991. These revisions adjust for the overcounts in the administrative data used to establish benchmark levels. The overstatement of employment is estimated to have accumulated to approximately 540,000 by the end of 1990, with the majority of the problem developing over the latter half of the affected time period; adjustments have been tapered in accordingly. The historical corrections affect employment series, but not average weekly hours or average hourly earnings. Table C presents summary information on the effects of the corrections to previously published levels for the years 1981-91 and for all months, seasonally adjusted, from March 1990 to March 1991.

The June 1993 issue of *Employment and Earnings* will contain an article that discusses the effects of benchmark and post-benchmark revisions and the one-time historical corrections. This issue will also present revised seasonal adjustment factors to be used during May-October 1993 and revised estimates for all regularly published tables containing national establishment survey data on employment, hours, and earnings. All of the revised historical series will be published in a BLS bulletin which is expected to be issued in July. Five years of data for the "B" tables published in this release are available for purchase on diskette (call 202-606-6551); the full history for all establishment data series is available on magnetic tape (202-606-5957).

Further information on the revisions released today is contained in the document, "Payroll Survey Employment Estimates: March 1992 Benchmark Revisions and Historical Corrections," which is available upon request from the Bureau of Labor Statistics. Call 202-606-6555.

**Table B. Revisions in total nonfarm employment, seasonally adjusted,
April 1991—February 1993**

(In thousands)

Year and date	As previously published	As revised	Difference
1991:			
April.....	108,178	108,133	-45
May.....	108,265	108,186	-79
June.....	108,227	108,169	-58
July.....	108,190	108,111	-79
August.....	108,267	108,172	-95
September.....	108,293	108,221	-72
October.....	108,285	108,215	-70
November.....	108,139	108,099	-40
December.....	108,154	108,117	-37
1992:			
January.....	108,100	108,051	-49
February.....	108,142	108,045	-97
March.....	108,200	108,164	-36
April.....	108,377	108,347	-30
May.....	108,496	108,470	-26
June.....	108,423	108,454	31
July.....	108,594	108,605	11
August.....	108,485	108,615	130
September.....	108,497	108,674	177
October.....	108,571	108,789	218
November.....	108,646	108,921	275
December.....	108,752	109,079	327
1993:			
January.....	108,865	109,235	370
February.....	109,203	109,539	336

**Table C. Effect of historical corrections on total nonfarm employment,
April 1981—March 1991**

(In thousands)

Year and date	As previously published	As revised	Difference
Not seasonally adjusted			
1981 April.....	91,027	91,025	-2
1982 March.....	89,566	89,550	-16
1983 March.....	88,232	88,192	-40
1984 March.....	92,587	92,511	-76
1985 March.....	96,042	95,920	-122
1986 March.....	98,150	97,987	-163
1987 March.....	100,427	100,202	-225
1988 March.....	103,834	103,535	-299
1989 March.....	107,026	106,624	-402
1990 March.....	109,114	108,606	-508
1991 March.....	107,507	107,507	0
Seasonally adjusted			
1990:			
March.....	109,997	109,497	-500
April.....	109,969	109,485	-484
May.....	110,241	109,783	-458
June.....	110,304	109,905	-399
July.....	110,078	109,701	-377
August.....	109,877	109,534	-343
September.....	109,737	109,470	-267
October.....	109,548	109,296	-252
November.....	109,284	109,106	-178
December.....	109,101	108,977	-124
1991:			
January.....	108,845	108,808	-37
February.....	108,557	108,517	-40
March.....	108,344	108,364	20

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 conducted by the Bureau of the Census for 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. In 1992, the sample included over 370,000 establishments employing over 45 million people.

For both surveys, the data for a given month relate to a particular week or pay period. In the household survey, the reference week is generally the calendar week that contains the 12th day of the month. In the establishment survey, the reference period is the pay period including the 12th, which may or may not correspond directly to the calendar week.

Coverage, definitions, and differences between surveys

Household survey. The sample is selected to reflect the entire civilian noninstitutional population. Based on responses to a series of questions on work and job search activities, each person 16 years and over in a sample household is classified as employed, unemployed, or not in the labor force.

People are classified as *employed* if they did any work at all as paid employees during the reference week; worked in their own business, profession, or on their own farm; or worked without pay at least 15 hours in a family business or farm. People are also counted as employed if they were temporarily absent from their jobs because of illness, bad weather, vacation, labor-management disputes, or personal reasons.

People are classified as *unemployed* if they meet all of the following criteria: They had no employment during the reference week; they were available for work at that time; and they made specific efforts to find employment sometime during the 4-week period ending with the reference week. Persons laid off from a job and expecting recall need not be looking for work to be counted as unemployed. The unemployment data derived from the household survey in no way depend upon the eligibility for or receipt of unemployment insurance benefits.

The *civilian labor force* is the sum of employed and unemployed persons. Those not classified as employed or unemployed are *not in the labor force*. The *unemployment rate* is the number unemployed as a percent of the labor force. The *labor force participation rate* is the labor force as a percent of the population, and the *employment-population ratio* is the employed as a percent of the population.

Establishment survey. The sample establishments are drawn from private nonfarm businesses such as factories, offices, and stores, as well as Federal, state, and local government entities. *Employees on*

nonfarm payrolls are those who received pay for any part of the reference pay period, including persons on paid leave. Persons are counted in each job they hold. *Hours and earnings* data are for private businesses and relate only to production workers in the goods-producing sector and nonsupervisory workers in the service-producing sector.

Differences in employment estimates. The numerous conceptual and methodological differences between the household and establishment surveys result in important distinctions in the employment estimates derived from the surveys. Among these are:

- The household survey includes agricultural workers, the self-employed, unpaid family workers, and private household workers among the employed. These groups are excluded from the establishment survey.
- The household survey includes people on unpaid leave among the employed. The establishment survey does not.
- The household survey is limited to workers 16 years of age and older. The establishment survey is not limited by age.
- The household survey has no duplication of individuals, because individuals are counted only once, even if they hold more than one job. In the establishment survey, employees working at more than one job and thus 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. The effect of such seasonal variation can be very large; seasonal fluctuations 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. For example, the large number of youth entering the labor force each June is likely to obscure any other changes that have taken place relative to 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.

In both the household and establishment surveys, most seasonally adjusted series are independently adjusted. However, the adjusted series for many major estimates, such as total payroll employment, employment in most major industry divisions, total employment, and

unemployment are computed by aggregating independently adjusted component series. For example, total unemployment is derived by summing the adjusted series for four major age-sex components; this differs from the unemployment estimate that would be obtained by directly adjusting the total or by combining the duration, reasons, or more detailed age categories.

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.

Reliability of the estimates

Statistics based on the household and establishment surveys are subject to both sampling and nonsampling error. When a sample rather than the entire population is surveyed, there is a chance that the sample estimates may differ from the "true" population values they represent. The exact difference, or *sampling error*, varies depending on the particular sample selected, and this variability is measured by the standard error of the estimate. There is about a 90-percent chance, or level of confidence, that an estimate based on a sample will differ by no more than 1.6 standard errors from the "true" population value because of sampling error. BLS analyses are generally conducted at the 90-percent level of confidence.

For example, the confidence interval for the monthly change in total employment from the household survey is on the order of plus or minus 341,000. Suppose the estimate of total employment increases by 100,000 from one month to the next. The 90-percent confidence interval on the monthly change would range from -241,000 to 441,000 ($100,000 \pm 341,000$). These figures do not mean that the sample results are off by these magnitudes, but rather that there is about a 90-percent chance that the "true" over-the-month change lies within this interval. Since this range includes values of less than zero, we could not say with confidence that employment had, in fact, increased. If, however, the reported employment rise was half a million, then all of the values within the 90-percent confidence interval would be greater than zero. In this case, it is likely (at least a 90-percent chance) that an employment rise had, in fact, occurred. The 90-percent confidence interval for the monthly change in unemployment is $\pm 251,000$, and for the monthly change in the unemployment rate it is $\pm .22$ percentage point.

In general, estimates involving many individuals or establishments have lower standard errors (relative to the size of the estimate) than estimates which are based on a small number of observations. The precision of estimates is also improved when the data are cumulated over time such as for quarterly and annual averages. The seasonal adjustment process can also improve the stability of the monthly estimates.

The household and establishment surveys are also affected by *nonsampling error*. Nonsampling error can occur for many reasons, including the failure to sample a segment of the population, inability to obtain information for all respondents in the sample, inability or unwillingness of respondents to provide correct information on a timely basis, mistakes made by respondents, and errors made in the collection or processing of the data.

For example, in the establishment survey, estimates for the most recent 2 months are based on substantially incomplete returns; for this reason, these estimates are labeled preliminary in the tables. It is only after two successive revisions to a monthly estimate, when nearly all sample reports have been received, that the estimate is considered final.

