

News

United States
Department
of Labor



Bureau of Labor Statistics

Washington, D.C. 20212

Technical information:

USDL 93-532

Household data:

National

(202) 606-6378

606-6373

State

606-6392

Establishment data:

606-6555

Media contact:

606-5902

Transmission of material in this release is
embargoed until 8:30 A.M. (EST),
Friday, December 3, 1993

THE EMPLOYMENT SITUATION: NOVEMBER 1993

Employment rose in November and unemployment fell, the Bureau of Labor Statistics of the U.S. Department of Labor reported today. The nation's jobless rate was 6.4 percent, down from 6.8 percent in October and from its recent high of 7.7 percent in June 1992.

Nonfarm payroll jobs, as measured by the survey of employers, increased by 208,000 in November, with gains broadly distributed across industries. Total employment, as estimated through the household survey, rose by 453,000, following a similar gain in October.

Chart 1. Unemployment rate, seasonally adjusted,
December 1990 - November 1993

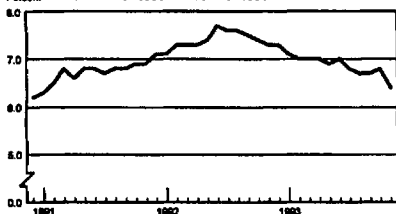
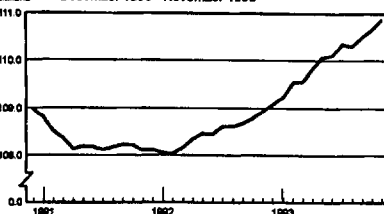


Chart 2. Nonfarm payroll employment, seasonally adjusted,
December 1990 - November 1993



Unemployment (Household Survey Data)

The number of unemployed persons fell by 534,000 in November to 8.3 million, while the unemployment rate dropped by four-tenths of a percentage point to 6.4 percent, following 3 months of little change. November's jobless rate was the lowest since January 1991.

The decline in unemployment was spread unevenly among the major demographic groups. While the rate for adult men dropped half a percentage point to 5.8 percent and that for teenagers moved down 1.3 percentage points to 18.1 percent, the rate for adult women was essentially unchanged, at 5.8 percent. Also, while the rate for whites fell 0.6 percentage point to 5.6 percent and that for Hispanics

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

Category	Quarterly averages		Monthly data			Oct. -
	1993		1993			Nov.
	II	III	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	change
HOUSEHOLD DATA						
	Labor force status					
Civilian labor force.....	127,866	128,138	127,975	128,714	128,633	-81
Employment.....	118,969	119,489	119,457	119,928	120,381	453
Unemployment.....	8,897	8,649	8,517	8,786	8,252	-534
Not in labor force.....	65,422	65,661	65,996	65,437	65,688	251
Discouraged workers.....	1,202	1,122	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
	Unemployment rates					
All workers.....	7.0	6.7	6.7	6.8	6.4	-0.4
Adult men.....	6.5	6.4	6.3	6.3	5.8	-.5
Adult women.....	5.9	5.7	5.7	5.9	5.8	-.1
Teenagers.....	20.1	17.9	17.4	19.4	18.1	-1.3
White.....	6.1	5.9	5.8	6.2	5.6	-.6
Black.....	13.3	12.6	12.6	11.7	12.5	.8
Hispanic origin.....	10.1	10.1	9.7	11.5	10.4	-1.1
ESTABLISHMENT DATA						
	Employment					
Nonfarm employment.....	109,993	110,382	110,502	p110,649	p110,857	p208
Goods-producing ¹	22,976	22,912	22,886	p22,930	p22,986	p56
Construction.....	4,556	4,593	4,592	p4,625	p4,652	p27
Manufacturing.....	17,820	17,725	17,698	p17,710	p17,740	p30
Service-producing ¹	87,017	87,469	87,616	p87,719	p87,871	p152
Retail trade.....	19,700	19,807	19,836	p19,840	p19,823	p-17
Services.....	30,084	30,378	30,433	p30,529	p30,634	p105
Government.....	18,814	18,863	18,922	p18,904	p18,918	p14
	Hours of work ²					
Total private.....	34.5	34.5	34.3	p34.5	p34.6	p0.1
Manufacturing.....	41.4	41.4	41.5	p41.6	p41.7	p.1
Overtime.....	4.1	4.1	4.1	p4.3	p4.4	p.1
	Earnings ²					
Average hourly earnings, total private.....	\$10.80	\$10.84	\$10.86	p\$10.92	p\$10.94	p\$0.02
Average weekly earnings, total private.....	372.60	374.10	372.50	p376.74	p378.52	p1.78

¹ Includes other industries, not shown separately.

² Data relate to private production or nonsupervisory workers

N.A. = not available.

p = preliminary.

dropped 1.1 points to 10.4 percent, the rate for blacks (12.5 percent) returned to about the September figure, following a decline in October. (See tables A-1 and A-2.)

The number of unemployed persons who had lost their last jobs fell by 448,000 in November, with about two-thirds of this decline occurring among persons who had been on layoff and expected recall. Unemployment among job leavers, new entrants to the labor force, and reentrants showed virtually no change over the month. (See table A-6.)

The number of persons employed part time for economic reasons—a group often referred to as the partially unemployed—edged downward in November to 6.0 million. The number of such workers has decreased by about half a million over the past 2 months. (See table A-3.)

Total Employment and the Labor Force (Household Survey Data)

Total employment rose by 453,000 in November to 120.4 million, following a rise of 471,000 in October. With these brisk increases, the gain over the past 12 months totaled 2.4 million. Reflecting the large increases in employment in the past 2 months, the employment-population ratio (the proportion of the working-age population with jobs) moved up to 61.9 percent—a level not exceeded since late 1990. (See table A-1.)

The civilian labor force (the sum of the employed and unemployed) was about unchanged in November, following a 739,000 increase in October. Since November 1992, the labor force has grown by 1.4 million, just keeping pace with population growth. The labor force participation rate, 66.2 percent, thus was the same as a year earlier. (See table A-1.)

Industry Payroll Employment (Establishment Survey Data)

Growth in nonfarm employment continued in November, as the number of payroll jobs increased by 208,000 to 110.9 million, seasonally adjusted. Most major industry groups experienced some job growth. Over the past year, payroll job growth has totaled 1.9 million. (See table B-1.)

Manufacturing employment increased for the second straight month on a seasonally adjusted basis, following 7 months of job declines that had totaled 256,000. Most of the 30,000 factory jobs added in November were in durable goods production, including the construction-related lumber and furniture industries, as well as fabricated metals and electronic equipment. Within nondurables, jobs were added in rubber and plastics (nearly offsetting losses in the prior 3 months) and in printing and publishing. In contrast to these gains, the number of jobs continued to decline in the defense-dependent aircraft and instruments industries, as well as in the apparel industry.

Employment in construction also increased over the past 2 months. Reflecting strength in homebuilding activity, most of the employment growth was in residential building contractors and special trades.

The services industry added 105,000 jobs in November, following a similar increase in the prior month. A moderate employment gain in personnel supply services followed a very large increase in October. Health services continued to add large numbers of workers, though hospital employment has not contributed to the recent expansion.

The finance industry showed robust employment growth for the third consecutive month, with increases among depository institutions, mortgage bankers, and securities brokers. Continuing to benefit from low interest rates, the industry has added 44,000 jobs since August. Employment in real estate also grew in November, as low interest rates on home mortgages continued to attract prospective home buyers.

Wholesale trade employment increased by 11,000 over the month. In retail trade, hiring throughout much of the industry was below what is typical for this time of year, and, as a result, employment declined in most types of retail stores on a seasonally adjusted basis. While job gains continued in building materials stores, automotive dealers, and eating and drinking places, they were not enough to offset the losses.

The number of jobs in the transportation industry—which had been essentially flat since early 1993—increased by 12,000 in November, seasonally adjusted, with most of the increase in the trucking industry.

Weekly Hours (Establishment Survey Data)

The average workweek for production or nonsupervisory workers on private nonfarm payrolls edged up 0.1 hour to 34.6 hours in November, seasonally adjusted. The manufacturing workweek also edged up further, increasing by 0.1 hour to 41.7 hours, the highest level since the end of World War II. Factory overtime continued to rise—by 0.1 hour in November—reaching a new high (the data series began in 1956) of 4.4 hours. (See table B-2.)

The index of aggregate weekly hours of private nonfarm production or nonsupervisory workers was up by 0.2 percent to 125.1 (1982=100) in November. The manufacturing index was up by 0.6 percent to 102.1. (See table B-5.)

