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THE EMPLOYMENT SITUATION: JULY 1993

Payroll employment rose moderately in July, the Bureau of Labor Statistics of the U.S. Department of Labor reported today. Total employment and the labor force, as measured by the survey of households, were essentially flat for the second consecutive month, following unusually large gains in May. The unemployment rate was 6.8 percent; it had been 7.0 percent in June and 6.9 percent in May.

Chart 1. Unemployment rate, seasonally adjusted,
Percent August 1990 - July 1993

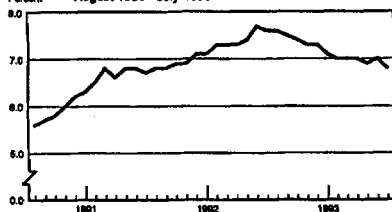
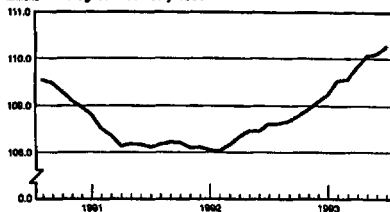


Chart 2. Nonfarm payroll employment, seasonally adjusted,
Millions August 1990 - July 1993



Unemployment (Household Survey Data)

The unemployment rate, 6.8 percent, and the number of persons unemployed, 8.8 million, were little changed in July, after seasonal adjustment. The reported two-tenths of a percentage point drop from June to July barely exceeded one-tenth on an unrounded basis. In general, unemployment has shown hardly any movement since February.

The jobless rate for teenagers declined by 1.6 percentage points over the month to 18.2 percent, its lowest level since September 1991. Much of this decrease occurred among black teens. The rate for adult men remained at 6.5 percent, and the rate for adult women was about unchanged at 5.8 percent. Unemployment rates among the broad race-ethnic groups—whites (6.0 percent), blacks (12.9 percent), and Hispanics (10.9 percent)—also showed very little change. (See tables A-1 and A-2.)

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

Numbers in thousands

Category	Quarterly averages		Monthly data			June- July change
	1993		1993			
	I	II	May	June	July	
HOUSEHOLD DATA						
	Labor force status					
Civilian labor force.....	127,280	127,866	128,131	128,127	128,070	-57
Employment.....	118,362	118,969	119,273	119,219	119,301	82
Unemployment.....	8,917	8,897	8,858	8,908	8,769	-139
Not in labor force.....	65,516	65,422	65,152	65,329	65,563	234
Discouraged workers.....	1,134	1,202	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
	Unemployment rates					
All workers.....	7.0	7.0	6.9	7.0	6.8	-0.2
Adult men.....	6.5	6.5	6.4	6.5	6.5	.0
Adult women.....	6.0	5.9	5.9	5.9	5.8	-.1
Teenagers.....	19.6	20.1	19.7	19.8	18.2	-1.6
White.....	6.1	6.1	6.0	6.1	6.0	-.1
Black.....	13.6	13.3	12.9	13.3	12.9	-.4
Hispanic origin.....	11.4	10.1	9.7	10.2	10.9	.7
ESTABLISHMENT DATA						
	Employment					
Nonfarm employment.....	109,446	p109,993	110,058	p110,102	p110,264	p162
Goods-producing ¹	23,029	p22,975	23,006	p22,938	p22,947	p9
Construction.....	4,483	p4,555	4,577	p4,570	p4,594	p24
Manufacturing.....	17,942	p17,821	17,827	p17,772	p17,759	p-13
Service-producing ¹	86,418	p87,019	87,052	p87,164	p87,317	p153
Retail trade.....	19,585	p19,698	19,702	p19,745	p19,778	p33
Services.....	29,665	p30,083	30,099	p30,173	p30,252	p79
Government.....	18,773	p18,819	18,819	p18,837	p18,841	p4
	Hours of work ²					
Total private.....	34.4	p34.5	34.7	p34.4	p34.5	p0.1
Manufacturing.....	41.3	p41.4	41.4	p41.2	p41.4	p.2
Overtime.....	4.1	p4.1	4.1	p4.0	p4.0	p.0
	Earnings ³					
Average hourly earnings, total private.....	\$10.75	p\$10.80	\$10.82	p\$10.80	p\$10.82	p\$0.02
Average weekly earnings, total private.....	369.44	p372.49	375.45	p371.52	p373.29	p1.77

¹ Includes other industries, not shown separately.

p = preliminary.

² Data relate to private production or nonsupervisory workers.

N.A. = not available.

The number of long-term unemployed—persons unemployed for 15 weeks or longer—increased by 188,000 over the month, while the number who had been jobless for less than 15 weeks was down by 264,000. Both movements reversed changes which occurred in the prior month. Half the unemployed were jobless for just over 8 weeks. (See table A-5.)

Total Employment and the Labor Force (Household Survey Data)

At 119.3 million, the number of employed persons showed little movement in July but was nearly 1.6 million higher than the July 1992 level. The employment-population ratio—the proportion of the working-age population with jobs—remained at 61.6 percent, just slightly higher than the year-earlier level of 61.4 percent. (See table A-1.)

The number of persons employed part time for economic reasons was little changed in July. Voluntary part-time employment showed a decline of 472,000, largely reversing the June increase. These series tend to exhibit considerable month-to-month variability. (See table A-3.)

The civilian labor force was steady in July at 128.1 million. The labor force participation rate was 66.1 percent, four-tenths of a percentage point below the July 1992 rate. (See table A-1.)

Industry Payroll Employment (Establishment Survey Data)

Nonfarm payroll employment rose by 162,000 in July to 110.3 million, seasonally adjusted. The largest employment gains took place in services, construction, and wholesale and retail trade. The number of payroll jobs has grown by 1.2 million thus far this year. (See table B-1.)

About half of the over-the-month increase was in the services industry, which added 79,000 jobs in July. Both the June and July gains in this industry were somewhat less than those which occurred earlier this year. Most of the July increase again took place in business (mostly in its personnel supply component), health, and social services.

Elsewhere in the service-producing sector, retail trade employment rose by 33,000 in July, with continued strong growth in eating and drinking places. Wholesale trade employment increased by 17,000, with its durable goods distribution component showing its largest gain since January. Employment in the finance industry rose by 14,000 in July, while real estate employment continued to show weakness despite general improvement in the housing market.

State government gained 23,000 jobs, following 2 months of little change. Employment in local governments fell by 16,000, in spite of some gains in Federally-funded summer jobs for youth programs. Federal government employment edged down in July, continuing a string of losses totaling 70,000 so far this year.

In the goods-producing sector, construction added 24,000 jobs in July, reflecting some recent improvement in homebuilding activity. Mining employment continued to edge down, primarily as the result of additional coal miners going on strike. However, employment in oil and gas extraction edged up in July and has regained 9,000 jobs since March.

Manufacturing employment showed a further decline in July, but it was substantially smaller than those in recent months. Decreases were reported in the industrial machinery, aircraft, fabricated metal products, and paper industries, which were partially offset by small gains in a number of industries. At the more detailed level of 139 manufacturing industries, more gained than lost jobs in July (table B-6).

Weekly Hours (Establishment Survey Data)

The average workweek for production or nonsupervisory workers on private nonfarm payrolls edged up 0.1 hour to 34.5 hours in July, seasonally adjusted. The manufacturing workweek increased by 0.2 hour to 41.4 hours, a return to the May level. Factory overtime held steady at 4.0 hours. Manufacturing hours and overtime are at exceptionally high levels. (See table B-2.)

The index of aggregate weekly hours of private production or nonsupervisory workers on nonfarm payrolls was up 0.3 percent to 124.0 (1982=100) in July, seasonally adjusted. The manufacturing index rose by 0.2 percent to 101.0, following a decline of 0.6 percent the previous month. (See table B-5.)

Hourly and Weekly Earnings (Establishment Survey Data)

Average hourly earnings of private production or nonsupervisory workers on nonfarm payrolls edged up 0.2 percent to \$10.82 in July, seasonally adjusted, offsetting the prior month's decline. Weekly earnings increased 0.5 percent to \$373.29. Before seasonal adjustment, average hourly earnings were unchanged from the June figure of \$10.76 and average weekly earnings rose by \$2.15 to \$374.45 in July. Over the year, hourly earnings increased by 2.4 percent and weekly earnings by 3.0 percent. (See table B-3.)