Another major source of nonsampling error in the establishment survey is the inability to capture, on a timely basis, employment generated by new firms. To correct for this systematic underestimation of employment growth (and other sources of error), a process known as bias adjustment is included in the survey's estimating procedures, whereby a specified number of jobs is added to the monthly sample-based change. The size of the monthly bias adjustment is based largely on past relationships between the sample-based estimates of employment and the total counts of employment described below.

The sample-based estimates from the establishment survey are adjusted once a year (on a lagged basis) to universe counts of payroll employment obtained from administrative records of the unemployment insurance program. The difference between the March sample-based employment estimates and the March universe counts is known as a benchmark revision, and serves as a rough proxy for total survey error. The new benchmarks also incorporate changes in the classification of industries. Over the past decade, the benchmark revision for total nonfarm employment has averaged 0.2 percent, ranging from zero to 0.6 percent.

Additional statistics and other information

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. All orders must be prepaid by sending a check or money order payable to the Superintendent of Documents, or by charging to Mastercard or Visa.

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-G 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: 1-800-326-2577.

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					
	May 1992	Apr. 1993	May 1993	May 1992	Jan. 1993	Feb. 1993	Mar. 1993	Apr. 1993	May 1993
TOTAL									
Civilian noninstitutional population	191,307	193,126	193,283	191,307	192,644	192,786	192,959	193,126	193,283
Civilian labor force	126,705	126,491	127,807	127,039	127,083	127,327	127,429	127,341	128,131
Participation rate	66.2	65.5	66.1	66.4	66.0	66.0	66.0	65.9	66.3
Employed	117,535	117,856	119,201	117,580	118,071	118,451	118,565	118,416	119,273
Employment-population ratio	61.4	61.0	61.7	61.5	61.3	61.4	61.4	61.3	61.7
Agriculture	3,354	2,980	3,235	3,186	3,191	3,116	3,082	3,060	3,070
Nonagricultural industries	114,181	114,877	115,966	114,394	114,879	115,335	115,483	115,356	116,203
Unemployed	9,169	8,635	8,606	9,459	9,013	8,876	8,864	8,925	8,858
Unemployment rate	7.2	6.8	6.7	7.4	7.1	7.0	7.0	7.0	6.9
Not in labor force	64,602	66,635	65,476	64,268	65,561	65,459	65,530	65,785	65,152
Men, 16 years and over									
Civilian noninstitutional population	91,392	92,393	92,479	91,392	92,130	92,208	92,304	92,393	92,479
Civilian labor force	69,168	68,914	69,572	69,327	69,115	69,335	69,493	69,435	69,717
Participation rate	75.7	74.6	75.2	75.9	75.0	75.2	75.3	75.2	75.4
Employed	63,836	63,848	64,714	63,830	64,186	64,338	64,332	64,356	64,726
Employment-population ratio	69.8	69.1	70.0	69.8	69.7	69.8	69.7	69.7	70.0
Unemployed	5,332	5,066	4,858	5,497	4,929	4,997	5,160	5,079	4,992
Unemployment rate	7.7	7.4	7.0	7.9	7.1	7.2	7.4	7.3	7.2
Men, 20 years and over									
Civilian noninstitutional population	84,755	85,731	85,816	84,755	85,445	85,554	85,664	85,731	85,816
Civilian labor force	65,810	65,650	66,133	65,844	65,624	65,734	65,901	65,819	66,157
Participation rate	77.6	76.6	77.1	77.7	76.8	76.8	76.9	76.8	77.1
Employed	61,224	61,305	62,008	61,087	61,423	61,479	61,466	61,579	61,892
Employment-population ratio	72.2	71.5	72.3	72.1	71.9	71.9	71.8	71.8	72.1
Agriculture	2,486	2,237	2,353	2,366	2,340	2,299	2,248	2,273	2,237
Nonagricultural industries	58,738	59,068	59,655	58,721	59,083	59,180	59,218	59,305	59,655
Unemployed	4,586	4,346	4,125	4,757	4,201	4,255	4,435	4,240	4,266
Unemployment rate	7.0	6.6	6.2	7.2	6.4	6.5	6.7	6.4	6.4
Women, 16 years and over									
Civilian noninstitutional population	99,915	100,733	100,805	99,915	100,514	100,577	100,654	100,733	100,805
Civilian labor force	57,537	57,577	58,235	57,712	57,968	57,992	57,936	57,907	58,413
Participation rate	57.6	57.2	57.8	57.8	57.7	57.7	57.8	57.5	57.9
Employed	53,700	54,008	54,487	53,750	53,885	54,114	54,233	54,060	54,547
Employment-population ratio	53.7	53.6	54.1	53.8	53.6	53.8	53.9	53.7	54.1
Unemployed	3,837	3,569	3,748	3,962	4,083	3,879	3,704	3,846	3,866
Unemployment rate	6.7	6.2	6.4	6.9	7.0	6.7	6.4	6.6	6.6
Women, 20 years and over									
Civilian noninstitutional population	93,416	94,214	94,264	93,416	94,007	94,088	94,148	94,214	94,264
Civilian labor force	54,443	54,634	54,991	54,468	54,733	54,742	54,779	54,704	55,020
Participation rate	58.3	58.0	58.3	58.3	58.2	58.2	58.2	58.1	58.4
Employed	51,207	51,569	51,894	51,104	51,246	51,466	51,668	51,433	51,801
Employment-population ratio	54.8	54.7	55.1	54.7	54.5	54.7	54.9	54.6	55.0
Agriculture	663	560	636	619	608	551	618	576	594
Nonagricultural industries	50,544	51,009	51,258	50,485	50,638	50,915	51,050	50,856	51,207
Unemployed	3,236	3,065	3,097	3,364	3,486	3,276	3,111	3,271	3,219
Unemployment rate	5.9	5.6	5.6	6.2	6.4	6.0	5.7	6.0	5.9
Both sexes, 16 to 19 years									
Civilian noninstitutional population	13,136	13,181	13,203	13,136	13,191	13,143	13,147	13,181	13,203
Civilian labor force	6,452	6,207	6,683	6,727	6,726	6,851	6,749	6,819	6,953
Participation rate	49.1	47.1	50.6	51.2	51.0	52.1	51.3	51.7	52.7
Employed	5,104	4,982	5,299	5,389	5,401	5,506	5,431	5,405	5,580
Employment-population ratio	38.9	37.8	40.1	41.0	40.9	41.9	41.3	41.0	42.3
Agriculture	206	183	247	201	243	268	216	211	239
Nonagricultural industries	4,898	4,799	5,052	5,188	5,158	5,240	5,215	5,194	5,341
Unemployed	1,348	1,224	1,384	1,338	1,325	1,345	1,318	1,414	1,373
Unemployment rate	20.9	19.7	20.7	19.9	19.7	19.6	19.5	20.7	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 Hispanic origin	Not seasonally adjusted			Seasonally adjusted ¹					
	May 1992	Apr. 1993	May 1993	May 1992	Jan. 1993	Feb. 1993	Mar. 1993	Apr. 1993	May 1993
WHITE									
Civilian noninstitutional population	162,483	163,649	163,748	162,483	163,343	163,429	163,543	163,649	163,748
Civilian labor force	108,381	108,081	109,157	108,551	108,729	108,754	108,998	108,589	109,277
Participation rate	66.7	66.0	66.7	66.8	66.6	66.5	66.6	66.4	66.7
Employed	101,586	101,678	102,750	101,530	101,887	102,109	102,339	102,035	102,675
Employment-population ratio	62.5	62.1	62.7	62.5	62.4	62.5	62.6	62.3	62.7
Unemployed	6,795	6,383	6,407	7,021	6,742	6,645	6,659	6,554	6,602
Unemployment rate	6.3	5.9	5.9	6.5	6.2	6.1	6.1	6.0	6.0
Men, 20 years and over									
Civilian labor force	56,975	56,709	57,159	56,944	56,895	56,942	57,070	56,895	57,073
Participation rate	78.1	77.2	77.8	78.1	77.5	77.5	77.6	77.3	77.5
Employed	53,479	53,506	54,049	53,290	53,615	53,649	53,656	53,667	53,834
Employment-population ratio	73.3	72.7	73.4	73.1	73.0	73.0	73.0	72.9	73.1
Unemployed	3,496	3,293	3,110	3,654	3,280	3,293	3,414	3,228	3,240
Unemployment rate	6.1	5.8	5.4	6.4	5.8	5.8	6.0	5.7	5.7
Women, 20 years and over									
Civilian labor force	45,883	45,956	46,312	45,884	46,098	46,002	46,142	45,908	46,321
Participation rate	58.0	57.8	58.2	58.0	58.1	57.9	58.1	57.7	58.2
Employed	43,555	43,738	44,031	43,458	43,583	43,626	43,839	43,564	43,943
Employment-population ratio	55.1	55.0	55.3	55.0	54.9	54.9	55.2	54.8	55.2
Unemployed	2,308	2,218	2,280	2,406	2,513	2,377	2,303	2,345	2,377
Unemployment rate	5.0	4.8	4.9	5.2	5.5	5.2	5.0	5.1	5.1
Both sexes, 16 to 19 years									
Civilian labor force	5,543	5,306	5,688	5,743	5,738	5,810	5,786	5,785	5,883
Participation rate	52.8	50.3	53.9	54.7	54.5	55.2	54.9	54.9	55.7
Employed	4,652	4,434	4,668	4,782	4,789	4,834	4,844	4,804	4,898
Employment-population ratio	43.4	42.0	44.2	45.6	45.5	45.9	46.0	45.6	46.4
Unemployed	991	872	1,017	961	949	976	942	981	985
Unemployment rate	17.9	16.4	17.9	16.7	16.5	16.8	16.3	17.0	16.7
Men	19.3	18.4	17.9	18.4	18.1	17.9	16.5	19.2	17.0
Women	16.2	14.3	17.9	14.9	14.9	15.6	16.0	14.5	16.5
BLACK									
Civilian noninstitutional population	21,909	22,249	22,280	21,909	22,157	22,184	22,217	22,249	22,280
Civilian labor force	13,794	13,696	13,874	13,889	13,822	14,016	13,834	13,872	13,955
Participation rate	63.0	61.8	62.3	63.3	62.4	63.2	62.3	62.4	62.8
Employed	11,779	11,834	12,067	11,858	11,853	12,186	11,962	11,959	12,157
Employment-population ratio	53.8	53.2	54.2	54.1	53.5	54.9	53.8	53.7	54.6
Unemployed	2,015	1,862	1,807	2,011	1,969	1,832	1,871	1,913	1,798
Unemployment rate	14.6	13.6	13.0	14.5	14.2	13.1	13.5	13.8	12.9
Men, 20 years and over									
Civilian labor force	6,497	6,422	6,491	6,487	6,486	6,534	6,491	6,412	6,485
Participation rate	73.5	71.4	72.0	73.4	72.4	72.9	72.3	71.3	72.0
Employed	5,590	5,558	5,668	5,595	5,645	5,754	5,640	5,597	5,699
Employment-population ratio	63.3	61.8	63.1	63.3	63.1	64.2	62.8	62.2	63.2
Unemployed	907	863	803	892	841	781	851	815	786
Unemployment rate	14.0	13.4	12.4	13.8	13.0	11.9	13.1	12.7	12.1
Women, 20 years and over									
Civilian labor force	6,573	6,578	6,605	6,599	6,536	6,683	6,584	6,659	6,632
Participation rate	59.7	58.9	59.1	60.0	58.8	60.0	59.1	59.6	59.3
Employed	5,781	5,894	5,922	5,813	5,717	5,936	5,897	5,936	5,958
Employment-population ratio	52.5	52.8	53.0	52.8	51.4	53.3	52.9	53.2	53.3
Unemployed	792	684	683	786	819	747	687	723	674
Unemployment rate	12.0	10.4	10.3	11.9	12.5	11.2	10.4	10.9	10.2
Both sexes, 16 to 19 years									
Civilian labor force	723	696	778	783	800	800	758	801	838
Participation rate	34.9	33.3	37.2	37.8	38.4	38.4	36.3	38.4	40.1
Employed	407	381	457	450	490	496	425	428	500
Employment-population ratio	19.7	18.3	21.9	21.7	23.5	23.8	20.4	20.4	23.9
Unemployed	316	314	321	333	310	304	333	373	338
Unemployment rate	43.7	45.2	41.3	42.5	38.7	38.0	43.9	46.8	40.3
Men	48.0	48.2	42.7	43.0	39.0	37.4	45.4	47.8	40.3
Women	41.3	40.9	39.5	42.1	38.5	38.6	42.0	45.3	40.4