Hourly and Weekly Earnings (Establishment Survey Data)

Average hourly earnings of private production or nonsupervisory workers on nonfarm payrolls increased 0.2 percent in November after seasonal adjustment. Average weekly earnings increased by 0.5 percent. Before seasonal adjustment, average hourly earnings rose by 2 cents to \$10.96 and average weekly earnings were up by 70 cents to \$379.22. Since November 1992, average hourly earnings have increased by 2.2 percent and average weekly earnings by 2.5 percent. (See tables B-3 and B-4.)

The Employment Situation news release for December 1993 will be released on Friday, January 7, 1994, at 8:30 A.M. (EST). Release dates for the balance of 1994 are as follows:

Feb. 4	May 6	Aug. 5	Nov. 4
March 4	June 3	Sept. 2	Dec. 2
April 1	July 8	Oct. 7	

Planned Changes for the Household Survey Data

In accordance with usual practice, the release of December data will incorporate annual revisions in seasonally adjusted unemployment and other labor force series. Seasonally adjusted data for the most recent 5 years are subject to revision.

With the release of data for January 1994, 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. In addition to the survey changes, the January data will incorporate the introduction of population estimates carried forward from the 1990 Census of Population, adjusted for the estimated population undercount.

The redesign will necessitate changes in the presentation of household survey data. Several new series will be created; others will no longer be published.

For more information as to the potential effects of the planned changes please write the Bureau of Labor Statistics (2 Massachusetts Avenue, NE, Washington, DC 20212) or call 202-606-6378. A comprehensive article on this subject will appear 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					
	Nov. 1992	Oct. 1993	Nov. 1993	Nov. 1992	July 1993	Aug. 1993	Sept. 1993	Oct. 1993	Nov. 1993
TOTAL									
Civilian noninstitutional population	192,316	194,151	194,321	192,316	193,633	193,793	193,971	194,151	194,321
Civilian labor force	127,087	128,547	128,521	127,365	128,070	128,370	127,975	128,714	128,633
Participation rate	66.1	66.2	66.1	66.2	66.1	66.2	66.0	66.3	66.2
Employed	118,239	120,446	120,632	118,064	119,301	119,710	119,457	119,928	120,381
Employment-population ratio	61.5	62.0	62.1	61.4	61.6	61.8	61.6	61.8	61.9
Agriculture	3,089	3,071	3,060	3,209	3,039	2,980	3,095	2,991	3,138
Nonagricultural industries	115,150	117,375	117,572	114,855	116,262	116,729	116,362	116,936	117,243
Unemployed	8,848	8,101	7,890	9,301	8,769	8,661	8,517	8,786	8,252
Unemployment rate	7.0	6.3	6.1	7.3	6.8	6.7	6.7	6.8	6.4
Not in labor force	65,229	65,604	65,800	64,951	65,563	65,423	65,996	65,437	65,688
Men, 16 years and over									
Civilian noninstitutional population	91,951	92,941	93,033	91,951	92,669	92,749	92,843	92,941	93,033
Civilian labor force	69,020	69,657	69,440	69,335	69,739	69,932	69,546	69,898	69,696
Participation rate	75.1	74.9	74.6	75.4	75.3	75.4	74.9	75.2	74.9
Employed	64,004	65,318	65,147	64,043	64,682	64,938	64,707	64,994	65,188
Employment-population ratio	69.6	70.3	70.0	69.6	69.8	70.0	69.7	69.9	70.1
Unemployed	5,016	4,340	4,293	5,292	5,057	4,994	4,839	4,904	4,509
Unemployment rate	7.3	6.2	6.2	7.6	7.3	7.1	7.0	7.0	6.5
Men, 20 years and over									
Civilian noninstitutional population	85,259	86,156	86,245	85,259	85,950	86,002	86,075	86,156	86,245
Civilian labor force	65,588	66,305	66,053	65,740	66,136	66,274	66,020	66,400	66,165
Participation rate	76.9	77.0	76.6	77.1	76.9	77.1	76.7	77.1	76.7
Employed	61,309	62,617	62,430	61,206	61,816	62,011	61,842	62,213	62,353
Employment-population ratio	71.9	72.7	72.4	71.8	71.9	72.1	71.8	72.2	72.3
Agriculture	2,272	2,306	2,323	2,326	2,228	2,164	2,269	2,202	2,366
Nonagricultural industries	59,036	60,311	60,107	58,880	59,588	59,847	59,573	60,011	59,987
Unemployed	4,280	3,688	3,622	4,534	4,320	4,263	4,178	4,186	3,813
Unemployment rate	6.5	5.6	5.5	6.9	6.5	6.4	6.3	6.3	5.8
Women, 16 years and over									
Civilian noninstitutional population	100,365	101,210	101,288	100,365	100,965	101,044	101,128	101,210	101,288
Civilian labor force	58,067	58,890	59,081	58,030	58,331	58,439	58,429	58,815	58,937
Participation rate	57.9	58.2	58.3	57.8	57.8	57.8	57.8	58.1	58.2
Employed	54,234	55,128	55,485	54,021	54,618	54,772	54,750	54,933	55,193
Employment-population ratio	54.0	54.5	54.8	53.8	54.1	54.2	54.1	54.3	54.5
Unemployed	3,832	3,762	3,596	4,009	3,712	3,667	3,678	3,882	3,744
Unemployment rate	6.6	6.4	6.1	6.9	6.4	6.3	6.3	6.6	6.4
Women, 20 years and over									
Civilian noninstitutional population	93,849	94,656	94,709	93,849	94,425	94,490	94,575	94,656	94,709
Civilian labor force	55,016	55,716	55,908	54,832	55,053	55,238	55,163	55,477	55,618
Participation rate	58.6	58.9	59.0	58.4	58.3	58.5	58.3	58.6	58.7
Employed	51,769	52,526	52,830	51,435	51,854	52,068	52,007	52,205	52,418
Employment-population ratio	55.2	55.5	55.8	54.8	54.9	55.1	55.0	55.2	55.3
Agriculture	606	607	595	616	623	620	590	596	597
Nonagricultural industries	51,163	51,919	52,236	50,819	51,231	51,468	51,417	51,609	51,821
Unemployed	3,247	3,190	3,078	3,397	3,198	3,150	3,156	3,272	3,200
Unemployment rate	5.9	5.7	5.5	6.2	5.8	5.7	5.7	5.9	5.8
Both sexes, 16 to 19 years									
Civilian noninstitutional population	13,208	13,339	13,367	13,208	13,258	13,301	13,321	13,339	13,367
Civilian labor force	6,483	6,526	6,560	6,793	6,881	6,858	6,791	6,837	6,850
Participation rate	49.1	48.9	49.1	51.4	51.9	51.6	51.0	51.3	51.2
Employed	5,162	5,303	5,371	5,423	5,630	5,610	5,608	5,509	5,610
Employment-population ratio	39.1	39.8	40.2	41.1	42.5	42.2	42.1	41.3	42.0
Agriculture	211	158	141	267	188	196	236	193	175
Nonagricultural industries	4,951	5,145	5,230	5,156	5,442	5,414	5,372	5,316	5,435
Unemployed	1,321	1,223	1,189	1,370	1,251	1,248	1,183	1,328	1,240
Unemployment rate	20.4	18.7	18.1	20.2	18.2	18.2	17.4	19.4	18.1

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

adjusted columns.