The Employment Situation for August 1993 will be released on Friday, September 3, 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.

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					
	July 1992	June 1993	July 1993	July 1992	Mar. 1993	Apr. 1993	May 1993	June 1993	July 1993
TOTAL									
Civilian noninstitutional population	191,622	193,456	193,633	191,622	192,959	193,126	193,283	193,456	193,633
Civilian labor force	129,600	129,839	130,324	127,350	127,429	127,341	128,131	128,127	128,070
Participation rate	67.6	67.1	67.3	66.5	66.0	65.9	66.3	66.2	66.1
Employed	119,754	120,586	121,323	117,722	118,565	118,416	119,273	119,219	119,301
Employment-population ratio	62.5	62.3	62.7	61.4	61.4	61.3	61.7	61.6	61.6
Agriculture	3,683	3,460	3,464	3,207	3,082	3,060	3,070	3,024	3,039
Nonagricultural industries	116,071	117,126	117,859	114,515	115,483	115,356	116,203	116,195	116,262
Unemployed	9,845	9,252	9,002	9,628	8,864	8,925	8,858	8,908	8,769
Unemployment rate	7.6	7.1	6.9	7.8	7.0	7.0	6.9	7.0	6.8
Not in labor force	62,023	63,617	63,309	64,272	65,530	65,785	65,152	65,329	65,563
Men, 16 years and over									
Civilian noninstitutional population	91,563	92,573	92,669	91,563	92,304	92,393	92,479	92,573	92,669
Civilian labor force	70,781	70,851	71,220	69,315	69,493	69,435	69,717	69,759	69,739
Participation rate	77.3	76.5	76.9	75.7	75.3	75.2	75.4	75.4	75.3
Employed	65,455	65,731	66,313	63,830	64,332	64,356	64,726	64,683	64,682
Employment-population ratio	71.5	71.0	71.6	69.7	69.7	69.7	70.0	69.9	69.8
Unemployed	5,306	5,120	4,907	5,485	5,160	5,079	4,992	5,075	5,057
Unemployment rate	7.5	7.2	6.9	7.9	7.4	7.3	7.2	7.3	7.3
Men, 20 years and over									
Civilian noninstitutional population	84,944	85,872	85,950	84,944	85,664	85,731	85,818	85,872	85,950
Civilian labor force	66,249	66,601	66,663	65,782	65,901	65,819	66,157	66,143	66,136
Participation rate	78.0	77.6	77.6	77.4	76.9	76.8	77.1	77.0	76.9
Employed	61,845	62,486	62,624	61,070	61,466	61,579	61,892	61,847	61,816
Employment-population ratio	72.8	72.8	72.9	71.9	71.8	71.8	72.1	72.0	71.9
Agriculture	2,589	2,433	2,440	2,359	2,248	2,273	2,237	2,212	2,228
Nonagricultural industries	59,256	60,053	60,184	58,711	59,218	59,305	59,655	59,636	59,588
Unemployed	4,404	4,115	4,039	4,712	4,435	4,240	4,266	4,295	4,320
Unemployment rate	6.6	6.2	6.1	7.2	6.7	6.4	6.4	6.5	6.5
Women, 16 years and over									
Civilian noninstitutional population	100,060	100,883	100,965	100,060	100,654	100,733	100,805	100,883	100,965
Civilian labor force	58,839	58,988	59,104	58,035	57,936	57,907	58,413	58,368	58,331
Participation rate	58.8	58.5	58.5	58.0	57.6	57.5	57.9	57.9	57.8
Employed	54,300	54,855	55,010	53,892	54,233	54,060	54,547	54,535	54,618
Employment-population ratio	54.3	54.4	54.5	53.9	53.9	53.7	54.1	54.1	54.1
Unemployed	4,539	4,132	4,094	4,143	3,704	3,846	3,866	3,833	3,712
Unemployment rate	7.7	7.0	6.9	7.1	6.4	6.6	6.6	6.6	6.4
Women, 20 years and over									
Civilian noninstitutional population	93,562	94,315	94,425	93,562	94,148	94,214	94,264	94,315	94,425
Civilian labor force	54,813	55,226	55,010	54,834	54,779	54,704	55,020	55,169	55,053
Participation rate	58.6	58.6	58.3	58.6	58.2	58.1	58.4	58.5	58.3
Employed	51,069	51,894	51,610	51,307	51,668	51,433	51,801	51,903	51,854
Employment-population ratio	54.6	55.0	54.7	54.8	54.9	54.6	55.0	55.0	54.9
Agriculture	682	685	686	617	618	576	594	591	623
Nonagricultural industries	50,387	51,209	50,924	50,690	51,050	50,856	51,207	51,312	51,231
Unemployed	3,744	3,332	3,400	3,527	3,111	3,271	3,219	3,267	3,198
Unemployment rate	6.8	6.0	6.2	6.4	5.7	6.0	5.9	5.9	5.8
Both sexes, 16 to 19 years									
Civilian noninstitutional population	13,116	13,270	13,258	13,116	13,147	13,181	13,203	13,270	13,258
Civilian labor force	8,538	8,012	8,652	6,734	6,749	6,819	6,953	6,815	6,881
Participation rate	65.1	60.4	65.3	51.3	51.3	51.7	52.7	51.4	51.9
Employed	6,841	6,206	7,089	5,345	5,431	5,405	5,580	5,469	5,630
Employment-population ratio	52.2	46.8	53.5	40.8	41.3	41.0	42.3	41.2	42.5
Agriculture	412	342	338	231	216	211	239	221	188
Nonagricultural industries	6,429	5,864	6,751	5,114	5,215	5,194	5,341	5,248	5,442
Unemployed	1,697	1,806	1,563	1,389	1,318	1,414	1,373	1,346	1,251
Unemployment rate	19.9	22.5	18.1	20.6	19.5	20.7	19.7	19.8	18.2