See footnotes at end of table.

HOUSEHOLD DATA

HOUSEHOLD DATA

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					
	May 1992	Apr. 1993	May 1993	May 1992	Jan. 1993	Feb. 1993	Mar. 1993	Apr. 1993	May 1993
HISPANIC ORIGIN									
Civilian noninstitutional population	15,184	15,835	15,881	15,184	15,500	15,540	15,585	15,635	15,681
Civilian labor force	10,119	10,188	10,259	10,092	10,225	10,280	10,343	10,210	10,232
Participation rate	66.6	65.2	65.4	66.5	66.0	66.1	66.4	65.3	65.2
Employed	9,001	9,139	9,285	8,951	9,043	9,108	9,166	9,148	9,239
Employment-population ratio	59.3	58.4	59.2	59.0	58.3	58.6	58.8	58.5	58.9
Unemployed	1,118	1,049	974	1,141	1,182	1,171	1,177	1,062	993
Unemployment rate	11.0	10.3	9.5	11.3	11.6	11.4	11.4	10.4	9.7

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					
	May 1992	Apr. 1993	May 1993	May 1992	Jan. 1993	Feb. 1993	Mar. 1993	Apr. 1993	May 1993
CHARACTERISTIC									
Civilian employed, 16 years and over	117,535	117,856	119,201	117,580	118,071	118,451	118,565	118,416	119,273
Married men, spouse present	40,466	40,879	41,229	40,408	40,607	40,903	40,902	41,002	41,188
Married women, spouse present	30,390	30,443	30,644	30,160	30,298	30,515	30,669	30,171	30,401
Women who maintain families	6,549	6,838	6,806	6,565	6,555	6,615	6,792	6,842	6,826
OCCUPATION									
Managerial and professional specialty	31,005	31,979	32,056	30,997	31,874	31,907	32,272	31,682	32,056
Technical, sales, and administrative support	37,191	36,621	36,932	37,090	36,363	36,767	36,332	36,403	36,785
Service occupations	15,965	16,373	16,499	16,123	16,414	16,461	16,436	16,505	16,666
Precision production, craft, and repair	13,018	12,942	13,231	13,110	12,937	12,841	12,867	13,086	13,324
Operators, fabricators, and laborers	16,784	16,806	16,930	16,942	17,132	17,341	17,175	17,232	17,087
Farming, forestry, and fishing	3,572	3,137	3,554	3,369	3,403	3,319	3,385	3,288	3,356
INDUSTRY AND CLASS OF WORKER									
Agriculture:									
Wage and salary workers	1,779	1,590	1,680	1,682	1,661	1,614	1,568	1,632	1,566
Self-employed workers	1,461	1,291	1,430	1,400	1,404	1,363	1,377	1,324	1,368
Unpaid family workers	114	99	125	101	145	136	130	105	111
Nonagricultural industries:									
Wage and salary workers	105,354	105,698	106,542	105,634	105,883	106,163	106,447	106,055	106,777
Government	18,014	18,582	18,697	17,934	18,481	18,507	18,536	18,471	18,604
Private industries	87,340	87,115	87,844	87,700	87,402	87,655	87,911	87,583	88,173
Private households	1,043	1,024	1,043	1,065	1,061	1,071	1,143	1,113	1,089
Other industries	86,297	86,091	86,801	86,615	86,341	86,584	86,769	86,470	87,064
Self-employed workers	8,563	8,932	9,218	8,588	8,793	9,065	8,832	8,950	9,246
Unpaid family workers	264	247	207	245	250	226	206	234	193
PERSONS AT WORK PART TIME¹									
All industries:									
Part time for economic reasons	6,074	6,109	6,165	6,488	6,113	6,461	6,194	6,458	6,580
Slack work	3,057	3,031	2,959	3,314	2,994	3,150	3,039	3,128	3,206
Could only find part-time work	2,689	2,799	2,849	2,863	2,887	2,991	2,855	3,000	3,034
Voluntary part time	15,167	15,459	15,620	14,569	14,768	14,698	14,799	14,529	15,034
Nonagricultural industries:									
Part time for economic reasons	5,837	5,901	5,923	6,181	5,887	6,242	5,965	6,238	6,268
Slack work	2,908	2,804	2,837	3,107	2,800	2,990	2,887	2,963	3,028
Could only find part-time work	2,608	2,724	2,735	2,763	2,849	2,931	2,781	2,904	2,919
Voluntary part time	14,711	15,019	15,138	14,135	14,364	14,282	14,319	14,129	14,556