HOUSEHOLD DATA

HOUSEHOLD DATA

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					
	Nov. 1992	Oct. 1993	Nov. 1993	Nov. 1992	July 1993	Aug. 1993	Sept. 1993	Oct. 1993	Nov. 1993
WHITE									
Civilian noninstitutional population	163,132	164,309	164,421	163,132	163,971	164,074	164,190	164,309	164,421
Civilian labor force	108,525	109,876	109,670	108,723	109,381	109,705	109,357	109,948	109,812
Participation rate	66.5	66.9	66.7	66.6	66.7	66.9	66.6	66.9	66.8
Employed	101,971	103,673	103,854	101,816	102,790	103,223	102,978	103,167	103,683
Employment-population ratio	62.5	63.1	63.2	62.4	62.7	62.9	62.7	62.8	63.1
Unemployed	6,554	6,204	5,816	6,907	6,591	6,482	6,379	6,781	6,129
Unemployment rate	6.0	5.6	5.3	6.4	6.0	5.9	5.8	6.2	5.6
Men, 20 years and over									
Civilian labor force	56,734	57,344	57,045	56,858	57,110	57,223	57,045	57,417	57,140
Participation rate	77.4	77.6	77.1	77.6	77.4	77.6	77.3	77.7	77.3
Employed	53,428	54,481	54,366	53,369	53,769	53,984	53,875	54,156	54,312
Employment-population ratio	72.9	73.7	73.5	72.8	72.9	73.2	73.0	73.3	73.4
Unemployed	3,306	2,863	2,678	3,489	3,341	3,239	3,170	3,261	2,828
Unemployment rate	5.8	5.0	4.7	6.1	5.9	5.7	5.6	5.7	4.9
Women, 20 years and over									
Civilian labor force	46,295	46,866	46,965	46,095	46,486	46,613	46,465	46,613	46,735
Participation rate	58.4	58.7	58.8	58.1	58.4	58.5	58.3	58.4	58.5
Employed	43,993	44,467	44,700	43,661	44,137	44,310	44,149	44,114	44,345
Employment-population ratio	55.5	55.7	56.0	55.0	55.4	55.6	55.4	55.3	55.6
Unemployed	2,302	2,399	2,265	2,434	2,349	2,303	2,316	2,499	2,389
Unemployment rate	5.0	5.1	4.8	5.3	5.1	4.9	5.0	5.4	5.1
Both sexes, 16 to 19 years									
Civilian labor force	5,496	5,666	5,660	5,770	5,785	5,869	5,847	5,918	5,938
Participation rate	52.3	53.3	53.2	54.9	54.7	55.4	55.1	55.7	55.8
Employed	4,550	4,724	4,787	4,786	4,884	4,929	4,954	4,897	5,026
Employment-population ratio	43.3	44.5	45.0	45.5	46.2	46.5	46.7	46.1	47.3
Unemployed	946	942	873	984	901	940	893	1,021	912
Unemployment rate	17.2	16.6	15.4	17.1	15.6	16.0	15.3	17.3	15.4
Men	17.8	17.1	17.8	17.7	17.8	17.9	16.0	18.2	17.8
Women	16.5	16.1	12.9	16.4	13.1	13.9	14.5	16.3	12.7
BLACK									
Civilian noninstitutional population	22,096	22,442	22,475	22,096	22,346	22,375	22,408	22,442	22,475
Civilian labor force	13,911	13,928	14,049	13,894	13,930	13,980	13,946	13,929	14,050
Participation rate	63.0	62.1	62.5	62.9	62.3	62.5	62.2	62.1	62.5
Employed	12,015	12,384	12,350	11,948	12,134	12,239	12,190	12,303	12,297
Employment-population ratio	54.4	55.2	54.9	54.1	54.3	54.7	54.4	54.8	54.7
Unemployed	1,895	1,544	1,699	1,946	1,796	1,741	1,756	1,626	1,753
Unemployment rate	13.6	11.1	12.1	14.0	12.9	12.5	12.6	11.7	12.5
Men, 20 years and over									
Civilian labor force	6,485	6,492	6,520	6,481	6,515	6,579	6,513	6,484	6,523
Participation rate	72.7	71.6	71.7	72.6	72.0	72.7	71.9	71.5	71.8
Employed	5,694	5,846	5,763	5,640	5,754	5,781	5,712	5,782	5,712
Employment-population ratio	63.8	64.4	63.4	63.2	63.6	63.8	63.1	63.7	62.8
Unemployed	791	646	757	841	761	799	801	701	811
Unemployment rate	12.2	10.0	11.6	13.0	11.7	12.1	12.3	10.8	12.4
Women, 20 years and over									
Civilian labor force	6,689	6,778	6,823	6,639	6,593	6,623	6,677	6,730	6,781
Participation rate	60.3	60.2	60.6	59.9	58.8	59.0	59.4	59.8	60.2
Employed	5,890	6,121	6,162	5,854	5,851	5,924	5,992	6,066	6,137
Employment-population ratio	53.1	54.4	54.7	52.8	52.2	52.8	53.3	53.9	54.5
Unemployed	800	657	661	785	742	699	685	664	644
Unemployment rate	12.0	9.7	9.7	11.8	11.3	10.6	10.3	9.9	9.5
Both sexes, 16 to 19 years									
Civilian labor force	737	658	706	774	822	778	756	715	746
Participation rate	35.4	31.0	33.3	37.2	39.2	37.0	35.7	33.7	35.2
Employed	432	417	425	454	529	534	486	454	448
Employment-population ratio	20.8	19.7	20.0	21.8	25.3	25.4	23.0	21.4	21.1
Unemployed	305	241	281	320	293	244	270	261	298
Unemployment rate	41.3	36.7	39.8	41.3	35.6	31.4	35.7	36.5	39.9
Men	43.9	40.7	39.4	44.8	37.1	32.6	40.0	41.3	39.8
Women	38.3	32.6	40.2	37.5	33.9	29.9	30.8	31.6	40.1

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					
	Nov. 1992	Oct. 1993	Nov. 1993	Nov. 1992	July 1993	Aug. 1993	Sept. 1993	Oct. 1993	Nov. 1993
HISPANIC ORIGIN									
Civilian noninstitutional population	15,421	15,917	15,967	15,421	15,777	15,824	15,871	15,917	15,967
Civilian labor force	10,138	10,544	10,505	10,211	10,348	10,291	10,427	10,581	10,591
Participation rate	65.7	66.2	65.8	66.2	65.6	65.0	65.7	66.5	66.3
Employed	8,938	9,402	9,411	8,990	9,221	9,295	9,411	9,365	9,487
Employment-population ratio	58.0	59.1	58.9	58.3	58.4	58.7	59.3	58.8	59.4
Unemployed	1,200	1,142	1,094	1,221	1,127	996	1,016	1,216	1,104
Unemployment rate	11.8	10.8	10.4	12.0	10.9	9.7	9.7	11.5	10.4

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

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

Table A-3. Selected employment indicators

(In thousands)

Category	Not seasonally adjusted			Seasonally adjusted					
	Nov. 1992	Oct. 1993	Nov. 1993	Nov. 1992	July 1993	Aug. 1993	Sept. 1993	Oct. 1993	Nov. 1993
CHARACTERISTIC									
Civilian employed, 16 years and over	118,239	120,446	120,632	118,064	119,301	119,710	119,457	119,928	120,381
Married men, spouse present	40,754	41,156	41,048	40,487	40,882	40,754	40,773	40,749	40,803
Married women, spouse present	30,521	30,864	31,180	30,244	30,261	30,555	30,431	30,528	30,902
Women who maintain families	6,620	6,861	6,681	6,585	6,823	6,887	6,891	6,813	6,661
OCCUPATION									
Managerial and professional specialty	31,766	32,809	32,988	31,529	32,361	32,509	32,540	32,651	32,768
Technical, sales, and administrative support	36,717	36,776	36,864	36,804	37,223	36,878	36,748	36,924	36,938
Service occupations	15,881	16,409	16,585	15,999	16,396	16,419	16,527	16,592	16,736
Precision production, craft, and repair	13,257	13,720	13,774	13,203	13,236	13,788	13,530	13,438	13,665
Operators, fabricators, and laborers	17,331	17,372	17,209	17,030	16,798	16,904	16,919	17,027	16,933
Farming, forestry, and fishing	3,287	3,360	3,212	3,507	3,279	3,235	3,326	3,275	3,399
INDUSTRY AND CLASS OF WORKER									
Agriculture:									
Wage and salary workers	1,598	1,678	1,665	1,685	1,619	1,544	1,663	1,640	1,738
Self-employed workers	1,332	1,297	1,309	1,370	1,320	1,307	1,327	1,258	1,340
Unpaid family workers	159	96	85	163	89	116	85	97	86
Nonagricultural industries:									
Wage and salary workers	106,074	108,028	108,215	105,913	106,924	107,416	107,197	107,862	107,996
Government	18,504	18,836	18,707	18,216	18,399	18,571	18,539	18,467	18,412
Private industries	87,570	89,192	89,509	87,697	88,524	88,845	88,658	89,396	89,584
Private households	1,067	1,208	1,048	1,109	1,075	1,155	1,137	1,194	1,089
Other industries	86,503	87,984	88,461	86,588	87,449	87,690	87,521	88,202	88,494
Self-employed workers	8,859	9,120	9,137	8,700	9,118	9,032	8,911	8,915	8,993
Unpaid family workers	217	227	219	220	199	249	251	229	224
PERSONS AT WORK PART TIME¹									
All industries:									
Part time for economic reasons	6,471	5,817	6,039	6,493	6,489	6,531	6,498	6,175	6,033
Slack work	3,205	2,885	3,056	3,161	3,050	3,250	3,206	3,056	2,999
Could only find part-time work	3,004	2,674	2,749	3,060	3,033	2,969	2,971	2,872	2,774
Voluntary part time	15,937	16,093	16,433	14,834	15,140	15,326	15,152	15,168	15,287
Nonagricultural industries:									
Part time for economic reasons	6,185	5,575	5,784	6,230	6,255	6,287	6,251	5,931	5,813
Slack work	2,984	2,724	2,893	2,984	2,880	3,100	3,032	2,820	2,876
Could only find part-time work	2,946	2,591	2,661	2,998	2,983	2,877	2,916	2,774	2,688
Voluntary part time	15,542	15,681	16,040	14,413	14,714	14,954	14,726	14,752	14,852