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					
	July 1992	June 1993	July 1993	July 1992	Mar. 1993	Apr. 1993	May 1993	June 1993	July 1993
WHITE									
Civilian noninstitutional population	162,682	163,857	163,971	162,682	163,543	163,649	163,748	163,857	163,971
Civilian labor force	110,481	110,882	111,139	108,783	108,998	108,589	109,277	109,484	109,381
Participation rate	67.9	67.7	67.8	66.9	66.6	66.4	66.7	66.8	66.7
Employed	103,201	104,063	104,472	101,558	102,339	102,035	102,675	102,784	102,790
Employment-population ratio	63.4	63.5	63.7	62.4	62.6	62.3	62.7	62.7	62.7
Unemployed	7,280	6,819	6,667	7,225	6,659	6,554	6,602	6,700	6,591
Unemployment rate	6.6	6.1	6.0	6.6	6.1	6.0	6.0	6.1	6.0
Men, 20 years and over									
Civilian labor force	57,284	57,594	57,545	56,927	57,070	56,895	57,073	57,172	57,110
Participation rate	78.4	78.2	78.0	77.9	77.6	77.3	77.5	77.6	77.4
Employed	53,956	54,512	54,468	53,310	53,656	53,667	53,834	53,919	53,769
Employment-population ratio	73.8	74.0	73.9	73.0	72.9	73.1	73.1	73.2	72.9
Unemployed	3,328	3,081	3,077	3,617	3,414	3,228	3,240	3,253	3,341
Unemployment rate	5.8	5.4	5.3	6.4	6.0	5.7	5.7	5.7	5.9
Women, 20 years and over									
Civilian labor force	46,055	46,534	46,364	46,162	46,142	45,908	46,321	46,556	46,486
Participation rate	58.2	58.5	58.2	58.3	58.1	57.7	58.2	58.5	58.4
Employed	43,294	44,061	43,872	43,557	43,839	43,564	43,943	44,061	44,137
Employment-population ratio	54.7	55.3	55.1	55.0	55.2	54.8	55.2	55.3	55.4
Unemployed	2,761	2,473	2,492	2,605	2,303	2,345	2,377	2,495	2,349
Unemployment rate	6.0	5.3	5.4	5.6	5.0	5.1	5.1	5.4	5.1
Both sexes, 16 to 19 years									
Civilian labor force	7,142	6,754	7,230	5,694	5,786	5,785	5,683	5,755	5,785
Participation rate	68.3	63.9	68.4	54.4	54.9	54.9	55.7	54.5	54.7
Employed	5,951	5,490	6,133	4,691	4,844	4,804	4,898	4,804	4,884
Employment-population ratio	56.9	52.0	58.0	44.9	46.0	45.6	46.4	45.5	46.2
Unemployed	1,191	1,264	1,098	1,003	942	981	985	951	901
Unemployment rate	16.7	18.7	15.2	17.6	16.3	17.0	16.7	16.5	15.6
Men	17.0	20.3	16.5	18.8	16.5	19.2	17.0	19.0	17.8
Women	16.3	16.9	13.7	16.3	16.0	14.5	16.5	13.8	13.1
BLACK									
Civilian noninstitutional population	21,966	22,313	22,346	21,966	22,217	22,249	22,280	22,313	22,346
Civilian labor force	14,428	14,192	14,371	13,995	13,834	13,872	13,955	13,921	13,930
Participation rate	65.7	63.6	64.3	63.7	62.3	62.4	62.6	62.4	62.3
Employed	12,283	12,150	12,448	11,979	11,962	11,959	12,157	12,068	12,134
Employment-population ratio	55.9	54.5	55.7	54.5	53.8	53.7	54.6	54.1	54.3
Unemployed	2,145	2,042	1,923	2,016	1,871	1,913	1,798	1,854	1,796
Unemployment rate	14.9	14.4	13.4	14.4	13.5	13.8	12.9	13.3	12.9
Men, 20 years and over									
Civilian labor force	6,557	6,553	6,592	6,481	6,491	6,412	6,485	6,494	6,515
Participation rate	74.0	72.6	72.9	73.1	72.3	71.3	72.0	71.9	72.0
Employed	5,680	5,714	5,835	5,602	5,640	5,597	5,699	5,689	5,754
Employment-population ratio	64.1	63.3	64.5	63.2	62.8	62.2	63.2	62.8	63.6
Unemployed	876	839	757	879	851	815	786	826	761
Unemployment rate	13.4	12.8	11.5	13.6	13.1	12.7	12.1	12.7	11.7
Women, 20 years and over									
Civilian labor force	6,772	6,675	6,653	6,716	6,584	6,659	6,832	6,662	6,593
Participation rate	61.4	59.6	59.4	60.9	59.1	59.6	59.3	59.5	58.8
Employed	5,924	5,933	5,880	5,902	5,897	5,936	5,958	5,951	5,851
Employment-population ratio	53.7	53.0	52.5	53.5	52.9	53.2	53.3	53.2	52.2
Unemployed	848	742	773	814	687	723	674	711	742
Unemployment rate	12.5	11.1	11.6	12.1	10.4	10.9	10.2	10.7	11.3
Both sexes, 16 to 19 years									
Civilian labor force	1,100	964	1,125	798	758	801	838	765	822
Participation rate	53.2	46.1	53.7	38.6	36.3	38.4	40.1	36.6	39.2
Employed	679	504	733	475	425	426	500	448	529
Employment-population ratio	32.9	24.1	35.0	23.0	20.4	20.4	23.9	21.4	25.3
Unemployed	421	460	392	323	333	375	338	317	293
Unemployment rate	38.3	47.7	34.9	40.5	43.9	46.8	40.3	41.4	35.6
Men	37.6	44.3	33.8	42.3	45.4	47.9	40.3	36.9	37.1
Women	39.1	51.8	36.1	38.4	42.0	45.3	40.4	46.6	33.9

See footnotes at end of table.

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

(Numbers in thousands)

Employment status, race, sex, age, and Hispanic origin	Not seasonally adjusted			Seasonally adjusted ¹					
	July 1992	June 1993	July 1993	July 1992	Mar. 1993	Apr. 1993	May 1993	June 1993	July 1993
HISPANIC ORIGIN									
Civilian noninstitutional population	15,263	15,729	15,777	15,263	15,585	15,635	15,681	15,729	15,777
Civilian labor force	10,381	10,419	10,573	10,150	10,343	10,210	10,232	10,255	10,348
Participation rate	68.0	66.2	67.0	66.5	66.4	65.3	65.2	65.2	65.6
Employed	9,128	9,362	9,405	8,955	9,166	9,148	9,239	9,206	9,221
Employment-population ratio	59.8	59.5	59.6	58.7	58.8	58.5	58.9	58.5	58.4
Unemployed	1,252	1,056	1,169	1,195	1,177	1,062	993	1,050	1,127
Unemployment rate	12.1	10.1	11.1	11.8	11.4	10.4	9.7	10.2	10.9

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					
	July 1992	June 1993	July 1993	July 1992	Mar. 1993	Apr. 1993	May 1993	June 1993	July 1993
CHARACTERISTIC									
Civilian employed, 16 years and over	119,754	120,586	121,323	117,722	118,565	118,416	119,273	119,219	119,301
Married men, spouse present	40,329	41,085	40,964	40,252	40,902	41,002	41,188	41,044	40,882
Married women, spouse present	29,895	30,238	29,898	30,269	30,669	30,171	30,401	30,329	30,261
Women who maintain families	6,553	6,773	6,809	6,565	6,792	6,942	6,826	6,780	6,823
OCCUPATION									
Managerial and professional specialty	30,618	31,878	31,962	30,995	32,272	31,682	32,056	32,149	32,361
Technical, sales, and administrative support	37,181	37,172	37,446	36,988	36,332	36,403	36,785	36,877	37,223
Service occupations	16,593	16,813	16,986	16,017	16,436	16,505	16,666	16,532	16,396
Precision production, craft, and repair	13,684	13,698	13,686	13,275	12,867	13,086	13,324	13,469	13,236
Operators, fabricators, and laborers	17,497	17,118	17,276	16,993	17,175	17,232	17,087	16,870	16,798
Farming, forestry, and fishing	4,181	3,906	3,967	3,452	3,385	3,288	3,356	3,280	3,279
INDUSTRY AND CLASS OF WORKER									
Agriculture:									
Wage and salary workers	1,995	1,876	1,886	1,712	1,568	1,632	1,586	1,584	1,619
Self-employed workers	1,539	1,446	1,460	1,392	1,377	1,324	1,368	1,335	1,320
Unpaid family workers	149	138	118	111	130	105	111	100	89
Nonagricultural industries:									
Wage and salary workers	107,108	107,773	108,465	105,619	106,447	106,055	106,777	106,870	106,924
Government	17,771	18,202	17,921	18,275	18,536	18,471	18,604	18,611	18,399
Private industries	69,337	89,571	90,544	87,344	87,911	87,583	88,173	88,258	88,524
Private households	1,404	1,184	1,228	1,232	1,143	1,113	1,089	1,043	1,075
Other industries	87,933	88,387	89,316	86,112	86,769	86,470	87,084	87,215	87,449
Self-employed workers	8,700	9,201	9,182	8,663	8,832	8,950	9,246	9,164	9,118
Unpaid family workers	263	151	212	250	206	234	193	148	199
PERSONS AT WORK PART TIME¹									
All industries:									
Part time for economic reasons	6,906	6,828	7,073	6,342	6,194	6,458	6,580	6,322	6,489
Slack work	3,278	3,294	3,071	3,283	3,039	3,128	3,206	3,417	3,050
Could only find part-time work	3,296	3,143	3,621	2,740	2,855	3,000	3,034	2,698	3,033
Voluntary part time	12,562	13,957	12,763	14,945	14,799	14,529	15,034	15,612	15,140
Nonagricultural industries:									
Part time for economic reasons	6,597	6,584	6,793	6,069	5,965	6,238	6,268	6,176	6,255
Slack work	3,121	3,151	2,906	3,123	2,887	2,963	3,028	3,272	2,880
Could only find part-time work	3,159	3,047	3,517	2,659	2,781	2,904	2,919	2,631	2,983
Voluntary part time	12,077	13,487	12,316	14,491	14,319	14,129	14,556	15,205	14,714