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					
	May 1992	Apr. 1993	May 1993	May 1992	Jan. 1993	Feb. 1993	Mar. 1993	Apr. 1993	May 1993
CHARACTERISTIC									
Total, 16 years and over	9,459	8,925	8,858	7.4	7.1	7.0	7.0	7.0	6.9
Men, 20 years and over	4,757	4,240	4,266	7.2	6.4	6.5	6.7	6.4	6.4
Women, 20 years and over	3,364	3,271	3,219	6.2	6.4	6.0	5.7	6.0	5.9
Both sexes, 16 to 19 years	1,338	1,414	1,373	19.9	19.7	19.6	19.5	20.7	19.7
Married men, spouse present	2,145	1,927	1,942	5.0	4.5	4.5	4.7	4.5	4.5
Married women, spouse present	1,571	1,532	1,419	5.0	4.9	4.4	4.3	4.8	4.5
Women who maintain families	725	739	748	9.9	10.6	10.2	9.0	9.6	9.9
Full-time workers	7,758	7,235	7,269	7.1	6.7	6.6	6.6	6.6	6.6
Part-time workers	1,626	1,720	1,510	9.3	9.3	9.1	8.9	9.7	8.4
Labor force time lost ²	—	—	—	8.3	7.9	7.9	7.9	7.8	7.9
OCCUPATION³									
Managerial and professional specialty	1,021	996	1,011	3.2	3.3	3.5	3.1	3.0	3.1
Technical, sales, and administrative support	2,240	2,081	2,048	5.7	5.5	5.2	5.1	5.4	5.3
Precision production, craft, and repair	1,246	1,245	1,157	8.7	7.9	7.8	8.4	8.7	8.0
Operators, fabricators, and laborers	2,134	1,851	1,881	11.2	9.8	9.9	10.3	9.7	9.9
Farming, forestry, and fishing	293	309	268	8.0	8.5	9.0	8.3	8.6	7.4
INDUSTRY									
Nonagricultural private wage and salary workers	7,356	6,831	6,813	7.7	7.3	7.2	7.2	7.2	7.2
Goods-producing industries	2,725	2,403	2,460	9.7	8.8	8.6	9.0	8.9	9.0
Mining	58	80	74	8.6	7.8	7.1	5.5	8.6	10.9
Construction	1,021	860	917	16.9	14.3	13.7	15.3	14.5	15.4
Manufacturing	1,648	1,484	1,489	7.7	7.3	7.2	7.3	7.2	7.1
Durable goods	977	852	831	7.8	7.3	6.9	7.0	7.2	7.0
Nondurable goods	669	632	638	7.6	7.2	7.5	7.6	7.3	7.3
Service-producing industries	4,631	4,427	4,353	6.9	6.7	6.6	6.4	6.6	6.4
Transportation and public utilities	339	341	379	5.1	4.9	4.6	4.9	5.0	5.5
Wholesale and retail trade	2,087	2,025	2,037	8.4	7.9	7.8	7.9	8.3	8.2
Finance and service industries	2,205	2,061	1,938	6.2	6.3	6.1	5.7	5.7	5.4
Government workers	651	648	592	3.5	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.4	3.1
Agricultural wage and salary workers	259	206	183	13.3	11.6	13.1	12.1	11.2	10.4

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

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

Table A-5. Duration of unemployment

(Numbers in thousands)

Weeks of unemployment	Not seasonally adjusted			Seasonally adjusted					
	May 1992	Apr. 1993	May 1993	May 1992	Jan. 1993	Feb. 1993	Mar. 1993	Apr. 1993	May 1993
DURATION									
Less than 5 weeks	3,306	2,936	3,269	3,362	3,272	3,232	3,102	3,355	3,315
5 to 14 weeks	2,294	2,294	2,132	2,663	2,481	2,467	2,566	2,496	2,482
15 weeks and over	3,569	3,406	3,205	3,349	3,317	3,143	3,073	2,826	3,004
15 to 26 weeks	1,586	1,616	1,422	1,405	1,407	1,236	1,259	1,276	1,261
27 weeks and over	1,983	1,790	1,783	1,944	1,910	1,907	1,814	1,650	1,743
Average (mean) duration, in weeks	18.6	19.1	18.3	17.9	18.7	18.3	17.5	17.4	17.6
Median duration, in weeks	9.0	10.2	8.3	8.8	8.5	8.2	8.3	8.5	8.1
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	36.1	34.0	38.0	35.9	36.1	36.5	35.5	38.2	37.7
5 to 14 weeks	25.0	26.6	24.8	26.4	27.4	28.1	29.4	28.4	28.2
15 weeks and over	38.9	39.4	37.2	35.7	36.6	35.5	35.2	33.3	34.1
15 to 26 weeks	17.3	18.7	16.5	15.0	15.5	13.9	14.4	14.5	14.3
27 weeks and over	21.6	20.7	20.7	20.7	21.1	21.5	20.7	18.8	19.8

Table A-6. Reason for unemployment

(Numbers in thousands)

Reason	Not seasonally adjusted			Seasonally adjusted					
	May 1992	Apr. 1993	May 1993	May 1992	Jan. 1993	Feb. 1993	Mar. 1993	Apr. 1993	May 1993
NUMBER OF UNEMPLOYED									
Job losers	5,157	4,927	4,485	5,430	4,847	4,848	4,812	4,821	4,890
On layoff	1,020	1,025	971	1,211	1,029	1,049	1,078	1,036	1,155
Other job losers	4,137	3,902	3,494	4,219	3,818	3,599	3,735	3,785	3,536
Job leavers	901	943	881	992	821	1,048	1,098	1,007	967
Reentrants	2,220	1,927	2,322	2,194	2,346	2,299	2,047	2,172	2,294
New entrants	892	838	937	863	960	887	930	940	906
PERCENT DISTRIBUTION									
Total unemployed	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Job losers	56.2	57.1	51.9	57.3	54.0	52.3	54.2	53.9	52.9
On layoff	11.1	11.9	11.3	12.8	11.5	11.8	12.1	11.6	13.0
Other job losers	45.1	45.2	40.6	44.5	42.5	40.5	42.0	42.3	39.9
Job leavers	9.8	10.9	10.2	10.5	9.1	11.8	12.3	11.3	10.9
Reentrants	24.2	22.3	27.0	23.1	26.1	25.9	23.0	24.3	25.9
New entrants	9.7	9.7	10.9	9.1	10.7	10.0	10.5	10.5	10.2
UNEMPLOYED AS A PERCENT OF THE CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE									
Job losers	4.1	3.9	3.5	4.3	3.8	3.7	3.8	3.8	3.7
Job leavers7	.7	.7	.8	.6	.8	.9	.8	.8
Reentrants	1.8	1.5	1.8	1.7	1.8	1.8	1.6	1.7	1.8
New entrants7	.7	.7	.7	.8	.7	.7	.7	.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		
	1992				1993	1993		
	I	II	III	IV	I	Mar.	Apr.	May
U-1 Persons unemployed 15 weeks or longer as a percent of the civilian labor force	2.5	2.6	2.8	2.8	2.5	2.4	2.3	2.3
U-2 Job losers as a percent of the civilian labor force	4.1	4.2	4.3	4.1	3.7	3.8	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	6.0	6.2	6.2	6.1	5.7	5.7	5.7	5.5
U-4 Unemployed full-time jobseekers as a percent of the full-time civilian labor force	7.0	7.2	7.3	7.0	6.7	6.6	6.6	6.6
U-5a Total unemployed as a percent of the labor force, including the resident Armed Forces	7.2	7.4	7.4	7.2	6.9	6.9	6.9	6.8
U-5b Total unemployed as a percent of the civilian labor force	7.3	7.5	7.5	7.3	7.0	7.0	7.0	6.9
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	9.9	10.0	10.1	9.9	9.5	9.4	9.6	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	10.7	10.8	11.0	10.7	10.3	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					
	May 1992	Apr. 1993	May 1993	May 1992	Jan. 1993	Feb. 1993	Mar. 1993	Apr. 1993	May 1993
Total, 16 years and over	9,459	8,925	8,858	7.4	7.1	7.0	7.0	7.0	6.9
16 to 24 years	2,925	2,850	2,938	14.3	14.0	14.0	13.6	14.0	14.2
16 to 19 years	1,338	1,414	1,373	19.9	19.7	19.6	19.5	20.7	19.7
16 to 17 years	627	600	593	23.6	24.0	21.3	24.3	22.9	21.1
18 to 19 years	731	814	799	17.9	16.2	18.3	16.4	19.4	19.2
20 to 24 years	1,587	1,436	1,565	11.8	11.1	11.2	10.6	10.6	11.4
25 years and over	6,506	6,049	5,891	6.1	5.8	5.6	5.7	5.7	5.5
25 to 54 years	5,744	5,406	5,237	6.3	6.0	5.8	5.9	5.9	5.7
55 years and over	745	626	647	4.8	4.5	4.3	4.2	4.1	4.2
Men, 16 years and over	5,497	5,079	4,992	7.9	7.1	7.2	7.4	7.3	7.2
16 to 24 years	1,667	1,657	1,619	15.5	14.7	14.5	14.4	15.5	15.0
16 to 19 years	740	839	726	21.2	20.9	20.6	20.2	23.2	20.4
16 to 17 years	350	336	329	25.5	26.0	23.0	24.1	24.4	22.6
18 to 19 years	406	500	413	19.2	16.7	18.9	17.7	22.3	19.5
20 to 24 years	927	818	893	12.8	11.8	11.4	11.5	11.5	12.4
25 years and over	3,794	3,423	3,338	6.5	5.8	5.9	6.1	5.8	5.7
25 to 54 years	3,337	3,025	2,938	6.7	6.0	6.1	6.3	6.0	5.9
55 years and over	463	384	409	5.2	4.6	4.5	4.8	4.5	4.7
Women, 16 years and over	3,962	3,846	3,866	6.9	7.0	6.7	6.4	6.6	6.6
16 to 24 years	1,258	1,193	1,318	12.9	13.1	13.4	12.7	12.4	13.3
16 to 19 years	598	575	647	18.4	18.5	18.6	18.6	18.0	19.1
16 to 17 years	277	264	264	21.5	21.7	19.4	24.6	21.2	19.6
18 to 19 years	325	314	386	16.8	15.6	17.6	15.0	16.1	18.9
20 to 24 years	680	618	671	10.2	10.4	10.8	9.7	9.6	10.2
25 years and over	2,712	2,626	2,553	5.7	5.8	5.3	5.1	5.4	5.3
25 to 54 years	2,407	2,381	2,300	5.8	6.0	5.5	5.4	5.7	5.5
55 years and over	282	242	238	4.3	4.3	4.0	3.4	3.7	3.6