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					
	Nov. 1992	Oct. 1993	Nov. 1993	Nov. 1992	July 1993	Aug. 1993	Sept. 1993	Oct. 1993	Nov. 1993
CHARACTERISTIC									
Total, 16 years and over	9,301	8,786	8,252	7.3	6.8	6.7	6.7	6.8	6.4
Men, 20 years and over	4,534	4,186	3,813	6.9	6.5	6.4	6.3	6.3	5.8
Women, 20 years and over	3,397	3,272	3,200	6.2	5.8	5.7	5.7	5.9	5.8
Both sexes, 16 to 19 years	1,370	1,328	1,240	20.2	18.2	18.2	17.4	19.4	18.1
Married men, spouse present	2,077	1,872	1,679	4.9	4.6	4.4	4.2	4.4	4.0
Married women, spouse present	1,585	1,538	1,412	5.0	4.7	4.4	4.6	4.8	4.4
Women who maintain families	765	701	653	10.4	9.8	8.7	8.7	9.3	8.9
Full-time workers	7,625	7,081	6,651	7.0	6.7	6.5	6.4	6.4	6.0
Part-time workers	1,656	1,675	1,590	9.2	8.3	8.4	8.6	9.1	8.7
Labor force time lost ²	—	—	—	8.3	7.8	7.7	7.6	7.6	7.2
OCCUPATION³									
Managerial and professional specialty	1,024	945	1,009	3.1	2.6	2.7	2.7	2.8	3.0
Technical, sales, and administrative support	2,235	2,083	2,020	5.7	5.3	5.4	5.3	5.3	5.2
Precision production, craft, and repair	1,248	1,160	956	8.6	8.7	7.3	7.5	7.9	6.5
Operators, fabricators, and laborers	2,029	1,878	1,695	10.6	10.2	10.6	10.4	9.9	9.1
Farming, forestry, and fishing	338	287	287	8.8	8.2	7.2	7.6	8.0	7.8
INDUSTRY									
Nonagricultural private wage and salary workers	7,101	6,716	6,416	7.5	7.1	7.0	7.0	7.0	6.7
Goods-producing industries	2,563	2,313	2,123	9.3	9.4	9.1	8.9	8.4	7.8
Mining	36	42	51	5.3	5.9	7.4	8.0	5.8	7.1
Construction	853	859	719	14.5	16.8	15.1	14.2	13.7	11.7
Manufacturing	1,674	1,412	1,353	8.0	7.4	7.4	7.4	6.9	6.6
Durable goods	1,010	835	756	8.5	6.9	7.3	7.5	7.0	6.3
Nondurable goods	664	577	597	7.3	8.0	7.5	7.3	6.7	7.1
Service-producing industries	4,538	4,402	4,293	6.7	6.1	6.1	6.2	6.4	6.2
Transportation and public utilities	413	407	350	6.1	4.8	5.5	5.4	5.8	5.1
Wholesale and retail trade	1,922	1,946	1,895	7.9	7.4	7.5	7.4	8.0	7.7
Finance and service industries	2,203	2,050	2,048	6.1	5.5	5.4	5.6	5.5	5.5
Government workers	725	590	571	3.8	3.5	3.3	2.8	3.1	3.0
Agricultural wage and salary workers	264	226	195	13.5	11.8	12.5	9.7	12.1	10.1

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

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

Table A-5. Duration of unemployment

(Numbers in thousands)

Weeks of unemployment	Not seasonally adjusted			Seasonally adjusted					
	Nov. 1992	Oct. 1993	Nov. 1993	Nov. 1992	July 1993	Aug. 1993	Sept. 1993	Oct. 1993	Nov. 1993
DURATION									
Less than 5 weeks	3,109	3,016	2,855	3,120	3,268	2,994	3,021	3,181	2,901
5 to 14 weeks	2,699	2,368	2,327	2,835	2,539	2,659	2,449	2,538	2,414
15 weeks and over	3,040	2,717	2,707	3,446	3,037	3,032	3,113	3,105	3,018
15 to 26 weeks	1,218	1,106	1,048	1,438	1,291	1,293	1,368	1,369	1,213
27 weeks and over	1,822	1,611	1,659	2,008	1,747	1,739	1,745	1,736	1,805
Average (mean) duration, in weeks	18.0	18.1	18.8	18.4	17.9	18.3	18.5	18.6	19.3
Median duration, in weeks	8.6	7.7	8.2	9.4	8.2	8.4	9.1	8.3	8.7
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	35.1	37.2	36.2	33.2	37.0	34.5	35.2	36.1	34.8
5 to 14 weeks	30.5	29.2	29.5	30.2	28.7	30.6	28.5	28.8	29.0
15 weeks and over	34.4	33.5	34.3	36.7	34.3	34.9	36.3	35.2	36.2
15 to 26 weeks	13.8	13.7	13.3	15.3	14.6	14.9	15.9	15.5	14.6
27 weeks and over	20.6	19.9	21.0	21.4	19.7	20.0	20.3	19.7	21.7

Table A-6. Reason for unemployment

(Numbers in thousands)

Reason	Not seasonally adjusted			Seasonally adjusted					
	Nov. 1992	Oct. 1993	Nov. 1993	Nov. 1992	July 1993	Aug. 1993	Sept. 1993	Oct. 1993	Nov. 1993
NUMBER OF UNEMPLOYED									
Job losers	4,920	4,225	4,196	5,207	4,954	4,943	4,726	4,856	4,408
On layoff	1,063	935	882	1,195	1,214	1,229	1,104	1,242	954
Other job losers	3,837	3,290	3,314	4,012	3,740	3,713	3,622	3,615	3,454
Job leavers	999	1,016	989	977	906	831	922	989	971
Reentrants	2,084	2,079	1,963	2,194	2,113	2,066	2,062	2,077	2,079
New entrants	844	782	741	930	864	825	842	847	830
PERCENT DISTRIBUTION									
Total unemployed	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Job losers	55.6	52.1	53.2	55.9	56.1	57.0	55.3	55.4	53.2
On layoff	12.2	11.5	11.2	12.8	13.7	14.2	12.9	14.2	11.5
Other job losers	43.4	40.6	42.0	43.1	42.3	42.9	42.4	41.2	41.7
Job leavers	11.3	12.5	12.5	10.5	10.2	9.6	10.8	11.3	11.7
Reentrants	23.6	25.7	24.9	23.6	23.9	23.8	24.1	23.7	25.1
New entrants	9.5	9.6	9.4	10.0	9.8	9.5	9.8	9.7	10.0
UNEMPLOYED AS A PERCENT OF THE CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE									
Job losers	3.9	3.3	3.3	4.1	3.9	3.9	3.7	3.8	3.4
Job leavers8	.8	.8	.8	.7	.6	.7	.8	.8
Reentrants	1.6	1.6	1.5	1.7	1.7	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6
New entrants7	.6	.6	.7	.7	.6	.7	.7	.6