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					
	July 1992	June 1993	July 1993	July 1992	Mar. 1993	Apr. 1993	May 1993	June 1993	July 1993
CHARACTERISTIC									
Total, 16 years and over	9,628	8,908	8,769	7.6	7.0	7.0	6.9	7.0	6.8
Men, 20 years and over	4,712	4,295	4,320	7.2	6.7	6.4	6.4	6.5	6.5
Women, 20 years and over	3,527	3,267	3,198	6.4	5.7	6.0	5.9	5.9	5.8
Both sexes, 16 to 19 years	1,389	1,346	1,251	20.6	19.5	20.7	19.7	19.8	19.2
Married men, spouse present	2,224	1,881	1,950	5.2	4.7	4.5	4.5	4.4	4.6
Married women, spouse present	1,664	1,507	1,499	5.2	4.3	4.8	4.5	4.7	4.7
Women who maintain families	756	733	739	10.3	9.0	9.6	9.9	9.8	9.8
Full-time workers	8,017	7,227	7,331	7.3	6.6	6.6	6.6	6.6	6.7
Part-time workers	1,658	1,627	1,502	9.2	8.9	9.7	8.4	8.9	8.3
Labor force time lost ²	—	—	—	8.4	7.9	7.8	7.9	7.8	7.8
OCCUPATION³									
Managerial and professional specialty	1,008	916	876	3.1	3.1	3.0	3.1	2.8	2.6
Technical, sales, and administrative support	2,361	2,220	2,082	6.0	5.1	5.4	5.3	5.7	5.3
Precision production, craft, and repair	1,248	1,226	1,267	8.6	8.4	8.7	8.0	8.3	8.7
Operators, fabricators, and laborers	2,178	1,902	1,916	11.4	10.3	9.7	9.9	10.1	10.2
Farming, forestry, and fishing	321	273	292	8.5	8.3	8.6	7.4	7.7	8.2
INDUSTRY									
Nonagricultural private wage and salary workers	7,426	6,832	6,728	7.8	7.2	7.2	7.2	7.2	7.1
Goods-producing industries	2,814	2,481	2,570	10.1	9.0	8.9	9.0	9.2	9.4
Mining	69	51	42	9.9	5.5	8.6	10.9	7.1	5.9
Construction	1,011	931	1,017	17.0	15.3	14.5	15.4	15.5	16.8
Manufacturing	1,734	1,499	1,510	8.2	7.3	7.2	7.1	7.4	7.4
Durable goods	1,010	883	812	8.4	7.0	7.2	7.0	7.6	6.9
Nondurable goods	724	616	699	8.0	7.6	7.3	7.3	7.1	8.0
Service-producing industries	4,612	4,350	4,158	6.9	6.4	6.6	6.4	6.4	6.1
Transportation and public utilities	377	298	325	5.7	4.9	5.0	5.5	4.3	4.8
Wholesale and retail trade	2,081	1,947	1,853	8.5	7.9	8.3	8.2	7.9	7.4
Finance and service industries	2,154	2,105	1,980	6.0	5.7	5.7	5.4	5.8	5.5
Government workers	640	667	668	3.4	3.6	3.4	3.1	3.5	3.5
Agricultural wage and salary workers	273	213	217	13.8	12.1	11.2	10.4	11.9	11.8

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					
	July 1992	June 1993	July 1993	July 1992	Mar. 1993	Apr. 1993	May 1993	June 1993	July 1993
DURATION									
Less than 5 weeks	3,589	3,935	3,474	3,373	3,102	3,355	3,315	3,282	3,268
5 to 14 weeks	2,893	2,368	2,671	2,776	2,566	2,496	2,482	2,789	2,539
15 weeks and over	3,363	2,949	2,858	3,547	3,073	2,926	3,004	2,849	3,037
15 to 26 weeks	1,223	1,178	1,072	1,459	1,259	1,276	1,261	1,146	1,291
27 weeks and over	2,140	1,771	1,785	2,088	1,814	1,650	1,743	1,703	1,747
Average (mean) duration, in weeks	17.4	17.1	17.0	18.3	17.5	17.4	17.6	17.6	17.9
Median duration, in weeks	7.7	6.6	7.3	8.6	8.3	8.5	8.1	8.1	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	36.5	42.5	38.6	34.8	35.5	38.2	37.7	36.8	37.0
5 to 14 weeks	29.4	25.6	29.7	28.6	29.4	28.4	28.2	31.3	28.7
15 weeks and over	34.2	31.9	31.7	36.6	35.2	33.3	34.1	31.9	34.3
15 to 26 weeks	12.4	12.7	11.9	15.0	14.4	14.5	14.3	12.9	14.6
27 weeks and over	21.7	19.1	19.8	21.5	20.7	18.8	19.8	19.1	19.7

Table A-6. Reason for unemployment

(Numbers in thousands)