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			
	May 1992	May 1993					Number		Percent of labor force	
	May 1992	May 1993	May 1992	May 1993	May 1992	May 1993	May 1992	May 1993	May 1992	May 1993
VIETNAM-ERA VETERANS										
Total, 35 years and over	7,856	7,907	7,070	7,098	6,691	6,778	379	320	5.4	4.5
35 to 39 years	6,295	5,981	5,921	5,626	5,598	5,362	323	264	5.5	4.7
35 to 39 years	962	753	905	695	850	636	55	60	6.1	8.6
40 to 44 years	2,736	2,321	2,569	2,204	2,423	2,112	146	92	5.7	4.2
45 to 49 years	2,597	2,907	2,447	2,727	2,325	2,614	122	113	5.0	4.1
50 years and over	1,561	1,926	1,149	1,472	1,093	1,416	56	56	4.9	3.8
NONVETERANS										
Total, 35 to 49 years	19,154	20,221	17,874	18,810	16,892	17,848	982	962	5.5	5.1
35 to 39 years	8,625	8,971	8,168	8,486	7,709	8,037	459	449	5.6	5.3
40 to 44 years	6,171	6,710	5,744	6,237	5,444	5,931	300	306	5.2	4.9
45 to 49 years	4,358	4,540	3,962	4,087	3,739	3,881	223	206	5.6	5.0

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.

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					
	May 1992	Apr. 1993	May 1993	May 1992	Jan. 1993	Feb. 1993	Mar. 1993	Apr. 1993	May 1993
California									
Civilian noninstitutional population	22,858	23,312	23,332	22,858	23,205	23,247	23,291	23,312	23,332
Civilian labor force	15,066	15,201	15,283	15,120	15,242	15,405	15,342	15,330	15,342
Employed	13,745	13,917	13,947	13,797	13,801	13,899	13,894	14,017	14,003
Unemployed	1,321	1,284	1,336	1,323	1,441	1,506	1,447	1,312	1,339
Unemployment rate	8.8	8.4	8.7	8.8	9.5	9.8	9.4	8.6	8.7
Florida									
Civilian noninstitutional population	10,562	10,780	10,790	10,562	10,729	10,748	10,769	10,780	10,790
Civilian labor force	6,519	6,619	6,770	6,540	6,644	6,714	6,668	6,690	6,790
Employed	6,016	6,207	6,303	6,014	6,125	6,263	6,206	6,246	6,299
Unemployed	503	413	468	526	519	451	462	443	491
Unemployment rate	7.7	6.2	6.9	8.0	7.8	6.7	6.9	6.6	7.2
Illinois									
Civilian noninstitutional population	8,957	9,009	9,014	8,957	8,995	8,999	9,004	9,009	9,014
Civilian labor force	6,132	5,995	6,141	6,165	6,061	6,039	6,069	6,030	6,171
Employed	5,651	5,510	5,654	5,660	5,668	5,560	5,560	5,540	5,659
Unemployed	481	485	487	505	393	479	510	490	512
Unemployment rate	7.8	8.1	7.9	8.2	6.5	7.9	8.4	8.1	8.3
Massachusetts									
Civilian noninstitutional population	4,628	4,635	4,634	4,628	4,635	4,635	4,637	4,635	4,634
Civilian labor force	3,123	3,101	3,129	3,124	3,200	3,143	3,170	3,121	3,130
Employed	2,868	2,897	2,924	2,863	2,937	2,901	2,966	2,919	2,920
Unemployed	255	204	205	261	264	241	204	202	210
Unemployment rate	8.2	6.6	6.6	8.3	8.2	7.7	6.4	6.5	6.7
Michigan									
Civilian noninstitutional population	7,033	7,059	7,061	7,033	7,052	7,053	7,056	7,059	7,061
Civilian labor force	4,578	4,546	4,646	4,616	4,590	4,584	4,548	4,632	4,683
Employed	4,195	4,236	4,339	4,213	4,264	4,274	4,259	4,324	4,356
Unemployed	383	310	307	403	326	309	289	308	328
Unemployment rate	8.4	6.8	6.6	8.7	7.1	6.8	6.3	6.7	7.0
New Jersey									
Civilian noninstitutional population	6,025	6,031	6,032	6,025	6,030	6,029	6,030	6,031	6,032
Civilian labor force	3,990	3,914	3,970	4,019	3,930	3,915	3,922	3,934	4,001
Employed	3,636	3,575	3,670	3,669	3,640	3,609	3,597	3,576	3,708
Unemployed	353	339	300	350	290	306	325	358	293
Unemployment rate	8.9	8.7	7.6	8.7	7.4	7.8	8.3	9.1	7.4
New York									
Civilian noninstitutional population	13,805	13,822	13,822	13,805	13,819	13,819	13,821	13,822	13,822
Civilian labor force	8,500	8,510	8,551	8,527	8,607	8,635	8,614	8,559	8,571
Employed	7,808	7,910	7,905	7,836	7,877	7,946	7,985	7,960	7,926
Unemployed	692	599	646	691	731	688	629	598	645
Unemployment rate	8.1	7.0	7.6	8.1	8.5	8.0	7.3	7.0	7.5

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					
	May 1992	Apr. 1993	May 1993	May 1992	Jan. 1993	Feb. 1993	Mar. 1993	Apr. 1993	May 1993
North Carolina									
Civilian noninstitutional population	5,118	5,183	5,190	5,118	5,165	5,170	5,178	5,183	5,190
Civilian labor force	3,439	3,458	3,500	3,463	3,524	3,504	3,506	3,504	3,527
Employed	3,238	3,275	3,323	3,261	3,332	3,321	3,319	3,311	3,349
Unemployed	201	183	178	202	192	183	187	193	178
Unemployment rate	5.9	5.3	5.1	5.8	5.4	5.2	5.3	5.5	5.1
Ohio									
Civilian noninstitutional population	8,336	8,373	8,378	8,336	8,362	8,364	8,367	8,373	8,378
Civilian labor force	5,513	5,416	5,444	5,518	5,508	5,495	5,483	5,463	5,447
Employed	5,117	5,063	5,115	5,118	5,122	5,126	5,126	5,108	5,114
Unemployed	395	353	329	399	386	369	357	355	333
Unemployment rate	7.2	6.5	6.0	7.2	7.0	6.7	6.5	6.5	6.1
Pennsylvania									
Civilian noninstitutional population	9,438	9,472	9,475	9,438	9,464	9,466	9,469	9,472	9,475
Civilian labor force	5,968	5,902	5,996	5,962	6,024	6,008	5,975	5,948	6,013
Employed	5,497	5,496	5,560	5,523	5,570	5,586	5,584	5,553	5,588
Unemployed	469	406	437	459	453	422	411	394	425
Unemployment rate	7.9	6.9	7.3	7.7	7.5	7.0	6.9	6.6	7.1
Texas									
Civilian noninstitutional population	12,674	12,840	12,858	12,674	12,793	12,807	12,822	12,840	12,858
Civilian labor force	8,727	8,730	8,742	8,738	8,762	8,716	8,713	8,716	8,756
Employed	8,082	8,138	8,184	8,082	8,081	8,060	8,124	8,133	8,187
Unemployed	645	592	558	656	682	656	589	583	570
Unemployment rate	7.4	6.8	6.4	7.5	7.8	7.5	6.8	6.7	6.5

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.