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		
	III	IV	I	II	III	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.
U-1 Persons unemployed 15 weeks or longer as a percent of the civilian labor force	2.8	2.8	2.5	2.3	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.3
U-2 Job losers as a percent of the civilian labor force	4.3	4.1	3.7	3.7	3.8	3.7	3.8	3.4
U-3 Unemployed persons 25 years and over as a percent of the civilian labor force for persons 25 years and over	6.2	6.1	5.7	5.6	5.6	5.6	5.7	5.3
U-4 Unemployed full-time jobseekers as a percent of the full-time civilian labor force	7.3	7.0	6.7	6.6	6.5	6.4	6.4	6.0
U-5a Total unemployed as a percent of the labor force, including the resident Armed Forces	7.4	7.2	6.9	6.9	6.7	6.6	6.7	6.3
U-5b Total unemployed as a percent of the civilian labor force	7.5	7.3	7.0	7.0	6.7	6.7	6.8	6.4
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	10.1	9.9	9.5	9.5	9.4	9.3	9.2	8.8
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 less a percent of the civilian labor force plus discouraged workers less 1/2 of the part-time labor force	11.0	10.7	10.3	10.4	10.2	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					
	Nov. 1992	Oct. 1993	Nov. 1993	Nov. 1992	July 1993	Aug. 1993	Sept. 1993	Oct. 1993	Nov. 1993
Total, 16 years and over	9,301	8,786	8,252	7.3	6.8	6.7	6.7	6.8	6.4
16 to 24 years	2,884	2,544	2,552	14.1	13.1	13.2	12.4	13.0	12.6
16 to 19 years	1,370	1,328	1,240	20.2	18.2	18.2	17.4	19.4	18.1
16 to 17 years	634	577	569	23.8	20.2	19.4	18.6	21.2	20.6
18 to 19 years	737	762	669	17.9	17.0	17.1	16.7	18.4	16.3
20 to 24 years	1,514	1,316	1,312	11.1	10.6	10.7	9.9	9.8	9.8
25 years and over	6,428	6,123	5,712	6.0	5.6	5.5	5.6	5.7	5.3
25 to 54 years	5,719	5,419	5,061	6.3	5.9	5.7	5.7	5.8	5.4
55 years and over	723	707	647	4.7	4.3	4.4	4.6	4.6	4.2
Men, 16 years and over	5,292	4,904	4,509	7.6	7.3	7.1	7.0	7.0	6.5
16 to 24 years	1,645	1,476	1,421	15.1	14.4	14.6	13.5	13.9	13.4
16 to 19 years	758	718	696	21.1	20.5	20.0	18.7	20.5	19.7
16 to 17 years	356	322	315	25.1	22.5	21.4	19.8	22.7	21.7
18 to 19 years	402	411	380	18.5	19.4	19.1	17.9	19.5	18.2
20 to 24 years	887	758	725	12.2	11.3	11.9	10.9	10.6	10.2
25 years and over	3,656	3,413	3,106	6.3	5.9	5.7	5.7	5.8	5.3
25 to 54 years	3,246	2,994	2,718	6.5	6.1	5.9	5.8	5.9	5.4
55 years and over	437	425	386	5.0	4.9	5.1	5.5	4.8	4.5
Women, 16 years and over	4,009	3,882	3,744	6.9	6.4	6.3	6.3	6.6	6.4
16 to 24 years	1,239	1,168	1,132	12.9	11.7	11.7	11.2	12.1	11.8
16 to 19 years	612	610	544	19.1	15.7	16.2	16.0	18.3	16.4
16 to 17 years	278	255	254	22.4	17.6	17.2	17.4	19.5	19.3
18 to 19 years	335	351	289	17.2	14.5	14.8	15.4	17.3	14.4
20 to 24 years	627	558	588	9.8	9.7	9.4	8.7	8.9	9.3
25 years and over	2,772	2,710	2,606	5.7	5.3	5.2	5.4	5.5	5.3
25 to 54 years	2,473	2,425	2,343	5.9	5.6	5.5	5.6	5.7	5.5
55 years and over	266	283	261	4.3	3.6	3.5	4.0	4.2	3.8

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			
	Nov. 1992	Nov. 1993					Number		Percent of labor force	
	Nov. 1992	Nov. 1993	Nov. 1992	Nov. 1993	Nov. 1992	Nov. 1993	Nov. 1992	Nov. 1993	Nov. 1992	Nov. 1993
VIETNAM-ERA VETERANS										
Total, 35 years and over	7,882	7,918	7,045	7,039	6,663	6,719	382	320	5.4	4.6
35 to 49 years	6,150	5,781	5,731	5,401	5,408	5,150	322	251	5.6	4.6
35 to 39 years	857	652	785	607	728	576	56	32	7.2	5.2
40 to 44 years	2,521	2,131	2,331	1,992	2,185	1,872	146	120	6.3	6.0
45 to 49 years	2,772	2,998	2,615	2,801	2,495	2,702	120	99	4.6	3.5
50 years and over	1,732	2,137	1,314	1,639	1,254	1,569	60	70	4.6	4.3
NONVETERANS										
Total, 35 to 49 years	19,777	20,802	18,443	19,317	17,453	18,423	989	894	5.4	4.6
35 to 39 years	8,838	9,083	8,325	8,482	7,848	8,070	476	412	5.7	4.9
40 to 44 years	6,448	7,007	6,034	6,536	5,732	6,240	302	296	5.0	4.5
45 to 49 years	4,491	4,712	4,084	4,299	3,873	4,113	212	186	5.2	4.3

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					
	Nov. 1992	Oct. 1993	Nov. 1993	Nov. 1992	July 1993	Aug. 1993	Sept. 1993	Oct. 1993	Nov. 1993
California									
Civilian noninstitutional population	23,120	23,442	23,463	23,120	23,377	23,397	23,419	23,442	23,463
Civilian labor force	15,309	15,397	15,269	15,283	15,400	15,186	15,300	15,378	15,228
Employed	13,798	13,955	13,954	13,757	13,897	13,814	13,867	13,878	13,918
Unemployed	1,510	1,442	1,314	1,526	1,503	1,372	1,433	1,500	1,310
Unemployment rate	9.9	9.4	8.6	10.0	9.8	9.0	9.4	9.8	8.6
Florida									
Civilian noninstitutional population	10,687	10,846	10,857	10,687	10,813	10,823	10,835	10,846	10,857
Civilian labor force	6,570	6,680	6,743	6,573	6,686	6,581	6,635	6,620	6,762
Employed	6,094	6,241	6,335	6,068	6,217	6,112	6,210	6,153	6,323
Unemployed	476	439	408	505	470	469	425	467	438
Unemployment rate	7.2	6.6	6.1	7.7	7.0	7.1	6.4	7.1	6.5
Illinois									
Civilian noninstitutional population	8,986	9,041	9,046	8,986	9,025	9,029	9,035	9,041	9,046
Civilian labor force	6,109	6,070	6,124	6,138	6,131	6,131	6,092	6,091	6,136
Employed	5,721	5,644	5,783	5,739	5,691	5,663	5,575	5,618	5,775
Unemployed	387	427	342	399	440	468	516	473	361
Unemployment rate	6.3	7.0	5.6	6.5	7.2	7.6	8.5	7.8	5.9
Massachusetts									
Civilian noninstitutional population	4,634	4,629	4,627	4,634	4,632	4,630	4,629	4,629	4,627
Civilian labor force	3,113	3,148	3,140	3,129	3,107	3,145	3,168	3,179	3,158
Employed	2,855	2,954	2,948	2,852	2,910	2,925	2,940	2,959	2,951
Unemployed	257	194	192	277	197	220	229	220	207
Unemployment rate	8.3	6.2	6.1	8.9	6.3	7.0	7.2	6.9	6.6
Michigan									
Civilian noninstitutional population	7,048	7,077	7,079	7,048	7,067	7,070	7,073	7,077	7,079
Civilian labor force	4,635	4,693	4,670	4,626	4,709	4,687	4,664	4,692	4,658
Employed	4,295	4,389	4,366	4,256	4,364	4,381	4,352	4,370	4,331
Unemployed	340	303	305	370	345	306	312	322	326
Unemployment rate	7.3	6.5	6.5	8.0	7.3	6.5	6.7	6.9	7.0
New Jersey									
Civilian noninstitutional population	6,029	6,039	6,040	6,029	6,035	6,036	6,038	6,039	6,040
Civilian labor force	3,960	3,936	3,978	3,998	3,913	3,942	3,935	3,937	4,008
Employed	3,629	3,687	3,741	3,651	3,641	3,662	3,632	3,681	3,759
Unemployed	331	249	237	348	271	280	303	256	249
Unemployment rate	8.4	6.3	5.9	8.7	6.9	7.1	7.7	6.5	6.2
New York									
Civilian noninstitutional population	13,816	13,827	13,828	13,816	13,824	13,824	13,825	13,827	13,828
Civilian labor force	8,509	8,471	8,442	8,531	8,511	8,482	8,372	8,512	8,474
Employed	7,845	7,837	7,831	7,831	7,871	7,814	7,777	7,843	7,835
Unemployed	664	633	611	700	640	668	596	669	639
Unemployment rate	7.8	7.5	7.2	8.2	7.5	7.9	7.1	7.9	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					
	Nov. 1992	Oct. 1993	Nov. 1993	Nov. 1992	July 1993	Aug. 1993	Sept. 1993	Oct. 1993	Nov. 1993
North Carolina									
Civilian noninstitutional population	5,153	5,227	5,234	5,153	5,205	5,212	5,220	5,227	5,234
Civilian labor force	3,547	3,521	3,517	3,530	3,476	3,448	3,449	3,493	3,497
Employed	3,340	3,371	3,380	3,323	3,319	3,290	3,303	3,323	3,360
Unemployed	207	150	137	207	158	158	146	169	137
Unemployment rate	5.8	4.3	3.9	5.9	4.5	4.6	4.2	4.8	3.9
Ohio									
Civilian noninstitutional population	8,355	8,409	8,414	8,355	8,391	8,396	8,402	8,409	8,414
Civilian labor force	5,417	5,462	5,491	5,420	5,503	5,502	5,442	5,453	5,491
Employed	5,048	5,133	5,166	5,015	5,124	5,193	5,043	5,096	5,132
Unemployed	369	329	325	405	379	309	399	358	359
Unemployment rate	6.8	6.0	5.9	7.5	6.9	5.6	7.3	6.6	6.5
Pennsylvania									
Civilian noninstitutional population	9,457	9,492	9,495	9,457	9,482	9,485	9,488	9,492	9,495
Civilian labor force	6,085	6,053	6,063	6,057	6,029	6,087	6,053	6,015	6,025
Employed	5,673	5,651	5,657	5,616	5,592	5,632	5,637	5,593	5,591
Unemployed	412	402	406	441	438	454	417	422	433
Unemployment rate	6.8	6.6	6.7	7.3	7.3	7.5	6.9	7.0	7.2
Texas									
Civilian noninstitutional population	12,764	12,951	12,970	12,764	12,895	12,913	12,932	12,951	12,970
Civilian labor force	8,727	9,037	9,071	8,747	8,848	8,928	8,968	9,093	9,091
Employed	8,056	8,416	8,442	8,082	8,215	8,284	8,372	8,412	8,468
Unemployed	671	621	629	666	633	644	596	681	624
Unemployment rate	7.7	6.9	6.9	7.6	7.2	7.2	6.6	7.5	6.9