Reason	Not seasonally adjusted			Seasonally adjusted					
	July 1992	June 1993	July 1993	July 1992	Mar. 1993	Apr. 1993	May 1993	June 1993	July 1993
NUMBER OF UNEMPLOYED									
Job losers	5,114	4,559	4,652	5,462	4,812	4,821	4,690	4,660	4,954
On layoff	1,133	985	1,071	1,296	1,078	1,036	1,155	1,144	1,214
Other job losers	3,981	3,574	3,581	4,166	3,735	3,785	3,536	3,716	3,740
Job leavers	1,076	924	969	1,003	1,096	1,007	967	945	906
Reentrants	2,396	2,463	2,217	2,273	2,047	2,172	2,294	2,223	2,113
New entrants	1,259	1,307	1,164	958	930	940	906	866	864
PERCENT DISTRIBUTION									
Total unemployed	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Job losers	51.9	49.3	51.7	56.3	54.2	53.9	52.9	54.6	56.1
On layoff	11.5	10.6	11.9	13.4	12.1	11.6	13.0	12.9	13.7
Other job losers	40.4	38.6	39.8	43.0	42.0	42.3	39.9	41.8	42.3
Job leavers	10.9	10.0	10.8	10.3	12.3	11.3	10.9	10.6	10.2
Reentrants	24.3	25.6	24.6	23.4	23.0	24.3	25.9	25.0	23.9
New entrants	12.8	14.1	12.9	9.9	10.5	10.5	10.2	9.7	9.8
UNEMPLOYED AS A PERCENT OF THE CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE									
Job losers	3.9	3.5	3.6	4.3	3.8	3.8	3.7	3.8	3.9
Job leavers8	.7	.7	.8	.9	.8	.8	.7	.7
Reentrants	1.8	1.9	1.7	1.8	1.6	1.7	1.8	1.7	1.7
New entrants	1.0	1.0	.9	.8	.7	.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		
	II	III	IV	I	II	May	June	July
U-1 Persons unemployed 15 weeks or longer as a percent of the civilian labor force	2.6	2.8	2.8	2.5	2.3	2.3	2.2	2.4
U-2 Job losers as a percent of the civilian labor force	4.2	4.3	4.1	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.8	3.9
U-3 Unemployed persons 25 years and over as a percent of the civilian labor force for persons 25 years and over	6.2	6.2	6.1	5.7	5.6	5.5	5.8	5.6
U-4 Unemployed full-time jobseekers as a percent of the full-time civilian labor force	7.2	7.3	7.0	6.7	6.6	6.6	6.6	6.7
U-5a Total unemployed as a percent of the labor force, including the resident Armed Forces	7.4	7.4	7.2	6.9	6.9	6.8	6.9	6.8
U-5b Total unemployed as a percent of the civilian labor force	7.5	7.5	7.3	7.0	7.0	6.9	7.0	6.8
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	10.0	10.1	9.9	9.5	9.5	9.5	9.4	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	10.8	11.0	10.7	10.3	10.4	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					
	July 1992	June 1993	July 1993	July 1992	Mar. 1993	Apr. 1993	May 1993	June 1993	July 1993
Total, 16 years and over	9,628	8,908	8,769	7.6	7.0	7.0	6.9	7.0	6.8
16 to 24 years	2,965	2,758	2,687	14.5	13.6	14.0	14.2	13.5	13.1
16 to 19 years	1,389	1,346	1,251	20.6	19.5	20.7	19.7	19.8	18.2
16 to 17 years	628	639	546	23.6	24.3	22.9	21.1	23.8	20.2
18 to 19 years	760	703	704	18.7	16.4	19.4	19.2	17.2	17.0
20 to 24 years	1,596	1,412	1,436	11.6	10.6	10.8	11.4	10.4	10.6
25 years and over	6,631	6,204	6,073	6.2	5.7	5.7	5.5	5.8	5.6
25 to 54 years	5,840	5,516	5,451	6.4	5.9	5.9	5.7	6.0	5.9
55 years and over	820	680	656	5.3	4.2	4.1	4.2	4.3	4.3
Men, 16 years and over	5,485	5,075	5,057	7.9	7.4	7.3	7.2	7.3	7.3
16 to 24 years	1,670	1,590	1,546	15.5	14.4	15.5	15.0	14.8	14.4
16 to 19 years	773	780	737	21.9	20.2	23.2	20.4	21.6	20.5
16 to 17 years	342	401	323	24.9	24.1	24.4	22.6	27.4	22.5
18 to 19 years	429	380	414	20.0	17.7	22.3	19.5	17.9	19.4
20 to 24 years	897	810	809	12.4	11.5	11.5	12.4	11.4	11.3
25 years and over	3,807	3,496	3,503	6.5	6.1	5.8	5.7	5.9	5.9
25 to 54 years	3,328	3,099	3,091	6.7	6.3	6.0	5.9	6.2	6.1
55 years and over	489	364	420	5.6	4.8	4.5	4.7	4.2	4.9
Women, 16 years and over	4,143	3,833	3,712	7.1	6.4	6.6	6.6	6.6	6.4
16 to 24 years	1,315	1,168	1,141	13.5	12.7	12.4	13.3	12.0	11.7
16 to 19 years	616	566	514	19.2	18.8	18.0	19.1	17.7	15.7
16 to 17 years	286	238	223	22.2	24.6	21.2	19.5	19.4	17.6
18 to 19 years	331	323	290	17.3	15.0	16.1	18.9	16.4	14.5
20 to 24 years	699	602	627	10.7	9.7	9.6	10.2	9.3	9.7
25 years and over	2,824	2,708	2,570	5.8	5.1	5.4	5.3	5.6	5.3
25 to 54 years	2,512	2,417	2,361	6.0	5.4	5.7	5.5	5.8	5.6
55 years and over	331	296	237	4.9	3.4	3.7	3.6	4.3	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			
	July 1992	July 1993					Number		Percent of labor force	
	July 1992	July 1993	July 1992	July 1993	July 1992	July 1993	July 1992	July 1993	July 1992	July 1993
VIETNAM-ERA VETERANS										
Total, 35 years and over	7,865	7,913	7,081	7,055	6,723	6,720	358	336	5.1	4.8
35 to 49 years	6,249	5,919	5,877	5,535	5,581	5,262	295	273	5.0	4.9
35 to 39 years	926	719	863	670	795	639	68	32	7.9	4.7
40 to 44 years	2,663	2,257	2,533	2,116	2,402	2,012	131	105	5.2	5.0
45 to 49 years	2,660	2,943	2,480	2,748	2,385	2,612	96	137	3.9	5.0
50 years and over	1,616	1,994	1,204	1,520	1,142	1,458	62	62	5.2	4.1
NONVETERANS										
Total, 35 to 49 years	19,485	20,394	18,159	18,991	17,149	18,048	1,011	943	5.6	5.0
35 to 39 years	8,803	9,008	8,314	8,524	7,820	8,065	494	459	5.9	5.4
40 to 44 years	6,228	6,789	5,818	6,321	5,535	6,024	283	297	4.9	4.7
45 to 49 years	4,455	4,596	4,027	4,146	3,794	3,959	233	187	5.8	4.5

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					
	July 1992	June 1993	July 1993	July 1992	Mar. 1993	Apr. 1993	May 1993	June 1993	July 1993
California									
Civilian noninstitutional population	22,943	23,354	23,377	22,943	23,291	23,312	23,332	23,354	23,377
Civilian labor force	15,456	15,314	15,591	15,247	15,342	15,330	15,342	15,202	15,400
Employed	14,023	13,867	14,047	13,881	13,894	14,017	14,003	13,816	13,897
Unemployed	1,433	1,446	1,544	1,386	1,447	1,312	1,339	1,387	1,503
Unemployment rate	9.3	9.4	9.9	9.1	9.4	8.6	8.7	9.1	9.8
Florida									
Civilian noninstitutional population	10,603	10,802	10,813	10,603	10,769	10,780	10,790	10,802	10,813
Civilian labor force	6,735	6,853	6,810	6,620	6,668	6,690	6,790	6,803	6,686
Employed	6,133	6,329	6,294	6,062	6,206	6,246	6,299	6,324	6,217
Unemployed	602	524	516	558	462	443	491	479	470
Unemployment rate	8.9	7.6	7.6	8.4	6.9	6.6	7.2	7.0	7.0
Illinois									
Civilian noninstitutional population	8,966	9,019	9,025	8,966	9,004	9,009	9,014	9,019	9,025
Civilian labor force	6,208	6,258	6,245	6,099	6,069	6,030	6,171	6,159	6,131
Employed	5,710	5,732	5,812	5,598	5,560	5,540	5,659	5,665	5,691
Unemployed	498	526	433	501	510	490	512	494	440
Unemployment rate	8.0	8.4	6.9	8.2	8.4	8.1	8.3	8.0	7.2
Massachusetts									
Civilian noninstitutional population	4,629	4,633	4,632	4,629	4,637	4,635	4,634	4,633	4,632
Civilian labor force	3,202	3,196	3,163	3,144	3,170	3,121	3,130	3,137	3,107
Employed	2,923	2,992	2,954	2,881	2,966	2,919	2,920	2,950	2,910
Unemployed	278	204	208	263	204	202	210	187	197
Unemployment rate	8.7	6.4	6.6	8.4	6.4	6.5	6.7	6.0	6.3
Michigan									
Civilian noninstitutional population	7,037	7,064	7,067	7,037	7,056	7,059	7,061	7,064	7,067
Civilian labor force	4,701	4,778	4,789	4,629	4,548	4,632	4,683	4,725	4,709
Employed	4,253	4,425	4,416	4,206	4,259	4,324	4,356	4,380	4,364
Unemployed	448	353	373	423	289	308	328	346	345
Unemployment rate	9.5	7.4	7.8	9.1	6.3	6.7	7.0	7.3	7.3
New Jersey									
Civilian noninstitutional population	6,028	6,034	6,035	6,028	6,030	6,031	6,032	6,034	6,035
Civilian labor force	4,057	4,035	3,992	3,990	3,922	3,934	4,001	3,985	3,913
Employed	3,657	3,751	3,702	3,607	3,597	3,576	3,706	3,711	3,641
Unemployed	400	284	290	383	325	358	295	274	271
Unemployment rate	9.9	7.0	7.3	9.6	8.3	9.1	7.4	6.9	6.9
New York									
Civilian noninstitutional population	13,807	13,823	13,824	13,807	13,821	13,822	13,822	13,823	13,824
Civilian labor force	8,694	8,637	8,641	8,547	8,614	8,559	8,571	8,491	8,511
Employed	7,895	7,969	7,997	7,749	7,985	7,960	7,926	7,825	7,871
Unemployed	798	669	644	798	629	598	645	666	640
Unemployment rate	9.2	7.7	7.4	9.3	7.3	7.0	7.5	7.8	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					
	July 1992	June 1993	July 1993	July 1992	Mar. 1993	Apr. 1993	May 1993	June 1993	July 1993
North Carolina									
Civilian noninstitutional population	5,129	5,197	5,205	5,129	5,176	5,183	5,190	5,197	5,205
Civilian labor force	3,593	3,558	3,561	3,506	3,506	3,504	3,527	3,504	3,476
Employed	3,364	3,352	3,387	3,291	3,319	3,311	3,349	3,315	3,319
Unemployed	229	205	173	215	187	193	178	189	158
Unemployment rate	6.4	5.8	4.9	6.1	5.3	5.5	5.1	5.4	4.5
Ohio									
Civilian noninstitutional population	8,341	8,384	8,391	8,341	8,367	8,373	8,378	8,384	8,391
Civilian labor force	5,649	5,521	5,608	5,551	5,483	5,463	5,447	5,459	5,503
Employed	5,249	5,190	5,240	5,142	5,126	5,108	5,114	5,141	5,124
Unemployed	400	331	368	409	357	355	333	319	379
Unemployment rate	7.1	6.0	6.6	7.4	6.5	6.5	6.1	5.8	6.9
Pennsylvania									
Civilian noninstitutional population	9,443	9,478	9,482	9,443	9,469	9,472	9,475	9,478	9,482
Civilian labor force	6,059	6,052	6,110	5,977	5,975	5,948	6,013	5,977	6,029
Employed	5,594	5,640	5,663	5,523	5,564	5,553	5,588	5,564	5,592
Unemployed	465	412	447	454	411	394	425	413	438
Unemployment rate	7.7	6.8	7.3	7.6	6.9	6.6	7.1	6.9	7.3
Texas									
Civilian noninstitutional population	12,703	12,877	12,895	12,703	12,822	12,840	12,858	12,877	12,895
Civilian labor force	8,868	8,925	8,983	8,732	8,713	8,716	8,756	8,768	8,848
Employed	8,216	8,257	8,339	8,096	8,124	8,133	8,187	8,151	8,215
Unemployed	652	668	644	637	589	583	570	617	633
Unemployment rate	7.4	7.5	7.2	7.3	6.8	6.7	6.5	7.0	7.2