ESTABLISHMENT DATA

ESTABLISHMENT DATA

Table B-1. Employees on nonfarm payrolls by industry

(In thousands)

Industry	Not seasonally adjusted				Seasonally adjusted					
	May 1992	Mar. 1993	Apr. 1993P	May 1993P	May 1992	Jan. 1993	Feb. 1993	Mar. 1993	Apr. 1993P	May 1993P
Total	108,908	108,672	109,547	110,449	108,470	109,235	109,539	109,565	109,781	109,990
Total private	89,914	89,502	90,391	91,284	89,852	90,480	90,762	90,777	90,986	91,182
Goods-producing industries	23,233	22,467	22,705	23,006	23,237	23,001	23,069	23,016	22,976	23,004
Mining ¹	637	590	595	599	637	611	600	600	599	599
Oil and gas extraction	352.6	330.3	331.0	332.9	355	342	336	334	334	335
Construction ¹	4,532	4,109	4,359	4,630	4,491	4,454	4,515	4,481	4,517	4,584
General building contractors	1,055.8	983.2	1,017.6	1,062.8	1,063	1,049	1,058	1,049	1,062	1,070
Manufacturing	18,064	17,768	17,751	17,777	18,109	17,936	17,954	17,935	17,860	17,821
Production workers	12,254	12,092	12,084	12,115	12,290	12,210	12,234	12,231	12,172	12,145
Durable goods	10,292	10,064	10,051	10,046	10,286	10,152	10,163	10,144	10,088	10,040
Production workers	6,832	6,721	6,718	6,723	6,824	6,775	6,790	6,783	6,743	6,711
Lumber and wood products	673.3	671.3	670.5	677.0	674	683	690	690	682	678
Furniture and fixtures	475.2	477.4	477.8	477.8	477	477	480	480	479	480
Stone, clay, and glass products	516.8	498.4	506.9	514.0	514	510	515	513	511	511
Primary metal industries	695.2	678.9	676.4	676.8	696	684	683	682	678	678
Blast furnaces and basic steel products	251.1	239.5	239.0	238.4	252	242	242	241	240	239
Fabricated metal products	1,326.9	1,307.9	1,308.2	1,307.9	1,329	1,318	1,320	1,320	1,316	1,309
Industrial machinery and equipment	1,936.3	1,908.1	1,904.9	1,904.3	1,933	1,908	1,907	1,904	1,905	1,900
Electronic and other electrical equipment	1,526.3	1,515.6	1,511.7	1,511.9	1,529	1,517	1,520	1,525	1,519	1,515
Transportation equipment	1,850.2	1,751.3	1,743.1	1,731.9	1,839	1,792	1,786	1,771	1,743	1,722
Motor vehicles and equipment	824.4	813.4	813.5	813.9	810	841	833	827	811	800
Aircraft and parts	618.2	562.4	557.0	548.6	620	572	570	563	559	551
Instruments and related products	928.2	894.6	890.5	883.2	930	902	900	896	892	885
Miscellaneous manufacturing	363.5	360.6	360.9	361.2	365	361	362	363	363	362
Nondurable goods	7,772	7,704	7,700	7,731	7,823	7,784	7,791	7,791	7,772	7,781
Production workers	5,422	5,371	5,368	5,392	5,466	5,435	5,444	5,448	5,429	5,434
Food and kindred products	1,620.3	1,601.6	1,596.9	1,612.6	1,660	1,656	1,659	1,658	1,650	1,651
Tobacco products	45.0	46.0	44.8	43.7	49	48	48	48	48	48
Textile mill products	670.6	663.5	667.1	669.2	672	669	670	669	670	671
Apparel and other textile products	1,012.7	988.5	986.5	988.8	1,011	993	993	992	987	988
Paper and allied products	686.0	679.5	678.0	677.5	689	685	684	684	682	680
Printing and publishing	1,503.9	1,501.5	1,503.4	1,504.7	1,505	1,499	1,502	1,503	1,503	1,506
Chemicals and allied products	1,082.2	1,074.8	1,071.2	1,076.5	1,085	1,080	1,078	1,078	1,074	1,079
Petroleum and coal products	160.9	152.9	154.5	156.3	160	157	157	156	156	156
Rubber and misc. plastics products	871.1	880.3	882.2	885.6	872	880	883	886	886	886
Leather and leather products	119.5	115.6	115.3	116.1	120	117	117	117	116	116
Service-producing industries	85,675	86,205	86,842	87,443	85,233	86,234	86,470	86,549	86,805	86,986
Transportation and public utilities	5,709	5,662	5,674	5,723	5,711	5,719	5,725	5,724	5,717	5,727
Transportation	3,489	3,464	3,479	3,522	3,487	3,508	3,515	3,513	3,511	3,522
Trucking and warehousing	1,592.1	1,584.8	1,592.9	1,618.2	1,608	1,624	1,626	1,627	1,627	1,635
Transportation by air	728.4	726.7	729.0	734.6	731	733	736	735	736	738
Communications and public utilities	2,220	2,198	2,195	2,201	2,224	2,211	2,210	2,211	2,206	2,205
Wholesale trade	6,044	6,055	6,063	6,118	6,045	6,086	6,097	6,103	6,109	6,121
Durable goods	3,476	3,465	3,477	3,486	3,476	3,476	3,480	3,482	3,487	3,486
Nondurable goods	2,568	2,590	2,606	2,632	2,569	2,610	2,617	2,621	2,622	2,635
Retail trade ¹	19,364	19,173	19,409	19,686	19,357	19,523	19,629	19,604	19,645	19,666
General merchandise stores	2,362.3	2,298.6	2,287.8	2,288.8	2,435	2,382	2,402	2,394	2,376	2,360
Food stores	3,169.3	3,156.1	3,166.0	3,184.1	3,187	3,186	3,195	3,198	3,198	3,200
Automotive dealers and service stations	1,970.8	1,991.7	2,005.2	2,027.5	1,969	2,003	2,013	2,018	2,019	2,025
Apparel and accessory stores	1,111.1	1,108.6	1,116.7	1,120.9	1,133	1,135	1,146	1,143	1,138	1,143
Eating and drinking places	6,719.4	6,807.9	6,768.8	6,951.5	6,599	6,737	6,765	6,743	6,803	6,822
Finance, insurance, and real estate	6,578	6,533	6,557	6,582	6,577	6,578	6,577	6,574	6,584	6,583
Finance	3,153	3,179	3,184	3,190	3,158	3,184	3,184	3,185	3,194	3,196
Depository institutions	2,101.3	2,103.0	2,103.3	2,105.1	2,105	2,110	2,109	2,111	2,112	2,109
Insurance	2,137	2,109	2,108	2,108	2,136	2,111	2,108	2,109	2,108	2,108
Real estate	1,288	1,245	1,265	1,284	1,283	1,283	1,285	1,280	1,282	1,279

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					
	May 1992	Mar. 1993	Apr. 1993P	May 1993P	May 1992	Jan. 1993	Feb. 1993	Mar. 1993	Apr. 1993P	May 1993P
Services ¹	28,986	29,612	29,963	30,149	28,925	29,573	29,665	29,756	29,955	30,081
Agricultural services	532.6	443.4	510.0	551.5	489	493	501	494	503	506
Hotels and other lodging places	1,581.0	1,503.9	1,524.2	1,568.9	1,576	1,565	1,566	1,563	1,563	1,563
Personal services	1,081.5	1,136.1	1,140.4	1,097.6	1,108	1,098	1,087	1,086	1,091	1,126
Business services	5,269.0	5,497.7	5,596.4	5,687.7	5,278	5,521	5,555	5,598	5,664	5,693
Personnel supply services	1,615.6	1,797.4	1,869.7	1,935.0	1,620	1,802	1,835	1,874	1,922	1,939
Auto repair, services, and parking	878.3	902.5	910.2	922.7	877	894	900	906	915	922
Miscellaneous repair services	342.9	347.4	351.1	353.2	345	350	351	352	353	355
Motion pictures	399.3	414.8	414.2	414.2	400	423	422	416	417	415
Amusement and recreation services	1,207.6	1,079.0	1,169.7	1,234.9	1,171	1,148	1,146	1,148	1,194	1,197
Health services	8,459.1	8,766.7	8,790.7	8,823.1	8,477	8,720	8,754	8,784	8,817	8,841
Hospitals	3,739.1	3,807.6	3,806.6	3,809.9	3,752	3,804	3,810	3,811	3,814	3,825
Legal services	908.6	922.4	922.9	922.7	915	924	926	928	929	929
Educational services	1,706.7	1,841.5	1,850.6	1,775.6	1,681	1,721	1,730	1,736	1,743	1,749
Social services	1,957.2	2,044.0	2,058.9	2,073.4	1,938	2,013	2,022	2,032	2,045	2,053
Museums and botanical and zoological gardens	75.3	69.0	73.5	76.3	73	74	74	73	75	74
Membership organizations	1,945.6	1,938.8	1,944.8	1,953.7	1,948	1,952	1,952	1,951	1,955	1,956
Engineering and management services	2,457.3	2,520.2	2,520.7	2,509.0	2,464	2,492	2,494	2,503	2,506	2,517
Government	18,994	19,170	19,156	19,185	18,618	18,755	18,777	18,788	18,795	18,808
Federal	2,987	2,926	2,914	2,912	2,980	2,945	2,944	2,938	2,920	2,906
State	4,455	4,563	4,573	4,523	4,394	4,435	4,439	4,443	4,457	4,461
Local	11,552	11,681	11,669	11,750	11,244	11,375	11,394	11,407	11,418	11,441

¹ Includes other industries, not shown separately.

P = preliminary.

NOTE: Data have been revised to reflect March 1992 benchmarks and updated seasonal adjustment factors.