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					
	Nov. 1992	Sept. 1993	Oct. 1993P	Nov. 1993P	Nov. 1992	July 1993	Aug. 1993	Sept. 1993	Oct. 1993P	Nov. 1993P
Total	109,865	110,975	111,519	111,794	108,921	110,338	110,305	110,502	110,649	110,857
Total private	90,698	92,332	92,362	92,473	90,159	91,497	91,478	91,580	91,745	91,939
Goods-producing industries	23,186	23,350	23,308	23,172	22,995	22,948	22,903	22,886	22,930	22,986
Mining ¹	620	601	599	598	616	595	592	596	595	594
Oil and gas extraction	343.2	351.7	351.2	351.6	341	346	351	352	350	349
Construction ¹	4,572	4,867	4,870	4,764	4,462	4,593	4,593	4,592	4,625	4,652
General building contractors	1,069.4	1,097.8	1,100.9	1,090.0	1,054	1,060	1,050	1,050	1,062	1,075
Manufacturing	17,994	17,882	17,839	17,810	17,917	17,760	17,718	17,698	17,710	17,740
Production workers	12,237	12,242	12,209	12,193	12,175	12,106	12,071	12,074	12,092	12,133
Durable goods	10,186	10,048	10,046	10,051	10,142	9,996	9,974	9,974	9,988	10,012
Production workers	6,788	6,745	6,749	6,765	6,754	6,684	6,668	6,682	6,701	6,731
Lumber and wood products	681.1	699.0	698.5	697.1	681	678	680	683	690	696
Furniture and fixtures	479.8	482.7	486.0	487.2	476	482	479	479	480	483
Stone, clay, and glass products	516.3	524.0	522.2	519.4	511	511	511	512	513	514
Primary metal industries	685.8	675.6	673.1	673.1	686	672	670	671	671	673
Blast furnaces and basic steel products	244.3	237.2	236.0	236.0	245	237	236	236	236	236
Fabricated metal products	1,320.6	1,315.7	1,318.2	1,319.1	1,312	1,304	1,303	1,304	1,306	1,311
Industrial machinery and equipment	1,910.3	1,890.9	1,887.9	1,894.4	1,911	1,898	1,891	1,893	1,892	1,896
Electronic and other electrical equipment	1,521.2	1,511.3	1,515.0	1,521.8	1,513	1,506	1,506	1,507	1,509	1,516
Transportation equipment	1,793.4	1,711.3	1,706.6	1,704.5	1,782	1,706	1,700	1,696	1,698	1,696
Motor vehicles and equipment	818.6	825.5	826.7	832.6	813	807	812	814	823	826
Aircraft and parts	587.2	527.1	522.4	514.4	585	534	528	527	522	513
Instruments and related products	909.2	871.1	869.9	867.3	908	876	874	869	869	866
Miscellaneous manufacturing	368.0	366.2	368.4	366.7	362	363	360	360	360	361
Nondurable goods	7,808	7,834	7,793	7,759	7,775	7,764	7,744	7,724	7,722	7,728
Production workers	5,449	5,497	5,460	5,428	5,421	5,422	5,403	5,392	5,391	5,402
Food and kindred products	1,658.8	1,721.5	1,697.3	1,661.3	1,650	1,645	1,651	1,640	1,653	1,651
Tobacco products	47.7	47.9	48.0	47.7	47	47	45	45	45	47
Textile mill products	671.7	669.1	665.9	664.4	668	668	663	662	663	662
Apparel and other textile products	1,002.2	975.7	971.5	965.0	993	979	973	969	962	957
Paper and allied products	687.5	681.2	676.5	677.0	687	680	678	678	675	676
Printing and publishing	1,506.5	1,502.1	1,503.3	1,513.4	1,501	1,506	1,507	1,507	1,503	1,507
Chemicals and allied products	1,079.3	1,073.5	1,068.8	1,066.4	1,081	1,076	1,072	1,072	1,070	1,069
Petroleum and coal products	157.5	156.6	156.0	155.7	157	155	154	154	154	155
Rubber and misc. plastics products	877.1	889.5	889.4	891.7	873	891	886	883	882	889
Leather and leather products	119.7	116.5	116.4	116.1	118	117	115	114	115	115
Service-producing industries	86,679	87,625	88,211	88,622	85,926	87,390	87,402	87,616	87,719	87,871
Transportation and public utilities	5,744	5,745	5,748	5,747	5,699	5,709	5,690	5,692	5,693	5,705
Transportation	3,530	3,552	3,559	3,560	3,485	3,514	3,497	3,503	3,506	3,518
Trucking and warehousing	1,632.9	1,654.4	1,659.9	1,667.9	1,606	1,632	1,631	1,630	1,632	1,642
Transportation by air	731.1	735.9	731.5	730.3	728	732	728	732	728	728
Communications and public utilities	2,214	2,193	2,189	2,187	2,214	2,195	2,193	2,189	2,187	2,187
Wholesale trade	6,082	6,135	6,143	6,150	6,061	6,126	6,107	6,117	6,119	6,130
Durable goods	3,471	3,497	3,499	3,507	3,466	3,497	3,488	3,497	3,496	3,503
Nondurable goods	2,611	2,638	2,644	2,643	2,595	2,629	2,619	2,620	2,623	2,627
Retail trade ¹	19,698	19,915	19,860	20,120	19,405	19,790	19,795	19,836	19,840	19,823
General merchandise stores	2,561.1	2,342.9	2,382.6	2,508.3	2,402	2,366	2,359	2,364	2,361	2,353
Food stores	3,211.0	3,217.0	3,232.3	3,255.5	3,176	3,217	3,226	3,220	3,226	3,220
Automotive dealers and service stations	1,988.0	2,064.5	2,062.8	2,062.3	1,987	2,033	2,040	2,046	2,053	2,062
Apparel and accessory stores	1,176.1	1,124.7	1,125.6	1,171.4	1,131	1,144	1,145	1,143	1,132	1,127
Eating and drinking places	6,617.9	7,065.3	6,904.7	6,893.1	6,670	6,892	6,902	6,927	6,939	6,949
Finance, insurance, and real estate	6,543	6,627	6,615	6,635	6,569	6,604	6,602	6,616	6,634	6,661
Finance	3,160	3,223	3,229	3,249	3,168	3,214	3,215	3,226	3,242	3,259
Depository institutions	2,094.1	2,114.6	2,112.7	2,121.7	2,101	2,119	2,116	2,117	2,121	2,128
Insurance	2,115	2,107	2,106	2,111	2,121	2,114	2,114	2,113	2,112	2,115
Real estate	1,268	1,297	1,280	1,275	1,280	1,276	1,273	1,277	1,280	1,287

See footnotes at end of table.