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					
	July 1992	May 1993	June 1993P	July 1993P	July 1992	Mar. 1993	Apr. 1993	May 1993	June 1993P	July 1993P
Total	108,353	110,521	111,046	110,024	108,605	109,565	109,820	110,058	110,102	110,264
Total private	90,654	91,325	92,130	92,168	89,934	90,777	91,020	91,239	91,265	91,423
Goods-producing industries	23,424	23,011	23,237	23,226	23,160	23,016	22,980	23,006	22,938	22,947
Mining ¹	638	602	601	603	628	600	600	602	596	594
Oil and gas extraction	350.0	336.0	341.2	347.1	346	334	335	338	340	343
Construction ¹	4,729	4,623	4,762	4,874	4,459	4,481	4,517	4,577	4,570	4,594
General building contractors	1,113.3	1,059.9	1,092.1	1,118.5	1,057	1,049	1,062	1,067	1,060	1,062
Manufacturing	18,057	17,786	17,874	17,749	18,073	17,935	17,863	17,827	17,772	17,759
Production workers	12,243	12,123	12,199	12,081	12,276	12,231	12,178	12,155	12,117	12,107
Durable goods	10,216	10,054	10,079	9,981	10,236	10,144	10,090	10,047	10,012	9,999
Production workers	6,767	6,729	6,754	6,662	6,798	6,783	6,745	6,718	6,698	6,689
Lumber and wood products	687.7	677.5	690.2	694.6	671	690	683	678	677	678
Furniture and fixtures	472.4	480.0	482.6	473.7	481	480	480	482	481	483
Stone, clay, and glass products	522.2	515.4	521.0	520.1	513	513	511	512	511	511
Primary metal industries	688.8	676.8	677.5	668.9	693	682	678	678	673	672
Blast furnaces and basic steel products	250.5	238.5	238.5	239.2	249	241	240	239	238	238
Fabricated metal products	1,312.6	1,308.2	1,313.5	1,294.1	1,321	1,320	1,316	1,310	1,306	1,302
Industrial machinery and equipment	1,917.1	1,906.0	1,908.4	1,886.7	1,924	1,904	1,904	1,902	1,901	1,894
Electronic and other electrical equipment	1,517.6	1,509.7	1,513.4	1,505.0	1,522	1,525	1,519	1,513	1,507	1,508
Transportation equipment	1,812.4	1,733.8	1,726.5	1,703.2	1,821	1,771	1,743	1,723	1,714	1,712
Motor vehicles and equipment	804.1	817.6	819.9	806.1	810	827	810	803	807	811
Aircraft and parts	608.4	547.4	540.3	532.2	609	563	558	550	541	533
Instruments and related products	923.8	884.5	882.4	878.2	923	896	892	886	880	877
Miscellaneous manufacturing	361.6	362.1	363.5	356.5	367	363	364	363	362	362
Nondurable goods	7,841	7,732	7,795	7,768	7,837	7,791	7,773	7,780	7,760	7,760
Production workers	5,476	5,394	5,445	5,419	5,478	5,448	5,433	5,437	5,419	5,418
Food and kindred products	1,704.2	1,612.0	1,646.6	1,681.7	1,666	1,658	1,651	1,650	1,645	1,644
Tobacco products	45.4	43.8	44.2	43.2	49	48	48	48	48	46
Textile mill products	668.3	669.1	671.0	662.3	674	669	670	670	667	668
Apparel and other textile products	993.4	989.3	990.7	963.3	1,016	992	987	988	983	984
Paper and allied products	691.3	679.7	687.7	681.4	688	684	682	682	682	677
Printing and publishing	1,500.2	1,504.7	1,503.3	1,499.3	1,504	1,503	1,503	1,506	1,502	1,502
Chemicals and allied products	1,088.1	1,075.2	1,083.1	1,082.9	1,083	1,078	1,074	1,077	1,076	1,078
Petroleum and coal products	162.2	156.7	158.4	158.6	159	156	156	156	155	155
Rubber and misc. plastics products	870.0	885.7	893.7	883.3	876	886	886	887	887	890
Leather and leather products	117.4	116.0	116.7	111.8	122	117	116	116	115	116
Service-producing industries	84,929	87,510	87,809	86,798	85,445	86,549	86,840	87,052	87,164	87,317
Transportation and public utilities	5,706	5,715	5,743	5,717	5,707	5,724	5,720	5,719	5,709	5,717
Transportation	3,468	3,515	3,529	3,494	3,487	3,513	3,513	3,515	3,508	3,512
Trucking and warehousing	1,624.0	1,613.5	1,634.5	1,648.0	1,608	1,627	1,629	1,630	1,623	1,632
Transportation by air	738.4	733.0	735.7	741.0	731	735	737	736	733	734
Communications and public utilities	2,238	2,200	2,214	2,223	2,220	2,211	2,207	2,204	2,201	2,205
Wholesale trade	6,076	6,122	6,154	6,168	6,037	6,103	6,110	6,125	6,112	6,129
Durable goods	3,485	3,489	3,510	3,520	3,464	3,482	3,488	3,489	3,489	3,499
Nondurable goods	2,591	2,633	2,644	2,648	2,573	2,621	2,622	2,636	2,623	2,630
Retail trade ¹	19,476	19,722	19,923	19,897	19,360	19,604	19,648	19,702	19,745	19,778
General merchandise stores	2,373.7	2,296.8	2,311.6	2,316.1	2,424	2,394	2,378	2,368	2,356	2,363
Food stores	3,193.1	3,188.5	3,233.2	3,235.7	3,177	3,198	3,199	3,205	3,217	3,220
Automotive dealers and service stations	2,002.0	2,028.1	2,047.8	2,062.5	1,973	2,018	2,021	2,026	2,028	2,032
Apparel and accessory stores	1,122.5	1,122.2	1,134.7	1,134.4	1,133	1,143	1,138	1,144	1,146	1,145
Eating and drinking places	6,767.0	6,973.4	7,084.4	7,050.6	6,609	6,743	6,803	6,843	6,865	6,885
Finance, insurance, and real estate	6,641	6,587	6,655	6,680	6,559	6,574	6,585	6,588	6,588	6,600
Finance	3,177	3,191	3,219	3,236	3,154	3,185	3,195	3,197	3,200	3,214
Depository institutions	2,116.6	2,106.2	2,124.0	2,132.3	2,101	2,111	2,113	2,110	2,107	2,117
Insurance	2,139	2,110	2,120	2,121	2,129	2,109	2,108	2,110	2,112	2,113
Real estate	1,325	1,286	1,316	1,323	1,276	1,280	1,282	1,281	1,276	1,273