ESTABLISHMENT DATA

ESTABLISHMENT DATA

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

Industry	Not seasonally adjusted				Seasonally adjusted					
	May 1992	Mar. 1993	Apr. 1993 ^P	May 1993 ^P	May 1992	Jan. 1993	Feb. 1993	Mar. 1993	Apr. 1993 ^P	May 1993 ^P
Total private	34.4	34.0	34.2	34.7	34.5	34.5	34.4	34.2	34.4	34.8
Mining	43.8	42.9	43.4	44.5	44.1	44.0	43.6	43.4	44.0	44.8
Construction	38.9	37.4	37.8	39.4	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
Manufacturing	41.1	40.9	41.0	41.4	41.2	41.4	41.4	41.2	41.5	41.5
Overtime hours	3.8	3.7	3.8	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.2	4.0	4.2	4.2
Durable goods	41.7	41.7	41.6	42.2	41.8	42.0	42.1	42.0	42.2	42.2
Overtime hours	3.9	3.9	3.9	4.2	4.0	4.0	4.3	4.2	4.4	4.3
Lumber and wood products	41.0	40.2	40.2	41.1	40.8	40.6	40.8	40.6	40.5	40.9
Furniture and fixtures	39.6	39.7	39.6	39.6	40.0	40.2	40.3	40.1	40.0	39.9
Stone, clay, and glass products	42.7	41.4	42.1	43.2	42.4	42.5	42.5	42.2	42.4	42.9
Primary metal industries	43.3	43.5	43.6	43.6	43.3	43.6	43.8	43.9	44.2	43.6
Blast furnaces and basic steel products	43.8	43.9	44.1	43.9	43.9	44.0	44.4	44.4	44.6	44.0
Fabricated metal products	41.8	41.5	41.4	41.9	41.8	42.0	42.1	41.9	42.1	41.9
Industrial machinery and equipment	42.3	42.8	42.6	42.9	42.4	42.7	42.9	42.8	43.2	43.0
Electronic and other electrical equipment	41.2	41.4	41.2	41.8	41.5	41.7	41.7	41.6	41.8	42.1
Transportation equipment	42.3	42.5	42.2	43.4	42.1	42.5	42.8	42.7	42.9	43.1
Motor vehicles and equipment	43.6	43.9	43.7	45.2	42.9	43.7	44.2	44.3	45.2	44.4
Instruments and related products	41.0	41.1	40.9	41.0	41.3	41.2	41.0	41.1	41.3	41.3
Miscellaneous manufacturing	39.8	39.8	39.8	39.7	40.0	39.9	39.9	39.9	40.3	39.9
Nondurable goods	40.4	39.9	40.1	40.4	40.5	40.6	40.7	40.3	40.6	40.6
Overtime hours	3.8	3.5	3.7	3.8	4.1	3.9	4.1	3.8	4.0	4.1
Food and kindred products	40.3	39.8	39.8	40.2	40.5	40.6	40.7	40.4	40.7	40.4
Tobacco products	38.1	36.0	35.5	38.2	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
Textile mill products	41.3	39.6	41.1	41.6	41.4	41.6	41.8	40.1	41.9	41.7
Apparel and other textile products	37.2	37.0	36.5	37.3	37.3	37.6	37.5	37.2	37.1	37.4
Paper and allied products	43.6	43.0	43.4	43.6	43.8	43.5	43.8	43.5	43.7	43.8
Printing and publishing	37.7	38.2	38.1	37.9	38.1	38.2	38.1	38.1	38.4	38.3
Chemicals and allied products	43.1	42.7	42.8	43.0	43.3	43.0	42.9	42.8	42.8	43.2
Petroleum and coal products	44.5	43.3	44.9	45.0	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
Rubber and misc. plastics products	41.9	41.5	41.7	41.9	41.9	42.0	42.1	41.8	41.8	41.9
Leather and leather products	38.1	38.4	38.4	38.8	38.1	39.3	39.4	39.0	38.9	38.8
Transportation and public utilities	38.7	39.2	39.2	39.8	38.7	39.6	39.4	39.6	39.4	39.8
Wholesale trade	38.3	37.8	38.0	38.5	38.3	38.1	38.1	38.0	38.0	38.5
Retail trade	28.7	27.8	28.5	29.0	28.8	28.8	28.7	28.2	28.8	29.1
Finance, insurance, and real estate	35.6	35.5	35.7	36.2	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
Services	32.4	32.3	32.3	32.7	32.5	32.5	32.4	32.4	32.4	32.8

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.

NOTE: Data have been revised to reflect March 1992 benchmarks and updated seasonal adjustment factors.

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			
	May 1992	Mar. 1993	Apr. 1993P	May 1993P	May 1992	Mar. 1993	Apr. 1993P	May 1993P
Total private	\$10.53	\$10.79	\$10.79	\$10.82	\$362.23	\$366.86	\$369.02	\$375.45
Seasonally adjusted	10.54	10.78	10.77	10.83	363.63	368.68	370.49	376.88
Mining	14.48	14.71	14.90	14.70	634.22	631.06	646.66	654.15
Construction	14.10	14.27	14.24	14.31	548.49	533.70	538.27	563.81
Manufacturing	11.45	11.64	11.71	11.73	470.60	476.08	480.11	485.62
Durable goods	12.02	12.21	12.26	12.31	501.23	509.16	510.02	519.48
Lumber and wood products	9.41	9.50	9.51	9.59	385.81	381.90	382.30	394.15
Furniture and fixtures	8.97	9.11	9.14	9.17	355.21	361.67	361.94	363.13
Stone, clay, and glass products	11.61	11.70	11.79	11.81	495.75	484.38	496.36	510.19
Primary metal industries	13.64	13.82	13.96	13.96	590.61	601.17	608.66	606.04
Blast furnaces and basic steel products	15.76	16.21	16.42	16.19	690.29	711.62	724.12	710.74
Fabricated metal products	11.44	11.56	11.63	11.68	478.19	479.74	481.48	489.39
Industrial machinery and equipment	12.36	12.59	12.64	12.63	522.83	538.85	538.46	541.83
Electronic and other electrical equipment	10.98	11.11	11.15	11.21	452.38	459.95	459.38	468.58
Transportation equipment	15.23	15.63	15.66	15.80	644.23	664.28	660.85	685.72
Motor vehicles and equipment	15.61	15.88	15.93	16.10	680.60	697.13	696.14	727.72
Instruments and related products	11.82	12.15	12.20	12.21	484.62	499.37	498.98	500.61
Miscellaneous manufacturing	9.11	9.28	9.34	9.33	362.58	369.34	371.73	370.40
Nondurable goods	10.72	10.90	11.00	10.97	433.09	434.91	441.10	443.19
Food and kindred products	10.24	10.32	10.45	10.45	412.67	410.74	415.91	420.09
Tobacco products	17.77	17.14	17.68	18.13	677.04	617.04	627.64	692.57
Textile mill products	8.57	8.75	8.89	8.89	353.94	346.50	365.38	369.82
Apparel and other textile products	6.96	7.05	7.06	7.06	258.91	260.85	257.69	263.34
Paper and allied products	13.03	13.22	13.39	13.40	568.11	568.46	581.13	584.24
Printing and publishing	11.65	11.87	11.88	11.84	439.21	453.43	452.63	448.74
Chemicals and allied products	14.45	14.73	14.83	14.79	622.80	628.97	634.72	635.97
Petroleum and coal products	17.81	18.67	18.70	18.26	792.55	808.41	839.63	821.70
Rubber and misc. plastics products	10.33	10.49	10.62	10.62	432.83	435.34	442.85	444.98
Leather and leather products	7.44	7.50	7.58	7.55	283.46	288.00	291.07	292.94
Transportation and public utilities	13.36	13.63	13.60	13.55	517.03	534.30	533.12	539.29
Wholesale trade	11.34	11.59	11.70	11.73	434.32	438.10	444.60	451.61
Retail trade	7.09	7.28	7.27	7.29	203.48	202.38	207.20	211.41
Finance, insurance, and real estate	10.75	11.17	11.21	11.34	382.70	396.54	400.20	410.51
Services	10.48	10.81	10.78	10.79	339.55	349.16	348.19	352.83

¹ See footnote 1, table B-2.
P = preliminary.

NOTE: Data have been revised to reflect March 1992 benchmarks and updated seasonal adjustment factors.

Table B-4. Average hourly earnings of production or nonsupervisory workers¹ on private nonfarm payrolls by industry, seasonally adjusted

Industry	May 1992	Jan. 1993	Feb. 1993	Mar. 1993	Apr. 1993P	May 1993P	Percent change from: Apr. 1993-May 1993
Total private:							
Current dollars	\$10.54	\$10.73	\$10.74	\$10.78	\$10.77	\$10.83	0.6
Constant (1982) dollars ²	7.42	7.40	7.38	7.39	7.36	N.A.	(3)
Mining	14.52	14.58	14.55	14.64	14.86	14.74	-.8
Construction	14.13	14.19	14.22	14.28	14.27	14.34	.5
Manufacturing	11.44	11.61	11.64	11.66	11.71	11.72	.1
Excluding overtime ⁴	10.92	11.08	11.10	11.13	11.13	11.15	.2
Transportation and public utilities	13.42	13.57	13.58	13.64	13.60	13.60	.0
Wholesale trade	11.35	11.57	11.57	11.59	11.67	11.74	.6
Retail trade	7.10	7.23	7.25	7.27	7.25	7.30	.7
Finance, insurance, and real estate	10.75	11.09	11.09	11.11	11.15	11.34	1.7
Services	10.50	10.75	10.75	10.76	10.74	10.81	.7

¹ See footnote 1, table B-2.