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

(In thousands)

Industry	Not seasonally adjusted				Seasonally adjusted					
	Nov. 1992	Sept. 1993	Oct. 1993 ^P	Nov. 1993 ^P	Nov. 1992	July 1993	Aug. 1993	Sept. 1993	Oct. 1993 ^P	Nov. 1993 ^P
Services ¹	29,445	30,560	30,688	30,649	29,430	30,320	30,381	30,433	30,529	30,634
Agricultural services	483.0	552.2	545.2	529.1	490	512	516	524	528	537
Hotels and other lodging places	1,520.3	1,634.9	1,585.9	1,544.0	1,564	1,584	1,577	1,584	1,595	1,588
Personal services	1,093.7	1,092.2	1,099.4	1,103.9	1,106	1,126	1,123	1,114	1,115	1,116
Business services	5,533.8	5,907.5	6,011.9	5,990.3	5,469	5,772	5,800	5,814	5,894	5,919
Personnel supply services	1,810.3	2,100.0	2,188.8	2,155.2	1,760	1,997	2,012	2,015	2,081	2,094
Auto repair, services, and parking	885.7	945.7	944.9	952.4	886	931	937	942	942	952
Miscellaneous repair services	348.8	359.3	362.6	361.4	348	355	355	356	359	360
Motion pictures	413.8	417.7	418.5	426.4	415	415	421	428	426	426
Amusement and recreation services	1,051.2	1,257.1	1,116.2	1,055.3	1,160	1,209	1,212	1,194	1,175	1,174
Health services	8,669.6	8,932.9	8,960.9	8,992.6	8,668	8,885	8,902	8,933	8,961	8,993
Hospitals	3,794.5	3,816.8	3,818.1	3,818.2	3,794	3,822	3,820	3,821	3,818	3,818
Legal services	917.2	926.6	928.4	932.4	919	929	930	933	932	934
Educational services	1,844.9	1,723.2	1,876.6	1,903.0	1,710	1,752	1,747	1,757	1,755	1,765
Social services	2,007.6	2,076.9	2,090.4	2,104.0	1,996	2,098	2,110	2,092	2,084	2,094
Museums and botanical and zoological gardens	71.5	79.0	78.7	75.1	74	76	77	77	78	78
Membership organizations	1,939.1	1,946.5	1,955.7	1,960.2	1,951	1,964	1,963	1,962	1,966	1,972
Engineering and management services	2,480.2	2,524.3	2,528.7	2,535.4	2,490	2,528	2,527	2,540	2,536	2,543
Government	19,167	18,643	19,157	19,321	18,762	18,841	18,827	18,922	18,904	18,918
Federal	2,925	2,901	2,895	2,894	2,943	2,896	2,906	2,901	2,910	2,909
State	4,552	4,435	4,584	4,613	4,424	4,477	4,471	4,507	4,477	4,483
Local	11,690	11,307	11,678	11,814	11,395	11,468	11,450	11,514	11,517	11,526

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					
	Nov. 1992	Sept. 1993	Oct. 1993 ^P	Nov. 1993 ^P	Nov. 1992	July 1993	Aug. 1993	Sept. 1993	Oct. 1993 ^P	Nov. 1993 ^P
Total private	34.5	34.5	34.6	34.6	34.6	34.5	34.7	34.3	34.5	34.6
Mining	44.6	44.5	45.3	45.0	44.1	44.9	44.6	44.1	44.9	44.5
Construction	37.5	38.3	39.3	38.6	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
Manufacturing	41.6	41.5	41.8	42.1	41.2	41.4	41.4	41.5	41.6	41.7
Overtime hours	4.1	4.5	4.5	4.6	3.9	4.0	4.1	4.1	4.3	4.4
Durable goods	42.1	42.1	42.5	42.9	41.8	42.0	42.2	42.3	42.4	42.6
Overtime hours	4.1	4.5	4.7	4.9	3.9	4.1	4.2	4.2	4.5	4.7
Lumber and wood products	40.7	41.3	41.4	41.6	40.8	40.7	40.8	41.1	41.2	41.7
Furniture and fixtures	40.2	40.2	40.7	40.8	40.1	39.9	40.5	39.9	40.5	40.6
Stone, clay, and glass products	42.6	43.4	43.5	43.5	42.4	42.7	42.9	42.8	42.7	43.2
Primary metal industries	43.3	43.7	43.6	44.2	43.1	43.6	43.5	43.4	43.6	44.1
Blast furnaces and basic steel products	43.4	44.4	43.7	44.2	43.4	44.3	43.7	44.4	43.8	44.2
Fabricated metal products	42.2	41.7	42.6	42.9	41.8	41.9	42.1	42.0	42.3	42.5
Industrial machinery and equipment	43.0	42.6	43.1	43.5	42.7	43.1	43.0	42.8	43.1	43.3
Electronic and other electrical equipment	42.1	41.7	42.2	42.6	41.5	41.8	42.0	42.1	42.2	42.0
Transportation equipment	42.1	43.1	43.8	44.0	41.9	42.3	43.1	43.8	43.5	43.8
Motor vehicles and equipment	42.4	44.6	45.5	45.5	42.4	43.0	44.4	45.1	44.9	45.6
Instruments and related products	41.7	40.9	41.0	41.4	41.2	41.4	41.0	41.1	41.1	40.9
Miscellaneous manufacturing	40.7	39.9	40.2	40.4	39.9	39.5	39.7	39.9	39.6	39.7
Nondurable goods	40.9	40.9	40.9	41.1	40.6	40.6	40.5	40.5	40.7	40.7
Overtime hours	4.1	4.5	4.3	4.3	3.9	3.9	3.9	4.0	4.1	4.1
Food and kindred products	41.4	41.4	41.4	41.6	40.8	40.8	40.6	40.6	41.0	40.9
Tobacco products	38.0	38.0	38.5	38.5	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
Textile mill products	41.5	41.9	41.8	42.2	41.2	41.3	41.4	41.5	41.4	41.9
Apparel and other textile products	37.9	36.9	37.2	37.6	37.6	37.3	37.3	36.8	36.9	37.3
Paper and allied products	43.9	44.1	43.9	44.2	43.5	43.4	43.5	43.8	43.7	43.8
Printing and publishing	38.5	38.7	38.6	38.8	38.1	38.5	38.1	38.2	38.5	38.4
Chemicals and allied products	43.3	43.5	43.1	43.2	42.9	43.4	43.2	43.1	43.3	42.8
Petroleum and coal products	44.9	44.1	45.7	46.0	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
Rubber and misc. plastics products	42.0	41.6	41.9	42.2	41.8	41.7	41.8	41.6	41.8	42.0
Leather and leather products	39.1	38.4	38.7	38.9	38.9	38.0	38.3	38.8	38.7	38.7
Transportation and public utilities	39.5	39.8	39.9	39.8	39.5	39.6	40.1	39.6	39.9	39.7
Wholesale trade	38.3	38.1	38.2	38.2	38.3	38.2	38.3	37.9	38.1	38.2
Retail trade	28.7	28.9	28.8	28.6	28.9	28.8	28.9	28.8	28.9	28.8
Finance, insurance, and real estate	36.2	35.6	35.7	35.7	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
Services	32.6	32.3	32.4	32.5	32.6	32.5	32.7	32.2	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			
	Nov. 1992	Sept. 1993	Oct. 1993P	Nov. 1993P	Nov. 1992	Sept. 1993	Oct. 1993P	Nov. 1993P
Total private	\$10.72	\$10.91	\$10.94	\$10.96	\$369.84	\$376.40	\$378.52	\$379.22
Seasonally adjusted	10.69	10.86	10.92	10.94	369.87	372.50	376.74	378.52
Mining	14.61	14.53	14.43	14.39	651.61	646.59	653.68	647.55
Construction	14.24	14.51	14.53	14.43	534.00	555.73	571.03	557.00
Manufacturing	11.55	11.86	11.81	11.88	480.48	492.19	493.66	500.15
Durable goods	12.12	12.46	12.42	12.49	510.25	524.57	527.85	535.82
Lumber and wood products	9.50	9.73	9.72	9.67	386.65	401.85	402.41	402.27
Furniture and fixtures	9.09	9.40	9.39	9.46	365.42	377.88	382.17	385.97
Stone, clay, and glass products	11.67	12.03	11.92	11.96	497.14	522.10	518.52	520.26
Primary metal industries	13.75	14.22	14.03	14.08	595.38	621.41	611.71	622.34
Blast furnaces and basic steel products	16.02	16.60	16.49	16.46	695.27	737.04	720.61	727.53
Fabricated metal products	11.48	11.82	11.73	11.83	484.46	492.89	499.70	507.51
Industrial machinery and equipment	12.55	12.83	12.83	12.88	539.65	546.56	552.97	560.28
Electronic and other electrical equipment	11.05	11.30	11.28	11.38	465.21	471.21	476.02	484.79
Transportation equipment	15.43	16.03	16.04	16.17	649.60	690.89	702.55	711.48
Motor vehicles and equipment	15.54	16.38	16.39	16.57	658.90	730.55	745.75	753.94
Instruments and related products	12.06	12.35	12.32	12.35	502.90	505.12	505.12	511.29
Miscellaneous manufacturing	9.24	9.41	9.40	9.46	376.07	375.46	377.88	382.18
Nondurable goods	10.83	11.11	11.04	11.10	442.95	454.40	451.54	456.21
Food and kindred products	10.30	10.49	10.37	10.53	426.42	434.29	429.32	438.05
Tobacco products	17.62	16.38	16.09	16.33	669.56	622.44	619.47	628.71
Textile mill products	8.70	8.96	8.96	8.98	361.05	375.42	374.53	378.96
Apparel and other textile products	6.98	7.15	7.14	7.16	264.54	263.84	265.61	269.22
Paper and allied products	13.19	13.67	13.55	13.57	579.04	602.85	594.85	599.79
Printing and publishing	11.84	12.09	12.04	12.04	455.84	467.88	464.74	467.15
Chemicals and allied products	14.70	14.97	14.88	14.97	636.51	651.20	641.33	646.70
Petroleum and coal products	18.25	18.71	18.59	18.85	819.43	825.11	849.56	867.10
Rubber and misc. plastics products	10.45	10.69	10.62	10.62	438.90	444.70	444.98	448.16
Leather and leather products	7.45	7.68	7.68	7.75	291.30	294.91	297.22	301.48
Transportation and public utilities	13.64	13.70	13.68	13.71	538.78	545.26	545.83	545.66
Wholesale trade	11.52	11.78	11.80	11.81	441.22	448.82	450.76	451.14
Retail trade	7.21	7.32	7.35	7.37	206.93	211.55	211.68	210.78
Finance, insurance, and real estate	11.05	11.38	11.47	11.52	400.01	405.13	409.48	411.26
Services	10.73	10.85	10.90	10.95	349.80	350.46	353.16	355.88