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					
	July 1992	May 1993	June 1993P	July 1993P	July 1992	Mar. 1993	Apr. 1993	May 1993	June 1993P	July 1993P
Services ¹	29,331	30,168	30,418	30,480	29,111	28,756	29,977	30,099	30,173	30,252
Agricultural services	544.0	555.3	574.1	569.0	488	494	505	509	510	510
Hotels and other lodging places	1,684.6	1,578.3	1,660.9	1,693.9	1,574	1,563	1,564	1,572	1,580	1,582
Personal services	1,070.8	1,092.5	1,093.5	1,088.2	1,109	1,086	1,091	1,121	1,123	1,128
Business services	5,341.7	5,690.7	5,758.5	5,777.8	5,319	5,598	5,665	5,696	5,718	5,755
Personnel supply services	1,656.1	1,936.8	1,971.7	1,990.3	1,651	1,874	1,921	1,941	1,952	1,984
Auto repair, services, and parking	883.7	922.2	933.7	934.8	876	906	915	921	927	927
Miscellaneous repair services	349.8	352.6	357.2	361.7	346	352	353	354	356	357
Motion pictures	409.3	413.7	419.5	419.9	401	416	417	415	413	412
Amusement and recreation services	1,351.2	1,238.2	1,344.8	1,370.9	1,183	1,148	1,206	1,200	1,193	1,200
Health services	8,571.9	8,829.6	8,885.3	8,915.9	8,539	8,784	8,819	8,847	8,859	8,880
Hospitals	3,784.7	3,810.0	3,830.5	3,837.2	3,768	3,811	3,813	3,825	3,819	3,822
Legal services	930.7	924.2	947.7	947.7	914	928	930	931	930	930
Educational services	1,476.9	1,771.3	1,587.9	1,510.4	1,707	1,736	1,742	1,745	1,745	1,746
Social services	1,959.0	2,070.1	2,064.2	2,063.7	1,976	2,032	2,045	2,050	2,068	2,080
Museums and botanical and zoological gardens	79.7	78.2	82.0	83.0	73	73	75	76	76	76
Membership organizations	2,010.4	1,952.6	1,991.0	2,027.1	1,951	1,951	1,956	1,955	1,964	1,966
Engineering and management services	2,482.7	2,514.0	2,533.3	2,531.8	2,471	2,503	2,509	2,522	2,526	2,519
Government	17,699	19,196	18,916	17,856	18,671	18,788	18,800	18,819	18,837	18,841
Federal	2,995	2,918	2,933	2,930	2,962	2,938	2,923	2,912	2,901	2,898
State	4,183	4,524	4,334	4,244	4,415	4,443	4,458	4,462	4,459	4,482
Local	10,521	11,754	11,649	10,682	11,294	11,407	11,419	11,445	11,477	11,461

¹ Includes other industries, not shown separately.

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					
	July 1992	May 1993	June 1993 ^P	July 1993 ^P	July 1992	Mar. 1993	Apr. 1993	May 1993	June 1993 ^P	July 1993 ^P
Total private	34.6	34.6	34.6	34.8	34.3	34.2	34.4	34.7	34.4	34.5
Mining	43.1	44.3	44.1	43.6	43.8	43.4	44.3	44.6	44.1	44.4
Construction	38.9	39.2	39.3	39.5	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
Manufacturing	40.7	41.3	41.4	41.0	41.1	41.2	41.5	41.4	41.2	41.4
Overtime hours	3.7	4.0	4.1	4.0	3.8	4.0	4.2	4.1	4.0	4.0
Durable goods	41.2	42.0	42.1	41.6	41.6	42.0	42.2	42.0	41.9	42.0
Overtime hours	3.7	4.2	4.3	4.0	3.8	4.2	4.4	4.3	4.2	4.1
Lumber and wood products	40.6	40.8	40.9	40.7	40.8	40.6	40.5	40.6	40.5	40.8
Furniture and fixtures	39.7	39.4	39.8	39.8	39.9	40.1	40.0	39.7	39.6	40.0
Stone, clay, and glass products	42.7	43.1	43.3	42.8	42.4	42.2	42.5	42.8	42.7	42.5
Primary metal industries	43.1	43.6	43.8	43.5	43.1	43.9	44.2	43.6	43.4	43.5
Blast furnaces and basic steel products	44.0	44.0	44.5	45.0	43.6	44.4	44.7	44.1	44.1	44.6
Fabricated metal products	41.3	41.9	42.2	41.3	41.9	41.9	42.1	41.9	41.9	41.8
Industrial machinery and equipment	41.7	42.8	42.9	42.6	42.2	42.8	43.1	42.9	42.9	43.1
Electronic and other electrical equipment	40.6	41.5	41.5	41.3	41.3	41.6	41.8	41.8	41.4	42.0
Transportation equipment	41.1	43.0	43.0	41.9	41.6	42.7	42.9	42.7	42.4	42.4
Motor vehicles and equipment	41.9	44.7	44.6	42.6	42.4	44.3	45.2	44.0	43.4	43.1
Instruments and related products	40.4	41.0	41.3	40.5	41.2	41.1	41.3	41.3	41.2	41.3
Miscellaneous manufacturing	39.4	39.6	39.5	38.9	40.0	39.9	40.3	39.8	39.5	39.5
Nondurable goods	40.1	40.4	40.6	40.2	40.4	40.3	40.6	40.5	40.5	40.5
Overtime hours	3.8	3.7	3.9	3.9	3.8	3.8	4.0	3.9	3.9	3.9
Food and kindred products	40.2	40.2	40.5	40.7	40.4	40.4	40.7	40.4	40.6	40.9
Tobacco products	38.1	36.7	38.4	35.4	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
Textile mill products	40.8	41.6	41.8	40.8	41.2	40.1	41.9	41.7	41.3	41.2
Apparel and other textile products	37.0	37.2	37.5	36.8	37.3	37.2	37.1	37.3	37.2	37.1
Paper and allied products	43.3	43.5	43.5	43.1	43.5	43.5	43.7	43.7	43.5	43.3
Printing and publishing	37.7	37.8	38.0	38.0	38.1	38.1	38.4	38.2	38.4	38.4
Chemicals and allied products	42.7	43.1	43.0	43.0	43.1	42.8	42.9	43.3	43.0	43.4
Petroleum and coal products	43.4	44.7	44.2	43.8	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
Rubber and misc. plastics products	41.1	41.8	42.0	41.2	41.7	41.8	41.8	41.8	41.7	41.8
Leather and leather products	38.5	38.6	38.6	37.9	38.3	39.0	38.9	38.6	37.8	37.7
Transportation and public utilities	39.3	39.8	39.8	40.3	38.9	39.6	39.4	39.8	39.5	39.9
Wholesale trade	38.2	38.4	38.3	38.3	38.1	38.0	38.0	38.4	38.2	38.2
Retail trade	29.3	28.9	29.1	29.6	28.5	28.2	28.8	29.0	28.8	28.8
Finance, insurance, and real estate	35.6	36.2	35.6	35.6	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
Services	32.7	32.7	32.6	32.8	32.4	32.4	32.4	32.8	32.5	32.5

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

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

P = preliminary.