² The Consumer Price Index for Urban Wage Earners and Clerical Workers (CPI-W) is used to deflate this series.

³ Change was -.4 percent from March 1993 to April 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.

NOTE: Data have been revised to reflect March 1992 benchmarks and updated seasonal adjustment factors.

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					
	May 1992	Mar. 1993	Apr. 1993 ^P	May 1993 ^P	May 1992	Jan. 1993	Feb. 1993	Mar. 1993	Apr. 1993 ^P	May 1993 ^P
Total private	121.1	119.3	121.4	124.6	121.3	122.5	122.7	122.2	123.0	124.7
Goods-producing industries	102.7	97.9	99.6	103.1	102.7	101.7	102.5	101.9	102.1	103.0
Mining	56.1	50.6	51.9	53.3	56.5	54.2	52.7	52.5	53.1	53.7
Construction	122.7	104.7	113.7	127.8	120.1	116.4	119.2	118.8	119.3	125.3
Manufacturing	101.6	99.8	99.8	101.2	102.2	101.8	102.3	101.6	101.8	101.6
Durable goods	99.5	97.8	97.6	98.9	99.5	99.2	99.7	99.3	99.2	98.8
Lumber and wood products	119.9	117.0	116.8	120.8	119.5	120.6	122.7	122.1	119.9	120.2
Furniture and fixtures	116.7	117.5	117.4	117.3	118.5	119.1	120.0	119.4	118.8	118.5
Stone, clay, and glass products	103.3	95.7	99.2	103.6	101.8	101.2	102.3	101.3	100.7	101.9
Primary metal industries	86.1	85.2	84.9	85.1	86.3	85.9	86.3	86.5	86.5	85.3
Blast furnaces and basic steel products	74.3	71.8	72.0	71.4	74.9	72.3	73.3	73.3	73.3	71.9
Fabricated metal products	101.0	99.2	99.0	100.3	101.2	101.1	101.6	101.3	101.3	100.4
Industrial machinery and equipment	90.2	91.0	90.5	91.4	90.2	90.5	90.9	90.5	91.5	91.1
Electronic and other electrical equipment	99.0	99.3	98.8	100.0	99.9	99.6	100.2	100.3	100.5	100.9
Transportation equipment	113.6	109.5	108.5	110.8	111.9	112.1	112.1	111.2	110.0	109.0
Motor vehicles and equipment	132.6	132.5	132.1	136.8	128.3	142.9	139.0	136.6	136.6	131.8
Instruments and related products	80.1	77.0	76.4	75.9	80.9	77.9	77.3	77.1	77.5	76.6
Miscellaneous manufacturing	98.4	96.8	97.1	96.7	99.4	96.9	97.6	98.0	99.0	97.6
Nondurable goods	104.6	102.5	102.8	104.2	105.8	105.5	105.8	104.8	105.3	105.4
Food and kindred products	106.4	104.0	103.5	105.7	110.4	110.7	111.2	110.3	110.3	109.5
Tobacco products	62.7	60.9	57.9	61.3	70.2	68.6	68.1	65.4	65.8	68.6
Textile mill products	98.7	92.9	97.2	98.8	99.1	98.7	99.2	94.8	99.4	99.1
Apparel and other textile products	92.7	90.1	88.7	90.9	92.8	91.9	91.6	91.1	90.2	90.9
Paper and allied products	109.7	107.4	107.9	108.6	110.8	109.4	110.4	109.6	109.5	109.5
Printing and publishing	121.1	122.5	122.6	121.6	122.4	122.2	122.2	122.4	123.2	123.0
Chemicals and allied products	100.1	98.5	98.4	99.8	100.7	98.9	98.7	98.8	98.6	100.3
Petroleum and coal products	89.5	82.1	86.9	88.6	88.4	87.1	87.4	85.4	87.9	87.5
Rubber and misc. plastics products	127.6	128.0	128.7	130.0	127.7	129.4	130.4	129.9	129.9	130.2
Leather and leather products	56.8	54.8	54.8	55.6	56.8	56.8	56.9	56.3	55.6	55.4
Service-producing industries	129.3	128.9	131.2	134.2	129.6	131.8	131.8	131.3	132.4	134.5
Transportation and public utilities	112.8	113.6	114.0	116.6	112.9	116.1	115.7	116.1	115.5	116.9
Wholesale trade	113.9	112.8	114.2	116.3	113.9	114.5	114.8	114.7	114.7	116.3
Retail trade	120.5	115.5	119.6	123.5	120.8	122.0	122.3	119.9	122.6	124.1
Finance, insurance, and real estate	116.8	116.0	116.9	119.5	117.4	117.9	117.2	116.9	117.2	120.0
Services	148.6	151.5	153.6	156.4	149.0	152.5	152.5	152.9	153.8	156.5

¹ See footnote 1, table B-2.^P = preliminary.

NOTE: Data have been revised to reflect March 1992 benchmarks and updated seasonal adjustment factors.

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	59.0	57.4	52.1	49.2	49.9	51.3	45.9	44.1	42.7	40.9	41.7	40.3
1991	39.2	39.9	40.2	36.7	50.0	43.7	47.6	52.9	48.0	46.9	46.1	45.2
1992	41.9	45.6	51.1	55.9	52.5	45.2	52.2	45.5	52.7	52.4	52.0	54.8
1993	58.1	59.7	51.0	P53.4	P51.7							
Over 3-month span:												
1990	59.0	59.8	53.9	48.9	48.0	47.2	46.2	40.6	36.9	35.5	35.5	35.3
1991	33.8	32.4	32.0	39.0	38.9	43.8	48.0	49.4	50.3	44.5	42.6	40.3
1992	40.7	44.5	51.8	56.0	52.9	50.4	44.8	47.8	47.3	52.0	54.2	57.2
1993	61.8	60.8	P58.1	P54.1								
Over 6-month span:												
1990	58.7	55.2	55.3	51.3	48.9	43.4	40.4	38.6	36.0	33.3	32.0	31.0
1991	30.2	33.0	31.9	33.7	39.3	43.7	46.2	45.2	46.9	43.8	41.6	41.2
1992	45.4	47.1	47.5	51.7	51.3	48.9	47.3	45.6	48.9	51.8	57.7	56.6
1993	P59.4	P57.3										
Over 12-month span:												
1990	55.5	52.7	51.7	48.5	45.4	42.6	39.3	36.1	35.8	33.0	33.0	30.6
1991	31.0	31.0	31.7	31.9	31.7	33.8	35.8	37.5	40.0	44.9	45.5	46.3
1992	47.8	43.0	42.3	42.7	45.8	47.2	49.3	54.2	53.1	P50.3	P50.7	
1993												
Manufacturing payrolls, 139 industries ¹												
Over 1-month span:												
1990	48.9	48.6	44.6	47.5	40.3	44.6	40.3	39.6	35.6	38.1	29.1	34.5
1991	33.8	34.2	33.5	36.3	46.4	42.1	45.3	51.8	41.7	47.1	41.4	40.3
1992	37.4	41.4	47.8	49.6	45.7	41.0	50.4	37.1	46.8	39.6	50.4	47.1
1993	53.2	54.7	47.5	P37.4	P45.0							
Over 3-month span:												
1990	45.7	47.1	46.4	39.6	40.3	38.1	36.0	29.1	29.1	22.7	23.0	22.3
1991	23.7	22.3	19.8	33.5	35.6	38.8	45.7	46.0	48.6	38.8	37.4	33.1
1992	33.5	38.5	43.5	45.0	41.7	44.6	35.6	37.1	29.9	39.9	42.8	51.4
1993	55.0	57.6	P45.7	P39.6								
Over 6-month span:												
1990	46.0	41.4	42.4	41.7	35.6	32.4	28.1	25.2	21.9	21.2	18.3	17.6
1991	14.7	20.9	21.6	25.5	34.5	38.8	42.4	40.3	41.0	38.1	34.5	34.2
1992	34.9	34.5	36.0	42.8	39.6	36.0	30.2	31.7	34.2	37.4	48.6	49.6
1993	P50.4	P44.2										
Over 12-month span:												
1990	37.8	35.3	33.5	33.1	28.1	26.3	23.7	20.5	19.4	16.5	16.2	15.8
1991	16.5	16.2	17.3	18.0	20.9	24.1	26.3	30.6	32.7	37.8	36.7	36.7
1992	41.0	33.5	31.3	27.7	31.3	34.5	35.6	41.4	41.7	P36.0	P36.7	
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. Data have been revised to reflect March 1992 benchmarks, updated seasonal adjustment factors, and corrections to historical series.