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	Nov. 1992	July 1993	Aug. 1993	Sept. 1993	Oct. 1993P	Nov. 1993P	Percent change from: Oct. 1993-Nov. 1993
Total private:							
Current dollars	\$10.69	\$10.81	\$10.86	\$10.86	\$10.92	\$10.94	0.2
Constant (1982) dollars ²	7.41	7.37	7.39	7.39	7.40	N.A.	(3)
Mining	14.65	14.51	14.53	14.50	14.58	14.45	-.9
Construction	14.23	14.39	14.39	14.39	14.41	14.43	.1
Manufacturing	11.55	11.72	11.77	11.84	11.83	11.88	.4
Excluding overtime ⁴	11.03	11.19	11.22	11.27	11.26	11.29	.3
Transportation and public utilities	13.62	13.66	13.65	13.63	13.67	13.68	.1
Wholesale trade	11.52	11.73	11.80	11.76	11.84	11.80	-.3
Retail trade	7.19	7.28	7.30	7.29	7.34	7.35	.1
Finance, insurance, and real estate	11.06	11.30	11.48	11.38	11.50	11.53	.3
Services	10.69	10.77	10.83	10.84	10.90	10.91	.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 .1 percent from September 1993 to

October 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					
	Nov. 1992	Sept. 1993	Oct. 1993P	Nov. 1993P	Nov. 1992	July 1993	Aug. 1993	Sept. 1993	Oct. 1993P	Nov. 1993P
Total private	123.1	125.4	126.0	126.0	122.3	124.1	124.8	123.7	124.8	125.1
Goods-producing industries	103.0	105.0	106.0	105.4	101.4	102.6	102.4	102.1	102.8	103.8
Mining	56.1	54.0	55.0	54.5	54.8	53.8	53.1	53.0	53.8	53.2
Construction	119.9	132.6	136.2	130.1	117.2	125.3	124.9	123.3	124.3	127.5
Manufacturing	102.6	102.5	102.9	103.5	101.2	101.0	100.9	100.9	101.5	102.1
Durable goods	99.7	99.0	100.2	101.2	98.4	97.9	98.2	98.5	99.0	99.9
Lumber and wood products	120.6	125.9	126.2	126.6	120.8	119.9	120.6	122.1	123.7	126.6
Furniture and fixtures	119.5	120.6	123.2	124.0	118.2	119.2	120.0	118.8	120.6	122.2
Stone, clay, and glass products	102.8	106.3	106.2	105.8	101.0	101.7	101.9	101.9	102.2	103.7
Primary metal industries	85.4	85.3	85.0	86.3	85.0	84.5	84.1	84.1	84.6	86.1
Blast furnaces and basic steel products	72.0	72.1	70.7	71.6	71.6	71.6	70.2	71.7	71.2	71.8
Fabricated metal products	101.9	101.1	103.2	104.5	100.1	100.0	100.6	100.5	101.5	102.6
Industrial machinery and equipment	90.9	90.0	91.2	92.6	90.4	91.4	90.7	90.6	91.5	92.4
Electronic and other electrical equipment	101.1	99.7	101.4	103.3	99.2	99.6	99.8	100.3	100.9	101.1
Transportation equipment	110.2	108.8	110.3	111.0	109.0	105.9	107.8	109.6	109.0	109.9
Motor vehicles and equipment	128.8	135.9	138.8	140.2	127.2	128.3	132.9	135.2	136.1	139.3
Instruments and related products	79.5	74.2	74.2	74.4	78.4	75.6	74.7	74.5	74.3	73.3
Miscellaneous manufacturing	101.3	98.6	100.1	100.0	97.3	96.7	96.0	96.9	96.2	96.4
Non durable goods	106.6	107.3	106.6	106.7	105.0	105.2	104.6	104.2	104.8	105.1
Food and kindred products	113.0	119.0	116.7	114.0	110.6	110.2	110.3	109.3	111.5	111.2
Tobacco products	67.2	68.9	70.1	69.7	65.9	63.4	60.5	62.3	63.2	68.6
Textile mill products	98.9	99.2	98.3	99.2	97.7	97.5	96.8	97.1	97.0	98.0
Apparel and other textile products	93.5	88.6	88.9	89.1	91.8	89.7	89.0	87.7	87.2	87.8
Paper and allied products	110.9	110.6	109.3	110.2	109.6	108.8	108.6	109.1	108.4	108.9
Printing and publishing	123.8	123.6	123.0	124.7	121.9	123.8	122.4	122.5	123.1	122.7
Chemicals and allied products	98.9	101.6	100.8	101.0	98.5	101.1	100.1	100.6	101.4	100.7
Petroleum and coal products	88.5	86.5	88.8	88.7	86.7	85.9	85.6	84.1	86.1	87.2
Rubber and misc. plastics products	129.0	129.8	130.4	132.0	127.6	129.9	129.5	128.7	128.6	130.9
Leather and leather products	58.1	55.1	55.5	55.6	56.8	54.9	54.1	54.2	54.7	54.7
Service-producing industries	132.1	134.5	134.9	135.3	131.6	133.8	134.9	133.4	134.7	134.7
Transportation and public utilities	116.3	117.2	117.7	117.4	115.2	115.9	116.8	115.3	116.5	116.1
Wholesale trade	115.1	115.6	116.3	116.3	114.6	115.6	115.7	114.6	115.3	115.8
Retail trade	122.7	124.5	124.0	125.0	121.6	123.5	124.0	123.6	124.2	123.7
Finance, insurance, and real estate	118.4	118.3	118.6	119.2	119.5	117.3	120.7	118.4	119.7	119.9
Services	152.5	156.8	157.9	158.1	152.1	156.4	157.7	155.5	157.5	157.9

¹ See footnote 1, table B-2.

P = preliminary.

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

(Percent)

Time span	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
Private 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	53.8	56.9	46.5	57.9	44.4	57.2	P54.2	P60.7	
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	58.7	56.2	52.4	55.1	46.5	52.8	P52.1	P61.2		
Over 6-month span:												
1990	58.7	55.2	55.3	51.3	46.9	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	59.7	58.3	58.3	57.7	49.7	51.1	P53.5	P56.9				
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	51.3	52.1	51.5
1993	52.5	52.4	53.4	P55.9	P58.8							
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	36.3	50.7	38.5	50.7	37.1	48.2	P51.1	P55.8	
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	45.7	42.1	34.2	44.2	32.4	39.2	P41.4	P54.3		
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	50.7	46.0	45.0	43.9	32.7	29.9	P39.9	P41.4				
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	37.1	38.1	36.3
1993	36.3	37.4	36.0	P42.1	P44.2							

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.