ESTABLISHMENT DATA

ESTABLISHMENT DATA

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

Industry	Average hourly earnings				Average weekly earnings			
	July 1992	May 1993	June 1993P	July 1993P	July 1992	May 1993	June 1993P	July 1993P
Total private	\$10.51	\$10.82	\$10.76	\$10.76	\$363.65	\$374.37	\$372.30	\$374.45
Seasonally adjusted	10.57	10.82	10.80	10.82	362.55	375.45	371.52	373.29
Mining	14.50	14.72	14.58	14.45	624.95	652.10	642.98	630.02
Construction	14.10	14.31	14.23	14.32	548.49	560.95	559.24	565.64
Manufacturing	11.47	11.72	11.72	11.75	466.83	484.04	485.21	481.75
Durable goods	12.03	12.31	12.31	12.31	495.64	517.02	518.25	512.10
Lumber and wood products	9.47	9.56	9.57	9.64	384.48	390.05	391.41	392.35
Furniture and fixtures	9.02	9.17	9.22	9.28	358.09	361.30	366.96	369.34
Stone, clay, and glass products	11.64	11.82	11.83	11.91	497.03	509.44	512.24	509.75
Primary metal industries	13.76	13.94	14.03	14.09	593.06	607.78	614.51	612.92
Blast furnaces and basic steel products	15.96	16.29	16.55	16.59	702.24	716.76	736.48	746.55
Fabricated metal products	11.40	11.69	11.71	11.67	470.82	489.81	494.16	481.97
Industrial machinery and equipment	12.47	12.65	12.67	12.78	520.00	541.42	543.54	544.43
Electronic and other electrical equipment	11.04	11.17	11.20	11.27	448.22	463.56	464.80	465.45
Transportation equipment	15.18	15.83	15.78	15.57	623.90	680.69	678.54	652.38
Motor vehicles and equipment	15.42	16.15	16.11	15.71	646.10	721.91	718.51	669.25
Instruments and related products	11.89	12.22	12.17	12.27	480.36	501.02	502.62	496.94
Miscellaneous manufacturing	9.13	9.32	9.33	9.39	359.72	369.07	368.54	365.27
Nondurable goods	10.75	10.96	10.96	11.04	431.08	442.78	444.98	443.81
Food and kindred products	10.18	10.46	10.45	10.48	409.24	420.49	423.23	426.54
Tobacco products	18.60	18.10	18.20	18.61	708.66	664.27	698.88	658.79
Textile mill products	8.60	8.86	8.87	8.87	350.88	368.58	370.77	361.90
Apparel and other textile products	6.94	7.06	7.07	7.02	256.78	262.63	265.13	258.34
Paper and allied products	13.11	13.36	13.39	13.52	567.66	581.16	582.47	582.71
Printing and publishing	11.76	11.83	11.84	11.95	443.35	447.17	449.92	454.10
Chemicals and allied products	14.55	14.77	14.75	14.83	621.29	636.59	634.25	637.69
Petroleum and coal products	17.74	18.57	18.45	18.41	769.92	830.08	815.49	806.36
Rubber and misc. plastics products	10.39	10.57	10.58	10.66	427.03	441.83	444.36	439.19
Leather and leather products	7.31	7.59	7.56	7.54	281.44	292.97	291.82	285.77
Transportation and public utilities	13.42	13.57	13.58	13.67	527.41	540.09	540.48	550.90
Wholesale trade	11.36	11.73	11.63	11.70	433.95	450.43	445.43	448.11
Retail trade	7.09	7.28	7.26	7.25	207.74	210.39	211.27	214.60
Finance, insurance, and real estate	10.72	11.34	11.20	11.26	381.63	410.51	398.72	400.86
Services	10.42	10.78	10.68	10.64	340.73	352.51	348.17	348.99

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	July 1992	Mar. 1993	Apr. 1993	May 1993	June 1993P	July 1993P	Percent change from: June 1993-July 1993
Total private:							
Current dollars	\$10.57	\$10.78	\$10.77	\$10.82	\$10.80	\$10.82	0.2
Constant (1982) dollars ²	7.40	7.39	7.36	7.39	7.37	N.A.	(3)
Mining	14.53	14.64	14.84	14.76	14.58	14.48	-7
Construction	14.15	14.28	14.28	14.34	14.32	14.36	.3
Manufacturing	11.46	11.66	11.71	11.71	11.71	11.74	.3
Excluding overtime ⁴	10.95	11.13	11.13	11.15	11.17	11.21	.4
Transportation and public utilities	13.43	13.64	13.61	13.62	13.65	13.68	.2
Wholesale trade	11.38	11.59	11.67	11.74	11.66	11.72	.5
Retail trade	7.13	7.27	7.25	7.29	7.28	7.29	.1
Finance, insurance, and real estate	10.77	11.11	11.15	11.34	11.26	11.32	.5
Services	10.54	10.76	10.73	10.80	10.78	10.77	-.1

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 -.3 percent from May 1993 to June

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					
	July 1992	May 1993	June 1993P	July 1993P	July 1992	Mar. 1993	Apr. 1993	May 1993	June 1993P	July 1993P
Total private	123.0	124.5	125.7	126.3	120.8	122.2	123.1	124.6	123.6	124.0
Goods-producing industries	102.9	102.9	104.4	103.6	102.0	101.9	102.2	102.8	102.0	102.5
Mining	55.5	53.8	53.5	52.8	55.3	52.5	53.5	54.2	53.0	52.8
Construction	129.3	127.3	132.0	136.7	118.5	118.8	119.3	124.5	123.1	125.2
Manufacturing	100.4	100.9	101.9	99.9	101.7	101.6	101.8	101.4	100.8	101.0
Durable goods	97.2	98.7	99.3	96.7	98.7	99.3	99.2	98.5	97.8	98.0
Lumber and wood products	121.4	120.3	123.0	123.1	118.6	122.1	120.1	119.6	119.1	120.2
Furniture and fixtures	116.0	117.5	119.2	116.3	119.2	119.4	119.1	118.9	118.3	119.5
Stone, clay, and glass products	104.2	103.7	105.4	103.9	101.5	101.3	101.0	101.9	101.4	101.0
Primary metal industries	85.0	85.3	85.7	83.8	85.8	86.5	86.5	85.3	84.4	84.4
Blast furnaces and basic steel products	74.6	72.0	72.8	73.6	73.6	73.3	73.4	72.4	71.6	72.9
Fabricated metal products	98.5	100.3	101.7	97.6	100.9	101.3	101.3	100.5	100.3	99.7
Industrial machinery and equipment	87.5	91.1	91.4	89.2	89.3	90.5	91.2	90.8	91.0	91.0
Electronic and other electrical equipment	96.7	99.4	99.4	98.1	99.0	100.3	100.5	100.1	98.7	100.3
Transportation equipment	107.7	110.2	109.7	105.0	110.0	111.2	110.1	108.3	107.0	107.0
Motor vehicles and equipment	124.3	136.1	136.3	127.3	126.3	136.6	136.3	131.5	129.9	129.8
Instruments and related products	78.4	75.7	76.1	73.9	80.1	77.1	77.3	76.3	75.7	75.8
Miscellaneous manufacturing	95.7	96.8	96.7	93.1	99.4	98.0	99.4	97.8	96.7	96.3
Nondurable goods	104.9	104.0	105.5	104.2	105.7	104.8	105.4	105.3	104.8	105.0
Food and kindred products	113.3	105.6	109.2	112.7	110.9	110.3	110.6	109.5	109.6	110.2
Tobacco products	63.1	58.2	61.3	54.9	70.9	65.4	65.8	66.0	67.4	62.4
Textile mill products	96.9	98.5	99.4	95.7	98.8	94.8	99.4	98.9	97.5	97.4
Apparel and other textile products	90.1	90.8	91.4	87.0	93.2	91.1	90.2	90.8	89.9	89.7
Paper and allied products	110.1	108.5	110.4	108.2	109.9	109.6	109.5	109.7	109.4	108.1
Printing and publishing	120.5	121.6	121.8	121.0	122.4	122.4	123.3	122.8	123.2	122.7
Chemicals and allied products	98.9	99.9	100.7	100.6	99.5	98.8	99.0	100.5	99.6	101.1
Petroleum and coal products	88.3	88.1	87.9	87.3	86.0	85.4	87.9	86.9	85.1	85.3
Rubber and misc. plastics products	124.9	129.6	131.6	127.4	128.1	129.9	129.7	129.9	129.4	130.4
Leather and leather products	55.6	55.4	55.7	52.0	57.7	56.3	55.6	55.2	54.0	53.9
Service-producing industries	132.0	134.2	135.2	136.5	129.3	131.3	132.4	134.5	133.4	133.7
Transportation and public utilities	114.4	116.4	117.4	117.9	113.4	116.1	115.5	116.6	115.6	117.0
Wholesale trade	114.5	116.3	116.5	116.9	113.2	114.7	114.7	116.1	115.3	115.7
Retail trade	123.8	123.6	125.6	127.8	119.6	119.9	122.6	124.0	123.2	123.4
Finance, insurance, and real estate	118.4	119.4	118.9	119.6	115.6	116.9	117.2	120.0	117.8	117.1
Services	152.1	156.5	157.3	158.7	149.5	152.9	154.0	156.7	155.6	156.0

¹ See footnote 1, table B-2.

P = preliminary.